

Appendix Q Statement of Heritage Impact

Prepared by Ramboll Environ Australia

January 2016



Westmead Hospital Redevelopment Project

Statement of Heritage Impact Stage I Proposed Works

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Version / Date: Final, June 2015

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Document Status

Version	Purpose of Document	Orig	Review	Review Date
1.0	Statement of Heritage Impact for Stage 1 Proposed Works at Westmead Hospital	Deborah Farina	Darrell Rigby	26.09.2014
2.0	Finalisation and amendments following client comment	Deborah Farina	Darrell Rigby	10.10.2014
3.0	Amendments following redesign of early works	Deborah Farina	Erin Williams	15.06.2015

Approval for Issue

Name	Signature	Date
Erin Williams		15 June 2015

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Executive Summary

RPS has been engaged by Health Infrastructure to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact ahead of the proposed redevelopment of Westmead Hospital at Westmead in the Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA). This document also considers the impact of early and enabling works on heritage resources and values within the Study Area.

The Study Area comprises an area identified as the “feasibility area” in the Westmead Hospital Redevelopment Master Plan. The master plan was the subject of a previous due diligence assessment for Aboriginal and historic heritage and archaeology prepared by RPS (RPS 2014).

This investigation seeks to assess the non Aboriginal heritage and archaeology for the Feasibility Area (**Figure 2**). A Master Plan was released in May 2014 containing several stages of future development. Whilst preliminary construction footprints and Stage 1 Early Works have been planned, the exact nature of future stages of works are not yet determined. The Stage 1 early works will facilitate the future stages of the Westmead Hospital Redevelopment:

A general overview of the Stage 1 Early Works includes:

- Modification to central energy systems (including relocation of cooling towers);
- Demolition of existing buildings, road and car parks within the identified Works zones;
- Removal of existing trees;
- Remediation to significant areas of the Campus;
- New roads and road realignment;
- Diversion and/or disconnection of existing services, and installation of new in-ground services and conduits; and
- Construction of car parks, including:
 - Construction of the on-grade spaces Oval Car Park;
 - Remodelling of existing on-grade Car Park 5;
 - Construction of on-grade Car Parks on the ADHC Site. These are divided into Zone A and Zone B).

Following the Stage 1 Early Works, further redevelopment works will commence as part of separate Works packages, and with separate planning applications. These Works will comprise:

- Acute Services Building construction;
- Pathology Building Construction; and
- Multi Storey Car Park Construction.

Searches of Commonwealth, State and local heritage databases were made which showed that there are no recorded heritage items within the Study Area, however, there are three locally significant heritage items within the immediate vicinity of the Study Area. These have been assessed against the NSW heritage significance criteria as low-moderate local significance. There are also areas of archaeological sensitivity within the Study Area, however these will not be impacted by the proposed works.

The entire Study Area is designated as moderate-high archaeological sensitivity under the *Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landuse Management Study* (PHALMS), with the bulk of the Study Area designated as being of moderate sensitivity owing to its prior attachment with the nearby Government House precinct. Also, following alienation of the land from Government House, the impact areas were part of a

Showground, then a speedway for motor sports. Overall, it is anticipated that any archaeological evidence of these past uses would have been destroyed by the construction of Westmead Hospital.

However, early and enabling works may disturb subsurface remains of the tramline associated with the former tramway pier (see Section 4 below and Plate 7) and the remains of convict huts noted in a 1797 map (see Section 4 below and Plate 4). The nature of these remains is unclear, or indeed if any of the remains exist following previous construction and other disturbances. It is also possible that the entire tramline and convict hut remains have already been removed during previous works, however no records exist to confirm this. To this end, archaeological monitoring is recommended for any excavation works conducted in those areas to prevent their destruction and ensure appropriate management.

As there is otherwise no impact to known heritage items and low potential for disturbance of unrecorded archaeological resources, the following management recommendations are made:

Recommendation 1 – Early/Enabling works archaeological monitoring

Convict huts were mapped in 1790 (see Plate 4 below) within the area covered by separable portion 1.1 adjacent to the current helipad. Given the lack of a scale in the 1790 map, the location of the convict huts is based on the alignment of Toongabbie Creek. In addition to these huts, the former tramline associated with the locally listed former tramline pier ran directly through the ADHC buildings on the southern portion of the ADHC site and may be disturbed by the demolition of those buildings as well as earthworks and remediation activities. This area also is within the footprint of the proposed staff car park and new acute (clinical services) building in separable portion 2.1. It is therefore recommended that archaeological monitoring be undertaken by a qualified heritage professional during the initial stages of earth works or ground disturbance works in these areas.

Recommendation 2 – Unexpected Finds

If, during the course of any ground disturbance works suspected archaeological relics, as defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* are uncovered, work should cease in that area immediately. The Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (Enviroline 131 555) should be notified and works only recommence when an approved management strategy developed.

Recommendation 3 – Heritage Management Plan

The proponent should develop a Heritage Management Plan for works related to take into account the following:

- managing potential impacts to archaeological resources;
- guide on legislative responsibilities and expectations when encountering any unexpected archaeological material;
- development of an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) to guide any proposed future re-development design and construction plans;
- Provide the proponent with a series of risk reports and associated standardised unexpected finds protocols.

Recommendation 4 – Heritage Induction

It is recommended that a heritage induction exercise be carried out in advance of any ground disturbance works and advised of unexpected finds protocols contained in the archaeological management plan. All relevant staff, contractors and subcontractors will be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the *Heritage Act 1977*, through the site induction and toolbox talks.

I.0 Introduction

RPS has been engaged by Health Infrastructure to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact ahead of the proposed redevelopment of Westmead Hospital at Westmead in the Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA). This document also considers the impact of early and enabling works on heritage resources and values within the Study Area.

RPS has also prepared draft Heritage Advice for the Westmead Precinct Master Plan (RPS, 2014).

I.1 Study Area

The Study Area was identified in the Master Plan as the “Feasibility Area” within the Westmead Hospital campus (see Figure 1). This feasibility area is located at Westmead and is wholly within the Parramatta local government area.

I.2 Overview of Westmead Hospital Redevelopment

The Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHD) has the second largest population in NSW and is projected to grow to more than 1 million by 2031. It employs almost 9,500 people across more than 100 sites including five hospitals and an extensive network of community health centres.

The Westmead Hospital is a key part of that health network. It is also part of one the largest health, research, and education precincts in the world. No other hospital precinct in NSW includes the co-location of adult, children's, oral and mental health hospitals alongside research and education facilities.

In February 2015, the NSW Government announced \$750 million for stage 1 of the redevelopment and an additional \$72 million for car parking. This follows on from the commitment of \$1 million made in November 2013 and \$5 million included as part of the 2014/15 Budget to begin planning.

The redevelopment proposed for Westmead Hospital will transform the iconic, but ageing, facility into a world class centre for knowledge, skills and care. It will be the largest capital health project for the NSW Government in 10 years.

The redevelopment of the Westmead Hospital also provides a once in a generation opportunity for a strategic review of how services are planned, coordinated and delivered to meet the future needs of the community. This strategic review includes moving beyond a hospital-centric focus, the introduction of innovative care models, improving operational performance and transparency, and providing high quality services. The review will be a key part of the planning and design of Stage 1 of the Westmead Redevelopment Project.

Westmead Hospital will undergo a staged redevelopment over the next five to ten years. Westmead Hospital Redevelopment (WHR) project is expected to include:

- Construction of a new Acute Services Building;
- Construction of a new Pathology Building; and
- Refurbishment of existing hospital buildings.

1.3 Overview of Stage 1 Early Works (EEW)

The EEW will facilitate the future stages of the Westmead Hospital Redevelopment:

A general overview of the EEW includes:

- Modification to central energy systems (including relocation of cooling towers);
- Demolition of existing buildings, road and car parks within the identified Works zones;
- Limited above ground demolition works in the proposed Acute Service Building zone (excluding remediation and below ground works which will be the subject of a separate Planning Application);
- Removal of existing trees;
- Remediation of areas of the Campus;
- New road connecting to Mons Road and internal road realignment;
- Diversion and/or disconnection of existing services, and installation of new in-ground services and conduits; and
- Construction of at-grade car parks, including:
 - Construction of on-grade car spaces on the Oval;
 - Remodelling of existing on-grade Car Park 5;
 - Construction of on-grade Car Parks on the ADHC Site. These are divided into Zone A and Zone B).

Following the Stage 1 Early Works, further redevelopment works will commence as part of separate Works packages, and with separate planning applications. These Works will comprise:

1. Acute Services Building ground works and construction (following on from the Stage 1 Early Works);
2. Pathology Building Construction ground works and construction (following on from the Stage 1 Early Works); and
3. Multi Storey Car Park Construction.

1.3.1 Stage 1 Early Works - Separable Portions

The Stage 1 Early Works has been separated into several Separable Portions to coincide with the availability of each Site and to enable the works to be completed in a staged manner.

This section provides an overview only of the scope of Works in each Separable Portion. Further details regarding the Works included in each Separable Portion is further detailed in the design documents.

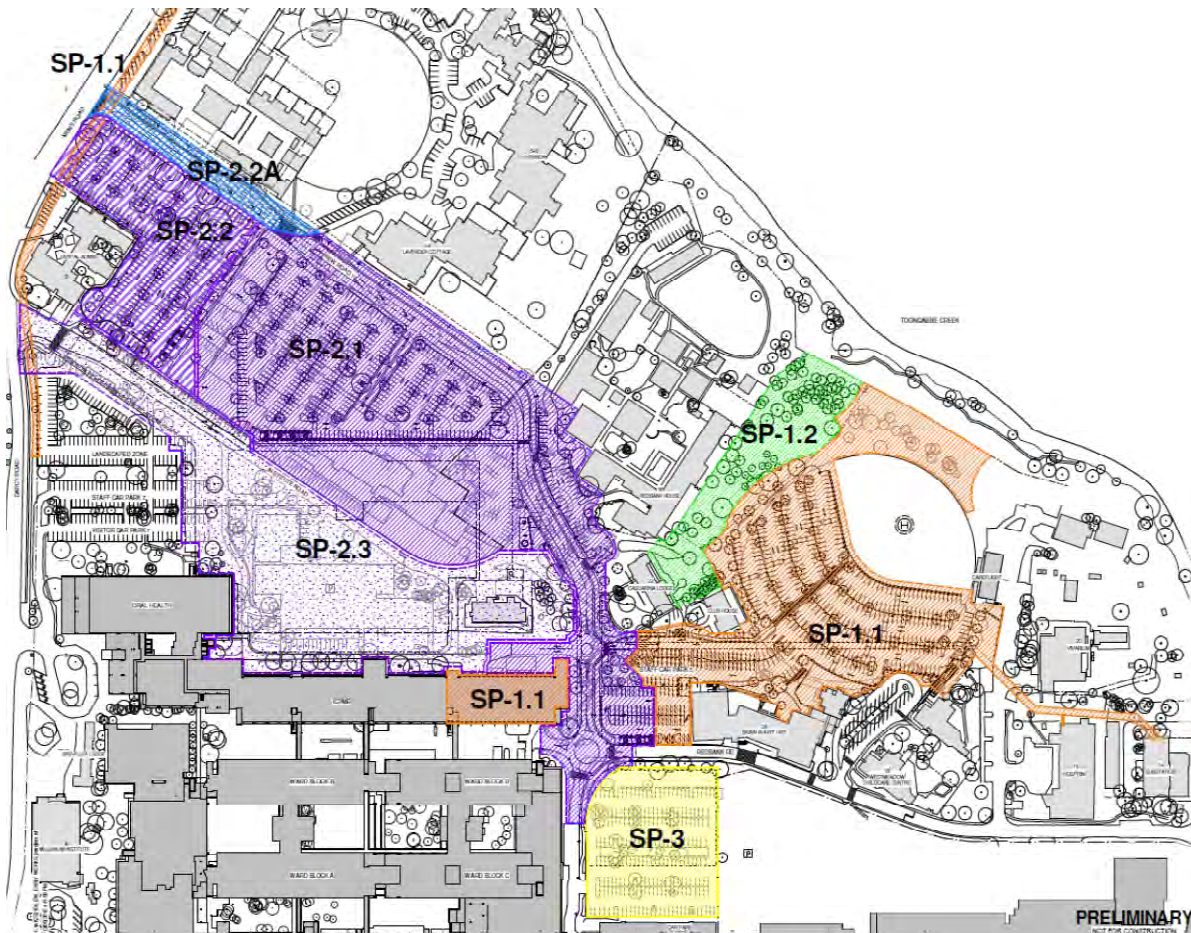


Plate 1 : Map of separable portions.

Separable Portion 1.1

An overview of the Works is detailed below:

- Preparation works to prevent sediment run-off from the Site and all other controls as required;
- Tree removal works;
- Excavation of combined services trench and excavation works on and around the oval to create required levels for carpark and landing strips for helicopter;
- Placement, storage and if required removal from Site of asbestos impacted fill in accordance with the Remediation Action Plan (RAP);
- Installation of conduits / services within combined services trench and backfilling with validated environmentally suitable material (in accordance with RAP);
- Installation of marker layer and capping layer of validated environmentally suitable material across extent of asbestos impacted fill in accordance with RAP;
- Construction of Oval carpark including all pavements, retaining walls, ramps and stairs, lighting, security and other services to provide a fully operational car park;
- Installation of fencing to the north of the on-grade oval car park, for the purpose of helicopter rotor wash debris protection.
- Reconfiguration of the entry of the WH5 car park;
- Installation of all signage, and required infrastructure, including below ground, to ensure the carpark is operational upon completion of Separable Portion 1.1;
- Diversion of existing 300mm diameter Sydney Water Sewer Main from Darcy Road via Mons Road to Toongabbie Creek. Sewer main upgrade to 375mm diameter;

- Water proofing of ICPMR roof and installation of new cooling towers to the roof of ICPMR building (including installation of supporting structure);
- Demolition / removal of old hospital cooling towers;
- Provision of potable water supply and sewer drainage to the ICPMR roof for the cooling towers;
- Upgrade existing 150mm diameter medium pressure natural gas main to 200mm and extend from existing meter set at the eastern end of Redbank Road across the oval to the New Road roundabout;
- New Sydney Water water main connection at Darcy Street / Mons Road intersection and extension to SP-2.2A;
- Establish "Visitor Information Booth" and related works as detailed in the Preliminaries document;
- Divert, relocate and cap off existing Hydraulic Services to enable trenching of all Services.

Separable Portion 1.2

An overview of the Works is detailed below:

- Fencing of the Separable Portion area nominated (to prevent public access to areas impacted by asbestos);
- Remediation works may be included in the Works. These Works, if included will be undertaken in accordance with the following:
 - Placement, storage and if required removal from Site of asbestos impacted fill in accordance with the Remediation Action Plan (RAP);
 - Installation of marker layer and capping layer of validated environmentally suitable material across extent of asbestos impacted fill in accordance with RAP.

Separable Portion 2.1

An overview of the Works in this portion is detailed below:

- Preparation works to prevent sediment run-off from the Site and all other environmental controls as required;
- Tree removal, demolition of roads, footpaths, pavements, car parks, landscaping, ADHC site buildings and above ground diesel tank;
- Placement, storage and if required removal from Site of asbestos impacted fill in accordance with the Remediation Action Plan (RAP);
- Installation of marker layer and capping layer of validated environmentally suitable material across extent of asbestos impacted fill in accordance with RAP;
- Provide temporary road access from Institute Road to Redbank Road;
- Provide temporary vehicle access to oval car park;
- New road and roundabouts including footpaths, landscaping, road signage and all services within the new road,
- Construction of Redbank House and Zone A car park including all pavements, retaining walls, ramps and stairs, lighting, security and other building services to provide a fully operational car parks with a temporary access for Zone A carpark from Institute Road;
- Installation of all signage, and required infrastructure, including below ground conduits, cables etc, to ensure the carparks are operational upon completion of Separable Portion 2.1;
- Installation of new kiosk substation, MSB and generator;
- Relocation of HV & LV electrical supplies;
- Construction and commissioning of new bulk oxygen compound and associated piping and controls;
- Installation of underground diesel tank and above ground equipment;
- Removal and disposal of existing petroleum tanks, including four aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and two underground storage tanks (USTs);

- Installation of a 200mm Fire Hydrant and 200mm Fire Sprinkler main from SP-2.2 along new access road and terminating adjacent the SP-2.3 & SP-3 construction zones; Installation of a 200mm Fire Hydrant and 200mm Fire Sprinkler main from SP-2.2 along new access road and terminating adjacent the SP-2.3 & SP-3 construction zones; Divert, relocate and cap off existing Hydraulic Services to enable trenching of all Services;
- Extension of new 200mm Medium Pressure Natural Gas main from SP-1.1 along new access road connecting to existing CEP and terminating adjacent the SP2.3 and SP3 construction zones.

Separable Portion 2.2A

- Demolition of roads, footpaths, pavements, car parks, landscaping;
- Construction of remainder of New Road and extension of associated below ground services to Mons Road, including construction of intersection,
- Construction of permanent entrance to Zone A carpark including all controls, conduits, signage etc to provide for a fully operational carpark;
- Closure of the temporary entrance to Zone A carpark following the completion of the permanent entrance;
- Installation of 200mm Fire Hydrant main, 200mm Fire Sprinkler main and 200mm potable cold water main from SP-2.1 to Mons Road; and
- Divert, relocate and cap off existing Hydraulic Services to enable trenching of all Services.

Separable Portion 2.2

- Tree removal, demolition of roads, footpaths, pavements, car parks, landscaping, ADHC site buildings;
- Construction of Zone B car park including all pavements, lighting, security and other building services including in-ground infrastructure to provide a fully operational car park;
- Installation of all signage, and required infrastructure, including below ground, to ensure the carpark is operational upon completion of Separable Portion 2.1;
- Diversion of incoming and outgoing communications from the ADHC site;
- Installation of LV and HV and related equipment and communications pit and pipe systems;
- Removal and disposal of a single existing UST;
- Divert, relocate and cap off existing Hydraulic Services to enable trenching of all services.

Separable Portion 2.3

- Preparation works to prevent sediment run-off from the Site and all other controls as required;
- Demolition of multi-storey car park WH6 (To slab level only);
- Decommissioning and demolition of existing bulk oxygen compound (to slab level only);
- Decommissioning and demolition of existing cooling towers (Building will remain in place).
- All other construction works within the SP 2.3 Zone will be the subject of a separate planning application to be submitted at a later date.

Separable Portion 3

- Installation of fencing to prevent public access to the site until it is under the control of the incoming Principal Contractor for the pathology Site; and
- Divert, relocate and cap off existing Hydraulic Services to enable trenching of all Services.

I.4 Methodology

This Statement of Heritage Impact has been prepared in accordance with *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)* (2013) and associated Guidelines as well as best practice standards set by the NSW Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage. Best practice guidance followed in this report includes *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Officer

(former), 2001) and *Statements of Heritage Impact* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning (former), 1996, revised 2002.

Reference is also made to relevant statutory planning requirements and local government guidance (where appropriate) as contained within the *Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011*.

I.5 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Deborah Farina, RPS Manager Heritage Sydney CBD and reviewed by Erin Williams, RPS Senior Heritage Manager. Assistance has also been provided by Natalie Wood, GIS draftsperson.



Figure 1: Study Area Map

LOCATION: Westmead		DATUM: GDA94
JOB NO.: PR122006-2		PROJECTION: MGA Zone 56
PURPOSE: HERITAGE		Data Sources: Client Supplied
Technician: Natalie Wood		Date: 1/10/2014

CLIENT: NSW HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

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2.0 Heritage Significance Assessment Framework

2.1 Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance in NSW

The following section provides an overview of the legislative framework relating to the protection and management of historic heritage. This overview is provided solely as information for the client rather than as legal advice. The findings from a review of national, state and local statutory heritage registers are provided in Section 2.2 below. The relevant planning requirements as set out in current statutory planning instruments prepared by the Parramatta Council are described in Section 2.3.

2.1.1 *Heritage Act 1977* and the NSW Heritage Division

Historical archaeological relics, buildings, structures, archaeological deposits and features are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (and subsequent amendments) and may be identified on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or by an active Interim Heritage Order.

The Heritage Council of NSW, constituted under the *Heritage Act 1977*, is appointed by the Minister and is responsible for heritage in NSW. The Council reflects a cross-section of community, government and conservation expertise with the NSW Heritage Division being the operational arm of the Council. The work of the NSW Heritage Division includes:

- Working with communities to help them identify their important places and objects;
- Providing guidance on how to look after heritage items;
- supporting community heritage projects through funding and advice; and
- Maintaining the NSW Heritage Database, an online list of all statutory heritage items in NSW

The 1996 NSW Heritage Manual, published by the NSW Heritage Division, then Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, provides guidelines for conducting assessments of heritage significance. The Manual includes specific criteria for addressing the significance of an item and this assessment has been completed in accordance with those guidelines. These criteria are addressed more fully in Section 7 of this report.

2.1.2 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)*

The EP&A Act regulates a system of environmental planning and assessment for NSW. Land use planning requires that environmental impacts are considered, including the impact on cultural heritage. Assessment documents prepared to meet the requirements of the EP&A Act, including Reviews of Environmental Factors and Environmental Impact Statements, should address heritage issues where relevant. Statutory planning documents such as Local Environment Plans and State Environmental Planning Policies typically contain provisions for heritage.

2.1.3 *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*

The *Burra Charter* is a set of best practice principles and procedures for heritage conservation. It was developed by Australia ICOMOS (International Council for Monuments and Sites), the Australian group of the international professional organisation for conservation. Although without statutory weight, the *Burra Charter* underpins heritage management in New South Wales and Australia. The policies and guidelines of the Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Heritage Office are consistent with and guided by the *Burra Charter*.

2.2 NSW Heritage Registers Review

Acknowledged heritage items and places are recorded in statutory and non-statutory registers held at the Federal, State and local level depending on their level of significance. Internationally significant sites of 'outstanding universal value' are inscribed in the World Heritage List (WHL) and in turn, such sites are usually recognised through their inclusion on Federal and state-level registers.

Federal designations include the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) created by the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Both registers are maintained by the Department of the Environment and are available to view on an online database, the Australian Heritage Database. The NHL includes natural, historic and Indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation. The CHL protects natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on land owned or leased by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Authority. To reach the threshold for the NHL, a place must have 'outstanding' heritage value to the nation whereas to be entered on the CHL, a place must have 'significant' heritage value.

Heritage places of state significance are included on the State Heritage Register (SHR) maintained by the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage. Places included on the SHR are available on an online database, the NSW Heritage Inventory database; however, it should be noted that the inventory includes items of state and local significance in NSW, it may not necessarily be comprehensive and inclusion on the inventory does not carry statutory weight in its own right. In order to reach the threshold for inclusion in the SHR, a place needs to meet one of more of the heritage criteria identified by the Heritage Council of NSW. The ultimate decision on whether a place is included on the State Heritage Register is made by the Minister for Heritage.

Places of local significance are included in heritage schedules in Local Environmental Plans (LEPs).

2.3 World Heritage

There are **no World Heritage Sites** ('WHS') located within the Study Area. However one item, the Old Government House and Government Domain is approximately 820 m to the south east of this Study Area.

2.4 National and Commonwealth Heritage

A search of the Australian Heritage Database was undertaken on 27 May 2014 and 15 June 2015 which indicates that there are **no items within the Study Area included on the NHL or CHL**. However, there are two sites within the vicinity of the Study Area which are listed on the National Heritage List:

Table 1 : Items of National significance within the vicinity of the Study Area

Item	Place ID	Location	Listing	Distance from Study Area
Old Government House and the Government Domain	105957	O'Connell Street, Parramatta	National Heritage List (listed)	Approximately 820 m to the SW
Former Female Factory Parramatta	106234	Fleet Street, Parramatta	National Heritage List (nominated)	1.2 km E

2.5 State Heritage

A search of the State Heritage Inventory database on 27 May 2014 found **no items or places included on the SHR** and **no items subject to an interim, or authorised interim heritage order**. There are, however, a number of items of State significance within the vicinity of the Study Area. None of these will be affected by the proposed Stage 1 works.

Table 2 Items of State Significance on the State Heritage Register (SHR)

Item	Address	Heritage Listing	Significance
Cumberland District Hospital group	00820	5 Fleet Street, Parramatta	1.2 km E
Norma Parker Correctional Centre	00811	1 Fleet Street, Parramatta	Immediately south of the Cumberland East Precinct
Parramatta Correctional Centre	00812	73 O'Connell Street, Parramatta	Immediately east of the Cumberland East Precinct
Parramatta Park and Old Government House	00596	O'Connell Street, Parramatta	Immediately south of the Cumberland West Precinct

2.6 Section 170 Registers

Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977* requires State Government Agencies to keep records of heritage items owned or operated by it. These registers can be found on the NSW Heritage Inventory. A search of this inventory was carried out on 27 May 2014. **No items were identified as being located within or in the vicinity of the Study Area.**

2.7 Local Heritage

A search of Schedule 5 of the Parramatta LEP 2011 and the Parramatta City LEP 2007 identified the following local heritage items within the vicinity of the Study Area. **None of the items will be affected by the Stage 1 works.**

Table 3 : Items of local significance within the vicinity of the Study Area

Item	Place ID	Address	Significance	Distance from Stage 1 Study Area
Cumberland District Hospital (including Wisteria Gardens)	I00820	5A Fleet Street, North Parramatta; 1 Hainsworth Street, Westmead	State	1.2 km E
Former tramway pier	I445	ID Redbank Road	Local	Adjacent (northern boundary)
Heritage brick drain	I360	1A, 1C and 5A Fleet Street, 1 Fennell Street and 73A O'Connell Street	Local	Immediately on the eastern boundary of the Cumberland East Precinct
Stone kerbing and tree planting	I362	Fleet Street (both sides)	Local	Immediately on the eastern boundary of the Cumberland East Precinct
Stone fence	I358	Fleet and Albert Streets (east side – between 2B Fennell Street (Fleet Street face) and 4 Fleet Street)		Immediately on the eastern boundary of the Cumberland East Precinct
Parramatta Correctional Centre	I00812	73-73A O'Connell Street	State	Immediately east of the Cumberland East Precinct

Item	Place ID	Address	Significance	Distance from Stage 1 Study Area
Parramatta Girls' Training School (Norma Parker Correctional Centre)	I00811	1A and 1C Fleet Street	State	Immediately south of the Cumberland East Precinct
University of Western Sydney	I628	158-164 Hawkesbury Road	Local	Immediately south-west of the Study Area
Victorian Residence (in grounds of UWS)	I629	158-164 Hawkesbury Road	Local	Immediately south-west of the Study Area
Cottage	I446	22A Redbank Road	Local	180 metres north of the Study Area

2.8 Archaeological Management Units

The State Heritage Inventory, maintained by the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment & Heritage, was searched on 2 May 2014 and 15 June 2015. It lists three Archaeological Management Units (AMUs) covering parts of the Study Area. The AMUs are in part captured by Section 3.5.2 of the Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011 and the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS) (see Table 8, Plate 2).

A review of the PHALMS shows that the potential for archaeological deposits within the Study Area varies between exceptional (Cumberland East Precinct), to moderate (Westmead Precinct, Cumberland West Precinct) (Plate 2). The banks along Toongabbie Creek were assessed as being of high potential (Plate 1). Parts of Separable Portion 1.1 of the Stage 1 Early Works will impact on this area.

Table 4 Archaeological Management Units listed on the State Heritage Inventory recommended to be included in the Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011

Item	Address	Area Covered
Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2890	Darcy Road, Westmead	Blocks bounded by Darcy Road to the south, Mons Road to the east, Cardillo Street to the northeast, Milson and Toongabbie Creek, reserve on the north
Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2891	Darcy Road, Westmead	Blocks bounded by Darcy Road, UWS Westmead campus, Westmead Residential Complex and the railway line
Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2893	6a Hawkesbury Road, Westmead	Bounded by Hawkesbury Road and Darcy Road, Parramatta Marist High on the west and the railway line

3.0 Statutory Planning Context

The planning pathway for the construction of the Acute Services Building, Pathology building and refurbishment of existing buildings will be as a State Significant Development as per Part 4 Division 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* with Department of Planning as the determining authority. The Stage 1 Early Works, however, will be assessed as under a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for self assessment and determination by the NSW Health Administration Corporation..

For any SSD, the level of heritage assessment will be directed under the Director General's Requirements (DGRs) and the views of the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment & Heritage may still taken into consideration by the determining authority.

3.1 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

Part 4 of Division 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) sets out the governing provisions of State Significant Development. Pursuant to Section 89J of the EP&A Act, approvals under Part 4 and s139 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, i.e. approvals to affect State Heritage listed items or a permit to excavate, explicitly **do not** apply. However, as noted above the determining authority may still take the concerns of the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment & Heritage into account.

However, the provisions of heritage permitting under the *Heritage Act 1977* and Parramatta Council's LEP and DCP provisions would apply to the works assessed under an REF and self-determined as above. The following information is relevant for the Stage 1 Early Works:

3.1.1 Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011

Clause 5.10 of the Parramatta LEP 2011 states that development consent is required when:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(f) subdividing land:

- (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

There is no heritage item within the Study Area, however given its location adjacent to Toongabbie Creek and its history as once being part of the Government Domain, there is reasonable cause to suspect that an archaeological site may be disturbed during excavation, or that a relic may be discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed.

3.1.2 Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011

The Study Area falls within the area covered by Development Control “4.3.4 – Westmead Precinct” in the *Parramatta Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011*. **There are no heritage considerations affecting the Study Area as a result of the DCP.**

4.0 Historical Context

4.1 Broad Historical Context

Governor Phillip arrived in the Parramatta area by river in November, 1788 with a small retinue of 11 soldiers and 10 convicts to establish a new outpost to the fledgling colony. His first act was to establish a Redoubt, a military enclosure to protect the soldiers, convicts and supplies, on a prominent hill near the Parramatta River and immediately south-west of the current Study Area, which was subsequently named 'Rose Hill' (Plate 3). Judge Advocate David Collins described the Redoubt in 1789 as being built "only of posts and shingles fastened with pegs on battens". The future Governor John Hunter described the Redoubt as being "on elevated ground which joins to a very fine Crescent ... On the opposite side of the brook is a farmhouse ... the convicts houses form a line at some distance in front of the barracks" (Parramatta Park Trust 2012). The convict houses mentioned by Hunter were on the other side of Parramatta River, in the grounds of what is now Parramatta Stadium.



Plate 3 Map of the settlement at Rose Hill, as surveyed by William Bradley in 1789 (Courtesy, State Library of NSW)

Following the failure of grain crops at Sydney Cove, Governor Phillip ordered that the new settlement at Rose Hill to be used for agriculture. Convicts were used to clear land and plant crops. Seventy acres were initially planted, with a barn, a house and a granary also built. The first crop was successful however the bulk was used as seed for future crops. By 1790, Governor Phillip wrote that approximately 100 convicts were employed in the clearing and cultivation of the Rose Hill farm, on the grounds of what is now Parramatta Stadium (Parramatta Park Trust 2012).

By 1790, a single storey cottage of lath and plaster was constructed for the Governor. The cottage was small (44 feet x 16 feet) and demolished by Governor Hunter in 1799. In around 1791, the Government Farm was extended to the Westmead area. Smaller holdings were also granted to free settlers, with Collins referring to the new area as 'the new grounds' in August 1791 (Parramatta Park Trust 2012). By this time, 500 convicts, housed in 13 large tent huts, cleared 134 acres (54 hectares) which was then sown for maize (see Plate 4). Karskens notes Tench's comment that (unusually) the convict's labour was "unassisted by any liquor but water" (Parramatta Park Trust 2012). The site of the "new grounds" is currently occupied by Westmead Children's Hospital and remnants of the Psychiatric Centre Farm (Office of Environment and

Heritage 2012). Plate 4 below shows two rows of convict huts by the banks of Toongabbie Creek. The location of the huts on that map corresponds with the area in the vicinity of the current Care Flight helipad in the north of the current Study Area.



Plate 4 Map from 1790 showing location of maize crops in the West Meadow, and potential location of convict huts (Courtesy, Bonwick Transcripts, State Library of NSW)

In 1810, Governor Macquarie resumed a large parcel of land, including the smaller holding grants and the current Study Area, and declared it as the Government Domain, with the current Government House built in its centre on the slopes of Rose Hill. The land making up Study Area was initially known as the Domain's 'West Meadow', with the name truncated before subdivision to 'Westmead'.



Plate 5 : Undated Parish of St John map showing Government Domain prior to subdivision (courtesy: Parish Preservation Project, NSW Land & Property Information).

The 'West Meadow' remained part of the Government Domain until approximately 1859, when the northern and western meadows were subdivided off, from which time they became known as 'Northmead' and 'Westmead' respectively. Small private holdings took up much of the subdivided land, and Westmead became known for its orchards.

4.2 Historical Development of the Site

From 1794, land grants were being made at "Green Hills" (now known as "Windsor") to encourage agriculture. By the end of the year over 100 grants had been made. With Government stores, soldiers' barracks and a government cottage also built at the new township, a road between Parramatta and Windsor became necessary. The original alignment of the Old Windsor Road initially commenced at the Great Western Highway near Parramatta and, cutting through the Old Government Domain, followed the current alignments of Hawkesbury Road and Darcy Road, before turning to Fulton Road, through the Toongabbie Government Farm settlement, then joining up with the current alignment of Old Windsor Road at Hammers Road, Constitution Hill (Office of Environment & Heritage 2009)

In 1822, at the Red Cow Inn at Parramatta, the Agricultural Society of NSW (later the "Royal Agricultural Society of NSW") came into being, with Governor Thomas Brisbane appointed as Patron. The first show, known as the "Parramatta Fair", was held in 1823 in Parramatta Park, between the current western boundary of Parramatta Park and the Westmead (St Vincent's) Boys Home on Hawkesbury Road (SMH, Sydney Morning Herald (1927:19). It was described more as a sheep show. The Society held its following agricultural shows in other venues in Parramatta until 1870, when it was moved to Prince Alfred Park in Sydney (Royal Agricultural Society of NSW).

As agriculture was the primary industry in the Parramatta area, a push came from local landowners to secure an area for a showground following the subdivision of the Government Domain in 1859. Landowners such as George Oakes, who along with his brother Francis had substantial land grants in the Parramatta/Westmead area, actively petitioned the government to allow a percentage of the subdivision for

public use. The land, however, had been reserved for use by the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta and was known as “Hospital Paddocks”.

In 1902 a branch line was constructed between Westmead and Baulkham Hills, known as the “Rogan’s Hill Line.”. A station at Mons Road (on the corner of Old Windsor Road), along with other stations was added to the route in 1923. This part of the line traversed from south west to north east through the current Study Area to Northmead. The line was not successful, having to compete with road transport, and was closed in 1932. An aerial photograph from 1943 clearly shows the remnants of the tramline running through the paddocks of the current Study Area before crossing Toongabbie Creek (see Plate 6). The only remaining above-ground evidence of the line in the vicinity of the Study Area is a sandstone pier for the bridge crossing the Toongabbie Creek (NSW Rail NSW Rail Net ud.).

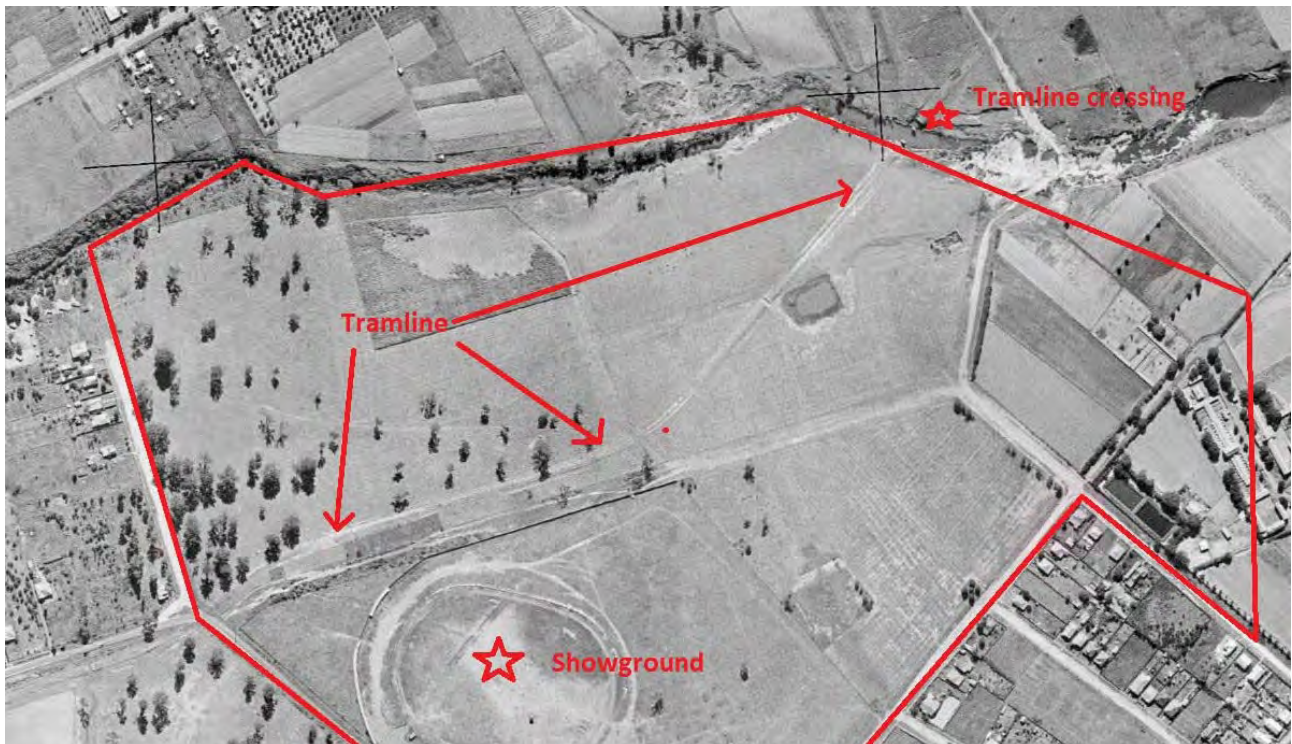


Plate 6 : 1943 Aerial showing Study Area outline with former tramline and showground.

The land for the showground was eventually granted in 1931 to Henry Ohlsen, Timothy Lockett, James Joys McKay, Samuel Alfred Hanscombe, George Henry Mobbs, William Robert Hulks and Michael Benedict Donnellan as Portion 262 in the Parish of St John. It is described on the plan as a proposed “Show and Sports Ground at Parramatta”. The showground hosted shows by the Parramatta Agricultural Horticultural and Industrial Society as well as events such as racing.



Plate 7 : Crown Plan of Portion 262 in the Parish of St John. Note that Darcy Road is indicated as “Old Windsor Road” (Courtesy: NSW Land & Property Information).

Owing to a dramatic rise in the population in Western Sydney in the 1960s, the old Parramatta Hospital which had operated at its location since 1789 was by then operating well beyond its capacity. The NSW Government announced the need to construct of new hospital complex to augment services provided by Parramatta Hospital. Following a grant from the Federal Government in 1974, construction finally began on the hospital. It opened in 1978, and became the first tertiary referral health centre in the outer suburbs of Sydney. Prior to Westmead, all referral services were provided by inner city health providers. It was also the first teaching hospital to be built in Sydney since the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital at Camperdown in 1882.

5.0 Visual Inspection

A visual inspection of the Study Area was made on 12 August 2014. The following paragraphs include a discussion of the general physical context of the Study Area and more detailed analyses of the heritage items:

- Adjoining the Study Area; and
- In the vicinity of the Study Area.

As noted above, there are no heritage items within the Study Area. The locations of identified heritage items are shown in Figure 2.

5.1 Study Area

The Study Area is home to the Westmead Hospital campus, including Westmead Hospital (Adults), Westmead Children's Hospital, the Millennium Research Institute, the Children's Medical Research Institute and the Cumberland West Precinct. The Study Area includes numerous buildings associated with the hospital, connected by access roads. It is bounded on the south west by Darcy Road and Mons Road, to the north by Toongabbie Creek, to the east by Redbank Road and to the south east by Hawkesbury Road (see Figure 1).

5.2 General Physical Context

The Study Area is located on an upper and mid slope, grading down westward to Toongabbie Creek. The landform has been highly modified through cutting and filling to accommodate the hospital complex and is now a highly urbanised environment.

Access roads cross through the hospital precinct allowing access from Hawkesbury and Darcy Roads into various areas of the hospital. Car parking is currently inadequate to cater for the staff, patients and visitors to the hospital precincts, resulting in high traffic volumes in and around the area.

The area bordering Toongabbie Creek is less developed, although inspection of the ground surface indicates some level of disturbance, it is not uniform along the banks. Some areas of the creek banks appear to be relatively intact with ample evidence of the Parramatta sands, relevant for the potential for Aboriginal heritage. This is discussed further in the *Cultural Heritage Assessment* (RPS, 2014, in prep).

5.3 Heritage Items adjoining the Study Area

- Former tramway pier.

5.4 Heritage Items in the vicinity of the Study Area

- University of Western Sydney (Westmead Campus).
- Victorian Residence in the grounds of UWS.

5.5 Potential heritage items

- Convict huts.

5.6 Archaeological management units

- Archaeological Management Units 2890, 2891 and 2893.



Figure 2: Heritage Items in the Vicinity of the Study Area

LOCATION: Westmead		DATUM: GDA94
JOB NO.: PR122006-2		PROJECTION: MGA Zone 56
PURPOSE: HERITAGE		Data Sources:
Technician: Natalie Wood		Client Supplied
Date: 1/10/2014		

CLIENT: NSW HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

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RPS

6.0 Heritage Significance Assessment

In line with the *Burra Charter*, before making decisions about the future of a heritage item it is first necessary to understand its heritage significance and the values it embodies. As noted above, **there are no built heritage items within the Study Area**, however, the following section contains an assessment of the heritage significance of items within the vicinity of the Study Area to examine whether the proposed works will indirectly impact upon these heritage items. An additional aim of the significance assessment is to assess the heritage values embodied by the heritage items adjacent to and within the vicinity of the Study Area.

The NSW state significance heritage criteria as explained in *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office (former), 2001) are used to assess the heritage significance. Consideration is also given to the integrity and intactness of the items. As identified above, the following heritage items are adjacent to or in the vicinity of the Study Area:

- Former tramway pier;
- University of Western Sydney (Westmead campus).
- Victorian Residence (in grounds of UWS)

It should be noted that the above features are **not** within the impact zone of the current proposed works.

Also considered below are the archaeological management units (AMU) 2890, 2891 and 2893 identified in the *Parramatta Heritage Archaeological Landscape Management Study* (PHALMS) 2000 noted above. These are important archaeological management units that have a high potential to yield archaeological data, however the same criteria, the *archaeological significance* will be assessed for the AMUs rather than the *heritage significance* assessment as used for built heritage items.

6.1 Study Area

6.1.1 Historical Themes in Evidence

National and state-level patterns of historical development are useful in determining the historical value of a site. Nine historical themes have been developed and adopted by NSW Heritage Council. They are derived from the Australian historical themes prepared by the Australian Heritage Commission. The following table notes the NSW historical themes considered to be in evidence in the Study Area.

Table 5 : Historical Themes Considered to be in Evidence

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Comment regarding the Study Area
Peopling Australia	Convict	The Study Area was once part of the Government Domain and was one of the first successful farms supplementing the food source for the new colony. Convicts worked the farm and maps from 1789 show a number of convict huts within the Study Area
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	As noted above, the Study Area was once part of the Government Domain and an early farm. Following subdivision in 1859, a number of orchards were located in Westmead. Bayley's cottage, in the grounds of UWS, was one such orchard.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Comment regarding the Study Area
Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	The Rogans Hill branch line ran from Westmead to Rogans Hill (near Castle Hill) from the early 20 th century until the 1930s. The only physical evidence remaining of that line in the Westmead area is a pier in Toongabbie Creek, once a support for the railway bridge.
Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	The archaeological resource around Bayley's Cottage (Victorian Residence) is an example of this theme.
Building settlements, towns and cities	Education	The former St Vincent's Boys' Home was also an industrial school where the boys would learn trades.
Governing	Welfare	The former St Vincent's Boys' Home was a home for delinquent, orphaned, neglected and homeless boys set up by the St Vincent de Paul Society and Marist Brothers
Developing Australia's culture life	Sport	The former Westmead Showground was the venue for many agricultural shows from the mid 19 th century and became a speedway in the 20 th century. It was located where the main Westmead adult's hospital building now stands. No evidence of the Showground or speedway is expected to have survived the construction of Westmead Hospital.

6.1.2 Heritage Significance Assessment

The following assessment uses the NSW State Significance Criteria as set out in 'Assessing Heritage Significance' ((former) Heritage Office, 2001). With reference to the SHR citation the tramway pier and University of Western Sydney (Westmead campus) are assessed as follows:

6.1.2.1 Former Tramway pier

Historical Significance (SHR Criteria A) – An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)



Plate 8 : Former Tramway pier, looking north west (RPS, 2014).

The tramway pier formed part of a bridge for the Westmead to Rogan’s Hill railway branch line crossing Toongabbie Creek. The service began as a steam tramway service between Parramatta and Baulkham Hills in 1902, travelling along Argyle Street, Church Street and Windsor Road. It was converted to a railway in 1919 with extensions to the main western railway line cutting through Westmead near Westmead Hospital, across Toongabbie Creek then through Old Windsor Road, Model Farms Road to Castle Hill and Rogan’s Hill. Owing to the increased use of motor vehicles, the line was not successful, and closed in 1932. The pier is one of the very few physical remains of the former railway branch line.

The railway/tram pier is historically significant as it is a physical reminder of a now defunct railway service, as well as the impact of motor vehicles on some public transport services. Its significance still resonates today, with public transport to the Hills District still a problem being addressed by the State Government until the commencement of the North West Rail Link. The significance of the item is assessed as being of moderate-high local significance.

Associative Significance (SHR Criteria B) – An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or a group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history

There is no known association with a person or relevant group of persons to satisfy this criterion.

Aesthetic Significance (SHR Criteria C) – An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement

The tramway pier is a concrete pier and of no aesthetic, creative or technical significance.

Social Significance (SHR Criteria D) – 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

There may be some social significance being a reminder of a former transport service in the wider community, however this would need to be assessed by community consultation.

Research Potential (SHR Criteria E) – An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history

Although its location is significant in demonstrating the location of the crossing, it has no potential to yield further information. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion.

Rarity (SHR Criteria F) – 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)

As noted above, most of the Rogans Hill branch line has been destroyed. The tramway pier, along with a railway cutting and a small section of track at the former Baulkham Hills station, is a rare surviving piece of physical evidence of the line. Due to its former purpose and the current and ongoing issue of public transport to a major growth centre in Sydney, it is assessed to be of low-moderate local significance.

Representativeness (SHR Criteria G) – 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

The tramway pier is a standard concrete pier and therefore highly representative of the this type of infrastructure.

Integrity

The tramway pier has had the rails removed from its upper surface, however is otherwise intact and retains its integrity. As of 12 August 2014, it appears to be in good condition.

Statement of Heritage Significance

Overall, the tramway pier is a rare surviving piece of physical evidence of the former Rogans Hill Railway branch line, which in itself is significant in demonstrating early transport modes and routes. The item's primary significance is in its historicity and location, although its rarity is also a factor. Grading of site's significance. It is assessed that the significance of this item is therefore of moderate local significance.

6.1.2.2 [University of Western Sydney \(Westmead campus\)](#)



Plate 9 : St Vincents Boys Home shortly after opening (L) and today (R) (Courtesy Care Leavers Australia Network (CLAN) and RPS, 2014).

Historical Significance (SHR Criteria A) – An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Originally the St Vincents Boys’ Home, the now University of Western Sydney (Westmead campus) was built in 1896 to house delinquent and orphan boys and remained in operation until around 1985. The boys’ home was initially located at Redfern from 1891, before being moved to Redfern the following year, Five dock the year after then settled at Westmead in 1896.

Associative Significance (SHR Criteria B) – An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or a group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history

This item has a strong association with the Catholic Church in western Sydney, in particular to the St Vincent de Paul Society, who established the first refuge, in a joint venture with the Marist Brothers. It also has a strong association with the works of those two societies in their care of delinquent, neglected and orphaned boys over a period of nearly 100 years. However, given the number of items in the local and wider area associated with these organisations, its significance under this criterion is assessed as low local.

Aesthetic Significance (SHR Criteria C) – An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement

The former boys’ home is assessed as being of aesthetic significance to a moderate degree. The State Heritage Inventory (NSW) describes the building as “a relatively rare three-storey institutional building with elements of Anglo-Dutch architectural style”. It occupies an elevated location on a ridge facing east toward Parramatta, adjacent to the main western railway line and Westmead station. It is therefore a prominent and recognisable landmark in Westmead. It is assessed on this basis as being of moderate aesthetic significance.

Social Significance (SHR Criteria D) – 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

The St Vincent’s Boys’ Home ran for nearly 100 years and there are over 8,000 entries relating to boys who resided there over that time (Find and Connect 2014). It also has a special connection with the Aboriginal community as many boys from homes in western NSW were sent to this boys’ home upon reaching the age of 12 (Australian Catholic Social Welfare Commission and Australian Conference Leaders of Religious Institutes 1999). It is likely that the former boys’ home would have social significance for all former residents however the level of social significance should be established by community engagement and consultation.

Research Potential (SHR Criteria E) – An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history

The boys' home structure itself is unlikely to have sufficient potential for future research. However, the site may contain archaeological evidence of buildings or structures located on the site prior to the construction of the boys' home, although it is likely that the construction would have destroyed much of this evidence. Nonetheless, PHALMS listed the area as having moderate archaeological potential. In addition, records of the residents would be of outstanding research potential.

Rarity (SHR Criteria F) – 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)

The building is reflective of its original institutional function and is not considered rare for local or State significance.

Representativeness (SHR Criteria G) – 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

The former boys' home is highly representative of late 19th/early 20th century institutional facilities.

Integrity

The former boys' home has undergone several extensions and renovations, losing some of the intactness of the original structure. However, later additions and extensions appear to have been done quite sympathetically so as to not lose its original architectural character. Its integrity is therefore high. It is currently used as a teaching facility for the University of Western Sydney.

Statement of Heritage Significance

Overall, the former St Vincent's Boys' Home is considered to be of moderate local historical and aesthetic significance.

6.1.2.3 [Victorian Residence in Grounds of UWS](#)



Historical Significance (SHR Criteria A) – An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

This late Victorian residence is currently within the grounds of the University of Western Sydney’s Westmead campus, approximately ten metres to the north of the St Vincents Boys’ Home complex assessed in 6.1.2.2 above. Built in c. 1880, subdivision maps from that time describe the property as an orchard belonging to “M. Bayley”. Previous land use in the area indicates the prevalence of orchards from the mid 19th century, however the Bayley’s cottage is one of the last physical remains associated with those orchards, as well as providing a rare physical reminder of the long history of European settlement within the area. The item is therefore assessed as being of low-moderate historical significance.

Associative Significance (SHR Criteria B) – An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or a group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history

There is no known association with a person or group of persons sufficient to attract significance pursuant to this criterion.

Aesthetic Significance (SHR Criteria C) – An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement

The item is of moderate-high aesthetic significance. The State Heritage Inventory describes the Victorian residence as a “two storey rendered masonry late Victorian residence with hipped roof clad with galvanised iron. Two-storey section has hip roof with single storey skillions either side of (the) building. Indented decoration above single-storey segmented bay with hip corrugated iron roof... Verandah floor with sandstone flagging.” (Office of Environment and Heritage Online). The residence also has turned, chamfered verandah posts, crossed timber balustrade and a mature maple tree near the front elevation. These Victorian Georgian elements and their rarity in both in the immediate area and Westmead generally serve to elevate the aesthetic significance under this criterion.

Social Significance (SHR Criteria D) – 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

There is no known social significance of this item, however, community consultation should be conducted to establish this.

Research Potential (SHR Criteria E) – An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history

The item has very low potential to yield research information. Although one of the last surviving examples of Georgian architecture in the area, this type of architecture is relatively common in the wider Sydney region. It therefore does not satisfy this criterion. Archaeologically, however, it is located on an area assessed in the PHALMS as being of moderate potential, with temporary/substantial remains possible in the curtilage, and pollen evidence providing information regarding the original vegetation and early crops when the land was part of the domain.

Rarity (SHR Criteria F) – 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)

As noted above, the item is a rare example of Victorian Georgian architecture in the Westmead area and also one of the last properties associated with the earlier orchards in the vicinity. It is therefore assessed to be of low significance under this criterion.

Representativeness (SHR Criteria G) – 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

The item is representative of Victorian Georgian architecture.

Integrity

The exterior of the item retains many original features. Although the item has been restored over the years, the restoration has been sympathetic and many like-to-like fixtures installed. Although modern materials have been used, this has ensured the integrity of the item.

Statement of Heritage Significance

Overall, the Victorian Residence is considered to be of moderate local historical, aesthetic and rarity significance.

6.2 Archaeological Management Units 2890, 2891 and 2893 – Archaeological Significance Assessment

Historical Significance (SHR Criteria A) – An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

As noted in the Historical Context above, the land comprising Westmead Hospital was once part of the larger Government Domain, now confined to the extent of nearby Parramatta Park. The land was subdivided in 1859 and then developed in 20th century. The Westmead Hospital was built in 1978. Although much of the archaeological resource would have been removed during the 20th century developments and the construction of Westmead Hospital, particularly cutting and filling to provide level surfaces and basements for the various buildings, there are pockets of land that have not been extensively disturbed and may therefore retain some archaeological integrity. Any evidence regarding the convict use of the land would be considered to be of exceptional historical significance. The potential in some areas is clearly nil, such as beneath the main hospital buildings, however there are some areas, particularly closer to Toongabbie Creek, where the potential is considered high.

Associative Significance (SHR Criteria B) – An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or a group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history

There is a known association between potential archaeological information and early convict farming of the Westmead land. Again, any archaeological evidence linking the convicts to the farming practices could be considered to satisfy this criterion.

Aesthetic Significance (SHR Criteria C) – An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement

Not applicable.

Social Significance (SHR Criteria D) – 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

Not applicable.

Research Potential (SHR Criteria E) – An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history

As noted above, the item has varied potential to yield research information. Information regarding the original vegetation and early crops when the land was part of the Government Domain is highly significant. As noted above, early maps indicate the presence of convict huts near Toongabbie Creek. Any evidence of these would again, be highly significant. In addition, any evidence of the former tramway/railway would yield important research information regarding engineering and construction techniques relating to those forms of transport.

The item therefore satisfies this criterion to an exceptional degree.

Rarity (SHR Criteria F) – 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)

Not applicable.

Representativeness (SHR Criteria G) – 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

Not applicable.

Integrity

Much of the Study Area has been previously developed and therefore of little archaeological integrity. There are, however, areas where development has protected some archaeological resource areas. Areas where concrete has been laid with no bulk excavation has sealed the archaeological resource and therefore protected it. Other areas have been protected because of their landscape, i.e, areas along Toongabbie Creek, whilst others have been protected by fill introduced and overlain natural ground surfaces. It is assumed that these protected areas retain their archaeological integrity.

Statement of Heritage Significance

Overall, the archaeological management units are of high archaeological significance, with the potential to retain evidence of exceptional significance. These areas were identified as part of the Site Investigation Report (RPS, 2014).

6.3 Potential convict huts

As noted above, Plate 4 from 1790 shows two rows of convict huts adjacent to the maize cultivation as part of the Government Domain farm. Using the geographic details in the 1790 map it would appear that the convict huts are located in the vicinity of the current Care Flight helipad in the north of the Study Area and to the south of Toongabbie Creek.

This location is somewhat supported by a series of vague square features in aerial photographs at that location. The features are not evident in later aeriels, with the latest clear images of the features dating from

2009. Later aerials suggest that some augmentation of the helipad subsequently took place, although the nature and construction methods used are not presently known.

On 12 August 2014 the area was inspected with no evidence of the huts visible on the ground's surface. A piece of worked sandstone was noted in the earthworks of the helipad, however in isolation this sandstone piece can only be considered suggestive rather than evidentiary. Like most of the Study Area the landscape has been extensively modified and it is entirely possible that any remains of the convict huts have long since been destroyed.

Nonetheless, as the convict huts would be of exceptional historical, research and rarity significance if located, any further ground disturbance in the area should not be undertaken without further archaeological assessment. The area should also be subject to special consideration within any future archaeological management plan developed for the Study Area.

7.0 Statement of Heritage Impact

The following section assesses the likely heritage impacts of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the items assessed in Section 6 above.

7.1 Summary of Proposed Changes

As identified within Section 1 of this report, Health Infrastructure is proposing to undertake expansion and improvement works within the Westmead Hospital Precinct. The overall works will be undertaken within the Master Planning – Project Area with the current assessment assessing the Feasibility Area known as; Stage 1 Early and Enabling Works (EEW). The Stage 1 EEW works would include:

- Modification to central energy systems;
- Demolition of existing buildings, road and car parks within the identified work zones;
- Removal of existing trees;
- Remediation to significant areas of the Campus;
- New roads and road realignment;
- Diversion and/or connection of existing services and installation of new in-ground services and conduits; and
- Construction of car parks including:
 - Construction of the on-grade spaces Oval Car Park;
 - Remodelling of existing on-grade Car Park 5;
 - Construction of on-grade car parks on the ADHC site. These are divided into Zone A and Zone B.

Following the Stage 1 Early Works, further redevelopment works will commence as part of separate works packages. These works packages will be approved and undertaken under separate planning applications. These later works would include the:

1. Acute Services building construction;
2. Pathology building construction; and
3. Multi-storey car park construction.

This impact assessment assesses the impact of the Early and Enabling Works only, as noted above. These works are to be undertaken in the areas identified in Figure 6, entitled “Separable Portions”. Several plans provided by Price Waterhouse Cooper have been consulted in assessing the impact of the proposed EEW on Aboriginal heritage:

- 236482-P01-100 – Bulk Earthworks Cut and Fill Plan by ARUP dated 12 May 2015;
- 236482-P01-101 – Bulk Earthworks Detail Plan by ARUP dated 12 May 2015;
- 232186-AR-EW-0011 – Early Works Separable Portions by HDR Rice Daubney dated 12 May 2015;
- 232186-AR-EW-0102 – Site Plan Existing Part 1 by HDR Rice Daubney dated 12 May 2015;
- 232186-AR-EW-0104 – Site Plan Complete Part 1 by HDR Rice Daubney dated 12 May 2015;
- 232186-AR-EW-0103 – Site Plan Demolition Part 1 by HDR Rice Daubney dated 21 May 2015;
- 232186-AR-EW-0106 – Site Plan Demolition Part 2 by HDR Rice Daubney dated 12 May 2015;

- 232186-AR-EW-7401 – Oval Car Park Deflection Fence by HDR Rice Daubney dated 12 May 2015.

7.2 Impact of Development Proposal on Adjoining Heritage Items/Places

As noted in Section 1 above, there are two components to the proposed works, being the early/enabling works and the construction of the new acute (clinical services) building and the new pathology building. Both of the early/enabling works and the new constructions will involve some level of ground disturbance.

The entire Study Area is designated as moderate-high archaeological sensitivity under the *Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landuse Management Study* (PHALMS), with the bulk of the Study Area designated as being of moderate sensitivity owing to its prior attachment with the nearby Government House precinct. Also, following alienation of the land from Government House, the impact areas were part of a Showground, then a speedway for motor sports. Overall, it is anticipated that any archaeological evidence of these past uses would largely have been destroyed by the construction of Westmead Hospital.

However, in Separable Portion 1.1 (see Figure 6), there is potential to disturb remains of convict huts constructed as part of the Government Farm (see Plate 4 above). The relevant area is to the west of the existing helipad at the north of the feasibility area. It is acknowledged that the nature of any remains is not known, however any ground disturbance works should be treated with caution.

The demolition of the southern portion of the ADHC site and the construction of the new acute (clinical services) building and staff car park may disturb possible subsurface remains of the tramline associated with the former tramway pier (see Section 4 above and Plate 6) in separable portion 2.1. The nature of the tramway remains is unclear, or indeed if any of the remains exist following previous construction and other disturbances. It is also possible that the entire tramline was already removed following its closure, however no records exist either way.

As noted above the entire Study Area is covered by the AMUs in Table 4 above and are assessed as being of moderate potential. These AMUs are not listed on the State Heritage Register or the Parramatta Council heritage inventory and therefore are not captured by legislative protection. However both the Heritage Council and Parramatta Council are aware of their presence and significance as a result of the PHALMS. The State Heritage Inventory notes the recommended management as being included in the Parramatta DCP as part of their protection, however, this does not appear to have occurred.

Disturbance to the archaeological units has gradually occurred over the past two hundred years across the area in the form of road construction, early agricultural work, the Parramatta Showground and racetrack, as well as the construction of Westmead Hospital. It is envisaged that further excavation as part of the proposed redevelopment works will decrease any remaining archaeological integrity of the AMUs. Despite this, the AMUs may yet have the potential to yield important information regarding the earliest years of the colony in areas of little disturbance. It is recommended that a qualified archaeologist is present during any earth works in the least disturbed areas of the Study Area, particularly along the Toongabbie Creek.

8.0 Management and Mitigation Recommendations

8.1 Conclusion

This report has considered the significance of the Study Area and the nature and scale of likely heritage impacts as a result of the development proposal. Searches were undertaken of all Commonwealth, State and local heritage databases and found that there are **no built heritage items** within the Stage 1 (Feasibility) Study Area. There are three items recorded in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area, however, the proposed works are of sufficient distance to have no direct or indirect impact to their heritage significance.

In regard to archaeological potential, there are two known features that may be impacted by early/enabling works, being the remains of convict huts in separable portion 1.1 and the former tramline in separable portion 2.1. The early works connected to the northern portion of the oval and both the demolition of the existing ADHC buildings (approval to be sought under an REF) and construction of the new acute (clinical services) building (approval to be sought under SSD) have the potential to disturb any remains associated with these items.

However, it is unknown whether any evidence of these items to remain in the archaeological record. Monitoring of any earthworks in these areas by a qualified archaeologist is therefore recommended (see below).

8.2 Recommendations

The following management recommendations and mitigation measures have been formulated with consideration of all available information in accordance with relevant legislation:

Recommendation 1 – Early/Enabling works archaeological monitoring

Convict huts were mapped in 1790 (see Plate 4 below) within the area covered by separable portion 1.1 adjacent to the current helipad. Given the lack of a scale in the 1790 map, the location of the convict huts is based on the mapping of the alignment of Toongabbie Creek. In addition to these huts, the former tramline associated with the locally listed former tramline pier ran directly through the ADHC buildings on the southern portion of the ADHC site and may be disturbed by the demolition of those buildings as well as earthworks and remediation activities. This area also is within the footprint of the proposed staff car park and new acute (clinical services) building in separable portion 2.1. It is therefore recommended that archaeological monitoring be undertaken by a qualified heritage professional during the initial stages of earth works or ground disturbance works in these areas.

Recommendation 2 – Unexpected Finds

If, during the course of any ground disturbance works suspected archaeological relics, as defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* are uncovered, work should cease in that area immediately. The Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (Enviroline 131 555) should be notified and works only recommence when an approved management strategy developed.

Recommendation 3 – Heritage Management Plan

The proponent should develop a Heritage Management Plan for works related to take into account the following:

- managing potential impacts to archaeological resources;
- guide on legislative responsibilities and expectations when encountering any unexpected archaeological material;

-
- development of an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) to guide any proposed future re-development design and construction plans;
 - Provide the proponent with a series of risk reports and associated standardised unexpected finds protocols.

Recommendation 4 – Heritage Induction

It is recommended that a heritage induction exercise be carried out in advance of any ground disturbance works and advised of unexpected finds protocols contained in the archaeological management plan. All relevant staff, contractors and subcontractors will be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the *Heritage Act 1977*, through the site induction and toolbox talks.

9.0 References

Australian Catholic Social Welfare Commission and Australian Conference Leaders of Religious Institutes (1999). "A Piece of the Story - National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families" Canberra, National Capital Printing.

Find and Connect (2014). "History & Information about Australian Orphanages, Children's Homes & Other Institutions." Retrieved 30 July 2014, from <http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00137>.

NSW Rail Net (ud.). Rogans Hill Branch.

Office of Environment & Heritage (2009). Old Windsor Road and Windsor Road Heritage Precincts. State Heritage Register.

Office of Environment and Heritage (2012). Toongabbie Government Farm Archaeological Site. State Heritage Register.

Office of Environment and Heritage (Online). "State Heritage Inventory Citation - Victorian Residence in Grounds of UWS". State Heritage Registry. Online, Office of Environment & Heritage.

Parramatta Park Trust (2012). Shaping the Park - the World Heritage Site Old Government House and Domain at Parramatta Park: The Government Domain, Parramatt 1788-1856. Unpublished pamphlet.

Royal Agricultural Society (ud). "Royal Agricultural Society: History." from <http://www.rasnsw.com.au/history.htm>.

RPS (2014). Westmead Hospital Redevelopment Project - Aboriginal and Historic Due Diligence Assessment: Part 1 - Master Planning. Unpublished report to NSW Health Infrastructure.

Sydney Morning Herald (1927). First Showground. Sydney Morning Herald. Sydney: 19.

Appendix I

State Heritage Inventory Citations



[Home](#) > [Heritage sites](#) > [Searches and directories](#) > NSW heritage search

Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2890

Item details

Name of item: Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2890

Other name/s: Part of Former Government Domain

Type of item: Archaeological-Terrestrial

Group/Collection: Residential buildings (private)

Category: House

Primary address: Darcy Road, Westmead, NSW 2145

Parish: St John

County: Cumberland

Local govt. area: Parramatta

Property description

Lot / Volume Code	Lot / Volume Number	Section Number	Plan / Folio Code	Plan / Folio Number
Lot	101	0	DP	1011697
Lot	A	0	DP	103103
Lot	A, B		DP	103103

Lot	B	0	DP	103103
Lot	1	0	DP	213094
Lot	1-3		DP	213094
Lot	2	0	DP	213094
Lot	3	0	DP	213094
Lot	1	0	DP	219547
Lot	2	0	DP	219547
Lot	2-8		DP	219547
Lot	3	0	DP	219547
Lot	4	0	DP	219547
Lot	5	0	DP	219547
Lot	6	0	DP	219547
Lot	7	0	DP	219547
Lot	8	0	DP	219547
Lot	1	0	DP	306718

Lot	B	0	DP	355020
Lot	A	0	DP	360736
Lot	A	0	DP	401668
Lot	A		DP	401668
Lot	B		DP	411202
Lot	B	0	DP	411202
Lot	12A	0	DP	448607
Lot	12A, 12B		DP	448607
Lot	12B	0	DP	448607
Lot	2	0	DP	510199
Lot	1		DP	515289
Lot	1	0	DP	515289
Lot	1	0	DP	525741
Lot	1-2		DP	525741
Lot	2	0	DP	525741
Lot	1		DP	611008

Lot	1	0	DP	611008
Lot	1	0	DP	736142
Lot	1		DP	736142
Lot	21		DP	740383
Lot	21	0	DP	740383
Lot	15	0	DP	7407
Lot	15, 19		DP	7407
Lot	19	0	DP	7407
Lot	382	0	DP	752058
Lot	31	0	DP	786621
Lot	31-32		DP	786621
Lot	32	0	DP	786621
Lot	27	0	DP	8039
Lot	28	0	DP	8039
Lot	90	0	DP	864488
Lot	90-91		DP	864488

Lot	91	0	DP	864488
Lot	91	0	DP	864488
Lot	91	0	DP	864488
Lot	101		DP	881646
Lot	101	0	DP	881646
Lot	12	0	DP	881647
Lot	12-15		DP	881647
Lot	13	0	DP	881647
Lot	14	0	DP	881647
Lot	15	0	DP	881647

Boundary: Blocks bounded by Darcy Road to the south, Mons Road to the east, the northeast, Milson Park and Toongabbie Creek Reserve on the north

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb / town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Cardillo Street	Westmead	Parramatta			
Darcy Road	Westmead	Parramatta	St John	Cumberland	Primary Address

Mons Road	Westmead	Parramatta			Alternate Address
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Statement of significance:

This AMU has moderate archaeological research potential. This area was part of the former Government Domain that was subdivided in 1859 and developed during the twentieth century.

The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Housing, Agriculture, Government and Administration, Environment, Industry and Health.

Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be subject to major disturbance.

This AMU is of Local significance.

Date significance updated: 13 Sep 00

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical description: Residential and commercial blocks adjacent to Darcy and Briens Road, with a mix of cottages, villas, a nursing home complex, facilities associated with the Westmead health institutions east of Mons Road and a large industrial/commercial complex, partly under construction. Some of the cottages facing Darcy Road are Federation or Inter-War in style and others are under construction. There

is a vacant lot at 14a Mons Road, adjacent to two mid-century cottages, which shows no evidence of having been built upon.

Physical condition and / or

Archaeological potential:

This area has some archaeological potential to reveal information about the former Government Domain and residential accommodation in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. This potential is greater in the yards and possibly underfloor areas of the cottages, and especially in the vacant lot in Mons Road. Some remains may have been preserved in the allotments currently occupied by a nursing home and villas. The industrial complex on Darcy Road, which has been substantially excavated for its construction, has little or no potential for archaeological remains.

This evaluation is based on historical resources available to, and field survey undertaken for, the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study 2000 (PHALMS). Analysis of available information has been extensive but not exhaustive. Some elements of the site represented in historical records may not have been discussed within the parameters of the PHALMS project. A comprehensive archaeological assessment of this AMU has not been undertaken.

The 'Recommended Management' actions listed below indicate what may be required to manage archaeological resources within this AMU. Please note that all requirements may not be required for all parts of this AMU.

Date condition updated:25 Jun 00

Current use:

Residential, Commercial, Health

Former use: Agricultural, part of former Government Domain

History

Historical notes:

The area that is now Westmead was first cleared in 1791 and convict labourers were moved there to prepare ground to grow grain. Originally part of Government Farm, land in the area was granted to some settlers over the next decade for small farms.

In 1810, Governor Macquarie resumed these grants and declared the Government Domain, surrounding Government House. The Domain became open parkland, planted with shrubberies and hedges of orange trees and wattles (Kass et al 1996: 92).

It is not clear what level of building or other alteration to the landscape was undertaken in either of these periods.

In 1859 the Government Domain was subdivided and these lots in northern Westmead were purchased by George Oakes, who also purchased many other lots in the subdivision.

Oakes' land appears to have been subdivided around the turn of the century, and the first houses appear to have been built at this time, as suggested by the Federation-style of some of the cottages facing Darcy Road. No. 23, the 'Old Windsor Cottage', dates to c1896 (as indicated on its For Sale sign).

By 1951, there were about 15 houses within the subject area, with long narrow yards, some possibly used for cultivation or gardening.

In the decades after 1951, the remaining blocks were sold-off and subdivided. While many of the cottages seem to have survived, it appears that a house in Mons Road was replaced by the two c1960s cottages on 12 and 12a Mons Road.

In the 1980s and 1990s, some lots were amalgamated for villa-style housing and industrial/commercial complexes.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved-Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments- National Theme 1
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved-Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	Gardens-
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved-Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	What is the extent of biodiversity in Parramatta's pre-European landscape?-Environment (Natural) Control
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved-Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	Environment/Contact: What do we know of the Contact Environment?- Environment (Natural) Control
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial	Agricultural Centre: Does the change from agricultural production centre to service centre become apparent in the archae-Agriculture

economies	purposes, can include aquaculture	Production
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Industrial Revolution: Is there evidence of eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century agriculture?-Agriculture Production
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Agriculture-Cultivation of land; includes crop-raising, forestry, stock-raising.
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape-Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Developing local, regional and national economies-National Theme 3
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape-Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Environment/Alteration: What is the result of alteration of the landscape?-Environment (Modified) Control; Control
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape-Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies	Environment-Natural or modified and shaped; may include Aboriginal and European features, clearing, timber getting, soil conservation, national parks,

	and the shaping of their physical surroundings	gardens, special plantings, preservation of open space.
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Health-Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	Health-Includes hospitals, maternity hospitals.
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry-Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods	Industry-Related to the rise, fall and replacement of urban and rural industries.
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation-Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Building settlements, towns and cities-National Theme 4
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation-Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Regional Subdivision: Do the patterns of nineteenth- and twentieth-century subdivision indicate changing expectation of-Housing
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation-Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not	Housing-Includes the range from individual homes or homesteads to group accommodation.

	include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	19th century suburban developments-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	20th century Suburban Developments-
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Governing-National Theme 7
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Government and administration- Includes maladministration.

8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Domestic life-Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Ways of life 1850-1900-
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Domestic life-Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Ways of life 1900-1950-
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Domestic life-Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Ways of life 1950-2000-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a)

[Historical significance]

This AMU provides evidence of a range of historical processes and activities relating to the history of Parramatta. Specific historical and associated values have not been assessed.

SHR Criteria c)

[Aesthetic significance]

The archaeological resources of this AMU have no known aesthetic significance although it is recognised that exposed in situ archaeological remains may have distinctive/attractive visual qualities.

SHR Criteria d)

[Social significance]

The potential social values of this AMU have not been assessed. However, some places take on high social values as a result of community interest in archaeological investigations.

SHR Criteria e)

[Research potential]

The archaeological resources of this AMU provide evidence of past human culture and activity, and therefore have potential to yield scientific and

historical information relating to early agricultural use of the land around Parramatta prior to 1810 and of the use of the Government Domain.

SHR Criteria f)

[Rarity]

The rarity of the archaeological resources within this AMU has not been assessed.

SHR Criteria g)

[Representativeness]

This AMU includes archaeological resources which, as a set, provide a physical chronicle of the history of Parramatta.

Integrity / Intactness: Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be subject to major disturbance.

Assessment criteria: Items are assessed against the  [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended management:

Statutory: DCP. Statutory: NSW Heritage Act (Section 140).

Site Requirement: Test Trench and Reassess.

Interpretation: Signage Temporary.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Prepare or include in a Development Control Plan (DCP)	
Recommended Management	Carry out an Archaeological Assessment	
Recommended Management	Carry out an Archaeological Assessment	

Recommended Management	Carry out interpretation, promotion and/or education	
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Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Archaeological zoning plan					
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
PHALMS	2001		Godden Mackay Logan		Yes

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Map		1791	Hawkes River, showing the towns of Parramatta and settlements at Rose Hill, Field of Mars, Toongabbie	
Photograph	Land and Property Information	1998	Aerial Photographs	

Photograph	Land and Property Information	1951	Aerial photographs	
Written	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study	
Map	Surveyor General's Office	1871	Plan of the Environs of Parramatta, County of Cumberland, NSW, 1871	
Written	Terry Kass, Carol Liston, John McClymont	1996	Parramatta: a past revealed	
Map	W. Meadows Brownrigg	1844	Plan of the Town of Parramatta and the Adjacent Properties, as surveyed by W. Meadows Brownrigg, Surveyor	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database number: 2242890

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Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2891

Item details

Name of item: Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2891
Other name/s: Catherine McAuley and Marist High Schools, Government D Boys Home
Type of item: Archaeological-Terrestrial
Group/Collection: Education
Category: School - Private
Primary address: Darcy Road, Westmead, NSW 2145
Parish: St John
County: Cumberland
Local govt. area: Parramatta

Property description

Lot / Volume Code	Lot / Volume Number	Section Number	Plan / Folio Code	Plan / Folio Number
Lot	1	0	DP	590354
Lot	3	0	DP	715063

Lot	5	0	DP	715063
Lot	61	0	DP	812379
Lot	11	0	DP	843683
Lot	11-12		DP	843683
Lot	12	0	DP	843683
Lot	10	0	DP	876866

Boundary:

DP 843683. Bounded by Darcy Road, UWS Westmead Campus, W
Complex and the railway line.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb / town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Darcy Road	Westmead	Parramatta	St John	Cumberland	Primary Address

Statement of significance:

This AMU has moderate archaeological research potential. This area was part of the Government Domain (1810-1859). It remained largely undeveloped agricultural land associated with the Westmead Boys Home (1915-1985) until it was developed as the Parramatta Marist High School in 1965. The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Education,

Environment, Industry, Agriculture, Government and Administration and Land Tenure.

Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be subject to minor disturbance, with some areas subject to major disturbance.

This AMU is of Local significance.

Date significance updated: 09 Oct 00

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical description:	There are a number of school buildings within the northern section of the subject area. There has been some terracing due to the slope of the land. The southern section of the subject area and the western side contain sports fields. There is a swimming pool adjacent to the eastern boundary of the subject area, to the south of the school buildings.
Physical condition and / or Archaeological potential:	The subject area has moderate to high potential to contain intact subsurface deposits. The area of the building complex has been terraced due to the slope of the land, removing some archaeological deposits. The sports-field areas are likely to contain introduced fill used to level these areas. Parramatta Marist and Catherine McAuley High Schools have some potential to contribute to our understanding of early agricultural use of the land around Parramatta prior to 1810, of the use of the Government Domain and twentieth century use of this land for education. The integrity of archaeological deposits under Parramatta Marist and Catherine McAuley High Schools is likely to have

been affected in areas of intensive twentieth century agricultural use and disturbed in some places by foundations for the high schools. Other deposits may have been preserved beneath concrete slabs or paved areas while some deposits would have been totally removed by excavation for basements or underground parking. This evaluation is based on historical resources available to, and field survey undertaken for, the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study 2000 (PHALMS). Analysis of available information has been extensive but not exhaustive. Some elements of the site represented in historical records may not have been discussed within the parameters of the PHALMS project. A comprehensive archaeological assessment of this AMU has not been undertaken. The 'Recommended Management' actions listed below indicate what may be required to manage archaeological resources within this AMU. Please note that all requirements may not be required for all parts of this AMU.

Date condition updated:01 Jul 00

Current use: Marist High and Catherine McAuley Catholic High School

Former use: Possibly agricultural, Government Domain, Westmead Boys Home

History

Historical notes:

The area that is now Westmead was first cleared in 1791 and convict labourers were moved there to prepare ground to grow grain. Originally part of Government Farm, land in the area was granted to some settlers over the next decade for small farms.

In 1810, Governor Macquarie resumed these grants and declared the Government Domain, surrounding Government

House. The Domain became open parkland, planted with shrubberies and hedges of orange trees and wattles. (Kass et al 1996: 92)

It is not clear what level of building or other alteration to the landscape was undertaken in either of these periods. In 1859 the Government Domain was subdivided and by 1871, three lots on which Parramatta Marist and Catherine McAuley High Schools now stands, had been purchased by W Fullagar (who purchased many other lots in the subdivision) and J S Rodd. It is unknown whether or not Fullagar and Rodd built on their lots.

In 1915, the Westmead Boys Home (also known as the St. Vincent's Boys Home) was built on the corner of Hawkesbury Road and Railway Parade, adjacent to the Parramatta Marist and Catherine McAuley High Schools site. It is uncertain if the lots surrounding the Home became part of the grounds.

In 1951, the land was open field, with copses of trees and agricultural lots, and appears to be associated with the Westmead Boys Home. The Westmead Boys Home was vacated on 13 December 1985 to be converted into the Westmead campus of the University of Western Sydney. (Kass et al 1996: 398) Four structures, probably related to the agricultural works, were located in the southeast corner of the present-day school, also falling in the allotment of the University of Western Sydney.

In 1965 Parramatta Marist High School (founded in 1820 by Fr John Therry) moved from its old campus on Victoria Road in Parramatta to its new campus on the grounds of the St Vincent's Boys Home in Westmead. On the same campus a new girls high school, Catherine McAuley, was started by the Mercy Sisters. (<http://www.parramarist.nsw.edu.au/school/>)

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved- Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments- National Theme 1
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved- Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	What is the extent of biodiversity in Parramatta's pre-European landscape?-Environment (Natural) Control
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved- Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	Environment/Contact: What do we know of the Contact Environment?-Environment (Natural) Control
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved- Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	Other open space-
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial	Industrial Revolution: Is there evidence of eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century agriculture?- Agriculture Production

economies	purposes, can include aquaculture	
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Agriculture-Cultivation of land; includes crop-raising, forestry, stock-raising.
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape-Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Developing local, regional and national economies-National Theme 3
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape-Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Environment/Alteration: What is the result of alteration of the landscape?-Environment (Modified) Control; Control
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape-Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Environment-Natural or modified and shaped; may include Aboriginal and European features, clearing, timber getting, soil conservation, national parks, gardens, special plantings, preservation of open space.
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry-Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods	Industry-Related to the rise, fall and replacement of urban and rural industries.

4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation-Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Building settlements, towns and cities-National Theme 4
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Town Allotments: Are town allotments in different areas of Parramatta developed differently?-Land Tenure
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Land tenure-Aboriginal and European; may include sub-divisions, fences, Survey marks etc.
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Regional Subdivision: What do the physical outlines of the region's subdivisions tell us about different expectations of-Townships
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Public/Private Education: Do public and private education differ in resources and expected outcomes?-Education
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Education associated with Welfare institutions-
6. Educating-	Education-Activities associated	Educating-National Theme 6

Educating	with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Private education-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Education-Includes formal and informal, schools, mechanics institutes, secondary and tertiary educational institutions.
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Governing-National Theme 7
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Government and administration-Includes maladministration.
7. Governing-Governing	Welfare-Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations	Children in need-
8. Culture-Developing cultural	Creative endeavour-Activities associated with the production and performance of literary,	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life-National Theme 8

institutions and ways of life	artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	
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Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) [Historical significance]	This AMU provides evidence of a range of historical processes and activities relating to the history of Parramatta, including early agricultural development, the Government Domain and later institutional use of the site.
SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic significance]	The archaeological resources of this AMU have no known aesthetic significance although it is recognised that exposed in situ archaeological remains may have distinctive/attractive visual qualities.
SHR Criteria d) [Social significance]	The potential social values of this AMU have not been assessed. However, some places take on high social values as a result of community interest in archaeological investigations.
SHR Criteria e) [Research potential]	The archaeological resources of this AMU provide evidence of past human culture and activity, and therefore have potential to yield scientific and historical information relating to early agricultural use of the land around Parramatta prior to 1810, of the use of the Government Domain and twentieth century institutional use of the site.
SHR Criteria f) [Rarity]	This AMU is not known to contain rare archaeological resources.

SHR Criteria g)
[Representativeness]

This AMU includes archaeological resources which, as a set, provide a physical chronicle of the history of Parramatta.

Integrity / Intactness: Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be subject to minor disturbance, with some areas subject to major disturbance.

Assessment criteria: Items are assessed against the  [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended management:

Statutory: DCP. Statutory: NSW Heritage Act (Section 140).
Site Requirement: Test Trench and Reassess.
Interpretation: Signage Temporary.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Prepare or include in a Development Control Plan (DCP)	
Recommended Management	Carry out an Archaeological Assessment	
Recommended Management	Carry out an Archaeological Assessment	
Recommended Management	Carry out interpretation, promotion and/or education	

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Archaeological zoning plan					
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
PHALMS	2001		Godden Mackay Logan		Yes

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Map		1791	Hawkes River, showing the towns of Parramatta and settlements at Rose Hill, Field of Mars, Toongabbie	
Photograph	Land and Property Information	1998	Aerial Photographs	
Photograph	Land and Property Information	1951	Aerial photographs	
Written	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study	

Written	Parramatta Marist High School	2000	Website	
Map	Surveyor General's Office	1871	Plan of the Environs of Parramatta, County of Cumberland, NSW, 1871	
Written	Terry Kass, Carol Liston, John McClymont	1996	Parramatta: a past revealed	
Map	W. Meadows Brownrigg	1844	Plan of the Town of Parramatta and the Adjacent Properties, as surveyed by W. Meadows Brownrigg, Surveyor	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

Data source

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Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2893

Item details

Name of item: Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2893
Other name/s: Part of Former Government Domain; Former Westmead Bo
Type of item: Archaeological-Terrestrial
Group/Collection: Education
Category: Other - Education
Primary address: 6a Hawkesbury Road, Westmead, NSW 2145
Parish: St John
County: Cumberland
Local govt. area: Parramatta

Property description

Lot / Volume Code	Lot / Volume Number	Section Number	Plan / Folio Code	Plan / Folio Number
Lot	12	0	DP	843683
Lot	10	0	DP	876866

Boundary: Bounded by Hawkesbury Road and Darcy Road, Parramatta Marist and the railway to the south.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb / town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
6a Hawkesbury Road	Westmead	Parramatta	St John	Cumberland	Primary Address
Darcy Road	Westmead	Parramatta			Alternate Address

Statement of significance:

This AMU has moderate archaeological research potential. This area was part of the Government Domain (1810-1859). The Westmead Boys Home occupied the site from 1915-1985, when it was adapted for reuse as a tertiary education institution. The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Education, Agriculture, Environment, Industry and Government and Administration. Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be subject to minor disturbance, with some areas of major disturbance. This AMU is of Local significance.

Date significance updated: 09 Oct 00

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information

for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical description: The southern section of the subject area contains a number of buildings, some multi-storey, used for academic and amenity purposes. The northern section of the subject area, adjacent to Darcy and Hawkesbury Roads, is a ground-level carpark.

Physical condition and / or Archaeological potential: The subject area has low to moderate potential to contain intact subsurface deposits. The study area has some potential to contain archaeological deposits related to the early Colonial period and the Government Domain (1810-1857). While there are no known maps of the area until the 1870s to indicate where structures may be, it is possible that temporary or substantial buildings were constructed prior to the reclamation of land for the Domain. There may also be pollen evidence of the original environment, or perhaps, changes to the environment when the land became a Domain. These remains may survive under the concrete slabs, grassed or paved areas, in areas that underwent less levelling, and in and around building foundations. This evaluation is based on historical resources available to, and field survey undertaken for, the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study 2000 (PHALMS). Analysis of available information has been extensive but not exhaustive. Some elements of the site represented in historical records may not have been discussed within the parameters of the PHALMS project. A comprehensive archaeological assessment of this AMU has not been undertaken. The 'Recommended Management' actions listed below indicate what may be required to manage archaeological

resources within this AMU. Please note that all requirements may not be required for all parts of this AMU.

Date condition updated:01 Jul 00

Current use: University of Western Sydney Nepean, Westmead Campus

Former use: Possibly agricultural; Government Domain

History

Historical notes:

The area that is now Westmead was first cleared in 1791 and convict labourers were moved there to prepare ground to grow grain. Originally part of Government Farm, land in the area was granted to some settlers over the next decade for small farms.

In 1810, Governor Macquarie resumed these grants and declared the Government Domain, surrounding Government House. The Domain became open parkland, planted with shrubberies and hedges of orange trees and wattles (Kass et al 1996: 92).

It is not clear what level of building or other alteration to the landscape was undertaken in either of these periods. In 1859 the Government Domain was subdivided and by 1871, three lots on which the University of Western Sydney now stands, had been purchased by G Oakes (who purchased many other lots in the subdivision) and J S Rodd. It is unknown whether or not Oakes and Rodd built on their lots.

In 1915, the Westmead Boys Home (also known as the St. Vincent's Boys Home) was built.

In 1951, the southern portion of the campus (south of the entry gate) contained open field, with copses of trees and agricultural lots, and appears to be associated with the Westmead Boys Home.

The Westmead Boys Home was closed in 1985 and the

Nepean College of Advanced Education and the Westmead Teachers Colleges took over the site.
The University of Western Sydney, Nepean, was founded in 1989 on the site of the Nepean College of Advanced Education and the Westmead Teachers College.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved- Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments- National Theme 1
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved- Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	Other open space-
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved- Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	What is the extent of biodiversity in Parramatta's pre-European landscape?-Environment (Natural) Control
1. Environment- Tracing the evolution of a continent's	Environment - naturally evolved- Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence	Environment/Contact: What do we know of the Contact Environment?-Environment (Natural) Control

special environments	or shape human cultures.	
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Industrial Revolution: Is there evidence of eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century agriculture?-Agriculture Production
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Agriculture-Cultivation of land; includes crop-raising, forestry, stock-raising.
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape-Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Developing local, regional and national economies-National Theme 3
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape-Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Environment/Alteration: What is the result of alteration of the landscape?-Environment (Modified) Control; Control
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape-Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Environment-Natural or modified and shaped; may include Aboriginal and European features, clearing, timber getting, soil conservation, national parks, gardens, special plantings, preservation of open space.

3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry-Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods	Industry-Related to the rise, fall and replacement of urban and rural industries.
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation-Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Building settlements, towns and cities-National Theme 4
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Educating-National Theme 6
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Education associated with Welfare institutions-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Private education-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Tertiary education-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Public/Private Education: Do public and private education differ in resources and expected outcomes?-Education

6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Identity/Imperial: Does the development of education facilities in Parramatta reflect awareness of an imperial identity?-Education
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Education-Includes formal and informal, schools, mechanics institutes, secondary and tertiary educational institutions.
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Governing-National Theme 7
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Government and administration-Includes maladministration.
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour-Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life-National Theme 8

	such creative activities.	
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Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) [Historical significance]

This AMU provides evidence of a range of historical processes and activities relating to the history of Parramatta, including early agricultural development, the Government Domain and later institutional use of the site.

SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic significance]

The archaeological resources of this AMU have no known aesthetic significance although it is recognised that exposed in situ archaeological remains may have distinctive/attractive visual qualities.

SHR Criteria d) [Social significance]

The potential social values of this AMU have not been assessed. However, some places take on high social values as a result of community interest in archaeological investigations.

SHR Criteria e) [Research potential]

The archaeological resources of this AMU provide evidence of past human culture and activity, and therefore have potential to yield scientific and historical information relating to early agricultural use of the land around Parramatta prior to 1810, of the use of the Government Domain and twentieth-century institutional use of the site.

SHR Criteria f) [Rarity]

The rarity of the archaeological resources within this AMU has not been assessed.

SHR Criteria g) [Representativeness]

This AMU includes archaeological resources which, as a set, provide a physical chronicle of the history of Parramatta.

Integrity / Intactness: Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be subject to minor disturbance, with some areas of major disturbance.

Assessment criteria: Items are assessed against the  [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended management:

Statutory: DCP. Statutory: NSW Heritage Act (Section 140).
Site Requirement: Test Trench and Reassess.
Interpretation: Signage Temporary.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Prepare or include in a Development Control Plan (DCP)	
Recommended Management	Carry out an Archaeological Assessment	
Recommended Management	Carry out an Archaeological Assessment	
Recommended Management	Carry out interpretation, promotion and/or education	

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	University of Western Sydney (6a	281	21 Feb 97	20	893

	Hawkesbury Road)				
Local Environmental Plan	Victorian Residence (in Grounds of UWS)	282	21 Feb 97	20	893
Archaeological zoning plan					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
PHALMS	2001		Godden Mackay Logan		Yes

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Map		1791	Hawkes River, showing the towns of Parramatta and settlements at Rose Hill, Field of Mars, Toongabbie	
Photograph	Land and Property Information	1998	Aerial Photographs	
Photograph	Land and Property Information	1951	Aerial photographs	

Written	Meredith Walker	1993	City of Parramatta Heritage Study	
Map	Surveyor General's Office	1871	Plan of the Environs of Parramatta, County of Cumberland, NSW	
Written	Terry Kass, Carol Liston, John McClymont	1996	Parramatta: a past revealed	
Map	W. Meadows Brownrigg	1844	Plan of the Town of Parramatta and the Adjacent Properties, as surveyed by W. Meadows Brownrigg, Surveyor	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

Data source

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