Penrith Lakes Development Scheme

Regional Environmental Study

REPORT ON

THE NON-ABORIGINAL ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE

RESEARCHED BY
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FOR
MS. J. BIRMINGHAM
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

JUNE 1982
PLAN
SHOWING PART OF THE LAND ZONED
RURAL A2, INTERIM DEVELOPMENT
ORDER N°93 CITY OF PENRITH.
PARISH CAILTEREAH   COUNTY CUMBERLAND

LEGEND

NOTE:
PLAN SHOWS LANDS IN WHICH THE
RESPECTIVE COMPANIES HAVE A DIRECT
OR BENEFICIAL INTEREST AT 10/NO/71,
GRAVEL BOUNDARY FROM
DRAWING N°MS-291/A AND IS
APPROXIMATE ONLY.
AREA ZONED I.
RURAL "A" UNCERTIFIED
GRAVEL BOUNDARY

CITY OF PENRITH
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Summary

1. This report on the value of the Castlereagh area viewed as an item of the European cultural heritage makes the following points:

1.1 that the region of the Penrith Lakes Development Scheme has a history of European settlement back to 1793, i.e. longer than most parts of the County of Cumberland, let alone N.S.W;

1.2 that because of the slow growth and/or development rate of the region it has retained a number of discrete historic and archaeological sites of considerable interest;

1.3 that because of its slow growth and development (until recently) it has retained considerable scenic or aesthetic quality as a rural landscape embodying relicts of a succession of land uses from the present day back to 1793;

1.4 that because it is now on the rural urban fringe in a particularly marginal situation between western suburbs development and the Blue Mountains it takes an additional heritage significance.

2. In this report assessment of cultural significance has been made in terms of the following authorities: the Australian Heritage Commission codes of significance for the Register of the National Estate, the Environmental Planning Act of N.S.W. (1979) and the Heritage Act of N.S.W. (1977). Reference has also been made to The Burra Charter on the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS 1981) and to the Scenic Landscapes Study of the National Trust of Australia: N.S.W. (1978).

2.1 Accordingly significance has been listed in this Report under the following headings: historical, scientific, cultural, social archaeological, architectural, aesthetic (Heritage Act of N.S.W. (1977), Section 4 (1) environmental heritage) which also incorporate reference to the other cited authorities.

2.2 Items of the European cultural heritage have been assessed both as discrete sites and in terms of their aesthetic, scenic and/or landscape contribution to their setting. Accordingly, there are four categories of cultural item:
A. Visible structures, complexes and ruins
B. Non-visible structures and features: archaeological sites
C. Historic roads and routes
D. Scenic areas

2.3 Assessment of items within these categories has been made in terms of four grades of significance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Considerable</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 On the basis of this grading one of five conservation policy options is recommended for each site or area. In brief these options are:

1. Retain undisturbed
2. Retain undisturbed as long as possible
3. Retain in part
4. Record and investigate before disturbance
5. Record and relocate

3. As a result the following preferred conservation options have been recommended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sites of significance (Categories A-C)</th>
<th>Preferred Conservation</th>
<th>Preferred Conservation Policy Option</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>Preferred Conservation Policy Option 2</td>
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<td>5(11)</td>
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<th>Scenic Areas (Category D)</th>
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<td>C</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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1.1 **Preamble**

1. This Report was commissioned as a working paper in reference to the Regional Environmental Study for the Penrith Lakes Development Scheme projected for the Castlereagh region of the County of Cumberland.

The subject areas with which it deals relate essentially to the 'environment' (Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (NSW) 1979 section 4(1) and specifically the environmental heritage as defined in the Heritage Act of NSW 1977 section 4(1).

Its thrust is to further the aims of the E.P.A. as defined ibid Section 5(a)(i) and 5(a)(vi), including the matters noted in ibid. Section 90(1)(b) and (c).

2. The outstanding characteristic of the Castlereagh region in terms of its physical, social, scenic and heritage environment is the impact and surviving evidence of nearly two hundred years of European settlement on the singular terrace and flood-plain topography of the Nepean-Hawkesbury junction area. This settlement history is among the oldest in the County of Cumberland, and therefore in Australia.

3. Because of the slow rate of change in the region much of this environmental heritage - both individual heritage items and larger scenic landscapes - has survived intact until the present, with comparatively little intrusion or damage until recently.

4. Because of its position on the rural-urban fringe in a marginal location between the vigorous housing development of the Western Suburbs and the Blue Mountains barrier it takes on additional heritage significance as a community resource.

5. This Report identifies, itemises and assesses the significance of the environmental heritage in order that its protection can be appropriately accommodated in the overall rationalisation of the region's resources.
1.2 Scope of Report

1.2.1 This Report is concerned with the non-aboriginal as opposed to the aboriginal environment, where environment is defined as "all aspects of the surroundings of man whether affecting him as an individual or in his social groupings" (Environmental Planning and Assessment Act of N.S.W., 1979, section 4 (1)).

Specifically it concerns the identification and assessment, in the Castlereagh region, of that part of the physical environment which comprises "those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance for the State" where "'place' means an area of land, with or without improvements" (Heritage Act of N.S.W. 1977 section 4 (1)).

1.2.2 In this definition the concepts of buildings, works, and relics (where relics is defined as "any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement prior to 1st January 1900 or such other date as may be prescribed of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being aboriginal settlement") are already well-established in current practice.

Guidance on the identification and range of such items is already well-advanced in New South Wales on the basis of the National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.) Register together with the Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Commission). Further input will be available from the N.S.W. State Conservation Plan (forthcoming).

1.2.3 Newer to the public to date is the concept of places of historic, scientific and cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance including man-made landscapes with a major component of historic features as well as "high scenic quality".* Studies which have begun to explore the identification of man-made historic landscapes in contrast to the natural scenic landscape include the Norfolk Island Management Plan, Illawarra Region Landscape Survey and Scenic Landscapes; Guidelines for their Protection (National Trust of Australia (N.S.W. 1976 and 1979 respectively) and the Gosford-Wyong Rural Lands Study P.E.C. 1975. The Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley Regional Environmental Study D.E.P. 1981 remains in draft.

1.2.4 The importance of all types of landscapes is recognised in the Recommendations of Unesco (to which Australia is signatory) of 1962. On Landscapes which are quoted in the recent The National Heritage in 1981:-

"Protection should not be limited to natural landscapes and sites but should also extend to landscapes and sites who formation is due

* cf. Scenic Landscapes
wholly or in part to the work of man. Thus special provisions should be made to ensure the safeguarding of certain urban landscapes and sites which are in general the most threatened...... Preventative measures should be aimed at protecting sites from dangers which may threaten them. These measures should include in particular the supervision of works and activities likely to damage landscapes and sites".

In this publication the comment is made that 'in Australia natural landscapes are protected to the extent that they fall within national parks or other reserves. Cultural landscapes are given very limited protection and then only when they are protected by heritage or other similar acts. Only in two States, N.S.W. and South Australia, are there sufficiently wide functions included in their Heritage Acts to enable them to carry out some of the requirements of this recommendation'.

1.25 In the UNESCO Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (1976) historic areas are defined as:-

"......any groups of buildings, structures, and open spaces including archaeological and palaeontological sites constituting human settlements in an urban or rural environment, the cohesion and value of which from the archaeological, architectural, prehistoric, aesthetic, or sociocultural point of view are recognised. Amongst these areas which are very varied in nature, it is possible to distinguish the following in particular:-
- prehistoric sites
- historic towns
- old urban quarters
- villages and hamlets

as well as homogenous monumental groups, it being understood that the latter should as a rule be carefully preserved unchanged.

The Recommendation states that:

historic areas and their surroundings should be regarded as forming an irreplaceable universal heritage. Historic areas and their surrounding should be actively protected against damage of all kinds, particularly that resulting from unsuitable use and unnecessary additions and misguided or intensive changes such as will impair their authenticity and from damage due to any form of pollution.

The Australian Heritage Commission also argues:

"There are intermediate zones, man-affected landscapes, which are of great beauty and interest and should be preserved for the enjoyment of all people".
1.3 Categories of Cultural Item

In consequence in order to cover all types of item comprised within the terms of the Act as found in the Castlereagh region the following four Categories of Cultural Item are used in this Report.

A. Visible Structures, Complexes and Ruins.

B. Non-Visible Structures and Features: Archaeological Sites

C. Historic Roads and Routes

D. Scenic Areas (man-affected)

These categories are pragmatic, grouped on the type of conservation actions likely to be required rather than on the intrinsic nature or degree of significance present in each site.

Categories A & B are concerned with discrete items, either single structures or small complexes, for which an independent assessment of significance can be made, and hence an independent conservation option recommended.

Category C comprises less discrete items - roads, routes and similar features for parts of which conservation action is required.

Category D comprises areas, which are also non-discrete items which include a number of sites of heritage significance together with associated scenic landscape features, the whole being of greater significance than the sum of the individual items.
1.4 Assessment of Nature of Significance

The Heritage Act (N.S.W.) definition as quoted (1.1) cites eight types of significance whereby buildings works relics or places may qualify as items of the environmental heritage of the State. These are the types of significance primarily used in this report.

The Australian Heritage Commission also has guidelines relating to types of significance on its nomination forms for the registration of a place on the Register of the National Estate. These are listed as Codes of Significance as follows:-

220 - Its creative, and/or technical accomplishment e.g. Richmond Bridge, Tas.; Elizabeth Bay House, N.S.W.; St. John's Cathedral, Brisbane; Sydney Opera House, Sydney.

221 - Its demonstration of a way of life, custom, process or function no longer practised, in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest e.g. old mining towns, industrial sites, fortifications, penal settlements, etc.

222 - Its strong association with an important figure or figures, development, or cultural phase e.g. Captain Cook's landing site at Kurnell; Cape Grim massacre site; Eureka Stockade site; Burke and Wills' 'Dig' tree; Norman Lindsay's house at Springwood.

223 - Its townscape and or landscape value and in particular:

(a) its high degree of unity in its materials, design and scale. e.g. Beechworth, Vic.; Bathurst, N.S.W.; Fremantle, W.A.; Callan Park Hospital, N.S.W.

(b) its enhancement by its setting and in return its contribution to its setting. e.g. Carthona, Sydney; Newcastle Cathedral; Quay Street, Rockhampton; Sydney Opera House.

224 - Its scarcity value e.g. Johnstone and Wilmot store, Launceston; Sydney Opera House; buildings from the first 20 years of settlement.

These aspects of significance are expanded in a recent publication of the Australian Heritage Commission, where arguments in support of the conservation of the European cultural aspects of the National Estate are presented as follows:-

"4. Contact sites where Aboriginal and white man met are of great historical interest. Some, such as the massacre sites, are of special religious significance to Aborigines.

6. Historic areas, structures, and places provide us with tangible evidence of Australia's immediate past. They are the cultural roots of today's society.

7. Historic places include both the artistic efforts of other eras and examples of structures and places
which are typical of regional life and work in Australia over the last 200 years.

8. Historic buildings and areas from other eras provide us with a diversity of building forms which give character and charm to our cities and countryside. Once destroyed they can never be replaced."
1.5 **Assessment of degree of significance**

The question of degree of significance is one on which professional views differ.

The former National Trust classification had four grades of significance (A, B, C, & D) subsequently (1974) changed to two grades (Classified and Recorded).

In 1980 the decision was taken for a single listing system (Classified) in line with the international practice reflected in the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS (1981) i.e. items either do or do not have cultural significance.

Most recently, studies for the Heritage Council have reverted to the fourfold grading system for the assessment of significance (cf. Juniper Hall Report by J. S. Kerr June 1982) and this Report follows a similar system.

Accordingly, assessments of significance are given in the following terms:

1. Great  
2. Considerable  
3. Some  
4. Little
1.6 Conservation Policy Options

The principles adapted in this Report for conservation policy recommendations are based on the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS, a copy of which is attached. (Appendix 1).

In accordance with Article 6 the conservation policy appropriate to any site is to be based primarily on an understanding of its cultural significance (as well as its physical condition).

Accordingly the following five categories of conservation action are based on the nature and grade of cultural significance together with some assessment of physical condition. They also indicate some reflection of the potential of any item as a community recreational resource, given the expanding community needs of this urban fringe development area.

1. Where historic significance is great, the site is to be retained with appropriate curtilage and plantings undisturbed (Class A).

2. Where historic significance is considerable, and the site has educational potential for community enrichment it is to be retained undisturbed with appropriate curtilage and plantings and optionally incorporated into the overall management plan for the area (Class A).

3. Where historic significance and educational potential are as in 2 but the items are less discrete i.e. roads, lanes, plantings (Class C) those parts of each item are to be retained undisturbed which are both characteristic and conveniently located e.g. those adjacent to other items listed for retention.

4. Where historic significance is either great or considerable, but where its investigation is likely to be of scientific interest rather than susceptible to public educational presentation in situ, the site is either to be preserved undisturbed as a scientific archaeological resource for future generations or professionally investigated and recorded at PLS expense prior to its destruction (Class A and B).

5. Where structures are of some locality significance in that they are representative of settlement phases rather than specifically historically significant they are to be retained with existing use wherever possible. Options for removal and relocation are to be considered if feasible, and in all instances a thorough record of construction, location and surrounding plantings, outhouses access and services is to be made before relocation or demolition (Class A).
1.7 Summary of Identification, Assessment and Action Categories

Categories of Cultural Item:

- A. Structures
- B. Archaeological
- C. Roads etc.
- D. Areas

Nature of Significance:

1. N.S.W. Heritage Act
   - Historic
   - Scientific
   - Cultural
   - Social
   - Archaeological
   - Architectural
   - Natural
   - Aesthetic

2. Australian Heritage Commission
   - 220 - Excellence
   - 221 - Way of life
   - 222 - Association
   - 223 - Landscape
   - 224 - Rarity

Degree of Significance:

1. Great
2. Considerable
3. Some
4. Little

Conservation Policy Options:

1. Retain undisturbed
2. Retain undisturbed
3. Retain in part
4. Investigation before destruction
5. Record and relocate
4. Schedule of Significance and Conservation Policy Options for Each Item

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of Cultural Item</th>
<th>Nature of Significance</th>
<th>Conservation Policy Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Structures</td>
<td>1. NSW Heritage Act</td>
<td>1. Retain undisturbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Archaeological</td>
<td>2. Australian Heritage Commission</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Roads etc.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2. Retain undisturbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Retain in part</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Degree of Significance

1. Great
2. Considerable
3. Some
4. Little

For Codes used in this Schedule see also Introduction to this Report 1.3 - 1.6.
4. SCHEDULE OF SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

A. Visible Structures, Complexes and Ruins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Nature of Significance</th>
<th>Degree of Significance</th>
<th>Recommended Conservation Policy</th>
<th>Scenic Area</th>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Poplars</td>
<td>222,223, 1,4,6,8</td>
<td>2,3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Wrights Cottage Complex</td>
<td>221,222, 1,4,5,8</td>
<td>2,3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>McCarthy's Cemetery</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Allen Long's House Complex</td>
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<td>17A &amp; B</td>
<td>Mouquet Farm Complex</td>
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<tr>
<td>17C</td>
<td>Michael Long's Cottage</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Weatherboard Cottage</td>
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<td>19A</td>
<td>Bungalow</td>
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<td>19B</td>
<td>Weatherboard cottage &amp; palms</td>
<td>221,223, 4,8</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>221,223, 1,5</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>21A-D</td>
<td>Hunters Homestead and plantings</td>
<td>221,223, 4,8</td>
<td>2,3</td>
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## 4. SCHEDULE OF SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

### A. Visible Structures, Complexes and Ruins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Nature of Significance</th>
<th>Degree of Significance</th>
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<th>Scenic Area</th>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Federation Cottage</td>
<td>221, 223, 4, 6</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>25A</td>
<td>Upper Castlereagh School</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>25B</td>
<td>Schoolmasters Residence</td>
<td>221, 223, 1, 3, 4, 8</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26A</td>
<td>Methodist Church (1847)</td>
<td>221, 223, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>26B</td>
<td>Church Hall (1847)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>26C</td>
<td>Methodist Church Cemetery</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Lees' House (ruins)</td>
<td>222, 1, 4, 5</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Kerry Lodge (ruins)</td>
<td>222, 1, 4, 5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>29A</td>
<td>Jackson's House</td>
<td>221, 3, 4, 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Parker Homestead</td>
<td>221, 222, 4, 5, 8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 or 4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Parkers Slaughter-Yard</td>
<td>221, 2, 4, 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 or 4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Federation Cottage</td>
<td>221, 223, 4, 6, 8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Weatherboard Cottage</td>
<td>221, 223, 4, 8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 4. SCHEDULE OF SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### A. Visible Structures, Complexes and Ruins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>AHC Code</th>
<th>Nature of Significance</th>
<th>Degree of Significance</th>
<th>Recommended Conservation Policy</th>
<th>Scenic Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHC 221,223</td>
<td>Weatherboard Cottage</td>
<td>4,8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC 221,223</td>
<td>Barn, Dairy and house (ruins)</td>
<td>4,5,8</td>
<td>2,3</td>
<td>2 or 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC 221,223</td>
<td>Early slab cottage and Plantings (ruins)</td>
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<td>2,3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHC 222</td>
<td>Harris' Cottage &amp; Farm Buildings</td>
<td>4,8</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC 220,221,222,223</td>
<td>Nepean Park</td>
<td>1,4,6,8</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC 222</td>
<td>Hadley Park complex and estate</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC 221,223</td>
<td>Cottage and outbuildings</td>
<td>1,4,5,8</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC &quot;</td>
<td>Bungalow</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC 221,223</td>
<td>Georgian Cottage and outbuildings</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC 221</td>
<td>Bungalow and outbuildings</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2,3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHC 221,223</td>
<td>Slab and weatherboard cottage</td>
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<td>1,2,3</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC &quot;</td>
<td>House and Barns</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC &quot;</td>
<td>Farm complex with barns</td>
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<td>2,3</td>
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## 4. SCHEDULE OF SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

### A. Visible Structures, Complexes and Ruins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Nature of Significance</th>
<th>Degree of Significance</th>
<th>Recommended Conservation Policy</th>
<th>Scenic Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Christ Church</td>
<td>221, 222, 1, 4, 6, 8</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Pise house ruins</td>
<td>221, 2, 5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>Anglican Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Cranebrook School</td>
<td>221, 223, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>St. Thomas' Church</td>
<td>221, 223, 1, 4, 6, 8</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Strathcairns Cottage</td>
<td>221, 223, 4, 5, 8</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Gothic Brick Cottage</td>
<td>221, 223, 4, 6, 8</td>
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### LIST OF SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

#### B. Non-visible Structures and Features: Archaeological Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Nature of Significance</th>
<th>AHC Code</th>
<th>NSW Heritage</th>
<th>Degree of Significance</th>
<th>Recommended Conservation Policy</th>
<th>Scenic Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1G</td>
<td>Allen's Mill (McHenry's Grant)</td>
<td></td>
<td>221,224</td>
<td>2,4,5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1H</td>
<td>Kinghorn's Mill</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1J</td>
<td>Jackson's Mill (formerly Colless' Mill)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rev. H. Fulton's Parsonage</td>
<td></td>
<td>222</td>
<td>1,4,5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>McCarthy's Farm</td>
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<td>221,222</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>24B</td>
<td>Inn Site</td>
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<td>221,</td>
<td>4,5</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>39B</td>
<td>Minnaville</td>
<td></td>
<td>222</td>
<td>1,4,5</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Alexander Fraser's House (site only)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Rev. H. Fulton's Parsonage</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1,4,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Church and Schoolhouse (original sites)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>M.J. Fulton's house (site only)</td>
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<td>222</td>
<td></td>
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## LIST OF SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

### C. Historic Roads and Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Nature of Significance</th>
<th>Degree of Significance</th>
<th>Recommended Conservation Policy</th>
<th>Scenic Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>The High Bank</td>
<td>223, 2, 4, 7, 8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 or 3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Long's Lane Crossing</td>
<td>221, 222, 2, 4, 8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 or 3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>Sheen's Lane Ford</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D</td>
<td>Jackson's Ford</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E</td>
<td>Single's Ford</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1F</td>
<td>Howell's Ford</td>
<td>&quot; 4, 8</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cranebrook Creek</td>
<td>224, 8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Castlereagh Road</td>
<td>221, 222, 2, 4, 8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 or 3</td>
<td>1, 4, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cranebrook Road</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>McCarthy's Lane</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Farrell's Lane</td>
<td>&quot; 4, 8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Church Lane</td>
<td>&quot; 1, 4, 8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 or 3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Wright's Lane</td>
<td>&quot; 1, 4, 8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8B</td>
<td>Carter's Lane</td>
<td>&quot; 4, 8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Long's Lane</td>
<td>&quot; 1, 4, 8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 or 3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Sheen's Lane</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Purcell's Lane</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10C</td>
<td>Jackson's Lane</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1 or 3</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>
### List of Sites of Significance

#### D. Scenic Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Nature of Significance</th>
<th>Degree of Significance</th>
<th>Recommended Conservation Policy</th>
<th>Scenic Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>221,223 1,3,4,8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area 2</td>
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<td>221,222, 223 1,3,4,5,8</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>221,222, 223 1,3,4,6,8</td>
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<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 4</td>
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<td>&quot; 1,3,4,5,8</td>
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<td>2 or 3</td>
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<td>Area 5</td>
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<td>&quot; 1,3,4,6,8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area 6</td>
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<td>&quot; 4,5,8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>221,223 4,8</td>
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<td>2 or 3</td>
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<td>Area 8</td>
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<td>221,222, 223 1,2,3,4,5,6,8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Area 9</td>
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<td>221,223 1,4,6,8</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3. List of Items of the Environmental Heritage

3.1 Procedures for Assessment

Procedures and bases of assessment of the environmental heritage are discussed in 1.4 and 1.5 of this Report. The historical information about individual items is here assessed within these types, codes and grades of significance.

The final recommendations for these Items is presented in the Schedules 4.1-4.4.

3.2 List in Numerical Order
List of Items of the Environmental Heritage (Continued)
3.3 List in Categories of Cultural Item

3.3.1 Class A

Visible Structures, Complexes and Ruins
3.32 Class B

Non-visible Structures and Features:
Archaeological Sites
3. List of Items of the Environmental Heritage

3.33 Class C

Historic Roads and Routes
3. List of Items of the Environmental Heritage

3.34 Class D

Scenic Areas
Area 1

Sites: 3, 9, 16, 17, 19, with fences and plantings.

Description: Presents a scenic grouping of exotic plantings, homesteads ranging from the 1890s to the 1930s, fences paddocks and the flat grazing lands typical of this part of the Nepean flats, together with the historic lines of the early road system.

Area 2

Sites: 5, 8B, 14, 15, 19A, 19B.

Description: Fine scenic grouping of 1930s soldier settlement bungalow, early 20th century dairy, sub-division, rural lanes with post and rail and later 19th century fencing, formal plantings of kurrajongs and gums. Historic site of MacCarthys cemetery and farm.

Area 3

Sites: 8A, 12, 13.

Description: Historic fencing and avenues linking two early 19th century complexes; typical river-flat rural landscape of high scenic quality with quarry lakes set back from lane margins.

Area 4

Sites: 3, 10A, 10B, 20, 21, 22.

Description: Birds Eye corner comprising historic sites and structures together with formal pine plantings, remains of orchards, and junction of early roads and lanes.

Area 5


Description: Settlement of Upper Castlereagh. Historically significant for the Church Hall and School complex with high scenic quality as a traditional rural settlement.
Area 6
Sites: 1A, 1D, 5, 29A, 29B.
Description: Scenic area of high quality comprising site of the former Jacksons ford, the high bank nearby, Jacksons cottage and part of the historic Jacksons Lane.

Area 7
Sites: 3, 6, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
Description: Rural landscape typical of this region with characteristic farm buildings.

Area 8
Sites: 3, 7, 39, 40, 48.
Description: Formally planned landscape and vista dating from the re-siting of Christ Church in 1878 in direct alignment with Hadley Park (40).

Area 9
Sites: 3, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.
Description: Row of rural-vernacular complexes of scenic quality on early subdivisions on Castlereagh Road, some containing identified historic elements and others likely to.

Area 10
Sites: 4, 5, 56, 57, 58.
Description: Rural landscape with homesteads, church and plantings of high scenic quality and individual architectural character.
## Contents

Summary of Report

1. Introduction
   1.1 Preamble
   1.2 Scope of Report
   1.3 Categories of Cultural Items
   1.4 Assessment of Nature of Significance
   1.5 Assessment of Degree of Significance
   1.6 Conservation Policy Options
   1.7 Summary of Identification, Assessment and Conservation Policy Options

2. Historical Summary

3. List of Items of the Environmental Heritage

4. Schedule of Significance and Conservation Policy Options for each Item
Summary

1. This report on the value of the Castlereagh area viewed as an item of the European cultural heritage makes the following points -

1.1 that the region of the Penrith Lakes Development Scheme has a history of European settlement back to 1793, i.e. longer than most parts of the County of Cumberland, let alone N.S.W;

1.2 that because of the slow growth and/or development rate of the region it has retained a number of discrete historic and archaeological sites of considerable interest;

1.3 that because of its slow growth and development (until recently) it has retained considerable scenic or aesthetic quality as a rural landscape embodying relics of a succession of land uses from the present day back to 1793;

1.4 that because it is now on the rural urban fringe in a particularly marginal situation between western suburbs development and the Blue Mountains it takes an additional heritage significance.

2. In this report assessment of cultural significance has been made in terms of the following authorities: the Australian Heritage Commission codes of significance for the Register of the National Estate, the Environmental Planning Act of N.S.W. (1979) and the Heritage Act of N.S.W. (1977). Reference has also been made to The Burra Charter on the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Australia ICOMOS 1981) and to the Scenic Landscapes Study of the National Trust of Australia: N.S.W. (1978).

2.1 Accordingly significance has been listed in this Report under the following headings: historical, scientific, cultural, social archaeological, architectural, aesthetic (Heritage Act of N.S.W. (1977), Section 4 (1) environmental heritage) which also incorporate reference to the other cited authorities.

2.2 Items of the European cultural heritage have been assessed both as discrete sites and in terms of their aesthetic, scenic and/or landscape contribution to their setting. Accordingly, there are four categories of cultural item:
2.

A. Visible structures, complexes and ruins
B. Non-visible structures and features:
   archaeological sites
C. Historic roads and routes
D. Scenic areas

2.3 Assessment of items within these categories has been made in terms of four grades of significance:

Great  Considerable  Some  Little

2.4 On the basis of this grading one of five conservation policy options is recommended for each site or area. In brief these options are:

1. Retain undisturbed
2. Retain undisturbed as long as possible
3. Retain in part
4. Record and investigate before disturbance
5. Record and relocate

3. As a result the following preferred conservation options have been recommended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sites of significance (Categories A-C)</th>
<th>Preferred Conservation Policy Option</th>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| | Scenic Areas (Category D) | Preferred Conservation Policy Option 1 |
1. **Scope of Report**

1.1 This Report is concerned with the non-aboriginal as opposed to the aboriginal environment, where environment is defined as "all aspects of the surroundings of man whether affecting him as an individual or in his social groupings" (Environmental Planning and Assessment Act of N.S.W., 1979, section 4 (1)). Specifically it concerns the identification and assessment, in the Castlereagh region, of that part of the physical environment which comprises "those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance for the State" where "place" means an area of land, with or without improvements (Heritage Act of N.S.W. 1977 section 4 (1)).

1.2 In this definition the concepts of buildings, works and relics (where relics is defined as "any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement prior to 1st January 1900 or such other date as may be prescribed of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being aboriginal settlement") are already well-established in current practice. Guidance on the identification and range of such items is already well-advanced in New South Wales on the basis of the National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.) Register together with the Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Commission). Further input will be available from the N.S.W. State Conservation Plan (forthcoming).

1.3 Newer to the public to date is the concept of places of historic, scientific and cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance including man-made landscapes with a major component of historic features as well as "high scenic quality". Studies which have begun to explore the identification of man-made historic landscapes in contrast to the natural scenic landscape include the Norfolk Island Management Plan, Illawarra Region Landscape Survey and Scenic Landscapes: Guidelines for their Protection (National Trust of Australia (N.S.W. 1976 and 1979 respectively) and the Gosford-Wyong Rural Lands Study P.E.C. 1975. The Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley Regional Environmental Study D.E.P. 1981 remains in draft.

1.4 The importance of all types of landscapes is recognised in the Recommendations of Unesco (to which Australia is signatory) of 1962. On Landscapes are quoted in the recent The National Heritage in 1981:-

"Protection should not be limited to natural landscapes and sites but should also extend to landscapes and sites who formation is due
whole or in part to the work of man. Thus special provisions should be made to ensure the safeguarding of certain urban landscapes and sites which are in general the most threatened. Preventative measures should be aimed at protecting sites from dangers which may threaten them. These measures should include in particular the supervision of works and activities likely to damage landscapes and sites.

In this publication, the comment is made that 'in Australia natural landscapes are protected to the extent that they fall within national parks or other reserves. Cultural landscapes are given very limited protection and then only when they are protected by heritage or other similar acts. Only in two States, N.S.W. and South Australia, are there sufficiently wide functions included in their Heritage Acts to enable them to carry out some of the requirements of this recommendation'.

In the UNESCO Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (1976) historic areas are defined as:-

......any groups of buildings, structures, and open spaces including archaeological and palaeontological sites constituting human settlements in an urban or rural environment, the cohesion and value of which from the archaeological, architectural, prehistoric, aesthetic, or sociocultural point of view are recognised. Amongst these areas which are very varied in nature, it is possible to distinguish the following in particular:-

- prehistoric sites
- historic towns
- old urban quarters
- villages and hamlets

as well as homogenous monumental groups, it being understood that the latter should as a rule be carefully preserved unchanged.

The Recommendation states that:

historic areas and their surroundings should be regarded as forming an irreplaceable universal heritage. Historic areas and their surroundings should be actively protected against damage of all kinds, particularly that resulting from unsuitable use and unnecessary additions and misguided or intensive changes such as will impair their authenticity and from damage due to any form of pollution.

The Australian Heritage Commission also argues:-

"There are intermediate zones, man-affected landscapes, which are of great beauty and interest and should be preserved for the enjoyment of all people".
2. Categories of Cultural Item

In consequence in order to cover all types of item comprised within the terms of the Act as found in the Castlereagh region the following four Categories of Cultural Item are used in this Report.

A. Visible Structures, Complexes and Ruins.
B. Non-Visible Structures and Features: Archaeological Sites
C. Historic Roads and Routes
D. Scenic Areas (man-affected)

These categories are pragmatic, grouped on the type of conservation actions likely to be required rather than on the intrinsic nature or degree of significance present in each site.

Categories A & B are concerned with discrete items, either single structures or small complexes, for which an independent assessment of significance can be made, and hence an independent conservation option recommended.

Category C comprises less-discrete items - roads, routes and similar features for parts of which conservation action is required.

Category D comprises areas, which are also non-discrete items which include a number of sites of heritage significance together with associated scenic landscape features, the whole being of greater significance than the sum of the individual items.
3. **Assessment of Nature of Significance**

The Heritage Act (N.S.W.) definition as quoted (1.1) cites eight types of significance whereby buildings, works, relics, or places may qualify as items of the environmental heritage of the State. These are the types of significance primarily used in this report.

The Australian Heritage Commission also has guidelines relating to types of significance on its nomination forms for the registration of a place on the Register of the National Estate. These are listed as Codes of Significance as follows:-

220 - Its creative, and/or technical accomplishment e.g. Richmond Bridge, Tas.; Elizabeth Bay House, N.S.W.; St. John's Cathedral, Brisbane; Sydney Opera House, Sydney.

221 - Its demonstration of a way of life, custom, process, or function no longer practised, in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest e.g. old mining towns, industrial sites, fortifications, penal settlements, etc.

222 - Its strong association with an important figure or figures, development, or cultural phase e.g. Captain Cook's landing site at Kurnell; Cape Grim massacre site; Eureka Stockade site; Burke and Wills' 'Dig' tree; Norman Lindsay's house at Springwood.

223 - Its townscape and/or landscape value and in particular:

(a) its high degree of unity in its materials, design, and scale e.g. Beechworth, Vic., Bathurst, N.S.W.; Fremantle, W.A.; Callan Park Hospital, N.S.W.

(b) its enhancement by its setting and in return its contribution to its setting e.g. Carthona, Sydney; Newcastle Cathedral; Quay Street, Rockhampton; Sydney Opera House.

224 - Its scarcity value e.g. Johnstone and Wilmot store, Launceston; Sydney Opera House; buildings from the first 20 years of settlement.

These aspects of significance are expanded in a recent publication of the Australian Heritage Commission, where arguments in support of the conservation of the European cultural aspects of the National Estate are presented as follows:-

4. Contact sites where Aboriginal and white man met are of great historical interest. Some, such as the massacre sites, are of special religious significance to Aborigines.

6. Historic areas, structures, and places provide us with tangible evidence of Australia's immediate past. They are the cultural roots of today's society.

7. Historic places include both the artistic efforts of other eras and examples of structures and places
which are typical of regional life and work in Australia over the last 200 years.

8. Historic buildings and areas from other eras provide us with a diversity of building forms which give character and charm to our cities and countryside. Once destroyed they can never be replaced.
4. **Assessment of degree of significance**

The question of degree of significance is one on which professional views differ.

The former National Trust classification had four grades of significance (A, B, C, & D) subsequently (c1974) changed to two grades (Classified and Recorded).

In 1980 the decision was taken for a single listing system (Classified) in line with the international practice reflected in the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS (1981) i.e. items either do or do not have cultural significance.

Most recently, studies for the Heritage Council have reverted to the fourfold grading system for the assessment of significance (cf. Juniper Hall Report by J. S. Kerr June 1982) and this Report follows a similar system.

Accordingly, assessments of significance are given in the following terms:

1. Great  
2. Considerable  
3. Some  
4. Little
5. Conservation Policy Options

The principles adapted in this Report for conservation policy recommendations are based on the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS, a copy of which is attached. (Appendix 1).

In accordance with Article 6 the conservation policy appropriate to any site is to be based primarily on an understanding of its cultural significance (as well as its physical condition).

Accordingly the following five categories of conservation action are based on the nature and grade of cultural significance together with some assessment of physical condition. They also indicate some reflection of the potential of any item as a community recreational resource, given the expanding community needs of this urban fringe development area.

1. Where historic significance is great, the site is to be retained with appropriate curtilage and plantings undisturbed (Class A).

2. Where historic significance is considerable, and the site has educational potential for community enrichment it is to be retained undisturbed with appropriate curtilage and plantings and optionally incorporated into the overall management plan for the area (Class A).

3. Where historic significance and educational potential are as in 2 but the items are less discrete i.e. roads, lanes, plantings (Class C) those parts of each item are to be retained undisturbed which are both characteristic and conveniently located e.g. those adjacent to other items listed for retention.

4. Where historic significance is either great or considerable, but where its investigation is likely to be of scientific interest rather than susceptible to public educational presentation in situ, the site is either to be preserved undisturbed as a scientific archaeological resource for future generations or professionally investigated and recorded at PLS expense prior to its destruction (Class A and B).

5. Where structures are of some locality significance in that they are representative of settlement phases rather than specifically historically significant they are to be retained with existing use wherever possible. Options for removal and relocation are to be considered if feasible, and in all instances a thorough record of construction, location and surrounding plantings, outhouses access and services is to be made before relocation or demolition (Class A).
6. **Summary of Identification, Assessment and Action Categories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of Cultural Item:</th>
<th>A. Structures</th>
<th>B. Archaeological</th>
<th>C. Roads etc.</th>
<th>D. Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nature of Significance:</td>
<td>220 - Excellence</td>
<td>221 - Way of life</td>
<td>222 - Association</td>
<td>223 - Landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also:</td>
<td>Historic</td>
<td>Scientific</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Archaeological</td>
<td>Architectural</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Aesthetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Significance:</td>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Considerable</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>Little</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## List of Sites of Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nepean River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>The High Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Long's Land Crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>Sheen's Land Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D</td>
<td>Jackson's Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1E</td>
<td>Single's Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1F</td>
<td>Howell's Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1G</td>
<td>Allens Mill (McHenry's grant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H</td>
<td>Kinghorn's Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1J</td>
<td>Jackson's Mill (originally colless' Mill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cranebrook Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Castlereagh Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cranebrook Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>McCarthy's Land (Jackson's Lane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Farrell's Lane</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Church Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Other inland lanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Wright's Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8B</td>
<td>Carter's Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Long's Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>River Access Lanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Sheen's Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Purcell's Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10C</td>
<td>Jackson's Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Rev. Henry Fulton's Parsonage Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>The Poplars; cottage and slab outbuildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Wright's Cottage complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>McCarthy's Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>McCarthy's Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Allen Long's House Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Mouquet Farm Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17A &amp; B</td>
<td>Mouquet Farm Complex and Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17C</td>
<td>Michael Long's Cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Weatherboard cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19A</td>
<td>Bungalow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19B</td>
<td>Weatherboard cottage and palms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Purcell Cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21A</td>
<td>Hunters Homestead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21B,C,D</td>
<td>Plantings</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Vine Cottage Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Penrith Quarry Complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24A</td>
<td>Federation Cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24B</td>
<td>Inn site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25A</td>
<td>Upper Castlereagh School House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25B</td>
<td>Schoolmasters Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26A</td>
<td>Methodist Church (1847)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26B</td>
<td>Church Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26C</td>
<td>Methodist Church Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Lees' House (ruin and archaeological site only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Kerry Lodge (ruin and archaeological site only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29A</td>
<td>Jackson's House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29B</td>
<td>Jackson's Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Parker Homestead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Parkers Slaughter Yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Federation Cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Weatherboard Cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Weatherboard Cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Barn, dairy and house (ruins)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Early slab cottage (site only) and plantings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Harris' Cottage and Farm Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Plantings of deciduous exotics (plane trees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39A</td>
<td>Nepean Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>39B</td>
<td>Minnaville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Hadley Park complex and estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Cottage and outbuildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Bungalow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Georgian Cottage and outbuildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Bungalow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Slab and weatherboard cottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>House and barns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Farm complex with barns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Christ Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Pise house ruins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Alexander Frasers house (site only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Reverend Fulton's Parsonage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Anglican Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Church and school house (sites only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>M J Fulton's house (site only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Cranebrook School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>St Thomas' Church, Cranebrook Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>&quot;Strathcairns&quot; (Cottage), McCarthy Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Gothic brick cottage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. List of Items of the Environmental Heritage

Class B

Non-visible Structures and Features:
Archaeological Sites
3. **List of Items of the Environmental Heritage**

Class C

*Historic Roads and Routes*
3. **List of Items of the Environmental Heritage**

**Class D**

**Scenic Areas**
Area 1
Sites: 3,9,16,17,19, with fences and plantings.
Description: Presents a scenic grouping of exotic plantings, homesteads ranging from the 1890s to the 1930s, fences paddocks and the flat grazing lands typical of this part of the Nepean flats, together with the historic lines of the early road system.

Area 2
Sites: 5,8B, 14, 15, 19A, 19B.
Description: Fine scenic grouping of 1930s soldier settlement bungalow, early 20th century dairy, sub-division, rural lanes with post and rail and later 19th century fencing, formal plantings of kurrajongs and gums. Historic site of MacCarthys cemetery and farm.

Area 3
Sites: 8A, 12, 13.
Description: Historic fencing and avenues linking two early 19th century complexes; typical river-flat rural landscape of high scenic quality with quarry lakes set back from lane margins.

Area 4
Sites: 3, 10A, 10B, 20, 21, 22.
Description: Birds Eye corner comprising historic sites and structures together with formal pine plantings, remains of orchards, and junction of early roads and lanes.

Area 5
Description: Settlement of Upper Castlereagh. Historically significant for the Church Hall and School complex with high scenic quality as a traditional rural settlement.
Area 6
Sites: 1A, 1D, 5, 29A, 29B.
Description: Scenic area of high quality comprising site of the former Jacksons ford, the high bank nearby, Jacksons cottage and part of the historic Jacksons Lane.

Area 7
Sites: 3, 6, 33, 34, 35, 36.
Description: Rural landscape typical of this region with characteristic farm buildings.

Area 8
Sites: 3, 41, 47.
Description: Row of rural-vernacular complexes of scenic quality on earthy subdivisions on Castlereagh Road, some containing identified historic elements and others likely to.
PENRITH LAKES SCHEME REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY
-WORKING PAPER NO 13-

HISTORY OF EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

[...]

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March 1982
HISTORY OF EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

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1 **INTRODUCTION**

1.1 **AIM OF REPORT**

The aim of this report is to identify as far as possible those items of cultural heritage in the Penrith Lakes area, establish their significance by means of both visual investigation and documentary research, and make such recommendations for a conservation policy for the area in respect of its European heritage value as will effect the most appropriate compromise between the P.R.S. goals on the one hand, and the constraints of D.E.P. and Heritage Council requirements on the other.

1.2 **SCOPE OF SUBJECT MATTER**

Items and aspects under consideration in this report are exclusively those pertaining to the period of European settlement, 1788 – the present day. Items of geological significance, of the natural environment and of the heritage of the aboriginal inhabitants of the area are the concern of other consultants. Only in the last of these is there a degree of overlap in that for a period of some fifty years and often longer aboriginal groups lived on in the midst of, and often in close association with, the white settlers. This aspect, known as 'contact archaeology' is usually shared between both classes of archaeological consultant.

1.3 **WORK METHODS AND LIMITATIONS**

Given that this is a Regional Study rather than a site specific one, the report concentrates on the broad lines of a conservation policy based on comparatively accessible information.

In-depth research of each of the sixty original land grant portions for example at the Registrar General's Department has not been pursued up to the present day in every case, once significant trends have been established.

Similarly, of the hundred or more sites, buildings and building complexes under discussion, archaeological and architectural analysis of the existing structures has been confined to a small number of the most significant given the constraints of the brief.

Both these aspects are seen as falling within the area of the more detailed Environmental Impact Study. The practical result of this is that in a few instances building complexes are classified as requiring further investigation for the ultimate confirmation of their age or association.

1.4 **LAY-OUT OF REPORT**

The report falls into four sections:

- Introduction, outlining aims and policies.
- Historical Summary, a summary of those aspects of the locality's history which contributed to its heritage significance.

To ensure the relevance of this material for the present purpose it is presented in the context of a series of historic themes appropriate to Castlereagh, which are selected on the basis of their association with surviving physical features of the settlement pattern. At the same time, such an approach gives a structured basis for the conservation policy to follow.
A second device used in the presentation of the Historical Summary and the site list which follows is that of successive phases of settlement and land use in the locality, each of which has left some imprint on it. The four major phases of settlement of Castlereagh, with their sub-phases, make it one of the more complex and textured settlement patterns in the state.

- List of Sites of Significance - A list of buildings, building complexes, archaeological sites and settlement pattern features, numbered and keyed into Plan 1, which comprise the set of heritage items identified as being of interest. For each documentary research and visual inspection has been carried out, and the results presented.

- Recommendations and Discussion, presenting an overview of the heritage significance of the locality with respect to the historic period, and an approach to conservation policy options both for individual items and for the locality as a whole.

2. HISTORICAL SUMMARY

A history of the locality of Catlereagh has yet to be written, and even were one available it would not necessarily be relevant to the present purpose. Some histories stress political or denominational issues, others are intimately concerned with the roles of individual local families. Very few as yet place much emphasis on the value to the present community of physical surviving traces of the past, so that it is still uncommon in Australia (unlike Europe) to orientate histories in that direction.

Thus the present summary is structured specifically to illuminate the physical surviving traces of locality history rather than more generalised issues. This is done by first identifying a series of significant successive phases of settlement, each making its own impact on the land in terms of homestead, subdivisions, land use and back up services. Secondly, in each phase of settlement, and often continuing from one phase into the next occur specific activities or concepts, here termed historic themes, such as for example the continuing threat from the river, the impact of the new dairying technology of the 1890's or the need to co-exist with the aboriginal population during the first fifty years. Such an identification of themes allows a wider exploration of past activities and preoccupation than does a conventional local history - once again, especially of those which have left a real impact on the landscape.

Understanding of the past brings respect for past achievements - and respect for past achievements - is an essential part of the educational process. This historical summary is an attempt to present the history of Castlereagh in a way which brings understanding of both the perennial and the changing problems of its setting brought to its inhabitants, together with the capacity to read at least part of that story in the surviving landscape.

References in the Historical Summary given in brackets are to the annotated list of source material which forms the Bibliography.

2.1 THE FIRST PHASE (1795–1806)

2.1.1 The First Settlement (1795–1804)

The locality now known as Castlereagh was first named by Governor Macquarie in 1810. However, the original settlement of this historic area dates to the period before 1800. The district has been designated Evan and the river Nepean.
The first settlers were soldiers from the NSW Corps and convicts who were either emancipated, held a ticket of leave, or whose sentences had expired. The soldier settlers included William Tonks, Stephen Smith, John Jones, Richard Oldwright, George Black and Thomas Hobby. The ex-convicts included Kennedy, Fredericks, McCarthy, Collitts, Appledore, Fields and Briggers.

The first convict and soldier settler grants extended from 1795 to 1799 and were all subject to official confirmation which came in the period 1803-4 when Governor King was in office. They were described as part of Mulgrave Place which at that time was part of Richmond. By 1804 some twenty-four people and their families were settled in the area of Castlereagh, and these now included the first free settler of any substance, W Chapman.

The majority of these grants faced onto the river Nepean and were subject to frequent flooding. The river bank, known locally as the High Bank, rose in some parts to 50 feet above the Nepean on this part of the river but inland from the High Bank much of Castlereagh was low-lying and flood prone.

2.1.2 Existing Landscape

The early settlers did not leave any lengthy descriptions of the natural vegetation or wildlife so that studies of the remnants in the area now underway will considerably enlarge the scope of information about the area.

Originally, Castlereagh was forested and had to be cleared with an axe and the stumps burnt out. A glimpse of the industry needed to do this can be seen in detail from the 1828 census where landholders are listed with their total acreage against the area cleared and cultivated. Examples are those such as Donald Kennedy who with adult sons had cleared 60 of his 160 acres, or Christopher Fredericks who had cleared 40 acres out of 60. These suggest that clearance of 40 to 60 acres could take up to 25 years even with the help of assigned convicts. The poet Tompson in his description of Castlereagh commented on the amount of forest clearance that had occurred by the 1820s.

The main trees were iron-barks, smaller growth including the wattle, acacia, decurrens and myrtles. The wildlife may have supplemented the settlers' diet when crops failed and contributed to the friction with the aboriginal people as their resources dwindled. By the 1840s mainly birdlife remained such as the flocks of parrots noted by Rutledge on his arrival in the district.

2.1.3 Timber-Getting and the First Farming

In the mid 1790s, the first land use was focused on timber getting. (T McCarth-RG). Privates in the NSW Corps received grants as groups for the purpose of supplying timber for Sydney and overseas. Some of the soldiers retained this association with the land and were well-established settlers by 1803-4.

Cedar (Cedrela Toona) and rose mahogany were cleared from along the river bank which altered the rate of run-off along much of the riverlands. This change in the local environment was of sufficient magnitude to be the cause of the ensuing catastrophic floods. (W Stacey, P Cox, Freeland, Rude Timber Buildings, A & R 1980, P 27 – 8). The Hawkesbury cedar was cut out along the river banks by 1810 and the process of silting in the river well-established. Collins in his Diary describes how the timber was shipped overseas in the first trading venture.

Probably, with some timber cleared near the banks, farming naturally followed.
The drought of 1798-99 was followed by flood in 1799 and 1800. Farming progressed till the flood of 1806. The flood of 1809 was followed by a drought in 1810-11, and flood in 1811 and a plague of caterpillars in 1812. The caterpillars were one reason why stock feed was short in this period.

The farming activities in this early period can be traced in the 1806 muster details of land and stock holdings. As an example, McCarthy had 2 acres under wheat, 3 acres of maize, 3 acres fallow and the remaining 92 acres as pasture land (ie uncleared probably). Only 8 acres was actually used for crops, but this was sufficient to support a wife, two children and two convict-workers. There were 2 oxen, 3 pigs, 1 horse and 10 goats (who probably helped clear the 92 acres). In storage, McCarthy also held 8 bushells of wheat.

2.1.4 The Aborigines

Aboriginal occupation of the Nepean Valley may have been earlier than 18,000 BC. The interaction between the Europeans and the Aborigines for the land's resources was one reason for the series of conflicts and reprisals up to about 1816.

Excavations and surface collections such as from Glenbrook Creek include bits of blue-transfer ware, the settlers most common pottery. Settlers and Aborigines both favoured the river terraces for their habitation sites, so understandably several settlers homes are located near aboriginal sites. The elaborate shutter-and-bolt system on the lower windows of Hadley Park, Castlereagh's earliest remaining house, may have been a protective device. The river terraces crossing Castlereagh are earlier remnants of Nepean river movement before it reached its present position and are important as the boundaries os soil fertility as well. Current soil studies should delineate this further. One line now known as Cranebrook Creek, a dry gully when surveyed by Meehan in 1806, was dotted along its length by farms such as McCarthy's, Nepean and Hadley Park. Aborigines had a camp site near Nepean Park for many years. Current studies of aboriginal sites in the area may reveal more details on the initial and later contact periods.

2.2 THE SECOND PHASE (1806-1867)

2.2.1 The new settlers (1806-1828)

The second phase of Castlereagh's story follows almost before the first is over, from 1806 onwards, when the new trends in land ownership and occupation become apparent.

In fact the first large landholder and free settler, W N Chapman, left the colony as early as 1804, his grant being tenanted till its purchase by another free settler John McHenry in the 1820s. This large farm of 1300 acres had reverted to tenancy by the 1850s.

Of the early timber-getting party around 12 soldiers remained in the area and probably as many ex-convicts or ticket-of-leave men. TWelve of the soldier-settlers retained their grants in 1803-4. Some of the soldier-settlers had other Sydney grants and had thus made earlier attempts at farming (eg Fieldhouse, Jones, Cheshire).

From 1806 onwards grants began to fragment in a tenantry system. As an example, Charles Hadley began his farming life as a tenant on 30 acres of Martin Mince's block Portion 47 in 1806. (1806 Muster, AO). The whole of this Portion was eventually purchased by him by 1828, as well as other nearby land. The only soldier-settler remaining in 1828 was John Lees.
Merchant Robert Campbell's accounts, incomplete as they are, indicate some of the debt problems of the early settlers. However, ex-convict settlers such as Fredericks and Kennedy, despite their debts recovered sufficiently to remain local farmers well beyond 1828.

Thus the dual process continued from 1806 onwards - on the one hand, fragmentation of some early grants by subdivision, mortagaging or leasing to tenants, or outright sale to incoming settlers, and on the other, the steady expansion of other estates as successful settlers acquired their neighbours property.

Some of the land was bought up by outside land holders such as William Bowman of Richmond-Windsor or Samuel Terry, settlers with already growing estates. This was eventually re-purchased by successful Castlereagh settlers such as McCarthy who bought land from Robert Campbell.

Most of the land transaction were with the new settlers now coming into Castlereagh, mainly ex-convicts, or to the successful convicts from the earlier period. The 1828 Census shows a number of the latter who had now acquired respectable quantities of stock, such as McCarthy, Kennedy, Field and Hadley - so had the free settlers such as the Rev. Fulton, McHenry, and Single, a growing social force since Chapman's departure in 1804. These free settlers were also in the market for the fragmenting early land grants.

It is evident from the 1828 Census that both the fragmentation and the expansion of the original 1803-4 portions was well-established by 1828.

2.2.2 From Wheat to Grazing

The land use of the 1820s marks the turning point in developments in farming that had occurred from 1814 onwards.

Grain for the Sydney people had been the main demand in the earlier years despite the constant flooding. This demand was less intensive by 1815 with more widespread production. Macquarie deliberately encouraged the running of cattle with the offer of horned cattle from the Government herds for stock improvement. Grants from 1809 onwards focused on grazing lands so that cattle predominated by the 1820s even in Castlereagh. Wheat never regained its original ascendancy over corn, the farmers' response to their initial experiences. The massive slaughter of cattle in the 1840s and the details of diet in the 1850s reveal Castlereagh as a predominantly mixed grazing area. Even today dairy cattle graze the paddocks, corn is used as stock feed and pumpkins are sold by the roadside.

The first increase in cattle can be seen in the Sydney Gazette where settlers such as Single and McCarthy are listed supplying meat to the Government Stores. With stock increases requests were made to the Governor for permission to use the pasturage in the newly opened districts of Bathurst, Hunter and Goulburn. From the 1820s onwards some settlers became permanent settlers on the new lands such as Biggins, Collitts and Kennedy, while the Singles, McCarrhys and McHenry's acquired large holdings outside Sydney in addition to their Castlereagh properties.

Not all Castlereagh farmers specialized in cattle in the 1820s. Some still used their land primarily for agriculture. Appledore of Portion 73 had 16 acres under wheat, 8 of maize, 1 an acre of peas and beans, a ½ acre of potatoes and 1½ acres of garden and orchard. The remainder of his 75 acres was cleared. In contrast to some landholders he ran no horses, cattle or sheep until 1828 when he had five horses and six cattle; he had, however, increased his cultivation from 50% to 80, of the acreage. There were 25 pigs in 1822 (Constable Notebooks) and he stored 12 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of maize.

History of Castlereagh 7
Farming was the dominant occupation and both local and general market conditions influenced the lives of all. Only when farming failed or times were slack were other activities undertaken while the family maintained the farm. As an example, James McCarthy made several sealing trips.

In the early 1840s economic conditions were so bad that a new survival industry arose whereby cattle were slaughtered and boiled own for their tallow which was a valuable item on the London market.

The actual tallow-works was supposed to be on McCarthy's farm but quite a few local families held slaughter licences between 1838 and 1842. They included the Frazer, Hadley, Purcell, Field and Single families. Obviously beef cuts were a surplus commodity as Michael Long speaks of the staple diet as being beef, corn and pumpkin. William Hadley continued as a butcher in the 1860s and 1870s. Boiling down for tallow continued after the 1840 depression as can still be seen at Parkers Slaughter Yards, the Parkers supplying the local market from the 1860s onwards.

Finally the lush alluvial flats produced excellent pasture for horses. The maintenance of blood stock horses was often the mark of success for a landholder last century and horse racing was part of general entertainment. One prize racehorse at Nepean Park was taken upstairs by the Single family during the 1867 flood. The current land use policy still includes horses, there being both blood stock studs, riding school and agistment farms sometimes run on a tenanted basis from the gravel companies.

2.2.3 Flour Mills

During the earliest years of settlement in Castlereagh, wheat was the main crop and it continued to be grown although with less emphasis on to the middle of the century. Then the combination of the railway, floods and rust disease contributed to the move of the wheat lands westwards.

Until then however, and in fact until the great flood of 1867 brought major changes in the river bed, four flour mills had operated in the district constructed along the river's edge below the High Bank. They were all water mills. The first was known as Allen's Mill, built in 1834 by the convict Wilson for John McHenry, owner of the Chapman Estate. A small plan of the area where it was situated is shown on an 1850 map of this part of Castlereagh. Various local families were associated with both the mill or the mill house on the High Bank. The mill was run by a Mr Bell, then the Easterbrooks, by a Mr Allen to 1865 and then by his son Joseph till 1872 when it was partly demolished. Michael Long left a brief description of the mill workings. The Long family had been resident at the mill house from the 1850s onwards. A roadway leading to the mill, known as Mill Lane, ran alongside Landers Oddfellow Inn westwards to the river and then along the bank to the mill.

The second mill was on the bend of the river south of Bird's Eye Corner, near 'Castlereagh Village'. It was built by Alexander Kinghorn before 1826 for Mr Bowman of Richmond who was absentee landlord for several Castlereagh blocks. Later it became known as Jackson's mill, after that family's association with it. Operation ceased here in the 1860s.

The third mill was known as John Colless' and was possibly situated beyond John Jones' grant. It was reknown for its giant waterwheel. The Jackson family moved to the adjoining portion so this mill belonged to the Howell family. An illustration of the Howell water mill at Parramatta is a good indication of the probable style of this particular mill. It was situated due west of the present day Castlereagh Council Chambers and was still operating in the care of the Howells in 1879.
2.2.4 The River; Floods and Fords

Of constant relevance to the lives and lands of the early settlers was the Nepean River, the western boundary of Castlereagh.

The development of wharves and boat companies did not extend beyond Richmond as the river was not navigable beyond this point so that it had little significance as a communication route. It was in fact, normally easily forded, and there are four known fords at the ends of Longs Lane, Sheens Lane, Jacksons Lane and Smith Street respectively.

However, in other respects, the river was less innocuous. The influence of floods on the settlement history of Castlereagh was extensive. D.G. Bowds' analysis of the flood periods in his book called 'Macquarie Country' (a history of Richmond-Windsor district) is a valuable guide in assessing its influence. The floods of 1799, 1806, 1809 and 1811 may explain why many of the first grantees gave up and sold their grants. There were in fact, ten floods in the period 1799 to 1819. Those whose lands were worst effected received first preference for grants in the Castlereagh township on the hill. The peak flood period was from March to July when the wheat harvest was ready or going into storage. The 1817 flood was so devastating that relief for the settlers was sent from Sydney, an interesting indication that Sydney had achieved some measure of independence of the Hawkesbury as its granary. Corn was a far more reliable crop and cattle stocking encouraged by Macquaries became the mark of success as can be assessed by the 1828 census stock figures.

From 1817 to 1857 the river became relatively quiet. In fact, from 1827 to 1830 drought added its pressure to the already overstocked grasslands. The expansion of the colony to the Hunter, Bathurst and Goulburn regions marked the 1820s. Castlereagh families that had taken up land elsewhere included the McCarthys, Kennedys, Singles, and McHenrys. Interest in developing Old Castlereagh declined. Drier conditions saw some continuation of wheat as reflected in the construction of the mills. The penal settlement at Emu Plains produced a large amount of wheat in this period also.

However, from 1857 to 1879 there were 15 floods, twice destroying wooden bridges built over the Nepean near Penrith for the railway. The major flood of 1867 that has remained a strong memory in many local families swept over the 50 foot High Bank for the first known time and covered all Castlereagh plain. Homes of two storeys such as Hadley Park and Negan Park saw families sheltered in the second floor while many families such as the Parkers sheltered in the hay lofts of their barns. At Old Castlereagh, several families sheltered in the old church. In 1869 and 1870 sowing was not possible as the grounds were so wet. Various branches of families left the district.

2.2.5 Old Castlereagh Township

It was Surveyor Meehan who returned to Castlereagh in 1812 to mark out the township of Castlereagh. So Castlereagh became one of Macquarie's Five Towns, located on a rise above the farms and designed specifically to provide a refuge in floods on a permanent basis. Town blocks were granted to the following families on the basis of how badly their farm became flooded - the Russells, Morris, Collitts, Lees, Frazers, Griffiths, Tompkins, Herbets, Stockfish or Smiths, Chesshires, Harris', Landers and Ryans. Some of the original grants changed hands over time but the town of Old Castlereagh did not develop after the 1820s. The poet Tompkin wrote a description of Old Castlereagh, explaining its downfall to the lack of ground water. It should also be remembered there were no major floods from 1817 to 1857.
William cox, who had come to the colony on the 'Minerva' with Rev. Fulton, was instructed as part of his Public Works programme to build the schoolhouse, church and parsonage. It would seem from plans and descriptions that the church doubled as the schoolhouse and the masters residence became incorporated in the two-storey parsonage costing £100. Directly Cox's building activities were completed in 1814 he began work on the road over the Blue Mountains with tools from Edward Field, the local Castlereagh blacksmith, and labourers who may include some Castlereagh names.

Details on the maps of Old Castlereagh show the roads used by people moving through the area. On the eastern extremity was the route to Richmond-Windsor. The swamp area along the base of the Old Castlereagh hill on the road to Emu Plains presented problems for the people of Castlereagh for they subscribed to the building of a bridge across the swamp in 1814 as well as for the school. The trackway led down through the Reverend Fulton's parsonage land to the Castlereagh plain, then probably via a choice of lanes between properties to McCarthy's Lane and Castlereagh Road, and on to the land's Lane ford and Emu Plains.

Charles Tompson, whose family held a grant near Richmond, described the life of a schoolboy in Castlereagh around the year 1820 in his poem 'Retrospect': A review of my Scholastic Days'. It is likely he was one of 12 boarders who lived at the school which the Rev. Henry Fulton had advertised in the Sydney Gazette in 1814. To Tompson, Castlereagh was an expansive plain, placidly rural with wooded hills and green farms. His school day began with prayers and ended at sunset. Recess activities included kicking a ball, spinning tops, shooting arrows and talking with friends. On holidays, the boys swam in the river Nepean. The summer heat dried out the small creeks and grasses and opened cracks in the soil. After swimming, the boys skylarked through the cornfields and collected peaches from the trees on the way back to school.

Tompson described the church bell ringing on Sundays and the rural gathering outside the church where people gossiped or flirted (depending on their age) while others visited family graves in the cemetery.

Tompson's evidence, as well as giving interesting and evocative social information, also suggests that by the 1820s Old Castlereagh had already been largely deserted, since he says that a group of slab cottages forming a hamlet had been built and were already deserted leaving only the blacksmith Eugene Langley.

In this period including the Garlicks, Purcell, Peisley, Hadley, Frazer, Carman, Parker, Howell, Gavin, Lander and Carter families. Between 1870 and 1880 the river bed itself changed becoming wider and shallower which parallels the decline of flour mills in the district, the expansion of the western wheat belt and the growth of the railways.

2.2.6 Life in Castlereagh District

While there is some early information on the planning, buildings and people of Macquarie's Castlereagh township (here throughout referred to as old Castlereagh) in 1812-14 it appears from Tompson's evidence and other indications that those who had come to live there because of the floods had moved away shortly after back to the flood plain. The later sources such as Census and directory lists from 1828 on are relatable therefore to Castlereagh as a district in the area south of Yarramundi (now Agnes Banks) and bounded on the west by the river, to the south by the river and Emu Plains and on the east by Cranebrook Road.
Within this district there were scattered farms ranging from small holdings of a few acres with slab cottages to large estates with grander homesteads. Each church provided an important focus for its own parishioners, Wesleyan Anglican or – probably at McCarthy's own farm in the early days – Roman Catholic. Schools grew as they were needed, first in private farms, then near the church. Services such as stores and smithies grew as needed although their locations are uncertain; flourmills are more predictably located on the river at the end of lanes, and inns along main tracks.

2.2.7 Churches, Schools and Cemeteries

Castlereagh is particularly revealing of the 19th century role of country churches and their associated activities. the three denominations – Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan – are strongly represented by cemeteries, schools and churches (although the roman Catholic church was not built until after 1850 and then in Penrith).

The Anglican Church with its associated school was built by William Cox in 1814 as part of Old Castlereagh. It was burnt down in the 1870s and replaced by the white church now overlooking the northern end of Castlereagh. Its first very active pastor was the Rev. Henry Fulton who was also the schoolmaster and the local magistrate on the bench. It is notable that the wealthier families were all Anglican – the Hadleys and Singles, for example – and tended to live towards the north of Castlereagh near the church. It was these families who intermarried (including the Fulton's in their social set), and it is of course those families who attended the Anglican school and were buried in the Anglican cemetery.

The Wesleyan church began as a room attached to John Lees house apparently on the eastern side of Cranebrook Creek. It was rebuilt on its present site nearere the road in 1847. It too had an associated school as well as its cemetery, and the latter reveals the names of the very strong group of Wesleyan parishioners: Gormans, Wrights, Parkers and of course the Lees.

McCarthy's farm and associated cemetery was the focus of Roman Catholic activity and worship in the district. Although no church was built in the district, the farm is said to have served as both church and school in the early days, and the cemetery was used from 1806.

There were other schools in the district in addition to the denominational ones. Probably one of the earliest was that of Dame Collett who lived at Bird's Eye Corner from 1803 to 1823.

John Single established a school at Nepean Park marking the entrance gate with two Kurrajong trees known locally as Sarah and John. The Wesleyan school next to the church and cemetery at Bird's Eye Corner was replaced in 1879 by the Government School. Cranebrook school, on the eastern side of Castlereagh was another Government School built in 1882. Teachers in the area in the 1860s and 1870s included S. Roseby, H. Reid, Maria Fulton (the daughter of the Rev Henry Fulton) and J McGregor.

2.2.8 Inns

The location of some inn sites has been indicated in local history accounts.

There were five inns in Castlereagh but little detail apart from the names has been written about them. Coming from the south from Penrith the first inn was known as Landers' Oddfellow Inn. It was run at one time by James Landers. Francis Peisley had stood as his licence surety in 1853 but Michael Long states the Oddfellow Inn was built about 1864 so Landers may have operated another inn elsewhere. The kitchen outhouse was incorporated into a modern brick cottage on the site today. (Site)
The Do-Drop-Inn was at Bird's Eye Corner and was at one time associated with Bill Purcell. Only an orange Tecoma vine marks the spot today. (Site 24B).

A third inn belonging to Will Landers, James Landers son, was known as the Welcome Inn near the present day stone barn (Site 46).

There is little indication of the time span in which these inns operated and there is some detail of even earlier inns. One was near the 1879 Castlereagh public school. Another known as the Plough was near Landers' Oddfellow Inn and was owned or run by Thomas Hadley, son of Charles Hadley of Handley Park.

An early association of the Hadleys with inn-keeping can be seen in Charles Hadley's liquor licences for the period 1817 to 1822 and his listing in the Anglican baptismal record as an innkeeper in 1826. His licence was again renewed in 1828 the year of his death. Possibly Hadley park was used as an inn but there is no mention of an inn in the details of his will. In 1826 John Single was also listed by the Rev. Fulton as an innkeeper.

Inn had a tendency to change their name with the change in licencees. Thomas Hadley of the Plough died in 1847 and it is believed this inn was destroyed about the 1870s. However, he had also held the licence for the Horse and Groom in 1832, the Castlereagh Horse and Jockey in 1830-5, The Kings Head in 1836, and the Castlereagh Australian to 1839. At least two of these are identified as being in Castlereagh, but there is no indication of their sites and it may well be that they are variant names for one or more of the foregoing inns.

2.2.9 Other Community Services

There is very little background on storekeepers of Castlereagh but enough to indicate their existence and some of the people associated with them. Robert Brown was a Castlereagh storekeeper till his death in 1857. He was associated with Isabella Parker whose husband John was listed as a storekeeper in the Post Office Directories from the 1860s to the 1880s. Two other storekeepers in the 1860s and 1870s were Charles Gorman and William Parsons. Details of the stores are not known.

The blacksmith was important also to the function of the community, one of the earliest mentioned being Edward Field whose tools of trade are inscribed on his tombstone in the Old Castlereagh Anglican cemetery. Eugene Langley, described as a one-eyed Cyclops had his forge in Old Castlereagh in the 1820s. John McHenry described as a blacksmith in local history accounts of Penrith with his shop next to the court house, was in fact an extensive landholder by 1828 with 26 assigned convict workers and half of his 2,600 acres in Castlereagh and the remainder at Bathurst. Among his convicts was a blacksmith.

The next known blacksmith was Hezekiah Parker whose forge was in the barn at Parker's Slaughter Yards. Bob Brinckley was his striker at the forge. The Parker's had come to Castlereagh after 1828 and before 1841 - Hezekiah living until 80 years of age in 1901. The flacks and Parsons were also blacksmiths in the 1860s and 1870s but their work sites are not known.

The identity of teamsters and carriers for the early period is not known, though evidence suggests whoever was available doubled for others as well. McCarthy and Andrews returning from Sydney with two carts of goods, including a delivery to the Rev. Fulton were set upon by bushrangers in 1816. In the second half of the 19th century, the Lavenders were local carters.

Sawyers and Splitters included the Clarks and Bob Bailey who with Michael Long built McCarthy's barn in 1857.
2.2.10  Social Structure

Foregoing research into industrial land portions and sites has emphasized the histories of local families in isolation. In fact, increasingly throughout the 19th century - in Phase II and on into Phase III - there were a number of social linkages operating by which specific families became loosely associated into larger groups which collectively made their impact on the decisions and events of the times.

One such socially-significant group in Phase II was that of the Fultons, Frasers, Singles and Mc Henrys. The Rev. Fulton and John McHenry sat on the Bench, and Alexander Fraser was Clerk; these three families, all landowners, intermarried and included also in their grouping, the Singles.

The high stakes of this group can be seen in their role as signatories on innumerable deeds, applications and other official documents. Their acceptance of each other as social equals is demonstrated by numerous inter-marriages and consequent land exchanges and transactions and would appear to have been based on a combination of economic, religious and social factors.

All, for example, were substantial landowners from early Phase II on, and essentially continued to expand their holdings as time passed. All were Anglican, their religious and social life revolving around the Anglican Church, Cemetery and School, and all either were, or closely approximated to, free settlers rather than ex-convicts - the Rev. Fulton for example was not excluded in spite of his opportune departure from Britain following his involvement in the Irish.

The role of these high-status families continues throughout the century, traceable in the leadership of such organisations as The Penrith District Benevolent Society (secretary Alexander Fraser) and the later Hospital Committee which included John Single (as well as McCarthy) as well as in official roles. The continuing web of intermarriages can be found in genealogical records, especially in the anglican Cemetery.

A different set of families is represented in the Wesleyan Cemetery, associated with the influential John Lees and his dependants and it is clear that the major non-conformist families formed their own significant nexus, again marked by intermarriage and land transactions with each other. It would appear that to an appreciable extent the settlement pattern comes to reflect these groupings, with the church in each instance a physical as well as a social focus.

The role of the McCarthy family in relation to the development of Catholicism in the locality can still be read in the cemetery near the site of the McCarthy homestead. Here are to be seen the graves of friends and associates of James McCarthy (the first) who predeceased his death in 1851 and who shared his religious views, and thus living in the immediate locality. The McCaryths represent one of the ambitious and successful ex-convict families such as the Kennedy, Fields and the Hadleys who equally formed an influential and prosperous land-owning class but one which appears, in terms of intermarriage office-bearing and social intercourse to have been in essence distinct from the Fulton - Fraser - Single groups (although the Hadleys were very close). The degree to which convict versus free-settler origins, size of property, religious denomination and individual personality both contributed to and could detract from such broad social groupings, here only touched upon is an interesting subject for further historical research.
2.3 THE THIRD PHASE 1867-1950

2.3.1 Small Holdings and Subdivisions

From the 1860s on, two trends can be seen in land settlement. On the one hand, part of the population left the district to take up residence in Central Western towns just beyond Orange and as far as Eugowra. This appears to have been part of a general movement in the 1870s from the Hawkesbury Nepean to the new western grazing lands (T. Marr, Sydney University History Thesis, 1981).

On the other, a new pattern of small holdings and allotments becomes apparent, partly from newcomers to the district but also traceable to families - perhaps family subdivisions - long known in the locality. Such small holdings relied upon orcharding and market gardening for a livelihood, and after the introduction of refrigeration in the 1880s on dairying, all relying on the growing demands of Sydney as a market following its expansion in the 1880s boom period. This was the period of the balloon-frame weatherboard house with colonial verandah, with shingle then galvanised iron hip or gabled roof, and careful plantings of formal palms and peppertrees. Such cottages, with their associated outhouses often still slab and weatherboard or bush beam construction, their overgrown gardens and palm trees, and the fencing - hard wood posts drilled (by the new mechanical drills) for three or four strand new barbed wire - are now amond the most distinctive part of the Castlereagh landscape. Other cottages were brick - attractive two-tone Gothic-style (Site ) or the newer Federation-style following the turn of the century.

Research into this period has only been completed for a small number of portions, but agrees with evidence from other areas such as Braidwood, N.S.W. During this period, culminating with the soldier settlement grants of 1918 onwards, the belief obtained that small grants were a viable unit given the new requirements of urban markets. Orcharding, dairying and market gardening struggled side-by-side until the 1950s and 1960s, rarely able to succeed because the farming units of this period were too small.

Some relic plots are left - for example, the citrus plot at Site is the only one left of a large number of citrus and stone-fruit orchards, not only in Castlereagh but all around the Hawkesbury-Nepean. Some market gardens also exist from the major Italian and Chinese influx of the pre 1900 phase, while - perhaps most numerously - dairy farms exist throughout, attesting the establishment of the Penrith Dairy Co-operative in 1923.

3 SETTLEMENT AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The underlying social structure of the district based on church, family and property applications appears to have been little affected by the growing class of smallholders. Major properties such as Hadley Park and Nepean Park remained unaffected and in general the same earlier leading families continued to provide leadership.

One of the Single family and John Toby Ryan (originally from Castlereagh) entered politics, while James McCarthy, Michael Long, Fred Vine, Isaac Smith and quite a few more from Castlereagh became involved in municipal government following its establishment in Penrith in 1871 and Castlereagh in 1895.

However, the increasing population of the district is apparent from the expansion of community facilities - schools, inns, stores - as well as from the number of homesteads and farms surviving in the landscape.
DAIRYING

Dairying was a significant land-use from the earliest settlement onwards, but essentially for local consumption. The coming of the railway to Penrith in 1862 gave new scope for the marketing of dairy products as well as other farm goods, but it was the twin developments of the cream separator and refrigeration from the 1880s that were to stimulate the small-holders of Castlereagh to develop dairying more intensively (as elsewhere in the fertile grasslands of N.S.W.).

Locations of earlier creameries and butter factories in the district have yet to be found, but as elsewhere they culminated in a single centralised dairy cooperative, the Penrith Dairy Cooperative in 1922.

One of the features of the dairy cattle farms of the 1920s were the silage pits sometimes in barns or roughly shedded over, where corn was stored and fermented for cattle feed in the off-months. The general growth of the dairy industry from the 1880s on had its influence on Castlereagh, the ruins of some farms such as Purcell Jnr. or McCarthy's alongside others still operating and supplying milk to the Nepean Dairy Cooperative.

3.2 Fruit-growing

Other variations of small scale farming came and went with time often in response to new market conditions.

Oranges were apparently sent to the diggings in the gold rush period while orcharding becoming very popular this century as the metropolitan demand expanded. Remnants of these 20th century orchards can still be traced on earlier topographic maps but many are now gone. Orchards were found on the soldier settler blocks along the southern end of Catlereagh. Often continuity from the earliest times to the present can be found. Tompson spoke of the marvellous peaches grown in the 1820s and in the 1930s peaches were grown on Leitch's farm.

Fruit, like other produce was sent out by rail, some of it to the Balgay fruit factory near St Marys, the rest to Penrith or Sydney.

3.3 The Railway

The isolation of the Castlereagh district was to a large extent ended by the coming of the railway to Penrith in 1862 and its extension over the mountains in 1866. Penrith grew as a township from this time onwards, the railways being a new source of employment for some.

The first timber bridge across the river at Emu Ford was of timber cut by three of the Howells who owned one of the Castlereagh flour mills. The bridge was washed away and rebuilt three times, some Castlereagh families being among the shareholders in the local bridge building company rendered bankrupt by the river.

The advent of the railway offered quicker access to the Sydney market for more perishable farm products such as dairy produce and fruit, but its full effect, and the associated development also of market gardening, was not felt until early this century.

3.4 Market-Gardening

Market gardening this century was sometimes associated with the Chinese market gardeners, one of whom lived along McCarthy's lane, but it was also associated with early Italian settlers as well. Several market gardens remain, in the vicinity of Site 13 on Wrights Lane, and along the northern stretches of Castlereagh Road.
Industrial Development

While industrial development was not unknown in Castlereagh, it was always closely tied to the land.

The first formal gravel company appears to have been the Emu Gravel Company which was centred directly opposite Bird's Eye Corner at Emu Plains. From the 1900s onward, various Castlereagh families worked in the quarrying industry such as the Willitts, Norris, Byrnes and Clemsons. Quarrying, perhaps as an extra source of cash with farming, was associated with the Nelsons, who were known to supply gravel for the roads in an earlier period. The Parker and McCarthy barns were floored with river pebbles in the mid 19th century and some of the Nelson family are buried in McCarthy's cemetery.

THE FOURTH PHASE (1950-PRESENT)

3.6.1 Gravel and Turf

The most marked feature of recent years has been the steady acquisition of land by major gravel companies for quarrying purposes, i.e. a return towards the larger land units of the early period.

Some private owners remain, continuing the traditional land uses. Darying, horse grazing, market gardening and a new development, turf farming, continue both on private land and on quarry company land while it is still tenanted.

SUMMARY OF PHASES OF SETTLEMENT AT CASTLEREAGH

Phase 1
1795-1806
Earliest settlement and original grants
Basic locality layout takes shape, with land portions, major roads and lanes surveyed in 1803. Only the road and settlement pattern survives visibly.

Phase 2
(up to 1867 flood)
New settlers largely replace the first grantees
New settlers include ex-convicts like McCarthy also free-settlers such as the Purcells, the Singles and the Hadleys.

1806-1828
Establishment of Old Castlereagh by Governor Macquarie

1828-41
Arrival of new settlers during the 1830s, many of whom built brick houses. None of the brick houses have survived above ground (although the sites of some are known).

1841-67
Establishment of early schools, churches, inns, etc most of which were subsequently destroyed and rebuilt. The Wesleyan Church, and first school building survive in Upper Castlereagh.

1867
Great flood
Phase 3

**Subdivision and small holdings**

1867-1950  
1870s-90s  
Orcharding, market gardening and mixed farming settlers take up small allotments; weatherboard balloon frame houses with palm trees, and timber or slab outbuildings; some brick cottages.

Development of market gardening especially by immigrant Italian and Chinese.

1900s-70s  
Development of dairying, with Penrith Dairy Cooperative established in 1923. A number of substantial Federation-style cottages are built.

1920s-70s  
Soldier Settlement along the south side of Castlereagh Road; dairying and orcharding both citrus and stone fruits. Re-use of older cottages (Phase 3A) ans subsequent upgrading (eg farm site).

1930s  
Bungalow development

**Phase 4**

**Gravel and turf**

1950-present  
Escalation of gravel quarrying to major impact; steady acquisition of properties by gravel companies.

1960s-present  
Turf farming by Company tenants and private owners.

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**HISTORIC THEMES IN THE CASTLEREAGH DISTRICT**

The following is a list of the historic themes which have emerged in the course of historical research in the Castlereagh district. Some of them have already been well researched; others are comparatively little known.

Such a list is a useful basis for further locality research and for presenting the results of that research in interpretive booklets and displays when appropriate.

1. The pre-European environment
2. The Aborigines
3. The River; floods and fords
4. Roads, routes and the railway
5. Villages: Old Castlereagh, Cranebrook, Birds Eye Corner
6. Churches, schools and cemeteries
7. Family relationships
8. Inns and stores
9. Wheat farming and flour mills
10. Grazing, meat, tallow and hides
11. Horse-breeding
Dairying
Orcharding
Market gardening
Sawmills and timbering
Gravel Quarrying
Other industrial ventures (cotton, ostrich feathers)

3.8.1 List of Sites of Significance

The following numbered list comprises interesting and significant sites, structures and features in the district assessed into two categories, P and R.

P denotes those of historic significance because of their association with a particular person, event or family;

R denotes those representative of locality history in terms of its successive phases of occupation and the historic themes characteristic of its past communities.

The addition of 1 or 2 (P1, R2) is an indication of the degree of significance - whether historical, archaeological, visual etc - for individual sites.

For each site a recommendation for future treatment is given; these recommendations and the overall concept - retention of locality identity by means of selective retention of its characteristic historic landscape features - is further discussed in section 4 of this Report.

However, it should be noted here that the site recommendations especially for R sites as presented in this section reflect the optimum. The concept is sufficiently flexible to allow attention by the loss of individual sites, features or part features especially in the R category, provided that an essential minimum of locality identity is retained in various parts.

For example, retention of the whole of Site 3 (Castlereagh Road) category R1-2 is not necessarily required provided its historic nature and visual archaeological features are properly preserved in the parts that are retained and its line merely interrupted in those parts which are not retained. The same treatment can be applied to other such roads or lanes with an R classification - partial retention with interruption up to the point when usual locality identity is endangered.

Similarly, not all 1890 weatherboard cottages with palm trees, old fencing and timber outbuildings are necessarily to be retained in the final stages of the scheme. All have been listed here, however, in the R category in order that proper attention can be given to the retention of such examples as can be planned to fit into other aspects of the scheme - particularly where several such R sites are grouped in proximity.

The basic concept remains the retention of visual locality identity by means of adequate representation of these items in their original landscape and setting, with the corresponding rider that their removal elsewhere should reflect rather an interruption - or a planned series of interruptions - to the former landscape than its total obliteration. Such interruptions - whether by re-introduction of patches of NSW bushland such as the early settlers once cleared with such effort, of more sophisticated playing fields or recreational facilities - can then be seen to have a logic and a structure arising from an existing reality.
# List of Sites of Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Nepean River</td>
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<td>1A</td>
<td>The High Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Long's Land Crossing</td>
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<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>Sheen's Land Ford</td>
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<td>1D</td>
<td>Jackson's Ford</td>
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<td>1E</td>
<td>Single's Ford</td>
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<td>1F</td>
<td>Howell's Ford</td>
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<td>1G</td>
<td>Allens Mill (McHenry's grant)</td>
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<td>1H</td>
<td>Kinghorn's Mill</td>
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<td>1J</td>
<td>Jackson's Mill (originally colless' Mill)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Cranebrook Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Castlereagh Road</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Cranebrook Road</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>McCarthy's Land (Jackson's Lane)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Farrell's Lane</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>River Access Lanes</td>
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<td>10A</td>
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<td>10B</td>
<td>Purcell's Lane</td>
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<td>10C</td>
<td>Jackson's Lane</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Rev. Henry Fulton's Parsonage Site</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>The Poplars; cottage and slab outbuildings</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Wright's Cottage complex</td>
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<td>Mouquet Farm Complex</td>
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<td>Mouquet Farm Complex and Avenue</td>
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<td>17C</td>
<td>Michael Long's Cottage</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Weatherboard cottage</td>
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<td>19A</td>
<td>Bungalow</td>
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<td>19B</td>
<td>Weatherboard cottage and palms</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Purcell Cottage</td>
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<tr>
<td>21A</td>
<td>Hunters Homestead</td>
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<td>21B</td>
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<td>21C</td>
<td>Vine Cottage Complex</td>
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<td>21D</td>
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<td>21E</td>
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<td>21F</td>
<td>Inn site</td>
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<td>25A</td>
<td>Upper Castlereagh School House</td>
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<td>25B</td>
<td>Schoolmasters Residence</td>
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<td>26A</td>
<td>Methodist Church (1847)</td>
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<td>26B</td>
<td>Church Hall</td>
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<td>26C</td>
<td>Methodist Church Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Lees' House (ruin and archaeological site only)</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Kerry Lodge (ruins and archaeological site only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Sites of Significance (Continued)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Jackson's House</td>
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<td>Jackson's Mill</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Parker Homestead</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Parkers Slaughter Yard</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Federation Cottage</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Weatherboard Cottage</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Weatherboard Cottage</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Barn, dairy and house (ruins)</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Early slab cottage (site only) and plantings</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Harris' Cottage and Farm Buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Plantings of deciduous exotics (plane trees)</td>
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<tr>
<td>39A</td>
<td>Nepean Park</td>
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<td>39B</td>
<td>Minnaville</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Hadley Park complex and estate</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Cottage and outbuildings</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Bungalow</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Georgian Cottage and outbuildings</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Bungalow</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Slab and weatherboard cottage</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>House and barns</td>
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<td>47</td>
<td>Farm complex with barns</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Christ Church</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Pise house ruins</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Alexander Frasers house (site only)</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>Reverend Fulton's Parsonage</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Anglican Cemetery</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Church and school house (sites only)</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>M J Fulton's house (site only)</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Cranebrook School</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>St Thomas' Church, Cranebrook Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>&quot;Strathcairns&quot; (Cottage), McCarthy Lane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Gothic brick cottage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site 12

The Poplars: cottage and slab outbuildings

Description: Early cottage with interior and exterior alterations; early slab outbuildings. Heavily overgrown garden with varied plantings and poplar avenue.

Historical Data: The buildings on this site are on part of Portion 80 granted to Rosetta Marsh who later married Samuel Terry who had a sub-tenanted estate on Mt Pleasant directly to the east of Castlereagh. They are now the only remaining connection in the district the Samuel Terry, (whose important house Mt Pleasant on the hill behind Cranebrook village has been lost) since most of this Portion has now been quarried. The Marsh grant of 1809 was enlarged by the purchase of several blocks nearby but these were all resold after Terry's death. The original grant was then purchased by Mr Cass who built a slab cottage prior to 1850; this cottage, reported still standing but not habitable in 1920, appears to be incorporated into the existing outbuildings, but requires further investigation. In 1889 Richard Cosgrove was the owner and occupier of this block.

Significance: Historic complex significant for its association with Rosetta Marsh and Samuel Terry. Phase 2.

Recommendation: Preservation in toto with gardens, fencing and clear buffer zone, both visual and actual, between it and adjacent quarrying. Care to be taken that quarry haulage does not further damage the front lane and curtilage.
Site 13

Wright's Cottage Complex

Description: Wright's cottage in the south-east corner of Portion 69 consists of a large cluster of later farmhouses and out-buildings including the original cottage of the Wright Family, C1821.

Historical Date: The first grant was made to John Pugh, a private in the NSW corps in 1804 which was 190 acres. The Wright's were resident in Castlereagh by 1841, and probably date back before 1828 when John Wright was a blacksmith in the area. A descendent William Wright owned the southern part of the block in 1889; the northern part being occupied by the Core and Lance families. The Wright family were also associated with Site 27 this century. Some of the Wright's were buried in the Wesleyan cemetery, Site 26.

Significance: Historic structure significant for its early date (1821) and association with the Wright family. Later farm buildings (which include a large old-style fruit shed and well) of interest as historic landscape items exemplifying typical orcharding, dairy and market gardening activities of earlier 20th century Phase 2 and 3.

Recommendation: Preservation with existing use. Care to be taken that quarrying in the vicinity and/or quarry haulage does not damage the fencing and plantings on Wright's Lane adjacent to the Cottage complex.
Site 15

McCarthy's Cemetery

Description:
Small rural cemetery on McCarthy's Lane. Its original post-and-rail fence, the Kurrajongs planted around the borders, and the neighbouring paddock with its tall gums are essential features of its curtilage both historically and visually.

Historical Data:
Known as McCarthy's Cemetery, this site was used as a Roman Catholic burial ground from 1806 onwards. The first known burial is of one of the McCarthy children. The families interred here include those related to the McCarthy's by marriage such as Rigneys, Longeragons, Nevilles, the Heatons and the Byrnes. Some of these families were associated with blocks on the Chapman estate directly opposite McCarthy's farm.

The cemetery was dedicated as a burial ground by Bishop Polding in 1838 and is owned by the Catholic Church. Access to the site is the basic requirement for this site but recent examples of vandalism to the trees and headstones suggest the site by viewed as part of an overall management plan for the area.

Significance:
Of major historic significance in relation to the history of settlement in Castlereagh and its Catholic families. Phase 2 onwards.

Recommendation:
Preservation with particular attention to its curtilage, plantings and approaches.
### Site 16

**Allen Long's House Complex**

**Description:**
Pleasant Federation-style house and out-buildings with attractive willows and other exotic tree plantings. Currently used as a gravel company office.

**Historical Data:**
Allen Long's house (see Site 17/18) was originally part of the Chapman-McHenry grant of 1,300 acres given by Governor King to his secretary in 1804, tenanted over the first years and purchased by John McHenry the blacksmith in 1928. The farm reverted to tenantry after John McHenry's death in 1931 so evident on an 1850 plan of the estate. As part of the eventual widening up of this estate, various blocks were sold from the 1860s onwards. Allen Long who was the son of Michael Long built this house this century directly opposite the block where his family had previously lived. Some of the Long family are buried in McCarthy's cemetery, Site 15.

**Significance:**
Significant for its association with the Long family and also as a historic landscape item for Phase .... settlement.

**Recommendation:**
Preservation with existing use or return to domestic use.
Site 17

Mouquet Farm Complex

17A and B Mouquet Farm Complex and Avenue

Description: Substantial brick bungalow built by the Leitch family in 1934 on site of earlier brick cottage belonging to the Long family (17c). The present brick laundry is on the site of the earlier brick kitchen. An extensive fruit shed (1940s) relates to the citrus and stone-fruit output of the 1930s-70s. The name is derived from a battlefield of World War I in France.

At the entrance on Castlereagh Road is a magnificent avenue of Celtis Australis (17B).

17C – Michael Long’s Cottage (Site only)

Description: Numerous sandstock bricks can be seen around the site (also made into a terrace wall) together with large river pebbles (possibly from a former stable floor) which would appear to date from the original house on this site (the foundations of which and various footings, may well be intact.

Historical Data: The initial grant in this area was 1300 acres named Lambridge which was granted by Governor King in 1804 to W N Chapman, portion 89.

John McHenry, the blacksmith purchased the grant in the 1850s and had a water powered flour mill built on this block which remained operating until the 1867 flood (cf Site 16).

A miller’s house is shown on a plan of this area in the 1850s and it was this house that was occupied by Michael Long, many times Mayor of Penrith. His "Reminiscences" provide some insight into the people and their lives in Castlereagh in the second half of the 19th century.

The original road along the High Bank passed the mill and continued round into Castlereagh (cf Site 3).

All the south facing section of the river in the Chapman estate was resumed by the Government in the 1920s for Soldier Settlement purposes. This block was purchased and farmed by Don Leitch who was Town Clerk to Castlereagh Council.
Site 18

Weatherboard Cottage

Description: Small Weatherboard cottage with an iron roof of visually pleasing proportions and style on the corner of Long's Lane and Castlereagh Road. It is a very simple basic cottage typical of c 1880s-90s.

Historical Data: Little is known of the history but it is in the area that developed in the 1920s-1930s as the Solier Settler area. It presumably dates from the earlier subdivisions of Phase 3A - C and is likely to be associated with the Long family.

Significance: Significance as part of the Visual integrity of the settlement pattern (Phase 3).

Recommendations: Retention with its own plantings and curtilage as part of the Castlereagh Road. Urgent steps to be taken to re-tenant the property and discourage vandalism.
Site 19A

Bungalow

Description: Pleasant 20th century bungalow with attractive garden plantings on the corner of Carters Lane and Castlereagh Road.

Historical Data: Not known.

Significance: Integral part of the visual historic character of Castlereagh Road.

Recommendation: Retain as part of the existing curtilage of Castlereagh road and Carters Lane.

Site 19B

Weatherboard Cottage and Palms

Description: Attractive late 19th century weatherboard cottage with typical garden plantings of the period.

Historical Data: Not researched in depth. Presumed to be a post-1870 subdivision of the Chapman-McHenry grant, ie early Phase 3.

Significance: As site 19; part of an earlier episode in the settlement history of the locality.

Recommendation: As Site 19.
Site 20

Purcell Cottage (ruin)

Description: The house area on this site is in ruins but most of the sheds are still standing including a rough open shed over two silage pits and an undamaged well. The house may have been built late last century (Jas Broadbent) and could be related to Purcell expansion.

Historical Data: Portion 72 was first granted to George Fieldhouse in 1804 and included the other side of Cranebrook Creek as well. George Fieldhouse was a soldier in the NSW corps and did not retain ownership of this block. Its subsequent history is not known until its purchase by the Purcell family as part of their dairy farm. Details about the Purcell's are listed in Site 22.

Significance: Significant because of its association with the Purcell family (cf site 220 of Phase 2, and also as an item in the historic landscape. It is part of the settlement pattern of Phase 3A.

Recommendation: Retention undisturbed as an archaeological ruin as part of the Castlereagh Road buffer zone.
Site 21A

Hunters Homestead (21A) and Plantings

Description: Soldier-settler homestead with garages and fruit shed of 1929-30 with art deco windows and other features. Attractive setting with original plantings (pines, peppercorns and palms). Citrus orchard survives at rear.

Historical Data: Part of the soldier settlement subdivision of the Robert Westmore 80 acre grant (portion 73). Owned by the Hunter Family.

Site 21 B-D

Description: Pine Plantings along south side of Castlereagh road (21B) east side of the road to the Ford (21C), and all along the High Bank further sout (21D).

Historical Data: Said to have been planted by the Hunter family when they owned the property 1A just after World War 1.

Significance: Of considerable visual significance as part of the historic landscape.

Recommendation: Preservation, with care that their physical and visual curtilae - the old verges and fences - are not eroded in the course of quarry haulage operations.
Site 22

Vine Cottage Complex

Description: The major structure on this site (12A) is a Georgian style cottage built by the Purcell family and known as "Vine Cottage". The house has sandstone flagging on the verandahs, sandstone footings, an internal cellar and originally an attic area beneath a shingle roof. The detailing of one fireplace has remained intact. A mixed avenue of trees fronts the house. At the rear and to the west, a small grove of suckers marks another area of building now gone, (Site 12B) which may have been the house of a Purcell son mentioned c 1860s.

Historical Data: The first owner of this Portion 56 was Samuel Stanyard who had 80 acres granted by Governor King in 1803. This block like so many others in Castlereagh was subdivided and sold, the northern section being purchased by the Purcell family in 1836. The Purcell family had been resident in the area from the 1820s onward as John Purcell became district constable succeeding Pierce Collitts in 1823. The Collitts lived on the adjoining block. The Purcells eventually were owners of the entire Portion 56 and several other blocks nearby. The house remained occupied by descendants of the first Purcell's until its sale to the gravel company. Members of the family are buried in the local Wesleyan cemetery, Site 25 and the Roman Catholic Cemetery, McCarthy's Lane, Site 15.

The family history is being researched by Mrs O Bailey, Kingsgrove, and Mrs R Chapman, Ainslie, A.C.T. Other families linked by marriage with the Purcell's include the Evans, Morris and Herberths.

The house has been well maintained and though renovated still retains some of its earlier identity. The additions to the house are obviously 20th century and are easily distinguished from the original structure.

Significance: Historically significant for its association with the Purcell family from 1836 on. Phase 2.

Recommendation: Preservation with existing use together with associated plantings, garden and rural setting, non-disturbing investigation and recording a desirable short-term objective.
Penrith Quarry Complex

Description: The principal building in this area is a disused crushing plant finished in Tudor-style detailing and of the period 1930-1940. Nearby are the much vandalised offices of the company, roofed in corrugated fibro with drive-through loading sheds, while the 1930s-style entrance is flanked by formal poplar plantings.

Historical Data: Little is so far known specifically about the Penrith Quarry company. Gravel extraction dates back to at least the 1880s when the Emu Gravel Company operated at Emu Plains. Several Castlereagh families were part of the workforce from this period onwards. However, there are indications that the gravel was worked on a minor commercial basis before this. Barns dating from the 1850s onward appear to have been lain with gravel floors (eg McCarthy's, Parker) and the Nelson family supplied gravel for the roads. The Nelson family are resident in Castlereagh from 1841 onwards.

Significance: Would seem extremely significant in the present context as the oldest surviving evidence (c 1930s) so far known of gravel quarrying in Castlereagh.

Recommendation: Preservation preferably of total complex. The office buildings if patched and repaired carefully would make an ideal nucleus for a quarrying museum, and the formal entry and location of the complex are ideal for this purpose.
Site 24A & B

Federation Cottage and Inn Site

Description: The main building on this block is a single fronted early Federation-style cottage with verandahs on three sides (24A). Characteristic detailing includes leadlight windows and carved timbers. A Tecoma vine grows on the fence line nearer the probable site of the early inn (24B).

Historical Data: The first owner of Portion 55 was John Pickering who received 80 acres from Governor King in 1803. The Pickering family remained in Castlereagh until the 1840s but are no longer listed by the 1860s. There are no burials of this family in the local Catlereagh cemeteries. The Morris and the Field families were associated with this block at a later period. The Morris family history is being researched by Mrs M D Combs of Lithgow.

An inn originally stood on part of this block south of the present house and nearer the road W Purcell was licensee at one stage.

Significance: The cottage (24A) is significant as a visual component of the village settlement of Upper Castlereagh (Phase 3A and later); the inn as an archaeological resource dating from an earlier period of the same village (Phase 2 B-C).

Recommendation: Preservation with existing residential use.
Site 25A

Upper Castlereagh School House

Description: Late Gothic School House built in 1879 by Government contract. Now owned by the NSW Education Department.

Historical Data: The block was originally part of Portion 54 which was granted to Edward Field in 1803 being 100 acres in extent. The block was donated by the family for the purpose of erecting a school. The building was completed in 1879 by James Evans, a builder of Catlereagh under the direction of G A Mansfield, the then Education Council Architect. The Evans family were well-known in Castlereagh. The school did not continue in use till 1979 so no Centenary booklet was ever published.

Significance: Significant as a part of community history as well as for its earlier association with the Field grant of 1803.

Recommendation: Preservation as part of the settlement of Upper Castlereagh with existing or compatible educational use which preferably does not require the present wire fencing. Particular care is necessary to retain the plantings (white cedars especially) which characterise the settlement. As a future option the existing fence to be replaced by one closer to the form of its original fence (to be ascertained from early photographs).
Site 25B

Schoolmasters Residence

Description: Unpretentious brick cottae with verandah.

Historical Data:
Presumed built at the same time as the schol ie c 1879.
Little more known.

Significance:
As for 25A

Recommendation:
As for 25A.
Site 26A

Methodist Church (1847)

Description: The white stuccoed brick church is of early Gothic design and is one of the very few churches in NSW to retain its early box pews.

Historical Data: This church, representing one of the earliest and strangest Methodist parishes in NSW was built in 1847 and is the second on the site. The first presumably of timber, was built in 1817 and gutted by fire in 1840.

Portion 71 of 90 acres was granted to John Lees, a private in the NSW Corps, by Governor King in 1804. As a result of his conversion to Methodism he dedicated part of his land for church use in 1817 when the first chapel was built. This was an extension of Lees house on the banks of a lagoon and east of the present church site.

Significance: Of considerable historical interest for its association with the powerful early role of Methodism in Castlereagh of architectural interest for its early Gothic design and well-preserved interior.

Recommendation: Preservation with appropriate curtilage and existing use.
Site 26B

Church Hall

Description: Small Georgian-style weatherboard hall; six-pane windows with old glass surviving Hip roof.

Historical Data:

- Now in use as Methodist Sabbath School, this little hall appears to be in fact the original school house, subsequently replaced by the Victorian building across the road (Site Z5A). A school house was referred to by James Rutledge who came to Castlereagh in 1840; it was in use from the 1840s to 1878.
- A few early Sunday school records survive, and confirm the presence of various families in the area not always listed in the Post Office Directories for the period 1845-1878. For the history of Portion 71 see site 26A.

Significance:

- Of particular community interest as being the first schoolhouse in Upper Castlereagh, as well as for its association with the history of the Methodist movement.

Recommendation:

- Preservation with existing use.
Site 26C

Methodist Church Cemetery

Description and Historical Data:
The graveyard of the earliest and one of the strongest Methodist parishes in NSW (first chapel gutted by fire in 1817). The graveyard contains a pleasant variety of sandstone and marble monuments mostly of the second half of the nineteenth century ranging from simple slabs to an urn topped pedestal. There is a continuity between the pioneer families buried here and those buried in the Castlereagh General Cemetery where the earliest district burials took place. The gravestone of the church founder, John Lees, was transferred here from the Castlereagh General Cemetery, many years ago. There are no burials of note and only one pretentious monument.

Except for the radiata pines along the road there is no planting other than the usual grave cover of wild grown ixias and roses. The yard is casually and well maintained – the monuments generally in good condition with no signs of vandalism.

Significance:
A particularly attractive undisturbed nineteenth century graveyard surrounded by rich pasture land awaiting open cut gravel mining. With the adjacent white weatherboard Sabbath School of Methodistical sobriety, the simple stuccoed Gothic chapel and the former Public School and Master’s residence opposite, it is an essential part of the fragile environment of the remnants of the village of Upper Castlereagh.

Recommendation:
Preservation. A visual curtilage is essential. The site is owned by the Wesleyan Community and Church still in use.
Site 29 (A-B)

Jackson's House and Mill

Description: The house on this site (29A) is a small weatherboard cottage (19A) situated on the High Bank, next to a cutting giving access to the river. (Jackson’s Lane of 10c).

Historical Data: It appears that the house is not an original one as it first appears as a Jackson property on the 1889 plan. However, it could date to the earlier association of the Jackson’s with their flour mill prior to 1828 (19C).

On the adjacent river bed was Jackson’s mill (29B), the exact location of which is not known. Foundations may well be revealed if the river bed is disturbed or levels fall.

The block was originally part of Portion 54 consisting of 100 acres granted to Edward Field in 1803 by Governor King. The Field family remain in Castlereagh to the present day and are linked by marriage to the Brownlow, Dukes, Collitts, Broadbents, Colless, Lees and Rope families all long associated with Castlereagh. The earliest burials of the Field family are in the Anglican cemetery off Church Lane, Castlereagh. Edward Field was the blacksmith who supplied Cox with tools for the road built over the Blue Mountains in 1814. Field family research is being done by Mr W E Moran, Kotara. The original block was subdivided into three sections running north-south (most other blocks were divided on an east-west line); the block nearest the river being owned by John Jackson in 1889. The 1889 plan of part of Castlereagh (the Ebsworth Plan) even shows the location of the house on this block and a yarded piggery. The other two sections were owned by the Smith family in 1889. The Jackson family were in the area prior to 1828 as millers. One of the Jackson's is buried in the Wesleyan Cemetery (Site 26B). Other burials were in Emu Plains and Penrith.
Site 27

Lees' House (ruin and archaeological site only)

Description: The ruins on this site are immediately adjacent to the Wesleyan Church of Site 26.

Historical Data: A small outline plan of this brick house exists on a road plan for the widening of Castlereagh Road this century. It is the house of one of John Lees' descendants probably c.1870.

Portion 71 was granted to John Lees in 1804. John Lees gave part of this grant for the building of the Wesleyan Church and its associated cemetery. The Lees family are buried in this cemetery and some of the other families linked by marriage with the Lees family, such as Field, Gorman, Gordon and Wright. The Gormans were associated with this block and the last occupant 'Granny Wright' was a granddaughter of John Lees.

The block comprises uneven grassy mounds of rubble, visible remains of garden terracing and two circular brick containers.

Significance: The site is of interest as a component of the early settlement of Upper Castlereagh (Phase 2C) and also for its association with the Lees family.

Recommendation: Preservation as an archaeological resource.
Site 28

Kerry Lodge (ruins archaeological site only)

**Description:**
Ruins of a building known as 'Kerry Lodge' a modern cottage is adjacent. The building is recalled by James Broadbent in the 1950s as a plain two-storey brick structure.

**Historical Data:**
The site was on a sub-division of John Lees original grant Portion 71 of 90 acres from Governor King in 1803. Dame Mary Gilmore's grandfather, Hugh Beattie, built Kerry Lodge with bricks burnt on the land as was customary in Castlereagh. It was probably built about 1850. The family retained associations with the district into the 20th century. A letter by Dame Mary Gilmore in 1948 discusses the family connections with Castlereagh's history. Several other families were associated with Kerry Lodge; the Lamrocks stayed there during the 1867 while the Kendalls had also lived there.

**Significance:**
Significant for its association with the Dame Mary Gilmore's family.

**Recommendation:**
Preservation as an archaeological resource.
Site 30

Parker Homestead

Description: The main building on this site is a double fronted Federation house built around 1910 with a bull-nosed front verandah and a metal awning over the front window. Privately owned.

Historical Data: The block is a subdivision of Portion 70 granted to Christoper Fredericks in 1804. In 1851 the two northern blocks were sold to the Sparker family; John Parker owning this block until the 1880s. Further details of the Parker ownership and family history are outlined for Site 21. Like the other Federation houses in the Castlereagh area this represents a period of renewed growth in the district in the early part of the 20th century.

Significance: Significant for its association with the Parker family and the slaughter yard nearby (Site 31) and as part of the Phase 3A settlement landscape.

Recommendation: Preservation with continuation of existing use.
Site 31

Parkers Slaughter Yard

Description: The site consists of two slab and shingle cottages adjoining each other, a decaying slab barn, boiling down shed and a 1930s slaughter house. Other associated sheds included a piggery and there are also holding yards and a well. The complex is in a general state of decay and ruin.

Historical Data: The Portion was first granted to Christopher Frederick in 1804 when he received 100 acres from Governor King. The land was held by the Fredericks family until 1851. In 1851 60 acres of Portion 70 was sold to John Parker. By the 20th century only the northern most 30 acres was retained by the Parker family. The Lewis family, descendants of Christopher Fredericks remained on the southern subdivision of 40 acres in 1889. The Parker family were farmers, butchers and blacksmiths. The slab cottages were built between 1870 and 1878 on the basis of family history. The location of an earlier building is also known. The barn pre-dates 1867 as the family sheltered there during Castlereagh's worst flood. Part of it was also used as the blacksmith's shop. Neither the Frederick of Lewis family are buried in the local cemeteries. The Parkers are buried in the Wesleyan Cemetery, Sie 26B. The family history is being researched by Mrs B J Maiden, Penrith. The family is also linked with the Howell's and the Easterbrooks by marriage.

Significance: The site is of particular interest since it reflects a local rural activity which was very much part of community life. Such surviving industrial sites are rare so close to Sydney; it also has some early elements such as the barn (Phases 2C and 3A).

Recommendation: Preservation as long as practical and until a complete record of the site has been made and lodged with Penrith and District Historical Society. Industrial items of interest to be given to the Society's museum. Archaeological excavation of the barn and early building desirable if site to be destroyed.
Site 32

Federation Cottage

Description: A particularly early version of a Federation cottage built at the beginning of this century. It is very simple and lacking in the detail of later Federation houses (such as Site 24). Brick construction with an iron roof.

Historical Data: At this stage it is not known what family built the house. It is on part of Portion 52 which was granted to John Jones, being 80 acres from Governor King in 1803. One of the Jones family is buried in the Wesleyan cemetery, Site 26B. The Jones' are listed for 1841 as district residents and are possibly the same family listed in the Post office Directories through to the 1880s. In 1889 this portion consisted of two subdivisions or smaller blocks of 40 acres. The southern-most of these was owned by C Simmatt and occupied by the Lance family (see also Site 36, 1889). The Lance family were residents in the 1930s still. The Lances are buried in the Wesleyan cemetery.

Significance: Significant architecturally as well as an item of the historic settlement landscape Phase 3A.

Recommendation: Preservation as a residence in its rural visual setting.
Site 33

Seatherboard Cottage

Description: The buildings on this site have a particular visual distinction. The green-roofed weatherboard cottage on piers belongs to the early 1900s, but as on Site 41 the roof-line has affinities with the high pitch of 19th century slab houses in the Penrith district. The barn is built of rough dressed timber poles and clad with iron.

Historical Data: Originally portion 68 was granted to James Morris who received 160 acres from Governor King in 1804. The Morris family remained in the district till 1828 and were linked by marriage with the Purcell family (Site 22). There are no known local burials. The Morris family history is being researched by Mrs M D Combs of Lithgow. The southern subdivision of this portion was owned and occupied by the Jackson family in 1889. The Jackson family had been associated with Castleragh from the 1820s as millers.

Significance: Part of the visual historical settlement landscape Phase 3A.

Recommendation: Preservation with existing use; retention of plantings and rural curtilage.
Site 34

Weatherboard Cottage

Description: Late 19th century weatherboard cottage and outbuildings. The brown and white colour scheme and the minor details of the buildings are visually pleasant.

Historical Data: The farm complex stands on part of an 80 acre grant made to Thomas Lambley in 1803 by Governor King. There are no details on the Lambleys in the 1828 or the 1841 census, nor any burial records in the Castlereagh area. Not all the grantees of 1803 were suited to the vicissitudes of farming life particularly in view of the frequent flooding. It is quite likely this block has a succession of owners.

Portion 51 in 1889 was owned by E J Wilshire and occupied by John Melville. By 1901 it was owned by the Duffy family and occupied by the Booth family. Later this century the Larkin brothers were resident on this block.

Significance: Part of the visual historical settlement landscape Phase 3A.

Recommendation: Preservation with existing use; retention of plantings and rural curtilage.
Site 35

Barn, dairy and house (ruins)

| Description: | Small barn and the ruins of a house and dairy complex. The barn is timber framed and clad in iron. The timber is undressed poles and there is evidence of an original slab infill. It is basically similar in construction to the barn of Site 33. |
| Historical Data: | The original Portion was granted to John Pugh, a private in the NSW corps who received 190 acres in 1804. The Pugh family are not listed in Castlereagh in 1828. Portion 69 became subdivided like many other Castlereagh blocks. In 1889 it was owned and occupied by George Stern and L C Lance, a family well-known in Castlereagh in its later stages. |
| Significance: | Part of the visual historical settlement landscape Phase 3A. |
| Recommendation: | Preservation with existing use. Archaeological recording and investigation desirable. |
Site 36

Early slab cottage (site only) and plantings

Description: Modern fibrol cottage in a pleasant mature garden which contains the site of an earlier slab cottage.

Historical Data:
The grant was originally made to Thomas Chesshire, a private in the NSW corps. This family may have retained its links with Castlereagh but they are not listed in the 1828 to 1841 census. However, they are being researched by Mr G L Wood, Penrith up until 1860. By 1889 Portion 50 had been subdivided into 4 blocks and either owned or occupied by the following families: - Bartholomew (1828 and 1841 census), Markwell, Foster and Jones.

Significance: Assumed to be significant as an item of the Phase 2A or B settlement.

Recommendation: Preservation; further investigation necessary to determine the date of the slab cottage and thus its likely original owners and historical associations.

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Site 37

Harris' Cottage and Farm Buildings

Description: White weatherboard cottage and its associated farm storage buildings. The house has had several additions and alterations made to it, the original building being obscured by these. There is evidence of sandstone footings (or flagging), six-pane windows and French doors. A pleasant mature garden surrounds the house.

Historical Data: The original grant was 90 acres made to John Harris in 1803 by Governor King. The Harris family were resident in 1828. Some of the family are buried in the Anglican cemetery off Church Lane, Castlereagh. Although the Harris family are not listed in the 1841 census, the southern subdivision of this Portion 49 was owned by a Mrs Harris of Newtown in 1889. It was tenanted by G Bisbie. The northern subdivision where Site 37 occurs was owned by the Wisdom family and occupied by the Lowes.

The house and garden are in a condition suitable for their retention per se. The historic features of the site are not particularly high except in association with the total history of Castlereagh. In the event of alteration of the High Bank this site would be affected.
Site 39A

Nepean Park

Description:
Two-storey brick Georgian house built in 1822 for John Single, a free-settler. The organic growth of the house is reflected in the series of alterations and additions that have been made to the house over time, in direct contrast to 'Hadley Park'. Nepean Park is privately owned.

Historical Data:
The original grant, Portin 48, was 140 acres to William Tonks, a private in the NSW corps by Governor King in 1803. In 1810 Tonks had sold it to John Palmer and thence to John Single. (An earlier house known as 'Minnaville' was built before Nepean Park was completed in 1822. (Site 39B).

The Single family retained ownership of the house and land until 1911. Along with other successful farmers they also held grazing properties outside the Sydney area. The Single family were prominent in the public life of the district, one of its members, Joseph Single becoming an M.L.A. and residing at 'Cassola' on the Castlereagh Road (Craithes).

Some of the Single family are buried at Emu Plains. The Single family history is being researched by Mrs J M Waldron, Walgett.

Significance:
Historically significant for its long association with the Single family and for its early date. One of only three homesteads known to survive from Phase 2A.

Recommendation:
Preservation in its setting as marked with continuation of existing use. Further archaeological recording desirable following completion of historical research to identify additional historic aspects of the estate (eg the trade and ford to Single's Ridge Road).
Site 40

Hadley Park complex and estate

Description: Hadley Park is a very simple and unaltered two-storey house of the early Georgian period. There have been no major structural alterations to the house since it was built, probably before 1812 (R.G., Old Register no 6). The bricks were probably fired on the land. The shutter-and-bolt system on the windows was non-decorative and reflects the early conflicts with the local aborigines. At the rear of the house a skillion-style roof slopes over the three back rooms. A false chimney on the southern side provided both Georgian symmetry and an access loft door to the upper storey. Internally, ceiling heights are 5'10" (1.75m). Dado rails are still present and the ceiling beams are exposed. The original fireplace has been plastered over obscuring the details. The three skillion rooms are inter-connected by woodpanel windows. The stairway to two upstairs rooms and a storage area under the skillion roof is hidden behind the door opening outwards from the best room on the right of the front door. Wooden panelling encloses the stairway, there being no handrails or evidence of these. Access to the skillion roof area is off the stairway. It would appear the house was built on a post-and-beam structure with brick infill.

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The house is extremely rare in its structural simplicity and in its reflection of everyday rural life in the early 1800s. Later houses though similar in style have all the refinements of detail and characterize a more sophisticated population.

The house is organically intact, there being no additions or alterations made to it such as bathrooms and kitchen facilities. These are in separate buildings at the rear of the main house. An original slab kitchen on the northern side having lost the slab infills between the posts has been covered with flattened kerosene tins.

Historical Data: The house and associated outbuildings are standing on the full original land grant Portion 47, made to Martin Mince (Mentz) by Governor King in 1803. In 1806 Charles Hadley leased a 30 acre section of the northern half of this block and in view of the lease for Site 41 could have commenced building from this point on. Charles Hadley completed purchase of the full 80 acres by 1811. It then remained in the Hadley family and their descendants to the 1970s. Families linked by kinship with the Hadleys include the Howells, the Webbs, the Childs and the Yeomans. The Hadley family are buried in the Anglican cemetery off Church Lane, Castlereagh.

Significance: The Hadley family history is being researched by Mrs M B Maloney, Cranebrook.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of this complex still extant in its original 1803 grant, and still in a remarkably unaltered condition. As a building it is one of the earliest extant buildings of the colony; in its condition and setting it is probably unique.
Recommendation: Preservation to the full extent of the original land grant with further archaeological investigation and recording.

Site 41

Cottage and outbuildings

Description: Small weatherboard cottage with a high pitched roof line.

Historical Data: The house is situated on the northern of two blocks in the subdivision of Portion 46. This Portion was granted to Richard Oldwright, a private in the NSW corps in 1803, being the standard 80 acres from Governor King. In 1812, Thomas Francis leased this land rent free for five years and built on it a house similar to Hadley Park (RG Old Register No 6). The exact site is not known. Thomas Francis was buried in the Anglican cemetery off Church Lane. The Francis family remained in the district till after 1841.

The Francis family is being researched by Mr T J Hicks of Stanmore.

Significance: One of the series of extremely interesting complexes along the north section of Castlereagh Road (Sites 41-47) which retain some very early features of slab and brick construction and post-and-rail fencing (Phase 2A) with obvious later additions (Phase 3C). They suggest a series of family complexed retaining a visual record of the locality's sleepily changing identity throughout the entire 19th century. Detailed investigation and recording of each complex is essential before a full assessment of precise historical association and significance can be made.

Recommendation: Preservation with existing use as integral parts of the historic landscape and settlement pattern.
Site 42

Bungalow

Description: A 1930s bungalow-style house. It is located on a sub-portion of Griffiths' Portion 45. (See Site 43 for details about the Griffiths).

Significance: part of the 1930s bungalow development of the locality (cf. also sites 44 and 47) ie an element in the Phase 3 E landscape.

Recommendation: Retention of same at least of such dwellings along the curtilage of Castlereagh Road is both appropriate in terms of visual integrity and pragmatically desirable.
Site 1

Nepean River

1C Sheen's Lane Ford
The Nepean in these reaches is shallow and gravelly, and several fords are known from different periods. Those to the south, like this one, gave access to Emu Plains. The ford as marked on the Springwood 9030-IV-S First Edition turns west as it meets the river. There is evidence of earlier pebble metalling further east, looking obliquely south east to the Emu Plains Training School.

Significance: Significant as part of the overall locality settlement history, especially in relation to the role of the Nepean.
Recommendation: Preservation in line with recommendation for Site 1A.

1D Jackson's Ford
It would appear that there must have been a ford at the end of Jackson's Lane, in view of its early date, and the importance of the Jackson's Land/McCarthy's Lane route. (See Site ) The cutting through the High Bank at this point, and scatters of early artefacts near the river support this.

Ford on this western reach of the Nepean were used especially to drive cattle up the ridges on the west bank to pasture.

Significance: A particularly early example of specialised land utilisation of which physical traces survive.
Recommendation: Preservation. A potentially rich area for public interpretation in the larger term perhaps as an adventure trail.

1E Single's Ford
A track led from Hadley Farm to the river and on the other side became what is now Single's Ridge road. This was specifically used for taking cattle to the higher west bank pastures. Evidence of the brack behind the farm is still visible.

Significance: In general as part of the role of river crossings in the settlement of Castlereagh.
Recommendation: Preservation with interpretation to the public in the longer term.

1F Howells Ford
At the end of Smith Street where Howells Mill stood was an early ford which still survives leading up to the present-day Hawkesbury Lookout. South Street is the present survivor of an earlier lane which led to Howells mill and the ford.

1G Allens Mill (McHenry's grant)

Description: Site only
This mill was built in 1834 by the convict Wilson for John McHenry, owner of the Chapman estate. A small plan of the area where it was situated is shown on an 1850 map of this part of Castlereagh. Various local families were associated with both the mill or the mill house on the High Bank. The mill was run by a Mr Bell, then the Easterbrooks, by a Mr Allen to 1865 and then by his son Joseph till 1872 when it was partly demolished. Michael Long left a brief description of the mill workings.

Significant as part of the overall locality settlement history, especially in relation to the role of the Nepean.

Preservation in line with recommendation for Site 1A.

1H Kinghorn's Mill

This mill was on the bend of the river south of Birds Eye Corner, near 'Catlereagh Village'. It was built by Alexander Kinghorn before 1826 for Mr Bowman of Richmond who was absentee landlord for several Castlereagh blocks. Later it became known as Jackson’s mill, after that family’s association with it. Operations ceased here in the 1860s.

Significant as part of the overall locality settlement history, especially in relation to the role of the Nepean.

Preservation in line with recommendation for Site 1A.

1J Jackson's Mill (Originally Colless' Mill)

This mill was known as John Colless' mill and was possibly situated beyond John Jones' grant. It was reknown for its giant waterwheel. The Jackson family moved to the adjoining portion so this mill belonged to the Howell family. An illustration of the Howell water mill at Parramatta is a good indication of the probable style of this particular mill. It was situated due west of the present day Castlereagh Council Chambers and was still operating in the care of the Howells in 1879.

Significant as part of the overall locality settlement history, especially in relation to the role of the Nepean.

Preservation in line with recommendation for Site 1A.
Site 11

Rev. Henry Fulton’s Parsonage Site

Description: Ruins of a slab cottage with part of frame still standing.

Historical Data:

It stands on what was originally part of a 400 acre grant, known as a glebe, for the use of the Rev. Henry Fulton, about 1814 and is likely to be associated with the known historically significant site 51 (the Rev. Fulton’s parsonage and outbuildings c 1814) since it appears to be sited in the parsonage vegetable garden. The site of a parsonage house and outbuildings is shown on a map of about 1824 just north east of the present cottage. (See Site 51). Portion 99 was also traversed diagonally by a trackway from Castlereagh town to the farms. This track led from Old Castlereagh down to the only bridge over the swamp and presumably from there on towards the ford over the Nepean towards Emu Plains. With the death of Henry Fulton and the removal of the Anglican ministry to the growing centre of Penrith, the area decayed.

In 1889 the remaining part of the glebe lands (including the site of the parsonage) was occupied by A Byrnes. The area was also associated with the Hadleys (See 40).

Significance: Archaeological site historically significant for its association with the Rev. Henry Fulton c 1814 onwards.

Recommendation: Preservation with further archaeological investigation as a long-term option. Urgent archaeological recording needed by local or other group; record to be lodged with Penrith and District Historical Society.
Site 14

McCarthy's Farm (site only)

Description: This site is currently being excavated in the area where McCarthy's house once stood. The original house dated to the early 1800s, with extensions in the 1840s and in the 1920s. Part of the house had been a slab cottage and the remainder brick. Scale plans of the house and its outbuildings are being drawn, the remnants of the original garden noted, and the family history researched.

Historical Data: Evidence suggests the farm was occupied by the McCarthy family from the late 1890s onwards. A slab hut of two rooms with a central double fireplace and a separate slab kitchen was probably built by the early 1800s. The cemetery was in use by 1806 - one of the McCarthy children being buried there. The house and outbuildings situated on a rise on an old river terrace appears to have been generally flood free. The McCarthy's were successful stock-raisers by the 1820s and were eligible for grants in the Goulburn district. The Georgian brick extensions to the house, abutting the slab walls of the first building were probably added in this period.

During the 1840s the McCarthy's boiled-down cattle for tallow to offset the depression. Both the southern farm and the Castlereagh farm were maintained in this period. However, the third James McCarthy and his brother settled at their southern farm, Lambridge administering Castlereagh from there. Tenancy of the farm this century was interspersed by a brief period of ownership by a branch of the family.

Sold to Readymix in the 1970s, the house and outbuildings were destroyed - the land being currently used for tenanted dairy grazing.
Site 39B

Minnaville

Archaeological site only, precise location unknown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Data:</th>
<th>The full details of Portion 48 and Site 39 indicate that an earlier structure existed somewhere on this land which housed the Single family prior to the construction of Nepean Park in 1822.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significance:</td>
<td>Historically a site of considerable interest since it will represent the 1810-11 house of John Single, with a limited occupation to 1822 when the family moved to Nepean Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation:</td>
<td>Further investigation to identify site: archaeological excavation as a longterm option. Full recording essential before any erosion of the site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Site 50**

**Alexander Frasers house (site only)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Description:</strong></th>
<th>No visible sign although site apparently undisturbed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historical Data:</strong></td>
<td>The precise location of this house and out buildings on Portion 284 is shown on the 1869 plan of Old Castlereagh, on the corner of Frazer Street and Londonderry Road. Alexander Frazer was postmaster for Penrith from 1828 to 1834 in the courthouse and also listed as Clerk to the Bench in the 1828 census. Two of the magistrates at the bench at this time were the Reverend Henry Fulton and John McHenry who owned the Chapman estate and the blacksmith shop next to the court house. Eventually the three families were linked by marriages of the sons and daughters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significance:</strong></td>
<td>Significant as a survival of the early settlement at old Castlereagh (Phase 2A).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation:</strong></td>
<td>Preservation, with archaeological excavation a long-term option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site 51

Reverend Fulton’s Parsonage

Description: No visible signs although site apparently undisturbed. (cf. Site 1).

Historical Data: The group of buildings known as the Parsonage was situated at the end of Vance Street, probably at the intersection of Portion 249 and Portion 99 of Old Castlereagh. Portion 99 was the grant made to the Reverend Henry Fulton as the Glebe being 400 acres in all. Directly below the house were 40 acres used for domestic cultivation, a trackway cutting the block and passing an area designated garden. The trackway branched into the main part of the 400 acres as well. The features of Portion 99 are also described in the list of sites as Site 1. The slab hut of Site 1 is possibly just south of the garden area. The outline of the buildings around the parsonage is also given.

The parsonage house was apparently of two-storeys being part of the public works programme directed to Mr Cox (the road builder). The Fulton family, originally from Ireland, made the journey from England on the Minerva along the Cox. On arrival, Henry Fulton, a ‘98 man*, was chaplain on Norfolk Island at the same time that the Wentworth family were also there. The sons were later to be associated with Fulton’s school, George Wentworth eventually married Anne Fulton, one of Henry’s daughters. His daughter Lydia, who was also a school teacher, married Alexander Frazer by 1828 and Sarah married John McHenry within the 1820s also. The Neale family of Penrith are among the many descendants of the Fultons.

Significance: Significant for its association with a known historical figure and for the nature of the early settlement of Old Castlereagh in general (Phase 2A).

Recommendation: As Site 50.

* This expression was used for those transported for their involvement in the Irish uprising of 1798.
Site 53

Church and school house (sites only)

Description and Historical Data:

The original church and school house were on the township blocks of Old Castlereagh immediately adjacent to the cemetery in church Street. Portions 287 adn 288. The 1869 plan shows an outline of the church. The construction of this building was part of William Cox’s Public Works instructions. He was to build a brick school house, a temporary chapel, accommodation for the school master and the two-storey brick house for the chaplain. The ‘chapel’ in whitewashed brick measured 60 x 20 feet, with three windows on each side of a side entrance, and one large window at the end. There were two rooms at the end. The roof was covered with wooden shingles and the pulpit was of cedar.

During the 1867 flood some of the local families retreated to this area and sheltered in the church. The church was burnt in the 1870s and rebuilt on a new site overlooking Castlereagh Road (Site 48). A photo of the original church still exists.

The Reverend Henry Fulton, listed in the Australian Dictionary of Biography, graduated from Trinity College Dublin in 1792. Ordained to the ministry he served at Killaloe, Waterford. Implemented in the 1798 Irish uprising he was transported to Australia on the Minerva in 1800. On board the same ship was William Cox. His interest in the Hawkesbury-Nepean area in 1806-8 was ended by his support of Bligh, which hindered his opportunities until he attained a crown chaplaincy and was appointed to Catleragh in 1814. The following month he established his school, his daughter Lydia also assisting him. Pupils included Toby Ryan, Chas. Tompson, W & G Wentworth.

As magistrate of the Bench he sat with John McHenry at Penrith Court House, his near neighbour at Old Castlereagh. Alexander Fraser being the Clerk at the Bench as well as postmaster. The Fraser, McHenry, Fulton and Single families were linked by marriage over the years. Fulton’s daughter Ann married George Wentworth.

Significance:

Of particular significance as part of the historic settlement of Old Castlereagh (Phase 2A). See also Site 1.

Recommendation:

As for Site 50.
Site 54

M J Fulton's house (Site only)

Description and Historical Data:

This site on the corner of Fulton and Tempest Street (Portion 256) is shown on the 1869 plan of Old Castlereagh. An outline of the house and outbuildings is given. The block was originally granted to John Lees and the poet Tompson indicates Lees built a 'commodious house' near the parsonage in the 1820s. It would appear this was the house later purchased by the Fultons.

Significance: As for Site 51

Recommendation: As for Site 50
Site 1

Nepean River

Description and Historical Data: The river was many faceted in its relationship to the Castlereagh settlers. It was a lifeline in times of drought; destructive to crops in floods; a source of recreation and fishing; the powerbase for the water mills and the route, by way of its fords, to the land grants on the opposite bank. Its depth was insufficient for transport of produce and there are no wharves to equal those of Richmond-Windsor.

Sites and features so far identified along these reaches of the river are as follows:

1A The High Bank
This section of the riverbank extending the length of Castlereagh to Portion 41 is the last large deposited terrace before the river reached its present location. The soil of this section is subject to both scouring and land slip during floods. Michael Long's 'Reminiscences' describe how the river changed its course after the 1867 flood.

The High Bank forms a natural route along the river, and there is evidence that at least the southern section of it was so used in the earliest periods.

Present-day river bank vegetation shows the wealth of exotics which are characteristic of this early-settled locality. The willows on the lower levels and pines (See 21C above combine with luxuriant ground cover to give great visual beauty and a rich habitat for bird life. In places, the vegetation is heavily invaded by noxious species and/or rubbish which need attention.

Significance
It is impossible to overestimate the significance of the high bank in this section, whether geologically, visually, environmentally or historically. It structures the total locality identity.

Recommendation: Preservation in at least the terms recommended by the Hawkesbury-Nepean Regional Environmental Study. Prepared by the Department of Environment and Planning, February 1981.

1B Long's Lane Crossing
The earliest known crossing of the Nepean must have been that at the end of Long's Lane, where the old line of the Castlereagh Road turned south to the river down the east side of Thomas Appledore's grant (Portion 74) see Site 3).

At this point on the bank there is much evidence of earlier activity - early bricks and the line of a former track although there has been much flood activity.

Significance
As one of the earliest routes and crossing in the locality this is of considerable interest.

Recommendations: A further detailed surface study of both banks have to establish if possible the position of the old road and ford. Preservation in line with 1A.
Site 2

Cranebrook Creek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Data:</th>
<th>Meehan comments that this creek was dry in 1803. Later maps show it as a chain of ponds; and McCarthy had an access track across it twice through his land (plan s312). However it was never as deep as it is now (as a result of pumping for the quarrying processes) and the recent drought (1980-1) showed a post and wire fence along its gully.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Now a deep creek flowing southwest into the Nepean past Birds Eye Corner. Two small dairy properties (15B and C) are set back from its east bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance:</td>
<td>A known feature of the historic landscape of the locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations:</td>
<td>Optional retention in any on-going scheme with curtilate if practicable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site 3

Castlereagh Road

Description and Historical Data:

The north-south line of this road was established by 1803 when the area was surveyed by James Meehan. As settlement in the area dated from the mid-1790s Meehan's notes confirm details of this road and some of the lanes. The earliest plan of the area still available (S312) shows Castlereagh Road as the boundary between a parallel set of grants from the river Nepean bend in the south to Portion 40 in the north.

The road then continued to Yarramundi lagoon (now Agnes Bank). The southern end of the road was known as Birds Eye Corner, the section where the road turned eastward, still paralleling the river en route to Penrith. Originally however, the road ended at the northern boundary of Thomas Appledore's grant, Portion 74, returning on his eastern boundary to the river.

Whether the High Bank was used as a road along the river bank is difficult to determine from the early maps. The southernmost section round to Allen's Mill certainly was so used (cf Site 17C).

The east-west line of the present Castlereagh Road bisected Chapman-McHenry's Lambridge grant (Portion 89) and was known as Proctor's Lane. This probably developed between the 1830s-50s illustrated in the 1850 plan of the McHenry estate.

The road has retained its grassy edges along the fence lines but has been subject to regrading along its edges. The eastern side was surveyed in 1967 and then widened. Several sections of the road have had trees planted to form avenues along sections of the road. The present traffic speed presents extreme hazards for viewing historic sites and general features.

Significance:

Castlereagh Road was formed when the first land grants were surveyed along the Nepean in 1795 and is therefore one of the oldest roads in the colony. Both it and the historic lanes opening off it are of critical significance to the total identity of the lower Nepean area in general.

Recommendation:

Preservation of existing road system and curtilage with buffer zone minimum 50 metres set back to include roadside properties.
Site 4

Cranebrook Road

Description: Road due north from Penrith leading past Cranebrook Village and on to Windsor.

Historical Data: Bisects Chapman, McHenry grant. Associated with the development of Cranebrook village from at least the 1830s onwards.

Significance: Part of the early and on-going land settlement pattern of Castlereagh District.

Recommendation: Retention with existing curtilages and character.
Site 5

McCarthy's Lane (Jackson's Lane)

Description:

Historical Data: This lane which dates from the end of the 18th century originally extended in an east-west line right across Castlereagh from the river bank to the Northern Road (now Richmond Road) that went from Richmond to the Cow Pastures. One section, the link between the present Jackson’s Lane and McCarthy's Lane now closed, was noted by Surveyor Meehan in 1803. It should be remembered, Cranebrook Creek was then a deep gully and provided no obstacle. A further meandering track ran through McCarthy's land which may pre-date many of the boundary-marker lanes. The western most end now known as Jackson's Lane descended through a cutting in the High Bank to the river's edge.

Significance: Of major significance both historically and as an item of the historic landscape. Phase 1.

Recommendation: Preservation with particular attention to retention of its old-style fencing, edges and surfaces. A buffer-zone is necessary to provide visual protection, and care should be taken to safeguard it from increased traffic. On no account should quarry haulage use the lane.
Site 6

Farrell's Lane

Description: Joins Cranebrook Road and Castlereagh Road just north of McCarthy's Lane.

Historical Data: Like church Lane, McCarthy's Lane and Castlereagh road, Farrells Lane follows the limitations of the earliest land grants and must be contemporary with their origins.

Significance: An integral item of the earliest settlement of the locality.

Recommendation: Retention with its existing curtilage as part of an overall approach to retain minimal visual interpretation of the locality.
Site 7
Church Lane

Description: Leads from the village of Old Castlereagh across to Castlereagh Road.

Historical Data: This lane runs in an east-west direction from Castlereagh Road to Cranebrook Road. It is the amalgamation of several streets from the original town plan of Old Castlereagh. Entering from Cranebrook Road the route uses part of Tempest Street and then Londonderry Road. Early access appears to have been focused on the eastern end of the town. Rutledge, in his journey from Richmond to Castlereagh, identifies his exit from the 'forest' and entry to Castlereagh at this point in the 1840s. Routes extended through the Glebe land (Portion 99) down to Castlereagh across a bridge built over the swamp in 1814. Present day Cranebrook road curves along one section of this original trackway through the Glebe lands. The parsonage, church school and cemetery were the focal point of this road. The Western end of Church Lane probably developed in the second half of the 19th century. It would certainly have been fully used with the re-building of the Anglican Church on its present site in the 1870s.

Significance: An integral part of the early Phase 2 settlement pattern of Castlereagh.

Recommendation: Retention with its existing curtilage as an essential item of visual locality identity.
Site 8

Other Inland Lanes

8A Wrights Lane

8B Carters Lane

Description: Particularly attractive lanes each with a high degree of survival of significant archaeological features.

Historical Data: Wrights Lane, which links McCarthy's Lane to Farrell's, is particularly interesting in the survival of the post and rail fencing which still surrounds the old Rosetta Marsh grant. In particular, this undeveloped lane joins the Wright property with the Poplars property, the latter assumed to encompass whatever remains of the Marsh huts or dwellings (and certainly what replaced them cf Site 12).

Significance: As Site 7

Recommendation: As Site 7
Site 9

Longs Lane

Description: Longs Lane leads to the Nepean just west of the present access to Mouquet Farm (Site 7) and was the original entry to that site. A gate to the farm with right of way still opens off Longs Lane to the left short of the river. The lane is particularly attractive with old-style post and wire fencing (1870s-80s) on either side, and older-style edgings and vegetation.

Historical Data: All evidence suggests that Longs Lane is on the line of the earliest access to the Nepean at this point (cf Flour Mills section, also Castlereagh Road Site 2).

Significance: Of considerable significance for the visual integrity of the locality with historic continuity back to 1795.

Recommendation: Retention without upgrading; curtilage to remain intact.
Site 10

River Access Lanes

10A Sheens Lane
10B Purcells Lane
10C Jacksons Lane

Description: Access lanes to the river, and especially in earlier times to flour mills on the river bank (cf Historical Summary ..., Flour Mills).

Historical Data:

Significance: All these lanes are an integral part of the settlement pattern of 1795 which have survived to the present day despite the normal ebb and flow of more than 150 years of locality existence.

Recommendation: Retention of these lanes as an essential feature of locality identity in any future use of the locality's land resources.
Site 38

Plantings of deciduous exotics (plane trees)

| Description: | Series of comparatively young plane trees planted on either side of Castlereagh Road from the Minnaville gates to Church Lane. |
| Significance: | Visual significance, and part of community history. |
| Recommendation: | Preservation |
### Site 48

#### Christ Church

**Description:** White-washed simple Gothic-style building still in use. Its location on the escarpment acts as an historical visual marker in this part of Castlereagh.

**Historical Data:** The Anglican Christ Church was built on this site after the demolition of the original church on Church Lane, Castlereagh in 1878. It is believed that the local people removed the bricks to the new site by hand but no reason is known for the change of site although the original church had been burnt. The south-west corner of the church projects beyond the surveyed boundary of the block.

**Significance:** Significant for the community history of the whole locality.

**Recommendation:** Preservation with existing use. Planning controls to ensure no further inappropriate visual intrusions.
Site 43

Georgian Cottage and outbuildings

Description: Small Georgian-style brick cottage with four exterior chimneys that have been removed at the roof-line. The roof has been covered over with iron and a bull-nose verandah added at the front. To the rear a separate kitchen building of the same period has been joined to the house by a 20th century room. Bricks were probably fired on the land, this practice being common in Castlereagh. Excellent range of outbuildings, fencing etc to rear well maintained.

Historical Data: Portion 45 was originally granted to Joshua Griffiths in 1803 by Governor King and comprised 80 acres. The Griffiths family left the district sometime after 1828 and before the 1841 census. However, the Hadley family has purchased this block before 1828 as it was inherited by Charles Hadley the second. It is quite likely he built this house. (For details of the Hadley see Site 40).

Significance: Historically significant in its associations with the Hadley family of Hadley Park.

Recommendation: Preservation with existing use.
Site 44

Bungalow

Description: This is a 1930s bungalow style house. It is set well back from the Castlereagh Road. However, it is surrounded by older slab and weatherboard outbuildings, with evidence of older plantings and fencing, and is clearly related to the interesting series 44-47 in terms of settlement phases.

Historical Data:

Everything suggests that in this part of the locality (Sites 44-47) there are surviving remains of the 1840s settlements as well as a later superimposition of the 1870s. It was originally part of the grant made to Gilbert Goodlit in 1803. The block itself is a very narrow subdivision of the original Portion 44. (See Site 45 for details).

Significance: The significance of these sites is considerable, in view of the fact that they span the pre to post 1867 flood phases probably beginning c 1840. Little else of this period remains.

Recommendations: Preservation. An in-depth archaeological recording programme to be completed.
Site 45

Slab and weatherboard Cottage

Description: Slab and weatherboard cottage adjoining a modern fibro cottage. Its form and construction suggest a very early date. Minimal conversion of the northern side has occurred where garage doors have been added. It is privately owned.

Historical Data: The block was originally part of Portion 44 granted to Gilbert Goodlit who received 80 acres from Governor King in 1803.

Significance: A particularly early example of a surviving slab cottage, representing settlement well before the 1867 flood (Phase 2E) apparently early 1840s.

Recommendation: As for Site 44.
Site 46

House and Barns

Description: This complex consists of a house, an early stone and brick barn, and two-timber iron-clad barns. The house has a bungalow exterior but the core was originally an inn.

Historical Data: The original grant was to Robert Smith who received 80 acres from Governor King in 1803. There are no details of the Smith family in the 1828 census but several Smiths are in Castlereagh in 1841 including an R Smith. The Smith-Howell-Kennedy families are all related (see Site 47 for further details). The inn associated with Portion 43 was known as the Welcome Inn, at one time run by William Landers. An adjoining building was known as Howell's Stables; this appears likely to be the existing stone and brick barn.

Significance: The Welcome Inn at Castlereagh was a significant feature by 1841 and its survival on Site 46 is of considerable interest.

Recommendation: Preservation and further investigation as a long-term archaeological option.
Site 47

Farm complex with Barns

Description: A bungalow-style house of the 1930s period. The most significant features are two substantial timber-frame barns associated with the house. These, in association with the post and rail fences, and general evidence of earlier fencing lines, conforms the view that the whole area requires detailed archaeological recording to clarify its structural history. The block is privately owned by the Mudford family.

Historical Data: The present house is situated on the southern section of four blocks which originally comprised Portion 42. This was granted to Donald Kennedy in 1803 by Governor King, being 160 acres. In 1814 Governor Macquarie commented on the substantial house owned by the Kennedy family. This may have been situated nearer the river.

The Kennedy family is linked by marriage with the Howells and the Smiths from adjoining blocks, both these families being well-known in Castlereagh to the present day. Howell's mill was nearby on the river bank, and each family produced a Castlereagh major. The Howells also included an international cricketer. The Smiths and the Howells both remained associated with Kennedy's portion till the present day. There are no known burials of Kennedys in the Castlereagh cemeteries though they remained in the area till at least 1841. One Kennedy son held a land grant in the Goulburn district. The Howell family also inter-married with the Hadley family, further indication of the web of kinship that maintained Castlereagh rural life.

The Kennedy-Smith-Howell families are being researched by Mrs G M Ellis, Kalleen, A.C.T. and Mrs S Harper, Maroubra.

Significance: As Site 46.
Site 48

Christ Church

Description: White-washed simple Gothic-style building still in use. Its location on the escarpment acts as an historical visual marker in this part of Castlereagh.

Historical Data:
The Anglican Christ Church was built on this site after the demolition of the original church on Church Lane, Castlereagh in 1878. It is believed that the local people removed the bricks to the new site by hand but no reason is known for the change of site although the original church had been burnt. The south-west corner of the church projects beyond the surveyed boundary of the block.

Significance: Significant for the community history of the whole locality.

Recommendation: Preservation with existing use. Planning controls to ensure no further inappropriate visual intrusions.
Site 49

Pise house ruins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description and Historical Data:</th>
<th>The ruins of this pise constructed house possibly date to the early part of the 1900s.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significance:</td>
<td>The construction method and materials used for the house are unusual for Castlereagh and the Sydney region generally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation:</td>
<td>Preservation until the history of the site has been further studies and the site fully recorded.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site 52

Anglican Cemetery

Description: Established at the same time as the founding of the Macquarie Towns between the Reverend Henry Fulton's Church and School and the town site. Surrounded by a fenced ditch of probably contemporary date (ditch only remains). Contains graves of the early settler families of the Castlereagh district (ex soldiers, ex convicts, emancipists and free settlers). The headstones mainly sandstone, of the second quarter of the nineteenth century of simple, or primitive design interestingly if not always correctly inscribed (eg Philip Stuckland, d 1817? "Them drugs done me no good...", some with more elaborate stylistic motifs (eg cherubs heads on the field graves which are almost certainly by the same mason as those on the Colletts (their relations) at Hartley, blacksmiths tools of trade for Edward Field at whose farm William Cox called for tools, before starting the Western Road.) Earliest burials remaining, Mary Anne Smith dies 1814. First Penrith postmaster, J Mac Henry 1815? fine altar tomb frightfully vandalised. Some broken stones but generally in fair condition. Bush setting undergoing subdivision. Recently cleared of overgrowth. Three twentieth century memorials. Still in use.

Significance: The importance of this cemetery for the history of the Anglican community in the Castlereagh District cannot be overemphasised.

Recommendation: Preservation with existing curtilage.
Site 55

Cranebrook School

Description: Substantial public school building, brick with stone-struck finish.

Historical Data: Built in 1882. Not researched in depth.

Significance: Of major social significance as a unifying community focus since 1882.

Recommendation: That particularly in view of the new influx of settlement into the locality every effort be made to retain the integrity of the old school building and its surroundings adding new amenities as required.
Site 56
St Thomas' Church, Cranebrook Road

Description: Small cement-rendered church with palm tree plantings.

Historical Data: Built in .......... Not researched in depth.

Significance: Of significance as a focus and formative part of the social structure of Cranebrook since its construction (Phase 2).

Recommendation: To be retained as part of the essential locality identity of Cranebrook and Cranebrook Road.
Site 57

'Strathcairns' (cottage), McCarthy Lane

Description: Pleasant weatherboard cottage of apparently the late 19th century but possibly earlier.

Historical Data: Not researched.

Significance: Part of the usual integrity of the historic landscape, apparently dating from early Phase 3.

Recommendation: That this homestead be retained as part of the curtilage and buffer zone along McCarthy's Lane.
Site 58

Gothic brick cottage

Description: Small Gothic cottage in red and cream soft bricks. Complex of old timber outbuildings; and plantings of Chinese elm and cedar.

Historical Data: Not researched in depth

Significance: Part of the usual integrity of the historic landscape, apparently dating from early Phase 3.

Recommendation: Retention as part of the curtilage of Cranebrook Road.
4. **Schedule of Significance and Conservation Policy Options for Each Item**

For codes used in this schedule see Introduction to this Report 1.3 - 1.6 or Summary 1.7.

Variation Code indicates the degree of variation required for the recommended conservation policy option in the scheme as currently proposed:

V1 - No variation required to scheme as proposed
V2 - Minor variation required to scheme as proposed
V3 - Major or irreconcilable variation required
## LIST OF SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

### B. Non-Visible Structures and Features: Archaeological Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Significance Nature</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Recommended Conservation Policy</th>
<th>Large Lake Scheme V code</th>
<th>Small Lake Scheme V code</th>
<th>Wetlands Scheme V code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This table lists the sites of significance with their descriptions, significance nature and degree, recommended conservation policy, and codes for large lake, small lake, and wetlands schemes.
## LIST OF SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

### C. Historic Roads and Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Nature</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Recommended</th>
<th>Large Lake Scheme</th>
<th>Small Lake Scheme</th>
<th>Wetlands Scheme</th>
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<td>Policy</td>
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### LIST OF SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

**D. Scenic Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Significance Nature</th>
<th>Significance Degree</th>
<th>Recommended Conservation Policy</th>
<th>Large Lake Scheme V code</th>
<th>Small Lake Scheme V code</th>
<th>Wetlands Scheme V code</th>
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</table>
Recommendations

Identification of items of significance

The foregoing historic and visual investigation of the Castlereagh area has identified and established a number of items of significance in the following categories:

Buildings, complexes and landscape features of particularised historic significance because of their association with particular individuals, families, communities or events. Hadley Park is an example of this category, (Site 40) the Wesleyan Chapel at Upper Castlereagh (Site 26A) another.

Buildings, complexes and landscape features of more generalised historic significance which are essential surviving components from past settlement phases in the present landscape. Castlereagh Road itself or McCarthy's Lane are examples of such items dating from the earliest European occupation of the locality. So are the later 19th century weatherboard homesteads with their palm and pepper trees, barns and dairies, or the 1920s soldier-settler homesteads with their citrus orchards (Site 21).

It is the thrust of this report that both these categories should be retained as far as possible with existing use in order that the locality retain as much as possible of its existing locality identity.

Since virtually all that identify stems from the original land grants and the associated road and lane pattern, the obvious way to ensure survival of the major elements of locality identity is to retain the historic road pattern, associated homesteads, plantings, fences etc with a sufficient buffer zone on either side to avoid gross visual intrusion and inconvenience to residents.

A third category of significant items are those which either cannot be seen at all, or can only partially be seen. For some of these archaeological sites, the precise location is known, for others it is not. For those within quarrying areas archaeological excavation and recording will be required prior to quarrying of the site or when quarrying activity reveals their location. For the remainder it is recommended that they be preserved without disturbance as an archaeological resource for the future.

Immediate conservation requirements

In view of the fact that some of the homesteads identified have already been vacated by their tenants, it is recommended that urgent steps be taken to have them reoccupied. Vandalism on the cottage along the south stretch of Castlereagh Road has already begun, the homestead No is particularly vulnerable. Given the present shortage of housing in the Penrith area it would be hard to justify the loss of these potentially valuable homes by the familiar cycle of vacancy, vandalism and compulsory demolition.

It is also essential that to reduce wear and tear on these items of significance, and to ensure their long term survival with integrity, immediate steps be taken to deflect from them the secondary effects of the quarrying operations, particularly road haulage. In particular, gravel trucks should be routed across quarry land, and kept off public roads and lanes. The use of Castlereagh Road and McCarthy's Lane by trucks should be discontinued.
Conservation Management Committee

It is recommended that as soon as possible a Conservation Committee for the area be set up with appropriate representation from Penrith Council, the Penrith Lakes Authority and the Heritage and Conservation Branch to ensure—

- The interim care and management of heritage items in Castlereagh in such a way as to ensure their proper survival in the immediate future,

- The formulation as soon as feasible an overall conservation Plan for the locality as a whole over the longer term.

Such a Conservation Plan should set out the general conservation policy for the locality based on the established cultural significance of its components, together with specific conservation policies for each item (as identified in this Report), together with the detailed programme for their continuing care, protection and management in terms of the Burra Charter*.

It should therefore also give consideration to the following areas of need:

- the probable need for planning controls and/or re-zoning to ensure the viability of the Conservation Plan,

- Guidelines for property care and maintenance for both PLS and private property owners; for PLS property management and tenancies; for council, PLS and private owners maintenance of plantings, landscape features and curtilage; for the maintenance of historic roads and lanes; and on the initial treatment of the river environs, banks and fords to the appropriate authority.

- a planned programme for increased public, especially local, enjoyment and understanding of the locality in ways compatible with its historic and landscape identity.

- procedures and constraints for the introduction of unavoidable new facilities and services

- a planned approach to the interpretation of the locality to the local community and the wider public

- An administrative procedure whereby it can accommodate change in its structure should unforeseen circumstances so require.

Specific Recommendations for the Conservation Plan

Specific recommendations arising from this Report for inclusions in such a Plan are given below. They are not exhaustive and are general rather than specific:

It is recommended that

- the ongoing development and management of the locality proceed at a rate on a scale and in a style which is consistent with a continuing respect for the existing historic identity of the locality as it now physically survives and exists.

- that the visual integrity of the historic landscape be at all times respected.
that wherever possible existing uses for both buildings and land be maintained.

that as far as possible existing buildings, fencing, plantings and curtilages be maintained as existing with a continuation of simple repair and maintenance of a non-violent land

that new buildings where unavoidable are of form scale and materials appropriate to the locality

that interpretation of the locality to the public should have respect for historical accuracy and actual locality identity, and should totally eschew Disneyland re-created precincts and anything resembling them.

that uses of rehabilitated land be in sympathy with the historic locality identity and in response to identified genuine community needs especially local. Sports fields, shooting ranges, archery, dog training and such small scale water activities as canoeing and childrens sailing dinghys angled towards limited water-oriented exploration of the landscape would seem in scale with the locality and local community needs.

that emphasis be given as far as possible in such a 'public use-and-interpretations' programme to the revival of historic aspects of the locality itself rather than the introduction of alien pastimes and environments.

Such historic features as old lanes and fords suggest the concept of the historic walks along lanes and the High Bank, perhaps to include Singles Ridge road across the river.

The operating dairies, orchards and market gardens are already a rarity, and an increasing valuable potential educational resource for local schools. A field study centre for bird watching, historic landscape studies, painting and sketching etc.

The historic preoccupation of the area with horse studs suggests considerable potential for sophisticated development of the horse-riding theme.
CASTLEREAGH ROAD RELOCATION
SUPPLEMENTARY WORKING PAPER

An engineering report was prepared in July 1981, by Civpro Engineers on the possible alternative routes for the relocation of Castlereagh Road. Since the presentation of that report further investigation on factors additional to the engineering considerations has been undertaken and the data obtained is presented here as a supplement to the engineering report.

The matters which were the subject of a more detailed appraisal are set out below.

Some minor variations in the routes were made as a result of this appraisal. The proposed routes are shown in Figure "x".

As suggested in the initial report, combinations of the various routes were possible in some instances. The combinations of routes 2 and 1 from before and after Church Lane has now been included as an option and has been designated as 'Route 2/1'.

(a) **Gravel deposits under existing Castlereagh Road**

An initial estimate of these deposits was provided in the engineering report, a more detailed examination has now been carried out and underlying reserves have been calculated on the basis of a 40.0m road reserve and 30.0m setbacks either side. This assumes sterilisation of the deposits over the entire width of the proposed reserve, irrespective of whether the D.M.R. have completed realignment action or not.

(b) **Gravel deposits lying under the various road relocation alternatives**

It would generally not be possible to quarry the gravel under the road and associated setbacks out of sequence with the overall extraction program and hence depending upon the timing of the road relocation versus the quarry staging some or all of the relocated road will be built over and sterilise some resource.

Each of the alternative routes lies over gravel of varying thickness. In general this gravel is very thin close to the escarpment and is uneconomic under some parts of the black clay band.

From the latest data, gravel deposits under the routes examined in the initial investigations and the additional routes 2/1 and amended 2 have been calculated. This again has been based on a 40.0m wide road reserve with 30.0m setbacks either side where appropriate.

(c) **Gravel deposits cut off by the alternatives**

Depending upon the time of the timing of the road relocation versus the quarry staging some areas of gravel could be cut off by the new road from direct access to the processing plants.

These areas could be uneconomic and impractical to extract in isolation and could be uneconomic in the transfer of raw feed as an underpass under the new road could be required to serve each isolated area.
Compaction of backfill

If an area is extracted prior to the construction of the relocated road, the overburden used as backfill beneath the alignment must be compacted to strict specifications.

Compaction difficulties and costs for backfilling areas over which a route option passes and which has been preceded by quarrying have been based on the recommendations of Coffey & Partners Pty Ltd., in their report dated July 1981. This divides the backfilling into two parts. Part A is the section from shale basement level to a point 5m below finished surface level. This depth would be compacted to 95% standard compaction. Part B is the section from 5.0m below finished surface level to the finished surface level or the underside of the pavement materials. This depth would be compacted to 100% standard. It has been assumed that backfilling to these standards would occur over the full reserve width of 40m through the quarried out areas even though initial pavement construction would only be 2 lanes. This would allow for construction of such things as services on these areas.

Problems associated with quarry staging

The general quarrying sequence envisages a south to north operation. As discussed in sections (b) and (c) the viability of extracting gravel from under the road and its associated setbacks and also of extracting from any pockets cut-off by the relocated road depends on whether the general area is extracted before the road is relocated. This is discussed in more detail in section "y" on staging.

In general the northern most section is not envisaged to be extracted prior to the relocation while the area in the north-east below the escarpment is unlikely to be. This means that generally all the gravel under the road and setbacks can be regarded as sterilised and most of the pockets cut-off by the alternative No 1 can be regarded as sterilised also. The pockets of cut-off by alternative alignment No 2 are substantial enough to be viable extraction operations subsequent to the relocation of the road.

Land acquisition

Two of the alternative routes lie generally within the Lakes Scheme area and would require little acquisition. Route 3, which was investigated after informal discussions with officers of the D.M.R. raised queries about the effect of water from adjacent lakes on the foundations conditions of Routes 1 and 2, would require major acquisitions. Because of the potential social disruption that this route would cause it was not pursued in great detail.

The locations shown can be varied slightly without significant engineering change. The locations of Routes 1 and 2 have been selected to minimise the need for acquisition. The effect of this has generally been to increase the tonnages of gravel cut off by the relocated road and this can be most easily seen in Route 1 in Figure "x". From an engineering viewpoint the road could be moved closer to the escarpment which would minimise the gravel cut off while increasing the land to be acquired. The alignment shown is considered to be a reasonable compromise.

Severance

All the various proposals shown do not drastically sever the existing road pattern and the junction of all the proposed main road relocation alternatives and the existing minor roads should present no significant problems.
There is a major difference between routes 1, 3 and 2 in their effect on the village of Cranebrook. The westerly route is more remote from the existing houses but would sever the village from the proposed recreation areas and water bodies.

The easterly route passes close to the existing houses and severs the future housing being developed west of the village from the facilities of the Lakes Scheme. It does however allow for the existing roads through the village (including Cranebrook Road which is relatively heavily trafficked) to be made cul-de-sacs with consequent benefits of quiet streets.

**Economics**

All routes would have approximately equal travel times.

The advantage of the relocated road to the State would be the improvement in horizontal and vertical alignment and newer pavement compared to the existing road. The new proposals eliminate the areas subject to frequent flooding in the northern part of the existing road.

The shareholders of PCDC consider that it is not particularly attractive in economic terms to relocate the road in order to obtain the gravel contained below it and in the setbacks. However because these are advantages in relocating the road in terms of allowing a bigger marsh lake for recreation and maintaining the integrity of the Lakes Scheme as a whole it could be relocated. In this case it is anticipated that PCDC would meet all the costs of relocating this road and the associated services. The new road reserve would be dedicated to the Government in exchange for the land contained within the existing reserve.

**Timing**

The timing of the relocation would depend upon the staging sequence of the quarry as discussed in Section ???. Depending upon whether Stage 2 was to the west of Castlereagh Road or north of Farrells Lane the road would be relocated in order to simplify construction of the lakes and land forms in either ???? years or ???? years.

However from the point of view of assessing the overall planning of the Scheme the road could be relocated earlier without impact on the Scheme itself. There may be some advantages in an early relocation in terms of the earlier provision of the new alignment and pavement.

It is envisaged that the new road would be constructed in one operation although there is potential to upgrade the Cranebrook Road section of the alignment as the first separate stage if this should be necessary for some reason. The new roadworks could be completed separately before the existing Castlereagh Road were closed hence minimising any disruption to traffic.