

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



PREPARED FOR THE NPWS
BY OTTO CSERHALMI & PARTNERS P/L ARCHITECTS

DECEMBER 2002 FINAL REPORT

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE
CONSERVATION **MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Prepared by Otto Cserhalmi and Partners P/L
on behalf of NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Conservation Management Plan marks a collaboration between the NPWS and the NSW Heritage Office aimed at providing a balance between the conservation of the fabric and character of the place and introduction of new uses, including the adaptive re-use of the existing buildings, to Hartley Historic Site. The aim is to create a lively and dynamic village atmosphere, forming a social focus of the Hartley Valley and a tourism destination.

The Township of Hartley contains a rare surviving collection of vernacular buildings dating from between 1840 and c. 1860. The lack of subsequent development pressure has resulted in the survival of these buildings, forms that have largely vanished in other NSW townships. Subsequent development occurred, during the Depression, which reflects the austerity of those times. The township still retains evidence of its ribbon development along the Great Western Road, as well as its picturesque setting within the Hartley Valley. Extensive views of the escarpment can be obtained, largely uninterrupted by modern development. The square of land reserved for the town in the 1830s is still visible in current aerial photographs, as are the boundaries of other early grants. Descendants of the early grantees retain a strong connection with the place, many still residing in the area.

The early period of growth of the township was associated with the management of the assigned convict workforce and the regulation of land allocation as the colony expanded to the west of the Blue Mountains. Very few examples of buildings associated with the system of assignment of convict labour survive outside of the Sydney metropolitan area. In the late nineteenth century, following the development of the Great Western Railway, all administrative functions were transferred to Lithgow and the buildings languished.

The township of Hartley is of importance to the local community, the twentieth century history of the site indicating the extent of their care and concern for the future of the place. Hartley Courthouse in particular, is a very early example of the identification of a colonial building as being historic and its preservation was the initial focus of the efforts to retain the character of Hartley. Fine examples of roadside inns also survive, part of a network of inns that lined the Great Western Road to Bathurst and the Goldfields.

This CMP establishes a process for Conservation Planning that allows for the future adaptive re-use of the buildings and provides for the retention of the significant fabric through cyclical and preventative maintenance programs. It is intended that the township continue to operate as a regional and cultural tourism venue. The establishment of links to other tourism sites should occur, particularly those sites such as Mt. York and the network of inns along the Great Western Road which further indicate the historic development and picturesqueness of the valley.

Further interpretation of the past uses of the place, including the management of the site by the NPWS over the past 30 years, should also occur. The changes to the vernacular buildings of Hartley indicate the changing economic conditions within the Valley, telling the story of the changing fortunes of the township.

The approach taken to the conservation of the buildings is that the surviving evidence of the changing pattern of use of the place is to be retained and interpreted. New facilities, in particular those which will require periodic upgrading i.e. kitchens, bathrooms and other areas requiring extensive service installations, will be included in separate pavilions to the rear of the existing buildings, replacing the vanished out buildings that originally fulfilled these functions, or within existing spaces. This allows the retention of the surviving significant fabric of the vernacular buildings, minimising incremental change to the main structures, other than that which forms part of the cyclic and periodic maintenance of the place.

The conservation aims which this CMP provides conservation policies and an implementation strategy for are:

Vision for Hartley	Aim: To seek a balance between conservation and new uses to create a dynamic and lively village atmosphere.
Regional & Cultural Tourism	Aim: To encourage the development of Hartley as a Regional Cultural Tourism destination.
Philosophy & Methodology	Aim: To ensure that the conservation of Hartley Historic Site is undertaken in accordance with current conservation methodology and practice.
NPWS Heritage Assets	Aim: To manage buildings at Hartley Historic Site as current assets with heritage requirements.
Future Use of Hartley	Aim: To seek compatible future uses for Hartley Historic Site.
The Local Community	Aim: To encourage the local community, including the local Aboriginal communities, to participate in the process of introducing vitality to Hartley.
Statutory Planning	Aim: To ensure that statutory planning requirements are met.
The Cultural Landscape	Aim: To recognise the attributes of the vernacular or continuing landscape of Hartley Historic Site.
Conservation of the Fabric	Aim: To conserve all the fabric at Hartley in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (1999).
Treatment of the Landscape	Aim: To preserve and maintain the character of the landscape, including the cultural plantings.
New Works	Aim: To ensure future development is based on an understanding of the pattern of development of Hartley.
Maintenance Works	Aim: To preserve and maintain the significant fabric and character of Hartley Historic Site.
Research	Aim: To continue to research the pattern of development of Hartley.
Hartley Archive	Aim: To archive records of the Hartley Historic Site, its development and conservation.
Interpretation	Aim: To interpret the cultural and natural significance of the Hartley Historic Site and its setting.
Archaeology	Aim: To ensure that archaeological investigations contribute to a wider understanding of the pattern of development of Hartley Historic Site.
Aboriginal Heritage	Aim: To implement NPWS guidelines and procedures regarding Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.
Moveable Heritage	Aim: To maintain a collection of moveable items for interpretive and teaching purposes.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND

This CMP was commissioned by the Cultural Heritage Division, Policy and Science Directorate, of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in accordance with the NPWS Project Brief and taking into consideration the Plan of Management for the Historic Site of Hartley.

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objectives of the Conservation Plan are to:

- establish the cultural significance of Hartley Historic Site, including its setting in the Hartley Valley.
- formulate appropriate policies for the conservation of the cultural landscape of the Historic Site, taking into account its historical and social significance, its significance to the Aboriginal community, the significant physical fabric, the rural and bushland setting, and the on-going usage and management of the place by the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- formulate appropriate policies for the long term conservation of the cultural significance of the place. These policies are to include future usage, on-going maintenance and management of the cultural landscape.

2.3 STUDY METHODOLOGY

This CMP was prepared by Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd, and generally follows the format and guidelines set out in *The Conservation Plan* by Dr. J. S. Kerr (2000). The terms *place, fabric, conservation, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation* and *compatible use* used throughout this document have the meaning given them in the *Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter, 1999)*. These terms are defined in Section 2.10.

The Burra Charter has recently been revised. The revised charter has been used in the preparation of this document. A comparison between the old and the new versions is included with the Charters, in the Appendices. To assist in the development of the conservation policies other national and international conservation charters have also been referred to, which deal specifically with natural areas and vernacular structures. The NPWS have adopted the Burra Charter and its guidelines as its standard for all heritage conservation.

The investigation and assessment of significance and the suggestions for the management of that significance generally follow the guidelines and procedures recommended in the *NSW Heritage Manual*. These guidelines are currently being revised and the *Analysis of Evidence* and *Statement of Cultural Significance* reflect the 2000 changes to the assessment criteria.

This CMP includes:

- a review of historical and archival material relating to the site and the analysis of the pattern of development of the Historic Site;
- an investigation of the existing physical fabric to determine the extent and condition of original elements and the nature of subsequent changes; and
- an analysis of the documentary, physical and comparative evidence to establish the nature and degree of significance of the site and individual components. This information is summarised in the Statement of Significance on which the Conservation Policy and Implementation Recommendations are based.

The Conservation Plan seeks to take account of issues such as the constraints and requirements arising from the site's significance. It also considers the physical condition of the buildings and their setting and the client and user requirements in the development of an overall framework for the conservation and management of the place.

The Conservation Policies with specific guidelines for the conservation of the buildings and other physical elements are set out in the document. The CMP also sets out details unique to the individual buildings.

Recommendations for the implementation of policies in the short, medium and long term are contained in the final section of the CMP.

2.4 STUDY TEAM

This CMP was prepared by:

Otto Cserhalmi
Partner

Jean Rice
Senior Conservation Architect

Noni Boyd
Senior Conservation Architect

Geoff Stennett
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Heritage Landscape Consultant

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Aboriginal Heritage Consultants

2.5 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the following in the preparation of this CMP for Hartley Historic Site.

NPWS

Steve Brown
HAMP Co-ordinator

Miriam Stacy
Conservation Architect

Rodney Harrison
Historical Archaeologist

NPWS HARTLEY

Steve Ring
Site Manager

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (an Advisory Committee to the NPWS)

Bob Morris
Chairman

Margaret Combs
Secretary

John Luchetti

Ross Fragar

Gerard Martin

David Peters

Judy Kinnear

2.6 STEERING COMMITTEE/ REVIEW

The preparation of this Conservation Plan was overseen by a steering committee comprising Steve Brown, Miriam Stacy and Steve Ring of NPWS, Bruce Baskerville from the NSW Heritage Office, and Margaret Combs of the Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee.

Comments on the draft document were made by:

NPWS

Steve Brown
Miriam Stacy
Robert Goodman
Rodney Harrison

NPWS Hartley

Steve Ring

NSW Heritage Office

Bruce Baskerville

and

The Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee.

2.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The historical research undertaken during the preparation of this CMP was to enable the preparation of the contextual and historical outline and for the analysis of Cultural Significance. The research, undertaken at the Mitchell Library, State Records and the Royal Victorian Historical Society was aimed at answering specific research questions which needed to be answered during the preparation of this report. The maps and plans were also examined to read the annotations. Copies of historic photographs were obtained for inclusion in the report and to trace the sequence of development of the place.

The historic research undertaken, and the resulting historical outline, is not intended to be a definitive history of the place, rather it is to establish the historical context of the township, in order that a Statement of Significance could be prepared. The J. S. Kerr model of a chronological history, rather than a thematic history has been employed in this case. A Thematic History was previously prepared for the NPWS, and an analysis of themes has been undertaken in the Analysis of Significance section of this report.

A large number of studies of Hartley Historic Site have previously been undertaken, many of which remain in a draft form. These studies were read at the start of the preparation of this CMP to provide a background to the development of the place and to prepare the chronology that formed the basis of the historical outline. These base documents are identified in the bibliography.

It should be noted that the majority of these studies are secondary sources or are based on secondary source material. In a number of cases the studies have not adequately referenced the primary source material, including the maps and historic photographs. These previous studies contain extensive anecdotal information. In preparing CMP it is necessary to assess the available documentary evidence. Whilst anecdotal information can help establish the broad context, the Analysis of Significance and the Statement of Significance, as set out in Dr. James Kerr's methodology must be based on an analysis of evidence: both physical and documentary.

Detailed plans or surveys of the site have not been prepared. The surveys and measured drawings included in this report have been taken from the range of previous studies commissioned by the NPWS for Hartley. Their source is identified in each case.

St. John's Anglican Church and Bungaribee, whilst located within the township of Hartley, are only mentioned in passing. These buildings are not under the care or control of the NPWS.

The Aboriginal Heritage component of this study has been undertaken as a separate exercise. The findings of the study have been incorporated into this report. Copies of the full study have been provided to NPWS.

Since the preparation of this report there has been a change of Government and the names of agencies have changed. This report contains the Agency Names and the names of policy documents and legislation as of December 2002.

2.8 SOURCES CONSULTED AND AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

NPWS provided an extensive collection of documents relating to this site upon which this report is based. They are referenced in detail in the bibliography and some are listed at right.

The following libraries, archives and government agencies were consulted during the preparation of this study:

NSW Surveyor General's Dept.

NSW State Records

Mitchell Library

General Reference Library (State Library)

State Library of Victoria

Royal Victorian Historical Society

Further research projects have been identified in the implementation strategy. It is envisaged that additional research will be required should specific projects, such as the development of detailed interpretive signage, be undertaken.

Hartley Historic Site Plan of Management
Historic Hartley.
Hartley, A Conservation Analysis by Geoff Dawson.
Hartley Historic Site, Heritage Maintenance by Christo Aitken.
CMP for Collits' Inn by Christo Aitken.
Farmers Inn Excavation by Damaris Bairstow.
The Catholic Church, Annie Bickford.
Hartley Thematic History by Aideen Cremin.
Royal Hotel by Dawson Brown.
Corneys Garage by Graham Edds.
Various structural and technical reports on individual buildings.
Hartley Landscape Conservation Plan by Musescape.
Various draft studies of Hartley by NPWS Maintenance Plan.
Interpretive Plan by Christine O'Brien.
Survey for Aboriginal Relics by Aden Ridgeway.

2.9 ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in the document:

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
AONSW	Archives Office of NSW
AZP	Archaeological Zoning Plan
BCA	Building Code of Australia
Col. A.	Colonial Architect
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
CP	Conservation Plan
DA	Development Application
DCP	Development Control Plan
DG	Dixson Gallery
DUAP	Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now PlanningNSW)
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A	Environmental Planning & Assessment
GA	Government Architect
GAB	Government Architects Branch
GRL	General Reference Library
GWH	Great Western Highway
HO	Heritage Office
IHO	Interim Heritage Order
ICOMOS	International Council of Monuments and Sites
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LPI	Land and Property Information
ML	Mitchell Library
NAA	National Archives of Australia
NLA	National Library of Australia
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW	New South Wales
NT	National Trust of Australia
POM	Plan of Management
PlanningNSW	NSW Department of Planning
RAHS	Royal Australian Historical Society
RAIA	Royal Australian Institute of Architects
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
REP	Regional Environmental Plan
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SLVIC	State Library of Victoria
SPF	Small Picture File

2.10 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions explain the terms commonly used in Conservation Planning. They have been drawn from the Burra Charter and from the NSW Heritage Office publication, Heritage Terms and Abbreviations (1996).

Aboriginal Significance

An item is of Aboriginal Heritage Significance if it demonstrates Aboriginal history and culture. The National Parks and Wildlife Service has the primary responsibility for items of Aboriginal significance in NSW.

Adaptation

means modifying a *place* to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

Aesthetic significance

An item having this value is significant because it has visual or sensory appeal, landmark qualities and/or creative or technical excellence.

Archaeological Assessment

A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to propose appropriate management actions.

Archaeological Significance

A category of significance referring to scientific value or 'research potential' that is, the ability to yield information through investigation.

Archaeological Site

A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below-ground archaeological sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

Archaeological Zoning Plan

A graphic plan of a place indicating relative archaeological potential of areas or zones within this. An archaeological zoning plan is prepared by undertaking broad scale archaeological assessment over a large area.

Associations

means the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.

Burra Charter (and its guidelines)

Charter adopted by Australia ICOMOS which establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance.

Conservation

means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain all its cultural significance.

The earlier version of the Burra Charter noted that conservation includes *maintenance* and may according to circumstance include

preservation, restoration and adaptation and will more commonly be a combination of these.

Contemporary Community Esteem

The valuing of a heritage item by a recognised local, regional or state-wide community because it forms a strong part of their cultural identity.

Compatible Use

means a use which respects the cultural significance of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

Cultural Landscape

Those areas of the landscape which have been significantly modified by human activity. They include rural lands such as farms, villages and mining towns as well as country towns.

Cultural Significance

means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its *fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects*. Places may have a range of values for different individual components, fixtures, contents and objects.

Curtilage

The geographical area that provides the physical context for an item and which contributes to its heritage significance. Land title boundaries and heritage curtilages do not necessarily coincide.

Development Control Plan (DCP)

A plan prepared by a local council to provide more detailed development controls and guidelines to accompany an LEP. Often used for Heritage Conservation Areas.

Environmental Heritage

means those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts, of state or local heritage significance (Section 4 of the Heritage Act 1977)

Excavation Permit

A permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW under Section 60 or Section 140 of the Heritage Act 1977 to disturb or excavate a relic.

Exemptions

Work on heritage items covered by conservation orders which can be exempted under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977 from the requirements to obtain the Heritage Council's consent.

Fabric

means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents and objects.

Heritage Act 1977

The statutory framework for identification and conservation of heritage in NSW. The Act also describes the composition and powers of the Heritage Council.

Heritage Item

A landscape, place, building, structure, relic or other work of heritage significance. See also the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Heritage Significance

of aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value for past, present or future generations.

Historical Significance

An item having this value is significant because of the importance of its relationship to the evolving pattern of our cultural history.

Interim Heritage Order (IHO)

An order made under Part 3 of the Heritage Amendment Act 1998. The Minister may make an interim heritage order for a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct that the Minister considers may, on further inquiry or investigation, be found to be of state or local Heritage Significance.

The Minister may delegate the power to place IHOs to local councils however in general the orders will be made by the Minister, following recommendations by the Heritage Council.

Integrity

A heritage item is said to have integrity if its assessment and statement of significance is supported by sound research and analysis, and its fabric and curtilage are largely intact.

Interpretation

means all of the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

A statutory plan prepared by a local council in accordance with the EP&A Act. An LEP regulates the carrying out of development within a local government area and controls the use and development of land and the conditions under which change may occur.

Local Significance

Items of Heritage Significance which are fine examples, or rare, at the local community level.

Maintenance

means the continuous protective care of the *fabric*, contents and setting of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.

Meanings

denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

Moveable Heritage

Heritage items not fixed to a site or place, for example, furniture, locomotives and archives.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)

Statutory framework for the care and control and management of reserved lands and Aboriginal objects and places in New South Wales. Non-Aboriginal cultural relics on sites owned by the NPWS also come under the jurisdiction of the National Parks and Wildlife Act.

Oral Histories

Historical research carried out by interviewing people associated with a heritage item, in a planned manner to answer questions which is archivally recorded on audio equipment so that it can be transcribed and analysed.

Place

means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

Permanent Conservation Order (PCO)

Prior to 1998 an order made under Section 44 of the *Heritage Act 1977* to protect a significant heritage item in NSW. The order remained in place indefinitely unless revoked. Under the 1998 changes to the *Heritage Act 1977* PCO's have been replaced by inclusion on the State Heritage Register (SHR) and IHOs.

Preservation

means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Rarity

An item having this value is significant because it represents a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of our history or cultural heritage.

Reconstruction

means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and it is distinguished by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.

Regional Environmental Plan

Prepared by the Director-General of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now PlanningNSW) and made by the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning following public exhibition. It deals with matters important to a specific region such as land use, development and the conservation of heritage places.

Related Object

means an object that contributes to the cultural significance of the *place*, but is not at that place.

Related Place

means a *place* that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.

Representativeness

Items having this value are significant because they are fine representative examples of an important class of significant items or environments.

Restoration

means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Section 60 Application

An application made under Section 60 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, for approval to make changes to an item on the State Heritage Register. Routine maintenance, and other works which do not affect the significance of an item are exempt for Heritage Council Approval.

Section 170 Register

Section 170 of the Heritage Act 1977 requires each NSW Government Agency to prepare and maintain a register of heritage items in their ownership or under their control. This provision continues under the amended act, with extended responsibilities for Government Agencies.

Setting

means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.

Social Significance

Items having this value are significant through their social, spiritual or cultural association with a recognisable community.

State Heritage Inventory (SHI)

An inventory of items and places that have statutory protection, including items of State heritage significance.

State Heritage Register (SHR)

This register, required under Part 3A of the Heritage Amendment Act 1998, lists items of State Heritage Significance. It is maintained by the NSW Heritage Office and is available on the internet at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au. Part 3A notes "*the automatic listing of items that were formerly the subject of a Permanent Conservation Order, or that are owned by Government Instrumentalities and identified as being of State Heritage Significance*".

State Heritage Significance

in relation to a place building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the state in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of an item (Section 4A (1) of the Heritage Act 1977).

State Significance

Items and places that have been assessed to have importance to the people of the State of New South Wales.

Statement of Heritage Impact

Analyses the impact of proposed works on the significance of a heritage item.

Technical/Research Significance

Items having this value are significant because of their contribution or potential contribution to an understanding of our cultural history or environment.

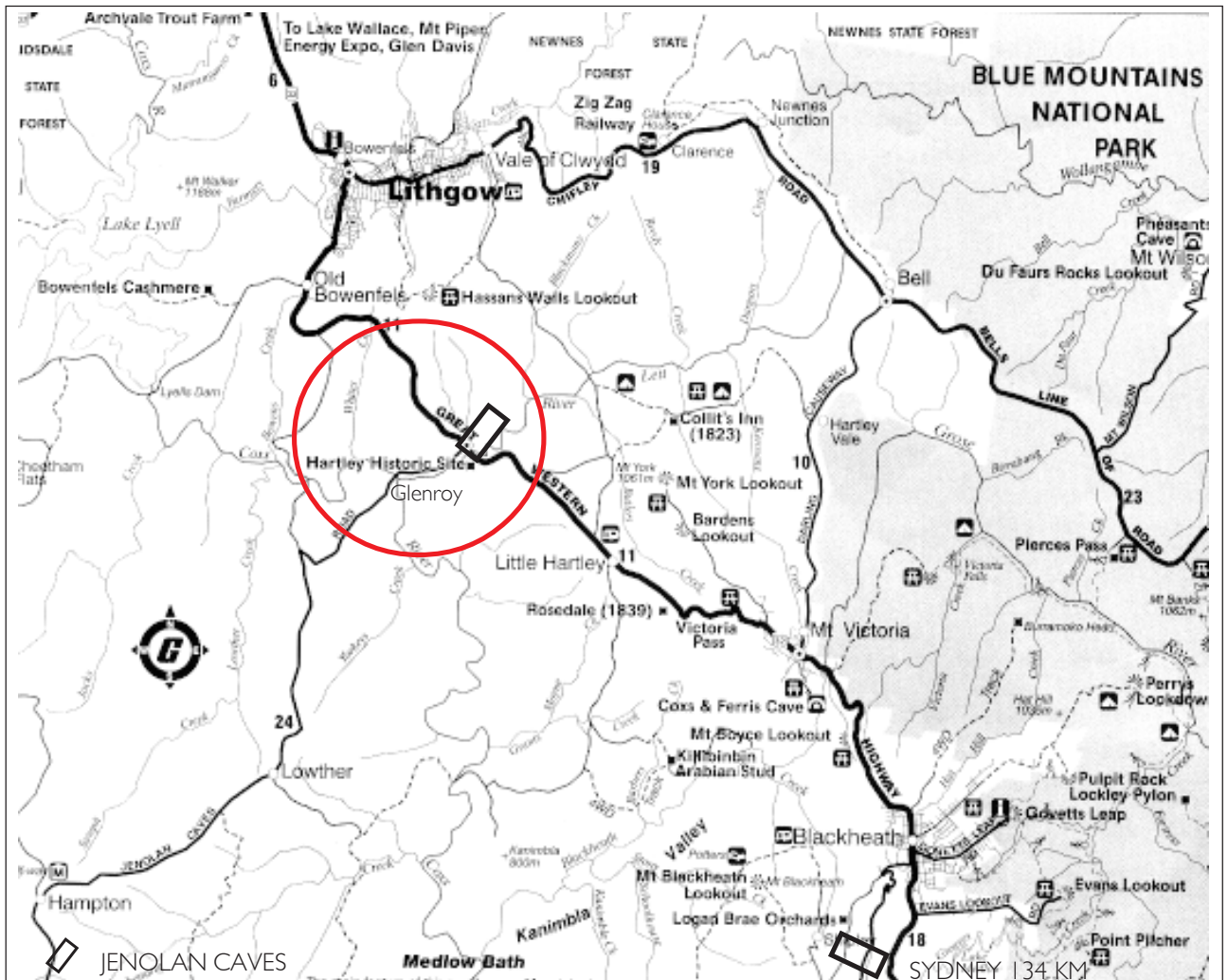
Use

means the functions of a *place*, as well as the activities and practice that may occur at the *place*.

3.0 CURRENT SITUATION

3.1 LOCATION OF HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

The township of Hartley is located in the Hartley Valley, formerly known as the Vale of Clywdd. It is located between Little Hartley and Old Bowenfels on the Great Western Highway, close to the intersection of the road to Jenolan Caves. Hartley is in the Greater Lithgow Council local government area.



Map of the Hartley and Kanimbla Valleys showing the location of the Hartley Historic Site (shown arrowed)

3.2 THE HARTLEY VILLAGE RESERVE & SECTIONS

A square was reserved for the Village of Hartley in the mid 1830s and divided into a series of sections and portions of land for sale. The NPWS own a number of the portions of land within the village reserve. Other land within the reserve remains as Crown Land, managed by a Trust.

The aerial photograph below clearly shows that the square village reserve is still evident in the landscape. The square is a cadastral boundary which has subsequently been used to form the boundary of the Register of the National Estate Listing. This square reserve is often mentioned during the report. It should be noted that the study area only comprises those portions of land owned by NPWS and which lie within this square.

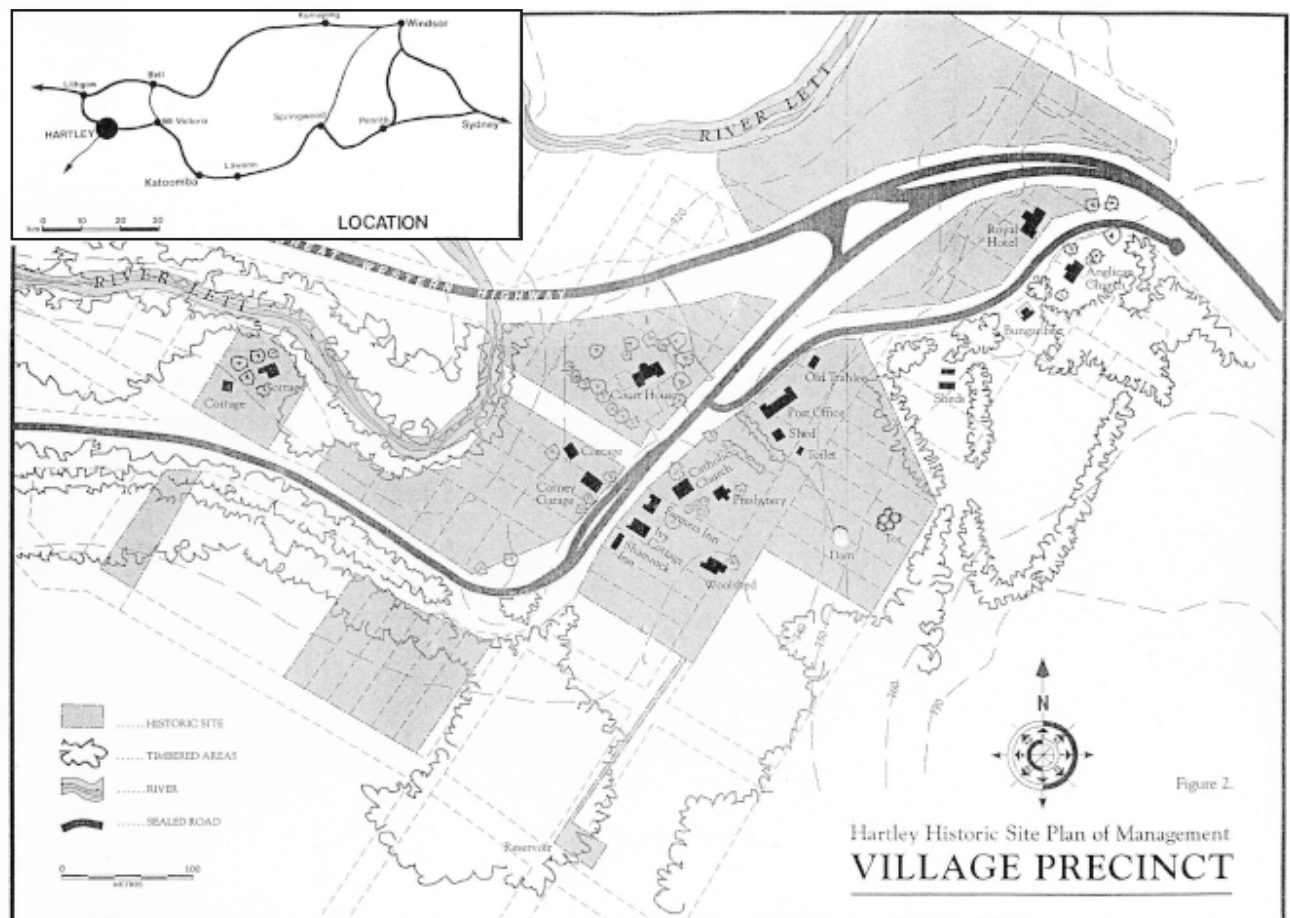


Aerial View of Hartley and environs, with the 1836 Hartley Village Reserve dotted. Source: Surveyor General's Department Date: 1994
Approximate scale 1:25000

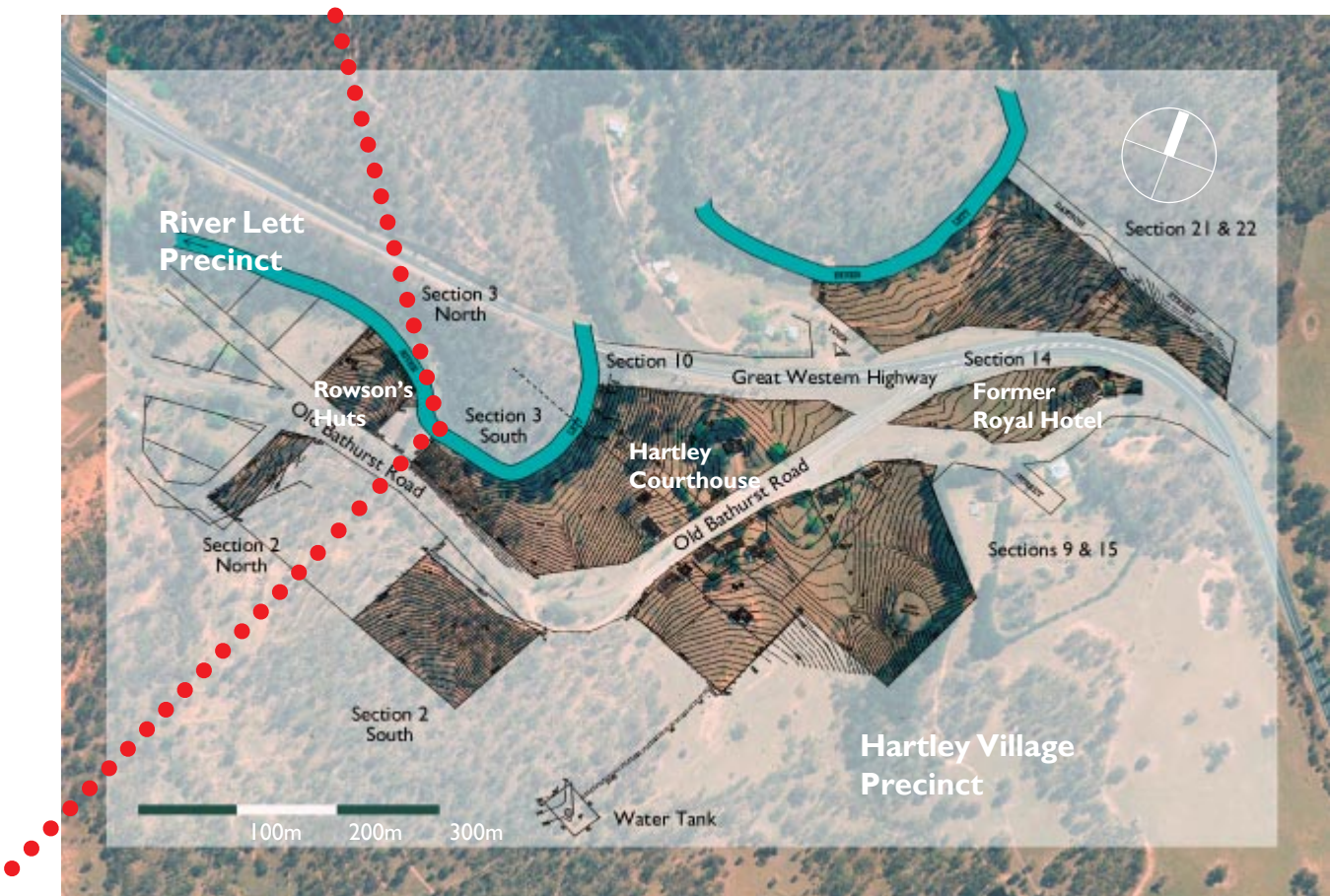
The portions of land owned by the NPWS are shown on the aerial photograph below. Survey information has been overlaid on the aerial photograph. The section numbers are used in this Volume, the general volume of the CMP. Portion numbers are included with the inventory sheets. The numbering of the sections is shown on the plan below.

3.3 STUDY AREA

The study area is the land currently owned by the NPWS comprising Hartley Historic Site, however when appropriate the wider setting of the cultural landscape has been discussed. The plots owned by the NPWS are not contiguous. It should be noted that the Old Bathurst Road is not owned by the NPWS. The study area can be divided into two distinct precincts: the River Lett Precinct and the Hartley Precinct.



Hartley Historic Site as shown in the NPWS Plan of Mangement.
Source: NPWS Plan of Management, 1994



NPWS survey of Hartley overlaid on the 1994 aerial photo

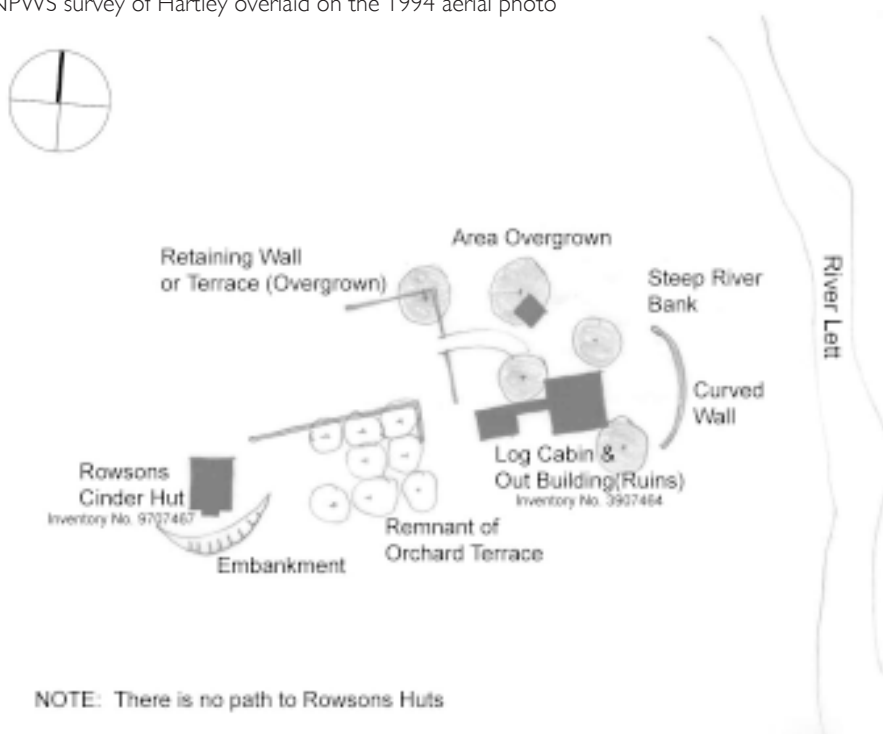


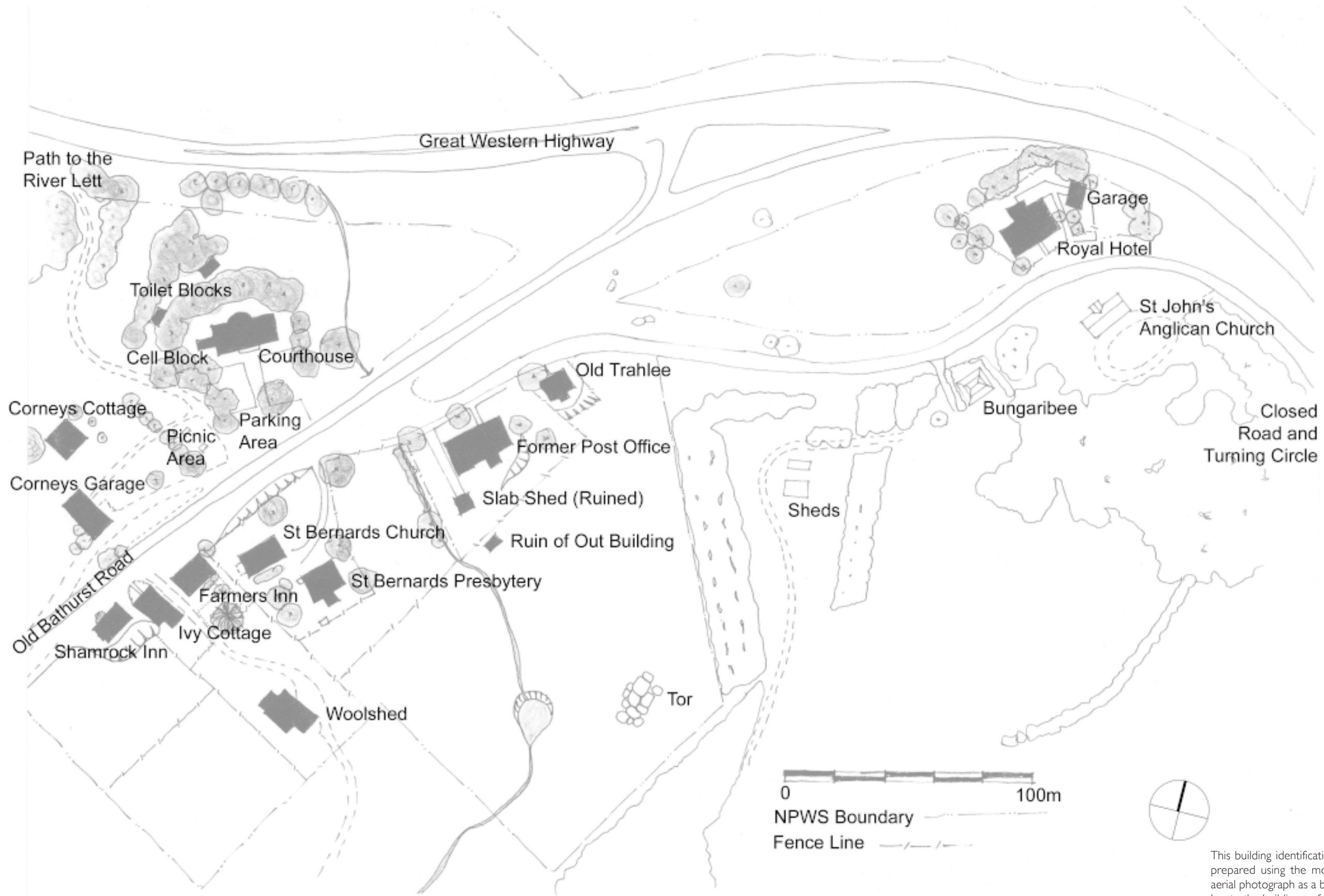
Diagram of Rowsons Huts. The location of the huts is shown on the aerial photograph above.
Source: OC+P 2003



3.4 LOCATION OF ITEMS

This extract from the 1994 aerial view of the site locates the built items within the Hartley Village Precinct of the study area. Detailed layouts of the buildings, where appropriate, accompany the text. The two cottages on the banks of the River Lett are not discernable on the aerial photo and have not been shown on this map. They are located on the previous aerial/survey.

Extract from the 1994 Aerial Photograph locating the buildings in Hartley village. Source: Surveyor General's Department, 1994



This building identification diagram has been prepared using the most recently available aerial photograph as a base. Its purpose is to locate the buildings referred to in the text.
 Source: OC+P 2003

3.5 THE INVENTORY

In addition to this general volume a series of inventory sheets have been prepared using the standard NPWS form provided by the Cultural Heritage Division and are included in Volume 2 of this CMP. The inventory numbers had already been determined by the NPWS. The previous entries have been supplemented by information obtained during the course of this study, and in some cases the items have been combined.

Specific conservation policies have been developed for each item, and are included in the inventory. Historic plans and photographs are also included, as are modern photographs. This sequence of photographs helps to illustrate changes to the buildings over time. The inventory items are identified in bold:

	NPWS Historic Places Register Reference Number
Hartley Historic Site	3905150
Individual Listings	
Comeys Cottage (former)	3907459
Cottage Privy (Site of) (demolished)	3907460
Cottage Privy (Site of) (demolished)	3907461
Garden	3907463
Comeys Garage (former)	3907454
Driveway	3907455
Exotic Plantings	3907458
Hoist Platform	3907457
Plinths-Petrol Bowsers	3907456
Courthouse (former Hartley)	3907440
Plantings	3907451
Farmers Inn (former)	3907469
Ivy Cottage	3907447
Outbuilding	3907449
Pit Privy	3907448
Old Trahlee	3907441
Plantings	3907442
Post Office (former)	3907472
Four Hole Privy	3907450

Garage (demolished)	3907451
Shed (slab, in ruins)	3907452
Presbytery (former) to St. Bernards	3907446
Royal Hotel (former)	3907443
Garage	3907444
Garden	3907445
Rowson's Huts (former)	
Garden	3907466
Log Hut	3907464
Cinder Hut	3907467
Privy	3907465
Shamrock Inn (former)	3907470
Garden	3907471
St. Bernards Catholic Church	3907462
Plantings	3907468
Woolshed	3907453
New Inventory Sheets	
Cell Block, Hartley Courthouse	

4.0 ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

4.1 ESTABLISHING THE METHODOLOGY

Hartley Historic Site has been assessed as a cultural landscape rather than just considering the buildings and their immediate curtilage. In both the historical outline and in the physical survey the broader context has been considered. A cultural landscape approach forms the basis of the assessment of many cultural places listed on the World Heritage list.

Cultural landscape analysis is particularly useful when looking at the rural landscape which generally contains a range of built structures within a modified landscape. The American National Parks Service has prepared a Preservation Brief entitled "Preserving Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes". This document categorises the types of cultural landscapes into:

HISTORIC DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

A landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscaper, master gardener, architect or horticulturalist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognised style or tradition. This landscape may be associated with a significant person(s), trend or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. Aesthetic values play a significant role in designed landscapes. Examples include parks, campuses and estates.

(HISTORIC) VERNACULAR LANDSCAPE

A landscape that evolved through use by those people whose activities or occupancy have shaped that landscape. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, family or community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological and cultural character of those everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. They can be a single property such as a farm or a collection of properties such as a district of historic farms along a river valley. Examples include rural villages, industrial complexes, and agricultural landscapes.

HISTORIC SITE

A landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity or person. Examples include battlefields and president's house properties.

ETHNOGRAPHIC SITE

A landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, religious sacred sites and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components.

Cultural Landscapes have been recognised by the World Heritage Convention since 1992, with sites being inscribed since 1987. The first listing of a cultural landscape was an Australian site: Uluru. These cultural landscapes, defined as being the combined work of nature and man (humans), cover vast areas such as an entire valley or National Park.

The three categories for cultural landscapes on the World Heritage List are:

1. A **clearly defined landscape designed** and created intentionally by man. This embraces garden and park landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.
2. An **organically evolved landscape**. This evolves from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and have developed its present form by association with and in response to the natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features.

Organically evolved landscapes fall into two categories:

a relict (fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form.

a continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

3. *The final category is the **associative cultural landscape**. The inclusion of such landscapes on the World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural elements rather than material cultural evidence which may be insignificant or even absent.*

The National Parks and Wildlife Service have managed extensive cultural landscapes of significance to both European and Aboriginal communities in NSW since the gazettal of the NPW Act in 1967. In this CMP, Hartley Historic Site is considered to be a continuing vernacular landscape; a landscape which also has associations and meanings for Aboriginal people.

4.2 A CONTINUING VERNACULAR LANDSCAPE

The lack of development in Hartley over the last 150 years has resulted in the survival of a unique collection of mid nineteenth century buildings. The pattern of growth of the town can be traced through the documentary record and through the use of oral histories. The following historical outline attempts to draw together the threads of all previous studies and documentation and provide a brief chronological overview of the historical development of the place. It has been prepared in chronological order rather than by theme, in accordance with the Kerr Model for the preparation of Conservation Plans. A summary of the particular themes relating to the place and the relevant State and National themes are included in the Analysis of Significance (Section 9.0) and on the individual inventory sheets (Volume 2 of this study).

4.3 ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATIONS

The forested valleys and ridges of the Blue Mountains and the fertile plains to the West have been occupied and traversed by Aboriginal people for more than 14,000 years. Archaeological research conducted in the Capertee Valley by Tindale in 1961, McCarthy in 1964, and Johnson in 1979; and in the Blue Mountains by Stockton in 1970 indicates an early phase of Aboriginal occupation, dating from c.14,000 – 12,000 years ago. Occupation of the area seems then to have been sporadic up until about 4,000 years ago. The majority of dates of Aboriginal occupation of the Blue Mountains have been obtained from deposits excavated in rock shelters. The period of less intensive occupation is thought to reflect periods when Aboriginal people moved more in open lowland country, rather than using rock shelters in the Mountains.¹

In the past changes in climate, a series of fluctuations between warmer and colder phases, influenced the movement of the Aboriginal people. The return to a more intensive occupation of the Blue Mountains has been dated to 3,000 to 4,000 BP. A change in stone tool technology accompanied this renewed occupation of the area. Much of the evidence regarding the Aboriginal occupation of the Blue Mountains has been gathered during the excavation of rock shelters.

The large, well sheltered rock shelters at Walls Cave near Blackheath and Lyre Bird Dell near Leura (respectively 910 and 915 metres above sea level) were inhabited as long ago as 12,000 years ago.² At this time the climate in the Mountains was drier than it is today. The King's Table rock shelter near Wentworth Falls is 800 metres above sea level and was occupied at least 14,000 years BP. The site is known for its many axe-grinding grooves and for the kangaroo and bird tracks painted on the walls on its eastern side. Excavation of this shelter revealed two distinctly different layers of deposit.

Radiocarbon dates from the earliest deposits have produced a revised date of c. 22,240 years BP. In a valley on the northern side of the Blue Mountains, occupation deposits at Noola rock shelter have been dated to c. 12,000 years BP. In contrast to the Blue Mountains, *Open Camp Sites* are the most common Aboriginal heritage places known on the Bathurst Plains. The two sites at Hartley, located near the River Lett have been identified as *Open Camp Sites*.

Mike Pearson (1981) has conducted a study of the characteristics of the Aboriginal occupation of the western mountain slopes and adjoining plains region of New South Wales. The paper includes an identification of typical site location characteristics, characteristics that can be found at Hartley.³

Hartley is located between two distinct topographic areas: the escarpment of the Blue Mountains and the fringes of the Western Plains.

Pearson noted that:

- There is a strong relationship between the *Open Camp Site* location and distance from water sources. Distance to water varied from 10 to 500m, but in general the average distance from water decreases as site size increases;
- Good drainage and views over watercourses and river flats are important site location criteria;
- Burial sites and grinding grooves were situated close to *Open Camp Sites* and are related to the local geology;
- Ceremonial sites such as earth rings or bora grounds are located away from campsites;
- Stone arrangements are also located away from campsites in isolated places and tended to be associated with small hills or knolls or were on flat land;
- Quarry sites are located where stone outcrops with desirable working qualities were recognised and were reasonably accessible.

Evidence of *Open Camp Sites* adjacent to the River Lett appears to indicate that Hartley was situated along a natural route through the landscape, which was traversed by Aboriginal people for many generations prior to the arrival of European settlers. Lying at the foot of the Sandstone escarpment and on the banks of the River Lett, the Hartley area may be considered a topographic interface between the mountains and the plains. In turn, this geographical zone forms a cultural border between neighbouring Aboriginal groups and languages: the Wiradjuri People and the Gundungurra People. These two groups claim to have traditional connections with the land surrounding Hartley.

Unlike the rigid borders formed by geology, however, this cultural interface must be viewed as diverse and dynamic.

Archaeological evidence suggests that Aboriginal people followed long established routes through the landscape, and generally left the cold highlands for the milder plains during the winter months. Paths between the Cox's River Valley, Megalong Valley and Burragorang are documented in the descriptions of daily life in the Megalong Valley contained in Cullenbenbong and Green Mountains by Bernard O'Reilly.⁴ These Aboriginal paths were followed by the Irish settlers driving cattle to market at Camden.

Billy Russell (1830-1914) travelled extensively through the Cox's River system. His presence in Hartley is recorded in the M. Klam's notes to the Oral Histories. His trading of pipe clay with the Megalong housewives, including his mother, is described by Bernard O'Reilly.⁵

Prior to the arrival of settlers, the Lett Valley provided Aboriginal people with a wide spectrum of bush foods, medicinal plants and campsites on the elevated slopes along the valley sides and ridges. Traps and poisons such as hickory bark were employed to catch or stun the fish and eels in the river.⁶ By controlled firing, the understorey of the vegetation was kept open and accessible, as well as encouraging regrowth of new plants, which in turn attracted game. This gave the bushland an open park like quality so much admired by the colonists.

Aboriginal people were described in the writings of Barron Field in 1822, and by the missionary James Backhouse in 1835, but no mention is made by Elizabeth Hawkins (1822), Louise Meredith (1839) or Sophia Stranger (1841), all of whom wrote about life at Hartley.

The implication is that the size of the Aboriginal community in the Hartley area was dwindling, or that the majority of the Aboriginal people had taken refuge away from the European settlements. This is attested by records of Hartley Courthouse, which was a centre for the distribution of blankets to the Aboriginal community in the 1840s: 50 blankets were not enough in 1841 and 80 were requested for 1842. By 1846, only 12 blankets were distributed to a group of not more than 20 Aboriginal people.⁷ This period of decline corresponds with the period of construction of the residential precinct of Hartley.

Local oral tradition, told by local resident Mr. J. Burke and recorded by Aden Ridgeway in his 1982 study for the NPWS, told of the Aboriginal people in the River Lett valley killing sheep for food, as their traditional hunting ground was being used by settlers for agricultural purposes.⁸

Further possible explanations for the disappearance of the aboriginal people is contained in Aden Ridgeway's report and quoted in Darwala-Lia's report.

Very little documentary evidence survives to indicate the nature of the contact between the Aboriginal people and the colonists at Hartley. Further detailed research may reveal more sources however this research is beyond the scope of this report.

4.4 CROSSING THE BLUE MOUNTAINS

In the early years of the European settlement of New South Wales the Blue Mountains formed a natural barrier to the expansion of the settlement. Governor Macquarie ordered that a road was to be constructed but passage across the mountains, and land grants were to be limited. The first road across the mountains to the western plains beyond was surveyed and supervised by William Cox in 1814 to 1815. It was built using a convict labour force that was confined in stockades at night. The road passed near to where the town of Hartley was later to be established.

The lands to the west of the Blue Mountains, including the Hartley Valley, had first been seen by the explorers Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth from Mt. York in 1813. A monument erected in 1910 at Mt. York records this event. Assistant Surveyor G. Evans described the valley in more detail, stopping at the “*riverlett, which is a rapid stream from the North East, its source springing from very high Mountainous [sic]*”.⁹ Evans has anglicised the French word Rivulet, and both spellings were used in documentation until 1830 when the river appears on the *Sketch shewing the different lines of road descending from the Blue Mountains towards Bathurst* as the River Lett (AO Map No. 5024 & 5025). This usage has continued until the present.

Evans went on to note that he

*...went out with a party to shoot and look at the Country : there are small Meadows clear of Trees and good soil, with chains of holes of water; in wet weather they are connected to each other by small Streams, which lead to the riverlett: the forest land is much overrun with a scrub of young Trees, between it is some good grass in places: at others thick Iron Bark Brushes, the Soil is of a Sandy Nature ... we did not see any natives but heard them shouting around us.*¹⁰

Cox's Road, descended Mt. York into the Vale of Clywdd, crossing the River Lett and the Cox's River at Glenroy. The road then headed due west, crossing the Fish River and heading towards Bathurst. The features along the new line of road were named by Governor Macquarie when he made a tour to the newly discovered country in April 1815. The Governor and Mrs Macquarie were accompanied by W. Cox, as well as the Governor's aides, the Surveyor General (J. Oxley) and the Deputy Surveyors, J. Meehan and G. Evans. The last member of the party was Mr. J. Lewin, Painter & Naturalist who recorded the passing scenery.

The Governor recorded his first view of the Vale of Clywdd in his diary, and the difficulty of negotiating the steep pass into the valley. An archaeological survey of the road, prepared by Grace Karskens, has identified the surviving sections of Cox's Road. At Mt. York in particular the road has now been interpreted and Cox's Pass, and other early routes into the valley can be accessed on foot.

The granite outcrop known as Kew-Y-Ahn or Bell's rock is a significant feature of the Hartley landscape that local Aboriginal communities today feel a sense of connection with. During the survey of the site, held in conjunction with the local Aboriginal community, it was stated that the outcrop may have been a meeting place on the valley side, and is also known to have had spiritual significance to local Aboriginal people. The extensive views that it affords across the plains provide an excellent vantage point, from where movements of people or game can be observed. It does not seem unlikely that in 1815 when Governor Macquarie and his entourage arrived at the Hartley Valley, their progress was being marked by Aboriginal people watching from Kew-Y-Ahn.

Major Henry Antill noted that the Aboriginal people spoke a different language to those who lived around Port Jackson, and that they wore:



Lewin's view of encampment at Springwood
Source: Colonial Artists Catalogue

EXTRACT FROM LACHLAN MACQUARIE'S DIARY
Saturday 29. April 1815

Rise early — and sent off our heavy Baggage between 7 and 8 o'clock. Breakfast at 8 o'clock and set out from the 41 Mile Tree at 1/4 past 9 o'clock. — At 11 o'clock, reached the termination of the Blue Mountains ending in a very abrupt descent almost perpendicular. — Here we halted for a little while to view this frightful tremendous Pass, as well as to feast our eyes with the Grand and pleasing Prospect of the fine low Country below us and now in view from this termination of the Blue Mountains.

Mr. Cox and his Party with incredible labour and perseverance have constructed a very safe Carriage Road down the face of this Mountain which does him and them infinite honor; — it being a most difficult and most arduous undertaking, and one which most People would have at first view abandoned in despair as being impracticable.

From the beginning of the Pass to the foot of the mountain is one mile and a quarter in length — the Road being made in Traverses in as easy a manner as it was practicable to construct it; — but still exceedingly steep in most Places along the declivity of the Mountain, which is above 600 Feet in Perpendicular Height from the Plain below. ...

... The Pass constructed here by Mr. Cox and his Party I have named "Cox's Pass" in honor of that Gentleman and as a just tribute due to his indefatigable zeal and meritorious exertions in constructing and finally completing this grand and important Pass. —

The Road down the mountain being so extremely steep as to render it hazardous to drive down it in the Carriage, we had the Horses taken out of it and had it brought down by hand, and the same method was adopted in regard to bringing down our Caravan and heavy loaded Carts. This retarded our Journey a long time, the whole of the Carriages not having been got down the Pass till 2 o'clock, tho' the first of them began to descend at 11 o'clock.

*cloaks of skin, very neatly sewed together by the sinews of kangaroo and emue [sic] and carved on the inside with a variety of figures.*¹¹

Geoff Dawson in his 1989 Conservation Analysis of Hartley has noted that

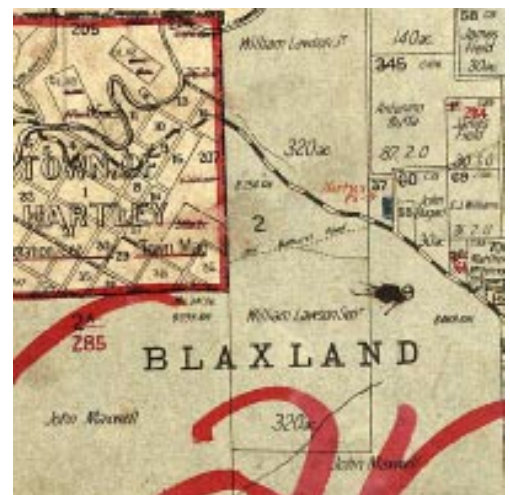
*except where earthworks were unavoidable Cox's Road was probably no more than a beaten track, and so it has left almost no physical trace in the Hartley Valley however the route is known with fair accuracy. Because it fell out of use long before most of the land was surveyed and the grants were made, the route lies mostly on private property.*¹²

The route of Cox's Road was re-surveyed in 1986-1987 using the original field books. It is now marked on the CMA Tourist Map of the Blue Mountains. The sequence of Parish Maps records the Old Road to Bathurst, showing it passing through the south west corner of the square of land reserved for the Town of Hartley. It appears on Parish maps prepared throughout the nineteenth century, disappearing between 1914 and 1922. Whilst the line of Cox's Road does not fall within the land owned by the NPWS, the evidence of the route from Mt. York to Mt. Blaxland survives within the Hartley Valley.

Mrs. Macquarie and myself accompanied by Mr. Cox and Mr. Secretary Campbell walked down the whole of the Pass, and waited at the foot of the Mountain till all the Carriages had come down.

At 1/4 past 2 p.m. we pursued our Journey in the Carriage over a fine plain verdant Country of open Forest Land through a beautiful extensive Vale of Five Miles, which I have named "The Vale Clwydd" after the Vale of the same name in Wales. — This Vale terminates at a River running South formed by two smaller ones coming from the Westward and Eastward, and which unite at the distance of Five Miles from Mount York...

Source: ML Macquarie Papers, Journal of a Tour to the Western District of NSW 1815, 2 Vols, A779-780.



Extract from the 1914 Parish Map showing the alignment of the Old Bathurst Road
Source: <http://www.lpi.nsw.gov.au/maps/pmmaps>



Map of the Victoria Pass and Environs, 1839
Source: Pictures of Sydney and Strangers Guide in NSW for 1839 by James Maclehorse.

The construction of Cox's Road was important as it resulted in the first European agricultural use of the Hartley Valley in 1815. Without this agricultural development the town of Hartley would not have been formed to administer the land transfer and monitor the convict population.

4.5 SETTLEMENT OF THE VALE OF CLYWDD

The land in the Vale of Clywdd was to be used as grazing land for stock, and a Government Stock Station was established at the foot of Mt. York immediately following Governor Macquarie's tour. After the winter the stock were moved to Glenroy and facilities, including a yard and stockmen huts, were constructed in 1816.¹³ The land in the valley was reserved for Government stock until the end of Governor Macquarie's term c. 1821 when three grants were made. Major Antill describes the difficulty in getting the cattle down the pass in his diary, noting also that the river flats were ideal spots for watering cattle.¹⁴

A network of roadside inns catering to travellers and cattle drovers sprang up along the line of Cox's Road. The journey was a slow one. Both for passengers and when driving cattle, the journey to Bathurst was made in a number of stages, over several days. Pierce Collit established an inn at the foot of Mt. York in 1823, the first '*proper resting place*' between Springwood and Bathurst.¹⁵ As it was the only available accommodation Governors Darling and Bourke stayed there whilst touring the interior.



View from the Summit of Mt. York, c. 1826-27
Source: Augustus Earle, SLVIC



Part of Cox's Pass, New South Wales, c. 1821
Source: Edward Purcell, NLA

Cox's Pass was so difficult to negotiate that it could only be attempted in daylight hours and people would have to stay at the inn, until the next day if they arrived too late in the afternoon to make the ascent. In addition to operating an inn, Pierce Collit was also the first postmaster for the Valley, with the mail delivered initially by mounted police. Collit's first inn, at the base of Mt. York survives; his subsequent inn, at the bridge over the River Lett at Hartley does not, although archaeological evidence of the Rivulet Inn may survive.

The land in the Clywdd Vale was not released for settlement until 1823. A two mile wide reserve was established along the River Lett which remained intact until c. 1832. The Victoria Pass, a less steep route to the valley floor was constructed under the supervision of Major Mitchell, between 1830 and 1832. The continuation of the road to Bathurst, marked out by Major Mitchell in 1830, was completed c.1835. The route of Mitchell's Great Western Road passed through the Crown Reserve along the River Lett.

Convict road gangs worked for many years improving the Great Western Road, with 800 men working on the road in 1830. The convicts were accommodated in stockades such as the stockades at Hassan's Walls and Mt. Victoria, vestiges of which survive today. The location of any intermediary stockades have not been determined.

Mitchell's line of road is largely followed by the current Great Western Highway and the majority of the road has been upgraded into a highway for modern traffic. The section that survives in Hartley (the old Bathurst Road), Bowenfells and at the Victoria Pass retain evidence of the original road configuration and alignment.



View of a Mountain Inn by Joseph Fowles c. 1840
The location of the inn has not been identified
Source: The Artist and the Patron



The Mt. Victoria Pass photographed by John Henry Harvey in the late nineteenth century
Source: J. H. Harvey collection, SLVIC, undated



The crossing of the River Lett by the Great Western Road occurred at Hartley. The small settlement that developed there was known as Rivulet. The location of the crossing is shown on the *Sketch showing the different lines of road descending from the Blue Mountains towards Bathurst 27th July 1830*. In this sketch, the road had not been formed; the note on the sketch indicates that it had merely been marked. It also shows two further routes down into the valley, used prior to the construction of the Victoria Pass; these routes are now interpreted as walking tracks and can be accessed from York Lookout.

George F Angas' sketches of the River Lett Bridge
c. 1852
Source: ML

The date of construction of the first bridge over the River Lett has not been determined but is likely to coincide with the construction of the road in the early 1830s. George French Angas sketched a timber bridge c. 1852. Sketches of the Great Western Road, and the mail and passenger carriages were drawn by Mary Elizabeth Martindale in 1860. They survive in the Mitchell Library.

Her romantic sketches include the timber bridge over the River Lett and the Victoria Pass. Mary Elizabeth appears to have accompanied her husband, Captain Bernard Martindale, on tours of inspection. Captain Martindale inspected public works, railways, roads, bridges and the telegraph. Not surprisingly his wife's sketches were also of roads and bridges, no doubt prepared whilst the formal inspection was occurring. It was to be some years before a more substantial bridge was to be constructed over the River Lett.

A photograph of a bridge reputed to have been designed by Mitchell survives in the Small Picture File at the Mitchell Library. It is too small to be the bridge over the River Lett, but gives an idea of the scale and character of the initial crossings. The current bridge dates from 1878.¹⁶

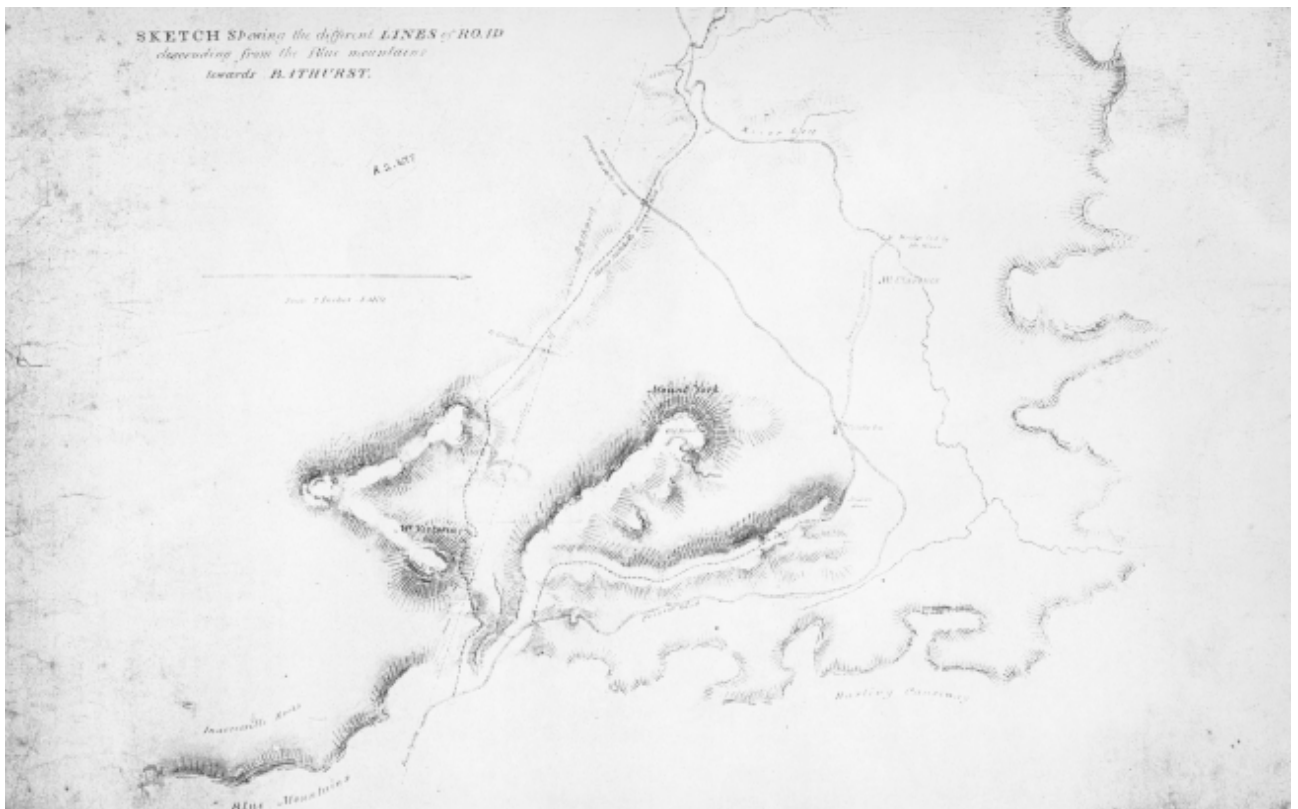
The Great Western Road wound down towards the River Lett, skirting the hills and crossing two smaller bridges before it reached the river. These bridges appear on an 1858 survey.



On the way to Jenolan Caves, 1916. This photograph is thought to have been taken at Hartley, and shows the Great Western Road winding down to the River Lett
Source: NPWS Hartley



1879 View of the Bridge over the River Lett
Source: Lawrence Frost Album, ML



Sketch showing the different lines of road descending from the Blue Mountains towards Bathurst, 1830
Source: State Records AO Map 5025

One survives, although bypassed by the current road, the other, located between the former Post Office and the Catholic Church, is now a culvert.

Mid nineteenth century sketches and photographs show that the road was visible from the edge of the township all the way down to the river and vice versa. This clearing is thought to have been associated with the development of the town and local agricultural pursuits such as cattle grazing rather than the construction of the road. Until the clearing associated with the construction of the Courthouse, the road would have passed through the bush.

COLLIT'S INN

Traffic along Cox's line of road diminished rapidly once Mitchell's Line of Road was opened. Innkeeper, Pierce Collit sought compensation from the Government for the loss of trade at his establishment at the foot of Mt. York. On a recommendation from Major Mitchell he was awarded a lot along the line of the new road, on the eastern bank of the River Lett, where he built another Inn, and a large grant at Canowindra. This Inn, the first building known to have been constructed in the vicinity of Hartley was known variously as the Rivulet Inn or the Royal Garter. The inn was first licensed in 1830.¹⁷ The buildings were probably of slab construction, with thatched or bark roofs, similar to those illustrated by Joseph Fowles.

Pierce Collit's inn appears to have comprised the entire settlement of Rivulet, and was the only licensed property for 22 miles. Given that Bowenfels is only 5 miles [8 km] away and Little Hartley 11 miles [17.5 km] away, it would appear that Collit's provided the only accommodation along Mitchell's Line of Road in the Vale of Clywdd. The flats to the western bank of the river were used by drovers as an overnight stop and watering hole for cattle.¹⁸



Lett River Bridge, State Highway 5
Source: ML, 1938



Distant view of the Royal Garter,
Henry Lloyd, Sketches in New South Wales, January
1858

Source: ML SPF

In 1836 Collit's Inn was licensed as The Royal, which is probably just a shortening of the name, as it is recorded in 1839-40 as being the Royal Garter Inn at the River Lett.¹⁹ A more substantial hotel was constructed c. 1837, probably in anticipation of a township developing around the courthouse.

Alterations were made to Pierce Collit's lot at River Lett in 1837. The surveyor W. Davidson re-measured the three acres in June 1838, noting that "there is already a large and commodious house nearly completed on the ground". Collit's had instructed that the deeds be transferred to his daughter Sophie Morris.²⁰

The property was sold in May 1839. An advertisement in the Australian on Thursday the 2nd of May records the details of the property and the layout of the new Inn:

*A first-rate Inn and Premises on the Bathurst Road, at the Rivulet, within a short distance of the new Court House, in the Village of Hartley. It is built of cut stone, and contains on the ground floor one dining-room, twenty feet by fourteen, two parlours, three bed-rooms, with two underground cellars; on the second floor are four bed-rooms. There are also detached, a kitchen built of wood, with larder, and two bed-rooms for servants, a six-stall stable, and sheds for gig and carriage. Also, huts for men travelling with teams, four superior stock-yards and garden of one acre and a half. The whole comprises about three acres.*²¹

The inn at Rivulet appears in the distance in mid nineteenth century sketches. Forster noted in 1932 that *all traces of this inn have disappeared, but it was a thriving hostel, since the level ground on the river banks was used by teamsters travelling to and from Sydney. Furthermore, this spacious area was utilised as a camping ground by travellers.*²² The inn is thought to have ceased operation in the 1850s.

THE VICTORIA PASS

The vista of the Vale of Clwydd, and the Victoria Pass constructed by Major Mitchell impressed visitors then as it does today. The new inn at Rivulet, thought to have been Collit's Royal Garter Inn, was described in great detail by Louisa Meredith (Mrs Charles Meredith) c. 1839, who was forced to stay there on both legs of her trip to Bathurst. Mitchell's Pass impressed her, Collit's Inn did not. Louisa also stayed in the same inn on the way back, much to her disgust, as is shown in the extract opposite.

Louisa Meredith visited New South Wales between 1839-1844. She names the hotel as the Rivulet Inn, however it has been assumed that the hotel in question is the Royal Garter at the crossing of the River Lett.²⁵ The other inns at Hartley were yet to be constructed. A description of the Hotel, when put up for sale in May 1839 survives:

A First-Rate Inn and Premises on the Bathurst Road, at the Rivulet, within a short distance of the new Court-house, in the Village of Hartly [sic]. It is built of cut stone, and contains on the ground-floor one dining room, twenty feet by fourteen, two parlours, three bedrooms, with two underground cellars ; on the second floor are four bedrooms. There are also detached a kitchen, built of wood with a larder, and two bedrooms for servants, a six-stall stable, and sheds for gigs and carriages. Also, huts for men travelling with teams, four superior stock-yards, and a garden of one acre and a half, the whole comprises about three acres. Title - A Grant from the Crown.²⁶



Victoria Pass, c. 1839

Source: Pictures of Sydney and Strangers Guide for NSW in 1839, James Maclehorse

EXTRACT FROM LOUISA MEREDITH'S NOTES AND SKETCHES OF NSW

The only portion of the present road for which I can give Major Mitchell great credit is the Pass of Mount Victoria, by far the most grand and striking scene in the mountain region. As we approached it, a huge barrier of rocks seemed to close up the onward path, till a sudden turn showed us a gorge cut in them, through which we drove, with a high wall of crags on the right hand and the lofty summit of a mount towering up on the left. Another turn brought us out of the chasm, and in full view of a most grand and beautiful landscape. The road was carried (from the opening of the chasm) by an arch and embankment across a deep valley that lay below, called the Vale of Clwydd, and across the side of the opposite mountain until it gradually reached the level of the valley beyond. We stayed some minutes on the embankment to enjoy the prospect, so refreshing to eyes weary of the dark desolate sterility of the scenes we had just emerged from.

On the right hand the same long range of precipitous rugged heights continued, stretching away to the north east ; and safely girdled by their fortress-like and frowning walls lay the pretty Vale of Clyydd...

A comparatively level road succeeded to the grand mountain pass, and we journeyed on to our mid-day resting-place, called the "Rivulet", the little stream at this place being by some remarkable accident rightly named. A new, glaringly smart looking inn here promised tolerable accommodation ; it was as fine as twenty differently coloured kinds of paint could make it. Panellings and "pickings-out" of rainbow hues were set off by pillars of imaginative and varnished marble, the like of which no quarry ever knew ; and these again, touched up with bronze-paint and gilding gleamed in the sun in almost dazzling lustre. A good verandah lead by French windows to the two front rooms, into which I walked without seeing any inhabitants or attendants. A few gaudily painted chairs, a small bed mirror in a large gilt frame thickly shrouded in yellow gauze, and a new cedar table covered with tobacco-ashes and liquor-stains, composed the furniture of either apartment.

The sandstone embankments of the Victoria Pass largely survive intact today. The convict work gangs who built the roads were again accommodated in stockades, and images of the Stockade survive. There is no documentary evidence to suggest that the image labelled “Hartley Stockade” was actually located at Hartley. The town was not named until the road was substantially complete. The terrain pictured is not that of Hartley. Baron Von Hugel who travelled to Bathurst in 1834 describes his journey and the location of the stockade, which was further west, below Hassan’s Walls.

In this colony the road [the Victoria Pass] enjoys the highest renown. They consider it is superior to the road over the Simplon Pass and are amazed that such a young colony would have succeeded in completing such a project. They also fail to consider that the Government here has at its disposal ... the labour of the criminals of England, forced labour, which an ordinary colony could only acquire in such numbers after hundreds of years...

...From this height you look down on the right, in a north-westerly direction, into the Vale of Clywd, in which there are a few cultivated patches ... After a few miles of good downhill road you come to a bridge over Butlers Rivulet, from where you can see the steep rise over which the former road ran.²⁷



This image, by an unknown artist is generally known as “Hartley Stockade” however it is likely to be further west than Hartley Source: ML PICMAN

After a long and ineffectual sonata on the hand-bell (no other description being seen, save in the very best colonial houses), just as I began to despair of its power, a young girl shuffled in from some of the back settlements, and holding fast by the door-handle, for she was almost too intoxicated to stand, took my orders for luncheon, and after many vain attempts at length succeeded in wiping the table with a ragged, very dirty apron. Her dull light-coloured hair hung in matted tangles about her neck and ears, her dress was disordered, torn and dirty; and her face bloated and stupid from the effects of drink; -never did drunkenness wear a more revolting aspect, and I felt relieved when the wretched creature left the room. My companions had a similar tale to tell of the male portion of the establishment; every soul was drunk, and it was some time before they could arouse any one to attend to the horses. The same unfortunate girl I had seen, laid our cloth and brought what we wanted, or rather what we could get, for I imagine the copious libations of the whole household made them regardless of eating, and the larder was accordingly very ill supplied. Bread and a few eggs (positively without ham!), which our ministering Bacchante rolled on the floor as she staggered in with them formed our repast, but she took pains to impress upon us the pleasing assurance that “there was plenty o’ale an’sperits”

We strolled down the banks of the little rivulet, where I found many beautiful shrubs and the verdure of the adjacent flats showed how excellent a garden might be made there, but I fear never will; idleness and drinking are such besetting sins, and the money to provide them is so easily earned by “keeping a public” in this Colony, that nothing demanding bodily exertion is attempted. Meat can run about and feed itself on the wild hills, and flour they can buy; fruit and vegetables they “don’t heed”, as they would demand some labour to produce.

As we returned to the house, I looked at it again, as it stood in raw shiny, comfortless newness, like a great toy freshly unpacked. Behind it lay a crowd of dirty, old ruinous hovels, that formerly served in stead, and were still used as outhouses, stables &c., all broken, and half unthatched. All the fences within sight exhibited the same dilapidated aspect, while ash heaps and other less sightly things lay around...²³

...As we journeyed on, we found it convenient to rest one night at the Rivulet Inn (the scene of such bacchanalian orgies during our up-journey). The inmates were certainly not so tipsy and some of them were more visible than before; but as to cleanliness, the word and the meaning seemed equally unknown within, though the paint outside was as bright as ever, reminding one so much of a newly-refurbished-up caravan at a country fair, that I almost expected to see a picture a giant and dwarf in the veranda, or to hear a great drum. On our retiring for the night (in the company with a dark-

Von Hugel may mean Rivulet (Hartley), Butlers Creek is crossed by Cox's Road, not Mitchell's Road, and is located further east of Hartley. Von Hugel goes on to note that the road in the vicinity was 'terrible'. The convict stockade was "situated on a small isolated hill, the last foothill of a high mountain, Mount Walker, round which the Cox's River winds".²⁸ The construction of both Cox's Road and Mitchell's Road, including the Victoria Pass relied on the use of forced convict labour.

In contrast, public buildings that required extensive input from skilled tradesmen were built by building contractors who tendered for the work, as occurs today. Part of their work force may have been assigned convicts. The RTA have listed sites such as Victoria Pass in their ownership. The surviving sections of the Great Western Road such as the portion now known as the Old Bathurst Road which passes through Hartley have not been identified as being significant, nor has there been a study of buildings such as the Inns or structures that were associated with Mitchell's Line of Road.

brown fat candle that smelt most insufferably ill, as it fizzled and flared by turns) to a freshly painted room with very scanty furniture, and a most sombre coloured, hide-the-dirt kind of bed, I instituted an examination into the state of the linen, and believed that a half a dozen unwashed chimney-sweeps occupying the same bed for a fortnight could not have left evidence of a darker hue that presented themselves to my horror-stricken eyes. The blankets corresponded well in colour, but as to exchange those was totally hopeless, we dispensed with their services, and after great difficulty, and most eloquent grumblings from a rum inspired landlady I obtained some coarse cotton sheets (linen ones rarely seen in the Colony), the dampness of which was satisfactory, as it proved they had been acquainted with the wash-tub.

Thrusting the sable and not inodorous coverings into the furthest corner of the room, I washed my hands, and re-arranged the bed, and had begun to think of sleep, when a loud knocking of the door aroused us.

"Whose there?"

"If you please ma'am, Missus wants them sheets you pulled of your bed, for a gentleman as is just come in!"

With my parasol I poked the things out onto the landing, inly [sic] congratulating the happy man who destined to enjoy such sweet repose ; but I could not help thinking, at the same time, how many pairs of sheets could have been brought with the money that the household were drinking at our previous visit ; or that even a white-washed house with clean linen would have been preferable to gilding and rainbow painting without that humble luxury.

*The beauty of the Vale of Clwydd had become much enhanced during the interval of our visits by the blooming of the young gum trees, and the greater degree of verdure generally perceptible.*²⁴



4.6 THE TOWN OF HARTLEY

Plan for a town at the River Lett, 1836
Source: AONSW (State Records) AO Map 3102

The banks of the River Lett had been set aside as Crown Reserve in 1823. Initially there was no plan for a township in the valley, with individuals receiving large rectangular grants intended for agricultural purposes. Major Mitchell proposed that a series of villages be established following his line of road. 640 acres at the River Lett crossing were set aside for village purposes in 1830.

Governor Bourke requested that a new Police District be established, between Bathurst and Penrith, to cater for the increasing population in this area, and to enable the authorities to keep track of assigned convicts.

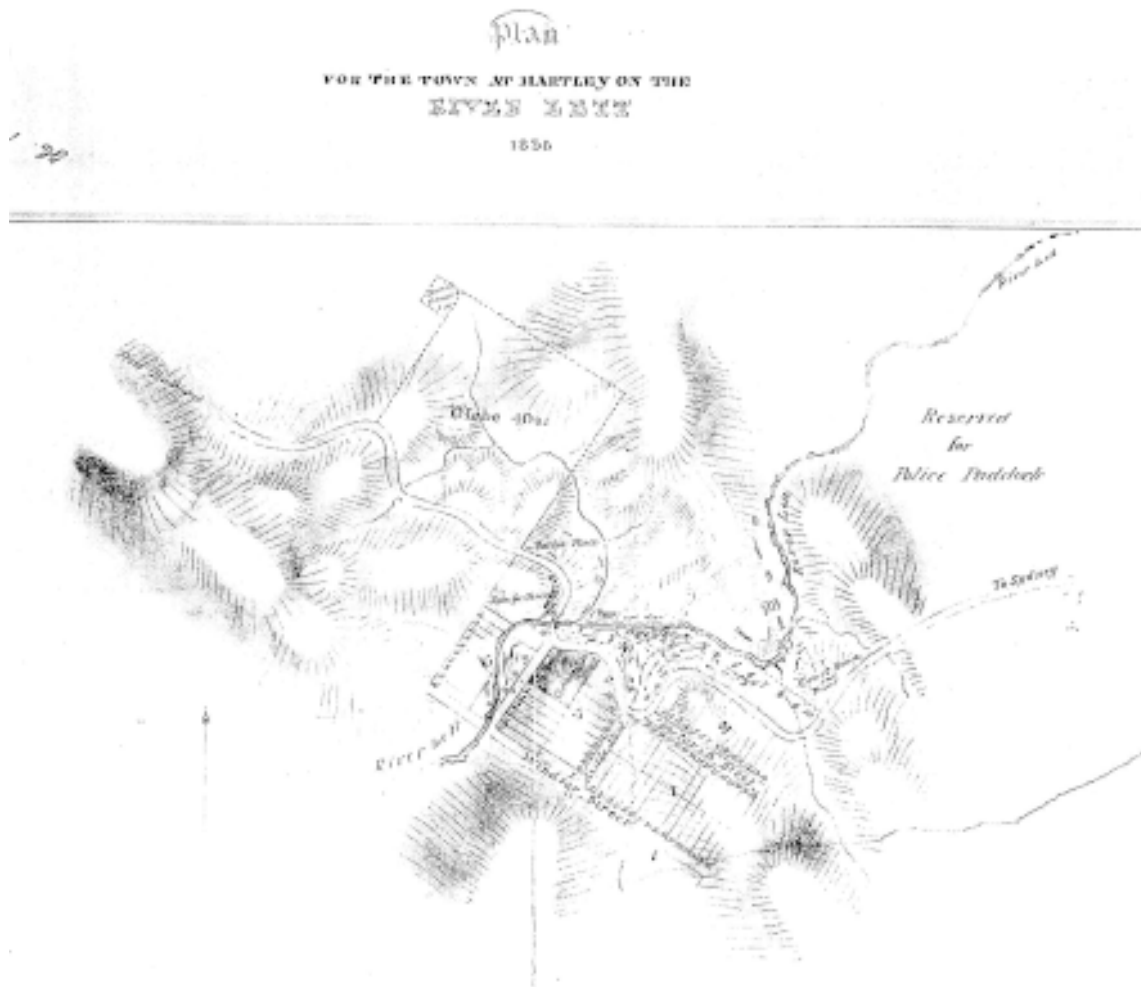
The Police Magistrate was charged with making

*it his duty to become speedily acquainted with the person, character and general circumstances of every individual within his district, so that he may possess, (or be known to possess) the means of at once correcting any erroneous statement, from his own knowledge, and so better able to carry into effect the Assignment of Servants, and other important duties...*²⁹

A recent study of sites demonstrating the convict system for a proposed World Heritage Listing by Mike Pearson and Duncan Marshall has indicated that there are very few sites that indicate the system of the assignment of convicts.³⁰ The major metropolitan depots survive: the Hyde Park Barracks and sections of the Female Factory at Parramatta. Hartley Courthouse represents part of the extensive network set up to monitor the convict population.

The boundaries of the Police district extended from Capertee in the north to the largely unpopulated wilderness in the south (Mount Colong). The Governor intended that a courthouse be constructed in the centre of this new Police district, which was to be known as the Clwydd police district. Following the establishment of the administration centre at Hartley, the parish, the electoral district and the police district all became known as Hartley.³¹

A site in the centre of the district, near the bridge over the River Lett, conveniently located on the Great Western Road was selected.³² A temporary lock up was apparently located at Mt. Victoria until a permanent courthouse could be constructed in the vale. The Royal Garter Hotel at Hartley was leased, presumably for use as a residence, by the Magistrates of the Court of Petty Sessions between 1836 and 1839.³³ AO Map 3102 records a small courthouse in the area set aside as roadway, Court Hill. No other documentary evidence



regarding this building has been located. The money Collit received may have enabled him to build his new inn.

Map for the Town of Hartley, 1836
Source: State Records (AONSW) AO Map 3103

A detailed survey of a town on the banks of the River Lett was prepared in July 1836 however the courthouse had already been designed by the Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis, tenders called and accepted.³⁴ There was much debate concerning the choice of a site for the courthouse, and the site was not finally resolved until September 1836. The contract had already been awarded in April and the contractor had been quarrying stone in the vicinity of Hartley. The lack of a site for the building caused the contractor some anxiety. The Plan of Hartley laid before the Executive Council in December 1837 shows a small temporary courthouse adjacent to the site of the Courthouse.



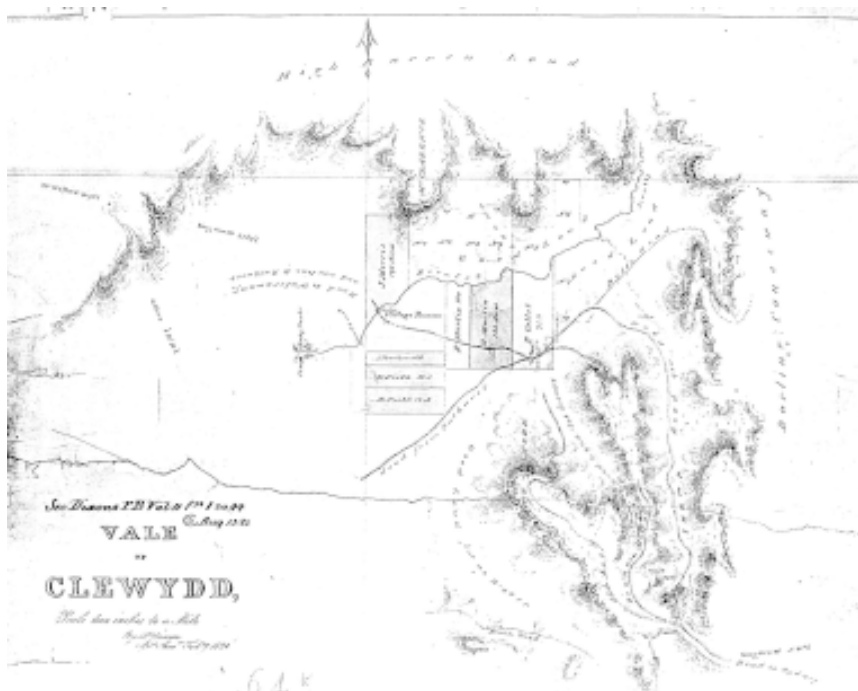
Extract from *Plan for a Town at the River Lett*, 1836 (approved Dec. 1837) showing the site of the Courthouse and the temporary courthouse (arrowed)
Source: State Records (AONSW) AO Map 3102

The 1836 *Plan for the Town at Hartley on the River Lett* (AO Map 3102) shows the courthouse being the first building a visitor approached when coming from Sydney. The remainder of the town was to be laid out further west, near the Royal Garter or Rivulet Inn, on the banks of the River Lett. A second plan, AO Map 3104 for a larger town, was also prepared in 1836 and presented to the executive council in December 1837.³⁵ This map clearly shows the square land parcel set aside for the town, a market place and church ground.

This square, which was shown on the parish maps of the 1840s can still be seen in the aerial views of the landscape today (refer to Section 3.2). A Map of the County of Cook prepared in the 1870s shows the Great Western Road passing diagonally through a series of village reserves: the square of Hartley, the remnants of the Bowenfels square and the rectangle set aside for the township of Rydal.

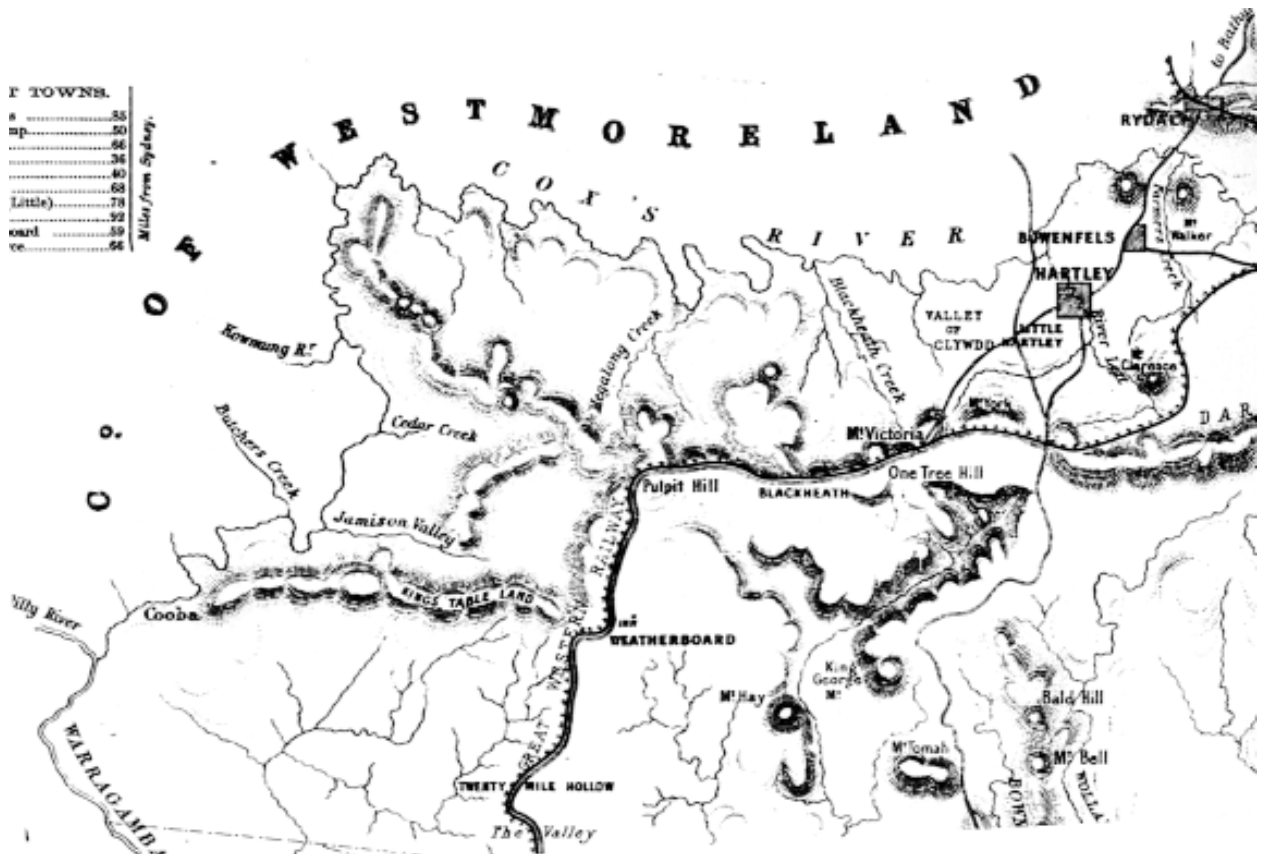
A town reserve had previously been proposed at the foot of Mt. York however this did not eventuate (AO Map 1783). Pierce Collit's original portion of land was nearby. This reserve was not a full square, the land did not extend across the river.

Vale of Clewydd [sic], Feb 1836
Source: State Records AO Map 1783





Plan of the Town of Hartley, County of Cook, N.S.W. 1870
 Source: State Records, AO Map 10610 Note: The site of the courthouse is shown arrowed



Extract from the Map of the Village Reserves in the County of Cook showing the square and rectangular town reserves
 Source: ML Maps Collection: County of Cook, Supplement to the Sydney Mail c. 1875 ML M2 812.17/1875/1

The layout of Hartley was prepared by Surveyor Perry and approved by the Acting Governor in 1837. The township was formally gazetted in January 1838 and the area between the Bridge and the Courthouse surveyed. Collit's lot was apparently realigned to conform to the new layout.³⁶ The first auction of town lots occurred in May 1840, the second a year later, following pressure by F. Bohun, a relative of the Clerk of the Court W. Bohun. Auctions continued each May until the mid 1850s.³⁷ The initial interest in purchasing land was by speculators, none of whom resided in the town, or constructed buildings.

The allocation of village reserves, spaced at regular intervals, had also occurred in the Hunter Valley in the mid 1820s. In this case it was the river not a road that was to be the main form of communication between the townships. Grid plans were used for the townships including Muscleebrook (Muswellbrook) and Denman. At Kayuga the grid is turned 45 degrees to the square reserve, in a similar manner to Hartley. The Hartley grid may have been angled to take advantage of the river frontages.

The remainder of the town was not laid out after the completion of the courthouse. The layout of the sections and portions that eventuated gave maximum frontage onto the irregular curves of Mitchell's road as it wound down the hill to the bridge. The streets shown on the 1836 plan of Hartley remained largely unformed, although they still appear on the most recent topographical map of Hartley. The planned marketplace and church ground did not eventuate.

By 1845 a number of the town allotments had been sold in the yearly auctions and the village developed along the Great Western Road to Bathurst. A paper delivered to the Royal Australian Historical Society records a series of inns in the early 1840s: Philip's Hotel, Wood's Hotel and Young's Hotel.³⁸ These are the names of the proprietors not the names of the Public Houses. The licensing records only indicate one inn during this period.



Extract from the 1858 Survey showing Young's and Phillip's Inns
Source: State Records, AO Map 3104

The initial settlement at Hartley was centred around the courthouse, with a precinct developing that contained the pound and temporary police barracks. Land for a pound and police paddock were set aside at the same time as the finalisation of the site of the courthouse (in September 1836). The Mounted Police are reputed to have been accommodated in a Barracks at the rear of the courthouse. The Mounted Police were not under the control of the police magistrate, rather they were military officers. There are no detailed plans showing the layout of the town during the late 1830s and 1840s. Plans of the Courthouse (1856-1865), the Police Barracks (1862-1863), the Police Paddock (1855 and 1857-61) and the Watch House (1848-1864) prepared by the Colonial Architect's Branch are held in the State Archives. These plans may have been prepared to replace earlier buildings, as a Mounted Police Barracks was commenced at Hartley in 1841.³⁹

With the exception of the courthouse and ruins of the cell block all of the structures associated with the police precinct have vanished. The construction of a by-pass for the Great Western Highway has resulted in the destruction of the area to the north east of the Courthouse, an area initially part of the police precinct and subsequently residential.

The Courthouse was also the administrative centre for the district. Many of the records have been transcribed and are held at Hartley. William Foster notes that

*the Court House represented the centre from which all decrees and information of an official nature emanated. It effectively controlled the civic administration, dealing out justice in the cases of runaway convicts, cattle stealing, and highway robbery, issued and forwarded recommendations for tickets of leave ... and finally send correspondence to the principal Superintendent of Convicts.*⁴⁰

In addition land transfers were processed at Hartley rather than Bathurst or Sydney.

The police magistrates controlled the convict work force and, with the permission of the Royal Engineers diverted convict work gangs when necessary to assist the settlers in their harvest. Theft of property and cattle by bush rangers and cattle duffers, or thieves, was a constant problem. The Constables even inspected butchered cattle to ensure that it had not been stolen. Government attempts to curtail the police establishment in the late 1840s were resisted by the local member W. Suttor. The Suttors were an early pioneering family who initially settled at Baulkham Hills before obtaining land on the Western Plains at Brucesdale. They were well aware of the problems of theft that plagued free settlers in a penal colony.

Whilst the system of assignment of convict labour to the free settlers was widespread in the colony there are few surviving structures which were directly associated with the management of the convict labour force. Replacement assigned servants could be obtained from the depots in Sydney (the Hyde Park Barracks and the Female Factory). The system of assignment did little to encourage good behaviour and employers were forced to appear before the Police Magistrates in an attempt to keep their work force in line. In addition to controlling the whereabouts of the assigned convicts the Police Magistrate at Hartley also administered punishment to recalcitrant servants.

Hartley also functioned as a staging post between the Gaols at Bathurst and Sydney. The constables were required to escort prisoners, on foot, between the two locations. This task was often undertaken by ticket-of-leave men; the rate of pay was not high enough to entice

free men. To accommodate the prisoners, additional cells were built at the Hartley Courthouse in 1839. The constables were initially accommodated in the courthouse.

No precise documentary evidence indicating the dates of construction of the surviving residential buildings in the village of Hartley has been located. The detailed conservation studies have generally made the assumption that construction occurred after the formal purchase was made, as a substantial investment would not have been made without this security. The families were probably occupying the land prior to the finalisation of the official paperwork, living in rudimentary slab buildings. This pattern of development differs from that of inner Sydney where permissive occupancies had occurred for many years until the grants were formalised in the mid 1830s, and many substantial buildings were constructed on allotments that were not formally owned.

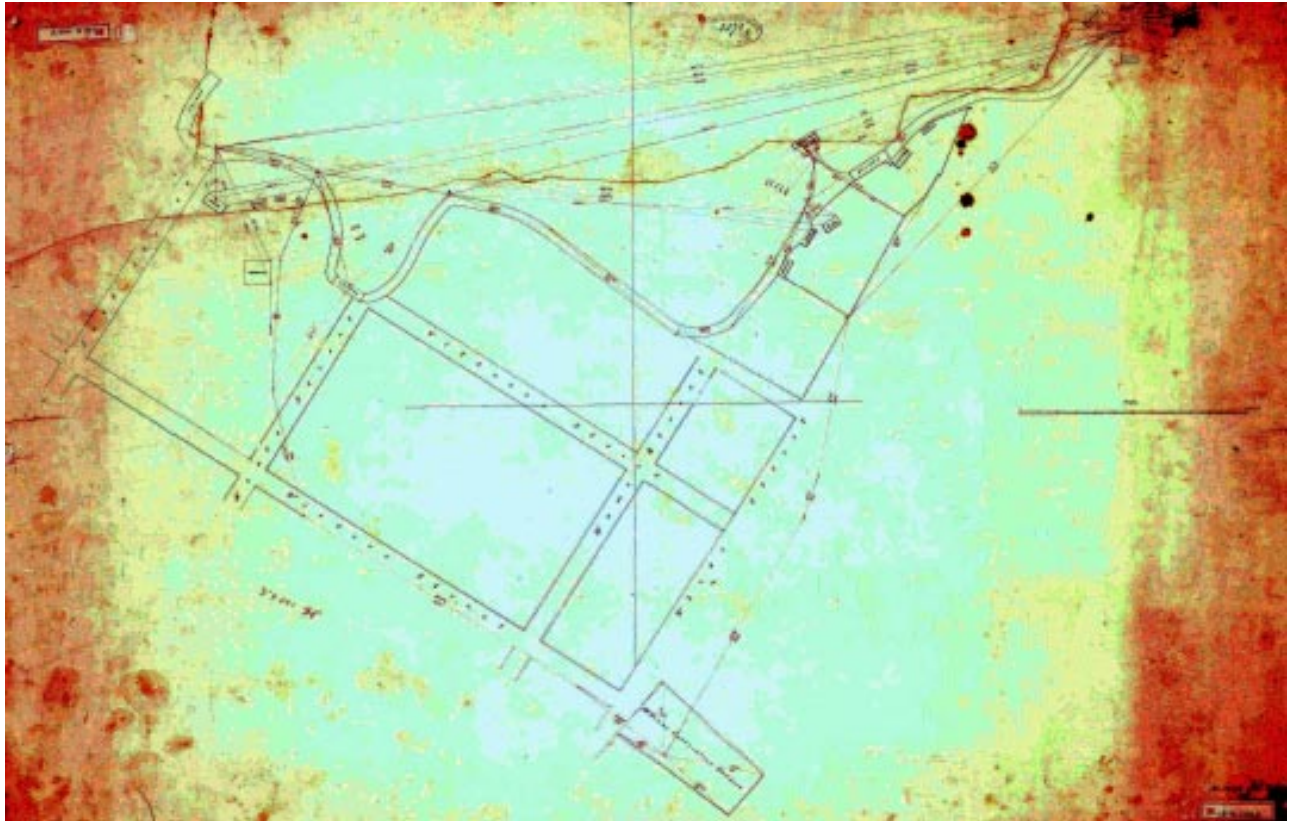
Instead the pattern of development of rural 'selections' was followed in the village, with a range of slab and bark buildings constructed to provide temporary accommodation. Once the property was purchased rather than occupied on a conditional lease or by squatting, more substantial masonry buildings were built. The slab buildings then functioned as outbuildings. Whilst documentary evidence of the slab buildings survives there is little or no physical evidence of these buildings. Evidence of their location may survive in the archaeological record.



Hartley 1852, as sketched by Rebecca Martens, a very similar view to that of George French Angas
 Note that each building complex contains 2 or 3 structures, including substantial outbuildings
 Source: ML SPF

Photographs of the township taken in the mid 1870s and the earlier sketches by George French Angas and Rebecca Martens in 1852 show the numerous slab buildings. The township extended over a larger area than the current village. Little evidence of these buildings, or of the full extent of the township survived. The sketches and photographs show that by the early 1850s much of the land around the village had been cleared, this probably occurred in conjunction with the development of the residential precinct.

Following the development of the police precinct surrounding the Courthouse, residential development occurred on the opposite side of the Great Western Road. This residential precinct was developed initially by the Finn Family. The family is thought to have been residing in the village from 1839, however they did not purchase allotments until the mid 1840s. Mary and John Finn, accompanied by their eight children emigrated, under the assisted passage scheme, from Tralee in Ireland to Australia.



1858 Survey showing the alignment of the Great Western Road at Hartley
Source: AO Map 3104 (State Records) Untitled

Of their sons: Tom Finn was appointed Chief Constable and John Finn Postmaster at Hartley. Michael John Finn purchased the lots surrounding the Catholic church, building a series of small scale vernacular buildings, probably initially intended as residences for the numerous family members.

The former Farmers Inn, the Former Post Office and Old Trahlee all survive today, as do the two more substantial houses: Mountain View (Bungaribee) and Ivy Cottage. Although the buildings exhibit similar characteristics to Irish vernacular buildings, they were built with building forms and materials that had been adapted to suit the Australian climate. Each building had a front verandah, designed to provide some relief from direct sunlight. The form of these buildings is further discussed in the Comparative Analysis Section 8.0.

The positioning of the buildings relates to the alignment of Old Bathurst Road, rather than to the official plan of the town, which, due to the nature of the terrain was largely ignored by the inhabitants. The layout of the streets on the 1836 *Plan for a Town at River Lett* was highly impractical, requiring massive earthworks to construct (AO Maps 3102 and 3104). It is only the sections fronting the road to Bathurst that were sold and developed (Sections 2, 3, 4 and 9, 10 and 14). A few scattered plots were used also for agricultural purposes by the Phillips and the Finns. By contrast, formal set backs and building alignments were established by the municipal councils of larger towns, particularly along the commercial strip.

The irregular alignments of the buildings shown on the 1858 survey of the town indicate that there had not been an alignment established for Hartley. The buildings fronted the Great Western Road, with the amount of set back and front garden dependant on the use of the building. Substantial buildings such as the Royal Hotel and the two larger residences, Mountain View (Bungaribee) and Ivy Cottage, of the Finn family were constructed with front garden areas. The remainder of the buildings located within the central precinct, although set back from the road, did not in the mid nineteenth century have a formal front yard, merely an area where carts or carriages could stop. The town did not have formal pavements or verges. The 1858 survey also shows that the former Post Office is being operated as a store by the Finn family. William Bohun had previously operated a store at Rivulet. Its location has not been determined.

The nature of the terrain and layout of the road defined the pattern of development of the town, it formed in a ribbon pattern, along the Great Western Road. Although sketches and photographs from the mid nineteenth century show groups of buildings located away from the

road these building would have all been accessed by a path or forecourt at the main road. There is no documentary evidence to suggest that any of the planned roads were ever laid out.

The construction of the large privy at the rear of the former Post Office in the centre of what was intended to have been a street, indicates this. The lack of development of the town has resulted in street frontages remaining available, and the twentieth century development, in particular Corney's Garage continued the ribbon pattern.

The two images on the following page show the character of the buildings in the 1870s and their relationship to the street. The Farmers Inn has a lamp, a requirement of a public house. Handpainted signage denotes the Post Office.



Robert Evans, Farmers Inn, Hartley

Source: ML HOME & AWAY, Still 38725, Holterman Collection 1871-1876



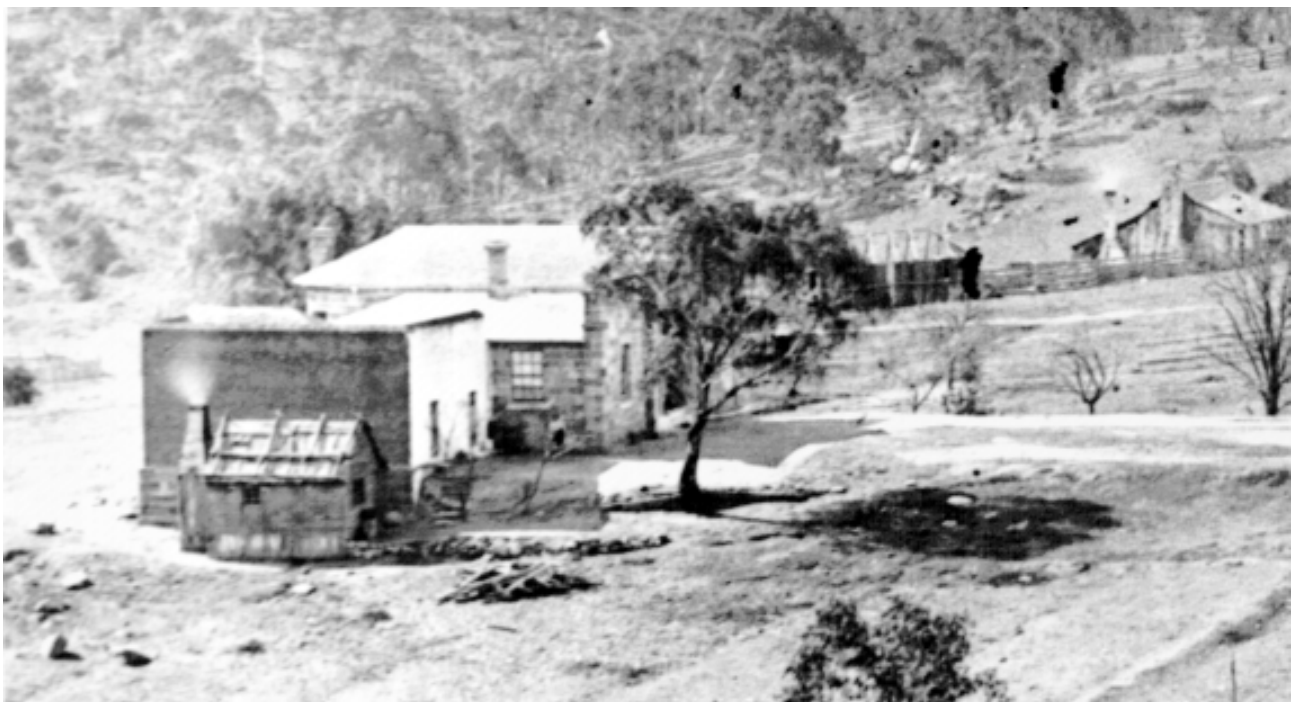
Post Office, Hartley

Source: ML HOME & AWAY, Still 38733, Holterman Collection 1871-1876

HARTLEY COURTHOUSE

The construction of the courthouse was the catalyst for the sale of allotments but it did not encourage very much economic growth in the town. The Magistrates did not reside in Hartley, a request for additional Magistrates in the early 1850s noted that their residences were all a considerable distance from the courthouse.⁴¹ Travellers were very impressed with the courthouse, and were surprised to see such a well mannered building so far from civilisation. An unidentified visitor in 1837 described the progress of its construction:

*...The New Court House, now erecting, which is of splendid character, and does infinite credit to its architectural beauty and design, to the builder. It is of fine cut stone, and is proceeding rapidly.*⁴²



Detail of the Courthouse from Holterman's Panorama of c. 1871-75
Source: ML Home & Away Videodisk Still 39895



Hartley is located in the granite area of the Vale. However, sandstone being an easier material to work into ashlar blocks, was used for the courthouse, in preference to granite. Forster has deduced that the stone for the Courthouse came from a quarry near Bowenfels.⁴³ Stone for the Roman Catholic Church is known to have come from Binning’s quarry, whilst the stone for the Anglican Church had to be carted three miles to Hartley.⁴⁴ Binning also built the substantial Royal Hotel in Bowenfels of sandstone and a sandstone residence for his family. The sandstone is likely to have come from a similar location, near Bowenfels. The exact location of the quarry has not been determined.

Views of the rear of the Hartley Courthouse, taken by Everard Studley Miller in 1918

Source: Royal Historic Society of Victoria





A view of the front of the Hartley Courthouse in 1926
Source: SLVIC



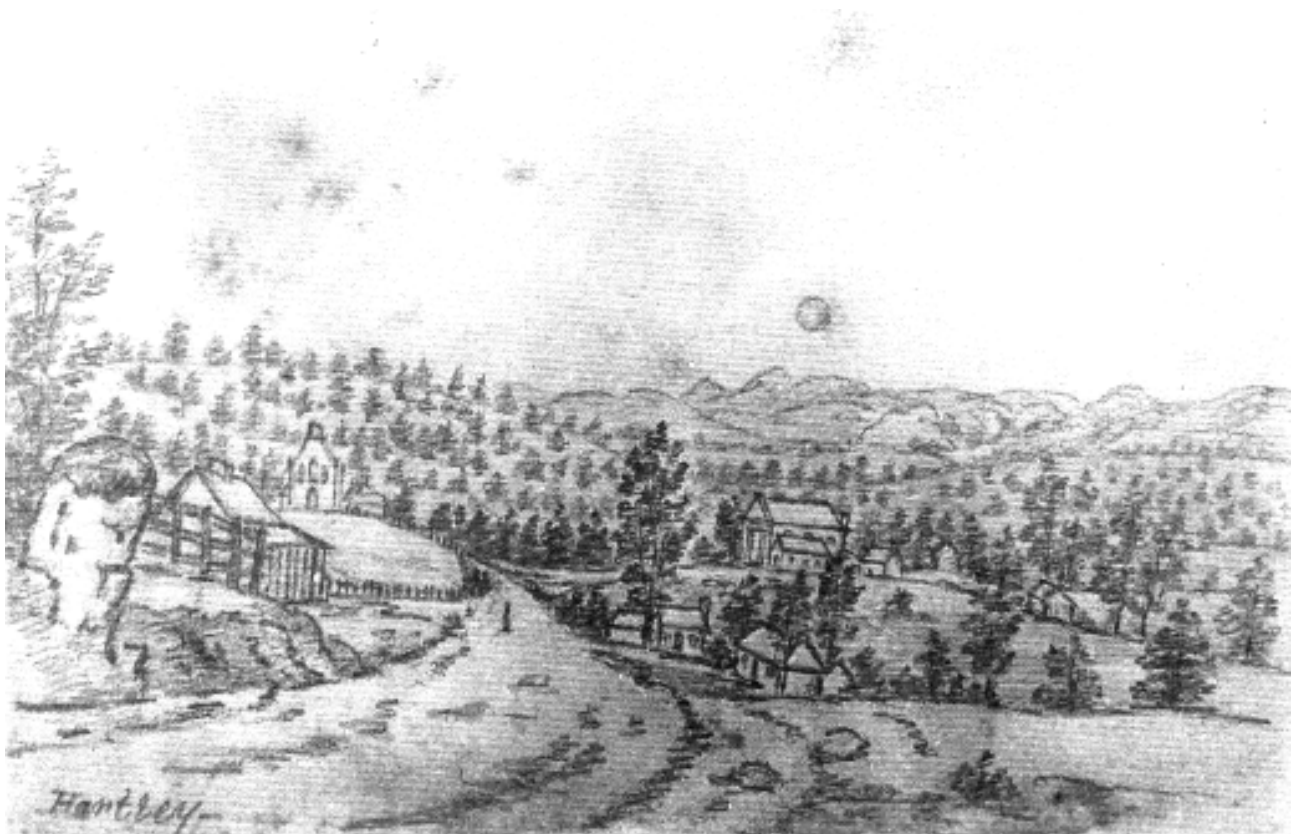
A view of the rear of the Hartley Courthouse in 1926
Source: SLVIC

The police establishment was moved from its temporary accommodation (the location of which has not been determined) into the courthouse in 1837. The lack of any other buildings in the township of Hartley resulted in the courthouse being used for a range of functions. The newly appointed Clerk of the Bench (and postmaster) William Bohun resided in the building with his family, and his assigned servants. *"Before the court could sit the Court-Room would have to be cleared of assigned servants, ironing boards &c."*⁴⁵ In addition to the use of the courtroom by the servants the lack of suitable accommodation resulted in the constables being accommodated in close proximity to the female servants. The constables must also have been living in the building. Bohun was relocated to a residence at the River Lett where he opened a store. He was subsequently arrested for selling liquor without a license, which he appears to have been doing right under the nose of the Police Magistrate!

HARTLEY CHURCHES

Many of the free settlers desired to establish their denominational church in their new location, the convicts were more ambivalent about church going. In the absence of National (subsequently Public Schools) the denominations also provided educational facilities. Until the Hartley churches were built the courthouse was used for religious services. The Presbyterian and Church of England ministers each preached in the courthouse from early 1839. The first resident Catholic priest arrived in the town in 1838 and he is also thought to have preached in the courthouse prior to the construction of the church.⁴⁶ Governor Gipps had instructed that the courthouse could be used by any sect however priority was to the largest congregation.⁴⁷ The Roman Catholic Church of St. Bernards was completed in 1848, six years after the initial survey of the site had occurred. The actual building is thought to have been commenced in 1845. The long period of construction partly due to the fact that fittings and fixtures were obtained from Europe.

Hartley was initially the central point of the Roman Catholic faith west of the Blue Mountains. The priests travelled as far as Bathurst until churches were built in other towns. Priests, like teachers travelled long distances to minister to those who could not regularly attend church. The increase in the population of Lithgow and Bowenfels resulted in the residential accommodation for the Roman Catholic priests being transferred to Lithgow in 1885. Hartley was serviced from the adjacent parish of Bowenfels. A similar pattern to the courthouse had occurred, the anticipated growth had not occurred and resources were allocated to areas with a larger population. The Anglican Church, St. John the Evangelist, was located further up the hill, opposite the Royal Hotel. Its site having been surveyed in 1856. This building is only mentioned in passing as it is not owned by the NPWS and is not within the study area.



The establishment of the Roman Catholic Church allowed the Irish to retain extensive community links. The Church of St. Bernard was commenced in 1842. The church was dedicated to St. Bernard by the first Catholic Archbishop: Bishop Polding who made the long journey from Sydney for the ceremony. Previous studies have identified a French influence in the design of the church, the stations of the cross, and in the dedication to the St. Bernard of Clairvaux, a member of the Cistercian Order. The location may be perceived to have similarities to the siting of Clairvaux, described in 1143 by William of St. Thierry and the church has a similar relationship to its setting.⁴⁸

Hartley, from John Aitken, Sketches taken on a trip around the world, c. 1854
Source: MLSPF

At first glance as you entered Clairvaux by descending the hill you could see that it was a temple of god; and the still silent valley bespoke, in the modest simplicity of its buildings, the unfeigned humility of God's poor...⁴⁸

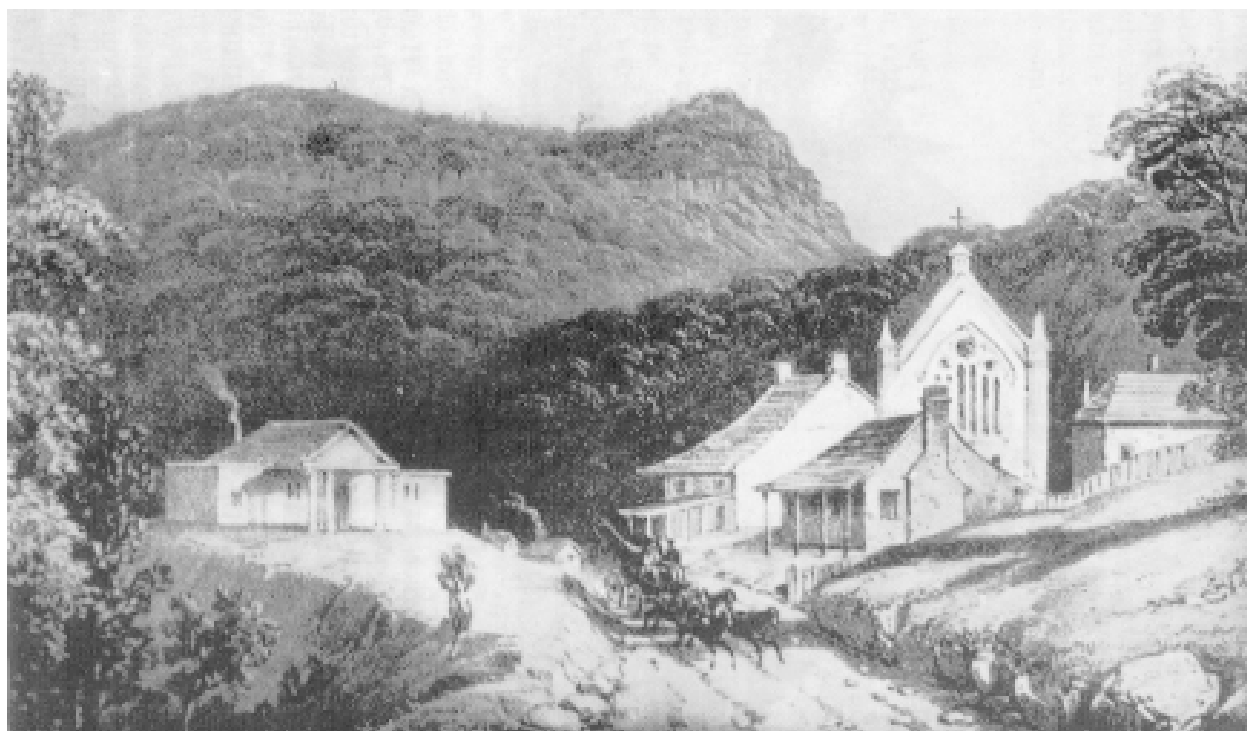


View of Hartley, watercolour by Henry Grant Lloyd, 1859

Source: ML SPF

The lack of ornamentation, with the exception of hood moulds necessary to shed water also reflects the austere influence of the Cistercian order. The church was 'designed' by the Superintendent of Works at Hassan's Walls, Alexander Binning. The design is thought to have been selected from an architectural pattern book such as the studies of Continental and English Gothic buildings published by the emigre French draftsman Augustus Pugin rather than being a variant of one of the churches designed for Australia by his son A. W. N. Pugin. There were few contemporary English Catholic churches which could be used as a model, the construction of catholic churches having been halted by Henry VIII, only being resumed in 1829. The first Catholic Cathedral in England was not completed until 1841. Catholic churches were permitted in the Australian colonies prior to 1829.

The clergy probably selected a suitable design for Binning to copy from their collection of pattern books. Brian Andrews in his survey of Australian Gothic which traces the influence of A. W. N. Pugin on the design of Catholic churches in Australia.⁴⁹ The church at Hartley does not appear to be based on one of the Pugin prototypes for Australia.



Binning, the designer and builder of the church appears to have been a jack of all trades: stone mason, superintendent of works and architect. The relatively austere buildings he designed and built also survive at Bowenfels, including the Royal Hotel and possibly the 1851 section of the school.

Mundy's exaggerated view of Hartley, c. 1846. Note the covered way attached to the Farmer's Inn

Source: ML SPF

A Correspondent, possibly Colonel Mundy describing the town in 1846 recorded that he

walked up to the other side of the town and was equally surprised by the improvement there – an elegant Catholic Chapel has been built of fine stone, it wants only the windows and some interior fittings to be complete. It is constructed in a style which reflects every great credit on the architect Mr. Binning. The chapel and its pretty cross, has an exceedingly pretty effect as it broach's the view from the road beyond Hartley, where it stands among the trees by which the town is belted, sometimes lost and often brought again into view by some unexpected turn of the road as you mount the hill.⁵⁰

His description records the two distinct sections: the inn at Rivulet and the police and residential precinct surrounding the courthouse.

The Irish ancestry of many of the residents in the enclave surrounding the church is still reflected in the names of one of the inns: The Shamrock Inn. The use of vernacular names in contrast to official names was important in marking a community, where the names of inns and public houses reflected the ethnic origin of the publican and local clientele. The Harp of Erin at Little Hartley bore a name of Irish origin. Further detailed study of the Irish origins of the population at Hartley is given in Aideen Cremin's thematic history.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT

The township of Hartley was visited by the Governor and Lady Fitzroy in 1846. A description of the town, and a sketch was included in *Our Antipodes* by Colonel Mundy. Mundy was a member of the Governor's entourage. Like previous visitors the Governor's party was impressed by the view of the valley from the Victoria Pass. Mundy wrote that *"the valley on the left looked dark, desolate and wholly uninhabited; on the right lay the smiling vale of Clywd and the little township of Hartley, along which the road drops as gently as can be contrived by human art."*⁵¹ An official welcome was held in the courthouse. Mundy sketched the scene, somewhat exaggerating the terrain and the scale of the church, and its detail. The buildings appear to be located beneath an escarpment such as Hassan's Walls. His sketch of a Gothic Revival chapel located against a backdrop of green was typical of the picturesque and romantic compositions of the period. Mundy noted that the *"Court-house and Catholic Chapel at Hartley are prettily situated. My sketch was taken from a spot just beyond these objects."*⁵²



Extract from Mundy's sketch showing the former Shamrock Inn and Farmers Inn. Accompanied by a similar view today

Source: MLSPF, OCP Architects

The two buildings in the foreground are thought to be the former Shamrock Inn and the former Farmers Inn, although at this time they were probably residences. The sketch does not show the requisite lamp or any signage, further indicating that the buildings were not operating as public houses. The party did not, however, stay overnight at Hartley. An overnight stop was made at the Royal Hotel in Bowenfels, which Mundy felt was “decidedly the best on the line”.⁵³ The construction of a hotel at Hartley to rival Bowenfels occurred shortly after Mundy’s visit, c.1846-49.

The police census records the numbers of inhabitants in the Police district as a whole, and in the township of Hartley. In 1846 the township had a population of 62 residents, half male half female, and the population continued to increase until the 1860s.

William Henry Wells, in his *Geographical Dictionary or Gazetteer of the Australian Colonies*, published in 1848 noted that Hartley was both a town and a police district. The town contained 62 inhabitants, residing in 12 houses. By contrast the Police district contained 1357 residents in 187 houses. For a time the town was known as Big Hartley, to distinguish it from Little Hartley located at the base of the Mt. Victoria Pass. This name has now been dropped, probably as the two towns are now similar in size. In the mid nineteenth century the River Lett was still referred to as the rivulet by local inhabitants such as James Nairn. Official surveys had, by 1836, started to separate the word to River Lett.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
FOR SALE, by private contract, that well known substantial stone building, known as the Albion Inn, Hartley. It is situated on the banks of the rivulet, and commands a never failing supply of pure water, and situated on the direct road to Bathurst and the Turon. It is licensed and in full trade. The present proprietor, in consequence of a recent family bereavement, is about to retire from business.

THE HOUSE
 which is built of stone, measuring 75 feet by 35, and contains 3 parlours, 4 bed-rooms, bar, and tap-room, and double cellar, with a spacious verandah. The rooms are all lofty, being 11 ft. from floor to ceiling, and well ventilated.

THE BAR AND TAP-ROOM
 are exceedingly spacious, of the same height as the other rooms, and are decidedly superior to anything of the kind from Sydney to Bathurst.

THE VERANDAH
 measures 80 ft. by 9 ft., flagged with freestone and ceiled, and is in every respect in character with the magnificent building to which it is attached.

CELLARS
 capable of storing 600 tons of goods.

KITCHEN.
 A detached kitchen with servants' apartment attached.

THE STABLES
 are in first-rate condition; one a nine-stalled stable, slabbed, weatherboarded, and flagged, with loft; also two out stables, 4 stalls each, shingled, and sheds attached. There is also a blacksmith's shop, with full complement of tools, and is under a rental of £25 per year.

THE FURNITURE,
 which is of a superior description, and consists of everything requisite for a first-rate establishment, will be sold by public competition if not sold by private contract, previous to next transfer day.

The premises will be ready for inspection from the 10th of August, and possession can be given next transfer day.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. NAIRN, Albion Inn, Hartley. 2301

NAIRN'S HOTELS

It would appear that the Royal Garter or Rivulet Hotel at the River Lett bridge continued to be licensed until the mid 1850s operating as the Albion Inn (c.1843-1846) and the Hartley Hotel (c.1846-49). Two hotels were licensed in Hartley by 1853, the Albion and the Coach and Horses. Unfortunately there are no licensing records for 1849 until 1853. The 1858 survey, AO Map 3104 records the proprietors names rather than the names of the hotels.

The former Royal Hotel is generally thought to have been built as the Albion Hotel, with the building at River Lett being Young's Coach and Horses. This decision has been based on a description of the Albion contained in the 1853 advertisement for the sale of the Inn. The internal layout and form of the building is similar to that described for the building now known as the Royal Hotel. The advertisement describes:

that well known and substantial stone building known as the Albion Inn, Hartley. It is situated on the banks of the rivulet, and commands a never failing supply of pure water, and situated on the direct road to Bathurst and the Turon.⁵⁴

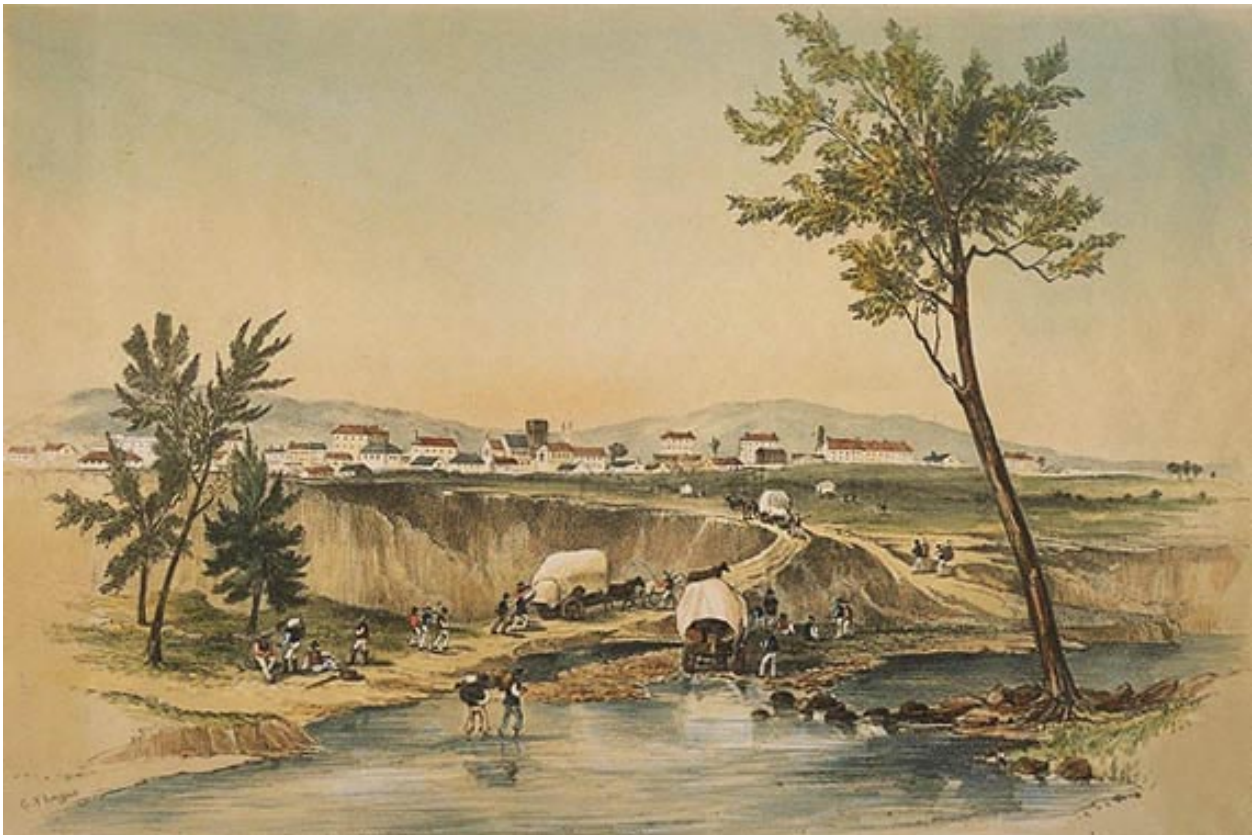


A detail of the former Royal Hotel Complex, during the 1870s when it was the Rectory for the Anglican Church
Source: ML SPF

James Nairn sold the Albion in 1853 due to the death of his wife. The death notice for Margaret Nairn notes that he ran the Hartley Hotel. As with the Rivulet Hotel previously mentioned, the name of the town often appears to be given to a hotel, regardless of the name given by the current proprietor.

Dawson, in his study of the Royal Hotel notes that local legend has it that the Hartley Hotel was the inn on the river bank. A date of construction of the Royal has been established as being after Nairn took over the property in 1846, probably when mortgages were taken out in 1848 and 1849. Despite extensive research there is currently no documentary evidence to confirm that the Inn was licensed as the Royal. The description of the Rivulet Inn when sold in 1838 previously mentioned is very similar to the both the current Royal Hotel and the description of the building sold in 1853. Both buildings contain a cellar, parlours on the ground floor with bedrooms above. The other hotels along the Great Western Road are also similar in configuration.

The 1858 survey shows the building as being "Jarvis Inn" after the proprietor, however no documentation regarding Jarvis has been discovered. An inn named the Royal was listed as being in Hartley by the NSW Gazetteer in 1866 but there is no corresponding liquor license. Balliere lists a Royal Hotel in 1865 however its location has not been confirmed. A detailed study of the inns within the Hartley Valley, which is beyond the scope of this report, would help to identify the hotels and the time period over which they operated.



The Royal Hotel was actually a complex of buildings, with stables, a forge, kitchens and servants apartments located to the rear of the main building. The outbuildings to the hotel no longer survive. The hotel contained a number of parlours, at least one of which is likely to have been reserved for women travellers. It would appear from Louisa Meredith's 1839 description that even the married travellers were separated.⁵⁵ As a practice the segregation of the male and female accommodation and parlours in hotels in NSW has largely vanished. Physical evidence of ladies parlours still survives in the layout of certain public houses, though generally no longer used as such.

[View of] Bathurst, George French Angas, Plate 5 of Six Views of the Goldfields of Ophir, 1851
Source: NLA

The construction of the Royal Hotel indicates an optimism regarding the level of traffic on the Great Western Road. The hotel is not located within the central precinct with the other inns, rather it is at the edge of the village. It would have been a welcome sight to travellers. The hotel was not entirely successful in this location, ceasing to operate as a hotel in the mid 1860s, prior to the opening of the railway line.

4.7 THE GOLD RUSH YEARS

Gold was discovered by Lawrence Hargreaves at Ophir west of the Blue Mountains in 1851. A previous discovery in 1839 the Hartley Valley by the Polish Count Strzelecki had been kept quiet by the colonial government.⁵⁶ Once news of the Ophir find reached Sydney large numbers of hopefuls headed west to try their luck in the gold fields. One such hopeful was the artist George French Angas. Angas appears to have made two trips, one in the first rush of 1851 and another in 1852 when he prepared a series of sketches of Hartley. During his first trip, made in the winter, Angas slept under the dray as he could not afford accommodation in an inn. He presumably stayed at Hartley during his second visit, as he sketched both the town and the River Lett bridge.

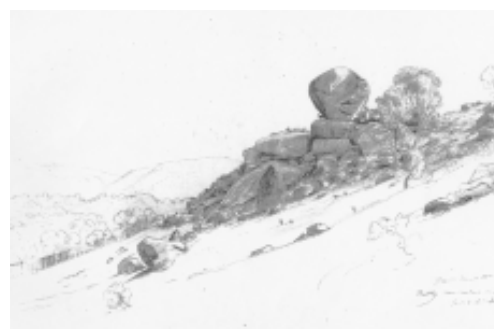
Unlike earlier artists Angas depicted the scenes as he saw them, hoping to be the first artist to record the gold fields. He sketched the stream of people pouring into Bathurst, providing an indication of the level of traffic on the Great Western Highway. His sketches of Hartley are amongst the first accurate drawings of the small township. The National Library of Australia hold a large collection of Angas' sketches including "*Hartley on Bathurst Road, New South Wales, 1852*", "*Vale of Clywd beyond Hartley, evening on Bathurst Road*" (refer Section 4.5), "*Mt. Victoria from the Shamrock Inn*", "*Chasm Near Weatherboard*" Inn and his "*View from Kings Tableland*".



Hartley on the Bathurst Road, George French Angas, 1852
 Source: NLA PIC R6393



Portrait of Eugene Von Guerard
 Source: SLVIC



Guerard sketch of Granite stones at Hartley, 1859?
 Source: ML SPF

Another artist who was impressed with the scenery of the Hartley Vale was Eugene von Guérard. Von Guérard had initially tried his luck in the Victorian goldfields. He returned to Melbourne c. 1854, married and established himself as a landscape painter. His oil paintings were exhibited in Australia and internationally, including at the London International Exhibition. Lithographs of his sketches were produced to illustrate Journals and Newspapers. In 1859 he travelled to New South Wales, visiting Wollongong, Sydney and the Blue Mountains. Von Guérard recorded his travels in diaries.

Von Guérard made two trips to the Blue Mountains, one in winter, in June 1859 and the second in summer, December 1859, searching for landscapes of a particular quality to sketch and develop into large oil paintings. On the December trip:

... his objective was the Blue Mountains, an area offering much that appealed to his romantic temperament with its sweeping vistas, black-bottomed gorges and monumental multi-coloured rock formations...He travelled as far as Hartley on the Lithgow side of the range and gradually sketched his way back to Weatherboard [Wentworth] Falls. At Blackheath he sidetracked, like countless tourist since, to Govett's Leap.⁵⁷

The sketches of the Hartley Vale by Von Guérard survive, in particular the sketch of the Granite Stones at Hartley, Blau Montans, 16 June 1859. He returned to Hartley in December, drawing two sketches on the 16th of December 1859. Those cataloguing the pictures have had trouble in reading his handwriting. The images are: *Mt. Bolambee [indecipherable], Hartley & Petherat [?]* and *Mt. Victoria & Hartley Valley*. The next day he sketched the Victoria Pass. These sketches survive in the Mitchell Library, in Von Guérard's Collection of Views. His sketchbooks used in Australia are also held in the Mitchell Library.

EXTRACT FROM MOSSMAN & BANISTER

"Hartley stands in a most delightful part of the valley, and is altogether a very romantic looking village, in a situation that would bear comparison with some of those charming spots which the traveller finds among the Swiss Alps or any other wildly mountainous country. At present it cannot boast of many inhabitants, nor are its streets easily defined, but it is increasing steadily and should the fortunate gold-diggers become wearied of their rough life, here is the place for them to settle down upon, and turn their plethora of gold into the healthy channel of agricultural pursuits. It possesses several remarkably clean and comfortable inns, and the houses are well built; which may be said of the others scattered through the valley."⁵⁸

Von Guérard enjoyed sketching rock formations. The sketch of the Tor at Hartley was included in his oil painting 'Landscape'. Elements of the Amerikan Creek [sic] sketch of the 7th of December [Illawarra?] are also included. Both George French Angas and Von Guérard made very accurate sketches of Hartley and its environs. The landscape of the Vale of Hartley had been sketched since its discovery however Von Guérard's work marks the transition from drawings recording the scene, the type of record a camera would make today, to works of art.

From the sketches of the Blue Mountains three paintings were done: Weatherboard Falls, Govett's Leap and the fictional landscape, entitled Landscape, that includes the Hartley Tor. He painted a similar scene in Victoria: Stony Rises at Lake Korangawete, this time including the campsite of local Aboriginal people in the foreground.

The gold rush did not have an immediate impact on the town. However by about 1860 increased traffic through Hartley to the Goldfields and Bathurst resulted in the conversion of two of the residential buildings in the central precinct of Hartley into inns: the Farmers Inn and the Shamrock Inn. The licensing records are incomplete and the first years of operation of these establishments cannot be determined. Travellers Mossman and Banister note that the town whilst not flourishing, was increasing steadily. It does not appear that any of those who made their fortune in the gold fields settled at Hartley. Whilst the court continued to operate and land transfer records continued to be maintained at Hartley other aspects of the Police Magistrates role declined. The assigning of convicts ceased and convict musters, i.e. the official recording on the location of all convicts at a given time, were no longer required. The study of Hartley Courthouse by Foster *et al* notes that initially the majority of crimes were committed by convicts. With the abandonment of the system of assignment the nature of crimes altered. The gold rush resulted in highway robberies along the Great Western Road. Magistrates had to argue for more staff "*since the discovery of gold, the necessity of attendance of the Magistrates at the Courthouse has greatly increased*".⁵⁹

Highway robbery was not unknown in the Vale of Clwydd in the 1840s, with convicts being “*in the habit of taking off their irons at night and committing robberies on the highway*”.⁶⁰ The Hartley police district was quieter than the district to the west, with the police magistrate noting a marked increase in robbers just beyond the boundary of his district, on the road to Mudgee.⁶¹

STAGING POSTS: GREAT WESTERN ROAD

The gold rush does not appear to have had a major impact on the development of the Town of Hartley. Rather it was the general level of traffic along the Great Western Road that increased, corresponding to the growth of Bathurst as a regional centre. The population was generally increasing in the 1850s and until the coming of the railway in the late 1870s Hartley was one of the staging points along the road to Bathurst, providing food, accommodation and vehicle repairs for travellers. A forge was located within the Royal Hotel complex and another at Young’s Hotel at Rivulet. Stockyards were located beside both inns. By 1866 the town of Bowenfels was larger than Hartley, containing an insurance office and four hotels. Bowenfels also boasted a stone schoolhouse, in contrast to the slab building at Hartley.

Hartley was a stopping off point along the mail coach route from Sydney to Bathurst, with coach drivers changing at Hartley. The journey from Sydney to Bathurst in 1856 took three days, by the end of the second day the coach reached Hartley. The inns served as booking offices for the different coach lines. The Bathurst Royal Mail left Sydney at 5pm, taking advantage of the Sydney to Parramatta rail line.⁶² Photographs taken by Holterman in the 1870s show the Great Western Road in the Hartley Valley. It is little more than a single lane dirt road and probably remained this way until well into the twentieth century. The descriptions of travel in the first half of the nineteenth century are unanimous in their description of

EXTRACT FROM THE LETTERS OF RACHEL HENNING

...The roads were in the most awful state. The driver from Penrith to Hartley said that he had never seen them so bad. The ascent of the Blue Mountains on the Penrith side was almost impassable...

...The road was better when we got to the top of the mountains, though bad enough everywhere. It was a cloudy day and yet there was no rain, or none to speak of, and as we did get along I preferred the mud to the dust...

...The view down Mount Victoria was very fine, certainly, but not equal to Snowdon by any means. It has rocks and woods and is more extensive perhaps, but it wants water. I should have enjoyed it more, also, though I am no great coward, if we had not been going at a hard trot down that steep hill with an unguarded precipice on the left down which a coach has upset some time ago, and eleven passengers either killed or maimed.

I was fortunate in getting a comfortable room to myself at Hartley, while the other two “ladies” had to sleep together, and it was clean. I had a good nights rest. Supper I had none, as there was nothing eatable – raw beef and bad pork, but the biscuits and wine were a resource. The last day’s journey was the most tiresome, as the sun came out very hot and gave me a headache, and in the afternoon there was heavy thunderstorm. It did not last very long, but it came down a pelt when it did. I was not very wet, however, owing to the shawls and umbrella, but you may fancy I got in a great state of mud.

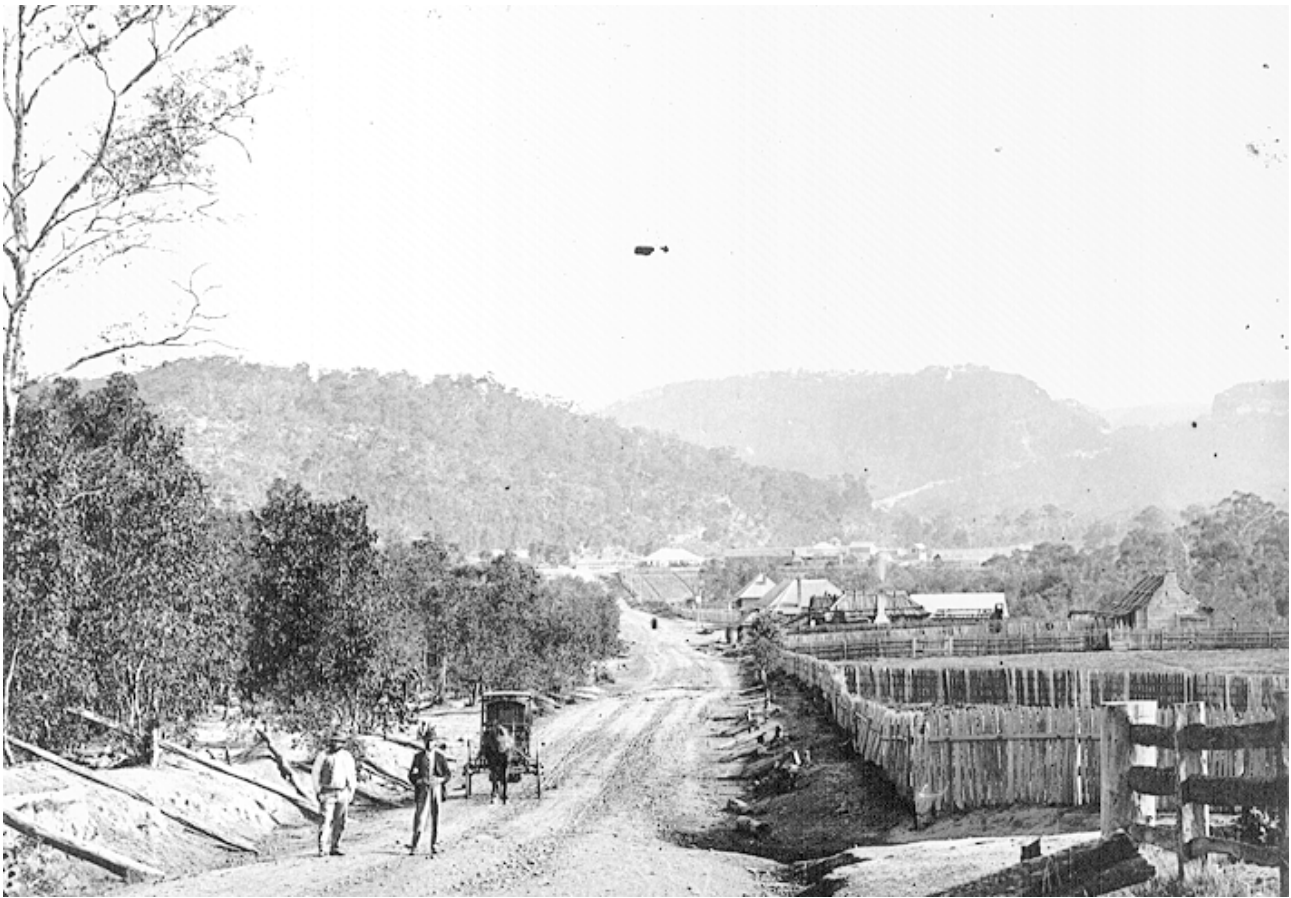
-We went down Mount Victoria just at sunrise, and some of the views were lovely. You look down on seas of forest and fold after fold of mountains covered with wood. I should have enjoyed it more if I had been walking instead of a loaded coach coming down a steep hill over the worst road you can imagine, and with a precipice rising up on the left and another on the right going straight down I don’t know how many hundred feet and no parapet, so that a shying horse, or a wheel coming off, or an overturn, would have sent up all into another world most likely. Luckily I am not nervous...⁶⁴

the standard of the road. Rachel Henning describes her trip to Bathurst in the mid 1850s in letters to her family.

Rachel comments in a letter dated May 19, 1861 about her fear of the Victoria Pass, on this trip, however, she does not stop at Hartley.

By the mid 1850s when Rachel is writing her letters the network of inns along the road had become more extensive. Hartley had two inns catering to travellers: Collit's Inn (the Royal Garter) and the Albion (now known as the Royal) with another two possibly three inns at Little Hartley, as well as the inns at Bowenfels. Contemporary accounts appear to indicate that there was no booking system, as there was little means of communication. If the inn was full, as Lousia Meredith found, travellers would have to go onto the next one. Individuals travelling under their own steam and travellers using the stage coach were both accommodated at the inns.

Forster *et al* cite a description of the town in 1853, but do not note the original author. Hartley was "*romantic clean and English like*", the inn by the River had a "*romantic view from it of the river leaping over rocks, with a pretty stone bridge over it. English comforts, was candles, clean linen, good feeding and an attentive ostler*".⁶³ It had obviously improved since visited by Louisa Meredith. The condition of the road had not improved being "*most dreadful roads. Teams stuck in the mud, broken carts, dead horses and bullocks... the mail travelling is awfully unpleasant. Country very like Syria, and trees like olive-trees*".⁶⁵ The construction of the original bridge is shown in sketches by George French, Angas and Elizabeth Martindale. The bridge had stone buttresses and a timber decking rather than a stone arch. There is no other documentary evidence to suggest that a stone bridge was ever constructed here.



Little Hartley with Merlin's Photographic Cart in the foreground. Victoria Pass can be seen winding up the hill. Note the unpaved road

Source: ML Home & Away Videodisk Still 39891

HARTLEY SCHOOLS

Following the completion of the Roman Catholic Church a denominational school was erected. In 1855 there were 37 pupils, with the number declining in the 1860s.⁶⁶ This school was described by a correspondent to the Morning Chronicle (possibly Colonel Mundy):

I found also under the lea of the Chapel, its proper site, a little bush-roofed white-washed hut in which the schoolmaster (for he is also abroad in the district) has set up his staff, and I had more than once thought me on that day that some personage must have existence there, seeing that where I had been encumbered by rude staring and vulgar jeers of some group of bush bred damsels, I was now met with a well bred curtsey, or a smiling bow. I was told the school was going-a-head [sic].⁶⁷

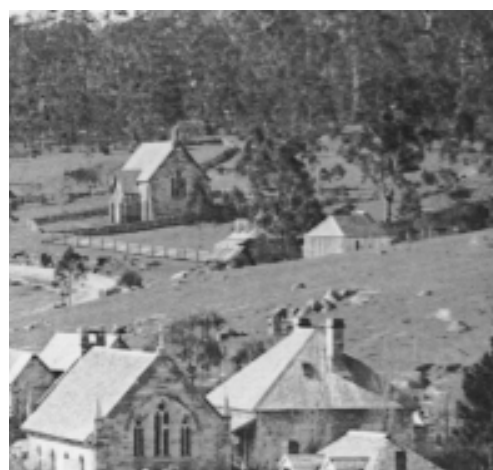


A View of the Hartley Public School,
Holterman Collection, c. 1871-75
Source: ML Home & Away Videodisk Still 38736

A second denominational school was established at Hartley in the 1860s, the inspector noting that it was

at the Sydney entrance of the Township... exactly opposite the Church of England being in fact a separate part of a large house now rented and occupied by the Church of England Minister (Rev., R. H. Mayne) and given up by him for the purpose.⁶⁸

The Department of Education's study of the development of schools in New South Wales entitled *Sydney and the Bush, a Pictorial History of Education in NSW*, identifies the Holterman photo as being the Hartley Public School. Oral Histories held by the NPWS note that from the late 1860s until Reverend Mayne departed in 1886 the former inn [the Royal Hotel] was used as the rectory.



Enlargement of the Holtermann Panorama showing a building of a similar form to the school located adjacent to Bungaribee
Holterman Collection, c. 1871-75
Source: ML Home & Away Videodisk Still 39895

Following the Public School Act of 1866 a Half Time school was established at Hartley. Its location has not been determined. Country schools were often under the control of an itinerant or travelling teacher who would be in charge of more than one class. By 1869 when the Hartley school was established the teachers were only required to teach at two different locations, hence the name half time.⁶⁹ Ten pupils were required in each location. It has not been determined where the other half of the pupils were located, possibly Little Hartley. Hartley's status was upgraded to that of a public school the following year. Once the school had reached full public school status the State Government were responsible for providing for buildings.⁷⁰ By c.1880 the public school had been relocated to a more central site in the valley, at the intersection of the road to the Kerosine mining area at Hartley Vale. Holterman photographed the slab building occupied by the school in the early 1870s with the children lined up in front. The slab school house can also be seen in his panorama, located between Mountain View (Bungaribee) and Old Trahlee.

During the 1860s the population of the town continued to grow, however Hartley was not growing as rapidly as Hartley Vale or Petrolia, where an extensive Kerosine industry was developing.⁷¹ The township at Hartley Vale soon exceeded Hartley in size. An early indication of the decline of Hartley was the removal of the school to a more central site that would serve the three towns in the Hartley Valley. The Hartley Valley School operated until 1970, with the exception of the years during World War II when children from the valley attended school at Mt. Victoria.⁷²

HOLTERMAN'S VIEWS OF THE GOLD FIELDS

A panorama of the town of Hartley and a number of the individual buildings were photographed by Holterman en route to the goldfields, and these photographs now form part of the extensive Holterman Collection held by the Mitchell Library. The images were taken in the mid 1870s. Holterman photographed the Goldfields, including the boom towns of Hill End and Gulgong. He also photographed in the Hartley Valley, including Hartley, Little Hartley and the inns along the Great Western Road and the earlier Cox's Road. In Hartley itself images of the Hartley Courthouse, a bark and log house, Robert Evans' Farmers Inn, the Anglican Church of John the Evangelist, the Royal Hotel, St. Bernard's Catholic Church and Presbytery, a cottage, the Tor and the schoolhouse survive in the collection of the Mitchell Library.

A panorama of the town also survives, showing the relative isolation of the courthouse from the remainder of the buildings lining the Bathurst Road. Holterman had an extensive collection of photographs some of which he toured with, and exhibited at international exhibitions. It is not known whether any of the images of Hartley were ever exhibited.

The record of the Gold Fields and the Hartley Valley en route, by Holterman is also a record of vernacular buildings and their building techniques. Although a number of the buildings photographed by Holterman survive in the Hartley Valley, at Hill End and at Gulgong, many of the building techniques illustrated have almost vanished. A comparative study of the areas photographed by Holterman and the identification of all of the surviving buildings is beyond the scope of this report.



Hartley Courthouse
Holterman Collection c. 1871-1876
Source: ML HOME & AWAY Still 38722



St. Bernard's Presbytery
Holterman Collection c. 1871-1876
Source: ML HOME & AWAY Still 38729



Anglican Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hartley
Holterman Collection c.1871-1876
Source: ML HOME & AWAY Still 38726



St. Bernard's Catholic Church & Presbytery, Hartley
Holterman Collection c. 1871-1876
Source: ML HOME & AWAY Still 38728



Panorama of Hartley, Holterman Collection, c.1871-75

Source: ML Home & Away Still 39895

In contrast with the photographs of the booming towns of the Gold Fields, Hill End and Gulgong, which contained photographic studios, hairdressers, tobacconists, fancy goods warehouses as well as the more utilitarian general stores, such as wine and spirit merchants, Hartley did not have a commercial centre. There is no documentary evidence to suggest that Hartley possessed a building built specifically as a general store. Photographic evidence from the 1870s only indicates one shop front, that of the butchers shop located between the Farmers Inn and Ivy Cottage. The main economic activity of the town appears to have been to accommodate the passing traveller.



Detail of the Farmers Inn from the Panorama of Hartley, Holterman Collection, c. 1871-75

Source: ML Home & Away Still 39895



Detail of the Shamrock Inn from the Panorama of Hartley, Holterman Collection, c. 1871-75

Source: ML Home & Away Still 39895

The Finn family, who ran the majority of the essential services within the village attempted to earn livings in the declining town, eventually all leaving except for Mary Finn, who lived in Mountain View (Bungaribee) until her death in 1884.⁷³ One of the Finn family members was recorded as opening a pharmacy, however its location has not been determined. They also ran a general store, which is shown as being Finn's Store on the 1858 survey AO Map 3104. The pharmacy and the store, like the Post Office, probably operated from one of the side rooms added to the Post Office. The 1858 plan records the building as being Finn's Store. The Finns owned a number of portions of land, some used for agricultural purposes and cultivation. Surplus produce would have been sold.

The courthouse, as the only public building in the town, fulfilled a variety of other functions. Until 1845 it contained the post office. The telegraph office was established here in 1860. Following the construction of the courthouse, no further public buildings were constructed by the Colonial Government. The postmaster provided his own premises and the schools were established by the churches. The public buildings constructed across the Blue Mountains in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century follow the route of the railway line. The more remote valleys, the Hartley and Megalong valleys did not even warrant the construction of post offices. Local people built and operated such facilities under license.

4.8 THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

The extension of the Great Western Railway through the Blue Mountains to Lithgow had a profound impact on the development of Hartley. The train line bypassed Hartley Valley entirely. A station was opened at Mt. Victoria in 1868, the railway line followed the Darling Causeway. The Zig Zag transferred the carriages to the valley floor, prior to the construction of the tunnels currently used.

Although traffic continued to utilise the road, train travel was faster and far more comfortable. The growth of industry in Lithgow, combined with the opening of the new railway station there which opened in 1877 resulted in Lithgow taking over from Hartley as the administrative centre for the area. Additional public buildings were built in Lithgow and the court transferred. By 1877 the Magistrate was travelling to Wallerang and Lithgow on a weekly basis. The court of Petty Sessions at Hartley was abolished in 1887. The site was reserved for Public Recreation in 1914 and managed by Trustees.

The impact of the railway on the township of Hartley was noted in a paper to the Royal Australian Historical Society given in 1909 by W. O'Sullivan. This enthusiasm for the history of the courthouse prior to World War I resulted in the reservation of the site as a public reserve and the establishment of a Management Trust. Hartley Courthouse is a very early example of the identification of a historic building in Australia.

O'Sullivan appears to have made an error in his paper. He has assumed that the population of the Police District of Hartley was the population of the township. As a result he describes a thriving township:

Bakers, butchers, blacksmiths, the latter in great numbers, and tradesmen of every description rapidly increased...To-day alas ! it is in a hopeless condition of decay. Its former population of over a thousand has dwindled down to about one score, children included. Of the twelve hotels that formerly existed, simultaneously too, only one remains. All the business places have been demolished long since: resident clergymen are past history. Both schools have collapsed - and not a single store or retail shop can now be found within this once important township.⁷⁴

Wells 1848 listing for the town records 12 houses and 62 inhabitants, with a total of 187 houses for the entire Police District and a population of 1365.⁷⁵ Balliere's figures for 1865 note three inns in Hartley, 150 people and 50 dwellings.⁷⁶ The Sands Directory entries from 1901 onwards and the photographs taken in 1918 show that O'Sullivan was exaggerating. The only building which could be described as being in a condition of decay was the Courthouse, the building O'Sullivan was hoping to save.

The Sands Directory listings for Hartley from 1901 onwards also indicate the extent to which O'Sullivan was exaggerating. The accuracy of the listings varies from year to year, however Henry Williams ran a store in 1901-2 and there is still an operating store in 1933, run by Sarah Williams. The sequence of nineteenth century photographs shows that the town did not ever have numerous commercial buildings.

Sand's Directory entries for Hartley

1901

L Campbell, Carrier
 Commens Bros, Dairymen
 Daniel Kelly, Contractor
 Robert McGarry, Wine Shop
 Henry Williams, General Store

1902

L Campbell, Carrier
 E C Chapman, Surveyor
 Commens Bros, Dairymen
 Daniel Kelly, Contractor
 Robert McGarry, Mail Contractor & Wine Shop
 Meurant Bros, Dairymen
 Henry Williams, General Store

1903

Robert McGarry, Mail Contractor & Wine Shop

1904-1907, 1908-1913

Robert McGarry, Wine Shop

1914-1916

Robert McGarry, Wine Shop
 Joseph Nigro, Carrier

1917

Robert McGarry, Wine Shop
 Joseph Nigro, Carrier
 Frank West, Photographer

Other historians, in particular Frank Walker, a former president of the Australian Historical Society, became interested in recording colonial buildings and relics of the convict era. Frank Walker photographed a series of colonial buildings along the Great Western and Southern Roads and on the Cumberland Plain including the Macquarie Hotel, Bathurst, the Surveyor-General Hotel at Berrima and the Hartley Courthouse. A series of Australian Historical Photographs, of Early Buildings, Famous Roadside Inns and Relics of the Convict Days, each with notes by Frank Walker were published by Tyrrells. These postcards became collectors items, and can now be found in collections such as the A. C. Drier Postcard Collection in the State Library of Victoria and the Everard Studley Miller photograph albums held by the Royal Victorian Historical Society.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1909

*"Its period of prosperity was bounded by the years 1836 and 1870; the latter year the railway crossed the Blue Mountains, an event, fruitful as is undoubtedly has been, in developing inland communication and commercial advancement, which sounded the death knell of the old township. Today alas! it is in a hopeless condition of decay. Its former population of over a thousand has dwindled down to about one score, children included. Of the twelve hotels that formerly existed, simultaneously too, only one remains; All the business places have been demolished long since; resident clergymen are past history. Both schools have collapsed – and not a single store or retail shop can now be found within this once important township. The two churches and the courthouse still remain in fair material condition, and a few old tenements are in a dilapidated condition. Half of the buildings are untenanted, and in view of its present parlous condition, it is merely a question of time and the once famous town of Hartley will have passed forever and its site will relapse into its former condition of howling wilderness."*⁶⁸



Top: One of the postcards of Historic Buildings that forms part of the A. C. Drier Collection, (undated c. 1914-41) Source: SL VIC

After World War I others became interested in photographing and recording the vanishing colonial buildings, relics and civil engineering works. These images were intended to be a record for posterity and their production was taken very seriously. Everard Studley Miller, of Toorak, Melbourne prepared a series of albums between 1908 and c. 1930 of what he considered to be historic colonial buildings of Australia. If he was unable to visit the place himself he arranged for glass plate negatives to be sent to him.

Miller visited the Blue Mountains in 1918. The Album, glass plates and notes that he prepared survive in the collection of the Royal Australian Historical Society in Melbourne. In his instructions entitled Photography for the Purpose of Historical Study, which accompany the albums he notes:

Photography for the Purpose of Historical Study is not directed towards pictorial perfection; but rather towards the production of photographs that will record existing monuments faithfully, or illustrate the thesis of a work. Pictorial effect is a secondary consideration. If it can be combined with clarity and reality, the two primary considerations, the effect of course is much enhanced. It must, however never take precedence, the historians first aim is "fact".⁷⁷

Miller noted that care should be taken in the selection of an appropriate glass plate as they did not keep. He concluded that:

Monumental memories of early Australia become daily more difficult to discover. Daily the hand of man and the ravages of time destroy these witnesses of the efforts of the first pioneers upon these shores. In an age of commercialism their preservation is difficult, if not impossible, only through the medium of the photographic plate can their actual resemblance be conveyed to posterity, I hope these notes will assist all those who are engaged upon this task.⁷⁸

1918

John T Burke, Farmer
Matthew Burke, Grazier
Antonio Butta, Farmer
A Campbell, Carrier
Thomas Cullen, Farmer
Louis Lawson, Farmer
Robert McGarry, Wine Shop
Percy Meurant, Contractor

1919-1920

Thomas Brooks, Farmer
Matthew Burke, Grazier
L Campbell, Carrier
Louis Lawson, Farmer
Robert McGarry, Royal Hotel
David D Pye, Grazier
Charles H Relph, Grazier
Rev James C Sheridan
James Thompson, Farmer

1921

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
Thomas Brooks, Farmer
Matthew Burke, Grazier
L Campbell, Carrier
Louis Lawson, Farmer
Robert McGarry, Royal Hotel
Charles H Relph, Grazier
Rev James C Sheridan
James Thompson, Farmer

In 1918 Miller visited the Macquarie towns of Richmond and Windsor, Penrith, Katoomba, Blackheath, Mt. York, the Victoria Pass and Hartley, recording the colonial architecture for posterity. He photographed the individual buildings of Hartley, a colonial oven (which was no longer in a slab building), the Royal Motor Hotel and the Courthouse. His images of the interior of the Courthouse reveal that the courtroom was, at this stage, empty. The walls had been graffitied and all furniture removed. His images contrast with the romantic picture of decline painted by O’Sullivan et al. The only unoccupied buildings were the burnt out shell of Ivy Cottage and the courthouse. Miller’s views of the Post Office, the former Shamrock Inn (now occupied by the photographer Frank West), the rear of the Farmer’s Inn and the McGarry’s Royal Hotel show well maintained, lived in buildings.



E. Studley Miller's photographs of the interior of Hartley Courthouse 1918

Source: Royal Victorian Historical Society
 Everard Studley Miller Collection
 GN/SMC 26.6 below and GN/SMC 26.5 above





E. Studley Miller's
photographs of Hartley
1918
Source: Royal Victorian Historical
Society
Everard Studley Miller Collection
GN/SMC 28.2 below and GN/
SMC 28.1 above



E. Studley Miller's photograph of a colonial oven at Hartley 1918. Note the ruined outbuilding in the top left hand corner and the fence

Source: Royal Victorian Historical Society
Everard Studley Miller Collection
GN/SMC 27



E. Studley Miller's photograph of the rear of the Hartley courthouse showing the outbuildings

Source: Royal Victorian Historical Society
Everard Studley Miller Collection
GN/SMC 29.3



E. Studley Miller's
photographs of Hartley
1918

Source: Royal Victorian Historical
Society
Everard Studley Miller Collection
GN/SMC 29.1 below and GN/
SMC 28.4 above

During the 1920s other photographers such as Sam Hood and Cazeneaux recorded the township, their images also surviving in collections in Victoria: at the State Library of Melbourne.

4.9 THE ROAD TO JENOLAN CAVES

The Binda or Fish River Caves were discovered by a bushranger in the 1830s and soon developed as a tourist attraction. Accommodation was established there c.1888. Following the destruction of the first accommodation house by fire the State Government took over control of the caves. The present Caves House, designed by the Government Architect was built in stages in 1895, 1907, 1914 and 1923. The Jenolan Caves were developed by the State Government as a tourist resort, with the complex still managed by a Trust. The Caves continue to be a major tourist attraction today though the major access route now bypasses Hartley.

There were two routes to the Jenolan Caves: the bridal track through the Megalong Valley (the Six Foot track) and the road via Oberon. In the late 1880s a shorter route to the Great Western Road was constructed, via Hampton. Travellers to the Jenolan Caves would have caught the train to Mt. Victoria and then been taken by one of the tour companies down the Victoria Pass, on to Hartley, Glenroy and Hampton and finally to the Caves. The junction of the Jenolan Caves road was at Hartley and the town was a popular stopping off point. The Obelisk at Mt. York was another point of interest visited by the tours, where a panoramic view over the Hartley Valley was gained.



1927 View of Hartley, Sam Hood
Source: SL VIC



On the road to Jenolan Caves
Source: ML GPO I-34977



Tourists posed in front of the courthouse.
Source: NPWS Hartley Image Collection

Businesses in Hartley catered for the Jenolan Caves tourists. From c. 1914 until World War II photographs of groups of tourists would be taken on the way to the Caves, with the finished product collected on the way back. Photographs survive of the groups stopped at Hartley. The courthouse in particular was the backdrop for the photographs. This tourist trade resulted in a second period of growth for Hartley. A range of services were provided, local women served refreshments from stands set up along the highway. Petrol could be obtained the Royal Hotel and, after World War II, at Comey's Garage. Accommodation and meals were provided at the Royal, at all hours. The turn off to the road to Jenolan Caves now by-passes the town. Whilst the alterations to the road in the 1980s removed heavy traffic from the town it also reduced the passing trade associated with day trips to the Caves.



Tourists posed in front of the courthouse. Note that the vehicle is always included in the photographs!
Source: NPWS Hartley Image Collection



Postcard of the Royal Hotel
Source: Dawson CMP

The Royal Hotel, closed since the mid 1860s, reopened in 1895, catering to tourists, its attractions being the picturesque setting and fresh local produce. Robert McGarry's operation at the Farmer's Inn had been destroyed by fire at this time. Ivy Cottage, which was occupied by the Misses McGarry was also gutted, and the timber commercial buildings between the inn and the cottage may also have been destroyed. Robert McGarry announced his intention, in the Lithgow Mercury, to re-license the Royal Hotel.⁷⁹ The Farmer's Inn and Ivy Cottage were abandoned, and remained empty until the Corney Family arrived in the 1920s.

SHOOTING PARTIES

McGarry's Royal Hotel advertised shooting parties on its postcard. Gordon McDonald, in his 1977 oral history interview remembers hare hunting and wallaby drives in the Hartley Valley.⁸⁰ These activities also occurred in the adjacent Kanimbla Valley, and are described in Bernard O'Reilly's reminiscences of his family life. (see quote opposite).⁸¹ The last great Wallaby drive was held in the Kanimbla Valley in 1902. Gordon McDonald left school in 1927 indicating that the tradition of the Wallaby drive continued longer in the Hartley Valley, which had not been destroyed in the great bushfire which devastated the Megalong valley on New Years Eve 1903.



An accident in front of the Royal Hotel (undated)
Source: NPWS Hartley Image Collection

Cullenbenbong, Chapter VI, *The Wallaby Drive*

...as we watch, yellow clouds gather amongst the boulders, and from the centre of this whirling duststorm three four-in-hand coaches come flying down the old cart road. Filled with strawhatted, cheering humanity and top-heavy with hampers of turkey, ham and champagne, they rock dangerously on the track designed only for a plodding dray...

...packed in with them [Englands test cricket 11] were local and Sydney celebrities. There was more than one title in the party. Down on Apple Tree flat were men of a different stamp; they were the local settlers who loved a wallaby drive more than food or drink, or dancing or cricket.

...dominating the whole scene was the Captain of the Drive, Mick Cullen...his best and wildest riders he sent off as "drivers" under the lieutenancy of Peter O'Reilly; the rest he took in hand personally and stationed as "shooters". Let us digress here while we initiate you to that extinct sport, the Wallaby Drive. It evolved as a necessity...This new mass of grass upset Nature's delicate balance...wallabies multiplied like wildfire. There was no room for sentiment in the early days; men lived only by what they grew, and if wallabies were not checked, the courageous women and the little children of the pioneers would not eat. Though still a necessity, the Wallaby Drive gradually evolved into a recognised sport, not merely of bushmen but of noblemen and millionaires.

...One by one the men were stationed, two chains apart, up the ridge. Their instructions were curt and rigid: "No man may leave his post -shoot straight ahead or at an angle of 35 degrees either way". The Captain of the drive had absolute powers, and the slightest disobedience would mean dismissal - as it was, one man was relieved of his gun that day...In the meantime what of the "drivers"? They were riding downstream single file and as silent as possible, so that the "enemy" [wallabies] might not take alarm...when all was ready, his mighty stockwhip boomed like a cannon. This was the starting signal, then all hell was let loose; thirty stockwhips roared. . . the horses, long impatient to be gone, reared high on their hind legs, and plunged forward with a surge of wild blood which matched that of their riders...⁸¹

ROADSIDE STALLS

Local residents set up stalls selling home made goods to tourists. Dot Corney remembers:

Mrs Clarke who lived in the Presbytery used to have a little apple stall down the road, opposite the Court House and I used to go and help her when the buses came in on the way to the Caves, they had apples, lollies and drinks. That was after I was married and would only help for 1 to 2 hours of a morning, during rush times.⁸²

THE COOEE MARCH

In November 1915 the Cooee March passed through the town of Hartley en route to Sydney. The recruiting march, which commenced in Gilgandra, was organised by two brothers Dick and Bill Hitchen. The Cooees held a recruiting meeting in each town that they passed through and volunteers joined the march, swelling the numbers. The Cooee march was not funded by the Government, and fund raising drives were held. Food and entertainment was provided by each township. 26 men started marching from Gilgandra in mid October 1915, arriving in Sydney a month later, having marched on average ten miles per day. By the time they reached Sydney the number of volunteers, or Cooees as they were known, had swelled to 263. Other recruiting marches occurred following the success of the Cooee march including the Men from Snowy River, the Waratahs (from Nowra), Kangaroos (from Wagga Wagga) and the North Coast Boomerangs.

A diary of the March has been compiled from the written reports of three of the marchers. They reached Hartley on the 3rd of November 1915. A series of photographs record the march through the Hartley Valley, copies of which are held by the NPWS. A motorcade, which stirred up dust on the unsealed road, met the marchers on the Great Western Road and escorted them into town.

An army of wallabies advanced with the speed of racehorses; forty guns crashed intermittently and the din drowned that of the stockwhip. Barrels of the breechloaders became red hot, and the owners of the muzzleloaders plied their red hot powder flasks and ramed and swore feverishly between shots, for perhaps a quarter of an hour the ranges shook with the crash of gunfire; the blood of excitement seethed and men swore and rammed and fired at fever heat, then, one by one, the guns fell silent; the wallabies which had not fallen had escaped through the line. A count was made and the man with the biggest bag was proclaimed "ringer"...

But there was never another drive [in the Kanimbla]...It was a pity that the sport had to die. In red-blooded action, magnificent riding, quick shooting, seething excitement and din of battle, no manly old-world sport ever came so near real warfare as did that true Australian sport, the Wallaby Drive, and it is easy to see the influence of its traditions in the Australian Light Horse, whose matchless record in the Great War is now a glorious page in world history.



A roadside stall set up at Medlow Bath for the Cooee Marchers, November 1915
Source: ML Home & Away Still 01975



Poster for the Recruitment Drive, 1915
Source: SLVIC

I wish cheers could win the war, said one of the Gil[gandra] recruits as we marched into Hartley yesterday, with the Hills resounding to the cheering which has been almost non-stop since we left Lithgow...

...Hartley was soon reached. It was strange to see the old Courthouse, erected in the 1830s, breathing the odour of triangles and leg irons, and the scene of many a convict tragedy, now turned into a banquet hall in honour of the boys of the west. The boys of the west, who were going out to battle for the country that the old pioneers fought so hard for in peaceful ways.

...The Cooees were welcomed on arrival by the school children and residents with a great display of Bunting. After the formal welcome, tea was accounted for and blankets spread under the stars for the nights bivouac...

...The residents here upset chef George Gibson by supplying us with a hearty breakfast before we started out at nine o'clock, and now it was our turn to set the echoes ringing. We gave them three hearty cheers, followed by a coo-ee, then turned our backs on the hospitable little village to tackle the formidable Mt. Victoria.⁸³

The Cooees bivouacked outside the Courthouse. They posed for a photograph outside the McGarry's Royal Hotel, with the caption reading three cheers for Mac from the Cooees. Interestingly the photograph of the Courthouse is labelled: Hitchen's Cooees at the old Historical Courthouse, Hartley indicating that the building was already recognised as being historic. The local Patriotic Committee used the Courthouse as a venue for wartime fund-raising events and send-offs for local troops.



The Cooee March passing through Hartley:

1. School children waiting at the River Lett Bridge
2. Hitchen's Cooee March...
3. Three Cheers for Mac...
4. Recruits bivouacked at the Courthouse
5. Climbing the Victoria Pass

Source: The Cooee March

During the 1920s the local residents appeared to prosper. The interior of the Royal Hotel and the Post Office were upgraded, introducing fashionable elements such as pressed metal ceilings and wall paper. This period of prosperity in the valley did not last. The onset of the Depression slowed development in the Hartley Valley.

THE DEPRESSION

With the onset of the Depression, families needed to find inexpensive activities with the popularity of camping and walking increasing. The crossing of the River Lett was a popular camping and picnicking spot. Forster notes that the flats had traditionally been used by travellers, he also recorded their current use [i.e. 1932]. *"It seems appropriate to mention that at the present time Riverlett (as it is now called) is one of the most popular camping and picnic areas in the district. Removed by 10 miles from Lithgow, and surrounded by mountains, the camping area is most popular in the summer time."*⁸⁴

Although the ambitious plans had been drawn up in the 1830s for Hartley intended that the crossing of the river be part of the town this did not occur and Rivulet, or Riverlett, maintained a separate character from Hartley. Dawson's previous Conservation Analysis divided the two into separate precincts, namely the Village precinct and the River Lett precinct. This division coincided with the pattern of development of the settlements.

Around World War II two huts were constructed by Rowson, an autoelectrician who operated a business by the Riverlett bridge. One hut is thought to have been occupied by an apprentice, the other by Rowson himself. Other families constructed cabins or moved existing buildings to Riverlett primarily for use in the summer. Whilst these buildings lie outside of the study area at least one cabin has remained in the same family for generations and is still used as a weekender.

SANDS DIRECTORY

1922

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
 Bradley & Garner, Photographers
 Thomas Brooks, Farmer
 Matthew Burke. Grazier
 L Campbell, Carrier
 Patrick Curran, Carrier
 Joseph Kelly, Ref Rooms
 Louis Lawson, Farmer
 J R McGarry, Motor Car Propr
 Robert McGarry, Royal Hotel
 Charles H Relph, Grazier
 Rev James C Sheridan
 James Thompson, Farmer

1923

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
 Thomas Brooks, Farmer
 Matthew Burke. Grazier
 L Campbell, Carrier
 Patrick Curran, Carrier
 Joseph Kelly, Ref Rooms
 Louis Lawson, Farmer
 J R McGarry, Motor Car Propr
 Robert McGarry, Royal Hotel
 H Patterson, Photographer
 Charles H Relph, Grazier
 Rev James C Sheridan
 James Thompson, Farmer

1924

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
 Thomas Brooks, Farmer
 Matthew Burke. Grazier
 L Campbell, Carrier
 Mrs R Comey, Ref Rooms
 Joseph Kelly, Ref Rooms
 Louis Lawson, Farmer
 J R McGarry, Motor Car Propr
 Robert McGarry, Royal Hotel
 H Patterson, Photographer
 Charles H Relph, Grazier
 Rev James C Sheridan
 James Thompson, Farmer

Gold leases were issued in Hartley during the Depression. Presumably this was in search of alluvial gold, to supplement income or when no other employment could be found.

VANISHING COLONIAL HERITAGE

The courthouse appears to have been used for social functions in the mid twentieth century. A surviving photograph shows the courtroom set up for a dinner. Frank Walker's 1913 article and photographs of the interior taken by Studley Miller c.1918 show that the building was empty at this time.

Oral history records indicate that the building was used as the local hall until it came under the care, control and management of Blaxland Shire Council in 1926.⁸⁵ This use appears to have been sporadic. The photographic evidence from 1918 indicates that the main courtroom had not been used for some time. The interior may have been cleaned up and repainted by Blaxland Council and the magistrates desk added c. 1926.

Following World War I the interest in colonial architectural heritage developed by the RAHS, with sketches of both fine mansions and vernacular buildings prepared. Charles Bertie collected anecdotal information, publishing a series of popular histories including *Old Colonial By-Ways*. The illustrations for the book were drawn by Sydney Ure Smith. The pair recorded *The Rocks and Millers Point, the Macquarie Towns and Hartley in NSW and Hahndorf (Ambleside) in South Australia*. The book was reprinted by the National Trust of Australia in 1974, when interest in colonial architecture was again developing, an interest that the National Trust sought to foster.



A view of the Hartley Courthouse in the late nineteenth century. The lace curtains and front garden indicate that it is no longer functioning as a courthouse
Source: Forster et al, 1937



E. Studley Miller's photographs of Hartley Courthouse 1918

Source: Royal Victorian Historical Society
Everard Studley Miller Collection
GN/SMC 26.1



Undated view of Hartley Courthouse set up for a formal dinner, probably taken post 1926 when the building came under the control of Blaxland Council
Source: NPWS Hartley Image Collection

Bertie and Ure Smith had a great time preparing the book:

Having provided ourselves with an aeroplane, a jump of a mere fifty miles from Windsor to Hartley will not be regarded as more than a before-breakfast stroll.⁸⁶

Like other contemporary writers Bertie concludes that Hartley has 'died' noting:

Windsor appears to be a town which has been petrified; it seems to say – I have had my day. I can never advance, but I shall not decay. Hartley, on the other hand, has had its "crowded hour of glorious life" and died. Died without even the hope of a glorious resurrection. But it has had its hour...⁸⁷

He continues to describe the circumstances resulting in the construction of the courthouse in the midst of the Valley:

...a pleasant valley alive with man and beast. Alas that vice should rear its evil head in this arcadian abode. There was a superabundance of that unpleasant element in the colony in the early days, and Hartley Vale soon received more than its fair share. A police force became necessary to control the evil, then a barracks to house the force, and finally a police force and a gaol to polish off the work of the police. The architect of the courthouse rose nobly to the occasion, and his classic façade would be at home on the Appian Way in Rome.

...During the gold rush of 1851 and succeeding years, Hartley was a busy port of call. An unceasing throng of adventurers passed along the Western Road on the way to their diggings, and to quell their clamorous thirst no less than twelve inns sprang to life in the town.⁸⁸

SANDS DIRECTORY 1925

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
Thomas Brooks, Farmer
Matthew Burke. Grazier
A Campbell, Carrier
Mrs R Corney, Ref Rooms
Joseph Kelly, Ref Rooms
Louis Lawson, Farmer
J R McGarry, Motor Car Propr
Robert McGarry, Wine Saloon
H Patterson, Photographer
Charles H Relph, Grazier
Rev James C Sheridan
James Thompson, Farmer
Harry Williams, Store

SANDS DIRECTORIES 1926

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
Thomas Brooks, Farmer
Matthew Burke. Grazier
A Campbell, Carrier
Mrs R Corney, Ref Rooms
William Grady, Sawmiller
Louis Lawson, Farmer
J R McGarry, Motor Car Propr
Robert McGarry, Wine Saloon
H Patterson, Photographer
Charles H Relph, Grazier
James Thompson, Farmer
Sarah A Williams, Store

1927-1928

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
T Boyle, Farmer
Thomas Brooks, Farmer
J M T Burke, Farmer
M Burke, Farmer
Matthew Burke. Grazier
A Campbell, Carrier
Mrs R Corney, Ref Rooms
P Curran, Farmer
Thomas Curran, Farmer
William Grady, Sawmiller
R Haynes, Farmer
M Luchetti, Farmer
D McDonald, Farmer
M McDonald, Farmer
N McDonald, Farmer
Robert McGarry, Wine Saloon and
Accommodation House
David E Mitchell, Grazier
J J Rodgers, Photographer
H Patterson, Photographer
Thomas Sparks, Farmer
Misses Teague, Accommodation House
James Thompson, Refresh Rooms
Sarah A Williams, Store



Deserted Courtyard, Hartley NSW. On the left is part of an old-fashioned cottage which faces the main road to Jenolan Caves. Etching by Sydney Ure Smith

Source: Old Colonial By-ways

Bertie appears to have been reading O'Sullivan's description, as he also claims there were 12 public houses, the figure for the whole police district. He perceptively describes the impact of the Great Western Railway.

...The rails were gradually pushed out from Parramatta, and although Hartley knew it not every mile of railway was a nail in its coffin. In 1867 the line crossed the Blue Mountains and the town of Hartley has been vanishing ever since. To-day there is but one of the twelve public-houses left.⁸⁹

Sydney Ure Smith illustrates Old Colonial By-ways with two drawings of colonial farmhouses in the Hartley Valley, and the sketch of a deserted courtyard in Hartley. This courtyard would appear to be at the rear of the former Farmers Inn. The bark roofed kitchen block is shown, as are the ruins of the shop located between the former Inn and Ivy Cottage. This block appeared to have been destroyed in the same fire that destroyed Ivy Cottage.

In c.1923 the Corney family moved to Hartley. The family retained extensive family connections in the local area, at Hampton and Lithgow. The two derelict colonial buildings in the centre of the residential precinct: the former Farmers Inn and Ivy Cottage (gutted by fire in 1895) were restored to habitable condition to accommodate the family. A contemporary Californian Bungalow roof was added to Ivy Cottage by the Corney's, which blew off in a storm in 1995.

1929

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
T Boyle, Farmer
J M T Burke, Farmer
M Burke, Farmer
Matthew Burke, Grazier
A Butta, Carrier
A Campbell, Carrier
Mrs R Corney, Ref Rooms
P Curran, Farmer
Thomas Curran, Farmer
William Grady, Sawmiller
R Haynes, Farmer
M Luchetti, Farmer
D McDonald, Farmer
M McDonald, Farmer
N McDonald, Farmer
Robert McGarry, Wine Saloon and Accommodation House
David E Mitchell, Grazier
J J Rodgers, Photographer
Thomas Sparks, Farmer
Misses Teague, Accommodation House
James Thompson, Refresh Rooms
Sarah A Williams, Store

1930

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
T Boyle, Farmer
J M T Burke, Farmer
M Burke, Farmer
Matthew Burke, Grazier
A Butta, Carrier
A Campbell, Carrier
Mrs R Corney, Ref Rooms
P Curran, Farmer
Thomas Curran, Farmer
William Grady, Sawmiller
R Haynes, Farmer
M Luchetti, Farmer
D McDonald, Farmer
M McDonald, Farmer
N McDonald, Farmer
Robert McGarry, Wine Saloon and Accommodation House
David E Mitchell, Grazier
J J Rodgers, Photographer
Thomas Sparks, Farmer
Misses Teague, Accommodation House
James Thompson, Refresh Rooms
Jean Ward, Postmistress
Sarah A Williams, Store



Following advice from Blaxland Council, and in anticipation of the lifting of petrol and other war time restrictions the Corney family built a larger workshop than the makeshift arrangement that had operated in half of the relocated schoolmaster's residence.⁹⁰ The business was largely a family concern with the sons and son-in-laws working as mechanics, and the girls helping out when things got busy. The Corney's eventually moved back into Lithgow as there was not enough trade at Hartley to support the three family groups. Other family members came to live at Hartley acting as caretakers for the Courthouse. The garage itself was sold in the mid 1950s.

View of Hartley in 1927
Source: Sam Hood Collection SLVIC



View of Ivy Cottage in its derelict state and following the addition of the Californian Bungalow roof
Source: NPWS Hartley Image Collection

RE-OPENING THE COURTHOUSE

The courthouse was transferred to the local council c.1926 and officially opened to the public in 1937, to celebrate the centenary of its construction. Three members of the Royal Australian Historical Society prepared a pamphlet to mark the occasion, a document that is still in print today. In the 1930s few buildings were considered to be historic, let alone open to the public. The National Trust was established in 1945.

Listings were done progressively. The surveys for the Register of the National Estate being undertaken in the early 1970s. Sites associated with convicts were considered to be historic, there was a fascination with this phase of Australia's history.

The courthouse was looked after by caretakers: Joe and Flory Anderson, the Corneys, the Laytons and the Parideans.⁹¹ Prior to the construction of the separate caretaker's residence in 1959, Eddy Corney and Mrs. Corney lived in the courthouse. They had moved to Hartley from Hampton, joining other Corney family members in the town. The caretaker's residence, located to the north of the courthouse was removed by the NPWS in 1978.

The courthouse was used for occasional events such as activities organised by the Patriotic Committee during World War II.⁹² In contrast the towns in the Blue Mountains, Katoomba and Blackheath had picture theatres. The younger people in the valleys west of the mountains were avid picture goers, and would think nothing of walking back to Hartley or to the Megalong Valley late at night after an evening at the movies, as there was no public transport.

The Hartley residents could get the tourist bus up the Victoria Pass, on its way back from Jenolan Caves, but had to walk home. The towns along the railway lines possessed facilities that the Hartley Valley did not, bakeries, baby health clinics, hospitals and cinemas. Dot Corney remembers eventually leaving Hartley as three of the family members had to travel to Lithgow to work.⁹³ Even the bread had to be ordered from Mt. Victoria, and it was delivered with the post. Locals went down to collect their bread and mail, and to have a gossip.⁹⁴

1931 SANDS DIRECTORY

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
 T Boyle, Farmer
 M Burke, Farmer
 Matthew Burke, Grazier
 A Butta, Carrier
 A Campbell, Carrier
 Corney Bros, Carriers
 Mrs K Corney, Guesthouse
 Mrs R Corney, Ref Rooms
 P Curran, Farmer
 Thomas Curran, Farmer
 William Grady, Sawmiller
 R Haynes, Farmer
 M Luchetti, Farmer
 D McDonald, Farmer
 M McDonald, Farmer
 N McDonald, Farmer
 Robert McGarry, Wine Saloon and
 Accommodation House
 David E Mitchell, Grazier
 J J Rodgers, Photographer
 Thomas Sparks, Farmer
 James Thompson, Refresh Rooms
 Jean Ward, Postmistress
 Sarah A Williams, Store

1932-1933

Matthew Bourke, Farmer
 ... Bourke, Farmer
 ... Burke, Farmer
 ..., Carrier
 A Campbell, Carrier
 Corney Bros, Carriers
 Mrs R Corney, Ref Rooms
 P Curran, Farmer
 Thomas Curran, Farmer
 William Grady, Sawmiller
 R Haynes, Farmer
 M Luchetti, Farmer
 D McDonald, Farmer
 M McDonald, Farmer
 N McDonald, Farmer
 Robert McGarry, Wine Saloon and
 Accommodation House
 David E Mitchell, Grazier
 J J Rodgers, Photographer
 Thomas Sparkes, Farmer
 James Thompson, Refresh Rooms
 Jean Ward, Postmistress
 Sarah A Williams, Store

4.10 ACQUISITIONS BY THE BLAXLAND COUNCIL

The township of Hartley was again declining. Although the garage remained open the Royal Hotel had ceased operation in the mid 1940s and was occupied as a residence. The other buildings that had operated as commercial properties in the mid nineteenth century were once again residential, with the exception of the Post Office which had operated continuously since 1845. In an effort to save the place the remainder of the township of Hartley was progressively acquired by the Blaxland Shire Council in the late 1960s in a desire to protect the character of the place.

In the early 1970s extensive surveys of historic buildings were undertaken for the Register of the National Estate, with the site being included, as a historic site, in the 1974 publication and formally registered in 1978. The township of Hartley was registered in its entirety as it was recognised that the lack of development in the twentieth century had resulted in the survival of a unique collection of buildings.

Bob Morris, who has been a member of the Hartley Advisory Committee, was instrumental in the organising for Council to purchase the historic buildings at Hartley and the establishment of the Historic Area. Discussions were held in mid 1967 between Warren Rigney, a Blaxland Shire Councillor, Iris Paradiens, the custodian of Hartley Courthouse and Bob Morris. The old established families were either dying out or leaving the Valley, a trend that has also occurred in the Megalong Valley.

Bob Morris recalls the steps that were taken:

The first Director of the NPWS Mr Ted Wiems visited Hartley with local MP Harold Coates and after lengthy discussions it was decided to ask the government and NPWS if they would support such a concept. John Patrick Hall from Wallerawang was president of Blaxland Shire Council and after discussions with Bob Morris decided to support the historic village concept. John and Bob then won the support of the other seven councillors for the concept.

As the NPWS was only just being formed... it was decided that Blaxland Shire Council would buy the village lands and buildings from the individual owners and then in turn sell to NPWS. Bob Morris was given delegated authority to conduct the purchases on behalf of the Council because of his knowledge of the village and his existing relationship with the locals. Both Bob and the Council were sensitive to the feelings of the locals and in fact let the older residents remain as tenants after the purchase of their properties for the term of their life...

...The director of the NPWS Mr Don Johnston established the first Advisory Committee that consisted of Bob Morris (Chairman), Janet Leslie, May Luchetti, Iris Paradean, Angelo Butta, Tom Fairway, and Andrew Ryan.

Bob Morris, Margaret Combs, Royal George Morris, Iris Paradean, Andrew Ryan and other Committee members set out to raise enough money to fully restore St. Bernard's church. This was achieved and the church could be used together with other buildings when the village was opened by Minister Bill Crabtree of the Wran Government.⁹⁵

4.11 NPWS CARE & MANAGEMENT

The properties within the township were transferred, in 1972, to the ownership and control of the NPWS. The NPWS have managed the place as a Historic Site under the National Parks and Wildlife Act. The staff have recorded oral histories and compiled an extensive collection of local history material. In addition the buildings have been maintained and in recent years extensive conservation works undertaken. The management by the NPWS had a major impact on the town. None of the long term twentieth century residents remain in the Village. It was not intended by Blaxland Council that the buildings continue to be resided in by the descendants of the residents. At the time that the buildings were acquired the twentieth century occupation of the buildings was not seen as being of significance. The interior configurations of the buildings, or their contents do not appear to have been recorded prior to the removal of the contents.

A 'museum' approach was initially developed that involved restoring a nineteenth century character to the town, yet without most of the day to day activities associated with a village. The two churches continue to operate as such, used occasionally for services. Ivy Cottage and the Royal Hotel, which still retains its 1920s addition, have had the nineteenth century configuration of the streetfrontage reinstated. This 'restoration' approach to conservation was undertaken by the NPWS at a number of their sites, in line with conservation philosophy at the time. During these conservation works traces of the twentieth century development of the place were removed.

Elements that occurred in the streetscape such as water troughs have been reinstated on the basis of recommendations of earlier Conservation Plans. The signage for Corney's Garage has been repainted. The petrol bowsers were removed prior to acquisition by the NPWS. The free-standing signage to the Farmer's Inn has been reinstated, but the building operates as the NPWS Visitors Centre. The majority of twentieth century front gardens have dwindled and fences have been removed.

ORAL HISTORIES

Oral histories recorded by the NPWS indicate the decline of Hartley in the twentieth century. Local residents noted that the presence of the NPWS has changed the character of the place. With most buildings vacant at the time of NPWS acquisition, NPWS has utilised some of the buildings that remained in habitable condition, using them as residences or as the visitors centre. Interpretive displays were developed in the Courthouse and Presbytery. Extensive research has been undertaken which is currently stored on site. Education programs and tours were developed.

RE-ENACTMENT OF THE COOEE MARCH

An extract from the People's Voice, community stories prepared as part of the centenary of Federation, describes the re-enactment of the Cooee March undertaken in 1987, which was filmed by the ABC as a documentary. The retracing of Cox's route over the Blue Mountains was also undertaken in the 1980s and the route marked on tourist maps.

On 24 October 22 men marched out of Gilgandra to retrace the steps of the original "Coo-ees." These modern day marchers were eager not to let the sacrifices of their forebears be forgotten - their theme being "Remember the past, appreciate the present, prepare for the future."

Accompanying the Marchers were two support vehicles, two horses and sulky and a Light Horseman in full cavalry regalia, along with the Film Australia crew. The March route followed as closely as possible that of the original Coo-ees, and the Marchers re-created the recruiting speech at the various towns to sign up additional Marchers. A short service was held at each town's war memorial in respect to the fallen. As did the original Marchers, the re-enactment also gained excellent support and encouragement in all centres along the route.

There were no casualties on the way, and the 22 Marchers who left Gilgandra were still marching three weeks later when they arrived footsore and rain sodden in Sydney. On arrival in Sydney the Coo-ees visited Concord Repatriation Hospital where many of the patients had been anxious to meet and talk with the modern day Marchers. The Governor of NSW was among the many dignitaries who greeted the Marchers in Sydney, joined by a strong contingent from Gilgandra.⁹⁶

NPWS CONSERVATION WORKS

From 1996-99, NPWS have undertaken an extensive program of conservation works to ten buildings including the Royal Hotel, in accordance with the Conservation Plan, the Post Office, Old Trahlee and Comey's Cottage. The former Shamrock Inn, which is in a very fragile condition, has been preserved and is only open occasionally due to its fragility. Conservation works, involving minimal intervention to the fabric, were undertaken in the early to mid 1980s. A similar experimental approach was applied to Beyers Cottage at Hill End Historic Site.

At present the Royal Hotel, Post Office and Old Trahlee are uninhabited, awaiting adaptive re-use. The NPWS office and visitors centre was established in the Presbytery in 1973-74, and was relocated to the Post Office in 1987, finally ending up in the Farmers Inn in 1996. The turn off to Jenolan Caves no longer passes through the town and the passing trade, which sustained the town during the twentieth century, no longer exists. The Great Western Highway also bypasses the town, further reducing passing trade. At present tours of the site and courthouse are given for both pre-booked groups, including a large number of school groups and passing trade. Other buildings are only open on an occasional basis, by arrangement. The Catholic Church, which remains a consecrated church, is used for special ceremonies.

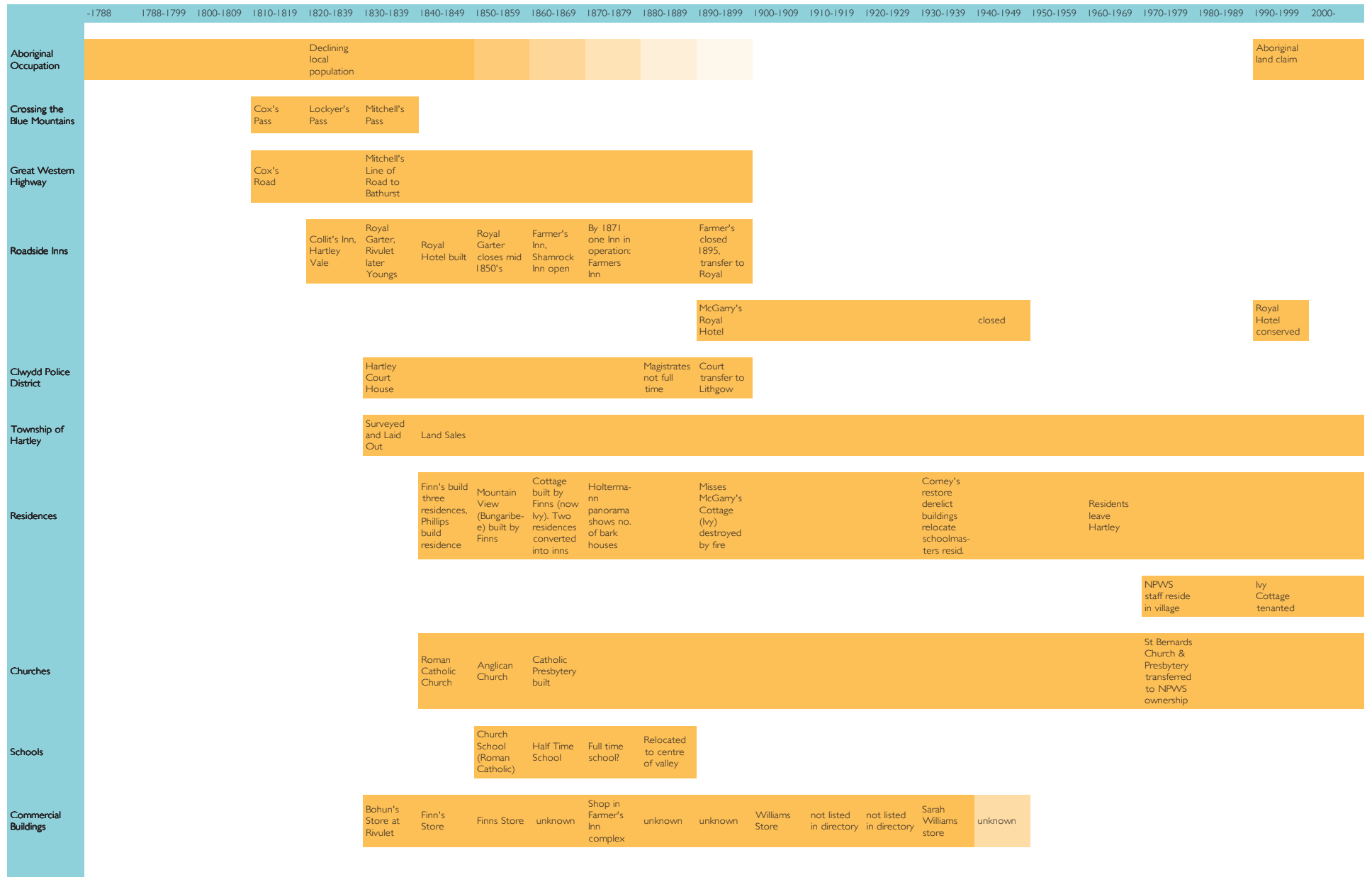
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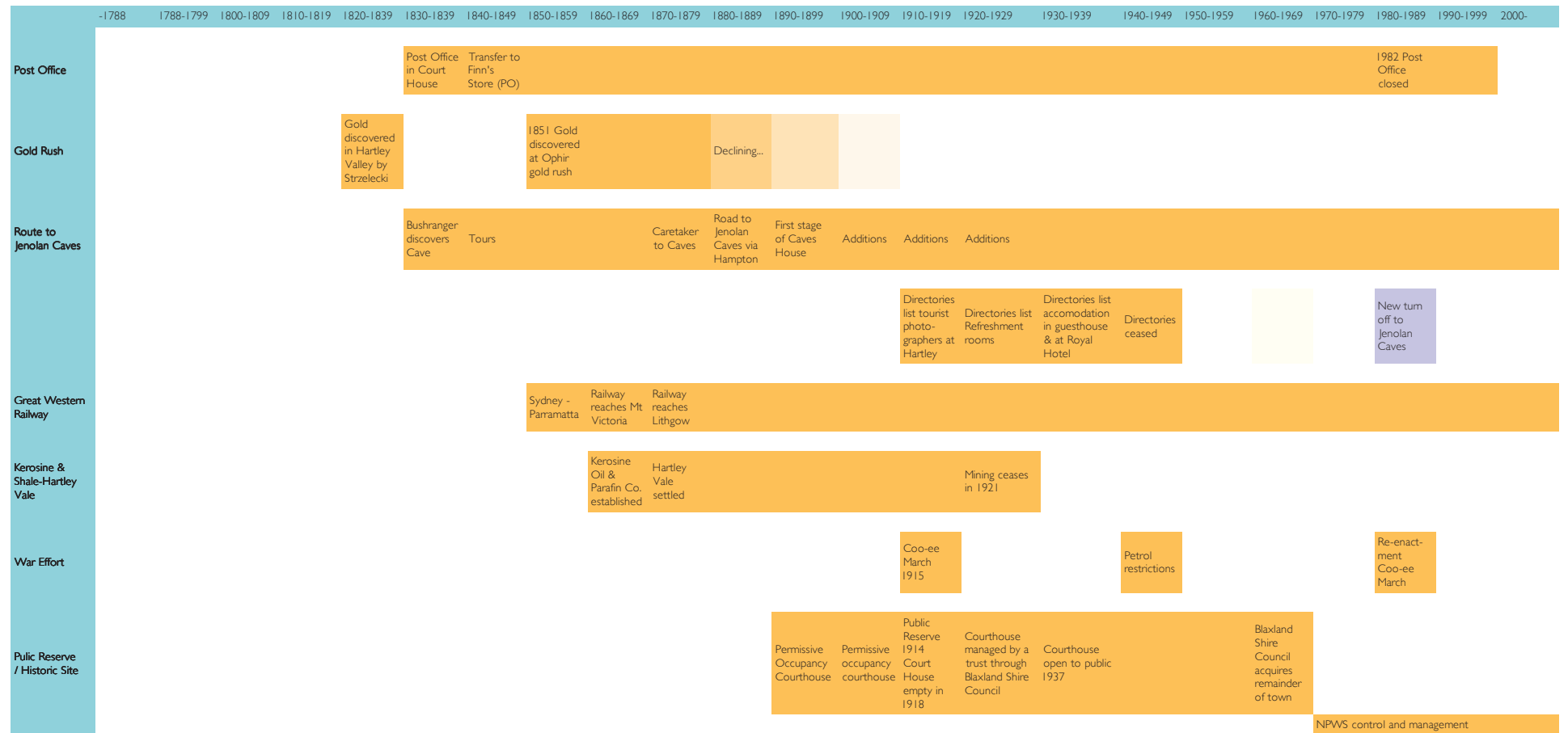
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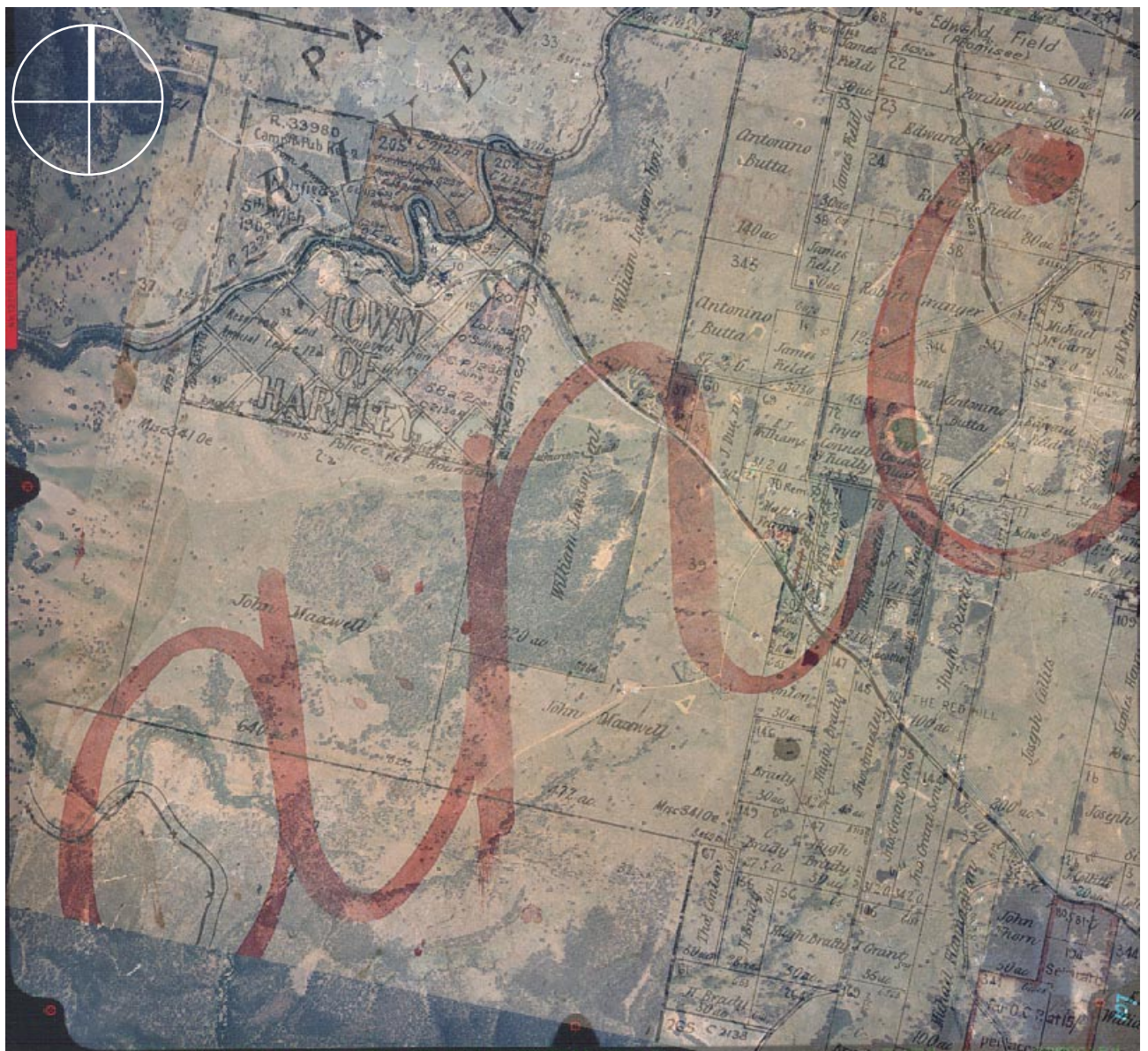


6.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF THE PATTERN OF USE

The following summary describes the extent of physical evidence that survives which indicates the pattern of Hartley's development. Detailed descriptions of each surviving individual building can be found in the Inventory, Volume 2 of this CMP.

6.1 VILLAGE RESERVE

Evidence of the square Village Reserve set aside for Hartley and the adjacent grants, including that to the explorer Lawson survive; they can be seen in aerial photographs. Whilst the whole of the square is outside of the study area its survival should be noted.



Town of Hartley, 1970 showing the sections
Source: Parish Maps, www.lpi.nsw.gov.au, not to scale

6.2 RIVULET

The first stage of the development of Hartley was the establishment of an inn (Collit's Inn) at Rivulet, on the eastern banks of the River Lett. The Inn and associated structures, whilst important in the development of the town, lies outside the study area. None of the nineteenth century buildings survive at Rivulet. The bridge over the River Lett remains on its 1870s alignment and the River Lett largely follows the same meandering course that appears on the 1836 plan setting out the town.

The extract from the overlay of the 1858 survey on the 1994 aerial below shows the original alignment Mitchells line of road, the c. 1839 inn and the bridge at Rivulet.



Extract from the overlay of the 1858 survey on the current Aerial photo showing Rivulet

Source: Surveyor General's Department below, State Records AO Map 3104 over



Current view of the River Lett Bridge
 OCP Jan 2001



KEY
 ───────────
 Sections of Mitchell's line of road largely retaining their original alignment

6.3 THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD

The section of the Great Western Road that passes through the village largely retains Mitchell's original alignment, as does the section adjacent to Rowson's Huts. The line of road was constructed prior to the buildings and the township was laid out to front the road. The extent of fabric surviving of the original Great Western Road is limited, as the original extent of civil engineering works in this location was limited. The original unpaved road wound its way down the wooded hillside to the river crossing, following the contours. An early bridge survives, between Hartley and Rivulet, although the road no longer follows this alignment. This bridge is shown arrowed on the overlay above, and is not located within the Hartley Historic Site.

Whilst cuttings were made, stone embankments and culverts such as those found on the Old Great North Road, north of Wiseman's Ferry do not appear here. A more recent culvert survives adjacent to the post office; replacing an earlier bridge. Below Hartley, the alignment has been modified, a hairpin bend removed, marooning the earlier bridge.

Extract from the overlay of the 1858 survey on the current Aerial photo showing the alignment of Mitchell's line of Road.
 Source: Surveyor General's Department below, State Records AO Map 3104 over



Over the years, the Great Western Road has been progressively straightened. The bypass and route into the centre of Hartley were redesigned several times to meet the demands of the modern motorist: the fastest and most direct route being sought. In its original form Great Western Road sloped gently, following the natural contours of the land. Evidence of this characteristic of the original road, and the associated ribbon development survives in the township. The current entrance to the village confuses the reading of the ribbon pattern of development. The Courthouse and the Royal Hotel, and to a lesser extent the churches, were designed to make an impression when approached by road. The current road pattern does not allow these buildings to be approached in the same manner, which lessens their impact.

Current view of the Old Bathurst Road winding down the hill to the River Lett Bridge, looking west from Hartley
 OCP Jan 2001



The Old Bathurst Road at the original entrance to the village, when approaching Hartley from Sydney, ie. from the north east
 OCP Jan 2001

The layout of the surviving sections and portions further indicates the position of the original Great Western Road. The layout of the portions remained largely unchanged from the initial laying out of the town until the road re-

alignments in the 1950s and subsequently in the 1970s. The most substantial alteration to the layout of the portions has occurred with the construction of the modern entrance road into the village. The documentary evidence records the sections and portions. Although the portions are all owned by the NPWS the individual lots have been retained, and are indicated in some areas by fence lines.

The former, and in parts re-aligned, Bathurst Road is not part of the land owned by the NPWS, although it forms an integral part of the site. The aim of the Great Western Highway by-passing Hartley was in part to prevent damage to the fragile buildings by heavy vehicles. The Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee had long expressed concern regarding damage to the historic buildings of Hartley, lobbying the government. The committee was instrumental in having the new turn off to Jenolan Caves constructed.



Current view of the village and turn off to Jenolan Caves heading east along the Great Western Highway
Source: OCP Jan 2001

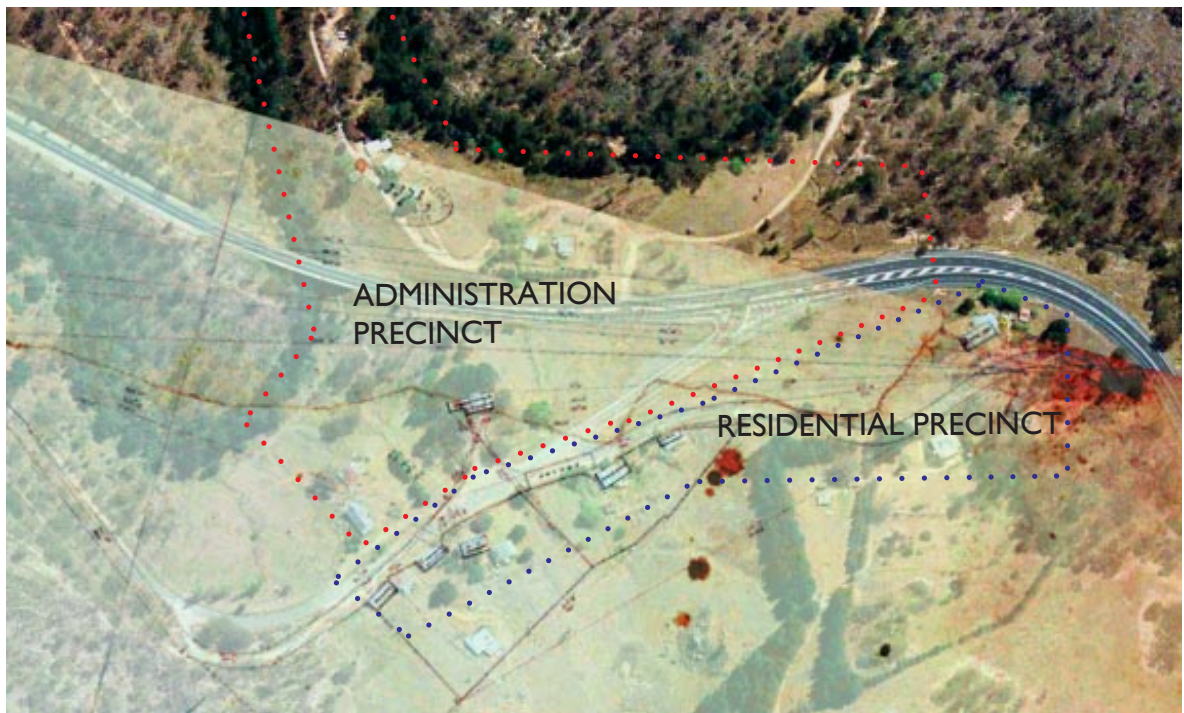


Current view of the approach to the village, from the north east
Source: OCP Jan 2001

6.4 HARTLEY PRECINCTS

The development of Hartley in the late 1830s, as opposed to the development of Rivulet occurred in two stages. The first stage was the development of the Administration Precinct, between the River Lett and the road to Bathurst. The temporary courthouse, the courthouse, the police pound, police paddock and probably the mounted police barracks were located here.

The second or residential precinct, which developed opposite the courthouse initially contained residential buildings, however this area soon developed a commercial character, catering to travellers on the Great Western Road. Up the hill, a further group of buildings could be found at the entrance to the village. The remaining areas were used for agricultural purposes. These precincts are dealt with in detail in the following two sections.



Extract from the overlay of the 1858 survey on the current aerial photo showing the administration and residential precincts of Hartley

Source: Surveyor General's Department below, State Records AO Map 3104 over

6.5 THE ADMINISTRATIVE PRECINCT

The first stage of the development of the town of Hartley was the establishment of facilities for the Police surrounding the area now occupied by the Courthouse. The construction of the Courthouse indicates the official intention to develop Hartley as an administrative centre for the Clwydd police district. Of the range of other facilities associated with the administration precinct including a mounted police barracks, the pound, the police paddock, and possibly a stockade, the cell block and the slab and bark roofed huts, limited physical evidence survives. Vestiges of the cell block remain and there is potential for there to be sub surface remains.

The Courthouse is a Colonial Greek Revival building designed by the Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis. It was constructed of sandstone quarried locally (near Bowenfels it is thought). The exterior of the Courthouse is substantially intact. Whilst there have been modifications such as the installation of a concrete lintel, the overall form and detail of the building has been respected. Internally, evidence of the layout of the courtroom, magistrates offices and the cells survive. In particular, the cell block retains its stone floor and timber linings, including mid nineteenth century graffiti by the prisoners. The inscriptions have been recorded and the record is held by the NPWS at Hartley. Photographic evidence shows that the courtroom was empty in 1918. The current fit-out was installed by the NPWS in the 1970s. Elements appear to have been salvaged from other New South Wales courts. The layout of the original courtroom has not been determined.

The Courthouse retains its relationship to its setting, perched on a stone bluff above the river. The extensive forecourt to the building has undergone many changes in configuration, however it still functions as a public forecourt.



Current view of Hartley Courthouse and its forecourt
OCP Jan 2001



Current view of the rear of Hartley Courthouse
OCP Jan 2001



Current view of the interior of the Courthouse
OCP Jan 2001

6.6 THE RESIDENTIAL PRECINCT

Extensive physical evidence of the extent to which the official plan for Hartley had to be altered to suit the terrain survives today. The second stage of development of Hartley was the residential development to the opposite side of the street from the courthouse and police precinct. The Finn family purchased and developed a number of portions in the centre of Hartley in the mid 1840s. Three similar small scale vernacular buildings were constructed, which survive today: the former Farmers Inn, the former Post Office, and Old Trahlee. The central portions of each building thought to be the original residential portions are highlighted in grey on the plans on the following page. The Phillips family also built a residential building, containing two units.

The buildings appear to have been constructed as residences. Old Trahlee and former Post Office each contain two units, either intended to separate the branches of the family or for rental purposes. Each building, although slightly different in detail, is similar in overall form and character. Associated with each residence were buildings, containing functions that it was not desirable to have in the house. The kitchens were separated due to the risk of fire with a shingle roof. Bath houses and privies were also separate. Very limited physical evidence of the outbuildings survives.

None of the residences remain in their original configuration, although evidence of their original internal and external configuration survives. Each is a single storey vernacular building with a pitched roof, built using locally available building materials. The main roof and verandah was originally clad with shingles, some of which survive under the current corrugated iron roofing. Each building has a verandah fronting the Bathurst Road, with timber posts.



Current view of the former Farmers Inn,
OCP Dec 2000



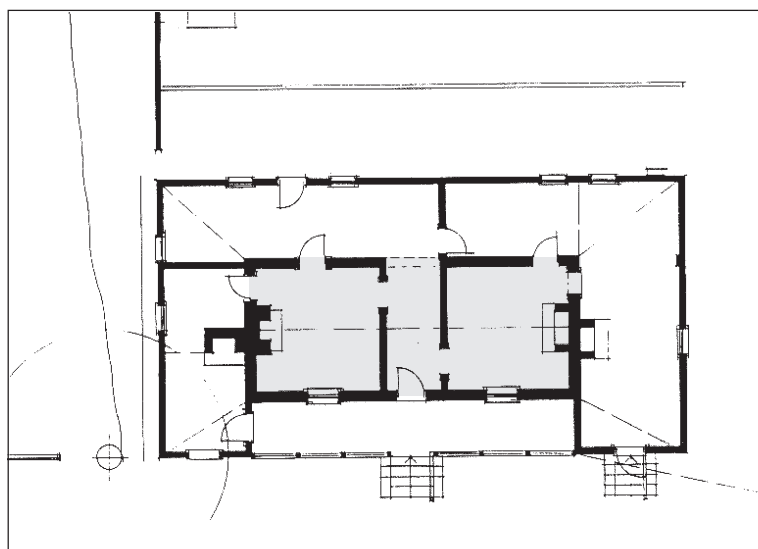
Current view of the former Shamrock Inn
OCP Dec 2000



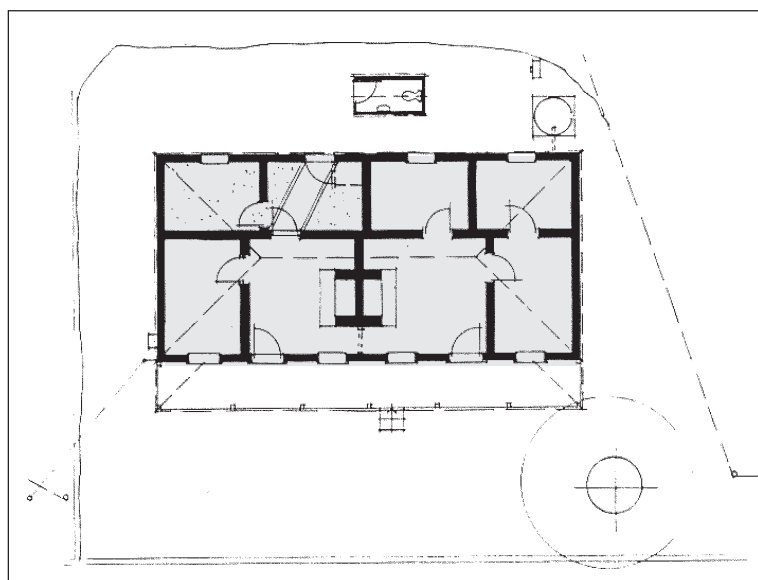
Current view of the former Post Office
OCP Dec 2000



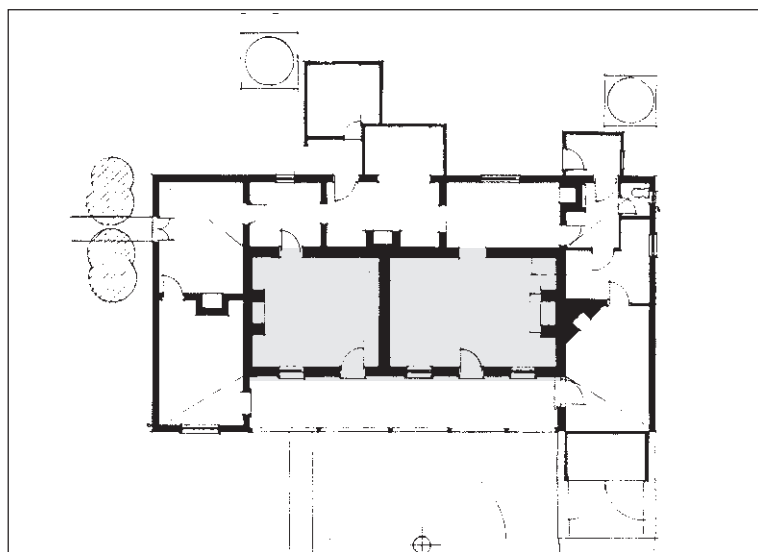
Current view of Old Trahlee
OCP Jan 2001



The former Farmers Inn, c. 1846



Old Trahlee, mid 1840s



The former Post Office, mid 1840s

KEY

 Area of the initial residence

Comparative Plans of the three residential buildings constructed by the Finn Family. The original portions of the building are highlighted in grey.

Internally the buildings retain evidence of their room layout, fireplaces and some, but not all joinery, mud render and plaster and coloured finishes (distemper or limewash). In the mid nineteenth century the buildings were converted for commercial purposes, either as inns or combined store or post office and residence. Additional rooms were added to each end of the verandah. The buildings survive in their altered form. Whilst there have been modifications to the building during the twentieth century, the overall form and many of the details of each of the vernacular buildings survives.

Subsequently two residences were built for the Finn Family, on the edges of their central group of buildings. Both survive, however only one: Ivy Cottage is owned by the NPWS. These residences are both substantial Colonial Georgian houses. Their surviving physical fabric indicates an increased aesthetic awareness and the increased wealth of the Finn family.

The former Shamrock Inn appears also to have been constructed as a group of residences, with an additional unit added shortly after construction. In contrast with the modifications to the buildings constructed by the Finn Family, which were of a similar standard of construction to the original construction, the rear skillion addition to the Shamrock is of slab construction. This addition, designed to provide additional accommodation, is one of two examples of slab construction surviving in Hartley. When photographed by Holterman in the 1870s there were a large range of slab and weatherboard buildings, commercial buildings, outbuildings and domestic residences.

It is only the more substantial masonry buildings that have survived, which makes it difficult to interpret how the buildings were used. In addition, there is almost no surviving fabric that gives an indication of room uses, or an indication of the pattern of daily life within the Village.

6.7 ROADSIDE INNS

Only one purpose-built inn survives in Hartley; the Royal Hotel dating from c. 1848. The Royal was one of a chain of inns lining the Great Western Road, a group of which survive in the Hartley Valley.

The Royal Hotel is a single storey colonial Georgian building with a substantial attic and dormer windows. The Royal Hotel contains evidence of its original internal configuration, with a number of separate parlours (for male and female travellers). Evidence of the upgrading of the building in the twentieth century also survives internally, following its re-licensing in 1895. The building has also been used as a rectory and residence, of which almost no physical trace survives.

The Royal Hotel has recently undergone a program of conservation works, which reinstated the original configuration of the verandah and external openings, in so doing removing twentieth century modifications deemed to not be significant. The hotel retains its front garden, 1950s fenceline and relationship to the Great Western Road. None of the extensive complex of nineteenth century outbuildings survive, however a garage, dating from its uses as a motor hotel still stands. The foundations of a rear addition or outbuilding also survives, as the evidence of an earlier fence line (marked by a stone plinth in the front garden).

In response to the increased traffic along the road, resulting from the Gold Rush and the development of Bathurst, two of the residential buildings were converted into Inns. Both the former Farmers Inn and the former Shamrock Inn retain evidence of their use as inns, including the additional rooms for accommodation and, in the case of the former Farmers Inn, the taproom. Evidence of the internal decoration also survives in both buildings. There is however, very little evidence as to how the buildings were operated, including how the male and female guests were accommodated separately.



Current View of the Royal Hotel,
Source: OCP Jan 2001



Current View of the former Farmers Inn
Source: OCP Jan 2001



Current View of the former Shamrock Inn
Source: OCP Jan 2001

Associated with the inns were a range of outbuildings, including stables, forges, bathhouses, privy's and kitchen blocks. The outbuildings were not constructed of such permanent materials as the main structures and have largely vanished. Slab construction, with bark roofs was the predominant form of construction for outbuildings. These outbuildings were integral to the day to day operation of each establishment. Without knowledge of where the outbuildings were located, the pattern of use of each site is now difficult to determine.



Detail of the fireplace
 Source: OCP Dec 2000



Current View of the conserved interior of the Royal Hotel
 Source: OCP Dec 2000

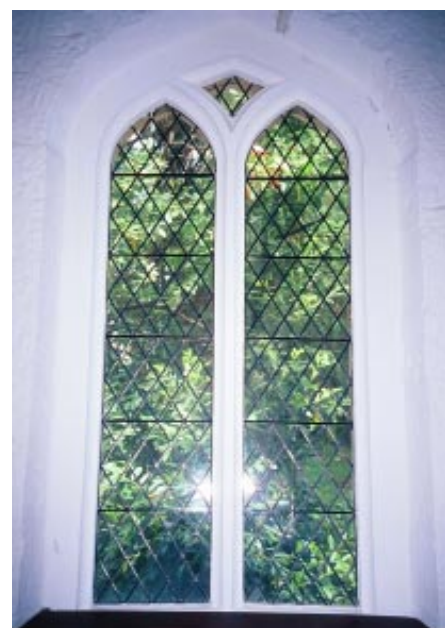
6.8 CHURCHES AND BUILDINGS FOR THE CLERGY

St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church largely retains its original configuration. The cemetery was located separately, never within the church yard. The church does not have an extensive forecourt, with only a small path leading to the door from the road. Due to the nature of the site the church has not been oriented directly east west according to convention, rather it follows the contours of the land. The church is a very simple Gothic Revival style building, with lancet windows, hood moulds and a scissor truss roof. Funding for restoration works to the church were raised by the Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee.

Due to the lack of accommodation within the town, the magistrates and subsequently the clergy, were obliged to reside in rented accommodation. The former Royal Hotel and the former Farmers Inn, prior to becoming an inn, were both rented by the clergy, being the closest buildings to the Anglican and the Catholic churches respectively. There is no surviving physical evidence that has been identified as dating from this phase of occupation of either of the buildings.

The Roman Catholic Presbytery survives largely intact, retaining its basement kitchen and principal rooms on the ground floor. There was no internal access between the two. The attic contained additional bedrooms, possibly for servants. There is a skylight to the southern slope of the roof. These rooms would have been accessed by a steep staircase which no longer survives.

St Johns Anglican church is not included as it is outside of the study area.



Current Views of St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church

Source: OCP Jan 2001

Opposite: Current View of the former Presbytery
Source: OCP Jan 2001

6.9 BUILT TO CATER FOR TOURISTS

The former Post Office retains evidence of the upgrading of its interior during the interwar years, as does the Royal Hotel. During that decade, room configurations were altered to accord with patterns of use; a larger bar area was created in the Royal, as well as a rear addition. A kitchen and bathroom were added to the rear of the former Post Office. The Sands Directory listings indicate a number of photographers working in Hartley. The Shamrock Inn, the Post Office and Old Trahlee were occupied by photographers between the wars. There is no surviving physical fabric to indicate this use of the building in either the former Post Office or the former Shamrock Inn. In the case of the Post Office other activities associated with the operation of the building as a Post Office also occurred.

Elements such as the roadside stalls, mentioned by Dot Corney, (refer to the Historical Outline: Roadside Stalls) which were set up to provide refreshments for tourists may have been temporary, erected each time they were needed.

6.10 DEPRESSION ERA BUILDINGS

During the Depression the re-use of items, on both a small and a large scale, was an economic necessity. This re-use included building materials, and in certain cases whole buildings. Hartley contains a number of buildings that provide evidence of the local economy during the Depression: the group of buildings the Corney family occupied, and Rowson's Huts. Previous conservation works have removed evidence of the activities of the Corney family who adapted the derelict colonial buildings in the central precinct of Hartley for their own family's use. Documentary evidence, including photographs, does however, indicate this phase of development of the place. This depression mentality survived with the children of those who had experienced the economic hardships of that era. It is now rapidly vanishing. There are today few examples in NSW where evidence of the depression mentality in relation to surviving/making do in conditions of hardship has been conserved and interpreted.



Current view of the additions to the rear of the former Post Office
OCP Dec 2001



Current View of Corney's Garage and Cottage
OCP Jan 2001



External view of the Cinder Block Hut [above] and internal view of the Log Hut, Rowson's Huts [below]
OCP Jan 2001



When the Corney's came to Hartley, two of the buildings within the central precinct were derelict: the former Farmers Inn and Ivy Cottage. The family began by returning these two buildings to a habitable condition, then relocated a redundant school building (the School Master's residence) for use as both a workshop and residence. Following World War II, either in response to, or in anticipation of the lifting of war time petrol restrictions, the Corney's relocated the workshop/residence and built a substantial new garage in its place. The new garage was constructed using salvaged building materials, as did modifications to Corney's Cottage.

The relocated building (called Corney's Cottage) has recently undergone a program of conservation and maintenance works, including the reinstatement of external weatherboards. The earlier weatherboards had been removed and re-used inside to line internal walls of the garage. The cottage retains evidence of its standard schoolmasters residence layout, with the central corridor flanked by two rooms. It has not been determined if the original rear kitchen block was also relocated to Hartley. The cottage also retains evidence of later phases of its use, including the infilling of the front verandah. Evidence of its phases of use have largely been removed and it is almost impossible to read the building's previous phases of use in the current fabric.

Rowson's Hut, built by a local auto electrician or electrical engineer c. 1940s also indicate the 'make do' approach of the Depression and subsequent World War. The two buildings, although in a derelict condition retain evidence of their layout and method of construction.



Current View of Corney's Cottage
OCP Jan 2001



Current View of Corney's Garage
OCP Jan 2001

6.11 WORKS BY THE NPWS

The NPWS have been undertaking maintenance works to the site since the mid 1970s. Buildings were modified to form staff accommodation, however the extent of works undertaken has not been major. The original roof form of Ivy Cottage has been reinstated in corrugated iron rather than with the original roofing material: timber shingles. The previous 1930s roof blew off during a storm in 1995.



Current View of Ivy Cottage
Source: OCP Jan 2001

During the 1980s an extensive program of building works was undertaken as part of a CEP (Community Employment Program). Over \$ 1 million was spend on the 'restoration' of the buildings including the Farmer's Inn and conservation works to Comey's Garage.

The NPWS have recreated a number of elements within the village based on photographic evidence. These elements include the log horse troughs, the signage to the former Farmers Inn, the front fence to Ivy Cottage, the small pane colonial Georgian windows to the Royal Hotel (including the dormers) and the signage to Comey's garage. In addition, a number of deteriorated elements have been substantially repaired and replaced. An extensive program of Conservation Works was undertaken between 1996 and 1999 on ten buildings, with concentration on the Royal Hotel, the former Post Office and Old Trahlee.



Current View of Royal Hotel
Source: OCP Jan 2001

In conserving the exteriors of the buildings, the patina of age has substantially been lost, as has some of the physical evidence of the development, or lack of development, in the Twentieth century.

6.12 MOVEABLE ITEMS AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

A collection of moveable heritage is held at Hartley Historic Site. The collection comprises of objects purchased for the site and objects with a provenance to the site, which remained in the buildings when the portions were transferred to the NPWS. A curatorial plan has been prepared, as well as a comprehensive list of moveable items. An extract of the list is appended to this document and though extensive has little information on provenance.

Moveable items related to a site add to its cultural significance and should be conserved. Other items may be relevant to interpret sites but should not be confused with authentic items related to the site. At present there is a large collection of items from Carcoar which are stored at Hartley. While authentic items related to Hartley should be conserved, unrelated items not necessary for interpretation may be transferred or disposed of.

Original archival material, including glass plate negatives, is also held on site along with copies of historic photographs and consultant reports. This material is part of the culturally significant fabric of Hartley and should be conserved. This may require provision of museum standard storage and fire protection.

Part of the value of the documentary evidence is its availability for research and education. Cataloguing is essential for conservation and access. At present there is an extensive paper based catalogue and some material has been digitally recorded. Catalogue information is not yet stored with each image. Many documents are too fragile to allow public access. Future development of the electronic data and catalogue would enhance significance by making documentary evidence readily available.

7.0 MODIFYING THE LANDSCAPE

7.1 THE LANDSCAPE

The landscape history of the Hartley study area can be roughly divided into six major periods, which coincide with the town's cultural development. Broadly speaking, Hartley's development was associated with and influenced by its position on the Colony's first road to the west of the Blue Mountains, where it functioned initially as an overnight stop, and later, as a regional administration centre; its growth determined by its position on the main western transport route.

The six periods during which there was discernible change to the landscape of Hartley are as follows:

- Pre-history to c. 1830
- c. 1831 - c. 1870
- c. 1871 - c. 1900
- c. 1901 - c. 1940
- c. 1941 - 1972
- 1972 - to date

PRE-HISTORY TO C. 1830

is the time when Aboriginal people are known to have lived in and passed through the area, undisturbed by the outside world until the lands to the west of the Blue Mountains were seen by the explorers Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson from a view point at Mt. York in 1813.

In 1814 the explorer Evans, concluded that the area he passed through on his way to the Macquarie River, was suitable for grazing. This observation suggests that the vegetation in the valley was open woodland with a grass understorey. This is a vegetation pattern, which may have resulted from the Aborigines' long established practice of burning undergrowth.

Whilst there were changes to the landscape of the Hartley Valley during the 1820s, the landscape of Hartley itself does not appear to have been altered by Europeans until the construction of Mitchells Line of Road c. 1830.

C.1831 – C.1870

During this period, Major Mitchell's new road to Bathurst via Mt. Victoria was completed. Subsequently, the site for Hartley township was chosen, land was cleared for grazing and for town construction, and the gold rush occurred. The township grew and prospered until the western railway was built which bypassed the town, arresting its growth; the focus of development subsequently shifted from the road centred towns of Hartley and Bowenfels to Lithgow on the western rail line.

The creation of the Hartley townscape, much of which is still in evidence today, and the initial major changes to the surrounding countryside can be related to this period of cultural development.

In 1846, when Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy viewed the landscape below Victoria Pass '*on the left [it] looked dark and desolate, and wholly uninhabited*'.¹ His sketch of Hartley done at the time gives the impression of a tiny isolated outpost loomed over by '*primeval native forests*'.²

A realistic panoramic sketch by H.G. Lloyd of 1858 of the village when it was probably at its highest point of development 19 years after its establishment, shows scattered houses and (few) specific landscape elements such as fencing or agriculture, although the land appears to have been cleared for grazing – the groups of darkish dots in the middle ground and in the distance south of the courthouse could be cattle grazing.



Larger versions of the Mundy sketch above and the Lloyd sketch below can be found in Section 4.0.

In Rebecca Marten's pencil sketch, held in the Small Picture Collection of the Mitchell Library, done at the same time there are picket fences to house block property boundaries as well as a post and rail fence to the edge of the main road in front of the post office building. A similar view was sketched by George French Angas. These images are included in the Historical Outline, Section 4.0.

By contrast, there is a wealth of such detail in Holtermann's Hartley village photographic panorama taken during the 1870s. In Holtermann's panorama, native bush covers the hillsides surrounding the village in the distance. The town's most substantial buildings such as the two churches, the Royal Hotel, Ivy Cottage and the various inns can be seen, flanking the Great Western Road which winds down to the township from the northeast, through countryside largely cleared of native vegetation and divided into grazing paddocks with timber post and rail fencing. A stockyard stands in the middle ground on the hill behind 'Old Trahlee' (Old Trahlee is hidden from view by a large willow in front of the post office building). Residential buildings/farmhouses are mostly constructed away from the main road.



Panorama of Hartley, Holtermann
Source: ML Home and Away, Still 39895

Bark roofed slab huts stand out in paddocks along with isolated remnant eucalypts and rocky outcrops. There is a sense of openness in the village, as the native trees have been cleared from the paddocks and from the roadsides, and there are no roadside/avenue plantings. Apart from a willow in front of the Post Office, the trees in St. Bernard's churchyard comprise the only vegetation in the village centre. In the grounds of St. Bernard's there is a planting which appears to include several scattered deciduous trees and a row of five or so pine trees inside the Western Road boundary fence.

From the Holtermann panorama and other photos taken in the village at about the same time, it appears that there were no domestic gardens in the village core other than in front of Ivy Cottage. Ivy Cottage is also unusual in having a semi-circular front fence and 5 bollards or hitching posts at the edge of the road.

The spaces in front of Shamrock Inn and Farmers Inn are bare dirt to allow room for horses and coaches and free access up to the buildings; each has a large, hollowed out tree trunk lying at the street edge (probably serving as a horse water troughs).

A lone Eucalypt casts its shadow in front of the lock up cells, which have been built against the south wall of the Courthouse. What appear to be a few willows or deciduous fruit trees can be seen growing in a large, sparse, fenced-in paddock in the dip/drainage area to the east side of the Courthouse.

Also, as noted in the Public Works Dept Statement of Significance 1987, *'Tall paling fences defined portion boundaries and stock grazing paddocks opposite Old Trahlee, on the lower side of the highway. At least five timber buildings (possibly) (2 cottages, 2 barns and one outhouse) existed in this area...'*³ There is no sign of them today as the area has been significantly disturbed by the construction of the highway deviation in 1977.



Detail of Ivy Cottage from the Panorama of Hartley, Holtermann c. 1875
Source: ML Home & Away Still 39895



Detail of Courthouse from the Panorama of Hartley, Holtermann. c. 1875
Source: ML Home & Away Still 39895

In the foreground of the Holtermann panorama, the land opposite Farmers Inn and Ivy Cottage has been cleared, presumably down to the river. A few large native trees remain, and some out-cropping boulders, but the land appears to be little used, and probably not built on because of its steep slope. A rectangular paddock fenced off with a brush or ti-tree fence, and a square chorale-like area adjacent, fenced with a rough picket made of what looks like tree branches are located at the top of the slope, opposite the Shamrock Inn and Ivy Cottage. Were these a vegetable growing paddock and small-stock chorale? What looks like erosion on the cleared slopes on either side of the enclosure is evident. The linear indentations could however be indications of a previously fenced paddock, or even the outline of a convict stockade fence, remnant from the road building days. Archaeological investigation might shed light on the past uses of this area.

Holtermann's collection includes photographs of many of Hartley's individual buildings and their settings. These photographs confirm the sparse look of the town suggested by the Holtermann Panorama and H. G. Lloyd's 1858 sketch, and give a more detailed picture of the town's landscape in its heyday.

THE FORMER ROYAL HOTEL

has a pointed picket fence at the edge of its verandah, (or possibly about one metre or so away), so it has no front garden. There is a deciduous (fruit?) tree growing on the western end of the building (the panorama shows another, larger deciduous tree further back from the road, also against the western wall). There are no big trees to be seen around the building, and the panorama confirms this, as it shows outbuildings and a water tank at the rear.



Detail of Courthouse from the Panorama of Hartley, Holtermann. c. 1875

Source: ML Home & Away Still 39895



A larger version of this Holtermann image is included in the Historical Outline, Section 4.0

THE POST OFFICE

has no garden or plantings to its street frontage. The willow in front of the building seen in the panoramic photo of the town is not present in the close up of the building, though there is a willow (or it could possibly be a small weeping Eucalypt) to the east of the building, at the rear. Three of the five inter-post verandah sections are fenced with an open waist-high timber picket along the front edge of the verandah. Another photograph features the granite Tor (known locally at the time as *Kew-y-ahn*) that can still be seen on the hillside behind the post office building today. In the foreground of this photograph is an ill kept orchard, the remnants of which are also still extant.

ST. BERNARD'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY

are fenced with a wire-tied saw-toothed picket fence, with a double sided open slatted timber gate to the driveway leading from the road to the Presbytery. A haphazard grouping of exotic deciduous and evergreen trees, a Weeping Willow *Salix babylonica*, a Lombardy Poplar *Populus italica*, an English Elm *Ulmus procera* and a conifer: *Pinus radiata*, interspersed with what looks like remnant indigenous re-growth (*Casuarina torulosa*?) grow in the area of land between the buildings and the road, and from the panorama, it appears that a row of 5-8 *Pinus radiata* were planted inside the highway boundary fence. A Lombardy Poplar can be seen in the background against the property boundary fence to the paddocks on the hillside beyond, on the far side of what could possibly be the Presbytery orchard.



Larger versions of these Holterman images are included in the Historical Outline, Section 4.0

THE COURT HOUSE

appears to have had all vegetation cleared from all sides of the building. The large remnant Eucalypt seen growing in front of the building in the Holtermann panorama is out of view. The building is set well back from the main road and in the panorama it appears to be located in deliberate isolation from the rest of the township. There is a wide, bare, pressed earth forecourt area to the highway side of the building, which emphasises the sense of the building's separateness from the village.

FARMERS INN

has a waist high round-topped painted timber picket fence along the front of the verandah edge, between the verandah posts, similar to the Post Office's picket.

POST 1870 TO THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

was a period when the continuing anticipated growth and development of Hartley was not sustained. This lack of growth has been attributed to the construction of the main western railway line through Lithgow, which bypassed Hartley, and reduced the amount of traffic travelling through Hartley on the Western Road.

There is little photographic documentation of Hartley from this time so it is difficult to visualise Hartley and its setting during this period except to note that the village landscape was probably dominated by the conifers in the grounds of St. Bernard's Church. One photograph held in the State Library of Victoria was taken from a position on the hill to the rear of Shamrock Inn, looking north. The 1895 fire has gutted Ivy Cottage, and the main road through Hartley has not yet been sealed. The courthouse stands in its 'splendid isolation' to the west side of the road, with its lone remnant eucalypt still growing out the front. A huge pine tree, three times the height of St. Bernard's overshadows the Catholic Church. Smaller conifers and a few other trees in the grounds, surround the church, obscuring the view to the northern end of the village.



Larger versions of these Holtermann images are included in the Historical Outline, Section 4.0



View of Hartley, mid 1920s
Source: Sam Hood Collection, SLVIC still 08163

Apart from a single tree (also a conifer) on the benched vacant lot between Shamrock Inn and Ivy Cottage behind Farmers Inn and the courthouse eucalypt, the conifers in the grounds on the Catholic Church, are the only trees in the view shed of the village. The 1987 Statement of Significance of the Hartley Landscape prepared for NPWS by the Public Works Department, and the Draft NPWS Site Conservation Plan both mention “one or two Monkey Puzzle trees” (*Araucaria Araucana*) in the church yard as being about 20 m tall in photographs taken about the turn of the century, “which would make them about 50 years old at that time”.⁴

However, neither report gives a reference for these photographs, so it is impossible to verify the truth of these assertions. It seems unlikely that any of the trees in the Catholic Church grounds were Monkey Puzzle trees as their unusual shape would make them easily identifiable. None of the trees in the photo ML Home & Away Still 38728 could be identified by this writer as *Araucaria araucana*. What is noticeable is that, with the exception of the Catholic Church, none of the buildings in the photograph appear to have gardens of any kind.

In the 1890s galvanised wire netting became a popular material for rural fencing. The timber and wire fences seen in the Hartley landscape today may have been constructed from this time onwards.

THE TOURIST YEARS (C.1901 TO 1940)

Hartley faltered after the 1869 extension of the western rail line through Lithgow already described, but it did not become a ghost town. Its life continued due to its position on the Western Road, and its perceived qualities as a place of historic interest for tourists en route to the Jenolan Caves.

Photographs taken in the 1920s show the Royal Hotel and the Courthouse and its curtilage were surrounded with open picket fences. In a group photograph taken in front of Old Trahlee possibly taken during the interwar years includes the branches of a Lombardy Poplar protruding into the right side of the picture frame. This tree still stands in front of the house today. The NPWS Public Works Department, authors of the 1987 *Statement of Significance* of the Hartley Landscape assert that this tree is “likely to have existed prior to the turn of the century”.⁵ The size of the tree gives a clue to its age.



Undated view of Old Trahlee, probably taken between the wars

Source: NPWS Hartley Image Collection

POST OFFICE

Today there are also 2 poplars growing on Post Office land between Old Trahlee and the Old Post Office building. Helen Armstrong, in her 1990 article notes that “after World War One, ... soldiers returning from Europe, with memories of the Lombardy Poplar in the battlefields of France, planted memorial (avenues of) poplars (*Populus nigra Italica*) for lost heroes ...”⁶ It may be that Post Office Poplars were planted at that time for that reason. Equally, perhaps, they could be suckers from the original tree on the adjoining Old Trahlee boundary. An undated photograph shows the east facing embankment between the Courthouse and the road, fenced and densely planted out with an ordered arrangement of shrubs, with a vegetables plot and a flower or picking garden.

The 1987 PWD Landscape Study notes that Joe Anderson erected a post and wire fence to enclose this flower garden, and that he planted the pines behind and in front of the courthouse, some of which may be those still standing today.⁷ Geoff Dawson has suggested these were planted by Blaxland Shire Council when it carried out various landscaping works in Hartley during the 1930s.

ST. BERNARDS CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY

The 25 m conifer dominating St. Bernard's and the village was cut down by Ken Kelly in about 1938,⁸ and some time between 1920 and 1940, four of the pine trees in the Catholic Church domain were also removed.⁹ "*The Old Photinia Tree*" now the dominant feature tree in the grounds of the Catholic Church, is reputed to have been planted in the mid 1930s by Jack Rogers, a resident of Old Trahlee.¹⁰

1941 – 1972

Throughout New South Wales, small villages declined in the post war period as business moved to larger towns nearby. This is true of Hartley, which, since the post war improvements in roads and motor vehicles, lost even its role as a small service centre in a limited rural catchment area and Hartley inhabitants were forced to seek work in Lithgow or the Katoomba/Blue Mountains area.

During this period the Courthouse and the Presbytery were both rented out to various families. Farmers Inn and Ivy Cottage, after it was rebuilt in the 1930s, and the Kelly's cottage 'Mountain View' (later renamed 'Bungaribee' by the Dunstons), downhill from the Royal Hotel, on the opposite side of the highway were all also occupied continuously during this period, as was the Post Office.

The ivy-covered front wall of Ivy Cottage and its low timber rail and chicken wire fence would not have added much to the streetscape at this time.

By contrast, the gardens of both 'Mountain View' and the Post Office would have enlivened the highway streetscape where it passed through the town and given it a human scale. Public Works refers to a 1947 photograph from the Hurtle Collection which shows the c.1859 Colonial Georgian cottage 'Mountain View' "*in a forest of exotic and native trees*".¹¹ This image has not been sited. Dot Corney commented on the Post Office garden: "*They had a lovely garden there, it was beautiful*".¹²

The Post Office garden must have looked quite picturesque, as can be seen in the accompanying photograph where the two Hawthorns flanking the entry gate and other shrubs in the garden are laced with snow. It would have been enjoyable for the locals to stand on the verandah overlooking the garden while chatting with the neighbours after collecting the bread and the mail which was delivered daily to the Post Office from Mt. Victoria.



Undated view of Ivy Cottage showing the Ivy
Source: NPWS Hartley Image Collection



An undated view of the Post Office covered in snow
Source: NPWS Hartley Image Collection

The Post Office at this time *"in the post war years... was quite the hub of the community... it was our mail gossip gathering... it was great... it was a shame they closed it."*¹³

1972 – PRESENT

When Hartley Historic Site was gazetted in 1972, the properties previously held by Blaxland Council were transferred to the ownership and control of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Since then the NPWS has gradually acquired nearby properties and vacant lots.

A major and permanent change to the Hartley Village landscape occurred in 1977 when the route of Great Western Highway was diverted from its route through the village to its present location that runs to the north and west of the town. The highway realignment removed the discomforting effects caused by the constant movement and associated noise of traffic (particularly trucks) travelling on The Great Western Highway and passing at speed through the village.

The changes wrought by the highway realignment to the landscape surrounding the village, and to the experience of the village itself as felt by the visitor, were similarly dramatic but much less positive:

- The village is no longer revealed gradually via glimpses caught through the trees while winding slowly down the Old Bathurst Road through bushland from the north north east, past the Anglican Church, The Royal Hotel and Bungaribee, Old Trahlee and The Post Office.



Panorama of north distant Blue Mountains view and closer rolling hills of agricultural lands around the River Lett from land cleared and regraded for the new highway
Source: Gina Plate November 2000

- The present access route brings the traveller directly into the centre of the village precinct off a 4-lane section of the highway in a swoop from the north east via a wide sweeping entry access road. The route is now across cleared land which has been graded, levelled and grassed where previously there were native trees and vegetation, grazing paddocks and several of the township's farmhouses and cottages. A traveller on this route has no feeling for the size and scale of the village as half of the village is bypassed on this route. Due to the suddenness of the turn into the village off the highway, there is no sense of anticipation, nor any sense of arrival.
- Travellers from the west or south can no longer approach Hartley via a picturesque route along the Old Bathurst Road, winding up through bushland from the old timber bridge that crossed the River Lett. Visitors from the west and south have to use the same access route as visitors from the north, thus their experience is similarly curtailed.

- The access road now passes an upright slab constructed of sandstone blocks, placed in a triangle of grass formed at the junction of the Old Bathurst Road and the new access road at the point of entry to the village. The sign is not on NPWS managed land. An entrance sign is to be attached in early 2002.

Within the study area/village precinct other changes have occurred which have had varying degrees of impact on the landscape experience, as noted below.

The gardens of The Royal Hotel and The Post Office and the Post Office orchard, which were never extensive, have dwindled so that only a few hardy trees and shrubs have survived.



Stone plinth
Source: Gina Plate, November 2000



Post Office with remnants of front garden
Source: Gina Plate November 2000

THE ROYAL HOTEL

Little remains of the plantings that existed in the grounds even as recently as 1987 as documented by The Public Works Accommodation and Landscape Section (See Appendix). The only plants surviving now are a clump of shrubs, (*Cotoneaster* sp and the weed species Small leafed Privet) and Red Hot Pokers which grow in the eastern corner of the site adjacent to the driveway. There are an Oleander bush, a Lilac bush and two or three Rose plants in the front garden area. A couple of trees of the *Prunus* species growing elsewhere.

The Great Western Highway, re-aligned from its original route in front of The Royal now slices across land that was once the property of The Royal Hotel at the rear of building within metres of its back fence; and within metres of the building itself. As a result, the grounds at the rear of the Hotel are much reduced in size now. The buffer of remnant vegetation retained on the Highway side of the rear boundary fence does not moderate the continuous thunderous roar of traffic which is experienced within the grounds of The Royal.

OLD TRAHLEE

Photographs of Old Trahlee over time indicate that it probably never had much of a garden. The 1987 Public Works report includes a list of only 5 species of which only the Poplar survives now. The original, now sagging brick-edged sandstone flagged front path, and sandstone slab front steps remain. Moss growing in the driveway area at the northeast end of the house and in the front grassed areas, indicates that these areas suffer from poor drainage.

The Poplars between Old Trahlee and The Post Office still stand, sentinel-like as ever. There are remnants of a post and wire fence on the front boundary between Old Trahlee and The Post Office. From a standpoint



Old Trahlee original sandstone front path and steps
Source: OCP 2001

here, abandoned farmyard equipment can be viewed in the paddocks behind the Presbytery and the shed at the rear of Ivy Inn – evidence of previous patterns of use.

THE POST OFFICE

The 1950s low concrete and rough stone front fence still delineates the Post Office street frontage. The picket fence atop this rough wall, present in the snow scene photographs was removed some time ago, at an unknown date, so there is a now clear view of the building from the street. This view is not obstructed by the Snowberry bushes (*Symphoricarpos alba*), and old fashioned rose growing inside the front fence. Little else remains as evidence of the previously flourishing front garden. The Hawthorns overhanging the front gate in the snow scenes have gone, as has the gate itself.

There are remnants of an ornamental cottage garden in the area to the north east of the building, (including Camellia and Lilac bushes and flowering and fruiting Plum Trees underplanted with bulbs and ground covering creepers). The remains of the orchard – some fruit trees and bits of fencing can still be seen at the rear. The Post Office shed at the rear, to the south, is tumbling down under the weight of a prolific *Parthenocissus* vine (Virginia Creeper/Boston Ivy?).

There is also a gate in the southeast boundary fence, almost hidden by overhanging vegetation, which leads into the drainage/orchard area between the Post Office and the Presbytery. A contemporary Telstra Public Phone Box has been located in the nature strip outside the property boundary. No doubt its location was chosen as it is in close proximity to the erstwhile Post Office. The telephone box, of contemporary design and with a bright orange roof is incongruous and does not enhance the streetscape.



Paddocks and abandoned farm machinery viewed from Old Trahlee
Source: Gina Plate November 200



View of the remnants of the Post Office Garden
Source: Gina Plate November 200



Post Office Remains of 1950s front fence
Source: OCP April 2001



Telephone box in front of the former Post Office
Source: OCP 2001



Old track area below the Tor and view north of Mt. York as seen from Presbytery grounds
Source: OCP 2001

THE TOR

The Granite Tor, known as either Bell's Rock or Kew-Y-Ahn is still visible from many parts of the site. A tor is a projecting rock outcrop or hill, usually with little or no vegetation. This feature is of a small scale and does not appear on the 1:25 000 topographical map. From a vantage point in the grounds of the Presbytery, the remains of a track can be identified running down the slope in front of the Tor from the north. Good views to the north and to the escarpment of the ridge at Mt. York can also be had from this spot. The aboriginal name for the Tor was recorded by Surveyor Liddell in 1877.¹⁴

At the foot of the Tor, remnants of typical country house chook yards have been 'cleared away'. Bungaribee resident Judy Kinnear described the tumbled down chook yards, wire fences and sheds on the slopes and gully behind the Post Office when she purchased Mountain View.¹⁵ With their removal, evidence of past patterns of use has gone. Some continuity with the earlier pastoral pursuits followed by residents is seen with cattle being allowed to graze in this area and one brick outbuilding remaining.

ST. BERNARD'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY

A copse of English Elm Trees and suckers now dominates the southwest corner of the church grounds. A set of dressed sandstone steps, installed in 1997-98 to minimise public liability, leads into the grounds an overgrown, cramped area between the church yard fence and Farmers Inn. It is unusual that no formal path leads from the top of the steps to the entry of the church. Instead, there is a rough dirt track. The other access to the church is via the river stone cobbled driveway that peters out at the rear of the church.

Apart from the suckering Elms, remnants of previous phases of plantings exist within the church grounds: There are two different species of hedging Box which were estimated by PWD in 1987 as being over 100 years old, a large *Prunus laurescerassus*, a circular rose bed, a lattice fence or screen, broken down under the weight of a flourishing Wisteria, several species of conifer and the Photinia tree, planted in the mid 1930s which is now a fine, mature and spreading specimen. The Courthouse is viewed to advantage from an elevated position in the grounds of the church, in front of the Presbytery. There is a clear view to the escarpments of the Blue Mountains from this point.

There is a cutting in the roadside embankment outside the grounds of the church, but no sign to interpret whether or not this is the cutting made for the use of Hartley's commercial photographers as claimed in several previous reports.

The Stone Culvert on the east side of the under-road drainage pipe that drains the gully between the Post Office and the grounds of the Catholic Church, is overgrown and obscured by self sown fruit trees and hawthorns.



Recent sandstone steps to the St. Bernard's Church
Source: OCP 2001



Garden at rear of St. Bernard's Church and Presbytery
Source: OCP 2001



Possible location of photographers cutting in bank outside the grounds of St. Bernards
Source: OCP Jan 2001



Stone culvert between Post Office and St. Bernard's Church is overgrown with vegetation
Source: OCP April 2001

FARMERS INN

There is no evidence that there was ever a garden in front of Farmers Inn and there is no garden there now. In the 1870s Holtermann Panorama of the village, two hollowed out sections of tree trunk have been placed on the roadside in front of the Inn. These water troughs are not present in the c. 1890 - 1895 photo, nor in subsequent photographic documentation. Two replicas have been instated by NPWS which serve to manage traffic rather than to interpret the pattern of use of the street.

A garden area at the rear of Farmer's Inn can be glimpsed from the road and from a narrow gap in the St. Bernard's boundary fence, where remnants of an old building slab are also visible. The garden is best seen from the laneway between Farmer's Inn and Ivy Cottage which leads to the sheds uphill. Remnant bushes of a species of *Euonymous* and a Prickly Pear plant can be seen from the laneway, as well as a deep red *floribunda* bush rose not recorded in the 1987 Public Works List.

From here the cut and benching of the hillside in the back area of Farmer's Inn can be seen, which probably indicate the sites of previous buildings on the site, and further up, a mature *Pinus radiata*.



Farmers Inn, c.1890-1895, without tree trunk troughs
Source: NPWS

Rear garden of Farmers Inn showing *Euonymous* bush in foreground and the edge of previous building platform
Source: OCP April 2001





Rear garden of Ivy Cottage from lane
Source: OCP 2001

IVY COTTAGE

At the rear of the building, are the remains of a cottage garden and possibly a vegetable garden plot that can not be seen by the public except from the laneway beside the house which leads uphill to the sheds behind.

In the 1870s Holterman photographs, five timber bollards form an edge between the footpath and the road in front Ivy Cottage. A small garden area with unidentified plants growing in it surrounds the foot of a steep set of steps up to the house. This garden is enclosed by an unusual waist high semi-circular timber picket fence. The bollards and fence do not exist in subsequent photographs; it is not there in photos of Ivy Cottage taken after the destructive 1895 fire. When the cottage was rebuilt in the 1930s, the replacement fence was neither timber picket, nor semi-circular, but ran in a straight line parallel to the edge of the highway.

The 1930s fence enclosed a rectangular garden in which only English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*) appeared to be growing. This Ivy no longer exists, nor does the deciduous tree (possibly an Apricot) seen growing beside the front steps in photographs taken while the cottage was roofless (between 1895 and the 1930s). The front garden is presently bare. NPWS has recently had installed a semicircular timber picket fence to the front of Ivy Cottage, based on archaeological evidence.¹⁶



Ivy Cottage, c.1876, front fence and garden
Source: ML



Ivy Cottage, c.1930s, front fence and garden
Source: NPWS



Ivy Cottage, front fence and garden
Source: OCP 2000

SHAMROCK INN

Various undated photographs, presumed to have been taken from 1970 onwards, show the Shamrock Inn with, and sometimes without, a small (say 4 to 5 m wide) front garden enclosed by a galvanised iron tubular post and chicken wire fence. As the sequence of photographs has not been dated it is difficult to determine the sequence of changes to the fencing. In the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, until at least 1918.

The planting in Shamrock Inn's front garden in each of these late twentieth century photographs includes a Rosemary bush and at least one other low shrub at the verandah edge, both now absent, and the Apricot tree still growing there today. Today there is no fence, and no evidence of a front garden.

As with Farmers Inn, a horse water trough cut out of a tree trunk has been instated by NPWS. A trough is present in the 1870s Holterman photographs; subsequent photographic documentation show that the trough was later removed – there would have been no necessity for them once the motor vehicle had replaced the horse as a mode of transport. The new trough was installed in part to manage vehicle traffic in the area as vibrations were causing damage to the Shamrock Inn.



Shamrock Inn in 1918, showing the picket fencing to the verandah.

Source: Royal Historical Society of Victoria



Shamrock Inn, twentieth century undated photo, with galvanised pipe and woven wire fenced garden

Source: NPWS



Recent view of the Shamrock Inn

Source: OCP November 2000

HARTLEY COURTHOUSE

Since 1972, the row of *Pinus radiata* has been removed from the rear of the Courthouse. The painted picket fence to the front boundary, and that enclosing the space where the cellblocks once stood have been removed, as has the caretaker's cottage.

Within the Courthouse roadside-curtilage area is a haphazard planting of eight Eucalypts in a grassed area. These straggly trees 'frame' the front of the building, mirrored asymmetrically about a bare pressed earth forecourt entry area of the Courthouse to the east, by a single Eucalypt adjacent to the carpark, and a Plane Tree downslope towards the drainage area. There is a small, roofed information structure at the roadside edge of the carpark in front of the Courthouse.

The cellblock area is now enclosed by a timber and chicken wire fence. There is no sign to interpret what is to be seen within. To the west side and rear of the Courthouse are two cell-like toilet blocks for use by the public. A row of *Cedrus deodar*, one or two Radiata Pines and a couple of Eucalypts behind the toilet blocks screen the Courthouse from the hot summer and cold winter westerlies.

These trees are planted at a greater distance from the Courthouse than the row of Radiata Pines they replace. As did the Radiatas, the newer conifer planting blocks out the views to the rolling hills to the west. Hedges of Ivy and Yellow Jasmine (*Jasminium mesnyi*) adjacent to the toilet blocks screen them from the view of passers by on the Great Western Highway at the rear, but not from the village itself. There is a dead Melaleuca in front of the Ladies toilet.



View of Courthouse from the grounds of St. Bernards
Source: OCP 2001



Picnic Area showing soil erosion
Source: OCP 2001

PICNIC AREA

The Picnic Area was excavated by the Blaxland Shire Council for use as a car park for visitors to the Courthouse. The informal picnic area on a grassed slope between the Courthouse curtilage and Comey's Cottage is indicated by the presence of two treated pine table-and-seat sets. The area is hot and exposed in summer – only one of the picnic tables is in the shade of the *Deodars*. The picnic area can be gloomy and uninviting in winter, shaded by the *Eucalypts* on the Courthouse side of the space, and by the *Deodars* on the other side. There is an eroded road leading down to the picnic area, though there is no provision for parking.



Picnic Area with view to river
Source: OCP 2001

Pedestrians use the road to access the picnic area. However, school children climbing on the embankment below the road and above the picnic area has led to the slope being eroded. This eroded area is steep, slippery and there is a need to address health and safety issues. The picnic area receives considerable traffic noise from the Great Western Highway, and there is no tap for hand washing and drinking water. The water supply for the toilet block is pumped from the River Lett and is not potable.

The view from the picnic area down to the Casuarinas beside the River Lett is pleasant and inviting but there is no path leading down to the River from this, or from any other part of the Hartley site. The banks of the river are snake infested and prone to erosion.

CORNEY'S GARAGE AND COTTAGE

The galvanised iron garage with its advertising parapet is very evocative of the 1950s. This, and its unusual, off-the-road location draws the visitor to it. The utility shed is partially screened from the road by fruiting Plum trees, and from the south, by an ornamental Purple Leafed Plum (*Prunus cerasifera* 'Nigra'). A rubbish skip and 'Wheely' bin currently stand on the roadside opposite the front doors of the building.

The rubble/stone wall supporting the low road to the Garage, a Peach tree and clump of Agapanthus, remnants possibly of a garden the Corneys might have had when their original garage was attached to their house, and the impressive granite boulders featured in the Holterman panorama, can be seen if a walk is taken across the cleared land to the north and around to the rear of the Garage.

CORNEY'S COTTAGE

The few remaining ornamental shrubs scattered around this cottage according to no obvious plan, hint at the garden which Molly Corney may have created and tended during her years living in the relocated Schoolmasters residence downhill from her husband's Garage. There is no oral or otherwise documented record of the garden. Shrubs remaining include Lilac (*Syringea* sp.), Philadelphus (*Philadelphus coronarius*) and Woodbine (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). The list of plants surviving now is much shorter than it was in the Public Work's 1987 survey. More prominent than any exotic plants still growing around the house today, is the Eucalypt spreading over, and shading the rear of the house from the westerly sun.



Recent view of Corneys Garage
Source: OCP 2000



Unsanitary bins outside Corneys Garage
Source: OCP 2000



Corney's Garage with granite boulders behind
Source: OCP 2001



Fruit trees and Agapanthus indicate possible location of Molly Corneys original garden
Source: OCP 2001

From the level area at the rear of the Cottage, a row of Lombardy Poplars and suckers can be seen in the paddock adjacent to the edge of the Old Bathurst Road on the old western entry to the village. Looking west from the level garden area in front of the Cottage, there is a clear view down to the River Lett with the Blue Mountains visible on the horizon beyond. There is also a view from here of the side wall of the Courthouse.

THE TIMBER BRIDGE AND THE RIVER LETT

It is no longer possible to enjoy crossing the timber bridge over the River Lett which features in so many historic drawings and photographs. The 1977 Great Western Highway realignment necessitated the construction of a new portion of the Jenolan Caves road leading to a new junction between the Highway and the Caves road. The embankment of the new section of the Caves road cut off the old route to the River Lett Bridge. The bridge is now in a dangerous state of disrepair, and is blocked from public use by some piles of dirt and concrete blocks placed across the road.

Whereas historically, as seen in most of the photographs of the bridge, the riparian vegetation appears to have been kept cleared in the vicinity of the bridge, the riverside vegetation is now lush and dense. From the bridge, the river can be seen rushing over granite boulders. Fern filled, sun dappled glades can be glimpsed through the slender trunks of trees on the river's banks. Most of the river side vegetation is native, but weeds such as Blackberry and Privet mar the otherwise romantic vision. Neither the Bridge, nor this section of the River Lett are within the Hartley Historic Site, but they are within walking distance of the village proper and are strongly associated with the original choice of the location of the township, and the subsequent patterns of development of Hartley.



Rear garden of Corney's Cottage with shading Eucalypt and Lombardy Poplars to the west
Source: OCP 2001



View to River Lett from outside Corney's Cottage
Source: OCP 2001



River Lett Bridge, Lawrence Frost, 1879
Source: ML



Sun-dappled glade beside the River Lett as seen from the old River Lett bridge
Source: OCP 2001

ROWSON'S HUTS

In addition to the two derelict huts evidence of the extensive gardens associated with the huts survives, including the associated tree plantings, remnants of ornamental gardens, and a terraced orchard: The 'huts' were constructed on an area cut out of the hillside on the southern bank of the River Lett, overlooking the river, within hearing of the sound of water.

Beside the southernmost (cinder block) hut (on the east side) are two *Pinus radiata*. The levelled area between the two huts and the drop to the river is grassed and lawn-like. The lower slope of the hillside between the huts is terraced with 3 rows of fruit trees; remnants of the low stone retaining wall and brick steps can still be seen. Fruit trees in the orchard include Plums and there are skeletons of dead trees still standing. A *Cupressus sempervirens* (Pencil Pine) and other conifers grow between the edge of the grassed area and the log cabin as well as some unidentified shrubs. A double ring of rocks set in the ground on the west side of the log cabin delineates an ornamental pond or fountain.

THE PRESENT IN GENERAL

There is now a somewhat spiritless atmosphere noticeable in Hartley; the lack of people living and working in the village contributes this. The lifelessness is also due to the lack of domestic gardens maintained within the precinct. Notable exceptions are the gardens of Bungaribee and of the privately owned and occupied houses near the old Lett River Bridge opposite the township on the other side of the Great Western Highway. This lack of atmosphere stems from the decision by Blaxland Council, prior to the acquisition by the NPWS, to use the place as a Museum.

Remnant roses bushes, shrubs of lilac, clumps of flowering bulbs and Red Hot Poker, ancient Buxus bushes and red flowering roses, hint at the gardens once existing at The Royal Hotel, The Old Post Office, the Presbytery and St. Bernard's, and behind Farmers Inn. These gardens, when tended in earlier times would have contributed to the village atmosphere so fondly recalled in the oral histories of past residents such as those recorded by Iris Paridaens and Margaret Klam.

THE VEGETATION

The vegetation of Hartley Valley and within the village of Hartley itself can be categorized into four broad groups as defined by Martin Denny in the Natural Environment section of the Heritage Study of the Hartley, Kanimbla and Megalong Valleys:

1. Open forest and woodland, comprising trees up to 30 m high with a canopy cover between 10% and 70%
2. Induced open woodland comprising scattered trees with a canopy cover of less than 10%. This type occurs mainly as a result of clearing land for grazing.
3. Cleared land, comprising little or no timber cover and used mainly for agriculture and urban development.
4. Riverine, comprising the vegetation associated with the main watercourses.
5. Ornamental plantings of (mainly) exotics which are associated with domestic gardens.

From cursory observation, it appears that there are representative samples of each category of vegetation within the precinct of Hartley Historic Site itself:

1. Open forest and woodland:
 - Section 2 (North)
 - Section 2 (South)
 - The Crown Land (Hartley Reserve) in between Sections 2
 - The Crown Land (Hartley Reserve) between Section 9 and Section 2 (south)
 - The southern part of Section 3 (North) between the road and Rowsons Huts
 - The freehold land between Section 3 (North) and Section 3 (South)
 - Section 10 between the Courthouse and the Highway/River Lett
 - Parts of Sections 21 & 22

2. Induced *Open Woodland*
 - Section 3 (South)
 - Section 9 & 15 (South)

3. Cleared land
 - Most of Section 3
 - Most of Section 10
 - Most of Sections 9 & 15
 - Section 14 (Apart from the grounds of The Royal Hotel)

4. Riverine
 - Riverside edge of Sections 3 (North & South)
 - Riverside edge of Section 10
 - Riverside edge of Sections 21 & 22

5. Domestic ornamental plantings
 - Within the curtilages of The Royal Hotel
 - Within the curtilage of the Post Office
 - Within the curtilages of St. Bernard's Catholic Church and Presbytery

Within the curtilage of Farmers Inn
 Within the curtilage of Ivy Inn
 Within the curtilages of Corney's House and
 Garage
 Within the curtilages of Rowsons Huts

Records of existing ornamental plantings were made during several site inspections in the preparation of this CMP. In addition, the 1987 Public Works Dept Statement of Significance lists many species growing on the site at that time. However, no detailed information exists in regard to the native species and vegetation communities within the precinct.

Denny supplies a list of likely native species in each of the first four categories in reference to Kanimbla, Megalong and Hartley Valleys, only some of which would be represented within the site depending on the geology, soil, topography and aspect.

Of most note is the fact that, although some areas within the precinct may appear to be pristine or in a '*natural condition*' these areas, if not all of the site have been modified as a result of the actions of people; by selective timber removal, stock grazing, deliberate burning, weed infestation and land regrading.

REFERENCES TO THE LANDSCAPE SECTION

- 1 Musescape, p. 9.
- 2 Mundy, quoted in Forster, 1937 op. cit., p. 29.
- 3 PWD Landscape and Accommodation Section, *Hartley Historic Site, Statement of Significance*, Unpublished report for the NPWS, July 1987, p. 7.
- 4 NPWS first draft CMP for Hartley Historic Site, Section on early images, no date or page numbers.
- 5 PWD, op. cit., p. 6.
- 6 Armstrong, Helen, *Australian Cities and the Past. The Landscape Symbols of a Lost Eden*, in *Landscape Australia*, May 1990, p. 146.
- 7 PWD, op. cit., p. 12.
- 8 *ibid*, p. 11.
- 9 *ibid*, p. 11.
- 10 *ibid*, p. 11.
- 11 *ibid*, p. 14.
- 12 Klam, op. cit, transcript of interview with Dot Corney, 1989, p. 18.
- 13 *ibid*.
- 14 Foster, op. cit., *The Story of Hartley*, p. 29.
- 14 Kinnear, Judy, Pers. Comm., Nov 2000.
- 15 Ring, Steve, Pers. Comm., Jan 2001.

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

This section includes discussion of the sites with archaeological potential currently listed in the NPWS Historic Places Register. Items on this register are listed in section 3.5 and in the inventory, with their register number. Sections 10.1.1 and 10.4.4 detail implications of listing on the register. In the following section headings are cross referenced with the numbers of the NPWS Register.

LANDFORM

The Hartley Valley is part of a drainage basin formed by the action of the Coxs River and its tributaries, including the River Lett.

The western escarpment of the Blue Mountains is what remains of the land west of Penrith which was elevated in the Tertiary Period to form the Great Dividing Range. There is a thick sandstone crust over most of the remains of the mountain range; the sandstone is part of the Narrabeen Group of rocks which were formed about 200 million years ago.

The steep sides of Hartley's valley were formed as water eroded the soft layers of shale and coal underlying the sandstone crust. The removal of the coal and shale deposits resulted in the sandstone layers overhanging, fracturing and eventually collapsing to leave the vertical faces we see today, with the rubble deposited on the talus slopes below. Removal of the sedimentary layers by erosion from the Cox's River system has exposed the much older basement rock of igneous granite. This now forms the valley floor. Solitary outcroppings such as those on the slopes around the village of Hartley occur occasionally along the Great Dividing Range.

ARCHAEOLOGY AT HARTLEY

Hartley Historic Site was gazetted on 27th October 1972 under the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act*

(1967). In 1989, "*Hartley, New South Wales - A Conservation Study*" was produced by Geoff Dawson in which the recommendations for the 'Archaeology' are:¹

1. *A base map should be made using all available evidence, showing the sites of all vanished buildings at Hartley.*

2. *An appropriate degree of archaeological investigation should take place before these sites, or road features, are otherwise disturbed.*

Dawson refers to the existence of a preliminary and incomplete mapping of archaeological potential at the site, as well as archaeological investigations, including an unpublished excavation of c.1989 at the Shamrock Inn. Overlay maps, using the 1858 survey (AO Map 3104) have been prepared during this CMP. A number of the historic maps have been reproduced in Section 4.6. It should be noted however that the surveys that survive from the nineteenth century only include the major masonry buildings. To date there are no surveys or plans locating outbuildings. The location of vanished buildings can only be partially determined from the photographic record and from sketches. The only photographs to survive detailing outbuildings date from post World War I.

There are short reports on small investigative excavations undertaken on the Presbytery (E. Williams 1979?), the Shamrock Inn (M. Pearson 1983), and the Farmers Inn, Post Office, Shamrock Inn (D. Bairstow 1984). The indications from these reports are that there is very little potential for informative artefacts from under-floor deposits. The location of any artefacts recovered from these investigations has not been recorded. The NPWS historical archaeologist at the time, Denis Gojak, undertook a watching brief/ investigation at the Shamrock Inn in about 1985, the results of which only exist in field note form.²

The following discussion deals with the historical archaeological remains at the historic town of Hartley. The potential for further archaeological investigation and research

is identified and future management strategies, based on identified archaeological deposits and potential archaeological deposits, is outlined. The assessment of the archaeological potential of the village of Hartley is based on historical information provided by the NPWS, photographs held in the Mitchell Library, and two surveys of the village on 22 November 2000, and 27 January 2001.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological Potential is identified in the Heritage Office Archaeological Assessment Guidelines as:

The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research. Common units for describing archaeological potential are:

- *known archaeological features/sites (high archaeological potential);*
- *potential archaeological features/sites (medium archaeological potential);*
- *no archaeological features/sites (low archaeological potential).*

Archaeological Potential is identified through an examination of a variety of sources. These include historical maps, land title information, historical information, and photographs. A survey of the site will often provide indications of potential archaeological remains.

SOURCES

The family histories for Hartley provide little information other than where they concern the dominant families, such as the Finns, or structures, and are generally unhelpful in the identification of potential structural remains or associated archaeological deposits. A survey of the site in November 2000 and January 2001 encompassed the area controlled by the NPWS, as well as the area along the Great Western Road to the old bridge crossing the River Lett. The above ground structures are treated as vestiges of buildings.



The location of the village of Hartley is identified on Parish Maps, however details of the village buildings are not provided. Two maps showing details of the village layout are:

Town of Hartley, overlaid on the current aerial
Source: OCP

Village of Hartley. Showing Land Occupations, Village design and Reservations between 1836 (Village design) and 1870. (AO Map 10610).

Part Village of Hartley. Showing improvements up to 1906. Unless otherwise shown, improvements are those existing at time of 1906 survey. (No archival reference, supplied by NPWS)

The first map is not a primary document, information has been added from earlier surveys, in particular the 1858 survey. Items marked on this map can only be regarded as being approximate.

The Land Titles information provided by the NPWS lists original land grants and purchasers, subdivisions, leases and exchanges. However, mention of the presence or location of structures, apart from the extant buildings is rare. There are occasional references to outbuildings or associated structures particularly in the instance of the Court House.

Of considerable use in the identification of archaeological potential at Hartley are a series of early photographs, including a panorama taken by Holtermann 1870-1876. Also of interest is a list of repairs undertaken on the various structures by the NPWS. These are listed with the individual inventory sheets.

IDENTIFICATION OF STRUCTURES

A comparison of the various sources indicates that although there is a potential for archaeological deposits, these may be limited. The limitations are largely due to the construction of the Great Western Highway and the earlier deviation of the Great Western Road. The differences between the village as revealed in the Holtermann photographic panorama, and the current layout of Hartley are also largely due to these road works which have resulted in the demolition of a significant portion of the village to the north and east of the Court House.

Past works undertaken by the NPWS and Public Works are poorly documented and include some levelling work around some of the buildings, installation of services, and underpinning walls. These works were mainly undertaken during the 1970s and early 1980s when although the approach to the conservation of buildings was innovative, archaeology was not an important consideration (Denis Gojak pers. comm.). Therefore there is no mention of any archaeological deposits having been encountered in the work statements. It is therefore difficult to identify the potential damage done to archaeological remains, or whether previously unknown deposits or features were identified as a result of these works.

The Holtermann panorama shows a number of structures, which have subsequently disappeared, including houses, shops, outbuildings and stockades/paddocks. The vicinity of the Royal Hotel has been quite extensively disturbed as a result of the road works.

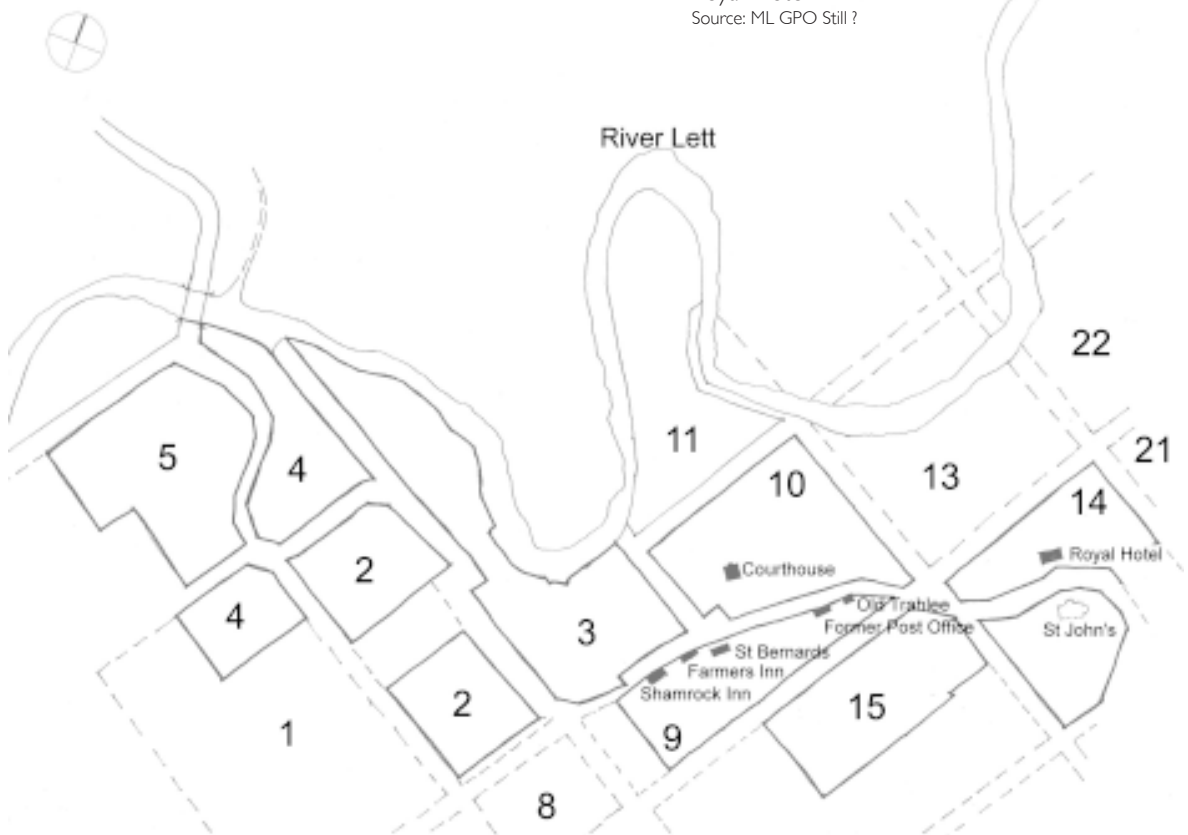


Current view of the slope below the Royal Hotel
Source: OCP Jan 2001

Dawson identifies the location of two houses photographed in 1872. These are the 'Bark and Log House' (ML Home & Away Still 38724) located on Section 4, Lot 6, and the Cottage (ML Home & Away Still 38732) standing "north east of the Court House in the area between the c. 1950 and c. 1976 highway deviations"¹³. The sections are shown on the map below. The village was divided into a series of land parcels named sections. These should not be confused with sections of the report which are occasionally referred to. The following archaeological assessment looks at the sections of land within the study area.



Detail from the Holtermann Panorama showing the Royal Hotel
Source: ML GPO Still ?



This summary of the sections into which the land was divided is taken from the NPWS compilation of land occupations 1836-1870. The location of the buildings is taken from the 1858 survey and is primarily to assist readers to locate the sections. It is based on diagrams held in the AONSW (State Records) and is not to scale.
Source: OC+P 2003

SECTION 10

A comparison of the photographic and Land Title information indicates that a vernacular cottage may have been constructed on Lot 6 or 7 of Section 10. According to the Land Titles, in 1870 the Little Hartley Schoolmistress, Mary Jane Catherine Lynch bought both Lots 6 and 7 with the grants issued on the 15th December, 1871. Parts of these Lots were acquired in 1951 by the Commissioner for Main Roads. It is unlikely that there is any evidence of this cottage as the 1951 road works have obliterated most of these Lots. However, it is possible that some associated deposits may be present, as perhaps an outhouse, or dump.

Using this identification as a basis, it is possible to locate other properties along the Great Western Road. A partially obscured (slab?) cottage visible between the Lynch cottage and the Court House should stand on Lot 4 or 5, or probably Lot 14 or 15. The Land Titles information is unclear as to the possible presence of a structure on any of these Lots. All were in the possession of the Finn family during the 1870s, and parts were acquired by the DMR in 1974. In the event that this cottage was located on Lot 14 or 15, it is possible that some evidence of it, or associated structures may remain *in situ*.

It is also possible that there may be subsurface remains associated with cottages and outbuildings seen in the panorama on the Western Road toward the Royal Hotel. However, any extant archaeological deposits to the east of the Hotel are likely to be under the Great Western Highway as part of the road fill. The area around the Royal Hotel has some potential for archaeological remains below the highway, as indicated by the clustering of structures within its vicinity as seen in the Holtermann panorama. This is despite the construction of the highway and works undertaken during the first half of the twentieth century.

THE COURT HOUSE (SECTION 10, LOTS 2, 3, 16 17)

Although the lands adjacent to the Court House have been encroached upon by the road construction, it is possible, that despite the construction of the two toilet blocks in the 1960s, there may be associated archaeological deposits. The remains of the solitary confinement cells, and a free standing structure which collapsed over 100 years ago on the south side of the building, are indicative of a high potential for extant archaeological deposits. In 1892, it was noted that a number of improvements were made to the Court House area including fencing Lots 2, 3 and 17 which was also improved with a small fenced in garden area. Improvements were also made to the boundary fencing and the stables on Lot 3, and the cells on Lot 16 were improved with internal fencing and an out house.

Since its acquisition by the NPWS, a number of improvements have been done to the Court House building and its environment which have impacted on any associated archaeological remains. The fibro caretakers cottage placed on the east side c.1960 was removed c.1978. A number of alterations undertaken at the end of the 1990s saw the remains of the solitary confinement cells capped with a lime mix and selectively repointed. The chimney over the cells was rebuilt and a drain was installed. The ceramic service pipes were replaced with PVC piping, and new sumps added to the down pipes.

The extent of potential impact on any subsurface remains is unclear, however the retaining wall on the north side of the ladies toilet block appears to have been constructed using early sandstone masonry blocks. The source of these blocks is unknown, but could perhaps be the foundations of the stables building, if the source was nearby. Although the construction of the Great Western Highway has substantially removed adjacent Lots in Section 10, the Court House itself appears to have escaped significant incursions.



Current view of the rear of the Court House
Source: OCP Jan 2001

SECTION 9

The extant buildings on Section 9 are from west to east, the Shamrock Inn (Lot 6), Ivy Cottage and the Farmer's Inn (Lot 7), the Roman Catholic Church of St. Bernard's and Presbytery (Lot 8), the Post Office (Lot 10), and Old Trahlee (Lot 11). The Farmer's Inn is currently used as the NPWS office. The Holterman panorama shows a two storey weatherboard building between Ivy Cottage and the Farmers Inn, now a dirt track leading up the hill, and what appears to be another cottage behind Ivy Cottage. The Land Titles information for Lot 7 states that Ivy Cottage "was known as the "House Below" because it was situated on lower ground than the "Farmer's Inn".⁴ It seems reasonable to assume that rather than being "below" Farmer's Inn, which is not supported by the topography, it was in fact "below" the house further up the slope to the rear. The Land Titles information does not refer to the presence of structures on Lot 7 other than Ivy Cottage and Farmer's Inn.

Dawson notes that the relatively flat rear yard to the Farmer’s Inn had been the location of three outbuildings, however only one structure further up the slope is visible in the Holterman panorama. An ivy covered remnant brick wall adjacent to the rear of the building is all that remains to indicate the location of any of these structures. The hill gradually slopes up to the laneway and Ivy Cottage, until at the Shamrock Inn it has been cut back to leave a ‘gully’ of no more than 3m in width at the rear. It is on the slope above this embankment that one may expect to locate any remains associated with outbuildings depicted in photographs.

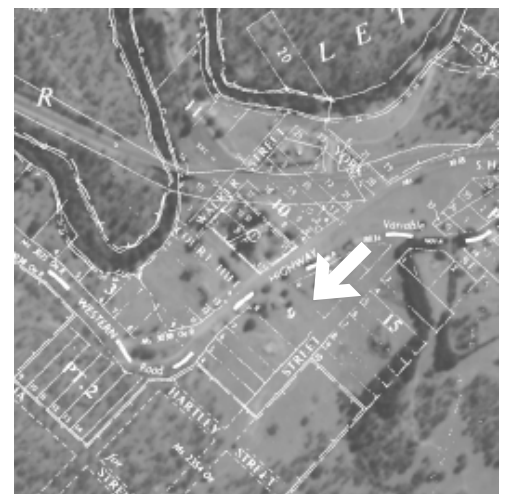
Works undertaken during the 1980s to stabilise the slope above the Shamrock Inn and water drainage are likely to have had an impact on archaeological remains, however the survival of some sub-surface deposits should not be discounted.

The Woolshed, behind Ivy Cottage now used by the NPWS to house equipment, is surrounded by a scatter of agricultural machinery and debris. There are three adjacent mounds composed of building materials associated with recent works including the upgrading of the drive to the church in 1972. There is however, a potential for archaeological remains, such as early dumps or pits.

To the north east are the extant structures on Lots 8, 10 and 11; St. Bernard’s Catholic Church and Presbytery, the Post Office and Old Trahlee. The Post Office (Lot 10) also stands on a flat area with the extant privy and shed as seen on the Holterman panorama. The hill behind Old Trahlee has been cut back to leave a ‘gully’ behind the building similar to the rear of the Shamrock Inn. It is unknown what the potential impact on any archaeological deposits may be as a result of the construction of an external toilet in the 1980s, though any archaeological remains associated with the house would be expected above the embankment.



View of the slope adjacent to the Former Shamrock Inn during the 1920s (top) and today
Source: SLVic Still 08162, OCP Dec 2000



Overlay of Sections on the Aerial Photo, showing the location of Section 9 (arrowed)
Source: OCP/Surveyor Generals Dept.

SECTION 3

The area later occupied by Corney's Garage and Cottage on Lots 13 and 14, has been cleared in the Holterman panorama, with either a garden or stockade on the site. Little in the way of archaeological remains may be anticipated on either of these sites, with no evidence of structures erected on the site until the 1940s. The construction of Corney's Garage and Cottage now overlies these remains. However, the enclosures and fencelines indicated in the photograph may have associated remains, also the former pit toilet had been sited to the west of the cottage. During the site survey, a circular formation with a tree growing from it was also noted on the east side of the cottage which may be the site of an archaeological feature.

There are features such as the remnants of a weir and pump in the vicinity of Rowson's huts but little is known about their purpose or origin.

SECTIONS 2 AND 4

Both the present village configuration, and the Holterman panorama indicate that there was little westward expansion beyond the Shamrock Inn other than the known structures by the River Lett of Collitt's Inn, Morris Inn, a forge etc. on land currently in private ownership. However a photograph taken in 1879, looking back to the village from the River Lett indicates that this was not the case.⁵ The indications of housing in Section 2, beyond the Shamrock Inn invests this area with archaeological potential which should be further investigated. The photograph mentioned above of the 'Bark and Log House' thought to have been located on Lot 6 of Section 4, indicates a greater density of housing than indicated by the modern plan of the village. Although the incursions made in this part of the village by the road cutting will have had a significant impact on the associated archaeology, it is possible that some occupation evidence is retained in this area.



Overlay of Sections on the Aerial Photo, showing the location of Sections 2 and 4 (arrowed)
Source: OCP/Surveyor Generals Department

A dump was located to the west of the village in the vicinity of a culvert on Section 2. A cursory examination of items scattered about provide a date range from the last century to the present day, with ceramic fragments, enamel tinware and bottles. Identified were a number of bottles bearing the Australian Glass Manufacturers Trade Mark of 1934-1948. The source of these items is unknown, however it is possible that they may be the result of one of the restoration phases at the village.

REFERENCES

- 1 Dawson op. cit. p 139
- 2 Dennis Gojak pers. comm.
- 3 Dawson op. cit. Note to Figure 22
- 4 Land Titles Information
NPWS Hartley
- 5 Foster et al, 1937 p. 32

7.3 ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION

In assessing Aboriginal values and associations with the site, NPWS policies were followed including consultation with Aboriginal communities.

During the course of the two survey days it was impressed to the Aboriginal Consultant [Darwala-Lia] that local Aboriginal communities' association with the Lett Valley and its ecosystems remains strong. This section contains part only of the report submitted by Darwala-Lia. Additional information on Aboriginal Heritage surveys is held in the NPWS Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System. This is available on computer in NPWS offices with paper copies of reports available at the Hurstville office.

For the purposes of identifying Aboriginal archaeological remains and contemporary Aboriginal associations two visits to Hartley were made. The participants on the 15th of January 2001 comprised Jim Stedman and Rick Peters, Sites Officer for the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council and on the 18th of February 2001 the team comprised Jim Stedman and Mervyn Trindall of the Gundungurra Tribal Council.

The principal aims of the visits were to:

- Consult with relevant Aboriginal organisations and individuals;
- Review on ground evidence of information available through the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service Aboriginal Sites register;
- Locate any Aboriginal heritage places based on the literature review and previous surveys;
- Reassess the Aboriginal heritage of the Hartley area with reference to the landscape and available resources;
- Consider the Aboriginal landscape of the Hartley area in a dynamic context. This includes studying the relationships between landscape, environmental systems and people.

The survey was conducted at a slow to medium walking pace throughout. The survey focused on locating archaeological evidence, and identifying components of the Aboriginal landscape of Hartley, including floral and faunal resources and natural travel routes across the landscape for travel.

The Study Area is divided into four separate landscape components or survey units.

Unit 1: Sections 9 & 15

Land on the south side of Hartley Historic Site, encompassing the paddocks around Kew-Y-Ahn (Bells Rock) and the wool shed. This unit comprises grazing land, north facing moderate slopes, a small creek (dry at the time of survey) and outcropping granite boulders.

Unit 2: Section 2

Two parcels of land on the south side of the access road that dissects Hartley Historic Site. The unit comprises north facing moderate slopes of regrowth bushland. Granite boulders outcrop in the western part of this unit.

Unit 3: Sections 3 & 10

Three parcels of land between the access road and the River Lett. This unit is made up of steep bushland on the south side of the river, as well as gently sloping grazing land in the paddocks adjacent to the Corney's Cottage and Hartley Courthouse.

Unit 4: Sections 14, 21 & 22

Two parcels of land on the north and south sides of the Great Western Highway. The parcel of land on the north of the Highway fronts onto the River Lett. The topography in this unit is predominantly flat, except for the steep roadside bank on the north side of the Great Western Highway.

Erosion scalds, and roadside banks and the bases of large trees were inspected for stone artefacts and other evidence of Aboriginal campsites. Well-established trees were checked for carvings and scars that result from bark removal (bark was used for making shields, coolamons or canoes). Exposed rock surfaces were inspected for engravings and axe-grinding grooves, and stone arrangements were sought wherever surface visibility permitted.



Plan showing the location of the Aboriginal Survey units with the locations of the Aboriginal Heritage Sites
Source: Dawala Lia/ NPWS survey overlaid on Aerial photo

CONSULTATION

Two Aboriginal groups are recognised and claim to have traditional connections with the land surrounding Hartley. There are the Wiradjuri people and the Gundungurra people. Hartley Historic Site falls within the boundaries of the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council. In addition a Native Title claim by the Gundungurra people encompasses Hartley and the surrounding area. Both parties were consulted during the course of this survey, and both have made it clear that they want the NPWS to continue to consult with them on future matters regarding Hartley. On behalf of the Wiradjuri people, the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council contests the Native Title claim that has been made on the land around Hartley by the Gundungurra people.

Consultation is the process of working with Aboriginal communities in all aspects of preparing an Aboriginal heritage assessment, and has principles and practices written into codes of ethics, such as the Australian Archaeological Association (1991) and the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service Standards and Guidelines Kit (1997), the NPWS cultural heritage policies and the Statement of Reconciliation from the staff of the NPWS.

With the introduction of exotic plant species (such as the fruits and cereals cultivated by the settlers), indigenous plants have needed to compete for survival. In this way, a wide range of indigenous plants used for food, as well as their medicinal and functional applications, have disappeared from the Lett Valley. Similarly, the arrival of settlers with rifles and traps severely depleted the stocks of game in the Mountains and on the plains. It is the plants, animals and fish that provided Aboriginal people in the Hartley area with their means for survival. The diversity of these resources is highlighted in the Appendices to the Aboriginal component, which is an extensive, but not exhaustive, list of wild bush foods and medicinal plants found in the Blue Mountains.

However, despite the high levels of disturbance, the River Lett still flows through the valley, and as a living landscape the valley retains its integrity. Despite the significant changes forced upon the Aboriginal communities of the Hartley area, it was made clear through the consultation process, that associations with the landscape remain.

The Statement of Reconciliation commits NPWS staff to, amongst other things:

- "... invite greater involvement of Aboriginal communities in the management ..."
- "... educate ourselves about the nature of Aboriginal attachment (past and present) to lands in our care and ... manage them in a manner which is sensitive to ... this attachment."
- "... honour the trust placed in us by Aboriginal people in sharing information about their heritage places..."
- "... respect the intellectual property rights of Aboriginal people .."
- "... increase our efforts to educate the public about race relations by drawing upon sites of the post-1788 period."

SURVEY RESULTS

The survey located two previously unrecorded sites (HHS1 & HHS2) which are shown on the overlay map of page 177. Both comprise scatters of waste stone flakes and chips that are the by-products of stone tool manufacture. Sites of this type are known as 'open camp sites'. The sites will be listed in the NPWS Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). Site HHS2 is located within the land owned by the NPWS, to the north of the highway. The other site lies just outside the southern boundary.

7.4 SITE CURTILAGE

The curtilage of Hartley Historic Site can be considered on several levels. Part of the cultural significance of Hartley is as an historic village set in a small area of land cleared for farming, surrounded by hills covered in natural forest with distant views to tree clad mountains. This landscape setting features in views into and out of Hartley. On a broad scale the curtilage consists of the landscape defined by ridgelines of surrounding hills and with distant mountains in some directions. The National Trust identifies the valley as the curtilage and has listed it as a landscape conservation area. The Australian Heritage Commission identifies the square set aside for the township of Hartley as the Historic Site.

The study area of this report only includes a number of portions of land within the village reserve that are owned by NPWS. Other land is Crown Land managed by a trust. The NPWS land is not contiguous being separated by the Old Bathurst Road and land in other ownership.



Views within the town showing the distant hills forming a visual backdrop to the town.
Source: OC+P 2002

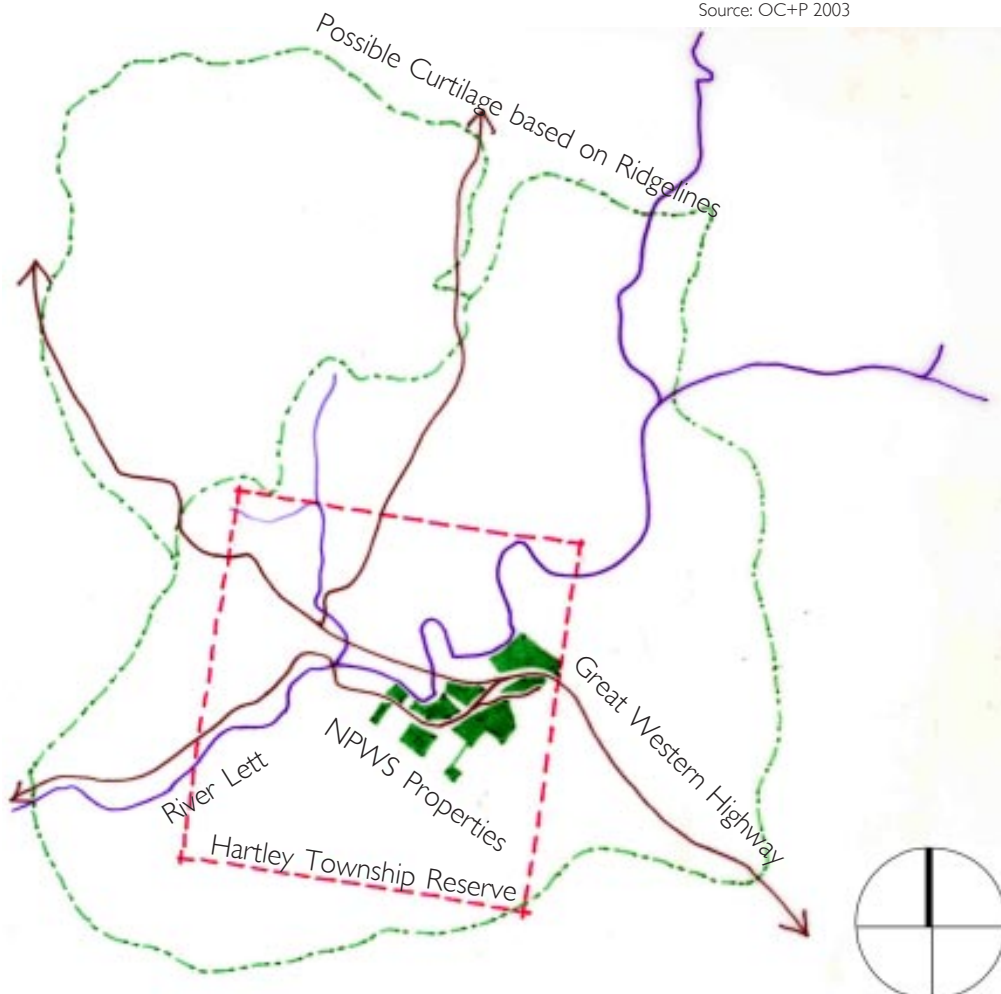
The curtilage for the NPWS lands and the town itself should ideally be controlled to prevent inappropriate development and subdivision to conserve it as the natural setting for the village. Measures should include control of subdivision, clearing and building and design guidelines for development as well as control of the impact of roads upgrading.

This CMP addresses NPWS land only and the conservation of the curtilage is beyond the responsibility of the NPWS. However, there is a need for liaison between property owners in the curtilage and development control authorities such as council and PlanningNSW to protect the wider curtilage via planning and development controls. On a smaller control liaison between owners should address issues within the township reserve.



Approaches to the town showing buildings nestled against eucalypt forested hillside.
Source: OC+P 2002

Diagram showing possible curtilages for the Hartley Historic Site.
Source: OC+P 2003



8.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

8.1 TOWNSHIPS

NPWS have previously identified a number of towns or historic areas that are comparable to the range of buildings contained within the study area, the area of Hartley under the control of the NPWS. These buildings include Colonial Georgian residences, churches, inns and Hartley Courthouse. These include:

- in NSW
 - Bathurst central conservation area
 - Berrima
 - Canowindra
 - Carcoar
 - Gundaroo
 - Hill End
 - O'Connell
 - Milthorpe
 - Sofala
 - Rockly Settlement
 - Gulgong

- Burra (SA)
- Greenough (WA)

Bathurst and Berrima were founded for administrative purposes and governmental purposes, with Berrima retaining its Courthouse, which was also designed by Mortimer Lewis.

Hill End, Sofala, Burra, Rocky Settlement were gold mining towns, constructed during a short boom period. These towns retain both commercial and residential buildings.

The towns of Carcoar and Gundaroo followed a similar pattern of development to that of Hartley, with their major development occurring in the mid nineteenth



century. The entry in the Register of the National Estate for Carcoar notes that:

Carcoar, undated nineteenth century photograph
Source: Sydney & the Bush

The village character is determined by the intact collection of 19th century buildings, constructed mainly of red brick and stone, with iron pitched roofs.

Although originally laid out on a rectangular grid pattern, the settlement has largely developed along the steep twisting main street (Belubula Street) which runs through the village.

The development pattern at Hartley is very similar, with the rectangular grid not being followed and the buildings lining the Great Western Road. A photograph of Carcoar taken in the mid nineteenth century (shown above) shows very similar building forms to Hartley. Carcoar continued to develop further in the late nineteenth century, with the building of a cottage hospital and two storey buildings.

Berrima still retains its nineteenth century inns, residential buildings and the Courthouse as well as the Gaol. The buildings within the gaol compound wall date from the twentieth century. The Courthouse still retains much of its original configuration including the fine cedar joinery.

The historic character of the town makes it a popular stopping off point en route to Canberra. Berrima, like Hartley, did not continue to develop as a regional administrative centre following the completion of the Courthouse and Gaol.

8.2 ROADSIDE INNS

A number of the early inns along Cox's and Mitchell's lines of road survive within Hartley Vale. This area has undergone less development pressure than the Upper Blue Mountains and a string of travellers inns, built along the route to Bathurst survives. The only other comparable network of roadside inns is located between Launceston and Hobart in Tasmania. The exact number to survive has not been confirmed. The concentration of inns between the Victoria Pass and Old Bowenfels is probably the largest surviving group of this type of building on mainland Australia. Hartley contains three examples of buildings constructed as, or subsequently used as, roadside inns: the Royal Hotel, Farmers Inn and the Shamrock Inn. These inns are part of the network that served the Great Western Road (Mitchells Line of Road).

The other surviving inns in the Hartley Valley are as follows:

Cox's Road
Collits Inn, (the Golden Fleece) c. 1823

Great Western Highway (between Victoria Pass and Lithgow)

Rosedale (Little Hartley)
Rose Inn (now Abemere) (Little Hartley)
The Harp of Erin (Little Hartley)
Kerosene Inn (Meade's Farm) (Little Hartley)
Fernhill (River Lett Hill) (the former Australian Arms)
Ben Avon (Old Bowenfels)
Somerset House (South Bowenfels)
Umera (formerly Bowenfels Inn)
(South Bowenfels)
Royal Hotel, (Bowenfels)



Ben Avon Inn at Old Bowenfels.
Source: OC+P 2002



Royal Hotel Bowenfels
Source: OC+P 2002



Inn at Richmond, Tasmania.
Source: OC+P 2002

COLLIT'S INN

Pierce Collit's first Inn was built at the foot of Mt. York c. 1823. It is a vernacular building clad externally with weatherboard. The method of construction of the walls is not known, but is thought to be wattle and daub. The continuous roof line extends over the verandah. The shingle roof has been replaced with iron.

This form of building, with a verandah with two enclosed ends continued to be used for both inns and residential buildings until c. 1860. Other later examples of this form exist, including Farmers Inn, Hartley. It was a common colonial form, used from the 1790s, of which there are two variations of roof form, one with a broken back where the pitch changes at the verandah, the other where the roof line continues. The broken back form allows for a more spacious interior.

ROSEDALE (FORMERLY THE VICTORIA INN) (LITTLE HARTLEY)

This substantial two storey inn was built c. 1839 for Mr. Cummings. The building is a good example of one of the more substantial inns constructed after the completion of Mitchell's Line of Road to Bathurst. It has recently been conserved. It is not known to what extent the interior survives.

ROSE INN (NOW ABEMERE) (LITTLE HARTLEY)

The Rose Inn was one of a series of inns built by the Collit family. The Inn is described on the National Trust Listing card as being: *"A single storey building, of brick clad with sandstone, and a hipped iron roof with brick chimneys. There is a stone flagged verandah to the front."*

Similarly to the Royal Hotel, the building had a detached kitchen and also a schoolroom (both of which have been demolished).



The caption reads Edward Field's Hotel, originally Joseph Collits Inn, 1846, Little Hartley
Source: ML Home & Away Still 38735

THE HARP OF ERIN (LITTLE HARTLEY)

The Register of the National Estate entry for the Harp of Erin, Little Hartley, notes that the building is thought to date from c. 1830, co-inciding with the opening of the Victoria Pass.

[It] is a combination of buildings from different periods. The rear portion is believed to be the Harp of Erin Hotel which was licensed in 1832 (the year in which the new western road down Victoria Pass was opened). At a later time a shop and post office were added at the front and in the 1860s a residence was constructed at the side. In the 1880s the Williams family acquired the property and a descendant still owned it at the time of nomination in 1976, the post office and shop having closed only the previous year. The former inn section at the rear features bush timbers in the walls and roof, while the walling is of hand made brick. Floorboards in this section are fixed with wooden plugs. The timber store section has a hipped iron roof and fittings which came from a store at Hartley Vale; the counters are pine. The residence is constructed of stuccoed brick and it too has a hipped iron roof and verandahs...

Other re-used buildings also survive in the valley, including Corney's Cottage, relocated from the Hartley Public School.

KEROSENE INN (MEADE'S FARM) (LITTLE HARTLEY)

The Register of the National Estate notes that:

This former hotel was constructed during the mid or mid to late nineteenth century period and was originally known as the Kerosine Inn [sic], a name probably reflecting the local shale oil mining industry which developed during the 1860s-1870s. The hotel's first owner was John Lewis Meads, who died in 1878. The building is constructed of brick (which has been painted) and is single storey. Running across the facade and part of the way down one side is a verandah with a decorative valance; the verandah is supported by fluted timber Doric columns. The corner of the building around which the verandah turns is splayed.



J. Martin's Kerosene Hotel, Little Hartley
Source: ML Home and Away Still 38731

The stables have been converted into accommodation (bed and breakfast).

Two of the surviving hotels to the west of Hartley, beneath Hassan's Walls are very similar in form to the Royal Hotel: Ben Avon at Bowenfels and the former Australian Arms Inn at the River Lett Hill.

FERNHILL (RIVER LETT HILL)

The Australian Arms Inn is thought to have been built to cater for the increased traffic on the Bathurst Road, the result of the gold rush. The Register of the National Estate notes that :

Fernhill, as it is called today, was built in 1858 as the Australian Arms Inn...

...Built in Victorian Georgian style, the inn reflects a number of the characteristics of this type of building during the period. It is single storey with a double pitched hipped roof. The inn was built of dressed stone and the roof is now clad with iron (the original shingles are still underneath the iron). A verandah with a roof separate to the main roof runs across the facade and down the sides.



This former inn retains a large two storey stables building at the rear. Portions of the building, such as the dormer windows were sealed off until funds can be obtained to undertaken conservation works.

Current view of the former Australian Arms
Source: OCP Jan 2001

BEN AVON (OLD BOWENFELS)

The Register of the National Estate notes that,

Ben Avon was built by John McLennan in about 1845. The building was a store and residence which McLennan called Bowenfels House. Bowenfels was at this time developing following the rerouting of the Sydney-Bathurst road through Victoria Pass in the early 1830s... [c. 1865] George Lee, proprietor of Bowenfels' Glasgow Arms Inn, took over the property and turned it into an inn, calling it the Royal Hotel (another source states that it was called the Traveller's Arms)... Ben Avon is a single storey building with attic and basement. It is designed in Victorian Georgian style. External walls are dressed sandstone while internal walling is sandstock brick. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron,



although the original shingles are still fixed under the iron. Three dormer windows are a prominent feature of the front elevation. Running the full width of the building is an eight bay verandah with fluted timber posts possessing capitals. The verandah floor is sandstone flagged.

Ben Avon is very similar in form and detail to the Royal Hotel at Hartley. It is not known to what extent the interior survives however there does appear to have been some fire damage in the past.



Current views of Ben Avon, Bowenfels
Source: OCP Jan 2001

SOMERSET HOUSE (SOUTH BOWENFELS)

The Register of the National Estate listing for Somerset House notes that the property

(now known as Violet Hills) was constructed about 1840. It was built as an inn; at this time Bowenfels was developing following the rerouting of the Bathurst Road through Victoria Pass in 1832. In about 1847 Joseph Cooke and his family were resident in the building and the Cooke family retained the property until the 1920s; Joseph himself was at one time assistant postmaster, and he also worked as a saddler. The original brick and sandstone structure was extended in brick around 1870... Somerset House is a two storey building with a gabled roof. The 1870 brick addition has a slightly higher roof line than the original inn section and it has decorative scalloped barge boards. Roofing is corrugated iron, as is the cladding to the verandah which runs across the front of the entire structure... To the rear is a stone stable building.

ROYAL HOTEL, BOWENFELS

The Royal Hotel at Bowenfels is a substantial two storey Colonial Georgian building constructed by Alexander Binning using sandstone quarried locally. It is one of the largest hotels in the group and is the only hotel or roadside inn still operating as a public house. This hotel was described by Colonel Mundy as being the best on the line. (Refer to the Historical Outline).



A current view of the Royal Hotel, Bowenfels
Source: OCP Jan 2001

8.3 VERNACULAR DWELLINGS

This section looks at the comparable groups of Colonial Georgian residences in NSW. Individual houses have not been considered.

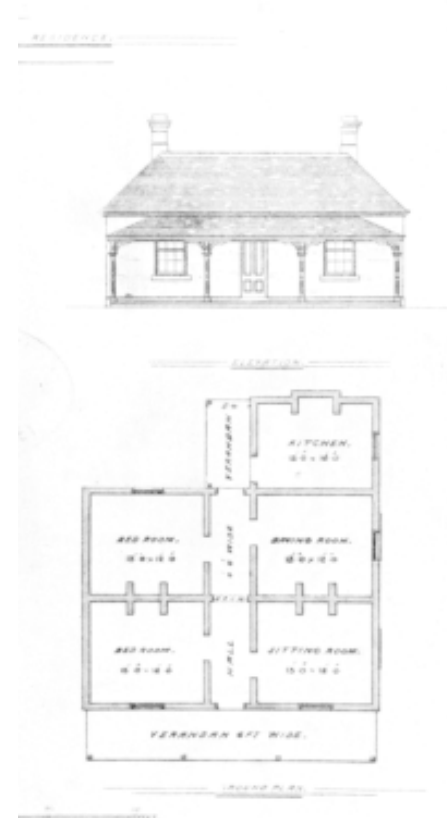
Millers Point, in Sydney contains a series of vernacular dwellings, including a number that date from the 1840s and 1850s and, like Hartley the pattern of development that can be seen in the c. 1850 views of the place can still be seen today. The forms utilised in Hartley are vernacular, whereas those in Millers Point are slightly more sophisticated, urban forms. Battery Point in Hobart also contains a number of buildings from this period, again of more sophisticated detail and construction.

Windsor and Richmond are other examples of early townships which retain evidence of their early layout and setting. The buildings are, however, of a larger scale than those at Hartley and there has been considerable development in the late twentieth century. Smaller scale vernacular buildings also survive in Tasmania.

Hill End and Sofala contain vernacular buildings to cater to the Gold Rush. The surviving vernacular cottages at Hill End including Warry's and Beyers Cottages are not masonry, rather they are lath and plaster buildings. Many of the residential and commercial buildings associated with the Gold Rush were constructed rapidly and were not intended to last. In contrast Hartley contained a number of masonry houses, built to last.

SCHOOL MASTERS RESIDENCES

A series of "stock" plans were developed for the Council of Education by their architect George Allen Mansfield in the 1870s. The former school masters house is similar in plan, with a central hall with two rooms to each side, to one of Mansfield's designs: the Paterson School House. Other images of schoolmasters residences erected in the 1880s such as the Wauchope school of 1883 show a timber example of the standard plan. The Department of Public Instruction had developed portable buildings in the mid 1880s for use as classroom accommodation, constructed



Plan and Elevation of Paterson School House, George Allen Mansfield
Source: Sydney & the Bush



Wauchope Public School and Residence. The residence is very similar to the Mansfield's plan shown above.
Source: Sydney & the Bush

of tongue and groove and unlined. The schoolmasters residence is lined internally and any prefabrication is no longer evident.

A plan of a similar school master's residence, dating from 1907, survives for the township of Murrembateman. The layout of the main portion of the house is similar to that of Corney's Cottage. A separate kitchen block is attached to the rear of the cottage, separated by a covered way. The kitchen wing contained a kitchen, washroom, bathroom, store and an unidentified room. The Hartley School Master's residence is likely to have initially had a rear kitchen block of this type.

8.4 CATHOLIC CHURCHES

This section discusses the Roman Catholic churches built in NSW prior to c. 1845, and following the precedent set by the 1829 Catholic Emancipation Act in Britain which allowed Catholics to build a place of worship.

St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church is the oldest Roman Catholic Church west of the Blue Mountains. The only comparable example in the region, the Catholic Church at Bathurst was demolished and a larger church built. Three early rural Catholic churches survive, St. Bede's at Appin, 1835 and St. Michaels, Bungonia, 1839-43 and St. Bernard's at Hartley. St. Bede's is a Regency Gothic Revival building, reminiscent of contemporary Irish churches. No details of St. Michaels at Bungonia have been located as the building is not listed on either the Register of the National Estate nor on the State Heritage Register. St. Bede's is the oldest Catholic church in continuous operation in Australia. St. Bernard's at Hartley is still used for ceremonial events. Its continuous use, albeit now occasional, is over 150 years.

The construction of rural Catholic churches indicates the expansion of the Irish community in New South Wales. The churches are related to the early roads in the colony,

to the west and to the southwest. Their survival is due to these towns not developing. A larger town resulted in a larger congregation and the need for a larger church.

Other early Catholic churches survive in Sydney, including St. Brigids in Millers Point (c. 1835, substantially modified), the former St. Augustine's Church in Balmain (1848-51). A larger St. Augustines sits alongside, the former St. Anne's Catholic Church (partially demolished) and the former St. Michael's Catholic Church, Baulkham Hills.

8.5 MORTIMER LEWIS

All courthouses in NSW were designed by the Colonial Architect, and therefore there are no comparable buildings designed by others.

Hartley Courthouse features a temple front, with doric columns and pilasters. It is one of the earliest uses of a temple front motif outside of metropolitan Sydney, the other early example being Dalwood House at Branxton. Each of Lewis' courthouses including Berrima and Darlinghurst exhibit the same arrangement of a central courtroom, with the temple front and plain flanking wings. This symmetrical form, with the central court continued to be used by successive colonial architects until the 1890s when it was abandoned by Walter Liberty Vernon.

The country courthouses featured the less sophisticated orders: Doric and Tuscan. Unfortunately Lewis wrote very little about his design intentions, or the influences on his work. Lewis appears to have been influenced by contemporary English and Scottish architects but may never have visited Rome or Greece himself. At the time Lewis was designing, detailed archaeological drawings of Grecian and Roman architecture were being published. Lewis was the first Colonial Architect to use all of the classical "orders" of architecture in his public buildings, including relatively rare column capitals such as the capital from the Temple of the Winds. His building forms draw



Mortimer Lewis' courthouses: Berrima, (top) and the three demolished courthouses: Bathurst, Newcastle, Yass

Source: Historic Courthouses of NSW

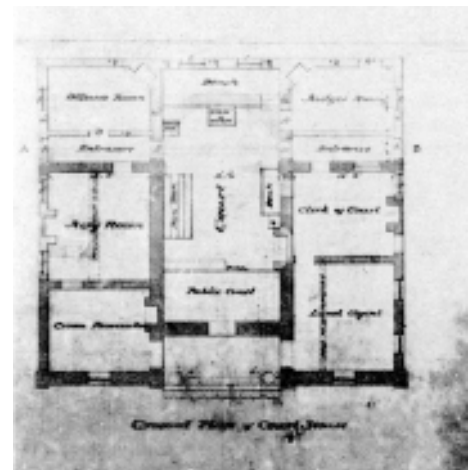
heavily on Roman and Etruscan buildings, where the main temple front was important. The sides and rear of these temples were relatively plain.

The central portion of Darlinghurst Courthouse and Berrima Courthouse were both designed by Lewis. Early images of Darlinghurst, before the additions by James Barnet show a similar relationship with the landscape. The courthouse is built on a rise, with the land gently sloping away to both sides. In the case of Darlinghurst the rear of the building was not intended to be seen and the complex was connected to the gaol at the rear. Berrima likewise was constructed in front of the gaol. The selection of a site that slopes towards the river indicates that there was no intention to construct a gaol at Hartley. The other examples of courthouses designed by Mortimer Lewis have either been substantially enlarged or demolished.

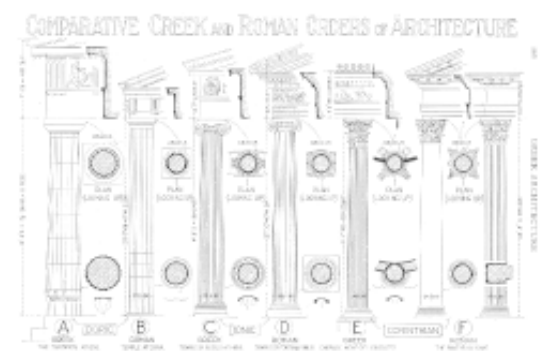
Peter Bridges notes that Lewis's courthouses “*produce an impact, not only through Lewis’s designs, but by their contrast with their less sophisticated neighbours and by their settings; they are proclamations of English Law in an alien pioneer landscape.*”¹ A contemporary traveller “*was much surprised to see such splendid buildings so far in the interior*”²

The plan of additions to Braidwood Courthouse prepared by James Barnet indicate that the building was initially very similar in plan and elevation to Hartley Courthouse, including the large apse to the courtroom. The building was demolished c. 1900 and a larger courthouse built.

Both goals and courthouses utilised heavy and imposing neoclassical motifs, both in Australia and in Great Britain. Dublin Courthouse for example (dating from c. 1800) features a temple front.



Plan and Elevation of Braidwood Courthouse. note the faint curve of the apse in the courtroom, and the layout of the furniture
 Source: Historic Courthouses of NSW



Comparative drawing showing the Orders of Classical architecture
 Source: Bannister Fletcher

Examples of Mortimer Lewis's courthouses included:

Darlinghurst Courthouse 1835 - 1844
 Braidwood Courthouse 1837
 replaced by a new Courthouse c. 1903
 Bathurst Courthouse 1837 (demolished)
 Newcastle Courthouse 1837 (demolished)
 Parramatta Courthouse 1837 (demolished)
 Berrima Courthouse 1838
 Raymond Terrace Courthouse 1838
 Singleton Courthouse 1841 (replaced by a larger
 courthouse designed by James Barnet c. 1867 on a
 different site)
 Yass Courthouse (demolished)

8.6 LADY FRANKLIN GALLERY

Lady Franklin visited the Macleays in Elizabeth Bay in 1839 and may have seen Lewis's Darlinghurst Courthouse portico under construction. In 1844 Louisa Meredith described the building as the "only building the 'city' could boast of"³. Lady Franklin was responsible for commissioning "the purest piece of Revival building on the island [Tasmania, which] was erected in 1843...In the orchard lands of Newtown, lady Franklin caused a solid little Greek Temple to be faithfully reproduced to serve as a museum and a cultural centre. In its excellence of craftsmanship it reflects the high standard of the stonemason's skill which Tasmania had in abundance in its early years...the vision proved abortive and the building lay abandoned and eventually found use as an apple shed..."⁴



Lady Franklin Gallery, Hobart.
 Source: OC+P 2002

This fine building is of a much smaller scale than Hartley courthouse. Its picturesque Arcadian setting in a valley resembles that of Hartley.

The gallery survives, and is open on an occasional basis. It is now surrounded by suburban Hobart.

8.7 COLONIAL GREEK, NSW

An exhibition entitled Colonial Greek, the Greek Revival in NSW 1810-1850 held by the Historic Houses Trust in 1985 identified the range of Greek Revival buildings in NSW. Non conformist Churches, tombstones, residences, public buildings and banks all used Grecian motifs. Seven examples of Lewis' work were included and he was one of the most prolific designers in the style, and was probably the first to utilise fluted columns in NSW. Buildings of a comparable scale, the banks and non conformist churches have all been substantially altered or demolished. The designers of these works include John Bibb and John Verge.

A number of contemporary residences survive. Dalwood House, in the Hunter Valley retains its Greek Revival details, with two Doric columns forming the recessed porch. This house was designed by George Wyndham, the owner and is part of the Wyndham Estate winery. It is occasionally open to the public.



Dalwood, Hunter Valley.
Source: OC+P 2002

REFERENCES

- 1 quoted in Bridges, Peter, *Historic Courthouse of NSW*, p. 53.
- 2 *ibid.*
- 3 Louisa Meredith, quoted in entry 47 *Courthouse, Darlinghurst, 1835. Exhibition Catalogue, Colonial Greek, The Greek Revival in NSW 1810-1850*, Historic Houses Trust of NSW, curated by James Broadbent, 1985.
- 4 Freeland, J. M., *Architecture in Australia, A History*, Penguin, Ringwood, Victoria, 1968, p. 97.

9.0 ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE & EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

9.1 THE CONCEPT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Article 1.1 of *The Burra Charter* defines Cultural Significance as “the aesthetic, historic, scientific/technical or social value for past, present or future generations.” The general approach to assessing the cultural significance is based on that developed by Dr. James Kerr in *The Conservation Plan*, and relies on the following aspects:

- ▣ **Demonstrative Ability** of a place to demonstrate its past and present through physical evidence (of philosophy, custom or design, process, use, taste, techniques and materials or events)
- ▣ **Associational Value** and links without discoverable physical evidence (association with event or development, impact of persons on place or of place on persons, or mythological or symbolic association)
- ▣ **Formal or Aesthetic Value** and qualities (scale, form, materials and texture, relationships and views, and other non-visual sensory qualities).

9.2 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The NSW Heritage Office Assessment Criteria, as set out in the *Assessing Heritage Significance*, a NSW Heritage Manual update, have been used in the preparation of this CMP.

The initial assessment is a thematic one, relating the significance of the place to National, State and Local themes, as well as to the criteria set out in the Heritage Manual.

9.3 COORDINATION AND ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE

The coordination and analysis of both the documentary and physical evidence of the development of the Historic Site of Hartley reveals the following aspects of cultural significance of the place.

Aboriginal Occupation

Criterion D: Cultural or Spiritual Association
National Theme: Peopling the Continent
State Theme: Aboriginal Contact
Particular Theme: Aboriginal Occupation

There is both documentary evidence and physical evidence of the occupation of the area by aboriginal people. Contact between the European settlers and the Aboriginal population occurred when the settlement was being established, in the 1840s. With the increase in European settlement came a corresponding decline in the number of Aboriginals receiving government stores.

Exploration

Criterion A: Course or Pattern of History
State Theme: Exploration
National Theme: Peopling the Continent
Particular Theme: Crossing the Blue Mountains

The exploration of the areas beyond the Blue Mountains by Lawson, Blaxland and Wentworth led rapidly to their opening up for agricultural purposes. Lawson was granted land adjacent to Hartley, and evidence of the alignment of this grant survives, and can be seen in aerial photographs. Whilst extensive documentary evidence of the early crossings of the Blue Mountains survives, including diaries and maps, the physical evidence of exploration is extremely limited. The initial identification and reservation of historic sites associated with the exploration and development of the Hartley Valley, which included both buildings: Hartley Courthouse and points reached by the explorers: Mount York, occurred before World War I. Both were visited by tour groups from Mt. Victoria.

The Great Western Road

Criterion A: Course or Pattern of History

National Theme: Developing local, regional and national economies.

State Themes; Transport, Communications

Particular Theme: The Great Western Road

The line of road constructed by Major Mitchell passes through the Hartley Village as it exists today. The earlier line of road, Cox's Line, passed through the corner of the square set aside for the village, crossing the river further west at Glenroy. Documentary evidence regarding the construction of the roads to Bathurst survives, including maps. As the current Great Western Highway largely follows the alignment of Mitchell's Road, there is little fabric surviving. Evidence of the alignment of the road, and the pattern of development that occurred fronting the road survives at Hartley. Documentary and physical evidence of the network of roadside inns servicing travellers also survives, in particular the purpose built Royal Hotel and the two residential buildings converted to inns in the 1860s: the former Farmer's Inn and the former Shamrock Inn.

The Clywdd Police District

Criterion A: Course or Pattern of History

National Themes: Peopling the continent, Developing local, regional and national economies

State Themes; Convict

Particular Theme: The Clywdd Police District

The Great Western Road, including the section that survives in Hartley was constructed using a convict labour force. Evidence of the accommodation of convict works gangs survives elsewhere in the Vale of Clywdd. The opening of the Vale of Clywdd and the road to Bathurst resulted in a population of assigned convicts that needed to be regulated. Hartley courthouse, and its associated records, the transcripts of some of which are held on site, indicate the methods of regulating the assigned work force.

The majority of records associated with the place are official records, court returns, convict musters, license applications which are now held by State Records. The courthouse operated as a way station between the major gaols at Sydney, Parramatta and Bathurst with a constant traffic of prisoners. The surviving fabric and associated records enable the convict system to be interpreted. The convict era held a fascination for tourists, with the surviving inscriptions forming a tangible link with the past. The convict sites are amongst the earliest historic sites to become tourist attractions.

Agriculture

Criterion A: Course or Pattern of History
National Theme: Developing local, regional and national economies.
State Themes: Pastoralism and Agriculture
Particular Theme: Agriculture

The agricultural use of the Vale of Clywdd was reflected in the development of Hartley. Residents worked land remote from their village residences. The Finns and Phillips had owned agricultural plots within the area set aside for Hartley. Subsequent landowners such as McGarry owned land in the centre of the Vale. Produce may have supplied his Royal Hotel. Agriculture in the Hartley Valley was not a prosperous occupation, with the township developing to service travellers on the road rather than residents of the Vale.

Establishment of Hartley

Criterion A: Course or Pattern of History &
Criterion E: Contributing to an Understanding
National Theme: Building Settlements
State Themes: Land Tenure, Townships
Particular Theme: Establishment of Hartley

Documentary evidence of the Government's intention for the town of Hartley survives however no official attempt was made to layout the road pattern. The township that developed formed a ribbon along the Great Western Road. The surviving physical evidence indicates the importance of the road, all buildings face it.

Evidence of the growth of separate precincts survives in the physical and documentary evidence: at Rivulet, and the police and residential precincts at Hartley.

Clearing the Bush

Criterion E: Contributing to an Understanding
National Theme: Tracing the evolution of the continent
State Themes; Environment
Particular Theme: Clearing the Bush

Limited clearing appears to have been undertaken in conjunction with the construction of the Great Western Road, with only the strip necessary for the road being cleared. It was not until the construction of the courthouse that land at Hartley was cleared. By 1852 when accurate sketches were prepared by George French Angas a large expanse of land had been cleared, for the village and for agricultural purposes. The 'natural' state of the bush reflected the land management practices of the Aboriginal people.

The Gold Rush

Criterion A: Course or Pattern of History
National Theme: Developing local, regional and national economies
State Themes; Mining
Particular Theme: The Gold Rush

The gold rush resulted in an increase in the number of people using the Great Western Road, with two of the residential buildings converted into hotels c. 1860. This increase in travellers brought artists and photographers to the town, in particular George French Angas in 1852 and Bernard Holtermann in the early 1870s. Both men produced vivid records of the gold fields, and their stop at Hartley. These photographs and sketches survive today in the collection of the Mitchell Library. These document vanished townships, buildings and building techniques. They provide an indication of the extent of the village during its most prosperous time. *Gold Leases* were also issued for Hartley, with the land occupied by Rowson's Huts initially leased.

The Finn family

Criterion B: Association with life or works
National Theme: Peopling the Continent
State Themes; Migration, Ethnic Influences
Particular Theme: The Finn Family

The Finn family were responsible for the development of the character of the residential precinct. Vernacular buildings forms, although similar to those used in Ireland, were adapted to suit the locally available building materials and the Australian climate. The Finn family finally found economic conditions too trying, moving elsewhere.

Hartley's Churches

Criterion A: Course or Pattern of History &
Criterion E: Contributing to an Understanding
National Theme: Building Settlements
State Themes; Religion
Particular Theme: Hartley's Churches

The use of the courthouse of a range of functions prior to the building of churches indicates a relaxing of official prejudice against the Roman Catholic Church and other sects. The scale and character of the churches and the presbytery (in contrast with the modest residences) indicate an optimism that a township would develop. The relocation of activities to Lithgow further indicates the impact of the Railway line on the relative development of the two places.

St. Bernards is one of the oldest surviving rural Catholic churches in Australia. Although no longer actively used by a congregation the building remains consecrated and is still used for ceremonial events. It has been the setting for such events in Hartley for over 150 years.

Hartley's Schools

Criterion A: Course or Pattern of History &
Criterion E: Contributing to an Understanding
National Theme: Building Settlements
State Themes; Education
Particular Theme: Hartley's Schools

There is no surviving physical fabric from any of the school buildings, which were all vernacular slab buildings however evidence may survive in the archaeological record. The removal of the school c. 1880 indicates a lack of official interest in the town. The establish of denominational schools prior to the establishment of the half time public school indicates the role of the church in education in the late nineteenth century.

Roadside Inns

Criterion A: Course or Pattern of History &
Criterion E: Contributing to an Understanding
National Theme: Building Settlements
State Themes; Transport
Particular Theme: Roadside Inns

Hartley contains a fine example of a Colonial Georgian Roadside Inn (the Royal Hotel), one of a group of inns that survive in the Hartley Valley. Documentary and physical evidence of the conversion of residential buildings to cater for the increased traffic along the road to Bathurst during the gold rush also survives. None of the buildings retain their license. The modifications to the Royal Hotel indicate the impact of travel and tourism using motor cars. The initial choice of Rivulet to construct an inn may have been influenced by the river flats where the drovers could rest and water cattle.

The Corneys

Criterion B: Association with life or works
National Theme: Peopling the Continent
State Themes; Migration
Particular Theme: The Corneys

The revitalisation of the residential precinct by the Corneys during the Depression indicates the state of the local economy, the shortage of building materials and the development of a 'make-do' ethic which survived into the next generation.

The Road to Jenolan Caves

Criterion D: Cultural, Spiritual or Social Association
National Theme: Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
State Themes; Leisure
Particular Theme: The road to Jenolan Caves

Evidence of the increased prosperity of the township of Hartley, a result of increased tourism to Jenolan Caves, survives in the documentary and physical evidence. Buildings such as the former Post Office and former Royal Hotel were redecorated internally. An extensive collection of photographs of tourists posed in front their car, with the courthouse as a backdrop. Whilst cars are now more commonplace, the buildings at Hartley are still widely photographed by tourists. The relocation of the turn-off to the Jenolan Caves has further influenced the development of Hartley, reducing the number of visitors.

Vernacular Buildings

Criterion C; Aesthetic characteristics
National Theme: Building Settlements
State Themes; Townships
Particular Theme: Vernacular Buildings

The vernacular buildings at Hartley are a rare surviving example of a group of residential buildings dating from the mid 1840s, with mid nineteenth century modifications to allow for commercial uses. Evidence of their original configuration and vernacular building materials survives, as does the introduction of more durable and fireproof materials in the mid nineteenth century (in particular patent metal roofing tiles and corrugated iron). Substantially intact examples of this building form are becoming increasingly rare, as development in other towns in the twentieth century has resulted in their disappearance or alteration.

Mortimer Lewis

Criterion B Association with Life or Works

National Theme: Building Settlements

State Themes: Persons

Particular Theme: Mortimer Lewis

The Hartley Courthouse is a rare surviving example of the group of Colonial Grecian courthouses designed by Mortimer Lewis, one of the principal exponents of the style. It indicates how architectural ideas were spread to the colony, and how the architectural vocabulary was used to display authority. Only one other country courthouse survives: at Berrima. The surviving documentary records of land transfer at Hartley indicate Lewis' financial difficulties in the 1840s, which resulted in his losing his official position and residence in Sydney and forfeiting the Hartley lots.

'Historic Buildings'

Criterion D: Cultural, Spiritual or Social Association

National Theme: Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

State Themes: Cultural Sites

Particular Theme: 'Historic Buildings'

Hartley Courthouse is a very early example of the identification of a colonial building as being historic. This occurred before World War I, some 60 years before the preparation of the Register of the National Estate and the National Trust listings. Documentary evidence such as postcards, artists sketches and record photographs, survive, as does the courthouse which was reserved for public use.

The NPWS

Criterion A: Course or Pattern of History &
Criterion E: Contributing to an Understanding
National Theme: Governing, Conserving Australias Heritage
State Themes; Environment
Particular Theme: Conservation Practise

Hartley has the potential to demonstrate the nature of, and changes to, conservation works undertaken by the Service since 1972, which in turn can be seen as reflective of broad Australia-wide heritage conservation practices over the last 30 years. The collection of family and oral history documents and other documentary material relating to the site, as well as the collection of moveable heritage are of particular importance to the local community, a number of whom are descended from the original grantees.

Themes not represented at Hartley

There has never been industrial development at Hartley. Other themes which are not represented at Hartley are health, sport, welfare and there are no longer any social institutions. The lack of facilities is of significance, as it has resulted in Hartley not developing into a fully fledged town such as Mt. Victoria.

9.4 OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Heritage Office notes that the following levels of significance are applicable in NSW:

LOCAL

STATE

NATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL

The Heritage Office's *Guide to the Heritage System* notes the level "indicates the item's importance in a particular geographic area". The Hartley Historic Site has previously been assessed as being in excess of state significance, but as it is listed on the State Heritage Register it is managed as if it were of state significance.

The category of regional significance is no longer used by the NSW Heritage Office. This reflects the process for approvals, which are undertaken at local level (by councils) and at a State level. The NPWS manages large areas of the state and is able to assess and manage significance on a regional basis. In particular both Hartley and Hill End are managed by the NPWS the category of regional significance is an appropriate one to use.

This study has found no other examples of townships dating from the mid 1840s with a similar degree of integrity of fabric and archaeological potential in NSW. The township is potentially of National Significance for its historic and aesthetic significance, in particular its potential to demonstrate the system of assignment of convicts, as a place which inspired landscape painters and photographers and for the development of the concept of a 'historic building' in New South Wales. It is also important in its ability to demonstrate both colonial and vernacular building methods and the spread of architectural ideas in the colonies.

A comparative study undertaken by Pearson and Marshall has indicated that few sites have the potential to demonstrate the workings of the system of assignment of convicts and the local administration of work gangs and that Hartley should potentially be included in a serial World Heritage Listing of Convict Sites.¹

1. Pearson & Marshall, op. cit. p. 61

It should be noted that the surviving section of the Great Western Road (the Old Bathurst Road is an integral component of the significance of the place although the road alignment has not been mentioned in previous listings. Views of the place gained from a series of vantage points along the current and former alignments of the Great Western Road are also of significance but are outside of the boundary of the study area and the village reserve.

The significance of the individual elements is identified on the individual Inventory Sheets. In addition to the buildings landscape features and plantings are also of significance. These are also identified in the Inventory, Volume 2.

9.5 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement of Significance

Hartley Historic Site is of at least state significance as it is a rare surviving example of a village dating from the 1830s which developed to serve travellers on the newly formed Great Western Road. The documentary and archaeological record, the surviving road layout, timber bridges and roadside inns provide evidence of travel and the development of country towns in NSW prior to the construction of the railway. Hartley village retains an increasingly rare and substantially intact townscape, including its collection of mid nineteenth century Colonial Georgian buildings: dwellings, churches, inns and the courthouse that demonstrate building forms and techniques ranging from the vernacular to carved stonework. The lack of subsequent development records the village's changing fortunes, in particular the impact of the bypassing of the valley by the railway.

Physical and documentary evidence of the system of assignment of convicts also survives at Hartley, one of the few sites in NSW where the operation of this system can still be demonstrated. The impact of the settlement of the Valley on the local aboriginal community is also demonstrated by the documentary record and identified sites located on the fringes of the village. Extensive oral history and photographic evidence of life in Hartley in the Twentieth century is held on site, indicating life during the depression, the development of tourism in the blue Mountains and significant historical events such as the Coorie Recruitment March.

The connection with the place felt by the residents of the Hartley valley, many of whom are descended from the original grantees or former residents of Hartley is historically and socially significant and the buildings have long been recognised as being of heritage significance.

Detailed Statement of Significance

As a rare surviving example of a village dating from the mid nineteenth century which, due to a subsequent lack of development pressure, retains its ribbon configuration along the line of the Great West Road laid out by Sir Thomas Mitchell c. 1830. One of three village reserves along the Great West Road: Hartley, Bowenfels and Rydal, none of which developed into major settlements.

Containing, and having the archaeological potential to further demonstrate the layout of, an increasingly rare group of mid nineteenth century vernacular Colonial Georgian buildings including domestic residences and road side inns: building forms that have vanished in other towns, replaced by larger and more substantial commercial and residential buildings.

For the picturesque nature of the setting, within the Hartley Valley, and of the village, scenery that has inspired prominent artists and photographers including George French Angas, Eugene Von Guerard, Bernard Holtermann, Rebecca Martens, Sam Hood and Harold Cazeneaux and has been described in the diaries of officials and travellers.

A very early example of the identification of a colonial building as being historic, the start of a developing consciousness in Australia and in NSW, prior to World War I, that resulted in the photographic recording of colonial buildings and their 'reservation' for public use. Indicating the role of the members of Historical Societies in promoting study and recording of the surviving vestiges of the convict system. This concern for the colonial buildings of Hartley continues and is reflected in the longstanding activities of the Hartley Historic Site Advisory committee.

The modifications to the landscape including clearing indicates the impact of settlement of the Hartley Valley by Europeans on the local Aboriginal community.

The establishment of the Clywdd police district, construction of the courthouse, the development of the police precinct and the preparation of court records, many of which survive in State Records, indicates how the convict system operated, and the need to monitor the activities of assigned convicts once the colony expanded beyond the Blue Mountains.

Containing the Royal Hotel, a fine example of one of the network of roadside inns established along Mitchell's Line of Road (the Great Western Highway) and two residential buildings converted to inns. The surviving inns in the Hartley Valley are the largest group of this building type to survive on mainland Australia, indicating the impact of the construction of Mitchell's Line of Road on the development of the Hartley Valley (Vale of Clywdd). Indicating the pattern of development of tourism in NSW in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, with groups from Mt. Victoria visiting Mt. York, Hartley and Jenolan Caves travelling by motor car. Physical and documentary evidence of the impact of tourism on the local economy at Hartley survives.

The current layout of the village indicates a decline in official interest in the development of Hartley, evidenced by the lack of construction of public buildings, the laying out of roads and the relocation of the public school to the centre of the Valley. Indicating the impact of the construction of the railway line on the development of sections of the Blue Mountains, and the decline of townships which were by passed.

Historically a social centre for the Valley, where a range of social events occurred, including 'send offs' for local soldiers during wartime. As one of the towns visited by the Cooee march, the prototype for a series of World War I recruiting drives in country NSW that took place between 1915 and 1916, and was re-enacted in 1987.

The surviving documentary and physical evidence indicates economic conditions in the Hartley Valley during the Depression and World War II, in particular the re-use of buildings and building materials.

One of two surviving Colonial Greek Revival courthouses designed by the Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis, which indicate the spread of architectural motifs, and their use in the colonies to convey authority and status.

St. Bernards Catholic Church is one of the three earliest rural Catholic churches in Australia, indicating both the presence of Irish settlers and the expansion of the colony following Mitchell's Lines of Road. The consecrated church has been used for ceremonial purposes for over 150 years, by generations of residents of Hartley and the surrounding valley.

The prominence of the churches within the village reflect the strong influence of the church in both education and in the daily life of communities in the nineteenth century.

For the evidence of the construction of the Great Western Road using an enforced convict workforce in contrast to the construction of public buildings using the

tender system.

Indicating the development of tourism based on a fascination with the treatment of convicts, the interpretation of the courthouse, and the surviving inscriptions provides evidence of the punishment of convicts and bushrangers, stories of which formed the strong oral tradition upon which the first histories were largely based.

As a historic site, managed and conserved by the NPWS since 1972 and registered on the National Estate as a Historic Site in 1978, indicating changes of approach, by the NPWS to conservation methodology and practice.

For the role of the NPWS in developing local histories, recording and collecting family and oral histories, transcripts of archival records and collecting moveable items that outline the historical development of Hartley.

For the connection with the place felt by the residents of the Hartley Valley, many of whom are descended from original grantees or former residents of Hartley.

9.6 INDIVIDUAL LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following overall levels of significance have been extracted from the inventory sheets for the individual items. Sites with archaeological potential have also been included. The significance of the fabric of the buildings is set out on the inventory sheets.

	NPWS Historic Places Register Reference Number	
Hartley Historic Site	3905150	STATE +
Individual Listings		
Comeys Cottage (former)	3907459	REGIONAL
Cottage Privy (Site of)	3907460	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Cottage Privy (Site of)	3907461	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Garden	3907463	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Comeys Garage (former)	3907454	REGIONAL
Driveway	3907455	REGIONAL
Exotic Plantings	3907458	REGIONAL
Hoist Platform	3907457	REGIONAL
Plinths-Petrol Bowsers	3907456	REGIONAL
Courthouse (former Hartley)	3907440	STATE +
Plantings	3907451	REGIONAL
Cellblock	TBA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Courthouse grounds	TBA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Farmers Inn (former)	3907469	STATE SIGNIFICANCE
Farmers Inn Grounds	TBA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Ivy Cottage	3907447	REGIONAL
Outbuilding	3907449	LOCAL
Pit Privy	3907448	LOCAL
refer Farmers Inn grounds		

Old Trahlee	3907441	STATE
Plantings	3907442	REGIONAL
Grounds	TBA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Post Office (former)	3907472	STATE SIGNIFICANCE
Four Hole Privy	3907450	REGIONAL
Garage (site of)	3907451	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Shed (slab, in ruins)	3907452	REGIONAL
Royal Hotel (former)	3907443	STATE
Garage	3907444	REGIONAL
Garden & Grounds	3907445	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Section 14 - South	TBA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Rowson's Huts (former)		
Garden	3907466	REGIONAL
Log Hut	3907464	REGIONAL
Cinder Block Hut	3907467	REGIONAL
Privy	3907465	LOCAL
Shamrock Inn (former)	3907470	STATE
Garden	3907471	LOCAL
Shamrock Hotel grounds	TBA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
St. Bernards Catholic Church	3907462	STATE +
Presbytery (former)	3907446	STATE
Plantings	3907468	REGIONAL
Churchyard and grounds	TBA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
Woolshed	3907453	LOCAL
refer Farmers Inn grounds		
Other New Inventory Sheets		
Great Western Road	TBA	STATE +
Section 3 South	TBA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

10.0 POLICY FORMULATION

10.1 IMPLICATIONS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In order to formulate conservation policies and an implementation strategy for Hartley Historic Site it is necessary to take into account a number of factors and constraints which are raised in this section of the document.

As noted in the Statement of Cultural Significance, the cultural landscape of Hartley Historic Site has historic, aesthetic, social and scientific/technical significance.

The township has been identified as having heritage significance since its registration on the Register of the National Estate in 1978. The courthouse in particular has been considered to be a historic building since prior to World War I, and is one of the first buildings in the State to have been consciously protected.

10.1.1 HERITAGE STATUS

The statutory listings have been for the place as a whole. Hartley Historic Site, in its entirety, is listed on the following statutory and non-statutory registers:

Statutory

- ♦ Listed as the Hartley Historic Site on the *Register of the National Estate*.
- ♦ Listed as Hartley Township under the Heritage Act 1977, on the *State Heritage Register*.
- ♦ Listed as Hartley Historic Site on the *NPWS Section 170 Register*

Non-Statutory

- ♦ Listed as part of the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) on the *National Trust Register*.
- ♦ Listed as Hartley Historic Site on the *NPWS Historic Places Register*

The following chart summarises the individual heritage listings.

	RNE	NT Register	SHR	SHI	NPWS Section 170 Register	LEP
Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area		✓				
Hartley Historic Site	✓	✓	✓		✓	✗
(Former) Court House	✓	✓		✓		✓
(Former) Royal Hotel	✓	✓		✓		✓
St Bernards Church Group	✓	✓		✓		✓
including:						
St Bernards Church	✓	✓		✓		
St Bernards Presbytery	✓	✓		✓		
Church of St John the Evangelist	✓	✓		✓		✓
The following have been listed as being in Hartley however they are not within the Study area:						
Old Roman Catholic Cemetery						✓
Former Williams Store, (GWH)	✓					
Rosedale	✓					
Collits Inn	✓					
Grave of Eliza Rodd				✓		✓

It should be noted that Rosedale and the Former Williams Store (the Harp of Erin Hotel) are in fact at Little Hartley. The Old Roman Catholic Cemetery is noted on the Register of the National Estate as being located on the northside of the Great Western Highway, 2 km east of Hartley Village. The grave of Eliza Rodd is located on the Jenolan Caves Road.

The following chart summarises the items which have been identified however an assessment of their level of significance has not been made.

	RNE	Gazetteer of Heritage Items identified in the Hartley, Kanimbla and Megalong Valleys	SHR	SHI	NPWS Historic Places Register	LEP
Farmers Inn	not assessed	✓	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Former Post Office	not assessed	✓	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Old Trahlee	not assessed	✓	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Ivy Cottage	not assessed	✓	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Shamrock Inn	not assessed	✓	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Comeys Garage	not assessed	✓	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Driveway Comeys Garage	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Cottage Privy	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Cottage Privy	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Cottage (Comeys Garage)	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Four Hole Privy	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Garage (PO)	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Garage (Royal Hotel)	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Garden - Rowson's Huts	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Garden - Royal Hotel	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Garden- Shamrock Inn	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x

	RNE	Gazetteer of Heritage Items identified in the Hartley, Kanimbla and Megalong Valleys	SHR	SHI	NPWS Historic Places Register	LEP
Hut - Rowson's	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Hut - Rowson's	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Outbuilding, Ivy Cottage	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Plantings - Courthouse	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Plantings- Old Trahee	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Plantings - St Bernards	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Plinths- Petrol -	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Privy - Rowson's Huts	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Royal Hotel	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Shed, Post Office,	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Woolshed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
Items not owned by the NPWS						
Bungaribee	not assessed	✓	not assessed	not assessed	✓	x
see also St. John the Evangelist						

10.1.2 AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

The Australian Heritage Commission is a Commonwealth Government Agency which compiles and maintains the *Register of the National Estate*, an inventory of places of natural and cultural significance in Australia. The basis for assessment of significance is the methodology and terminology of the Burra Charter.

The Hartley Historic Site State Reserve was added to the Register of the National Estate in 1978. The entry, which covers 7.037 hectares does not specify the boundaries. The entry for Hartley in the published Register of the National Estate (1980) includes the square set aside for the township. The plan included with the listing is shown opposite.

A number of buildings were registered separately and the following fall within the study area:

The former Courthouse

The former Royal Hotel

St. Bernard's Catholic Church Group including St. Bernard's Catholic Church and Presbytery

A copy of the Register of the National Estate database entry for the Hartley Historic Site is included in Volume 3.

Whilst inclusion on the *Register of the National Estate* imposes obligations on Federal Government bodies and federally funded projects, there is no obligation on State Government agencies. The inclusion of a place on the *Register of the National Estate* however, draws the attention of heritage authorities to its significance.



Sketch Map from the published Register of the National Estate showing the area covered by the listing

Source: Illustrated Register of the National Estate

10.1.3 THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW)

The National Trust of Australia is a non government community based organisation, established in 1945, and incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1960, dedicated to the conservation of Australia's heritage.

Although the National Trust has no statutory power it has a strong influence on community support, particularly with regard to a possible threat to a structure or place from insensitive development or the destruction of items of cultural or natural heritage significance.

The National Trust actively lists buildings, conservation areas and landscape elements on its register. Other statutory registers, particularly the Register of the National Estate have used the National Trust listing as a basis.

A Landscape Study of Hartley, Kanimbla and the Megalong Valleys was undertaken by Roland Breckwoldt in 1984 for the National Trust of Australia (NSW). Three contiguous landscape conservation areas were developed: Hartley Valley, Jamison and Kedumba Valleys and the Kanimbla and Megalong Valleys, recognising the cultural significance of the rural landscape of these valleys. Individual items within the Megalong Valley have not been surveyed. Hartley Historic Site falls within the Hartley landscape conservation area.

A list of Heritage Items was prepared as part of the Breckwoldt Study. This includes the following buildings within the study area:

- The Farmers Inn
- The Former Post Office
- Old Trahlee
- Ivy Cottage
- Shamrock Inn
- Hartley Garage (Comeys).

These items have not been individually listed by the National Trust but were noted as being “*under the care, control and management of the NPWS*”. The items have subsequently been listed on the NPWS Historic Places Register.

The overall listing by the National Trust for Hartley Landscape Conservation Area prepared in 1986 contained a series of recommendations for the future treatment of Hartley Valley:

- 1. Appropriate curtilages be defined for Hartley, Little Hartley and Old Bowenfels and zoned Environmental Protection 7(h) to prevent inappropriate development and subdivision;*
- 2. Significant landscape features be protected from development and visual degradation by Environmental Protection zoning;*
- 3. No further ad hoc rural subdivision be approved. Subdivisions should be located in areas of poorer quality soils and outside areas of environmental significance...*
- 4. Design guidelines be established for the development within the valley, and particularly within the areas zoned 7(h). [environmental protection].*
- 5. Any upgrading of existing roads should respect the heritage values of the existing roads.*

These recommendations have not been transferred into planning controls. The Greater Lithgow Council LEP 1994 no longer contains a zone 7 (h): Environmental Protection. A curtilage has not been identified for the township, nor has it been designated a conservation area. In fact there are no conservation areas in the Lithgow Local Government Area.

As Hartley falls within a Landscape Conservation Area identified by the National Trust the impact of any proposal on the setting will need to be taken into consideration.

Proposals for the leasing or adaptive re-use of the buildings will be closely scrutinised by the National Trust who will seek to ensure proposals do not impact on the cultural significance of the place.

10.1.4 THE NSW HERITAGE ACT 1977

SECTION 170 REGISTER

Under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)*, each government instrumentality is required to establish and keep a “*Heritage and Conservation Register*” that details each item of the environmental heritage the agency owns or occupies.

The current *Guidelines for the Preparation of Section 170 Registers*, issued by the Heritage Council of NSW, recommends that proposals involving alteration, disposal or demolition (in part or in whole) of items of state significance be referred to the Heritage Council through the Heritage Office. The Heritage Office is currently preparing updated guidelines for Section 170 Registers to reflect recent changes to the *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)*.

The updated guidelines will include:

- ♦ Maintenance;
- ♦ Strategic Planning;
- ♦ Approvals Process (DA's &c);
- ♦ Modifications;
- ♦ Disposal of properties.

In the recent amendments to the *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)* a new section has been added to Section 170: Section 170A Heritage Management by Government Instrumentalities that deals with management obligations of individual agencies.

If an agency intends to undertake any of the following actions regarding items listed on their Section 170 Register, they must give the Heritage Council 14 days notice regarding:

- ♦ Removal of an item from the Section 170 Register;
- ♦ Transfer of Ownership;
- ♦ Ceasing to occupy an item currently on the Register;
- ♦ Demolishing an item.

In addition Management Principles for State owned buildings, which each agency must comply with, are to be established. These principles will be prepared at ministerial level. The aim is to integrate heritage into Asset Management from a strategic level to routine maintenance.

The majority of items of State Significance from individual Section 170 Registers have been included on the State Heritage Register. Heritage Council approval is required for modifications to items of State Significance such as Hartley, unless the conservation works are in accordance with an endorsed Conservation Plan or CMP.

Following the endorsement of the CMP the NPWS will not need to refer proposed conservation works to the buildings at Hartley to the Heritage Office unless the proposal is contrary to the policies contained within this CMP. The NPWS has delegated powers for some approvals under the *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)*.

STATE HERITAGE REGISTER & INVENTORY

The State Heritage Inventory lists some 20,000 heritage items which have been identified on statutory heritage schedules such as those contained in LEP's and REP's. It is an electronic database which can be accessed via the NSW Heritage Office homepage <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/>. Items on the State Heritage Register are those items which have been identified as being of particular importance to the people of New South Wales, items that are of state significance or greater. The State Heritage Inventory includes the State Heritage Register (ie items of State heritage significance) and items that are listed as heritage items in the heritage schedules of LEPs and/or REPs.

The Hartley Historic Site as a whole has been listed on the State Heritage Register (as Hartley Township). The following individual items are listed on the State Heritage Inventory:

The [former] Hartley Courthouse

The Royal Hotel (former)

St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church Group

St. John's Anglican Church

The State Heritage Inventory and Register Listings are included in the Appendices (Volume 2).

STANDARD EXEMPTIONS under Section 57 of the *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)*.

Exemption 1	Maintenance Works	Cleaning, re-securing elements, minor servicing, landscape maintenance
Exemption 2	Repairs	Limited to copying the detail of existing fabric
Exemption 3	Painting	Repainting of all previously painted surfaces, in the same colour scheme and paint type.
Exemption 4	Excavation	Excavation for services and maintenance where this does not impact on areas designated as being archaeologically significant.
Exemption 5	Restoration	Reinstatement of components to their known earlier or original location. Removal of intrusive infill.
Exemption 6	Conservation	Conservation Works in accordance with a conservation strategy contained within a CMP endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW.

Proposals that involve substantial modifications to buildings of State Significance listed on the State Heritage Register must be referred to the Heritage Council unless the works proposed fall within the type of work covered by the Standard Exemptions (under Section 57 of the *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)*) or Specific Exemptions, also under Section 57. Site specific exemptions can be approved by the Minister for Planning, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council. The standard exemptions are summarised in the above chart. They are primarily intended to cover routine and periodic maintenance works rather than the adaptive re-use of buildings. Internal NPWS procedures regarding the assessment of impact will also need to be followed.

A CMP (once it has been endorsed by the Heritage Council) can form the basis of a Specific Exemption under Section 57 of the *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)* (Exemption 6: Conservation Works). Conservation works undertaken in accordance with the CMP do not need to be referred to the Heritage Office. Approval of the Consent Authority, in this case the NPWS, indicating how the works meet the requirements of the CMP, is still required. The complete standard exemptions prepared by the Heritage Office are included in the Appendices.

10.1.5 LITHGOW CITY COUNCIL

Hartley Historic Site falls within Greater Lithgow City. Greater Lithgow LEP 1994 contains heritage provisions and schedules aimed at conserving the environmental heritage of the city of Greater Lithgow.

The following items within the study area are listed in Schedule 1: Heritage Items

Hartley Courthouse
St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church Group
Former Royal Hotel.

As previously noted there are no conservation areas in the City of Greater Lithgow LGA. The portions owned by the NPWS are zoned in the City of Greater Lithgow LEP as National Parks and Nature Reserves and the consent authority is the NPWS. The surrounding area is zoned rural however there is now a large zone of rural residential between Hartley and Little Hartley. A more intensive development of this land is occurring. Further extension of this type of zoning has the potential to impact on the setting of Hartley and views and vistas from Hartley Historic Site.

10.2 THE NPWS

The crown is the owner of Hartley Historic Site and the management is vested in the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Hartley Historic Site comprises part of the township, including the buildings. The land has been gazetted a Historic Site under the NPW Act and the NPWS is both the consent authority, for planning matters as well as the managing agency. Under the EP & A Act the crown is required to assess the impact of proposed development.

10.2.1 PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

The Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site sets out the type of activities that can occur within the site and the management priorities of the NPWS.

The preparation of this CMP is in line with the policies established by the Plan of Management.

10.2.2 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

A CMP provides policies to ensure the long term conservation of the significant fabric and the retention of cultural significance. It can identify future compatible and appropriate uses but does not assess the impacts of future uses.

The assessment of the impact of a proposal on the heritage significance of a place is undertaken in a Statement of Heritage Impact. This statement should also indicate the benefits of a proposal and be prepared in accordance with the guideline in the NSW Heritage Manual. A Statement of Heritage Impact will be required by the Heritage Office to accompany a Development Application (DA) for a heritage item of State Significance.

10.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

The *Heritage Act 1977* (amended) affords protection to items and places of cultural heritage value including archaeological relics. It is an offence to "*disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*" An excavation permit is issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales.

Relics are defined as:

- a) *any deposit, object or material evidence: a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and*
- b) *which is more than 50 years old."*

Protection of archaeological sites and remains relating to the period of historic occupation are protected under the Heritage Provisions in Part 4 of the Greater Lithgow Local Environmental Plan 1994, as well as in the National Parks and Wildlife (Land Management) Regulations 1995 [Clause 13(3)(d)], where *deposits, objects or, material evidence greater than 25 years*, are protected. In 1999, in pursuance of section 169(3) of the Heritage Act 1977, the National Parks and Wildlife Service were delegated the power to determine applications for excavation permits. This power does not extend to major excavations, but is limited to monitoring, surface collection and test excavations. Both statutory authorities required that an application for an excavation permit is obtained from the appropriate authority prior to the excavation of known or potential archaeological relics.

MANAGING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

A survey of the sources indicates that, despite the possible destruction of archaeological evidence due to road construction and perhaps even as a result of the activities of the NPWS, there is a potential for archaeological remains at the village. Although above ground buildings and structures may be identified as part of the archaeological resource of a site, this resource would normally be identified as those sub-surface deposits associated with the structure. Thus, underfloor deposits and wall foundation trenches will reveal information concerning the construction and phases of occupation associated with the structure.

The structural development may also be revealed through examination of subsurface elements relating to the evolution of a building from a simple one or two room cottage, to a more substantial residence. Other associated deposits occur as dumps or pits for the disposal of household debris, privies, or the remains of outbuildings, as well as any sub-surface structural remains with associated deposits. Investigation of the archaeological resource will reveal details concerning the everyday life of the village.

The records of the various archaeological investigations made available by the NPWS are generally very brief with little discussion of artefacts (see Section 7.2 Archaeology at Hartley). The results of all excavations to date indicate that underfloor deposits are unlikely to reveal evidence of any quantity. The evidence from the Farmer's Inn, Shamrock Inn, the Royal Hotel and Post Office indicates that floor coverings of some kind were used, thus limiting the accumulation of underfloor deposits. It is possible that the best evidence of household activities is to be gained from pits or dumps used for the disposal of household debris. Such features are usually located to the rear of the primary domestic structures.

The degree of intactness of the archaeological resource at Hartley is, in many instances difficult to assess due to the unknown extent of past impacts on potential sub-surface remains. The potential for intact sub-surface remains after the removal of houses and outbuildings during the different phases of road construction is unknown. There is a potential that the associated road fill includes material evidence associated with the early occupation history of Hartley.

Other areas, such as to the north-east of the Court house are more difficult to assess due to the unknown depth of land clearance undertaken in the area. There is a possibility that there are archaeological remains in this area. The past activities of the NPWS may also have had an unknown impact on potential sub-surface remains associated with the extant structures.

ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of a site to contain archaeological relics, as defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended). This potential is identified by judging whether extant buildings, or demolitions have removed all evidence of previous land use. The assessment of this potential is based on historical research and a physical evaluation of the site. If a site is considered to possess archaeological potential, then the Heritage Council requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken.

Archaeological Potential is identified in the Heritage Office Archaeological Assessment Guidelines as: *The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research. Common units for describing archaeological potential are:*

- *known archaeological features/sites (high archaeological potential);*
- *potential archaeological features/sites (medium archaeological potential);*
- *no archaeological features/sites (low archaeological potential).*

The levels of significance is based on the assessed degree of intactness of the archaeological potential using the following evaluation criteria, criteria recommended by the NSW Heritage Office.

EXCEPTIONAL

Rare or outstanding archaeological place or item of national and/or state significance, exhibiting a high degree of interpretability and/or high degree of intactness or other such quality, though alterations or degradation may be evident.

HIGH

Archaeological relic or item of state or local significance, featuring a high degree of original or early fabric or demonstrative of a key part of the place's significance, with a degree of alteration that does not unduly detract from that significance.

MODERATE

Archaeological relic or item of state or local significance with an altered or modified degree of original fabric or demonstrative of a key part of the place's significance, with a degree of alteration that does not unduly detract from that significance.

LOW

Archaeological relic or item that is difficult to be interpreted, not an important function, often subject to alteration, detracting from significance and/or significant fabric.

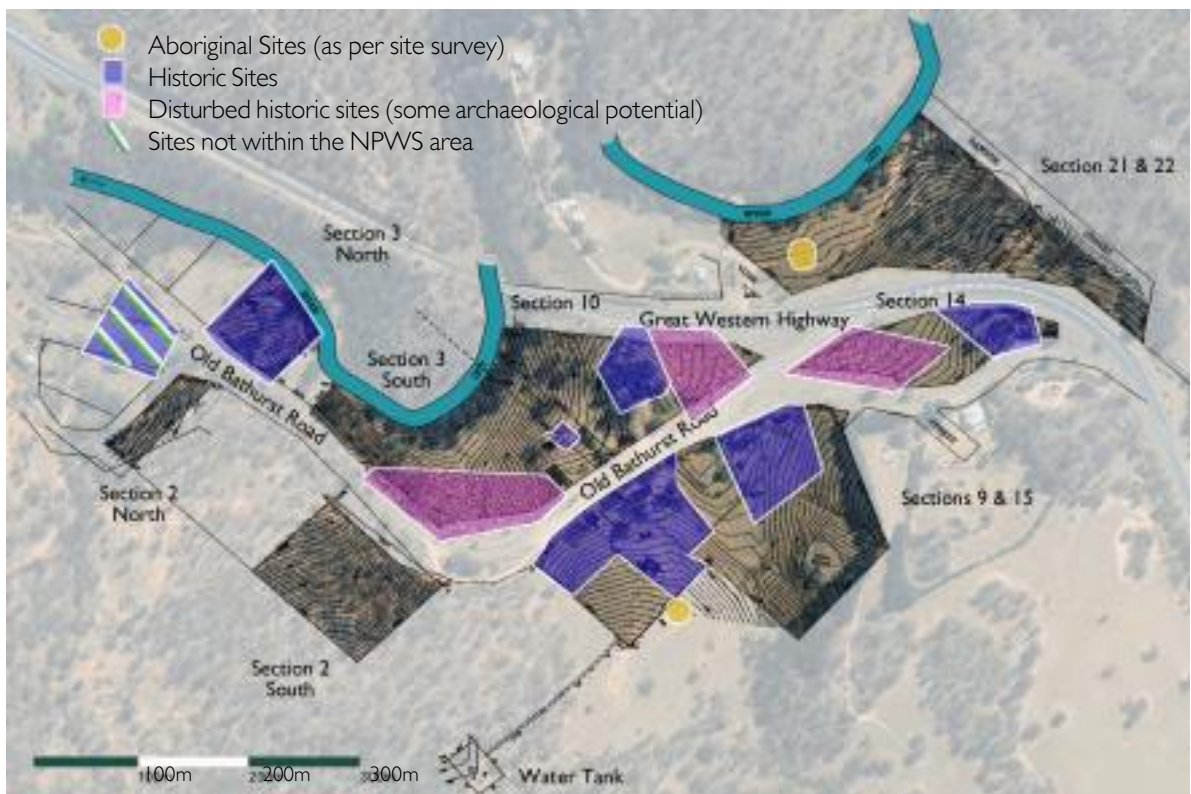
INTRUSIVE

Damage to overall significance, an aspect of the site's significance and/or significant fabric.

As an archaeological site, the Historic Village of Hartley, in its entirety, is a rare example of a relatively intact 19th century village and as such has an Exceptional/High degree of significance. The archaeological resource associated with the European occupation of the village adds a layer to the significance of the environment of Hartley. The potential loss of a proportion of the sub-surface remains at Hartley enhances the significance of those archaeological deposits and features which are retained *in situ*, due to their increased rarity.

The areas shown on the following plan have been identified as having archaeological potential. Whilst small scale investigations have occurred in conjunction with building works the individual portions still retain archaeological potential. The potential of the various portions has not been ranked, as investigations would contribute to a greater understanding of the place as a whole. The current philosophy regarding the conservation of

AREAS OF IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL



Note: the Bridge to the former alignment of the Great Western Road is not on the NPWS Estate

archaeological remains is that they are best conserved in situ, either undisturbed or, following excavation, covered in clean sand. Vestiges buried for some time will often deteriorate at a rapid rate when exposed to the elements. Protection of archaeological sites and remains relating to the period of historic occupation are protected under the Heritage Provisions in Part 4 of the Greater Lithgow Local Environmental Plan 1994, as well as in the National Parks and Wildlife (Land Management) Regulations 1995 [Clause 13(3)(d)], where *deposits, objects or, material evidence greater than 25 years*, are protected.

Whilst small scale excavations have occurred in conjunction with building works, the individual portions retain archaeological potential. The archaeological potential of the various portions cannot be determined until an Archaeological Assessment according to Heritage Office guidelines has been completed for each portion. It is believed that an assessment of those areas which have been identified as having archaeological potential, followed by controlled excavation would contribute to a greater understanding of the place as a whole.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

The NPWS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards & Guidelines notes that:

Two pieces of legislation provide the primary context for Aboriginal Heritage Management in NSW, the National Parks and Wildlife Act and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act. The NPWS Act provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal relics and Aboriginal Places. The E P & A Act establishes the framework for Aboriginal Heritage Values to be formally assessed in land use planning and development control processes.

Representatives of the Bathurst Local Aboriginal Land Council and the Gundungurra Tribal Council have expressed a desire to share information about Hartley and must be consulted with regard to all Aboriginal Heritage Issues.

Aboriginal heritage staff and the NPWS executive, where it is recognised that:

- ♦ *Aboriginal culture is living and unique and recognises the right of Aboriginal people to protect, preserve and promote their culture;*
- ♦ *Aboriginal people are the rightful owners of Aboriginal cultural heritage information and Aboriginal sites and objects;*
- ♦ *an active partnership with Aboriginal communities to advocate constructive legal change and institutional change to Aboriginal heritage, and*
- ♦ *transparency in decision making and plain English explanations of processes.*

The NPWS maintain an Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System the sites discovered during the course of the preparation of this report will be added to the Register. Whilst one of the sites is well outside of the boundaries of the NPWS area, the other site lies only 5 metres outside the boundaries of the gazetted Historic Site, but may potentially extend sub-surface into land managed by the NSW NPWS. Both sites are within the area registered on the National Estate. Following on from the study of the Hartley and other valleys undertaken by the National Trust in 1984 the field survey established the significance and importance of the entire River Lett valley to the traditional Aboriginal descendants. A broader study of the cultural landscape of the River Lett valley would further confirm sites of significance to the Aboriginal community and the network of paths that connected the valley.

10.4 ORDINANCE COMPLIANCE

Proposals to use existing buildings within Hartley Historic Site require assessment for *Building Code of Australia (BCA)* compliance and *Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)* compliance. The two most likely issues that will arise, and which have the potential to impact on the significant fabric of the buildings, are fire safety and access.

Where a heritage building is used only for interpretive purposes, upgrading to meet the code is not undertaken, as upgrading would destroy the fabric of the building that was to be visited. Limited provisions can be installed such as smoke alarms and marked exits. Visitor access to such buildings needs to be managed to ensure that there is adequate egress at all times. The easiest method of achieving this is to limit group sizes.

The level of upgrading of the individual buildings, for fire safety and egress and access for people with a disability, will need to be determined during the conservation planning process. Specialist advice will be required, from consultants with a detailed knowledge of both building regulations and upgrading of heritage buildings. Each building will require an individual strategy to ensure that adequate egress and fire safety is provided, whilst retaining the significance of the fabric. This strategy will impact on the patterns of use of the place and will need to be undertaken at an early stage.

11.0 CONSERVATION POLICY

11.1 GENERALLY

This CMP aims to identify cultural significance and develop a conservation policy that provides long term conservation and management outcomes for Hartley Historic Site. In contrast the Plan of Management for Hartley Historic Site is a broader document, setting out the types of activities that can occur within the site, and the management priorities.

The Conservation Policies have been divided into a series of sections, which explain the intention and basis of the policies. The broad vision for the site is discussed initially, followed by a general discussion of cultural tourism in the Hartley Valley, conservation methodology and practice, NPWS Heritage Assets, the future of Hartley and the need for the continued involvement of the local community. More detailed policy sections follow, outlining the conservation planning process and the treatment of the built fabric and landscape. The last sections discuss research and the Hartley Archive and collections and Archaeology.

This CMP, in conjugation with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site, is intended to be used as a basis for the management of Hartley Historic Site. It should be used in the preparation of future expressions of interest and feasibility studies, as well as by consultants planning or documenting future works. It should also be used by Consent Authorities and the NPWS when assessing the future development proposals for the Historic Site and its immediate neighbours.

11.2 CONSERVATION POLICY HEADINGS

This section contains conservation and management policies aimed at ensuring future work will retain the cultural significance of the place. The policies themselves are set out in italics and are accompanied by a short explanation of the reasoning behind the policy. The list of policy headings and the accompanying broad policies for each heading follow.

There is potential to adaptively re-use the majority of buildings thus bringing life back into the village, both in terms of ongoing use and as a focal point for communities living in the Hartley Valley. At present there are no planning controls in place against which development proposals can be measured. The conservation policies seek to ensure that such controls are developed by the NPWS, in conjunction with Lithgow Council and the trustees who manage the adjacent Crown Land and reserves, thus ensuring the long term conservation of both the place and its setting.

- 1.0 Vision for Hartley Village
- 2.0 Regional & Cultural Tourism
- 3.0 Philosophy and Methodology for the Conservation and Adaptive Re-use of Hartley Historic Site
 - 3.1 Historic Sites
 - 3.2 Approach
- 4.0 NPWS Heritage Assets
 - 4.1 Management Structure
 - 4.2 Hartley Historic Site Plan of Management
- 5.0 Future Use of Hartley
 - 5.1 Adaptive Re-use
 - 5.2 Managing Changes of Use
 - 5.3 Managing Changes of Owner or Occupier
 - 5.4 Expressions of Interest
- 6.0 The Local Community
- 7.0 Statutory Planning
 - 7.1 Endorsement & Review of the CMP
 - 7.2 Conservation Planning
 - 7.3 Assessment of Heritage Impact
 - 7.4 Process for Approvals
- 8.0 The Cultural Landscape
 - 8.1 Pattern of Development
- 9.0 Conservation of the Fabric
 - 9.1 Authenticity
 - 9.2 Vernacular Buildings
 - 9.3 Documenting and Undertaking Conservation Works
 - 9.4 Levels of Significance

- 10.0 Treatment of the Landscape
 - 10.1 Panoramas and Vistas
 - 10.2 Building Curtilages
 - 10.3 Managing Landscape Works by Other
- 11.0 New Works
 - 11.1 Introducing New Services
 - 11.2 Managing Works by Others
 - 11.3 Managing Vehicular Access
 - 11.4 Security
 - 11.5 Guiding Documents
- 12.0 Maintenance Works
 - 12.1 Standard Exemptions
 - 12.2 Managing Incremental Change
- 13.0 Research
 - 13.1 Oral History
- 14.0 Hartley Archive
 - 14.1 Recording Conservation Works
 - 14.2 Standardisation
- 15.0 Interpretation
 - 15.1 Designing interpretation
 - 15.2 Education
- 16.0 Archaeology
- 17.0 Aboriginal Heritage
- 18.0 Moveable Heritage

11.3 CONSERVATION POLICIES

1.0 VISION FOR HARTLEY VILLAGE

Aim: *To seek a balance between conservation and new uses to create a dynamic and lively village atmosphere.*

The vision for the future of the Hartley Historic Site is that a range of low key uses be introduced, aimed at retaining the character and aesthetic quality of the streetscape and bringing the village back to life. It is intended that everyday life be re-introduced so that Hartley once again functions as a small village, with its own vitality, village atmosphere and a range of dynamic, lively and on-going uses. The primary economic function of the site will be tourism. It is also intended that the town once again functions as a social focal point for the Hartley Valley. In addition the education and research functions of the place will be retained and enhanced and the cultural significance of the place interpreted.

Policy 1.0

Seek to create a dynamic and lively village atmosphere by:

- *adaptively re-using the heritage buildings;*
- *providing associated visitor facilities;*
- *encouraging regional cultural tourism;*
- *introducing a range of compatible uses;*
- *interpreting the pattern of development of the place;*
- *maintaining and enhancing the character of the streetscape; and*
- *retaining an appropriate visual setting for Hartley Historic Site.*

2.0 REGIONAL & CULTURAL TOURISM

Aim: *To encourage the development of Hartley as a Regional Cultural Tourism destination.*

Hartley should continue to be a regional cultural tourism destination. The township has the potential to provide facilities for tourists to the Hartley Valley generally as well as tourist *en route* to destinations further afield. The recent inclusion of the Blue Mountains on the World Heritage List, and the inclusion of Hartley in the proposed Convict Places Serial listing, indicate growing recognition of both natural and cultural sites in Australia.

Interpretation of the pattern of development of the Great Western Road and the Hartley Valley could direct visitors to other associated sites such as the surviving roadside inns, the Mt. York look-out and the vestiges of Cox's Road, as well as interpreting the historical character of the town. Specialised interpretation could take advantage of increased awareness of both historic and pre-contact Aboriginal cultural places in Australia.

The group of roadside inns in the Hartley Valley, which line both the Great Western Road, its earlier routes and proposed routes, is probably the largest collection of buildings of this type in Australia. Hartley township contains the largest concentration of surviving examples and there is potential to interpret the development of the Hartley Valley and the construction of routes across the Blue Mountains by interpreting this building type.

An important factor in the twentieth century development of the town was the tourism associated with Jenolan Caves. Whilst the road to the caves no longer passes through the town, there is potential for uses that serve tourists to be re-established, in particular the provision of refreshments.

There is also potential for a range of temporary and seasonal events to be organised, centred on Hartley which highlight the historical development of the town and the surrounding valley.

Policy 2.0.1

Encourage the development of Hartley Historic Site as a Regional Cultural Tourism destination, establishing links with routes across the Blue Mountains, including Cox's Road, the Great Western Road and Victoria Pass, the network of roadside inns and the route to the Jenolan Caves.

Policy 2.0.2

Seek to increase public awareness of the Hartley Historic Site through cultural tourism, by the establishment of visitor facilities, interpretive signage and integration of information regarding the place into regional tourism strategies.

Policy 2.0.3

Encourage occasional, seasonal and temporary events that aid in the re-vitalisation and interpretation of the township and its re-establishment as a social centre for the Hartley Valley.

3.0 PHILOSOPHY & METHODOLOGY FOR THE CONSERVATION AND ADAPTIVE RE-USE OF HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

Aim: To ensure that the conservation of Hartley Historic Site is undertaken in accordance with current conservation methodology and practice.

The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance, the Burra Charter, 1999 has been widely accepted across Australia as the underlying methodology by which all works to significant heritage buildings is undertaken. The NPWS Guide to Building Conservation Works notes that the NPWS has adopted the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter and its Guidelines as its standard for heritage conservation practice. Hartley Historic Site has been assessed as being of at least state significance and should be managed in accordance with relevant legislation and best practise.

Conservation planning, and the preparation of a CP to guide this process is a requirement of the Hartley Historic Site Plan of Management (refer to Conservation Policy Section 4.2).

In addition to the Burra Charter, ICOMOS has recently developed a charter for vernacular structures (the Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage) and a charter for Cultural Tourism. The International Wood Technical Committee have also developed principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber buildings.

These charters and principles are included in the Appendices and have been considered in the development of both the conservation policies and the implementation strategy.

The NPWS has Field Management Guidelines which include policies for historic resources. The NPWS has produced a Guide to Building Conservation Works which includes sections on the Conservation Process, Building Substructure, Loadbearing Wall Construction, Post and Beam Framed Construction, Light Framed Construction, Roof Systems, and Other Building Elements.

Policy 3.0.1

Ensure conservation, maintenance and associated new works within Hartley Historic Site are undertaken:

- In accordance with relevant ICOMOS Charters and principles;*
- In accordance with the aims and intentions of this CMP;*
- In accordance with the NPWS Field Management Guidelines;*
- In accordance with the relevant planning instruments;*
- In accordance with current conservation methodology and practise;*
- In such a manner that enhances the cultural significance of the place,;*
- In such a manner that recognises the cultural significance of the broader cultural landscape of the Hartley Valley.*

3.1 HISTORIC SITES

Extensive re-assessment of the presentation and interpretation of historic sites has been undertaken since the introduction of national conservation charters such as the Burra Charter. Both conservation philosophy and methodology are continually evolving and changing.

The conservation and interpretation of Hartley Historic Site that has occurred since 1972 reflects the conservation philosophy and methodology of the time that the work was undertaken. The changing approaches to the site is part of its historical development and should be interpreted as such.

Changes in conservation theory have occurred regarding the treatment of fabric of the Hartley Historic Site. These changes in treatment can also be seen at other sites which have been managed as Historic Sites since the formation of the Register of the National Estate in the early 1970s. These changes are discussed in the Policy Section on Authenticity. Changes in the interpretation of sites has also occurred which are discussed in the Policy Section on Interpretation.

Hartley Courthouse has been presented to the public as a historic building since the 1920s; that is for longer than it functioned as a courthouse. The residential and commercial buildings were gazetted as a Historic Site in the mid 1970s. The reports held by the NPWS detail the changes in conservation and interpretation approach, as does the current configuration of the place. There is potential for an in-depth study regarding the changing approaches to the Hartley Historic Site and the development of the recognition of colonial heritage in NSW.

The Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee has been involved with the Historic Site since its gazettal by the NPWS. Long standing members hold extensive memories regarding the place, and its former inhabitants which should be recorded. How the place became a Historic Site should form part of its interpretation.

Policy 3.1.1

Continue to manage Hartley as a Historic Site under the NPW Act.

Policy 3.1.2

Seek to record the formation of, and changing approaches to, the Historic Site through oral histories.

3.2 APPROACH

Whilst extensive studies have been prepared concerning the historical development of Hartley and its individual buildings, there is little information as to how the place was used, both in terms of the layout of the building complexes and internally within buildings.

During the preparation of this report new source material has come to light, in particular record photographs taken in 1918 by Everard Studley Miller. This find indicates that a program of primary research would be beneficial.

In the past the mid nineteenth century character of the place has been concentrated on. Extensive photographic evidence of the changing character of the place since the introduction of photography survives, and photography was an important occupation of the village inhabitants. In preference to restoring the buildings to their nineteenth century configuration, the buildings should retain evidence of their changing configurations and the sequence of photographs should be used to interpret the former character of the place. It is the nature of vernacular buildings that they are altered to reflect changes in use.

Very little evidence of the fit out and furnishing of the buildings survives. However it may be possible to supplement this with oral history material from surviving family members and long time residents. It is therefore not appropriate to present these buildings as house museums, which are a type of museum that relies on the idiosyncratic personal collection and how they are adapted to the building it is contained within. More general themes can however be presented, vernacular buildings and colonial building layouts (basement kitchens, separate bakehouses &c), the particular building types present: roadside inns; churches; residences; schools and the system of assignment of convicts (of which the courthouse was an integral part).

Integral to the approach of recognising all periods of the development of the place is the recognition that the current management of the place by the NPWS is one layer of occupation of the place. Future layers are to be encouraged, provided that they are undertaken in a manner which recognises the significance of the past layers of development.

These new layers, where they come into contact with significant fabric, should be reversible and/or designed in a similar manner to stage sets. The use of elements designed as a stage set allows the pattern of use of the building to be interpreted. Should additional documentary evidence come to light the interpretive fit out can easily be changed.

Policy 3.2.1

Seek to retain evidence of the continuous pattern of development of the vernacular buildings of the place by retaining fabric from all periods.

Policy 3.2.2

In the absence of a collection of household items with a provenance to a particular building, seek to present general themes relating to colonial architecture and vernacular building construction.

Policy 3.2.3

Seek to ensure the presentation of buildings to the public is seen as a new layer, much like a stage set, which does not impact on the significant fabric and can be altered or removed should additional documentary evidence come to light.

4.0 NPWS HERITAGE ASSETS

Aim To manage buildings at Hartley Historic Site as current assets with heritage requirements.

The site is currently owned by the NPWS and is classified as a Historic Site rather than a National Park. The NPWS Field Management Guidelines contain the following Historic Resource Conservation and Management policies which are applicable to the Hartley Historic Site:

Policy 4.1.3

All sites, structures and relics of potential historical significance will be protected from all development or alteration until their historic or other values are evaluated.

Policy 4.1.6

Any works proposed for a historic place ... shall be preceded by the preparation of a conservation plan, or other appropriate document.

Policy 4.1.7

Conservation plans... will be prepared in accordance with the Burra Charter and by a person with qualifications approved by the service.

The preparation of this CMP indicates that the Field Management Guidelines are being followed and conservation planning implemented to ensure the long term conservation of Hartley Historic Site.

Policy 4.0.1

Ensure that the buildings at Hartley Historic Site are managed as current assets with heritage requirements.

Policy 4.0.2

Ensure that NPWS conservation policy and guidelines, including the internal procedures regarding seeking of approvals for conservation work and the preparation of REF's, are followed.

4.1 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Hartley Historic Site is currently managed by the NPWS. The site falls within the NPWS Blue Mountains Region (Kanangra Area) and the Regional Office is located at Katoomba. The Hartley Historic Site Plan of Management sets out the basis for the day to day operations of the site.

The Hartley Historic Site retains a Site Advisory Committee, the only NPWS Historic Site in NSW to do so. The role of the Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee is further discussed in the section regarding community liaison.

ICOMOS conservation charters require that a record of the decision making involved in conservation work, as well as a record of the work undertaken, be retained. It is essential that a management structure be continued that allows the integration of the long term conservation of the place and its day to day running, whilst ensuring that the necessary records are retained and archived.

The NPWS management structure for the site should reflect the particular needs and skills required. Adaptive re-use will require planning consent for other agencies and specialist input in regard to BCA & DDA issues, fire safety and heritage etc.

Policy 4.1.1

Continue to manage Hartley Historic Site in such a manner that:

- *Ensures the long term conservation of the place;*
- *Provides for the continued compatible use of the place;*
- *Works in participation with the local community;*
- *Ensures the dissemination of the aims and intentions of this CMP at all levels;*
- *Outlines the responsibilities for implementing the conservation policies;*
- *Records and archives the conservation works.*

Policy 4.1.2

Ensure that conservation and adaptive re-use projects at Hartley Historic Site continue to involve the use of a project manager with appropriate cultural heritage skills.

4.2 HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

The current Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site contains general and specific objectives for the site. The general objectives are:

the conservation of the features of cultural significance;

the provision of opportunities for public access and the interpretation of the site as an educational resource;

the provision of opportunities for historic, archaeological and architectural research.

The specific objectives are:

to conserve the integrity of the village, that is its compact, discrete and intact nature, its aesthetic quality of scale and form, its harmonious visual character devoid of destructive elements, its natural and exotic landscape as typifying a nineteenth century rural community;

to conserve and care for the buildings and structures of heritage significance together with pertinent contents and curtilage;

to conserve relics and artefacts, where possible in situ and to systematically curate, assess and care for these;

to assess the archaeological potential of the site and to protect the significant archaeological remains;

to assist the local community in the preservation of the social history of the site;

to perpetuate the social role of the site by recognising its continuing social role in the local community and by ensuring development is not independent of community needs and perceptions;

to develop the site as an attractive tourist destination;

to promote public access by providing commercial opportunities;

to provide public services, amenities and utilities;

to offset the running and maintenance costs and where possible recoup the capital costs;

to encourage among visitors an understanding and appreciation of the history of the site;

to encourage an appreciation of the social history of the site by providing public access to historic records and family history data;

to develop visitors' understanding of the role of the NPWS in cultural heritage conservation;

to encourage research into social history through oral histories of long term residents;

to undertake... such research as is considered necessary for the preservation, protection and management of the site and its components,

to provide opportunities for research to historians, architects, archaeologists and other researchers.

The Plan of Management details the protection of the cultural heritage of the Historic Site, noting that an overall CP will be prepared for the site. The preparation of this CMP is fulfilling the requirements of the Plan of Management. These aims are being met, albeit on a limited scale, which reflects available resources.

The Plan of Management contains a number of detailed conservation policies that generally would be contained within a CMP. These policies refer to restoration and re-introduction of elements and yet there is not an overall conservation philosophy.

Following the endorsement of the CMP, the Plan of Management should be revised. All specific conservation policies should be removed to avoid ambiguity. Rather the NPWS's overall conservation objectives: best practice in conservation, application of the Burra Charter and implementation of a conservation planning process should be included.

The Plan of Management should also contain more specific information about the process for the commercial leasing of the site and how this would be controlled by the NPWS, and should refer to the NPWS Concessions and Leasing Manual. The conservation issues associated with leasing are further discussed in Conservation Policy Section 5.0: Future Use.

Under the Plan of Management the NPWS has a responsibility to present the site to the public. The education and research role of Hartley Historic Site will need to be built into future leasing agreements, to ensure that the Historic Site retains an appropriate level of public accessibility. Recent community concern regarding the proposed redevelopment of the North Head Quarantine Station, Sydney has indicated that public access is an important issue. Public accessibility to the site can also be enhanced through the provision of visitor facilities such as visitor information centres, a public archive, picnic and toilet facilities.

Policy 4.2.1

Revise the Plan of Management for Hartley Historic Site to incorporate broad policies from this CMP to reflect changes in conservation philosophy and best practice in heritage conservation.

5.0 FUTURE USE OF HARTLEY

Aim: *To seek compatible future uses for Hartley Historic Site*

In order for Hartley to once again become a living village, a range of uses will need to be carefully introduced and monitored. The introduction of the uses will need to follow the statutory and conservation planning process set out in Policy Section 7.0.

Care will need to be taken in assessing if a use is suitable and the impact that it will have on the character of the place. Whilst the mechanism exists for the assessment of the impact of the use of a place on the significant fabric i.e. the preparation of a Statement of Heritage Impact (SHI), other impacts will also need to be assessed. These impacts include:

- visitor numbers
- vehicular access
- infrastructure capacity (water, sewerage and power).

Future use proposals should contain a full review of environmental effects so that the full impact of a new use on the place can be assessed by the NPWS.

Multiple uses of the place are to be encouraged, as this allows for both an interpretive and cultural tourism focus as well as providing activities which add life to the place. New uses that contain such components should be encouraged.

As a general approach the use should be modified to suit the constraints imposed by the heritage buildings rather than the buildings extensively modified, in a non reversible way, to suit a new use. It is possible to alter the pattern of use in a development proposal. It is less easy to alter this pattern of use once purpose made changes have occurred. Proposals requiring extensive modifications to the individual heritage items that do not provide benefits such as making a major contribution to the interpretation of the place as a whole, should not be permitted to occur.

Policy 5.0.1

Encourage appropriate and sympathetic new uses which enhance the village landscape and atmosphere, encouraging multiple uses of spaces and landscapes.

Policy 5.0.2

Seek to ensure that proposed new uses have minimal impact on, and do not result in an inappropriate level of irreversible change to, significant fabric.

Policy 5.0.3

Seek to alter any future use proposal in preference to altering significant fabric.

5.1 ADAPTIVE RE-USE

There is potential to adaptively re-use the majority of buildings at Hartley. Ideally the range of possible uses for each building should be guided by the uses for which the buildings were originally constructed i.e. residential or low scale commercial use. Historically the buildings were modified to cater to travellers and tourists, initially travellers on the Great Western Road and subsequently Jenolan Caves tourists.

Preference should be given to development which makes the place accessible to visitors whilst respecting the significance of the fabric. The aim of permitting the 'low key' residential and commercial use of the buildings is not simply the '*restoration*' of the assumed nineteenth century character of the place. The vernacular character of the nineteenth century streetscape should be respected, interpreted and enhanced. This may include sympathetic infill, of a contemporary character. Future adaptive re-use projects should add another layer to the place, whilst recognising and respecting former patterns of use.

The most appropriate uses for the place relate to the purpose for which the buildings were originally constructed, or modified for during the mid nineteenth century. A chart indicating the appropriate uses is included in the Implementation Strategy.

- residential buildings such as Ivy Cottage should continue to be residential.
- the combined residential and commercial buildings such as the Royal Hotel can be used solely as residences, for a combination of residential or commercial or for small scale commercial uses. A residential component is desirable as it provides security and adds life to the village.
- The courthouse functioned as an administrative and social centre for the town and the valley. There is potential for the building to once again fulfil a role as a social centre in conjunction with interpretation of its past use.

The former Inns have functioned as both residential buildings and as roadside inns. Whilst a commercial use would bring people to the village, a residential use would have less impact on the significant fabric of the former Inns. Examples of residential use of this building type occur at Fernhill, on the River Lett Hill and Ben Avon at Bowenfels.

Mock heritage detailing, particularly in street furniture should be avoided in adaptive re-use projects and landscaping and urban design projects. For instance the installation of gas light forms would not be appropriate in a town such as Hartley that never had gas lighting. Whilst proposals should demonstrate an understanding of the development of the place and its character it is not necessary to use traditional forms when trying to achieve a modern aim such as street lighting.

Policy 5.1.1

Seek to adaptively re-use buildings in a manner that does not obscure, but seeks to enhance, the pattern of former uses of the place.

Policy 5.1.2

Retain the current educational use of the courthouse and seek to introduce a wider range of uses including social and community uses.

Policy 5.1.3

New elements, introduced in adaptive re-use projects, should be of a high standard of contemporary design, expressing the spirit of the age in which they were designed and constructed.

5.2 MANAGING CHANGES OF USE

Each of the surviving buildings at Hartley was built for a specific purpose: as a residence, as an inn, church or public building. The buildings are largely vernacular nineteenth century buildings built with little or no regard to building regulations. They have undergone few changes in the twentieth century, resulting in a high level of integrity of the fabric. A range of outbuildings, the majority of which do not survive, contained service functions such as bakehouses and kitchens.

Leasing of the buildings to commercial operators will result in a requirement for some modifications to the fabric or the addition of new facilities in discretely placed rear wings or modules. To retain the integrity of the place as a whole and of the individual components, the change to the place will need to be very carefully managed.

NPWS are responsible for the heritage assets at the Hartley Historic Site. Procedures and guidelines should be developed and implemented to ensure that changes of use or occupier of a building do not result in an unacceptable loss of significant fabric.

The management of change will involve monitoring future proposals and approvals for all alterations to heritage items, to ensure that the works are in accordance with either an approved CP/CMP and/or an approved Maintenance Plan. This role is an ongoing role, which could be combined with co-ordinating the maintenance to the site. It is a role that is the responsibility of the NPWS as works undertaken in accordance with the endorsed CMP are exempt, under Standard Exemption No. 6, from Heritage Council approval.

The responsibility of the tenants and the NPWS for maintaining the significant fabric needs to be clearly set out, as should the process for approving modifications to the buildings, in line with the NPWS *“Guidelines for Approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes & moveable heritage items on NPWS estate”*. In addition the NPWS will need to indicate acceptable maintenance standards and practices to tenants, in cases where the tenants are required to undertake the works.

Policy 5.2.1

Ensure that changes of use do not result in an unacceptable loss of significant fabric, and, where appropriate, introduce new discretely placed service wing additions or modules.

Policy 5.2.2

Ensure that changes of use are based on an understanding of the pattern of development of the place as a whole and that of each individual building and its curtilage.

Policy 5.2.3

Ensure that the responsibility for maintenance of significant fabric is clearly set out in any lease or tenancy arrangement.

5.3 MANAGING CHANGES OF OWNER OR OCCUPIER

At present the buildings are either occupied by the NPWS, tenanted, used for interpretive purposes or storage or empty awaiting a tenant/commercial use.

It is essential that future agreements with tenants reflect the aim of conservation of the place as a whole and limit modifications to both the interior and exterior of the buildings and to the curtilage. The aim of the conservation works undertaken to date to each individual building needs to be explained to current and future tenants/lessees.

Should all or part of the Historic Site be sold, or transferred, then a mechanism to ensure the long term care of the historic buildings and their setting needs to be developed. Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)* contains provisions regarding the disposal or sale of heritage assets by the State Government. This CMP, once endorsed, and its subsequent revisions, should be further developed to form a long term strategy should the property be sold or transferred.

The inventory sheets, in particular the detailed conservation policies and schedules of significant fabric, should be incorporated into future agreements with tenants or for the lease of all or part of the site for commercial purposes.

Policy 5.3.1

Ensure that modifications that may occur when there is a change of owner or occupier do not result in an unacceptable loss of significant fabric.

Policy 5.3.2

Should sale or transfer of the site be proposed, a long term strategy for the conservation of the place should be developed that forms part of the conditions of sale.

Policy 5.3.3

Ensure that this CMP is made available to new tenants and staff.

5.4 EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

The Plan of Management allows for the leasing or licensing of buildings within the Historic Site for commercial purposes. As previously mentioned the Plan of Management does not set out how this would occur. A number of the buildings have undergone a program of conservation and maintenance works with the aim of leasing the buildings. No specific uses were envisaged however a range of possible uses have been considered by the Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee.

Resources will be required to prepare the documentation seeking expressions of interest. This documentation needs to clearly set out that the main aim is the retention and enhancement of the cultural significance of the place. This overall CMP should form part of the documentation provided to those seeking to put in an Expression of Interest.

The seeking of Expressions of Interest allows a preliminary assessment of the impact of a proposal to be undertaken. If necessary, proponents can be further informed as to the significance of the fabric prior to the submission of a DA or EIS, should aspects of their proposal be identified as not meeting the aims of this CMP. The extent to which the NPWS intends that the place can be visited needs to be clearly thought out and incorporated into invitations for Expressions of Interest.

Proponents will need to demonstrate that their proposal demonstrates both an understanding of the development of the place, and the extent the proposal conserves and enhances the cultural significance of the place. This overall CMP does not consider the impact of particular uses on an individual building, rather it allows for the impact of a range of uses to be assessed by the preparation of a Statement of Heritage Impact/Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

The CMP does not seek to limit the range of uses, rather it seeks to ensure that proposed uses are consistent with the long term aims of conserving and managing the place as a Historic Site. Proposals that are outside of the scope of this CMP will need to be submitted to the Heritage Office via a Section 60 Application.

Policy 5.4.1

Ensure that invitations for Expressions of Interest seek to retain and enhance the cultural significance of the place.

Policy 5.4.2

Assess future Expressions of Interest to determine the:

- ability to contribute to a dynamic and lively village atmosphere;*
- proposed extent of modification to the significant fabric;*
- proposed enhancement of the cultural significance of the place;*
- extent to which the proposal implements the policies aims and intentions of this CMP.*

6.0 THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Aim *To encourage the local community, including the local Aboriginal communities, to participate in process of introducing vitality to Hartley.*

The operation of Hartley Historic Site is currently overseen by the Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee made up of local community representatives. This Advisory Committee has participated in the preparation of the CMP and has been active for many years in seeking the long term conservation and adaptive re-use of the place.

The Plan of Management aims to ensure that "development is not independent of community needs and perceptions". The town itself has not functioned as a town for many years; it contains no service facilities other than those operated by the NPWS. The community is far broader, being Hartley Valley, residents of the Lithgow and the Blue Mountains local government areas as well as the descendants of the former residents of the place who retain a strong attachment to Hartley.

The Plan of Management also aims to ensure that the site remains publicly accessible and attractive to visitors. At present NPWS resources permit limited access to buildings, although the town may be visited at any time.

Policy 6.0.1

Involve and consult stakeholders and encourage the local community, including the local Aboriginal communities, to participate in process of introducing vitality to Hartley.

Policy 6.0.2

A key role of the Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee should continue to be community liaison.

7.0 STATUTORY PLANNING

Aim *To ensure that statutory planning requirements are met.*

Hartley Historic Site has been assessed as being of at least state significance as a whole, and is listed in the State Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate. This heritage status should be taken into consideration when planning new works, ensuring that proposals meet ICOMOS standards and guidelines, in particular the 1999 Burra Charter as well as the Australian Natural Heritage Charter (1996).

During the preparation of this CMP it has become apparent that there are no formal planning controls for Hartley Historic Site. It is essential that such controls be developed to prevent the loss of both the significance of the place and its character. There is now considerable development pressure in the Blue Mountains and this is starting to spill over into the adjacent valleys. The NPWS is the consent authority for works upon land in its ownership and needs to meet the assessment requirements of the EP & A Act. Internal procedures are currently being developed to ensure that this occurs.

Policy 7.0.1

Ensure that proposals and future works to the place recognise its significance as a heritage item.

Policy 7.0.2

Ensure conservation planning processes are implemented to provide a mechanism for:

- controlling land use and the uses of individual buildings;*
- regulating and assessing the impact of development.*

Policy 7.0.3

Seek planning approvals as required under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (amended), the NPW Act and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP & A Act).

7.1 ENDORSEMENT & REVIEW OF THE CMP

The long term conservation of Hartley Historic Site requires the adoption and implementation of both management and conservation strategies to provide for the retention and enhancement of the cultural significance of the place. The CMP is to be endorsed by the NPWS and the NSW Heritage Office.

It is intended that this CMP, once endorsed, becomes a publicly available document. Copies of the document will be lodged with the NPWS and the NSW Heritage Office. An ISBN number will be provided for the final conservation plan.

Ideally the document should be made available to the general public, in particular the local community and copies lodged at the local libraries and in the local studies collections. The document could also be reproduced for sale in the NPWS shop at Hartley.

A regular review of the policies contained within this CMP, and their implementation, should be undertaken. This review should aim to ensure that conservation methodology and practice is integrated, not only into the planning of new works but also into the day to day maintenance and operation of the site. Input from the site users and occupiers should be sought when the document is reviewed.

It is likely that additional documentary and physical evidence will come to light in the future. Depending on the nature of the discoveries, there may be a need to reassess the conservation policies contained within this document.

Further detailed historical research could be undertaken for specific projects, such as interpretive signage. The findings of these studies, and other detailed investigations such as archaeological excavations, should be incorporated when the document is reviewed.

Policy 7.1.1

Formally adopt this CMP, as endorsed, as a basis for the future management and long term conservation of the site.

Policy 7.1.2

Ensure this CMP becomes a publicly available document.

Policy 7.1.3

Review this CMP every five years, or when substantial new information, which requires a policy change, comes to light.

Policy 7.1.4

Seek occupier, user and community input in any review of the CMP.

Policy 7.1.5

Seek to include the findings of detailed studies or of site investigations when reviewing the CMP.

7.2 CONSERVATION PLANNING

Whilst Hartley Historic Site falls within a National Trust Conservation Area, it is not listed as an urban or built conservation area, by Lithgow City Council. There is currently no mechanism to assess the impact of development in the surrounding area, which forms the visual setting of Hartley. It is desirable that a Conservation Area, with a viewshed be established to allow for the assessment of impact of adjacent development on the Historic Site. The concept of a viewshed is further discussed in Conservation Policy Section 10.1: Panoramas and Vistas. The impact of works undertaken within the Hartley Historic Site by the NPWS is assessed by the preparation of a Review of Environmental Factors or REF.

The designation of the Hartley Historic Site, as a conservation area, with a viewshed, and the development of planning controls and/or guidelines to ensure the retention of the character of the place indicates the NPWS's continued commitment to the management and conservation of its significant Heritage Assets. It would also provide an opportunity for further community input.

There is also the potential to develop a Regional Environmental Plan to cover the Landscape Conservation areas classified by the National Trust. A similar REP is currently being prepared for Wilandra Lakes, now a World Heritage Site.

As one of these landscape conservation areas, the Megalong Valley, borders the area now listed on the World Heritage Register, and the Kanimbla and Megalong Valleys contain the Coxs River and River Lett which eventually flow into Warragamaba Dam, it would be beneficial to establish environmental controls for these valleys. An REP would ensure protection of heritage items such as Hartley Historic Site, and vistas such as the panorama obtained from Mt. York. The establishment of an REP would also allow for the remaining sections of Cox's Road and potential archaeological sites such as the stockade at Hassan's Walls to be identified and protected. The identification and protection of these sites would also assist in the development of regional and cultural tourism which would focus on these sites.

Policy 7.2.1

Seek to designate Hartley Historic Site and the surrounding landscape as a Conservation Area (under an LEP or REP) and prepare a Development Control Plan (DCP) to guide future development within the Conservation Area.

Policy 7.2.2

Seek to encourage the development of broader planning controls (such as an REP) to protect the environment and heritage items, i.e. the cultural landscape of the Hartley Valley and the Coxs River system.

7.3 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

An assessment of the impact of any proposed work on the heritage significance of the items is required, by legislation, to be undertaken. The standard way of undertaking this assessment is in the form of a Statement of Heritage Impact, which identifies if proposed conservation works are in accordance with a CP or CMP. The statement will also form part of a Section 60 Application under the *Heritage Act 1977 (amended)*, should aspects of the proposal which differ from the endorsed conservation policy. The Statement of Heritage Impact should form part of the Environmental Impact Assessment or, depending on the scale of the proposal, the Review of Environmental Factors.

The Cultural Heritage Division have prepared a document indicating the required Approvals for the NPWS Estate under the NSW Heritage Act, the EP & A Act and the NPW Act (December 2001). This document has been endorsed by the NPWS Executive.

A Statement of Heritage Impact is required, by the NPWS for activities and works that will have a minimal, or greater, impact on the significant fabric of items listed on the NPWS Historic Places Register, the State Heritage Inventory and the Register. Hartley Historic Site in its entirety is listed on the State Heritage Register, and has been assessed as being of at least state significance. A copy of the NPWS Approvals document is included in the Appendices.

The upgrading of significant fabric, other than is necessary to prevent the deterioration of the fabric, or of the fabric surrounding it, should only be undertaken in conjunction with establishing a new use for a building. The preparation of a Statement of Heritage Impact allows for the impact of proposed alterations to be assessed and where necessary changes in a proposal can be requested by the NPWS if the impact is considered to be too great.

It is recognised that some adaptation of the existing buildings for contemporary life will be required. The use of the buildings for traditional uses will require assessment of their impact to ensure that they do not detract from the character or significance of the place and its setting. The introduction of non traditional uses will need extensive assessment of impact to ensure they are not detrimental, in the long term, to the character, cultural significance and setting of the place.

Tourism has the potential to impact on the enjoyment of a place by the local community. It is therefore desirable that the impact of a proposal on the traditional pattern of use of a place be undertaken.

Policy 7.3.1

Ensure that an assessment of the heritage impact of any proposed works to the place in general, as well as to the significant fabric of a building, its curtilage and setting is undertaken, through the preparation of a Statement of Heritage Impact (SHI) and Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

Policy 7.3.2

Assess the impact of proposed development on the traditional pattern of use of the place.

7.4 PROCESS FOR APPROVALS

The Register of the National Estate covers the entire township of Hartley. The State Heritage Register Listing covers the area under the care and control of the NPWS.

At present there are buildings in private ownership as well as the buildings owned by the NPWS at Hartley. Development of the privately owned sites could occur which has the potential to compromise the character of the town as a whole. Policies for these buildings have not been developed as they are not under the control of the NPWS. This CMP provides sufficient information to assess the impact of works on these dwellings and sites. Ideally a copy should be made available to Lithgow Council to assist in the assessment of future development applications in the vicinity of the NPWS controlled area. The NPWS Historic Places Register lists the individual items under the control of the NPWS and provides a further level of statutory protection. Individual heritage listings for the items in private ownership would ensure an assessment of the impact of development is required to be made.

The NPWS is the consent authority for the site. Only proposals which are not covered by this CMP, as endorsed, will need to be submitted to the Heritage Office for approval, via a Section 60 Application. Conservation works undertaken accordance with this CMP are exempt from Heritage Council Approval under the Standard Exemptions, as are routine maintenance works (Exemption 1), Repairs (Exemption 2) and Painting (Exemption 3). The Standard Exemptions are however currently being upgraded and a current copy should be obtained when planning works.

The NPWS is required, under the EP & A Act to assess the impact of works that it intends to undertake on its own behalf. All future works at Hartley Historic Site will need to be submitted for internal approval, in accordance with internal NPWS procedures that have been developed to meet the requirements of the EP& A Act. These approval requirements are set out in the Appendices.

An approvals process within the NPWS, should be established to ensure that emergency works and routine maintenance are undertaken without damaging significant fabric. All staff, and contractors should be made aware of the process for obtaining approval for work.

Policy 7.4.1

For works undertaken by the NPWS at Hartley Historic Site, seek internal endorsement prior to the commencement of any new works or major upgrading works being carried out at the site, in accordance with internal NPWS procedures.

Policy 7.4.2

Ensure routine maintenance works and works exempt from Heritage Council Approval are undertaken in accordance with the aims and intention of this CMP, and its detailed conservation policies.

8.0 THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Aim: *To recognise the attributes of the vernacular or continuing landscape of Hartley Historic Site.*

The cultural landscape of the Hartley Historic Site has been classified as a vernacular or continuing landscape. The proposals for the future use of the place should be based on an understanding of the cultural landscape of the place, and of the Hartley Valley in general. In particular the past agricultural use of the Valley, the presence of Aboriginal people and the importance of the crossing of the River Lett should be recognised.

The management of the site by the NPWS is part of the continuing development of the place. The township has been presented as a Historic Site since 1972, with the majority of the works undertaken being conservation works. The buildings that survive are the more substantial masonry buildings. Almost all of the timber slab buildings have disappeared, including most outbuildings. Associated agricultural and garden areas, utilised to provide the village inhabitants with fresh fruit and vegetables, have also largely disappeared. During the twentieth century existing buildings were re-used and new vernacular structures such as the garage constructed.

Aboriginal stone artefacts have also been located immediately adjacent to the Historic Site boundaries, and the 'Open Camp Site' may extend onto land managed by the NPWS. Limited documentary evidence of contact between Aboriginal people and the European colonists survives for Hartley. The River Lett crossing at this point has been used by both non-indigenous and Aboriginal people. The crossing of the River Lett is now by a high level highway bridge from which little, if any, appreciation of the river is gained.

To protect the cultural landscape of the Hartley Valley the identification of its characteristics needs to be undertaken and planning controls such as a Regional Environmental Plan implemented. Examples of the preparation of planning controls protecting the setting of heritage items include the Mulgoa REP. The responsibility for the surrounding lands and the development of planning controls is spread over a number of government agencies.

Land adjacent to Hartley is owned by the Crown and managed by Department of Land and Water Conservation (DLWC). Broader scale planning issues, including the preparation of Regional Environmental Plans under PlanningNSW (formerly Department of Urban Affairs and Planning). Lithgow Council are the planning consent authority for the surrounding land in private ownership. Land adjacent to the Hartley, Kanimbla and Megalong Valleys is now a world heritage site.

The NPWS could commence liaison with other agencies to protect the character and cultural significance of the areas bordering the World Heritage site, including the Hartley Valley. This would further help to encourage regional cultural tourism in the Hartley Valley.

Policy 8.0.1

Ensure that future development proposals for the Hartley Historic Site recognise and respond to the significance of the place as a vernacular or continuing cultural landscape.

Policy 8.0.2

Liaise with DLWC, PlanningNSW, Lithgow Council and the Heritage Office, to ensure conservation planning processes are implemented to provide a mechanism for maintaining the quality of the environment within the initial 'square' of land reserved for the town of Hartley and now listed on the Register of the National Estate.

Policy 8.0.3

Ensure that future development proposals for the Hartley Historic Site recognise the associations with the place for the Aboriginal community.

Policy 8.0.4

Ensure that future development proposals for the Hartley Historic Site recognise the importance of the crossing of the River Lett.

Policy 8.0.5

Seek to establish a liaison committee aimed at implementing conservation planning controls to protect the cultural landscape of the three valleys adjacent to the Blue Mountains National Park and World Heritage Site: the Megalong Valley, the Kanimbla Valley and the Hartley Valley.

8.1 PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT

Hartley developed as two distinct settlements: an initial settlement at the crossing of the River Lett and the second node which developed around the Courthouse. Within the second node two distinct precincts developed: the administrative or police precinct, concerned with the management of the convicts and contained the police buildings; and the commercial and residential precinct, which although largely residential in scale and character, catered to travellers along the Great Western Road.

Evidence of the changing pattern of agricultural use of the site survives, as well as evidence of changing links with the outside world. Evidence of the early configuration of Mitchell's Line of Road survives within the Historic Site and adjacent to the River Lett. A full survey of the sites at the River Lett is beyond the scope of this study.

The World Heritage Convention information regarding Cultural Landscapes notes that the

protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to modern techniques of sustainable land-use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape.

A number of portions and lots of land currently owned by the NPWS within the Hartley Historic Site are currently overgrown or are supporting recent re-growth of native vegetation. These sites were previously built upon or used for agricultural purposes. It is not envisaged that the site continues to revert to bush land, as it has a range of cultural values associated with its domestic, commercial and agricultural history that should be interpreted. Portions of the historic area could, however, be regenerated to provide visual screening from the heavy traffic on the Great Western Highway.

Policy 8.1.1

Seek to continue, and interpret, the pattern of development of the River Lett and Hartley settlements.

Policy 8.1.2

Seek to retain Hartley Historic Site within a curtilage of cleared pasture, allowing the extent of the town of Hartley in the nineteenth century to be interpreted.

9.0 CONSERVATION OF THE FABRIC

Aim: *To conserve all the fabric at Hartley in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (1999).*

It is recommended that future conservation and development of the place be carried out according to accepted current 'best' conservation practice and methodology. The revised Burra Charter (1999) contains an approach to the conservation of fabric closer to that promoted by the English Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. This conservation philosophy, is largely based on the work of John Ruskin. It arose from his concern at the extent of replacement of building fabric in Venice in the mid nineteenth century. Ruskin's writings, drawings and his identification of the need to record the fabric of buildings, underlie conservation theory and practice today, as does his concern regarding the removal of the patina of age of buildings.

The revised Burra Charter notes that a cautious, Ruskinian approach is required, with Article 3.0 stating that:

Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric, use, associations and meanings. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible. Changes to a place should not distort the physical evidence or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Maintenance is seen as being a key conservation process, seeking to prolong the life of the original fabric. There is now a specific Burra Charter relating to Maintenance:

Maintenance is fundamental to conservation and should be undertaken when fabric is of cultural significance and its maintenance is necessary to retain that cultural significance.

Policy 9.0.1

Ensure that the conservation of all fabric of Hartley Historic Site is undertaken in accordance with the 1999 Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.

9.1 AUTHENTICITY

In this CMP the term 'Preservation' in its strictest Burra Charter sense: i.e. "maintaining the fabric in its existing state and retarding deterioration". The introduction of authenticity as a policy draws on the work undertaken by ICOMOS leading up to and during the 1994 Nara Conference on Authenticity. David Lowenthal noted in his paper to that conference that:

Authenticity of materials, of form, of context or intention increasingly valorize heritage not only at the moment of its presumed beginning but at every stage of its development. Instead of stripping away time's accretions and accidents to reveal some [ancient] Ur form, we cherish its ongoing changes. This perspective is not novel, its roots go back at least two centuries. But it is now more than ever accepted. And it calls for skills and insights, and mandates actions and obligations, different from and more complex than heritage stewardship in the past...

This way of looking at history has also been applied to the study of vernacular culture, where continuing traditions are recognised. Lowenthal goes on to note that:

...Only in the past two decades have folk-life professionals come to view vernacular culture as an ongoing legacy rather than an antiquarian time capsule, and to care about the recent along with the remote. Earlier and later variants are seen to form part of an ongoing tradition, at once innovative and emulative, demonstrating authenticity in dynamic, not static, forms.

Changes in Australian culture as well as physical changes to fabric have both altered the character of Hartley during the twentieth century. Previously the reconstruction of the nineteenth century configuration of some buildings and streetscape elements has occurred, removing some of the traces of evidence of the occupation of the place in the mid twentieth century. As previously noted this was a common conservation approach in Australia. Changes to conservation methodology and practice have led to changes in the Burra Charter aimed at retaining evidence of all phases and interpreting past configurations of buildings.

Geoff Dawson, in his study of Hartley notes that the “*patina of age*” is part of the cultural significance of the place:

This aspect of significance, having a more subjective content, is sometimes downplayed by the professional. However it is worthy of consideration, as it is probably the most important part of the experience of many visitors.¹

He quotes the c. 1978 display in the Presbytery noting that

...the fact that the bricks are original, the old sandstone blocks were hand-hewn by convicts and the shingles can sometimes be seen beneath the corrugated iron roofing, make up the real value of Hartley. It looks old, it feels old and it is old.²

This retention of the character of Hartley is a major aim of conservation works.

Retaining the patina of age reflects conservation philosophy developed by John Ruskin and William Morris and still promoted by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. This view, encompassed in the Burra Charter, stresses the maintenance of the existing fabric rather than the replacement of elements, so as to retain the character and *patina of age* of a building. Future conservation works should aim to retain evidence of all phases of use of the place, and the *patina of age* of the buildings, concentrating on maintenance and ‘preservation’ of the fabric in situ.

There is a tendency in conservation works to upgrade the level of finishes of a building to a standard that exceeds the level of finishes in the original building. This can occur in vernacular buildings where elements traditionally manufactured by hand are now made by machine. Modern insertions should be clearly identified as such. Replacement of deteriorated fabric should only occur when the significant fabric in question has deteriorated to such an extent that its condition is hastening the deterioration of the surrounding significant fabric. Sufficient samples of the original fabric should be retained for interpretive and research purposes.

1. Dawson. op. cit. p. 61
2. ibid

In general new elements should not be faked up to appear old, however there are instances when a new element stands out like a sore thumb. For instance, new sandstone which takes a considerable time to colour up, can be artificially stained using tea or yogurt. These techniques do not alter or damage the fabric, but merely make the appearance of the new element less noticeable. Other materials such as new flashings or metal roofing will in time lessen in brightness and blend in and should be left to do so. Modern paints are uniform in colour and have a different pattern of weathering to the lime based finishes used during the nineteenth century. Careful consideration of the finishes is required during conservation works. As a general rule the same finish should be employed as traditionally employed, allowing the elements to deteriorate in a similar pattern to the existing and blend in over time.

Policy 9.1.1

Seek to retain the authenticity of the place, and its patina of age, by 'preservation' in situ of the significant fabric.

Policy 9.12

Retain samples of original fabric, for archival, teaching and interpretive purposes, where the condition of the fabric has resulted in its replacement in order that the surrounding fabric may be protected.

9.2 VERNACULAR BUILDINGS

The residences and former inns at Hartley are constructed using local vernacular techniques. Similar techniques should be used in the repair of the buildings particularly those intended to be used for interpretation purposes. The introduction of modern materials to vernacular buildings, in particular hard materials such as cement can have disastrous results, hastening the deterioration of the surrounding, original fabric.

The local source of many of the materials used to construct the buildings has not been identified and further investigation will be required to locate suitable replacement materials. In particular matching the mud or pug, composed of ant bed and mud, and the external mud render will require considerable experimentation with mixtures prior to repairs to the actual structure being undertaken. The majority of traditional building techniques used in vernacular buildings survive today, such as slab and lath splitting and traditional plastering.

With the exception of the Courthouse, the buildings at Hartley are all vernacular buildings. All were built with materials worked by hand: stone blocks, split laths and shingles, hand mixed mud and lime renders, plasters and washes and timber joinery. This handworked character should remain in evidence.

The buildings were traditionally finished with lime based washes, with the exception of joinery which tended to be painted with an oil based paint to prolong the life of the timber. Modern paints have a more uniform appearance and do not age in the same way as a lime based wash.

Traditional materials, in particular lime, are soft and allow for considerable movement in a structure, as well as allowing the transmission of moisture. Cement on the other hand will crack and force moisture further into the structure. Softer materials, in particular lime plaster and mortar should continue to be used.

The repair of the vernacular buildings must be preceded by a careful study of their idiosyncrasies, to ensure that the unique characteristics of their construction are retained.

Policy 9.2.1

Utilise the NPWS Guide to Building Conservation Works in the treatment of the vernacular buildings.

Policy 9.2.2

Ensure that repairs to the vernacular buildings are undertaken using similar construction methods and techniques with traditional materials such as lime.

Policy 9.2.3

Ensure that the hand made character of the vernacular buildings is retained.

9.3 DOCUMENTING AND UNDERTAKING CONSERVATION WORKS

The surviving vernacular and public buildings at Hartley have been conserved and maintained with great care. Records of the work undertaken survive with the NPWS and DPWS and at State Records. From c. 1972 the works have been co-ordinated by the NPWS.

The NPWS as consent authority will need to ensure the continuation of a high standard of conservation works. In approving future works to Hartley Historic Site, the underlying methodology and the methods proposed to be employed should be checked by an appropriate conservation specialist to ensure that they embody current conservation methodology and practise. Specialist advice regarding building regulations, fire safety and disabled access will be required and a particular solution developed for each building, aimed at retaining the significant fabric.

Traditional methods which have been known to have been utilised on the site should be used, in preference to modern methods whose long term performance cannot be guaranteed. If a traditional method has been unsuccessful, it should not be continued. The cause of the problem with the traditional method should be identified and a different solution sought.

Traditional materials generally allowed moisture, in some degree to penetrate buildings. The majority of the materials used were not fully waterproof. Modern coatings, paints, waterproofing treatments and chemical damp-proof courses inhibit the established moisture regime within the vernacular buildings and should be avoided. In preference, the passage of water to the building should be dealt with by drainage, and the roof water removed by gutters and downpipes.

Policy 9.3.1

Ensure that future maintenance, repair and conservation works are overseen and documented by a person with appropriate cultural heritage management skills, including a detailed knowledge of conservation methodology and practice.

Policy 9.3.2

Ensure that a particular solution to disabled access and fire safety is developed for each building, aimed at retaining the significance of the fabric.

Policy 9.3.3

Prioritise maintenance and conservation works to ensure that both water and pests are kept out of significant fabric.

Policy 9.3.4

Use softer, traditional materials such as lime mortar that will wear away in preference to the significant fabric and allow the surrounding fabric to breathe.

Policy 9.3.5

Maintain, as part of the archival collection, a collection of samples of fabric and the findings of any investigations and in depth recordings such as paint scrapes.

9.4 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The NPWS have prepared a comprehensive Guide to Building Conservation Works which details the approach to each building element and material type. The assessment of significance and the levels of significance do not, however form part of this manual. The level of significance of the fabric have been set out in the Inventory and the following chart should guide the approach.

The schedules of significant fabric distinguish between the configuration of an element and its surviving fabric, which may be a modern copy. For example the configuration of the elliptical windows in the courtroom is *Exceptional Significance*, as are the original windows whilst the window that has been replaced is *Neutral*.

Future proposals need to be based on an understanding of the extent of modern fabric as well as the aspects of the configuration of a building that are significant. For example the use of fence pickets as a balustrade is typical of the township, however none of the original examples remain. It is important to understand the distinction between significant fabric, which requires preservation, and modern replicas which can be replaced when deteriorated provided that the documentary and physical evidence as to the configuration is analysed. It is necessary to keep careful records of the extent of modern fabric, to avoid confusion with significant fabric. Modern, neutral fabric should be modified in preference to surviving significant fabric.

Policy 9.4.1

The treatment of all the surviving fabric shall be in accordance with its assessed level of significance, and generally as set out in the table below.

Policy 9.4.2

Priotise conservation works in accordance with the level of significance of the fabric and the extent to which further deterioration will result in the damage of other significant fabric or pose a safety risk.

Policy 9.4.3

Ensure all modern fabric, ie post 1972, is clearly identified as such.

TREATMENT OF THE FABRIC

ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE		ACCEPTED CONSERVATION POLICY
...	ET
..... -	CMS
.....	SE
.....	NEAT
.....	INT

10.0 TREATMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

Aim: *To preserve and maintain the character of the landscape, including the cultural plantings.*

The Burra Charter notes that places of cultural significance enrich peoples' lives, connecting them to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records; tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience which tell us about who we are, and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape.

The current Landscape Management Plan advocates the reconstruction of gardens and fences to a particular period, which varies in each case. Modern postwar elements were recommended to be removed. This approach is contrary to the revised Burra Charter, which notes that reconstruction is only permitted to allow a use or cultural practice to continue, rather than to reveal cultural significance. Revealing cultural significance should be undertaken by interpreting a place. Reconstruction is generally not undertaken purely on aesthetic grounds, unless the item, in this case a garden, had a known design.

Under the revised policy on reconstruction it is permissible to reconstruct orchards and gardens where they are to function as such, allowing the pattern of use to continue. Surviving fabric from all phases of occupation, with the exception of intrusive fabric should be retained. The reconstruction of a garden where there is little or no documentary evidence should be treated as a form of interpretation, and identified as such.

The Australian Natural Heritage Charter notes that Conservation means all the processes and actions of looking after a place so as to retain its natural significance and always includes protection, maintenance and monitoring. The River Lett which forms the borders of the site is part of the Coxs River system which supplies Sydney's water. It is also a platypus habitat. It is essential that the catchment rivers remain unpolluted. In addition the river has been used as a place of recreation since the establishment of the Inn at the crossing. This use should be encouraged to continue.

The town of Hartley and the crossing over the River Lett has inspired many artists. In particular, views of the place have been sketched and photographed. An increase in the scale of development of the surrounding rural areas has the potential to diminish these views and vistas of the landscape of the Hartley Valley and setting of the village.

Policy 10.0.1

Ensure that the aims of the Burra Charter and the Australian Natural Heritage Charter are met, including protection, monitoring and maintenance of the landscape, including the cultural plantings.

Policy 10.0.2

Review the existing Landscape Management Plan (prepared by Musecape Pty Ltd in association with David Beaver, 1997), incorporate the conservation philosophy embodied in the revised Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (1999).

Policy 10.0.3

Ensure the riverine environment of the River Lett that is managed by the NPWS is conserved, and that future developments within the Historic Hartley Site are assessed to have a limited impact in terms of biological diversity, geodiversity and the natural integrity of the river and the platypus habitat.

Policy 10.0.4

Re-instating gardens and fences should only be undertaken if there is the potential to use, and continue to cultivate that garden or lot, as an integral part of the adaptive re-use of that particular building group.

10.1 PANORAMAS AND VISTAS: SITE CURTILAGE

Much of the broader curtilage of Hartley is not in NPWS ownership and is in fact owned by a range of private and public owners. This can only be protected by planning controls, beyond the scope of this study. There is a necessity for liaison between NPWS and others to protect the site curtilage.

The township of Hartley retains extensive views of the surrounding escarpments, views that are largely uninterrupted by modern development. The romantic and picturesque nature of the township, with its courthouse and church nestling beneath the hills is still evident today, despite the adjacent highway.

Views of the streetscape can still be gained, from a similar location to those photographed by Bernard Holterman in the 1870s. In addition the winding nature of the former Great Western Highway (the Old Bathurst Road) gives a changing series of views, starting at St. John's Anglican Church and finishing at the River Lett bridge. A buffer zone could be created to screen the modern highway, which is a visually intrusive element in the landscape.

Much of the land adjacent to Hartley Historic Site is crown land, managed by a Trust. At present there is not a perceived development pressure here. Adjacent to Hartley land has been rezoned and subdivided, with smaller scale plots permitted. The more intensive use of agricultural land, and the neo-colonial building forms used, has the potential to impact on the character of the town of Hartley if this form of development is permitted to occur within views and vistas from the Hartley.

To protect views and vistas to and from the Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area, on Norfolk Island a viewshed has established and incorporated into the Islands planning scheme. The scale and character of buildings impacting on views and vistas is carefully controlled. The establishment of a viewshed for Hartley, in addition to the Conservation Area, would help to conserve the character of the town and its impressive setting.

Policy 10.1.1

Seek to liaise with Lithgow Council and DLWC to protect the broader curtilage and to establish a viewshed for Hartley, which conserves views and vistas to and from the town, and allows the impact of surrounding new development on set views and vistas to be assessed.

Policy 10.1.2

Seek to create a buffer zone between the highway and the historic site by the use of low plantings designed not to block vistas.

Policy 10.1.3

Seek to retain and interpret vistas and views that correspond with artists and photographers views of Hartley.

10.2 BUILDING CURTILAGES

Each of the buildings at Hartley has an associated curtilage or grounds containing cultural plantings. The placement of each building setback from the road, as part of a complex which contained outbuildings, kitchen garden and orchards and yards, is an integral part of the pattern of development of the place and should be respected in future development schemes.

The Burra Charter notes that all aspects of cultural significance of a place should be respected. Thus if a place includes fabric, uses, associations or meanings of different periods or different aspects of cultural significance, then emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance, and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance. In the case of Hartley, the twentieth century modifications to the landscape tell a great deal about economic conditions in the valley and how the village was used. This evidence should not be removed.

The extent of gardens associated with each building can be determined from the sequence of photographs. The gardens contributed to the character of the place, giving it a more lived in feel. The site survey has noted that many plants found at the site in 1987 have now vanished, partly a function of the buildings not being lived in. Adaptively re-using the buildings will impact on the character of the curtilage of each heritage building. It is essential that future proposals recognise the curtilage and the relationship of the building to the street. In particular each building should remain discrete, set within its curtilage. Service functions have always been contained in small scale outbuildings to the rear.

10.2.1

Retain, in any future developments, the relationship of each building, its outbuildings and curtilage and the surviving section of the Great Western Road (the Old Bathurst Road).

10.2.2

Ensure that the character of landscape reinstatement or restoration is based on a study of documentary evidence and includes the retention of surviving cultural plantings and not just a reconstruction of the much photographed late nineteenth century era.

Policy 10.2.3

Ensure the evidence is maintained of the different patterns of use of the landscape including evidence of kitchen gardens and orchards.

10.3 MANAGING LANDSCAPE WORKS BY OTHERS

In assessing future development proposals, an assessment of the impact of the proposed landscaping on:

- the surviving cultural plantings;
- the resulting appearance of the building when viewed from the street; and
- the extent to which the relationship of the building to the street is altered or enhanced

should be made. Proposals which substantially modify the character of the village should be required to be reworked.

The use of modern 'imitation' heritage elements such as light fittings, garden elements and furniture should not be permitted. Rather the re-instatement of elements must be based on a study of the individual pattern of development of the place, which should identify the precedents previously used at Hartley. Any re-instated elements, such as the signage in front of the former Farmers Inn must be interpreted as such. Refer also to the Conservation Policy Section 15.0: Interpretation

It is recognised that new landscape elements will be required in conjunction with the adaptive re-use of the buildings. The Rocks and Millers Point in Sydney and Richmond and Port Arthur in Tasmania provide examples of areas where the character of the historic streetscape has been retained by the careful design of gardens, signage and streetscape elements. In The Rocks, in particular this has been achieved through the careful control of the impact of proposals through the preparation of Statements of Heritage Impact.

Policy 10.3.1

Assess the impact of proposed new landscaping on the significant fabric, surviving cultural plantings and the relationship of each building to its curtilage and to the road.

Policy 10.3.2

New landscaping works should respect and enhance the character of the gardens and front yards of each building, as well as retaining their relationship to the street.

11.0 NEW WORKS

Aim: To ensure future development is based on an understanding of the pattern of development of Hartley

Hartley Historic Site has potential for future development, associated with the future use of the site by the NPWS and associated with the introduction of new uses. Any development will need to be undertaken with considerable care to ensure that the character and significance of the place is retained.

The pattern of development of Hartley is related to the nineteenth century alignment of the Great Western Road, with buildings constructed to front the road. This pattern continued in the Twentieth century. Future development of the place should recognise the relationship of the buildings to the surviving section of the Great Western Road.

New facilities may be required on the site, to accommodate visitors and for the day to day operation of the place by the NPWS. There is potential for new buildings to be constructed on the land owned by the NPWS.

Analysis of the pattern of development of the place has indicated that outbuildings, containing service functions, were associated with each building complex, in the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century these facilities tended to be added inside of some buildings. Should new kitchen and bathroom facilities be required, it is intended that this pattern of development be continued. New facilities requiring services if required, should be provided either in separate or semi-detached pavilions or modules discretely located at the rear of the existing buildings. If included within existing buildings the impact on heritage fabric should be considered.

By separating these functions upgrading of these areas can occur in the future without damage to significant fabric. There is some potential to incorporate kitchen and bathroom facilities into areas of lower significance in the larger of the existing buildings. Where this is appropriate it has been identified on the Inventory Sheets.

The current scale of buildings, and their relationship to the road should inform the design of any new infill

buildings. Infill design should be of a high quality of current urban design and detail. Traditional forms should be re-interpreted, not copied and mock heritage detailing is not to be employed. In particular off the shelf imitation modern 'heritage' type sheds and neo-colonial or modern 'federation' style dwellings are not appropriate in Hartley.

Items such as street lighting, if required, will also need to be carefully introduced. The town did not have gas lights, with the only light being kerosine lights at each inn. Imitation gas light standards are therefore inappropriate at Hartley.

Policy 11.0.1

The only new permanent structures should be those demonstrated to be essential for visitor or management facilities and utilities to service otherwise compatible uses. Any new structures should enhance cultural significance.

Policy 11.0.2

Ensure future development proposals are based on conservation objectives and an understanding of

- the ribbon pattern of development of Hartley;*
- the aesthetic qualities of the village and its setting;*
- its association with the Great Western Road.*

Policy 11.0.3

Seek to include facilities such as kitchens and bathrooms which will require future upgrading in separate pavilions or modules, or within existing spaces where it does not adversely impact on significant fabric and is designed to be reversible.

Policy 11.0.4

Use ecologically sustainable principles in the design of future developments to the place.

Policy 11.0.5

Ensure a high standard of contemporary urban design and detailing is employed, which respects and complements the scale and character of the village.

Policy 11.0.6

Do not use modern imitation heritage detailing or streetscape elements such as light fittings which have no historical precedent at Hartley Historic Site or "off the shelf" modern reproduction colonial or federation buildings.

11.1 INTRODUCING NEW SERVICES

The introduction of new services has the potential to damage significant fabric. The installation of new services within the existing heritage buildings will need to be carefully worked out. It is not appropriate to prepare schematic diagrams of service lines. The line of any new services will need to be worked out in conjunction with, and approved by an appropriate specialist. Preferably, the majority of new service requirements should be included in new pavilions at the rear, or in areas identified as having a lower significance.

Servicing of areas of significant fabric should be limited to the careful upgrading of the existing installations. In certain cases free standing elements such as lamps can be used, rather than adding additional light fittings in areas where there is no precedence for such.

The capacity of the village infrastructure to take new services is beyond the scope of this study. There is, however, a conservation issue associated with an increase in population of the township: the pollution of the nearby river. Installations should be designed along ecologically sustainable principles, meet appropriate health standards and be non polluting.

Policy 11.1.1

Ensure new service installations are designed to be unobtrusive and to not pollute the River Lett or increase its level of nutrients.

Policy 11.1.2

Where possible re-use existing service routes to minimise the impact on significant fabric and archaeological deposits.

Policy 11.1.3

Ensure that the route of new services within the existing buildings is determined in conjunction with a suitably qualified NPWS Officer or Conservation Consultant.

11.2 MANAGING WORKS BY OTHERS

If the process of seeking Expressions of Interest is followed, then there is the likelihood of building works being undertaken on behalf of prospective tenants. This process will need to be carefully managed to ensure that the extent of building works that are undertaken corresponds with the extent of building works that has been approved by the NPWS.

Regular liaison between the proponent and the NPWS will be required to ensure conservation aims are being met. The NPWS will need to retain the right to inspect the building works on occasion to ensure that the required standard of conservation works is being met. Requirements such as the need for recording, monitoring and the retention of samples by the NPWS will need to be included in any agreement with prospective tenants.

Policy 11.2.1

Ensure conservation standards are met and that any works undertaken conform with the approvals given by NPWS and the Heritage Office.

Policy 11.2.2

Ensure that a record of the extent of works undertaken is maintained and archived, including noting all modern elements.

11.3 MANAGING VEHICULAR ACCESS

The Great Western Highway now bypasses Hartley however it was the route of the line of road that resulted in the layout of the town. The surviving section of the road within the village still largely follows the alignment of Mitchells c. 1832 road. A new access road, straight off the highway, now brings vehicles directly into the centre of the village.

The bridge across the River Lett is now also blocked and a new turn off to the Jenolan Caves has been constructed. This route also bypasses the town of Hartley. Driving west Hartley is not mentioned on the large sign which indicates the upcoming turn off to Jenolan Caves. A small sign, closer to the town barely gives cars time to slow down. All visitors to the town use the highway to get to Hartley and more appropriate signage is required, when additional facilities are introduced.

Lobbying by the Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee and other local people concerned that the heavy traffic was ruining the character of the village and damaging the vernacular structures resulted in the highway being realigned and a by-pass, the new Jenolan Caves turn off and new road bridge constructed. A downside of this by-pass is that the lack of through traffic has resulted in a reduction of the number of visitors. The Old Bathurst Road is currently not owned by the NPWS. It is currently owned by Lithgow Council and there are a number of private residences that use the road to access their residence.

In the past the town was a stopping off point between Mt. Victoria and the Jenolan Caves or the Western Plains. Revised road signage and additional activities within the town may counter this. In particular additional signage indicating the turnoff to the Historic Site is required.

In other National Parks carparking has been provided remote from a particular site, to discourage vandalism and also to increase visitor appreciation of a place, as interpretive signage is placed along the walking track. Such an approach could be considered for Hartley, in the longer term.

The Landscape Management Plan has indicated that it is desirable to locate car parking in a “*less visually sensitive position*” than in front of the courthouse. To retain the character of the town and the main streetscape it is desirable that most, if not all, carparking be located outside of the historic precinct. Emergency vehicle areas and other service vehicles could be catered for beyond the historic precinct.

Retaining the character of the streetscape can only be done by limiting cars and associated parking signage, and parking meters. This would also allow for more pedestrian based activities to occur within the street.

At present the bridge over the River Lett is in disrepair and is not used. This bridge is not within the area managed by the NPWS. This road formed the only other means of access into the town and it no longer connects to the Jenolan Caves road. The section of the original highway which passes the Royal Hotel also no longer connects to the current highway and visitors no longer enter the town in the traditional manner. The significance of the construction of Mitchells road, the surviving sections and the River Lett crossings should be interpreted to visitors.

The Old Bathurst Road is not owned by the NPWS. It is not intended that the road be acquired as it leads to private residences.

Policy 11.3.1

Develop a traffic management strategy for Hartley Historic Site, in partnership with adjoining landowners that addresses:

- suitable areas for parking;*
- limiting vehicular access and parking within the historic precinct;*
- controls for signage associated with parking; and*
- public safety issues.*

Policy 11.3.2

Liaise with the relevant State and local government agencies to ensure that the character of the road within Hartley Historic Site is maintained.

11.4 SECURITY

People living in the village will provide a degree of security to the place. At present there are residents in two of the buildings, including Ivy Cottage which is owned by the NPWS and Bungaribee, which is freehold. If additional security is required for individual buildings this should be undertaken in such a manner that does not impact on the significant fabric. For example bars should not be fixed to windows which were not intended to be barred. The courthouse itself was designed with shutters, vertical and horizontal which could be utilised if necessary.

At present alarm systems have been installed within the buildings managed by the NPWS with the exception of the Woolshed, the Shamrock Inn, Ivy Cottage and Corneys Garage. Vandalism is currently not a major problem at the historic site.

Policy 11.4.1

Seek to implement future security provisions which do not damage significant fabric or alter the appearance of buildings.

11.5 GUIDING DOCUMENTS

It is recommended that guide documents be produced to indicate to prospective tenants the aim of protecting the character of the streetscape. This guide document should indicate the character of signage, street furniture, street lighting. It should also clearly state what will not be permitted.

For example a series of policy documents have been prepared by the Sydney Cove Authority for The Rocks, aimed at retaining the unique character of the area.

The NPWS has the ability to carefully control the character of the streetscape as it is the consent authority. Once a policy or guide document has been prepared non conforming proposals can be rejected immediately, rather than a process of negotiation being entered into.

Policy 11.5.1

Seek to develop a series of guide documents aimed at retaining the character of the streetscape at Hartley by controlling signage, street furniture, external and street lighting, temporary structures and outdoor seating.

12.0 MAINTENANCE WORKS

Aim: To preserve and maintain the significant fabric and character of Hartley Historic Site.

These policies recognise that maintenance is an important process in the long term conservation of the place.

On-going maintenance of the built and natural environment should include regular inspections, outline who is responsible for arranging the maintenance works to be undertaken and allow for prompt follow up maintenance and repair when required.

Routine inspections and regular and preventative maintenance should be undertaken in preference to infrequent maintenance which invariably results in the need for major restoration or even reconstruction works and higher costs.

NPWS staff and consultants responsible for undertaking the maintenance works at Hartley Historic Site should have a thorough understanding of building conservation in general and vernacular buildings in particular. Skilled tradesmen and bush carpenters should be employed as necessary.

The conservation approach of preserving the significant fabric in situ should underlie the Maintenance Plan. The current document does not indicate the conservation aim or rationale behind the inspections or maintenance works and should be reviewed. The document should stand alone, allowing future readers to understand the conservation methodology.

Maintenance works should be undertaken so as to retain the vernacular quality of the buildings and the re-instated gardens.

Policy 12.0.1

Preserve the significant building fabric, gardens and grounds of Hartley Historic Site through routine inspections, a cyclic maintenance program and undertaking remedial repairs as required.

Policy 12.0.2

Seek to maintain existing fabric, or, when deteriorated beyond repair, replace like with like.

Policy 12.0.3

Ensure maintenance works, including the cyclical maintenance program is based on an understanding of the vernacular methods of construction employed at the Hartley Historic Site.

Policy 12.0.4

Review the current maintenance plan to include the conservation aims for each task.

12.1 STANDARD EXEMPTIONS

A range of maintenance and conservation works are permitted to be undertaken to places listed on the State Heritage Register under the Standard Exemptions. These works have been summarised in Section 10: Constraints and Opportunities and a full list of the Standard Exemptions is included in the Appendices. These works still require internal NPWS approval.

It is essential that works undertaken under Standard Exemptions are checked to ensure they are in accordance with the Burra Charter and the aims and intentions of the CMP. The works also need to be overseen by a person with appropriate conservation training. If works are documented without an understanding of conservation methodology and practise there is a tendency for inappropriate materials such as cement to be employed.

Policy 12.1.1

Ensure that any works undertaken under Standard Exemptions are subject to internal NPWS approval processes and are overseen by a person with appropriate cultural heritage management skills and a knowledge of conservation methodology and practice.

12.2 MANAGING INCREMENTAL CHANGE

Incremental change over time can result in the loss of cultural significance of a building. The management of the heritage assets should include mechanisms for the management of change to the place.

It is essential that there is a continuity of approach. Works should not be undertaken on an ad hoc basis to places of heritage significance. An assessment of the impact of any intervention on the significant fabric needs to be made. Ideally one person should be responsible for co-ordinating all works to the buildings. This allows for a detailed knowledge regarding the fabric to be developed. Becoming familiar with the significant fabric of a building is beneficial when it comes to assessing the impact of a proposal.

Ideally one officer with an understanding of conservation methodology and practice should be responsible for co-ordination of all works to the place, including the installation of new services.

Policy 12.2.1

Manage incremental change in such a manner as to retain and not inadvertently impact on cultural significance.

Policy 12.2.2

Ensure all buildings works to the place are co-ordinated by NPWS staff or a consultant with a thorough understanding of current conservation methodology and practice.

13.0 RESEARCH

Aim: To continue to research the pattern of development of Hartley.

The Plan of Management for Hartley notes that research into the social history of Hartley should be encouraged and that research to inform conservation decisions should be undertaken. In addition it notes that research opportunities should be provided.

At present there is not the staff capacity to provide regular access for the general public to archival material. Access is by arrangement only. There is considerable potential to develop a range of research projects that would assist in interpreting Hartley Historic Site and the cultural landscape of the River Lett Valley. Archaeological excavation could form part of this research.

Themes such as the contact between the colonists and the Aboriginal people, modification of the landscape, the building of the roads to the west, the network of inns and the work of artists in the Hartley Valley could be looked at. In addition there is potential for information to be distributed via the internet. An example of an internet research program is 'In the Artist's Footsteps', a website developed as a site for art lovers and students throughout the world to gain an appreciation of the lives and works of Australian Artists and the social environments in which they lived and painted. The website can be found at <http://www.artistsfootsteps.com/>

Policy 13.0.1

Encourage the development of research projects that supplement the existing documentary evidence and explore the particular themes in the development of Hartley.

Policy 13.0.2

Encourage the surveying of sites associated with the broader cultural landscape of the Hartley Valley, including the Great Western Road and Cox's Road, including the network of roadside inns.

Policy 13.0.3

Seek to provide resources to allow access to the archival collection for researchers.

13.1 ORAL HISTORY

A series of oral history interviews with the former residents of Hartley have previously been undertaken by Iris Parideans and Margaret Klam. Whilst typescripts of the Klam interviews survive the tapes do not form part of the Hartley Collection.

During the preparation of this CMP it has become evident that a further series of interviews should be undertaken, to record the NPWS occupation of the place and the role of the Site Advisory Committee, as well as the memories of surviving family members of the former residents. A structured approach would allow specific research questions to be answered. In addition to the development of an oral history program, there is the potential to arrange a series of events such as "back to" days when former residents, caretakers and visitors can be invited to come and informally talk about their memories of the place.

There is also the potential to develop interpretive material based on the twentieth century history of the place, as contained in the surviving oral history transcripts.

The NPWS has developed release forms for oral histories. The interviews should be professionally conducted, and stored on archival tapes. Advice regarding the preparation of oral histories can be provided by Libraries. The Blue Mountains Library at Springwood has a collection of interviews relating to the Blue Mountains Local Government Area. The State Library of NSW and the National Library also hold oral history material.

Broader themes could also be looked at, in particular the development of the concept of historic buildings in NSW and the changes to the Hartley Valley in second half of the Twentieth Century

Policy 13.1.1

Seek to implement a structured program of oral history interviews addressing research questions.

Policy 13.1.2

Archive oral history material, providing material to local history collections where appropriate.

14.0 HARTLEY ARCHIVE

Aim: *To archive records of the Hartley Historic site, its development and conservation.*

The NPWS at Hartley retains an extensive collection of consultant reports, as well as copies of source material including historic photographs. Original archival material such as glass plate negatives are also held.

At present there is an extensive paper based catalogue of the images and documents held at Hartley. Whilst a large number of historic images have been scanned, catalogue information has yet to be included with each image. It will be possible to compile these historic photographs into a sequence and to approximately date them. Advances in digital technology allow for the creation of photographic databases containing an image in addition to the catalogue information. In particular material purchased using public funds should be publicly available.

Some of the archival material is fragile and is not available to researchers as it would be damaged by access. In the future electronic copying and cataloguing to allow access is desirable. Funding should also be set aside for the conservation of archival material. Items such as the glass plate negatives are irreplaceable. The paper based archives are currently stored in Corney's Cottage, the photographs are stored in the Farmers Inn and the Glass Plate negatives are stored in the Presbytery.

The National Trust at the Norman Lindsay Gallery has constructed a fire proof room to store the artworks. Future fire management strategies for Hartley Historic Site should consider not only protection of the building fabric, but also protection of archival material.

Policy 14.0.1

Establish and maintain a publicly accessible catalogue and electronic database of the archival and resource material held at Hartley, using NSW Government archival standards.

Policy 14.0.2

Ensure that publicly funded research and archival collections are available to the public.

Policy 14.0.3

Seek funding for the conservation and copying of irreplaceable archival material at Hartley.

Policy 14.0.4

Develop a fire management strategy that seeks to protect the historic buildings and archival collection.

14.1 RECORDING CONSERVATION WORKS

As previously noted it is essential that a record of the conservation works undertaken is maintained. Photographs of works undertaken to date are held and a list of the modifications to each building undertaken by the NPWS has been prepared. These lists are included with the individual inventory items.

This record will be useful for future detailed studies of the development of the place as a whole and studies of the fabric of the individual buildings. In addition the photographs should be used in the development of detailed interpretation for the individual buildings, as they often indicate how the building was constructed or show fabric which has been concealed.

Policy 14.1.1

Ensure that a record of the conservation works is maintained and archived.

14.2 STANDARDISATION

A number of previous studies and reports have been prepared, as well as measured drawings for the buildings at Hartley Historic Site. In these previous reports a consistent room numbering system has not been used, and in certain cases it is very difficult to determine which room is meant. This applies in particular to the archaeological reports.

Ideally a large scale plan which references the archaeological studies and other conservation reports, as well as indicating the areas which have been disturbed should be maintained on the site. Previous archaeological reports do not adequately indicate the disturbed areas. A standard room numbering system has been developed and included on the measured drawings and this information provided to consultants at the start of each project. This plan should be updated on a regular basis. Complete copies of all of the reports indicated on the plan should be maintained in the Hartley Archive.

A large collection of material is also held at the NPWS Head Office at Hurstville. This plan should also be made available to Head Office and included with the Hartley material.

Policy 14.2.1

Continue the standardised system of building, room and space naming and numbering.

Policy 14.2.2

Maintain a large scale plan indicating where investigations have been undertaken, samples collected and studies prepared.

15.0 INTERPRETATION

Aim: *To interpret the cultural and natural significance of the Hartley Historic Site and its setting.*

The development of the buildings at Hartley is difficult to read in the building fabric, particularly as reconstruction of earlier layouts has been undertaken in some cases, removing evidence of the twentieth century use of the place. The extent of restoration that has occurred is currently not explained in the interpretation of the place. Elements such as the recreated signage and the horse troughs have been recreated by the NPWS however it is not explained to the visitor that these elements have been reconstructed from nineteenth century photographs, the troughs from the Holterman panorama of the 1870s, the other from c. 1890 photograph of the Farmer's Inn. The photographs could be used in interpretive signage, accompanied by an explanation of the use of the place at that time.

According to current conservation philosophy, i.e. the Burra Charter, removing alterations to vernacular buildings that indicate their growth over time should not be undertaken where these alterations have been assessed as having cultural significance. Rather, the changing patterns of use of the place should be interpreted, including the previous configurations of the buildings.

It is envisaged that certain buildings or areas be only used for interpretive purposes. In particular Rowson's Huts, the former Shamrock Inn and the cells of the Hartley Courthouse should not be adaptively re-used for other purposes.

Policy 15.0.1

Seek to interpret the ribbon pattern of development of Hartley, including the commercial and residential precinct in Hartley, the police and administrative precinct and the and the River Lett precinct.

Policy 15.0.2

Seek to interpret the changing appearance of the place by displaying the sequence of historic photographs.

Policy 15.0.3

Utilise the record of the changes to the building fabric in the interpretation of Hartley Historic Site.

Policy 15.0.4

Seek to interpret the changes in conservation philosophy and the presentation of Hartley as a historic site.

Policy 15.0.5

Seek to interpret the roadside inns and the roads to Bathurst and the Jenolan Caves, including Mitchells line of road.

Policy 15.0.6

Seek to interpret the convict system of assignment as evidenced by the Courthouse, the ruined cell block and the surviving records.

Policy 15.0.7

Seek to interpret the growing recognition of colonial buildings in NSW during the Twentieth century.

Policy 15.0.8

Preserve and interpret the vernacular buildings at Hartley, in particular Rowson's Huts, the former Shamrock Inn.

Policy 15.0.9

Seek to interpret life in Hartley in, and after, the Depression, including the construction of Rowson's Huts and the Corney residences and garage.

15.1 DESIGNING INTERPRETATION

In recent years interpretation of sites has changed in focus, incorporating designed elements that increase the visitors appreciation of the site. Elaborate walkways and highly graphic signage have replaced simple interpretive signs. The current Interpretive Plan for Hartley should be updated to incorporate recent developments in interpretation.

One large interpretation element has been added to the Hartley Streetscape, a shelter in front of the courthouse. Small plaques have been installed at the entrance to each building.

The construction of large scale signage could be undertaken in conjunction with a viewing platform. Examples of sophisticated viewing platforms or walkways can be found in the Dorrigo National Park and the award winning Valley of the Giants Walkway in the Walpole-Nornalup National Park in WA. There is potential at Hartley to construct a viewing platform that compares current views with the Holterman panorama.

Other forms of interpretation such as tours, talks and electronic presentations should interpret both the surviving physical fabric and the surviving documentary evidence in explaining the historical development of the place.

Policy 15.1.1

Ensure the interpretive signage for Hartley Historic Site is of a high standard of contemporary design and does not obscure views to the heritage items.

Policy 15.1.2

Seek to include documentary evidence, in particular artists sketches and photographs, into interpretive signage, tours, talks, self-guided brochures and other printed literature regarding Hartley.

Policy 15.1.3

Seek to construct a panoramic viewing platform looking over Hartley Historic Site.

Policy 15.1.4

Seek to produce a guidebook for Hartley which traces the development of the town, the adjacent settlement of Rivulet and explains the vernacular construction of the buildings.

15.2 EDUCATION

Hartley Historic Site is well patronised by school children studying Australian History and there are nine tours offered which are geared towards the NSW Department of Education curriculum. Educational booklets and programs have been developed by the NPWS, focusing on the Courthouse and conforming to the curriculum. It is envisaged that the educational use of the Courthouse continue. The potential for the building to be used for a wider range of uses has already been discussed.

There are a range of other themes which could also form the basis of educational programs at Hartley. The Shamrock Inn, in particular contains evidence of a range of vernacular building techniques. The current state of the fabric allows the substrate and/or method of construction to be viewed. The fabric of this building is extremely fragile and it is not suitable for opening to the general public. Specialist tours could, however, be undertaken for those with a particular knowledge of, or interest in, vernacular architecture. There is currently the potential for a number of the buildings at Hartley to be studied in detail prior to their being adaptively re-used, creating an indepth record of the current state of the fabric. In addition to school children there is potential for studies at graduate and post graduate level in both Australian History and Architectural Conservation, although this is a small and specialist market.

In addition Hartley Historic site could form the starting point for a range of educational programs that looked at important aspects of the cultural landscape. Themes might include the Aboriginal occupation of the valleys adjacent to the Blue Mountains, the convict assignment system, the expansion of the colony to the western plains, the network of inns, protecting National Parks, Historic Sites and World Heritage areas.

Policy 15.2.1

Continue the educational role of Hartley Historic Site, focusing on the themes identified as being of cultural significance by this CMP and themes identified within the NSW Board of Studies.

Policy 15.2.2

Encourage graduate and post graduate studies of the vernacular buildings at Hartley.

16.0 ARCHAEOLOGY

Aim: *to ensure that archaeological investigations contribute to a wider understanding of the pattern of development of Hartley Historic Site.*

In 1989, "*Hartley, New South Wales - A Conservation Study*" was produced by Geoff Dawson in which the recommendations for the 'Archaeology' are:

- 1. A base map should be made using all available evidence, showing the sites of all vanished buildings at Hartley.*
- 2. An appropriate degree of archaeological investigation should take place before these sites, or road features, are otherwise disturbed*

Further searching for survey plans indicating the placement of buildings at Hartley was undertaken during the preparation of this CMP however there are still large gaps in the documentary evidence for the period prior to the photographing of the site by Holterman in the mid 1870s. Sequence of development plans have not been prepared as there is simply not enough documentary evidence for the main period of growth of the town. Subsequent detailed research at State Records may locate additional survey information.

The future requirements of the Hartley Historic Site are to provide an environment attractive to tourism, for pleasure, research and for education. There is a strong public interest in archaeology as a means of understanding the past. Artefacts recovered from archaeological investigations are an intrinsic element of the site as a whole, which may be used as elements in interpretive displays and, once excavated, are classified as moveable heritage.

Artefacts derived from archaeological investigations can enhance interpretive displays by conveying an added dimension to the understanding of the history of the site.

The requirements for archaeological assessments and excavation permits are further set out in the NPWS Guidelines for Approvals; Cultural Heritage Places, Buildings, Landscapes & Moveable Heritage Items on the NPWS Estate (December 2001).

The remains of the isolation cells on the west side of the Courthouse are deteriorating at a rapid rate. Fencing the remains has stopped vandalism and theft but does not lessen the rate of deterioration and a program of remedial repairs and stabilisation should be undertaken, accompanied by the introduction of signage. Although the cells should not be reconstructed, some means of conveying the integral spaces of the cells would enhance the visitor experience.

Policy 16.0.1

Seek an excavation permit and prepare an archaeological assessment for proposed soil disturbance in areas identified as having archaeological potential, in accordance with internal NPWS procedures.

Policy 16.0.2

Review zones of archaeological potential in the light of new documentary evidence and future research.

Policy 16.0.3

Maintain a base map indicating disturbed areas, excavated areas, service trenches and cut and fill. Update following building works.

Policy 16.0.4

Ensure that archaeological investigations contribute to a wider understanding of the patterns of development of Hartley Historic site prior to, and during European occupations.

17.0 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

Aim To implement NPWS guidelines and procedures regarding Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Known Aboriginal heritage sites at Hartley should be monitored regularly by NPWS, in consultation with local Aboriginal communities, in order that erosion levels and conservation requirements be assessed. In planning future development, Section 90 of the NPW Act 1974 will need to be complied with. The Act states that,

it is an offence to knowingly damage or destroy relics or Aboriginal places in NSW without the written consent of the Director of the NPWS.

As many artefact scatters are found amongst tree roots or near areas of construction such as carparks, roads or buildings, it is recommended that monitoring and consultation with the Aboriginal community occur regarding development proposals. The content of the interpretation of Aboriginal sites should be determined through consultation between the Aboriginal Community and the NPWS.

Contractors working at Hartley must be informed of Aboriginal protocols and briefed in artefact identification and heritage legislation and policy. In particular when work is undertaken in the vicinity of known Aboriginal heritage sites, particular care should be taken to ensure the sites are not accidentally disturbed.

The NPWS have prepared a series of policy documents regarding Aboriginal issues, the recording of Aboriginal sites and reconciliation. The general location of sites is shown on the Archaeological Zoning Plan (Section 10.3) The exact location will be recorded on the NPWS Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS).

There have been a number of surveys of Hartley and the surrounding area. Copies of these studies are held by NPWS and are available for study by the local Aboriginal community and, where appropriate, other interested parties.

Policy 17.1.1

Ensure NPWS guidelines and procedures regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage are followed.

Policy 17.1.2

Ensure the interpretation of Hartley Historic Site explains the traditional Aboriginal usage of the place, the management of the character of the pre-European landscape and the impact of European colonisation.

Policy 17.1.3

Ensure that the local Aboriginal communities be consulted with regard to public access, and interpretation of, known Aboriginal heritage sites.

18.0 MOVEABLE HERITAGE

Aim: To maintain a collection of moveable heritage for interpretive and teaching purposes.

A collection of moveable heritage is held at Hartley Historic Site comprising objects purchased for the site and objects with a provenance to the site. A curatorial plan has been prepared, as well as a list of moveable items but this has little information on provenance. These documents should be reviewed in the light of the endorsed CMP in accordance with the current Heritage Office Guidelines for Moveable Heritage.

Once the catalogue of moveable items is complete the conservation requirements of any item, as well as their potential for interpretation, and/or teaching purposes, can be assessed. At present there is a large collection of items from Carcoar which are stored at Hartley. Items not suitable for interpretation or teaching purposes should not continue to be stored at Hartley and a strategy regarding their transfer or disposal developed.

Given that it is not the intention to present the buildings as house museums the collection should be reassessed to determine if elements can be used as a teaching collection or if certain elements are of a quality that warrants their conservation and display as part of the interpretation of the site. Until the cataloguing of the collection has been completed items should not be acquired unless of a demonstrated high level of significance.

A curatorial policy has been prepared however there is little information regarding the contents of the collection. Future decision making regarding the collection should be based on an understanding of the collection and the interpretation to occur at Hartley Historic Site.

Policy 18.0.1

Complete the catalogue of the moveable items, determining their ownership, future conservation requirements and suitability for use or display.

Policy 18.0.2

Maintain a collection of moveable items with a provenance to Hartley, to be utilised for teaching and interpretive purposes.

12.0 CONSERVATION POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

12.1 GENERALLY

This section of the CMP outlines the key recommendations as to how the preceding conservation policies may be effectively implemented.

There are a series of distinct aims for policy implementation:

- To implement policies which will ensure the preservation of the significant fabric and maintenance of the character of the place and its setting;
- To establish a process whereby conservation information can be disseminated and relevant staff can be educated accordingly;
- To establish a mechanism for monitoring and recording incremental change;
- To interpret the cultural significance of the place, without placing undue emphasis on one particular phase of the history of the place;
- To assess the impact of future leasing and development proposals;
- To ensure public access to archival material, photographic collections &c;
- To encourage the development of regional and cultural tourism;
- To involve the local community in the decision making process regarding the revitalisation of Hartley.

- Provides resources (funding and staff) to allow for the implementation of the policies contained within this CMP, including:
 - updating the existing Conservation Studies, Interpretation and Maintenance Plans and the Plan of Management in line with the revised Burra Charter;
 - funding for the preparation of development controls;
 - resources to allow liaison with other government agencies regarding the preparation of an REP for the Hartley, Kanimbla and Megalong Valleys;
 - resources for the preparation of the necessary documentation for seeking Expressions of Interest;
 - resources to fully catalogue the archival material, historic photographs and establish a resource room;
 - resources for the reassessment of the collection of moveable heritage, disposal of surplus items and conservation and copying of irreplaceable items;
 - resources to construct a fire-proof storage area.
- Continuing liaison with the community through the Hartley Historic Site Advisory Committee.

POLICY HEADING	WORK/ACTION	TERM				
		IMMEDIATE	SHORT 1-2 YEARS	MEDIUM 3-5 YEARS	LONG 6-10 YEARS	ONGOING
1.0 VISION FOR HARTLEY	Introduce range low key uses	HIGH				
2.0 REGIONAL AND CULTURAL TOURISM	Seek to establish links with other sites	MEDIUM				⇒
	Seek to increase public awareness	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Seek to facilitate occasional, seasonal and temporary events	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
3.0 PHILOSOPHY & METHODOLOGY	Continue to ensure best practice in conservation works	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
3.1 HISTORIC SITES	Continue to manage as a Historic Site	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Record changing philosophies	AS REQUIRED	ONGOING			⇒
3.2 APPROACH	Retain fabric from all periods	HIGH	ONGOING			
	Present general themes relating to the development of Hartley	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	Ensure presentation is reversible	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
4.0 NPWS	Manage as current assets	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Follow internal procedures	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
4.1 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE	Ensure long term conservation	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒

POLICY HEADING	WORK/ACTION	TERM				
		IMMEDIATE	SHORT 1-2 YEARS	MEDIUM 3-5 YEARS	LONG 6-10 YEARS	ONGOING
4.2	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE PLAN OF MGT Revise POM	HIGH				
5.0	FUTURE OF HARTLEY					
	Encourage appropriate and sympathetic uses	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Ensure minimal impact	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
5.1	ADAPTIVE RE-USE					
	Enhance pattern of former use	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	Educational, social and community use of courthouse	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	New elements to be contemporary	MEDIUM	AS REQUIRED			⇒
5.2	MANAGE CHANGE OF USE					
	Ensure retention of significant fabric	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Base proposal on understanding of pattern of development	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	Establish responsibility for maintenance of significant fabric	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
5.3	MANAGING CHANGES: OWNER OR OCCUPIER					
	Limit modifications during change owner or occupier	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	Implement long term strategy	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Make CMP available	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
5.4	EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST					
	Seek to retain cultural significance	HIGH				
	Assess to ensure compatibility with aims of the CMP	HIGH				

POLICY HEADING	WORK/ACTION	TERM				
		IMMEDIATE	SHORT 1-2 YEARS	MEDIUM 3-5 YEARS	LONG 6-10 YEARS	ONGOING
6.0 THE LOCAL COMMUNITY	Encourage participation	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Continue community liaison	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
7.0 STATUTORY PLANNING	Ensure proposals recognise significance	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Implement conservation planning	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Seek planning approvals as required by law	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
ENDORSEMENT OF THE CMP	Formally adopt CMP	HIGH				
	Ensure document publicly available	HIGH				
	Review every 5 years			HIGH		
	Seek occupier, user and community input			HIGH		
	Include findings of detailed studies			HIGH		
CONSERVATION PLANNING	Designate as Conservation Area	HIGH				
	Encourage preparation of broader planning controls	MEDIUM				
ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT	Ensure SHI prepared	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Assess impact of proposed development	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
PROCESS FOR APPROVALS	NPWS to seek internal endorsement for their works	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Undertake routine maintenance works in accordance with CMP	LOW	ONGOING			⇒

POLICY HEADING	WORK/ACTION	TERM					
		IMMEDIATE	SHORT 1-2 YEARS	MEDIUM 3-5 YEARS	LONG 6-10 YEARS	ONGOING	
8.0 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE	Ensure proposals recognise significance of cultural landscape	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒	
	Liaise with other government agencies to protect square reserve	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒	
	Ensure proposals recognise aboriginal	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒	
	Recognise importance River Lett crossing	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒	
	Establish liaison committee to protect broader cultural landscape	MEDIUM					
PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT	Continue, and interpret, Hartley and Rivulet	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒	
	Retain curtilage as pasture	LOW	ONGOING			⇒	
9.0 CONSERVATION OF THE FABRIC	Conservation works to be in accordance with the 1999 Burra Charter	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒	
	AUTHENTICITY	Retain patina of age	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
		Retain samples	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
VERNACULAR BUILDINGS	Utilise NPWS Guide to Building Conservation Works	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒	
	Use similar vernacular construction methods	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒	
	Retain handmade character	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒	

POLICY HEADING	WORK/ACTION	TERM				
		IMMEDIATE	SHORT 1-2 YEARS	MEDIUM 3-5 YEARS	LONG 6-10 YEARS	ONGOING
DOCUMENTING & UNDERTAKING						
CONSERVATION WORKS						
	Conservation works overseen and documented by appropriately skilled person	HIGH				➔
	Prioritise works to prevent water egress and pest damage	MEDIUM				➔
	Use softer, traditional materials	MEDIUM				➔
	Maintain record of investigations during conservation and maintenance works	LOW				➔
LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE						
	Treatment in accordance with assessed level of significance	HIGH				➔
	Prioritise works according to significance of fabric	MEDIUM				➔
	Ensure modern fabric identified as such	MEDIUM				➔
TREATMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE						
	Ensure aims Burma and Natural Charter met	MEDIUM				➔
	Review Landscape Management Plan	LOW				
	Conserve Riverine environment	MEDIUM				➔
	Continue recreational use River Lett	LOW				➔
	Re-instate gardens as part of adaptive re-use	MEDIUM				➔

POLICY HEADING	WORK/ACTION	TERM				
		IMMEDIATE	SHORT 1-2 YEARS	MEDIUM 3-5 YEARS	LONG 6-10 YEARS	ONGOING
PANORAMAS AND VISTAS	Seek to establish viewshed	HIGH				
	Create Buffer Zone	HIGH				
	Retain and interpret historic vistas		HIGH			
BUILDING CURTILAGES	Retain relationship of buildings to the Old Bathurst Road	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Base reinstatement of character of landscape on documentary evidence	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	Retain evidence changing patterns of use	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
MANAGING LANDSCAPE WORKS BY OTHERS	Assess impact of proposed landscape works	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Retain and enhance character front and rear yards	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
NEW WORKS	Understand pattern of development and aesthetic qualities	MEDIUM	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Include new facilities in separate rear pavilions	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Use ecologically sustainable principles	MEDIUM	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	High standard of contemporary design	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Ensure no off the shelf imitation heritage buildings or street furniture	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒

POLICY HEADING	WORK/ACTION	TERM				
		IMMEDIATE	SHORT 1-2 YEARS	MEDIUM 3-5 YEARS	LONG 6-10 YEARS	ONGOING
INTRODUCING NEW SERVICES	Ensure unobtrusive and non polluting	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Re-use existing service routes	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Route to be determined in conjunction NPWS Officer	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
MANAGING WORKS BY OTHERS	Ensure works conform with NPWS & HO approvals	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Ensure record of all works undertaken is maintained	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
MANAGING VEHICULAR ACCESS	Develop strategy to limit parking within Hartley Historic Site	HIGH				
	Rework entrance from Great Western Highway		LOW			
	Develop car park in suitable location		MEDIUM			
	Liaise re future timber bridge over River Lett		LOW			
SECURITY	Ensure no damage to significant fabric	MEDIUM	AS REQUIRED			⇒
GUIDING DOCUMENTS	Develop guide documents	HIGH				
MAINTENANCE WORKS	Preserve significant fabric and plantings in situ	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Replace like with like	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Understand vernacular construction	MEDIUM	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Review current Maintenance Plan	LOW				

POLICY HEADING	WORK/ACTION	TERM				ONGOING
		IMMEDIATE	SHORT 1-2 YEARS	MEDIUM 3-5 YEARS	LONG 6-10 YEARS	
STANDARD EXEMPTIONS	Ensure internal approval obtained and work supervised	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
MANAGING INCREMENTAL CHANGE	Manage to retain cultural significance	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Co-ordination by suitably qualified officer or consultant	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
RESEARCH	Encourage development of research projects	MEDIUM	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Encourage surveying remainder of valley		LOW		⇒	⇒
	Provide resources for researchers	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
ORAL HISTORY	Implement structured program of Oral Histories	HIGH		⇒	⇒	⇒
	Archive oral histories		MEDIUM	AS REQUIRED		⇒
HARTLEY ARCHIVE	Maintain publicly accessible catalogue	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	Ensure publicly funded research is available to the public	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	Seek funding for conservation of archival material	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	Develop fire management strategy		MEDIUM			
RECORDING CONSERVATION WORKS	Maintain and archive record of conservation works	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
STANDARDISATION	Develop standardised system of naming and numbering	LOW				
	Maintain plan of investigations	LOW	ONGOING			⇒

POLICY HEADING	WORK/ACTION	TERM				
		IMMEDIATE	SHORT 1-2 YEARS	MEDIUM 3-5 YEARS	LONG 6-10 YEARS	ONGOING
STANDARDISATION	Develop standardised system of naming and numbering	LOW				
	Maintain plan of investigations	LOW	ONGOING			⇒
15.0 INTERPRETATION	Interpret ribbon pattern of development		MEDIUM			
	Interpret changing appearance of Hartley		MEDIUM			
	Interpret changes to configuration of buildings		MEDIUM			
	Interpret changes in conservation philosophy		MEDIUM			
	Interpret network of roadside inns		MEDIUM			
	Interpret convict system of assignment		MEDIUM			
	Interpret growing recognition of colonial buildings		MEDIUM			
	Interpret vernacular buildings		MEDIUM			
	Interpret life in Hartley during the Depression		MEDIUM			
15.1 DESIGNING INTERPRETATION	High standard of contemporary design		MEDIUM			
	Include documentary evidence		MEDIUM			
	Construct panoramic viewing platform		MEDIUM			
	Produce Guidebook		MEDIUM			

POLICY HEADING	WORK/ACTION	TERM				
		IMMEDIATE	SHORT 1-2 YEARS	MEDIUM 3-5 YEARS	LONG 6-10 YEARS	ONGOING
15.2 EDUCATION	Continue educational role	HIGH	ONGOING			⇒
	Encourage tertiary studies	MED	ONGOING			⇒
	Encourage study convict assignment	MED	ONGOING			⇒
16.0 ARCHAEOLOGY	Seek Excavation Permit	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Review Archaeological Potential			MEDIUM		
	Maintain Base Map	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	Contribute to wider understanding	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
17.0 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE	Ensure guidelines follows	HIGH	AS REQUIRED			⇒
	Seek to promote Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
	Interpret traditional aboriginal usage		MEDIUM			
	Consult with local aboriginal communities	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒
18.0 MOVEABLE HERITAGE	Complete catalogue & assess conservation requirements	HIGH				
	Maintain collection with provenance to Hartley	MEDIUM	ONGOING			⇒

SITE STAFF

It is desirable that NPWS staff at the site continue to have expertise and/or experience in cultural heritage conservation, planning and management including adaptive re-use.

EXTERNAL CONSERVATION TRADES

Information should be sought on skilled conservation trades personnel, and those experienced in dealing with vernacular buildings, in order to augment the skills of the in-house staff. Such advice can be sought from the Heritage Office (see website), as well as information from other NPWS regional offices and the Cultural Heritage Division.

CONSERVATION CONSULTANTS

A suitably qualified heritage consultant should as a minimum review the conservation works as documented and proposed new works. The supervision and instruction of any tradesmen or contractors carrying out works to Hartley Historic Site should also be supervised by either a conservation consultant or an NPWS officer with the appropriate skills in order to prevent any adverse impact on the fabric and significance.

The conservation consultant or internal staff with heritage conservation qualifications should be involved in the assessment of development proposals. Yearly condition inspections are required for heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register.

MONITORING, ARCHIVING AND RECORDING

The conservation consultant and the NPWS officer responsible for overseeing the maintenance works should both be responsible for ensuring that the recording of works in progress is undertaken and that storage of significant fabric occurs on an ongoing basis.

The collecting of base maps and historic maps and other archival material such as historic photographs should continue provided that the material once collected is fully sourced and publically available. If only limited funding is available then the cataloguing of the existing material should be concentrated on. This documentary evidence should be consulted when detailed proposals are being developed. It should also form the basis of the interpretive material for the site.

Accurate '*as built*' drawings, including a plan of Hartley and the River Lett, indicating known archaeological features, should also be maintained as part of this collection.

INTERPRETATION

A reassessment of the current interpretive signage should be undertaken in the medium term and new signage, based on documentary evidence installed throughout the village. In the longer term there is the potential for walks, viewing platforms and the development of specialised tours, which could include Aboriginal Heritage, the Great Western Road and Cox's Road.

The collection of moveable heritage is potentially suitable for use in the interpretation of the site, in a similar manner to the presentation of Elizabeth Farm. Items that are typical examples, rather than having a provenance to Hartley can be utilised by visitors. The extent of reconstruction of the Courthouse fit-out needs to be interpreted. Additional resources will be required to assess the collection of moveable items and its conservation requirements.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

There is considerable potential on this site for the development of an educational or field studies centre to interpret the development of the Hartley Historic Site and the wider cultural landscape, including Aboriginal cultural heritage. Initially this could take the form of a resource room where the collections were stored in such a manner that they could form part of a tour. For example the pull out drawers at the Museum of Sydney allow a range of material to be stored and viewed without being touched by visitors. Additional resources will be required to increase the range of educational activities provided. There is potential for funding from the leasing of the site to be used for both conservation works and in the provision of visitor and educational facilities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is the potential for the Courthouse to be used for a range of community facilities in addition to its use for interpretive purposes. The current fitout is a reconstruction of a courtroom, not the original fitout. It could be re-designed to be partly removable, in a similar manner to the initial fit-out by Blaxland Council.

In addition the acquiring of lots not part of the historic site should be considered, to allow for the establishment of a walk along the river and to increase the potential for recreational activities in this location.

12.2 IMPLEMENTATION AND ACTION CHARTS

The following charts have been prepared to indicate the buildings that may be leased or adaptively re-used at the Hartley Historic Site and the process to be followed.

The first chart sets out the proposed uses of the buildings and gives examples of successful similar projects. Ideally the buildings should be adaptively re-used for a similar use to the use to which the building was built for, or modified for in the nineteenth century. It is not, however, intended that the range of uses be restricted by this CMP. Rather the process of preparing a Statement of Heritage Impact allows the impact of a wide range of uses to be permitted.

Initially it is proposed that Expressions of Interest be sought for the following buildings:

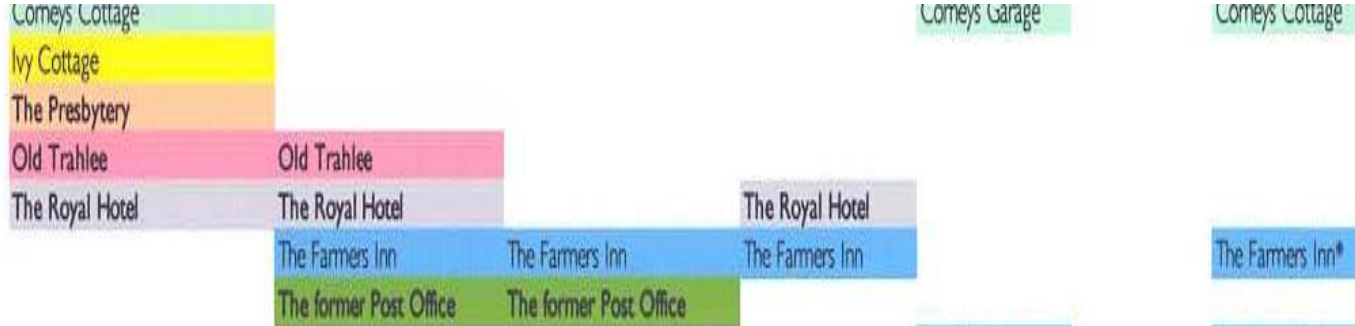
- The former Royal Hotel
- Old Tralee
- The Former Post Office
- The former Presbytery.

The Farmers Inn, Corneys Garage, Corneys Cottage and the Woolshed would continue to be used by the NPWS.

The Shamrock Inn, Hartley Courthouse and, in the longer term, Rowson's Huts would be used for interpretive purposes.

St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church would continue to be used as a consecrated Catholic Church.

Ivy Cottage would continue to be tenanted.



These buildings were either built as residences or have been used as residences for large portion of their life.

New kitchen and bathroom facilities to be provided

These buildings were modified for this use in the mid nineteenth century. Former uses should be interpreted in any adaptive re-use

It should be noted that this is not a traditional use of these buildings and would result in less life in the village than the 'Combination' option

This could include a license café
Commercial kitchen facilities designed to be reversible

* combined with interpretation

*combined interpretation & seminar room

**supervised visits

eg. Battery Point, Hobart	eg Susannah Place	eg Unwins Stores	eg The Mean Fiddler	eg Blacksmith at	eg Ebenezer	eg Susannah Place
Richmond & Ross, Tasmania	The Rocks	The Coachhouse, The Rocks	Windsor Road	Eveleigh Carriage	Church	The Rocks
Bowenfels	The Bridge Inn,	Renaissance Patisserie	Macquane Arms	Workshops		Rose Seidler House
Millers Point	Ryalstone	Gallery, Argyle Street	Windsor			Rouse Hill House
Port Arthur staff residences	Everglades, Leura	Robertson Dairy Factory	Campbelltown, (Tas)			
	Gulgong	(Deli, sweet shop & café)	Australian Hotel			
		Woolmer Estate (Tas)	The Rocks			
		Nelsen Park Kiosk				
		Shelley Beach Kiosk				

To allow for the control of development within Hartley it is recommended that a Development Control Plan (DCP) be prepared and the area designated a Conservation Area. Two draft flow charts are included as appendices and indicate how the process of seeking Expressions of Interest, for leasing in accordance with the NPWS Concessions and Leasing Manual, at Hartley Historic Site relates to the preparation of a DCP. The preferred option is Model I which allows for the preparation of the DCP prior to the seeking of Expressions of Interest. This allows for other planning controls such as parking, environmental control, water and sewerage to be developed.

This CMP alone is not sufficient to assess the impact of a proposed development as it only addresses heritage issues. Other factors, such as financial considerations and time constraints may result in the selection of the second model, where planning controls are developed concurrently with the initial seeking of Expressions of Interest.

The following chart looks at the role of the NPWS at Hartley Historic Site, at the regional level and the role of the Central Directorate. The role of the NPWS and their responsibility for the maintenance of the fabric of the historic buildings and grounds will need to be included in any Expression of Interest document.

INTERNAL NPWS APPROVALS

to be read in conjunction with the NPWS Interim Guidelines for Approval

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE	BLUE MOUNTAINS REGION	CENTRAL DIRECTORATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordination of building works/ maintenance Visitor Information and tours Prepare Expressions of Interest Undertake Leasing Negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discretionary approvals Review of Environmental Factors Licensing of activities Approve Leasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA approval Approve Leasing
<p>Following commercial leasing:</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordination of site and building maintenance i.e. work undertaken under Heritage Office Standard Exemptions Meeting internal NPWS conservation procedures and guidelines for the conservation of heritage items Liaison with tenants Visitor Information and tours Co-ordination of referrals for approval Monitoring and recording of work to heritage items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensing of activities (which have no heritage impact) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DA approval Approval of ongoing works and conservation works (as consent Authority and for Owner's Consent) Review of Environmental Factors Meeting internal NPWS conservation procedures and guidelines for the conservation of heritage items, as an item of State Significance
<p>Managing Incremental Change</p>	<p>Managing Change of Use</p>	<p>Managing the Big Picture</p>

12.3 IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

The following Implementation Plans have been prepared to show how the policies contained within this CMP might be implemented at Hartley Historic Site.

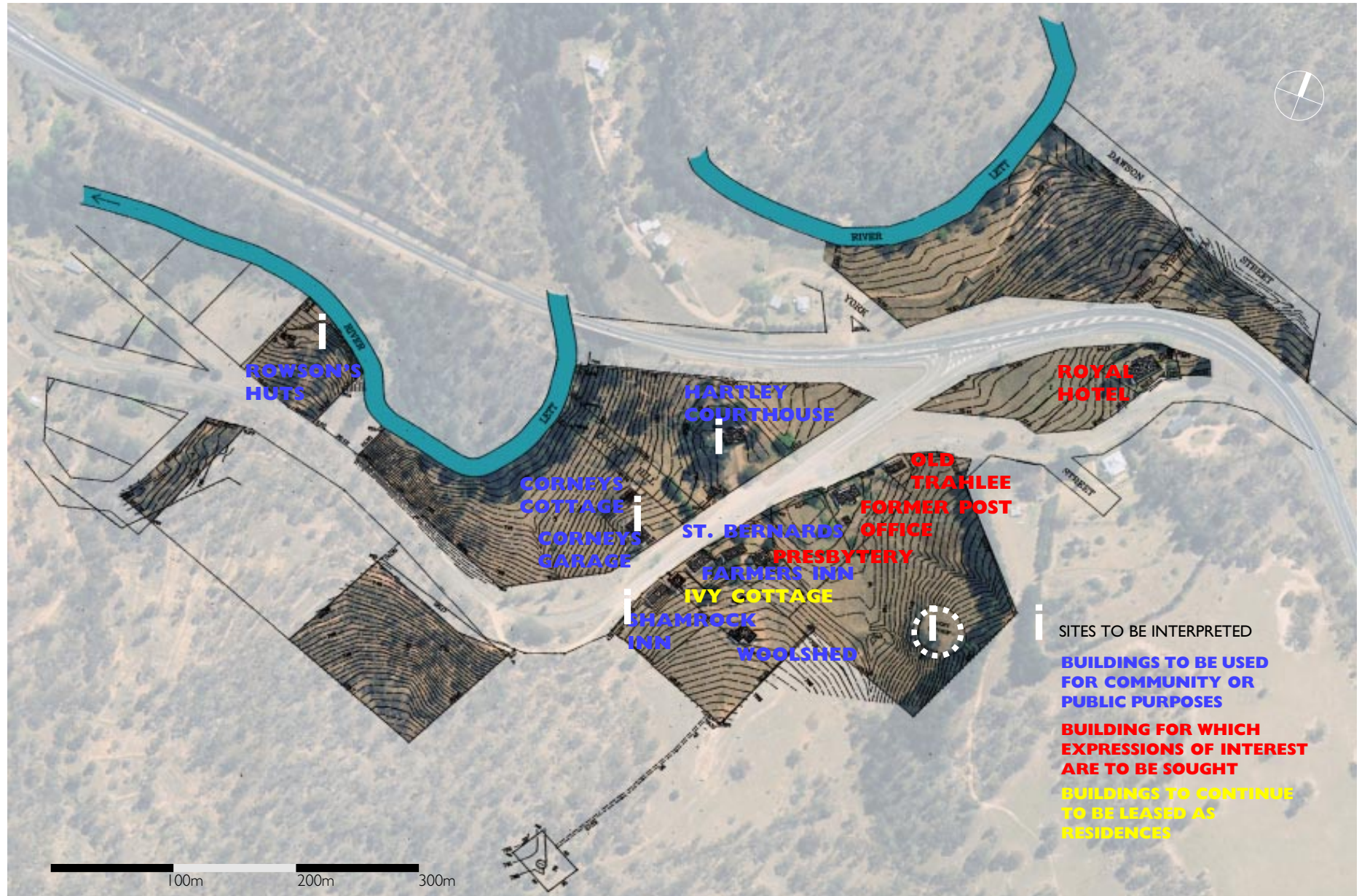
The plans are as follows:

- Building Uses Plan
- Vegetation Plan
- View and Vistas and Interpretive Tours

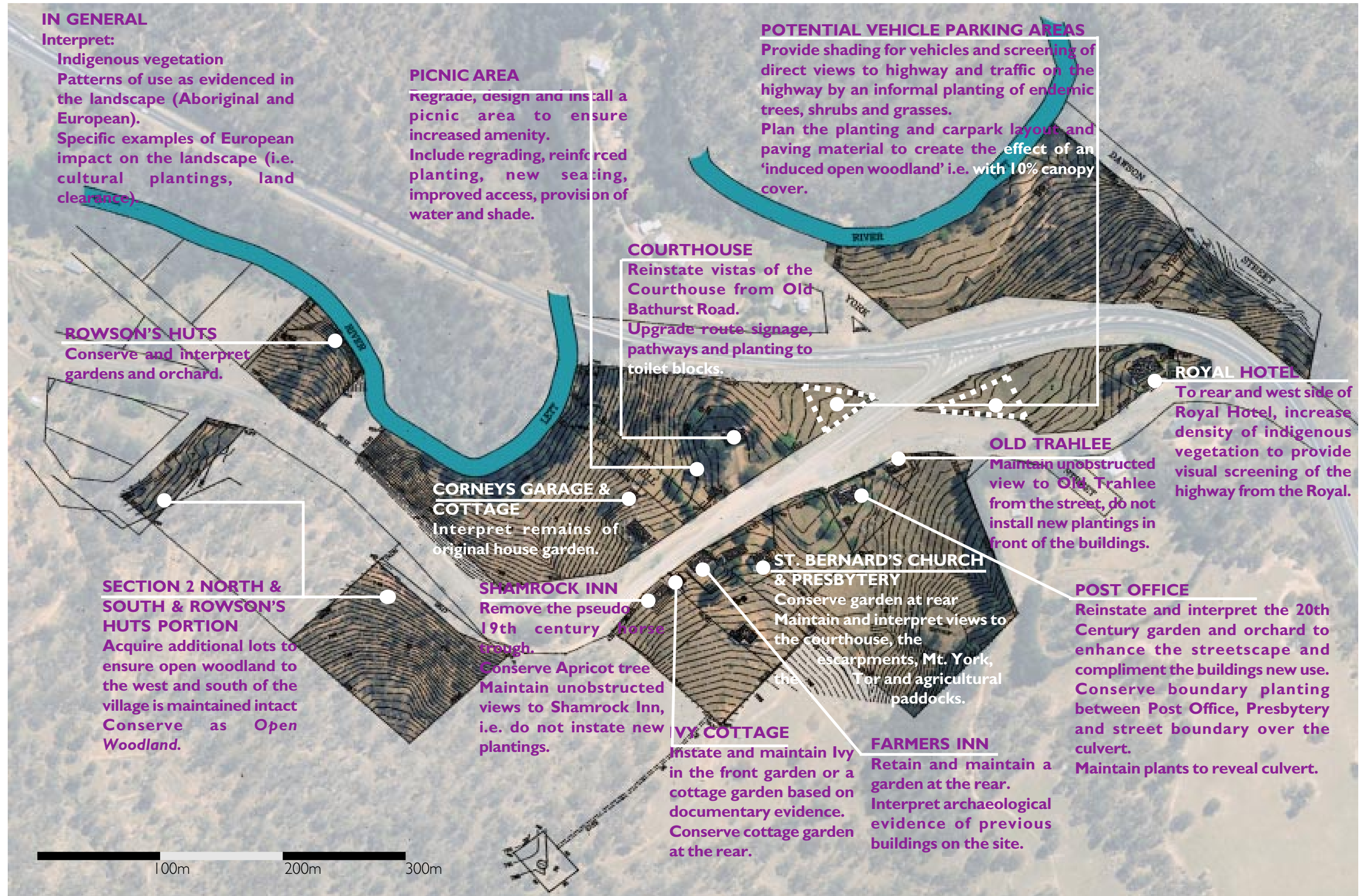
It is envisaged that these plans be further developed into a DCP for Hartley Historic Site and the surrounding Crown Reserves in order that the character of the Historic Site, and its visual setting be maintained.

The plans are diagrammatic only, indicating zones where certain activities may occur. It should be noted that a number of the activities fall within areas of archaeological potential. An archaeological investigation would be required in these areas should soil disturbance be proposed. This investigation could allow visitors to observe the process.

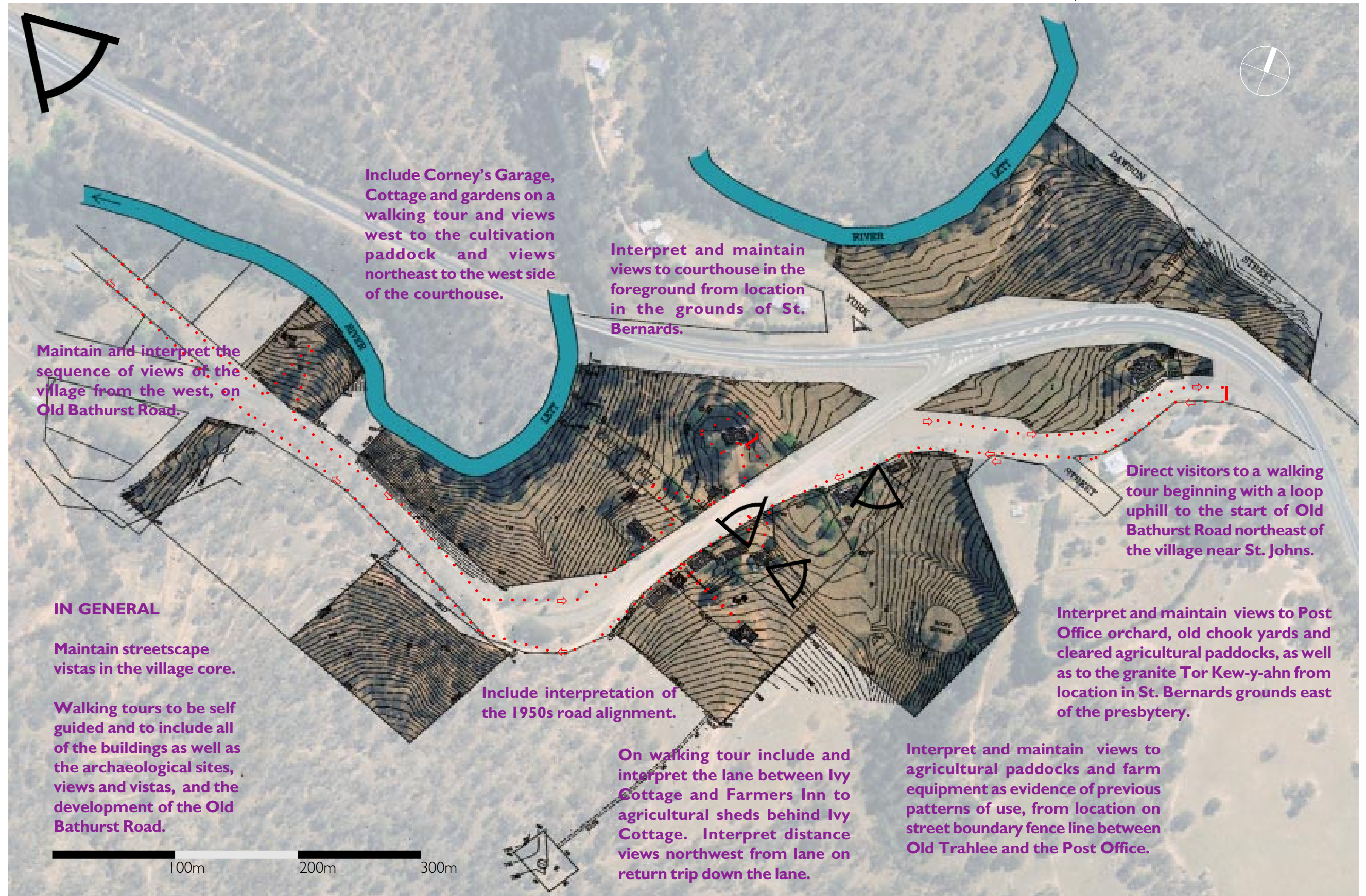
BUILDING USES PLAN



VEGETATION PLAN



OPTIONS FOR VIEWS, VISTAS AND INTERPRETIVE WALKS



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APPENDIX A BURRA CHARTER COMPARISON CHART

Review

Background

Australia ICOMOS wishes to make clear that there is but one Burra Charter, namely the version adopted in 1999 and identified as such. The three previous versions are now archival documents and are not authorised by Australia ICOMOS. Anyone proclaiming to use the 1988 version (or any version other than that adopted in November 1999) is not using the Burra Charter as understood by Australia ICOMOS. Initial references to the Burra Charter should be in the form of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999 after which the short form (Burra Charter) will suffice.

Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter has recently been through an extensive process of review that has resulted in a revised version of the document. The purpose of this revision was to bring it up to date with best practice.

Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), the peak body of professionals working in heritage conservation, adopted revisions to the Burra Charter at its AGM in November 1999.

The revisions take account of advances in conservation practice that have occurred over the decade since the Charter was last updated.

Prominent among the changes are the recognition of less tangible aspects of cultural significance including those embodied in the use of heritage places, associations with a place and the meanings that places have for people.

The Charter recognises the need to involve people in the decision-making process, particularly those that have strong associations with a place. These might be as patrons of the corner store, as workers in a factory or as community guardians of places of special value, whether of indigenous or European origin.

The planning process that guides decision-making for heritage places has been much improved, with a flowchart included in the document to make it clearer.

With the adoption of the 1999 revisions, the previous (1988) version of the Charter has now been superseded and joins the 1981 and 1979 versions as archival documents recording the development of conservation philosophy in Australia.

Australia ICOMOS is currently developing a strategy for disseminating the Burra Charter, developing training modules to introduce the new document.

If you have further inquiries about the review process itself, the revised document, or any other issues concerning the Burra Charter please contact:

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The Burra Charter

The Australia ICOMOS charter
for the conservation of places
of cultural significance

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988 and 26 November 1999.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent. Articles in the Conservation Principles section are often further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. Headings have been included for ease of reading but do not form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained in the following Australia ICOMOS documents:

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports;
- Code on the Ethics of Coexistence in Conserving Significant Places.

What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the Australian Natural Heritage Charter and the Draft Guidelines for the Protection, Management and Use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Places.

Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important as tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Article I	Definitions	Explanatory Notes
	For the purpose of this Charter:	
1.1	<i>Place</i> means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.	These notes do not form part of the Charter and may be added to by Australia ICOMOS. The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.
1.2	<i>Cultural significance</i> means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the <i>place</i> itself, its <i>fabric</i> , <i>setting</i> , <i>use</i> , <i>associations</i> , <i>meanings</i> , records, <i>related places</i> and <i>related objects</i> . Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.	The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value. Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place. Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.
1.3	<i>Fabric</i> means all the physical material of the <i>place</i> including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.	Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material. Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.
1.4	<i>Conservation</i> means all the processes of looking after a <i>place</i> so as to retain its <i>cultural significance</i> .	
1.5	<i>Maintenance</i> means the continuous protective care of the <i>fabric</i> and <i>setting</i> of a <i>place</i> , and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves <i>restoration</i> or <i>reconstruction</i> .	The distinctions referred to, for example in relation to roof gutters, are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance Ñ regular inspection and cleaning of gutters; • repair involving restoration Ñ returning of dislodged gutters; • repair involving reconstruction Ñ replacing decayed gutters.
1.6	<i>Preservation</i> means maintaining the <i>fabric</i> of a <i>place</i> in its existing state and retarding deterioration.	It is recognised that all places and their components change over time at varying rates.
1.7	<i>Restoration</i> means returning the existing <i>fabric</i> of a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.	
1.8	<i>Reconstruction</i> means returning a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state and is distinguished from <i>restoration</i> by the introduction of new material into the <i>fabric</i> .	New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

- 1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing use or a proposed use.
- 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a *place*, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the *place*.
- 1.11 *Compatible use* means a use which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 *Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.
- 1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another *place*.
- 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the *place*.
- 1.15 *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a *place*.

Meanings generally relate to intangible aspects such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the *place*; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

Conservation Principles

Article 2 Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3 Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a *place* are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

	evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.	
Article 4	Knowledge, skills and techniques	
4.1	<i>Conservation</i> should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the <i>place</i> .	
4.2	Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the <i>conservation</i> of significant <i>fabric</i> . In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.	The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.
Article 5	Values	
5.1	<i>Conservation</i> of a <i>place</i> should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.	Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.
5.2	Relative degrees of <i>cultural significance</i> may lead to different <i>conservation</i> actions at a <i>place</i> .	A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.
Article 6	Burra Charter Process	
6.1	The <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i> and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the <i>place</i> in accordance with the policy.	The Burra Charter process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated in the accompanying flowchart.
6.2	The policy for managing a <i>place</i> must be based on an understanding of its <i>cultural significance</i> .	
6.3	Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a <i>place</i> such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.	
Article 7	Use	
7.1	Where the <i>use</i> of a <i>place</i> is of <i>cultural significance</i> it should be retained.	

- 7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.
- The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change, to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.
- Article 8** **Setting**
- Conservation* requires the retention of an appropriate visual *setting* and other relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.
New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.
- Aspects of the visual setting may include use, siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and materials.
Other relationships, such as historical connections, may contribute to interpretation, appreciation, enjoyment or experience of the place.
- Article 9** **Location**
- 9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2 Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3 If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate *use*. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.
- Article 10** **Contents**
- Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for

	cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.	
Article 11	Related places and objects The contribution which <i>related places</i> and <i>related objects</i> make to the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i> should be retained.	
Article 12	Participation <i>Conservation, interpretation</i> and management of a <i>place</i> should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special <i>associations</i> and <i>meanings</i> , or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.	
Article 13	Co-existence of cultural values Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.	For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In this article, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.
	Conservation Processes	
Article 14	Conservation processes <i>Conservation</i> may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a <i>use</i> ; retention of <i>associations</i> and <i>meanings</i> ; <i>maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation</i> and <i>interpretation</i> ; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.	There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.
Article 15	Change	
15.1	Change may be necessary to retain <i>cultural significance</i> , but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a <i>place</i> should be guided by the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i> and its appropriate <i>interpretation</i> .	When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises the reduction of cultural significance.
15.2	Changes which reduce <i>cultural significance</i> should be reversible, and be reversed when	Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not

- 15.3 circumstances permit. Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.
- 15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16

Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its *maintenance* is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17

Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered;
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Article 18

Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19

Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20	Reconstruction	
20.1	<i>Reconstruction</i> is appropriate only where a <i>place</i> is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the <i>fabric</i> . In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a use or practice that retains the <i>cultural significance</i> of the place.	
20.2	<i>Reconstruction</i> should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional <i>interpretation</i> .	
Article 21	<i>Adaptation</i> must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the <i>place</i> determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.	
21.1	<i>Adaptation</i> is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i> .	<i>Adaptation</i> is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i> .
21.2	<i>Adaptation</i> should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.	
Article 22	New work	
22.1	New work such as additions to the <i>place</i> may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the <i>cultural significance</i> of the place, or detract from its <i>interpretation</i> and appreciation.	New work may be sympathetic if its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material are similar to the existing fabric, but imitation should be avoided.
22.2	New work should be readily identifiable as such.	
Article 23	Conserving use	
	Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant use may be appropriate and preferred forms of <i>conservation</i> .	These may require changes to significant <i>fabric</i> but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use or practice may involve substantial new work.
Article 24	Retaining associations and meanings	
24.1	Significant <i>associations</i> between people and a <i>place</i> should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the <i>interpretation</i> , commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.	For many places associations will be linked to use.
24.2	Significant <i>meanings</i> , including spiritual values, of a <i>place</i> should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these	

- meanings should be investigated and implemented.
- Article 25**
Interpretation
The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.
- Article 26**
Applying the Burra Charter process
- 26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.
- 26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.
- 26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with a *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.
- Article 27**
Managing change
- 27.1 The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.
- 27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.
- The results of studies should be up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.
- Statements of significance and policy should be kept up to date by regular review and revision as necessary. The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

- Article 28** **Disturbance of fabric**
Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.
Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.
- Article 29** **Responsibility for decisions**
The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.
- Article 30** **Direction, supervision and implementation**
Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.
- Article 31** **Documenting evidence and decisions**
A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.
- Article 32** **Records**
32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33

Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34

Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

APPENDIX B NSW HERITAGE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

APPENDIX C EXTRACTS FROM NPWS OBJECTS REGISTER

Fields not included in this extract are:

- Other names
- Identifiers name
- Completeness of artefact
- Material comprising artefact
- Dimension of artefact
- Inscriptions etc., decoration of artefact
- Is the object on loan?
- Method of production of artefact
- Use of artefact
- Historical association of artefact
- Persons associated
- Events associated
- From whom acquired
- Valuation
- Conservation measures
- References to publications or file on conservation
- Documentary references
- Notes

Note that many of these fields contain little information at present

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY:85-54	Book Case	Good	Clerks room: Courthouse		Govt. stores 1978.
HTLY: 85-55	Ballot Marbles and Box.	Good	Clerks room: Courthouse (in bookcase)		On site
HTLY: 85-56	Ballot Marbles and Box.	Good:1 marble missing	Courthouse: Clerks room in bookcase.		On site.
HTLY: 85-57	Ink Bottle.	Old but good condition.	Courthouse: Clerks Room, in book case.		
HTLY: 85-58	Fire tools: set of five parts.	As new.	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	Old Sydney Town. 1978	
HTLY: 85-59	Candle Box.	Good: broken clasp.	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	Old Sydney Town. 1978	Len Barton for N.P.W S. 1978
HTLY: 85-60	Lantern	Good.	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	Recent?	Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY: 85-61	Fire dogs: reproduction	As new.	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	Old Sydney Town 1978.	From Len Barton for N.P.W.S.
HTLY: 85-62	Cupboard or chest.	Good	Courthouse: Clerk's Room		Govt stores issue
HTLY: 85-63	Ballot box.	Good	Courthouse: Clerk's Room		
HTLY 85-64	Writing box	Fair: Leather on top is slightly ripped & the hinges are loose.	Courthouse: Clerk's Room		Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY: 85-65	Ruler	Very good	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	no information.	Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY: 85-68	Chair (Makes up set with 85-4)	Very good	Courthouse: Clerk's Room		Govt. stores 1978
HTLY 85-69	Baskets	Excellent	Courthouse: Clerk's Room		
HTLY 85-70	Cabinet	Good	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	October 1880, NSW Govt.	Govt. stores 1978
HTLY: 85-71	Slush lamp (reproduction)	As new			
HTLY: 85-71	Slush lamp (reproduction)	As new	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	Old Sydney Town 1978	Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY 85-72	Blotter	Good : cloth base lifting slightly.	Courthouse: Clerk's Room		Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY: 85-73	Pen Holder	Very Good	Clerk's Room: Courthouse (in glass fronted cabinet)		on site
HTLY: 85-74	Safe	Excellent	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	A.W.C. Laird, London 1831	On site
HTLY: 85-75	Tall stool (reproduction)	As new	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	1978	Len Barton 1978
HTLY: 85-76	Desk	Very good.	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	N.S.W. Gov't. Oct. 1883	
HTLY: 85-77	Candle holder (reproduction)	Excellent	Courthouse: Clerk's Room	Old Sydney Town 1978.	Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY: 85-78	Trunk	Good.	Courthouse: Constable's Room		Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY: 85-79	Tongs.	Good.	Courthouse: Constable's Room		Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY: 85-81	Anvil.	Excellent.	Courthouse: Constable's Room		
HTLY: 85-82	Pouches x 6	Excellent: as new.	Courthouse: Constable's Room		
HTLY: 85-83.	Peg racks x 2	Excellent.	Courthouse: Constable's Room		
HTLY:85-84	DDesk	Excellent	Courthouse: Constable's Room		
HTLY: 85-85.	Chair.	Very good : Part of decoration on chair back is slightly damaged and the legs are chipped.			
HTLY 85-85	Chair	Very good: Part of the decoration on chair back is slightly damaged, legs chipped at base.	Clerk's Room: Courthouse		
HTLY 85-86	Basket	Good (old)	Upstairs kitchen: Presbytery.		
HTLY: 85-87	Cupboard	Good (back removed to accomodate switch box)	Courthouse: Constable's Room		Govt. stores issue 1978.
HTLY: 85-88 (2 parts)	Spittoon	Very good enamel (slightly chipped)	Constable's Room: Courthouse.		
HTLY: 85-89.	Tin mugs. x 2	very good	Constable's Room. (In cupboard.)		
HTLY- 85-90. (set of 5)	Fire tools.	Very good. One side of tongs is broken off.	Courthouse: Constable's Room	Old Sydney town.1978.	Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978.
HTLY: 85-91.	Fire guard.	Excellent.	Courthouse: Constable's Room		
HTLY 85-93	candle box reproduction	Excellent as new	Courthouse: Constable's Room	Old Sydney Town	
HTLY 85-94	Candleholder	complete tinder missing	Courthouse: Constable's Room	Old Sydney Town	
HTLY 85-95	Broom	Fair-handle slightly cracked parts of broom fallen out	Courthouse: Constable's Room		
HTLY 85-96	Pail or bucket	as new	Upstairs Presbytery kitchen.	Old Sydney Town 1978	Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY: 85-97	Bed	Very good	Courthouse: Constable's Room	19th Century	Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY: 85-98	Bed Boards x 6 sets	Excellent	Courthouse: Female lock-up(store)		
HTLY: 85-99	Trunk	Poor: Badly scratched & chipped	Courthouse: Constable's Room	ca. 1830s	By D.Quinn, Little Hartley from auction sale nr. Lithgow
HTLY 85-100	Blankets x 9 (modern)	Very Good	Constable's Room (in cupboard)		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY: 85-101	Bucket	Good	Male lock-up : Courthouse.		
HTLY; 85-102	PADLOCK	FAIR; COVER PLATE BROKEN OFF	Door of lock-up; Courthouse		
Htly; 85-103	Cash box	Fair. Handle missing from top of box	Female lock up : Courthouse		
Htly: 85 -104	Ticket machine	Exelent (in use)	Courthouse: Constable's Room		
Htly: 84 -221	Scoop	Good	Presbytery Kitchen		
Htly: 84 - 222	Plate stand	Good (slightly rusty)	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-223	Skillet	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-224	Meat Hook	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-225	Tea tin	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-226	Weighing device	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-227	Pine dresser	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-228	Soup Bowls x4	3 Good 1 Badly cracked	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-229	Dinner plates x 4	Good (1 cracked)	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-230	China Platter	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-231	Bread and butter plates x 4	Very good (4only)	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-232	Saucer	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-233	Large china platter	Fair	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-234	Soup tureen plus ladle	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-235 (2 parts)	Cheese Platter	fair (broken bass)	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-236	Glass bottles x 4	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-237	tin mugs x2d	good	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-238	tin mug	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-239	Butter Press	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-240	China mug	Fair	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-241	Large pottery mug	Fair	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-242	Tin plates x 5	Poor: very rusty	Presbytery kitchen (in dresser cupboard)		
Htly: 84-243	Enamel plate	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen (on wall)		
Htly: 84-244	Enamel plate	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen (on wall)		
Htly: 84-245	Cane brush	Good	Presbytery kitchen (beside hearth)		
HTLY 84-246	Spit * 2	Good	Presbytery kitchen fire place		
HTLY 84-247	Kettle	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-248	Kettle	Good	Presbytery kitchen fireplace		
HTLY 84-249	Chain	Good	Presbytery kitchen fireplace		
HTLY 84-250	Peg rack	Fair: two pegs missing	Presbytery kitchen (behind fireplace)		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 84-251	Pipe rack	Good	Presbytery kitchen (in bake oven)		
HTLY 84-252	Oven door	Very good	Presbytery kitchen (bake oven ledge)		
HTLY 84-253	Long iron shaft	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-254	Iron shaft	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly:84-255	Iron food browner	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly: 84-256	Canister x 2	Good	Presbytery kitchen (above fire place)		
Htly: 84-257	Picture	Fair:Frame chipped,print not sitting flat behind glass.	Presbytery kitchen (above fire place)		
HTLY 84-258: 2 Parts (Base & Lid)	Butter cooler	Very good	Presbytery kitchen (on table)		
HTLY 84-259	Tray	Very good	Presbytery kitchen (on table)		
HTLY 84-260 (3 parts)	Wooden spoon - set of three	Good	Presbytery kitchen (on table)		
HTLY 84-261	Srraw brush	Very good	Presbytery kitchen (on table)		
HTLY 84-262	Rolling pin	Good	Presbytery kitchen (on table)		
HTLY 84-263	Curling tongs	Good	Presbytery kitchen (on table)		
HTLY 84-264 (3 parts)	Kitchen scales: scales, tray & set of five weights	Good	Presbytery kitchen (on table)		
HTLY 84-265 (2 parts)	Mortar & pestle	Very good	Presbytery kitchen (on table)		
HTLY 84-266	Saucepan	Good	Presbytery kitchen (on table)		
HTLY 84-267	Barrel x 2	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-268	Shallow pan	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-269	Srorage can, plus tripod base	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-270	Pine table	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-271	Stone	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-272	Bucket x 2	Excellent (modern)	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-273	Shoulder carrier	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-274	Keg	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-275	Butter maker	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTYL 84-276	Jug	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-277	Grinder	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-278	Storage jar	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-279	Sugar cutters	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-280	Candle mould	Good	Presbytery kitchen - downstairs		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 84-281 (2 parts)	Butter cooler or cheese storer (base & lid)	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-282	Scoop	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-283	Tea box	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-284	Bed warmer	Poor	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-285	Dresser	Poor	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-287	Food cover, meat cover	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-288	Food cover, meat cover	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-289	Food cover	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-290	Food cover	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-291	Food cover	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-292	Camp oven	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-293	Circular iron ring	Excellent			
HTLY 84-294	Steel	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-295	Meat hook	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-296	Mould	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-297	Mould	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-298	Mould	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-299	Mould	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-300	Candlestick	Excellent	P.O. Shop		
HTLY 84-301	Candle holder	Very good	P.O. Shop		
HTLY 84-302	Carafe or wine cooler	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-303	Carafe or wine cooler	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-304	Pan	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-305	Bellows	Very poor	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-306	Bellows	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-307	Fire guard	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-308	Iron pot	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen (in fireplace)		
HTLY 84-309	Fire dogs (2)	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-310	Fire dogs (2)	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-311	Metal spit	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-312	Stoker	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-313	Pot	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-314	Hanging rod	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-315	Frypan	Good (modern)	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-316	Kettle	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-317	Back plate	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 84-318	Roasting spit	Fair. Handle cracked	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-319	Toasting fork	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-320	Toaster	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-321	Ladle	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-322	Fly trap x 2	Good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-323	Table	Very good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 84-169	Confessional and wall panels	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-170	Pews x 18 & Kneeling stools x 18	Excellent (1920)	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-171	Prayer book stands x 2	Excellent	St. Bernards Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-172	Chairs x 3. Austrian bentwood	Excellent	St. Bernards Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-173	Altar rails, 2 hinged	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-174	Table	Poor	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-175	Table	Good	St. Bernards Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-176	Table	Very good	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-177	Stand	Poor	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-178	Lectern	Good	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-179	Lectern	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-180	Book	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-181	Statuette	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-182	Statuette	Very good	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-183	Statuette	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-184	Statuette	Good	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-185	Altar bookstand	Fair	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-186	Decaners x 2	Very good	St. Bernards Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-187	Tray	Very good	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-188	Chimes	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-189	Jug	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-190	Dish	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-191	Brass candle holders x 2	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-192	Candlelabre x 2	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-193	Candle holders x 4	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-194	Candle holders x 2	Good	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-195	Candle sticks x 6	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-196	Tabernacle	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-198	Vases x 2	Very poor	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-199	Framed print	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-200	Lithograph	Poor	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 84-201	Framed print	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-202	Framed print	Frame excellent, print good	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-203	Framed print	Frame excellent, print good	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-204	Flower stand	Poor	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-205	Framed print	Excellent - cross slightly crooked	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-206	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTIONS				
HTLY 84-207	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTIONS.				
HTLY 84-208	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTION				
HTLY 84-209	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTION				
HTLY 84-210	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTIONS	Small scratches in frame			
HTLY 84-211	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTIONS	Small scratches in frame			
HTLY 84-212	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTIONS	Small scratches in frame			
HTLY 84-213	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTIONS	Small scratches in frame, print is stained			
HTLY 84-214	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTION				
HTLY 84-215	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTIONS				
HTLY 84-216	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTION				
HTLY 84-217	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTION				
HTLY 84-218	ALL INFORMATION AS 84-205 EXCEPT INSCRIPTION				
HTLY 84-219	Harmonium	Excellent	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY 84-220	Offertory box	Good	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
HTLY: 85-1	Court Room Railing and Prisoners Box	Excellent.	Court Room		
HTLY: 85-2	Table.	Poor centre split.	Court Room.		
HTLY: 85-3	Chairs (6)	Excellent.	Court Room.		
HTLY: 85-4	Cedar chairs (5)	Very good.	Court Room.		Gov't stores 1978.
HTLY: 85-5	Chair	Good (leather beginning to perish, small cracks in frame)	Court Room.		
HTLY: 85-6	Wooden Bench.	Very Good.	Court Room.		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY: 85-7	Framed Print.	Excellent.	Court Room : above double doors.	Sydney 1978.	Len Barton 1978.
HTLY: 85-8	Lamp (2)	Excellent.	Court Room: on table.		
HTLY: 85-9	Ink well and quill holder.	Excellent.	Court Room: (on table)		
HTLY: 85-10	Ink well	Excellent.	Court Room : (on table).		
HTLY: 85-11	Decanter.	Excellent.	Court Room : (on table).		
HTLY: 85-12a	Glass.	Good.	Court Room : (on table)		
HTLY: 85-12b	Glass.	Very good.	Court Room : (on table).		
HTLY: 85-12c	Glass.	Fairly good : small chip on base.	Court Room (on table).		
HTLY: 85-12d.	Glass	Good.	Court Room: (on table).		
HTLY 85-13	Candlestick	Very good (new)	Courtroom: Magistrate's bench		
HTLY 85-14	Fire tools : set of five parts	Very good (new)	Courtroom: fireplace		
HTLY 85-15	Fire guard	Excellent	Courtroom		
HTLY 85-16	Branding iron	Good	Courtroom: fireplace		
HTLY 85-17	Branding iron	Good	Courtroom: fireplace		
HTLY 85-18	Fire tool	Poor	Courtroom: fireplace		
HTLY 85-19	Fire dogs	Excellent	Courtroom: fireplace		
HTLY 85-20	Coat of arms	Excellent	Court room: above fireplace	G. Sutherland, Sydney 1867 ??	
HTLY 85-21	Magistrate's bench & Court official stand	Very good	Courtroom		
HTLY 85-22	Witness box	Excellent	Courtroom		
HTLY 85-23	Chairs x 6	Excellent	Magistrate's room: Courthouse		Govt. stores
HTLY 85-24	Desk	Excellent	Magistrates room: Courthouse		Len Barton 1978
HTLY 85-25	Wash stand	Excellent	Magistrate's room: Courthouse		Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY 85-26	Basin	Very good	Magistrate's room: Courthouse (on washstand)		
HTLY 85-27	Watering can	Fair - slightly chipped	resbytery kitchen (upstairs)		Len Barton 1978
HTLY 85-28	Framed print	Excellent	Magistrate's room: Courthouse		Len Barton 1978
HTLY 85-29	Candle holder	Very good	Magistrate's room: Courthouse		Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY 85-30	Wig stand (two parts)	Good	Magistrate's room: Courthouse	Sydney	Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY 85-31	Tray	Excellent	Magistrate's room: Courthouse		Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 85-32	Brass stand	Good	Magistrate's room: Courthouse		Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY 85-33 (2 parts)	Ink well	Fair - cracked base	Magistrate's room: Courthouse		On site
HTLY 85-34 (2 Parts)	Ink well	Good	Magistrate's room: Courthouse (on table)		On site
HTLY 85-35	Curling tongs	Fair	Magistrate's room: Courthouse (window sill)		Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY 85-36	Lamp (reproduction) x 2	Near new	Magistrate's room: Courthouse	Old Sydney Town 1978	Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY 85-37	Spittoon footstool (2 parts)	Excellent	Magistrate's room: Courthouse		Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY 85-38 (2 parts)	Bookcase & cabinet	Good, lightly restored	Magistrate's room: Courthouse	March 1884	On site
HTLY 85-39 (5 parts)	Fire tools (reproduction)	Excellent (near new)	Magistrate's room: Courthouse	Old Sydney Town 1978	Len Barton for N.P.W.S. 1978
HTLY 85-40	Fire screen	Good: near new	Magistrate's room: Courthouse		
HTLY 85-41	Fire dogs (reproduction)	Very good (used once)	Magistrate's room: Courthouse	Old Sydney Town 1978	Len Barton 1978
htly 85-42	candle lantern	excellent	magistrates room courthouse	old sydney town 1978	
Htly 85-43	candle box-reproduction	excellent	magistrates room courthouse	Old SYdney Town 1978	
HTLY 85-44	framed print	excellent	magistrates room courthouse	Sydney 1978	
HTLY 85-45	Books	good one volume damaged spine	bookcase magistrates room	Strahan and White London 1820	
HTLY 85-46	BOOK	very good	magistates room courthouse	printed by Henry Lintot MDCCXLIV 1744 Author:Giles Jacob Gent.	
HTLY85-47	Book	good-cover slightly scratched	bookcase in magistrates room	Wm. Maxwell and son,London 1875 Author:Sir Peter Benson Maxwell	
HTLY85-48	book	very good	bookcase in magistrates room	Joseph Cook and CO. Sydney,1878	
HTLY 85-49	Book	Good : scratched cover	Magistrate's room: Bookcase	Dublin 1841 Publisher:A. Milliken Author: Robert Jebb Esq.	
HTLY 85-50	Book	Good: slightly water marked	Magistrate's room: bookcase	Sydney 1866	
HTLY 85-51	Book	Slightly damaged: Pages xix - xxii of indek are burnt. Some repaired.	Magistrate's room: bookcase		
HTLY 85-52	Book	Very good	Magistrate's room: bookcase	1829	
HTLY 85-53	Book	Good	Magistrate's room: bookcase		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 85-141	Chair	Poor: damaged seat, no cane, wood split	Post office		
HTLY 85-142	Chair	Fair: needs re-varnishing	Post Office		
HTLY 85-143	Chair	Fair: needs re-varnishing	Post Office		
HTLY 85-144	Safe	Very good	Post Office	Sentinel	
HTLY 85-145	Cabinet	Fair to poor: needs re-varnishing, drawers missing. Odd handles, tin needs replacing	Post Office		
HTLY 85-146	Table	Fair: painted pink, linoleum on lower shelf	Post Office		
HTLY 85-147	Cupboard	Poor: needs restoration	Post Office		
HTLY 85-148	Desk	Poor: needs restoration	Post Office		
Htly 84-150	table	very good	Presbytery office		
Htly 84-151	Office desk	Good	Presbytery office		
Htly 84-152	Bookcase and cabinet	good	Presbytery office		
Htly 84-153	Framed photograph	Excellent	Family history room - P. O.		
Htly 84-154	Fire Dogs	Poor	Presbytery office		
Htly 84-155	Fire Guard	Good	Presbytery office		
Htly 84-156	Fire Tongs	Fairly good -slightly bent from heat	Presbytery office		
Htly 84-157	Chair	Excellent	Presbytery office		
Htly 84-158	Chair-set of 9	Excellent	Presbytery		
Htly 84-159	Bench x 3	Excellent	A. V. Room		
Htly 84-160	Fire grate with pot warmer	Excellent	Presbytery		
Htly 84-161	Bookcase	Excellent	Presbytery		
Htly 84-162	Table	Good	Presbytery		
Htly 84-163	Chair-set of five	Good	Presbytery		
Htly 84-164	Chair	Poor- damaged seat	Presbytery		
Htly 84-165	Stove	Excellent	Presbytery kitchen		
Htly 84-166	Cabinet	Excellent	Presbytery		
Htly 84-167	Storage cabinet	Good - residue of previous covering on top surface	Presbytery		
Htly 84-168	Photograph	Excellent	Clerk's office - Courthouse		
Htly 84-324	Books	Fairly good- (edges slightly chewed)	Library	9th Edition Adam & Charles Black Edinburgh 1875.	
Htly 84-325	Book	Very good (slightlt watermarked)	Bookcase in magistrates room	Shaw & Sons London 1880 author: Samuel Stone Esq.	
Htly 84-326	Book	Very good	Presbytery	H. Dessain MDCCCLXVIII (1868)	

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
Htly 84-327	Book	Very good	Presbytery	A. J. Duffy MDCCCLVIII (1858)	
Htly 84-328	Book	Fair- cover and ribbons damaged	Presbytery	H. Dessain MDCCCLXXXII (1882)	
Htly 84-329	Book	Good - cover slightly torn	Presbytery	H. Dessain MCMXXXIV (1934)	
Htly 84-330	Book	Poor - water damaged cover	Presbytery	Thomas Richards Govt Printer 1863	
Htly 84-331	Book	Excellent	Presbytery	V. & R. Stevens & Sons London 1861	
Htly 84-332	Books	Good- volume 2 has slightly damaged spine	Bookcase in magistrates room	Thomas Richards Govt Printer Sydney 1881 Author:A.Oliver Esq.M.A.	
Htly 84-333	Book	Good	Bookcase magistrates room	Thos. Richards Govt Printer 1886 Sydney Author:W.W.Tarleton M.A.	
.tly 84-334	Books	Fairly good- slightly watermarked	Library	Abraham Rees 1795 Author:E. Chambers	
Htly 84-335	Book	Poor:back cover and spine torn off	P.O.		
Htly 84-336	Sundial	Poor- chipped & broken	P.O.	J.Finn 1869-Hartley	
Htly-84-337	Timber seal	Fairly good-handle slightly cracked	Presbytery		
Htly 84-338	Glass	Excellent	Presbytery		
Htly 84-339	Book	Good	Bookcase-mag. office	N. Sweet & Maxwell Ltd. London 1884 Author:John Mews	
HTLY 84-267 (C48)	4 gallon pumps and tins x 5		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-268 (C49)	12 gallon gear trolley pump		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-269 (C50)	Muffler		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-270 (C51)	12 gallon oil pump x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-271 (C52)	Apac wheel jack		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-272 (C53)	Greasing equipment (in box)		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-273 (C54)	Power assisted greasing equipment		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-274 (C55)	Oxy-acetylene guages x 7		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-275 (C56)	Oxy-acet. & air guns x 5		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-276 (C57)	Piston ring expanders x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-277 (C58)	Piston ring compressor pliers		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-279 (C60)	Impact hammers x 4		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-280 (C61)	Die bars x 3		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-281 (C62)	Spanners (46 various)		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-282 (C63)	Chisels (24 various)		Garage - storeroom		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 84-283 (C64)	Socket tube and set spanners (91 various)		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-284 (C65)	Ratchet drives x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-285 (C66)	Set monkey spanners - 229		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-286 (C67)	Adjustable spanner		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-287 (C68)	Drum bar spanners x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-288 (C72)	Oil engine		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-289 (C73)	Hand grinder (T. Hargans)		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-290 (C77)	Monkey jacks x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-291 (C78)	Boiler jacks x 5		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-292 (C79)	Large spanners x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-294 (C85)	Carburettor x 10		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-295 (C87)	Oil engine heating lamp		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-296 (C68)	Fire extinguisher		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-297 (C89)	Oil cans x 5		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-298 (C90)	Lead beater tools (43)		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-299 (C91)	Boot scraper		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-300 (C92)	Wooden sulky jack		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-301 (C93)	Chair clamp		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-302 (C94)	Sulky jack		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-303 (C95)	Wooden sheaves, pulley blocks		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-304 (C96)	Large steel sheaves (pulley blocks)		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-305 (C97)	Stilyards - large		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-306 (C98)	Small pulley blocks - 4 wheels each		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-307 (C99)	Stilyard - small		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-308 (C100)	Axe heads x 5		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-309 (C101)	Small broad axe x 4		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-310 (C102)	Hoe head		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-311 (C103)	Large bells x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-312 (C104)	Small bells x2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-313 (C105)	Picks x 36		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-314 (C106)	Heavy duty G-clamp		Garage - storeroom		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 84-315 (C107)	Muck rake		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-316 (C108)	Farrier's pincers x 4		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-317 (C109)	Knapping hammer		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-318 (C110)	Blacksmiths tongs x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-319 (C113)	Triumph motor - hopper type		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-320 (C114)	Cooper motor - hopper type		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-321 (C115)	Engine stand		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-322 (C116)	Front tractor wheels x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-323 (C117)	Light cart wheels x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-324 (C118)	Dray wheels x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-325 (C119)	Engine block - single cylinder		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-326 (C120)	Pump		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-327 (C121)	Kerosene cases x 28		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-328 (C122)	2 tin kerosine boxes x 10		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-329 (C123)	Shell signs x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-330 (C124)	Overland sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-331 (C125)	Rover sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-332 (C126)	Packard sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-333 (C127)	Freighter tractor sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-334 (C128)	Reckitt blue sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-335 (C129)	Dunlop sign (small)		Garage - storeroom		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 84-336 (C130)	Keens mustard sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-337 (C131)	Brasso sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-338 (C132)	Moper sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-339 (C133)	Esso sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-340 (C134)	J.M.P. sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-341 (C135)	Dalgetty's sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-342 (C136)	Vesta sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-343 (C137)	Olympic tyre signs x 5		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-344 (C138)	Canada wire sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-345 (C139)	MacNaught sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-346 (C140)	Agsevy sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-347 (C141)	I.B.C. sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-348 (C142)	Baltic Simplex sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-349 (C143)	Union Assurance sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-350 (C144)	Atlantic small sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-351 (C145)	Atlantic sign (large) x 2		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-352 (C146)	Motor Traders sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-353 (C147)	Goodyear Tyre sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-354 (C148)	Power Chief sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-355 (C149)	Dunlop sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-356 (C150)	Texaco sign		Garage - storeroom		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 84-357 (C151)	Case Tractors sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-358 (C153)	Transport		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-359 (C154)	Seal cutters x 9		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-360 (C155)	Hand made drills x 25		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-361 (C156)	Bottle capper		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-362 (C157)	Welding trolley		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-363 (C158)	Jerry can		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-364 (C159)	Caltex staff sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-365 (C161)	Hand grindstone and stand		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-366 (C24)	Hargan Patented Mobile Welder		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-367 (C182)	Cooper engine		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-368 (C183)	Hames x 4 pairs		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-369 (C184)	Scythe and blade		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-370 (C185)	Sickle blade and chains		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-371 (C186)	Tractor tyre breaker		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-372 (C187)	Vulcanising clamp		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-373 (C188)	Wheel puller		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-374 (C162)	Half gallon measuring can		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-375 (C163)	One gallon measuring can		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-376 (C164)	Kodak sign		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-377 (C165)	Upper cylinder dispenser		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-378 (C193)	Overhead shearing gear - quantity		Garage - storeroom		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 84-379 (C194)	Pipe cutter		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 84-380 (C195)	Oil pump gear		Garage - storeroom		
HTLY 91-1	Religious statuette	Fair	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-2	Display rack	Fair - poor	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-3	Wooden cross	Good (incomplete)	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-5	Chinese vases	Chipped lips	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-6	Glass bottle	Good - cap rusted	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-7	Candle holders x 2	Fair - poor.	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-8	Footed dish with handle	Fair - good. Discolouration & wear	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-9	Bell	Fair - poor. Rusted, paint/exterior coating wearing off	P.O. Storage		
HTLY					
HTLY 91-10	Vase	Fair. Discolouration, wear	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-11	Beer bottle	Poor - neck broken off	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-12	Water jug	Poor - lip broken, crack near handle, chips	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-13	Biscuit Tin	Fair to good -some chipped paint	PO storage		
HTLY 91-14	Shaving Mug	good	PO storage		
HTLY 91-15	Covered dish	good	PO storage		
Htly 91-16	Teapot	fair broken spout some grazing.	PO storage		
Htly 91-17	Bottle	good	PO storage		
HTLY 91-18	Bottle	good	PO storage		
HTLY 91-19	Toilet set (10 pieces)	Generally good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-20	Toilet jar	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-20	Toilet jar	Excellent			
HTLY 91-21	Jar	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-22	Ink well & pen holder	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-23	Ink bottle	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-24	Perfume decanter	Fair	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-25	Whisky bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-26	Marmalade jar	Fair - poor. cracked, discoloured	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-28	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-29	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-30	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-31	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-32	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 91-33	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-34	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-35	Police button	Excellent			
HTLY 91-36	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-37	Police button	Excellent - some white spotting	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-38	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-39	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-41	Police button x 2	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-42	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-43	Police button x 3	Good - excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-44	Police button x 2	Excellent			
HTLY 91-45	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-46	Police button	Excellent	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-47	Police Button x 3	Good (1 discoloured)	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-49	Police button	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-50	Police button	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-51	Police button	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-52	Police button	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-53	Police button	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-54	Police button	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-55	Police Button	Good			
HTLY 91-56	Police Button	Good			
HTLY 91-57	Police Button	Good			
HTLY 91-58	Police button	Good			
HTLY 91-59	Police button	Good			
HTLY 91-60	Police button	Good			
HTLY 91-61	Police button	Good			
HTLY 91-62	Account/ bank book	Poor			
HTLY 91-63	Notebook	Poor - foxed			
HTLY 91-64	Ledger	Poor, water damaged & stained			
HTLY 91-65	Bottle	Excellent			
HTLY 91-66	Bottle	Excellent			
HTLY 91-67	Notebook	Poor - foxed, pages and cover missing			
HTLY 91-68	Spoon	Chipped			
HTLY 91-69	Serviette ring	Fair - finish deteriorating			
HTLY 91-70	Serviette ring	Good - some scratching			
HTLY 91-71	Blotter ? Paperweight	Good			

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 91-72	Salt & pepper shakers	Good			
HTLY 91-73	Vase	Poor - top broken			
HTLY 91-74	Bottle	Good			
HTLY 91-75	Shaker	Good			
HTLY 91-76	JUICER?	EXCELLANT			
HTLY 91-77	PEN HOLDER	GOOD			
HTLY 91-78	HATPIN	GOOD, NEEDS CLEANING GLASS SLIGHTLY LOOSE			
HTLY 91-79	GLASS VASE, PART OF EPERGNE? LARGER PCE	GOOD			
HTLY 91-80	INK BOTTLE, STAND, AND PEN HOLDER	GOOD 1 SECTION OF HOLDER BROKEN			
HTLY 91-81	VASE	GOOD			
HTLY 91-82	CONDIMENT SET				
HTLY 91-83	SUGAR BOWL	GOOD	PO STORAGE		
HTLY 91-84	BUTTER DISH	GOOD	PO STORAGE		
HTLY 91-85	PIPE	GOOD			
HTLY 91-86	SHAVING MUG	GODD (CHIPPED)	PO STORAGE		
HTLY 91-87	GOBLET	GOOD	PO STORAGE		
HTLY 91-88	BOTTLE	GOOD	PO STORAGE		
HTLY 91-89	PACKET OF SEWING NEEDLES	GOOD	PO STORAGE		
HTLY 91-90		GOOD			
HTLY 91-91	Vase	Good			
HTLY 91-92	Bottle	Good			
HTLY 91-93	Razor	Good			
HTLY 91-94	Razor	Poor			
HTLY 91-95	Glass bottle/flask	Good, dirty			
HTLY 91-96	Biscuit tin	Good (some scratches, fading)			
HTLY 91-97	Clock case	Fair/poor. Paint/veneer peeling. wood missing			
HTLY 91-98	Clock (portion)	Poor			
HTLY 91-99	Clock	Poor - mechanism incomplete, case incomplete			
HTLY 91-101	Razor	Good			
HTLY 91-102	Crochet hook	Good			
HTLY 91-103	Mailing card	Good			
HTLY 91-104	Newspaper (1 sheet)	Good			
HTLY 91-105	Price list	Good			
HTLY 91-106	Campaign letter	Good			

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 91-108	Hassan's Walls Post Office Stamp (Photostat copy)	Good			
HTLY 91-109	Account statement	Good			
HTLY 91-110	Account statement	Good			
HTLY 91-111	Photocopy	Good			
HTLY 91-112	Sack sewer	Good			
HTLY 91-113	Bayonet	Poor (rusty)			
HTLY 91-114	Clock	Fair - poor			
HTLY 91-115	Ashtray	Poor			
HTLY 91-116	Horse hobble	Rusted - possible screws missing, chain missing/disconnected (Fair)			
HTLY 91-117	Handle	Good			
HTLY 91-118	Plaque	Good			
HTLY 91-119	Golden Syrup tin	Poor/fair			
HTLY 91-120	Marbles	1 marble chipped			
HTLY 91-121	Bottle	Chipped lip, stopper or cork missing			
HTLY 91-122	Bottle base	Poor			
HTLY 91-123	Perfume bottle	Poor			
HTLY 91-124	Bottle	Good			
HTLY 91-125	Fountain pen	Good			
HTLY 91-126	Bottle	Good			
HTLY 91-127	Bottle	Good			
HTLY 91-128	Vase	Good to poor - chipped			
HTLY 91-129	Bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-130	Vase	Good			
HTLY 91-131	Matches - packet of 12 boxes	Good - excellent			
HTLY 91-132	Soap & package	Fair - package damaged			
HTLY 91-133	Box of starch	Good			
HTLY 91-134	Box of starch	All details as for HTLY 91-133			
HTLY 91-135	Box of dry cleaner	Good			
HTLY 91-136	Shaving mirror	Good			
HTLY 91-137	Bottle	Good - excellent			
HTLY 91-138	Lantern	Good			
HTLY 91-139	BOTTLE	Poor	PO		
HTLY 91-140	Edging Paver	Poor			
HTLY 91\141	Crimping tongs	Good - rusty	Post Office		
HTLY 91\142	Shoe Horn	Good - handle missing	PO		
HTLY 91\143	Hair comb	Good	PO		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 91\144	Letter opener	Good	PO		
HTLY 91\145	Fork	Good	PO		
HTLY 91-146	Bottle top stopper	Good			
HTLY 91-147	Tobacco	Good			
HTLY 91-148	Spoon	Good			
HTLY 91-149	Door lock	Good - rusted inside			
HTLY 91-150	Door lock	Good - rusty			
HTLY 91-151	Door lock	Good - rusty			
HTLY 91-152	Identification plate	Good			
HTLY 91-154	Money (coin)	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 91-153	Door lock	Good - rusty			
HTLY 91-155	Coin	Good			
HTLY 92-0001	Address label	Poor	PO Storage		
HTLY 92-002	Bottles	Bottom chipped	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-003	Bottles	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-004	Bottles	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-005	Bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-006	Bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-007	Bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-008	Bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-009	Bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-010	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-011	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-012	Bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-013	Bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-014	Book	Poor (rain damaged)	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-016	Bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92-017	Bottle	Good	P.O. Storage		
HTLY 92 018	BOTTLE	GOOD	P.O.		
HTLY 92 019	BOTTLE	GOOD	P.O.		
HTLY 92 020	BOTTLE	GOOD	P.O.		
HTLY 92 021	BOTTLE	BROKEN TOP	P.O.		
HTLY 92 022	BOTTLE	GOOD	P.O.		
HTLY 92 023	BOTTLE	GOOD			
HTLY 92-023	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-024	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-025	Bottle	Good	P.O.		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 92-026	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-027	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-028	Bottle	Good			
HTLY 92-029	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-030	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-031	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-032	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-033	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-034	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-035	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-036	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-037	Book - "Life of Christ"	Poor - binding damaged	P.O.		
HTLY 92-038	Booklet - "Annuals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart"	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-039	In memoriam booklet	Fair to good, some silverfish damage.	P.O.		
HTLY 92-040	Iron	Fair to good	Presbytery kitchen		
HTLY 92-041	Music book	Fair to poor - damage to cover and pages			
HTLY 92-042	Photograph	Good	Royal Hotel		
HTLY 92-043	Photograph	Good - slight dogear one corner	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-044	Book	Poor	P.O.		
HTLY 92-045	Photograph	Fair/poor - edges of photo decayed	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-046	Photograph	Poor - insect damage & tears	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-047	Photograph	Good - some foxing	P.O.		
HTLY 92-048	Offeratory envelopes (approx 52)	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-049	Church offeratory envelopes (approx. 52)	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-050	Church offeratory envelopes (2)	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-051	Photograph	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-052	Photograph in frame	Fair/good - water damage, rust on frame	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-053	Greeting card	Fair/good - some silverfish damage	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-054	Religious print - framed	Good	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-055	Missal - St. Joseph Daily Missal	Good	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-056	Bookmark	Good	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-057	Bookmark	Good - some insect damage	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-058	Bookmark	Good	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-059	Bookmark	Good	Royal hotel		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 92-060	Missal - St. Joseph's Sunday Missal and Hymnal	Good	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-061	Photograph	Excellent	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-062	Religious booklet - His Mothers Beads by Mother St. Paul	Fair - some insect damage	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-063	Religious calender	Fair/poor - insect damage	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-064	Religious calender	Fair/good - some insect damage	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-065	Bottle	Some chipping	P.O.		
HTLY 92-066	Bottle	Cracked	P.O.		
HTLY 92-067	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-068	Bottle	Poor - top broken off bottle	P.O.		
HTLY 92-069	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-070	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-071	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-072	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-073	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-074	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-075	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-076	Bottle	Poor - chipped bottom, hole in botle	P.O.		
HTLY 92-077	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-078	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-079	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-080	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-081	Bottle	Good	P.O.		
HTLY 92-082	Framed photograph	Fair/good	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-083	Religious picture - with stand	Excellent	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-084	Religious picture (with stand)	Fair/good - some water staining	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-085	Religious photo in frame	Fair/good - some water staining	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-086	Religious picture + stand	Fair - some water staining	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-087	Religious picture + frame	Fair - water stained	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-088	Religious print	Fair/poor	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-089	Religious text - framed	Fair - water stained	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-090	Religious picture - framed	Fair - water and adhesive stained	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-091	Framed Christmas card	Good	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-092	Book - The Story of Joan of Arc	Fair - ripped binding, dogearred pages, stained			
HTLY 92-093	Religious text/picture	Good/excellent	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-094	Religious picture/text	Good/excellent	Royal hotel		

HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE

EXTRACT FROM OBJECTS REGISTER

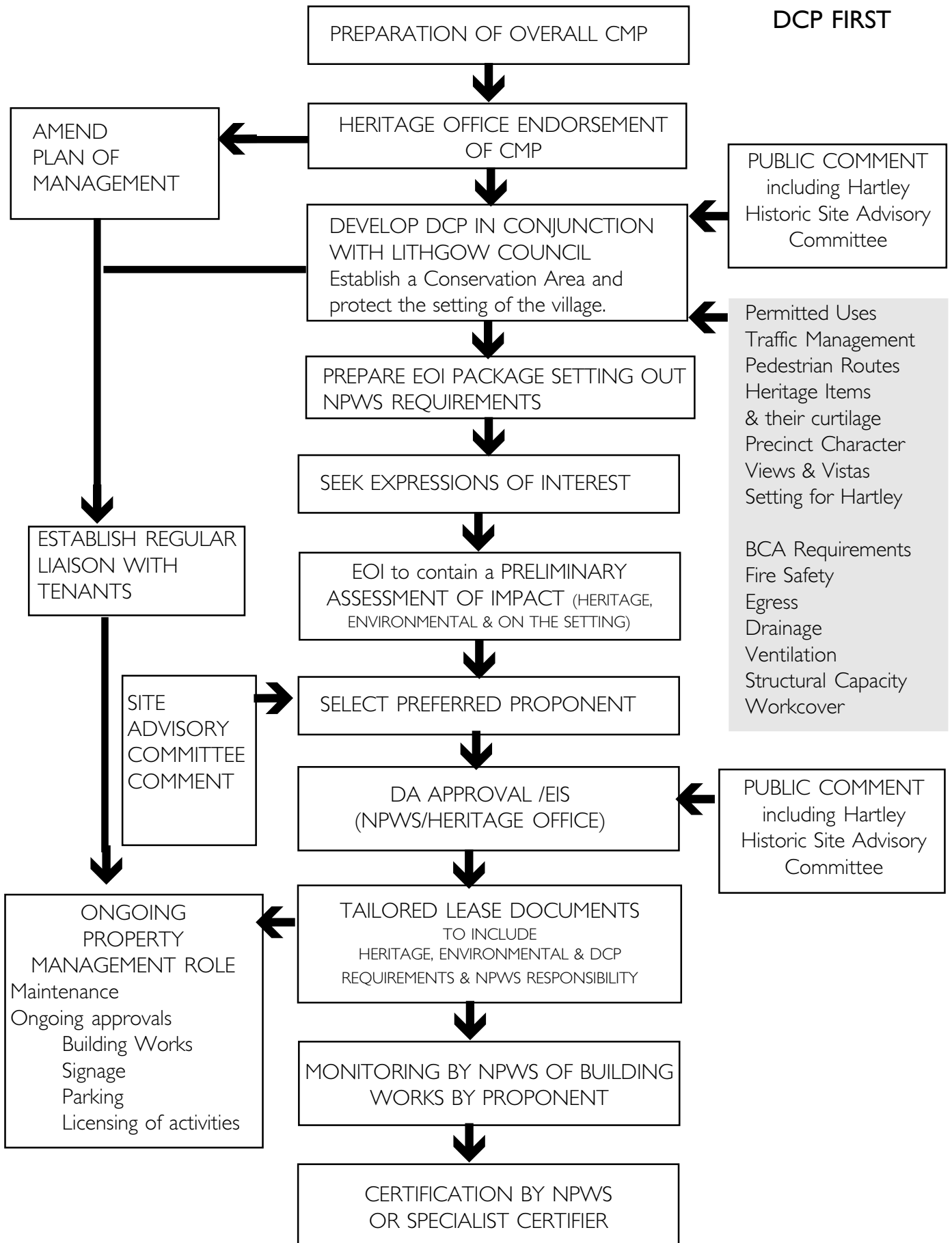
ID NO.	NAME	CONDITION	WHERE STORED	MANUFACTURE	HOW ACQUIRED
HTLY 92-095	Religious print	Fair/poor - rusted frame, print cracked & torn	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-96	Religious print	Poor - torn & stained	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-097	Religious text/print	Good - corner of print decayed, some staining and holes	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-098	Religious text/print	Good - stand coming loose	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-099	Religious picture	Fair/poor - water staining	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-100	Book - The Auction Block., Rex Beach	Poor - binding detached, picture missing	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-101	Book - "The Mystery of Dr. Fu Manchu" Sax Rohmes	Poor/fair - binding cracked and chipped, pages decayed	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-102	Book - "Album Leaf" Joseph Shearing	Fair - binding loose, cover stained	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-103	Book - "The Story of a Happy Home or The Children's year and how they spent it."	Poor - binding missing, pages loose	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-104	Book - "Sea Lions"	Good - spotting on cover			
HTLY 92-105	Book - "Gold and the Gospel"	Good - spots and fading on cover	Royal hotel		
HTLY 92-106	Book - "How Little Bessie Kept the Wolf From the Door."	Good - faded cover			
HTLY 92-107	Book - "Enquire Within Upon Everything."	Good			
HTLY 92-108	Book - Flowing Gold, Rex Beach		Royal Hotel		
HTLY 92-109	Book - A Gamble with Love , Ruby M. Ayres	Poor - cover stained, eaten, faded	Royal Hotel		
HTLY 92-110	Book - The Hurcotts, Muriel Hine	Fair - ripped binding	Royal Hotel		
HTLY 92-111	Book - The Rosary , Florence L. Barclay	Good - stains on cover	Royal Hotel		
HTLY 92-112	Book - Book - Fortunes Fool - Rafael Sabatine F	Good	Royal Hotel		
HTLY 92-113	Book - "Fourth Book of Lessons for the use of Schools"	Good - Fair, stained cover	Royal Hotel		

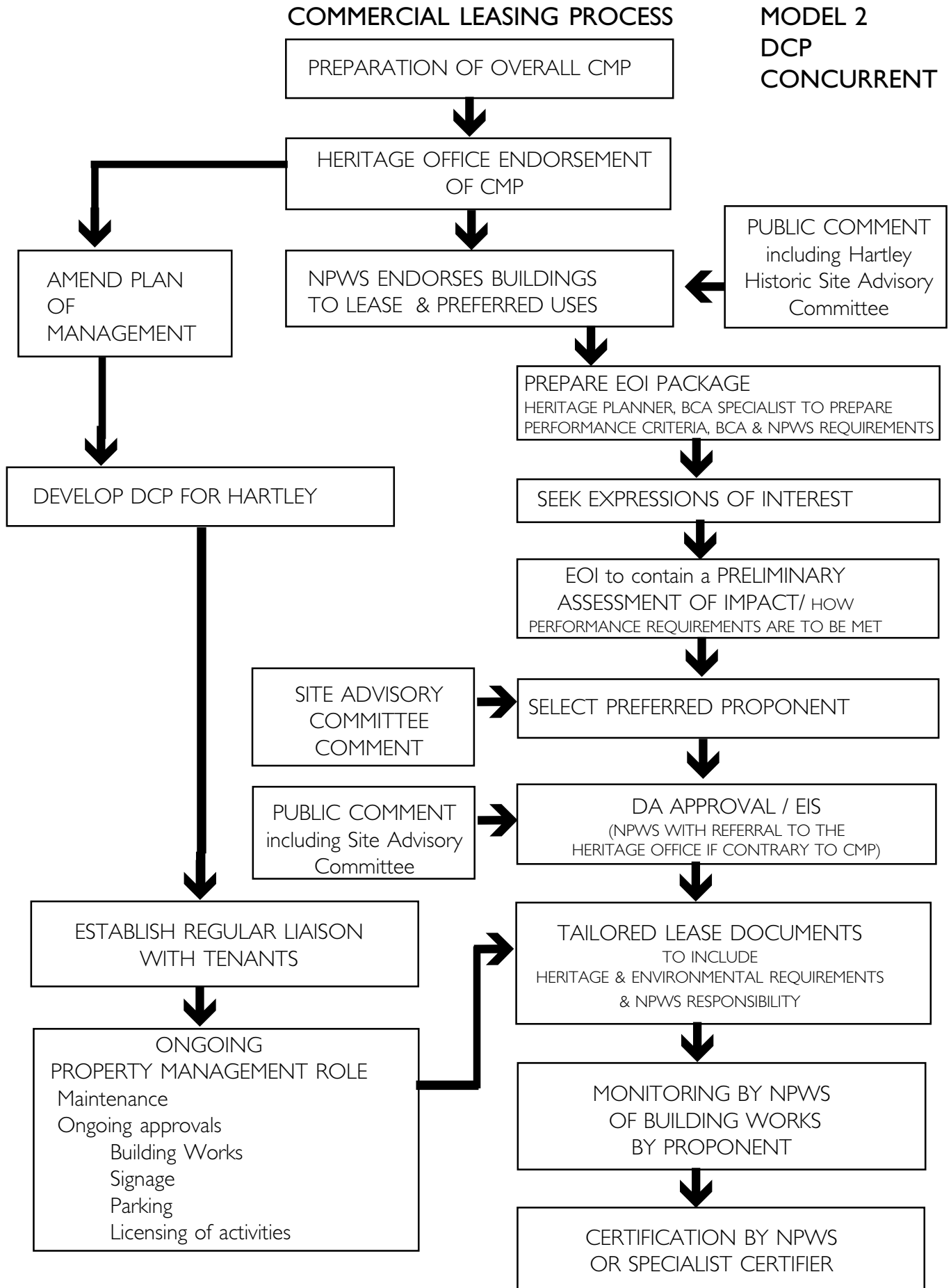
APPENDIX D HERITAGE COUNCIL STANDARD
EXEMPTIONS

APPENDIX E DRAFT LEASING FLOWCHARTS

COMMERCIAL LEASING PROCESS

**MODEL I
DCP FIRST**







HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME 2 INVENTORY SHEETS

PREPARED FOR THE NPWS
BY OTTO CSERHALMI & PARTNERS P/L ARCHITECTS

DECEMBER 2002 FINAL REPORT

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907459		
Name of Item	Corney's Cottage, former		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>	Hartley Vale Schoolmaster's residence		
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	unumbered, located to the rear of Corney's Garage		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>	Lots 13 & 14, Section 3, Town of Hartley		
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	
<i>Longitude</i>	
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Possibly the Architects of the Department of Public Instruction
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Unknown
Physical Description	<p>Corney's Cottage is a late Victorian single storey timber cottage concealed beneath later modifications. The cottage is thought to have been prefabricated however no documentary evidence regarding its construction has been located. The cottage has a central hall with rooms to either side. The front verandah has been infilled with asbestos/fibrous cement sheeting. The rear verandah survives, although it has been partially enclosed to form an additional room. The windows to the infilled front verandah including the sash windows with coloured glass panes may have been re-used from another location. There are no windows to the eastern wall and a double hung and a casement window to the west. The front of the house is likely to have originally featured double hung windows.</p> <p>The construction of the cottage is more sophisticated than late Victorian prefabricated portable classrooms, having internal lining boards as well as the external lining boards.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1930
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	<p>The house probably dates from c. 1881, the date of construction of the school at Hartley Vale. No documentary evidence has been located to show the cottage in its original form, however plans of similar examples in other NSW country towns show a rear wing containing a kitchen and bathroom connected to the rear of the cottage by a passage.</p> <p>Christo Aitken has identified that there has been considerable alteration to the fabric however evidence of the t & g v jointed lining boards, and an early colour scheme survive (kalsomine?). The simple plan layout, based on a Mansfield 1870s 'stock' plan for a schoolmasters residence also survives, with rooms either side of the central hall. The front verandah has been infilled and clad with fibro sheeting. One front window remains (to the section which was occupied by the Morgans as a residence). The masonry piers and chimney would have been altered each time the house was moved. A variety of timber joinery survives as does the coloured glass to lower panes in the sashes.</p> <p>In 1996-1997 the Fibro cladding was removed and replaced with weatherboards. The interior was clad with timber lining boards to match the original. Where there was no evidence as to the original</p>

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	colourscheme a clear laquer finish was applied. The floors were also repaired, as was the framing to the eastern wall. A septic tank was installed and the house totally rewired.			
<i>Further comments</i>	This is one of two buildings in the Hartley Valley known to have been relocated from Mid Hartley Road			
HISTORY				
Historical notes	<p>The cottage for the School Master is thought to be a prefabricated building, initially erected at the Hartley Vale School. It was possibly designed by the office of the Architect to the Department of Public Instruction. Its date of construction has not been determined however the building probably dates from the mid 1870s to the 1880s.</p> <p>The cottage was purchased by the Corneys in 1920s and relocated to Hartley, facing the Great Western Road. A photograph of the house in this location survives. Substantial modifications were undertaken to allow half of the front of the building to be used as a vehicle repair shop. Dot Corney, in her oral history intervire notes that he other half of the cottage was occupied by the Morgans as a residence. Ron Morgan married to Mollie Corney and worked for his father-in-law in the garage. When the current larger garage was constructed c. 1945 the house was moved again, to its current site. Following the sale of the property by the Corney's the cottage was occupied by the proprietor of the garage. The house was acquired by the NPWS and declared as part of the historic site in 1984.</p> <p>A program of repair and conservation works was undertaken in 1996-1997 and the building currently houses archival material and stored furniture and other items with a provenance to Hartley.</p>			
USES				
Current use	Storage of archival records and furniture			
<i>Former Use</i>	Schoolmasters Residence Garage and Workshop			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The building has undergone extensive repair and conservation works and is now in good condition.			
Integrity	Although the building retains evidence of its original plan layout, there have been extensive modifications to the layout. The building has been relocated twice. Much of the current fabric has been re-instated, based on earlier configurations.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Townships	Housing	Transport	Education
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	<p>Corney's Cottage indicates the second phase of Hartley's growth, associated with the establishment of Corney's Garage, catering to the Jenolan Caves tourist trade and to service Corney's fleet of lorries.</p> <p>The re-use of buildings and building materials by the Corney's and the Morgan's reflects economic conditions during the depression and World War 2.</p>			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	Evidence of the original schoolmasters cottage survives, indicating the standard of accommodation provided for teachers in the late nineteenth century.			
Social significance Criterion 3.	The cottage contains an archival collection and a collection of furniture and other items with a Hartley provenance.			
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	The Cottage is significant as one of a number of buildings relocated from Hartley Vale for use elsewhere in the Hartley Valley.			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

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APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Representativeness	A representative example of a standard schoolmasters residence from the late nineteenth century.
Rarity	A rare example of a building that has been relocated twice, to accommodate changing functions, reflecting changes in the local economy.
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Regional
Statement of significance	<p>Corney's Cottage is an integral part of a precinct in the centre of Hartley occupied by the Corney and Morgan families from c. 1930 until the mid 1950s. The surviving fabric indicates the economic conditions within Hartley and the Hartley Valley, resulting in the reuse of building materials and entire buildings during the Depression and World War 2. Changes to the use and location of the building reflect the increased wealth of the Corney and Morgan families and the lifting of wartime petrol restrictions.</p> <p>The original form of the building is a typical schoolmasters residence, indicating the standard of accommodation provided for teachers in the late nineteenth century.</p>
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
1st Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>6th Subcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	17, Heritage Stu 11, National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1, Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1, Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Dawson, Geoff
<i>Title</i>	Hartley New South Wales, A Conservation Study
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	1, Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Aitken, Christo
<i>Title</i>	Draft Inventory Sheet Draft Conservation Plan, Hartley Historic Site 2000 (Npws)
<i>Year</i>	2000
<i>Type</i>	2, Oral History
<i>Author/Client</i>	Klam, Margaret
<i>Title</i>	Hartley Historic Site, Uses Of Oral History (Partial Copy Held By The NPWS)
<i>Year</i>	1989
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

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Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site (as endorsed by the NSW Heritage Office and the NPWS).
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME **Corney's Cottage (former)**
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Privies, Corneys Cottage Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907459



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Conservation Plan &c		
Draft Inventory Sheet	March 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP. Building assigned a level: A (of considerable significance) however there is no accompanying assessment of significance.
Draft Room Monitoring Sheet	n/a	

ITEM NAME **Corney's Cottage (former)**
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Privies, Comeys Cottage Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907459



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Hartley Historic Site Heritage Maintenance Consultancy	11/1996	Christo Aitken in association with John Graham	NPWS Hartley
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Musecape	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)		Steve Ring, NPWS Hartley	NPWS Hartley
Inventory Sheets, Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)	March 2000	Christo Aitken & Associates	NPWS Hartley

Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

ITEM NAME **Corney's Cottage (former)**
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Privies, Comeys Cottage Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907459



SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form of the timber cottage, including hip roof rear verandah	CONS
Evidence of the use of salvaged joinery	CONS
Brick Chimney	SOME
Infilling to the verandah	SOME
Replacement weatherboards to the exterior.	NEUTRAL
Evidence of the laundry copper stand to the rear verandah	SOME

Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the internal layout of the standard schoolmasters residence including the central hall with rooms opening off it	CONS
Evidence of internal changes during workshop phase	SOME
Evidence of internal changes during the residence phase	SOME
Reconstructed lining boards (left unpainted to indicate their date)	NEUTRAL

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume 1 of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
 Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Corney's Cottage (former)
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Privies, Comeys Cottage Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907459



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEM

(To be completed by NPWS Hartley)

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location
Internal Lining Boards		New lining boards left unpainted
External Weatherboards		External elevations except the front elevation

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Notes: This building currently contains a collection of archival material relating to the Hartley Historic Site. The holdings have yet to be confirmed

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME Corney's Cottage (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Privies, Comeys Cottage Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907459



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
		Documentation	Policy	9.3.2
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Corney's Cottage (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Privies, Comeys Cottage Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907459



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of Corney's Cottage, including its origins as a standard schoolmaster's residence, and its subsequent relocations and use as a workshop and residence.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to re-use the buildings in such a manner that recognises its origin as a domestic building, adding new facilities to the rear if required, in a similar manner to the rear wing on the standard School Residence plan.

Policy 1.0.2

Retain evidence of the original configuration and evidence of the pattern of use of the building as a schoolmaster's residence, subsequently as a workshop and garage and residence, and finally as a residence.

Policy 1.0.3

Ensure future adaptive re-use proposals retain evidence of the depression/wartime austerity that is reflected in the use of salvaged building materials.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric of Corney's Cottage, retaining its "patina of age".

Seek to construct a fire-proof storage area for rare archival material.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the building's curtilage, its relationship to its garden, and its position on the slope below the garage.

ITEM NAME Corney's Cottage (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Privies, Comeys Cottage Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907459



Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of the cottage, in particular the views up to the garage and Old Bathurst Road and down into the river valley.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Monitor the impact of any future adaptive re-use to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0

Seek to interpret the development of the centre of Hartley by the Corney and Morgan families between c. 1924 and the 1950s, including the functioning of the workshops.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907454		
Name of Item	Corney's Garage, Former		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>	Lett River Garage Beau's Place		
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	No street numbers. The garage is located opposite the former Farmers Inn		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>	Lots 13, and 14, Section 3, Town of Hartley		
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Vernacular Building, designer unknown
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Built by Len Kearney (Garage) and Jim Morgan (Driveway)
Physical Description	<p>This substantial garage was built c. 1945 below the level of the road to Bathurst, creating a bay for vehicles. The parapet with its painted signage conceals the eastern gable of the building, which is essentially a large shed. The garage takes advantage of the natural slope of the site, with a concrete slab at street level, and a timber floor to the rear, suspended over an additional workshop beneath. The base is constructed of brick, with corrugated iron cladding to the upper level.</p> <p>The main workshop and the western gable is clad with corrugated iron, with the framing exposed internally. A truss roof is employed. A trapdoor provides access to the lower workshop. The garage is currently being used as a workshop by the NPWS. Evidence of the original/early configuration of the workshop survives, including the timber work bench which is constructed of recycled timber. The joinery throughout the building is timber.</p> <p>Associated with the garage is a standpipe and the concrete base for petrol bowsers. The bowsers themselves have been removed.</p> <p>A comprehensive description of the building is included in the 1987 Report of Corney's Garage (refer to Information Sources)</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1945
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	1946
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	<p>Corney's Garage operated as a workshop and garage and modifications were made to improve the workshop. The dates of modifications to the fabric and internal layout of the garage prior to its occupation by the NPWS have not been determined. The signage to the parapet was altered each time the garage changed hands.</p> <p>In November 1987 the garage was cleaned out by the NPWS, machinery was moved to the Woolshed, rubbish, concrete tubs and the fuel stove. Pest treatment was undertaken.</p>

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	<p>The internal configuration of the building was altered in December 1987, including the relocation of the main timber doors back to their original position, and re-instatement of the N.E. Room. Repairs to timber trusses were also undertaken. Repairs to the roof, parapet and gutter were undertaken and the building was repainted internally. The bowser plinth and light stand remain.</p> <p>In January 1988 the external joinery was repaired as was the internal flooring. The external walls were repainted based on the original colour. The parapet signage was repainted by a signwriter, based on evidence of the original signage for Corney's Garage.</p> <p>The building was damaged by a storm in May 1995 which has been repaired. Damage occurred to the windows, doors and roof.</p>			
<i>Further comments</i>	A detailed list of the modifications to the building by the NPWS is held by the NPWS office at Hartley.			
HISTORY				
Historical notes	<p>The portion on which Corney's established their garage was originally part of the courthouse reserve. The street which was intended to be laid out to the south of the courthouse did not eventuate. Holtermnan's panorama of the 1870s shows a large wood pile and stockyards.</p> <p>The Corney family moved to Hartley c. 1923, with the garage first appearing in the Sands Directory in 1926. The workshop was set up in part of the converted school masters residence moved to the site from Hartley Vale (refer to Corney's Cottage). Ron(nie) Morgan and his wife Molly (nee Corney) lived in the remainder of the cottage. The other Corney family members lived over the road in the Farmer's Inn and Ivy Cottage (refer to the individual sheets for these items).</p> <p>The Corney's appear to have initially intended to establish workshop to repair their own fleet of haulage vehicles. Tourist vehicles were repaired when necessary. The Corneys were directed by Blaxland Council to build a garage. The partnership of E. A Corney and Sons was dissolved c. 1954 and the business sold. The Morgans ran a garage in Lithgow and the haulage operations may have been transferred there. The garage at Hartley continued to operate, initially run by the Morgans (Jim and Ronnie) , followed by Mr Tanner and subsequently Beau Baldry (Beau's Place). Undated photographic evidence shows the Lett River Garage, a part of the Mobil chain of service stations. The date of closure of the garage has not been determined. In August 1984 the Garage was closed and the building acquired by the NPWS.</p>			
USES				
Current use	Garage and Workshop (NPWS)			
<i>Former Use</i>	Garage and Workshop			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The building has been maintained by the NPWS and is in a relatively good condition.			
Integrity	Whilst some evidence of the pattern of use of the place has been removed (i.e the petrol bowsers) the building largely retains its original configuration and detailing. The parapet signage has been repainted concealing later versions of the sign.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Transport	Leisure	Townships	

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Historical significance Criterion 1.	<p>The construction of Corney's garage indicates the second main phase of Hartley's growth, serving the tourist cars to Jenolan Caves. Indicating the end of war time petrol restrictions. It also indicates the decline of the railways in carrying freight and a corresponding increase in the use of lorries.</p> <p>Providiing evidence of the activities of the Corney family, who occupied a small precinct within the town: the Garage and adjacent cottage and the two residences opposite: the Former Farmers Inn and Ivy Cottage.</p> <p>The re-use of building materials by the Corneys reflects local economic conditions during the Depression and World War 2.</p>
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	A typical example of a country garage, retaining evidence of its original signage and advertising and single digit telephone number (Hartley 6) (albeit repainted).
Social significance Criterion 3.	An integral part of the Township of Hartley and part of the NPWS field operations in this area.
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	The surviving machinery idicates developments in motor vehicle repair
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Representativeness	A representative yet substantially intact example of a service station/vehicle repair shop in a country town.
Rarity	A rare example of a garage that retains evidence of its original configuration and signage (albeit repainted).
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Regional
Statement of significance	Corney's Garage provides evidence of the second phase of development of Hartley, as a refreshment stop en route to the Jenolan Caves. Many of the towns businesses catered to the tourists. The construction of the garage indicates the lifting of wartime petrol restrictions and the increase in private vehicle ownership. The vernacular character of the garage, and re-use of building materials, indicates local economic conditions in the Hartley Valley during the Depression and World War II.
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
1st Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4th Subcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5th Subcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6th Subcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1, Register of the 13, within a National 17, Heritage Study 11, National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1, Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1, Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Graeme Edds & Associates
<i>Title</i>	Report Of "Corney's Garage" Hartley, Determination Of Significant Fabric And Stabilisation Works Required.
<i>Year</i>	1987
<i>Type</i>	1, Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Dawson, Geoff
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	22 June, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site (as endorsed by the NSW Heritage Office and the NPWS).
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME **Corney's Garage (former)**
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Hoist Platform, Plinth, Exotic Plantings and Driveway

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907454



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

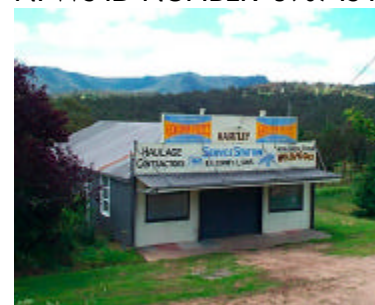
Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Conservation Plan &c	Reports including Determination of Fabric 1987	Identifies significant fabric but does not set a level.
Draft Inventory Sheet	March 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP. Building assigned a level: A (of considerable significance) however there is no accompanying assessment of significance.

ITEM NAME **Corney's Garage (former)**
refer to the associated sheets:
Hoist Platform, Plinth, Exotic Plantings and Driveway

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907454



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Report of "Corney's Garage, Hartley" Determination of Significance Fabric and Stablisation Works Required	1987	Graeme Edds & Associates	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)		Steve Ring, NPWS Hartley	NPWS Hartley
Inventory Sheets, Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)	March 2000	Christo Aitken & Associates	NPWS Hartley

Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held
Hartley Garage, Historical Information and Suggestion for Conservation and Management	no date	?	NPWS Hartley ?
Renovation Drawing h.5 HAR 2103/1 & 2	Jan 1982	?	NPWS Hartley ?

Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

ITEM NAME Corney's Garage (former)
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Hoist Platform, Plinth, Exotic Plantings and Driveway

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907454



SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external configuration of the building including: Use of corrugated iron for roofing and walling Fibrolite to main front Timber joinery Main timber doors (returned to their original position) Awning and stays Concrete apron	CONS
Recent Conservation and Repair Works including repainting to the signage repairs to the roof and walls	NEUTRAL

Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original internal configuration of the building including: Exposed timber framing Roof Trusses Internal Flooring	CONS
Evidence of the pattern of use of the building including the: Rear work bench with marks indicating the position of the machinery Island Workbench Surviving Machinery (not from Hartley)	CONS Not significant to Hartley
Reconstructed front room	NEUTRAL

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
 Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Corney's Garage (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Hoist Platform, Plinth, Exotic Plantings and Driveway

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907454



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location
Re-instatement of the North East Room	1987	North East corner, ground level
Room. Main timber doors returned to their original position	1987	Front Elevation
Signage to the mainfront	1988	Repainted based on evidence (refer to the photos contained in the Edds 1987 report)

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements
Electric Welding Machine (from Carcoar)		unknown	Basement	Subject to future consideration

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements
Machinery (unspecified) From Carcoar		10/1987	Woolshed	Subject to future consideration

ITEM NAME Corney's Garage (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Hoist Platform, Plinth, Exotic Plantings and Driveway

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907454



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Corney's Garage (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Hoist Platform, Plinth, Exotic Plantings and Driveway

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907454



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of Corney's Garage, including its use as a petrol station and workshop.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to re-use the buildings in such a manner that recognises the purpose for which the building was designed, its utilitarian character and detailing.

Policy 1.0.2

Retain evidence of the original configuration and evidence of the pattern of use of the building as a workshop and garage, including the standpipe, and plinths of the petrol bowsers.

Policy 1.0.3

Ensure future adaptive re-use proposals retain evidence of the depression/wartime austerity that is reflected in the overall form and detailing of the building, including the re-use of building materials from the cottage.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric of Corney's Garage, retaining its patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the buildings curtilage, its relationship to the driveway and street, and its position on the granite boulders.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of the garage, in particular the extensive vista across the river valley.

ITEM NAME Corney's Garage (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Hoist Platform, Plinth, Exotic Plantings and Driveway

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907454



Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Monitor the impact of any future adaptive re-use to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0

Seek to interpret the development of the centre of Hartley by the Corney and Morgan families between c. 1924 and the 1950s, including the functioning of the garage.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907440		
Name of Item	Former Hartley Court House		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>			
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	located opposite St. Bernards Catholic Church Group.		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>	Lots 2, 3, 16 & 17 of Section 10 of the Town of Hartley		
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Mortimer Lewis, Colonial Architect
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	
Physical Description	<p>The Grecian Revival style courthouse, with its doric temple front was constructed between 1836 and 1837. An early sketch of the building shows the extensive forecourt and the land sloping steeply away to the sides, much as the acropolis does. Lewis's courthouses were intended to be imposing buildings and their setting, in a landscaped forecourt accentuated this. The choice of site at Hartley was clearly undertaken to enhance the appearance of the building.</p> <p>The approach does not appear to have had a formal carriage loop like its larger contemporary, Darlinghurst Courthouse. The three doors provided entrances to the three parts of the building: prisoners to the left, the public into the courtroom in the centre and to the Magistrates Chambers on the right. The temple front device was used by Lewis to shelter these entrances.</p> <p>Ashlar stonework is used for the exterior and stone flagging is used in the recessed porch and in the cell wing. The sandstone for the building was quarried locally, however the quarry has not been located. The majority of the joinery throughout the courthouse is intact. Where the joinery has been damaged replacement components have been made.</p> <p>The heavy front door survives, as well as the vertical shutters in the judges wing. The timber lining to the cells has been extensively graffitied and a record of the graffiti has been made.</p> <p>Both the office wing and the courtroom feature fireplaces. The courtroom has a series of elliptical clerestory windows which provide daylight to the court. Typically courtrooms have few windows and this is may be one of the lightest courtrooms in the state. The apse behind the bench contains curved sash windows with shutters to the reveals. Curved windows are rarely used because of the intricacy of the work involved. The sophistication of the joinery and stonework of this building contrasts with the vernacular residences and inns in Hartley built by the Finns and the Phillips.</p> <p>Both internally and externally the courthouse is substantially intact. The courtroom furniture has been installed in the Twentieth century, the original furniture having been removed. It has not been determined which courtroom the furniture originated in.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1836
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	1837

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>Cell Block constructed Court closed c. 1887, fittings removed sometime between the closure and 1918 when the building was photographed. 1926 Courthouse taken over by Blaxland Council and opened to the Public. 1937 Centenary Celebrations and publication of the booklet on the Township of Hartley 1972 Transfer to the NPWS c. 1987 court used briefly for sessions</p>
Further comments	NPWS hold a detailed sequence of photographs of tourists posed in front of the courthouse.

HISTORY

Historical notes	<p>Hartley Courthouse was the first major building to be constructed within the newly established township of Hartley. The building was intended to be a staging point between the larger gaols at Bathurst, Parramatta and Darlinghurst. Associated with the courthouse were the police pound and a number of other structures which do not survive, although architectural drawings are still held by State Records.</p> <p>The building was designed by the Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis. Designs for a similar building at Braidwood survive, however the building has been demolished.</p> <p>The Hartley Courthouse contained a room for the magistrate, a clerks room and a room for the land agent. Unlike the Braidwood example Hartley Courthouse was a court of Petty Sessions which did not have a jury and consequently there are no jury facilities. The composition of the courthouse is symmetrical with the cell block occupying the western portion of the building.</p> <p>The courthouse was initially used for a range of public functions, including religious services. The Post and Telegraph Office was also located here until its transfer to the former Post Office in c. 1846.</p> <p>The courthouse was one of a number of buildings that served to house the administration of the convicts. Regular musters recording the location of the convict population were undertaken. Convicts or Government Servants as they were known were assigned to landholders. Complaints against assigned servants were dealt with at Hartley. With the abandonment of the convict system and the subsequent bypassing of the Hartley Valley by the railway line, the need for a courthouse at Hartley declined. In the 1880s the facilities were transferred to Lithgow.</p> <p>The Hartley Courthouse is one of the earliest buildings in New South Wales to be identified as a heritage item. It was one of the series of colonial buildings included by Frank Walker in his postcard series. Frank visited the empty courthouse in 1918 noting that</p> <p>"The old stone courthouse, with its row of interior and exterior cells the latter in the last stages of ruin and decay is considered "the lion" of the district, and attracts universal attention from visitors. In the thirties Hartley was an important police district, and all "cases" were adjudicated upon in this ancient building. Its cells have accommodated, as temporary occupants, many notorious bushrangers and cattle thieves, and to-day the visitor can examine at leisure these grim strongholds, with their bars and bolts still in position. The old "Hall of Justice," gaunt and bare of furniture, still occupies the main portion of the building, and, judging by its commodious proportions, an extensive "business" was in contemplation when the place was first designed." (Walker, 1913Vol. 1 pp. 44-45)</p> <p>The empty interior was photographed by Everard Studley Miller in c. 1918. Like Frank Walker Miller was also concerned about recording vanishing colonial heritage. Millers photographs of the interior and the exterior of the courthouse are held by the Royal Victorian Historical Society in Melbourne.</p> <p>The courthouse was transferred to the control of Blaxland Shire Council in 1926 and opened to the public. Centenary Celebrations were held in 1937, including the publication of a brief history of Hartley. The courtroom was used as a local hall by the community following its transfer to Blaxland Council. Benefits were held there during World War 2. Caretakers were employed to look after the courthouse. C. 1960 a caretakers residence was constructed adjacent to the courthouse. This was removed by the NPWS. The courthouse contains interpretive displays and can be visited by groups.</p>
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Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

USES				
Current use	Interpretated as a Historic Courthouse			
<i>Former Use</i>	Court House Community Hall Residence			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The main block of Hartley Courthouse is in good condition. The adjacent ruins of the cell block are exposed to the elements and are in poor condition.			
Integrity	The building envelope is substantially intact. The interior furniture has been installed as an interpretive display and it has yet to be determined if it has any association with the building.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Townships	Aboriginal Contact	Land Tenure	Communication
	Law and Order	Convict	Cultural Sites	Events
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	Hartley Courthouse was an integral part of the system of assignment of convicts, and is one of few surviving buildings which can demonstrate the application of the convict system in the Australian colonies. It was also of importance as the only public building in the town, used for other administrative and religious purposes. The transfer of the functions to Lithgow indicates the decline of the town following the construction of the railway.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	A fine example of a Colonial Grecian Revival style courthouse, which retains evidence of its original configuration and arcadian setting, symbolising the imposition of law and order. The fine joinery of the building, including curved and elliptical windows to the apse and vertical shutters also survives.			
Social significance Criterion 3.	A local landmark and formerly a social centre for the community. Currently used to explain colonial justice and the convict system to school groups.			
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	The cell blocks retain extensive graffiti undertaken by the prisoners.			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness	One of a series of Colonial Grecian Revival courthouses designed by Mortimer Lewis, the majority of which have been replaced by larger facilities.			
Rarity	A rare surviving example of a country courthouse, designed by the Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis.			
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	State			
Statement of significance	A fine example of a country courthouse, built to facilitate the assigned convict population of NSW as the settlement expanded beyond the Blue Mountains. It is one of few surviving buildings directly related to the system of assignment of convicts. A rare surviving example of a substantially intact Colonial Grecian Revival courthouse, designed by the Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis. An early example of the identification of colonial buildings of NSW as being historic and worthy of retention.			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
1st Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	12,National Trust 1,Register of the 5,Local Environ 13,within a Natio 11,National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi Partners, Architects for the NPWS

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Peter Bridges
Title	Historic Courthouses Of New South Wales
Year	1986
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	W. C. Foster, W. L. Harvard and B. T. Dowd reprinted by the NPWS
Title	The Story Of Hartley And Its Historic Courthouse
Year	1937
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Walker, Frank
Title	The First Crossing Of The Blue Mountains, (Published Sydney, 1913, 2 Volumes, Volume 1 Pp. 44-45, Copy Held In The Mitchell Library)
Year	1913
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	26 June, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site (as endorsed by the NSW Heritage Office and the NPWS).
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Cell Block Ruins
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Hartley Courthouse, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER not yet assigned



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Draft Inventory Sheet	May 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP.
Conservation Plan &c	Landscape Conservation Plan 1997	
Draft Condition Survey	Condition Survey November 1996	
Draft Room Monitoring Sheet		

ITEM NAME Cell Block Ruins
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Hartley Courthouse, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER not yet assigned



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Musecape	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Ten Year Maintenance Plan 1997/78-2008/9	June 1997	Hartley Historic Site Steve Ring	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Heritage Maintenance Consultancy Condition Survey	Nov 1996	Christo Aitken in association with John Graham & Associates	NPWS Hartley
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)		Steve Ring, NPWS Hartley	NPWS Hartley
Inventory Sheets, Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)	March 2000	Christo Aitken & Associates	NPWS Hartley

Other detailed studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

ITEM NAME Cell Block Ruins
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Hartley Courthouse, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER not yet assigned



Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form including Vestiges of brickwork to walls and foundations	CONS
Evidence of interventions Render cappings Fencing	NEUTRAL/ INTRUSIVE

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
 Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Cell Block Ruins
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Hartley Courthouse, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER not yet assigned



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME Cell Block Ruins
refer to the associated sheets:
Hartley Courthouse, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER not yet assigned



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Cell Block Ruins
refer to the associated sheets:
Hartley Courthouse, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER not yet assigned



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the isolation cell block at Hartley Courthouse.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to prevent further deterioration by weeding the ruins, installing weed matting and a suitable cover.

Policy 1.0.2

Continue to preserve the surviving fabric with soft mortar capping and repointing which should be monitored and maintained.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 2.0

Seek to interpret the use and deterioration of the isolation cells.

ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Cell Block ruins, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907440



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Draft Inventory Sheet	March 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP.
Conservation Plan &c	Landscape Conservation Plan 1997	Sets levels of significance but does not assess significance.
Draft Condition Survey	Condition Survey November 1996	Assesses condition but not significance.
Conservation Plan	Whole Site Conservation Plan 1989	Levels of significance not assigned.

ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Cell Block ruins, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907440



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Musecape	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Ten Year Maintenance Plan 1997/78-2008/9	June 1997	Hartley Historic Site Steve Ring	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Heritage Maintenance Consultancy Condition Survey	Nov 1996	Christo Aitken in association with John Graham & Associates	NPWS Hartley
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley

Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held
The Story of Hartley and its Historic Courthouse	2000	W. C. Forster, W. L. Harvard & B. T Dowd	NPWS Hartley

Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held
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ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
refer to the associated sheets:
Cell Block ruins, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907440



ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Cell Block ruins, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907440



SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form including the doric portico side wings timber joinery (doors, windows, security shutters) ashlar stonework, with carved architraves	EX
Evidence of later modifications Concrete lintel	SOME

Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the layout and volume of the internal spaces including the portico the central courtroom side offices the cells pattern of fenestration and timber joinery fireplaces	EX
Courtroom fit-out	SOME

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
 Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Cell Block ruins, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907440



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location
Concrete lintel		to front elevation
One elliptical window to the courtroom		
Roof timbers		
Rainwater goods		
Ceiling		confirm

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Cell Block ruins, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907440



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
		Documentation	Policy	9.3.2
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
refer to the associated sheets:
Cell Block ruins, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907440



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of, and to continue, the pattern of use of Hartley Courthouse, including its administrative and community uses.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to use the courthouse for a range of interpretive, social and educational functions.

Policy 1.0.2

Further investigate the provenance of the courtroom fit-out, retaining original elements in situ. Redesign the setting to allow reconstructed elements, sourced from other courtrooms, to be removed to allow for occasional events in the courtroom.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric of Hartley Courthouse, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between the forecourt of the building, the former Great Western Highway and the portico.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of the building by low level screening of the current Great Western Highway and screening or relocation of the toilet facilities.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Monitor the impact of any future adaptive re-use to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur, this applies in particular to the cells and the inscriptions.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0.1

Seek to interpret the use of the courthouse as a courtroom and cell block, offices, post office, residence and social centre.

Policy 6.0.2

Seek to interpret the development of the concept of historic buildings in New South Wales.

ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Cell Block ruins, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907440



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES		
Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE		
Draft Inventory Sheet	March 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP.
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OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
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APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

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Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held
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SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form including the doric portico side wings timber joinery (doors, windows, security shutters) ashlar stonework, with carved architraves	EX
Evidence of later modifications Concrete lintel	SOME

Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the layout and volume of the internal spaces including the portico the central courtroom side offices the cells pattern of fenestration and timber joinery fireplaces	EX
Courtroom fit-out	SOME

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
 Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Cell Block ruins, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907440



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location
Concrete lintel		to front elevation
One elliptical window to the courtroom		
Roof timbers		
Rainwater goods		
Ceiling		confirm

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
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Proposals involving soil disturbance

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	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Hartley Courthouse
refer to the associated sheets:
Cell Block ruins, plantings to Hartley Courthouse

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907440



CONSERVATION AIM

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SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to use the courthouse for a range of interpretive, social and educational functions.

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Assess the feasibility of re-designing the reconstructed courtroom elements to be removed to allow for occasional events in the courtroom.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric of Hartley Courthouse, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between the forecourt of the building, the former Great Western Highway and the portico.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of the building by low level screening of the current Great Western Highway and screening or relocation of the toilet facilities.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

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Policy 6.0.1

Seek to interpret the use of the courthouse as a courtroom and cell block, offices, post office, residence and social centre.

Policy 6.0.2

Seek to interpret the development of the concept of historic buildings in New South Wales.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907455		
Name of Item	Driveway To Corney's Garage (Former)		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>			
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	no street numbers, the Garage is located opposite the former Farmers		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	no applicable
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	The driveway was built by Jim Morgan
Physical Description	The drive was constructed to provide access from Old Bathurst Road above to the garage. It has been cut from the slope of the hill. Associated with the driveway is a standpipe and associated water supply.
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1945
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	The dates of modifications to the drive have not been determined
<i>Further comments</i>	
HISTORY	
Historical notes	The drive and garage were constructed in 1945. Prior to the construction of the drive the cottage was relocated to the rear of the site. The garage appears to have been constructed below the road to take advantage of the naturally occurring rock shelf which supports the western end of the building.
USES	
Current use	Drive
<i>Former Use</i>	Drive

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The drive was cut into the slope, removing traces of earlier occupation.			
Integrity	The drive is substantially intact.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Transport	Townships	Commerce	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	The construction of the drive and garage indicates the development of the haulage business by the Corney family, and the provision of services for tourists to Jenolan Caves.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.				
Social significance Criterion 3.				
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	The construction of the drive is integral with the construction of the Garage and its configuration provides an indication of the pattern of use of the garage.			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness	A substantially intact example of a country garage.			
Rarity				
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Regional			
Statement of significance	The driveway is an integral part of Corney's Garage, indicating the development of the Corney's Haulage Business and the provision of tourist facilities post World War II.			
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
1st Subcriterion				
Value Text				
Categories & Themes				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>				
<i>Value Text</i>				
<i>Categories & Themes</i>				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>				

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial codes	
4th Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial codes	
5th Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial codes	
6th Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial codes	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	1, Register of the 13, within a National 11, National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1, Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
Type	1, Written
Author/Client	Geoff Dawson MSc (Arch) (Cons) thesis
Title	Hartley, Nsw, A Conservation Study
Year	1989
Type	1, Written
Author/Client	Graeme Edds & Associates

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Title</i>	Report Of "Corney's Garage" Hartley, Determination Of Significant Fabric And Stabilisation Works Required.
<i>Year</i>	1987
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	26 June, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Inspected by	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3970469		
Name of Item	Farmer's Inn (Former)		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>	Priest's Residence		
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)			
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>									
<i>Longitude</i>									
Location Validity									
Land Owner	NPWS								
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains								
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site								
Reserve type	National Park								
DESCRIPTION									
<i>Designer</i>	Vernacular building, designer unknown								
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Vernacular building, builder unknown								
Physical Description	The Farmers Inn is a single storey colonial building with a front verandah, the two ends of which are enclosed by rooms. The central portion of the building, corresponding with the verandah was the original portion of the house. The rooms to either end of the verandah were probably added when the building was converted to an Inn c. 1865. They are of similar construction and detail. The roof was originally shingled. The shingles were subsequently covered in corrugated iron with the exception of the western addition which has a patented sheet iron roof (Morwell and Rodgers or equivalent). This roof survives today. The timber posts to the verandah were chamfered and a picket fence used to form the balustrade. The front steps and flagging to the verandah are sandstone. The building had small paned windows throughout, six panes to each sash. The chimneys were part of the original cottage, with additional fire places connecting into the original chimneys.								
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1846								
<i>Construction Finish year</i>									
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	<p>The central portion of the building was constructed as a residence c. 1846. The additional two rooms were probably constructed c. 1861 during the conversion to an Inn. The rooms to the north are thought to have been bedrooms, whilst the large room to the south is thought to have been a taproom. The building was unoccupied from c. 1895 until c. 1930. It was returned to a habitable condition in 1934. A program of conservation works and recording has been undertaken by the NPWS including:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>March 1984</td> <td>Record of the decoration to the Bar (by Stirling Stevens)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Late 1984</td> <td>Inspection by Neville Burkett (Architect PWD) Termite Treatment, installation of temporary electrical supply Test Trench dug to the rear (Damaris Bairstow, Archaeologist)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1985</td> <td>Remedial repairs to the back wall, Rewiring, installation of brick walls External render and limewashing Replastering of the ceilings (scrim, float and set) Removal of debris from the building Installation of guttering and downpipes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1986</td> <td>Brief Archaeological Survey (Denis Gojak)</td> </tr> </table>	March 1984	Record of the decoration to the Bar (by Stirling Stevens)	Late 1984	Inspection by Neville Burkett (Architect PWD) Termite Treatment, installation of temporary electrical supply Test Trench dug to the rear (Damaris Bairstow, Archaeologist)	1985	Remedial repairs to the back wall, Rewiring, installation of brick walls External render and limewashing Replastering of the ceilings (scrim, float and set) Removal of debris from the building Installation of guttering and downpipes	1986	Brief Archaeological Survey (Denis Gojak)
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1986	Brief Archaeological Survey (Denis Gojak)								

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NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	<p>1987 Installation of Subsoil drainage to the rear and side walls. Removal of old paint and wallpaper from all rooms except the taprooms Installation of window fasteners Painting of internal walls Repair to roofing iron Exterior paintings Repairs to joinery internal and external Floors sanded Replacement of damaged sandstone to front verandah Repairs to the verandah posts and replacement of the picket fence.</p> <p>1995 Replacement of deteriorated underfloor structure. Floor boards re-instated</p> <p>1996-97 Repainting of external walls (limewash), gutters &c</p> <p>1998-99 Re-instatement of the stairs into the bar, Introduction of handrails Replacement of deteriorated window sills Lowering of rear ground level Installation of crushed granite to front Installation of signage and troughs.</p>
<i>Further comments</i>	A detailed list of the modifications to the buildings is held at Hartley
HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>The Farmer's Inn was built a residence for the Finn family c. 1846. The portion on which the building is constructed was sold to M. J. Finn in 1846. Although town plan, indicating the portions, was prepared in the mid 1830s land sales did not occur until the mid 1840s, after the 1842 depression.</p> <p>The Finn family purchased a number of portions within the village and five of the surviving buildings were built for them. Initially the building was used as a residence. The 1858 road survey records the priest residing here, prior to the completion of the presbytery. The conversion into a roadside inn appears to have occurred c.1860, with additional rooms added to the building. The conversion was probably undertaken by the Finn family, with the inn operating in the 1860s.</p> <p>The Gazette records the Farmers Inn operating from 1865 until 1891. There are no entries for 1861-64 and the inn may have been in operation from 1861 onwards.</p> <p>The Farmers Inn was one of the buildings at Hartley photographed by Holterman in the 1870s. A light, as required by law, marks the entrance to the establishment. By the time the photogrpah had been taken the property had been sold to Robert Evans. Evans ran the Farmers Inn from 1866, with the purchase occurring in December 1870. The property was held in trust for Robert's wife Ellen after his death in 1877. Ellen continued to manage the Inn until 1890 when the license was transferred to Robert McGarry. Ellen died shortly after, in January 1891. On her death the property, which was still operating as the Farmers Inn, passed to the Pubic Trustee. The Public Trustees do not appear to have undertaken any maintenance on the building following its closure as an inn in 1895. In 1909 it was descibed as being half ruined. It is generally thought that the building was derelict by c. 1930. The Corney family purchased two derelict buildings, the Farmers Inn and the adjacent Ivy Cottage. They returned both buildings to habitable condition to accommodate their family.</p> <p>The property was transferred to Blaxland Shire Council in 1969 and subsequently to the NPWS in 1972. A number of the modifications to the building undertaken by the Corneys have been removed.</p>
USES	
Current use	NPWS Shop and Offices
<i>Former Use</i>	Residence, Roadside Inn/Public House

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The building is generally in a good condition having undergone a program of conservation works.			
Integrity	Both internally and externally the building retains evidence of its original configuration and early modifications. Internally evidence of internal decorative schemes, including stencils, survives.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Townships	Housing	Religion	Transport
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	For its association with the Finn family, major landholders in Hartley. The residential buildings constructed by the Finns contribute to the scale and character of the place.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	The former Farmers Inn is one of two domestic residences in Hartley converted into a roadside inn during the Gold Rush. It is a relatively modest colonial building, retaining evidence of its original configuration and early modifications.			
Social significance Criterion 3.	The former Farmer's Inn is currently occupied by the NPWS and contains an interpretive display. It is the most visited building in the town, the other buildings often only viewed from the exterior.			
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	The building contains evidence of its original configuration and the later conversion to an inn. Evidence of the decorative scheme survives in the bar.			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness	The former Farmers Inn is one of two domestic residences in Hartley converted into an inn during the Gold Rush.			
Rarity	The pressure for development in larger towns in NSW has resulted in the disappearance of many buildings of this scale and character. Part of a network of inns lining the Great Western Highway.			
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	State			
Statement of significance	An integral part of the residential and commercial precinct at Hartley developed by the Finn family from the mid 1840s, indicating the scale and character of vernacular buildings in colonial townships of the period. Indicating the development of the network of inns along the Great Western Road prior to the opening of the Great Western Railway.			
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
1st Subcriterion				
Value Text				
Categories & Themes				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>2nd Subcriterion</i>				
<i>Value Text</i>				
<i>Categories & Themes</i>				

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1,Register of the 13,within a Natio 11,National Parl
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi Partners, for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc. (Arch) (Cons)
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	2 July 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site, as endorsed by the Heritage Office and the NPWS.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Farmers Inn (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907469



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Draft Inventory Sheet	March 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP.
Conservation Plan &c	Landscape Conservation Plan 1997	Sets levels of significance but does not assess significance.
Draft Condition Survey	Condition Survey November 1996	Assesses condition but not significance.
Conservation Plan	Whole Site Conservation Plan 1989	Levels of significance not assigned.

ITEM NAME Farmers Inn (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907469



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.v

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Muscage	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Ten Year Maintenance Plan 1997/78-2008/9	June 1997	Hartley Historic Site Steve Ring	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Heritage Maintenance Consultancy Condition Survey	Nov 1996	Christo Aitken in association with John Graham & Associates	NPWS Hartley
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley

Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

ITEM NAME Farmers Inn (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907469



SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form of the central residential portion including the: masonry walling, (brickwork on rubble granite) chimney roof structure evidence of shingles? Reconstructed section of masonry walling (rear wall)	EX NEUTRAL
Evidence of the extension of the original cottage including the verandah roof structure, shingle battens sandstone paving to verandah Morwell and Rodgers type Patent Iron Roofing to side wing Use of Roughcast finish (any of the original surviving?)	EX
Corney period four pane window (c. 1915) corrugated iron roofing (with repairs by NPWS) traces of paint to verandah floor identified by Dawson/Brown replacement four pane sashes	SOME NEUTRAL
NPWS Conservation Works Reconstructed small paned windows and doors, verandah posts, pickets to the balustrade.	NEUTRAL
Replacement sandstone paving (not a split finish)	INTRUSIVE

ITEM NAME Farmers Inn (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907469



Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original internal layout including configuration of the two central rooms opening off the central hall fireplaces to central two rooms	EX
Evidence of the conversion to a roadside inn side wings and their fireplaces rear skillion addition painted decoration to the former Tap Room surviving original sections of skirting side wings	EX
Internal elements phasing not determined Surviving mid Victorian door Boarded ceiling to rear skillion Coat Rack to hall	CONS
Corney Phase Cement facing to fireplace	SOME
NPWS replacement plaster ceilings set plaster over plasterboard modern light fittings and GPO's reconstructed doors, windows and skirtings replastered hardwood flooring	NEUTRAL NEUTRAL NEUTRAL NEUTRAL

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Farmers Inn (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907469



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location
Farmers Inn sign		to forecourt
Balustrade to the verandah and selected posts		to street frontage
External finish -confirm		
External joinery		all doors and small paned windows
New hardwood floors		
Internal Joinery -doors		all doors except one
Sections of skirting		
Internal finishes		except the tap room

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME Farmers Inn (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907469



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume 1 of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2
Proposals involving soil disturbance				
	Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
		Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Farmers Inn (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907469



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of the former Farmers Inn, as a residence, as a roadside inn, as part of a larger complex of commercial and residential buildings occupied by the McGarry family and subsequently by the Corney family.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to adaptively re-use the former Farmers Inn in such a manner that recognises the domestic origins of the vernacular building, and subsequent enlargements of the building for use as a licensed premises.

Policy 1.0.2

Retain evidence of the interior decoration, applied during the hotel phase of use.

Policy 1.0.3

Ensure future adaptive re-use proposals retain evidence of the changing pattern of use of the former Farmers Inn complex.

Policy 1.0.3

Assess the impact of additional services, such as kitchens and bathrooms, on significant fabric.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric of the former Farmers Inn, including the patent metal roofing and the internal decoration, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between the forecourt of the building, the former Great Western Highway and the verandah.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of the building, by limiting the scale of rear additions.

ITEM NAME Farmers Inn (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907469

**Visitor Impact***Policy 5.0*

Monitor the impact of any future adaptive re-use to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Research, Education and Interpretation*Policy 6.0.1*

Seek to interpret the changing pattern of use of the former Farmers Inn, including its construction by the Finn family, its use as the Roman Catholic Priest's residence, its conversion into a roadside inn and its return to habitable condition by the Corney family in the mid 1920s.

Policy 6.0.2

Seek to interpret the vernacular construction of the building, as depicted in the Holtermann photographs, and the introduction of metal roofing.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)			
Name of Item	Gardens to the Farmer's Inn (Former)		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>			
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)			
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	
<i>Longitude</i>	
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	designer unknown
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	maker unknown
Physical Description	<p>As at May 2001:</p> <p>Front: ?Crushed compacted gravel to edge of road ?reconstructed water troughs and signage.</p> <p>East Boundary: ?Approx 1 meter wide space between retaining wall to grounds of St Bernards and the north side wall of Farmers Inn: no plantings</p> <p>Rear: ?Area grassed and largely devoid of garden ?From a 4-5m wide ungrassed level area along to back wall of the building, there is a low step up to a level grassed 'platform' (possibly the foundation of a building seen in the 1927 photo from the Sam Hood Collection SLVIC), ?This level 'platform' area is used for staff parking, the storage of firewood, and has a portable aluminium garden shed on it, against the St Bernards boundary wall ?There is a Euonymous bush and a Cotoneaster on each side of the shed with Vinca major ground cover, Hedera helix grows on the wall behind the Euonymous and the shed ?3 widely spaced plants: a Rosemary bush, a red flowering floribunda Rose, and a Lilac survive in what was possibly once a garden bed, but which is now choked by, and almost overgrown with grass ?A Prickly Pear (a potential weed species) grows in the embankment to the lane between Farmers Inn and Ivy Cottage ?The steeply sloping bank behind the 'garden bed' is stabilised with native? grasses (not mowed – no doubt due to the steepness of the slope) ?At the top of the bank, a mature Pinus radiata, growing on the other of the woven wire boundary fence, overhangs the site</p> <p>SW side of the building ?contains no garden nor any plants. It is a grassed access driveway allowing vehicular access to the rear of the building</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Circa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	<p>Hollowed out Tree trunk water troughs installed prior to 1870s Holterman Panorama, removed at an unknown date. Modern copies of troughs and signage installed by NPWS</p> <p>There is not sufficient documentary evidence to determine the sequence of modifications to the grounds.</p>			
<i>Further comments</i>				
HISTORY				
Historical notes	<p>In the mid nineteenth century the area between the Inn and the road was bare earth, it was used to park carriages. Water troughs (hollow tree trunks) were located here. An extensive complex possibly including a bakehouse or kitchen block and shop was located in the rear yards. The area is likely to have been a working yard rather than a landscaped areas. Photographic evidence from the late nineteenth century shows the shop.</p> <p>Photographic evidence showing changes to the front garden in the Twentieth century has not been located. A sketch of the rear yards was prepared by Sydney Ure Smith during the 1920s, the area having previously been photographed by Everard Studley Miller c. 1918.</p> <p>A c. 1970 century photograph of the Farmers Inn shows a low post and rail fence to the front boundary and a Lombardy Poplar or fastigate conifer in front of the building's SW corner. This planting and fencing has been removed, reinstating the c. 1870 configuration of the forecourt.</p>			
USES				
Current use	Grounds and forecourt to the former Farmers Inn, carparking, storage			
<i>Former Use</i>	Grounds to the Priests Residence, Grounds and forecourt to the Farmers Inn			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	<p>The few plants growing are healthy Remaining 'garden' is overgrown with grass Rear of property has archaeological potential to reveal patterns of use of the site</p>			
Integrity	Substantial reconstruction of the mid nineteenth century configuration has occurred. Grounds significant for archaeological potential to reveal former patterns of use.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Townships	Housing	Religion	Transport
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	Changes to the forecourt of the building reflect the changing pattern of use of the complex, from a residence to an inn and reverting to a residence.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	In its reconstructed form the building retains its relationship with the Old Bathurst Road.			
Social significance Criterion 3.	A focal point of the site, where visitors congregate.			
Technical/Research significance	The site has archaeological potential to reveal evidence of its former pattern of use.			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Criterion 4.	
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Representativeness	
Rarity	An increasingly rare example of a forecourt to a vernacular building that retains its original relationship to the Great Western Road (Old Bathurst Road).
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Regional
Statement of significance	The changing configuration of the grounds provides an indication of the pattern of commercial development in Hartley, with the conversion of a residence into an inn and then back to a residence.
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
1st Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Unofficial codes</i>					
HERITAGE LISTINGS					
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1, Register of the	13, within a National	11, National Park		
INFORMATION SOURCES					
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.					
Type	1, Written				
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi Partners, for the NPWS				
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan				
Year	2001				
<i>Type</i>	1, Written				
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc. (Arch) (Cons)				
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study				
<i>Year</i>	1989				
<i>Type</i>					
<i>Author/Client</i>					
<i>Title</i>					
<i>Year</i>					
<i>Type</i>					
<i>Author/Client</i>					
<i>Title</i>					
<i>Year</i>					
DATA RECORDING					
Date of Recording	2 July, 2001				
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd				
Inspected by	Noni Boyd				

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Date Inspected	23 January, 2001
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NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site, as endorsed by the Heritage Office and the NPWS.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907445		
Name of Item	Gardens To The Former Royal Hotel		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>			
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)			
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Unknown, Various
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Unknown, Various
Physical Description	<p>Currently (Nov. 2000): Front From east to SW ?Flowering plum and Willow outside the front fence ?Cotoneaster sp., Small Leafed Privet, Kniphofia in northeast corner on east side of driveway, no grass ?1 x Nerium oleander to west side of driveway, inside front fence, and 3 Roses, along the front fence area ?Area grassed.</p> <p>Sides: To south side of driveway: ?1 lilac, 1 Peach tree. Area otherwise grassed.</p> <p>Rear: ?Stone edged bed (empty of plants) adjacent to wall of underfloor area ?Remnants of compost area in SW corner, in vicinity of an unidentified spreading shrub or young tree ?Area grassed ?Casuarina cunninghamiana, Eucalypts and other trees overhanging rear fence in land between fence and Highway</p> <p>Southwest boundary area: ?No plants surviving ?Area grassed.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	Various, dates unknown.

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Further comments</i>				
HISTORY				
Historical notes	There are no written records about, and no known photographs specifically of the garden. The front fence does feature in several photographs sighted, and appears at one time, to have been on an alignment closer to the building than it is at present. The Holterman Collection photo showing the individual 'Royal Hotel' building, shows no garden; the front verandah is edged with a white painted timber pickets. As the details are indistinct in many of the photos, and as many of the photos are not dated, they can not be used as a basis of chronological or accurate historical account.			
USES				
Current use	Remnant plantings provide a nominal setting for the building			
<i>Former Use</i>	Aesthetic amenity, possibly also orchard and kitchen garden			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	Plants on site are all in healthy condition, including the weed species Small Leafed Privet, the removal of which would be beneficial for the long term integrity of the landscape of the whole the Hartley Site. The concrete dish drain constructed at the verandah edge to carry surface water away to the side of the building is an intrusive element. The installation of a new tank stand on the east side of the building has resulted in the disturbance of the soil adjacent. As at January 2001, this area had not been stabilised to prevent erosion or to deter the establishment of weed species.			
Integrity	Insufficient plants remain on site to enable an accurate or well-informed reconstruction of the gardens. Curtilage has been reduced by roadworks/highway realignment			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Townships	Transport	Leisure	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	The complex is a substantially intact example of a Colonial Georgian roadside inn, a network of similar buildings existing along the Great Western Road. The grounds contained a range of utilitarian outbuildings whose disappearance indicates changes in the pattern of use of the place.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	Limited aesthetic significance as few species survive.			
Social significance Criterion 3.	As a local landmark.			
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	Archaeological potential to indicate the changing pattern of use of the site, the result of changes in modes of transport and the use of the building as a residence.			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness	Archaeological potential to indicate a typical nineteenth century roadside inn, one of a number of which survive in the Hartley Valley.			
Rarity				
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Regional			
Statement of significance	The Royal Hotel is one of a group of surviving roadside inns to the Great Western Road, probably the largest concentration of this building type in NSW, possibly Australia . Documentary and physical evidence of the changing pattern of use of the site survives, resulting primarily from the change from horsedrawn vehicles to motor cars.			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
1st Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1,Register of the 13,within a Nation 11,National Park 5,Local Environment
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1,Written

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc (Arch) (Cons) thesis
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, Nsw, A Conservation Study
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	1 February, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Inspected by	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site as endorsed by the Heritage Office and the NPWS.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3905150		
Name of Item	Hartley Historic Site		
<i>Other Name/s</i> <i>Former Name/s</i>	Hartley		
Item Type	6,Area/Group/Complex		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)			
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	
<i>Longitude</i>	
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Generally vernacular Building, designer unknown, with the exception of the courthouse & church
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Refer to the individual sheets. The majority of buildings are vernacular with no known builder.
Physical Description	<p>The town of Hartley is a ribbon development lining the Great Western Road to Bathurst to the east of the crossing of the River Lett. It is located between Mount Victoria and Bowenfels, to the south east of Lithgow. The Great Western Highway now bypasses the town however the section of the road that remains within the village generally follows the original alignment of Sir Thomas Mitchell's road.</p> <p>The settlement initially developed at the bridge over the River Lett. This area lies outside of the Historic Site. With the construction of the courthouse (SHI Number 3907440) in 1836-37 the centre of the settlement moved to the east. In addition to the courthouse a series of vernacular residential buildings and roadside inns constructed between c. 1845 and c. 1860 survive within the historic precinct.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> The former Shamrock Inn (SHI Number 3904470) c. 1845 Ivy Cottage (SHI Number 3907447) c. 1860 the former Farmers Inn (SHI Number 3907469) c. 1845 Old Trahlee (SHI Number 3907441) c. 1846 The former Post Office (SHI Number 3907472) c. 1845 The former Royal Hotel (SHI Number 3907443) c. 1850 These buildings are all owned by the NPWS An additional colonial Georgian residence: Bungaribee is in private ownership. </p> <p>Two churches were also constructed within the town: St. Johns Anglican Church and St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church (SHI Number 3907462) (and associated presbytery (SHI Number 3907446)). The catholic church and presbytery are owned by the NPWS however the church remains consecrated and is used on an occasional basis.</p> <p>A further two groups of buildings were constructed in the mid twentieth century. Two cabins (Rowson's Huts) (SHI Numbers 3907464 and 3907467) were constructed on the banks of the River Lett. Corney's garage (SHI Number 3907454) was established in the centre of the town, necessitating the removal of the earlier cottage to the rear of the site (SHI Number 3907459). A twentieth century agricultural building also survives, located above the village precinct (SHI Number 3907453) The NPWS Historic Places Register contains separate listings for outbuildings and gardens.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1836

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	Refer to the individual sheets for detailed lists of the modifications to the individual buildings. The town has undergone a series of phases of development, evidence of which survives in the physical fabric and documentary evidence.
<i>Further comments</i>	It is currently difficult for the visitor to determine the phases of development of the site and to determine between reconstructed elements and original fabric as the extent of reconstruction has not been interpreted.
HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>The town of Hartley was established as an administrative centre, to serve the newly established Clwydd Police District. The site was proposed by Sir Thomas Mitchell, located on his new line of road at the crossing of the River Lett. The completion of the Victoria Pass and the Great Western Road to Bathurst in the early 1830s resulted in the construction of a chain of roadside inns. An Inn was established at Rivulet, on the eastern side of the River Lett bridge c. 1832. A town plan was prepared in 1838 and the tender let for the construction of a courthouse. The courthouse was completed in 1837 and the magistrates were accommodated at the Rivulet Inn. Land sales commenced in 1840 however the initial purchases were merely speculative. It was not until c. 1845 that the substantial buildings started to be constructed in the town, centered around the courthouse. The Finn family (Irish immigrants) constructed a series of small scale buildings, which appear initially to have been used as residences.</p> <p>As the traffic on the Great Western Road increased the number of roadside inns also increased. The journey to Bathurst took a number of days and the passengers stayed overnight in the Hartley Valley prior to, or after, negotiating the Victoria Pass. The Royal Hotel is one of a series of roadside inns that survive, in the Hartley valley, along Mitchells line of road. The gold rush increased the volume of traffic on the road and a number of the buildings in the town were extended and converted into inns (the former Shamrock Inn and the former Farmers Inn). This period of expansion did not last, the extension of the railway line from Mt. Victoria to Lithgow resulted in a sharp decline in coach travel and by the late 1880s all administrative functions had been moved to Lithgow.</p> <p>The discovery of limestone caves at the Fish River led to the establishment of tourist facilities at Jenolan Caves c. 1880. The facilities were extended considerably in the 1920s. Tourists were transported by motor vehicle from Mt Victoria, stopping at Hartley for refreshments and to have their photograph taken in front of the historic courthouse. A garage was established which catered for the tourist trade, and the only inn to still be in operation, the Royal, also catered for tourists. The courthouse had been declared a reserve in 1914, passing to Blaxland Council in 1969. The council acquired a number of the buildings which were then transferred to the NPWS. Hartley was declared a Historic Site, having already been registered on the National Estate. The site has been managed by the NPWS since 1972.</p> <p>The Great Western Highway bypass was constructed in the mid 1970s and the turn off to Jenolan Caves modified in 1987, resulting in the closure of the bridge over the River Lett. The historic precinct continues to be operated as a historic site.</p>
USES	
Current use	Historic Site
<i>Former Use</i>	Township
CONDITION & INTEGRITY	
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	An extensive program of conservation, maintenance and stabilisation works have been carried out by the NPWS. Evidence of the original or early configuration of the town survives, however it is predominantly the more substantial masonry buildings that survive. The slab dwellings and the majority of the outbuildings have vanished.

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Integrity	The NPWS have undertaken extensive reconstruction of earlier configurations of the vernacular buildings, removing twentieth century accretions. Landscape and streetscape elements have also been reconstructed, based on photographic evidence.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Aboriginal Contact	Convict	Exploration	Agriculture
	Land Tenure	Environment	Townships	Government and Administration
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	An example of a planned town, one of three village reserves on the Great West Road intended as a regional centre to administer the assigned convict workforce. The modifications to the landscape including clearing indicates the impact of settlement of the Hartley Valley by Europeans. Indicating the development of a fascination with convict stories and an early example of the recognition of a colonial building as being 'historic'			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	For the picturesqueness of the setting, scenery that has inspired prominent artists and photographers including G. F. Angas, E. Von Guerard, B. Holterman, R. Martens, S. Hood and H. Cazeneau.			
Social significance Criterion 3.	Indicating the pattern of development of tourism in NSW, Hartley was a refreshment stop on the way to Jenolan Caves, with many local businesses catering to tourists. The resumption of the buildings in the town by Blaxland Shire Council indicates the concern of local residents in protecting Hartley.			
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	Containing examples of vernacular construction techniques and building forms. Containing a fine example of a roadside inn, one of a group to survive along the Great Western Road.			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness	Containing an increasingly rare group of vernacular Colonial Georgian buildings, including domestic residences and roadside inns, building forms that have vanished in other towns, replaced by larger and more substantial buildings.			
Rarity	Hartley Historic Site is a rare surviving example of a village dating from the mid nineteenth century which, due to a lack of development pressure, retains its ribbon configuration along the line of the Great Western Road laid out by Sir Thomas Mitchell.			
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	State			
Statement of significance	A rare example of a village which has undergone little development since its initial building phase c. 1836 until c. 1850, thus retaining the character of the streetscape, its picturesque landscaped setting, the alignment of the Great Western Road and the Colonial Georgian and vernacular buildings. Evidence survives in the documentary record and in the surviving fabric of the Courthouse of the role of the township in administering the assigned convict population in the surrounding region. Evidence also survives of a network of inns catering to travellers using the Great Western Road and the revitalisation of the town as a refreshment stop en route to the Jenolan Caves. The concern of local residents and Blaxland Shire Council to protect Hartley indicates the growing recognition of colonial heritage in NSW, resulting in the transfer of the property to the care and management of the NPWS.			
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
1st Subcriterion				
Value Text				
Categories & Themes				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>2nd Subcriterion</i>				

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1,Register of the 13,within a National 17,Heritage Study 11,National Park 20,Schedule of
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi and Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Steve Ring, NPWS
<i>Title</i>	Draft Site Conservation Management Plan

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Year</i>	1998
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, Nsw, A Conservation Study M. Sc. (Arch)(Cons) Thesis, University Of Sydney
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Roland Breckwoldt
<i>Title</i>	A Heritage Study Of The Hartley, Kanimbla And Megalong Valleys
<i>Year</i>	1984
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	22 June 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site, as endorsed by the Heritage Office and the NPWS.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
<p>IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map <i>(image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)</i></p>	

Site map attached/included:

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907457		
Name of Item	Hoist Platform		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>	N/A		
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	No street numbers, the Garage is located opposite the former Farmers Inn		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	not applicable
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Possibly Jim Morgan, builder of the drive
Physical Description	The hoist platform is a working platform located adjacent to the garage, with access from the driveway. A retaining wall has been constructed to the west and north creating a level platform built up of earth. [slab?] There is no surviving machinery associated with the platform.
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1945
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	Modifications to the platform have not been determined.
<i>Further comments</i>	
HISTORY	
Historical notes	The date of construction of the platform has not been determined, however it is thought to coincide with the construction of the driveway and garage by the Corney family c. 1945.
USES	
Current use	
<i>Former Use</i>	
CONDITION & INTEGRITY	
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The platform is constructed using retaining walls above the ground line and does not have any archaeological potential.

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Integrity	The platform is substantially intact and is an integral part of the Garage			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Transport	Townships	Commerce	
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	The construction of the Garage provides an indication of the development of the haulage business by the Corney Family after World War II.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.				
Social significance Criterion 3.				
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	The platform was an integral part of the day to day operation of Corney's Garage.			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness	An integral part of a substantially intact country garage.			
Rarity				
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Regional			
Statement of significance	The hoist platform provides evidence of the day to day operation of Corney's Garage.			
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
1st Subcriterion				
Value Text				
Categories & Themes				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>				
<i>Value Text</i>				
<i>Categories & Themes</i>				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>				
<i>Value Text</i>				
<i>Categories & Themes</i>				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>				

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5th Subcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6th Subcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1, Register of the 13, within a National Park 11, National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1, Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1, Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc (Arch) (Cons) thesis
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, Nsw, A Conservation Study
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	1, Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Graeme Edds & Associates
<i>Title</i>	Report Of "Corney's Garage, Hartley" Determination Of Significant Fabric And Stabilisation Works
<i>Year</i>	1987

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Type	
Author/Client	
Title	
Year	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	26 June, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Inspected by	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the endorsed Conservation Management Plan for the site.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907472		
Name of Item	Ivy Cottage and outbuildings		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>	The Constables Cottage		
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	located between the former Farmers Inn and the former Shamrock Inn		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Vernacular Building, designer unknown
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Vernacular Building, builder unknown
Physical Description	<p>Ivy Cottage is a Colonial Georgian style residence with a steeply pitched hip roof, twin dormer windows and a front verandah. The cottage is constructed above the level of the Great Western Road and features a buttressed retaining wall and long flight of steps down to the front garden.</p> <p>The roof, which has been reconstructed, is currently clad with corrugated iron dating from 1995. The internal timberwork including the joinery was installed c. 1930, using elements salvaged from other buildings. The internal joinery having been destroyed by fire in 1895.</p> <p>The front fence has been reconstructed based on an examination of the site by a landscape architect.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1860
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	The exact date of construction of the cottage has not been determined but it is thought to date from c. 1860. The cottage and other buildings in the Ivy Cottage complex were destroyed by fire c. 1895 according to a newspaper report of the time quoted in history by Geoff Dawson. The cottage remained derelict until the mid 1920s when it was returned to a habitable condition. A contemporary californian bungalow roof was added, which blew off in a storm in 1995. The current roof form is based on the detail of the original, as obtained from mid to late nineteenth century photographs.
<i>Further comments</i>	
HISTORY	
Historical notes	The portion on which the Ivy Cottage was constructed was purchased by Michael John Finn in March 1846. The Finns appear to have not initially developed this site, which remained unbuilt until at least 1858 when a survey of Hartley was prepared. The date of construction of the cottage has not been determined, however photographs of Hartley taken in the early 1870s show the original configuration of the house. The house is thought to have been constructed by the Finn family during the 1860s. No documentary evidence regarding its construction has been located. The Finn family sold this property, and the adjacent Farmers Inn in 1870 to the Evans. The house was probably

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	<p>occupied by the publican and his wife, leaving more space for accommodation within the Farmers Inn. Following the death of Robert Evans in 1887 Ellen continued to operate the hotel until 1890 when she transferred to licence to McGarry. The cottage, and the adjacent inn came under the control of the Public Trustee.</p> <p>The cottage was occupied by the Misses McGarry (presumably the unmarried sisters of Robert McGarry) until 1895 when it was destroyed by fire. The Lithgow Mercury recorded that the four room cottage occupied by the Misses McGarry was burnt out and that the fire nearly spread to the adjacent Farmers Inn. The Holterman collection of photographs taken in the 1870s show a two storey weatherboard building, the General Store and Butchers located between Ivy Cottage and the Farmers Inn. It has not been determine if the timber building was destroyed in the fire or if it had already been demolished.</p> <p>Ivy Cottage remained derelict until c.1930. The Corney Family purchased two buildings in the centre of Hartley: the former Farmers Inn and Ivy Cottage in 1934, having been resident in the village since c. 1924. Using materials salvaged from other buildings the Corneys returned both buildings to habitable condition. A contemporary Californian bungalow roof was added to Ivy Cottage. E. A. Corney junior and his wife occupied the cottage which they obtained ownership of in 1965. By 1970 the cottage had become known as Ivy Cottage, as it is referred to by this name in the conveyance to Blaxland Shire Council. Photographs of the cottage taken during the mid twentieth century show ivy covering the entire northern half of the front. Blaxland Shire Council retained the property until 1972 when it was purchased (along with a number of other Hartley buildings) by the NPWS. The occupants of the building during this phase are not known.</p> <p>The house continued to be used as a residence by the NPWS, accommodating staff. In 1983-84 a new kitchen and bathroom were added. The Californian bungalow roof blew off during a storm in 1995 and a Colonial Georgian roof was reconstructed, based on photographic evidence of the original configuration of the house.</p> <p>The building is currently leased as a residence.</p>
--	---

USES

Current use	Residence
<i>Former Use</i>	Residence

CONDITION & INTEGRITY

Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The building has been maintained by the NPWS and is generally in good condition.
Integrity	The masonry walls are original, the remainder of the fabric was added in the mid to late twentieth century, including salvaged elements from late nineteenth century buildings. The use of salvaged materials is part of its cultural significance.

STATE THEMES

State historic theme/s	Townships	Housing		

APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE

Historical significance Criterion 1.	The surviving masonry elements of the building, and its overall form indicate the development of the central precinct of Hartley by the Finn Family between c. 1845 and 1870 and its subsequent decline during the 1890s. The Cottage was part of a group of buildings occupied by the Corney family during the depression, and their modifications to the fabric indicated the state of the local economy in the 1930s and during World War 2.
---	---

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	The building contributes to the streetscape and is an example of a more sophisticated residence than the earlier vernacular buildings constructed for the Finn family. The modifications by the Croney family (which have largely been removed) to the house and front garden indicate changing taste in domestic architecture.
Social significance Criterion 3.	The building continues to be utilised as a residence.
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	In comparison with the other buildings Ivy Cottage has limited technical and research potential as the majority of the fabric is a reconstruction or has been re-used from other buildings.
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Representativeness	A representative example of a domestic residence dating from c. 1860, which contributes to the overall character of the streetscape.
Rarity	A rare surviving example of a domestic residence dating from the 1860s that retains its curtilage, gardens and relationship to the street. Although the front fence has been reconstructed, the overall configuration of the place can be appreciated.
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Regional
Statement of significance	<p>Ivy Cottage is one of two substantial Colonial Georgian residences built by the Finn family, which occupies a prominent location in the centre of the historic precinct. The cottage contributed greatly to the streetscape, retaining its relationship to the Old Bathurst Road.</p> <p>The occupation of the cottage by the publican of the adjacent Farmers Inn indicates the importance of the roadside inns in the local economy during the nineteenth century.</p> <p>The repair of the building by the Corney family, during the depression, using salvaged building materials indicates the state of the local economy in the mid nineteenth century.</p>
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
1st Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5th Subcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6th Subcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1, Register of the 13, within a National 17, Heritage Study 11, National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1, Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1, Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc (Cons) (Arch) thesis
<i>Title</i>	Hartley New South Wales, A Conservation Study
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
<i>Type</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	26 June 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site (as endorsed by the NSW Heritage Office and the NPWS).
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Ivy Cottage and Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907447

refer to the associated sheets:
Outbuilding to Ivy Cottage, Privy to Ivy Cottage



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Draft Inventory Sheet	March 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP. Sets levels of significance but does not assess significance. Levels of significance not assigned.
Conservation Plan &c	Landscape Conservation Plan 1997	
Conservation Plan	Whole Site Conservation Plan 1989	

ITEM NAME Ivy Cottage and Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907447

refer to the associated sheets:
Outbuilding to Ivy Cottage, Privy to Ivy Cottage



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Musecape	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Ten Year Maintenance Plan 1997/78-2008/9	June 1997	Hartley Historic Site Steve Ring	NPWS Hartley
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)		Steve Ring, NPWS Hartley	NPWS Hartley
Inventory Sheets, Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)	March 2000	Christo Aitken & Associates	NPWS Hartley

Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

ITEM NAME Ivy Cottage and Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907447

refer to the associated sheets:
Outbuilding to Ivy Cottage, Privy to Ivy Cottage



SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form including masonry walls, buttressing	CONS
Evidence of the re-use of elements to return the house to habitable condition Edwardian style joinery	CONS
NPWS Weatherboard and corrugated iron rear additions Reconstructed roof	NEUTRAL NEUTRAL

Internal Fabric

	Level
Not accessible	

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Ivy Cottage and Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907447

refer to the associated sheets:
Outbuilding to Ivy Cottage, Privy to Ivy Cottage



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location
Roof and dormer windows	1995	All cladding and framing to roof

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME Ivy Cottage and Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907447

refer to the associated sheets:
Outbuilding to Ivy Cottage, Privy to Ivy Cottage



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Ivy Cottage and Garden

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907447

refer to the associated sheets:
Outbuilding to Ivy Cottage, Privy to Ivy Cottage



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of Ivy Cottage, including its residential use, its dereliction and its subsequent refurbishment by the Corney family.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Continue to use Ivy Cottage for residential accommodation or seek adaptive re-use proposals which include a residential component.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric of Ivy Cottage, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between Ivy Cottage, its front steps and garden, and the Great Western Road.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of Ivy Cottage and its relationship to the streetscape.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Monitor the impact of any future adaptive re-use to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0

Seek to interpret the construction of Ivy cottage, the occupation of the Farmers Inn and Ivy Cottage by the McGarry family, its destruction by fire, and subsequent return to habitable condition by the Corney family.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907441		
Name of Item	Old Trahlee		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>			
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	Old Trahlee is located to the north of the former Post Office		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>	Lot 11, Section 9, Town of Hartley		
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Vernacular Building, designer unknown
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Vernacular Building, builder unknown
Physical Description	<p>Old Trahlee is a single storey vernacular building with a front verandah and a gable roof. The walls are constructed of brickwork, with stone sills to the windows and timber sills to the doors. The brickwork has been painted. Unlike the remainder of the buildings in Hartley dating from the mid 1840s the chimney is located in the centre of the building. The front elevation is symmetrical, with two units each with a door flanked by multipaned sash windows. The roof was originally shingled however it has been clad with corrugated iron, retaining the shingles beneath. The roof line is continuous from the main roof to the verandah. The verandah has been built up using granite rubble, topped with a timber fascia and floorboards. The stop chamfered posts to the verandah are timber. The brick chimneys have been rendered.</p> <p>Internally each unit has two main rooms with two smaller rooms to the rear. A single privy is located behind the house. The remainder of the outbuildings have been removed. An opening has been made between the two units, adjacent to the central fireplace. The layout of the northern unit may reflect the original configuration, with the front room (bedroom?) separate.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1846
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	<p>The cottage appears originally to have been constructed as two separate units as it has two front doors. Subsequently the dividing wall has been partially removed in the main front room. The main modifications to the building prior to the purchase by the NPWS were the installation of a corrugated iron roof (over the shingle roof) and the installation of a concrete slab to the front verandah.</p> <p>Later modifications to the building have been removed by the NPWS, in particular the concrete topping slab to the front verandah (removed in 1982), internal carpeting and the barbed wire fencing to the front garden. Other works have included the regrading of the side and rear slopes and the installation of agricultural drainage. To improve the subfloor ventilation the underfloor areas have been excavated and the underfloor areas excavated. New brick piers were installed. Flooring has been repaired or replaced. This work was undertaken in 1986-1987. The building was also repainted, with the exception of the stone foundations, from which the paint was removed.</p>

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	More recently the exterior has been painted, the gutters and downpipe arrangement improved and sections of concrete floor removed internally. Replastering has occurred in two of the rear rooms.			
<i>Further comments</i>	There appears to be a spring to the north of the house, which results in the flat area adjacent to the house being muddy. This water has also resulted in damp problems within the house.			
HISTORY				
Historical notes	<p>Mortimer Lewis intended to purchase the portion of land on which Old Trahlee was built however he was unable to obtain the necessary funds and the portion was again place in the annual land sale. Micheal John Finn purchased the lot in 1846, having already purchased the adjacent lot. The Finns built a number of properties in Hartley of which Old Trahlee was probably the last. Like the adjacent Post Office it contains two units, which could be rented separately. The buildings constructed by the Finn family were versatile enough to be used as either domestic or commercial properties. No documentary evidence survives as to how the interior layout of this building functioned or the nature of it occupation (i.e residential or commercial).</p> <p>The Finn family appear to have been anticipating that Hartley would develop into a much larger town. This semi detached pair of houses is an urban form of building, found in colonial towns such as Richmond and Windsor. Few examples remain.</p> <p>The Finn family retained ownership of the property until 1913 when the property was sold to William Morrish in 1913. After World War One the property was rented to Patteson, photographer and his family. The Patteson's remained until c. 1927 when they moved to the former Shamrock Inn. Tour groups would have their photographs taken on the way to the Jenolan Caves, collecting the images on their return. The NPWS have collected a number of these images. The property passed to Ethel Morris in 1934, to the Rodgers in 1954, to Rene Frey in 1964 and to Maxwell Dunstan in 1964. The property was acquired by the NPWS c. 1975. A photograph of Old Trahlee, with its overgrown garden, rusted corrugated iron roof and name plate was published in Colonial Heritage, Historic Buildings of New South Wales.</p>			
USES				
Current use	Vacant			
<i>Former Use</i>	Residence, Photographers Studio			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	An extensive program of conservation works have been undertaken and the building is generally in good condition. The entire portion has archaeological potential, which would provide an indication of how the complex was used on a day to day basis, and indicate the presence of outbuildings.			
Integrity	The building retains extensive evidence of its original configuration, including wall treatments (limewash/distemper).			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Townships	Housing	Lesiure	Commerce
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	<p>Old Trahlee is significant for its association with the Finn family who developed the central residential and commercial precinct of Hartley in the mid 1840s. This building appears to have been intended for rental purposes, as it contained two separate units. The use of mult unit urban building forms indicates a belief in the growth and expansion of Hartley.</p> <p>The name of the building reflects the Irish origins of the Finn Family who came from Trahlee.</p> <p>The building was occupied by a photographer in the early 1920s, catering to the Jenolan Caves tourist</p>			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	trade. Old Trahlee was identified as being of significance as a typical example of colonial architecture prior to the Registration of Hartley on the National Estate.
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	One of a series of vernacular buildings constructed for the Finn family, which contribute greatly to the character of Hartley.
Social significance Criterion 3.	Indicating the NPWS approach to conservation works.
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	The building has technical and research potential to learn about vernacular building construction
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Representativeness	A representative example of a pair of domestic dwellings dating from the mid 1840s, substantially intact examples of which are becoming increasingly rare.
Rarity	A rare example of a group of small scale vernacular buildings constructed for the same family in the mid 1840s, each building being slightly different in form and detail.
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	State
Statement of significance	Old Trahlee is significant for its association with the Finn family, who developed the central precinct of Hartley in the mid 1840s. It is one of three single storey vernacular buildings, initially intended as residences and retains evidence of its original configuration. The documentary record provides evidence of the use of the building by a photographer during the second period of growth of Hartley, serving the tourist trade to New South Wales.
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
1st Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Categories & Themes	
Unofficial codes	
5th Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial codes	
6th Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
Unofficial codes	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	1, Register of the 13, within a National 17, Heritage Study 11, National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1, Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
Type	1, Written
Author/Client	Geoff Dawson MSc (Arch) (Cons)
Title	Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study
Year	1989
Type	
Author/Client	
Title	
Year	
Type	

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	1 January, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Old Trahlee
refer to the associated sheets:
Plantings to Old Trahlee, Old Trahlee Grounds

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907442



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Draft Inventory Sheet	March 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP.
Conservation Plan &c	Landscape Conservation Plan 1997	Sets levels of significance but does not assess significance.
Draft Condition Survey	Condition Survey November 1996	Assesses condition but not significance.
Conservation Plan	Whole Site Conservation Plan 1989	Levels of significance not assigned.

ITEM NAME Old Trahlee
refer to the associated sheets:
Plantings to Old Trahlee, Old Trahlee Grounds

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907442



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Muscage	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Ten Year Maintenance Plan 1997/78-2008/9	June 1997	Hartley Historic Site Steve Ring	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Heritage Maintenance Consultancy Condition Survey	Nov 1996	Christo Aitken in association with John Graham & Associates	NPWS Hartley
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)		Steve Ring, NPWS Hartley	NPWS Hartley
Inventory Sheets, Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)	March 2000	Christo Aitken & Associates	NPWS Hartley

ITEM NAME Old Trahlee
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Plantings to Old Trahlee, Old Trahlee Grounds

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907442



Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form including masonry walls and chimney (english bond brickwork) rubble granite base rough sawn timbers original chamfered timber posts sandstone steps	CONS
Evidence of later modifications Corrugated Iron roofing Modified joinery to the rear elevations	SOME SOME
Replacement Timber Posts	NEUTRAL
Replacement joinery to front elevation	NEUTRAL

ITEM NAME Old Trahlee
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Plantings to Old Trahlee, Old Trahlee Grounds

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907442



Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the internal layout of the duplex including mirror image plan, central fireplaces original pit sawn floor boards (relaid) mud/hair plaster (exposed in rear rooms) lath and plaster ceilings	CONS
Evidence of later modifications (phasing not determined)	
Evidence of early distemper finishes (to rear room)	CONS
Early paving/flagging to rear room	CONS
Victorian four panelled doors (check again)	SOME
Concrete hearth (C. 20 th ?)	SOME
NPWS	
replacement floorboards	NEUTRAL
replacement door furniture	NEUTRAL
modern GPO's and light fittings	NEUTRAL
modern paint finishes	NEUTRAL

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
 Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Old Trahlee
 refer to the associated sheets:
 Plantings to Old Trahlee, Old Trahlee Grounds

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907442



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements
Glass Plate Negatives				

ITEM NAME Old Trahlee
refer to the associated sheets:
Plantings to Old Trahlee, Old Trahlee Grounds

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907442



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

ITEM NAME Old Trahlee
refer to the associated sheets:
Plantings to Old Trahlee, Old Trahlee Grounds

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907442



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of Old Trahlee, including its origins as a duplex.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to adaptively re-use Old Trahlee in such a manner that recognises the domestic origins of the vernacular building.

Policy 1.0.2

Assess the impact of the provision of additional services, such as kitchens and bathrooms and ventilation on the significant fabric. In preference provide such facilities in discrete pavilions located to the rear of the main block.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric of the Old Trahlee, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between the front verandah, forecourt and Great Western road (Old Bathurst Road).

Setting

Policy 4.0.1

Seek to retain the visual setting of the building, and views and vistas of Hartley by limiting the scale of rear additions.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Monitor the impact of any future adaptive re-use to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0.1

Seek to interpret the changing pattern of use of Old Trahlee.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907472		
Name of Item	Post Office (Former Hartley)		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>	Finn's Store		
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	located between the St Bernards church group and Old Trahlee		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>	Lots 9 and 10 of Section 9, Town of Hartley		
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Vernacular Building, designer unknown
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Vernacular Building, builder unknown
Physical Description	<p>The former Post Office is a single storey vernacular building with a pitched roof chimneys to each gable end. A window to the southern end of the gable indicates attic rooms or, given the lack of head height, a sleeping loft.</p> <p>At each end of the verandah are additional rooms, thought to be an early addition. In contrast to the other two mid 1840s buildings constructed for the Finn's the roof of the verandah is not continuous with the main roof line. The main roof and the roof of the verandah was originally clad with shingles. The Holtermann photograph of the Post Office dating from c. 1871-75 shows that the two side additions were, by the 1870s, clad with Morwell and Rodgers type patent iron roofing. E. Studley Miller's photo of the southern end of the building in 1918 shows the sheet roofing had survived to the southern addition and that the shingles had been covered with corrugated iron. The northern addition was not visible. The roof is currently clad with corrugated iron.</p> <p>The building was substantially altered internally and externally in the 1920s, probably the result of water damage.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1845
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	<p>The first modification appears to have been the addition of two rooms, one at either end of the verandah. The east skillion was in place by 1852. The date of installation of corrugated iron to the roof has not been determined, pre 1918.</p> <p>The interior of the building and the joinery was substantially altered in the 1920s, possibly the result of extensive water damage. The small pane sash windows were largely replaced with casement windows the exception of one surviving sash window. The ceilings have also been replaced with pressed metal. The staircase/ladder to the attic rooms has also been removed and there is no indication of its position.</p> <p>The verandah has a concrete topping slab, date of which has not been determined.</p>

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	<p>The NPWS have undertaken extensive maintenance and conservation works to the building including the installation of sub soil drainage to the rear and sides of the building in 1982. Repairs to the floorboards and verandah posts, stabilisation of the chimney in 1984. Installation of gutters and downpipes and replacement of the back slope of the roof with second hand corrugated iron was undertaken in early 1985. Also in 1985 the building was rewired and internal plastering undertaken. The exterior was repainted. Debris from around the building was removed and the ground filled and levelled. In 1986 the interior was repainted and glass in the attic window replaced. The floors were sanded and waxed. In 1987 a number of internal works were undertaken to accommodate the NPWS including carpet in the rear section, new light fittings and the installation of a hot water heater. The existing toilet has been reused as a staff toilet.</p> <p>During 1996-97 the exterior was again repainted and in 1998-1999 internal works were undertaken including repair of damaged plaster (rising damp), repair to the chimney and the demolition of the 1950s garage.</p>
<i>Further comments</i>	A detailed list of the modifications to the building is maintained by the NPWS office at Hartley.
HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>The portion on which the former Post Office was constructed was purchased by Michael John Finn in November 1844. The date of construction of the building has not been determined however it is assumed that Finn commenced building almost immediately. The building is clearly shown in the 1852 sketch of Hartley by George Frederick Angus. It is shown on the 1858 road survey as being Finn's Store.</p> <p>John Finn was appointed postmaster in December 1845. A post office had been established at Collits Inn in 1831 however with the opening of Mitchell's line of road in c. 1832 new post offices were opened along the stage coach route. The Hartley Post Office was initially operated by Police Clerk, Mr. Dalway, and may have been located at the Rivulet Inn which was occupied by the court staff until the completion of the courthouse. The post office was probably housed in the courthouse until 1845 when John Finn was appointed postmaster. Finn family members occupied the role of post master (or mistress) until 1883 and again from 1887-1907. It has been assumed that the office continued to operate in the Finn's building. The property remained in the Finn family. In 1887 it was transferred to James Neligan, whose wife Ellen was a Finn. Ellen became the postmistress. The property was transferred to Septimus Ward in 1913 and to Jean Garcia in 1927. Oral history information and the Sands Directory indicate that in addition to living here and operating the post office Jean Garcia worked here as a photographer, catering to the Jenolan Caves tourist trade. It has not been established if the modifications to the building were undertaken by Ward or by Garcia.</p> <p>In 1950 the property was transferred to the Rodgers and in 1965 to the Hutchinson's. The Rodgers also took photos of the tourists. The Blaxland Shire Council purchased the property in 1969 and it was purchased by the NPWS and proclaimed part of the Historic Site in 1972. The Post Office closed in 1982. At the time of closure it was the longest running post office in Australia. As the premises had not been built by the colonial government the post office was run on a commission basis.</p>
USES	
Current use	Vacant
<i>Former Use</i>	Post Office and residence then NPWS Office & Information Centre
CONDITION & INTEGRITY	
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The building has been maintained by the NPWS and is in fair to good condition.
Integrity	The building was substantially altered in the 1920s however it still retains evidence of its nineteenth century configuration.
STATE THEMES	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

State historic theme/s				
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	<p>The former Post Office is significant for its association with the Finn Family, who developed the central precinct of Hartley in the mid 1840s. The Finns operated the post office from 1845 until 1907, with a break of 5 years in the mid 1880s.</p> <p>Modifications to the building in the 1920s indicate another period of economic growth in Hartley, catering to the tourists travelling to Jenolan Caves.</p>			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	<p>One of a series of vernacular buildings constructed for the Finn family, which contribute greatly to the character of Hartley.</p>			
Social significance Criterion 3.	<p>Indicating the NPWS approach to conservation works.</p>			
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	<p>The building has technical and research potential to learn about vernacular building construction.</p>			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness	<p>A representative example of a vernacular building which dates from the mid 1840s, substantially intact examples of which are becoming increasingly rare.</p>			
Rarity	<p>A rare example of a group of small scale vernacular buildings constructed for the same family in the mid 1840s, each building being slightly different in form and detail.</p>			
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	<p>State</p>			
Statement of significance	<p>The former Post Office is one of three vernacular buildings, significant for their association with the Finn family who developed the central precinct of Hartley in the mid 1840s. At the time of its closure in 1982 it was the longest serving post office in Australia, having been operated by members of the Finn family for 58 of its 137 years of operation.</p> <p>The surviving physical fabric also contains evidence of modifications to the building during the Second Phase of economic growth of Hartley, catering to the Jenolan Caves Tourist trade.</p> <p>The building largely retains its curtilage and relationship to the street, contributing to the character of the historic precinct of Hartley.</p>			
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
1st Subcriterion				
Value Text				
Categories & Themes				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>				
<i>Value Text</i>				
<i>Categories & Themes</i>				

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1,Register of the 13,within a National 17,Heritage Study 11,National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi and Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc(Arch) (Cons) thesis
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, NSW A Conservation Study
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	2,Oral

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Author/Client</i>	Klam, Margaret
<i>Title</i>	Hartley Historic Site, Uses Of Oral History Appendix li Pt. 2 Transcript Dot Corney Tape, 1989
<i>Year</i>	
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	1 February, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Post Office (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907472



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site
Lithgow Council	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Draft Inventory Sheet	March 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP.
Conservation Plan &c	Landscape Conservation Plan 1997	Sets levels of significance but does not assess significance.
Draft Condition Survey	Condition Survey November 1996	Assesses condition but not significance.
Conservation Plan	Whole Site Conservation Plan 1989	Levels of significance not assigned.

ITEM NAME Post Office (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907472



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Musecape	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Ten Year Maintenance Plan 1997/78-2008/9	June 1997	Hartley Historic Site Steve Ring	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Heritage Maintenance Consultancy Condition Survey	Nov 1996	Christo Aitken in association with John Graham & Associates	NPWS Hartley
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)		Steve Ring, NPWS Hartley	NPWS Hartley
Inventory Sheets, Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)	March 2000	Christo Aitken & Associates	NPWS Hartley

Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

ITEM NAME Post Office (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907472



Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form of the former Post Office including Gabled section of cottage, Attic main chimneys brickwork	EX
Evidence of the additional side wings (early modification) verandah	EX
Evidence of rear additions (C19th and C20th)	CONS
Water tanks	NEUTRAL
new roof structure to verandah	NEUTRAL
Doors (phasing not determined)	CONS
NPWS	
Render	NEUTRAL
Modern Gutters	NEUTRAL
New roof structure	NEUTRAL

ITEM NAME Post Office (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907472



Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the internal layout of the former Post Office including centre two rooms and fireplaces, position of openings in the front and rear walls.	EX
Evidence of the addition of side wings openings onto the verandah	EX
Evidence of upgrading (1920s) pressed metal ceiling doors and joinery (post WWI)	CONS
NPWS	
New hardwood floors	NEUTRAL
Modern plasterboard ceilings to part	NEUTRAL

LEVELS USED

EX Exceptional
SOME Some
INT Intrusive

CONS Considerable
NEUTRAL Neutral

Refer to Volume 1 of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Post Office (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907472



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location
Verandah roof structure		
new hardwood floors		

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME Post Office (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907472



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume 1 of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Post Office (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907472



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of the former Post Office, including its significance as a social centre for the village.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to re-use the former Post Office in such a manner that recognises its former residential and commercial pattern of use.

Policy 1.0.2

Retain evidence of internal and external modifications undertaken during the Nineteenth and Twentieth century, including modifications undertaken post WW II.

Policy 1.0.3

Assess the impact of the provision of additional services, such as kitchens and bathrooms and ventilation on the significant fabric. In preference provide such facilities in discrete pavilions located to the rear of the main block.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric of the former Post Office retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between the front garden, the verandah and the former Great Western Highway.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of the building, by limiting the scale of rear additions.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Monitor the impact of any future adaptive re-use to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

ITEM NAME Post Office (former)

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907472



Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0.1

Seek to interpret the changing pattern of use of the former Post Office, including its construction by the Finn family, its use as a store and its continued use as a post office for well over a century.

Policy 6.0.2

Seek to interpret the vernacular construction of the building, as depicted in the Holterman photographs and in artists sketches of Hartley.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	390746		
Name of Item	Former Presbytery To St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
<i>Other Name/s</i> <i>Former Name/s</i>	not applicable		
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)			
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	
<i>Longitude</i>	
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Designer unknown
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Builder unknown
Physical Description	St Bernards Presbytery (former) is a substantial two storey residence with a verandah to the first floor which encircles two sides of the building, to the north and facing the Great Western Road (old Bathurst Road). The residence has a steep pitched roof, originally of shingle. Skylights occurred to the western slope. The walls are constructed of sandstone, as are the piers to the verandah. The North and West external walls are rubble granite. Carved mouldings relieve the piers and carved detail is also employed to the window surrounds. Internally the building contained four main rooms at first floor level. The basement kitchen, which retains its stone fireplace could not be accessed from the main floor. The attic may have contained servants accommodation, accessed via a narrow stair from the main hall which has been removed. A rear porch survives and the remainder of the outbuildings have been demolished. The building retains its original joinery, flooring and fireplaces. Evidence of the sequence of decorative schemes survives and a period scheme has been re-instated.
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1858
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	1861
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	The date of installation of the corrugated iron roofing has not been determined. Stonework cleaned in the early 1970s. In 1978 building was rewired and a toilet and sink installed. Repairs to the timberwork of the verandah and epoxy repair to the stonework was also undertaken. The timberwork was repainted. IN 1981 repairs to the window furniture and locks was undertaken. Stablisation of the staircase occurred in 1983. Maintenance works undertaken in 1987 included repairs to the timberwork of the verandah and re-fixing of the corrugated iron roofing. In 1996/7, the new roof was painted, including maintenance to the skylights.
<i>Further comments</i>	
HISTORY	
Historical notes	Until the completion of the presbytery the Roman Catholic priest resided in the Farmers Inn, a building

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

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	<p>originally constructed as a residence. The 1858 survey of the town marks the Farmers Inn as being the Priests Residence. The exact dates of construction of the Presbytery have not been determined however the building is thought to date from c. 1860. The Catholic Priests generally employed a house keeper, often a relative. There are no records indicating housekeepers at Hartley however the presbytery was constructed with a substantial separate basement kitchen as well as small attic rooms.</p> <p>The priests were required to travel regularly, visiting remote stations four times a year. The population of Hartley did not continue to grow and a larger proportion of the catholic population in the region lived at Lithgow. The priests were transferred there in the mid 1880s, at a similar time to the transfer of the court facilities.</p> <p>Details of the twetieth century occupants are not known and should be added if information becomes available.</p> <p>The building was transferred to the NPWS in the early 1970s. It was used by the NPWS as a visitors centre between 1972 and 1987. The Visitors Centre was transferred to the Farmers Inn, allowing the Presbytery to be leased.</p>			
USES				
Current use	Vacant/NPWS			
<i>Former Use</i>	Presbytery, Residence, NPWS Information Office			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The main building is in good condition. The site of the presbytery and the adjacent churchyard has archaeological potential to indicate the layout and use of the outbuildings and schoolhouse.			
Integrity	The building retains extensive evidence of its original configuration. A period colour scheme has been reconstructed.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Townships	Residences	Religion	Education
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	Associated with the development of Roman Catholic Church of St Bernards at Hartley, indicating the initial importance of Hartley, intended to be a major centre between Bathurst and the Blue Mountains. The substantial nature of the construction indicates the relative importance of the clergy within the township. The transfer of the priest to Lithgow indicates the impact of the bypassing of the Hartley Valley by the Railway.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	A substantial but restrained example of a Presbytery, built within the church yard of St Bernards Roman Catholic Church. The presbytery contributes greatly to the character of the group.			
Social significance Criterion 3.	The building continues to be used on an occassional basis by the NPWS for meetings.			
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	Demonstrating the layout of colonial residences. The substantial sandstone buildings indicating the standard of accommodation provided for the clergy.			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness				
Rarity	A substantially intact example of a substantial sandstone presbytery, retaining evidence of its original configuration and finishes.			
Is this item recommended to be	State			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

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of State/Regional or Local significance?						
Statement of significance	A fine example of a Colonial Georgian residence, built as a presbytery, and an integral part of the St Bernards church group. The building provides evidence of initial expectations that Hartley would develop into a major township. Its substantial construction indicates the relative importance of the clergy in a community in the mid Nineteenth century.					
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE						
1st Subcriterion						
Value Text						
Categories & Themes						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
HERITAGE LISTINGS						
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	11,National Par	13,within a Natio	5,Local Environ	5,Local Environ		

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

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INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi Partners for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Annie Bickford
<i>Title</i>	The Catholic Church And Presbytery
<i>Year</i>	0
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc (Arch) (Cons)
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, New South Wales A Conservation Study
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	2 July 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the endorsed Conservation Management Plan for the site.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Presbytery (former)
to St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Roman Catholic Church

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907446



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Draft Inventory Sheet	May 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP. Buildings assigned level A (of considerable significance) however there is no accompanying assessment of significance.
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ITEM NAME Presbytery (former)
to St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Roman Catholic Church

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907446



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Musecape	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Ten Year Maintenance Plan 1997/78-2008/9	June 1997	Hartley Historic Site Steve Ring	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Heritage Maintenance Consultancy Condition Survey	Nov 1996	Christo Aitken in association with John Graham & Associates	NPWS Hartley
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)		Steve Ring, NPWS Hartley	NPWS Hartley
Inventory Sheets, Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)	March 2000	Christo Aitken & Associates	NPWS Hartley

Other detailed studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

ITEM NAME Presbytery (former)
to St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Roman Catholic Church

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907446



Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form including: Pyramidal roof with ashlar chimneys Two storey verandah, stone pillars and fluted timber columns Ashlar sandstone, with moulded architraves and capital (finish modified) Pattern of fenestration, including French Doors and windows	EX
Evidence of the original roof including Roof structure	EX
Evidence of later modifications Corrugated iron roof sheeting (1996/97) Skylights (1996/97)	NEUTRAL
Evidence of modern interventions/reconstructions Sandblasted finish Reconstructed balustrate (using acorn pickets, not original profile) Modern gutters	INT NEUTRAL

LEVELS USED

EX	Exceptional	CONS	Considerable
SOME	Some	NEUTRAL	Neutral
INT	Intrusive		

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Presbytery (former)
to St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Roman Catholic Church

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907446



Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original internal layout including Hall and archway Basement kitchen, including bread oven and main hearth Principal rooms to first floor	EX
Evidence of the original structure including Floor structure Boarded Ceilings Lath and Plaster Ceilings (including Attic rooms)	EX
Evidence of original internal decoration Plastered wall finishes (with paint layers retained) Chimney pieces, hearthstones Timber floors Doors and architraves, including curved architrave to the archway.	EX
Evidence of later internal modifications Fuel stove	CONS
Evidence of modern interventions/reconstructions Track Lighting	INT

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Presbytery (former)
to St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Roman Catholic Church

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907446



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME Presbytery (former)
to St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Roman Catholic Church

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907446



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Presbytery (former)
to St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Roman Catholic Church

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907446



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of the Presbytery, as an integral part of the St. Bernard's Church group.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to adaptively re-use the former Presbytery in such a manner that recognises its origins as a domestic residence, associated with St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church.

Policy 1.0.2

Ensure future adaptive re-use proposals retain evidence of the original configuration of the building, and subsequent modifications, including the relocation of the kitchen.

Policy 1.0.3

Assess the impact of the provision of additional services, such as kitchens and bathrooms and ventilation on the significant fabric. In preference provide such facilities in discrete pavilions located to the rear of the main block.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between the former Presbytery, St. Bernard's Catholic Church and the churchyard.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of the Presbytery, including the mature plantings and vistas to the courthouse.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Monitor the impact of any future adaptive re-use to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0

Seek to interpret the pattern of domestic use of the building, including the basement kitchen.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

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IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907467		
Name of Item	Cinder Block Cabin (Rowson's Huts)		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>			
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)			
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Leslie Rowson
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Leslie Rowson
Physical Description	<p>Rowson's Cinder Block cabin is a single room building constructed adjacent to a terraced orchard and the log cabin on the banks of the River Lett. The building is constructed of cinder blocks, using a similar corner detail to the adjacent log cabin, ie blocks project to imitate the notched ends of logs. The building is similar in form to a garage, with the central opening infilled with timber. The cabin is roofed with corrugated iron, as is the front verandah.</p> <p>A fireplace occurs to the rear of the room. The joinery appears to have been salvaged from elsewhere. Evidence of the sheet ceiling lining and battens survives. The chimney is brick, and is a typical colonial form. It is separate from the blockwork and is likely to be the remnant of an earlier vernacular cottage.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1940
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	1940
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	unconfirmed
<i>Further comments</i>	
HISTORY	
Historical notes	Rowson's Huts are thought to have been constructed during World War II by Leslie Rowson, an electrical engineer whose workshop was located at the River Lett Bridge. It has not been determined if the cabins were intended primarily as holiday residences or if Rowson was gold prospecting. The River Lett crossing was a popular camping spot during the Depression, a use for which little physical evidence survives.
USES	

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Current use	Derelict			
<i>Former Use</i>	Cabin			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	Poor, with substantial cracking, possibly due to the roots of the adjacent pine tree. The construction of the cinder block cottage may have destroyed traces of the earlier slab cottage to which the surviving chimney may belong.			
Integrity	Substantial evidence of the original configuration and detail survives.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Leisure			
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	Associated with the development of automotive repair shops along the Great Western Road, at River Lett and Hartley			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	An further example of buildings constructed by the owers, using the limited range of building materials available during WWII.			
Social significance Criterion 3.				
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.				
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness				
Rarity	A rare example of the use of cinder block construction, in contrast to the brick construction generally used at Hartley and River Lett			
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Regional			
Statement of significance	A rare surviving example of a vernacular cabin built along the banks of the River Lett, intended for either recreational use, as a residence, a weekender or for alluvial gold prospecting. Little evidence of the popular mid twentieth century holiday and picnic spot at the River Lett crossing survives.			
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
1st Subcriterion				
Value Text				
Categories & Themes				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>				
<i>Value Text</i>				

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1,Register of the 13,within a National 11,National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc (Arch) (Cons) thesis
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, Nsw, A Conservation Study

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	1 February, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Inspected by	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Rowson's Cinder Block Cabin

NPWS ID NUMBER
 3907467

refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's Log Cabin



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

ITEM NAME Rowson's Cinder Block Cabin

NPWS ID NUMBER
 3907467



refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's Log Cabin

OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley

Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

ITEM NAME Rowson's Cinder Block Cabin

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907467



refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's Log Cabin

SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of earlier vernacular cottage including Brick chimney	EX/ CONS
Evidence of the original external form including: Gable form Cinder blockwork, with 'log cabin' corners Recycled joinery	CONS

Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the internal layout including Single room Fireplace	CONS

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan Conservation Policy Section 9.4

ITEM NAME Rowson's Cinder Block Cabin

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907467



refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's Log Cabin

SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Notes: incomplete at this stage

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Notes: incomplete at this stage

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

Notes: incomplete at this stage

ITEM NAME Rowson's Cinder Block Cabin

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907467

refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's Log
Cabin



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of Rowson's Cabins, indicating the recreational use of the River Lett precinct.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to interpret the construction and use of Rowson's Huts and the broader pattern of development of the River Lett precinct.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between the two cabins, the orchard, the terracing and the banks of the River Lett.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of Rowson's Huts, including the exotic plantings.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Monitor the impact of visitors to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0.1

Seek to interpret the pattern of occasional domestic use of the building, as well as the broader recreational use of the precinct.

Policy 6.0.2

Seek to carry out further research regarding gold prospecting at River Lett and the origins of the colonial fireplace.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907464		
Name of Item	Log Cabin (Rowson's Huts)		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>			
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)			
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Leslie Rowson
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Leslie Rowson
Physical Description	<p>Rowson's Log Cabin is constructed above the River Lett, with landscaping and a deck overlooking the riverbed. The main portion of the cabin is constructed of sapling logs, divided into panels and infilled with laths. At the corners the logs are notched over each other, a typical feature of log cabin construction used widely in mountain cabins in Europe. The main feature of the interior of the cottage is a rubble granite fireplace, the form of which contributes greatly to the character of the exterior of the building. The hearth and arch are of brick. The gable ends feature diagonal logs, also with the lath infill. The rafters are saplings, and the roof asbestos cement sheeting.</p> <p>To the rear of the main room is a separate service wing, which is constructed of fibrous sheeting and a corrugated iron roof.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1940
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	1940
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	unconfirmed
<i>Further comments</i>	
HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>Rowson's Huts are thought to have been constructed during World War II by Leslie Rowson, an electrical engineer whose workshop was located at the River Lett Bridge. It has not been determined if the cabins were intended primarily as holiday residences, if Rowson was gold prospecting (for alluvial gold, or if the cabin was used to accommodate an apprentice. The River Lett crossing was a popular recreation and camping spot during the Depression, a use for which little physical evidence survives.</p>
USES	

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Current use	Derelict			
<i>Former Use</i>	Cabin			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	Poor. Limited archaeological potential			
Integrity	Substantial evidence of the original configuration and detail survives.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Leisure			
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	Associated with the development of automotive repair shops along the Great Western Road, at River Lett and Hartley			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	An further example of buildings constructed by the owers, using the limited range of building materials available during WWII.			
Social significance Criterion 3.				
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	An interesting variant of log cabin construction			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness				
Rarity	A rare example of the use of log cabin construction, in contrast to the slab construction generally used at Hartley and River Lett			
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Regional			
Statement of significance	A rare surviving example of a log cabin built along the banks of the River Lett, intended for either recreational use, as a residence, a weekender or for alluvial gold prospecting. Little evidence of the popular mid twentieth century holiday and picnic spot at the River Lett crossing survives.			
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
1st Subcriterion				
Value Text				
Categories & Themes				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>				
<i>Value Text</i>				

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1,Register of the 13,within a National 11,National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc (Arch) (Cons) thesis
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, Nsw, A Conservation Study

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	1 February, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Inspected by	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Rowson's Log Cabin

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907464

refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's Cinder Block Cabin



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

ITEM NAME Rowson's Log Cabin

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907464

refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's
Cinder Block Cabin



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley

Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

ITEM NAME Rowson's Log Cabin

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907464

refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's Cinder Block Cabin



SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form including: Gabled main portion Rear service wing Front terracing Notched log corners Rubble Granite chimney breast	CONS
Separate Privy	SOME

Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the internal layout Main room including fireplace Service rooms to rear	CONS

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan Conservation Policy Section 9.4

ITEM NAME Rowson's Log Cabin

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907464

refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's Cinder Block Cabin



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Notes: incomplete at this stage

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Notes: incomplete at this stage

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

Notes: incomplete at this stage

ITEM NAME Rowson's Log Cabin**NPWS ID NUMBER**
3907464refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's
Cinder Block Cabin

GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
		Retain samples	Policy	9.3.2
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Appropriate Skills	Policy	12.1.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations	Policy	14.2.2

Buildings Only

BCA Requirements	
Security Provisions	Impact on building

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Rowson's Log Cabin

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907464

refer to the associated sheets: Rowson's
Cinder Block Cabin



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of Rowson's Cabins, indicating the recreational use of the River Lett precinct.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to interpret the construction and use of Rowson's Huts and the broader pattern of development of the River Lett precinct.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between the two cabins, the orchard, the terracing and the banks of the River Lett.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of Rowson's Huts, including the exotic plantings.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Monitor the impact of visitors to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0.1

Seek to interpret the pattern of occasional domestic use of the building, as well as the broader recreational use of the precinct.

Policy 6.0.1

Seek to carry out further research regarding gold prospecting at River Lett.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907472		
Name of Item	Former Royal Hotel		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>	possibly Nairn's Albion Hotel McGarry's Royal, Recognised Motor Hotel		
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	Located opposite the Anglican Church		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>	Lots 3, 4 and 5 of Section 14 of the Town of Hartley		
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Designer unknown
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Builder unknown
Physical Description	<p>The Royal Hotel is a single storey Colonial Georgian building, with a attic and dormer windows. The main elevation, facing the Great Western Road (now the Old Bathurst Road) features a generous verandah with fluted timber columns and sandstone paving.</p> <p>The hotel is built to take advantage of the slope of the land, with extensive cellars beneath the building and a retaining wall. Located to the rear of the building was a range of outhouses, the plinth of one of which survives. The remainder of the buildings, which were generally of slab construction, have vanished. A garage dating from the twentieth century survives. A number of exotic plantings associated with the building also survive as does the configuration of the front garden, retaining its original relationship to the road. Refer to the separate sheets for the Garage and the plantings.</p> <p>The southern portion of the building has been re-instated to its original configuration, replacing later french doors with small paned sash windows . A central hall lead to two sitting rooms (presumably the Male and Female parlours) with bedrooms to the rear. The main hall is located in the centre of the building, which retains evidence of its decorative scheme and early/original staircase. The northern section contains four rooms, three of which contain a fireplace. These rooms are thought to been intended as parlors and bars. A separate entrance from the verandah lead to bars/taproom. The dividing wall of the northernmost pair of rooms has been removed to create a larger bar area. Evidence of earlier decorative schemes survives in this room also. Evidence of the sequence of decorative schemes survives throughout the building. A period scheme has been re-instated.</p> <p>A series of small bedrooms occur in the attic, with each room having a dormer window. The upstairs accommodation is divided into two discrete halves, possibly one half being the publicans quarters.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1848
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	By the 1870s a corrugated iron roof had been added to the building, covering the shingle roof. c. 1922 a major renovation of the building occurred, including the installation of a concrete slab to the central hall, the construction of a sun room and large room (dining room?) to the rear of the northern half of

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	<p>the building and the removal of the dividing room between the two bars.</p> <p>Following the acquisition of the property by the NPWS the following works were undertaken: A new bathroom was installed in the late 1970s In 1986 and again in 1989 additional locks were added to the doors and windows (for security purposes). During 1996-1997 many of the modifications to the building undertaken by the McGarry's were removed, including the infilling and door to the verandah. The original multipane configuration of the windows was undertaken. The internal lath and plasterwork was also repaired and the interior repainted. The concrete slab to the main hall (1920s?) was removed and a new flagstone floor installed. The building was re-wired. The 1970s bathroom was removed and a new kitchenette installed in the 1920s section of the building (the former 1920s kitchen).</p>
<p><i>Further comments</i></p>	
<p>HISTORY</p>	
<p>Historical notes</p>	<p>The portions on which the Royal Hotel is constructed were originally purchased, in 1845, by William Dempsey, Wheelwright (lot 3, Section 14) and Evan Morgan, Blacksmith (lot 4 section 14). The pair may have been in partnership and by 1847 a blacksmiths shop had been erected on the site. James Nairn purchased lots 3,4 and 5 in March 1847. Nairn was also the licensee of the Inn at the River Lett. Nairn's hotel appears to have been built in 1848 to 1849. NPWS files notes that the new hotel was opened in 1849. Nairn did not retain the property for long. In 1853, due to a bereavement, the hotel appears to have been sold. There is some confusion between this hotel and the hotel at Rivulet (the Hartley Inn), both of which appear to have been owned or managed by the Nairns. At the time of sale the complex included the main hotel building and a number of outbuildings, presumably the kitchen and stables. These outbuildings appear in the Holtermann panorama taken in the 1870s. Following the sale of the property to Denis Mahoney the hotel became the Commercial Inn. Mahony died in 1857 and it is thought that the building ceased to operate as a hotel. A hotel named the Royal was briefly licensed during the 1860s however it has not been determined which building the licence referred to. The Anglican Minister: Reverend Robert Mayne is reputed to have lived in the property until his departure from Hartley in 1886. The date of commencement of his occupation has not been determined. Dawson notes in the 1987 CMP for the Royal Hotel that the "school, which included two rooms - the teachers residence (3.96 x 3.05m) and the classroom (3.96 x 7.01m), was presumably one of the former outbuildings to the hotel". (Dawson 1987 p. 9).</p> <p>Other occupiers of the building have not been determined. The property was taken over by Robert McGarry in 1895. The Lithgow Mercury noted that McGarry intended to reopen the old Royal Hotel, however it has not been established when the hotel initially operated under the name Royal.</p> <p>McGarry had operated the Farmers Inn complex since 1890 however a fire had destroyed the adjacent Ivy Cottage, his sisters residence. McGarry announced his intention to apply for a licence of the Royal, rather than repair Ivy Cottage which the family abandoned. The hotel reopened in late 1895 although there is no record of a licence for that year, or the following 2 years. McGarry's are recorded as having a wine licence from 1898. The hotel catered for shooting parties and visitors en route to Jenolan Caves. The hotel also provided meals to travellers (at all hours). The Sands Directories from 1901 record the establishment variously: wine shop, wine saloon, wine saloon and accommodation house and occasionally Royal Hotel.</p> <p>The hotel was renovated internally by the McGarrys in the early 1920s, following their formal purchase of the property in 1917 and appears to have prospered during the 1920s. J. McGarry Motor Car Proprietor is listed in the Sands Directory from 1922. This business may have also been undertaken from the hotel complex.</p> <p>Robert McGarry died in 1942 and the business was taken over by his son-in-law. It is thought that the Royal ceased to operate as a motor house c. 1945. From 1945 until its purchase by the Blaxland Shire Council in 1969 the building appears to have been used as a residence. In the 1950s the construction of a bypass for the Great Western Road resulted in the removal of the majority of the</p>

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	surviving out buildings. The property was purchased by Blaxland Council in 1969 and transferred to the NPWS. The former Royal Hotel was proclaimed part of Hartley Historic Site in 1972. The building was used for some years by the NPWS as a staff residence. In 1996-97 a major program of conservation works were undertaken, aimed at reinstating the external configuration of the building and repairing the internal joinery and decorative schemes..			
USES				
Current use	Vacant			
<i>Former Use</i>	Roadside Inn, Booking Office (Stage Coach) Residence, School, Wine Saloon			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The NPWS have undertaken extensive conservation works to the building and it is now in good condition. The site retains archaeological potential of the former pattern of use of the site.			
Integrity	The former Royal Hotel retains evidence of its original configuration both internally and externally including the overall form of the building, room layout, cedar joinery including doors, windows, chimney pieces and built in cabinets.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Townships	Transport	Commerce	Leisure
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	Associated with the development of roadside inns following Mitchells line of road (the Great Western Road). Associated with the commercial activities of the McGarry family.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	A typical example of a roadside inn dating from c. 1850, similar in detail and configuration to the former Royal Inn at Bowenfels. The largest surviving concentration of roadside inns in NSW is located in the Hartley Valley.			
Social significance Criterion 3.	A local landmark, contributing to the overall character of Hartley Historic Site.			
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	The former Royal Hotel contains evidence of earlier decorative schemes and a high standard of cedar joinery. There is potential for a detailed comparative analysis between this building and the other mid nineteenth century inns that survive between the base of the Mt Victoria pass and Hassans Walls (Bowenfels).			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness	One of a series of mid nineteenth century roadside inns that survive in the Hartley Valley, originally part of a large network of coaching inns that lined the Great Western and Southern roads.			
Rarity	A substantially intact example of a roadside inn dating from the late 1840s.			
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	State			
Statement of significance	<p>The former Royal Hotel is significant as one of the series of mid nineteenth century roadside inns lining the Great Western Road (to Bathurst). The Hartley Valley, between the Mt Victoria Pass and Hassans' Wall contain the largest surviving concentration of this building type in NSW. The inns provide evidence of the route of the road to Bathurst in the mid nineteenth century and the associated ribbon development.</p> <p>The scale and character of the building indicate an expectation as to the growth and development at Hartley, development that did not eventuate. The alterations to the building in the 1920s indicate the second main phase of Hartley's economic growth, serving the tourist trade to Jenolan Caves.</p>			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	<p>The building contributes to the character of the streetscape, contrasting with the other roadside inns in that it had a fenced front garden. Its overall form and detail are typical of the period, with many of the finely crafted cedar joinery elements retained in the 1920s upgrading.</p> <p>The location of the school at the rear of the main building Indicates the development of public facilities within privately owned building complexes at Hartley.</p>					
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE						
1st Subcriterion						
Value Text						
Categories & Themes						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
HERITAGE LISTINGS						
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1,Register of the	13,within a National	11,National Park	17,Heritage Study	12,National Trust	5,Local Environment

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc (Arch) (Cons)
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson
<i>Title</i>	The Royal Hotel
<i>Year</i>	
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	26 June, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site (as endorsed by the NSW Heritage Office and the NPWS).
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Royal Hotel (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Garden to the former Royal Hotel

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907443



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Draft Inventory Sheet	May 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP. Buildings assigned level A (of considerable significance) however there is no accompanying assessment of significance.
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ITEM NAME Royal Hotel (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Garden to the former Royal Hotel

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907443



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Musecape	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Ten Year Maintenance Plan 1997/78-2008/9	June 1997	Hartley Historic Site Steve Ring	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Heritage Maintenance Consultancy Condition Survey	Nov 1996	Christo Aitken in association with John Graham & Associates	NPWS Hartley
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)		Steve Ring, NPWS Hartley	NPWS Hartley
Inventory Sheets, Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)	March 2000	Christo Aitken & Associates	NPWS Hartley

Detailed studies

Study	Date	Author	Held
The Royal Hotel, Conservation Analysis		Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley

ITEM NAME Royal Hotel (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Garden to the former Royal Hotel

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907443



Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form including: Stonework Front verandah Hip roof Dormer Windows Chimneys Pattern of fenestration and doorways Original joinery and panelled doors	EX
Evidence of modifications to the external configuration Corrugated Iron roof Paint finish to stonework	CONS SOME
Reconstructed fabric to exterior Paving Colour scheme Guttering Reconstructed window	NEUTRAL

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume 1 of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Royal Hotel (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Garden to the former Royal Hotel

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907443



Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the internal layout including Bedrooms and parlours (Ground Floor) Central hallway and staircase First floor bedrooms Cellars	EX
Evidence of the original structure including Timber roof framing Lath and plasterwork (ceilings) Plasterwork (to masonry) Hardwood floors & joists (Ground floor, ex. central passage) Pine floors to first floor (+ structure hardwood?)	EX
Evidence of the original interior decoration Cedar joinery (repolished) Built in cabinets Chimney Pieces	EX
Evidence of modifications to the interior Wallpaper (c. 1920s) Taproom Rear additions Caneite Ceilings Re-wiring (confirm if remains or replaced) Laundry Coppers	CONS CONS SOME SOME SOME CONS
Evidence of later modifications Concrete floor slab	NEUTRAL /INT
Reconstructed elements Colour Schemes	NEUTRAL

LEVELS USED

EX Exceptional
SOME Some
INT Intrusive

CONS Considerable
NEUTRAL Neutral

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Royal Hotel (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Garden to the former Royal Hotel

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907443



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location
Re-instated window to front verandah		Southern window
Sawn paving to verandah (replacing split paving)		Verandah

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME Royal Hotel (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Garden to the former Royal Hotel

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907443



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume 1 of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Royal Hotel (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Garden to the former Royal Hotel

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907443



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of the former Royal Hotel, as one of the series of roadside inns to survive in the Hartley Valley.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to adaptively re-use the former Royal Hotel complex in such a manner that recognises its origins as a roadside inn, carefully inserting new facilities if required in discrete pavilions to the rear or within areas of some or lower significance.

Policy 1.0.2

Retain evidence of the original configuration of the building, including the relationship between the bedrooms and the parlours on the ground floor, the extensive front verandah and the central hallway.

Policy 1.0.3

Retain evidence of the modifications to the Royal Hotel in the 1920s, including the taproom and rear additions.

Policy 1.0.4

Ensure future adaptive re-use proposals retain the original cedar joinery and evidence of the decorative finishes dating from post WW I.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric of the former Royal Hotel, retaining its patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between the building, the front verandah, the front garden and the Great Western Road (Old Bathurst Road).

ITEM NAME Royal Hotel (former)
refer to the associated sheets:
Garden to the former Royal Hotel

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907443



Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of the former Royal Hotel, in particular the changing vistas obtained from the Great Western Road (Old Bathurst Road).

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0.1

Monitor the impact of any future adaptive re-use to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Policy 5.0.2

Seek a fire engineered solution to the upgrading of access and fire safety provisions within the building. Ensure the provision of egress does not result in an unacceptable loss of significant fabric.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0

Seek to interpret the construction and use of the former Royal Hotel as a roadside inn, and its subsequent use as a residence and a motor hotel.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907470		
Name of Item	The Shamrock Inn		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>	Phillips'		
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	Located to the south of Ivy Cottage		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>	Lot 6 of Section 9 of the Town of Hartley		
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Vernacular building, designer unknown
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Vernacular building, builder unknown
Physical Description	
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1845
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	First stage of the building (the northern section) c. 1846 Additional Unit by 1858 Rear Skillion (additional accommodation) c. 1861 Light fittings &c Stabilisation
<i>Further comments</i>	The date of construction has not been confirmed, nor has the staging of the building.
HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>The Shamrock Inn is a vernacular building whose date of construction has not been determined, occurring between the mid 1840s and 1858. The building first appears on an 1858 survey of the Bathurst Road (AO Map 3104), but may in fact date from the 1840s. A building of a similar form, with the same chimney detail appears in Colonel Mundy's c. 1846 view of Hartley.</p> <p>The portion upon which the building was constructed was purchased by John Phillips in 1845. Although the portions were initially laid out in the mid 1830s land sales did not occur until the 1840s. The building appears to have been built for the Phillips family as a residence. It is generally assumed that the building was constructed in stages, with the southern unit added in the 1850s.</p> <p>The records of the hotel licenses do not indicate the building in question. The Government Gazette records that the Shamrock Inn was leased to C. Bissell in 1865-66 and to Patrick Phillips in 1866-1869. There are no records for 1861- 1864 and the conversion to an inn probably occurred at this time. By 1871 only one Hartley Inn remained in operation: The Farmers Inn. The roadside inns along the Great Western Highway catered for travellers to Bathurst and those heading to the Goldfields.</p>

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	<p>The network of inns accommodated stage coach passengers as well as those travelling in private vehicles. Hartley was an overnight stop on the Bathurst run.</p> <p>The Phillips family retained control of the property. John Phillips left the property to Bridget Phillips in 1893. On Bridget's death in 1932 the building passed to her sister Mary Gertrude Phillips. With the exception the years 1925 to 1927 when the building was leased to a photographer the Phillips sisters resided in the building until their deaths. The building was gazetted as part of the Hartley Historic Site in 1981.</p> <p>The name Shamrock Hotel appears to have been applied to the building in the 1930s. The building is shown as being Phillip's on contemporary plans.</p>			
USES				
Current use	Interpretation (limited visitation only)			
<i>Former Use</i>	Roadside Inn/Public House Residence			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The surviving fabric is very fragile. An extensive program of conservation and stabilisation works has been undertaken by the NPWS aimed at preserving the fabric including the surviving internal finishes. The Shamrock Inn retains extensive evidence of its vernacular methods of construction, including slab construction, sapling rafters, the use of mud as a first coat for plaster, hessian (scrim) lining and evidence of finishes including a range of distemper and wall paper. There are very few examples of a building of this nature that have been largely unaltered in the twentieth century.			
Integrity	The building has undergone few modifications during the twentieth century and retains extensive evidence of its vernacular construction.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s				
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	The Shamrock Inn is one of a number of buildings constructed in the mid 1840s that forms an integral part of the historic precinct at Hartley. The portion was owned by one family, from 1845 until its transfer to the NPWS in 1981. The family generally occupied the premises as a residence, occasionally leasing it. The periods of leasing co-incide with the Gold Rush and the touring car tours to Jenolan Caves.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	The building is a rare example of a modest vernacular dwelling, constructed with multiple units. This building, constructed without regard to building codes or fire regulations is becoming increasingly rare in NSW. It is a urban form of building, used widely during the colonial period. The building contains extensive evidence of its vernacular construction and the use of local materials: timber, mud and sandstone.			
Social significance Criterion 3.	The building is used for interpretive purposes by the NPWS and for training. Its quaintness, its sagging roof and its small scale doors make it a much photographed element within the township.			
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	The building contains extensive evidence of its vernacular construction and the use of local materials: timber, mud and sandstone. The Shamrock Inn demonstrates a range of vernacular building techniques, techniques that are no longer employed in building today. It is currently used for interpretive purposes.			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness	The Shamrock Inn is a representative example of a vernacular building probably dating from the 1840s. Although this building form was once commonly employed few examples remain in NSW			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

	today.
Rarity	The Shamrock Inn is becoming increasingly rare. The fabric is remarkably intact and has undergone few modifications in the Twentieth Century.
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	State
Statement of significance	<p>The Shamrock Inn is a rare surviving example of multi unit residential building probably constructed in the mid 1840s by the Phillips family. The property remained in the one family for over 130 years. The documentary evidence indicates changing uses of the place that reflect two periods of Hartley's expansion: the building was converted into an inn during the Gold Rush and was leased by a photographer during the 1920s, when considerable expansion of tourism at Caves House occurred.</p> <p>One of a number of roadside inns lining the Great Western Highway, Hartley being one of the overnight stops on the stage coach to Bathurst. The group of early inns that survives in the Hartley Valley is probably the most significant group of this building type in the country. The Shamrock Inn is an example of one of the less sophisticated inns, few examples of which survive.</p> <p>Contributing to the streetscape, and to the significance of the town of Hartley.</p> <p>For its educational potential, to demonstrate vernacular buildings techniques and materials. The lack of modifications to the building in the twentieth century have resulted in a high degree of integrity of the physical fabric.</p>
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
1st Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>						
<i>Value Text</i>						
<i>Categories & Themes</i>						
<i>Unofficial codes</i>						
HERITAGE LISTINGS						
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	11,National Par	13,within a Natio	17,Heritage Stu	1,Register of the		
INFORMATION SOURCES						
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.						
Type	1,Written					
Author/Client	Geoff Dawson					
Title	Hartley, Nsw - A Conservation Study					
Year	1998					
<i>Type</i>	1,Written					
<i>Author/Client</i>	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects					
<i>Title</i>	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan					
<i>Year</i>	2001					
<i>Type</i>						
<i>Author/Client</i>						
<i>Title</i>						
<i>Year</i>						
<i>Type</i>						
<i>Author/Client</i>						
<i>Title</i>						

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Former Shamrock Inn

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907470



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Draft Inventory Sheet	May 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP. Buildings assigned level A (of considerable significance) however there is no accompanying assessment of significance.
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ITEM NAME Former Shamrock Inn

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907470



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Musecape	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Ten Year Maintenance Plan 1997/78-2008/9	June 1997	Hartley Historic Site Steve Ring	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Heritage Maintenance Consultancy Condition Survey	Nov 1996	Christo Aitken in association with John Graham & Associates	NPWS Hartley
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Other detailed studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

ITEM NAME Former Shamrock Inn

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907470



SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

	Level
Evidence of the construction in stages including: Northern portion Central portion (first addition) Southern portion (second addition) Rear Skillions Front verandah	EX
Evidence of the vernacular construction including Sapling rafters Split laths (ceilings) and slabs (to walls) Mud render and substrate for set plaster Rubble granite footings	EX
Evidence of the original/early external configuration including Pattern of fenestration and openings Surviving joinery	EX
Evidence of original/early internal decoration including Surviving colour schemes Built in cupboards Chimney Pieces Timber floors	EX
Evidence of later modifications including Corrugated iron roof Beaded boarding Scrim & wallpaper	EX
Evidence of stabilisation works by NPWS including Timber supports Railing to limit visitor access	NEUTRAL

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume 1 of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME Former Shamrock Inn

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907470



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME Former Shamrock Inn

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907470



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
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7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Former Shamrock Inn

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907470



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of the former Shamrock Inn, including its vernacular construction.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Seek to retain the former Shamrock Inn for interpretive and teaching purposes, preserving the significant fabric in situ.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric of the former Shamrock Inn, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship of the former Shamrock Inn to the Great Bathurst Road (Old Bathurst Road), in particular the lack of formal front garden or paving.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of the former Shamrock Inn, including the vista from the south that appears in historic sketches and photographs.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Limit visitor numbers to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0.1

Seek to interpret the pattern of use of the former Shamrock Inn, including its staged construction, the use of vernacular materials and its use as a roadside inn.

Policy 6.0.2

Seek to develop specialised tours for those with a particular interest in historic buildings, building conservation and vernacular building techniques.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907462		
Name of Item	St. Bernard's Catholic Church		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>	Not Applicable		
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	Located opposite the former Hartley Courthouse		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	
<i>Longitude</i>	
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Alexander Binning
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Alexander Binning
Physical Description	<p>St Bernard's Catholic Church is a modest Gothic Revival style sandstone church with a gable roof. It is sited above the road, in a large church yard which also contains the presbytery. The carved detail of the stonework is very restrained, with chamfered reveals and no hood mouldings to the arches or windows other than those of the main western facade. The walls are sparrow picked ashlar work, with drafted margins to the quoin blocks. The roof structure tying the construction together rather than external buttresses. Each arched window contains two lancets separated by rudimentary plate tracery and lead light windows with diamond quarries. The bellcote occurs above the sanctuary, that appears more like a chimney in detail. A cross is incised to the side faces of the bellcote. The cross motif is also used above the main entrance to the building. Simple pinnacles are located at each corner of the church and a simple unmoulded coping stone is used to line each gable. The roof, which was originally shingled, is now clad with corrugated iron. There are notches below the hood mould indicating a timber porch or canopy to the main entrance of the church however this has been removed and no photographs have yet been located indicating its configuration. The detail of the gate into the churchyard has also not been determined. The cobbled pathway and the front fence are a reconstruction, dating from c. 1978.</p> <p>Internally the church is also relatively plain, with whitewashed walls and timber panelling. The stations of the cross line the whitewashed walls. The floor is of hardwood and is thought to date from the 1960s or 1970s. Sandstone is also used internally, for the sanctuary floor and altar. The simple roof trusses are a form of scissor truss, with the shingle battens surviving above. Original internal fittings include the Gothic Revival style panelled dado, the Stations of the Cross and the harmonium by Alexandre Pere et Fils of Paris. The confessional is also Gothic Revival in style but has been modified, either reduced in size or relocated from another building. The date of the pews, altar rail, icons and statuettes has not been determined. There is one WWI memorial plaque in the church.</p>
<i>Construction Start year</i>	1845
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	1848
<i>Circa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Modifications and dates</i>	Reconstruction of the front fence and drive, c. 1978 Maintenance works were carried out in 1979 including the installation of new guttering and a drainage system. Repairs were also undertaken to the joinery and repointing was undertaken.			
<i>Further comments</i>				
HISTORY				
Historical notes	<p>St Bernards Catholic Church was constructed by the local stonemason, Alexander Binning. The source of the design of the church has not been located, but is likely to have been based on a Gothic prototype selected from a published study of Gothic churches by either Binning or the clergy. There are few documentary records relating to the construction of the church. Services were initially held in the courthouse, with the first priest arriving from Ireland in 1838. The survey of the church ground was undertaken in 1842 however the construction works did not commence immediately. A cemetery was also laid out, some distance from the village. By April 1846 the stonework had been completed but not the windows. The altar was installed in March 1848.</p> <p>The church was used continuously from its opening in 1848 until 1963 and it continues to be used for occasional services, in particular weddings and funerals. The opening of a Catholic Church in Lithgow in 1885 resulted in the relocation of the priest, the church then being integrated into the parish of the slightly larger town of Bowenfels.</p> <p>The church is now owned by the NPWS but remains consecrated. A fund for the restoration was established in 1968. In 1960s the property was sold to the Blaxland Shire Council, however the Catholic Church retain the right to use the building. Similar conditions were imposed when the building was transferred to the NPWS in 1972.</p>			
USES				
Current use	Catholic Church			
<i>Former Use</i>	Catholic Church			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The church is in good condition. This is the first building on the site and the archaeological potential of the site primarily relates to the additional buildings on the site such as the schoolhouse.			
Integrity	St Bernard's Catholic Church is substantially intact			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Townships	Religion	Education	Death
	Events	Persons		
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	Associated with the development of the commercial and residential precinct of Hartley by Irish immigrants including the Finn family. Indicating the importance in the church in nineteenth century, to both the Hartley community and to the outlying parishes visited regularly by the priest. The relocation of the priest to Lithgow and inclusion in the Bowenfels parish indicate the growth of the surrounding towns, in contrast to Hartley.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	An example of a small scale Gothic Revival style parish church, constructed of local sandstone. A local landmark, which features in many artists views and historic photographs. The design appears to have been based on published studies of European Gothic churches, indicating the spread of the Gothic Revival throughout the colonies.			
Social significance Criterion 3.	The church continues to be used today.			
Technical/Research	Indicating the use of sandstone obtained locally. Indicating the development and spread of the Gothic			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

significance Criterion 4.	Revival style in Australia.
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Representativeness	A picturesque, but restrained, example of a sandstone Gothic Revival style church.
Rarity	One of the earliest Catholic churches constructed west of the Blue Mountains.
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Regional
Statement of significance	<p>St Bernard's Catholic church is of cultural significance as a picturesque example of a simple Gothic Revival parish church, based on European Gothic prototypes. The church continues to function, albeit on an occasional basis.</p> <p>It is one of a group of sandstone buildings in the Hartley Valley designed and built by the local stonemason Alexander Binning.</p>
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE	
1st Subcriterion	
Value Text	
Categories & Themes	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1, Register of the Environment; 11, National Park; 17, Heritage Study; 13, within a National Park; 12, National Trust; 5, Local Environment
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1, Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1, Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Dawson, Geoff
<i>Title</i>	Hartley Nsw, A Conservation Study
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	26 June 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd
Inspected by	Noni Boyd
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the endorsed Conservation Management Plan for the site.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME St Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Presbytery

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907462



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site
Lithgow Council	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Draft Inventory Sheet	May 2000	Levels A, B & C used as set by the Landscape CP. Buildings assigned level A (of considerable significance) however there is no accompanying assessment of significance.
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ITEM NAME St Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Presbytery

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907462



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Draft Landscape Conservation Plan	April 1997	Musecape	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Ten Year Maintenance Plan 1997/78-2008/9	June 1997	Hartley Historic Site Steve Ring	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site, Heritage Maintenance Consultancy Condition Survey	Nov 1996	Christo Aitken in association with John Graham & Associates	NPWS Hartley
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley
Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)		Steve Ring, NPWS Hartley	NPWS Hartley
Inventory Sheets, Hartley Historic Site Conservation Plan (Draft)	March 2000	Christo Aitken & Associates	NPWS Hartley

Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

ITEM NAME St Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Presbytery

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907462



Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form & detail including: Gable form, with no separation between the nave and chancel. Doors to each end of the building Ashlar stonework with Gothic Revival style lancet windows, hood moulds (to the main front) and arched doorways, pinnacles and coping. Leadlight windows (quarries) Bell Cote Boarded timber doors	EX
Evidence of later modifications Corrugated iron roofing Guttering	CONS LITTLE

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME St Bernards Roman Catholic Church
 refer to the associated sheets:
 St Bernards Presbytery

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907462



Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original structure, including Scissor truss roof Shingle battens	EX
Evidence of the original interior decoration Limewashed walls Gothic Revival Style panelling	EX
Church Fittings & furnishings including Pews Confessions Altar Stations of the Cross	EX/CONS

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
 Conservation Policy Section 9.4 Levels of Significance

ITEM NAME St Bernards Roman Catholic Church
 refer to the associated sheets:
 St Bernards Presbytery

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907462



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements
Stations of the Cross Pews Confessional screen Candelabra Altar statuary				

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

ITEM NAME St Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Presbytery

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907462



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1
		Retain Samples	Policy	9.1.2
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1
		Documentation	Policy	9.3.2
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1
		Prioritise conservation works	Policy	9.4.2
		Identify modern fabric	Policy	9.4.3
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2
11.1	Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
		Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3
11.2	Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
		Recording	Policy	11.2.2
	Guide Documents	Application of	Policy	11.5.1
12.0	Maintenance Works	Preservation	Policy	12.0.1
		Replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2
		Understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Works undertaken under	Policy	12.1.1
12.2	Managing Incremental Change	Retain and not impact on significance	Policy	12.2.1
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a Record	Policy	14.1.1
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1
		Plan locating investigations, samples &c.	Policy	14.2.2

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain Basemap	Policy	16.0.3

ITEM NAME St Bernards Roman Catholic Church
refer to the associated sheets:
St Bernards Presbytery

NPWS ID NUMBER 3907462



CONSERVATION AIM

To retain and interpret evidence, and to continue the ceremonial use of St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES

Future Adaptive Re-use

Policy 1.0.1

Continue to use St. Bernards Roman Catholic Church as a consecrated Catholic Church, in consultation with the local parish.

Policy 1.0.2

Retain the internal fixtures and fittings associated with the use of the church for worship.

Maintenance and Preservation

Policy 2.0

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street

Policy 3.0

Seek to retain the relationship between the St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, the former Presbytery and the churchyard.

Setting

Policy 4.0

Seek to retain the visual setting of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, including the mature plantings, churchyard and driveway.

Visitor Impact

Policy 5.0

Monitor the impact of any future adaptive re-use to ensure damage to the significant fabric does not occur.

Research, Education and Interpretation

Policy 6.0

Seek to interpret the development and spread of Catholicism in Australia in general and beyond the Blue Mountains in particular.

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

IDENTIFICATION			
ID Number (assigned by CHSD)	3907453		
Name of Item	Woolshed		
<i>Other Name/s Former Name/s</i>			
Item Type	3,Built		
Item Category (see list from Heritage Office)			
<i>Area, Group, or Collection Name</i>	Hartley Historic Site		
Class (Register of the National Estate)	2,Historic		
Group (Register of the National Estate)	HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE		
LOCATION			
Street number (or distance from nearest map feature)	Located to the rear of Ivy Cottage		
Street name (or direction from nearest map feature)	off Old Bathurst Road		
Suburb/town (or nearest map feature)	HARTLEY		
<i>Postcode</i>	2790		
Local Government Area/s	City of Greater Lithgow		
<i>Boundary description</i>			
CRA Region			
Map Name	Hartley 8930-IV-N		
Map Scale	1:25,000		
AMG Zone			
Easting			
Northing			
Spatial Accuracy (estimated accuracy of grid reference)			

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Latitude</i>	33 33 00
<i>Longitude</i>	150 11 00
Location Validity	
Land Owner	NPWS
NPWS District (or SFNSW Region if SFNSW lands)	Blue Mountains
NPWS (or SFNSW) Reserve Name	Hartley Historic Site
Reserve type	National Park
DESCRIPTION	
<i>Designer</i>	Vernacular Building, designer unknown
<i>Builder/ maker</i>	Vernacular Building, builder unknown
Physical Description	The Woolshed appears to have been constructed in four stages, each stage being of a similar type of vernacular construction. The date of construction has not been determined, nor has the date of the additions. The Woolshed is constructed of timber studwork, sapling posts and rafters clad with corrugated iron. Cast in situ concrete is used for the foundations and sections of the building have a timber floor. Timber flooring is also employed. The use of in situ concrete footings for the first stage of the building indicate that it probably dates from the Twentieth century. It was possibly built by the NPWS in the early 1970's. Although the building is known as the Woolshed there is no physical or documentary evidence to suggest that it was in fact constructed or used for this purpose, rather it is a more generic agricultural outbuilding probably intended for the storage of agricultural equipment.
<i>Construction Start year</i>	
<i>Construction Finish year</i>	
<i>Circa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Modifications and dates</i>	Built in at least four stages, the dates of which have not been determined.
<i>Further comments</i>	
HISTORY	
Historical notes	Very little has been determined regarding the historical development of the Woolshed. It does not appear in historic photographs and the sequence of plans of Hartley are known to not include all of the outbuildings. The building fabric indicates that it was built during the twentieth century. It is, however one of very few agricultural buildings to survive within Hartley.
USES	
Current use	Storage (for Hartley Historic Site)

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Former Use</i>	Storage of Agricultural Implements			
CONDITION & INTEGRITY				
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential	The building is generally in fair to good condition. The surrounding portion has archaeological potential related to earlier uses of the site not to the construction of the 'Woolshed' itself.			
Integrity	Substantially intact, showing the use of both saplings and studwork.			
STATE THEMES				
State historic theme/s	Agriculture	Townships		
APPLICATION OF NSW CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Historical significance Criterion 1.	Indicating that a range of agricultural activities once occurred around the town of Hartley.			
Aesthetic significance Criterion 2.	A typical example of a vernacular agricultural building, built using both saplings and sawn timbers.			
Social significance Criterion 3.				
Technical/Research significance Criterion 4.	Indicating the continued use of bush carpentry techniques. Indicating the continued use of corrugated iron for agricultural buildings throughout the Twentieth century.			
APPLICATION OF STATE CRITERIA TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Representativeness	A representative example of a vernacular agricultural building.			
Rarity	A rare surviving example, in Hartley of an outbuilding, service building or agricultural building, a building which indicates the day to day activities of residents of the township.			
Is this item recommended to be of State/Regional or Local significance?	Local			
Statement of significance	The Woolshed is of cultural significance as a rare surviving example of a utilitarian, working building at Hartley, the majority of which have vanished.			
RNE ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
1st Subcriterion				
Value Text				
Categories & Themes				
<i>Unofficial codes</i>				
<i>2ndSubcriterion</i>				
<i>Value Text</i>				
<i>Categories & Themes</i>				

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>3rdSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>4thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>5thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
<i>6thSubcriterion</i>	
<i>Value Text</i>	
<i>Categories & Themes</i>	
<i>Unofficial codes</i>	
HERITAGE LISTINGS	
<i>Heritage listing/s</i>	1,Register of the 13,within a National 11,National Park
INFORMATION SOURCES	
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.	
Type	1,Written
Author/Client	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, Architects for the NPWS
Title	Hartley Historic Site, Conservation Management Plan
Year	2001
<i>Type</i>	1,Written
<i>Author/Client</i>	Geoff Dawson MSc (Arch) (Cons) thesis
<i>Title</i>	Hartley, Nsw, A Conservation Study
<i>Year</i>	1989
<i>Type</i>	

Data field completion guide: **BOLD=Mandatory**; *ITALICS= Optional*

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
<i>Type</i>	
<i>Author/Client</i>	
<i>Title</i>	
<i>Year</i>	
DATA RECORDING	
Date of Recording	1 February, 2001
Name of Recorder	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Inspected by	Noni Boyd, Gina Plate
Date Inspected	23 January, 2001

NPWS Heritage Inventory form

NPWS 1998

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations for management	Refer to the management recommendations contained with the Plan of Management for the Hartley Historic Site and the Conservation Management Plan for the site.
IMAGES	
<i>Image caption</i>	
<i>Image Type</i>	
<i>Image number</i>	
<i>Image copyright holder</i>	
<i>Image Date</i>	
IMAGE - photograph, sketch, map (image will be digitally scanned at a later stage)	

Site map attached/included:

ITEM NAME Woolshed

NPWS ID NUMBER
 3907453



CURRENT HERITAGE LISTINGS, ASSESSMENTS & STUDIES

Register of the National Estate	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
NSW Heritage Act	Within the area listed on the State Heritage Register (Hartley Township)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Register (SHR)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed State Heritage Inventory (SHI)	<input type="checkbox"/>
NPWS Historic Places Register	Within Hartley Historic Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently listed individually	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Currently not listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithgow Council	Individually listed on the LEP	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Trust of NSW Register	Within the Hartley Valley Landscape Conservation Area	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Individually listed	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Included in the 1984 Gazetteer of Heritage Items	<input type="checkbox"/>

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

--

ITEM NAME Woolshed

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907453



OVERALL LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Refer to the Statement of Significance on the NPWS Historic Register Form

- At Least State Significance
- State Significance
- Regional Significance
- Local Significance
- Archaeological Potential

APPROVALS FOR WORK

Refer to the Guidelines for approvals: Cultural Heritage Places, buildings, landscapes and moveable heritage items on NPWS Estate, December 2001 which defines the required approvals, approvals that are dependant on the extent of work proposed.

PREVIOUS DETAILED STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS used in the preparation of this inventory sheet

Study	Date	Author	Held
Hartley, New South Wales, A Conservation Study	April 1989	Geoff Dawson	NPWS Hartley

Other studies:

Study	Date	Author	Held

Architectural Drawings

Drawing	Date	Drawn by	Held

ITEM NAME Woolshed

NPWS ID NUMBER
 3907453



SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FABRIC

External Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the original external form and additions including Gable and skillion forms corrugated iron cladding cast in situ foundations	CONS
Shelter (addition)	SOME

Internal Fabric

	Level
Evidence of the internal layout including Timber studwork and saplings (unlined) Concrete floors Timber floors	CONS
Modern divisions (with wire netting)	NEUTRAL

LEVELS USED **EX** Exceptional **CONS** Considerable
 SOME Some **NEUTRAL** Neutral
 INT Intrusive

Refer to Volume 1 of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan
 Conservation Policy Section 9.4

ITEM NAME Woolshed

NPWS ID NUMBER
 3907453



SCHEDULE OF RECONSTRUCTED & RELOCATED FABRIC & MOVEABLE ITEMS

Reconstructed or Relocated Fabric

Item	Date	Location

Stored Fabric (Building Elements)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Location	Conservation Requirements

Notes: incomplete at this stage

Moveable Items (within the building) or Artefacts

Item	Catalogue No.	Date	Location	Conservation Requirements

Notes: incomplete at this stage

Moveable Items or Artefacts (in storage)

Item	Catalogue No.	Date of removal	Storage Location	Conservation Requirements

Notes: incomplete at this stage

ITEM NAME Woolshed

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907453



GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

The following general Conservation Policies contained in Volume I of the Hartley Historic Site Conservation Management Plan apply:

				Number	
4.1	NPWS Heritage Assets	Internal Procedures	Policy	4.0.2	
7.0	Statutory Planning	Planning Approvals	Policy	7.0.3	
7.3	Assessment of Heritage Impact	Assessment of Impact	Policy	7.3.1	
7.4	Process for Approvals	Endorsement	Policy	7.4.1	
		Routine Maintenance	Policy	7.4.2	
9.0	Conservation of the Fabric	Application of the 1999 Burra Charter	Policy	9.0.1	
9.1	Authenticity	Preservation <i>in situ</i>	Policy	9.1.1	
9.2	Vernacular Buildings	Use the NPWS Guide	Policy	9.2.1	
		Similar Methods & Techniques	Policy	9.2.2	
		Retain handmade character	Policy	9.2.3	
9.3	Documenting Conservation Works	Appropriate Skills	Policy	9.3.1	
		Retain samples	Policy	9.3.3	
9.4	Levels of Significance	Treatment of Fabric	Policy	9.4.1	
11.0	Reversibility	New modules to rear	Policy	11.0.2	
		Introducing New Services	Unobtrusive	Policy	11.1.1
			Re-use existing routes	Policy	11.1.2
11.1		Developing the route	Policy	11.1.3	
		Managing Works by Others	Conservation Standards	Policy	11.2.1
			Recording	Policy	11.2.2
12.0	Maintenance Works	Application of	Policy		
		Preservation	Policy	12.0.1	
		replace like with like	Policy	12.0.2	
		understanding of vernacular construction	Policy	12.0.3	
12.1	Standard Exemptions	Appropriate Skills	Policy	12.1.1	
14.1	Recording Conservation Works	Maintain a record	Policy	14.1.1	
14.2	Standardisation	Room numbering system	Policy	14.2.1	
		Plan locating investigations	Policy	14.2.2	

Buildings Only

BCA Requirements	
Security Provisions	Impact on building

Proposals involving soil disturbance

Archaeology	Excavation Permit	Policy	16.0.1
	Maintain basemap	Policy	16.0.3

Patina of Age

Refer to the explanation to Conservation Policy: Section 9.1 Authenticity

ITEM NAME Woolshed

NPWS ID NUMBER
3907453**CONSERVATION AIM**

To retain and interpret evidence of the pattern of use of the Woolshed, indicating the agricultural use of the land surrounding Hartley.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION POLICIES**Future Adaptive Re-use***Policy 1.0.1*

Seek to adaptively re-use the former Woolshed in such a manner that recognises its origins as an agricultural outbuilding.

Policy 1.0.2

Ensure future adaptive re-use proposals retain evidence of the original configuration of the building, and subsequent modifications, including its growth in stages.

Maintenance and Preservation*Policy 2.0*

Seek to maintain and preserve the surviving fabric, retaining the patina of age.

Curtilage and Relationship to the Street*Policy 3.0*

Seek to retain the relationship between the former Woolshed and the adjacent paddocks.



**HARTLEY HISTORIC SITE
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN
VOLUME 3 SOURCE MATERIAL**

PREPARED FOR THE NPWS
BY OTTO CSERHALMI & PARTNERS P/L ARCHITECTS

DECEMBER 2002 FINAL REPORT