

Item Details

Name
Hadley Park Homestead
SHR/LEP/S170

Address
14 -278 Old Castlereagh Road CASTLEREAGH NSW 2749
Local Govt Area
Penrith
Local Aboriginal Land Council
Unknown



Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Built	Farming and Grazing	Homestead Complex

All Addresses

Addresses								
Records Retrieved: 1								
Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
14 - 278	Old Castlereagh Road	CASTLEREAGH/NSW /2749	Penrith	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

Hadley Park is unique in New South Wales as the most intact extant early colonial farmhouse complex and the most important extant homestead in the Nepean River Valley. The location of the house is directly related to the alluvial soils of the flood plain and has been in continuous agricultural production since establishment at the dawn of the nineteenth century. The homestead demonstrates the emergence of European settlement in the Nepean River Valley and successive phases of rural development over the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The development of the house reflects one family’s continual occupation. The main house is a rare extant example of its type with a jerkin head roof and unique brick-nogged building technology. A timber outbuilding is one of the earliest surviving cottages of its type in Australia. Given the longevity of European occupation and extent of agricultural enterprise, the site has high archaeological potential. The homestead complex inclusive of associated vegetation forms a prominent landmark within the local area. The homestead complex is part of an ensemble of early Colonial and mid-Victorian features that collectively form rural landscape of high aesthetic value.

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

Hadley Park is a rare example of a farmhouse from c1811-1812 and possesses a single storey outbuilding which may be an earlier cottage dating from c1806. Hadley park is the oldest example amongst a notable group of surviving farmhouses and other dwellings in the Castlereagh area, an early centre of agricultural production. The property has the ability to demonstrate its relationship to the farming of its surrounding farmland and the continuing agricultural land use of the district which survives from the late 18th century (G. Edds 1996: 6)

Criteria b)

Historical Association
Significance

Criteria c)

The homestead complex, inclusive of associated vegetation forms a prominent landmark within the local area. The property is of scientific interest on account of its archaeological research potential. The building technologies of both early buildings provide unique opportunity for detailed analysis.

The main farmhouse in particular was built for Charles Hadley, a notable example of the second wave of settlers in the area who successfully made the transition from a subsistence to a market economy. The property has had an association with the Hadley family and its descendants from its construction until the present day, an association almost unrivalled for continuity and length of time in Australia. The farming complex, together with 'Nepean Park' adjacent, make an outstanding pair within the Castlereagh/Nepean River farming plateau. (G. Edds 1996: 6)

The single storey outbuilding, possibly the earliest timber cottage on the site c1806, maybe the oldest timber cottage known to survive in Australia. The main farmhouse is an extremely rare surviving example of a jerkin head roof structure embodying a most unique and unusual timber structure and clad externally with brickwork. The technical excellence of the timber roof structure is paralleled by 'Elizabeth Farm' Parramatta, 'Old Government House' Parramatta and 'St. Mathew's Anglican Church' Windsor and because of this technical excellence the building cannot be described as vernacular. The single storey outbuilding and main farmhouse's relative intactness of form, interior spaces and detailing, dating from c1806 make the building precinct a rare survival of the earliest period of colonial architecture in Australia (G. Edds 1996: 6)

The homestead complex is widely acknowledged as one of the most culturally significant sites in Australia. It is a rare example of a farmhouse from c.1811-1812 with a unique outbuilding dating from around 1806. The main house is outstanding because of its fabric integrity and rural setting.

The familial associations of the house are unrivalled for continuity and time span in Australia.

The building is one of a number of rural homesteads on Castlereagh Road erected over the nineteenth century and set within a land use pattern determined by the 1803 land grants. The item demonstrates the pattern of rural settlement at Castlereagh and imbue the area with its high historic and aesthetic values.

Records Retrieved: 0		
Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Designer	Builder/Maker
<p>1. Design</p> <p>2. Material Selection</p> <p>3. Prototyping</p> <p>4. Assembly</p> <p>5. Testing</p> <p>6. Iteration</p> <p>7. Documentation</p> <p>8. Production</p>	<p>1. Material Selection</p> <p>2. Prototyping</p> <p>3. Assembly</p> <p>4. Testing</p> <p>5. Iteration</p> <p>6. Documentation</p> <p>7. Production</p>

Physical Description

Updated

The core Mince grant portion of the property is characterised by its farm landscape with the homestead set within an immediate garden comprising windbreak trees, fruit trees and cottage garden, and with a broader agricultural landscape against the backdrop of the Blue Mountains. The house is set mid-way in the land grant amid a system of creek channels and ponds. The main two storey farmhouse was erected around 1811-1812 and there is a single storey outbuilding which would seem to be the original c.1806 farm cottage which was converted to a kitchen outbuilding on completion of the main house. The main farmhouse is a symmetrical, two storey building, rectangular in shape with a jerkin head roof over the main rooms and a skillion over a single storey rear wing. There is a total of seven rooms with a central hallway and stair. The kitchen building is rectangular in shape with a hipped roof. The eastern elevation has two doors, three shutter windows on the western elevation, and remains of a fireplace and stove formation on the northern elevation. Internally, the building is divided into two rooms. Ancillary outbuildings comprise two c.1950s concrete block single room buildings, and an early post and beam structure (originally clad in vertical timber slabs) with a simple skillion roof covering. The former stables building is a post and beam structure now partially clad in vertical timber slabs, and with remnant vertical timber slabs. Originally framed over four bays, it has been extended substantially. There is also an early post and beam milking shed with a gabled roof, and a building comprising separately a barn, feed shed and dairy head stalls, each framed in timber rounds in a post and beam construction. There is a more recent dairy milking shed erected around 1940, and a hayshed of around 1950. The property now forms part of the Penrith Lakes Scheme with the immediate area around the old homestead and its outbuildings protected from quarrying. The low land setting is marked by the homestead complex and associated vegetation which form a prominent landmark within the area. The homestead complex is visible from Castlereagh Road and from the more distant Cranebrook Terrace and in particular Christ Church. Between the church and the homestead there is a direct and important visual relationship.

Physical Condition

Updated 01/13/2000

Good Physical condition.

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Records Retrieved: 3		
			Gazette Date	Gazzette Number	Gazzette Page
State Environmental Planning Policy	Hadley Park		11/26/1986 12:00:00 AM		
Heritage study		2260024	11/1/2007 12:00:00 AM		
Heritage study	Hadley Park	C-8	4/1/1987 12:00:00 AM		

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

Hadley Park is sited on the 80 acre land grant made to Martin Mince (also Mintz or Mentz) in 1803. By the muster of 1806 Mince farmed 50 acres and the balance of the grant was let to Charles Adley (Hadley) with both farms under crop to varying degrees. The whole of the grant was sold to Anne Lander in 1811 and immediately transferred to Charles Adley (Hadley). Hadley erected his substantial farmhouse in 1812, and the grant became the centre of a farm of 400 acres by the muster of 1822. By 1824 Hadley reported that all his land was cleared, fenced and mostly under cultivation. The grant passed to Charles Hadley jnr. on his father’s death in 1828. By the census of 1841 eleven people were living on the property. The property has remained in the Hadley family over the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the Hadley family being a major benefactor of Christ Church at Castlereagh erected in 1878.

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 5

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Country estates
4. Settlement	Accommodation	Unknown
4. Settlement	Accommodation	Rural settlement
3. Economy	Agriculture	Country estates
2. Peopling	Migration	Push westward

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
Hadley Park, Conservation Management Plan			1996		Graham Edds and Associates
Heritage Study City of Penrith			1987		Fox & Associates
Penrith Lakes Scheme RES			1983		TBD

Reference & Internet Links

References

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Siobhan Lavelle	1996	Archaeological & Heritage Assessment: RES Site 15 Minnaville, Penrith Lakes Scheme Area, Castlereagh	
Written	Graham Edds & Associates	1996	Hadley Park: Conservation/Management Plan (draft)	
Written	Mate, K. & Fox,	1984	Hadley Park - A preliminary Conservation Plan,	
Written	NSW Dept. of Environment & Planning	1983	Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study: history of European settlement	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Penrith City Council	2260024

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