

Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School

Heritage Impact Statement

Report prepared for Grimshaw Architects on behalf of the NSW Department for Education

April 2016



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Report Register

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Quality Assurance

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The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

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Cover Image: Visualisation of proposed APHS + PPS. (Source: Grimshaw and BVN, February 2016)

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Preamble

GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) has been engaged by Grimshaw Architects (Grimshaw) on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (DoE) to provide a range of heritage and (Aboriginal and Historical) archaeological services in relation to the proposed redevelopment of the Arthur Phillip High School (APHS) and Parramatta Public School (PPS) sites on Macquarie Street in Parramatta.

The redevelopment consists of the retention and adaptation of two heritage buildings, demolition of other existing school buildings, and construction of a vertical high school on the northern site as well as a curved primary school building on the southern site. The NSW Government envisages this project will exemplify how modern education infrastructure can be constructed in dense urban environments.

This Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) assesses the potential heritage impacts of the proposed redevelopment of the sites on the built heritage items on the site, convict wall and heritage items in the vicinity, as well as on the historical and Aboriginal archaeological values and potential subsurface resources.

This project has been designated a State Significant Development (SSD 7237) and the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were reissued on 28 January 2016. The relevant requirements for heritage are as follows:

7. Heritage

Include a Heritage Impact Statement that addresses the significance of, and provides an assessment of the impact on the heritage significance of heritage items on the site and in the vicinity and archaeologically significant areas, in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual.

8. Aboriginal Heritage

Where relevant, the EIS shall identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values for the site and address impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage in accordance with the Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation 2005 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.

This HIS partially addresses the SEARs requirement 7, and the Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) and the Integrated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Report (ACHAAR) (prepared by GML, March 2016), which are to be incorporated into the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), address the SEARs requirement 8.

1.2 Site Identification

The study area is located in the Parramatta CBD, on the north and south sides of Macquarie Street between Smith Street and Charles Street. It consists of:

- APHS on the south side of Macquarie Street, located on the corner of Smith Street and Macquarie Streets (175 Macquarie Street);
- the remainder of APHS, on the northern side of Macquarie Street located on the corner of Barrack Lane and Macquarie Street and playing fields, a gymnasium and 16 demountable buildings; and

- PPS on the south side of Macquarie Street (adjoining Arthur Phillip High School) (177 Macquarie Street).

The study area is situated entirely within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. The real property description of the study area is:

1. APHS (south site)—Lots 1,2 and 3 DP 115296, Lot 414, 820542;
2. APHS (north site)—Lots 62, 63, 63a, 64 and 65, DP 758829 and lot 413, DP 820541; and
3. PPS—Lots 23, 24, 25 and 26, DP 7809 and Lot 27a, DP 449406.

The location of the sites and extent of existing structures are detailed in Figures 1.1 and 1.2.

1.3 Summary of Heritage Listings

Site	Heritage Item	Significance	Register
	Arthur Phillip High School (and potential archaeological site) (G Mansfield 1875–76)	Local	Parramatta LEP 2011 #I720
		State	Department of Education S170—SHI #4640337
	Convict Barracks Wall (1820s)	Local	Parramatta LEP 2011 #I717
		State	Regional Environmental Plan Listing #357
	Infant School Building (1923)	State	Department of Education S170—SHI #4640016

Site	Heritage Item	Significance	Register
Both Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School 	Potential archaeological site	Local	PHALMS AMU 2887

There are numerous heritage items in the vicinity. Most relevant to this project are:

Heritage Item	Significance	Register
Lancer Barracks Precinct	Local	Parramatta LEP 2011 #I751
	Commonwealth	Commonwealth Heritage List #105212
Lancer Barracks (Bob's Hall and the Barracks)	Commonwealth	Commonwealth Heritage List #105214
1st/15th Royal NSW Lancer Museum collection	Local	Parramatta LEP 2011 #I01824
Warders Cottages at 1 and 3 Barrack Lane (rear of 80–100 Macquarie Street)	State	SHR #00709
	Local	Parramatta LEP 2011 #I00709
Cottages at 1–3 Barrack Lane (and potential archaeological site)	Local	Parramatta LEP 2011 #I718
Perth House and Stables, Moreton Bay fig tree (and potential archaeological site)	Local	Parramatta LEP 2011 # I00155
	State	SHR #I00155
Convict Drain	Local	Parramatta LEP 2011 #I647

1.4 Methodology and Terminology

This HIS has been prepared in accordance with the principles outlined in the *NSW Heritage Manual* guidelines for the preparation of Statements of Heritage Impact (NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and the Heritage Council of NSW, First Edition, 1996). It is also consistent with the relevant principles and guidelines of *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* (the Burra Charter).

The terminology used in this report is consistent with the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the definitions provided in Article 1 of the Burra Charter for the following words: place, cultural significance, fabric, conservation, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and compatible use.

This HIS draws on the historical research and preliminary archaeological assessment contained in the Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School Constraints and Opportunities Study (Constraints and Opportunities Study) which was prepared by AHMS and FuturePast in August 2015. No comprehensive heritage assessment of the heritage items was undertaken for that report.

This HIS has had regard to the relevant heritage planning controls contained in the following documents:

- Parramatta Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2011;
- Parramatta Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011;
- *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act); and
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act).

This HIS also draws on information prepared by GML contained in the following documents:

- Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School—Integrated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Report (ACHAAR), April 2016; and
- Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School—Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA), April 2016.

1.5 Limitations

There is no Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the APHS or PPS as recommended in the Constraints and Opportunities Study (2015). Nor has a comprehensive heritage assessment of the heritage items been undertaken or been commissioned to date. The heritage assessment included in this HIS report is based on the statements of significance included in the heritage listing citations for the various heritage items and does not include any comparative analysis with other similar properties.

Only one site inspection and limited physical fabric analysis was undertaken by GML and included only the readily accessible areas of the site and the building. It did not include any opening up of fabric or subsurface investigations. No mechanical means of inspection were utilised to assess the external fabric.

Most of the internal spaces were inspected. However, the operations of the school prevented access to a small number of areas, including a detailed inspection of classrooms.

No archaeological testing has been undertaken to date, but is proposed to be undertaken in order to confirm the location, extent, provenance and integrity of any potential subsurface archaeological resources.

1.6 Author Identification

This report has been prepared by Julian Siu, Senior Consultant and Catherine Forbes, Associate of GML. Archaeological information has been provided by Diana Cowie, Senior Consultant, Erin Mein, Consultant, and Anita Yousif, Senior Associate. This report has been reviewed by Catherine Forbes.

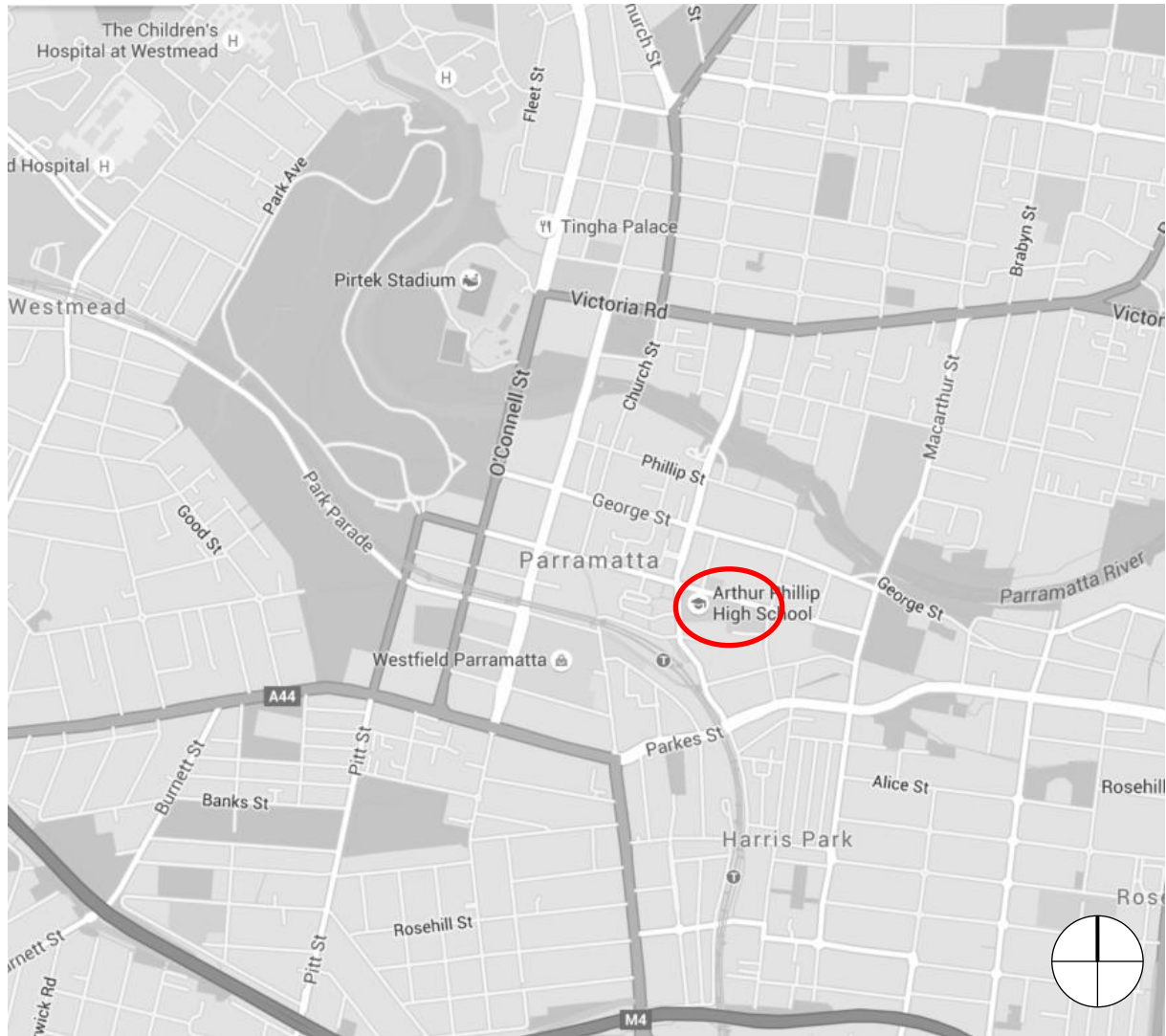


Figure 1.1 Aerial map showing the approximate location of APHS and PPS. (Source: Google Maps with GML overlays).



Figure 1.2 Study area (in red) showing existing building and structures. (Source: Google Maps with GML overlays).

2.0 Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

The following historical analysis provides a background for the archaeological analysis of the subject site. It has been largely developed from Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) and FuturePast's 2015 Constraints and Opportunities Study.¹ Further information has been drawn from historical research undertaken by Terry Kass², who carried out research of Parramatta up until the 1900s. Additional research regarding the development of the subject area has been undertaken by GML and is based on primary and secondary sources referenced throughout.

2.2 Aboriginal Occupation

At the time of European settlement of Australia, the Aboriginal people occupying the Parramatta region were known as the *Burramataga*³ or *Boromedega*⁴ clan, who formed part of the larger language-based group of the Darug. The Darug language was spoken along the coast to the Hawkesbury, inland to Windsor and the Blue Mountains, and south to Campbelltown.

The Parramatta River would have provided Aboriginal people with a vast, rich resource, including a combination of freshwater and saltwater food resources. The freshwater streams that entered the river supported ducks, mullet, crayfish, shellfish and turtles, while the river itself would have provided saltwater food sources such as fish, shellfish, molluscs and eels.⁵ A popular source of food in particular would have been eels, which were acquired through use of pronged spears or through the use of hollow eel traps.⁶ The importance of the eel to the local Parramatta Aboriginal peoples is well known, and reflected in the name 'Parramatta' which translates as 'the head of the river' or 'the place where eels lie down'.⁷

The land surrounding the river would also have been utilised by Aboriginal people for food and resources. Located on the eastern Cumberland Plain, the surrounding woodland would have provided mammals such as possums, goannas, wallabies and kangaroos. In addition to providing food resources, the Parramatta woodlands would have also provided traditional medicines such as eucalyptus leaves and bark remedies.⁸

2.3 Phase 1: 1788–1809

Governor Phillip and Lieutenant John Johnstone selected Parramatta as the site of a new settlement in November 1788. Land clearance and development began quickly with both convicts and marines stationed at Parramatta. William Bradley's 1789 map shows the early settlement at Parramatta (Figure 2.1). The subject site is located to the south of the early historic centre of Parramatta.⁹ A 1796 plan of Parramatta indicates the site and its surrounding area as 'Grounds in Cultivation' but does not indicate any specific landholder at this time (Figure 2.2).

From 1796, most land in the town of Parramatta was initially distributed by short-term lease rather than permanent alienation by land grant. This situation continued until the mid-nineteenth century. From 1800 to the end of 1809, 55 leases were granted within the town, mostly to military and civil officials. These post-1800 leases were concentrated along George, Church and Macquarie Streets. According to George William Evens' 1813 plan, the subject site is situated on three allotments with formal leases, 18, 19 and 20 (Figure 2.3). Allotment 18 was leased to Charles Smith, Allotment 19 to Edward Abbot and Allotment 20 was leased to William Balmain. Four smaller town lots occupied without formal lease were present within the site, on the northern side of Macquarie Street.

2.4 Phase 2: 1810–1845

2.4.1 Northern Part of the Subject Site

The 1822 plan of Parramatta shows the extended lines of Macquarie, Smith and Charles Streets (Figure 2.4). To the north of Macquarie Street, the land within the subject site was not developed until 1819 when it became the Convict Barracks and Convict Lumber Yard. The convict barracks were constructed in 1819–1820 to provide accommodation for working convict gangs (Figure 2.5). The land to the east of the convict barracks was occupied by four town lots. Only three of these town lots were within the subject site (Figure 2.5). With the cessation of convict transformation in 1840, the barracks were converted into a military hospital (Figure 2.7).

2.4.2 Southern Part of the Subject Site

The 1822 plan of Parramatta shows the transfer of lease of allotment 20 from William Balmain to become the military barracks (Figure 2.4). In Stewart's 1823 plans there are buildings associated with the military barracks lying to the south of the subject area (Figure 2.5). The site was officially laid out for the barracks by Governor Macquarie in 1817, with construction taking place between 1818 and 1820. At the time the barracks were referred to as the New Barracks to differentiate them from military barracks previously built in Parramatta. They are now known as Lancer Barracks. As described by Macquarie in 1822, the barracks compound included men's barracks, cook house and privies; officer's quarters (west wing), cookhouse and privies; and officer's quarters, guardroom, cells and store (east wing), cookhouse and privies. Additions were made to the existing buildings between 1820 and 1833. These additions included a covered pathway from the men's barracks to the kitchen, a verandah surrounding three sides of the kitchen and an adjacent armoury. During this construction period, new buildings were also built, including six stables for field officers' horses and a guardhouse on the Macquarie Street frontage, with the addition of detention cells behind it in 1831. The barracks became known as the Upper Barracks and between 1833 and 1844 were converted from a general military barracks to an officers-only barracks. This transition involved significant internal remodelling and external additions.

Allotment 19—to the east of the military barracks—was transferred from Edward Abbot to James Hassall. Hassall's allotment was six acres, of which only the northwest area falls into the subject site (Figure 2.9). Hassall did not construct any substantial building on the site.

2.5 Phase 3: 1845–1899

2.5.1 Northern Part of the Subject Site

The Military hospital was closed in 1851. It was converted into an Erysipelas Hospital and opened in 1867 (Figure 2.10). In 1884, the hospital operated as the Macquarie Street Asylum for the Aged. It housed infirm or destitute men, whilst maintaining a number of wards for the treatment of infectious diseases (Figure 2.17).

A patient at the Asylum described the complex in 1881:¹⁰

There is a large and central building, facing the street, and at the rear all the attendant dormitories, lavatories, wash-houses, kitchens, etc necessary to the completion of a well-ordered establishment. A large open shed from the northern boundary, and between it and the main building is a well-kept recreation yard, a portion of it laid down in grass, and the other three sides nicely ornamented with flower beds. Close adjoining, but separate entirely

from the yard and dormitories are a couple of brick cottages, which are left apart for leprosy and other fever cases-or men suffering dangerously infectious diseases.

2.5.2 Southern Part of the Subject Site

In 1848, the barracks were converted back into a military barracks, housing both officers and other ranks of military personnel. By October 1850, the military barracks had been left empty as the last detachment of soldiers was sent to Sydney.¹¹ During this period, a strip of land along the western boundary and cutting across the south-west corner of the military barracks site was acquired for the extension of the railway line from Parramatta to Penrith (Figure 2.9). Military association with the subject site officially ended in 1862 when control of the property was handed over to the NSW Police Department. The military barracks were then referred to as the Police Barracks up until 1897 (Figure 2.11).

The land within the subject site to the east of the police barracks came under the ownership of James Byrnes (Figure 2.6). James Byrnes was a successful politician and businessman in Parramatta.¹² He was a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Parramatta from 1858 to 1872 and in 1862 became the second mayor of Parramatta.¹³ In 1830, partnered with his brother William, Byrnes created a steam ferry service on the Parramatta River.¹⁴ Their business expanded in 1840 with the construction of a flour mill and in 1844 a textiles mill.¹⁵ He built Edgeworth House, within the subject site, where he lived with his family until his death in 1886 (Figure 2.6 and Figure 2.13).

The subject site was first used as a school in 1863, when a block of land at the corner of Smith and Macquarie Streets was converted for use by the Mechanics Institute School of Arts. This initial school use was followed in 1870, 1877, 1888 and 1891 with the land of the former military barracks being absorbed into school grounds, for use by the Parramatta District School (Figure 2.12 and Figure 2.14). By 1891, all of the land within the subject site to the south of Macquarie Street was allocated to the school (Figure 2.21).

The original school building was built in 1875—it is now Arthur Phillip High School administration building (Figure 2.15). The Gothic Revival building located on the corner of Macquarie and Smith Streets was designed by architect G Mansfield. It was extended in 1890 and altered in 1911 when the gothic windows were enlarged and arabesques removed (Figure 2.16). The school was known as Parramatta South Public School and was immediately popular, attracting students living on the south side of the Parramatta River. Evening classes were established in 1881 and in 1887 the school added a super-primary section. With the addition of the super primary section, the school became known as Parramatta South Superior School. Student numbers continued to increase throughout this period.

2.6 Phase 4: 1900–Present

By 1913, the increase in attendance and inclusion of secondary education meant that the school became Parramatta's main school. Intake of secondary pupils had increased creating a demand for a high school where students might be prepared for a university education. As a result, it was decided to split the primary and secondary schools. The current subject site was to be known as Parramatta Public School (for primary education) and secondary students would be sent to a new high school. In 1915, Parramatta High School was opened in Parramatta Park. Parramatta High School has been in continuous use since this time.

The continued development of Parramatta led to the re-establishment of secondary classes for boys within the study site at PPS. This section of the school became known as Parramatta Intermediate High School. The following year, domestic science and commercial classes commenced for girls, in

what was known as the Domestic Science School. In 1934, the Domestic Science School was moved to its own accommodation outside of the subject site.

In 1935, on the northern side of Macquarie Street, the asylum was demolished and the land along with the vacated Domestic Science School was transferred for use as a school (Figure 2.18 and Figure 2.20). During World War II a series of air raid trenches were excavated on the northern side of Macquarie Street (Figure 2.19). At this time, air raid trenches were strategically dug in school grounds to protect students from attacks from the air.¹⁶ In 1957 Parramatta Intermediate High School was moved to Rydalmere and the land was absorbed into the secondary school. The secondary school became known as Arthur Phillip High School in 1959. APHS and PPS have been in continuous use within the subject site since this time (Figure 2.22 and Figure 2.23).

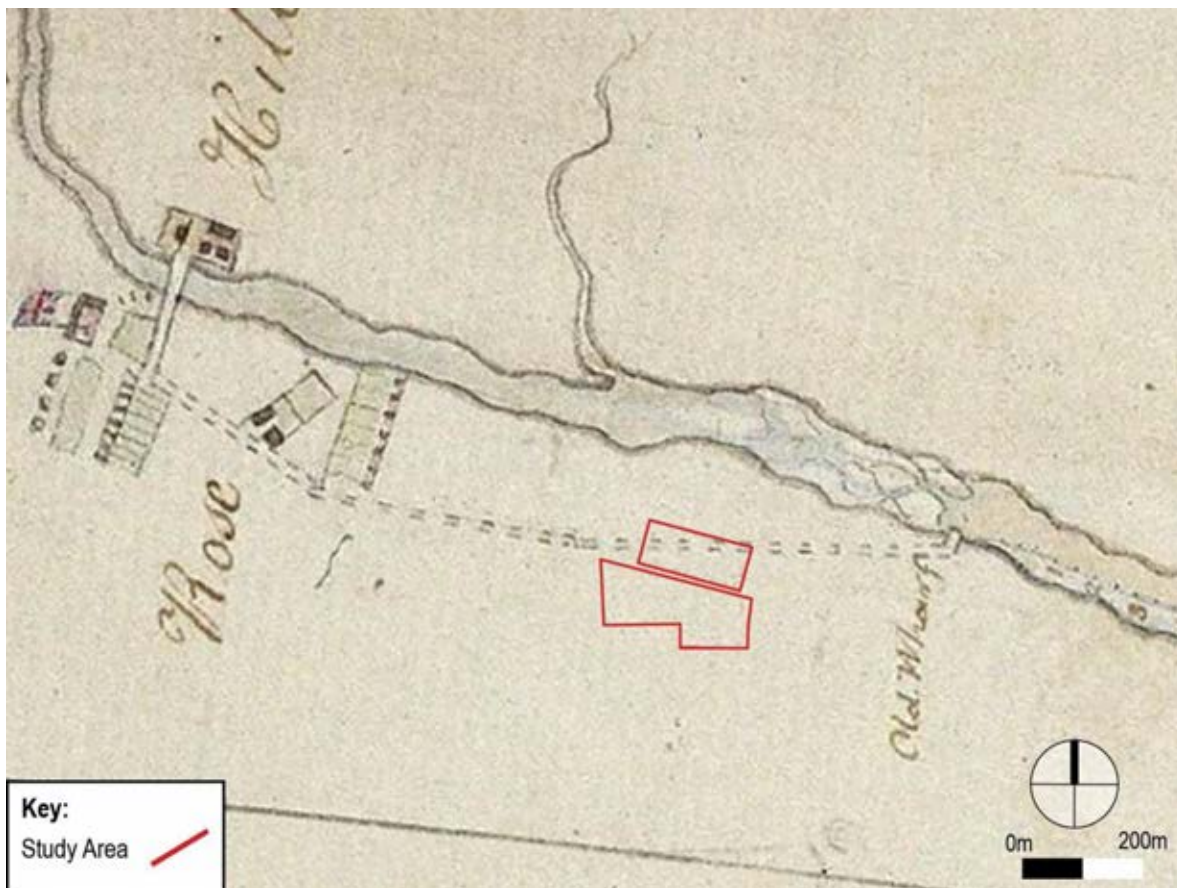


Figure 2.1 Detail of Surveyor William Bradley's 1789 *Flats at the head of Port Jackson and channel up to Rose Hill*. The subject site is outlined in red. (Source: SLNSW, Digital Order No. a127082, with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.2 Detail of the 1796 Plan of the Settlement of Parramatta. The subject site is outlined in red. (Source: SLNSW, Digital Order No. a4178001, with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.3 Detail of 1813 Plan of the Township of Parramatta by George William Evans. The subject site is outlined in red. (Source: ML M2 811.1301/1813/1, with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.4 Detail of the 1822 plan of Parramatta. Subject site is outlined in red. (Source: Town of Parramatta, J Campbell, with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.5 Detail of G. C. Stewart's 1823 Plan of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: SR NSW map 4907 with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.6 Edgeworth House showing James Byrnes and family c1850. (Source: S & K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.)



Figure 2.7 Detail of Brownriggs' 1844 Plan of the Town of Parramatta and Surrounding areas with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Plan of the Town of Parramatta and the adjacent properties / as surveyed by W. Meadows Brownrigg, SLNSW, Digital Order No. a442001, with GML additions)

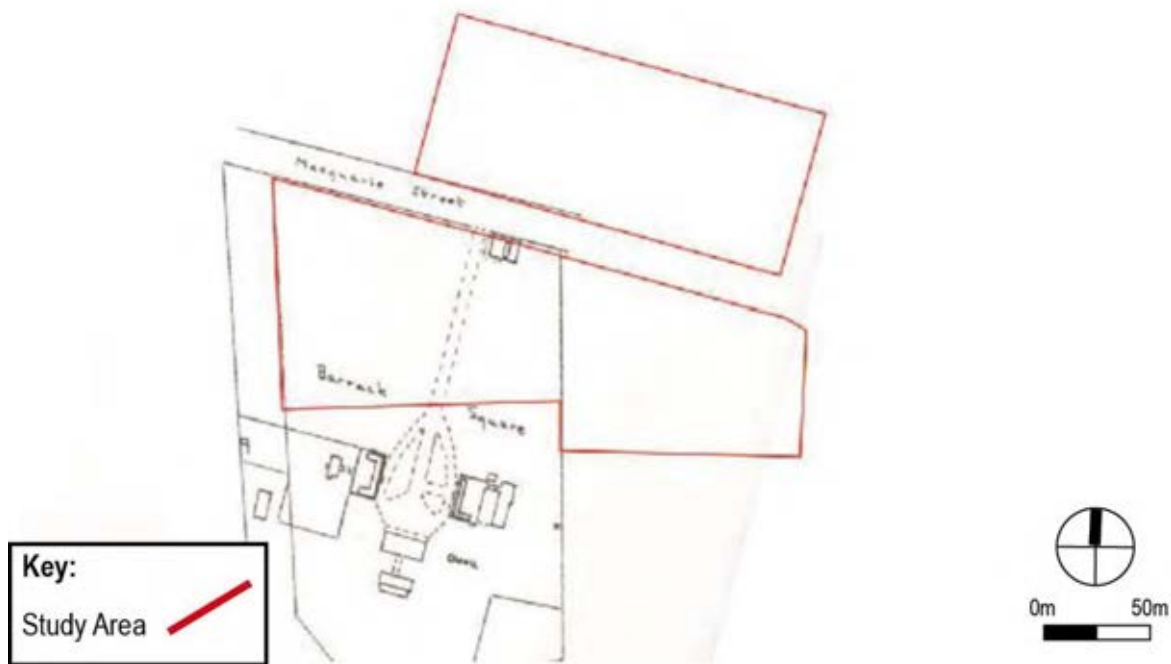


Figure 2.8 Detail of the 1858 trace with the subject site is outlined in red. (Source: AHMS and Futurepast., 2015 *Arthur Phillip High School & Parramatta Public School Constraints and Opportunities Study Aboriginal Heritage, Historical Archaeology & Built Heritage*, for NSW Department of Education. with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.9 Detail of the 1871 Plan of the Environs of Parramatta showing area of land acquired for railway line to southwest of the subject site (outlined in red). (Source: AO Map No. 10683 with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.10 The Erysipelas Hospital, c1870. (Source: S& K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.)



Figure 2.11 Police Barracks, now the Lancer Barracks, c1870. (Source: S & K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.)



Figure 2.12 Detail of G McKinnon's 1883 Fullers Map of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: SLNSW, M Z/M3 811.1301/1883/ with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.13 Detail of the 1895 Parramatta plan with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Metropolitan Detail Series. SLNSW, Digital Order Number a1364013 & a1364014 with GML additions 2016)

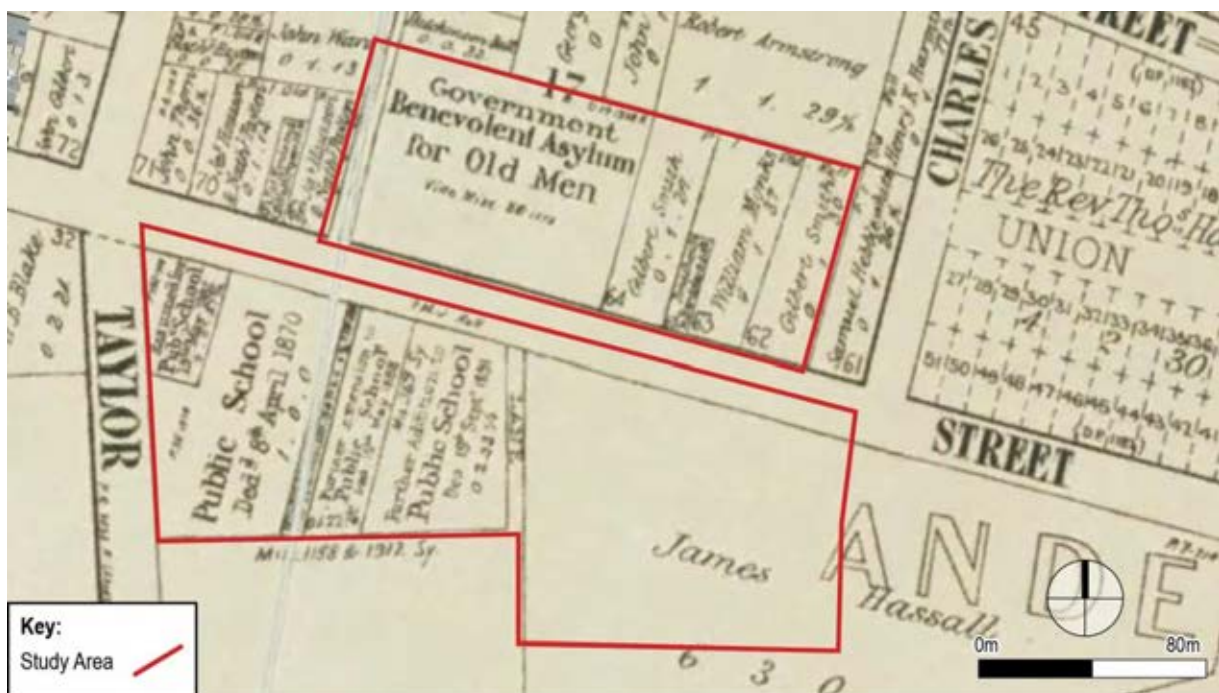


Figure 2.14 Detail of the 1904 Map of the town of Parramatta: parishes of St. John and Field of Mars, county of Cumberland, land district of Parramatta. The subject site is outlined in red. (Source: SLNSW, Digital Order No. a6386001, with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.15 Original school building, built in 1875, now part of Arthur Phillip High School. Date unknown. (Source: Public School, Parramatta, SLNSW, Digital Order Number d1_06150)



Figure 2.16 Postcard of the Public School in Parramatta, now Arthur Phillip High School. Date unknown. (Source: Public School, Parramatta, National Museum Australia, 1989.0117.5490)



Figure 2.17 Macquarie Street Asylum, 1911. (Source: Macquarie Street Asylum, Parramatta, SLNSW, Digital Order Number d1_34366)



Figure 2.18 Detail of 1928 aerial photograph of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.19 Detail of 1943 aerial photograph of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. Note the zig-zag air raid trenches on the northern side of Parramatta Road. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.20 Detail of 1951 aerial photograph of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.21 Detail of the 1961 Map of the town of Parramatta and suburban and adjacent lands with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Department of Lands. MAP G8974.P3G46 1961 with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.22 Detail of 1972 aerial photograph of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.23 Detail of 1981 aerial photograph of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)

2.7 Endnotes

- ¹ AHMS (Archeological & Heritage Management Solutions) and Futurepast., 2015 *Arthur Phillip High School & Parramatta Public School Constraints and Opportunities Study Aboriginal Heritage, Historical Archaeology & Built Heritage*, for NSW Department of Education.
- ² T Kass, C Liston John & McClymont, *Parramatta: a past revealed*, Parramatta, Parramatta City Council, 1996.
- ³ J. Kohen, *The Dharug and Their Neighbours. The traditional Aboriginal Owners of the Sydney Region.*, Sydney, Darug Link in association with Blacktown & District Historical Society, 1993.
- ⁴ V Attenbrow, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*, Sydney, University of New South Wales Press, 2010.
- ⁵ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, *The Aboriginal Heritage of Civic Place*, draft report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003.
- ⁶ Kass, Liston John and McClymont.
- ⁷ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, *Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study*, unpublished report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003.
- ⁸ Robinson 1991 in Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, *The Aboriginal Heritage of Civic Place*, draft report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003, p 33.
- ⁹ 'Government and General Orders', in *The Sydney Gazette and the New South Wales Advertiser*, Sydney, May 1811, p 1.
- ¹⁰ AHMS (Archeological & Heritage Management Solutions) and Futurepast., 2015 *Arthur Phillip High School & Parramatta Public School Constraints and Opportunities Study Aboriginal Heritage, Historical Archaeology & Built Heritage*, for NSW Department of Education.
- ¹¹ 'Parramatta', in *Sydney Morning Herald*, October 1850, p. 2, <<http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/12921562/1510023>>.
- ¹² S& K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.
- ¹³ S& K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.
- ¹⁴ S& K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.
- ¹⁵ S& K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.
- ¹⁶ 'Parents Dig Air Raid Trenches At School', in *The Advertiser*, , 23 February 1942, p 5, <<http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/48745736#>>.

3.0 Contextual Analysis

3.1 Site Description

The study area is located within the CBD of Parramatta, to the northeast of Parramatta train station. The study area consists of two large blocks located on the northern and southern sides of Macquarie Street. The western portion of the study area, located near the Smith Street intersection, is the highest part of the site. There is a gentle slope, through PPS, down towards Charles Street in the west. The northern site also has a general slope down towards Charles Street in the west, and a slope from Macquarie Street towards George Street in the north.

3.1.1 Surrounding Development

The surrounding streets have and are undergoing a significant change through major redevelopment projects. Macquarie Street, Smith Street and Charles Street are now dominated by high-rise buildings of up to 25 storeys. To the south of PPS, on the opposite side of Little Street, the NSW Police Force Headquarters (1 Charles Street) is 15 storeys. Buildings along George Street, to the north of the study area, are up to 10 storeys.

To the west of the study area, the new Parramatta Square urban renewal project is currently under construction and will incorporate buildings up to 53 storeys. The new Western Sydney University campus (169 Macquarie Street) will be 14 storeys. The Sydney Water building (1 Smith Street) is 17 storeys.

To the south of the study area is the Commonwealth Heritage listed (CHL) Lancer Barracks. The site contains a series of one and two storey historic buildings including separately listed Bob's Hall and the Barracks, situated around the parade ground. Linden House (which now functions as the Lancer Association Museum) is located closest to the southern boundary of the study site.

Immediately to the north of the northern portion of the APHS site is a row of small single storey cottages (1–3 Barrack Lane), which are included on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR).

3.1.2 Access

Access to the school sites are primarily from Macquarie Street, however, ancillary access is provided off Smith Street, Charles Street and Little Street. The entire site was bound by a 2.5m high palisade fence with secure gates. The remnants of the former Convict Barracks wall run along the northern boundary of the northern site.

3.1.3 Northern Site

This site consists of approximately twenty buildings, a carpark with a driveway, a grassed sports ground and a soft bitumen covered sports courts. The school buildings consist of a large school hall, approximately 19 demountable classrooms and a number of shipping containers.

The grassed sportsground is a flat, square area with a batter on the southern and western sides. The batter sloped down from Macquarie Street and the car park to the sportsground.

3.1.4 Southern Site

This APHS portion of this site consists of a number of large school buildings (including the 1875 heritage item), a carpark and a bitumen covered playground. The school buildings are located on the

periphery of the site with the bitumen covered playground in the centre. The carpark is also covered in bitumen and was located in the northwestern corner of the site.

The PPS portion of this site consists of a large brick building (the 1923 heritage item), ten demountable classrooms, a carpark, a large metal awning and a number of playgrounds including a large area in the centre of the school which was covered in soft bitumen.

3.2 Arthur Phillip High School—1875–76 School Building

3.2.1 Exterior

The 1875 school building is a single storey Gothic Revival style building with steeply pitched intersecting gabled roofs and a square bell tower, which broaches to an octagonal spire. A skillion roofed verandah extends along the northern façade between a small entrance porch located at the northeast corner of the building and the tower, originally located at the northwest corner of the building. Another small skillion roofed verandah extends along the southern façade of the building (southwest corner).

The western wing, built c1890, complements the original building and also features a steeply pitched gabled roof set at right angles to the earlier building. It has a separate small skillion roofed entrance porch at its northeast corner.

A two-storey classroom block (c1930s?) adjoins the building to the south and encloses a small courtyard space which includes the southern verandah of the original building.

The walls of the original building are built of light brown sandstock bricks on a sandstone base and with sandstone trim, including moulded string courses running around the building and tower, sandstone kneelers to the attached buttresses, the original octagonal chimneys, and sandstone sills and heads to the original windows. Contrasting tuck-pointed red brickwork is used for the heads of the lancet windows in the eastern gable end, over the window in the original entrance porch, around the porthole windows and over the door to the tower, and as decorative elements in the base of the north facing gable end. The walls of the 1890s building are of red face brickwork. A small weatherboard toilet enclosure exists on the verandah at the rear of the building.

The gabled roofs are clad in corrugated metal and the tower roofs in flat metal sheet. The north facing gable ends of the original building feature decorative Gothic style bargeboards with incised detailing and tall decorative finials. The original decorative bargeboards and finial have been removed from the eastern gable, which now features plane barge boards and vertical battens at the apex. The 1890s western wing has projecting timber boarded gables supported on curved timber brackets. The verandah features stop chamfered octagonal posts with capital mouldings and decorative timber brackets. The tower features a bell-cote with timber ventilators in each side. Both buildings feature exposed rafters and boarded eaves. The 1875 building has timber fascias, whereas the 1890s wing does not. The original triangular roof ventilators located just below the ridge in each of the gables have been removed from the original building's roof, as have the tall brick chimneys to the 1890s building.

The original building has double hung timber windows, with six-pane sashes, and framed and sheeted timber doors, most of which, except for those in the northern gable end, are original. The windows in the northern gable were rebuilt in the late nineteenth / early twentieth century, when the original five lancet windows were replaced with three large double hung windows with fanlights over. These have sloping brick sills and arched brick heads consisting of three header courses and have nine-pane sashes. They are consistent with those that used to exist in the 1890s wing. The original lancet

windows have also been removed from the south wall of the original building and the openings blocked up due to later additions to the rear of the building. The rear wall is rendered externally, but the pointed brick heads from the original windows are still visible on the inside face of the wall. The original windows in the 1890s building appear from historic photographs to have included fanlights and coloured glass panes. The fanlights and coloured glazing have been removed and the window heads lowered and replaced in stretcher bond brickwork. Coloured glass survives in the two double hung windows in the 1890s hallway between the office in original building and the school rooms in the 1890s wing.

The verandahs have concrete floors and wide boarded ceilings above exposed rafters.

3.2.2 Interior

The original 1875 building includes two large school room spaces and an office, as well as a small entrance porch opening off the front verandah and another under the tower. The 1890s wing of the building includes two large school room spaces and a hallway that links this wing to the original building.

The building has timber floors, some of which have new floating floors over them, and timber skirtings.

The walls are generally painted brickwork, with a rendered dado and timber dado rail in the original building (except the office) and the hallway of the 1890s building. The walls in the larger central room of the original building, however, have cement render to approximately three metres (dating from the late twentieth century). In the 1890s wing, the principal rooms have rendered dados with a moulded timber shelf in place of the dado rail. A lightweight partition wall has been erected to divide the northern room of the 1890s wing into two. Metal air conditioning ducts are intrusive to these spaces.

In the main rooms of the original building the roof trusses and rafters are exposed to view with the timber ceiling boards above. Circular metal vents are spaced regularly along the ridge. The trusses are stop chamfered and supported on timber brackets and long timber bearing plates set into the brick walls. An iron rod runs along the ridge connecting them. In the small office there is a flat timber boarded ceiling with timber cornice and central circular ventilation panel. In the 1890s building the ceilings are boarded and battened, with regularly spaced rectangular ventilation panels set into them.

The building retains some original internal doors—framed and sheeted in the 1875 building and four panelled in the 1890s building. The door, sidelights and fanlight to the opening into the office appear to have been replaced.

Most of the fireplaces have been blocked up. One timber chimney piece and a cast iron grate survive in the eastern school room. The fireplace features an unusual pointed top to the brick opening. The fireplaces in the large central space have been removed, although the remains of a chimney breast survive below the ceiling on the western wall. The chimney survives from the fireplace in the northeast corner of the space. Two chimney breasts with their staff moulds survive in the 1890s wing.

Several early school desks and other movable heritage from the school are stored in the eastern room.

3.2.3 Building Integrity

The 1875 school building has a high degree of integrity. Although, the building has been added to the original form of the building and the configuration of the spaces have generally been retained. Lightweight partitions have been added within the 1890s wing, but are reversible.

Some of the original and 1890s windows have also been altered or replaced as described above. Some of the fireplaces have been removed or blocked up, although one original fireplace remains in the 1875 eastern school room.



Figure 3.1 North elevation of the 1875 school building with a small entrance porch at the northeast corner.



Figure 3.2 East elevation of the 1875 school building.



Figure 3.3 North elevation of the 1875 school building showing the tower and spire and decorative bargeboard to northern gable end. Windows in the gable end wall were replaced in the early twentieth century.



Figure 3.3 View along the front verandah towards the northeast entrance porch.



Figure 3.5 North elevation of the 1890s addition. Note the fanlights above the windows have been removed.



Figure 3.6 West elevation of the 1890s addition. Note the fanlights above the windows have been removed.



Figure 3.7 View of small entrance porch to the 1890s addition (right) and into the small northern courtyard between the addition and the original building.



Figure 3.8 Weatherboard WC on the rear verandah.



Figure 3.9 Eastern school room looking west, showing exposed trusses and rafters to the ceiling, the rendered dado around walls and original windows.



Figure 3.10 Eastern school room looking east, showing the original fireplace and old school desks.



Figure 3.11 Ceiling of the eastern school room showing a conical ventilator.



Figure 3.12 The original fireplace and chimney piece in the eastern school room.

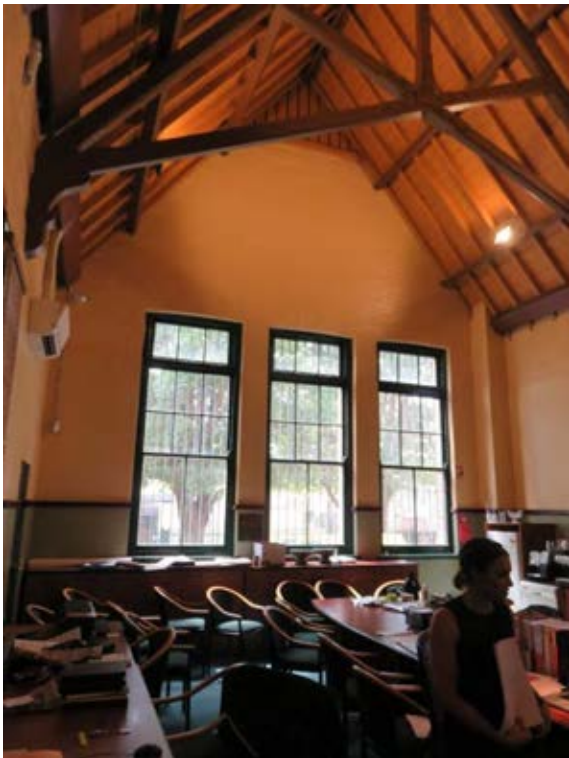


Figure 3.13 The large school room in centre of building, showing exposed trusses and rafters, rendered dado around walls, chimney flue from northeastern fireplace and early twentieth century windows.



Figure 3.14 The original framed and sheeted door and architraves in the southern wall of the central school room.

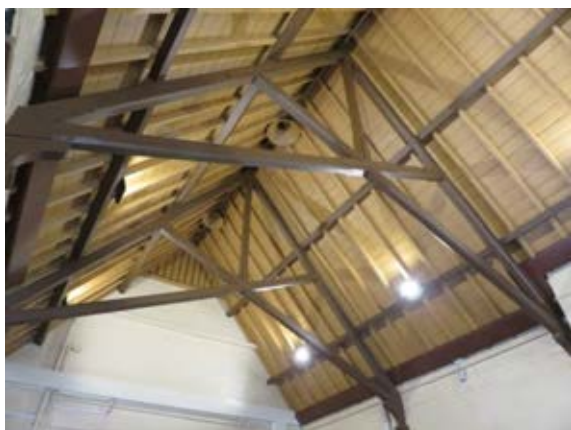


Figure 3.15 Exposed trusses, rafters and purlins to the boarded ceiling in the large central school room, and conical ventilators between trusses.

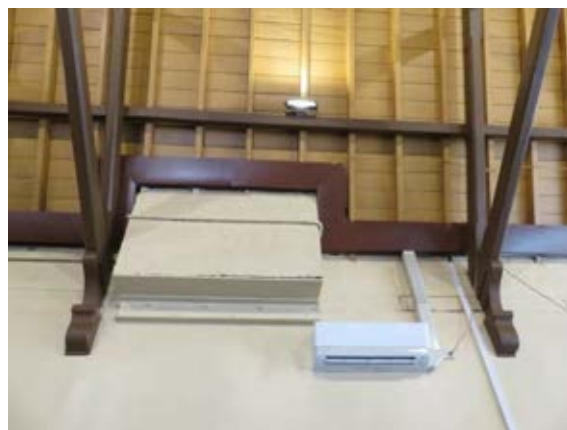


Figure 3.16 The remains of the chimney breast on western wall of the large central school room and detail of the brackets supporting the roof trusses.



Figure 3.17 The original windows in the eastern wall of the large central school room.



Figure 3.18 The office with a timber boarded ceiling and circular ceiling ventilation panel.



Figure 3.19 A plate shelf around the walls of the northern school room of the 1890s addition.



Figure 3.20 Boarded ceiling with battens and rectangular ceiling ventilation panels in the southern school room of the 1890s addition.



Figure 3.21 The entrance hall in the 1890s addition with an original double hung window with coloured glass.



Figure 3.22 The original panel door to school room in the 1890s addition with the upper panels replaced in glass.



Figure 3.23 The northern school room in the 1890s addition with air conditioning ductwork mounted on the late twentieth century partition wall dividing school room into two spaces.



Figure 3.24 The southern school room in the 1890s addition (now office) showing the chimney breast in the northwest corner.

3.3 Parramatta Public School—1923 School Building

3.3.1 Exterior

The 1923 building is a symmetrical two-storey brick building with a long gabled roof running the full length of the building and three intersecting gables over the projecting central and end bays. A small entry porch exists at each end of the building. On the rear (southern) elevation the rooms at the southwest corner also project out from the southern wall.

Two later buildings connect into the entry porches and extend to the east and west of the 1923 building.

The walls are built of liver coloured brick commons with contrasting dark red face brick trim. The brickwork of the gable ends is articulated with strong corner, base and buttress elements. The contrasting bricks are used for the window and door heads, sloping window sills, around the sign on the front face of the building, the stepped brickwork to the tops of buttressed wall elements and surrounding the vertical brick vents to the gable ends. Contrasting curved bricks are used to frame the openings of the entry porches. The brick heads over the windows in the southern elevation have been replaced in stretcher bond brickwork (late twentieth century).

The roof is clad in corrugated metal sheet. Circular metal roof ventilators run along the ridges. The eaves are boarded with exposed rafters. The barge boards are studded with the pegged ends of the purlins extending through them. Tall brick chimneys extend up along the southern side of the building and are topped with terracotta chimney pots and metal cowls.

The timber framed windows are arranged rhythmically in two bands along the northern and southern facades. Generally they consist of triple or double six-paned awning sashes to the classrooms, with matching smaller windows to other spaces. A large arched window provides emphasis to the central bay facing Macquarie Street. The windows generally retain their original hardware.

Individual air conditioning units have been fitted to some windows (east elevation) and penetrate the wall below the windows in the southern elevation of the building.

Two pairs of pedestrian brick gate piers with contrasting stepped brick cappings and bands stand on the street boundary in front of the building and appear to date with the building. A low wall with a contrasting brick top extends along the boundary between them.

3.3.2 Interior

Internally the floors appear to be timber construction with sheet flooring over. Generally the masonry walls are cement rendered with a dado mould run in the render. The lightweight partitions are covered in plasterboard. The ceilings are battened (possibly fibrous plaster) between boxed beams that support the floor or roof structure above. The beams are deeper over the central portion of the building, where the space is greater. The floor and ceiling construction must be confirmed through further site investigation.

On each floor, the building includes classrooms and other spaces arranged along each side of a central corridor. Concrete stairs are located at each end of the building to connect the two floors.

The classrooms along the southern side of the corridor are original and include large multi-paned awning windows and panel doors with fanlights over opening onto the corridor. Each of these rooms has a fireplace, either in the corner or on the side wall. Most of the fireplaces have been blocked up,

although they retain their corbelled mantel shelves and curved recessed overmantels above. On the upper floor some of the mantel shelves have been removed, although the chimney breasts remain. Large openings exist in the walls between several of the classrooms on each floor. Each of these accommodates an original set of half glazed folding doors with highlight windows and vertical boarded panels above. One of these openings has been blocked up on the ground floor, but is still clearly evident. Some rooms retain original built-in timber cupboards with glazed doors.

On the northern side of the corridor lightweight partitions have been introduced to form additional classrooms, offices and service facilities in what appears to have originally been two large open spaces in the central portion of each floor. Windows have been included in the wall to the north side of the corridor on the first floor. These match the opposing windows in the south wall of the corridor in form and size, but are notably more recent.

A vertical boarded partition wall extending around a space at the western end of the ground floor appears to be an early addition. It appears to have included high level window openings in both walls that have since been blocked up.

Smaller spaces exist at each end of the corridor on each floor, the former use of which is unknown. The original window and door openings into these rooms have generally been infilled. Posts within the rooms at the eastern end of the building appear to be later additions to support some heavy structure in the roof space.

Original glazed and timber boarded partitions enclose small spaces under low raked ceilings. The roofs over these spaces extend down to the entry porches.

3.3.3 Building Integrity

The 1923 school building has a high degree of integrity, although new buildings have been added at both its eastern and western ends. The building retains its original form and most of its original window joinery. The southern classrooms remain substantially intact, including their original fireplaces (although blocked up) and their original joinery and finishes. Lightweight partitions have been used to create additional classrooms and other spaces within the previously large open spaces on the north side of the building. These partitions are generally reversible.



Figure 3.25 View of the 1923 school building along Macquarie Street from the northeast.



Figure 3.26 View of the 1923 school building along Macquarie Street from the northwest.



Figure 3.27 North elevation of the 1923 school building showing contrasting brick trim.



Figure 3.28 View showing the articulation of the north façade.



Figure 3.29 South elevation of the 1923 school building.



Figure 3.30 East elevation of the 1923 school building.



Figure 3.31 South elevation of the 1923 school building.



Figure 3.32 South elevation of the eastern entrance porch.



Figure 3.33 West elevation of the 1923 school building showing the western entrance porch.



Figure 3.34 West elevation of the 1923 school building.



Figure 3.35 North elevation of the western entrance porch.



Figure 3.36 Gate piers and low wall to the Macquarie Street boundary (right of piers).



Figure 3.39 The ground floor corridor looking west, showing windows and doors to the southern classrooms and exposed beams supporting the floor above.



Figure 3.40 Typical window to the corridor showing the original brackets.



Figure 3.37 The entrance hall at the east end of building, with the former window recess and stair on the left and entrance porch on right.



Figure 3.38 The western end of the ground floor corridor showing a timber boarded partition on the right.



Figure 3.41 The southern classroom on ground floor showing folding doors boarded joinery in opening between classrooms. Exposed beams supporting floor above.



Figure 3.42 The southern classroom on the first floor showing folding doors, boarded joinery in the opening between classrooms and rectangular ventilation panels in the ceiling.



Figure 3.43 The original corner fireplace with crobelled mantel shelf and recessed overmantel.



Figure 3.44 An early cupboard in the classroom. Note the moulded dado line run in the wall render.



Figure 3.45 The northern space on the ground floor showing deep beams supporting the floor above.



Figure 3.46 An early vertical boarded partition showing high level openings boarded up.



Figure 3.47 A concrete stair with a run dado in the wall.

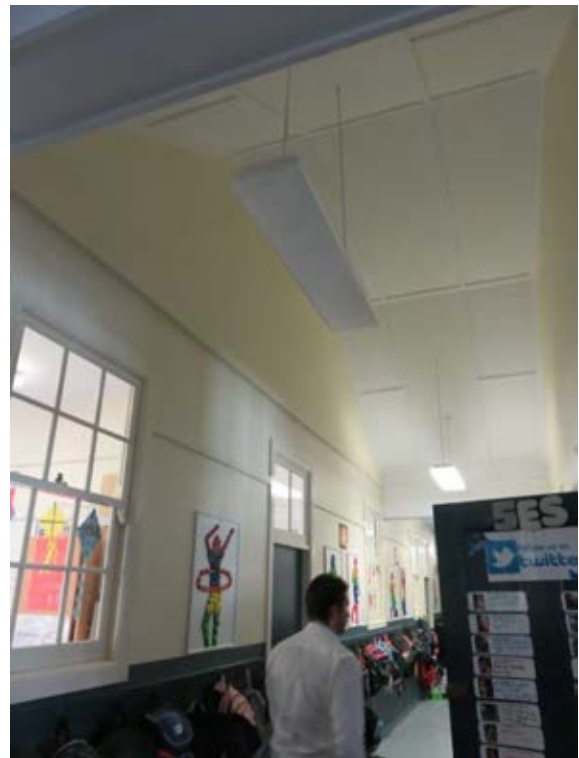


Figure 3.48 The ceiling over the central section of the first floor corridor rakes up under the gabled roof above.



Figure 3.49 The first floor corridor showing windows both sides.



Figure 3.50 An early boarded and glazed partition enclosing a small space under raked ceiling on the first floor.



Figure 3.51 A battened ceiling on the first floor showing rectangular ventilation panels.



Figure 3.52 The beam at the junction of flat and raked ceilings on the first floor.

3.4 Significant Trees

There are numerous significant mature trees identified in the Opportunities and Constraints report (AHMS and FuturePast, 2015) dispersed throughout both the northern and southern sites, which add to the historic character of the schools (Figure 3.53). Assessment of their condition and safety risk was undertaken for both school sites in 2014. None of the significant trees on either site were assessed as posing an unacceptable risk, and the trees were generally in fair to good health.^{1,2}

On the northern side, one significant tree is located on the western edge (J), while two others are located midway along the Macquarie Street frontage (Figure 3.59).

On the southern site, one is located in front of the c1890s extension to the 1875 building (Figure 3.54), and one is located directly behind the 1875 building (Figure 3.55). Three are located within the courtyard area of the high school (Figures 3.56 and 3.57). On the PPS side, three significant trees are clustered in the northeast corner of the site (at the intersection of Macquarie Street and Charles Street) (Figure 3.60), and one is located in the centre of the playground (Figure 3.58).

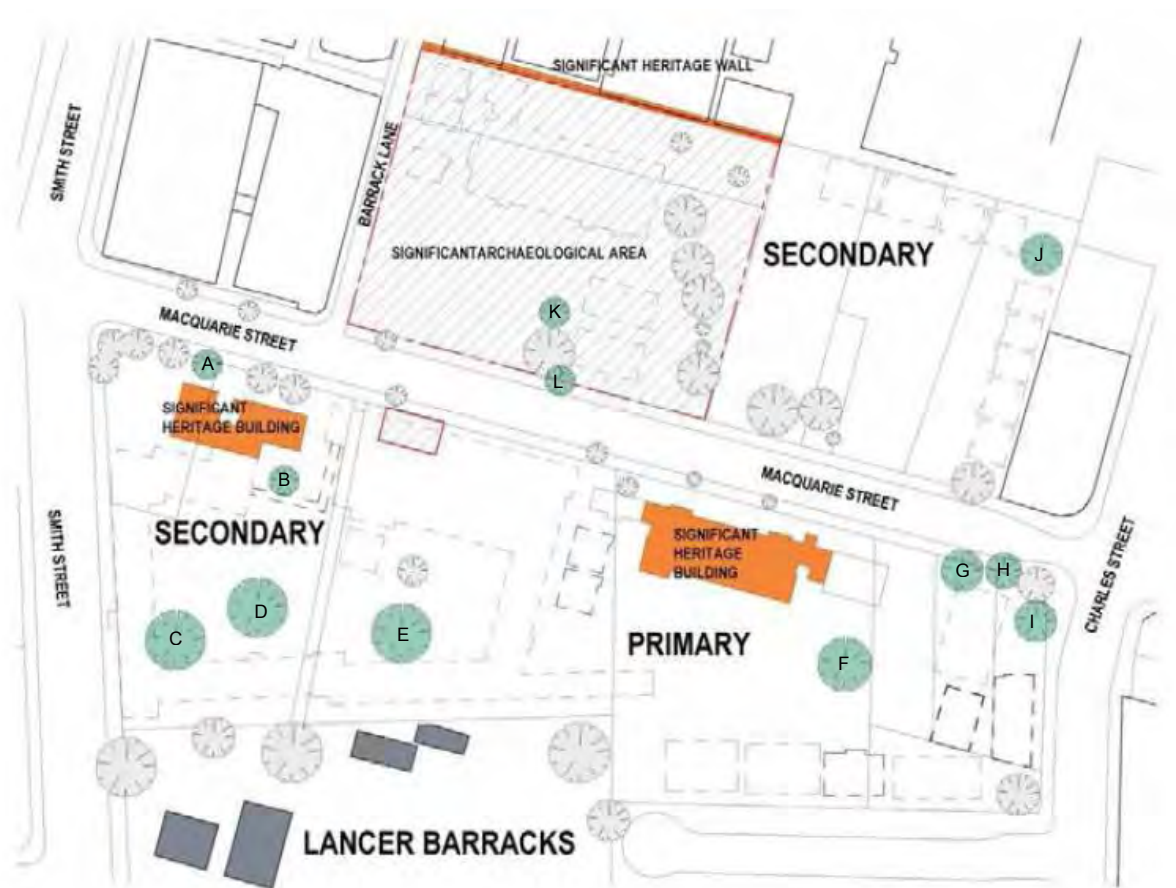


Figure 3.53 Heritage buildings, significant trees and archaeological sites that are to be retained. (Source: DWP Suters: Architecture and interior, Parramatta Schools Master Plan Report, 2015, p 16)



Figure 3.54 Significant tree A.



Figure 3.55 Significant tree B.



Figure 3.56 Significant trees D and C.



Figure 3.57 Significant tree E.



Figure 3.58 Significant tree F.



Figure 3.59 Significant trees K and L.



Figure 3.60 Significant trees G, H and I.

3.5 Convict Barracks Wall

The wall of the former convict barracks is located along the northern boundary of the northern school site. It consists of a sandstone block plinth with sandstock bricks above. It was not possible to inspect the whole length of wall.

The current wall is of variable height, up to about three metres maximum at its western end, with sections of brickwork reduced, replaced and/or repaired using cement mortar. The sandstone blocks appear to survive for the whole length of the wall, although some have been dislodged. A concrete kerb has been built against the stone on the northern side at the western end of the wall. The portion of brickwork adjacent to Barrack Lane (approximately two metres in length) is early, although partially rebuilt. A contrasting brick capping has been added to the top of the wall.



Figure 3.61 The western end of the convict barracks wall showing a section of early sandstock brickwork. A concrete kerb has been built along the side of the sandstone plinth. A new brick capping has been added to the wall.



Figure 3.62 The western end of the convict barracks wall showing the sandstone blockwork to the base of the wall.



Figure 3.63 A low section of the convict barracks wall the showing brick capping to the sandstone base.



Figure 3.64 Loose sandstone blocks at the eastern end of the convict barracks wall.

3.6 View Analysis

Both heritage buildings contribute to the streetscape of Macquarie Street, although the 1923 building has a stronger presence due to its larger scale, close proximity to the boundary and lack of trees obscuring views of it. The 1875 building is set back from the street behind large trees. It is, however, an important feature on the corner of Macquarie and Smith Streets and is the focal point of the view along Barrack Lane.

The convict wall is generally inconspicuous, except where it meets Barrack Lane and sits between the school and the small group of early warders' houses immediately to the north.



Figure 3.65 The 1875 school on Macquarie Street.



Figure 3.66 View of the 1875 school looking south along Barrack Lane.



Figure 3.67 The 1923 school looking west along Macquarie Street.



Figure 3.68 The 1923 school looking west along Macquarie Street.



Figure 3.69 View west along Little Street towards Lancer Barracks.



Figure 3.70 View west along Smith Street towards the southern APHS site.

3.7 Endnotes

¹ Mark Hartley, School Tree Risk Assessment Report, Parramatta Public School, August 2014.

² Scott Gatenby and Bernadette Hunt, Tree Assessment, Arthur Phillip High School, March 2014.

4.0 Heritage Context

While the heritage items on the southern subject site are listed on local and state heritage registers, there has been no comprehensive assessment of their heritage values on which an impact assessment could be based. The Opportunities and Constraints report (2015) recommended that a CMP be prepared for the items, which would have included more detailed historical and development analysis of the heritage items, and a comprehensive heritage values assessment. However, this was not undertaken.

The below heritage assessment was undertaken by GML for the preparation of this HIS based on the readily available and accessible information. We have not undertaken any specific historical research on the two properties and have only had limited access to the interiors of the buildings. If specific historical and documentary research, and further physical analysis were to be undertaken, it may provide information that would require a re-assessment of these heritage values.

4.1 Built Heritage Values

The *NSW Heritage Manual* guidelines, prepared by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (as amended July 2002), provides the framework for the following heritage values assessment and Statement of Significance. These guidelines incorporate the five aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the Burra Charter into a specially structured framework which is currently accepted as the required format by heritage authorities in New South Wales.

In applying the criteria, both the nature and degree of significance for the place need to be identified, with items varying in the extent to which they embody or reflect key values and the relative importance of their evidence or associations.

Heritage Assessment Criteria	Assessment of Heritage Values	
	1875–76 Building	1923 Building
Criterion A: Historical Significance <i>An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	First purpose built public school building in Parramatta.	Built as an Infants School Building to supplement the existing school facilities in response to the growing demand for public education in Parramatta.
Criterion B: Historical Associations <i>An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Designed by George Allen Mansfield, a prominent nineteenth century architect and founder of the Institute of Architects of NSW. He was Schools Architect from 1867–1880.	Designed by RM Seymour Wells, who was Schools Architect from 1909–1926.
Criterion C: Aesthetic Significance <i>An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)</i>	Picturesque Victorian Free Gothic school building incorporating asymmetrical arrangement with intersecting gables, a tall pointed bell tower and spire, verandahs, chimneys, lancet windows, sandstone and polychrome brick detailing, decorative timberwork (fretted bargeboards and finials, verandah valence and posts), and original window and door joinery.	- Well designed and detailed, symmetrically arranged (front façade) two-storey school building, featuring intersecting gabled roof, articulated and polychrome brick detailing, tall chimneys and original timber window joinery. - Internally, the classrooms retain significant features including fireplaces (including mantel shelves and recessed overmantels), large

Heritage Assessment Criteria	Assessment of Heritage Values	
	1875–76 Building	1923 Building
	- The 1890s addition complements the original building, respecting the original gabled form and asymmetrical layout. - Significant internal detailing includes raked ceilings (with exposed trusses, rafters and timber lining boards), fireplaces (one with original chimney piece), roof ventilators, original and other early window and door joinery, timber floors, plate shelves and dados to walls, and battened ceilings with ventilator panels.	openings between rooms (including folding doors, highlight windows and boarded panels), original operable windows and doors to the central corridors with original hardware.
Criterion D: Social Significance <i>An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	Has been used continuously as a school building by the children of Parramatta since it was constructed in 1875–76.	Has strong links with the local community through its use as an infants' school building for the children of Parramatta.
Criterion E: Technical/Research Potential <i>An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Can yield information on the form of building and spaces used for public school education in the late nineteenth century.	- Plan reflects changing approaches to education during the first half of the twentieth century and following. - The windows in opposing walls, including to the corridors, and designed to provide natural light and ventilation.
Criterion F: Rarity <i>An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</i>	Rare in Parramatta—the oldest public school building in Parramatta.	
Criterion G: Representativeness <i>An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or the local area's) cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments</i>	- One of a small group of surviving purpose-built Gothic style public school buildings from the 1870s in Sydney. - An excellent and intact example of an 1870s Gothic style purpose-built public school building, which retains some of its original school furniture.	Representative and relatively intact example of a purpose-built public school building from the first half of the twentieth century.

4.1.1 Summary Statement of Built Heritage Significance

The 1875–76 school building—designed by George Allen Mansfield, the NSW Schools Architect from 1867–1880—is the oldest purpose built public school building in Parramatta. It is an excellent and relatively intact example of a brick Victorian Free Gothic style educational building, which retains many of its original features, including steeply pitched intersecting gable roofs, a bell tower and spire, verandahs and porches, sandstone and polychrome brick detailing, timber fretwork and original window and door joinery. The 1890s additions to the building complement the original building. Internally, the building retains most of its original finishes and detailing, including timber floors (under existing finishes), painted brick walls with rendered dados, raked timber ceilings and exposed roof

trusses in the 1875 building, and battled ceilings in the 1890s wing, and original fireplace. Some of the early school furniture and other memorabilia survive within the building.

The 1923 school building is an excellent and relatively intact example of a two-storey brick purpose-built school building from the first half of the twentieth century. It has a strong symmetrical form with well detailed and articulated polychrome brick detailing and original timber windows and hardware. Internally, the original layout of the building is still clearly evident and it retains many of its original features including fireplaces and original window and door joinery, including large openable windows onto corridors to enable good natural ventilation and light.

Both buildings have been in continuous use as school buildings since their construction and have strong associations with the local community in Parramatta.

4.2 Aboriginal Cultural Values

The following summary statement of Aboriginal cultural values is extracted from the Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School—Integrated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Report (GML, April 2016).

The study area holds social value to the Aboriginal and archaeological communities because of the place's importance as a component of the Cumberland Plain's social, archaeological and historical landscape. This value manifests itself through the study area's high research and educational potential, the potential tangible evidence of the antiquity of Aboriginal presence and cultural connection in this area (including through the PSS), and the contemporary social connection and community appreciation of the study area as part of the wider Parramatta landscape—both aesthetically and historically.

The study area contains a potential archaeological deposit that, if investigated, would be likely to enhance scientific understanding and knowledge of long-term Aboriginal occupation of the Cumberland Plain.

An overview of how these cultural values are manifest within the study area and their relative significance is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Summary of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values and Significance.

Value	Manifest Through:	Grade of Significance
Social	- the potential archaeological deposits, which the community believes hold a high level of potential for research and for use as an educational resource; - the site's connection with post-contact Parramatta and the wider social landscape of the area; and - the value placed by the Aboriginal Community on the potential PSS archaeology.	High
Historic	While there is no direct connection between specific historical events and this land, the Aboriginal community believes that the landscape of the wider region is associated with early interactions between Europeans and Aboriginal people at the Parramatta settlement.	Moderate
Scientific	- the ability for the site to confirm the absence or presence of the PSS; - the potential for identification of the PSS or other potentially chrono-stratified archaeological deposit; and - the research potential connected to the study area's potential archaeological deposit.	Potentially high

Value	Manifest Through:	Grade of Significance
Aesthetic	- the Aboriginal community's appreciation of the aesthetic values of the wider area surrounding the study area as an area that was occupied by their ancestors; - remnant landscape with which the Aboriginal community identifies as a location their ancestors may have occupied; - artefacts of aesthetic value; and - the 'aesthetically intact' landforms within the study area.	Potentially Moderate

4.3 Historical Archaeological Values

The following summary of Historical cultural values is extracted from the Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School—Historical Archaeological Assessment (GML, April 2016).

The subject site has undergone a range of uses since 1789 and has remained largely developed throughout its occupational phases. It was originally part of land dedicated to convict barracks and lumber yards, military barracks and lots for early town leases. The early nineteenth century structures were altered following different uses over time, including addition of new buildings. This is particularly evident in the southern portion of the site, when in 1863 the site was transferred to the Mechanics Institute School of Arts and used as a school for the first time. The school operations required further expansion to the land on the north side of Macquarie Street, where in 1964 the construction of the gymnasium and playing fields occurred.

Table 4.3 outlines the potential for historical archaeological remains associated with identified historical phases. The graphic representation of historical archaeological potential for the site is shown in Figure 4.2 (an overlay of potential historical archaeological items within the study area from historic plans and an analysis of identified features).

Table 4.3 Table Showing the Likely Archaeological Remains at the APHS and PPS Site and their Potential for Survival.

Phase	Site location	Types of Archaeological Evidence	Location	Likelihood of Survival
Phase 1: 1788–1809	The natural environment, including landforms.	Original soil profiles (eg alluvial and other deposits and the natural bedrock). Archaeo-botanical evidence.	North Portion South Portion	Low–Moderate Moderate–High
	The early line of George Street.	Original dirt or hard (cobbled) surfaces and associated kerbs, drains, road base. Artefact scatters.	North Portion— West	Low–Nil Low–Nil
Phase 2: 1810–1845	Evidence of convict barracks and lumber yards (1819–1820).	Wall footings (stone, brick) and surfaces. Deeper subsurface features such as saw pits, wells, privies and associated artefacts. Underfloor deposits. Lumber yard surfaces.	North Portion— West	Low–Moderate Moderate–High Low–Nil Low Low

Phase	Site location	Types of Archaeological Evidence	Location	Likelihood of Survival
	Evidence of pre-1822 cottages east of the convict barracks and lumber yards.	Wall foundations in the form of brick, stone or timber footings and associated services. Deep subsurface features (wells, privies). Artefacts (in disturbed contexts).	North Portion—East	Nil Low Low
	Evidence of features associated with the new (Lancer) military barracks (1818–1820).	Features in the front lawn of the complex: Archaeo-botanical evidence, gravel path surfaces and landscape furnishings, if any. Gate house at the Macquarie Street frontage (footings). Artefact scatters.	South Portion—West	Low–Moderate Low–Moderate
	Subdivision fencelines.	Postholes with remnant timber posts and artefacts.	Both North and South Portions	Low–Nil
Phase 3: 1845–1899	Evidence of the military/Erysipelas Hospital/asylum.	Wall footings (stone, brick), services, yard deposits and deeper subsurface features (wells, privies). Boundary sandstone/brick walls. Underfloor deposits. Garden trees and plants (tree bowls and garden beds). Garden furnishings: garden edges, paths, etc.	North Portion—West	Moderate Extant Low–Moderate Low–Moderate Low–Moderate
	Evidence of additional buildings to the original pre-1822 cottages located east of the convict barracks and lumber yards.	Wall foundations in the form of brick, stone or timber footings and associated services. Deep subsurface features (wells, privies). Artefacts (in disturbed contexts).	North Portion—East	Nil Low–Moderate Low
	Mechanical Institute/School of Art (1863)	Wall foundations in the form of brick, stone or timber footings and associated services Deep subsurface features (wells, privies). Artefacts (in disturbed contexts).	South Portion—West	Moderate Extant Moderate
	Evidence of the 1875 school building	School building and associated services.	South Portion—West	Extant

Phase	Site location	Types of Archaeological Evidence	Location	Likelihood of Survival
	Evidence of J Byrnes' Edgeworth House and associated buildings	Wall foundations in the form of brick, stone footings and associated underfloor deposits. Deep subsurface features (wells, cisterns, privies). Yard surfaces and deposits, garden furnishings (garden edges, enclosures, paths) and plants (tree bowls and garden beds). Artefacts.	South Portion—East	Moderate–High High Moderate–High High
Phase 4: 1900–present	Evidence of WWII air-raid trenches.	Zig-zag cuts in natural sediments with possibly reinforced banks. Lost, misplaced artefacts.	North Portion	Low Low
	Evidence of the 1923 school building.	School building and associated services.	South Portion—East	Extant

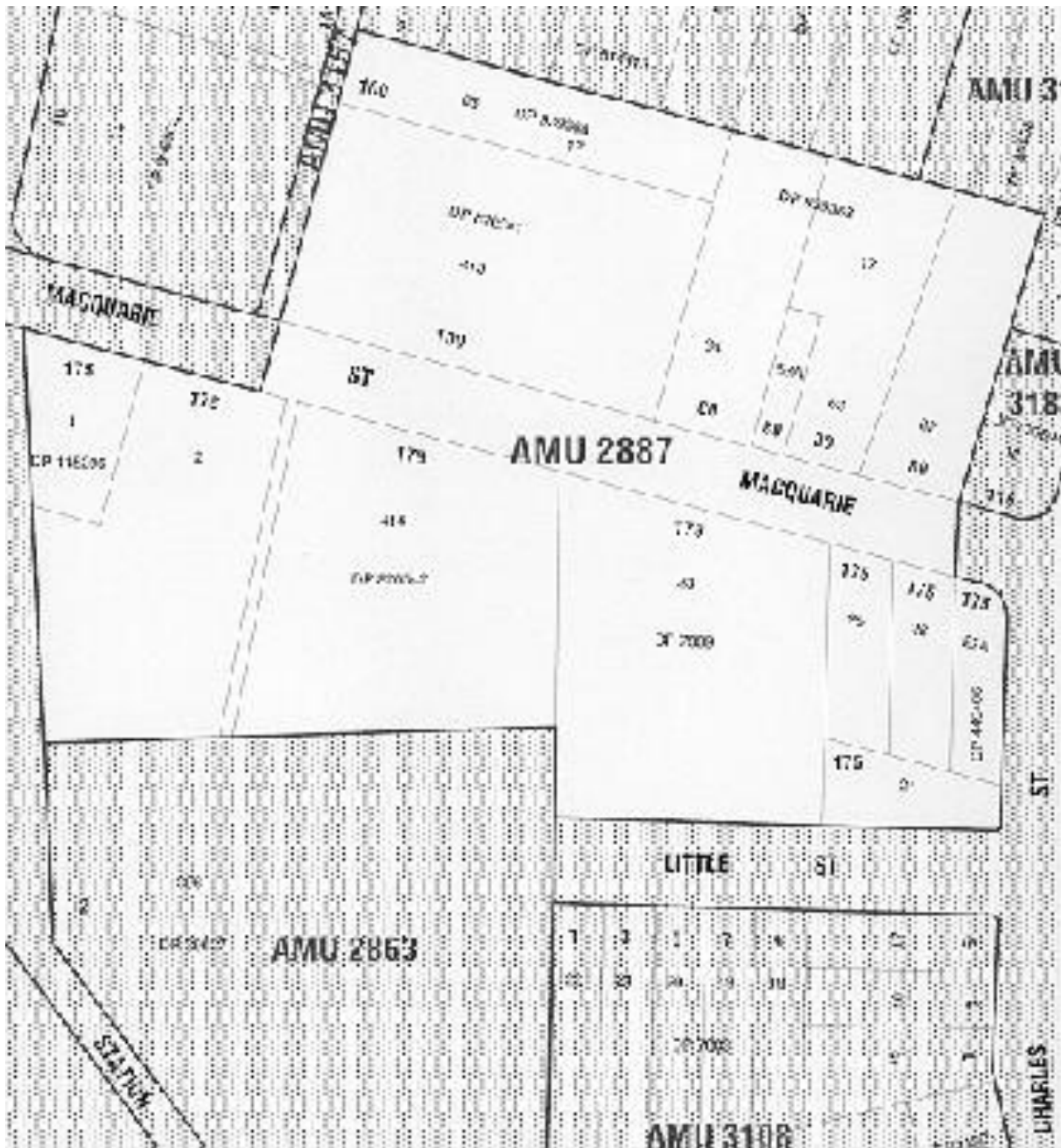


Figure 4.1 Detail of plan showing the boundaries of PHALMS AMU 2887. (Source: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/HeritageItemImage.aspx?ID=2242887#ad-image-0>)

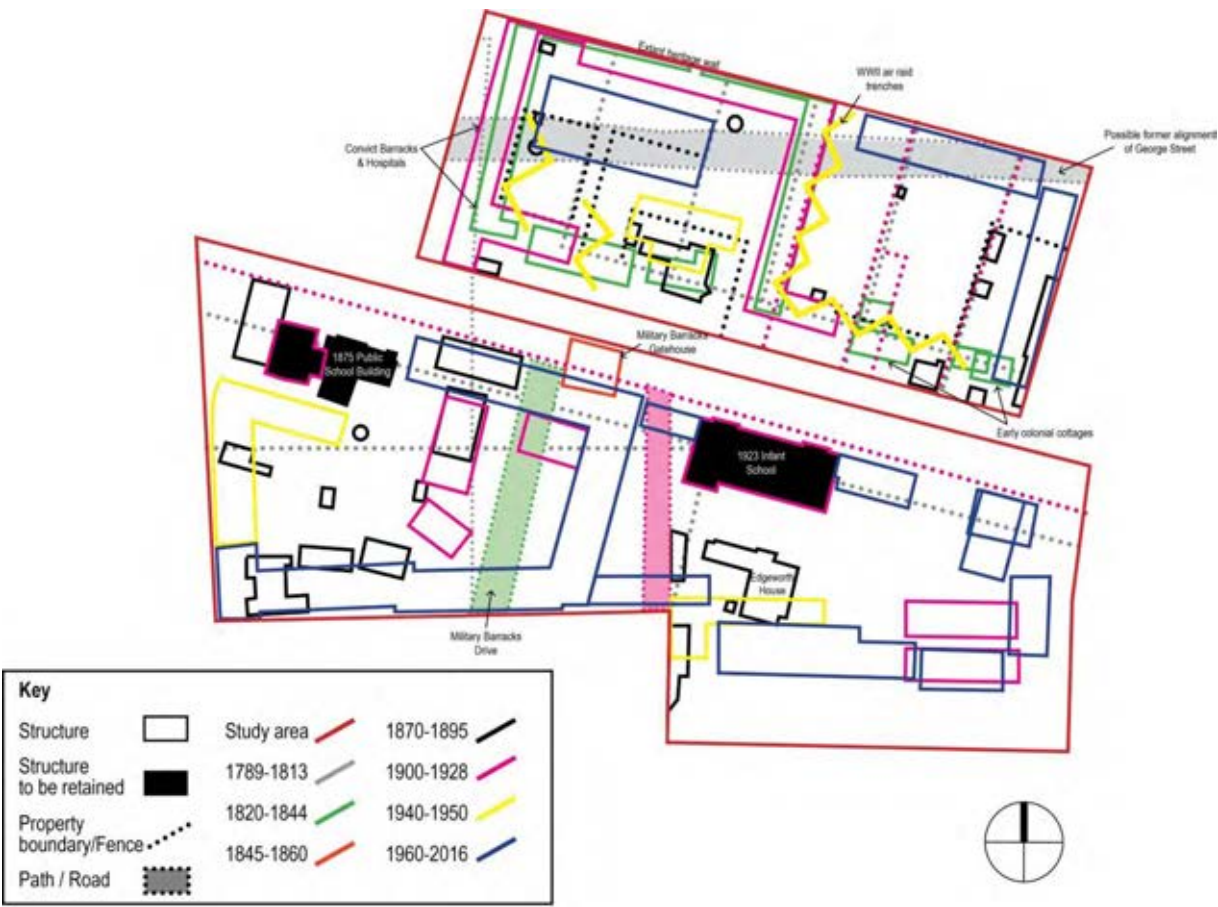


Figure 4.2 Map of the site showing outlines of structures from historical phases. (Source: GML 2016)

5.0 Project Description

5.1 Description

The following general description of the proposed redevelopment has been extracted from the Opportunities and Constraints Report (2015). Refer to that report for referenced figures and sections.

The Department of Education plans to re-develop Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School as part of the Department's "Parramatta City Schools Strategy". The redeveloped Arthur Phillip High School will have capacity to accommodate up to 2,000 secondary students and Parramatta Public School will have capacity to accommodate up to 1,000 primary students. The project will be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

The Department of Education is proposing the complete re-development of the study area. The proposed development will require the removal of most of the high school buildings and removal of the temporary classrooms. The former Parramatta District School building (1875) and the main Parramatta Primary School building (1923) are to be retained within the new complex. The development will replace these existing structures with two new structures, most notably a hi-rise tower to the north of Macquarie Street.

The Department of Education has provided AHMS with five options for the re-development. Two of the options are preferred from a built heritage perspective (Figures 5 and 6), because they maintain appropriate setbacks, massing and scale with respect to heritage items (see Section 5 for further discussion).

While the proposal outlines various development options, the building footprints remain largely the same therefore the potential sub-surface archaeological impact of the different design options is similar (as shown in Figures 7-11).

In addition to exploring the impact of the proposed development options to any archaeological or built heritage resource, this report also considers possible impacts from the demolition of the existing structures (Figure 12).

5.2 Resources

The assessment of heritage impact undertaken for this HIS is based on 100% Schematic Design drawings prepared by Grimshaw Architect and BVN Architecture, as outlined below:

Grimshaw to provide updated drawing register

Drawing No.	Title	Revision	Date
A01-1001	Existing Conditions Context Plan – Survey 01	1	11 March 2016
A01-1101	Existing Heritage Building B - Existing	-	-
A01-1102	Existing Heritage Building B - Demolition	-	-
A02-1001	Site Plans Context Plan Roof 02	1	11 March 2016
A02-1002	Site Plan Context Plan Upper Ground 01	1	11 March 2016
A02-1020	Site Plans APHS – GA Roof 01	1	11 March 2016
A03-1001	APHS – GA – Lower Ground Rooms	1	11 March 2016
A03-1002	APHS – GA – Ground Floor Rooms	1	11 March 2016
A03-1003	APHS – GA – Level 1 Rooms	1	11 March 2016
A03-1004	APHS – GA – Level 2 Rooms	1	11 March 2016
A03-1005	APHS – GA – Level 3 Rooms	1	11 March 2016

Drawing No.	Title	Revision	Date
A03-1006	APHS – GA – Level 4 Rooms	1	11 March 2016
A03-1007	APHS – GA – Level 5 Rooms	1	11 March 2016
A03-1008	APHS – GA – Level 6 Rooms	1	11 March 2016
A03-1009	APHS – GA – Level 7 Rooms	1	11 March 2016
A03-1010	APHS – GA – Level 8 Rooms	1	11 March 2016
A03-1012	APHS – GA – Level 9 Rooms	1	11 March 2016
A03-1102	General Arrangement Floor Plans PPS – GA – Level 01	7	4 April 2016
A03-1103	General Arrangement Floor Plans PPS – GA – Level 02	7	4 April 2016
A03-1106	General Arrangement Floor Plans PPS – GA – Heritage Building A Existing and Demolished	4	4 April 2016
A06-1001	Context – PPS & APHS – East and West Elevations	1	11 March 2016
A06-1002	Context – PPS & APHS – North and South Elevations	1	11 March 2016
A06-1201	APHS – East Elevation	1	11 March 2016
A06-1202	APHS – South Elevation	1	11 March 2016
A06-1203	APHS – West Elevation	1	11 March 2016
A06-1204	APHS – North Elevation	1	11 March 2016
A06-1205	South Elevation – Inner Facade	1	11 March 2016
A06-1206	West Elevation – Inner Facade	1	11 March 2016
A06-1207	East Elevation – Inner Facade	1	11 March 2016
A06-1208	North Elevation – Inner Facade	1	11 March 2016
A07-1101	APHS – Section A-A North South	1	11 March 2016
A07-1102	APHS – Section B-B North South	1	11 March 2016
A07-1103	APHS – Section C-C East West	1	11 March 2016
A07-1104	APHS – Section D-D East West	1	11 March 2016

Drawing No.	Title	Revision	Date
A03-1101	PPS – GA – Lower Charles Street	3	10 March 2016
A03-1102	PPS – GA – Level 01	3	10 March 2016
A03-1103	PPS – GA – Level 02	3	10 March 2016
A03-1104	PPS – GA – Level 03	3	10 March 2016
A03-1105	PPS – Roof	3	10 March 2016
A03-1106	PPS – Heritage Building A Existing and Demolition Plan	1	10 March 2016
A06-1101	PPS – Street Elevations	2	10 March 2016
A06-1102	PPS – Courtyard Elevations & Sections	2	10 March 2016

Drawing No.	Title	Revision	Date
A12-1001	South Axonometry	1	11 March 2016
A12-1002	West Axonometry	1	11 March 2016
A12-1003	North Axonometry	1	11 March 2016
A12-1004	East Axonometry	1	11 March 2016
A12-1005	Section Box_Lower_Ground	0	22 February 2016
A12-1006	Section Box_Upper_Ground	0	22 February 2016
A12-1007	Section Box_Level 1	0	22 February 2016
A12-1008	Section Box_Level 2	0	22 February 2016
A12-1009	Section Box_Level 3	0	22 February 2016
A12-1010	Section Box_Level 4	0	22 February 2016
A12-1011	Section Box_Level 5	0	22 February 2016
A12-1012	Section Box_Level 6	0	22 February 2016
A12-1013	Section Box_Level 7	0	22 February 2016
A12-1014	Section Box_Level 8	0	22 February 2016
A12-1015	Section Box_Level 9	0	22 February 2016
A12-1017	3D_Entry_Lift_Lobby	0	11 March 2016
A12-1018	3D_Entry_Main	0	11 March 2016
A12-1019	3D_Entry_Ampitheatre_1	0	11 March 2016
A12-1020	3D_Entry_Ampitheatre_2	0	11 March 2016
A12-1021	Entry-Students	0	11 March 2016



Figure 5.1 Artist's aerial impression of the APHS and PPS redevelopment. (Source: Grimshaw and BVN, February 2016).



Figure 5.2 Artist's impression of the vertical high school development. (Source: Grimshaw and BVN, February 2016).

6.0 Assessment of Heritage Impact

6.1 Impact on Heritage Items on Subject Site

6.1.1 Impact on 1875–76 School Building

Use

At the time of preparing this report, no specific use has been determined for this building. At this stage, the request has been made to remove intrusive elements from the building and to repair and make good for future adaptation within the school context.

Any proposed new use for the building should retain its association with either the PPS or the APHS. It should also have minimal impact on the significant fabric, finishes and layout of the building.

Demolition of school building to south of 1875–76 building

The proposed removal of the twentieth-century two-storey school building to the rear of the 1875–76 school building will enable the original school building to be viewed in the round as it was originally designed to be viewed. This will have a positive heritage impact as it will enhance the setting of the historic building and enable the rear wall of the building to be restored.

Unfortunately the cement render on the rear wall of the building will be very difficult to remove without causing damage to the original fabric. To retain it will prevent the exposure of the polychrome brick and sandstone detailing being revealed. Consideration needs to be given to the treatment of this wall surface and the potential interpretation of the original finish. The framed and sheeted door in the south wall should be retained in situ and protected from the weather to prevent deterioration.

Window and door joinery generally

It is proposed to retain all original 1875–76 window and door joinery, all 1890s window and door joinery and all early twentieth century window joinery. This includes framed and sheeted doors in the 1875–76 building, and panel doors in the 1890s building. It also includes all double hung windows with fanlights and all lancet windows.

Glazing inserted into door panels may be retained, although restoration of the timber panels would be desirable.

Reinstatement of windows in the 1875–76 building

The removal of the school building to the south of the 1875–76 building will enable the reconstruction of the original lancet windows in the rear elevation of the 1875–76 building. This would have a positive heritage impact and should be undertaken as part any future restoration/adaptation works.

Reconstruction should be based on available evidence. The original pointed arch brick heads still survive within the brickwork of the south wall and should be retained. The form of the windows should be similar to those in the east wall of the 1875–76 building and photographic evidence of the original windows in the northern gable. The new windows may be contemporary in detail.

The 1890s/early twentieth century windows in the northern gable end may be retained.

Reinstatement of windows in the 1890s wing

There is currently no intention to reinstate the fanlights over the windows in the 1890s wing or the coloured glass to these windows. However, this should be undertaken as part any future restoration/adaptation works.

The reinstatement of the fanlights and brick heads to the northern windows of this wing would be desirable as the existing windows in this very prominent elevation appear truncated within the context of the gable end.

The reinstatement of the fanlights to the windows in the western elevation is not as important to the overall aesthetic values of the building.

Coloured glass survives in the windows in the 1890s hallway. Provided this coloured glass is retained, the reinstatement of coloured glass to the school room windows is considered not necessary.

Floor, wall and ceiling finishes

It is proposed to retain all original floor, wall and ceiling finishes. This includes conical ventilators at the apex of the raked ceilings and ventilation panels in the flat ceilings. This will have a positive heritage impact.

No false ceilings should be installed below the original ceilings. These would provide a negative heritage impact.

The floating floor may be removed and the original timber floor repaired. This would have a positive heritage impact.

Removal of intrusive elements

The partition dividing the northern room of the 1890s wing is proposed for removal. This will at the same time include removal of the existing ductwork/extraction machinery that is hung on this wall. This will have a positive heritage impact as it will enable the recovery of the original configuration and spatial quality of the original school room.

Removal of this partition will also enable the reinstatement of the plate rail around the eastern and northern walls of the original school room to match the existing that survives on the other walls.

Fireplaces

The surviving early fireplace in the northeastern school room is to be retained and conserved. This will have a positive heritage impact.

It is not proposed to reinstate the function of the fireplaces.

New services

New services should be installed in such a way as to minimise their impact on the significant fabric and spatial qualities of the building. They should be inconspicuous and not diminish the aesthetic qualities of the building either externally or internally.

Movable heritage

All items of movable heritage should be retained, inventoried and conserved.

6.1.2 Impact on 1923 School Building

Use

It is proposed to adapt the former classroom building to administrative use, with some facilities for educational support. The building will remain in school use as part of PPS.

Demolition of adjoining school buildings

The proposed demolition of adjoining school buildings to the east and west of the 1923 building will have a positive heritage impact as it will enable the historic building to be appreciated in the round. It will also enable repairs to the original entrance porches to the building.

New primary school building to adjoin existing building to the east

Scale

The proposed new building to the east of the 1923 building replaces existing buildings, generally on the same footprint. The new building at four storeys is substantially higher than the existing two storey building, although the submergence of the bottom floor below the ground level of the 1923 building and the flat roof help to reduce the visual impact of the new building on the existing historic building.

Architectural language, materials and colour scheme

The proposed new building is contemporary in design, and is to be constructed using precast reinforced concrete blades and panel elements to create an asymmetrical, but rhythmical façade. Frameless glass is to be used in the openings. The architectural language and form of the building relates to the design of the multistorey commercial buildings surrounding the site. Colours are yet to be determined.

Setback from street

The proposed new building is set back further from the street boundary than the existing building, allowing the existing building to retain some presence in the streetscape. This will have a positive impact, despite the scale of the new building.

Separation between new building and 1923 building

There is to be a separation between the new building and the 1923 building. This gap will provide a new entrance way to the school with a wide staircase leading directly up to it from the street. This entrance will be used primarily by parents and those seeking access to the school administration. The main entry points for the students are to be located at the eastern end of the new building away from the 1923 building.

Entrance porches

It is proposed to retain the original entrance porches at each end of the 1923 building.

The original northern and southern recessed doorways will be retained. The western opening to the western porch will be bricked up where the adjoining building is to be demolished. This will have a positive heritage impact.

At the eastern end of the building, the eastern opening to the porch, which opens off the new school entrance way between the new and old buildings, will be retained as the principal entrance to the building. The existing brick staircase on the northern side of the building will be demolished and the

original northern and southern openings will be infilled with glazing. Although the doorways will no longer be used as entrances, they will continue to be expressed and retain their curved red brick nibs and brick heads. Thus the impact of the changes on the heritage fabric and the presentation of the building to the street will be reduced. The internal face of the walls that form the northern and southern entrance porch recesses should remain as unpainted face brickwork. The removal of the existing staircase will have a minor heritage impact and is acceptable.

Covered way

A new covered way is proposed over the new entrance way and along the southern and western sides of the building. The covered link is to be set back off the eastern face of the 1923 building so that the eastern end wall of the building, which has high aesthetic value, can still be appreciated as a whole.

The covered way should be a freestanding lightweight structure and should not obscure windows in the south facade, thereby reducing natural light and ventilation levels within the building.

Connecting bridge

At first floor level it is also proposed to replace the eastern window with a door that fits within the width of the existing window opening. A bridge is proposed to connect the new building to the existing building at this point. The bridge is set back behind the original entrance porch and will have very minimal impact on the presentation of the building from Macquarie Street.

Any joinery removed in the adaptation of the existing building should be salvaged and reused within the building if possible.

Entrance gates

Security gates between the new and existing buildings are currently shown fixed to the eastern end of the eastern entrance porch of the 1923 building. While connecting to the original heritage fabric of the building, it is minimal and would not substantially affect the visual setting of the heritage item.

Raised ground levels and excavation around 1923 building

It is proposed to raise the ground level immediately around the eastern, southern and western sides of the building to enable level access between the new and existing buildings. This will not impact the setting of the building, but could (if not properly considered) impact the long term condition and sustainability of the building. The proposed new ground level should be lower than the existing damp proof course for the building and not block subfloor ventilation. It is proposed to install a grated air drain along the edge of the building to allow ventilation circulation in the space beside the building. This should be supplemented by a subsurface agricultural drain.

It is proposed to excavate an area to the south of the existing building to create an amphitheatre within the playground area. This will have very little impact on the existing building, its fabric or setting.

Alterations to classrooms on south side of corridor

The classrooms on the southern side of the building are significant and retain many of their original features. The current proposal includes the introduction of new or enlarged openings between some adjoining classrooms. It also includes the introduction of new partitions to subdivide the classrooms.

The original windows and doors in the southern walls of the corridors on both floors are to be retained in their existing configuration and the introduction of new openings in these walls has been avoided.

This has a positive heritage impact as the rhythmic spacing, fabric and function (for provision of light and ventilation) of the original windows and doors are significant. The original window and door joinery and hardware should be retained and conserved, and the windows should remain openable.

Several of the classrooms already open up to each other through very large openings, which are fitted with sets of folding doors. These openings and their original joinery should be retained. Where an original opening has been blocked up, it may be reopened. If possible, similar new openings should be avoided in walls in which there are no such openings at present. Two new openings are proposed in one of these walls at ground floor level (between the entry vestibule and the interview room, and between reception and clerical printing). These will have some heritage impact. However, as the wall will remain substantially intact, and nibs of the wall retained to interpret the original configuration, this impact should be reduced.

The subdivision of the classrooms into smaller spaces will have a heritage impact. Such partitions should be lightweight and removable, and should not impact on windows, doors or other original features. The alignment of new walls should be located to align with the wall between the windows and not cut through windows. Ideally they should also align with the ceiling beams.

The original fireplaces, including their corbelled mantel shelves and recessed overmantels, and early built-in cupboards in the classrooms should be retained.

Alterations to classrooms on north side of corridor

The spaces on the north side of the corridors are generally less significant than the spaces on the south side of the corridors and are therefore, less sensitive to change. The proposed removal of light weight partitions and installation of new partitions will have minimal impact, provided they respect the spacing of windows in the north façade and ceiling beams, and do not intrude on the width of the corridors as set by the two masonry walls at the eastern and western ends of the corridors.

The proposed layout shows the removal of the early vertical boarded partitions at the western end of the ground floor. These are of moderate significance, thus there will be some heritage impact. Their removal is acceptable.

The stairs and masonry walls are to be retained. The proposed new openings in these walls should be located within existing openings, some of which have been blocked up in the past. The former window openings at the eastern and western ends of the ground floor corridor, although remaining blocked up, should continue to be expressed as recesses in the existing walls. There is the opportunity to use these for displays, signage or noticeboards.

Alterations to smaller spaces

It is proposed to insert new bathroom facilities in some of the smaller internal spaces on both floors. These spaces are not significant and the proposed changes should have only minor heritage impact. Where possible, openings into these spaces should utilise the existing openings in the walls.

It is proposed to remove the partitions at the eastern and western ends of the first floor corridor. These are later introductions and of low significance. Their removal will have a positive heritage impact.

The vertical boarded and glazed partitions enclosing the small storage spaces at the eastern and western ends of the first floor corridor are to be retained. This will also have a positive heritage impact. The doors should retain their original swing.

New services

New services such as electrical, hydraulic and mechanical should be introduced in such a way that they are unobtrusive. Generally, they should be concealed within the floor and roof cavities. If they have to be expressed inside the building, their layout should respect the regular layout of the ceilings and beams. Services should not cut through structural members. Any surface mounted conduits should be set into recesses and angles to reduce their visual impact.

Surface mounted and window mounted services such as air conditioning units should be avoided.

Gate piers and boundary wall

The two pairs of brick gate piers and low boundary wall between them should be conserved and integrated into the new landscaping to the site.

6.1.3 Impact on Convict Barracks Wall

The setback of the proposed new high school buildings from the convict barracks wall (and northern boundary in general) will enable its retention, conservation and interpretation. The wall would be visible from the proposed gymnasium. The wall must be protected from potential impact damage from vehicles using the driveway. The wall should be retained in its entirety.

6.1.4 Impact on Significant Trees

Seven significant trees would be retained and incorporated in the new landscaping of the schools. These trees and their root systems must be protected from potential damage during construction.

Five significant trees, including one in the middle of the existing primary school (a Hoop Pine), two at the corner of Charles and Macquarie Streets (two Jacarandas), and one in the northeast corner of the site (a Bunya Pine), will be removed owing to aboriginal advice and interference with the proposed ground levels. This would be a moderate heritage impact.

6.1.5 Impact on Setting and Views

Immediate setting and views

The proposed demolition of existing school buildings surrounding the heritage school buildings and development of open landscaping will potentially enhance the setting of the two historic school buildings and open up views of both buildings from Macquarie Street and Smith Street.

As discussed, the setback of the new primary school building to the east of the 1923 building will allow the existing building to still hold a presence in the streetscape of Macquarie Street. The removal of the boundary fence from in front of the building will enhance this view.

The view of the convict barracks wall will continue to be obscured by the proposed new gymnasium building. However, the wall has always been a rear wall and never intended for viewing from the street. The western end of the wall will still be visible from Barrack Lane.

Impact of new high school tower building

The proposed new high school tower building is located on the opposite side of Macquarie Street to the 1923 school building. It will replace the much lower scale existing development.

The tower will have an impact on the setting of the 1923 school building, but the impact is reduced by its surrounding context, which already includes many tall buildings.

6.2 Impact on Heritage Items in the Vicinity

6.2.1 Lancer Barracks

The proposed demolition of school buildings on the southern portion of the school site will open up views across the school site to Lancer Barracks. This will enhance the setting of Lancer Barracks by giving it a more visually open setting.

The taller development for the APHS is located on the northern site and is a considerable distance from Lancer Barracks. It would combine with the other existing and proposed taller buildings within the vicinity of Lancer Barracks.

6.2.2 Nineteenth Century Warders Cottages

The setting of the Warders Cottages located in Barracks Lane, immediately adjacent to the convict barracks wall, will be impacted by the proposed new gymnasium building. The new building, although similar in setback from the northern boundary of the site to the existing gymnasium building, extends to the western boundary of the site and is thus more prominent in views of the Warders Cottages, particularly from the north. Although it replaces some demountable buildings, it is substantially taller than the existing buildings.

Despite its size, the impact of the proposed new building on the Warders Cottages will be minimal due to the distance of the new building from the boundary and the presence of the convict barracks wall, which divides the two sites and already blocks light to and views of the cottages.

6.2.3 Convict Drain

The proposed development will have no impact on the remains of the convict drain located to the north of the high school site.

6.2.4 Perth House, Stables and Moreton Bay Fig Tree

Perth House, its stables and fig tree, faces George Street and is separated from the school site by existing multi-storey buildings. The proposed new school buildings will have negligible impact on the setting of Perth House.

6.3 Impact on Aboriginal Archaeology

The location which contains the PSS and area of high potential for an Aboriginal archaeological deposit appears to have been levelled to a minor extent but otherwise unaffected by substantial soil impacts. The analysis indicates that the subsurface portion of this site should retain a level of condition and integrity suitable for yielding stratified archaeological deposits, subject to an understanding of the effects of bioturbation.

The proposed development may impact on the Parramatta Schools PAD containing the highly significant Parramatta Sand Sheet and isolated artefacts or stone artefact concentrations on the remaining Blacktown residual soils within the study area. The proposed development may partially impact on social and aesthetic Aboriginal cultural values associated with the study area through its position in the wider Parramatta landscape.

For detailed impact assessment, refer to Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School—Integrated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment—Revised Draft Report, April 2016 (GML Heritage).

6.4 Impact on Historical Archaeology

The proposed redevelopment will involve the demolition of the more recent brick buildings, demountable buildings and timber primary school classrooms. The former Parramatta District School building (1875), the main primary school building (1923) and the convict wall (c1820) are to be retained and adaptively reused within the new school complex.

While the proposal is at the 100% schematic design phase, the building footprints for the new constructions will remain largely the same thus the sub-surface impacts are likely to be from removal of previous footings, relocation of current services, contamination remediation, any ground surface levelling, excavation and installation of new footings and services including lift wells and landscaping. There is no proposal for underground facilities such as car parking levels within the new design which would require bulk excavation.

6.4.1 Zones of Development Impacts Relative to Historical Archaeology

North Portion of the Site

- The new APHS high-rise would be located in the east end of the northern portion of the site. This area of the site has been assessed to have low potential to contain historical archaeological remains due to the substantial cutting of the ground during the previous phases of development.
- The construction of the APHS high-rise is considered to constitute a low archaeological impact.
- The redevelopment of the western half of the north portion would include landscaping and construction of the new playing rounds. Depending on the nature of the proposed works—ie whether they require grading or backfilling, location of new plantings, playground elements etc—there may be some impact to the potential significant archaeological resource that may still be preserved there.

South Portion of the Site

- The new PPS building would be located in the eastern half of the south portion of the site (Figure 1.4). This area was part of John Hassall's property that was transferred to James Byrnes, who built his residence near the western boundary of the site. The potential archaeological remains appear to be predominantly outside the footprint of the new curvilinear school building.
- The remaining areas of the site, that does not include the extant heritage building which will be preserved and reused, will be subject to resurfacing and other associated works. These works have the potential to expose and impact on any historical archaeology that may still be preserved there.
- Any disturbance and/or removal of the site's potential historical archaeological resources would constitute a heritage impact which would need to be mitigated.

For detailed impact assessment, refer to Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School—Historical Archaeological Assessment Report, April 2016 (GML Heritage).

7.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

7.1 Built Heritage Conclusion

The proposed development, while being larger than the existing, nevertheless has a respectful relationship with the heritage items on the subject site and those in the vicinity. The siting, form and scale of development retains and enhances the legibility and visual setting of the heritage items on the site.

The historic fabric and aesthetic qualities of the 1875-76 and 1923 heritage items are respected with minimal alterations to facilitate the proposed new use. The proposed conservation of both external and internal fabric, as well as removal of intrusive fabric, is considered to be a very positive impact of the proposal.

Having regard to the above, the heritage impacts of the proposed development are considered to be positive rather than negative. The proposal respects the heritage significance and visual setting of the heritage items.

7.2 Built Heritage Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in relation to the proposed development of the two historic school buildings and the convict barracks wall.

7.2.1 Recommendations for adaptation and refurbishment of the 1875–76 School Building

Use

- Find a new use for the building that retains the building's association with either PPS or APHS. The use should have minimal impact on the significant fabric, finishes and layout of the building.
- Possible adaptive reuse as a preschool/child care centre, senior students'/community art space, or gallery would also be appropriate, provided wet areas are contained within a new structure outside the existing.

Additions

- In the future, there could be an opportunity for a small scale addition to the south of the existing building to provide essential services and a link to the school grounds.

Windows and doors

- Retain all original 1875–76 window and door joinery, all 1890s window and door joinery and all early twentieth-century window joinery. This includes framed and sheeted doors in the 1875–76 building and panel doors in the 1890s building. It also includes all lancet windows, all double hung windows and all fanlights.
- As part of any future restoration/adaptation works, reconstruct original lancet windows using available evidence, including retention of surviving original pointed arch brick heads, example of windows in east gable and photographic evidence of north gable.
- Do not reconstruct windows in northern gable of 1875–76 school building.

- As part any future restoration/adaptation works, reconstruct fanlights and brick heads to windows in northern gable of 1890s wing.
- Glazed door panels may be replaced in timber to original detail.
- Retain existing coloured glass in hall windows in 1890s wing.
- The door, side and fanlights to the office may be replaced with a set of more appropriate design (c1890s).

South wall of 1875–76 building

- Do not attempt to remove cement render from external face of rear wall as this will cause damage to the original fabric.
- Consider interpretation of the original polychrome brick and sandstone wall finishes, particularly around reconstructed lancet window openings.

Floor, wall and ceiling finishes

- Conserve all original finishes—timber floors, rendered dado, timber dado rails and plate shelves, exposed roof trusses, rafters and timber lining boards, roof ventilators, battened timber boarded ceilings and ventilation panels.
- Do not false install false ceilings.
- The floating floor may be removed and the original timber floor made good.

Removal of intrusive elements

- Remove the partition dividing the northern room of the 1890s wing and reinstate plate shelf where missing.
- Remove exposed air conditioning ductwork.

Fireplaces

- Conserve all surviving remnants of fireplaces—chimney breasts, hearths, chimney pieces, grates, flues and chimneys.

New services

- New services should be installed in such a way as to minimise their impact on the significant fabric and spatial qualities of the building. They should be inconspicuous and not diminish the aesthetic qualities of the building either externally or internally.

Movable heritage

- All items of movable heritage should be retained, inventoried and conserved.

7.2.2 Recommendations for adaptation and refurbishment of the 1923 School Building

Use

- Provide uses that facilitate retention of classrooms on the southern side of the building with minimal change.

Entrance porches

- Where the original northern and southern brick openings to the eastern entrance porch are to be glazed, the contrasting red brick heads and nibs to these openings should be conserved and the internal wall surfaces of the entry recesses should remain as unpainted face brickwork.

Covered way

- Ensure the new covered way is a freestanding lightweight structure that does not obscure windows, thereby reducing natural light and ventilation levels within the building.
- The design of the new covered way should be reviewed to assess potential heritage impacts.

Raised ground levels around 1923 building

- Ensure subfloor ventilation is maintained and damp proof course is not bridged. Enable access for regular inspection and maintenance.

Window and door joinery

- Any joinery removed in the adaptation of the existing building should be salvaged and reused within the building if possible.

Alterations to classrooms on south side of corridor

- Conserve classrooms on the southern side of the building in their current configuration.
- Avoid new openings or alterations to existing openings in wall to corridor.
- Utilise existing openings between classrooms where possible. Avoid large new openings in walls between classrooms. Ensure the stability of the structure is maintained.
- Any new partitions must be reversible.
- Retain and conserve all original joinery and hardware—windows, doors, including folding doors and highlight windows and cupboards.
- Retain and conserve existing fireplaces—hearths, corbelled mantel shelves and recessed over-mantels, and chimneys.

Alterations to classrooms on north side of corridor

- Light weight partitions may be replaced and spaces reconfigured. Ensure new partitions do not obscure windows in northern wall and align with beams overhead.
- New partitions must not intrude on the width of the corridors as set by the two masonry walls at the eastern and western ends of the corridors.

- Retain stairs and masonry walls. New openings should be located within existing openings, some of which have been blocked up in the past. This includes window openings at the eastern and western ends of the ground floor corridor.

Existing smaller spaces

- Retain vertical boarded and glazed partitions enclosing the small storage spaces at the eastern and western ends of the first floor corridor.

New services

- Avoid surface mounted and window mounted services such as air conditioning units.
- New services (electrical, hydraulic and mechanical) should be introduced in such a way that they are unobtrusive. Generally, they should be concealed within the floor and ceiling/roof cavities.
- If services have to be expressed inside the building, their layout should respect the regular layout of the ceilings and beams. Services should not cut through structural members. Any surface mounted conduits should be set into recesses and angles to reduce their visual impact.

Gate piers and boundary wall

- Retain the two pairs of brick gate piers on the Macquarie Street boundary and the low boundary wall between them, and integrate them into the new site landscaping.

7.2.3 Recommendations for significant trees

- Retained trees and their root systems must be protected from potential damage during construction. Specific methodology should be included in the Construction Management Plan to deal with identification and protection of, and excavation and development around these trees.
- Where significant trees are proposed to be transplanted, this should be undertaken by a horticultural specialist to maximise success rate.

7.2.4 Recommendations for Convict Barracks Wall

- Retain and conserve remains of the convict barracks wall and protect it from potential impact damage by vehicles using the driveway.
- Interpretation should be provided to identify and explain this heritage feature.

7.3 Aboriginal Archaeology Conclusions

- Archaeological assessment has identified that the study area has the potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological objects which, if investigated, would be likely to enhance our scientific understanding and knowledge Aboriginal occupation of the Parramatta region.
- The study area holds social value to the Aboriginal community because of the place's importance as a component of the Cumberland Plain's social, archaeological and historical landscape of the Parramatta area.

- Cultural heritage values are manifest through the high research and educational potential, potential tangible evidence of the antiquity of Aboriginal presence and cultural connection in this area including the PSS, and the contemporary social connection and community appreciation of the site as part of the wider Parramatta landscape both aesthetically and historically.
- The PSS is a geomorphological feature of high scientific and social significance. It has been mapped across parts of the study area and geotechnical studies identified sand and clay that could be expressions of Holocene and or Pleistocene alluvium (sandsheet) at varying depths.
- To minimise impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage, a number of strategies are proposed for the study area, including avoidance, archaeological test excavation, ongoing Aboriginal community consultation, salvage excavation (if required) and the consideration of educational and interpretive outcomes.

7.4 Aboriginal Archaeology Recommendations

Based upon the finding of this report the following heritage management actions are recommended:

- all RAPs should be provided with a copy of this draft report for their review and provided with 28 days to provide comment on the proposed assessment methodology and culturally appropriate information regarding the cultural, social and spiritual values associated with the study area. All comments received from the community should be attached to the final iteration of this report;
- preparation of an ARD for Aboriginal archaeological monitoring and testing in conjunction with historical archaeological testing;
- monitoring for Aboriginal objects during historical archaeological investigations;
- obtaining appropriate permission (dependent upon SSD approval) to undertake test excavation;
- Aboriginal archaeological test excavation across the study area following historical archaeological investigation;
- ongoing Aboriginal community consultation to identify further social and aesthetic values associated with the project area, and any values connected with the wider landscape identified through test excavation;
- a meeting to present the test excavation results to the Aboriginal community, proponent and developer to determine the requirements for future Aboriginal heritage management, including determination of the requirements for salvage excavation (including its extent and any Aboriginal involvement), heritage interpretation and future Aboriginal object management;
- consideration of specific opportunities for and methods of interpretation or presenting education value of the Aboriginal heritage of the study area as part of a holistic approach to interpreting the site developed in consultation with the RAPs;
- if required, obtaining appropriate permission (dependent upon SSD approval) to harm Aboriginal objects with salvage excavation where necessary to mitigate proposed impacts on verified Aboriginal objects; and
- the final copy of this report should be forwarded to the OEH for their archives.

7.5 Historical Archaeology Conclusions

- The APHS and PPS site has a complex development history that includes a low-moderate level of site disturbance that has left the greater portion of the site relatively undisturbed.
- Based on the generally moderate levels of disturbance, most of the subject site has been assessed as having moderate–high archaeological potential.
- The significant historical archaeological remains associated with the early convict barracks and lumber yards may survive in the northern portion of the site. This archaeological resource, if found, would be considered to be significant at a state level.
- The significant historical archaeological remains associated with the Lancer Military Barracks may survive in the southern portion of the site. This archaeological resource, if found, would be considered to be significant at a state level.
- The significant historical archaeological remains associated with the nineteenth century residence of J Byrnes and other neighbouring dwellings that may survive across the site would be considered to be significant at a local level. Any potential remains associated with the WWII air-raid trenches would also be significant at a local level.
- The potential historical archaeological resource within the site is assessed to have varied levels of research potential and archaeological significance that would depend on the date of origin, state of preservation, and ability to provide meaningful information about the site.
- The majority of the proposed development works across the site would involve partial modification and refurbishment of the extant heritage buildings (the 1923 Infant School, the 1875 Public school buildings and the c1820s heritage wall), demolition of other existing school buildings, and construction of the new vertical high school in the east end of the northern portion of the site and the curvilinear primary school building at the eastern end of the southern portion of the site with associated landscaping and other infrastructure works.
- The potential archaeological remains that may still exist within the site have been assessed to be significant at both local and state levels. As such, they constitute relics within the definition of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act).
- The works that would have the potential to disturb historical archaeological remains are limited to those associated with ground disturbance such as the excavation of new footings, services, landscaping and other associated infrastructure works.
- The main construction works would be located in the areas of the site with low potential to contain significant archaeological remains.

7.6 Historical Archaeology Recommendations

- A programme of historical archaeological test excavation should be undertaken to determine the nature, condition and extent of potential archaeological remains identified in this report. The results of test excavation would inform the proposed development about physical evidence on the depths of fill on site in areas that may be subject to landscaping, service installation and/or construction. This data could then be used to inform design to avoid impacts on significant archaeological remains.

- Should the program of historical test excavation identify substantial and/or significant historical archaeological remains further excavation and recording of these features may be required following demolition of the existing structures on the site.
- Dependent upon the project being assessed as State Significant Development approved under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EPA Act, the relic provision of the Heritage Act would not apply. In this instance, it is recommended that archaeological works be undertaken in accordance with archaeological best practice. This would involve detailed investigation of any exposed archaeological relics by applying established archaeological methodologies (cleaning, recording note taking, photographing, planning, level taking) that would be outlined in an appropriate Archaeological Research Design specifically prepared for the subject site.
- The results of archaeological test excavation and recording of the site should be presented in a succinct excavation report and used to inform future historical heritage management and interpretation measures, if appropriate, as part of the proposed development of the site.
- In the event that the project is not approved as State Significant Development, or that any stage of ground disturbance works, including archaeological (or any other testing) requiring ground disturbance, precedes the determination period, the proposed works would be undertaken in accordance with an excavation permit under Section 141 or an exception from the need for an excavation permit under Section 139(2) of the Heritage Act.
- Any retrieved historical artefactual material would be the responsibility of the owner of the site. This includes appropriate treatment of the artefacts, and their long-term storage in a safe and accessible place.
- In the event that intact state significant historical archaeological evidence or archaeological evidence not identified in this report were to be encountered during site works, works should cease and the NSW Heritage Division, OEH notified immediately in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act. Further assessment and/or approval may be required before works could recommence.
- A copy of this report and any other relevant reports subsequently prepared as part of this project should be sent to the NSW Heritage Division, OEH for their records.

