

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

HADLEY PARK



Figure 1. Hadley Park Main House and Weatherboard Cottage East Facades. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

In support of Section 60 Application for Remedial Works at:
14-278 Old Castlereagh Road,
Castlereagh, NSW 2749.

For NSW Department of Planning and Environment.
8th of December 2022
Issued for Development Application.

Site Information

The subject site is located at 14-278 Old Castlereagh Road, within the Penrith City Council local government area. The site comprises Lots 1 and 2 of D.P. 87060. The site area totals approximately 368,500m² and is currently owned by the Planning Ministerial Corporation within the Department of Planning and Environment. The curtilage of the site spans between the Nepean River and the former (Old) Castlereagh Road allotment, with North and South boundaries aligned perpendicular to the road. Buildings on the site include the main house, weatherboard cottage, stables and garage, creamery, dairy and milk storage shed, feed store and cow bails, guest house, laundry and hay shed. These will be described in greater detail below. Hadley Park is a remnant of what was formerly a substantially intact rural colonial landscape of a large scale, and is one of a collection of properties that demonstrate the development of the community of Castlereagh from the colonial period to today.

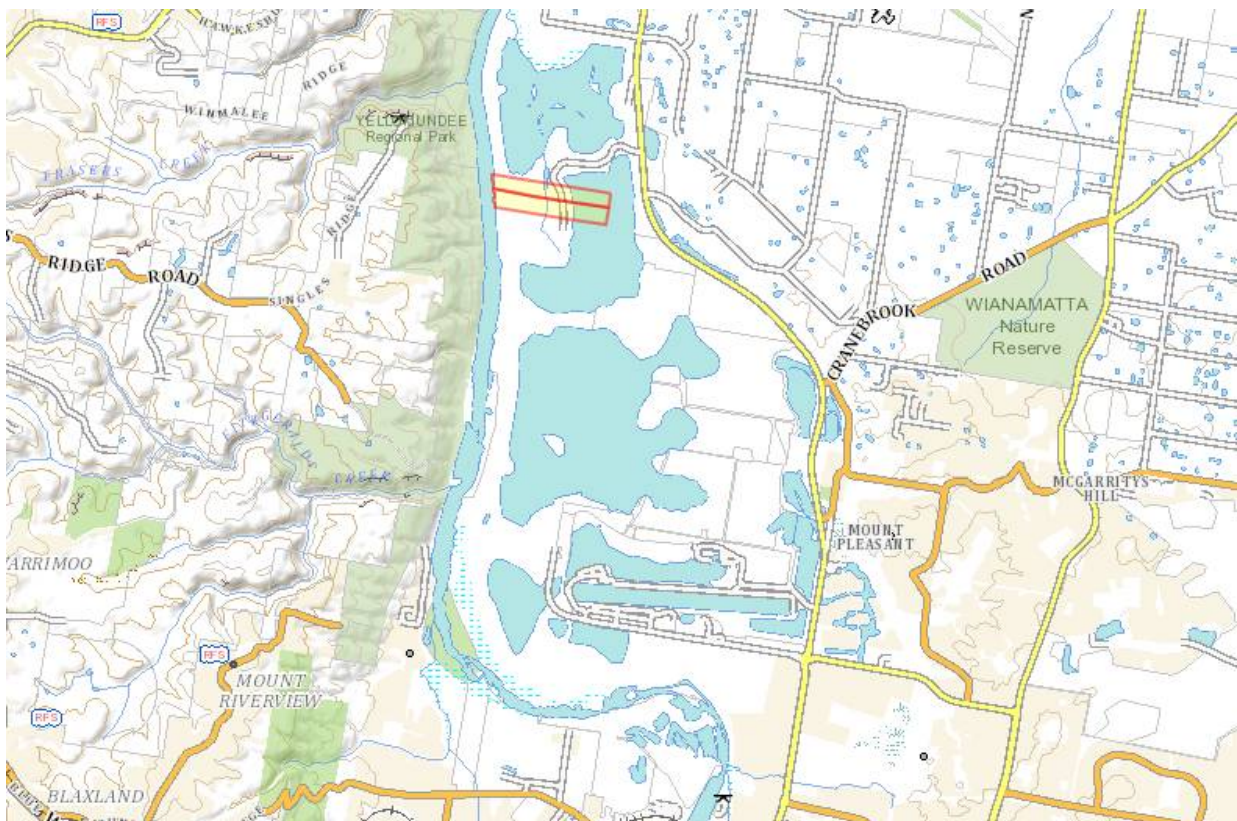


Figure 2. Location map, Hadley Park boundary in red. Source: Sixmaps, 2022.

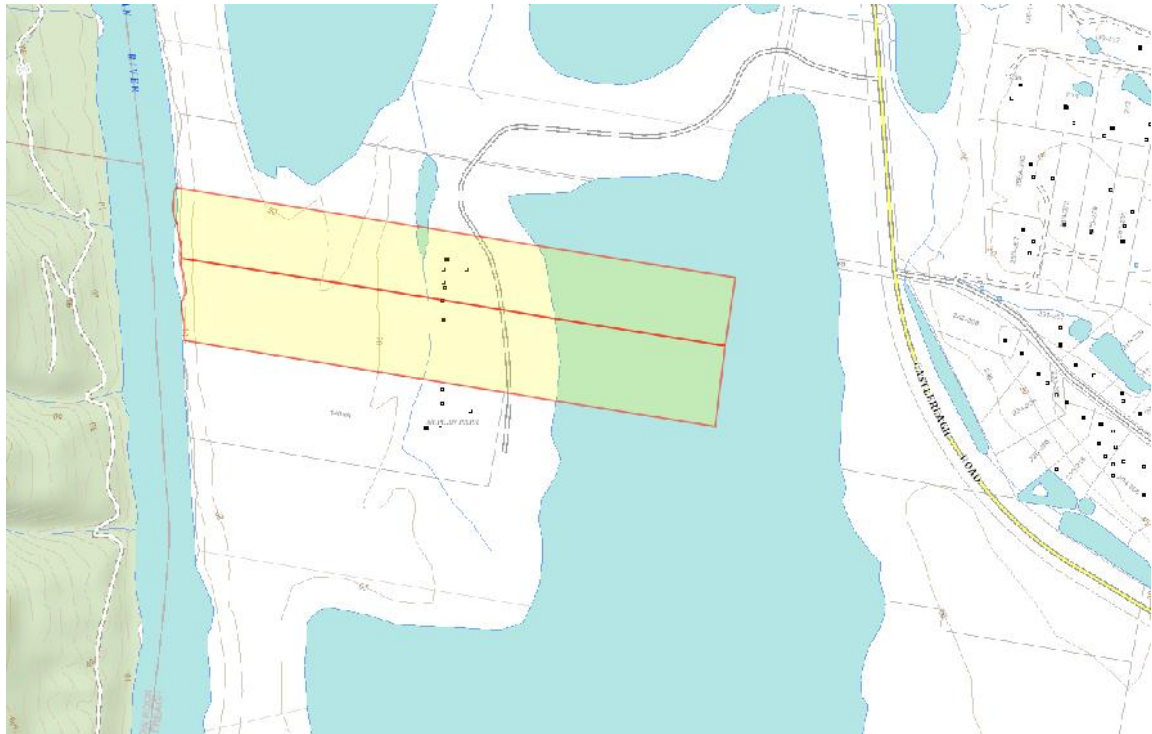


Figure 3. Cadastral plan, Hadley Park boundary in red. Source: Sixmaps, 2022.

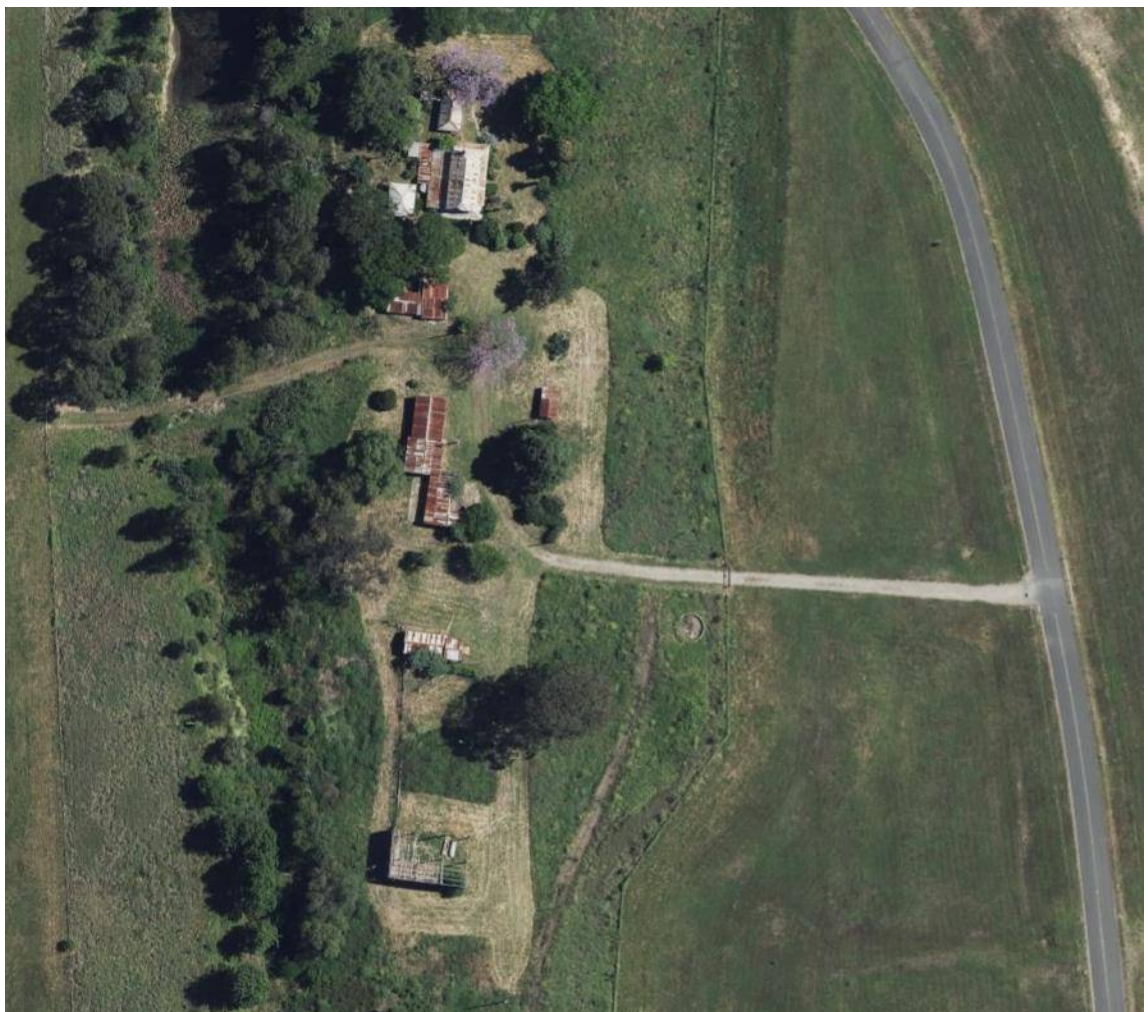


Figure 4. Aerial view of Hadley Park farm stead. Source: Apple Maps, 2022.

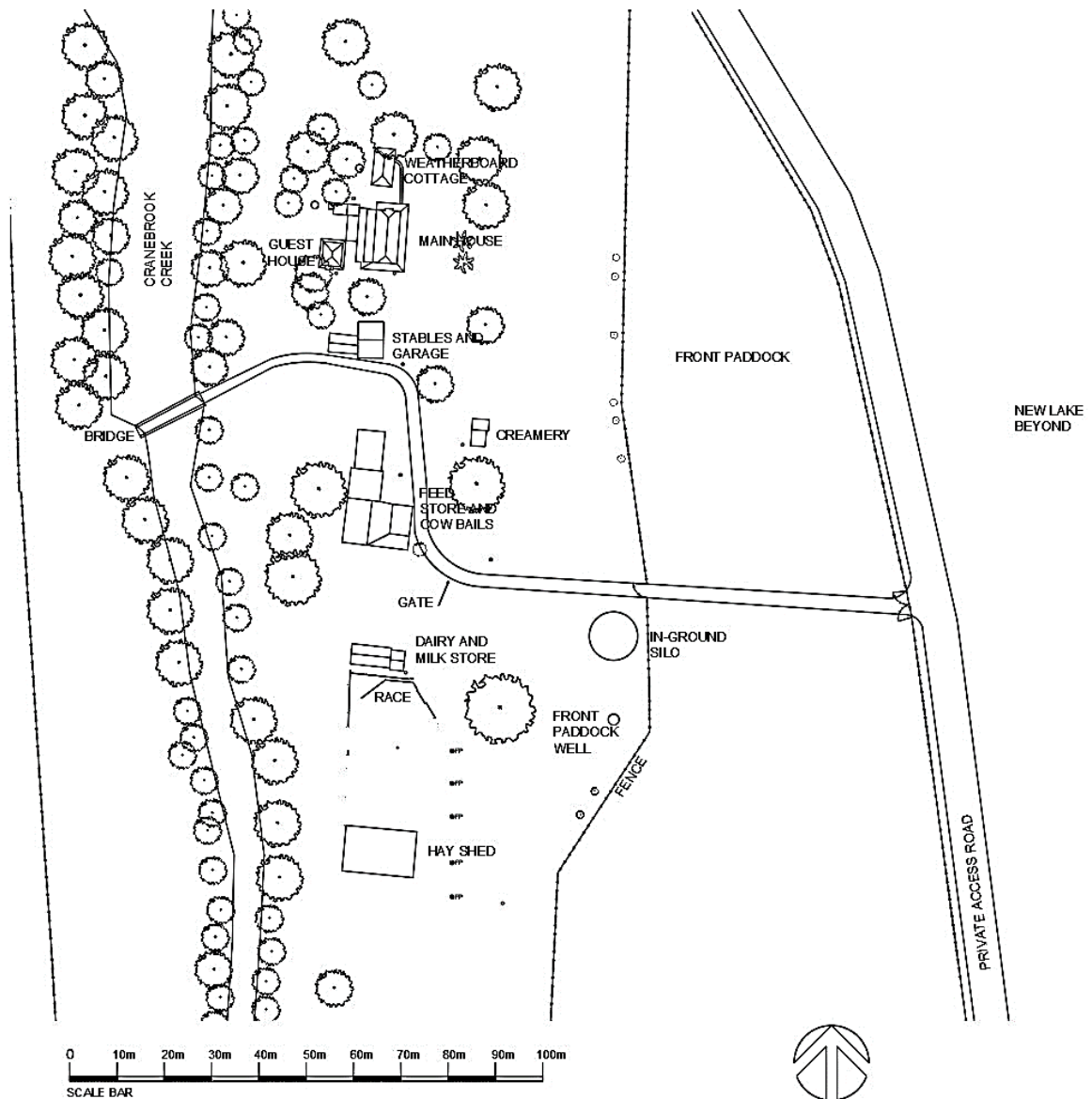


Figure 5. Hadley Park site plan with buildings and structures identified. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Listings

<i>Heritage Listing</i>	<i>Listing Title</i>	<i>Listing Number</i>
Heritage Act – Section 170 NSW State agency heritage register	Hadley Park	02009
State Environmental Planning Policy, Sydney REP No 11 – Penrith Lakes Scheme	Hadley Park	
National Trust of Australia Register	Hadley Park	7849

The Section 170 NSW State Agency Heritage Register listing outlines the site's significance:

Hadley Park is of state significance for its historical, aesthetic and representative values, research potential and rarity. Hadley Park is a layered cultural landscape that documents the different historical phases of the Castlereagh area from pre-contact Aboriginal occupation on the Nepean River to early nineteenth century colonial expansion, settlement and development, and later twentieth century extractive industry. Hadley Park is an early colonial rural property which dates to one of the earliest phases of European settlement in Australia and documents over 200 years of continued occupation and agricultural land use. The main house and slab cottage provide rare surviving and highly intact evidence of some of the earliest colonial construction methods in Australia. Hadley Park is an excellent and largely unaltered example of an early colonial rural property, including a main house, earlier slab cottage, farm outbuildings and cultural plantings, prominently located on the Nepean River floodplain at Castlereagh.

The significance of this item was last updated on the Section 170 register in April 2021. No significant alterations have occurred since that date. Due to extreme weather conditions, the fragility of the buildings and lack of maintenance, some major deterioration has occurred, including the collapse of the water pump shed and water tank stand. Other buildings and structures have also experienced some damage.

Description of Site and Buildings

The Section 170 NSW State Agency Heritage Register listing outlines the description of the site and buildings:

The landscape of the site can be seen as two distinct areas – the Hadley Park homestead area, between the access road and the Cranebrook Creek tributary, and the remainder of the site which falls under the Penrith Lakes Scheme. The homestead area retains its sense of a rural estate, with the house, cottage and outbuildings set among gardens, yards and paddocks.

Main House

The site includes the c.1812 two-storey main house of brick nog construction, a method in which sandstock brick is placed between timber noggings within a timber post and beam construction. Another feature includes the jerkin-head roof. This represents rare surviving and highly intact evidence of some of the earliest colonial construction methods in Australia. The condition of the main house is outlined in the Section 170 as follows:

The house is in poor condition. Extensive termite damage has occurred to the timber structure, causing the brick infill walls to support the weight of the building, although they were not designed to be loadbearing. The result has been extensive cracking and sagging of the wall fabric. Emergency works have included the temporary propping of the south wall and the chimney of the north wall, as well as throughout the interior. The roof, rainwater goods, windows and doors are not weather-tight, allowing rain, birds and vermin inside, while inadequate damp proofing and the installation of concrete floor slabs in the 20th century also contribute to issues with moisture.

Weatherboard Cottage

The c.1806 weatherboard cottage is single-storey and constructed with a timber frame clad in split timber boards, overlaid with metal sheets of flattened kerosene tins, with a hipped roof. This represents rare surviving and highly intact evidence of some of the earliest colonial construction methods in Australia. The condition of the weatherboard cottage is outlined in the Section 170 as follows:

The cottage is in fair to poor condition. The external walls have been clad in salvaged metal and fibreglass sheeting, placed over the remaining original timber weatherboards, some of which are visible from the interior. The timber structure is in poor condition with considerable termite damage, temporarily addressed by the addition of internal propping. The bricks of the original chimney lie loose outside the northeast corner. The roof sheeting is rusted and patched, although recent guttering is connected to a downpipe which runs east from the building at high level, reducing stormwater impacts.

Stables and Garage

The pre-1828 stables and c1950s garage extension are post and beam construction. Some timber slab cladding remains to the stable wing and the other walls and gabled roof are clad in corrugated metal sheeting. The stables represent rare surviving and highly intact evidence of some of the earliest colonial construction methods in Australia, which are now defunct. The

condition of the stables and garage is outlined in the Section 170 as follows: “The stables and garage are in poor condition, with evidence of weather and termite damage.”

Creamery

The early twentieth century creamery is a post and beam structure clad in timber weatherboards with a gabled roof. The condition of the creamery is outlined in the Section 170 as follows: “The creamery is in poor condition; it has structural issues and missing timber weatherboards.”

Dairy, Milk Storage Shed and Race

The c1930s dairy is timber post and beam construction with a gabled roof both clad in corrugated metal sheeting. The more recent attached milk storage shed is timber stud construction clad in fibrous cement sheet. The condition of the dairy, milk storage shed and race are outlined in the Section 170 as follows: “They are in fair condition with evidence of weather, termite, and rust damage.”

Feed Store and Cow Bails

The early twentieth century feed store and cow bails are a timber post and beam construction clad in corrugated metal sheeting with gabled rooves. The cow bails are constructed of timber. Due to extreme weather, a section of the corrugated metal clad wall and framing members have fallen away from the feed store. The Section 170 states: “The building is in fair to poor condition with evidence of weather and termite damage.”

Hay Shed

The c.1950s hay shed is a high clearance post and beam construction, it is enclosed on two sides in corrugated metal sheeting. The hay shed lost its roof to extreme weather in 2019. The condition of the hay shed is outline in the Section 170 as follows: “It is in poor condition.”

Guest House and Laundry

The c.1960 guest house and laundry are the most recent buildings on the site, both constructed of concrete blocks. The guest house has a hipped roof clad in corrugated metal and the laundry has a gable roof also clad in corrugated metal. The condition of both are outlined in the Section 170 as follows: “They are in fair condition.”



Figure 6. Hadley Park Homestead in the middle ground with the Penrith Lakes Scheme site in the foreground and the Cranebrook Creek tributary out of sight in the background evidenced by the break in the tree canopy line. Source: JPA&D, 2019.



Figure 7. From left to right. Hay Shed, Creamery, Feedstore, Main House, Weatherboard Cottage. Source: JPA&D, 2019.

Description of Proposal

The proposed remedial works are for the purpose of the conservation of the buildings on the site. It is proposed to undertake remedial works to all of the buildings on site except the guest house and laundry, which are to be demolished. The proposed works aim to rid the buildings of their temporary structural supports, as they should not be necessary once the remedial proposed address structural issues. Thus, the internal areas and external facades of the building should be restored to their former appearance. The proposed works focus on remedial and stabilisation works, including reinstating missing and damaged roof sheeting, repointing flashing, treating all rust with 'Penetrol', splicing and extending rotten timber elements, salvaging existing fabric and reinstating it where possible. All new materials will be indelibly and discreetly marked with the year of installation to distinguish them from existing material and match the elements they are replacing. All encroaching vegetation is to be removed. Associated pruning or lopping of trees will be under the guidance of a heritage landscape consultant and arborist. The drawings attached in this application, detail the proposed works. Photographs of Hadley Park are attached at Appendix F including images of all buildings and structures on site. Future occupation and use are likely to require further works and are excluded from this document. The proposed works are to stabilise, weatherproof and maintain the buildings.

Assessment of Heritage Impact

This statement will examine the heritage significance of each building and the works proposed for each building in order to assess the heritage impact of the works on the heritage item, through detailing the proposed works in order of demolition, remediation, and new works.

Main House

The main house is one of the group of buildings that comprise the heritage item. It is considered to have State heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, research, rarity and representative reasons. Believed to date from 1812, the house is generally of exceptional significance.

The proposed demolition works include removing the temporary structural supports, as these detract from the heritage significance of the building. The waler plate is also proposed to be removed.

The proposed remedial works to the main house include examining the roof sheeting, conducting minor repairs such as re-securing any loose sheeting, repointing flashing, treating rust with 'Penetrol' and where necessary any new material is to match the existing. The existing downpipes are to be reinstated if they are in poor condition or missing. All roof timbers and rafters are to be examined and repaired if possible. If not, they are to be replaced to match the existing after discussion with the architects. All roof leaks are to be repaired. The proposed remedial works also include resetting, or replacing posts, straightening beams, splicing and extending timber members where necessary and only to match existing. The proposed remedial works to the facades of the building include patch-repairing cracks, removing the sacrificial render and treating the walls with limewash, and reinstating and resetting the verandah posts.

New proposed works include taking up the concrete verandah paving and replacing it with sandstock brick pavers. The removal and replacement of the concrete verandah paving with sandstock brick pavers should have a very positive impact to the heritage significance and future maintenance of the building, as it will improve the aesthetic of the building and assist to prevent rising damp in the future.

These remedial works should have a positive impact on the heritage significance of the building. As the proposed works are focused on conservation, remediation and stabilisation, the proposal should prolong the lifespan of the building and maintain its heritage significance for the future.

Weatherboard Cottage

The weatherboard cottage is considered to have State heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, research, rarity and representative reasons. Believed to date from 1806, the weatherboard cottage is considered generally to be of exceptional significance.

It is proposed to remove the concrete topping to the floor of the weatherboard cottage and expose the earlier underlying bricks.

The proposed remedial works to the weatherboard cottage include repairing the roof sheeting, re-securing any loose sheets with fixings to match the existing and treating rust with 'Penetrol'. All roof timbers, rafters and leaks are to be examined and repaired. It is proposed to reconstruct and reinstall the doors and windows to the buildings and to reinstate the missing weatherboard cladding to the facades of the cottage. To do this it is necessary to remove the temporary protective sheeting currently fixed to the facades. These proposed works will improve upon the aesthetic and research potential of the building, thus positively impacting the heritage significance of the building. Currently the protective sheeting is not only detracting from the heritage significance of the building, it is also causing damage to the external walls as plants, heat and moisture are trapped between the sheeting and the earlier external cladding causing damage. It is proposed to reconstruct the external brick chimney of the weatherboard cottage to the extent possible using the bricks directly adjacent to the building, which are believed to be the chimney bricks. The partial reconstruction of the chimney will positively impact the heritage significance of the building, by restoring the façades of the building

Stables and Garage

The stables and garage are considered to have State heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, research, rarity and representative reasons. Believed to date from 1806 to 1812, they are considered generally to be of exceptional significance.

All heavy objects are proposed to be removed from the roof, currently they help keep loose roof sheets in place. It is proposed to remove the temporary mesh and shade cloth that conceals the East façade opening of the structure, investigate the structure for evidence of previous doors in consultation with the architect. It is also proposed to remove the garden beds that are against the walls of the building. The grass and weeds surrounding the structure are to be cleared by hand to allow thorough assessment at the base of the slab construction wall. The heavy objects on the roof, the mesh cloth and the garden bed detract from the heritage significance of the building, their removal will be enabled by the proposed remedial works and will serve as a positive impact on the heritage significance of the building.

The stables and garage are partly of timber slab construction. The proposed remedial works include the reconstruction of the façade with existing salvaged timber slabs on site and refix loose slabs to match existing. The gap in the metal sheeting is to be clad using the metal sheet on the ground adjacent to the wall. As well as examining the roof sheeting, re-securing any loose sheeting with fixings to match the existing. Any roof sheeting replacement is to match existing. Any rust is proposed to be treated with 'Penetrol'. As well as, resetting, or replacing posts, straightening beams, splicing and extending beams, replacing temporary posts with bushpoles, where necessary, all of these are to match existing.

The West facing gable end is to be reinstated with timber board cladding. All roof leaks are to be repaired. The gable of the milk storage shed is to be infilled with fibre cement sheet then painted to match existing. This will prevent water ingress through the opening.

Creamery

The creamery is considered to have State heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, research, rarity and representative reasons. Believed to date from 1806 to 1812, the creamery is considered generally to be of high significance and the skillion is considered to be of moderate significance.

The proposed works to the creamery include examining the roof sheeting, conducting minor repairs such as re-securing any loose sheeting, repointing flashing, treating rust with 'Penetrol' and where necessary any new material is to match the existing. All roof timbers and rafters are to be examined and repaired if possible. If not, they are to be replaced to match the existing after discussion with the architects. All roof leaks are to be repaired.

The skillion of the creamery has a unique folded curve roof shape. It is intentionally so, thus any remedial works to the roof sheeting will be custom shaped to match the existing. It is proposed to reinstate the weatherboard façade and reinstate the timber sill to the window to match the existing in the creamery. It is proposed to splice and extend the posts, open the soil at the base of the posts and apply wood preservative. The wood preservative will prevent wood rot at the base of the timber posts and maintain the structural integrity of the posts, which impacts the overall structural integrity of the building. The existing shelf is in poor condition and is to be reconstructed. The skillion roof beams are to be replaced. The metal sheeting on the west elevation is to be removed to allow for investigation of the underlying material and to allow to splice the base of the posts.

Dairy, Milk Storage Shed and Race

The dairy, milk storage shed and race are considered to have State heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, research, rarity and representative reasons. Believed to date from 1806 to 1812, the dairy, milk store and race are considered generally to be of high significance.

The proposed remedial works to the dairy and milk storage shed include examining the roof sheeting, conducting minor repairs such as re-securing any loose sheeting, repointing flashing, treating rust with 'Penetrol' and where necessary any new material is to match the existing. All roof timbers and rafters are to be examined and repaired if possible. If not, they are to be replaced to match the existing after discussion with the architects. The damaged section of ridge capping is to be repaired or replaced as necessary. All roof leaks are to be repaired. A new quad gutter is proposed to be installed on the milk storage shed and a neck is to be installed for the downpipe to reinstate the storm water drainage system. The functioning storm water drainage system is an important feature for the maintenance of the building as the water will be directed away from the building and prevent water damage such as rust and timber rot. This will have a positive impact on the heritage significance of the building, as it contributes to the maintenance of the building, thus prolonging the lifespan of the building.

The proposed remedial works also include resetting, or replacing posts, straightening beams, splicing and extending beams, replacing temporary posts with bushpoles, where necessary, all of these are to match existing. It is proposed to conduct drill tests to all the timbers in walls. The drill test will determine if the timber has suffered damage from white ants. If so, the test will determine how heavily the damage has impacted the structural integrity of the timber and the timber will be replaced where necessary to match existing. It is proposed to check all rails on the race and reattach any loose rails with fixings to match existing. These works will have a positive impact on the aesthetic, and significance due to rarity as they enable the building to be maintained and improved upon both aesthetically and structurally, through improvement of water services and stabilisation.

Feed Store and Cow Bails

The feed store and cow bails are considered to have State heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, research, rarity and representative reasons. Believed to date from 1806 to 1812, the dairy and milk store are considered generally to be of high significance, except the external concrete.

The proposed remedial works to the feed store and cow bails include examining the roof sheeting, then re-securing any loose sheeting with fixings to match the existing. Any roof

sheeting replacement is to match existing. Any rust is proposed to be treated with 'Penetrol'. It is proposed to replace all roof beams, ridge beams and all battens, repair rafters throughout, where repair not possible it is proposed to replace with new to match existing. The proposed remedial works also include resetting, or replacing posts, straightening beams, splicing and extending beams, replacing temporary posts with bushpoles, where necessary, all of these are to match existing. It is proposed to fill post holes with timber plugs level with the floor surface, refix loose timbers, replace missing boards to extent possible with salvaged materials and the remainder with new to match existing. It is proposed to clean the dish drain, reinstate salvaged elements of the dish drain and hard pack sub grade to below slab to offer support to the slab and prevent future damage through cracking. The aesthetic of the building will be improved upon with the proposed works, such as reinstating and repairing the dish drain, this will also positively impact the research potential of the building as it informs on the dairying practices of the time.

Hay Shed

The hay shed is considered to have State heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, research, rarity and representative reasons. Believed to date from 1806 to 1812, it is considered generally to be of moderate significance.

It is proposed to remove the concrete pads at the base of the bushpole posts as per the structural engineer's advice.

Due to the deterioration of the hay shed the remedial work propose to install new timber battens and metal sheeting for the whole roof to match existing, to extend the wall studs to the bottom plate and to install a timber retaining wall on the West side where the ground level falls. It is also proposed to splice and extend the bush poles to the structural engineer's details. These proposed works will improve the aesthetic significance of the building to reconstruct it to an earlier more representative state.

Guest House and Laundry

The guest house is of intrusive significance and laundry is of little significance.

The proposal includes demolishing the guest house and laundry building. These two buildings are intrusive and detract from the heritage item. The roof that forms half of the gable of the laundry and is attached to the rear of the main house will be retained. There are two power poles in the immediate vicinity of the guest house of which, the most recent one is to be retained. They detract from the integrity of the heritage significance. It is considered that their removal would be beneficial to the heritage outcomes of this site, restoring the physical and visual curtilage of the main house to an earlier state of the homestead.

The Site and Landscape

The site is considered to be of Local associative significance, having been site was occupied by six generations of the Hadley-Childs family for over 200 years, retained as one land holding throughout. The family left a large inventory of moveable heritage on the site, which informs on the way of life over time. The proposed remedial works should result in an outcome where the buildings are stable, secure, weather and vermin proof. It is hoped that the moveable heritage items may then be returned. It is considered that the moveable items should be housed at the site, as they contribute to an understanding of the significance of Hadley Park as a whole.

The proposed remedial works do not take away the future potential of the site being put to use for its original agricultural purposes, thereby maintaining the heritage significance of this criterion.

Summary

The proposed remedial works are largely focused on stabilising and strengthening the structural integrity of the structure by using the construction methods that are present on site. The aim of these works is to make the structure sound, thus with regular maintenance their lifespan can be prolonged and their heritage significance retained for the future. The outcome of these proposed works also aims to rid the structure of its temporary structural supports, as these supports detract from the heritage significance of the structure and should not be necessary once the proposed works have remedied the structural issues. Once the temporary structural supports are removed the internal areas and external facades of the structure should be restored to their former appearance. Overall, the proposed works are focused on remedial, stabilisation and façade repair work to the buildings and structures. These works should remedy structural issues and enable to the buildings and structures to last for a longer time with regular maintenance. Thus, the proposed works will positively impact on the overall heritage significance of the site.

Alternatives*Alternative 1 – Do Nothing*

This alternative would result in the complete deterioration and loss of the heritage item over time, which is unacceptable and is not considered an appropriate alternative.

Alternative 2 – Reduced Scope of Works

This alternative would result in a negative impact to the significant fabric. The partial carrying out of works, for example, only completing the works to certain buildings such as the main house would see deterioration to other continue. However, a vital element of the significance of the heritage of the item is the collection of buildings as a whole, and their continued use for agricultural purposes by the same family for generations. Therefore, this alternative is not preferable, as the buildings not undergoing work will continue to be vulnerable to the weather and deteriorate further.

Alternative 3 – Increased Scope of Works

A greater scope than that is currently proposed is possible. This alternative could result in a positive impact to the significant fabric or character. The scope could include the further removal of twentieth Century fabric to restore the buildings to a particular time period, as appropriate. There are also many opportunities for interpretation at the site. Other possible opportunities identified in the CMP include greater archaeological investigations, returning the sheds to operational condition for uses associated with farming activities, returning the movable property to the site for interpretation, or the reinstatement of historical landscaping, such as windbreaks, former garden layouts, and paddock fence lines.

These alternatives are considered beneficial but are not as urgently necessary as the proposed remedial works. The proposed works are considered to be the minimum necessary for the most effective outcome. This alternative is worth considering for future proposals. As the proposed works focus on remedial and stabilisation, this alternative is beyond the scope of the project.

Conclusion

The proposed remedial works are necessary to maintain the heritage significance of the site, which is quickly deteriorating due to the lack of maintenance combined with extreme weather conditions and events. These proposed works are necessary to prevent the buildings and structures from falling into further disrepair. The works will retain and reinstate the structural integrity of the buildings, and prolong their lifespan. The proposed remedial works are beneficial to the heritage significance of the site and its group of buildings, ensuring a good heritage outcome for this site. The proposed works are guided by the policies of the CMP. The proposed remedial works are suitable and necessary to retain the site's continued significance. This proposal remains true to the integrity and original intended use of the site, and should be looked upon favourably.

References

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet links
App	Apple Inc.	2022	Apple Maps	https://www.apple.com/au/maps/
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	2010	Hadley Park Conservation Management Plan 2010	http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjspu/handle/1/8962
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	2008	Hadley Park Archaeology Report GML 2008 Excerpt	
Written	JPA&D Pty Ltd	2020	Section 170 Listing – Hadley Park, Castlereagh	
Written	JPA&D Pty Ltd	2020	Hadley Park Conservation Management Plan 2020	
Written	National Trust of Australia	1984	Hadley Park Inventory Listing Sheet	
Internet	NSW Government Spatial Services	2022	Six Maps	https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/
Written	NSW Government Legislation	2021	State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Western Parkland City) 2021, Chapter 5 Penrith Lakes Scheme	https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/epi-2021-0728#ch.5
Internet	Penrith City Library	2022	Penrith City Library	https://penrithcity.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/MSGTRN/WPAC/HOME
Written	Stedinger Associates Pty Ltd	2007	Hadley Park: A Conservation Management Plan & Schedule of Works	
Written	Stedinger Associates Pty Ltd	2007	An Archaeological Assessment and Excavation Permit Application	http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjspu/handle/1/4409
Image			Private Family Photo Collection	

Attachments

Appendix A) Section 170 Listing – Hadley Park, Castlereagh

Appendix B) National Trust Hadley Park Inventory Listing Sheet

Appendix C) State Heritage Register Hadley Park Item Report

Appendix D) Hadley Park Archaeology Report GML 2008 Excerpt

Appendix E) Photographs of Hadley Park



Hadley Park, Castlereagh

Name of Item: Hadley Park

Type of Item: Complex / Group

Group/Collection: Landscape - Cultural

Category: Historic Landscape

Primary Address: 14-278 Old Castlereagh Road, Castlereagh, NSW 2749

County: Cumberland

Local Govt. Area: Penrith

Local Aboriginal Land Council: Deerubbin

Property Description

<i>Lot/Volume Code</i>	<i>Lot/Volume number</i>	<i>Section Number</i>	<i>Plan/Folio Code</i>	<i>Plan/Folio Number</i>
PART LOT	1		DP	87060
PART LOT	2		DP	87060

All Addresses

<i>Street Address</i>	<i>Suburb/town</i>	<i>LGA</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Type</i>
14-278 Old Castlereagh Road	Castlereagh	Penrith	Castlereagh	Cumberland	Primary Address
RMB 113 Castlereagh Road	Castlereagh	Penrith	Castlereagh	Cumberland	Alternate Address

Owner/s

<i>Organisation Name</i>	<i>Owner Category</i>	<i>Date Ownership Updated</i>
Planning Ministerial Corporation within the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment	Government	February 2019

Statement of Significance:

Hadley Park of exceptional significance at State level. Like its neighbour Nepean Park, Hadley Park is situated on one of the first Castlereagh land grants made by Governor King in 1803. Some physical evidence

of the cultural landscape from this period survives today, demonstrating land clearing activities associated with over 200 years of continued European occupation and agricultural use.

Hadley Park has associations with the earliest phase of European settlement of Australia, demonstrating concepts of colonial government administration and estate planning, the exploration of the inner districts in search of better agricultural land, the establishment of major roads and transport routes to areas beyond Sydney, and the colonial social structure.

Hadley Park represents an early colonial settlement pattern having been first associated with Martin Mentz, a soldier settler and, later, with Charles Hadley Snr, a former convict, illustrating both Governor Macquarie's vision of Sydney as more than a penal colony and how the convict system could work through reform.

Of great historical importance are the remaining 1803 lot boundaries of Hadley Park and its neighbour Nepean Park, both of which evidence the early settlement pattern associated with the Nepean River and the survival of a cultural landscape from this period. While parts of the landscape have been severely altered recently due to quarrying, the essential relationship of farm complex, land and river are retained, demonstrating the interaction of the early European settlers with the Australian landscape.

Hadley Park comprises a two-storey house of brick nog construction with a jerkin head roof, which was probably built between 1811 and 1812, and a single-storey Weatherboard Cottage and timber slab, which probably pre-dates the house (1806–1810).

These two buildings are rare intact survivors from this period in New South Wales. While in relatively poor condition, these two buildings along with several early outbuildings, provide important evidence of vernacular design and construction techniques.

Hadley Park has major archaeological research potential due to its overall rarity and intactness.

The whole of the Hadley Park site is an outstanding representative example of a colonial farm complex in unaltered condition. The house, cottage and other farm structures, contrast with more substantial farm villas of this early colonial period around Sydney such as Camden Park.

Hadley Park is historically significant as part of a wider Indigenous cultural landscape of the area, particularly for the Darug people.

Potential exists for discovery of Indigenous sites on the parts of the site where quarrying has not occurred, in particular on the banks of the Nepean River and on the banks of the former Cranebrook Creek tributary.

There has been a loss of connection with the landscape due to quarrying, however public interest in the site has been evidenced by recent media coverage.

Description

Designer/Maker: Unknown

Builder/Maker: Unknown

Construction Years: 1803 – 1812

Current use: Vacant

Former uses: Farm, residence

Physical Description:

Setting

Hadley Park is set within the alluvial river flats to the eastern side of the Nepean River. The land was rich and fertile, although subject to frequent flooding. Colonial land grants were made in the Castlereagh area in

the early 1800s, including the subject site in 1803. The curtilage is typical of those grants, spanning between the Nepean River and (Old) Castlereagh Road, with north and south boundaries aligned perpendicular to the road. The site is located on 80 acres, being the original grant to Martin Mentz. Although the lots remain intact in their original form, the land has been modified through the works associated with the Penrith Lakes Scheme. A dominant feature of the setting is the view to the west of the Blue Mountains Escarpment, which also forms the backdrop to the site as it is approached by vehicle, bringing the buildings and ornamental plantings into sharp relief.

Landscape

The landscape of the site can be seen as two distinct areas – the Hadley Park homestead area, between the access road and the Cranebrook Creek tributary, and the remainder of the site which falls under the Penrith Lakes Scheme. The homestead area retains its sense of a rural estate, with the house, cottage and outbuildings set among gardens, yards and paddocks

Physical condition:

The house is in poor condition. It has not been occupied since at least 1972, when the family sold the site to Quarries Pty Ltd. Extensive termite damage has occurred to the timber structure, causing the brick infill walls to support the weight of the building, although they were not designed to be loadbearing. The result has been extensive cracking and sagging of the wall fabric. Emergency works have included the temporary propping of the south wall and the chimney of the north wall, as well as throughout the interior. The roof, rainwater goods, windows and doors are not weather-tight, allowing rain, birds and vermin inside, while inadequate damp proofing and the installation of concrete floor slabs in the 20th century also contribute to issues with moisture.

The cottage is in fair to poor condition. The external walls have been clad in salvaged metal and fiberglass sheeting, placed over the remaining original timber weatherboards, some of which are visible from the interior. The timber structure is in poor condition with considerable termite damage, temporarily addressed by the addition of internal propping. The bricks of the original chimney lie loose outside the northeast corner. The roof sheeting is rusted and patched, although recent guttering is connected to a downpipe which runs east from the building at high level, reducing stormwater impacts.

The outbuildings range in condition. The outbuildings of high significance are the tank stand, brick-lined well and former stables. The tank stand and former stables are in poor condition, with evidence of weather and termite damage. The brick-lined well is below ground and its condition is not able to be fully assessed. The remainder of the outbuildings also range in condition from fair to poor.

Archaeological potential:

Archaeological finds in the surrounding areas and documentary evidence from colonialists such as Watkin Tench demonstrate that the Castlereagh area was inhabited and used consistently by the local Indigenous Darug community. The extensive land clearing that would have occurred following the land grant made to Martin Mentz in 1803, and the ongoing agricultural use of the land, is likely to have disturbed any potential evidence relating to the use of the land before this period. The use of the land since 1803 has potential to have deposited archaeological relics. Areas of high archaeological potential have been identified on the site, including the area of the house and the timber cottage and their surrounds, as well as the area to the south of the house containing the outbuildings, work yards, pits and the like, and the numerous roads, bridges and services associated with the significant buildings. There is also the potential for scatter deposits, wells and cess pits to be discovered below ground. Some of these areas of potential are considered to be of high significance.¹

¹ Godden Mackay Logan, *Penrith Lakes Scheme – Hadley Park Archaeology Handbook*, 2008, pp 17-50

Modifications and dates:

The modifications to the buildings on the site are not well documented. The following has been compiled from multiple sources, including previous CMPs and historic photographs of Hadley Park.

1806	Weatherboard cottage built
1810 – 1812	Hadley Park farm house built
1810 – 1828	Numerous outbuildings constructed, including former wash house, well (underground) and water pump, western wing of former stables, a barn and the water tank on stand
1873	Barn destroyed by fire
1874	New barn constructed
Pre-1900	Awning added to weatherboard cottage
Pre 1907	Shingle roofs of weatherboard cottage and farm house replaced with corrugated metal sheeting
Early 20 th century	Parts of weatherboard cottage clad in re-used kerosene tins Northwest corner of verandah to house partly enclosed with re-used kerosene tins Verandah posts, rafters and battens replaced to east verandah of house New ceilings of various different materials installed in several rooms of the house Farm house joinery modified, including upper storey windows, internal doors, frames and architraves
Between 1900 – c. 1950	Numerous outbuildings constructed, including former cream shed, dairy and milk storage shed, dairy head stalls, feed storage shed and storage shed. A tennis court is added to the garden, south-east of the house
c.1939	Concrete floors installed to ground level of house. East verandah also concreted. Skim coat of concrete laid over earlier brick paved floor of weatherboard cottage.
Pre-1960	Weatherboard cottage chimney collapses or is disassembled
c. 1950 – 1960s	Numerous outbuildings constructed, including bathroom, toilet, eastern wing of former stables, guest bedroom and hay shed 1874 replacement barn is demolished and tennis court is removed
2008	Stabilisation works to farm house, including internal and external propping, removal of some concrete floors, excavation of ground outside external walls and backfill with gravel to address damp issues.
Post-2008	Stabilisation works to weatherboard cottage, including internal propping and roof tie down.

History

Historical Notes:

Indigenous History

Castlereagh and its surrounding areas have a long history of Indigenous occupation. Rock shelters to the west of the Nepean River show evidence of Indigenous occupation going approximately 20,000 years, and sites on the Emu Plains date back at least 7,000 years. The discovery of prehistoric artefacts in the immediate vicinity of Hadley Park suggests that the high ground adjacent to Cranebrook Creek was used as a campground.

When Europeans first arrived in the Sydney region, the Darug people were the traditional owners of the Country extending from the coast west into the Blue Mountains and from Port Hacking in the south to the Hawkesbury River in the north.

Accounts of the first European trips to the Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers detail largely friendly interactions with Indigenous peoples, although conflict soon developed. Conflict occurred along the banks of the Hawkesbury, where the yam beds provided the staple vegetable component of the Darug diet. By 1795, the vast majority of the yam beds had been destroyed and replaced with crops. When the Aboriginal people attempted to harvest the crops which now grew on the riverbanks, they were driven off.

Land grants in the vicinity of Hadley Park may have been made as early as the mid-1790s, although most of the early farms were north of the junction with the Grose River. Grants in 1803 included those in the area of Hadley Park. Certainly by 1806 Charles Hadley was living on the property. In April 1789, a disease believed to be smallpox was observed amongst the Aboriginal people in the Sydney area. Between 50–90% of the Aboriginal population in the vicinity of Sydney died, and some Darug clans were almost wiped out.²

By the time Hadley Park was established, it is likely that few of the Mulgoa clan remained alive. Some Aboriginal people were still living on properties south of Penrith in the 1820s, but it seems that most of these belonged to the 'South Creek tribe', or *wianamattagal*.

Early European Exploration and Settlement

A party led by Governor Phillip first reached the banks of the Nepean in June 1789. The party continued under Captain Watkin Tench, following Phillip's return to Sydney, with Tench later writing favourably of the good soil and broad river he encountered.

In April 1794, it was reported by Governor Phillip's successor, Lieutenant Governor Grose, that 22 settlers had taken up land on the banks of the Hawkesbury River with a good road from Sydney having been cut through to the river at present-day Windsor, allowing direct communication with the settlement at Parramatta and on into Sydney.³ By 1795 there were 400 European settlers on the Hawkesbury River, with the farms extending '30 miles along the banks on both sides of the river'.⁴

The first land grants in the area were made by Governor King in 1803, primarily to discharged soldiers, as well as free settlers and emancipists. The grants had straight boundaries on the north and south, the eastern boundaries were aligned to (Old) Castlereagh Road and the western boundaries were formed by the Nepean River.

Martin Mentz

Martin Mentz arrived in the colony in 1791, a free settler aboard the *Albemarle*, one of the ships of the Third Fleet. On arrival, Mentz enlisted in the New South Wales Corps as a private under Captain John Townsend. Townsend was transferred to Norfolk Island in 1791 where he stayed, acting as Lieutenant Governor until 1799. It appears that Mentz also served there during this time.

Mentz was granted 80 acres with river frontage on 30 June 1803 after being discharged from the Corps in March that year. By 1805 Mentz had cleared 20.5 acres and planted 14 acres with wheat, five with maize and one and 1 ½ acres with barley. A further 29 acres were used for grazing and it was reported that Mentz, along with his wife, a child and two servants, was off the government stores.⁵

In August 1806, he leased 30 acres to Charles Hadley Snr for £45, with the promise to sell the land to Hadley at the expiry of the lease in two years' time (although this sale is not recorded as having proceeded).⁶

² Kohen, *Daruganora*

³ Murray and White, *Penrith and St. Marys*, 7

⁴ Murray and White, *Penrith and St. Marys*, 7

⁵ Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group, *Early Nepean Pioneers*

⁶ Old Register, Book 1, 1794–1807, p 17, NSW Land Registry Services

It appears, though, that Mentz continued to live on a portion of his property as both his and Hadley's name appear on an address from the Hawkesbury settlers, welcoming Governor Bligh in 1807.

In 1810, Mentz was granted a spirits licence in Sydney and moved into town with his family, selling his remaining Nepean land holdings. In September 1810, he transferred 50 acres to Anne Lander for £150, with an absolute transfer of property to the same in August 1811

The old register entry for Lander mentions the transfer of '50 acres of land at the Nepean and a dwelling house', dated 6 September 1810, with the addition of 'all buildings and appurtenances' in the final transfer of 1811.⁷ This indicates a collection of buildings, including a dwelling house, on the site by 1810. It is possible that at least one of these buildings is the Weatherboard Cottage that remains on site and which has been previously suggested as dating from c. 1806, while the dwelling house could be the current two-storey house.

The Hadleys

Charles Hadley Snr arrived for the first time in New South Wales as a convict aboard the *Matilda*, one of the ships of the Third Fleet. Assigned to Dr John Harris, Hadley gained an absolute pardon and returned to England. In 1805 he returned to New South Wales, arriving at Norfolk Island aboard the whaler *Ocean* and finally back in Sydney in March 1806 aboard the *Argo*.⁸

Hadley Snr was living at Castlereagh by August 1806. In 1812, Hadley married Sarah Phillips, a fellow passenger on the *Argo*, at St Matthews in Windsor. Their son, Charles Hadley Jr, had been born in 1810.⁹ By 1825, Charles and Sarah had seven children.

By 1812 the Hadley Park house had become a local landmark and reference point, illustrated in a transaction for a nearby property (Portion 45) in April 1812, which states – 'Thomas Francis (of the Nepean) agreeing to build a house equal to that of Charles Hadley'.¹⁰

By 1821, Hadley was listed as holding 300 acres at Castlereagh in the District of Evan. He had 40 cleared acres, 70 horned cattle, 20 hogs and four horses.¹¹ Also during this period Hadley had successfully applied for a publican's licence to sell liquor. Hadley was licensed as early as April 1817, appearing on a list of publicans in that year. His inn, known as 'the First and Last', was the only one at Castlereagh at this time.¹²

As well as his trade in liquor, Hadley was involved in the lucrative fresh-meat market. From 1815 he supplied meat to the Emu Plains government stores, with 1000 pounds being recorded in 1817.¹³ In 1824 Hadley put forward 6000 pounds for the quarter commencing 25th July. Hadley was the only tenderer supplying meat to the Emu Plains stores in 1824.¹⁴

His increasing profile attracted unwanted attention as well. On 20 August 1822, five armed men broke into his house and attacked Hadley, his wife and children. When Hadley's servants tried to intervene, they were threatened with firearms, which the attackers discharged in the air as they left to dissuade any pursuit.¹⁵

In early 1827, Charles's wife Sarah left him for a neighbour, John Griffiths. Hadley noted she had gone without 'cause or provocation,' leaving behind her nine children, and warned the residents of the colony via the *Sydney Gazette* not to provide credit to her as he would not be responsible for any debt incurred.¹⁶

⁷ Old Register, Book 3 1806–1811, p 15, NSW Land Registry Services

⁸ Terry Kass, 'History of Hadley Park', in 'Hadley Park, Castlereagh Conservation Management Plan', prepared by Graham Edds & Associates for Penrith Lakes Development Corporation, (June–August 1996), 8.

⁹ Carol Baxter, (ed.), *General Muster List of New South Wales 1823, 1824, 1825*, (Sydney : Australian Biographical & Genealogical Record for the Society of Australian Genealogists, 1999), 23573-23580.

¹⁰ Old Register Book 6, 1811-1817, No. 1443, 95, NSW Land Registry Services

¹¹ Bonwick Transcripts, Box 26, 6084.

¹² Colonial Secretary, correspondence 19 April 1817, Reel 6038, SZ 759, State Records of NSW, 342; *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 26 April 1817, 1.

¹³ *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 22 February 1817, 1.

¹⁴ *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 1 July 1824, 1.

¹⁵ *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 30 August 1822, 3.

¹⁶ *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 22 March 1827, 3.

Charles Hadley died in September 1828. In his will, as well as leaving Griffiths Farm to his son Thomas (80 acres), he left Charles Hadley Jnr Mentz's farm of 80 acres (Hadley Park), his daughter Anne (who had married a neighbour, James Landers) £50 sterling and among his remaining six daughters he left the proceeds from the sale of his produce, goods and chattels. The estate was valued at £4000 (not including land), with the money raised from the sale of 200 head of his cattle in January 1830 reaching £1390.¹⁷¹⁸

While the sale dispersed many of Hadley's assets, including two of his farms, one 160 acres and another of 40 acres, Hadley Park, the economic and family centre of the estates, was to be managed by Charles Hadley Jr.

Hadley Jnr maintained the farm at Castlereagh throughout the remaining years of the nineteenth century. In May 1833, he married Hannah Howell, with whom he had nine children. Charles Hadley Jnr was an active member of the local Anglican church and allowed local sporting matches to be held on his land.

Some details of Hadley Park from this period have survived through inscriptions inside the family prayer book, recorded by Terry Kass in a 1996 conservation plan for Hadley Park.¹⁹ As well as family details, the prayer book recorded four floods – three high floods between 1864 and 1867 that came into the house and another that flooded the yard in 1870 – as well as the destruction of a barn through fire in 1873 and its replacement in 1874. The floods of 1867 were particularly heavy – newspaper reports stated that Hadley Jnr lost all his furniture and goods. The June 1867 flood peaked at 19.57 metres, the highest recorded flood event of the nineteenth century in the district.²⁰

In November 1891, Charles Hadley Jnr died after a long illness during an influenza epidemic. His wife died just six days later from the same illness.²¹ The farm and lands then passed to Hadley Jnr's children. Hadley Park itself was inherited by William Alvan Hadley Childs, the husband of Charles's oldest daughter, Louisa Matilda Hadley. Under the terms of the will, Louisa actually inherited the northern portion of the site which included the house, while her brothers Thomas and Charles were to get an even share in the southern portion.²²

Childs

An assessment of the property for Castlereagh Municipal Council for 1898 listed the owner and occupier as William Childs, with a house and 40 acres of land at an annual rate value of £30.²³ Two years later, *Yewen's Directory of the Landholders of New South Wales* 1900 listed William Childs farming maize and barley as well as operating a dairy farm.

William Charles Hadley Childs was the son of Louisa Matilda and William Alvan Childs.²⁴ In August 1905 he repurchased all the disparate blocks that had been separated from Hadley Park in the will of Charles Hadley Jr. reuniting the farm estate to its original 80 acres.²⁵ By the 1920s, a tennis court occupied the area to the southeast of Hadley Park House between the garden and the former cream shed.

William ran the property as a dairy farm, an increasingly common land use along the river at Castlereagh from the late nineteenth century, and he built a dairy building at Hadley Park in c1930s to milk the herds.

William died in July 1950 before the Real Property Act was finalised.²⁶ His will provided for his son William George Childs to inherit the southern portion, while his two daughters Hannah and Esla inherited the northern portion including the house.

¹⁷ Charles Hadley Probate 376, Probate Packets, State Records NSW.

¹⁸ Kass, 'History of Hadley Park,' 10; *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 14 January 1830, 1.

¹⁹ Kass, 'History of Hadley Park,' 15.

²⁰ Liston, 'History of Castlereagh,' 23.

²¹ Kass, 'History of Hadley Park,' 15.

²² Charles Hadley (Junior) Bankruptcy file 696, Bankruptcy Index, State Records NSW.

²³ Castlereagh Municipal Council Assessment Book 1895-1905, Penrith City Council Local Studies Collection.

²⁴ Kass, 'History of Hadley Park,' 16.

²⁵ Kass, 'History of Hadley Park,' 17.

²⁶ William Charles Hadley Childs, 24816-1950, NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages.

1972 – present

In 1972 the western portions of Hadley Park closest to the river (Lots 1 and 2 DP 87060) were sold to Quarries Pty Limited. Quarries Pty Limited had been established in the 1930s to quarry basalt at Prospect. In 1978 Quarries Pty Limited transferred the Hadley Park site to Blue Metal and Gravel Ltd, a subsidiary of Quarries Pty Limited set up to sell the aggregate from the quarries themselves in 1935.²⁷

Blue Metal and Gravel Ltd was to become Blue Metal Industries which was then bought out by Boral Ltd in 1982. By 1979 the larger quarrying companies that were operating at Castlereagh had combined their interests and commenced operating as the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation. In 1996, Jacqueline Flower, a descendant of the Hadley family, moved into Hadley Park where she lived (albeit in separate living quarters rather than in the house) until 2008. In 2008-2009 the main farmhouse was propped and a series of physical surveys were carried out to assess the fabric and condition of the buildings.

In 2008 limited and localised physical investigation and emergency (temporary) works were undertaken by PLDC to inform the Penrith Lakes development and the Conservation Management Plan projects.

In February 2019 the Minister for Planning & Housing, Anthony Roberts, announced that the State government had taken ownership of the property.

Historic themes:

<i>Australian theme</i>	<i>New South Wales theme</i>	<i>Local Theme</i>
<i>1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia</i>	Environment – naturally evolved	A Million Years Ago
<i>2. Peopling Australia</i>	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	-
<i>3. Developing local, regional and national economies</i>	Agriculture	Rural Settlement
<i>3. Developing local, regional and national economies</i>	Environment – Cultural Landscape	The Early Land Alienation Pattern
<i>3. Developing local, regional and national economies</i>	Mining	Industrial traditions
<i>4. Building settlements, towns and cities</i>	Land Tenure	The Large Estates
<i>4. Building settlements, towns and cities</i>	Accommodation	The Large Estates
<i>8. Developing Australia's cultural life</i>	Domestic Life	Rural Settlement
<i>8. Developing Australia's cultural life</i>	Creative endeavour	The Large Estates
<i>9. Marking the phases of life</i>	Persons	Association with Martin Mentz and the Hadley family

²⁷ 'Quarries.' Prospect Heritage Trust. <http://www.prospectheritagetrust.org.au/page26.html>

Assessment of Significance

SHR Criteria a) Historical significance

Hadley Park has historical significance due to the rare and intact 1806–1812 construction and fabric of this early period of colonial architecture in New South Wales.

Hadley Park is considered to be of State heritage significance under this criterion.

SHR Criteria b) Associative significance

Hadley Park was occupied by six generations of the Hadley Childs family for over 200 years. This association with a single family over successive generations is notable for its continuity and ability to provide progressive information on the way of life of its occupants and further information on the history of the property.

Hadley Park is considered to be of local heritage significance under this criterion.

SHR Criteria c) Aesthetic significance

Both the house and the cottage are examples of early colonial construction techniques such as timber slab construction and brick nog construction. Though they are in relatively poor condition, both structures are largely intact and provide important evidence of vernacular construction techniques and design of the period.

The homesteads within the Castlereagh valley provided views of neighbouring farms and of prominent landmarks in the local area. In the case of Hadley Park, some of these views are still evident, demonstrating these historical and social connections.

Hadley Park is considered to be of State heritage significance under this criterion.

SHR Criteria d) Social significance

Quarrying has resulted in a loss of connection with the landscape of this area.

Hadley Park is significant to the Hadley-Childs family for its continued occupation and use for over 200 years. The ongoing presence of the local family groups with continuing use of the land has created an enduring attachment to the landscape.

Hadley Park is considered to be of local heritage significance under this criterion.

SHR Criteria e) Research potential

Hadley Park has major research potential due to the rare and substantially intact 1806–1812 construction and fabric.

Further archaeological investigation would enhance knowledge on the way the early grants developed from modest timber shelters into prosperous and respectable households. Intact archaeological features and deposits may shed more light onto the construction date of the timber cottage, its construction elements, evidence of its early garden and information about its first occupants.

The areas of Hadley Park that have not been quarried have the potential to retain evidence of Indigenous occupation that could contribute to an understanding of the Indigenous cultural landscape of this area.

Hadley Park is of sizable interest due to its archaeological research potential and is considered to be of State heritage significance under this criterion.

SHR Criteria f) Rarity

Hadley Park, together with its neighbour Nepean Park, has exceptional significance as rare, surviving, intact evidence of one of the Castlereagh grants made during the earliest phase of European settlement in Australia.

Hadley Park House is an exceptionally rare example of a two storey brick nog construction with a jerkin head rooftop. The weatherboard cottage is an exceptionally rare example of a timber slab and weatherboard building.

Hadley Park is considered to be of State heritage significance under this criterion.

SHR Criteria g) Representativeness

The whole of the Hadley Park site is an outstanding representative example of an old colonial farm complex in relatively unaltered condition.

Hadley Park is considered to be of State heritage significance under this criterion.

Integrity / Intactness:

The Hadley Park farm complex has high degrees of integrity and intactness as a group of representative buildings ranging in date across the course of the life of the farm. The surrounding area has been substantially modified and the relationship to (Old) Castlereagh Road has been lost. The relationship to the neighbouring Nepean Park estate remains intact. The historically significant curtilage of the site is reflected in the current lot boundaries of the site, although these are not all now legible in the landscape.

Zoning and Possible Uses

The site falls within the Penrith Lakes Scheme area and its use is governed by State Environmental Planning Policy (Penrith Lakes Scheme) 1989, as revised. Under the Draft Land Zoning Map 2016 Sheet LZN 001, the site is zoned U Unzoned Land.

This zone applies to a large area of the Penrith Lakes Scheme. The intention of this zoning is not clear.

Unzoned land in the Penrith Lakes Scheme may be used for agricultural purposes without consent.

The following uses can be carried out with consent on unzoned land in the Penrith Lakes Scheme:

- Interim development for any purpose, if the consent authority is satisfied that the carrying out of development for that purpose will not adversely affect the implementation of the Penrith Lakes Scheme.

No uses are explicitly encouraged or prohibited on unzoned land. The consent authority for unzoned land in the Penrith Lakes Scheme is the Minister for Planning.

Recommended management:

An updated and revised Conservation Management Plan has been prepared by JPA&D Australia Pty Ltd, dated 2020. A Remedial Works Schedule and Maintenance Schedule based on the current condition and ongoing needs of the property have also been prepared. The Remedial Works need to be addressed as a matter of urgency to ensure the stabilisation of the buildings.

Procedures/Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	<p>Maintenance & Repairs. Refer to standard exemptions gazetted 23 October 1998.</p> <p>Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1):</p> <p>Eradication of noxious animals and noxious plants; Pasture improvement, not requiring substantial clearing of existing vegetation; Stock grazing, not requiring substantial clearing of existing vegetation; Maintenance and repairs to existing farm fences; Maintenance and repairs to existing farm buildings other than the main house and manager's residence; Provision of internal subdivision fences which may be necessary to improve grazing management.</p>	Jul 3 1981

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register		02009	20 April 2018	45	2608-2609
Regional Environment Plan			25 November 1994		
Regional Environment Plan	REP 11 Penrith Lakes Scheme		21 November 1986		
State Environmental Planning Policy (Penrith Lakes Scheme) 1989	Hadley Park	1	1 March 2018		
Heritage study			4 January 1987		
National Trust of Australia					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Penrith Lakes Scheme			(not stated)		No
Hadley Park RMB 113 Castlereagh Road, Castlereagh NSW,	1996		Graham Edds & Associates		

Conservation Management Plan					
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000	4.8	Morris, C., & Britton, G./NSW National Trust (for the Heritage Council of NSW)	Colleen Morris & Geoffrey Britton	Yes
Penrith Lakes Interpretation Strategy	2008		Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd		
Penrith Lakes Conservation Management Plan	2010		Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd		
Penrith Lakes Scheme Archaeological Management Plan	2010		Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd		Yes
Hadley Park CMP, Revised Report	2013		Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd		

References, Internet links and Images

Type	Author	Year	Title
Charter	Australia ICOMOS Inc	2000	<i>The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999</i>
Book	Baxter, Carol	1999	<i>General Muster List of New South Wales 1823, 1824, 1825.</i>
Book	Benson, Doug and Howell, Jocelyn	1990	<i>Taken for Granted: Sydney's Suburbs and its Bushland</i>
Report	Godden Mackay Logan	2010	<i>Penrith Lakes Scheme Conservation Management Plan</i>
Report	Heritage Council of NSW	2001	<i>NSW Historical Themes</i>
Article	Karskens, Grace	2007	<i>Water Dreams, Earthen Histories: Exploring Urban Environmental History at Penrith Lakes Scheme and Castlereagh Sydney.</i> In <i>Environment and History</i>
Book	Kerr, James Semple	2000	<i>The Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance</i>
Report	Kohen, James Leslie	1984	<i>Aboriginal Economy and Organisation in the Nepean River Area, Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study.</i>

Book	Kohen, James Leslie	1998	'Aboriginal Environmental Impacts in the Hawkesbury River Area.' In <i>The Improvers' Legacy. Environmental Studies of the Hawkesbury</i>
Book	Kohen, James Leslie	1993	<i>The Darug and their neighbours. The Traditional Aboriginal owners of the Sydney Region.</i>
Book	Kohen, James Leslie	2006	<i>Daruganora: Darug country - the place and the people</i>
Book	Kohen, James Leslie	1986	<i>Prehistoric Settlement In The Western Cumberland Plain: Resources, Environment And Technology</i>
Paper	Liston, Carol	1998	<i>Research towards a History of Castlereagh to 1906</i>
Book	Mossman, Samuel and Bannister, Thomas	1853	<i>Australia visited and Revisited</i>
Book	Murray, Robert and White, Kate	1988	<i>Dharug & Dungaree: The History of Penrith and St Marys to 1860</i>
Book	Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group	2003	<i>In Search of the Early Nepean Pioneers: A Post Settlement History Celebrating the Bicentenary of the 1803 Land Grants</i>
Report	NSW Heritage Office	1996	<i>Heritage Curtilages</i>
Report	NSW Heritage Office	1999	<i>Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair</i>
Study	Paul Davies	2006	<i>Penrith Heritage Study: Thematic History</i>

Archival materials

Title	Location
Colonial secretary correspondence	State Records
Nepean Times	National Library of Australia
Old Register Books	NSW Land Registry Services
Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser	National Library of Australia
Sydney Morning Herald	National Library of Australia

CASTLEREAGH (Town or District)	HADLEY PARK	Castlereagh Rd
Post Code 2750 City of Local Govt. Area Penrith		
Author of Proposal D Fox, K Mate J. Broadbent edited G Dawson		
Date of Proposal Oct 1984	(Name or Identification of Listing)	(Address or Location)
Suggested Listing Category CLASSIFIED	Bibliography M O'Neill, <u>Story of Castlereagh</u> D Fox & K Mate, Conservation plan for Uni of NSW Architecture Dept, 1984	Owner and Address 1985: Penrith Lakes Development Corporation P/L P.O. Box 616 Penrith 2750
Committee (Trust Use) HBC		
Council (Trust Use) APPROVED CLASSIFIED		

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

Style Built c1811.

Construction History:

Use The house stands on a grant of 80 acres made to Martin Mince in 1803. He leased part of the property to Charles Hadley in 1806 and sold the whole to Hadley in 1811. Hadley (1771-1828) arrived as a convict on the Third Fleet in 1791 and was pardoned in 1805. The house was probably built between 17 August 1811 (date of Hadley's purchase) and 1st April 1812, when a lease between Samuel Foster and Thomas Francis referred to "Thomas Francis agreeing to build a house equal to that of Charles Hadley's ..." The property has been continuously occupied by Hadley's descendants to date, and was owned by them until 1971. It is now owned by the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation. The present boundaries of Portions 1 and 2 DP 87060 follow closely the original 80 acre grant.

Description:

The house is a two storey single pile building with a skillion at the rear. The footings are probably logs laid in shallow trenches. The structure is a frame of timber posts and beams with infill and outer cladding of soft red bricks which were probably fired on the property. The large internal beams suggest that the upper walls may be carried on the frame independently of the lower walls. The simple straight corrugated ... (see over)

Reasons for listing

Hadley Park built c.1811 is probably the oldest remaining building in the Nepean Valley. In form and much of its fabric, it survives intact as an extremely early and rare example of a domestic farmhouse built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The two storey single pile form and jerkin head roof reveal construction techniques and stylistic features of NSW's earliest building tradition. No earlier house in NSW preserves this form as purely as Hadley Park.

Hadley Park retains its original 80 acre property and rural setting as sold to Charles Hadley in 1811. This farm holding remains an intact example typical of the size and manner of subdivisions of farmland adjacent to Governor Macquarie's town along the Nepean and Hawkesbury Rivers.

Sketch plan and photos
Attach additional photos
if any.

57849

committee references:

CSC/14 17/1/72: referred to
CSC/19 19/6/72: deferred
HBC/245 25/11/78: recommended CLASSIFY
HEC/246 5/2/79: recommended CLASSIFY
Council 5/3/79: approved RECORD
HBC/347 11/11/85: recommended CLASSIFY
HBC/350 24/2/86: referred to
COUNCIL 24/3/1986: Approved CLASSIFIED
HBC/351: 17/3/86 Editorial considered
Owner advised CLASSIFIED 16/4/1986: copy for LGA: form letter HBC/5a

DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED):

iron verandah on chamfered timber posts is of unknown date (probably not original). The jerkinhead roof, now covered with corrugated iron, has construction typical of the early nineteenth century, with oversized beams and rafters laid on their sides. The symmetry of the building is maintained by a false chimney on the south side. The lower windows are nine-paned, while the upper windows have been replaced in the twentieth century. The interior contains many intact early features. Some doors are original. Floors were originally compacted earth, replaced with timber in the main part, and bricks under the skillion (the bricks have since been covered with concrete). There are original fireplaces. A history of ceiling finishes is visible: original sailcloth in two rooms; remnants of lath and plaster; hessian bags hung over exposed ceiling joists; ripple iron; and a recent addition of plywood sheets. Ceiling heights in the skillion section are 5' 10" (1.75m).

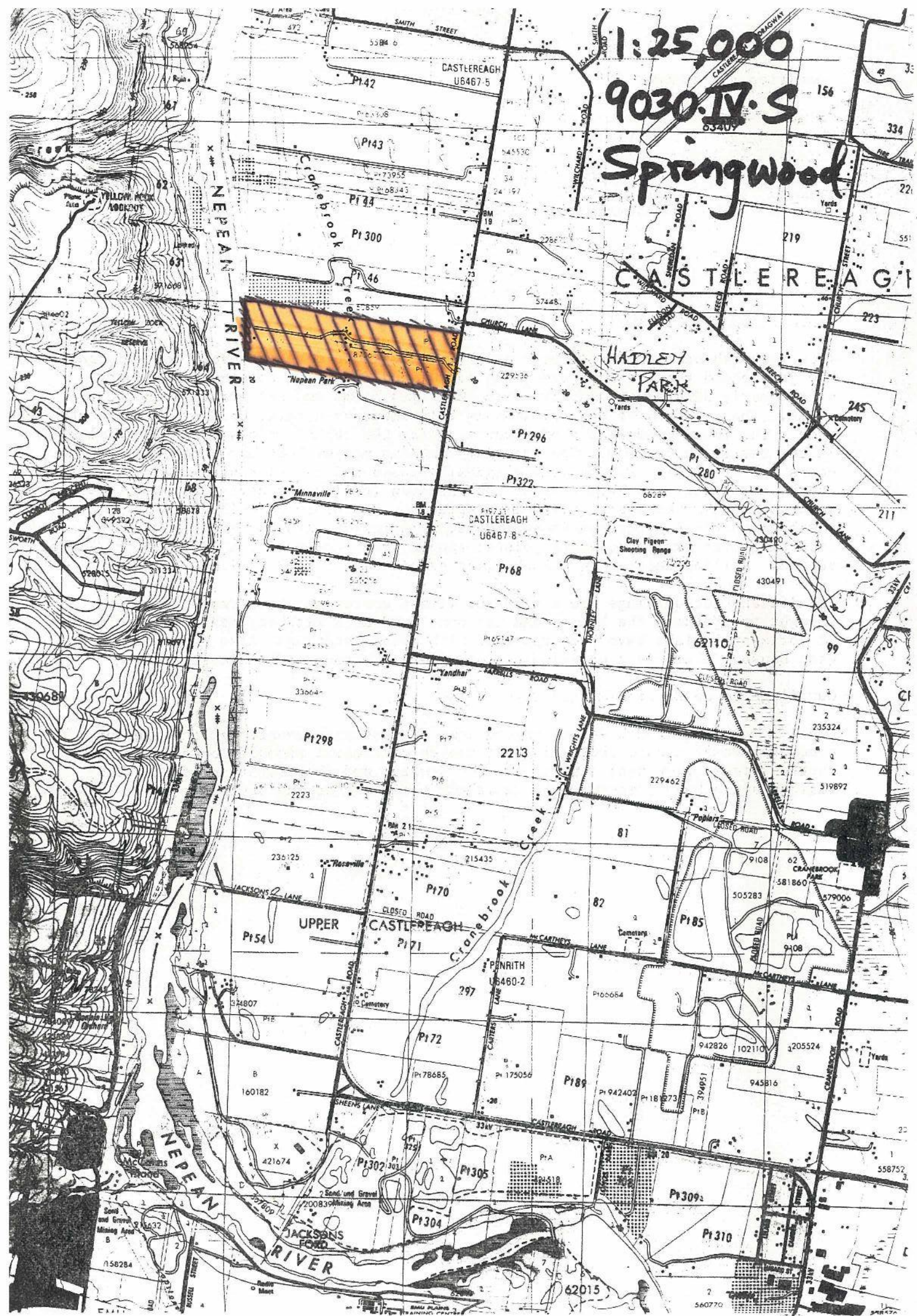
Significant outbuildings are a slab hut with a corrugated iron roof, which is thought to pre-date the house, and was once used as a kitchen; many parts formerly of horizontal slabs have been replaced with metal sheeting. Also a simple timber wash house. There is a non-significant modern bathroom and residential wing.

Curtilage to be Portions 1 and 2, DP 87060.

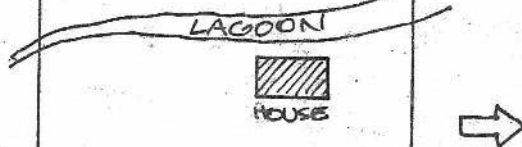
Condition is poor, with severe rising damp (probably aggravated by the present concrete screed around the building); uneven settlement probably because of rotting timber footings; termite and rot damage; and deterioration of lath and plaster and other finishes. The gable end walls are bowing severely.

Springwood

Yards



NEPEAN RIVER

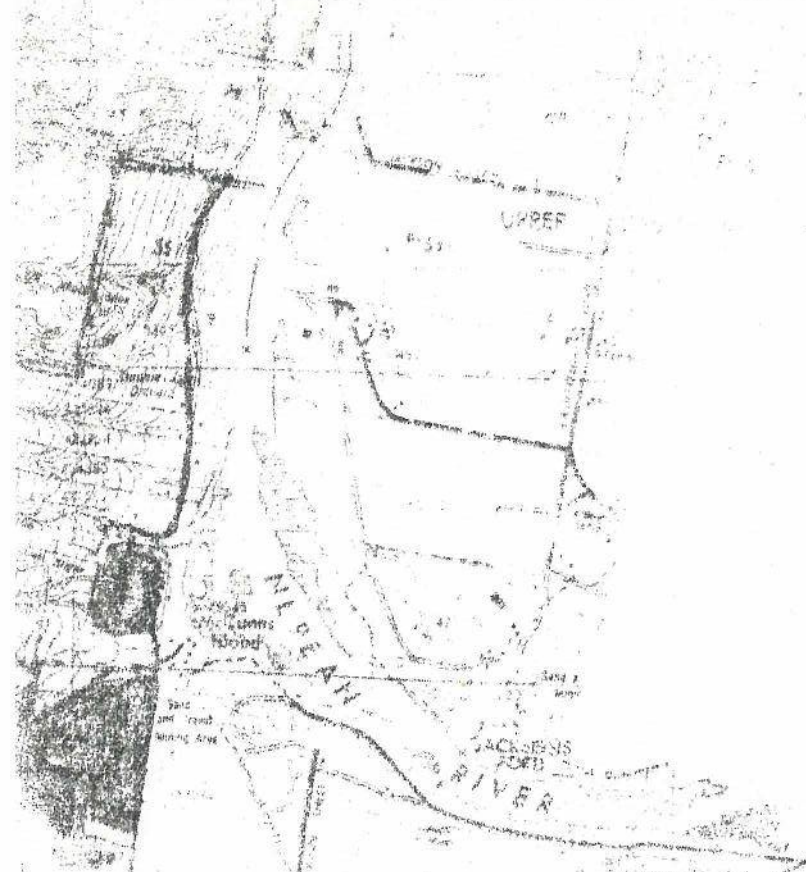


Portion 47

80 acres

CASTLEREAGH ROAD

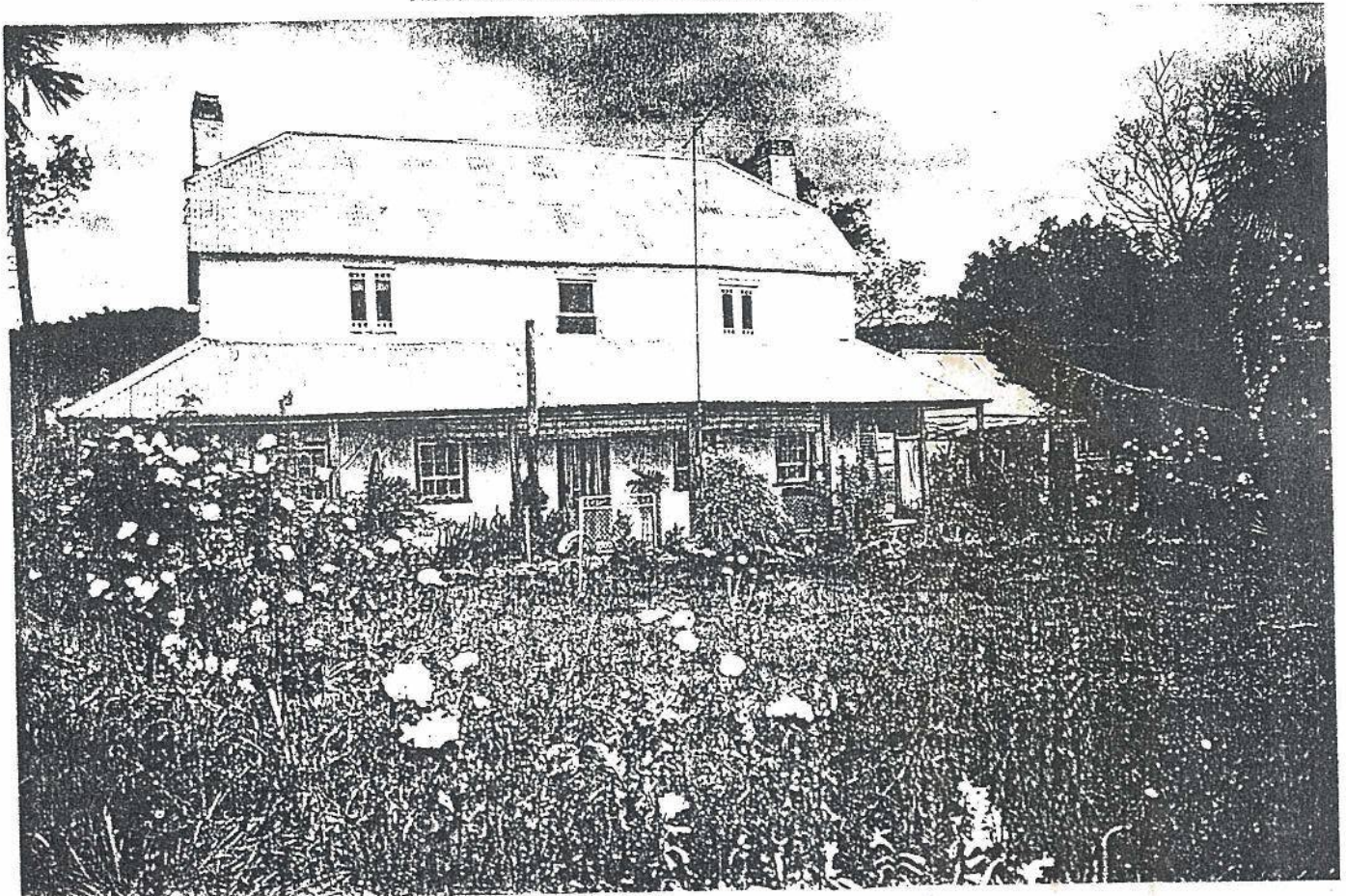
Rough Diagram Showing Portion 47, Castlereagh Road
& Hadley Park & Nepean River

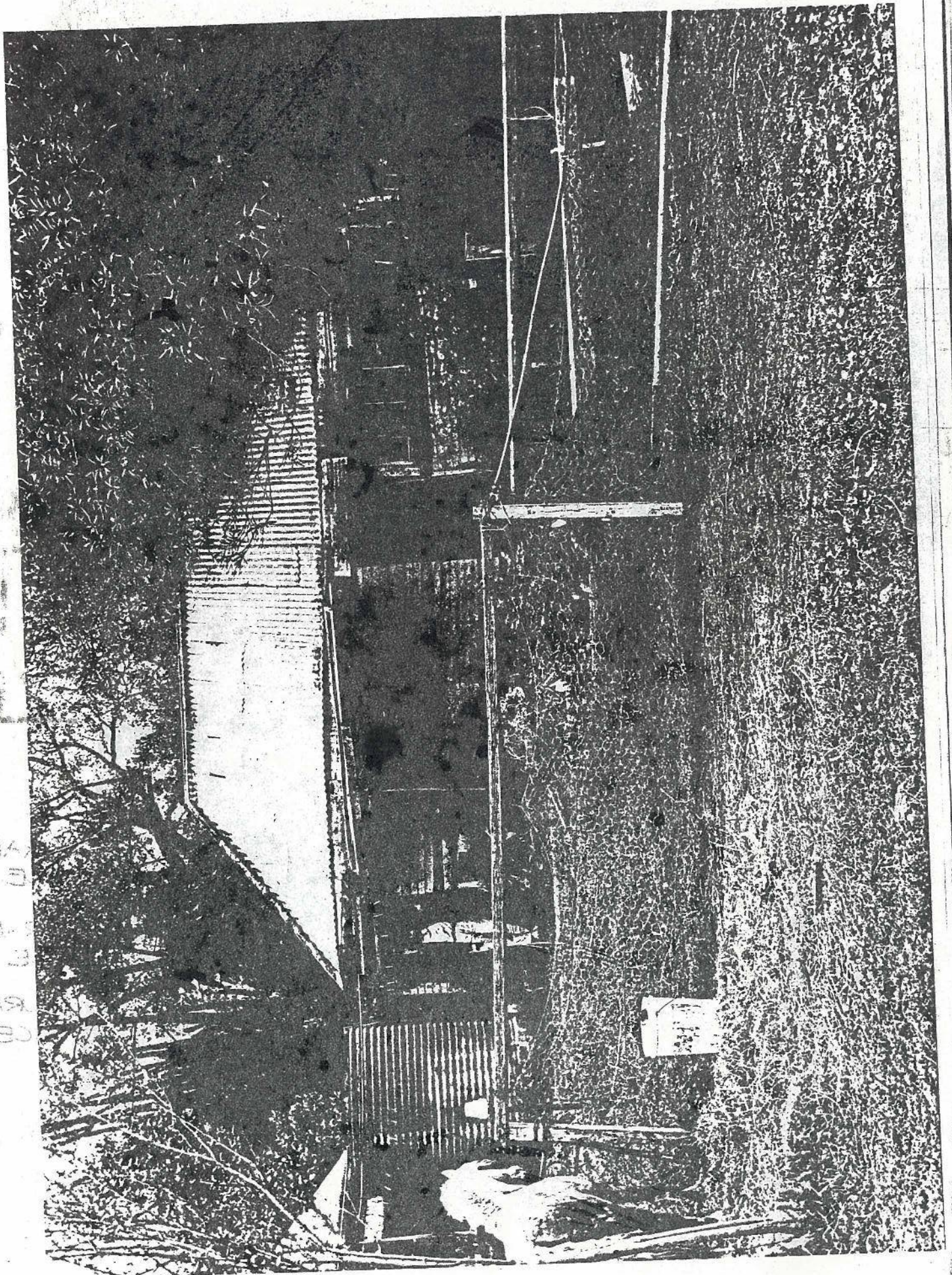


Light from an eclipsing sun shines down on "Werrington Park" standing as a reminder to Governor Bligh's outspoken daughter, Mary. Her husband, Sir Maurice O'Connell was Major-General Commanding the Forces in N.S.W.

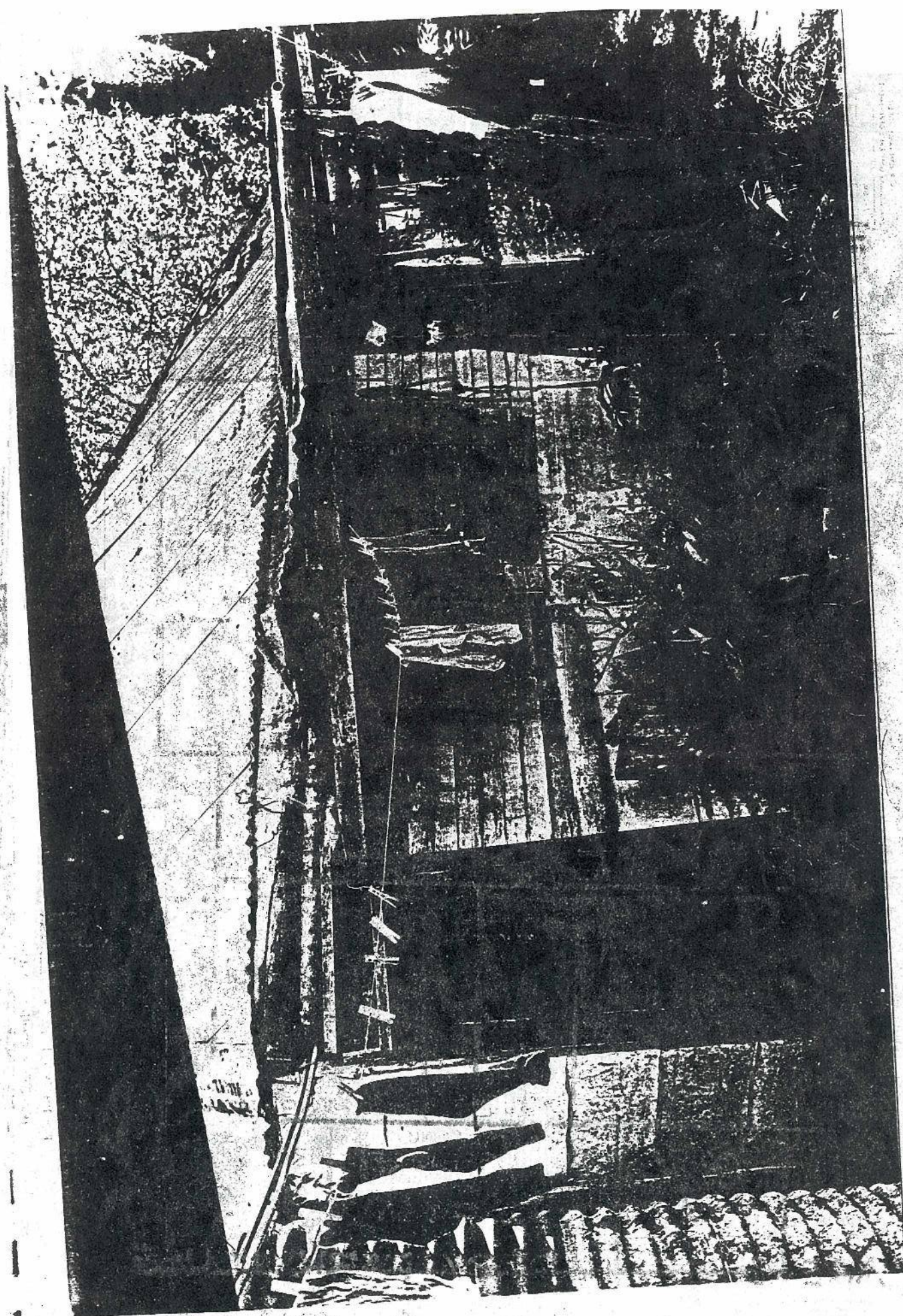


"Hadley Park", on the banks of the Nepean River, is one of the oldest homes in the Castlereagh district. Charles Hadley (son of Charles and Sarah Hadley) built the home of locally made bricks for his wife Matilda (daughter of miller George Howell), and here they raised their six children. The home remained with the Hadley family descendants until recent years.

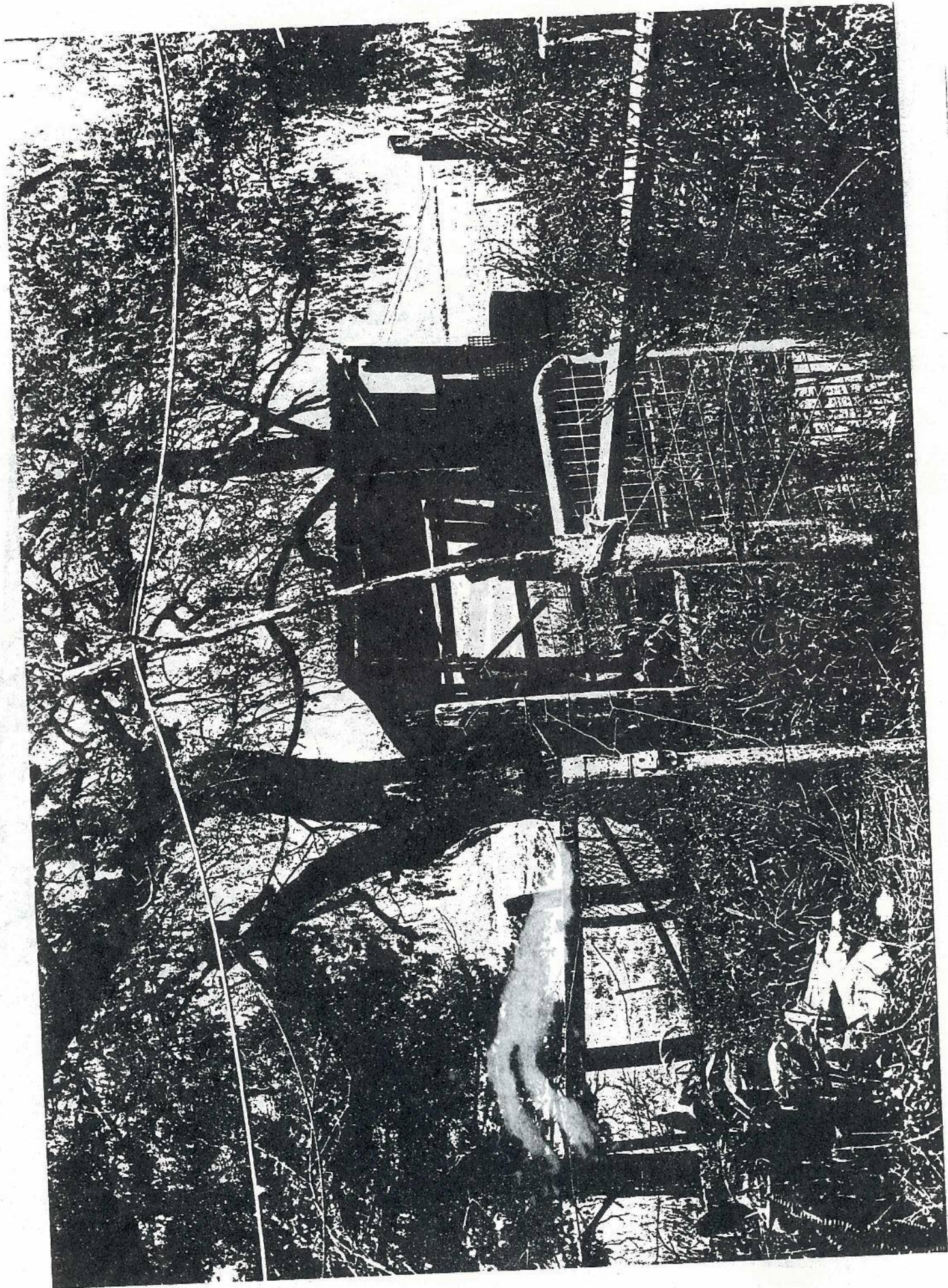




3.17 EASTERN ELEVATION OF
KITCHEN



3-18 DETAIL OF EASTERN
ELEVATION - KITCHEN



3-20 WASH-HOUSE



3-19 DETAIL OF KITCHEN

DIAGRAM SHOWING AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

WASH
HOUSE
2

GRANNY
FLAT

3

BATHROOM

3

MAIN HOUSE

1

KITCHEN

1

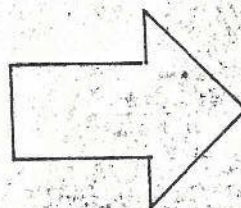
GARDEN

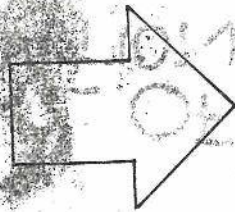
1

1 = GREAT CULTURAL
SIGNIFICANCE

2 = SOME CULTURAL
SIGNIFICANCE

3 = LEAST CULTURAL
SIGNIFICANCE





KITCHEN
ENTRANCE

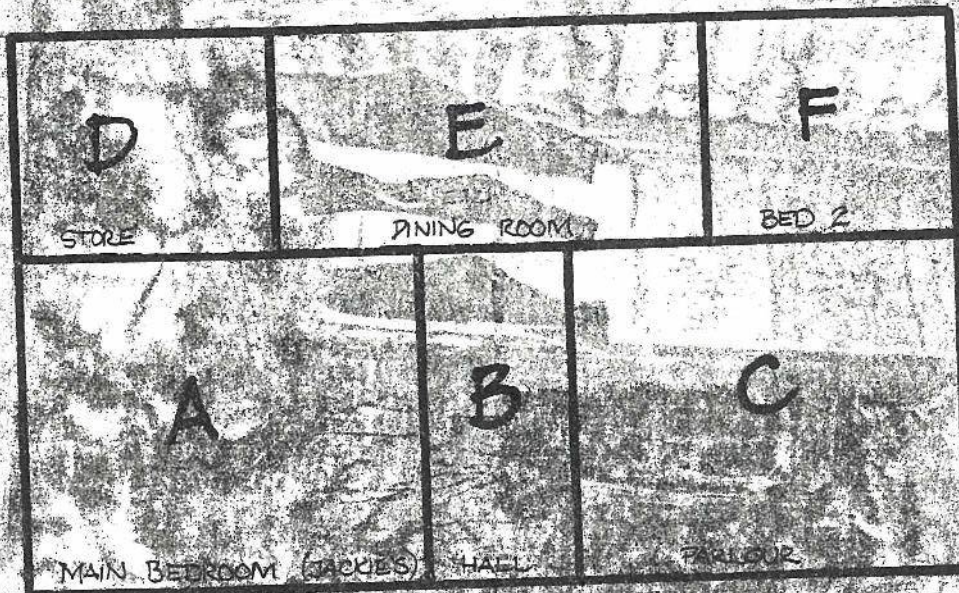


DIAGRAM OF GROUND FLOOR



DIAGRAM OF UPPER FLOOR

AREAS OF HADLEY PARK HOUSE

DP 87060

PLAN

of M. Mince's 80 ac. Grant (Por 47)

PARISH OF CASTLEREAGH COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND

Scale 6 Chains to an inch

3807

R. P. APPN. 10859
A. H. & W. G. Childs - Owners & occupants

44A. OR. 6 1/2 P.
(O.A. + 1A. 1R. 39P)
5898-2 8A
(1000-2 65)

50 A.
(O.A + 1A 3P 1938)

(48 Ph)

R. P. APPN. 17894
J. Dixon - Owner & Occupier

Approved by Council and covered by Town Clerk's
Certificate No. 10145 of 17th 1745

Litch
Town Clerk

Norman Reginald Dize at Glenbrook
A Surveyor registered under the Surveyors Act, 1920, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare (a) that all measurements and measurements shown on this plan are correct, (b) that all survey marks found and indicated physical objects adjacent to the boundaries are correctly represented, (c) that all physical facts observed indicate accuracy and in the positions shown, (d) that the whole of the material facts in relation to the land are correctly represented, (e) that the survey represented in this plan has been made in accordance with the Survey Practice Regulations, 1932 ("1") by me or my duly qualified assistant, the signature and name. I have made as required by the Survey Practice Regulations-4824, and was completed on 14th November 1948 and the reference marks have been placed as shown hereon.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and am aware of the penalties incurred if I offend against it.

Subscribed and declared before me at Sydney Glenbrook
this 24th day of November A.D. 1948

(Signature) K. B. Are
Surveyor registered under the Surveyors Act, 1929.

Datum line of Azimuth A-B.

A. M. Hodgson J. P.

Date of Survey 14th Nov^r 1948

*Strike out either (1) or (2) *Insert date of Survey*

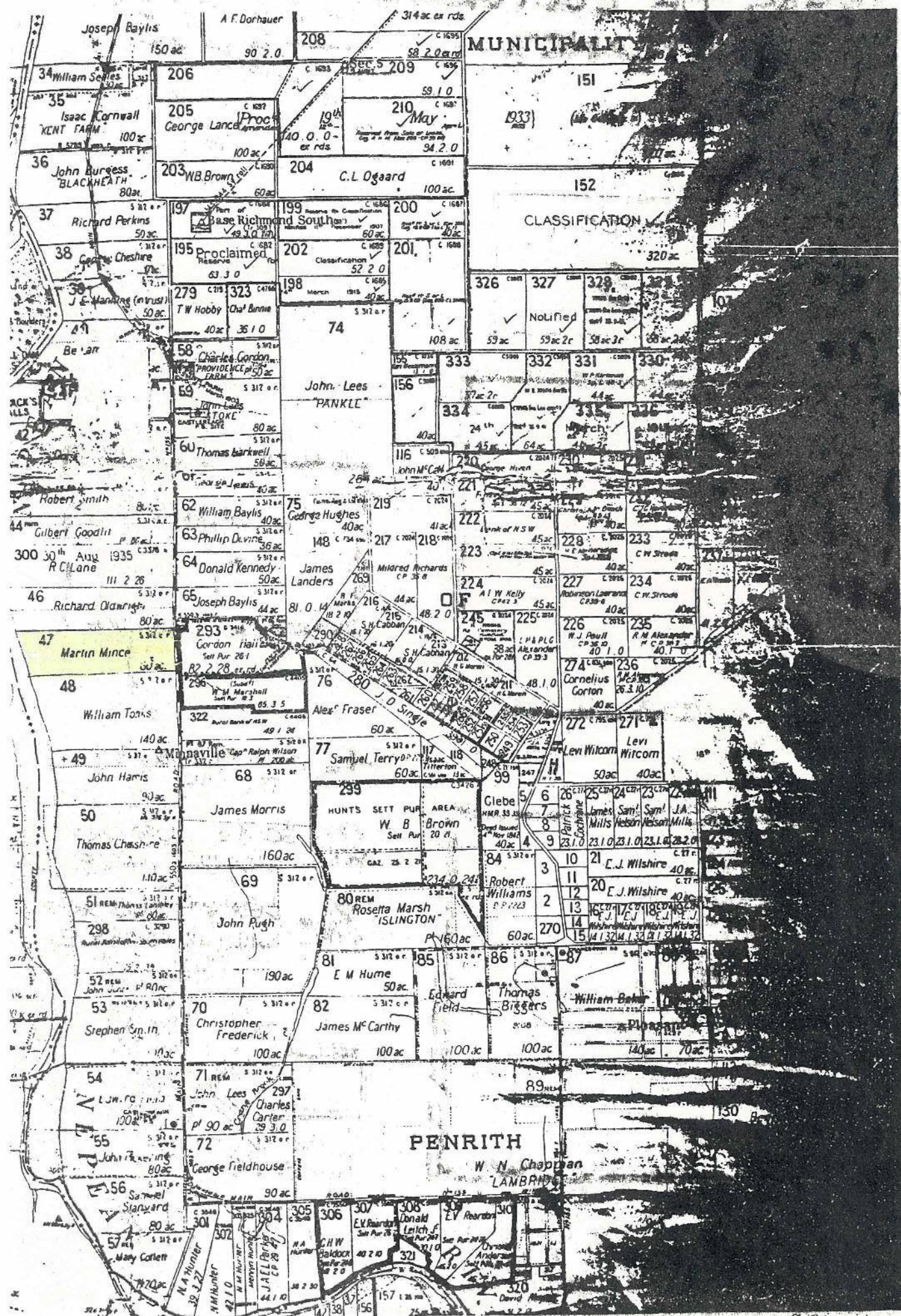
I, Bruce Richard Davies, Under Secretary for Lands and Registrar General for New South Wales, certify that this is a true photograph made as a permanent record of a monument erected at Sydney, this day.

AMENDMENTS AND/OR ADDITIONS NOTED ON

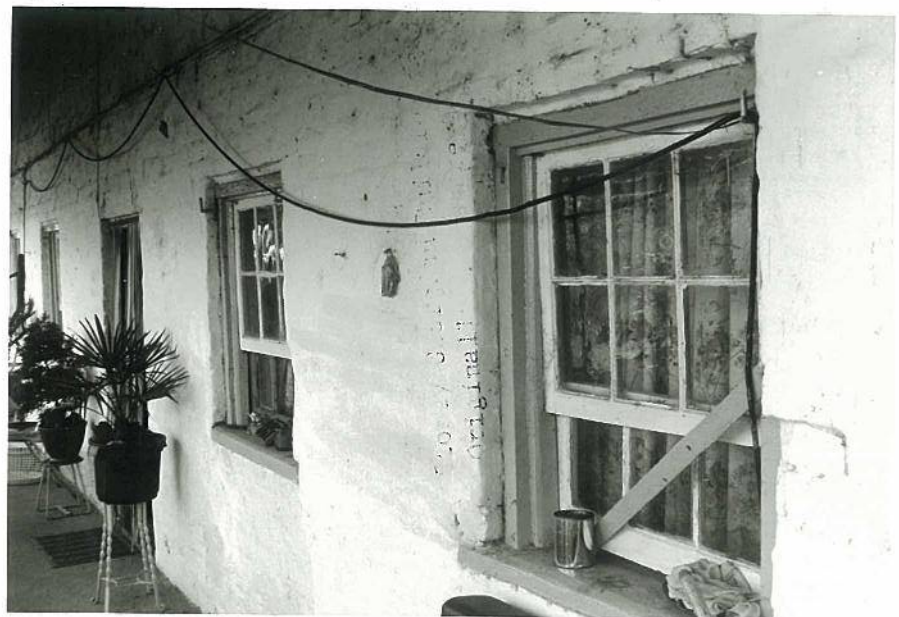
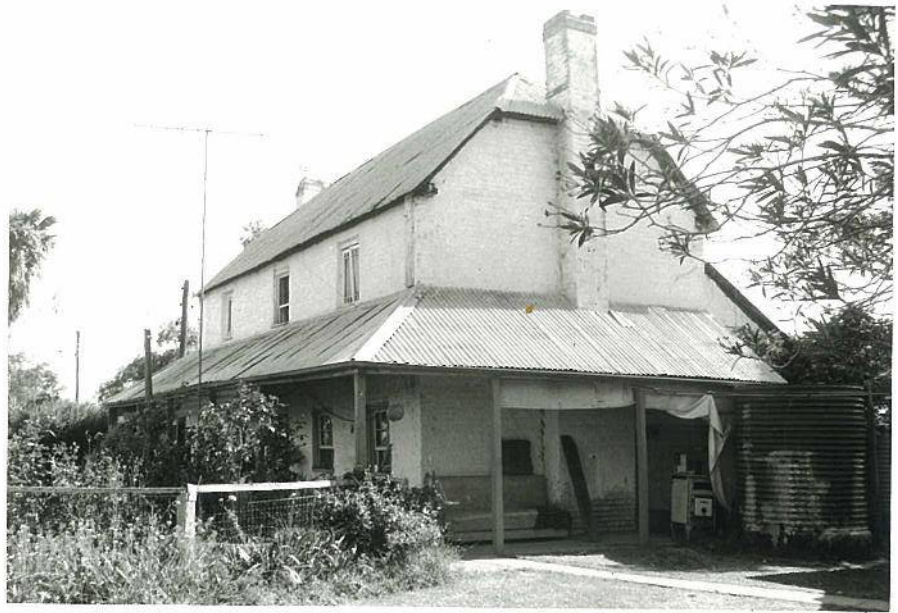
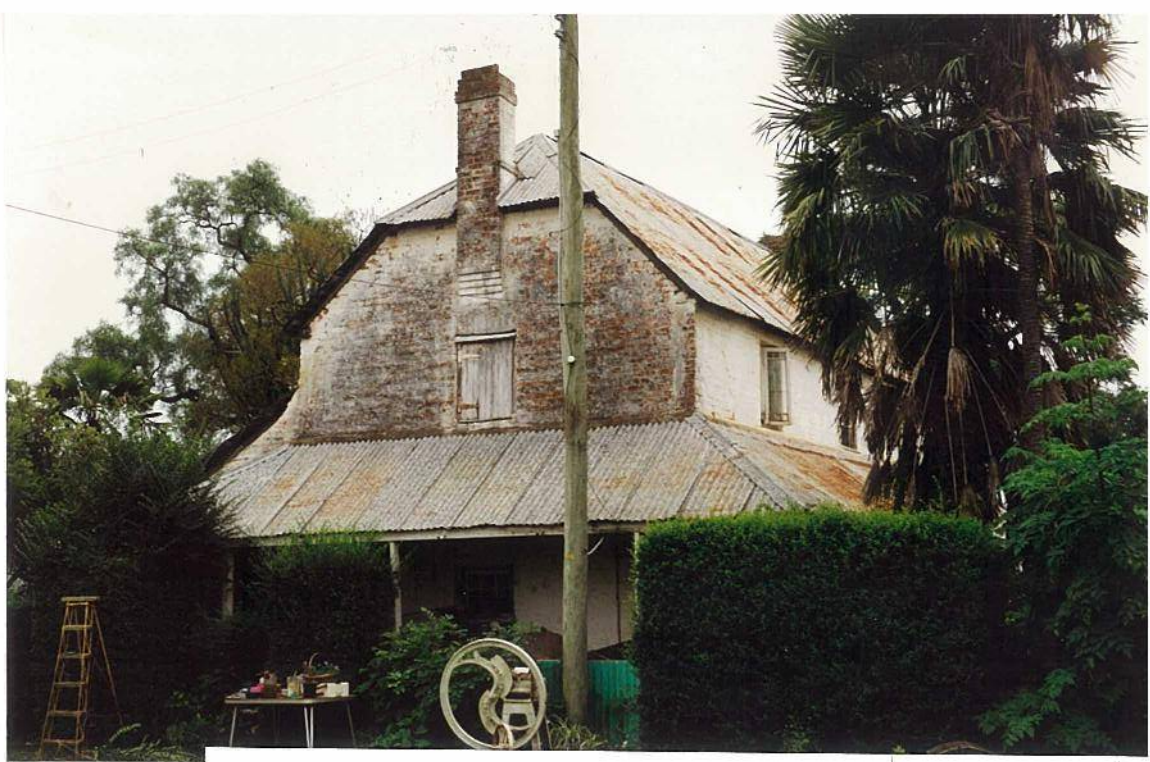
APP. 4) MINCE'S GRANT

50

14-00000









Item Details

Name

Hadley Park

Other/Formal Names

Address

14-278 Old Castlereagh Road CASTLEREAGH NSW 2749

Local Govt Area

Penrith

Item Classification

Item Type

Landscape

Item Group

Landscape - Cultural

Item Category

Pastoralism



Statement Of Significance

Hadley Park is of state significance for its historical, aesthetic and representative values research potential and rarity. Hadley Park is a layered cultural landscape that documents the different historical phases of the Castlereagh area from pre-contact Aboriginal occupation on the Nepean River to early nineteenth century colonial expansion, settlement and development, and later twentieth century extractive industry. Hadley Park an early colonial rural property which dates to the one of the earliest phases of European settlement in Australia and documents over 200 years of continued occupation and agricultural land use. The main house and slab cottage provide rare surviving and highly intact evidence of some of the earliest colonial construction methods in Australia. Hadley Park is an excellent and largely unaltered example of an early colonial rural property, including a main house, earlier slab cottage, farm outbuildings and cultural plantings, prominently located on the Nepean River floodplain at Castlereagh.

Hadley Park is a remnant of what was formerly a substantially intact rural colonial landscape of a large scale, and is one of a collection of properties that demonstrate the development of the community of Castlereagh from the colonial period to today.

Assessed Significance Type

State

Endorsed Significance

State

Date Significance Updated

4/8/2021

Listings

Listing Name	Listing Date	Instrument Name	Instrument No.	Plan No.	Gazette Page	Gazette Number
National Trust of Australia register			7849			
State Environmental Planning Policy	25/0/1994					
Heritage study	4/0/1987		C-8			
State Environmental Planning Policy	21/0/1986	REP 11 Penrith Lakes Scheme				
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register	20/0/2018		02009	3185	2608-2609	45

Heritage Item ID	Source
5055301	Heritage NSW

Location

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 2

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
RMB 113	Castlereagh Road	CASTLEREAGH/NSW/2749	Penrith	Deerubbin	Castlereagh	Cumberland	PENRITH	Alternate Address
14-278	Old Castlereagh Road	CASTLEREAGH/NSW/2749	Penrith	Deerubbin	Castlereagh	Cumberland	Unknown	Primary Address

Description

Designer	Builder/Maker
----------	---------------

Construction Year Start & End	Circa	Period
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1803 - 1812

YES

1788 to 1850

Physical Description

Updated

Setting and Curtilage

Hadley Park comprises a farm house, a collection of farm buildings and a garden located in a part remnant colonial rural landscape, part man-made lakes scheme on the Nepean River floodplain. Visually, the floodplain is framed by the Cranebrook Escarpment to the east and the imposing Lapstone Monocline of the Blue Mountains National Park to the west. The monocline provides a dramatic backdrop to the property. The house, farm buildings and garden are located in the centre of the original 1803 lot, the easternmost portion of which has been quarried and inundated as part of the new Lake Burrallow of the Penrith Lakes Scheme. The land west of the house slopes gently down to Cranebrook Creek, which has historically been an important feature of the property and its neighbour Nepean Park, which is located on the adjoining property directly south of Hadley Park. Land between Cranebrook Creek and Nepean River was quarried but has since been reconstructed into flat, grassed parkland, meaning that the property's connection to the river has been reinstated. The areas to the north and east of the property have been transformed into man-made lakes as part of the Penrith Lakes Scheme. The property's access way from Old Castlereagh Road has been partially removed with the quarrying of this road, and consequently the historical relationship between the two has been obscured.

*The recommended curtilage largely corresponds to the original land grant for the property, which included frontage to the Nepean River. The eastern areas of the lots between the house and the former alignment of (Old) Castlereagh Road are not included in the curtilage as they have been quarried and inundated as part of one of the lakes of the Penrith Lakes Scheme. (Old) Castlereagh Road has been removed in this area, meaning that the historical and visual relationship between the property and the road has been lost.

Views

Connections between the property and related colonial properties are still evident in the landscape, despite years of quarrying and its subsequent transformation into the Penrith Lakes Scheme. Being located on a cleared floodplain, Hadley Park commands, and is evident in, long views in all directions. Views of and from the house are significant, including the view of the house and property with the Lapstone Monocline beyond (both on its own and as a group with Nepean Park), to and from the house to the Cranebrook Escarpment and Christ Church in Castlereagh to the east, and the view between the house and the mass concrete house, Smith Road, to the north. Hadley Park house was designed to be seen from Old Castlereagh Road.

Aboriginal cultural landscape

The land of Hadley Park is part of a broader Aboriginal cultural landscape that extends from the Blue Mountains to the Cranebrook Escarpment. The Penrith Lakes area was a traditional meeting place for Aboriginal people. Its river and rich soils provided abundant natural vegetation and wildlife which supported Aboriginal people for many generations. Evidence of this history has been revealed through the over 500,000 artefacts were collected during the 25 years of sand and gravel mining at Penrith Lakes. This area of the Nepean River was also one of the many first contact places where local Aboriginal people were able to stay on their traditional lands by camping and working for the colonial settlers. It was a place of confrontation between Aboriginal people and colonial settlers before peaceful relationships were established.

Landscape elements

The landscape is a remnant agricultural landscape with paddocks and fence lines and remnant kitchen garden and cultural plantings around the house. The land was substantially cleared by 1806.

Significant landscape elements are:

- peppercorn trees (*Schinus molle* var. *areira*), to the west of the line of buildings from north to south. Some may date from the early nineteenth century, while some may be self-seeded descendants of early trees. Peppercorn trees are considered markers of early nineteenth century properties in western Sydney.
- Chinese windmill palms (*Trachycarpus fortunei*) to the east and west of Hadley Park house, the earliest dating to the interwar period
- prominent conifers, jacaranda (*J. mimosifolia*) and white cedar (*Melia azederach* var. *australasica*)
- old lemon tree (*Citrus limon*) near the slab cottage and Hadley Park house
- fruit trees including: orange trees (*Citrus sinensis*) east of the former stables outbuilding, plum (*Prunus X domestica*) west of the guest bedroom, loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*) west of the guest bedroom, pecan (*Carya illinoensis*) northeast of the house on the boundary to the front paddock

- ancient eucalypts, including a cabbage gum (*Eucalyptus amplifolia*) south of the line of buildings
- brick and stone-edged garden beds near Hadley Park house
- brick paths near Hadley Park house
- native vegetation along Cranebrook Creek
- timber fencing.

Buildings

Hadley Park house (built prior to 1810): Built on the elevated terrace along the eastern side of the Cranebrook Creek tributary, Hadley Park house was designed as a substantial residence, with its main elevation facing Old Castlereagh Road. The house is a freestanding symmetrical construction, rectangular in plan, part two-storey (front) and part single-storey (rear). The two-storey front section has a jerkin-head roof, a brick chimney at the northern end and a false brick chimney at the southern end (for symmetry). The house is timber post and beam construction with sandstock brick nogging between the timber uprights. The facades have an external painted brickwork face to weatherproof the building. The roof is framed in split rafters and clad in corrugated iron, and retains battens for the earlier cladding of timber shingles. A wrap-around verandah extends along the north, east and south elevations, with a concave curved corrugated iron roof supported on timber posts with concrete bases. Verandah floors are concrete. The western end of the northern verandah finishes in a timber slab wall, clad in metal sheets on the western side. Windows to the front section are timber-framed, double-hung with a short 3-paned lower sash and a larger 6-paned upper sash.

The front section of the house contains a central hall/stair with a room to either side and the first floor contains a stairwell/hall with a bedroom on each side. The ground floor hall floor is of compacted earth, with the remaining floor surfaces of this floor being concrete over sandstock brick paving. The internal walls are plastered and the ground floor front room has timber tongue and grooved internal doors. There are also some c1920s-30s timber doors. One simple fireplace with timber mantelpiece is located in the northern ground floor front room. The stair is modern. Most internal ceilings are Masonite. The first floor rooms do not have ceilings and the walls are unlined, with the brick nogging exposed. The single-storey rear section contains three rooms under a steeply pitched, corrugated iron skillion roof with a small verandah under a continuation of the skillion. The windows to the rear section have timber slab shutters. The ceilings in the rear section are very low.

Slab cottage (1806) (also called the weatherboard cottage): Single-storey timber slab cottage of two rooms, rectangular in plan, and with a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron in short sheets. The timber slab walls are protected with corrugated iron and flat metal sheets. The cottage has two doorways facing east, with the northern of these protected with a corrugated iron awning. Three timber-framed window openings (now covered over externally) face west and have timber slab shutters with side hinges. One door is timber, ledged and braced and clad in plywood, while the other is a timber four-panel door. The internal floor is a thin concrete layer over earlier brick paving, which is visible in places. There is no ceiling. The roof retains timber battens, evidence of the original roof cladding of timber shingles. There are remains of a brick external fireplace on the cottage's northern elevation.

Bathroom and toilet outbuildings (c1950s-60s and c1930s respectively): The toilet outhouse, a small weatherboard building with a corrugated iron skillion roof, is located west of Hadley Park house and next to the bathroom outbuilding. The bathroom outbuilding is a single-storey, concrete block building with a shallow-pitched, corrugated iron gable roof which extends partly over the skillion to the rear wing verandah of the house. It has one timber-framed high window facing north and another facing east, along with a timber ledged and braced door. The gable ends to the north and south are clad in corrugated iron.

Guest bedroom (c1930s): Single storey painted concrete block building, square in plan, with a corrugated iron clad hipped roof. Located to the west of Hadley Park house. The building has timber double-hung sash windows with a plywood door on the northern wall, and wide plywood eaves. There is a brick chimney on the building's southern side.

Water tank (19th century): Elevated corrugated iron water tank on a sawn plank platform supported on sawn timber beams and four circular bush posts.

Underground well and water pump (1806-1828): Underground circular brick well, covered over with timber slabs. Located west of the slab cottage. A timber-framed, skillion-roof shed, clad in corrugated iron sheets, has been built over the water pump and well, probably when the pump was converted to electrical power sometime in the twentieth century.

Former wash house (1806-1828): Timber slab building of post and beam construction with a corrugated iron skillion roof, located west of the underground well and water pump. The building abuts a peppercorn tree.

Chicken shed: Simple timber-framed mesh chicken shed located to the west of the bathroom and toilet outbuildings.

Former stables outbuilding (1806-1828 with 1950s-60s extension): Rectangular building of post and beam construction with a gable roof clad in timber slab and corrugated iron. The building's long walls face north and south, with the northern wall mostly open. The building was extended to the east c1950s-60s. This extension is also of post and beam construction with a corrugated iron gable roof and corrugated iron clad walls.

Former cream shed (c1900-1950): Small weatherboard shed with corrugated iron gable roof and southern wall clad in corrugated iron. Northern end with corrugated iron skillion-roof supported on timber posts contains covered stalls.

Former dairy head stalls/store (c1900-1950): Three connected corrugated iron sheds of post and beam construction, all with corrugated iron gable roofs. The northern and centre connected sheds are rectangular in plan with long axes running east to west. The centre shed is wider. The southernmost connected shed is L-shaped in plan. The northern shed is half open on the eastern side, the middle shed is completely open on the eastern side, and the southern shed is open on the northern side and part of the eastern and western sides. The three sheds have earth floors and contain timber stalls and timber feeding troughs. One shed has an old sulky. Also former site of 1870s barn.

Dairy and milk storage shed (c1900-1950): Two connected sheds with corrugated iron gable roofs. The western shed is rectangular in plan with long axes running north to south. It is of timber post and beam construction with a concrete floor and footings, and is open to the north. The eastern shed is taller and square in plan, with a concrete floor and square timber posts and open on all sides. The eastern shed appears to be of a later date.

Hay shed (c1947-1961): Substantial shed of bush pole and beam construction, rectangular in plan and with concrete footings. The shed is open to the east and north, with a corrugated iron roof and corrugated iron clad walls to the west and south.

Modern hay shed: Modern shed, rectangular in plan, located to the south of the former cream shed. Timber posts with flat metal roof and open on all sides.

Movable items

There is a considerable collection of movable items relating to the occupation and use of the house and farm stored in the slab cottage and the guest bedroom. The collection was catalogued in 2010 and includes furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery and cutlery, children's toys and objects related to the use of the farm as a dairy. The front garden gate evident in historical photographs is also part of this collection.

Physical Condition

Updated 07/25/2017

Condition of the buildings ranges from fair to good. The house and slab cottage have both had recent conservation works, including propping and bracing and termite treatment. In Hadley Park house the concrete floors have been cut away from walls and sacrificial render applied c2010 to arrest rising damp. The slab cottage has been clad in corrugated iron and clear perspex to protect it from the weather.

Modifications And Dates

Hadley Park house: Verandah and some internal floors concreted mid-twentieth century.
See history for other additions.

Further Comments

This report was produced using the State Heritage Inventory managed by Heritage NSW. Check with your relevant local council or NSW government agency for the most up-to-date information. This report does not replace a Section 167 certificate or a Section 10.7 Certificate (formerly Section 149).

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

The area surrounding Hadley Park has a long history of occupation by the Mulgowie (Mulgoa) and Boorooberongal Aboriginal people. Excavation of rock shelters on the western side of the Nepean River has revealed evidence of Aboriginal activity extending back approximately 20,000 years. Artefacts identified in the immediate vicinity of Hadley Park suggests that Aboriginal people camped on the high ground next to Cranebrook Creek. While initial contact between European settlers and the local Aboriginal population was reported to be friendly, from about 1800 conflict between the groups along the Nepean, Hawkesbury and surrounding districts had escalated, leading to Governor Macquarie establishing a military detachment on the Nepean at Penrith in 1816. By this time, the Aboriginal population in the local region had significantly diminished due to disease, dislocation and open conflict, however Aboriginal people are recorded to still have been fishing and camping in the area in the 1850s. Hadley Park is part of a broader area that continues to be identified as a significant landscape by Darug groups and the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council today.

European settlement along the Hawkesbury River at Windsor and Richmond was established by the mid-1790s. In June 1789, an exploration party led by Governor Phillip and Captain Watkin Tench reached the banks of the Nepean River near to the future sites of Penrith and Castlereagh, where they observed there to be good soil for planting crops and grazing, and exchanged food and gifts with the local Aboriginal people. The isolation of the Nepean region, however, precluded the establishment of permanent settlement around Castlereagh until the early nineteenth century and it was not until 1803 that any land claims in the area were officially recognised. Governor King made out 31 land grants, mostly to former soldiers, with some land also being granted to free settlers and emancipists. Most of the Castlereagh land grants had river frontage and, unlike the earlier grants in Richmond and Windsor in the north, were set out in an orderly fashion, with straight north and south boundaries and eastern boundaries aligned to (Old) Castlereagh Road, which had been established in 1803 to join the new farming district with Windsor. The grants were also larger than those in the north, ranging between 70 and 160 acres, with the size of the allotments reflecting social status and family size. For instance, married non-commissioned officers were entitled to grants of up to 150 acres plus 10 acres per child and a single private was entitled to up to 90 acres. The ex-soldiers were also entitled to seeds and equipment from the government stores, food and clothing for up to a year and the services of convicts if they could support and feed them. Land grants were given on the proviso that areas would be cleared, put under cultivation and not transferred for five years. The Castlereagh area (also known as 'Mulgrave Place' and the 'District of Evan') soon became one of the colony's major agricultural regions and by 1804, enough trees had been cleared from the banks of the Nepean River to cause Governor King to intervene and forbid any further clearances.

The land on which Hadley Park is located was granted to Martin Mentz (also spelt as 'Mintz' or 'Mince') in 1803. Mentz arrived in the colony in 1791 as a free settler and enlisted in the NSW Corps as a private. He was discharged from the Corps in March 1803 and was one of the 24 ex-soldiers who were granted land in the Castlereagh area by Governor King. Mentz's grant, received on 30 June, was for a total of 80 acres with river frontage. Mentz proceeded to clear and cultivate his land in accordance with the terms of the grant. By 1805 he had cleared over 20 acres and planted wheat, maize and barley, and used another 29 acres for grazing. With his wife, child and two servants, Mentz seems to have had some early success on the property, purchasing a range of agricultural and household goods from the government stores at Parramatta and Toongabbie. In August 1806, he leased 30 acres of land to a Charles Hadley for (Pounds)45 and continued to live on a portion of his property. Mentz was granted a licence to sell alcohol in Sydney in 1810, and moved into town with his family, selling his remaining Nepean land holdings. In September of that year he transferred 50 acres to Anne Landers for (Pounds)150. The Old Register entry for Landers dated 6 September 1810 mentions the transfer of '50 acres of land at the Nepean and a dwelling house', with the addition of 'all buildings and appurtenances' in the final transfer of property made in August 1811. This record points to the existence of a collection of buildings, including a dwelling house, on the property by at least 1810.

Charles Hadley first arrived in NSW as a convict aboard the Matilda, one of the ships of the Third Fleet, which reached Sydney in 1791. Hadley gained an absolute pardon and went back to England, but returned to NSW several years later, arriving in Sydney in March 1806. By August of this year he was living at Castlereagh, on the land leased from Martin Mentz.

In 1812, Hadley married Sarah Phillips, with who he already had a son (Charles Hadley Jr, born 1810). By 1825, Charles and Sarah had gone on to have seven more children. Hadley was also growing his farm during this period, and his house at Hadley Park soon became a local landmark in the district. He kept cattle on his property and supplied meat to the Emu Plains government stores from 1815. Hadley also acquired a publican's license to sell liquor in as early as April 1817, and his inn, known as the 'First and Last', was the only one operating in Castlereagh at this time. The exact location of this inn within his land holdings is unknown.

By 1821, Hadley was listed as holding a total of 300 acres at Castlereagh in the District of Evan. His reputation in the district continued to grow and he took on several civic responsibilities, including serving as a juror in 1819 and benefactor to the Windsor Bible Association in 1822.

On 20 August 1822, five armed men broken into Charles Hadley's house and attacked him and his family, but made away with only a watch.

Nepean Park was also built in 1822 on the adjoining allotment directly south of Hadley Park.

In early 1827, his wife Sarah left him for a neighbour, John Griffiths. Charles Hadley died in September the following year. In his will, he left Hadley Park to his oldest son, Charles Hadley Jr, who maintained the estate until his death in 1891.

Hadley Park experienced several significant flood events during the mid-nineteenth century, the worst occurring in 1867 and reportedly washing away all of Hadley Jr's furniture and goods.

An 1885 survey of landholders in the Castlereagh area noted that Charles Hadley Jr at Hadley Park had 80 acres with nine horses, five cattle and four pigs and more livestock on a nearby holding. A later return in 1900 states that the property was under cultivation with maize and barley, further indicating a shift away from cattle.

With the death of Charles Hadley Jr in November 1891 and his wife Hannah only six days later, both from influenza, the northern lot with Hadley Park house passed to William Alvan Hadley Childs - the husband of their oldest daughter, Louisa Matilda Hadley. In April 1892, the 80 acre Hadley Park estate was assessed as having a value of (Pounds)800, with the most part being under cultivation. The property contained a brick house of seven rooms, a barn, stable and outbuildings, though they were in a dilapidated condition.

William Charles Hadley Childs, the son of Louisa Matilda Hadley and William Alvan Childs, was listed as the owner of the property in 1898. In August 1905, he repurchased all the blocks of land that had been separated from Hadley Park in the will of Charles Hadley Jr, reuniting the farm estate to its original 80 acres. William ran the property as a dairy farm, building a dairy building on the property sometime during the 1930s. Dairying became a popular industry in the Castlereagh district by the mid-twentieth century, with a 1941 survey showing all the land between the (Old) Castlereagh Road and the Nepean River being used for dairying purposes.

William died in July 1950 and his son, William George Childs, inherited the southern portion of the property, while his two daughters Hannah and Esla inherited the northern portion, including the house. Records from this time note that the northern portion equalled 44 acres 6.5 perches and included a brick cottage with attic, weatherboard kitchen, iron garage, two sheds, feeders, dairy and bails, four pit silos, water supply, clearing and fencing. The southern portion was 50 acres and contained pit silos, an orchard, water supply, clearing and fencing and an unfinished galvanised iron hay shed.

Between 1940 and 1961 a few improvements were made to the property including the addition of a new hay shed to the south of the dairy buildings, and part of the southern portion was planted with orchards to the river front, however these were removed by 1978.

Esla and Hannah Childs continued to own Hadley Park until 1972 when the western portions of the property closest to the river (Lots 1 and 2 DP87060) were sold to Quarries Pty Ltd, thus ending over 150 years of ownership by the Hadley-Childs family. Quarrying, gravel and sand extraction had started along the Nepean River at Castlereagh from as early as the 1880s. Mining activities significantly increased from the 1970s, and many properties around the river were bought by mine and gravel companies. In 1978, Quarries Pty Ltd transferred the Hadley Park property to a subsidiary, Blue Metal and Gravel Ltd, which later became Blue Metal Industries, which was later bought out by Boral Ltd. By 1979, the larger

quarrying companies that were operating at Castlereagh had combined their interests and were operating as part of the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation (PLDC). PLDC has owned Hadley Park since 1998.

Quarrying of the Hadley Park lots commenced c2001, in the areas west of Cranebrook Creek and east of the house to (Old) Castlereagh Road. Jacqueline Flower, a descendent of the Hadley family, moved into Hadley Park in 1996 and lived on the property (in a separate living quarters, not in the house) until 2008. The main house was propped in 2008-2009 and a series of physical surveys were undertaken to assess the fabric and condition of the buildings. The buildings at Hadley Park have since remained unoccupied.

In March 2019 Minister for Planning & Housing, Anthony Roberts announced the state government had taken ownership of the property. 'The acquisition of Hadley Park means we can preserve and protect this State Heritage listed site and allow future generations to come and learn about an important part of Australian history' he said. 'Getting this property into public ownership has taken considerable efforts, and it's important we make sure the restoration work is done, and the needs of the community accounted for, before it is opened to the general public' (Western Weekender, 1/2/2019).

The Dept. Of Planning and Environment will consult with the community to develop a management plan for the long-term future management of the property' he said. 'The Dept. Is investigating options with the NSW Dept. Of Industry on a training program for young apprentices and students to participate in the restoration work needed...'. The Planning Ministerial Corporation (PMC) will manage the property initially, while a full report on the condition of the site is produced, before restoration works commenced, based on a conservation management plan (Western Weekender, 1/2/2019).

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 25

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
Marking the phases of life	Social institutions	Associations with Sarah Hadley, farmer
Marking the phases of life	Social institutions	Associations with Governor (Capt.) Phillip Gidley King RN, 1800-1806
Marking the phases of life	Social institutions	Associations with Charles Hadley, freed convict, farmer
Building settlements, towns and cities	Agriculture	Residential
Building settlements, towns and cities	Agriculture	Country Homes
Developing local, regional and national economies	Religion	Quarrying sand and gravel
Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Landscapes of mining
Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Landscapes of food production
Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Landscapes and parklands of distinctive styles
Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Landscapes and gardens of domestic accommodation
Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Landscapes and gardens of domestic accommodation
Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Landscapes and countryside of rural charm
Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Landscapes and countryside of rural charm

Developing local, regional and national economies	Events	Developing local, regional and national economies
Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Marking the transition from pastoralism to agriculture
Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Farming wheat and other grains
Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Dairy farming
Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Clearing land for farming
Peopling the continent	Aboriginal post-contact	Daruk nation - sites of first contact or early interaction with colonisers
Peopling the continent	Aboriginal post-contact	Aboriginal post-contact
Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Exploration	River flats
Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Exploration	Other open space
Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Exploration	Gardens
Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Exploration	Cultural: Rivers and water bodies important to humans
Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Exploration	Changing the environment

Assessment

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

Include

Exclude

Hadley Park is of state heritage significance as a layered cultural landscape that documents the different historical phases of the Castlereagh area from pre-contact Aboriginal cultural landscape on the Nepean River to early nineteenth century colonial expansion, settlement and development, and later twentieth century extractive industry. Hadley Park is a remnant of what was formerly a substantially intact rural colonial landscape of a large scale, and is one of a collection of properties in Castlereagh that demonstrate the development of the area from the colonial period to today.

Hadley Park is located on land that is part of a broader Aboriginal cultural landscape that bears evidence of thousands of years of occupation and use by Aboriginal people. The landscape and waterways of the Castlereagh terrace, including Cranebrook lagoon within Hadley Park and the Nepean River, supported many generations of the Mulgowie and Boorooberongal Aboriginal people, who were also present when the first European farms were established on the land.

Hadley Park provides highly intact evidence of an early colonial rural property dating to one of the earliest phases of European settlement in Australia-the period of colonial expansion inland towards the Blue Mountains in the search for land better suited to European farming techniques. The cleared landscape around the house, with small areas of remnant vegetation along the lagoon, and remnant cultivated and fenced paddocks, along with the farm house, slab cottage and domestic garden, demonstrate colonial attitudes and approaches to agriculture and farm planning, including extensive land clearing.

Due to its almost 200-year period of continued occupation and use by a single family, the Hadley-Childs, Hadley Park retains evidence of changing agricultural practices in the Castlereagh area over this period, from crop growing and grazing in the nineteenth century to the proliferation of dairies in the first half of the twentieth century.

Criteria b)		
Historical Association Significance	Include	Exclude
Criteria c)		
Aesthetic/Technical Significance	Include	Exclude

Hadley Park is of state heritage significance for the intact evidence it provides of colonial rural vernacular construction techniques and design, and colonial farm planning. Hadley Park house exemplifies the brick nogging construction style that was commonly used for farm houses in the early colonial period. The use of a jerkin-head roof and false chimney to maintain building symmetry illustrate rural vernacular tastes and styles of the time. The slab cottage, with its split timber framing and feather-edged weatherboard walling, exemplifies this early colonial rural construction technique. Both buildings are largely intact.

The collection of farm buildings set within a domestic garden with fruit trees and peppercorn trees, and with a kitchen garden, typifies nineteenth-century rural lifestyles and tastes. The siting of the buildings on a rise above the Cranebrook lagoon demonstrates the adaptation of European rural estate planning to local conditions.

Viewed against the dramatic backdrop of the Lapstone Monocline, the collection of buildings and plantings, arranged in a north-south line with the Cranebrook lagoon beyond, displays aesthetic qualities of special charm and character. Hadley Park, with its distinctive white-painted jerkin-head roofed farm house and row of tall Chinese windmill palms, is a landmark of the Castlereagh area, visible from all directions, and retains a significant visual connection to Christ Church on the Cranebrook escarpment.

Criteria d)		
Social/Cultural Significance	Include	Exclude

Criteria e)		
Research Potential	Include	Exclude

Hadley Park is of state heritage significance as an assemblage of early colonial buildings, gardens, objects and archaeological resources that provide intact evidence of early construction techniques, estate planning, agriculture and rural life from the early colonial period to today. A process of gradual accretion over 200+ years, but without substantial alterations or additions and with careful conservation works in recent years, has resulted in Hadley Park being an important benchmark site in understanding early colonial rural development, vernacular construction, and rural lives.

Hadley Park has a high potential for a range of archaeological remains associated with significant early phases of European occupation on the property. Potential archaeological features include the remains of former structures, services, silage pits and evidence of former landscaping, gardens, paths and roads. The potential archaeological remains at Hadley Park may yield valuable information relating to the layout and development of the property over time, which could be incorporated into comparative analyses with other early nineteenth century colonial farm complexes in NSW. The potential archaeological resource could also reveal insights into past human-environment interaction on the Nepean River and early methods of sanitation and water supply, as well as past agricultural activity and technologies. Artefacts may also survive in potential underfloor deposits in structures and in yard deposits/refuse pits or dumps. Such artefacts could reveal insights into the personal lives of Hadley Park's former inhabitants and early rural lifestyles in NSW more generally, including diets and consumption patterns.

Criteria f)		
Rarity	Include	Exclude

Hadley Park house and the slab cottage provide rare and unusually intact evidence of some of the earliest colonial construction methods in Australia-brick nogging and slab walling respectively-as well as how these buildings were inhabited and used. The house and cottage are remarkably unaltered, with only minimal intervention in recent years to stabilise and preserve the buildings, meaning that their original construction along with later, minor adaptations such as wallpaper and floor coverings, are all evident. The integrity of these buildings and their ability to accurately demonstrate these early construction techniques, and the way of life of those who occupied such buildings, is rare in NSW.

The combination of buildings including interiors, outbuildings, kitchen garden, farm structures, remnant fences, cultural plantings, remnant native vegetation, archaeology and movable collection show unusually accurate evidence of European occupation of the outer reaches of the colony at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the establishment and development of agriculture in the Penrith region over 200 years.

Criteria g)

Representative

Include

Exclude

Hadley Park is of state heritage significance as a representative, highly intact example of a colonial rural property with associated buildings and landscape. It demonstrates the principal characteristics of this class of items, including an intact Georgian two-storey brick homestead, earlier slab cottage, farm outbuildings (including a dairy, dairy stalls and hay shed) and cultural plantings including peppercorn trees, fruit trees and remnant native vegetation. Together these elements demonstrate attributes typical of rural lifestyles in Sydney from the early colonial period to the mid twentieth century.

Hadley Park house is an outstanding representative example of the more modest colonial homesteads built by smaller landholders in NSW. It is little changed since its construction c1811 and demonstrates the key characteristics of the type, including brick nogging construction, jerkin-head roof, false chimney to maintain symmetry, wrap-around verandah, and dirt or brick paved ground floor. The slab cottage is also an outstanding representative example of these types of buildings, with much of its early fabric intact.

Hadley Park also forms part of a group which collectively illustrates a colonial cultural landscape in western Sydney. It is one of a series of properties that relate to the development of the Nepean River floodplain at Castlereagh for food production for the young colony, including neighbouring Nepean Park, and the properties of Landers Inn, McCarthys Cemetery, the Methodist Church Group and Cemetery, and the Upper Castlereagh school house and school master's residence.

Integrity/Intactness

Updated 04/04/2018

Hadley Park house and outbuildings, the slab cottage and farm buildings all have a high level of integrity. The landscape between Cranebrook Creek and Nepean River has been reconstructed.

References

References

Records Retrieved: 15

Title	Author	Year	Link	Type
'Trust Action: Hadley Park, Castlereagh - a survivor in search of a future'	Johnson, Sean	2017		Written
Penrith Lakes Archaeological Management Plan (draft)	Godden Mackay Logan	2014		Written
Hadley Park Conservation Management Plan	Godden Mackay Logan	2013		Written
Recording of Movable Heritage Items at Hadley Park	Muru Cultural Heritage Services	2010		Written
Penrith Lakes Scheme - Hadley Park: results of an archaeological excavation	Godden Mackay Logan	2010	http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjs/pui/handle/1/7106	Written
Hadley Park: Conservation Management Plan	Godden Mackay Logan	2010	http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjs/pui/handle/1/8962	Written
Hadley Park: a Conservation Management Plan and Schedule of Works	Stedinger Associates; Hughes Trueman, Truman Zaniol and Associates; and Geoffrey Britton	2007		Written
Conservation / Restoration work at Hadley Park: an archaeological assessment and excavation permit application	Stedinger Associates	2007	http://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjs/pui/handle/1/4409	Written

Penrith Lakes Scheme Cultural Heritage Management Study	Environmental Resources Australia (ERM)	2001		Written
4.32.3: Hadley Park (entry)	Morris, Colleen & Britton, Geoffrey	2000	https://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjsui/handle/1/3076	Written
Castlereagh Cultural Landscape Study - assessment and recommendations	Morris, C. & Britton, G.	1999		Written
Hadley Park: Conservation/Management Plan (draft)	Graham Edds & Associates	1996		Written
Archaeological & Heritage Assessment: RES Site 15 Minnaville, Penrith Lakes Scheme Area, Castlereagh	Siobhan Lavelle	1996		Written
Reappraisal of the Penrith Lakes Scheme and a Conservation Plan for Hadley Park, Castlereagh	Brian A French	1996		Written
Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study: history of European settlement	NSW Dept of Environment & Planning	1986		Written

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 3

Title	Year	Item Number	Author	Inspected By	Guidelines Used
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000	5055301	Geoffrey Britton and Colleen Morris for the NSW National Trust	Colleen Morris & Geoffrey Britton	Yes
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000	5055301	Morris, C., & Britton, G./NSW National Trust (for the Heritage Council of NSW)	Colleen Morris & Geoffrey Britton	Yes
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000	5055301	NSW Heritage Office	Colleen Morris & Geoffrey Britton	Yes

Procedures / Workflows / Notes

Records Retrieved: 1

Application ID / Procedure ID	Section of Act	Description	Title	Officer	Date Received	Status	Outcome
63405	57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	Minister	11/09/2020		

Management

Management

Records Retrieved: 3

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Carry out interpretation, promotion and/or education	
Recommended Management	Prepare a maintenance schedule or guidelines	
Recommended Management	Review a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	

Management Summary

Refer to, and implement, recommendations contained in the Castlereagh Cultural Landscape Study, 1999 (Morris & Britton, 2000, 116).



Caption: Hadley Park

Photographer: Julia Dowling

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/21/2017 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Cranebrook Creek and vegetation.

Photographer: Julia Dowling

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/21/2017 12:00:00 AM

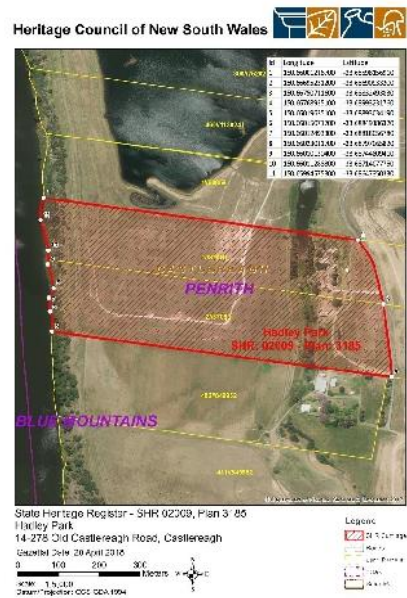


Caption: Cabbage tree gum, with the hay shed on the right,
south of Hadley Park house.

Photographer: Julia Dowling

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/21/2017 12:00:00 AM



Caption: SHR Plan 3185

Photographer: Heritage Division

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 4/20/2018 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Hadley Park

Photographer: Julia Dowling

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/21/2017 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Hadley Park house, front elevation.

Photographer: Julia Dowling

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/21/2017 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Hadley Park house, slab cottage and front garden.

Photographer: Julia Dowling

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/21/2017 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Hadley Park house, northern elevation, with slab cottage on the right.

Photographer: Julia Dowling

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/21/2017 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Slab cottage, Hadley Park.

Photographer: Julia Dowling

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/21/2017 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Hadley Park house, southern elevation, with the spare bedroom beyond.

Photographer: Julia Dowling

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/21/2017 12:00:00 AM



Caption: Former dairy and farm buildings south of Hadley Park house.

Photographer: Julia Dowling

Copyright Owner: No Credit

Date: 8/21/2017 12:00:00 AM



Figure 25 Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) image showing location of former structure (dashed rectangle), silage pits (circles) and services (dashed lines). (Source: Archaeological Computing Laboratory, University of Sydney)

Zone 1

Zone 1—Hadley Park Front Garden

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Turning circle—it was common for grand homesteads to have a turning circle for carriages and, later, automobiles. These were commonly located at the front entrance to the main house so that visitors could pass directly from the vehicle to the front door.	Compacted deposits and road base. Gravel surface. Kerbing (stones, brick, concrete). Deposits reflecting the location of edge planting (flower beds etc).	Moderate	High
Former landscaping—flower beds, kerbs and edging, garden paths, tree roots etc.	Soil deposits (eg introduced loams in the otherwise clayey substrate). Cuts (eg pits excavated for the introduction of plantings). Stone and/or brick edging/kerbs (in situ and ex situ). Remains of tree roots or 'shadows' in the soils reflecting decayed roots. Artefact fragments (eg broken flower pots, gardening tools etc).	Moderate	High
Evidence of former plantings—macrofossils and microfossils.	Botanical remains are sometimes preserved as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> macrofossils (seeds, fruits, charcoals etc)—evidence of tree fruits and berry fruits such as peaches, apples and raspberries (all of which have notably hardy seeds) are most common. microfossils (pollen and phytoliths, ie silica microfossils). <p>With respect to macrofossils, these can be preserved in anaerobic sediments (usually permanently waterlogged/dry) and if charred (partially burnt) or mineralised (fossilised). There is low potential for such fossils to have survived within the front garden.</p> <p>With respect to microfossils, pollen requires anaerobic (usually permanently waterlogged/dry) conditions to persist. Given that the site has been subject to repeated wetting and drying there is a low potential for pollens to survive.</p> <p>Phytoliths are persistent in all conditions and may therefore survive at the site of the front garden.</p>	Low-to-Moderate	High
Evidence of former occupants and their activities—gardens are areas commonly used for work, play and entertainment.	Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded (coins, marbles, toys, gardening tools etc).	Moderate	High
Services—sewer and water pipes etc.	Metal and terracotta pipes. Trenches—cuts and fills.	Moderate-to-High	Low

Zone 1

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Former structures—gardens were often furnished with temporary and light-weight permanent structures such as gazebos, trellises etc.	Post holes. Compacted surfaces. Ambiguous historical records suggest that an inn ('The First and Last Inn') may have existed in the vicinity of the main house. All excavation in this vicinity should proceed with this in mind.	Low	High

Research Questions Specific to the Hadley Park Front Garden

- How extensive was the original/early front garden? Where were its 'boundaries'?
- What was the layout of the original/early front garden? How was it landscaped? Did it have garden paths, garden beds etc, and where were they located?
- Did the front garden incorporate a turning circle?
- Was the front garden ever furnished with structures (such as gazebos, trellises)?
- What plants did the garden contain?
- What activities were carried out in the front garden?

Archaeological Management Regime—Hadley Park Front Garden

Minimise ground disturbance in the area of the front garden. If the following works are proposed they should be undertaken in the manner specified below:

Introducing New Landscaping

- As a general principle, archaeological relics should be left undisturbed where possible. However, the reinstatement of the original/early garden form in this area is a desirable heritage outcome that would justify the disturbance or destruction of the potential archaeological resource, provided the research potential of the garden's archaeology is met.
- New landscaping and plantings should be preceded and informed by a program of archaeological excavation which could be used to determine the location and nature of previous plantings and landscape features in the front garden.
- Avoid incremental destruction of the archaeological resource in the front garden (for example excavation of multiple root pits and garden beds over a long period). If there is an expectation that the reinstatement of historic landscaping will involve significant ground disturbance, data from the archaeological resource is best obtained in a controlled open area excavation across the entire front garden area.
- In relation to appropriate consents:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.

Zone 1

- If the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, an excavation permit must be obtained from the Heritage Council pursuant to Section 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW). The excavation methodology presented in this report should be submitted as the Archaeological Research Design in support of that application.
- If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, the following methodology should be observed.
- Open area excavation in the front garden should be carried out observing the following methodology:
 - Excavation should be carried out by experienced archaeologists. An excavation director should be appointed who has previously had excavation permits issued in their name by the Heritage Council of NSW (or delegate).
 - Before any excavations commence the area of the front garden should be investigated by geophysical survey to provide direction in relation to archaeologically sensitive areas and to augment any results obtained through the actual excavation.
 - Given the vulnerability to disturbance of the potential archaeological resource in the garden area, the proposed archaeological investigations should be undertaken by hand excavation (pick, shovel, trowel etc), although it may be necessary to remove some deposits (for example the first layer of turf) using a small bobcat. The excavation director should monitor any machine work carefully and should make recommendations for tracks used, access and egress points etc, as appropriate.
 - The archaeologist should have authority to direct site works, as required, in order to undertake all necessary investigation or detailed recording.
 - The depth of excavation required across the site should be determined by the excavation director, based on the nature of the subsurface profile.
 - The need for detailed investigation and recording of specific deposits or features should be determined by the excavation director throughout the course of the investigation to ensure that the important parts of the site are adequately investigated and recorded, and that resources are not employed in areas that do not warrant further investigation. The investigation should continue until the excavation director is satisfied that the research potential of the subsurface deposits has been realised and that the site has been adequately investigated and recorded, or that culturally sterile deposits have been encountered across the site.
- Archaeological investigations should include a soil sampling strategy:
 - Microfossil samples must be taken, primarily for pollen. These samples should comprise small bags of soil (c100g maximum weight) from the likely garden bed areas. It is vital that the samples be taken in a manner that minimises contamination by the topsoil. Thus, only samples from intact soil profiles should be taken. At least 10 soil samples should also be collected from the topsoil to act as a basis for comparison to the pollen samples.

Zone 1

- Macrofossil samples should be collected from across the front garden area, again from the strata beneath the topsoil. The archaeologist should also collect at least five samples from the topsoil for comparison purposes. All samples should be a minimum of 50 litres in volume. They should be wet-sieved on a 1mm mesh sieve to remove as much soil as possible. One litre from each sample should be retained unsieved.
- A minimum of 12 samples should be collected for each type (microfossils and macrofossils). The sieved material should be bagged.
- Samples should be taken from across the area in order to get best site coverage and spatial analysis data.
- If the soil is sodden when collected, and the samples contain a lot of organics, they should not be dried after sieving. They should be sealed in bags and analysed in a laboratory as soon as possible.
- Comprehensive site recording should be undertaken. The entire investigation process should be recorded photographically. Additional detailed site recording should be undertaken (measured drawings, context sheets etc) if and when archaeological deposits and features are encountered. Measured drawings should be made of physical remains. The location of exposed structural relics (such as kerbing and wall footings) should be recorded by survey.
- Any artefacts that are recovered should be provenanced according to their contexts. Artefacts should be conserved (washed and bagged) and stored in an appropriate repository, observing specialist conservation requirements where appropriate (for example for leather artefacts). Artefacts should be logged in a database that reflects current best-practice archaeological data recording.
- A report of the results of the fieldwork should be produced at the completion of the archaeological investigation. This report should include:
 - a description of the results of the investigation, including a discussion of the nature of the archaeological remains recorded;
 - a response to the research questions raised in this Archaeological Research Design;
 - a discussion of the relics recovered by excavation including artefact or sample analysis;
 - site records, including measured drawings and photographs;
 - a CD containing the artefact database; and
 - conclusions relating to the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains.
- All relevant site personnel (including contractors) should attend a site induction prior to commencement of works on site to ensure that all are aware of the heritage issues associated with the site and the role of the excavation director and other archaeologists.
- In the event that archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the Director of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate

Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken consistent with Department of Environment and Climate Change guidelines.

Introducing New Services (Assumes Width of Trenches Does not Exceed c500mm)

- Do not run new services through the front garden area if alternatives are available. Always seek alternatives. (If the original/early garden is reinstated at the site, then after that has occurred the potential for archaeological relics to survive will be low and new services can be installed in this area without consideration of archaeological potential.)
- If active services exist in the front garden which need repair or replacement, confine excavation to previous service trenches (or seek alternatives).
- In relation to appropriate consents:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.
 - If the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed by way of an Exception application to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning (the application should provide for the excavation methodology presented below).
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be monitored by an archaeologist who has previously had excavation permits issued in their name by the Heritage Council of NSW (or delegate).
- Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who would explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
- The proposed works should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified and appropriately recorded. The archaeologist should be empowered to direct the excavation of the trenches etc and to halt works, as required.
- It would be appropriate for the works to be undertaken using a combination of machine and manual excavation, monitored and directed by an archaeologist.
- Generally, if relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), then conserved and stored. This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance (for example an in situ early nineteenth century well, nineteenth century refuse pit etc) should be kept in situ. This may require the re-routing of trenches.
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to reduce the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.

Zone 1

- In the event that archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the Director of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken consistent with Department of Environment and Climate Change guidelines.
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings, as appropriate. It should include a CD-ROM containing the photographic images taken during the works, and a catalogue of those images.

Ongoing Garden Maintenance and Miscellaneous Ground Disturbance

- The ongoing care and maintenance of garden areas is generally a positive heritage outcome. Ground disturbance in the front garden for this purpose (for example mulching etc) is generally appropriate. If the original/early garden is reinstated at the site, then after that has occurred the potential for archaeological relics to survive here will be low and garden maintenance will be able to occur without consideration of archaeological potential.
- Ground disturbance in areas and deposits that are already clearly disturbed (for example much used garden beds) can take place without the need for consent or archaeological monitoring. If in doubt, consult an archaeologist.
- Where ground disturbance is required in areas *not* already clearly disturbed (for example for the improvement of drainage etc):
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.
 - If the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed by way of an Exception application to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning (the application should provide for an archaeologist to monitor the works).
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be monitored by an archaeologist who has previously had excavation permits issued in their name by the Heritage Council of NSW (or delegate).
- Generally, if relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), conserved and stored. This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance (for example an in situ early nineteenth century well, nineteenth century refuse pit etc) should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign of landscape designs etc.

Zone 2—Footprint of Hadley Park Homestead

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Under-floor artefacts and deposits.	Artefacts located in discrete areas under the floors. These are commonly small artefacts (buttons, pins, coins, etc) that have slipped between ill-fitting floor boards.	High	High
Structural elements.	Earlier floors/paving, piers, post holes, impressions of floor joists and bearers, wall footings. Defunct services. Cellars.	High	High

Research Questions Specific to the Hadley Park Footprint

- Is there any evidence of the structural development of the house? Is there any evidence of structural modification?
- Is there evidence that can help to more specifically date the house?
- What evidence is there of the activities that took place in the house?
- What evidence is there of the occupants in the house? Are there any artefacts that can be dated to the original inhabitants of the house?
- What evidence is there of the earliest period of occupation? What changes over time are evident in the archaeological record in relation to occupants and activities?

Archaeological Management Regime—Hadley Park Footprint

Ground Disturbance for Any Reason Under the Floors

- Do not disturb the deposits under the floors of Hadley Park except for overwhelming conservation reasons (for example to ascertain and rectify structural and physical conservation problems) or overwhelming health and safety reasons (for example to prevent structural failure). Where ground disturbance would result from the physical conservation of the house (for example to rectify damp problems) this is appropriate.
- Where ground disturbance is required that would disturb less than 30% of the total floor area:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.
 - If the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed by way of an Exception application to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning (the application should provide for the excavation methodology presented below).

Zone 2

- If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, proceed by following the methodology below.
- Where ground disturbance is required that would disturb more than 30% of the total floor area:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.
 - If the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed by way of an application for an Excavation Permit to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning (the application should provide for the excavation methodology presented below).
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, proceed by following the methodology below.
- Prior to works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who would explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
- Where ground disturbance must occur, this should be undertaken by an archaeologist.
- The archaeologist should excavate the deposits applying the principles of stratigraphic excavation.
- Where exploratory ground disturbance is proposed for conservation reasons (for example to ascertain structural issues) the discrete areas of ground disturbance should be excavated within a controlled 1m x 1m square by an archaeologist.
- All under floor deposits should be sieved and finds provenanced by context.
- Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored. Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example leather and metal artefacts). Artefacts should be logged in a database that reflects current best-practice archaeological data recording.
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to reduce the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- Where historic structural remains are exposed, those remains should be left in situ unless this is impossible for overwhelming conservation or health and safety reasons. In any case, the location, nature, function, dimensions etc of these remains should be archaeologically recorded (text, photography, survey and measured drawing).
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the Director of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be notified, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken consistent with Department of Environment and Climate Change guidelines.

- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings, as appropriate. It should include a CD-ROM containing an artefact database (if relevant) and any photographic images taken during the works, and a catalogue of those images.

Ground Disturbance in the Verandah Areas

- The existing verandah slab is a late addition and can be removed if necessary. Minimise ground disturbance should this occur. If the works occasion no ground disturbance, no consents are required in relation to archaeology. However, the works should be monitored by an archaeologist.
- If new verandahs are to be introduced, minimise ground disturbance. If the works occasion no ground disturbance, no consents are required with respect to archaeology.
- If ground disturbance is necessary in constructing a new verandah, the verandah areas should first be archaeologically investigated observing the methodology described above in relation to ground disturbance under the floors of Hadley Park.

Zone 2

Zone 3—Footprint of Timber Cottage North of Hadley Park

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Under-floor deposits.	Artefacts located in discrete areas under the floors. These are commonly small artefacts (buttons, pins, coins, etc) that have slipped between ill-fitting floor boards or impressed into dirt floors.	High	High
Structural elements.	Piers, post holes, impressions of floor joists and bearers, wall footings. Defunct services.	High	High

Research Questions Specific to the Timber Cottage North of Hadley Park

- Is there any archaeological evidence to support the claim that the timber cottage is the oldest surviving timber structure in the country? Is there evidence that can help to more specifically date the house?
- Is there any evidence of the development of the structure? Is there any evidence of structural modification over time?
- What evidence is there of the activities that took place in the structure?
- What evidence is there of the occupants in the structure? Are there any artefacts that can be dated to the original inhabitants of the structure?
- What evidence is there of the earliest period of occupation? What changes over time are evident in the archaeological record in relation to occupants and activities?

Archaeological Management Regime—Footprint of Timber Cottage North of Hadley Park

In undertaking the conservation of the timber cottage, seek an option for the floor that will involve no ground disturbance. The most desirable archaeological outcome would be for any archaeological relics in this area to be retained undisturbed and in situ as part of the conserved cottage.

Given the significance of the potential archaeological resource within the footprint of the timber cottage, it would be undesirable to archaeologically investigate it in a piecemeal manner. Therefore, if conservation of the timber cottage would cause significant ground disturbance of the cottage's floor area (ie greater than 2m²), the works should be preceded by an open area research excavation, observing the same excavation methodology as presented above for the Hadley Park footprint (Zone 2).

Very minor ground disturbance (for example exploratory excavation to ascertain the nature of the cottage's construction, in a total area not exceeding 2m²) may be undertaken but only by an archaeologist, treating the discrete disturbance as an opportunity for archaeological sampling. This limited excavation should be undertaken following the methodology provided above for the footprint of Hadley Park (Zone 2).

Zone 3

Zone 4

Zone 4—Front Garden of Timber Cottage

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Former landscaping—flower beds, kerbs and edging, garden paths, tree roots etc.	Soil deposits (eg introduced loams in the otherwise clayey substrate). Cuts (eg pits excavated for the introduction of plantings). Stone and/or brick edging/kerbs (in situ and ex situ). Remains of tree roots or 'shadows' in the soils reflecting decayed roots. Artefact fragments (eg broken flower pots, gardening tools etc).	Moderate	High
Former vegetable garden.	A vegetable garden of at least twentieth century date is known to have been located to the east of the timber cottage's front garden. See below for the kinds of botanical remains that may survive in the archaeological record.	Low-to-Moderate	Moderate
Evidence of former plantings—macrofossils and microfossils.	Botanical remains are sometimes preserved as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> macrofossils (seeds, fruits, charcoals etc)—evidence of tree fruits and berry fruits such as peaches, apples and raspberries (all of which have notably hardy seeds) are most common. microfossils (pollen and phytoliths, ie silica microfossils). <p>With respect to macrofossils, these can be preserved in anaerobic sediments (usually permanently waterlogged/dry) and if charred (partially burnt) or mineralised (fossilised). There is low potential for such fossils to have survived within the front garden.</p> <p>With respect to microfossils, pollen requires anaerobic (usually permanently waterlogged/dry) conditions to persist. Given that the site has been subject to repeated wetting and drying there is a low potential for pollens to survive.</p> <p>Phytoliths are persistent in all conditions and may therefore survive at the site of the front garden.</p>	Low-to-Moderate	High
Evidence of former occupants and their activities—gardens are areas commonly used for work, play and entertainment.	Isolated artefacts that have been lost or discarded (coins, marbles, toys, gardening tools etc).	Moderate	High
Services—sewer and water pipes etc.	Metal and terracotta pipes. Trenches—cuts and fills.	Moderate-to-High	Low
Former structures—gardens were often furnished with temporary and light-weight permanent structures such as gazebos, trellises etc.	Post holes. Compacted surfaces. Ambiguous historical records suggest that an inn ('The First and Last Inn') may have existed in the vicinity of the main house. All excavation in this vicinity should proceed with this in mind.	Low	High

Zone 4

Research Questions Specific to the Timber Cottage Front Garden

- Is there evidence of the original/early front garden? Where were its 'boundaries'?
- What was the layout of the original/early front garden? How was it landscaped? Did it have garden paths, garden beds etc, and where were they located?
- Was the front garden ever furnished with structures (such as gazebos, trellises)?
- What plants did the front garden and vegetable garden contain?
- What activities were carried out in the front garden and vegetable garden?
- What changes over time are evident in the archaeological record in relation to occupants and activities?

Archaeological Management Regime—Timber Cottage Front Garden

For ground disturbance proposed within the front garden of the timber cottage observe the same recommendations and methodologies as are provided for Hadley Park Front Garden—Zone 1 (above).

Zone 5—The Rear (West) of Hadley Park and the Timber Cottage

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Water storage and supply structures.	A well and remains of a tank stand exist to the rear of the timber cottage. The well itself is an archaeological feature. Further, artefacts often accumulate in the bottom of wells as a result of deliberate discard and accidental loss. Ponds exist to the west of the house. Evidence of previous land forming (cuts in the natural stratigraphy, deposits of fill etc) may survive here.	Moderate	Moderate-to-High depending on date
Ablutions etc belonging to the main house and its additions.	A privy was located to the northwest of the timber cottage. A wash house, bathroom, toilet and concrete septic tank was located to the west of the main house. These features would be represented by brick footings, piers, service trenches and pipes, and concrete.	High	Low-to-High depending on date
Former structural elements.	This area has been the location of a large number of work and domestic structures over the last 200 years (some of which are still standing or otherwise known, and which are illustrated in Figure 1). Archaeological evidence of former structures might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brick piers, post holes, slabs, brick and concrete wall footings; • defunct services; and • differential soil deposits, compact surfaces etc. Ambiguous historical records suggest that an inn ('The First and Last Inn') may have existed in the vicinity of the main house. All excavation in this vicinity should proceed with this in mind.	High	Low-to-High depending on date
Isolated artefacts and disposal pits.	The rear of a house was often used as the location for the disposal of waste and the accumulation of discarded objects. This may be represented in the archaeological record by garbage pits (often with an artefact-rich fill) and isolated artefacts.	Moderate	Low-to-High depending on date

Research Questions Specific to the Rear (West) of Hadley Park and the Timber Cottage

- What evidence is there of the activities undertaken in this part of the property?
- What evidence is there of the disposal patterns at the site? What kinds of objects were disposed of or discarded? What does this tell us about the things that were valued at the site?
- Is there evidence of previous structures that have since been demolished and forgotten?
- What evidence is there of the activities that took place in the house and cottage?
- What evidence is there of the occupants of the house and cottage?

Zone 5

- What evidence is there of the earliest period of occupation? What changes over time are evident in the archaeological record in relation to occupants and activities?

Archaeological Management Regime—Rear (West) of Hadley Park and the Timber Cottage

Constructing New Buildings (Amenities, Dwellings etc)

If possible, avoid new structures in this zone that would cause significant ground disturbance in their construction. Favour structures that are suspended above the ground on piers, occasioning only minor and discrete ground disturbance.

- In relation to appropriate consents:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.
 - If the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed by way of an Exception application to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning (the application should provide for the excavation methodology presented below).
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the following methodology.
- Prior to the works commencing a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who would explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
- The proposed works should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified and appropriately recorded. The archaeologist should be empowered to direct the excavation of the trenches etc and to halt works, as required.
- It would be appropriate for the works to be undertaken using a combination of machine and manual excavation, monitored and directed by an archaeologist.
- Generally, if relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), then conserved and stored. This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, where possible, relics of State or National significance (for example an in situ early nineteenth century well, nineteenth century refuse pit etc) should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign or relocation of the structure etc.
- If in situ retention of State significant relics is impossible for overwhelming conservation, health or safety reasons, they may be removed only after this has been demonstrated and by a qualified archaeologist observing the principles of stratigraphic excavation and ensuring appropriate recording (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as

appropriate) and conservation and storage of relics. In such a case, it may be necessary to expand the area of archaeological investigation beyond the area of the proposed pier/s.

- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to reduce the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- In the event that archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the Director of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken consistent with Department of Environment and Climate Change guidelines.
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings, as appropriate. It should include a CD-ROM containing the photographic images taken during the works, and a catalogue of those images.

Introducing New Services

- Avoid running new services through this area if alternatives are available. Always seek alternatives.
- If active services exist in the area which need repair or replacement, confine excavation to previous service trenches (or seek alternatives).
- In relation to appropriate consents:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.
 - If the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed by way of an Exception application to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning (the application should provide for the methodology below).
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, proceed by following the methodology below.
- Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who would explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
- The proposed works should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified and appropriately recorded. The archaeologist should be empowered to direct the excavation of the trenches etc and to halt works, as required.
- It would be appropriate for the works to be undertaken using a combination of machine and manual excavation, monitored and directed by an archaeologist.

Zone 5

- Generally, if relics of local significance, or relics in highly disturbed contexts, are encountered they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), conserved and stored. This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance (for example an in situ early nineteenth century well, nineteenth century refuse pit etc) should be kept in situ. This may require the re-routing of trenches etc.
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to reduce the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- In the event that archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the Director of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken consistent with Department of Environment and Climate Change guidelines.
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings, as appropriate. It should include a CD-ROM containing the photographic images taken during the works, and a catalogue of those images.

Landscaping, Ongoing Garden Maintenance and Miscellaneous Ground Disturbance

- The ongoing care and maintenance of garden areas and the introduction of improved landscaping in this area would generally be a positive heritage outcome. Ground disturbance for this purpose is generally appropriate.
- The soil sampling strategy described above in relation to the front garden of Hadley Park and the timber cottage is not required for the rear area.
- Ground disturbance in areas and deposits that are already clearly disturbed (for example much used garden beds) can take place without the need for consent. If in doubt, consult an archaeologist.
- Where ground disturbance is required in areas *not* already clearly disturbed:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, proceed by way of an Exception application to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning. The application should recommend the methodology presented below.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken following the methodology below.

- The recommended ground disturbance methodology for works in previously undisturbed areas is:
 - Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who would explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
 - The proposed works should be carried out in the presence of a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified, investigated and appropriately recorded. Where ground disturbance must occur, this should be undertaken by the archaeologist or another person under their direction.
 - If relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), and then conserved and stored. This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance (for example an in situ early nineteenth century well, nineteenth century refuse pit etc) should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign of landscape designs etc.
 - On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings, as appropriate. It should include a CD-ROM containing an artefact database and the photographic images taken during the works, and a catalogue of those images.
 - Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored. Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example leather and metal artefacts).
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to reduce the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the Director of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken consistent with Department of Environment and Climate Change guidelines.

Zone 5

Zone 6—Agricultural Area East of Sheds etc

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Isolated artefacts.	This part of the site has been the subject of ongoing and repeated ground disturbance for agricultural purposes for over 100 years. The potential for in situ relics to survive here is low. Any relics that may survive are likely to be isolated finds with unclear relationships to the main house.	Low	Low (although very early artefacts may have High significance even if in disturbed contexts)
Evidence of former plantings—macrofossils and microfossils.	This part of the site has been the subject of ongoing and repeated ground disturbance for agricultural purposes for over 100 years. The potential for the survival of macrofossils or microfossils that reflect agricultural practices in the early and mid-nineteenth century is low. It would be difficult to relate any that may survive to a clear historical phase and therefore their research potential would be limited.	Low	Low given disturbed context

Research Questions Specific to the Agricultural Area East of Sheds etc

- What evidence is there of the agricultural activities that took place on the property?

Archaeological Management Regime—Agricultural Area East of Sheds etc

- Works involving ground disturbance in this area can be carried out without the need for further consultation or consents (so far as archaeology is concerned). However, if unexpected archaeological relics are encountered works must cease and an archaeologist should be engaged to assess the likely extent and significance of the relics.
- Where unexpected relics are exposed and the proposed ground disturbance would disturb or destroy them:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, notify the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning of the discovery and proceed by way of an Exception application to the Heritage Branch. The application should recommend the following methodology. For significant damage to State significant relics it will be necessary to apply to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning, for an Excavation Permit.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the following methodology.

Zone 6

- The recommended ground disturbance methodology is:
 - If relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), then conserved and stored. This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance (for example an in situ early nineteenth century well, nineteenth century refuse pit etc) should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign of landscape designs etc.
 - If in situ retention of State significant relics is impossible for overwhelming conservation, health or safety reasons, they may be removed only after this has been demonstrated and by a qualified archaeologist observing the principles of stratigraphic excavation and ensuring appropriate recording (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate) and conservation and storage of relics.
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings, as appropriate. It should include a CD-ROM containing an artefact database and the photographic images taken during the works, and a catalogue of those images.
- Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored. Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example leather and metal artefacts).
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to reduce the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the Director of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken consistent with Department of Environment and Climate Change guidelines.

Zone 7—Sheds, Drive and Work Areas South of the Main House

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Evidence of the original, 1806 farmhouse (?)	<p>The historical sources record that before and during the construction of the main farmhouse, the Hadley family lived in a nearby timber cottage. It has always been assumed that the extant timber cottage immediately north of the main house is the one referred to, which would make it one of the earliest surviving timber structures in Australia. However, it is possible that the extant structure belongs to a slightly later period and that another timber structure, since demolished, was the one the Hadleys occupied.</p> <p>All ground disturbance in the vicinity of the main house should be undertaken with this in mind.</p> <p>In particular, geophysical survey has suggested the existence of a former structure south of the main house of the size of a small cottage (see Figure 24). No evidence of this building was visible by surface survey at the time of the geophysical survey. There is some possibility that this was the site of an early cottage.</p>	High	High
Evidence of farm activities carried out in the existing structures, and modifications to those structures over time.	A number of farm structures exist in this zone, including chicken pens, a milking shed, and feed sheds. Archaeological evidence of the activities undertaken in these areas may survive as isolated artefacts (discarded or lost), soil deposits, compacted surfaces, brick piers etc.	High	Low-to-High depending on date and levels of disturbance
Evidence of former structures and activities undertaken in them.	<p>This area has historically been used for a variety of farm activities and there is the potential for the remains of previous structures to survive here. These might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brick piers, post holes, slabs, brick and concrete wall footings; • defunct services; and • soil deposits, compact surfaces etc. <p>In addition to the structural elements that have been previously identified in this zone, there remains the potential for other structures to once have existed here. For example, two barns (pre-1873) are known to have existed on the site (probably in the general area of the existing work sheds). These might be represented in the archaeological record by post holes, footings, piers, compacted surfaces etc. One of the barns is known to have burnt down and might therefore be represented in the archaeological record by charcoal and ash deposits.</p> <p>Archaeological evidence of the activities undertaken in these areas may also survive, eg as isolated artefacts.</p>	High	Low-to-High depending on date and levels of disturbance

Zone 7

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
	<p>Ambiguous historical records suggest that an inn ('The First and Last Inn') may have existed in the vicinity of the main house. All excavation in this vicinity should proceed with this in mind.</p> <p>Historical sources record that Charles Hadley supplied meat to the Government Stores between 1815 and 1824. A slaughter yard may have existed on the site, in which case it may have existed in this general area. Such a yard may be represented in the archaeological record by fence post/post holes, compacted surfaces, isolated artefacts etc.</p>		
Pits—refuse and silage.	<p>Geophysical survey and surface survey has confirmed the existence of a number of silage pits in this zone. These are archaeological relics in their own right (although of limited significance). They may also contain isolated artefacts discarded or lost. The pits would be represented in the archaeological record by cuts in the natural deposits and fill.</p> <p>Work areas often became locations for discarded objects and were sometimes used for waste disposal, eg in pits. There is potential for such pits to exist in this zone. The pits would be represented in the archaeological record by cuts in the natural deposits and artefact-rich fill. Other artefacts may have been dumped on the surface and subsequently covered by soil deposits. These would be shallow concentrations of artefacts.</p>	<p>Refuse—Moderate</p> <p>Silage—High</p>	<p>Refuse—High</p> <p>Silage—Low</p>
1920s tennis court.	A tennis court was constructed to the southeast of the main house in the 1920s, but removed before 1950. The tennis court may be represented in the archaeological record by differences in soil deposits, compact surfaces.	High	Low
Driveway and path.	The existing driveway appears to follow the early alignment of former driveways. Geophysical survey identified the compacted surface of the driveway and, below that, features of what may be an earlier road (see Figure 24). The earlier road might be represented in the archaeological record by different soil deposits, gravels and compaction, and kerbing.	High	High

Research Questions Specific to the Sheds, Drive and Work Areas South of the Main House

- Is it possible to identify and date the building whose footprint was identified by the geophysical survey? Is there any evidence that this building was the original residence of the Hadleys during the construction of the main house?
- What evidence is there of the farm activities that took place on the property? What agricultural products were produced in the early period of occupation?
- What evidence is there of early colonial diet in this area?

- What evidence is there of early agricultural technologies in the area?
- What evidence is there of the site's physical development and change over time?
- What evidence is there of the earliest period of occupation?
- Is there any evidence of the earliest (and changes in) alignment of the drive?

Archaeological Management Regime—Sheds, Drive and Work Areas South of the Main House

Ground Disturbance in the Area of the Possible Original Timber Slab Cottage

Do not undertake works involving ground disturbance in the area identified by geophysical survey as a potential building footprint (see Figure 24).

If environmental conditions (for example erosion) are causing the destruction of the area identified by geophysical survey as a potential building footprint, it would be appropriate to undertake an open area research excavation in order to ensure that valuable data are not lost. In that circumstance, follow the methodology presented above for the Hadley Park footprint (Zone 2 above).

Constructing New Buildings (Amenities, Dwellings etc)

Observe the recommendations and methodologies provided for Zone 5 above.

Introducing New Services

Observe the recommendations and methodologies provided for Zone 5 above.

Landscaping and Ongoing Garden Maintenance, Including Reinstatement of Driveway and Path/Cutting

- The ongoing care and maintenance of garden areas, and the introduction of improved landscaping in this area (such as the reinstatement of the original/early driveway and the path/cutting to the creek to the west), would generally be a positive heritage outcome. Ground disturbance for this purpose is appropriate.
- Ground disturbance in areas and deposits that are already clearly disturbed (for example much used garden beds) can take place without the need for consent (so far as archaeology is concerned). If in doubt, consult an archaeologist.
- Where ground disturbance is required in areas *not* already clearly disturbed:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.
 - If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, proceed by way of an Exception application to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning. The application should recommend the methodology presented below.
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken following the methodology below.

Zone 7

- The recommended ground disturbance methodology for works in previously undisturbed areas is:
 - Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who would explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
 - The proposed works should be carried out in the presence of a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified, investigated and appropriately recorded. Where ground disturbance must occur, this should be undertaken by the archaeologist or another person under their direction.
 - If unexpected relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), and then conserved and stored. This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance (for example an in situ early nineteenth century well, nineteenth century refuse pit etc) should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign of landscape designs etc.
 - In reinstating the historic driveway and path, favour an approach that would cause minimal ground disturbance. If the reinstatement of these landscape features requires ground disturbance, and the possible disturbance or destruction of historic surfaces, this would be appropriate because the archaeological impacts would be mitigated by the positive heritage outcomes for the setting of the historic house and buildings. Prior to the ground disturbance occurring, the driveway and path should be investigated by a qualified archaeologist, using a sampling strategy (a minimum of five slit trenches bisecting the driveway and path at regular intervals) and observing the principles of stratigraphic excavation. The archaeologist should ensure appropriate recording (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings) and conservation and storage of movable relics.
 - On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings, as appropriate. It should include a CD-ROM containing an artefact database and the photographic images taken during the works, and a catalogue of those images.
 - Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored. Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example leather and metal artefacts).
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to reduce the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the Director of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be notified immediately, in accordance

with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken consistent with Department of Environment and Climate Change guidelines.

Conservation and Stabilisation of Farm Buildings

In undertaking the conservation and stabilisation of the farm buildings, seek an option for the floor surfaces that will involve minimal ground disturbance. The most desirable archaeological outcome would be for any archaeological relics in the building footprints to be retained undisturbed and in situ as part of the conserved and stabilised buildings.

If conservation or stabilisation of the farm buildings would cause ground disturbance of the floor areas, the works should be undertaken observing the methodology below:

- In relation to appropriate consents:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.
 - If the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed by way of an Exception application to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning (the application should provide for the excavation methodology presented below).
 - If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the following methodology.
- Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who would explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
- The proposed works should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified and appropriately recorded. The archaeologist should be empowered to direct the excavation of the trenches etc and to halt works, as required.
- It would be appropriate for the works to be undertaken using a combination of machine and manual excavation, monitored and directed by an archaeologist.
- Generally, if relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), then conserved and stored. This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, where possible, relics of State or National significance should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign of the conservation or stabilisation measures etc.
- If in situ retention of State significant relics is impossible for overwhelming conservation, health or safety reasons, they may be removed only after this has been demonstrated and by a qualified archaeologist observing the principles of stratigraphic excavation and ensuring appropriate recording (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as

Zone 7

appropriate) and conservation and storage of relics. In particular, if evidence of the burned barn is exposed in the form of an ash deposit, this deposit may be an excellent dating device for lower strata. The deposit and lower strata, should any be identified, should be excavated with particular care. (Note: if the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, for significant damage to State significant relics it may be necessary to apply to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning, for an Excavation Permit.)

- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to reduce the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- In the event that archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the Director of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken consistent with Department of Environment and Climate Change guidelines.
- On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings, as appropriate. It should include a CD-ROM containing the photographic images taken during the works, and a catalogue of those images.

Zone 8—Area West of the House and Outbuildings to the Creek

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Evidence of former structures and activities undertaken in them.	<p>This area has historically been used for a variety of farm activities and there is the potential for the remains of previous structures to survive here. These might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> brick piers, post holes, slabs, brick and concrete wall footings; defunct services; and soil deposits, compact surfaces etc. <p>Archaeological evidence of the activities undertaken in these areas may also survive as isolated artefacts.</p> <p>Historical sources record that Charles Hadley supplied meat to the Government Stores between 1815 and 1824. A slaughter yard may have existed on the site, in which case it may have existed in this general area. Such a yard may be represented in the archaeological record by fence post/post holes, compacted surfaces, isolated artefacts etc.</p>	Low-to-Moderate	High, depending on date
Bridges, crossings and path.	The extant path tracking west from the driveway follows a historic alignment to the remains of a bridge. Archaeological evidence of historic crossings, paths etc may survive as compacted surfaces, gravel deposits, timber posts, stone kerbing etc.	High	Moderate
Pits—refuse and silage.	A silage pit (possibly also a rubbish pit) is identified in this zone (see Figure 21). A pit is an archaeological relic in its own right. It may also contain artefacts discarded or lost. The pit would be represented in the archaeological record by a cut in the natural deposits and fill (in the case of a rubbish pit the fill would be artefact-rich).	Refuse—Moderate Silage—High	Refuse—High Silage—Low

Research Questions Specific to the Area West of the House and Outbuildings to the Creek

- What evidence is there of the original and early path alignment?
- Is there any evidence of previous creek crossings (bridges, fords)? What form did they take?
- What evidence is there of the farm activities that took place on the property?
- What evidence is there of the site's physical development and change over time?
- What evidence is there of the earliest period of occupation?

Zone 8

Archaeological Management Regime—Area West of the House and Outbuildings to the Creek

Constructing New Buildings (Amenities, Dwellings etc)

Observe the same management regime as described for Zone 5 above.

Introducing New Services

Observe the same management regime as described for Zone 5 above.

Landscaping and Ongoing Garden Maintenance

Observe the same management regime as described for Zone 5 above.

Zone 9—Area South of Driveway Entrance

Potential Relics

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Evidence of former structures and activities undertaken in them.	<p>This area has historically been used for a variety of farm activities and there is the potential for the remains of previous structures to survive here. These might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> brick piers, post holes, slabs, brick and concrete wall footings; defunct services; and soil deposits, compact surfaces etc. <p>Archaeological evidence of the activities undertaken in these areas may also survive as isolated artefacts.</p> <p>Ambiguous historical records suggest that an inn ('The First and Last Inn') may have existed in the vicinity of the main house. All excavation in this vicinity should proceed with this in mind.</p> <p>Historical sources record that Charles Hadley supplied meat to the Government Stores between 1815 and 1824. A slaughter yard may have existed on the site, in which case it may have existed in this general area. Such a yard may be represented in the archaeological record by fence post/post holes, compacted surfaces, isolated artefacts etc.</p>	Low-to-Moderate	High, depending on date
Evidence of farm activities carried out in the existing structures, and modifications to those structures over time.	<p>A number of farm structures exist in this zone, including a 1940s dairy and milking shed, hay shed and collapsed sheep shelter.</p> <p>Archaeological evidence of the activities undertaken in these areas may survive as isolated artefacts (discarded or lost), soil deposits, compacted surfaces, brick piers etc.</p>	Low-to-Moderate	High, depending on date
Pits/tanks.	<p>A silage pit or water tank has been identified in this zone (see Figure 21). This is an archaeological relic in its own right (although probably of limited significance). It may contain isolated artefacts discarded or lost in the pit/tank. The pit/tank would be represented in the archaeological record by a cut in the natural deposits, fill and, in some cases, sealed sides and base.</p>	High	Low-to-High depending on date and function
Wells.	<p>A well has been identified in the northeast corner of this zone (see Figure 21). The well itself is an archaeological feature. Further, artefacts often accumulate in the bottom of wells as a result of deliberate discard and accidental loss.</p>	High	Moderate-to-High

Zone 9

Potential Relics	Possible Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Driveway.	The existing driveway appears to follow the early alignment of former driveways. Geophysical survey identified the compacted surface of the driveway and, below that, features of what may be an earlier road (see Figure 24). The earlier road might be represented in the archaeological record by different soil deposits, gravels and compaction.	High	High
Historic fence lines/posts.	This area has been used for agricultural purposes for c200 years and those activities are often reflected in the location of existing and past fence lines. Past fence lines may be represented in the archaeological record by post holes.	Low	Moderate-to-High

Research Questions Specific to the Area South of the Driveway Entrance

- What evidence is there of the farm activities that took place on the property? What agricultural products were produced in the early period of occupation?
- What evidence is there of early colonial diet in this area?
- What evidence is there of early agricultural technologies in the area?
- What evidence is there of the site's physical development and change over time?
- What evidence is there of the earliest period of occupation?
- Is there any evidence of the earliest (and changes in) alignment of the drive?

Archaeological Management Regime—Area South of the Driveway Entrance

Ground Disturbance Within 5m of Dairy, Hay Shed and Sheep Shelter

Observe the same management regime as described for Zone 5 above (Landscaping, Ongoing Garden Maintenance and Miscellaneous Ground Disturbance).

Ground Disturbance More than 5m from Dairy, Hay Shed and Sheep Shelter

Observe the same management regime as described for Zone 6 above.

Reinstating Driveway

- The ongoing care and maintenance of garden areas and the introduction of improved landscaping in this area (such as the reinstatement of the original/early driveway) would generally be a positive heritage outcome. Ground disturbance for this purpose is appropriate.
- Where ground disturbance is required along the driveway:
 - If this AMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, proceed with the works by following the methodology below.

- If the AMP has not been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, and the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, proceed by way of an Exception application to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning. The application should recommend the methodology presented below.
- If the works form part of a Part 3A Major Project, and if the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply, the works should be undertaken observing the methodology below.
- The recommended ground disturbance methodology for works along the driveway is as follows:
 - Prior to the works commencing, a site induction of all relevant personnel should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, who would explain the obligations of all personnel and the appropriate excavation methodology for the management of the archaeological resource.
 - The proposed works should be carried out in the presence of a qualified archaeologist in order to ensure that potential archaeological relics are identified, investigated and appropriately recorded. Where ground disturbance must occur, this should be undertaken by the archaeologist or another person under their direction.
 - If unexpected relics of local significance or relics in highly disturbed contexts are encountered, they can be removed after being appropriately recorded (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings, as appropriate), and then conserved and stored. This decision should be made only after a full significance assessment has been prepared by an archaeologist. However, relics of State or National significance should be kept in situ. This may require the redesign of landscape designs etc. (Note: if the works do not form part of a Part 3A Major Project, for significant damage to State significant relics it may be necessary to apply to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning, for an Excavation Permit.)
 - In reinstating the historic driveway, favour an approach that would cause minimal ground disturbance. If the reinstatement of this landscape feature requires ground disturbance and the possible disturbance or destruction of historic surfaces, this would be appropriate because the archaeological impacts would be mitigated by the positive heritage outcomes for the setting of the historic house and buildings. Prior to the ground disturbance occurring the driveway should be investigated by a qualified archaeologist, using a sampling strategy (a minimum of five slit trenches bisecting the driveway and path at regular intervals) and observing the principles of stratigraphic excavation. The archaeologist should ensure appropriate recording (in words, photography, survey and measured drawings) and the conservation and storage of movable relics.
 - On completion of the works, a succinct report should be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning that presents the results of the excavation, illustrated by photographs and survey plans and other drawings, as appropriate. It should include a CD-ROM containing an artefact database and the photographic images taken during the works, and a catalogue of those images.

Zone 9

- Any artefacts that are recovered should be washed, labelled and stored. Arrangements should be made for appropriate conservation to occur where artefacts with particular conservation requirements are found (for example leather and metal artefacts).
- Wherever subsurface disturbance can be restricted, this should be done in order to reduce the impact on any potential archaeological relics at the site.
- If archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the Director of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service must be notified immediately, in accordance with Section 91 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW). Appropriate Aboriginal consultation must be undertaken consistent with Department of Environment and Climate Change guidelines.

8.0 Endnotes

- ¹ Lavelle, S and A Bickford 1997, DA4 Management Study Heritage Assessment—Penrith Lakes Scheme Area, Castlereagh, NSW.
- ¹ Bickford, A and S Sullivan 1984, 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in Sullivan S and S Bowdler (eds) *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology* (proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory), Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra.



Site plans with management zones overlaid. The main residence is in Zone 2 and the slab cottage in Zone 3. (Base photo: Google Earth)

Photographs of Hadley Park

Main House



Figure 1. View of East façade of the main house. The sacrificial render is visible as the slightly darker pigmented lower section of the wall. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 2. View of South façade of the main house. The timber structural supports impede upon the heritage significance of the building. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Main House



Figure 3. View of North façade of the main house. The sacrificial render and the timber structural supports and the concrete and gravel verandah are all visible and proposed to be removed. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 4. View of West façade of the main house. The laundry to the left and the guest house to the right impede upon the immediate curtilage of the main house, they are proposed to be demolished to restore the immediate curtilage to its former state. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Weatherboard Cottage



Figure 5. View of East façade of the weatherboard cottage. The protective corrugated sheeting is visible and proposed to be removed to repair the façade. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 6. View of North façade of the weatherboard cottage. The brick rubble are remnants of the former chimney and are proposed to be reconstructed to the extent possible with the salvaged bricks. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Weatherboard Cottage



Figure 7. View of South façade of the weatherboard cottage. The windows are visible to both the south and west façade of the building and are proposed to be repaired and reinstated. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 8. View of West façade of the weatherboard cottage. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Stables and Garage



Figure 9. View of the East façade of the stables and garage. Currently a mesh wire and tarp are enclosing the building. Due to this the building is susceptible to weather, termites, and vermin.



Figure 10. View of the North façade of the stables and garage. The corrugated sheeting is proposed to be examined and any loose sheets are to be re-fixed to match existing fixings and methods. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Stables and Garage



Figure 11. View of the West façade of the stables and garage. Salvaged timber slabs are stacked next to the building, it is proposed to use them to restore the facades missing timber slabs, as well as re-fixings loose timber slabs to match existing fixings and methods. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 12. View of the North façade of the stables and garage building. The temporary timber posts that are assisting the building with its structural issues are proposed to be replaced with bushpoles to match the existing. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Stables and Garage



Figure 13. View of the North West corner of the stables and garage. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 14. View of the South façade of the stables and garage. It is proposed to use the salvaged timber slabs on site to restore the façade of the building and repair the loose timber by re-fixing them to match existing fixings and methods. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Creamery



Figure 15. View of the North façade of the creamery. The intentionally curved roof is visible. The shelf on the left has structural issues. It is proposed to label and dismantle the shelf and store it securely until such time that it can be reconstructed. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 16. View of the East façade of the creamery. The structural issues of the shelf are visible. The intentionally curved roof is visible. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Creamery



Figure 17. View of the East façade of the creamery. It is proposed to reconstruct the right window sill and the weatherboards to match the existing one. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 18. View of the West façade of the creamery. It is proposed to reconstruct the timber weatherboards.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Creamery



Figure 19. View of the South East corner of the creamery. It is proposed to remove the vegetation. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Dairy and Milk Storage Shed



Figure 20. View of the North façade of the dairy and milk storage shed. It is proposed to replace the existing gutters. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 21. View of the East façade of the dairy and milk storage shed. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Dairy and Milk Storage Shed

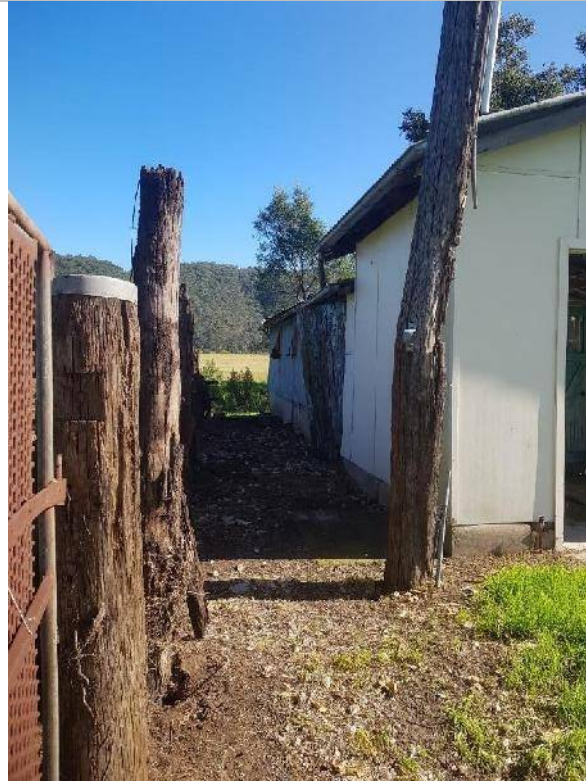


Figure 22. View of the race along the South wall of the dairy and milk storage shed. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 23. View of the South West corner of the dairy and milk storage shed. It is proposed to reconnect the downpipes and redirect them into the dish drain. The wall plate is proposed to be removed, treated with 'Penetrol' and reinstated. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Dairy and Milk Storage Shed



Figure 24. View of the race and South façade of the dairy and milk storage shed.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Feed Store and Cow Bails



Figure 25. View of the North façade of the feed store and cow bails, this image was taken in February 2022, the façade was intact. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 26. View of the North façade of the feed store and cow bails, this image was taken in June 2022. Due to the structural issues present in the building the extreme weather caused the wall to fall and several bushpoles have affected as well. Source: Aruma, 2022.



Figure 27. View of the East façade of the feed store and cow bails. The wall on the right of this building is the one that has since fallen over. It is proposed to repair and replace the timber posts to restore and reconstruct their structural integrity. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Feed Store and Cow Bails



Figure 28. View of the East façade of the feed store and cow bails. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 29. View of the North West corner of the feed store and cow bails. The left wall has since fallen down. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 30. View of the West façade of the feed store and cow bails. It is proposed to reinstate timber posts to match existing in their former locations evidenced by the post holes in the concrete slab. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Feed Store and Cow Bails



Figure 31. View of the South façade of the feed store and cow bails. It is proposed to reinstate the salvaged elements of the dish drain and hard pack sub-grade to below the concrete slab and dish drain. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Guest House



Figure 32. View of the East façade of the guest house. This building is proposed to be demolished. Source: JPA&D, 2021.



Figure 33. View of the South façade of the guest house. This building is proposed to be demolished to restore the immediate curtilage of the main house seen to the right. Source: JPA&D, 2021.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Guest House



Figure 34. View of the West façade of the guest house. The main house is visible in the background to the left.
Source: JPA&D, 2021.



Figure 35. View of the North façade of the guest house. Source: JPA&D, 2021.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Laundry



Figure 36. View of the North façade of the laundry. This building is proposed to be demolished to restore the immediate curtilage of the main house seen to the left, this demolition excludes the WC outbuilding to the right of the laundry. Source: JPA&D, 2021.



Figure 37. View of the North East corner of the laundry. The laundry is proposed to be demolished, this demolition excludes the skillion roof that is attached to the rear of the main house and forms half of the gabled roof of the laundry. Source: JPA&D, 2021.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Laundry



Figure 38. View of the West façade of the laundry and WC outbuilding, with the main house in the back ground. JPA&D, 2021.



Figure 39. View of the South façade of the laundry. Source: JPA&D, 2021.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Hay Shed



Figure 40. View of the North façade of the hay shed. It is proposed to reconstruct the timber roof structure, with new structural timber members where necessary and salvage the roof sheeting to the extend possible and use new to match roof sheeting where necessary. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 41. View of the East façade of the hay shed. This image was taken in February 2019, the roof was intact with all the structural timbers to support it. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 42. View of the East façade of the hay shed. This image was taken in February 2022. The roof has detached from the structure and much of the roof's structural timber members have detached as well. The salvaged roof sheeting has been stacked and placed in the hay shed. Source: JPA&D, 2022.



Figure 43. View of the South façade of the hay shed. The metal sheet cladding remains largely intact on this façade with a few missing sheets on the bottom left. Source: JPA&D, 2022.

Photographs of Hadley Park

Hay Shed



Figure 44. View of the West façade of the hay shed. It is proposed to install a timber retaining wall on this West side of the structure as the ground level recedes and to prevent soil erosion near the structural timber columns. Source: JPA&D, 2022.