



Old King's School, Parramatta

Statement of Heritage Impact

Historical Archaeology

Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects

September 2016

AHMS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE
MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

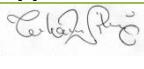

Document Control Page

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The report has been developed in accordance with AHMS' quality assurance policy and procedures:

Document Control						
Report Title	Old King's School, Parramatta Statement of Heritage Impact Historical Archaeology			Project Number	SYD 15149	
Revision	Date	Details	Author	Approved	Reviewer	Approved
A	16.02.2016	Draft	Graham Wilson		Ngairé Richards	
B	12.04.2016	Draft	Graham Wilson			
C	19.06.2016	Amended final	Fenella Atkinson			
D						

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Executive Summary

Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) has been commissioned by Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (the proponent), to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) for Historical Archaeology at the Old Kings School, Parramatta to accompany the application to redevelop the site as the O'Connell Street Primary School. The O'Connell Street Primary School project will be assessed as State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The former King's School Site, Parramatta (referred to in project documents as the Old King's School) is a significant element in Parramatta's history and contemporary landscape. The site is afforded statutory protection through its inclusion on the NSW State Heritage Register. The site is also an Archaeological Management Unit (AMU 2866) included in the Parramatta Historical Archaeology Landscape Management Study (PHALMS). This AMU has high archaeological research potential and is of State significance.

Proposed works

The proposed works have the potential to impact various archaeological resources that may include remains of both State and Local significance. The proposed works in summary are as follows:

- Refurbishment of Buildings A, B, C and D;
- Demolition of intrusive additions and additions of little heritage significance to Building C;
- Demolition of Building E, the boiler house;
- Demolition of Building F, the gymnasium;
- Construction of a new hall at the former location of Building F;
- Construction of seating steps below the current ground surface, to the north of the new hall; and
- Lowering of the ground surface at the site of Building F for the construction of the new hall and associated Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA).
- Refurbishment of the car park on the O'Connell Street frontage.
- Refurbishment of the Marist Place car park.
- Covered sports court construction.
- Building G is retained as an ancillary space associated with the new hall.
- Building H is to be largely demolished with the exception of the O'Connell Street walls.

Potential historical archaeological impact

The proposed work descriptions, at this stage, are general in nature. Impacts on potential archaeological resources have been assessed as follows:

- Refurbishment of Buildings A, B, C and D: Possible impact on potential State significant, pre-1833 building remains, possible impact on deposits associated with the occupation of the main school building from 1836 onwards (State and local significance). Impacts on Buildings A, B and D are likely to be minor.
- Demolition of intrusive additions and additions of little heritage significance to Building C: Possible impacts to potential remains of a number of ancillary structures associated with the operation of the King's School in the period after 1880. Any remains associated with these elements are likely to be of local significance. Possible impacts on two structures and associated deposits dating to the first phase of the School's development in the 1830s. Deposits associated with these elements may be of State significance. This location has however been compromised by service lines.
- Demolition of Building E, the boiler house: Possible impacts to the remains of a large ancillary structure dating to the 1840s Deposits associated with this structure have the potential to be of State significance. The site was occupied in the period after 1880 by a building that may have functioned as a chapel. Any deposits in this location may have been compromised, or removed entirely by the construction of Building E.
- Demolition of Building F, the gymnasium and construction of a new hall at the former location of Building F: No significant sites have been recognised within the footprint of Building F, The proposed demolition is unlikely to have an adverse impact on significant archaeological deposits.
- Construction of seating steps below the current ground surface, to the north of the new hall: No significant sites have been recognised within the area to be excavated. The proposed work is unlikely to have an adverse impact on significant archaeological deposits.
- Lowering of the ground surface at the site of Building F for the construction of the new hall and associated Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA): - A single outbuilding dating to the period after 1880 is within the footprint of the demolition area. Any deposits associated with this structure are likely to be of local significance. The deposits are likely to have been compromised by the construction of Building G.
- Construction of a car park at the southern end of the O'Connell Street frontage: A single outbuilding dating to the period after 1880 is within the footprint of the proposed car park. Any deposits associated with this structure are likely to be of local significance. Construction impacts are likely to be minor but may have an adverse impact on these deposits.
- Refurbishment of the Marist Place car park: Construction impacts are likely to be minor and are unlikely to have an adverse impact on archaeological remains in this portion of the site.
- Construction of the covered sports court: impacts are likely to be minimal and would be managed by monitoring.

Recommendations

General recommendations

- Due to the proposed development having potential impacts on historical archaeological remains, it is recommended that a historical archaeological management plan be prepared

following development approval. This plan should be developed to ensure appropriate investigation and management of cultural deposits across the site prior to, during, and following the development. The plan should include:

- A revised historical archaeological impact assessment, based on the detailed design drawings; and a revised significance assessment, based on the archaeological remains considered likely to be present in the impact areas.
 - A Research Design, to provide a framework within which the archaeological data that is likely to be recovered can be managed.
 - An archaeological methodology, based on the assessed impact and the Research Design. The methodology would comprise test and salvage excavation, if required, archaeological monitoring, recording, and a stop-work procedure.
- If the potential for impact on State significant relics is identified, the design of the proposed works should be modified in order to avoid impact.
 - The archaeological research design and methodology should be implemented during the construction program.
 - Following completion of the archaeological program, a final report should be prepared.

Preliminary detailed recommendations

The management of archaeological resources should be informed by research questions that are aimed at extracting the maximum amount of information from the resources exposed within the project footprint while allowing for unexpected finds and significant resources with good integrity. They should also be managed in accordance with heritage 'best practice' as identified in the Heritage Council of NSW's *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics* (Heritage Branch, 2009), and with one or more of the following strategies:

- Stop work protocol
- Test excavation
- Archaeological monitoring and/or salvage

Large open-area manual excavation would only be warranted where relics, deposits or features have been identified as having the significance, integrity and complexity that warrants excavation. These types of deposits are only likely to be present within the footprint of the extant school buildings (Buildings A, B and C). It is proposed that sub-floor disturbance in Buildings A and B would be minimal, with more significant disturbance likely for the sub-floor space in Building C.

The preliminary overall strategy for the management of the potential archaeological sites discussed in this SOHI is shown in the table below, noting that this will be revised in the management plan recommended above.

SITE	RESEARCH POTENTIAL	STRATEGY	JUSTIFICATION
Refurbishment of Building A	HIGH	Archaeological monitoring if necessary	To manage relics and remains within the sub-floor area of the buildings
Refurbishment of Building B	HIGH	Archaeological monitoring if necessary	To manage relics and remains within the sub-floor area of the buildings
Refurbishment of Building C	HIGH	Salvage if warranted otherwise monitor	To manage relics and remains within the sub-floor area of the buildings
Refurbishment of Building D	HIGH	Archaeological monitoring if necessary	To manage relics and remains within the sub-floor area of the buildings
Demolition of intrusive additions to Building C	MODERATE-HIGH	Archaeological monitoring	To determine the presence of any buried relics and remains and to record findings
Demolition of Building E, the boiler house	MODERATE	Archaeological monitoring	To determine the presence of any buried relics and remains and to record findings
Demolition of Building F, the gymnasium	LOW	Stop work protocol	To manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains
Demolition of Building H	NIL-LOW	Stop work protocol	To manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains
Construction of seating steps below the current ground surface, to the north of the new hall	LOW	Stop work protocol	To manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains
Lowering of the ground surface at the site of Building F for the construction of the new hall and associated Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA).	LOW	Stop work protocol	To manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains
Refurbishment of car park at the southern end of the O'Connell Street frontage	LOW	Stop work protocol	To manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains
Refurbishment of the Marist Place car park	LOW-MODERATE	Stop work protocol	To manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains
Construction of Covered Sports Court	MODERATE	Archaeological monitoring	To manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) has been commissioned by Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects (the proponent), to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact for Historical Archaeology at the Old King's School, Parramatta (hereafter the 'subject area') in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site as a new primary school.

The proponent has been engaged to build the new primary school, which will have capacity for 1,000 students. The project is considered a State Significant Development, in accordance with Part 4 Division 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. A set of five Masterplan Principles were used to inform and guide the design of the school (Government Architect's Office 2015):

- Build a strong school identity through heritage character;
- Enhance the school's open spaces and waterfront setting
- Retain, enhance and increase visual links;
- Balance public and private site access and use; and
- Future proof for school growth.

1.2 Scope of Work and Aims of Report

The principle objectives of the investigation were to:

- Identify the type, nature and extent of any historical sites, objects, archaeological deposits, and potential archaeological deposits within the subject area.
- Map the locations of known and potential European sites, objects and deposits identified.
- Assess the significance of the subject area.
- Assess and identify heritage constraints and opportunities and the potential impacts of the proposed development.
- Identify and recommend measures to mitigate any heritage impacts, and risks to the proposed development.
- Provide heritage constraints and opportunities analysis to assist in development design and early planning work.
- Provide clear recommendations for any further studies and investigations required to support approvals under the SSD development planning process.

This development is being assessed as part of a State Significant Development, and as a result, this report has been developed in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Assessing Heritage Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics* (Heritage Branch, 2009).
- *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996).

1.3 Subject Area

The NSW Department of Education has proposed development of a new primary school at the former site of the King’s School (later Marsden Rehabilitation Centre), in Parramatta. The subject area is located on Lot 1 DP 1112822 and Lot 6 DP 1182647, and has an area of 2.47 hectares. It is bounded by O’Connell Street to the west, Marist Place to the east, and other lots to the north. To the south, the subject area borders part of the public Parramatta River riverside walk, formerly part of the King’s School grounds. The principal buildings standing within the subject area have been designated as buildings A to H. The buildings are concentrated on the northern portion of the site with the southern part of the site being a level, turfed area (former playing fields and parade ground).

It should be noted that the building designations referred to in the current document vary from those used in the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) that is currently the principal conservation document for the site (Peddle Thorp Architects 1994). The building designations are as follows (**Table 1**):

Table 1. Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (Former Kings School) building designations.

CMP (1994)	Current (TZG)	Former function
A	A	Headmaster’s Residence
B	B1	Main School Building
B1	B2	Additions to Main School Building
C	C1	Dining Hall
D	C3	Reference Library
E	C3	Armoury Block
F	C4	Classroom Block
G	Not numbered	Stores
H	Not numbered	Dining Hall Annexe
I	C2	Kitchen
J	Not numbered	Kitchen Annexe
K	G	Fives Courts and Garages
L	H and F	Gymnasium
M	(part of F)	Swimming Pool
N	D	Dormitories
O	No longer extant (slab only)	Shed
P	E	Boiler House
Q	-	(off site - Laundry)
R	-	(off site – Jennings Lodge)

1.4 Proposed Development

The proposed development within the subject area, referred to in the Masterplan Study as option A1 (Government Architect’s Office March 2015), will comprise the following items (**Figure 2**).

- Refurbishment and adaptive re-use of Buildings A, B, C and D;
- Demolition of intrusive additions and elements of little heritage significance to Building C;

- Demolition of Building E, the boiler house;
- Demolition of Building F, the gymnasium;
- Construction of a new hall at the former location of Building F;
- Construction of seating steps below the current ground surface, to the north of the new hall;
and
- Lowering of the ground surface at the site of Building F for the construction of the new hall
and associated Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA).
- Partial demolition of Building H.
- Refurbishment of the car park on the O'Connell Street frontage.
- Refurbishment of the Marist Place car park.
- Construction of the Covered Sports Court.

It is also understood that investigation and remediation (if required) of any contaminated material across the site, including the playing fields in the south, is also being undertaken as part of the overall development.

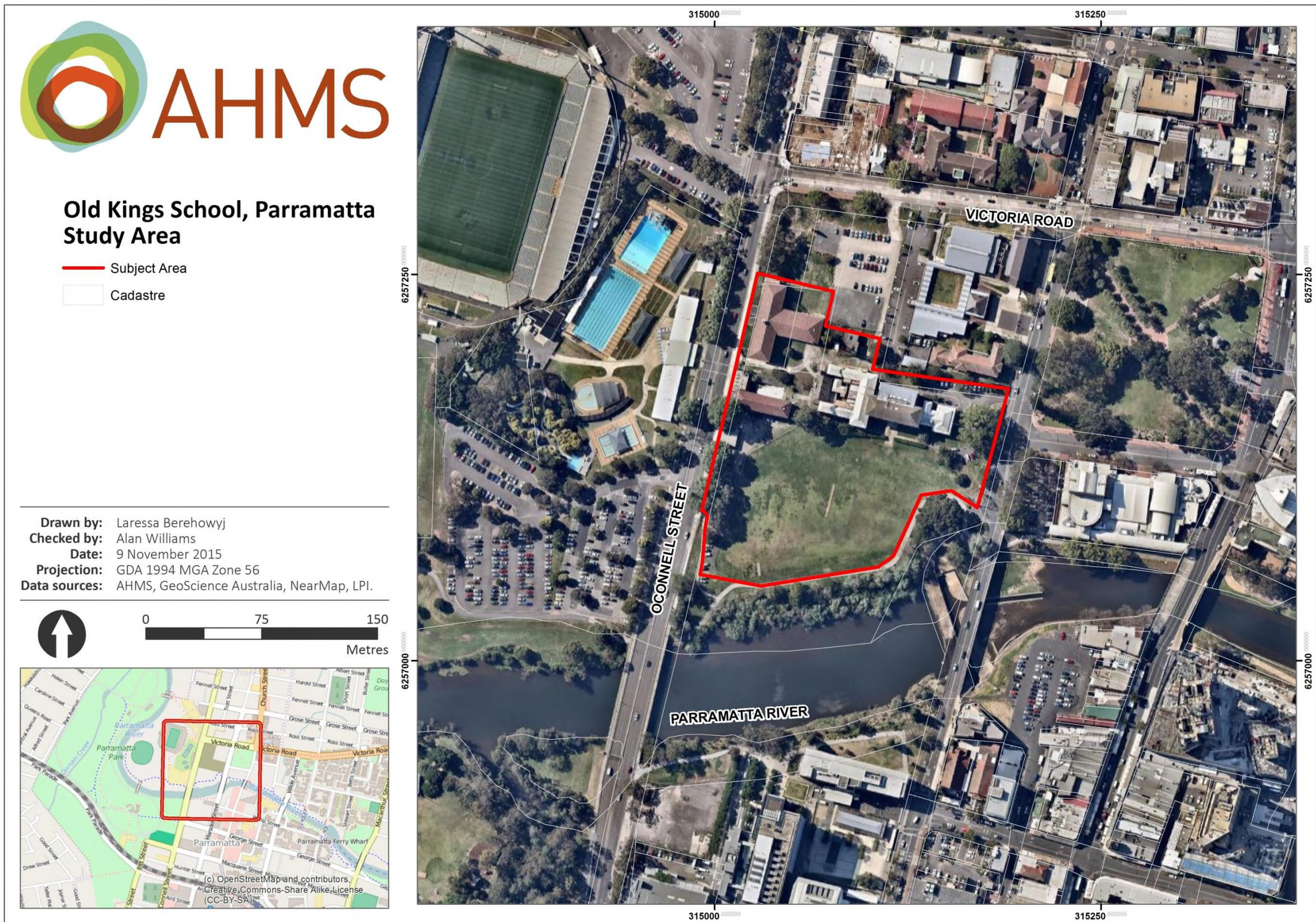


Figure 1. The subject area.



Figure 2. Building designations and Lot and DP boundaries (Source: Government Architect's Office).

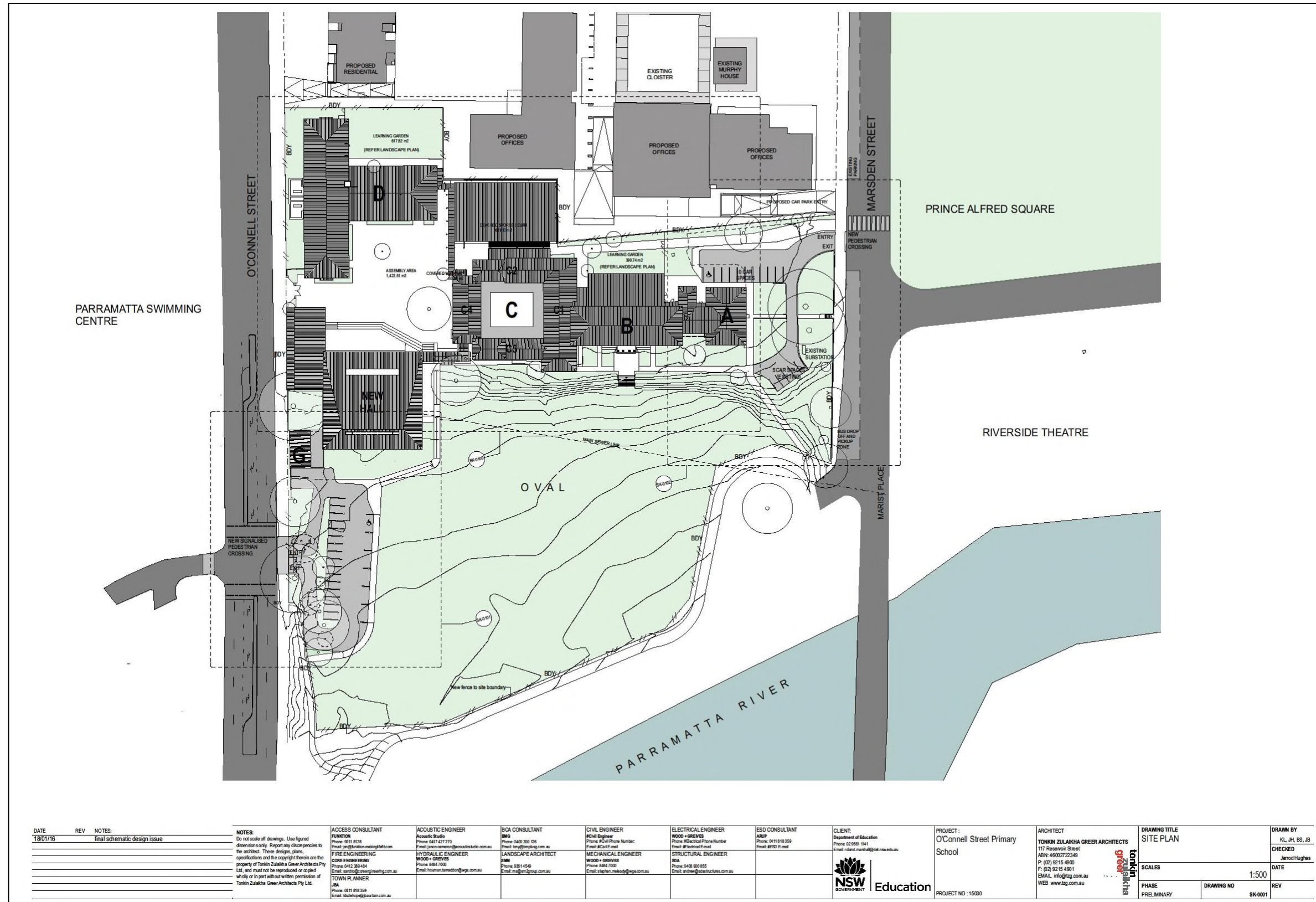


Figure 3. The proposed development.

1.5 Statutory Context

Historic heritage and archaeology in New South Wales is protected by Commonwealth, State and local legislation. These are outlined in detail in **Appendix 1** and summarised in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Summary of legislative context for the historical heritage components of the project.

Legislation	Description	Relevant to Subject Area?	Details
Commonwealth			
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Protects heritage places on the world, national and Commonwealth registers.	No	The subject area does not include any places of identified historical heritage value that are listed on the world, national or Commonwealth heritage registers.
State (NSW)			
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Requires assessment and management of environmental heritage through a range of environmental and approval contexts.	Yes	The project is currently seeking approval as a State Significant Development under Part 4 Division 4.1 of the Act.
<i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	Conserves the environmental heritage of New South Wales and regulates development impacts on the state's heritage assets.	Yes	Permits and/or consents under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> in relation to any impact on historical archaeological relics are not required for a project that is considered to be a State Significant Development.
Local (Parramatta)			
Parramatta Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011	Conserves the environmental heritage of the City of Parramatta.	Yes	The subject area occupies the location of Parramatta LEP heritage site #I00826 / #I00771.
Parramatta Historical Archaeology Landscape Management Study (PHALMS)	Statutory control used by the Parramatta Council to determine whether development applications need archaeological investigations	Yes	The subject area is on the PHALMS Archaeological Management Unit (AMU) 2866, in an area rated to have High and State-significant archaeological potential

In regard to the historical heritage of the site, the subject area includes four items on the Register of the National Estate, two NSW State Heritage sites and one Parramatta LEP heritage site. These are:

Register of the National Estate

- #3075: Headmasters Residence former Kings School
- #3076: Auxiliary Buildings former Kings school
- #14390: Kings School (former) Group
- #14391: Central Block former Kings School

NSW State Heritage Register

- #00771: Kings School Group (former)

- #00826 Marsden Rehabilitation Centre Group

Parramatta LEP Heritage

- #I00826 / #I00771: Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (and potential archaeological site)



Figure 4 Register of the National Estate listed areas.

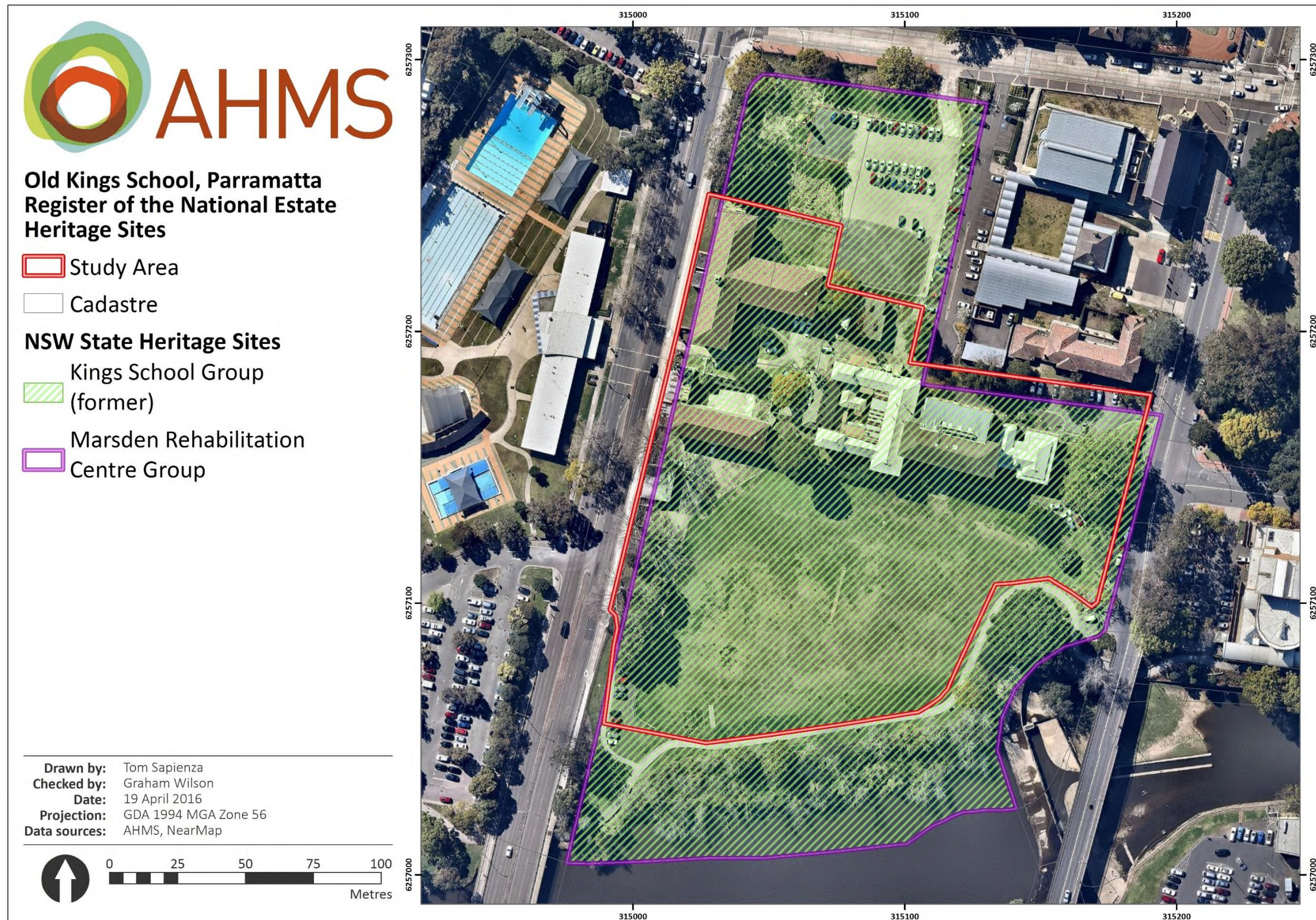


Figure 5 State Heritage listed curtilage.



Figure 6 Parramatta LEP heritage site.

1.6 Investigator and Contributors

This report was written by Graham Wilson (Senior Heritage Advisor, Archaeologist) in association with Laura Matarese (Senior Heritage Consultant, Historic Heritage Team Leader). Ngaire Richards (Heritage Advisor) reviewed a final draft of the report. Tom Sapienza prepared the mapping for the site as well as preparing the background history. Natalie Blake reviewed the previous reports for the site and contributed to the analysis of the site history.

1.7 Previous Studies

The site has been subject to a number of heritage studies. The primary conservation document is the:

- *Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (Former Kings School) Parramatta Conservation Plan*, Peddle Thorp Architects 1994

Subsequent addenda to this document include:

- *Former Kings School / Marsden Rehabilitation Centre Conservation Plan Policy Addendum - Addendum to the 1994 Conservation Plan*, Godden Mackay Logan, 2004.
- *Former King's School/Marsden Rehabilitation Centre Conservation Plan Policy Addendum (Addendum to the 1994 Conservation Plan)*, State Property, NSW Department of Commerce, 2005

Other relevant reports include the following:

- *Heritage Impact Statement: Subdivision of the Foreshore Area, Marsden Rehabilitation Centre, Parramatta*, Conybeare Morrison International P/L, 2005
- *Marsden Rehabilitation Centre Site, Parramatta - Archaeological Assessment*, Godden Mackay Logan, 2004
- *Old Kings School, Parramatta Demolition and Remediation Works Heritage Impact Statement*, Godden Mackay Logan, 2013
- *O'Connell St Primary School Parramatta Former Old Kings School Site. Statement of Heritage Impact* for the Department of Education Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Heritage, (Draft 24 February 2016)

1.8 Limitations

This SOHI is restricted to an examination of the potential impacts on the site's historical archaeological resources associated with the works outlined in Section 1.4 above. This report does not include an examination of impacts associated with built heritage or Aboriginal archaeology.

2 DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND

2.1 Historical Summary

The subject area was originally occupied by the Dharug-speaking Burramattagal people. The historical development of the site spans over 210 years. A detailed history of the site is to be found in **Appendix 3**.

Three major phases of occupancy of the site were identified:

Site Phase 1 – Early agricultural activity (Pre-1834)

- 1799 One-acre leases to Thomas Arndell, Thomas Bradley and Andrew McDougall – these extended into the southeast portion of the subject area.
- 1806 Governor William Bligh receives 105 acres of land north of Parramatta. Bligh's grant, named 'Mount Betham', the whole of the subject area was located within the grant.
- 1808-1814 'Mount Betham' estate leased
- 1814 Governor Macquarie moved to have the original grant revoked and the property returned to Crown ownership.
- 1823 The southern portion of the site granted to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society although operations did not commence for several years. The north-western portion of the site was subdivided into small allotments.
- 1833 The southern section of the site re-purchased by government for the site of a school operated by the Church of England.

Site .Phase 2- King's School (1834-1964)

- 1834 The southern section of the property transferred to the Church of England
- 1836 Construction of the first King's School buildings
- 1892 By 1892 the private allotments had been integrated into the King's School grounds. Between 1892 and 1964 the building stock associated with the school was enlarged with the addition of new boarding houses, a gymnasium and additions to the main building.

Site Phase 3-Marsden Rehabilitation Centre and Heritage Office (1964-2016)

- 1964 The old school site and buildings was sold to the New South Wales Department of Health for use as a training centre for people with an intellectual disability known as Marsden Rehabilitation Centre. The centre closed in 1994.
- 1999 the whole site of the former Kings School was listed on the State Heritage Register as a place of State significance.
- 2001 Conservation, restoration and adaptive re-use of the Main Building and the former Headmasters Quarters (Laurel House) for use by the NSW Heritage Office (completed 2003).

A summary of building works and other modifications to the site is shown in **Figure 7**. This figure is based on the presence of buildings identified on a series of historical plans and aerial photographs. The information presented does not necessarily reflect the significance of any remains that may be associated with these buildings. A summary of the site's building sequence is located in **Appendix 4**.

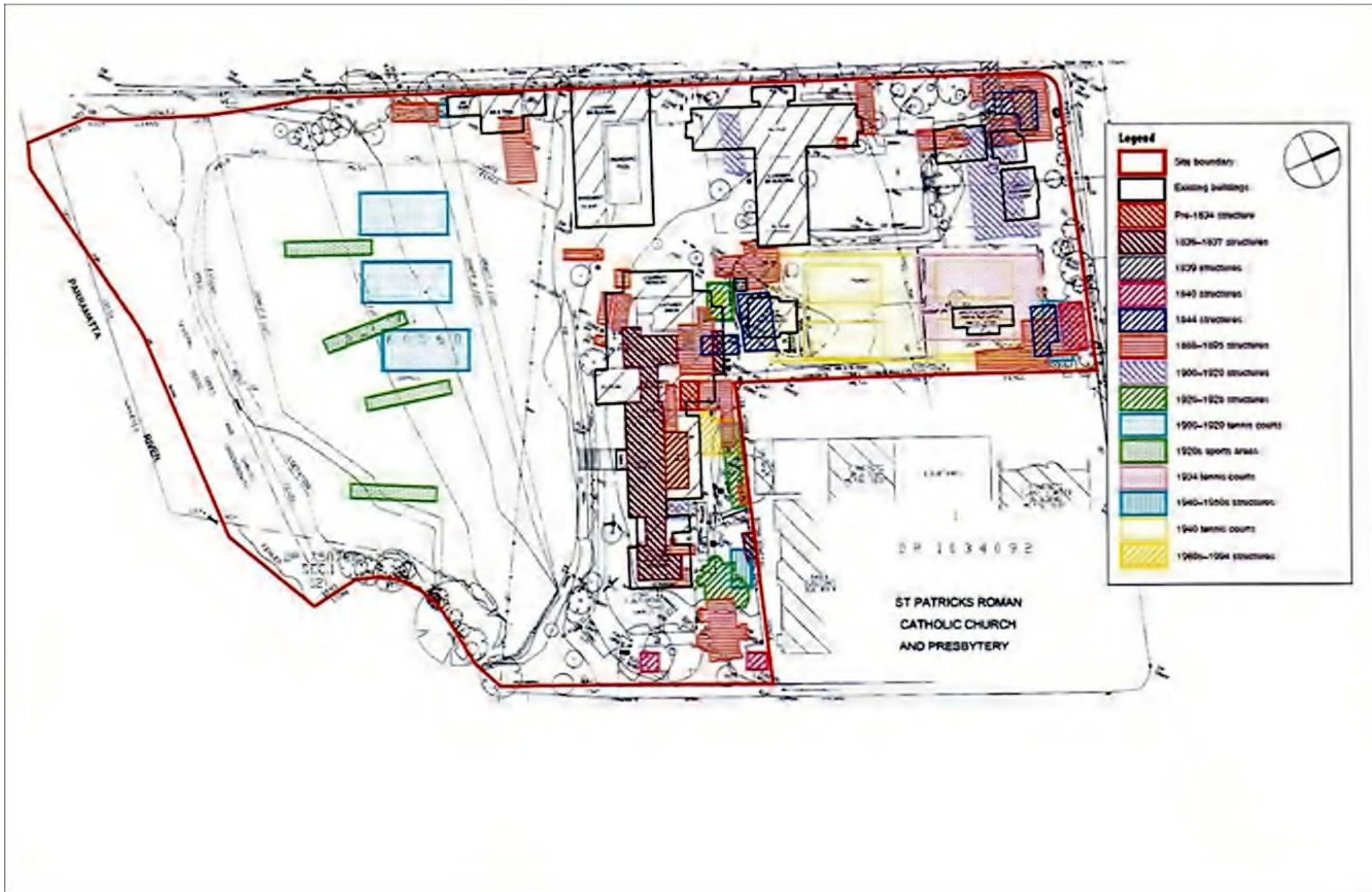


Figure 7. Summary of historical development within the SHR curtilage (red border) (Source: GML 2004)

2.2 NSW Historical Themes

The Heritage Council of NSW has published a list of Historical Themes, to provide direction and guidance for heritage assessments in NSW. The historical themes relevant to the documented historical occupation of the subject area are listed below (**Table 3**). Details of the phases of occupation associated with each theme are also included.

Table 3. Historical themes relevant to the subject area.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Notes	Relevant Occupation Phase
Peopling Australia.	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race.	1788-1826
	Convict	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW.	1791-1833
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services.	1791-1800 1800-1823 1823-1833
	Commerce	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	-
	Environment – cultural landscape	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	1791-1800 1800-1823 1823-1833 1930-1945
	Health	Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting the well-being of humans	1964-2001
	Science	Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena	1823-1833
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.	All phases
	Utilities	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis.	1823-Present
Educating	Education	Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally	1836-1964 1964-1985
Governing	Welfare	Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations	1965-1985
Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	1791-1964
	Creative endeavour	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive	1972-Present

		works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities	
	Social institutions	Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities	1823-1833 1836-1964
	Sport	Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	1868-1964
Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	1800-1810 1823-1833 1836-1964

3 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following statement of significance has been drawn from the State Heritage Register listing for the site (see **Appendix 2**):

The area was originally occupied by Dharug-speaking people. The historical development of the site spans almost 200 years, from early agricultural activities in this area, followed by occupation of the site by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society (Australia's first)(Charles, 1986)) for the purposes of forming a nursery garden and introducing fruit tree species into the colony. The history of the site is dominated by the development of the King's School, one of the major educational institutions in NSW throughout much of the 19th and 20th centuries (operating from this site from 1836 to the 1960s).

The King's School, run by the Anglican Church, was the first large public boarding school (secondary) to be established in the colony of NSW, and developed to become one of Australia's notable private schools. The school was one of the large institutions which shaped both the urban form and cultural framework of the regional town of Parramatta in the early 19th century, and counts a number of notable Australians among its former students.

The potential archaeological resource at this site is very complex, with various phases of construction, expansion and demolition across the site, most of which occurred during the King's School phase. The King's School represented the dominant phase of development across the site and, subsequently, physical remains associated with this phase of development also dominate the potential archaeological resource at the site. The potential archaeological resource at the site may provide a tangible link to each phase of the historical development of the site. Investigation, analysis and interpretation of the potential archaeological remains across the site may provide information about the nature of the development and occupation of the site throughout the various phases of its history. Many of these remains would have potential to contribute substantial information to our understanding of the development and occupation of the site that could not be obtained from other sources, such as historical documentation. Owing to the continuous operation of the King's School on this site for 128 years, investigation of the remains of this occupation may provide a rare opportunity to investigate the development and changing operation of a major institution, allowing investigation of changes in material culture within the one context over time, including construction techniques, infrastructure technology, domestic and personal items of the inhabitants (students and staff), as well as developments or modifications in educational practices over time.

Archaeological evidence associated with the earliest phases of European occupation of this site (early agricultural activities of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's occupation of the site) would be of high State significance for its ability to provide information about a poorly documented and understood phase of Parramatta and NSW's history. However, such evidence would be fragmentary at best, if it survives at all.

Archaeological evidence associated with the development and occupation of the King's School would also be of high State significance for its ability to provide information about a major institutional site over an extended period of time. Archaeological remains associated with the King's School would contribute to the historical significance of the site, providing a tangible link to this significant phase of the site's history, as well as information about the occupation and operation of the institution that could not be obtained from other sources.

Archaeological evidence associated with the development and occupation of the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre would be limited and would have little potential to provide information about the operation of this institution that could not be obtained from other sources. Archaeological remains

associated with this phase of the site's history would have little or no significance. (Godden Mackay Logan, 2004)

The site of the former King's School Parramatta is very important in the history of education in the state. The King's School occupied the site almost continuously from 1836 to 1964. It was the first large private boarding school run by the Anglican Church to provide secondary education, which was established in the colony of New South Wales. The school developed during its tenure on the site into one of Australia's notable schools and thus gave community status to Parramatta as a regional town/city in New South Wales. The growth of the school is evident in the relatively intact exterior fabric of the buildings.

Many buildings were the work of prominent Australian architects: Ambrose Hallen (Colonial Architect 1832-1835), Cyril Blacket and Power Adams & Munnings, the successors of the earlier firm of (John) Sulman and Power. The stonework of the original 1830s school building and its eastern wing is evidence of the relatively high level skills of the Scottish artisans who were brought to Australia following the depression in the British construction industry in the 1820s.

The foreshore lands of the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre site are of significance at national, state and local levels, as: part of the territory of the Burramuttagal people; part of the former Government Farms at Parramatta; associated with the development of the horticultural industry and botanical exploration; - associated with important people and events in the development and settlement of Parramatta such as George Caley, Robert Brown and Francois Peron; associated with the development of the setting for the King's School; - associated with the open space created by the natural flood zone along the Parramatta River (Zenscapes, 2005, p.26)

The major landscape significance of the site is the spatial relationship between the wall of the buildings and the river. The gracious setback of the buildings demonstrates the principle of picturesque siting, giving the building group a 'prospect'. This layout of the site greatly contributes to the understanding of the early development of Parramatta as an important centre in the Colony and the attitudes to particular landscape settings (Mathew & Associates, Landscape Report, in Peddle Thorp, 1994)

*The site is one of two surviving examples along the Parramatta River of the picturesque siting principles of the 18th and 19th centuries by which large building groups were sited on the brow of a hill overlooking sloping land bordering a river. The site is evidence of the role of major social institutions in the evolution of the physical and cultural framework of the regional town of Parramatta during the nineteenth century. The site was under cultivation early in the colony's history and was used in the 1820s for the acclimatisation and development of exotic fruit trees when Australia's first Agricultural Society was formed in Parramatta (1822) and was given this land by its president, Governor Brisbane as an experimental garden to grow new varieties of plants and trees. (Peddle Thorp 1994:81) A number of trees over 100 years old remain from the School gardens, some rare in Sydney, such as the carob bean tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*. (A Brief History of Parramatta Park - Historic Parramatta Series, 1986: 9, Read, S. (pers.comm.))*

The subject area has been occupied for more than 210 years (excluding Aboriginal history that is discussed in a separate report). This occupancy included early agricultural activity that consisted of private development, as well as the operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Development of the site has, however, been dominated by the presence of the King's School between 1834 and 1964. This was one of the major education facilities in New South Wales, and developed into a notable institution and a Parramatta landmark.

The potential archaeological resource is primarily associated with the King's School phase of development. There is, however, some potential for the survival of archaeological remains associated with pre-1834 agricultural phase. This may include former fence lines, evidence of former plantings and facilities associated with the propagation of plants.

Archaeological evidence associated with Phase 1 of the site’s development may have the ability to provide information regarding this poorly documented phase of the site’s history. Such evidence may be of State significance. However, such evidence is likely to be limited in extent and fragmentary in nature, if it survives at all.

Archaeological evidence associated with the development of the King’s School may also be of State significance for its associations with the broader context of the school’s development (extant structures and landscape). Surviving physical remains may provide a tangible link between the occupants of the site and the visible context. The north-west portion of the site may contain evidence of the private occupation of the lots created in the period after 1822. Only a portion of these lots extend into the subject area, but include a number of dwellings and outbuildings. Any remains associated with these private allotments are likely to be of Local significance.

Table 4. Summary of potential archaeological significance.

Phase	Archaeological potential	Probable level of significance
Agricultural and Horticultural Society, 1822-1834	Low potential	State
King’s School, 1834-1964	High potential for substantial remains relating to the School	State
	Limited potential for remains relating to the private lots	Local
Marsden Rehabilitation Centre	High potential	Little or no

4 FIELD INVESTIGATION

This section outlines the results of a site inspection undertaken as part of this study.

4.1 Approach and Methods

The main aims of the field investigation were to:

- Verify where possible aspects of the documented history of the site presented in **Appendix 3**.
- Visually identify any exposed archaeological features within the subject.
- Identify any potential deposits or landforms of archaeological interest that may be present within the subject area.
- Identify evidence of previous and existing disturbance that may have had a detrimental impact on potential archaeological deposits or features.

4.2 Site Inspection

An inspection of the subject area was undertaken by AHMS Heritage Advisor, Laura Matarese on 23 October 2015, and Graham Wilson on 18 December 2015. For the purposes of this assessment the subject area has been divided into three areas. These are the northern portion, that includes the main school building, ancillary buildings and car parks; the central portion (playing fields and car park), and the southern portion, along the river foreshore. Each area has been subject to varying degrees of historic development that has implications for the survival cultural deposits within the subject area.

The subject area is dominated by a gentle slope from north to south; from its highest point (13m AHD) just north of the Boiler House (Building E) to its lowest point along the river foreshore (5m AHD). Evidence of extensive levelling, cutting and filling were observed along the northern boundary of the subject area, and along the northern boundary of the playing fields. The southern margin of the subject area slopes steeply down to the river the slope. The central portion of the subject area consists of a level playing field with a cricket pitch, rectangular concrete pad and irregularly shaped concrete footing. The northern portion of the subject area comprises a level to very slightly sloping, heavily developed area, the majority of which is covered in existing structures, asphalted car parking areas and landscaped gardens. High levels of disturbance are considered across the northern portion of the subject area due to historic development including significant excavation along the northern boundary adjacent to Building E.



Figure 8 View west from Marsden St along northern portion of subject area, showing typical ground surface.



Figure 9 Northern portion of the site Building E (Boiler House) at right, Building C at left and Building D in distance (looking west).



Figure 10 *Cut on northern side of Building E (Boiler House), looking north.*



Figure 11 *View east from O'Connell St car park through central portion of subject area, showing typical ground cover.*



Figure 12 *Concrete pitch and irregularly shaped footing within playing fields, central portion looking north.*



Figure 13 *View west from front of main building. Building C at right, Building F in centre, Building G at far left.*

4.2.1 Results

No archaeological remains were identified during the site inspection. The inspection did however indicate that a number of locations within the northern portion of the subject area had been significantly modified through cutting and by the installation of underground service lines. This type of activity is particularly evident in the areas adjacent to Buildings C and E service line trench cuts are clearly visible across the concrete surface between the buildings. These activities are likely to have compromised the integrity of potential archaeological resources in this location.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The subject area has been subject to more than 210 years of non-Indigenous occupancy. This occupancy includes early agricultural activity that consisted of private development as well as the operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Development of the site has, however been dominated by the presence of the King's School between 1834 and 1964. This was one of the major education facilities in New South Wales and developed into a notable institution and a Parramatta landmark.

In summary the survival of intact, significant archaeological deposits and features has been assessed as follows:

Phase 1 – Early agricultural activity (Pre-1834) including 1790s land grants, 'Mount Betham' estate, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society

- Low potential for survival of substantial remains, some potential for the survival of ephemeral remains including fence lines, paths, 'pine pits' and garden beds.

Phase 2- King's School (1834-1964)

- High potential for the survival of relics, deposits, services and subsurface structural elements;
- Survival is likely to be patchy with the highest potential for survival to be within the footprint of the early school buildings (both extant and demolished).

Phase 3- Marsden Rehabilitation Centre and Heritage Office (1964-2016)

- High potential for survival of relics, deposits, services and subsurface structural elements but considered to be of limited research value.

The potential archaeological resource is primarily associated with the King's School phase of development. There is, however, some potential for the survival of archaeological remains associated with pre-1834 agricultural phase. This may include former fence lines, evidence of former plantings and facilities associated with the propagation of plants. This is a poorly documented stage of the site's history and any associated physical evidence may be of State significance. However, any such surviving evidence is likely to be limited in extent and fragmentary in nature.

Archaeological evidence associated with the development of the King's School may also be of State significance for its position in the broader context of the school's development (extant structures and landscape). Surviving physical remains may provide a tangible link between the occupants of the site and the visible context. The north-west portion of the site may contain evidence of the private occupation of the lots created in the period after 1822. Only a portion of these lots extend into the subject area but include a number of dwellings and outbuildings. Any remains associated with these private allotments are likely to be of Local significance.

Any potential archaeological resources in the vicinity of Building E and the northern side of Building C are likely to have been compromised by cutting for the installation of the Boiler House (Building E) and for the installation of services. The gap between these two buildings appears to have been used as a corridor for a number of major underground utilities.

The potential for the survival of archaeological deposits with a significant research potential is reasonably high within the footprint of the early school buildings. During the later nineteenth century

there were a range of ancillary buildings scattered through the school grounds. The survival of physical evidence for these structures is a possibility.

The locations of potential archaeological deposits are shown in **Figure 14**. The deposits have been graded on their potential to be of State or local significance.

In summary the potential for survival of archaeological remains and their research potential are set out below (**Table 5**):

Table 5. Potential survival of archaeological deposits remains and their research potential.

SITE	POTENTIALSURVIVAL	RESEARCH POTENTIAL
Refurbishment of Buildings A, B, C and D	HIGH	HIGH
Demolition of intrusive additions to Building C	LOW-MODERATE	MODERATE-HIGH
Demolition of Building E, the boiler house	LOW-MODERATE	MODERATE
Demolition of Building F, the former gymnasium	NONE-LOW	LOW
Partial demolition of Building G, fives court	MODERATE	LOW
Demolition of Building H, garages	NIL-LOW	LOW
Construction of seating steps below the current ground surface, to the north of the new hall	NONE-LOW	LOW
Construction of covered sports court north of Building C	MODERATE-HIGH	MODERATE-HIGH
Lowering of the ground surface at the site of Building F for the construction of the new hall and associated Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA).	LOW	LOW
Refurbishment of the car park at the southern end of the O'Connell Street frontage	HIGH	LOW
Refurbishment of the Marist Place car park	HIGH	LOW-MODERATE

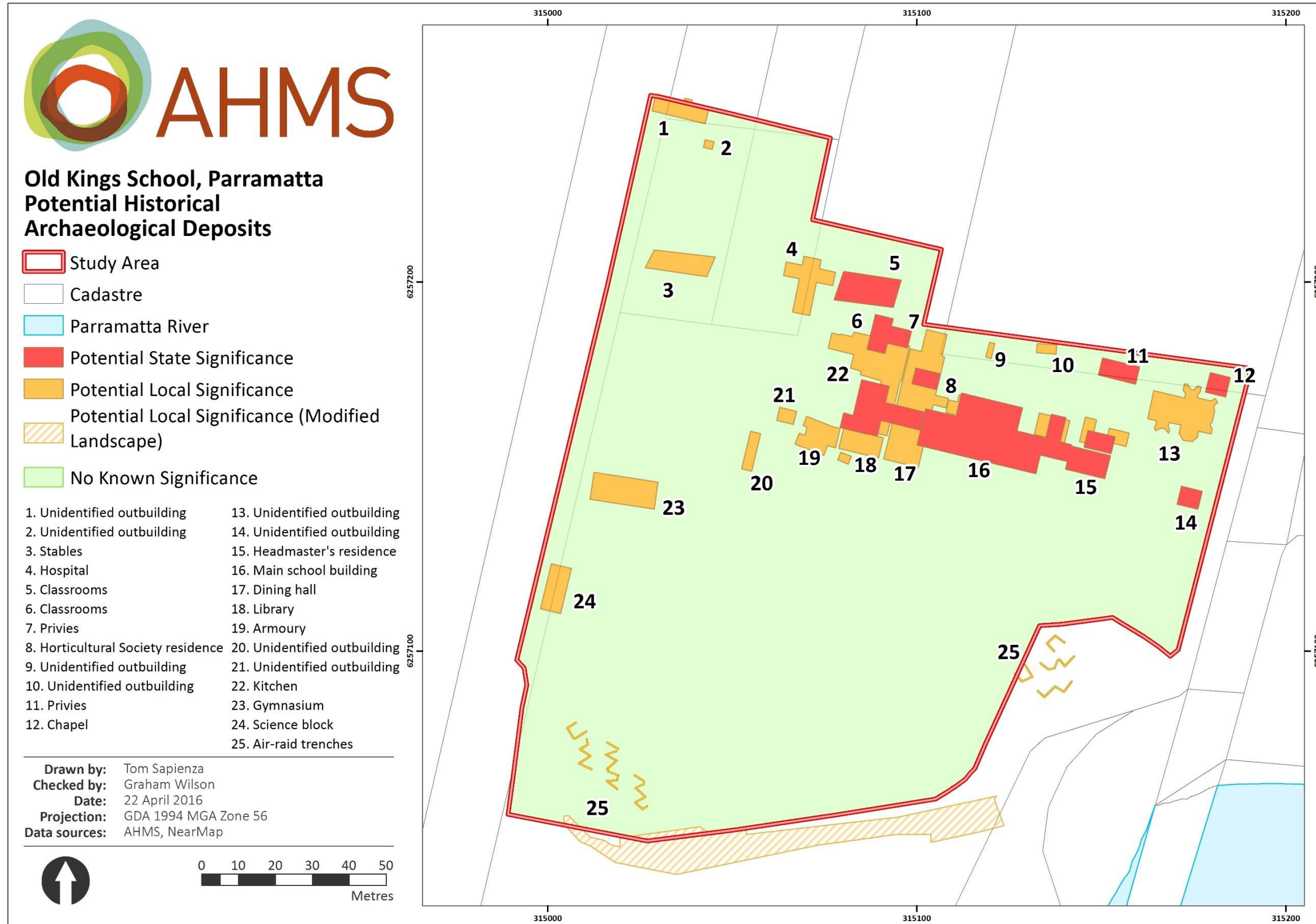


Figure 14 Location of potential significant historical archaeological remains.

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Proposed Works

The proposed development works include the following

- Refurbishment of Buildings A, B, C and D;
- Demolition of intrusive additions to Building C – this work includes removal of ground slabs associated with the structures within the central courtyard of the building and along the northern edge of Building C, as well as the removal of flooring in C1, C2, C3 and C4;
- Demolition of Building E, the boiler house;
- Demolition of Building F, the former gymnasium, including ground slab;
- Demolition of the pool adjacent to Building F;
- Construction of a new hall at the former location of Building F;
- Construction of seating steps below the current ground surface, to the north of the new hall;
- Lowering of the ground surface at the site of Building F for the construction of the new hall and associated Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA), and
- Construction of a Covered Sports Court north of Building C.

Also included in the works is the refurbishment of a car park at the southern end of the O'Connell Street frontage as well as minor works including refurbishment of the Marist Place car park. These works are shown in **Figure 3**.

As part of the development project some initial contamination testing, and possible remediation, is to be undertaken.

6.2 Potential Impacts

The impacts that may be associated with works are set out below in relation to the project work zones. The areas of impact are shown in **Figure 15**.

Refurbishment of Buildings A, B, C and D.

Works associated with this portion of the development are unlikely to have an impact on archaeological resources. However, if subfloor works such as reductions in ground levels, are to be undertaken then there may be impacts on potentially State significant deposits in Buildings A, B and C. If levels are to be reduced within the footprint of Building D then there may be some impact on remains that may be of local significance. Where possible existing trenches for services would be used and in general service upgrades would only be carried out where necessary. Some minor disturbance may be associated with the removal of flooring in C1, C2, C3 and C4.

Demolition of intrusive additions to Building C – this work includes removal of ground slabs associated with structures within the central courtyard of the building and along the northern edge of Building C.

Demolition works within this area may result in some ground disturbance. This part of the site was occupied by a number of ancillary structures associated with the operation of the King's School in the period after 1880. Any remains associated with these elements are likely to be of local significance.

Two structures formerly located on the northern side of Building C however, date to the first phase of the School's development in the 1830s. These appear to be ancillary structures serving the original School building. Deposits associated with these elements may be of State significance. This location has however been compromised by service lines. Demolition of the kitchen annexe ground slab to Building C may have an adverse impact on surviving deposits with research potential.

Demolition of Building E, the boiler house.

Building E was the site of a large ancillary structure dating to the 1840s. Deposits associated with this structure have the potential to be of State significance. The site was occupied in the period after 1880 by a building that may have functioned as a chapel. Deposits associated with this structure may be of local significance.

Any deposits in this location may have been compromised or removed entirely by the construction of Building E. Demolition of Building E and reduction in ground levels adjoining the structure may have an adverse impact on surviving deposits.

Demolition of Building F, the gymnasium and construction of a new hall at the former location of Building F.

No significant sites have been recognised within the footprint of Building F. The proposed demolition is unlikely to have an adverse impact on significant archaeological deposits.

Construction of seating steps below the current ground surface, to the north of the new hall

No significant sites have been recognised within the area to be excavated. The proposed work is unlikely to have an adverse impact on significant archaeological deposits.

Lowering of the ground surface at the site of Building F for the construction of the new hall and associated Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA).

A single outbuilding dating to the period after 1880 is within the footprint of the demolition area. Any deposits associated with this structure are likely to be of local significance. The deposits are likely to have been compromised by the construction of Building G.

Construction of the Covered Sports Court north of Building C

Some impacts on deposits with moderate to high research potential may occur. Archaeological deposits in this part of the site are likely to have been compromised by the construction of Building E and by the installation of in-ground services.

Refurbishment of the car park at the southern end of the O'Connell Street frontage

A single outbuilding dating to the period after 1880 is within the footprint of the proposed car park. Any deposits associated with this structure are likely to be of local significance. Construction impacts are likely to be minor but may have an adverse impact on these deposits.

Refurbishment of the Marist Place car park

Construction impacts are likely to be minor and are unlikely to have an adverse impact on archaeological remains in this portion of the site.

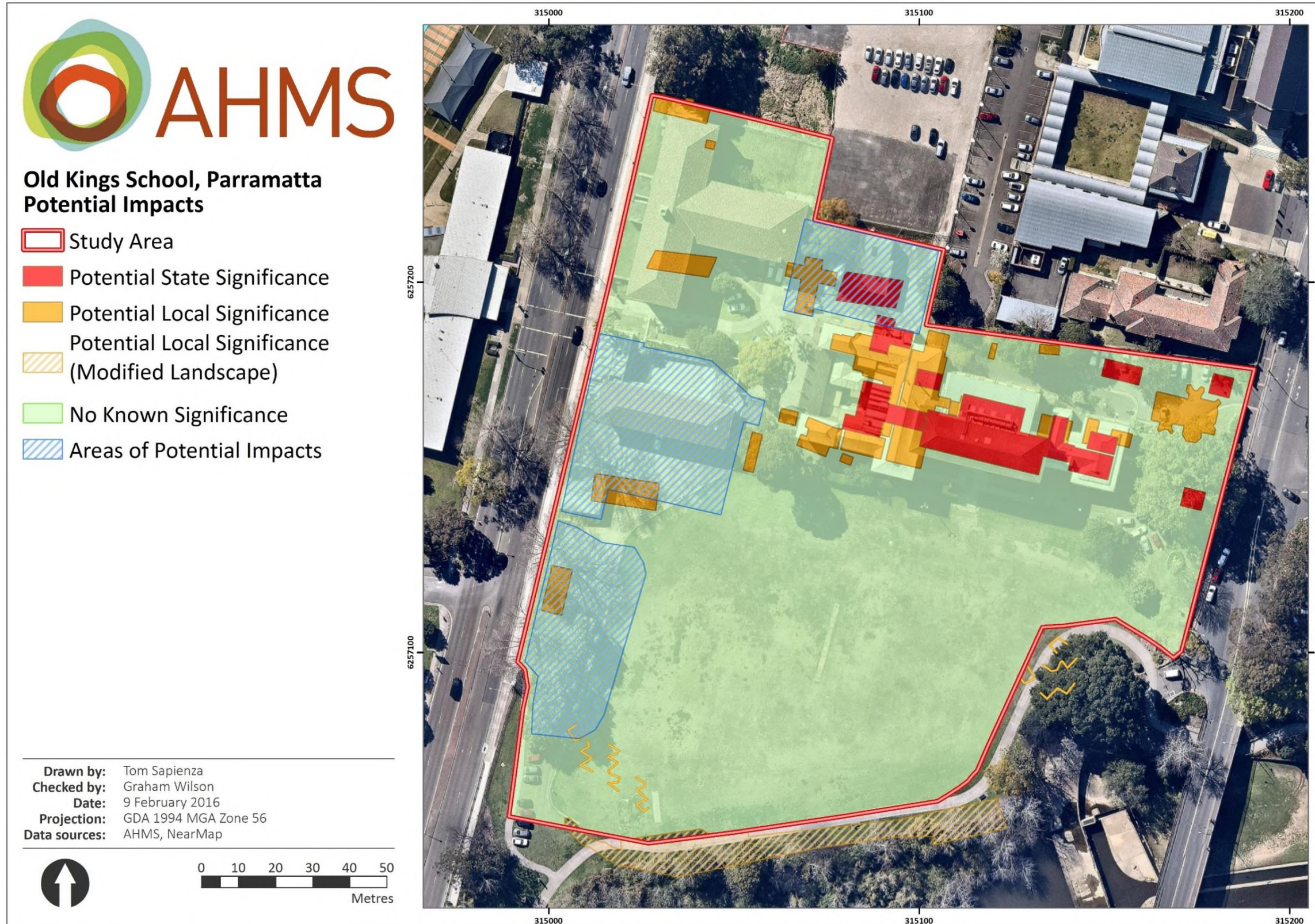


Figure 15. Map showing the potential impacts on areas assessed as having the potential to contain deposits of State or Local significance.

7 MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Based on the findings of this report, the proposed development may impact historical archaeological relics, deposits and remains. As a general principle disturbance or destruction of known or potential, significant archaeological sites should be avoided. Where impacts cannot be avoided, additional archaeological investigations should be undertaken to determine the extent, nature and significance of the potential remains. Further investigation provides the information required to determine appropriate management options so that impact minimisation or mitigation measures can be implemented prior to and during development. Typically this work would be carried out under a Section 60 (*Heritage Act 1977*) Excavation Permit issued by the Heritage Council. However, a common approach taken in SSD projects is to undertake such works following the approval as part of a heritage management plan - a document that is usually included as a condition of consent.

A historical archaeological management plan should be developed in consultation with the Heritage Division, OEH, and include:

- Review existing heritage information, and identify specific, significant sites within the subject area.
- Undertake an examination of specific works when details become available, particularly sub-floor works in Buildings A, B and C. This would include depths of proposed excavation.
- Prepare a Research Design that provides a research framework for the archaeological component of the development works. This would be formulated when precise impacts are known, including depths of excavation and layout of service lines.
- Provide policies and procedures for managing heritage identified within the subject area.
- Provide guidance on managing the compliance, monitoring and review of the plan.
- Provide direction and guidance on unexpected finds during the project.

The level of archaeological oversight appropriate for the project will vary according to the significance of potential deposits and the degree of impact associated with works. Physical investigation may include test excavation in advance of works, monitoring and/or salvage excavation, or a stop work protocol covering unexpected finds during site work.

7.1 Recommendations

The following general recommendations are made in regard to the management of potential historical archaeological resources within the various development areas. Based on available information, areas shown in **Figure 15** have the potential to contain buried cultural material of local or State significance. However, the integrity of many of the areas indicated on the map may have already been compromised by building activities and the installation of services in the period after 1940, and the historical archaeological impact of the proposed works is likely to be minor.

- Due to the proposed development having potential impacts on historical archaeological remains, it is recommended that a historical archaeological management plan be prepared following development approval. This plan should be developed to ensure appropriate

investigation and management of cultural deposits across the site prior to, during, and following the development. The plan should include:

- A revised historical archaeological impact assessment, based on the detailed design drawings; and a revised significance assessment, based on the archaeological remains considered likely to be present in the impact areas.
- A Research Design, to provide a framework within which the archaeological data that is likely to be recovered can be managed.
- An archaeological methodology, based on the assessed impact and the Research Design. The methodology would comprise test and salvage excavation, if required, archaeological monitoring, recording, and a stop-work procedure.
- If the potential for impact on State significant relics is identified, the design of the proposed works should be modified in order to avoid impact.
- The archaeological research design and methodology should be implemented during the construction program.
- Following completion of the archaeological program, a final report should be prepared.

In regard to specific work zones the following preliminary recommendations are made, noting that these will be revised in the management plan recommended above:

- **Refurbishment of Buildings A, B, C and D.** Assess once precise impacts have been determined. Salvage if warranted, otherwise monitor in order to manage relics and remains within the sub-floor area of the buildings.
- **Demolition of intrusive additions to Building C.** Archaeological monitoring in order to determine the presence of any buried relics and remains and to record findings.
- **Demolition of Building E, the boiler house.** Archaeological monitoring in order to determine the presence of any buried relics and remains and to record findings.
- **Demolition of Building F, the gymnasium.** Stop work protocol to manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains.
- **Construction of seating steps below the current ground surface, to the north of the new hall.** Stop work protocol to manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains.
- **Lowering of the ground surface at the site of Building F for the construction of the new hall and associated Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA).** Stop work protocol to manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains.
- **Construction of the Covered Sports Court north of Building C.** Develop recommendations once precise impacts have been determined. If the potential for impact on State significant relics is identified, it may be necessary to redesign the proposed works in order to avoid impact.

- **Refurbishment of the car park at the southern end of the O’Connell Street frontage.** Stop work protocol to manage the discovery of any unforeseen remains.
- **Refurbishment of the Marist Place car park.** Develop recommendations once precise impacts have been determined. If the potential for impact on State significant relics is identified, it may be necessary to redesign the proposed works in order to avoid impact.

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Abbreviations

CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now OEH)
DP	Deposited Plan
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NHL	National Heritage List
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly DECCW)
REP	Regional Environmental Plan
SEPP	State Environment Planning Policy
WHL	World Heritage List

Glossary

<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Statutory instrument that provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessment in the development approval process. The Act is administered by the Department of Planning and Environment.
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	The primary piece of legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. Part 6 of this Act outlines the protection afforded to and offences relating to disturbance of Aboriginal objects. The Act is administered by OEH.
Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)	OEH is responsible for managing the Aboriginal Heritage (and other) provisions of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
Proponent	A corporate entity, Government agency or an individual in the private sector which proposes to undertake a development project.

Appendix 1: Legislation

A1.1. Commonwealth Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides a statutory framework for protecting and managing significant environmental and cultural heritage places, flora, fauna and environmental communities. The Act establishes the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) and provides protection for places included in the two lists. The Act also provides protection for those Australian places on the World Heritage List (WHL).

The subject site does not include any places of identified historical heritage value that are listed on the WHL, CHL or the NHL.

A1.2. NSW State Legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals. The relevant sections of the EP&A Act are:

- Part 3A: A single assessment and approval system for major development and infrastructure projects [note that Part 3A has now been repealed and replaced with Part 4 (Division 4.1)].
- Part 4: Development that requires consent under consideration of environmental planning instruments.
- Part 5: An assessment process for activities undertaken by Public Authorities and for developments that do not require development consent but an approval under another mechanism.

Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The *Heritage Act 1977* is designed to conserve the environmental heritage of New South Wales and regulate development impacts on the state's heritage assets. The Heritage Act protects and promotes the conservation of the State's heritage. The Act protects heritage that is defined to be of State or Local heritage significance, specifically Section 4A (1) of the Act states that:

State heritage significance, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

local heritage significance, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

In addition, significant historical archaeological features are afforded automatic statutory protection by the relics provisions of the Act. A 'relic' is defined as:

any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

b) is of State or local heritage significance.

It is an offence to disturb or excavate land, where this may affect a relic, without the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW, or where an endorsed 'Exemption' or 'Exception' applies.

The potential for the presence of relics is discussed in Section 4. No relics are likely to be present in the proposed works area within the subject site.

The *Heritage Act 1977* also establishes the State Heritage Register (SHR) that comprises a list of places and items of State heritage significance. The Act provides statutory protection for items included on the SHR. Approval from the Heritage Council of NSW is required prior to undertaking work that results in the alteration or modification of a SHR-listed item.

In addition to the SHR, the *Heritage Act 1977* requires that State government agencies maintain registers of heritage assets within land that they own and/or manage. These listings are reproduced on a Section 170 Heritage Conservation Register.

The subject site is listed on the SHR as a State significant site (Figure 5). The full listing is appended as Appendix 2.

Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011

The *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011* aims to make local environmental planning provisions for land in the Parramatta LGA in accordance with the relevant standard environmental planning instrument under section 33A of the Act. Clause 5.10(1) of the Parramatta LEP has as its objectives:

- a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Parramatta,
- b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

The subject area occupies the location of Parramatta LEP heritage site #I00826 and #I00771 (Figure 6).

Parramatta Historical Archaeology Landscape Management Study (PHALMS)

PHALMS is an instrument that assists Parramatta City Council in determining if a proposed development requires archaeological assessment for DA approvals. This AMU has high archaeological research potential. This AMU is of State significance.

The subject area is designated as PHALMS Archaeological Management Unit (AMU) 2866. The full listing is appended as Appendix 2.

Appendix 2: Listings

A2-1. State Heritage Register Listing Documents – Old King’s School

Kings School Group (former)

Item details

Name of item:	Kings School Group (former)
Other name/s:	Heritage Office Building, Marsden Rehabilitation Centre, Laurel House, Old King’s School, Old Kings School
Type of item:	Complex / Group
Group/Collection:	Education
Category:	School - Private
Location:	Lat: -33.8098523407 Long: 151.0022432180
Primary address:	3 Marist Place, Parramatta, NSW 2150
Parish:	Field Of Mars
County:	Cumberland
Local govt. area:	Parramatta
Local Aboriginal Land Council:	Deerubbin

Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	1		DP	1112822
LOT	3		DP	1132683
LOT	4		DP	1132683

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
3 Marist Place	Parramatta	Parramatta	Field Of Mars	Cumberland	Primary Address
Victoria Road	Parramatta	Parramatta	Field Of Mars	Cumberland	Alternate Address
Marsden Street	Parramatta	Parramatta	Field Of Mars	Cumberland	Alternate Address
O’Connell Street	Parramatta	Parramatta	Field Of Mars	Cumberland	Alternate Address

Statement of significance:

The area was originally occupied by the Dharug people. The historical development of the site spans almost 200 years, from early agricultural activities in this area, followed by occupation of the site by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society (Australia’s first)(Charles, 1986)) for the purposes of

forming a nursery garden and introducing fruit tree species into the colony. The history of the site is dominated by the development of the King's School, one of the major educational institutions in NSW throughout much of the 19th and 20th centuries (operating from this site from 1836 to the 1960s).

The King's School, run by the Anglican Church, was the first large public boarding school (secondary) to be established in the colony of NSW, and developed to become one of Australia's notable private schools. The school was one of the large institutions which shaped both the urban form and cultural framework of the regional town of Parramatta in the early 19th century, and counts a number of notable Australians among its former students.

The potential archaeological resource at this site is very complex, with various phases of construction, expansion and demolition across the site, most of which occurred during the King's School phase. The King's School represented the dominant phase of development across the site and, subsequently, physical remains associated with this phase of development also dominate the potential archaeological resource at the site. The potential archaeological resource at the site may provide a tangible link to each phase of the historical development of the site. Investigation, analysis and interpretation of the potential archaeological remains across the site may provide information about the nature of the development and occupation of the site throughout the various phases of its history. Many of these remains would have potential to contribute substantial information to our understanding of the development and occupation of the site that could not be obtained from other sources, such as historical documentation. Owing to the continuous operation of the King's School on this site for 128 years, investigation of the remains of this occupation may provide a rare opportunity to investigate the development and changing operation of a major institution, allowing investigation of changes in material culture within the one context over time, including construction techniques, infrastructure technology, domestic and personal items of the inhabitants (students and staff), as well as developments or modifications in educational practices over time.

Archaeological evidence associated with the earliest phases of European occupation of this site (early agricultural activities of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's occupation of the site) would be of high State significance for its ability to provide information about a poorly documented and understood phase of Parramatta and NSW's history. However, such evidence would be fragmentary at best, if it survives at all.

Archaeological evidence associated with the development and occupation of the King's School would also be of high State significance for its ability to provide information about a major institutional site over an extended period of time. Archaeological remains associated with the King's School would contribute to the historical significance of the site, providing a tangible link to this significant phase of the site's history, as well as information about the occupation and operation of the institution that could not be obtained from other sources.

Archaeological evidence associated with the development and occupation of the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre would be limited and would have little potential to provide information about the operation of this institution that could not be obtained from other sources. Archaeological remains associated with this phase of the site's history would have little or no significance. (Godden Mackay Logan, 2004)

The site of the former King's School Parramatta is very important in the history of education in the state. The King's School occupied the site almost continuously from 1836 to 1964. It was the first large private boarding school run by the Anglican Church to provide secondary education, which was established in the

colony of New South Wales. The school developed during its tenure on the site into one of Australia's notable schools and thus gave community status to Parramatta as a regional town/city in New South Wales. The growth of the school is evident in the relatively intact exterior fabric of the buildings.

Many buildings were the work of prominent Australian architects: Ambrose Hallen (Colonial Architect 1832-1835), Cyril Blacket and Power Adams & Munnings, the successors of the earlier firm of (John) Sulman and Power. The stonework of the original 1830s school building and its eastern wing is evidence of the relatively high level skills of the Scottish artisans who were brought to Australia following the depression in the British construction industry in the 1820s.

The foreshore lands of the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre site are of significance at national, state and local levels, as:

- part of the territory of the Burramuttagal people;
- part of the former Government Farms at Parramatta;
- associated with the development of the horticultural industry and botanical exploration;
- associated with important people and events in the development and settlement of Parramatta such as George Caley, Robert Brown and Francois Peron;
- associated with the development of the setting for the King's School;
- associated with the open space created by the natural flood zone along the Parramatta River (Zenscapes, 2005, p.26)

The major landscape significance of the site is the spatial relationship between the wall of the buildings and the river. The gracious setback of the buildings demonstrates the principle of picturesque siting, giving the building group a 'prospect'. This layout of the site greatly contributes to the understanding of the early development of Parramatta as an important centre in the Colony and the attitudes to particular landscape settings (Mathew & Associates, Landscape Report, in Peddle Thorp, 1994)

The site is one of two surviving examples along the Parramatta River of the picturesque siting principles of the 18th and 19th centuries by which large building groups were sited on the brow of a hill overlooking sloping land bordering a river. The site is evidence of the role of major social institutions in the evolution of the physical and cultural framework of the regional town of Parramatta during the nineteenth century. The site was under cultivation early in the colony's history and was used in the 1820s for the acclimatisation and development of exotic fruit trees when Australia's first Agricultural Society was formed in Parramatta (1822) and was given this land by its president, Governor Brisbane as an experimental garden to grow new varieties of plants and trees. (Peddle Thorp 1994:81) A number of trees over 100 years old remain from the School gardens, some rare in Sydney, such as the carob bean tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*. (A Brief History of Parramatta Park - Historic Parramatta Series, 1986: 9, Read, S. (pers.comm.))

Date significance updated: 26 Jun 07

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

Designer/Maker: Various including Ambrose Hallen, Blacket Brothers, Moorhouse & Isaacs, Power Adam & Munnings

Builder/Maker: Various including CA Millyard, W Noller

Construction years: 1833-

Physical description: Landscape setting / Grounds

The main landscape feature of the site is that its southern half is dominated by the Oval, the former Parade ground of the School, on a level terrace above the Parramatta River. The School era buildings are to the north of the Oval, and fill much of the rest of the block, with the exception of the St. Patrick's Cathedral complex to the north-east.

According to the 1996 Rezoning Study by Gutteridge Haskins and Davey prepared for the NSW Department of Health, no pre-1834 vegetation survives on the site. While the buildings retain their spatial relationship to the Parramatta River and picturesque setting, the river bank is highly degraded with weed infestation as a result of previous clearings. It is predominated by exotic tree plantings of white poplars (*Populus alba*), camphor laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*), silky oaks (*Grevillea robusta*) and jacarandas (*J. mimosifolia*), some of which may have been deliberately planted in the late 1800s, others in the 1930s when past river bank treatments of weeping willows and white poplars appear in photographs. (Read, S., pers. comm., 5/2006).

The site includes a number of old and significant trees which relate to the occupation of the site by the Kings School (ie 1834-1968). There are 10 identified trees of regional or state significance: three plane trees (*Platanus x hybrida*), two carob bean trees (*Ceratonia siliqua*) possibly predating the school to the Horticultural Society period of the 1820s), one huge Morton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) growing on a sandstone retaining wall in the south-east corner above the Marsden Street weir road ramp, one hybrid kurrajong/Illawarra flame tree (*Brachychiton populneus x B. acerifolius cv.*), two huge camphor laurels at least from the 1880s from photographs, and one cotton palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

Other mature plantings southeast of the Head Master's cottage include a bull bay/evergreen magnolia (*M. grandiflora*), laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*), firethorn (*Pyracantha angustifolia*), large leafed Senecio (*S. petasites*), Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), the latter having been relocated in 2002 from near the entry gates on Marist Place to the south side of the Main School building, on the eastern side of the portico.

Under the 2 large camphor laurels on the eastern boundary, flanking a pedestrian path, steps and gate in the perimeter brick wall to Marist Place are paired plantings of *Cotoneaster sp.* and *Cordyline stricta*, and a ground cover of peacock iris (*Moraea iridiflora*) (Read, S., pers. comm., 5/2006).

Grounds include the following landscape elements:

1) forecourt to Marist Place (no.3) - including its eastern edge, an interwar brick perimeter fence; 2 significant large camphor laurel trees (*Cinnamomum camphora*) flanking a pedestrian gate and path and dating at least to 1880 (a sign on the street side of this fence once identified this part of the complex as 'Laurel House')(since removed), lawn area east of former Headmaster's cottage. Today this area is dominated by a modern car park, erected after removal stone-by-stone of the former King's School chapel, which was relocated to the School's new site in Pennant Hills Road in the 1960s. This is bitumen paved with two ranks of parking running east-west. The northern boundary is marked by a colourbond metal fence, and a thin border planted predominantly with autumn camellia (*C. sasanqua cv. (white)*) and other shrubs and trees (since 2002). Bounding the southern rank of car parking is a 'herbaceous border' added c2001 and planted since 2002 with a range of succulents and other plants,

predominantly from South Africa and South America;

2) 'front'/Marist Place garden/grounds - flanked in the east (to Marist Place) by the perimeter interwar brick fence (noted above and infilling a former driveway entrance to the street nearer the river bank) including lawn area described above, bank falling to riverside shared path (pedestrian and cycle path), formerly an alignment of an entrance/exit drive from the lower (south-east) corner of the property sweeping uphill to the former Headmaster's cottage, remnant shrubbery/trees flanking the bank to the oval and the main former King's School building's south-eastern corner - comprising: carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*); firethorn (*Pyracantha* sp.); laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*); *Senecio petasites*; evergreen/bull bay/southern Magnolia (*M.grandiflora*);

3) 'back' former King's School oval/military parade ground - this was once the 'front' of the King's School facing the river, with a formal Greek Revival portico entrance on the 'front' of the school building still, formal arrangement facing the oval and river, and complementing similar 'front' and 'presentation' of Old Government House across the river to the south-west. This area and the entire site was formerly the experimental fruit garden/ground of the first Agricultural & Horticultural Society in Australia (1822-36), later filled and levelled for an oval/parade ground for the school, fringed by trees along the Parramatta River bank, comprising mainly white poplar (*Populus alba*), also Jacaranda mimosifolia, silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*), camphor laurel (name as under (1) above), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), tree gardenia (*Rothmannia globosa*), a large mature Moreton Bay fig tree (*Ficus macrophylla*) towards the south-east corner, growing atop a sandstone rubble retaining wall that itself flanks a former ramp to cross the weir over the Parramatta River (which was in use prior to the 1960s erection of the modern road bridge extending Marsden Street over the river), southern nettle tree/hackberry (*Celtis australis*). Native mistletoe species have colonised the white poplar trees. The western side of the oval land flanking O'Connell Street is lined with several mature London plane trees (*Platanus x acerifolia*) and a grove of large-leaved paperbarks (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*);

4) 'rest of site' comprising the remnant former King's School complex, including dining room, boys accomodation and classrooms, (mostly inter-war era) boiler house and tower, various courtyards, tennis court (lawn), former Marsden Rehabilitation Centre complex and buildings including relatively modern (c1970s) brown brick residential cottages fronting Victoria Road/O'Connell Street. Some plantings occur in this part of the site including Californian desert fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*), jacarandas, Lady Banks' rose (*Rosa banksiae* 'Lutea') on the tennis court fence, etc. Main open areas are either grassed or paved (Stuart Read, pers.comm., 28/1/11).

Built elements of the group are as follows:

Headmasters Residence - Two storey structure with verandahs. Cast iron columns and balustrading. Dressed sandstone ground-floor walls. Original timber windows, doors and shutters. Stone flagging of ground-floor verandahs.

Main School Building - Original two-storey stone building and Greek Doric style portico. Dressed sandstone walls. Terracotta tiled hip roof. Multi-paned double-hung timber windows.

Additions to Main School Building - Two-storey well detailed brickwork with brick arches to the north.

Dining Hall - Constructed of brick, re-roofed in with a single-gambrel roof. Multi-paned timber windows.

Reference Library and Museum - Two-storey brick building with flat stone

pilasters dividing the windowless upper floor into three bays. Stone plinth and window lintels and rusticated stone arch to former doorway.

Armoury Block - Three-storey brick building. Gambrel roof with sheet metal roofing. Dark red brickwork with full-height brick pilasters and decorative light red brick lintels cornices. Sandstone moulding at base of pilasters.

Classroom Block -

Two-storey rendered brick building with neo-classical detailing. Terracotta tiles roof. Timber louvres to the gable. Colonnade at the ground floor.

Stores - Two-storey L-shaped plan now with skillion roof.

Dining Hall Annexe - One-storey skillion abutted to west wall of dining hall. Brick walls.

Kitchen and Kitchen Annexe - Three-storey red brick building with a gambrel roof. Double-hung windows. Annexe a one-storey brick addition.

Five Courts and Garages - Brick walls, metal clad skillion roof. Courts are either grassed or paved.

Gymnasium and Building/Pool - One-storey of rendered brick, terracotta tiled roof, multi-paned double-hung timber windows on upper floor.

Dormitories - Three-storeyed Georgian Revival style building with terracotta tiled roof, variegated face brickwork with sandstone string courses and other decorative features on the west faade. Dark red quoins, sills and head dressings enliven the faade. A clock tower projects through the roof above the central bay to O'Connell Street. Multi-paned double-hung timber windows (Peddle Thorp 1995:52-66)

**Physical condition
and/or
Archaeological
potential:**

Landscape

According to the 1996 Rezoning Study by Gutteridge Haskins and Davey prepared for the NSW Department of Health, no pre-1834 vegetation survives on the site. The river bank is highly degraded with weed infestation as a result of previous clearings. It is predominated by exotic tree plantings of white poplars (*Populus alba*), camphor laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*), silky oaks (*Grevillea robusta*) and jacarandas (*J.mimosifolia*), some of which may have been deliberately planted in the late 1800s, others in the 1930s when past river bank treatments of weeping willows and white poplars appear in photographs. (Read, S., pers. comm., 5/2006).

The site includes a number of old and significant trees which relate to the occupation of the site by the Kings School (ie 1834-1968). There are 10 identified trees of regional or state significance: three plane trees (*Platanus x hybrida*), two carob bean trees (*Ceratonia siliqua*) possibly predating the school to the Horticultural Society period of the 1820s), one huge Moreton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) growing on a sandstone retaining wall in the south-east corner above the Marsden Street weir road ramp, one hybrid kurrajong/Illawarra flame tree (*Brachychiton populneus x B.acerifolius cv.*), two huge camphor laurels at least from the 1880s from photographs, and one cotton palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). 12/2005 arborists' quotes note that the 2 large camphor laurels in the site's east facing Marist Place are in poor condition, with much dead wood, and structural defects due to past lopping practices and erratic management.

Other mature plantings include a laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*), firethorn (*Pyracantha angustifolia*), large leafed Senecio (*S.petasites*), Canary Island date

palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), having been relocated in 2002 from near the entry gates on Marist Place to the south side of the Main School building, on the eastern side of the portico (Read, S., pers. comm., 5/2006).

Buildings

Physical condition is fair to good.

Archaeological potential is medium.

Date condition updated: 17 Nov 97

Modifications and dates:

Landscape Setting/Grounds;

According to the 1996 Rezoning Study by Gutteridge Haskins and Davey prepared for the NSW Department of Health, no pre-1834 vegetation survives on the site. While the buildings retain their spatial relationship to the Parramatta River and picturesque setting, the river bank is highly degraded with weed infestation as a result of previous clearings. The river bank was predominantly cleared and grassed for much of the 19th century.

In 2002 it is predominated by exotic tree plantings of white poplars (*Populus alba*), camphor laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*), silky oaks (*Grevillea robusta*) and jacarandas (*J. mimosifolia*), some of which may have been deliberately planted in the late 1800s, others in the 1930s when past river bank treatments of weeping willows and white poplars appear in photographs. (Read, S., pers. comm., 5/2006).

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A privet hedge (*Ligustrum parvifolium*) south of the Main School building on its former drive predates the 1930s from photographs.

Other mature plantings include a laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*), firethorn (*Pyracantha angustifolia*), crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), large leafed Senecio (*S. petasites*), Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), having been relocated in 2002 from near the entry gates on Marist Place to the south side of the Main School building, on the eastern side of the portico.

Less old but existing plantings in 2002 are a grapefruit tree (*Citrus x paradisi* 'Wheeny'), brown pine (*Podocarpus elatus*), an Adam's needle/Spanish bayonet (*Yucca gloriosa*) under the northern large camphor laurel. Weeds include nettle tree (*Celtis australis*), some of which are quite large.

2002: new plantings added around the Main School Building and Headmaster's cottage as part of their adaptive reuse: being:

Northern borders are planted with *Agave attenuata*, a pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), jacarandas, kaffir lilies (*Clivia miniata* and *C. gardneri*) planted to the west, and another pepper tree in the car park to east. *Camellia sasanqua*s in blocks line the northern perimeter fence, with Nile lilies (*Agapanthus orientalis*) below as ground cover. Near the flagpole and vehicular gate in the northeast corner a bottle brush (*Callistemon viminalis*) has been planted, as well as pride of Madeira (*Echium candicans*) and Nile lilies.

The northern side of the Headmaster's cottage was paved with unit pavers, and a new border flanking a free-standing curved wall was planted with *Echium candicans*, 2 x *Magnolia soulangeana*, *Gardenia* sp., ground covers of kaffir lilies, *Liriope muscari*, Nile lilies, autumn crocus (*Sternbergia lutea*). Border facing car park/lawn planted with rock roses (*Cistus purpureus*), azaleas (*Rhododendron indica* cv.), 2 Cape chestnuts (*Cupania capensis*), *Agave attenuata*. Ground covers of *Liriope muscari*, Indian shot (*Canna indica*), geraniums (*Pelargonium zonale* cv.s), *Coleus blumei*, *Agave* sp., *Aloe variegata* and houseleeks (*Sempervivum* sp.) added.

The border along the eastern perimeter brick wall to Marist Place, north of 2 large camphor laurels, to the gate was planted with 2 Cape plumbago (*P. capensis*), geraniums, matt rush (*Lomandra longifolia*), succulents (*Cotyledon orbiculatus*), and *Coleus blumei*.

The border south of the Main School building between it and the Head Master's cottage was planted with the transplanted Canary Island date palm (from near the vehicular gates in the north-east corner), *Hydrangea macrophyllas*, azaleas and clivias (Read, S., pers. comm., 5/2006).

2005: Subdivision of the Parramatta River foreshore strip from the remainder of the site to allow for the future construction and maintenance of a public foreshore walk & cycle way

Buildings:

Main School Building built 1836 (two storey), additional (third) storey added 1925, internal alterations 1970s and 2002.

Additions to Main School Building c1860 (two storey), *Horbury Hunt additions to north (four storeys, timber) and gable to south on sandstone faade (then two storey) built 1879-81*, added to in 1925 (to three storeys in sandstone faade to south, demolishing Horbury Hunt gable), fire stair c1970.

Headmasters residence built 1836, second storey added 1889, 1970s conversions, 2002 conversions.

Dining Hall built c1900, extended and re-roofed 1924.

Reference Library and Museum built 1908, ground floor altered c1970.

Armoury Block built 1902.

Classroom Block built 1923.

Stores built 1920s, toilets demolished 1970s.

Dining Hall Annexe built 1911 and converted to dorms c1925.

Kitchen and Kitchen Annexe built between 1902 and 1908.

Five Courts and Garages built in 1929, renovated 1970s.

Gymnasium and Building/Pool built 1921, second storey built 1940s.

Dormitories built 1934, renovated 1970s. (Peddle Thorp 1995:52-66)

* Horbury Hunt exhibition, Museum of Sydney, 2002

Current use: NSW Heritage Office

Former use: Boarding and day school for boys; rehabilitation centre

History

Historical notes: Research has demonstrated that the presence of large and cohesive Aboriginal groups in the township of Parramatta represented a conspicuous and enduring aspect of the post-colonial periods of Parramatta's development (Steele, 1999, 8). Parramatta was their traditional hunting and fishing grounds and this aspect of traditional use can be interpreted still in Parramatta Park through features such remnant indigenous plantings, scarred trees and the proximity to the

Parramatta River and riverine features such as the anabranch of the Crescent and the "Island", a billabong type feature near the George Street gatehouse.

Part of the site which the school was to occupy had previously been part of the Government Farm at Parramatta.

Early in November 1788 Governor Phillip established a military outpost at Rose Hill. He entrusted the supervision of convicts sent there to commence farming to James Smith, a free man who came from England in the Lady Penrhyn intending to proceed to India, but who was permitted to remain at Sydney Cove. He was soon found unequal to the task and was replaced in March 1789 by Henry Dodd. Dodd was an experienced farmhand who arrived with Phillip as his personal servant. He was found to be the only free man who could be employed 'in cultivating the lands on the public account'. In February 1788 he supervised clearing and hoeing operations at the head of Farm Cove and soon had a few acres under corn.

'This man', wrote David Collins, 'joined to much agricultural knowledge a perfect idea of the labour to be required from the convicts; and his figure was calculated to make the idle and the worthless shrink if he came near them'. Although the number of convicts at Rose Hill increased steadily during the year, the military guard was reduced in October. Dodd's 'influence' was such that 'military coercion was not so necessary as when the settlement was first established'.

That Dodd was no mean gardener was apparent to all who saw the 'plentiful and luxuriant' produce, including a cabbage weighing twenty-six pounds (11.8 kg), which he sent to Government House in 1789, a few days before Christmas. In February 1790 Phillip reported that 100 convicts were working under the direction of this 'very industrious man' and that the corn produced was 'exceedingly good'. When Watkin Tench visited Rose Hill in November 1790, Dodd informed him that 88 (36 ha) of 200 acres (81 ha) cleared and prepared for cultivation were under wheat, barley, oats and maize. Tench was mildly critical of certain procedures, but readily appreciated the practical problems (Gray, A.J., entry on Dodd in ADBonline, accessed 7/8/9).

Phillip laid out the area of the Domain in 1790 as part of the Parramatta township. It was located on the western edge of the original township, and contained a Governor's residence, stockyards, lumber yard, and the redoubt. It was also used for grazing and food cultivation, grazing continuing until 1900 (Old Government House Conservation Plan, 1996).

On 28 January 1791 the settlement 'sustained a great loss' when Dodd, who had been ill for some time, died. He was buried in the corner of a stock reserve which later became the burial-ground of St John's, Parramatta. His funeral was attended by all the free people and convicts at Rose Hill'... A stone erected to his memory still stands in St John's cemetery, but more significantly Collins's tribute endures. 'He had acquired an ascendancy over the convicts which he preserved without being hated by them; he knew how to proportion their labour to their ability, and, by an attentive and quiet demeanour, had gained the approbation and countenance of the different officers who had been on duty at Rose Hill.' (Gray, A.J., entry on Dodd in ADBonline, accessed 7/8/9).

The site which the school was to occupy comprised just over six acres (2.5 hectares) of a grant of 105 acres (approx 42 hectares) which had been made to William Bligh by Governor King in 1806 just before Bligh took up office as Governor of New South Wales. The grant was one of three given to Bligh by King and was named Mount Betham. Its purpose was 'for a private residence' at Parramatta. In return, on taking up office, Bligh granted land in the Colony to

King. Little is known of the use to which Mount Betham was put by Bligh and later by those who administered his affairs.

However, a return of the lands held by the Governor in 1807 records that of the 1345 acres (approx 540 hectares) which comprised his three grants, there were only 25 acres (approx 10 hectares) under cereal cultivation, one acre (approx 0.5 hectares) of orchard, ten acres (approx 4 hectares) fallow and 1309 acres (approx 525 hectares) in pasture. A 1811 map of Mount Betham shows part of the area as 'under cultivation'. (Peddle Thorp 1995:34-35)

In 1811 'the Farm called Mount Betham, situated near Parramatta, fit for the establishment of a Dairy and Garden' was advertised to let. The outcome of the advertisement is not known. In 1814 Governor Macquarie alerted the British government to a 'violation of Standing Orders' and suggested that Bligh be asked to surrender his lands. In 1819, on instructions from London, Macquarie issued an order that Bligh's grant of Mount Betham be declared null and void. The lands were then divided and granted for other purposes.

That part of the Mount Betham grant which was later to be used for the King's School was granted to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society in the 1820s. During their occupation of the site the land had been cleared and fenced and the Society had erected suitable buildings, formed a water tank, trenched and manured and furnished the necessary stock for grafting 'for the purposes of introducing the growth of the finest kind of fruit trees into the colony'. The extent of the Society's buildings on the site is not known. (Peddle Thorp 1995:35)

The Agricultural Society of NSW was formed on 5 July 1822 under the patronage of Governor Brisbane, and its early office-holders were powerful citizens in Parramatta. The first president was Sir John Jamison of Regentville. Interests of the large landholders who had amassed enormous acerages through Government grants and personal fortunes were protected by the Society. The Society said that poor moral standards stood more in the way of agricultural success than lack of capital or decent land. The Society appeared to foster God-fearing beliefs but in fact its philosophy was economic rationalism. In 1824 the Society held its first show at Parramatta, which was a great success (Charles, M. 1986; 42).

Governor Brisbane was a president of the Society and in the 1820s granted an experimental garden at Parramatta for the promulgation of various species of plants and trees for scientific research. The Horticultural Society was a separate body, becoming united with its Agricultural counterpart in 1826, under the leadership of Sir John Jamison. An 1828 article in a magazine called "The Blossom" alludes to a certain amount of criticism by the horticulturally inclined of this leadership but Jamison was a 'mover' and had managed to organise a committee of management for the Society's garden in Parramatta (on this site), something not previously achieved. (Britton & Morris, 2000). In 1832 the trees and plants so carefully nurtured in the garden were put up for sale and it seemed the Society had become more festive than practical. The Sydney Gazette put the blame on the Society's neglect of small settlers. The Society disbanded in 1836 (Charles, M. 1986; 42).

By the 1830s private nurseries had been established and their task was effectively over. In January 1833 the Agricultural and Horticultural Society offered the land which they had occupied for a nursery on the north side of the river as a site for the school. The 'house and ground lately in possession of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society' was officially handed over to Mr Forrest, the first master of the King's School on 2 January 1834. (Peddle Thorp 1995:34)

Plans for establishments of higher education to be known as 'King's Schools' in New South Wales emanated from Archdeacon William Grant Broughton, himself a former scholar of the King's School in Canterbury, England. His plan was to have day boys at Sydney and boarders and day boys at Parramatta.

The schools were to provide 'a good classical, scientific and religious education to the sons of parents in the middle and higher ranks of life'. There would be no religious tests but the instruction would be Anglican. (Peddle Thorp 1995:32) The building at Parramatta would be paid for by the Colonial Treasury but should be of the 'plainest and most economical description'.

The education offered by the Kings School has remained true to this original ambition to provide instruction in the Classics, science and religion, and the school today continues a strong tradition in the Classics. The original masculine, sportsmanlike, even Spartan character of the school has also continued, and the school retains its traditional links with major pastoral districts in NSW and Queensland such as western NSW, southern Queensland and the Hunter Valley from where many of the school boarders come (information provided by school archivist, February 2003).

The Reverend Robert Forrest was recommended to the Colonial Office for the Headmastership of the The King's School, Parramatta by Bishop Blomfield of London. He was appointed and arrived in Sydney in January 1832. The King's school was opened in temporary rented quarters in Parramatta in February 1832 with three day boys. By the end of the year there were 41 boarders and 12 day boys enrolled and additional cottages were rented for the boarders. (The School leased what is now called "Harrisford" cottage to the east on George Street from 1832 until 1836).

The Trustees of the Clergy and School Lands' Corporation who administered church property at this period commissioned John Verge to prepare plans for the School at Parramatta. In December 1832 Verge forwarded two designs for the school, one Gothic and one Grecian. The estimated cost of both was in excess of (Pounds)3500. These were deemed too expensive.

However, the Archdeacon and his fellow trustees were not unmindful of the connection between the architectural style of a building and the status of the activities it contained. They wrote to the Colonial Secretary pointing out the need for 'some architectural pretension to vaunt the importance of education'. (Peddle Thorp 1995:33) The matter was referred to the Colonial Architect, Ambrose Hallen in which he criticised Verge's plans and then submitted plans of his own with an estimated cost of (Pounds)4000 considerably in excess of all previous plans. John Verge was paid for his designs but as these do not survive it is not known to what extent, if any, these influenced Hallen's subsequent design.

Tenders were called for the construction of the school in October and November 1833 for a plain building estimated to cost (Pounds)2000. In January 1835 Ambrose Hallen was replaced as Colonial Architect by Mortimer Lewis. The building was completed for occupation in January 1836.

In 1836 the school comprised the two-storey main building with a shingle roof and two single-storey wings, that on the east for the accommodation of the Headmaster and that on the west for various domestic offices. The main building comprised two large rooms on the ground floor supported by a transverse corridor, with both rooms floored with stone slabs.

The room on the eastern end served as the schoolroom and that on the western end as the dining room, with a flight of stone stairs leading to the two dormitories

above. Rooms which may have formed part of the west wing included the housekeeper's room, closet, kitchen, scullery, storeroom, larder and servants' quarters. There is also reference to a back stair and to a 'court' (presumably at the back of the building flanked by other out-buildings). A covered way round the court had wooden columns and shingles. Also included amongst the out-buildings were water closets and privies. (Peddle Thorp 1995:36)

A twelve inch (30cm) hammer-dressed drain was provided from the pipes of the water closets and privies and the main drain was carried thirty feet (10 metres) beyond the building. Washing facilities were primitive. The boys washed in a wooden tub at the back door and other ablutions were carried out in the river. Water for domestic use in the school came from the river and was stored in an underground brick tank 5 metre (16ft) diameter and 5 metre (16ft) deep with domed top (this is located under the floor of the later dining hall just in front of the stage in what is now the NSW Heritage Office's library). The earliest known illustration of the school, painted in about 1840, shows two buildings to the north-east of the headmaster's residence which may be stables and privies. (Peddle Thorp 1995:37)

Little is known of any additions or alterations to the school buildings in the period from 1836 until its closure in July 1864. In 1838 the salary for the Headmaster provided by the government was discontinued and from that date the school had to be self-funding. The Reverend WW Simpson was declared bankrupt in 1842 after a scarlet fever epidemic had temporarily closed the school with a consequent loss of income from school fees. The school re-opened with only twelve pupils but revived by the end of the decade with about sixty boarders enrolled. By 1856 substantial sums were required for additions and repairs to the school. The government were petitioned by the parents for assistance but were refused on the basis that government assistance had ceased in 1838. (Peddle Thorp 1995:37-38)

The school grew in numbers during Reverend Frederick Armitage's time as Headmaster (1855-1862) and additions to the buildings were made. A two-storey addition was made on the north side of the main building and temporary classrooms were erected. The number of pupils enrolled rose to 100 boarders and 20 day boys. Additional accommodation had to be provided for the boarders in one of the master's homes.

At the same time, the school suffered financial problems and a decline in morale. A number of reasons appear to have caused this: a shortage of funds, its dilapidated buildings, the defection of some masters to other schools and competition from other educational establishments, the smaller proprietary schools being more popular in the 1860s than large institutions. The departure of Reverend Armitage is also seen as a loss.

On 10 June 1864 the roof of the school building fell in. The assistant master, LJ Trollope, was unwilling to spend his own money on repairs and with his resignation the King's School closed. Bishop Barker asked the Reverend George Fairfowl Mccarthur, who had his own school, St Mark's Collegiate School at Macquarie Fields to take over the headmastership but he refused. However, in July 1868 Macarthur accepted the position on terms that gave him a virtual monopoly of authority. The school at Macquarie Fields then officially became the King's School until February 1869 when Macarthur and 38 pupils returned to the school buildings at Parramatta. (Peddle Thorp 1995:38)

When the school re-opened at Parramatta the buildings had been put in a good state of repair with the aid of private contributions. A subscription list was opened in 1868 when funds were sought 'for the restoration and improvement of

the building' as well as for endowments and exhibitions. This initial arrangement was formalised in the establishment of the school council in 1870.

When re-opened the dormitories on the upper floors of the main building had been partitioned to form four rooms each with twenty beds, the stone flagged floors on the ground floor had been removed (to provide flooring for racquet courts) and replaced with wooden flooring and the stone staircase boxed in. A large water tank was installed in the roof to which water was pumped up from the large water tank at the west end of the building. In 1874 two allotments of land on the Victoria Road frontage were purchased and added to the school site.

Between 1879-1881 the first substantial addition to the main building was built. This construction consisted of two additional floors superimposed on the two storey stone addition which had been made to the north side of the main building between c.1855-1860. The addition was constructed of weatherboard with a balcony on the north side and west end. On the upper floor the southern side of this extension was carried through, under the roof of the main building, emerging in the form of a large dormer window above the portico. This most unusual wooden extension to the main stone building remained in place until the 1920s. The idea of building a chapel was also mooted at this time but did not eventuate during Macarthur's headmastership. (Peddle Thorp 1995:39) This 1879-81 addition was designed by John Horbury Hunt (Reynolds et al, 2002)

Sporting activities were also considerably developed largely due to the enthusiasm of WR Burkitt. Rugby was introduced in 1870, the first tennis courts were constructed and the playing field in Parramatta Park was levelled, all with the assistance of boys from the school. There is little evidence of any significant attempt at landscape design in the grounds. The dominant landscape feature was the school itself in its setting. (Peddle Thorp 1995:40).

In 1880 the first recorded football (soccer) match in NSW was held at the King's School in Parramatta. The original school team was the First XV Rugby team turning its hand (and boots) to football. On 24 August 2013 the King's School's annual spring festival (at its Pennant Hills site) included a re-creation/playing of this 1880 match, featuring former Socceroo player Craig Foster, Fox Sports analyst and former goal-keeper Mark Bosnich, representing the Wanderers, who would become the first Association Football Club in Australia. Past King's School students represented the original school team, which ran out 5-3 winners (Metcalfe, 2013, 15).

The Chapel was opened in February 1889. It was built in the Moorish Gothic style (located where now lies the present Heritage Office carpark). A second storey was added to the headmaster's residence and completed in the same year by Blacket Bros. Other additions included a carpenter's shop (1887), a new cottage hospital and gymnasium (1886) and a new system of lavatories and showers (1888). By 1889 there were 138 boarders and 34 day-boys at the school.

The future of the school was seriously considered during this time so much so that 'draft plans for rebuilding of the school' were furnished by the architectural firm of Sulman and Power to the Council of The King's School. It is, however, not known if these plans were of the original buildings or for a new school on a new site. In 1893 negotiations began to obtain land on the west side of Parramatta Park as a site for the school and in 1894 to purchase the area as a permanent play ground, but these floundered due to public opposition. (Peddle Thorp, 1995:40)

The firm of Blacket Bros had already undertaken work at the school when they designed the second floor addition to the headmaster's residence in 1889. The new dining hall was built on the site of the original single storey west wing and was constructed immediately abutting the main building. Dormitories on the upper floors provided additional accommodation for boarders. Other works carried out by this firm included designs for a house for Lot 5 (on Victoria Road) for Mr Coombes in 1899; designs for a house for Mr Longe in 1902; and estimates, designs and calling tenders for a proposed riverfront reclamation. In 1907 the Council terminated Blacket's appointment. After some wrangling Blacket accepted (Pounds)50 in full settlement of the fees due to him. He had not received any payment from the Council for some years. (Peddle Thorp 1995:41)

It is probable that Blacket was responsible the construction of two other buildings on the site. These were the armoury building with museum and science room above, to the west of the dining hall, built in 1902 and a building to the north of the armoury, north-west of the dining hall. The exact date of construction of this building is not known. It has been identified in photographs taken in the period 1902-1908.

In December 1908 J W Hill was appointed as the school's architect and served until October 1913. In 1908 a library was constructed between the dining hall and the armoury block, filling in the gap between the two other additions to the river frontage. In 1909 the dining hall was extended 10-12 metres (30-40 feet) to the north with classrooms above.

Urinals and other facilities were built to the north of the armoury in 1910 within the courtyard area formed by the new buildings. The new buildings appeared as obvious additions, each of a different but rather unimpressive design. The major addition to the school's sporting and recreational facilities at this period was the construction of the swimming baths in 1908. In 1916 the Walter and Eliza Hall Hospital was constructed.

The next major period of expansion for the school in terms of its building stock took place in the 1920s. Major alterations and additions were made to the main building; extensions were built on to the west side of the Dining Room block and at the south end of the Dining Hall; and a new building was constructed with classrooms and other facilities, completing the west side of the courtyard formed by the Dining Hall and the other early 1900s additions.

The most significant of these works in terms of the original school were the alterations and additions to the main two-storey stone building carried out in 1924. The architects for these works were the firm of F Moorhouse & R M Isaacs and the builder C A Millyard. An additional storey in stone was added to the main building, removing the timber additions on the north side and the original roof. An extension on the north side with balconies was also added. On the ground floor the extension provided accommodation for masters' rooms and monitors; at the mezzanine level (between the ground and first floor levels of the original building) a sick room, casualty room, matron's bedroom and sitting room; on the first floor for masters' rooms and the sergeant's bedroom and on the second floor for box rooms and other space, to be subdivided as required. In the original building the first and second floors were for use as classrooms. New frames and sashes for almost all of the windows and new doors were provided for the main building in this major overhaul. Associated with these works were alterations to the dining hall to provide dormitory accommodation on the upper floors.

A new gymnasium was built in 1921 on the site of the earlier structure. At the same time the filter beds for the swimming pool were converted into dressing

rooms for masters and visiting teams and the top of the structures was modified to provide a spectators' gallery. In 1922 the Chapel extension was dedicated as a memorial to the Old Boys who died in the First World War. In 1923 a block along the western side of the courtyard formed by the early 1900s additions was completed, containing three classrooms, a book room, fiction library, dental surgery and tuck shop. The Dining Hall was also remodelled to provide dormitories with a glassed in balcony on the west side. In 1929 two Five Courts were built on the western boundary of the site, to the south of the gymnasium, adjacent to O'Connell Street.

The move to accommodate boarders in other premises had begun in 1909 when Junior House had moved to a house on May's Hill in Parramatta Park, moving again to Old Government House in 1910. Two Senior School boarding houses outside the school were also established, 'Macarthur House' opened in 1911 and Broughton House in Thomas Street Parramatta. In 1922 'Brookside' at Westmead was purchased and opened as a house for boys aged 13-14 years, renamed Thomas House. By 1926 there were 366 boarders at the school, more than double the number in 1910. The number of day boys remained stable at about seventy.

Although various of its architects had proposed to the Council that the school buildings be totally remodelled, none of these suggestions had ever been adopted. In the 1930s for the first time in its history, a masterplan was developed for the whole site.

Only one major aspect of this master plan eventuated. This was the construction of the new dormitories on the O'Connell Street frontage, known as School Houses, Baker and Forrest. The building was ready for occupation in 1934 and the architects were Power Adam & Munning.

The Walter and Eliza Hall hospital was converted into two flats for married masters when the school hospital transferred to Thomas House and two modern classrooms were erected just inside the northern boundary of the site. The schools major problem was that of the inadequacy of the site. Under Hake's guidance plans matured for the removal of the school to a new site. In 1954 'Gowan Brae' was purchased and the next year the preparatory school was established there. In 1962 the first part of the Senior School moved to the new site and by 1968 the relocation of the whole school had been effected. The Chapel was dismantled and moved to the new site.

The old school site and buildings was sold to the New South Wales Department of Health in 1964 for use as a training centre for people with an intellectual disability known as Marsden Rehabilitation Centre. The interiors of the buildings were considerably adapted and remodelled for this purpose in 1968-1969. The main additions to the buildings on the site since its acquisition by the Health Department are the boiler house to the north of the kitchen wing built in 1971 and Jennings Lodge at the intersection of O'Connell Street and Victoria Road. (Peddle Thorp 1995:42-45)

The Marsden Rehabilitation Centre moved onto the site in 1972. The former Headmasters Quarters building was renamed Laurel House and used as the offices for the Marsden Industries Sheltered Workshop. The sheltered workshop also occupied the first and second floors of the Main Building until 1982 when it closed down. (Laurie Parkhouse, pers comm, Feb 2003)

The ground floor of the Main Building became an auditorium with the installation of raked seating. It was used as a venue for functions and shows performed by the clients of the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre. In the late 1970s Les Girls

staged a performance for the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre and from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s it was in regular use as the main theatre space for the Q Theatre, Penrith. (Laurie Parkhouse, pers comm, Feb 2003)

In 1988 the southern faade of the Main Building was used in the mini-series 'Captain Cook' to represent the Southampton Naval Hospital. (Laurie Parkhouse, pers comm, Feb 2003)

Following the closure of the Marsden Industries Sheltered Workshop in 1982, the Main Building was used as activity spaces for the day programs of the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre clients, and Laurel House became the offices of the Regional Diagnostic and Assessment Centre for People with an Intellectual Disability. (Laurie Parkhouse, pers comm, Feb 2003)

Between 1990 and 2001 Laurel House was occupied by the Department of Community Services and from April 2001 was used by the Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care as offices. (Laurie Parkhouse, pers comm, Feb 2003)

Following the recommendations of the Richmond Report in 1985, the services of the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre were gradually wound back and most of its clients were moved to alternative community-based living arrangements. Where previously the centre accommodated approximately 150 clients, it had only 25 by 2003. As a result, many of the buildings became redundant. (Laurie Parkhouse, pers comm, Feb 2003)

In 1995 a Conservation Management Plan was prepared by Peddle Thorp for the NSW Department of Health and in April 1999 the whole site of the former Kings School was listed on the State Heritage Register as a place of state significance.

In January 2001 approval was granted for conservation, restoration and adaptive re-use of the Main Building and the former Headmasters Quarters (Laurel House) for use by the NSW Heritage Office. The work was undertaken by Tanner and Associates and was completed in February 2003.

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.	Cultural: Rivers and water bodies important to humans-
2. Peopling-Peopling the continent	Convict-Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) - does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	Working for the Crown-
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	Clearing land for farming-

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	Orcharding-
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	Agricultural Society activities - research, experimentation, acclimatisation --
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	Operating government-owned farms-
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	Landscapes of institutions - productive and ornamental-
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	Significant tree(s) providing urban amenity-
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	Landscapes demonstrating styles in landscape design-
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	Operating mental health facilities-
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	Alienating Crown Lands for religious purposes-
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	Changing land uses - from rural to suburban-
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	Administering and alienating Crown lands-
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	Creating landmark structures and places in urban settings-
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	Developing civic infrastructure and amenity-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Public (primary) schooling-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Public (secondary) schooling-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Private (independent) schooling-

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 such creative activities.	Architectural styles and periods - Interwar Romanesque-
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 such creative activities.	Architectural styles and periods - colonial Georgian-
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 such creative activities.	Landscaping - Victorian period-
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 such creative activities.	Landscaping - colonial period-
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion-Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Practising Anglicanism-
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion-Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Providing schools and education-
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Sport-Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	cricket-
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Sport-Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	croquet-
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Sport-Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	Private sporting facilities-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with King Edward VII, King of the Dominions Beyond the Seas 1901-1910-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with J.J.Falconer, Superintendent of the Bank of Australasia-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Arthur Phillip, 1788-1792,-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821-

9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lord Augustus F.S.Loftus, 1879-1884+-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Edmund Blacket, Government Architect-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor William Bligh, 1806-1810-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) [Historical significance]

The site was used early in the history of the colony (c1811) for cultivation. The King's School occupied the site almost continuously from 1836 to 1964. It was the first large private boarding school run by the Anglican Church to provide secondary education, which was established in the colony of New South Wales. The school was one of the large institutions which shaped both the urban form and cultural framework of the regional town of Parramatta in the early nineteenth century. The design of many buildings was by architects important to the architectural history of New South Wales: Ambrose Hallen (Colonial Architect 1832-1835), Cyril Blacket and Power Adams & Munnings, the successors of the earlier firm of (John) Sulman and Power. The stonework of the original 1830s school building and its eastern wing is evidence of the relatively high level skills of the Scottish artisans who were brought to Australia following the depression in the British construction industry in the 1820s. (Peddle Thorp 1995:78)

SHR Criteria b) [Associative significance]

The former Kings School group of buildings has many associations with Australians of note. As one of the oldest schools in Australia, it has countless associations with former pupils who later achieved prominence in many fields. A small selection of notable former pupils of the Kings School while at the Marsden Street site include (years of attendance are shown in brackets).

William John Forster, Premier of NSW 1859-60 (1833-1836)
 James Squire Farrell, Premier of NSW 1877-78 (1840-1843)
 Sir Charles Wade, Premier of NSW 1907-1910 (1877-1880)
 Rear Admiral Alec Doyle (1905-1907)
 Sir Nigel Bowen, Federal Minister and first Chief Justice of the Federal Court (1922-1927)
 J S White, grazier (1924-1931)
 Sir Marcus Loane, Sydney Anglican Archbishop, Anglican Primate of Australia (1927-1928)
 B Y Mills, inventor of the Mills telescope (1930-1936)
 Michael Blakemore, AO, theatre producer and director (1940-1946)
 Hon Doug Anthony, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia (1943-1946)
 M E H Howden discoverer of the antivenene for funnel web spider bites (1948-1953)
 David Campbell, poet (1952-1958)
 John Marsden, children's author (1962-1968)

SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic significance]

The main building group, which includes the original buildings of the 1830s, is sited on a rise overlooking open, sloping land bounded by the Parramatta River. This spatial relationship between the river and the building group is an example of the picturesque siting principles of the 18th and early 19th centuries in Britain and Europe. Of the major public institutions along Parramatta River which were so configured in the early 19th century, only the former Female Orphan School (Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital) and this site remain. The major elements of the main building group which faces the river are the original 1830s neo-classical style building and its eastern wing, the former

headmasters residence. A sympathetically designed third storey was added to the main school building in 1925. Similarly, a second storey was added to the eastern wing (the Headmaster's residence) in 1889. While the well detailed Greek Doric style portico of the main building is visually overwhelmed by the third storey of 1925, and the eastern wing, encircled by a two storey verandah, presents as a Victorian house, the two buildings are harmonious in terms of form, colour, materials and texture. The original 1836 wing, which reflected the size and form of the eastern wing, was replaced by the present three buildings between 1900 and 1924 in a variety of styles and materials. The architectural idiosyncrasy, however, is dominated by the formal strength of the siting principles. The dormitory block of the 1930s is a very good intact example of a Georgian Revival style institutional building. It is an important streetscape element of O'Connell Street. (Peddle Thorp 1995:79-80)

According to the 1996 Rezoning Study by Gutteridge Haskins and Davey prepared for the NSW Department of Health, no pre-1834 vegetation survives on the site. While the buildings retain their spatial relationship to the Parramatta River and picturesque setting, the river bank is highly degraded with weed investment as a result of previous clearings. The site includes a number of old and significant trees which relate to the occupation of the site by the Kings School (ie post-1834). There are 10 identified trees of regional or state significance: three Chinese plane trees, two carob bean trees, one Morton Bay Fig, one Kurrajong, two camphor laurel trees and one cotton palm.

The oval to the south of the buildings and overlooking the river has also been identified as of very high significance in relation to the historical development of the Kings School and for its contribution to the landscape and picturesque setting of the buildings.

The 1996 Rezoning Study by Gutteridge Haskins and Davey also analysed views into and out of the site. The most significant views are those obtained from the Parramatta River with other minor views from O'Connell Street, Marist Place and the Marsden Street bridge also identified. Views out of the site and within the site are restricted mainly to the oval, courtyards and driveway access. The most significant are those associated with the oval.

SHR Criteria d)
[Social significance]

The King's School had a long association of almost 130 years on the site with Parramatta itself and, indeed, gave community status to Parramatta as a regional town/city in New South Wales.

Many former pupils of the Kings School have later become successful and prominent people, and notable figures have been associated with the administration of the school. The site has strong associations with former staff and students which is demonstrated by the Old Boys Union which was founded in 1893, the numerous gifts, donations, bequests and memorials provided by former students and their families, and the strength of the school's identity and ongoing sense of tradition.

The significance of the former Kings School, the important collection of buildings, the grounds and landscaping has also been recognised in the number of heritage listings (State Heritage Register, NSW Department of Health s170 heritage register, Parramatta City Council LEP, Register of the National Estate, National Trust of Australia (NSW)).

SHR Criteria e)
[Research potential]

The stonework of the original school building and eastern wing (1833-36) designed by the Colonial Architect, Ambrose Hallen illustrates the high technical skills of the Scottish masons who were brought to Australia following the decline of the British construction industry in the 1820s. Of particular note is the Greek Doric style portico. The site was used in the 1820s by the

Agricultural and Horticultural Society for a nursery garden which introduced exotic fruit trees into the colony. (Peddle Thorp 1995:81)

SHR Criteria f)
[Rarity]

The picturesque siting of the main building group on the brow of a rise with open, sloping land overlooking the river is a rare, surviving example of this 18th and early 19th century siting principle along the Parramatta River. The buildings retain their spatial relationship to the Parramatta River and picturesque setting. (Peddle Thorp 1995:80)

No pre-1834 vegetation survives on the site. The site includes a number of old and significant trees which relate to the occupation of the site by the Kings School (ie post-1834). There are 10 identified trees of regional or state significance: three Chinese plane trees, two carob bean trees, one Morton Bay Fig, one Kurrajong, two camphor laurel trees and one cotton palm.

SHR Criteria g)
[Representativeness]

The stonework of the original 1830s school building and eastern wing are representative examples of the relatively high masonry skills of the imported Scottish artisans of the 1820s and 1830s in the colony. (Peddle Thorp 1995:81)

Integrity/Intactness: The exterior fabric of the buildings is relatively intact. (Peddle Thorp 1995:81)

Following the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan by the NSW Department of Health in 1995, conservation, restoration and adaptive reuse works were undertaken in 2002 by Tanner and Associates for occupation of the Main Building and the former Headmasters Quarters by the NSW Heritage Office.

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.

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of act	Description	Title	Comments	Action date
21(1)(b)	Conservation Plan submitted for endorsement	Conservation Plan	this CMP is included in file S93/01402/1 - in parts, not a bound copy	Mar 3 1995
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	Record converted from HIS events Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1): (a) conservation works carried out in accordance with a conservation plan approved by the Heritage Council; (b) maintenance of any building or item on the site where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing fabric, contents and setting of a place. Maintenance does not include: (i) restoration, renovation and painting of previously unpainted surfaces unless included in an approved conservation plan; (ii) excavation or disturbance of archaeological relics;	Jul 18 1997

			<p>(c) The minor repair of buildings where minor repair means the repair of materials by patching, piercing-in, splicing and consolidating existing materials and includes replacement of minor components such as individual bricks, stone blocks, timber sections, tiles and slates where these have been damaged beyond reasonable repair or are missing. Replacements should be of the same material, colour, texture, form and design as the original they replace and the number of components should be substantially less than those remaining;</p> <p>(d) Garden maintenance including cultivation, pruning, weed control, the repair and maintenance of existing fences, gates and garden walls, tree surgery but not extensive lopping;</p>	
21(1)(b)	Conservation Plan submitted for endorsement	Final endorsement of addendum to CMP		Aug 5 2005
21(1)(b)	Conservation Plan submitted for comment	Addendum to Endorsed CMP, prepared by Godden Mackay Logan for Department of Commerce, dated May 2005.	Addendum to endorsed CMP endorsed 5 August 2005 for a period of five years, expires 5 August 2010.	Aug 5 2005
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions		Sep 5 2008
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<p>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT 1977 Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <p>1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and</p> <p>2. grant standard exemptions from</p>	Sep 5 2008

			<p>subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.</p> <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 11 July 2008</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<p>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT 1977 Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <p>1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and</p> <p>2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.</p> <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 11 July 2008</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	Sep 5 2008



[Standard exemptions](#) for works requiring Heritage Council approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register		00771	02 Apr 99	27	1546
Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former		00771	18 Jul 97	81	5654
Regional Environmental Plan	Sydney REP 28 - Parramatta		20 Aug 99	95	

Register of the National Estate			21 Mar 78		
Register of the National Estate			21 Oct 80		

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Tourism		2007	Heritage Office Homepage, On-Line Interpretation Tourism Website	View detail
Written	A. J. Gray	1966	'Dodd, Henry Edward (- 1791)', entry in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1	View detail
Written	Charles, M.	1986	Pictorial Memories - Old Parramatta (the Parramatta Fair & Agricultural Society; The Kings School)	
Written	GHD	2011	Crown Lands Reserve Trust - Old Kings School transfer of FSR and revision of building height restrictions - Planning Proposal, 11/2011	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	2004	Marsden Rehabilitation Centre Site, Parramatta - Archaeological Assessment	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	2004	Former Kings School / Marsden Rehabilitation Centre Policy Addendum - Addendum to the 1994 Conservation Plan	
Written	Gutteridge Haskins and Davey	1996	Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (Old KingsSchool): Rezoning Study	
Written	Haglund & Associates, Cultural Heritage Consultants / Haglund, Laila & Tuck, Daniel	2006	Parramatta River Heritage Walk - Section along Parramatta River, north bank, Marsden Street Weir to O'Connell Street - report on testing for Heritage Potential . . .	
Written	Heritage Division paper file	2004	File No. H04/00154	
Written	King's School		Archive of school records, including many photographs	
Oral History	Laurie Parkhouse, Marsden Rehabilitation Centre	2003	personal communication, 24 February	
Written	Lloyd Waddy	1981	The King's School 1931-1981	
Written	Mantle. J. (compiled)	1986	A Brief History of Parramatta Park - Historic Parramatta Series	

Written	Marsden Rehabilitation Centre	1995	general administration files (6 files) (File No: 94/189)	
Written	Metcalfe, Caryn	2013	'Football History Replayed - King's School recreates first Australian match of the World Game'	
Tourism	NSW Heritage Office		Heritage Office Homepage, On-Line Interpretation Tourism Website	View detail
Management Plan	Peddle Thorp Architects	1995	Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (Former Kings School) Parramatta Conservation Plan	
Written	Peter Yeend (ed)	1999	The King's School Register 1831-1999	
Written	Reynolds, P, Muir, L and Hughes, J	2002	John Horbury Hunt, Radical Architect 1838-1904	
Written	Tanner & Associates	2000	Old King's School Marsden St., Parramatta: Heritage Impact Statement to accompany s.60 application for conservation works	

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

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Heritage Office

Database number: 5045107

File number: 14/5123; 09/2379; S93/1403

A2-2. Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2866

Item details

Name of item: Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2866
Other name/s: Marsden Rehabilitation Centre; Former Kings School
Type of item: Archaeological-Terrestrial
Group/Collection: Education
Category: School - Private
Primary address: 24-26 O'Connell Street, Parramatta, NSW 2150
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	126895
Lot	1	0	DP	60568
Lot	1	0	DP	758788
Lot	11	0	DP	758788
Lot	12	0	DP	758788
Lot	5	0	DP	758788
Lot	7	0	DP	758788
Lot	8	0	DP	758788

Boundary Bounded by O'Connell and Marsden Streets, Marist Place, the Parramatta River and Marist Junior School and Victoria Road.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
24-26 O'Connell Street	Parramatta	Parramatta	St John	Cumberland	Primary Address

Statement of significance:

This AMU has high archaeological research potential. The site has historical significance associated with the Horticultural Society Gardens, which occupied the site after 1823, and The King's School, one of the earliest private educational institutions in NSW, which occupied the site from 1834 to 1968.

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 Agriculture, Education, Health, Welfare, Environment and Cultural Sites. Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be subject to minor disturbance. This AMU is of State significance.

Date significance updated: 08 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:	Complex of School buildings, originally constructed in 1834 and substantially modified in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. An oval is on the north bank of the river. There are two carparks, a tennis court and vegetation across the site.
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential:	<p>Aboriginal Places: most evidence of Aboriginal occupation is likely to have been destroyed by later use as gardens and The King's School. Sites are more likely along the river bank. Although a survey revealed no artefacts on the surface, they may be covered as a result of frequent flooding of the river.</p> <p>If the Horticultural Society Gardens covered the whole site, there is potential for pollen analysis to reveal some of the layout or types of vegetation. The location of structures built by the Society is unknown and may be revealed during excavation anywhere on the site.</p> <p>The King's School Phase: the Main Building (completed 1834) and two outbuildings (shown 1844) may contain underfloor deposits.</p> <p>Two cottages on Victoria Road (shown maps 1839?, 1840, 1844, 1895), a third (in between the other two) appeared in 1840. An in-ground water tank was shown in 1895 behind the most central of the three cottages. These cottages may contain underfloor deposits and, in the yards, other refuse deposits of occupation from the 1840s to 1890s; however, twentieth-century development by The King's School may have damaged or disturbed these deposits, to an unknown extent.</p> <p>Other: in addition to the Horticultural Society buildings, many structures from The King's School phase are known to have existed, but their locations are uncertain. These include structures built between 1834 and the early twentieth century, such as temporary buildings, outbuildings, hospitals and other facilities (Peddle Thorp 1995: 16-20, 68-71).</p> <p>The 'Recommended Management' actions listed below indicate what may be required to manage archaeological resources within this AMU. Please note that all listed requirements may not apply to all parts of this AMU.</p> <p>Date condition updated: 27 Apr 00</p>
Current use:	Health Institution
Former use:	Housing; cultivation; school; rehabilitation centre

History

Historical notes:	Pre-1806: Aboriginal occupation by the Dharug people; 1806: grant to [sic] Governor Bligh; c1811: under cultivation; 1819: grant resumed by Governor Macquarie; 1823: land given to Agricultural and Horticultural Society; 1833: land reverted to Crown, then passed onto the Commissioners of Clergy and School Lands Commission; 1834 'house and grounds' received by The King's School; 1845, 1850, 1874 and pre-1892: additions made to the original purchase; 1962-1968: relocation of The King's School to Gowan Brae; 1968: site purchased by
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the NSW Department of Health for the purpose of establishing the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre; Jennings House and the Boiler House were built and other additions were made (GHD 1996: 35-36).

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.	Parramatta River-
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	Landscape/Perception: How do different views of land affect its use?-Environment (Modified) Contact
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	Health-Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	Health-Includes hospitals, maternity hospitals.
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.	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.	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	Welfare-Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations	Government Institutions: Do government institutions indicate benevolent intent or government control of some sections of-Welfare Control
7. Governing-Governing	Welfare-Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations	Welfare-Includes charitable and self-help institutions.
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 such creative activities.	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life-National Theme 8
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 such creative activities.	Class: How do people consciously express class identity through material culture?-Cultural Sites Consumption
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 such creative activities.	Cultural sites-From low to high culture, significant for the creation or performance of art, music, literature, drama, film etc., local symbols.

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a)
[Historical significance]

The site has historical significance associated with the Horticultural Society Gardens, which occupied the site after 1823, and The King's School, which was one of the earliest private educational institutions in NSW.

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] Potential for original soil profiles to be recovered in undisturbed areas (this was found in a 1982 excavation), as well as pollen analysis associated with the Horticultural Society (c1823). The site has potential to yield information relating to the archaeology of institutional life, including that associated with students, teachers and other staff, through underfloor deposits and possibly other areas where refuse accumulated and may survive. The location of a number of demolished auxiliary buildings may also be determined.
- SHR Criteria f)** [Rarity] This AMU is likely to include scarce physical evidence relating to the Horticultural Society Gardens and The King's School.
- 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.
- 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 60). Site Requirement: Test Trench and Reassess. Site Requirement: Open Area Excavation. Site Requirement: In Situ Conservation. Interpretation: Retention of Fabric In Situ. Interpretation: Public Program. Interpretation: Signage Permanent. Interpretation: Other Publication.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Regional Environmental Plan	Marsden Rehabilitation Centre & potl archl site	Schedule 6, Part 1	01 Sep 99		114
Local Environmental Plan	Parramatta Dam (Weir)	385	21 Feb 97	20	896
Local Environmental Plan	Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (24 O'Connell St)	408	21 Feb 97	20	897
Archaeological zoning plan	1844 Dam	Parramatta North 101	01 Jan 91		
Archaeological zoning plan		Parramatta North 88	01 Jan 91		49
Archaeological zoning plan		Parramatta North 84	01 Jan 91		48
Archaeological zoning plan		Parramatta North 85			48

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
Written	Anne Bickford, Peddle Thorp Architects	1994	Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (Former Kings School), Parramatta - Conservation Plan	
Map	Detail Survey Branch, Department of Lands, Sydney, NSW	1895	Detail Survey Series of Parramatta	
Written	Gutteridge Haskins and Davey Pty Ltd	1996	Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (Old King's School), Parramatta	
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 G.W. Evans	1804	Plan of the Township of Parramatta (later annotated)	
Map	Surveyor General's Office, Sydney	1871	Plan of the Environs of Parramatta, County of Cumberland, NSW	
Written	Terry Kass, Carol Liston and 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.



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Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database number: 2242866

Appendix 3: Historical Development

A3.1 Preamble

Historical research undertaken for this assessment was based on primary and secondary source material. The following archives and repositories were referenced during the course of the research: State Records NSW; State Library of New South Wales; Land and Property Information; Parramatta Heritage Centre Local Studies Collection; and the Heritage Branch (Office of Environment and Heritage) Library. The assessment also relies on existing historical research undertaken by AHMS for the 189-191 Macquarie Street, Parramatta site, the 330 Church Street, Parramatta site, the 12-14 Phillip Street site, Parramatta and the 66 Phillip Street, Parramatta site, all southeast of the project area.

The site history presented in the following sections describes relevant events that occurred at the project area and in the surrounding locality during this occupation. This history provides contextual background to subsequent assessments of archaeological potential and heritage significance. The research also sought to determine factors that may have contributed to, or limited, the survival of relics at the site.

The history of Aboriginal occupation of the subject area has been considered in detail in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment in a separate document (AHMS 2015).

A3.2 Historical Development Sequence

Three major site phases were identified. These phases and their equivalent development phases often used as a framework for discussing Parramatta's history are set out below:

Site Phase 1 – Early agricultural activity (1788-1834)

- Contact and Initial Occupation (1788 – 1792);
- Development of the Town (1793 – 1809);
- Town Leases and Land Ownership (1810 – 1841) (part);

Site .Phase 2- King's School (1834-1964)

- Town Leases and Land Ownership (1810 – 1841) (part);
- Municipal Development (1841 – 1899);
- Early Twentieth Century (1900 – 1959); and
- Recent development (1960 – Present).

Site Phase 3-Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (1964-2001)

- Recent development (1960 – Present).

A3.3 Early Agricultural Activity (1788 – 1834)

Soon after the British occupied Sydney Cove in January 1788, it became apparent that the scheme to maintain the convict settlement could not be achieved, due to damaged seed stock, the low fertility of the soils at Port Jackson and the lack of farming experience amongst the Marines and convicts.

Exploration of the hinterland to locate arable land began almost immediately and, in February 1788, Lieutenant Bradley reached the Duck River (east of Parramatta). In April 1788, Governor Phillip led an

expedition of Marines west to the area now known as Pennant Hills. The party explored the Parramatta area on 24 April, noting its suitability for settlement. After returning to Port Jackson, Phillip wrote to Lord Sydney indicating his intention to establish an outpost at Parramatta in the spring (Kass et al 1996:12-13).

In November 1788 Phillip, accompanied by Surveyor Alt and Lieutenant John Johnstone, travelled to Parramatta to select a location for the new settlement. By 2 December, twenty convicts and twenty marines were stationed at Parramatta. Initially the whole party was housed in tents, on an area of flat ground to the south of the Parramatta River known as Pavilion Flat. A redoubt was constructed to the east of Pavilion Flat near the Crescent and by July 1789 the convicts at Parramatta were housed in huts.

Land clearance began quickly and a Government Farm was soon established on the northern side of the river. Initial crop yields were only large enough to provide grain to replace the seed stock and the colony continued to rely on food imports (Kass 1996:16-17; 26-27) (**Figure A3-1**).

Phillip took direct control of the planning of the settlement that was initially named Rose Hill. It consisted of two east-west streets (High Street - now George Street, and South Street - now Macquarie Street) crossed by two north-south streets (Bridge Street - now Pitt Street, and Church Street). Two laneways were also formed, Back Lane running between High and South Streets (parallel to those streets), and Hospital Lane (now Marsden Street). Allotments 100 feet by 200 feet were placed along these thoroughfares with each to contain a hut, spaced at 100 feet intervals, capable of holding ten persons (HRNSW Series 1, 1:362). The main variation in the grid plan was the creation of a large space north of High Street to function as the site of a Town Hall and a market square. Phillip Street was not in existence at this time.

In his journal, Captain Watkin Tench describes the progress of the settlement of Parramatta in November 1790:

The main street of the town is already begun. It is to be a mile long, and of such breadth as will make Pall Mall and Portland Place 'hide their diminished heads'. It contains at present thirty-two houses completed, of twenty four feet by twelve each, on a ground floor only, built of wattles plastered with clay and thatched. Each house is divided into two rooms, in one of which is a fireplace and a brick chimney. These houses are designed for men only; and ten is the number of inhabitants allotted to each; but some of them now contain twelve or fourteen, for want of better accommodation. More are building. In a cross street stand nine houses for unmarried women; and exclusive of all these are several small huts where convict families of good character are allowed to reside (Tench 1788:156).

While Tench's 1790 description of Parramatta is probably the fullest account of the convict huts for this period, it is not specific regarding the location of the huts housing female convicts or families. The main cross street in Parramatta in 1792 was Church Street. Six (or possibly eight) huts are indicated fronting Church Street at this time and it is commonly accepted that these huts were probably occupied by women. However, given the ambiguity of Tench's account, it is also possible that these huts were occupied by families. At this time the area extending 100 feet east and west of the line of Church Street between the present Phillip Street and the river functioned as a market place (Kass et al 1996:25).

In the earliest days of Parramatta, the only use of the land across the river, to the north, was at the Government Farm. This was located directly north of Government House across the river, and a small bridge was built for access. This farm served as the locus of agricultural activity on the northern side of the river, and a great deal of land was cleared as part of its activities. By 1796 (see map, below, **Figure A3-2**), the subject area was part of the Government Farm's land in cultivation but outside the main group of farm buildings.

The full expansion of Parramatta to the north, across the river, only became a possibility following the abandonment of Phillip's Town Hall, the closure of the market square and the construction of the Church Street bridge. Church Street was extended through the former market square continued as a small bridge that crossed the river at a point adjacent to the eastern side of the present Lennox Bridge. The date of construction of this bridge, and thus the date of creation of the Church Street extension has not been accurately determined. It is however likely associated with events that took place in December 1799.

In that month the timber and thatch gaol located on George Street was destroyed through an act of arson. Construction of a more substantial gaol, located on the northern bank of the river (opposite the line of Church Street) was commenced in August 1802 under the supervision of the Rev. Samuel Marsden (Kerr 1984:19-22). Work on the gaol was completed in 1804 and it is likely that prior to commencement of work a bridge was constructed across the Parramatta River to provide access to the site. This crossing would connect the town of Parramatta with the farms on the northern bank of the river as well as providing a crossing for the main roads to the Hawkesbury and Castle Hill. The gaol was located to the east of the subject area in what is now Prince Alfred Park. The subject area may have been cleared, or partially cleared in the 1790s. Documentation does not indicate other evidence of occupation during this time. The bridge is shown on the centre-right of George Evans' Plan of the Township of Parramatta (dated to c.1809) (**Figure A3-3**), and the subject area is shown here as a cleared patch of ground immediately above the bridge (highlighted in the figure). The ford in the foreground was the limit of navigation and is in the approximate position of the current Smith Street bridge crossing.

Land ownership in early nineteenth century Parramatta followed a loose and informal process. While some grants were issued, formal allocation of land was more often issued as a lease. The first lease of a town lot was made in 1796 but the rate of allotments being taken up as leasehold was slow. Prior to 1800 leases had generally only been issued in back streets.

An indication of the settlement during its first stage of development is shown in a sketch map by Governor Hunter in August, 1796 (**Figure A3-2**). If this sketch is accurate, it indicates that although some use of the north side of the river was occurring at this time, the subject site was most likely unoccupied and unused by the European settlers at this time.

Between 1800 and 1809 formal leases had been issued for much of the land along George, Church and Macquarie Streets, and other land in Parramatta was occupied under permissive occupancy (Kass et al 1996:112).

In April 1804 Assistant Surveyor James Meehan undertook a survey of Parramatta for the purpose of defining properties to be made available as leasehold. The location of the subject area is shown **Figure A3-4**. The map indicates that the subject area contained portions of the properties occupied by Thomas Arndell (24), Thomas Bradley (25) and Andrew McDougal (26).

An 1805 view by George Evans of Parramatta from Government House provides a good indication of the layout of the town in most of its entirety (**Figure A3-5**). At this point, with the exception of the early construction on the gaol, Parramatta was still almost entirely situated south of the river. In 1806, William Bligh arrived in the colony and was installed as Governor. The previous Governor, King, granted Bligh 105 acres of land north of Parramatta, in the area known since 1792 as the "Field of Mars".



Figure A3-1. Government Farm, 1791 by a “Port Jackson Painter”. Subject area at extreme right

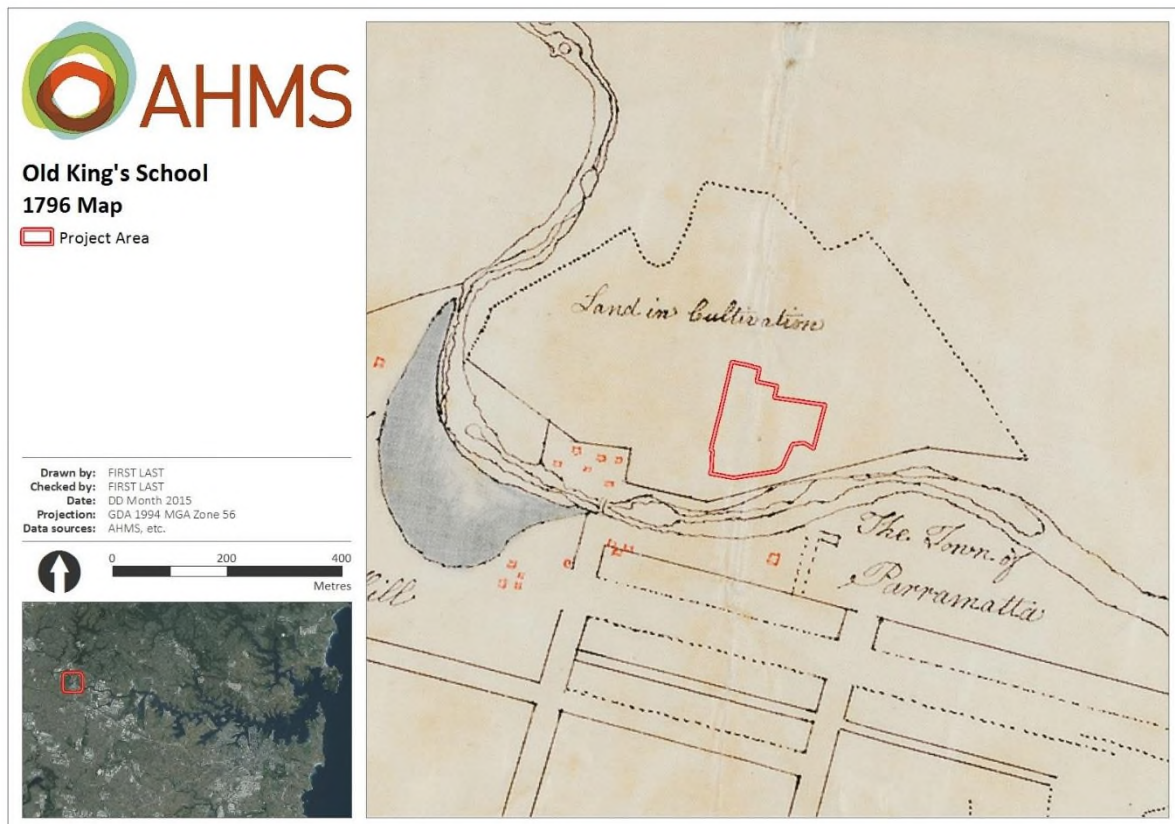


Figure A3-2. Settlement at Parramatta, Governor Hunter in August, 1796. (Source: SLNSW BT 26/Series 1map17).

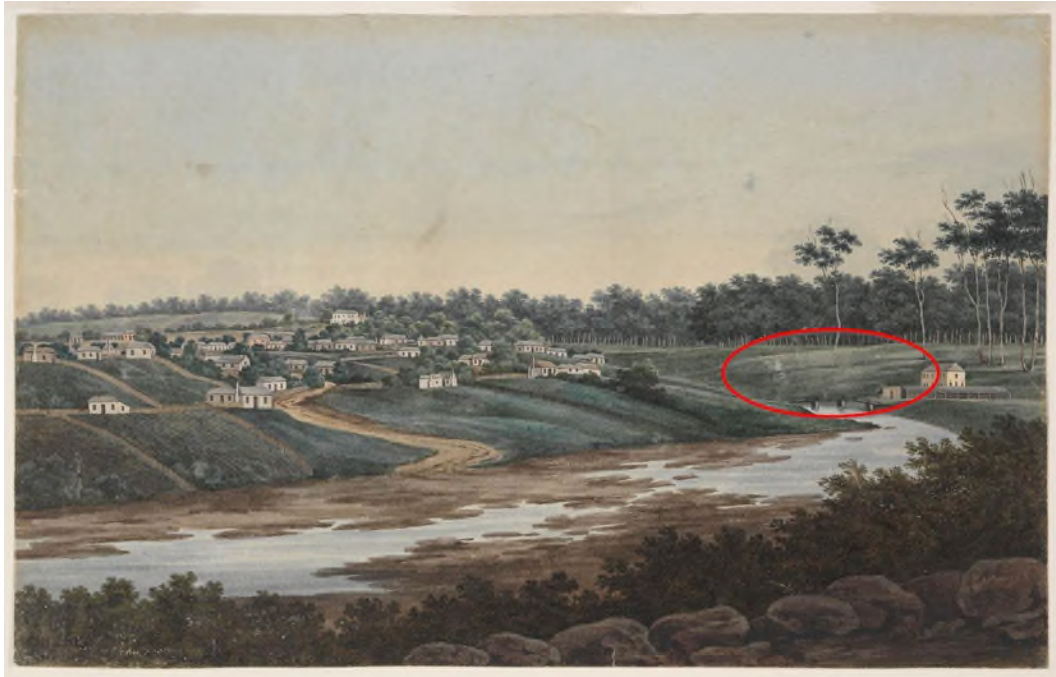


Figure A3-3. The landing place at Parramatta, Port Jackson, [1809?]. The view is towards the west and the approximate location of the project area is circled in red. (Source: SLNSW. Series 01: Australian paintings by J.W. Lewin, G.P. Harris, G.W. Evans and others, 1796-1809 vol 3 f.5. attributed to G. W. Evans)

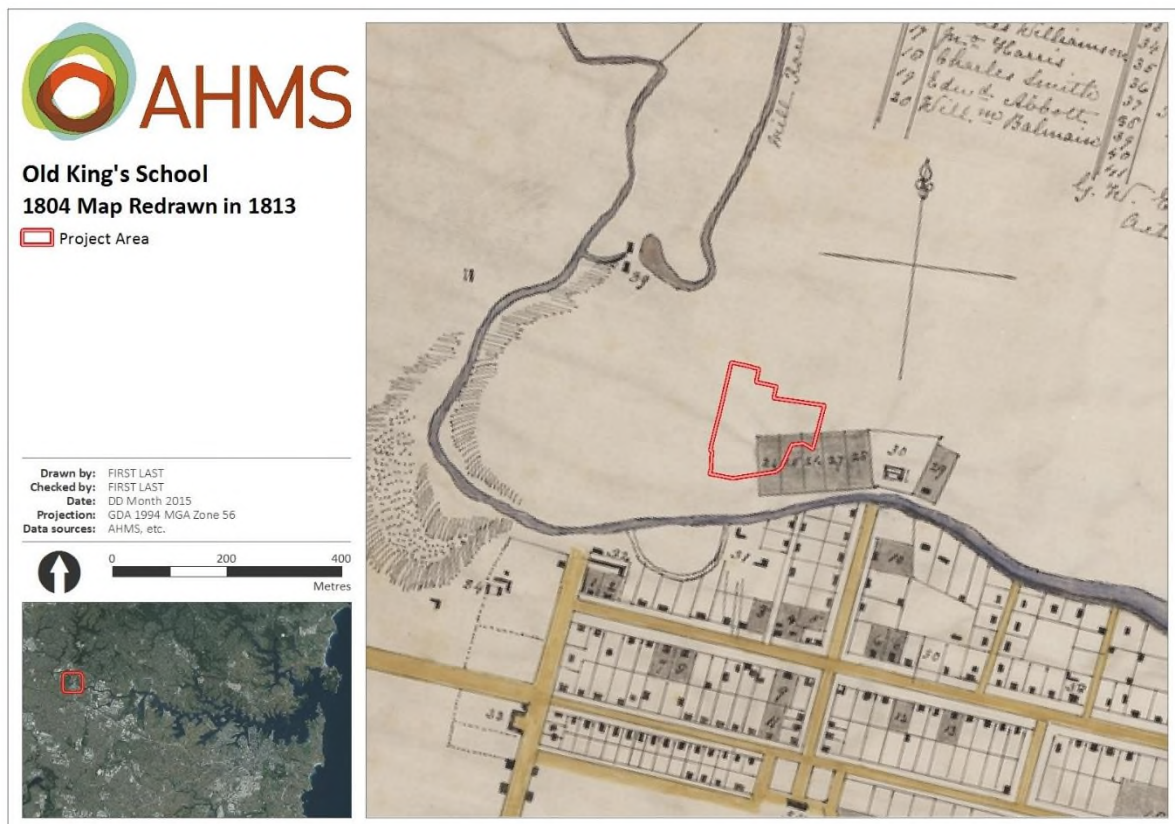


Figure A3-4. Part of 1804 plan of Parramatta showing the subject site outlined in red. (Source: “Plan of the Township of Parramatta G. W. Evans ,n.d. c.1804” British Library).

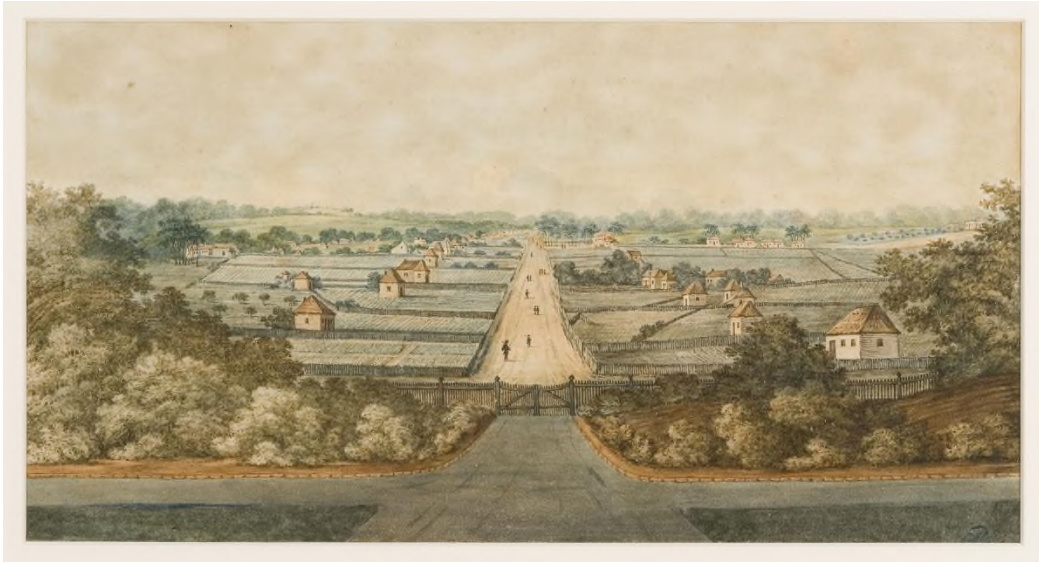


Figure A3-5. *View of Parramatta' attributed to George Evans c.1805 The view is from Government House with George Street in the centre extending into the distance. (Source: Historic Houses Trust).*

The arrival of Lachlan Macquarie as the colony's Governor in 1810 marked the beginning of considerable town planning activity in Parramatta, including the construction of public buildings and the regulation of land occupancy. In December of that year, Macquarie inspected Parramatta with surveyor James Meehan, and they immediately set about making a number of changes to the town. These changes included surveying and laying out new streets, renaming existing streets and reconfiguring city blocks and properties. Macquarie also began the reformation of the colony's land tenure system. Henceforth, the issuing of leases and the construction of new buildings was not to occur without explicit colonial permission (Kass et al 1996:75).

In 1812, a major flood occurred along the Parramatta River, causing damage in the township, particularly along the river flats west of the Church Street bridge (*Sydney Gazette* 28 November 1812, p.2). The extent of the flood is shown in **Figure A3-6**, and the subject area is completely inundated. In 1814, a plan of the Township of Parramatta was drawn up by Lachlan Macquarie in order to show the relative location of Governor Bligh's land grant to the town (**Figure A3-7** and **Figure A3-8**). Macquarie was attempting to have Bligh's land grant rescinded in order to acquire access the freshwater portion of the Parramatta River, north of the town, for the purposes of then as yet unbuilt Female Factory. The grant was initially revoked in 1819, but it wasn't until 1839 that the legal battles related to the land and Bligh's heirs were finalised.

During the administration of Governor Macquarie, 80% of Parramatta houses were held by permissive occupancy. The lack of legal land occupancy status caused occupants a great deal of uncertainty. Despite Governor Macquarie's efforts, land tenure confusion still existed in Parramatta when his successor, Governor Brisbane, took control of colony administration in the 1820s. As the existing formal 1809 leases were due to lapse in 1823, Governor Brisbane's administration attempted to create some consistency in land ownership by declaring that new 21-year leases would be offered to anyone occupying land in Parramatta (Kass et al 1996:112-114). In order to determine the extent of permissive occupancy in the town, Parramatta was surveyed by G. C. Stewart in April 1823 and a plan was transmitted to the Colonial Secretary (**Figure A3-9**). However, the new leases were issued prior to survey, and for the next twenty years surveyors tried to match the descriptions in lease with the occupied lands. Occupation under permissive occupancy continued at this time.

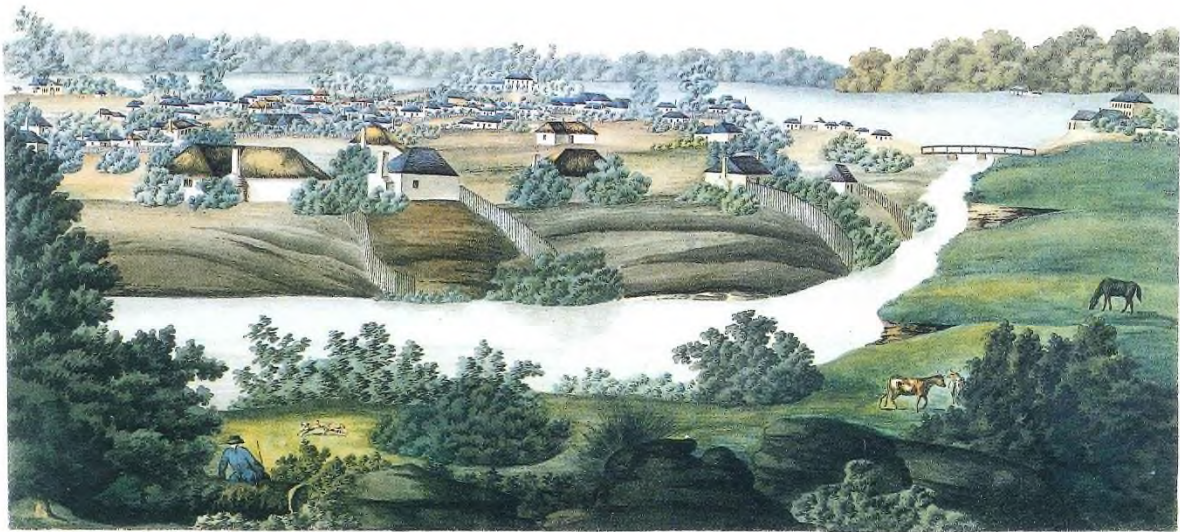


Figure A3-6. John Eyre, *View of Parramatta, New South Wales* n.d. (c.1812) detail.



Figure A3-7. *Governor Bligh's Grant* (Source: 1804 UK National Archives, CO700 NSW 22).

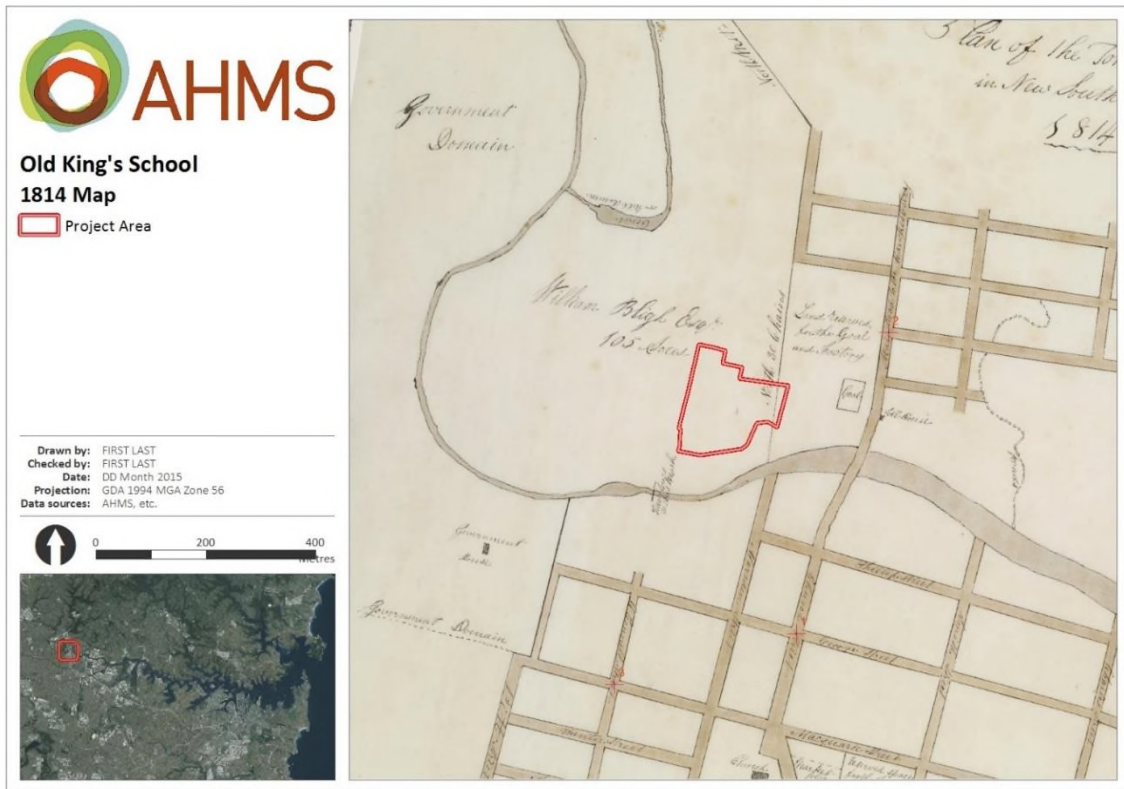


Figure A3-8. 1814 Plan, showing street alignments and the developing nature of Parramatta. (MLSLNSW M2 811.1301/1814/1.)



Figure A3-9. The approximate location of Old Kings School on an 1823 plan of Parramatta.

In 1822, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of New South Wales was formed in Parramatta, in order to improve the agricultural capabilities of the colony. Governor Brisbane was its patron, and granted the society six acres of land on the north side of the river to use as a garden. Among the members of the society were major colonial figures such as Samuel Marsden and John Blaxland.

Although the garden land was granted by 1823, the garden itself was apparently not in operation for several years more (*Sydney Gazette* May 15 1823; *The Australian* February 23, 1826). Governor Brisbane had promised to fence the garden area in 1825, but the records of a society meeting in 1826 indicate that fence construction had only just begun (*Sydney Gazette* November 3, 1825; *The Australian*, May 27, 1826). At the same meeting, the society planned to hire a gardener from the government and to construct a house for him.

The garden only lasted until 1833, and during the years of its operation, it was staffed by a head gardener supervising convict labourers and mechanics (*Sydney Gazette* 15 May 1823; *Sydney Gazette* September 27, 1832). Trees, seeds, fruit and vegetables (including plums, almonds, peaches, apricots, nectarines, loquats, pears, cherries, apples, grapes, oranges, olives, beans, peas, broccoli, cabbage, celery, cucumber, melon, endive, parsley, turnip, maize, millet and asparagus from the garden were sold locally, and the society members had regular agricultural shows and competitions (*Sydney Gazette* 19 April 1831).

By 1833, the society claimed that the improved state of agriculture in the colony rendered the garden unnecessary – although others noted that the society members had grown idle and “no longer take the trouble to cultivate it” (*Hobart Town Courier* July 26, 1833). The 6.5 acres of land were bought by the government for £300, in order to use site for the planned King’s School (*Sydney Gazette* July 6 1833). In order to clear the grounds and recoup some funds, the society advertised a large sale of the remaining fruit trees, exotic trees, shrubs, roots, vegetables, gardening implements, pine pit sashes, etc., although apparently the sale was poorly attended as “the trees were scarcely worth the trouble and expense of removal” (*Sydney Gazette* July 6, 1833; *The Australian* June 28, 1833). The sale of “pine pit sashes” indicates that the society was also growing pineapples in pine pits at the garden. Pine pits are partly in-ground structures that functioned as hot-houses to assist the growth of pineapples.

A3.4 King’s School (1834 – 1964)

The King’s School, a Church of England school, had been present in Parramatta since 1832. In that year the school leased a property now known as ‘Harrisford’ in George Street in 1832. The school operated out of this building until 1836.

A total of £1200 was initially put aside for the construction of the King’s School, but an addition £800 was later allocated as the initial amount was insufficient for even a “plain and substantial” building (*Sydney Herald* July 8 1833). The southern portion of the site as of the time of construction of the School is clearly shown in **Figure A3-10**. The vantage point is the Church Street Bridge looking towards the Marsden Street Weir. The fence at right encloses the old society garden.



Figure A3-10. Charles Rodius - Views of Sydney and Parramatta, 1833 SLNSW PXA 997.

The school was completed in 1836 (**Figure A3-11**), and was originally a two storey building with two single-storey wings. It was named after the King's School Canterbury, and is the oldest public school in Australia. A 12-inch pipe was used to drain away water waste, and domestic water was stored in a subterranean tank 5 metres wide and 5 metres deep located between Building A and Building B (north side).

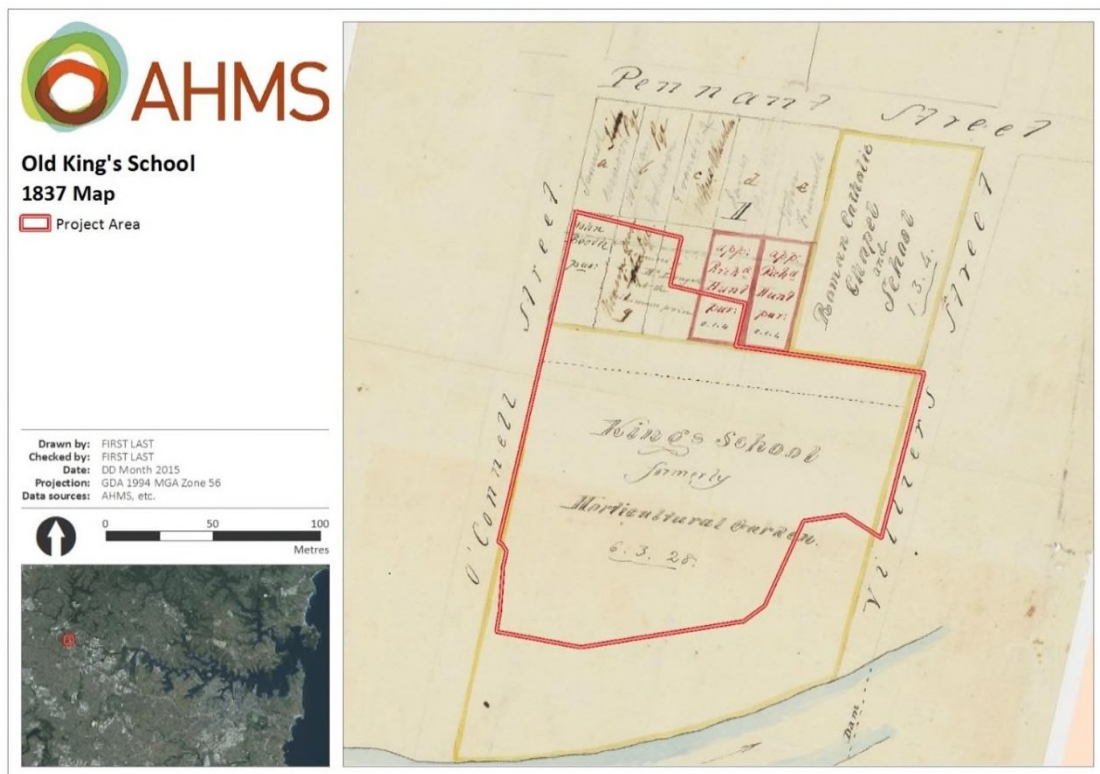


Figure A3-11. 1836/39 survey of Parramatta.

By the beginning of the 1840s, convict transportation to New South Wales had ended, and Parramatta was set to develop as a significant regional centre with numerous manufacturing and retail businesses. Drought, followed by severe economic depression in the 1840s, slowed growth within the colony, and Parramatta entered a period of stagnation during which, with the exception of the introduction of the railway in 1855, few developments occurred.

Bligh's early grant continued to cause confusion for landowners in the northern part of Parramatta. In 1844, William Brownrigg used government records to make a plan of the Bligh's former grant, indicating the portions that had been in use and distinguishing grants from leasehold. Brownrigg's map is the first to indicate the layout of structures in the area, and shows three buildings on the King's School. It also shows that the King' School grounds were fully enclosed in fence work, including a portion of fence at the south of the site along the river (**Figure A3-12**).

A map from 1855 indicates further development in the lands around the King's School, but does not indicate the location of structures on the school grounds (**Figure A3-13**).

A map from 1859 shows how Parramatta was quickly expanding northward and around the King's School. The building layout shown at the school on this map does not appear to be representative of the layout at the time (**Figure A3-14**).

On 11 June 1864, most of the major streams and rivers in the Sydney region flooded. The Parramatta River rose to a considerable height, displacing of the upper course of stonework in the Marsden Street weir, at the school's southeast margin, and flooding the properties between the weir and the Lennox Bridge, to the east. The weir itself was structurally compromised, fences and gardens were torn up and a number of the shops in Church Street were water damaged (*Sydney Morning Herald* 21 June 1864).

The damage suffered by the school during the flood was more dramatic than mere fence destruction and erosion along the riverbank: the storm caused the roof of the schoolhouse to fall in. Because the assistant headmaster was unwilling to pay for repairs from his personal funds, the school was forced to close and did not re-open until February 1869. During repairs, a number of relatively small upgrades were made to the building, including the partitioning of the upstairs dormitory into room, the replacement of stone flagging floor with wooden floors, and the installation of a roof-mounted water tank.

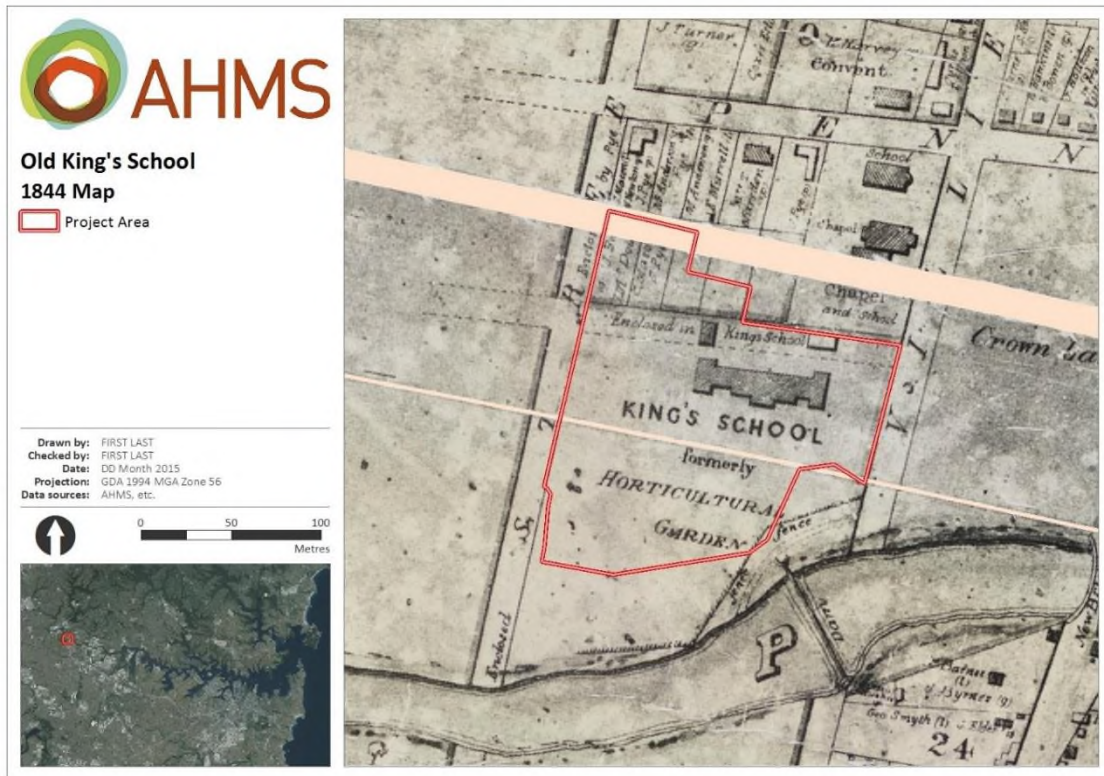


Figure A3-12. 1844 Brownrigg Plan with subject area outlined. (Source MLSLNSW M4 811.1301/1844/1).

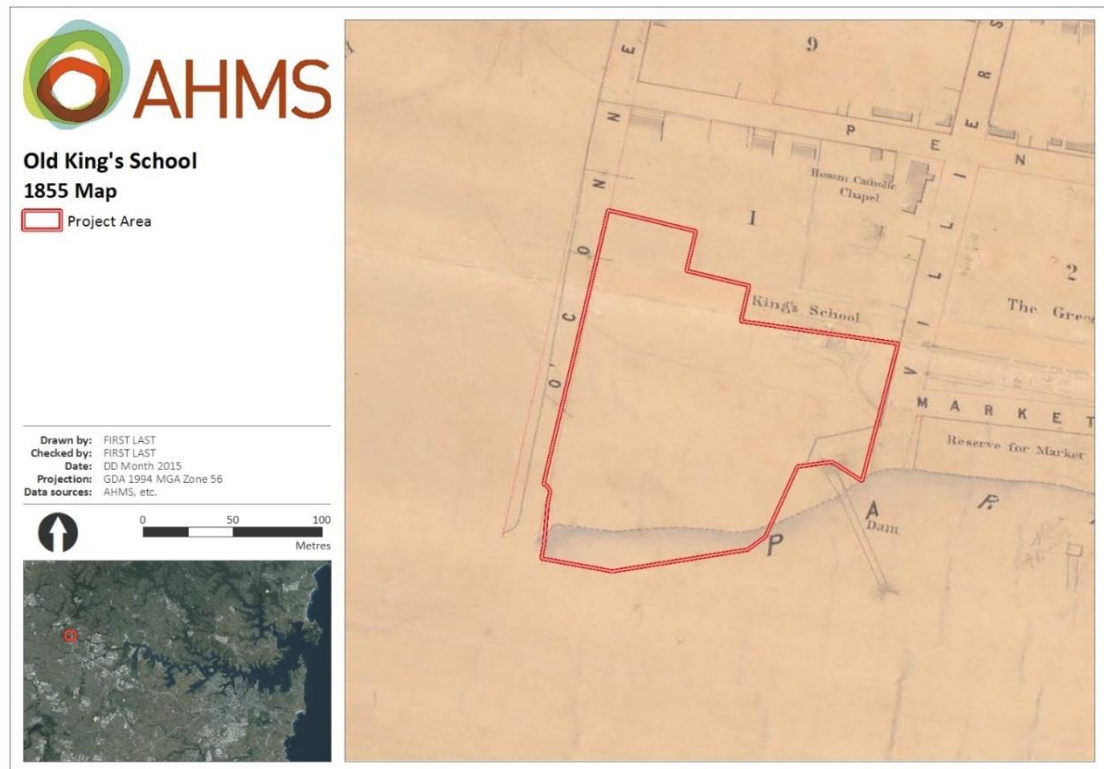


Figure A3-13. 1855 Street frontage plan with subject area outlined. (Source: Survey of all the streets in the town of Parramatta South for the purposes of aligning the same Knapp Dec 1855).

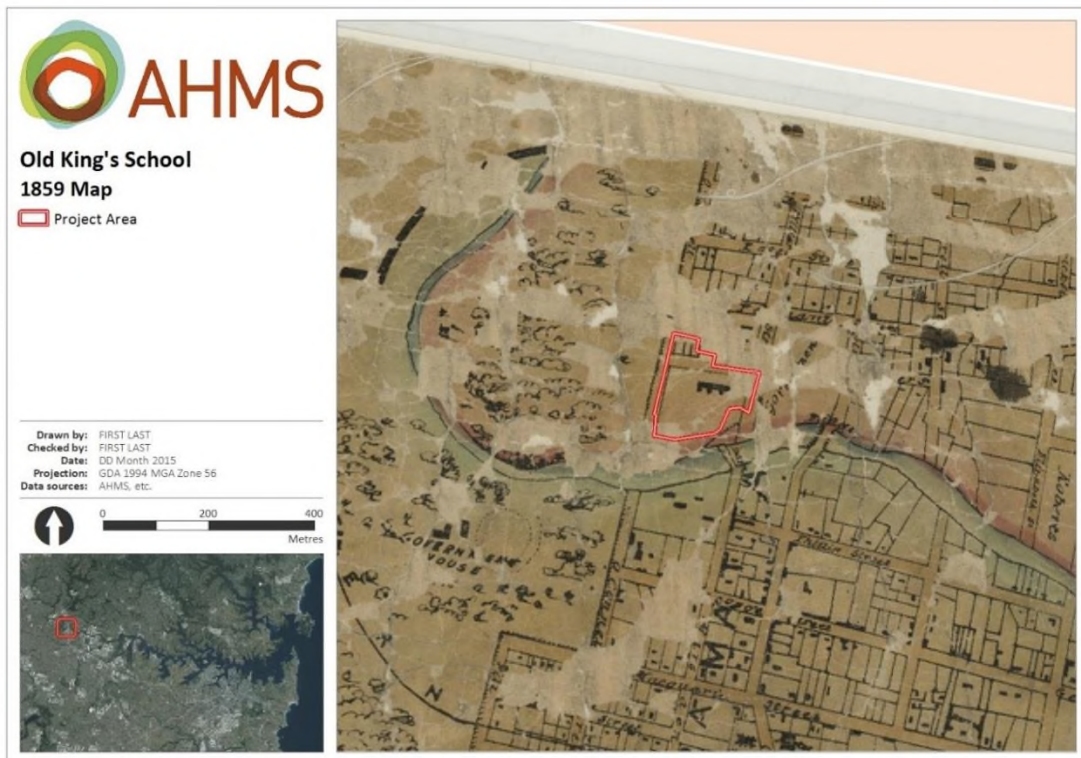


Figure A3-14. The subject area in 1859 (Source: Parramatta Heritage Centre).

A bird's eye view of Parramatta in 1877 shows that, with the exception of the grounds in the southern portion of the site, the block of land on which the school sits was filling with structures (**Figure A3-15**).

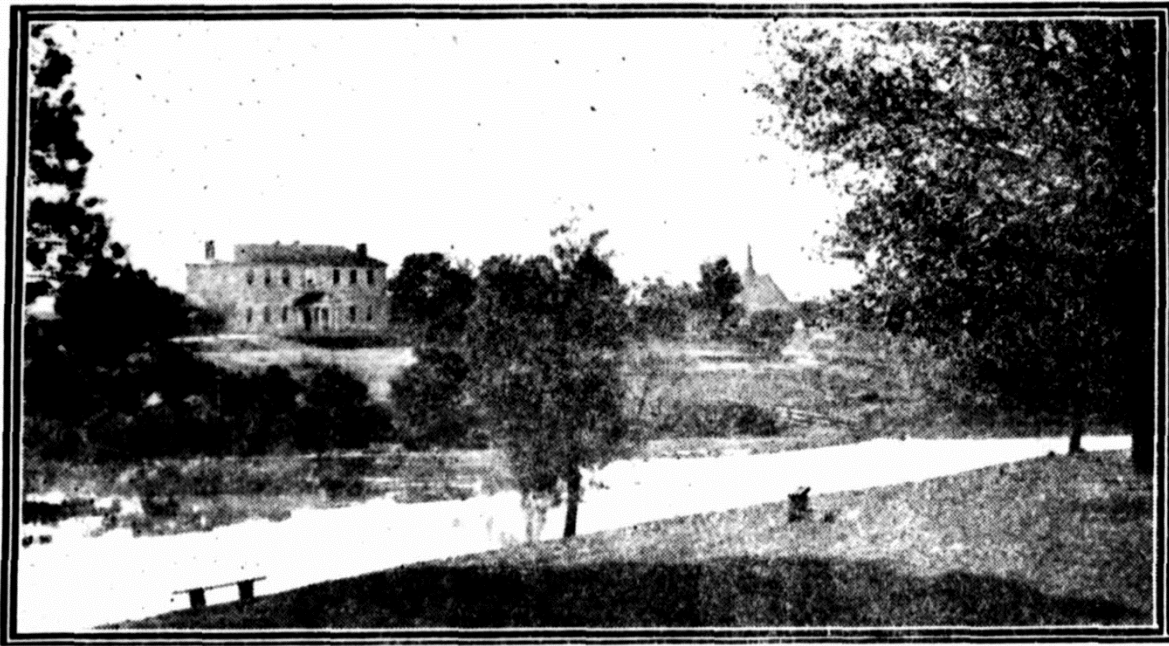
From 1879 to 1881, two stories were added to the north side of the stone building, and the third story was extended through the southern portion of the building, ending in a large window facing the river. Although there was an increased emphasis on sporting activities at the school, there does not appear to have been any corresponding alterations to the southern lawn (**Figure A3-16**).

An engraving in the Sydney Mail from 1882 shows the extended third storey of the school building, and also indicates the construction of a small windmill on the school grounds, near the river. Second floor additions were added to the eastern wing of the school in 1889 (**Figure A3-17**).

By 1893, a bridge had been built over the Parramatta River at O'Connell Street, west of the school. An illustration from the *Australian Town and Country Journal*, shows the nature of the river at the school at that time (**Figure A3-18**). In 1895, a series of detailed plans were made of the entire city of Parramatta, and for the first time, the surveyors located all the structures on the campus (**Figure A3-19**). Together, a series of photos from 1899 and 1900, facing northwest and northeast, respectively, give a good indication of the state of the school ground in the subject area (**Figure A3-20**).



Figure A3-15. Detail of 'Town and district of Parramatta. New South Wales', Gibbs, Shallard & Co. 1877 (subject area circled in red)



OLD PICTURE OF THE KING'S SCHOOL TAKEN FROM PARK.

Figure A3-16. *The King's School from the Park across the river, a photo from prior to addition of the third storey extension (Source: Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate, October 26 1933).*



Figure A3-17. *The King's School foreshore in 1882 (Source: March 11 1882 Sydney Mail).*

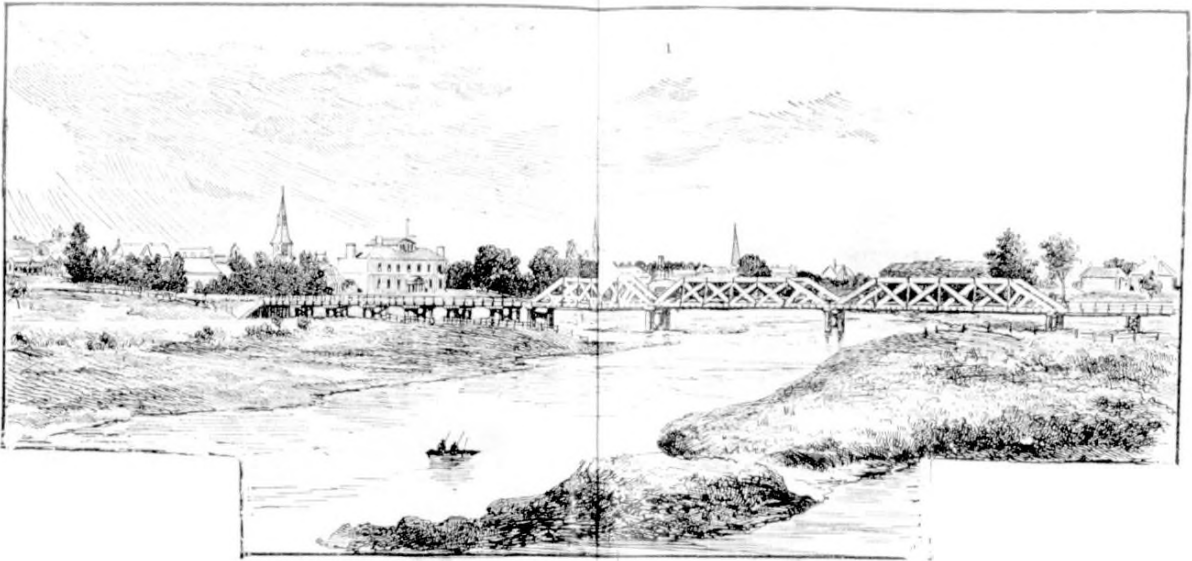


Figure A3-18. The O’Connell Street bridge and the school, from the March 18, 1893 (Source: Australian Town and Country Journal).

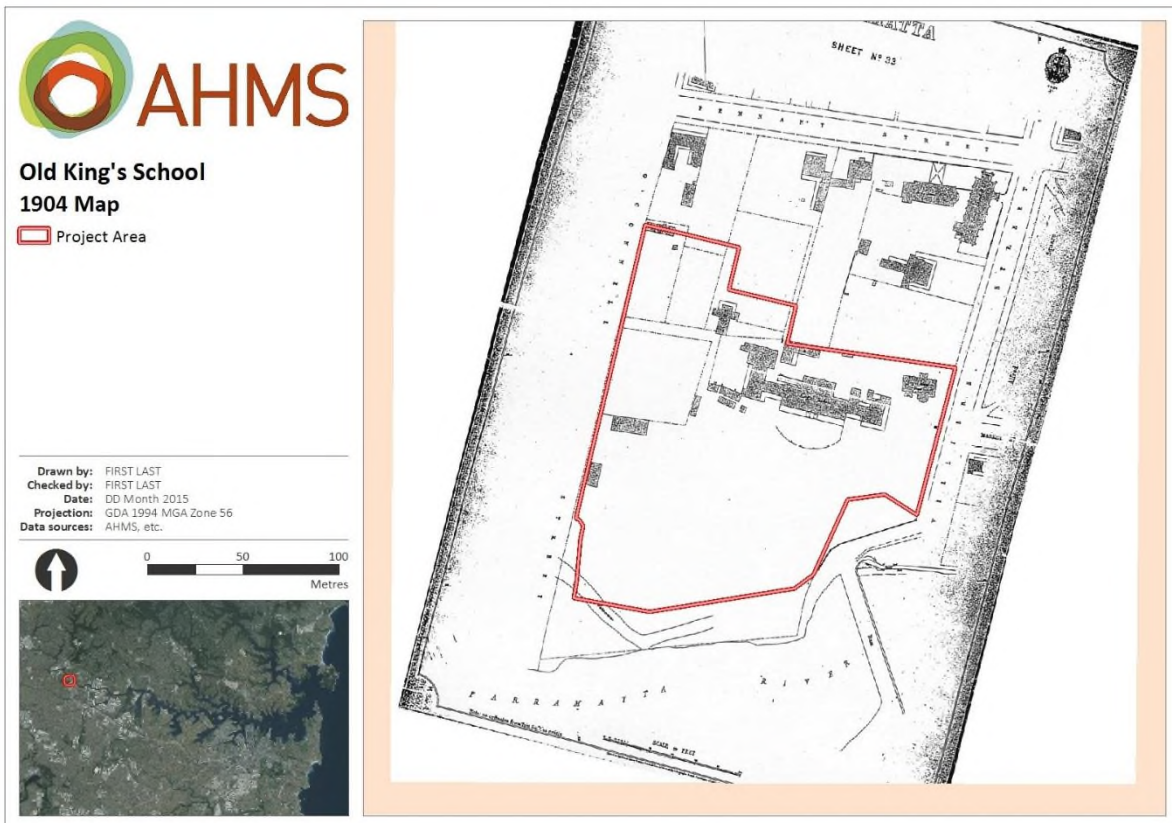


Figure A3-19. 1895 Parramatta Detail Series.

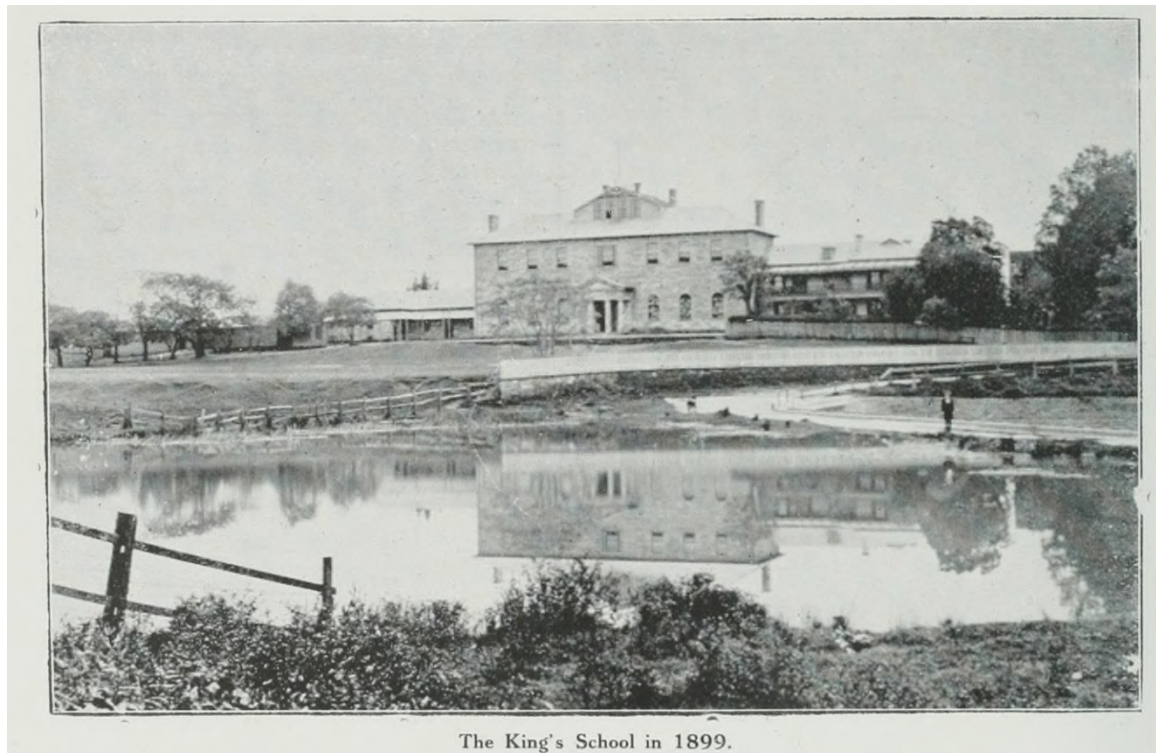


Figure A3-20. *The King's School in 1899 (Wharton 1911).*

A3.8 Early Twentieth Century (1900 – 1950s)

With a growing town population and increasing numbers of students, the school saw some dramatic changes in the first part of the twentieth century. The following images show the additions, new stories, and other construction at the King's School through 1916 (**Figure A3-21–Figure A3-30**).

A map of Parramatta in 1904 shows how the town of Parramatta had expanded northward, and how the park and the King's School waterfront represented some of the last open spaces in the centre of the city (**Figure A3-21**).

A Sydney Water map of the water and sewerage lines in Parramatta, from 1909, reveals that installation of the lines would have required limited disturbance of the central portion of the lawn area. The position of the contemporary buildings is marked on this map (**Figure A3-23**). Photographs of the school ground from across the river in 1899 (**Figure A3-20**) and in 1908 (**Figure A3-22**), reveal the foreshore and structures. The only significant change to the foreshore area during the period after 1930 is the construction of the retaining wall at the southern end of the project area by 1943 (**Figure A3-29** and **Figure A3-30**).

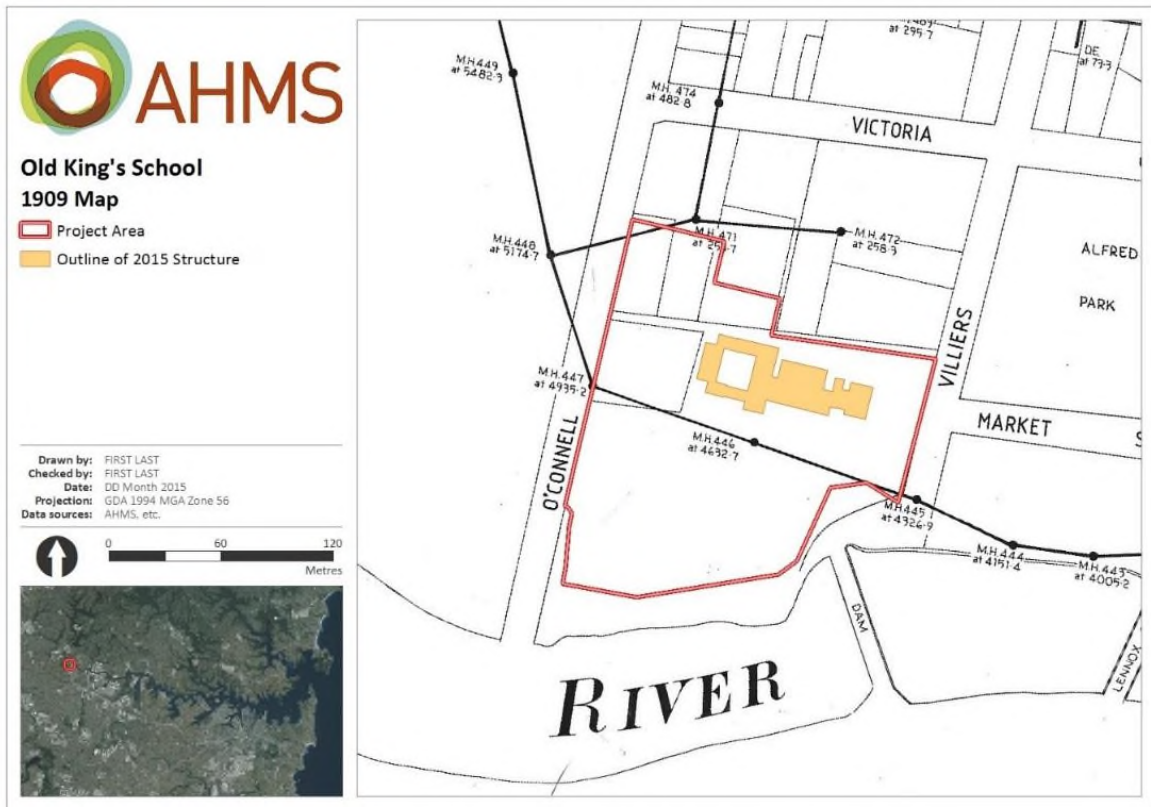


Figure A3-23. The subject area street alignment and boundaries 1909.



Figure A3-25. 1928 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Department of Lands).

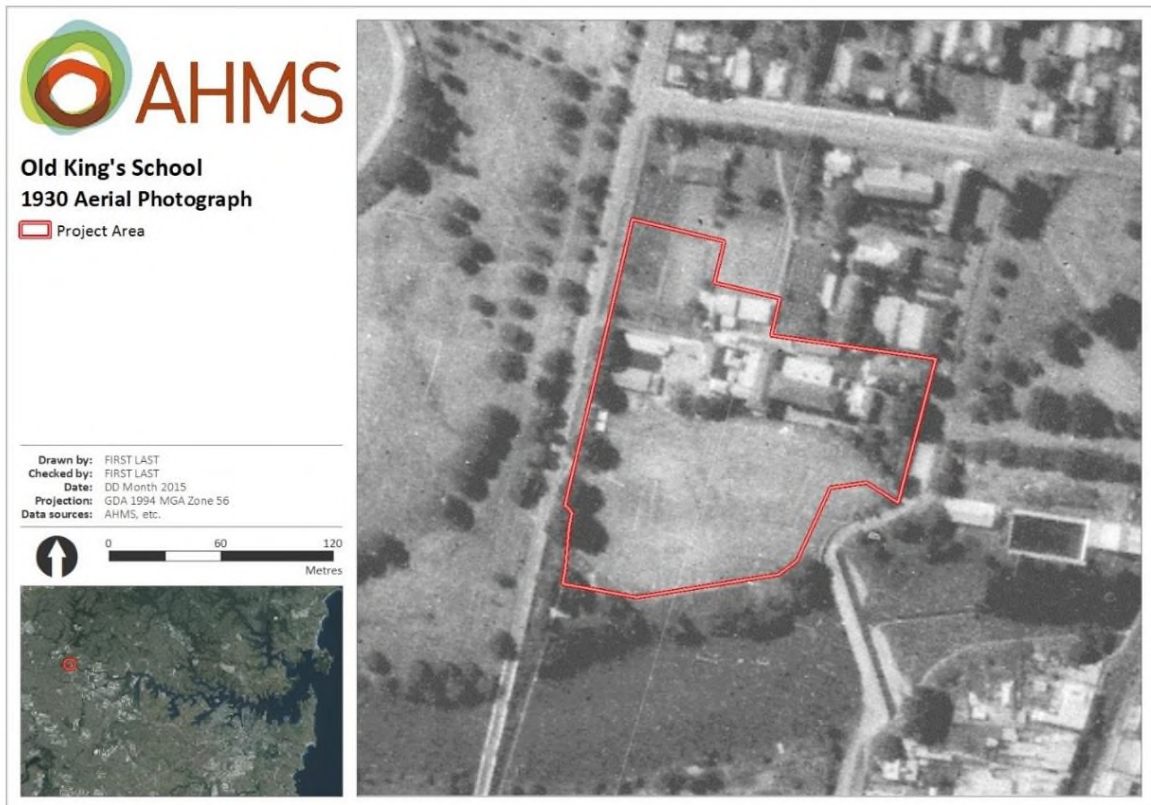


Figure A3-26. 1930 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Department of Lands).



Figure A3-27. The Kings School, Parramatta 1932 (Source: Kerry & Co (photographer) State Library Victoria, Image H18469).



Figure A3-28. 1938 Oblique aerial photograph, facing south-southwest. King's School foreshore is in the centre right of the photograph (Source: Parramatta Heritage and Visitor Centre).

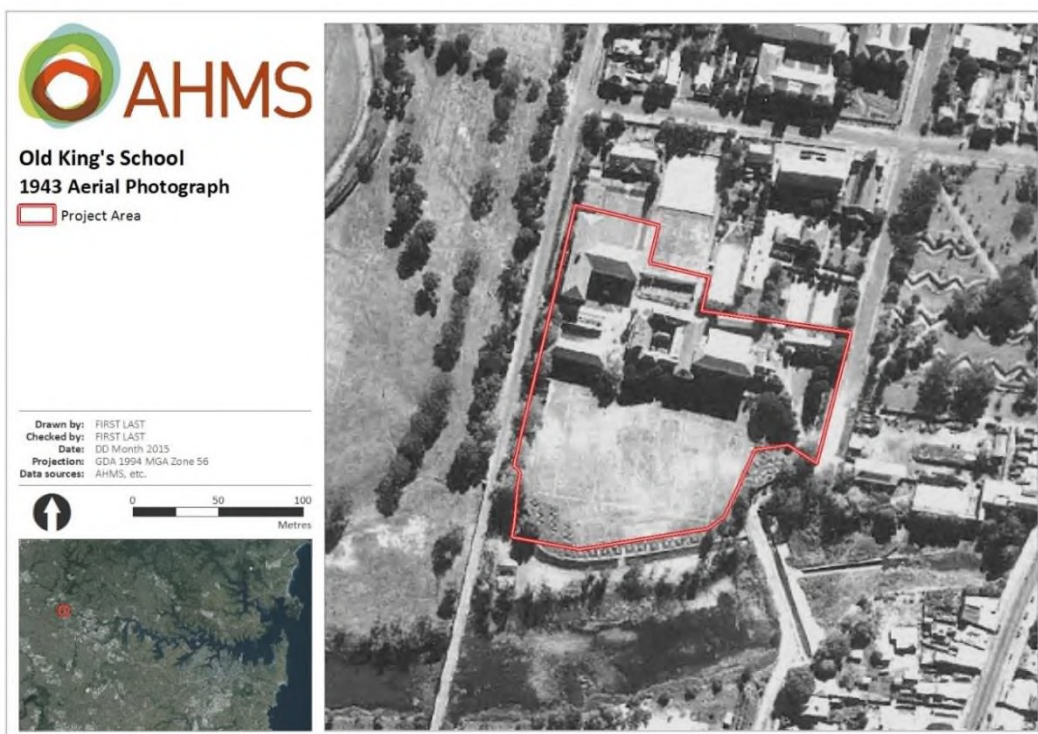


Figure A3-29. 1943 aerial photograph (Source: NSW Land and Property Information).



Figure A3-30. Detail of the 1943 aerial showing magnification of the King's School foreshore trenchwork (Source: NSW Land and Property Information).

A3.5 Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (1964 – 2001)

In 1964, the King's School site was sold to the New South Wales Department of Health, and the students relocated. The Department of Health did extensive interior remodelling of the school in order to turn it into a rehabilitation centre for people with mental disabilities, known as the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre. The centre closed in 1990, and since then the site has been occupied by various government departments, most recently the NSW Heritage Office. During this period, the lawn foreshore and the King's School building have stood in for colonial buildings in TV mini-series and other productions.

During this time, although the buildings underwent numerous renovations and restorations, the foreshore area has remained very much the same (**Figure A3-31** and **Figure A3-32**).

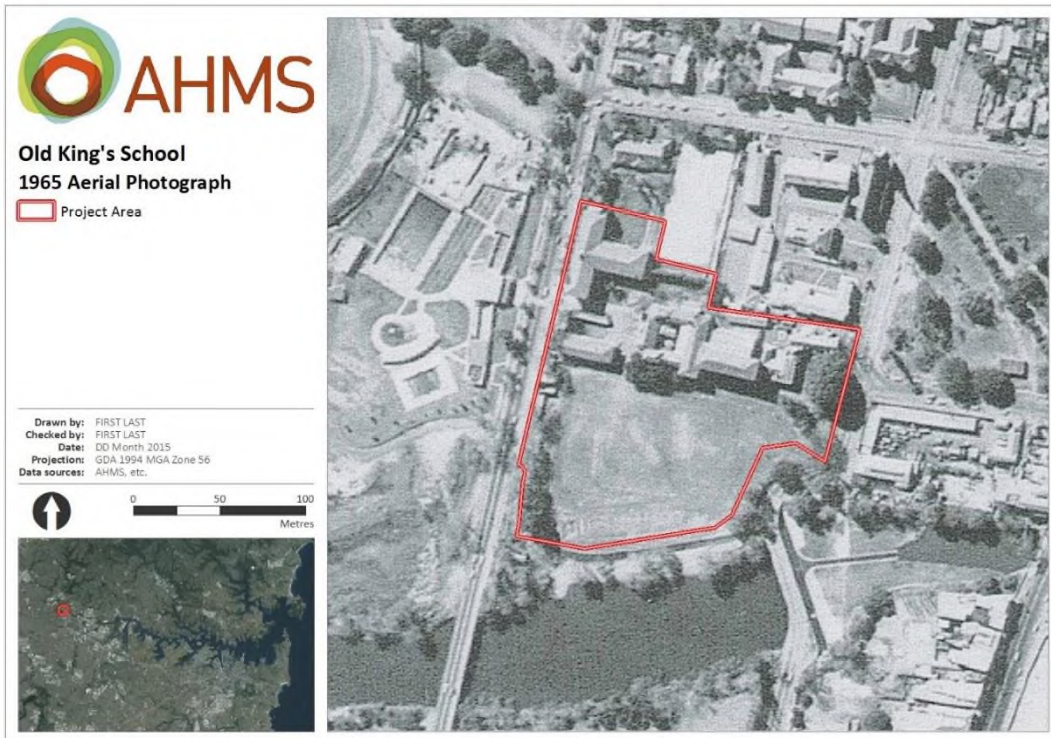


Figure A3-31. 1965 aerial photograph with subject area outlined (Source: NSW Department of Lands).

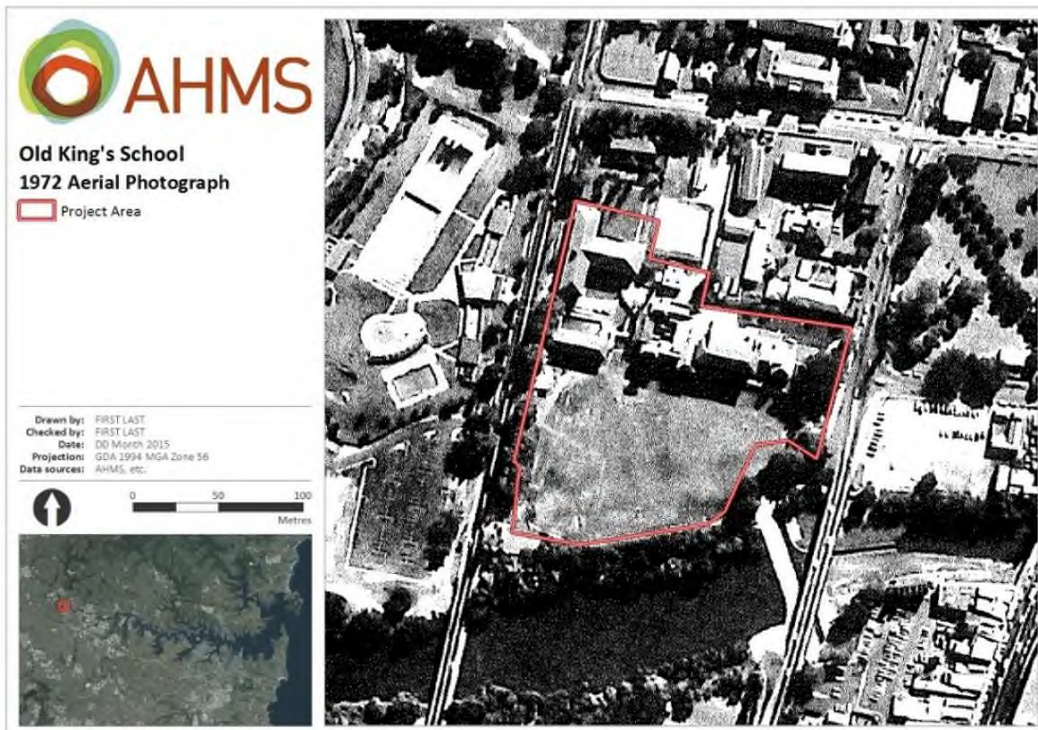


Figure A3-32. 1972 aerial photograph with subject area outlined (Source NSW Department of Lands).

Appendix 4: Building Development Sequence

A4.1. Building Development Sequence

The following sequence of development plans (**Figure A4-1 – Figure A4-14**) were extracted from Peddle Thorp Architects, *Marsden Rehabilitation Centre (Former Kings School), Parramatta - Conservation Plan, 1994*.

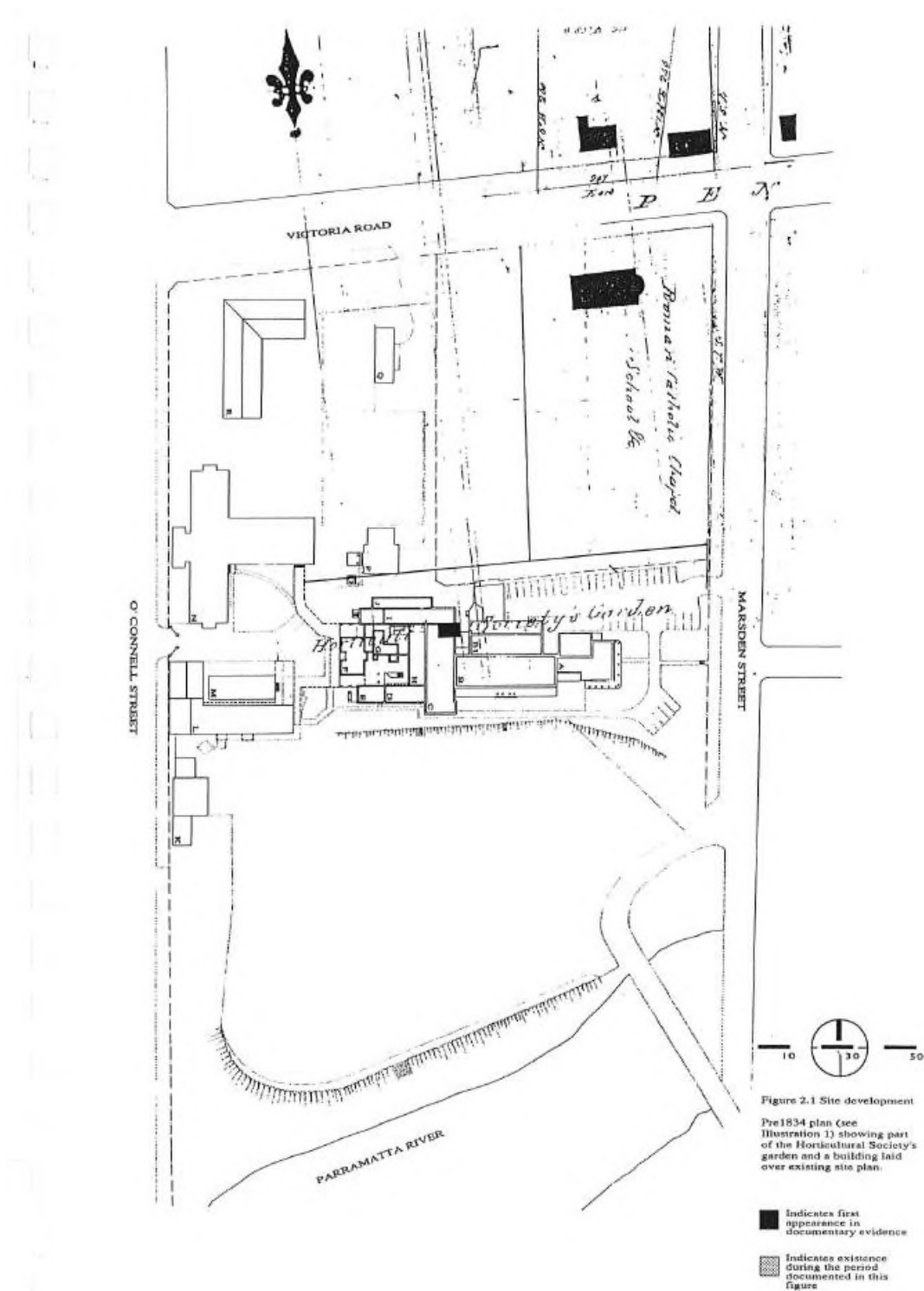


Figure A4-1. Pre 1834 plan of site development through time (Source Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.1)

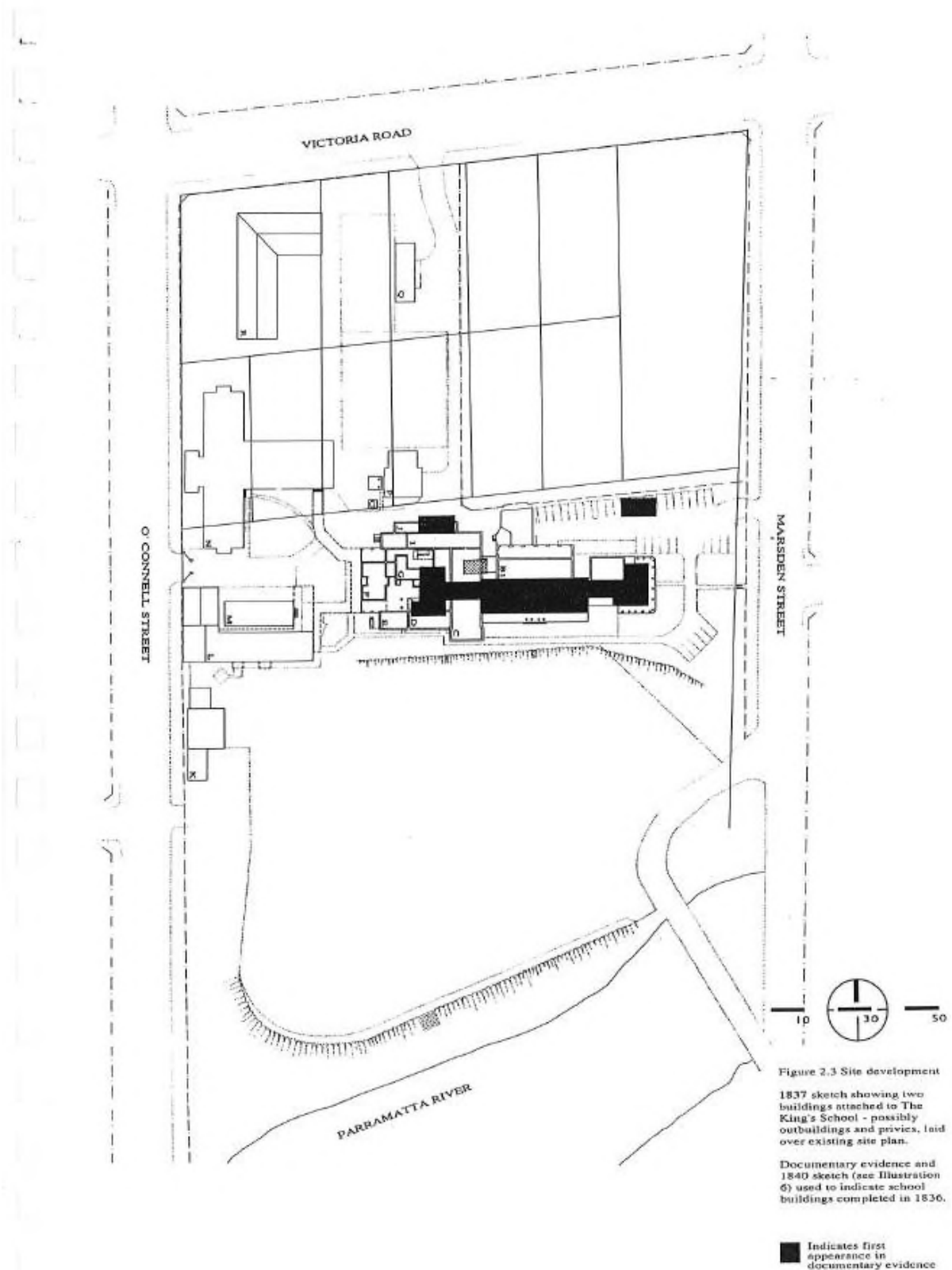


Figure A4-2. 1837 overlay onto modern site plan (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.3).

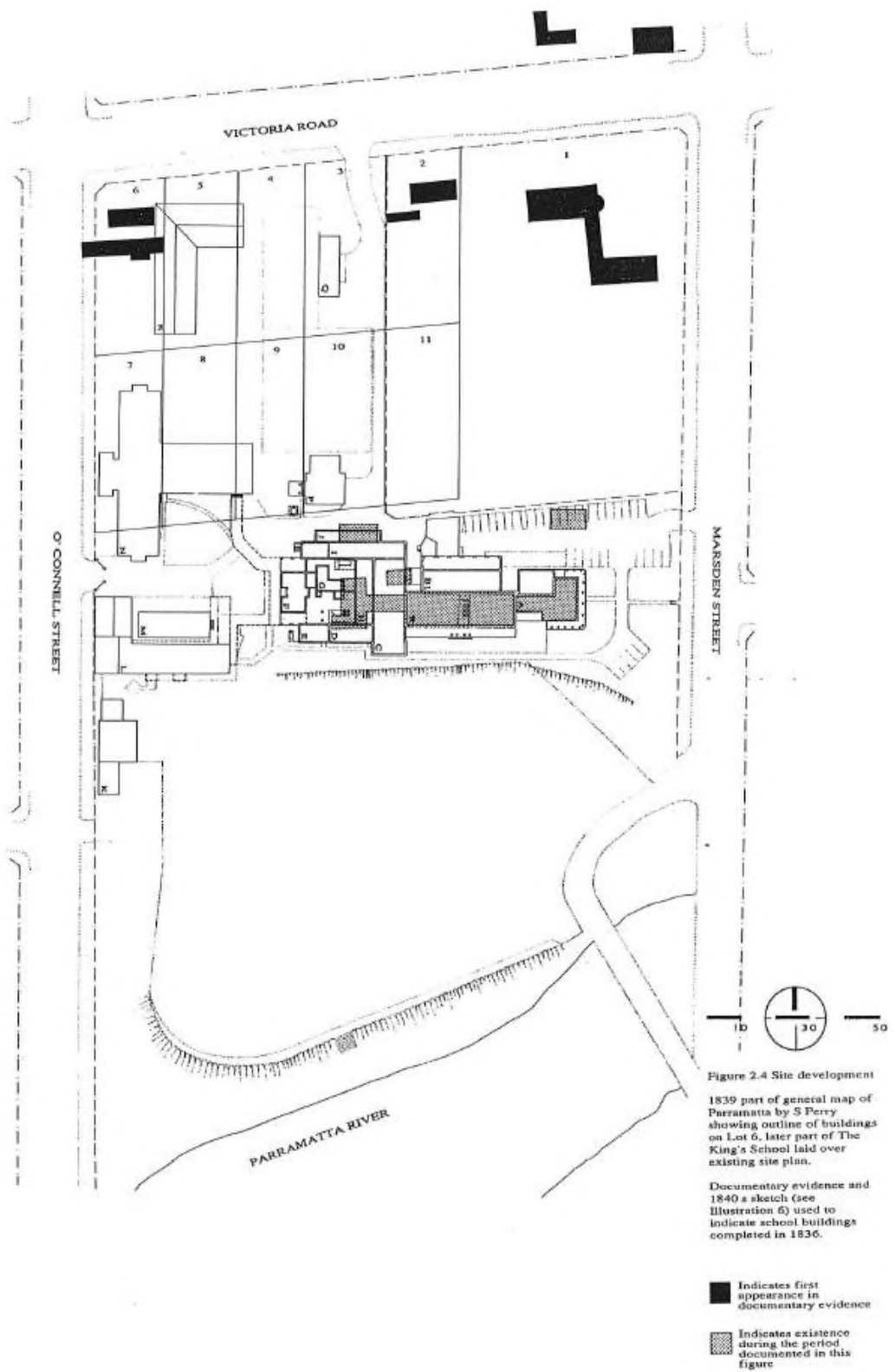


Figure A4-3. 1839 overlay onto modern site plan (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.4).

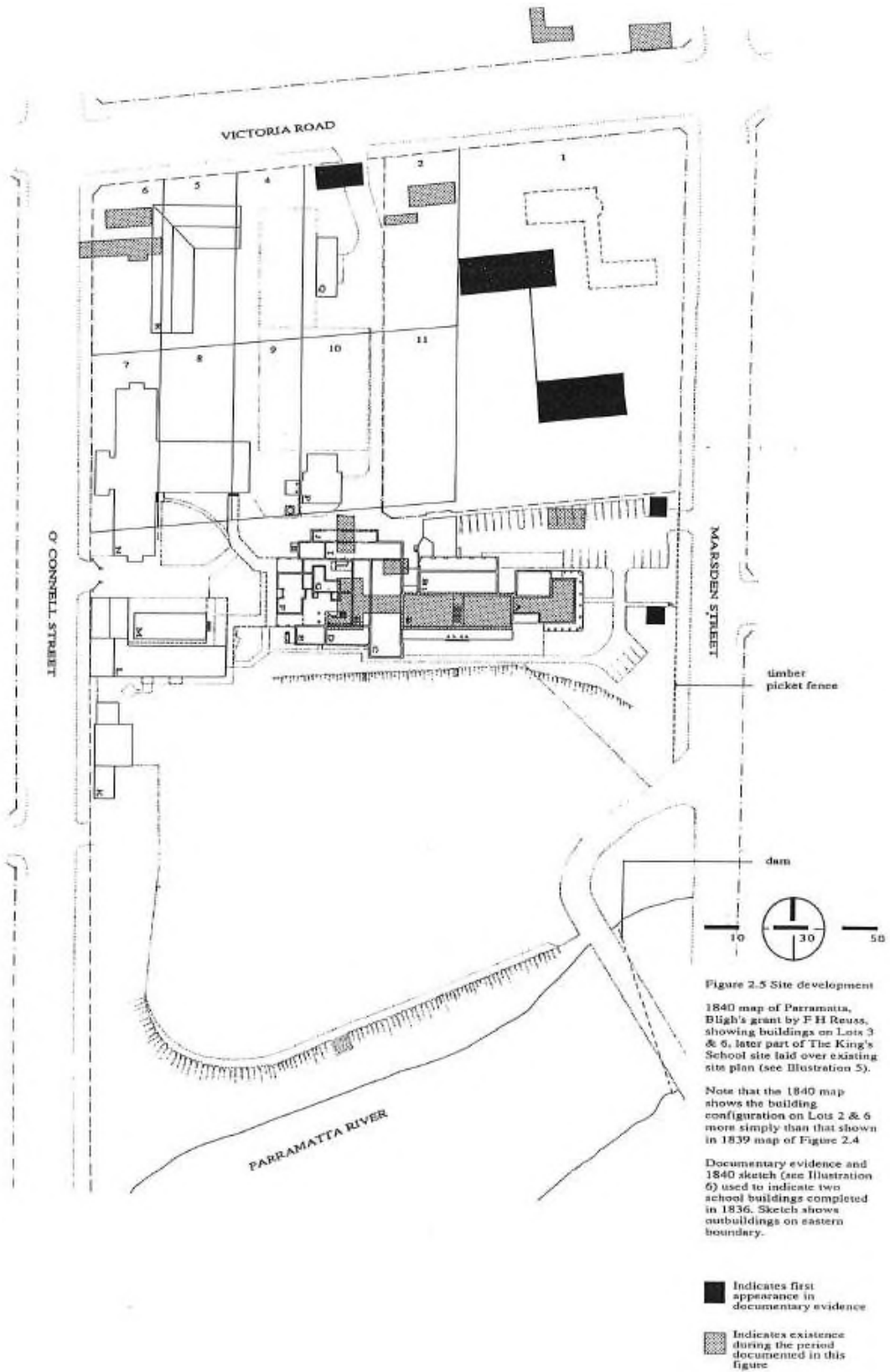


Figure A4-4. 1840 Map of Parramatta overlay on to modern site plan (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.5).

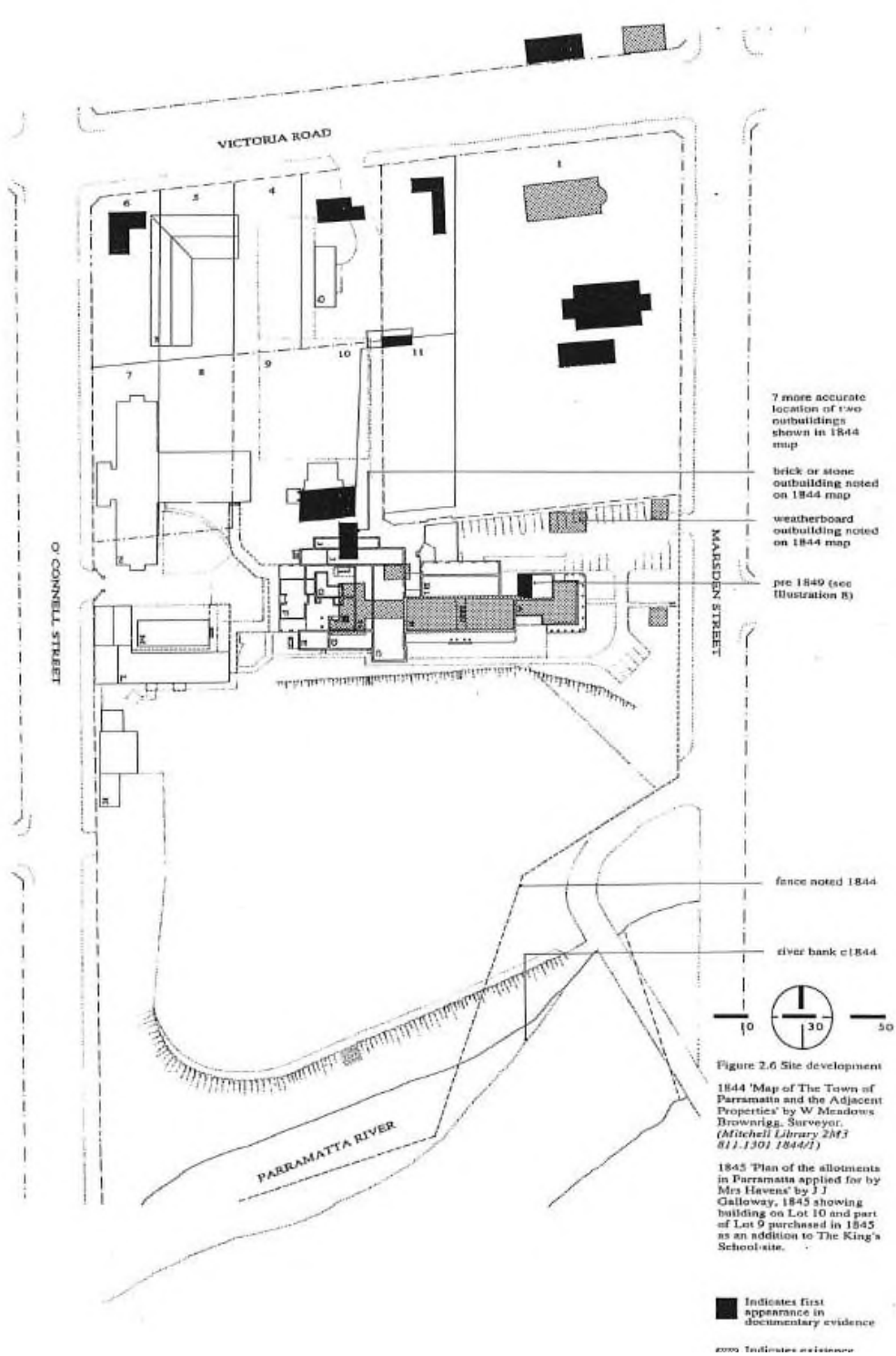


Figure A4-5. 1844 Map of the Town of Parramatta and 1845 Plan of the allotments in Parramatta... overlaid on to modern plan (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.6).

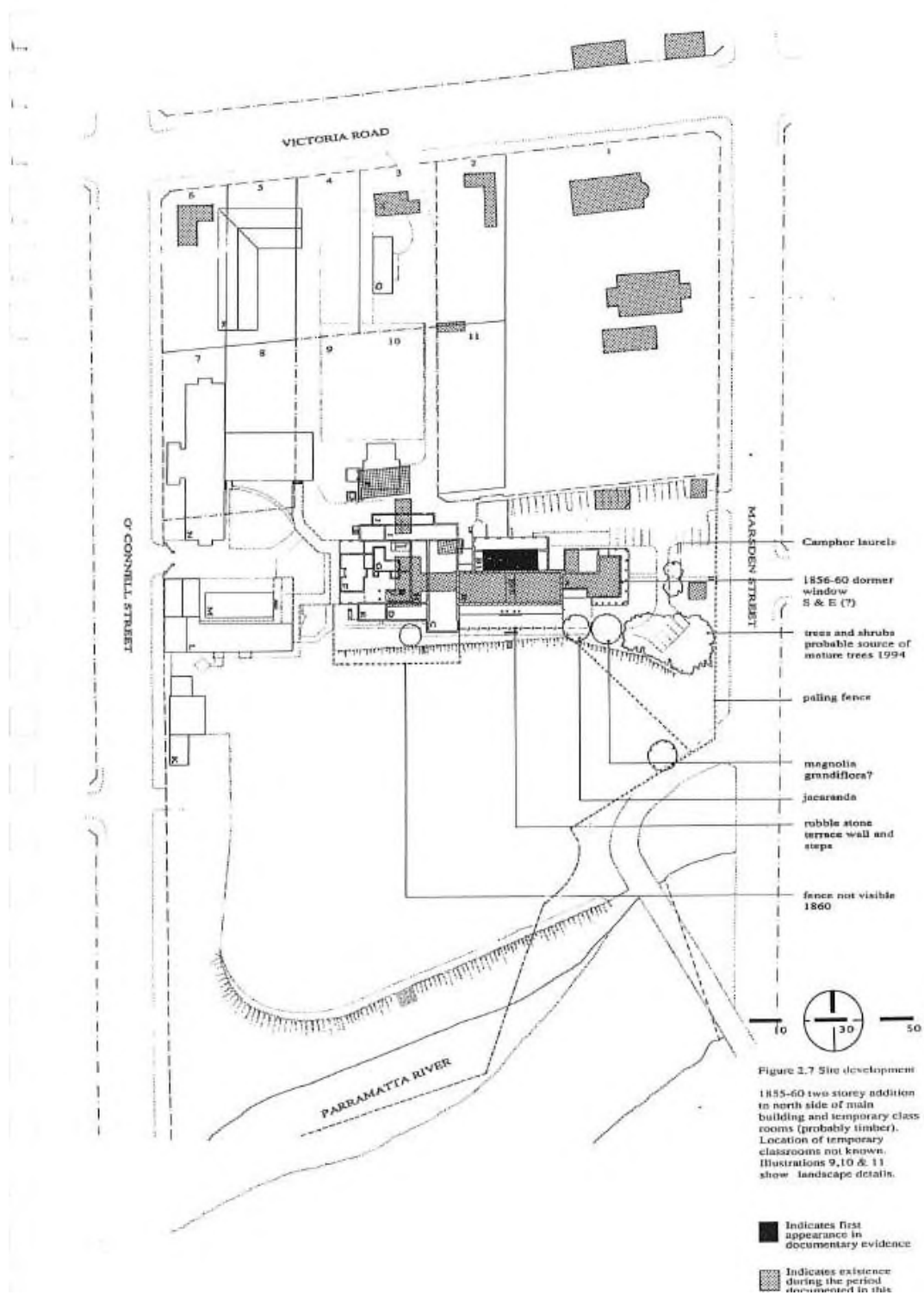


Figure A4-6. 1855-60 plans of the subject area (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.7).

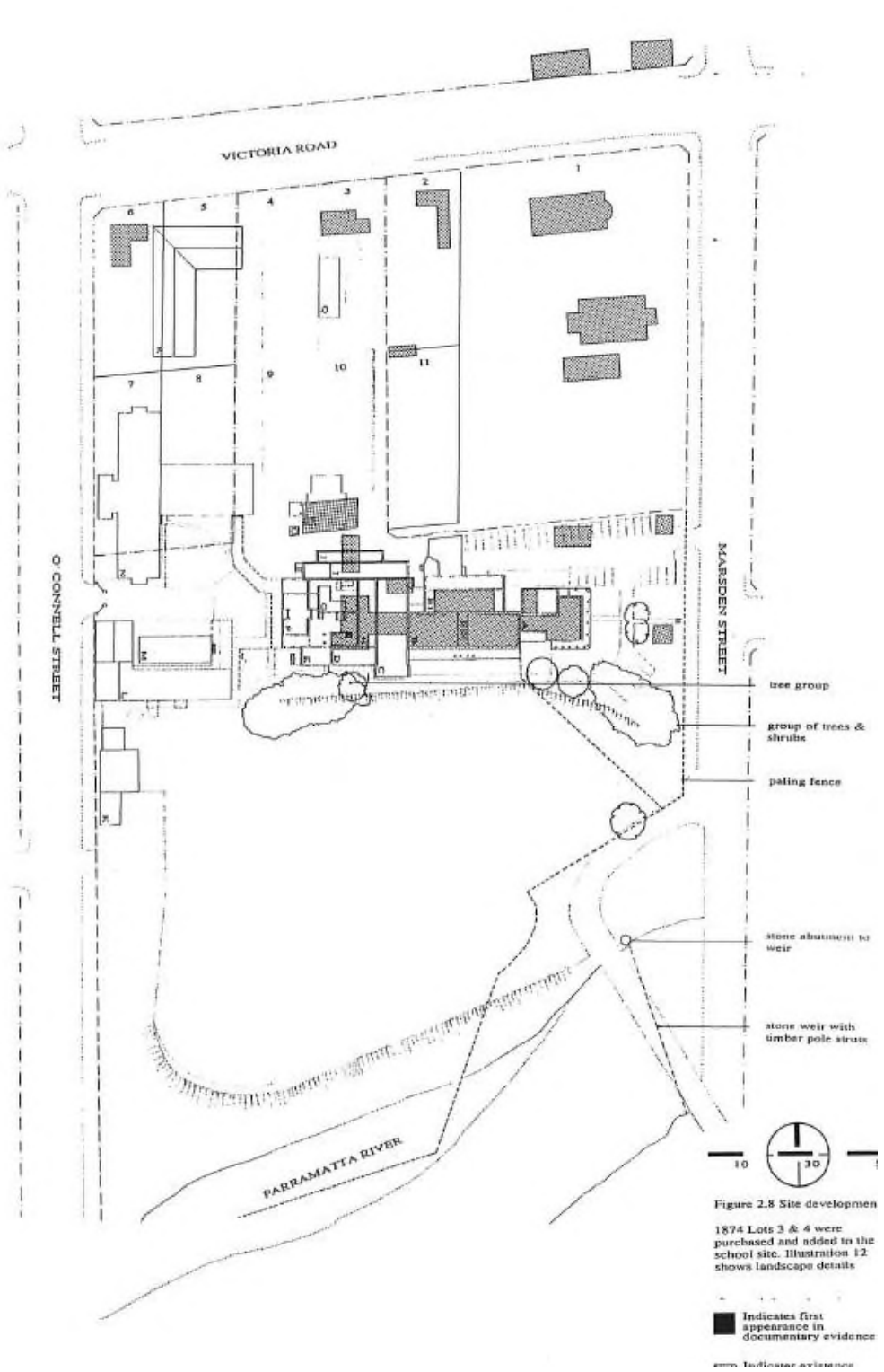


Figure A4-7. 1874 use of the subject site overlaid on modern plan (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.8).

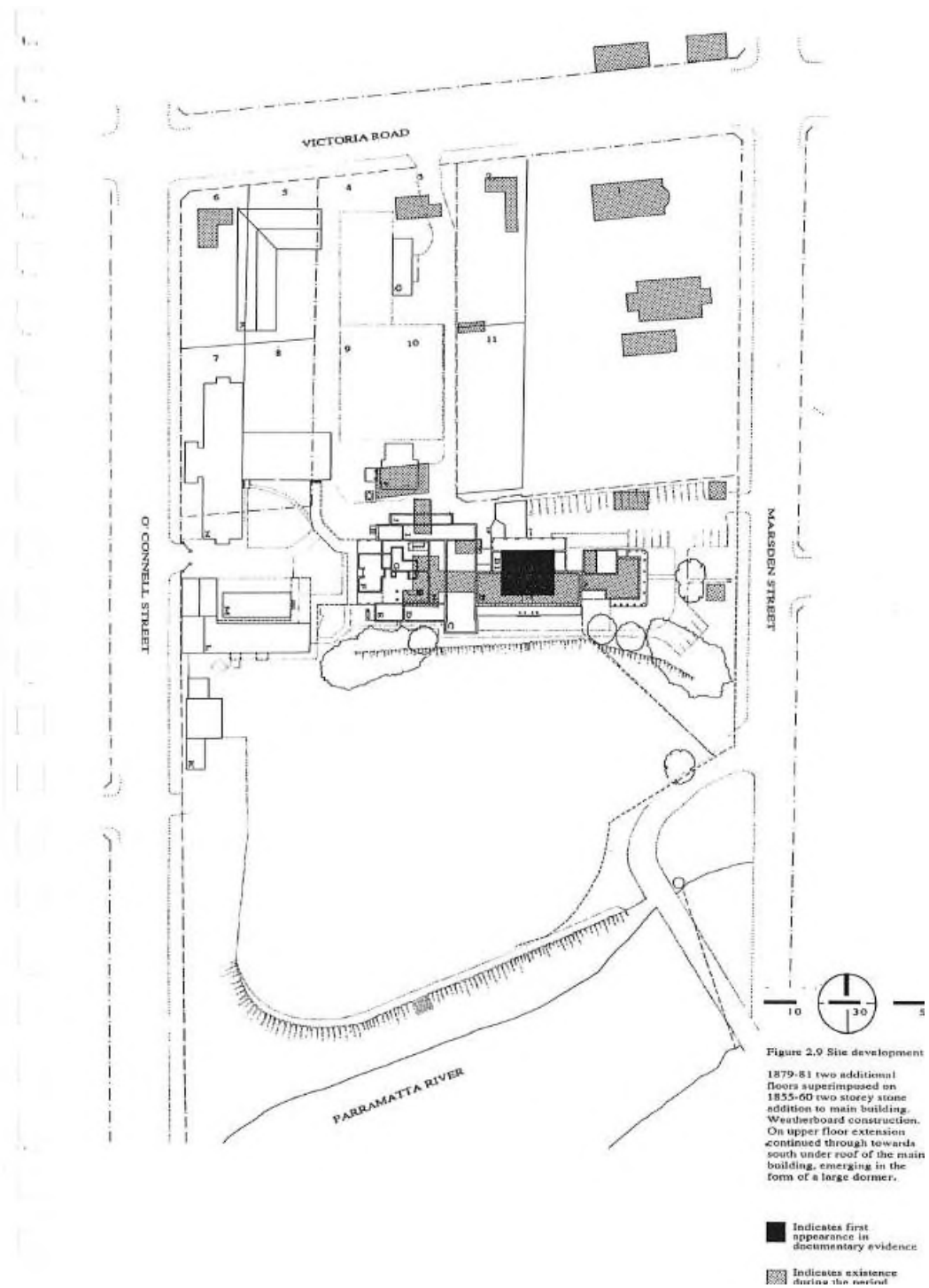


Figure A4-8. 1879-81 use of the subject area overlaid on modern plan (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.9).

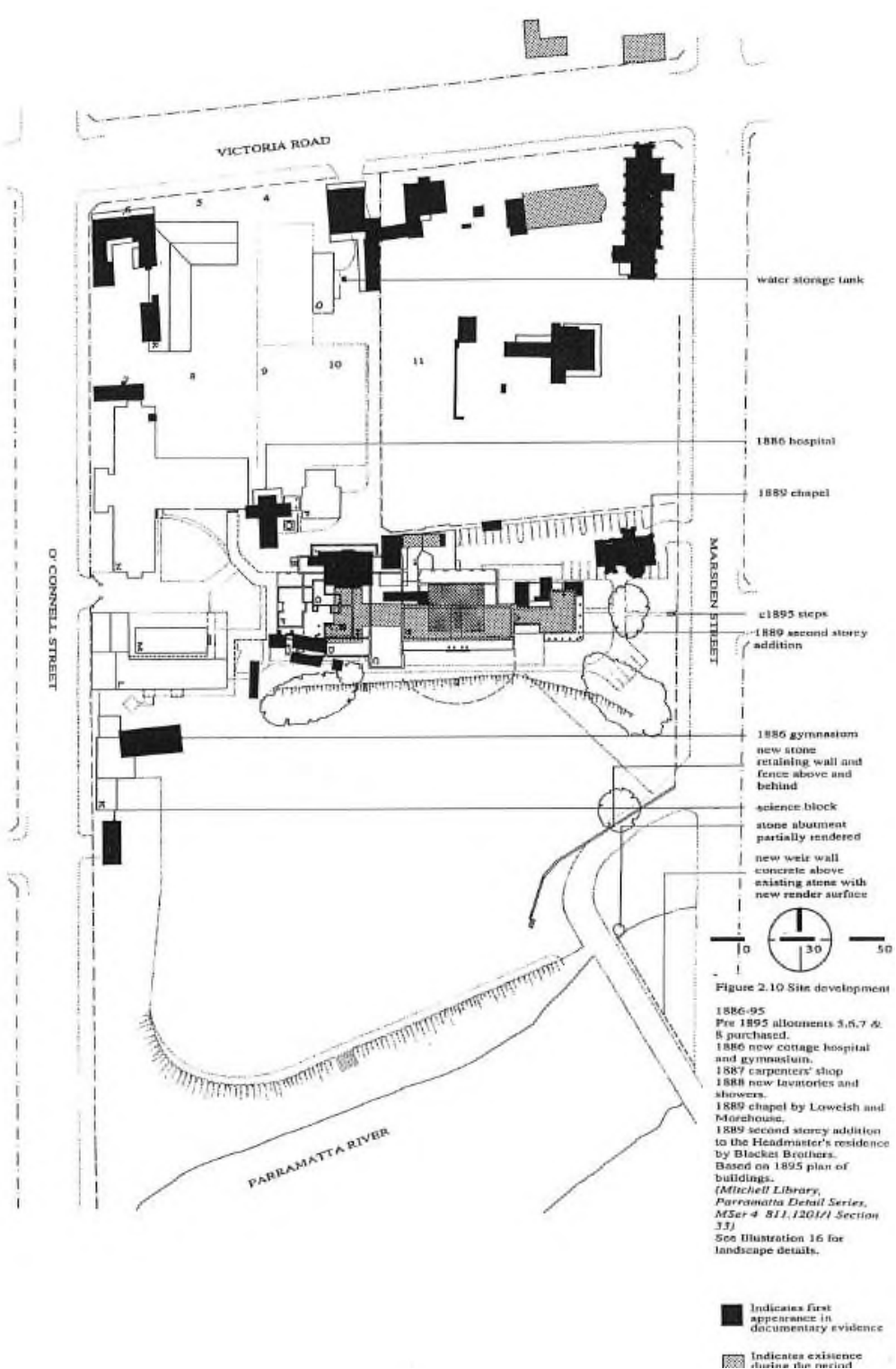


Figure A4-9. 1886-95 use of the subject area (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.10).

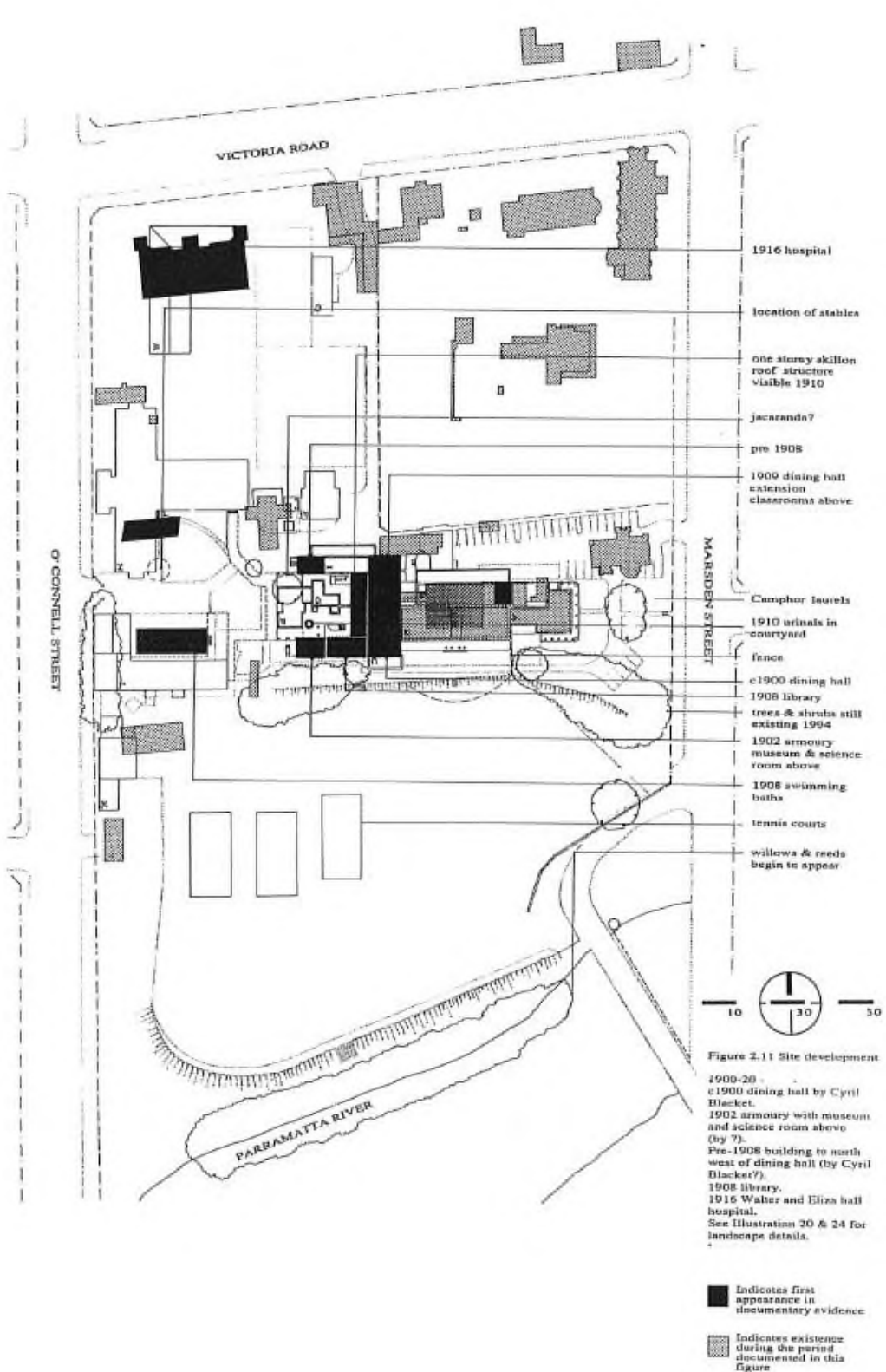


Figure A4-10. 1900-20 use of the subject area (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.11).

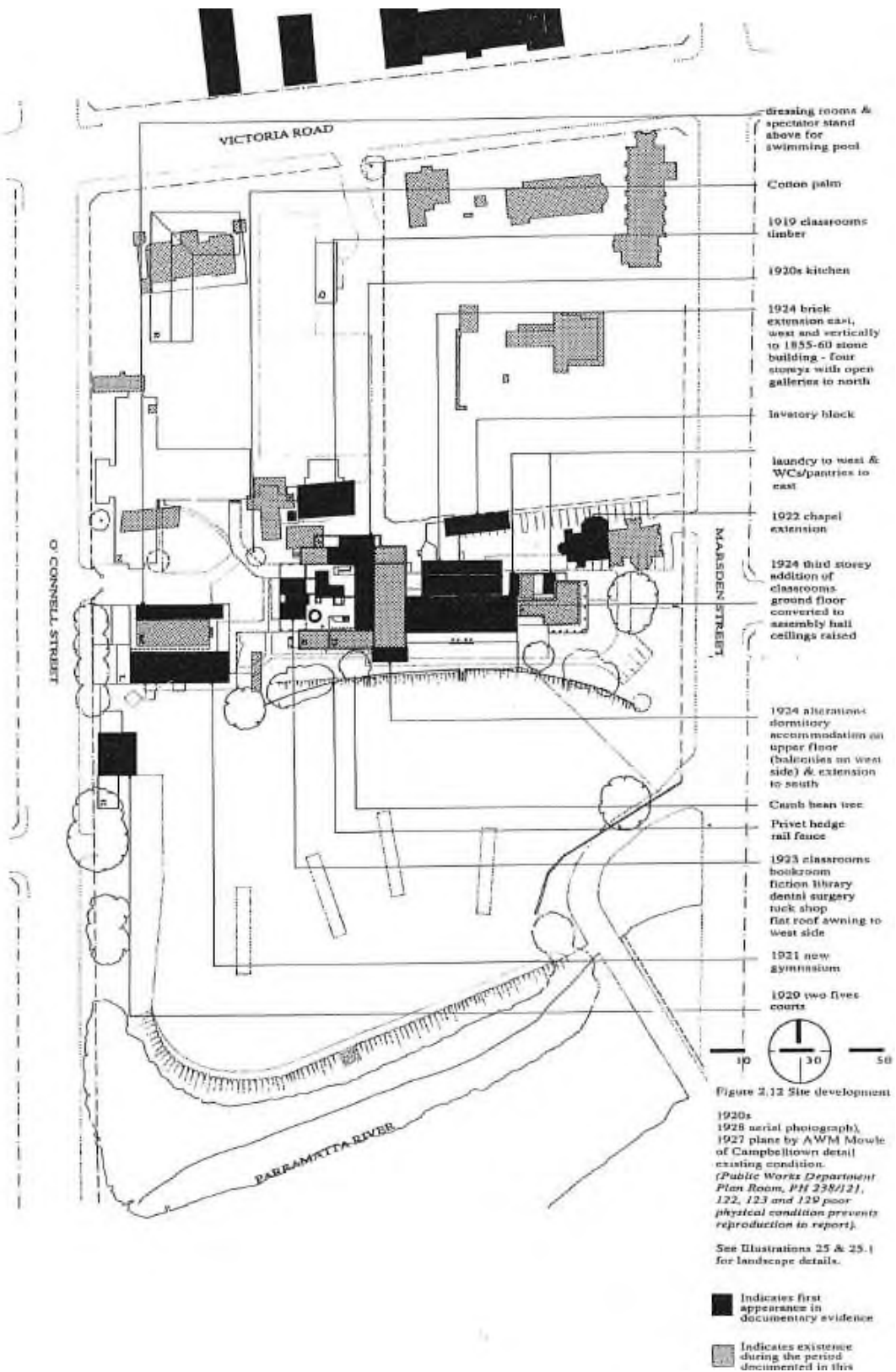


Figure A4-11. 1920-30s use of the subject area (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.12).

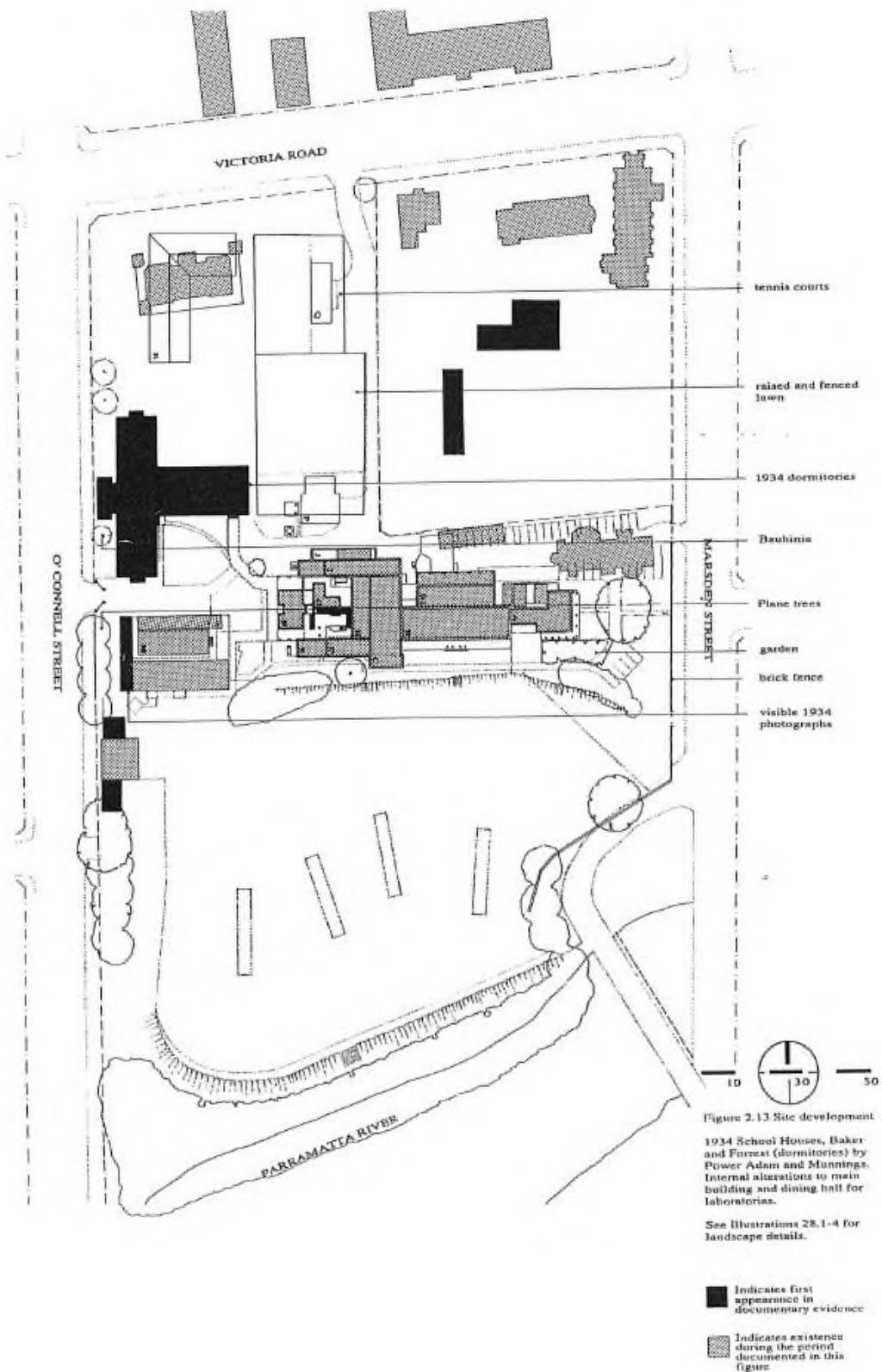


Figure A4-12. 1930s use of the subject area (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.13).

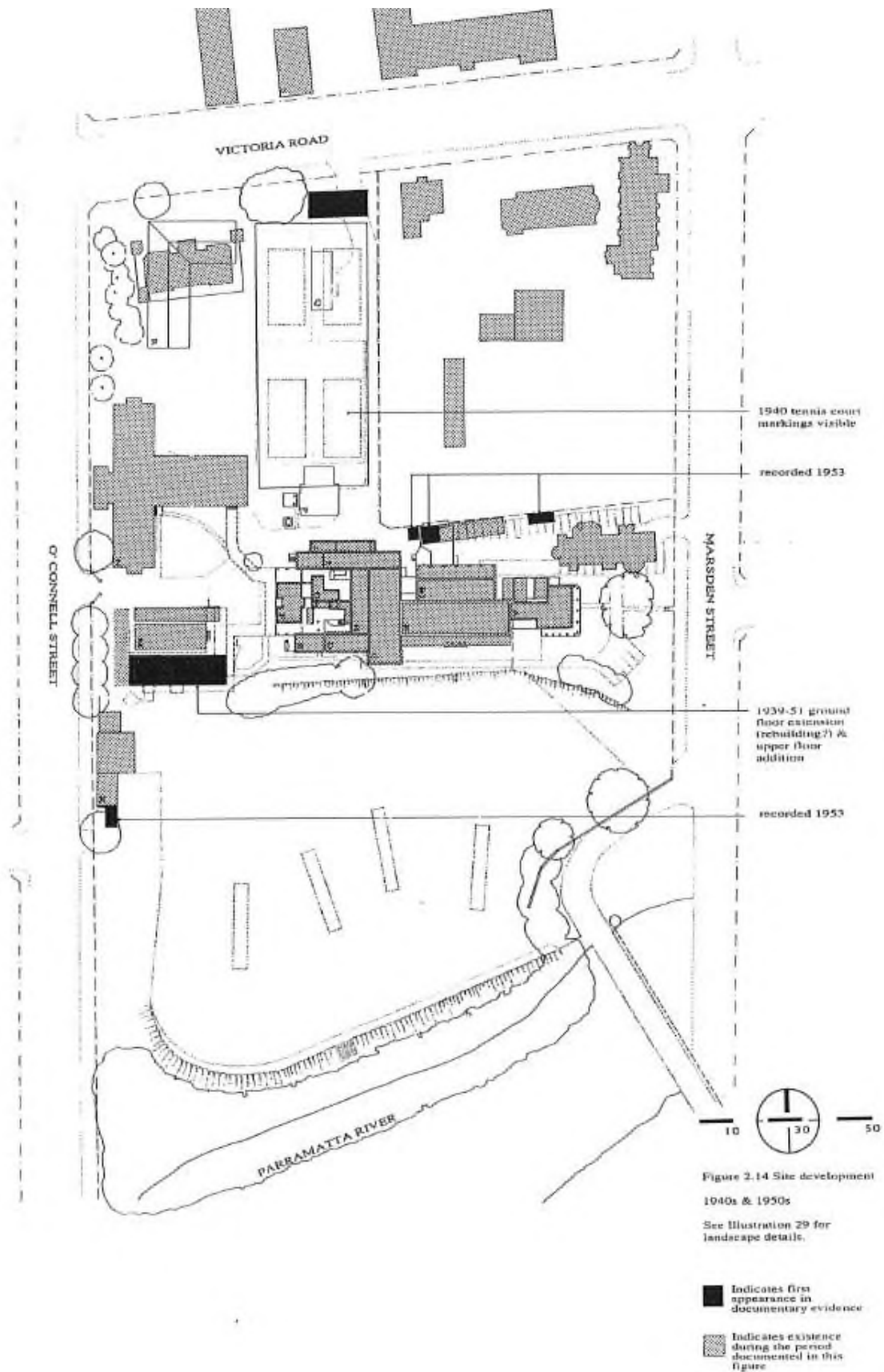


Figure A4-13. 1940s and 1950s use of the subject area (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.14).

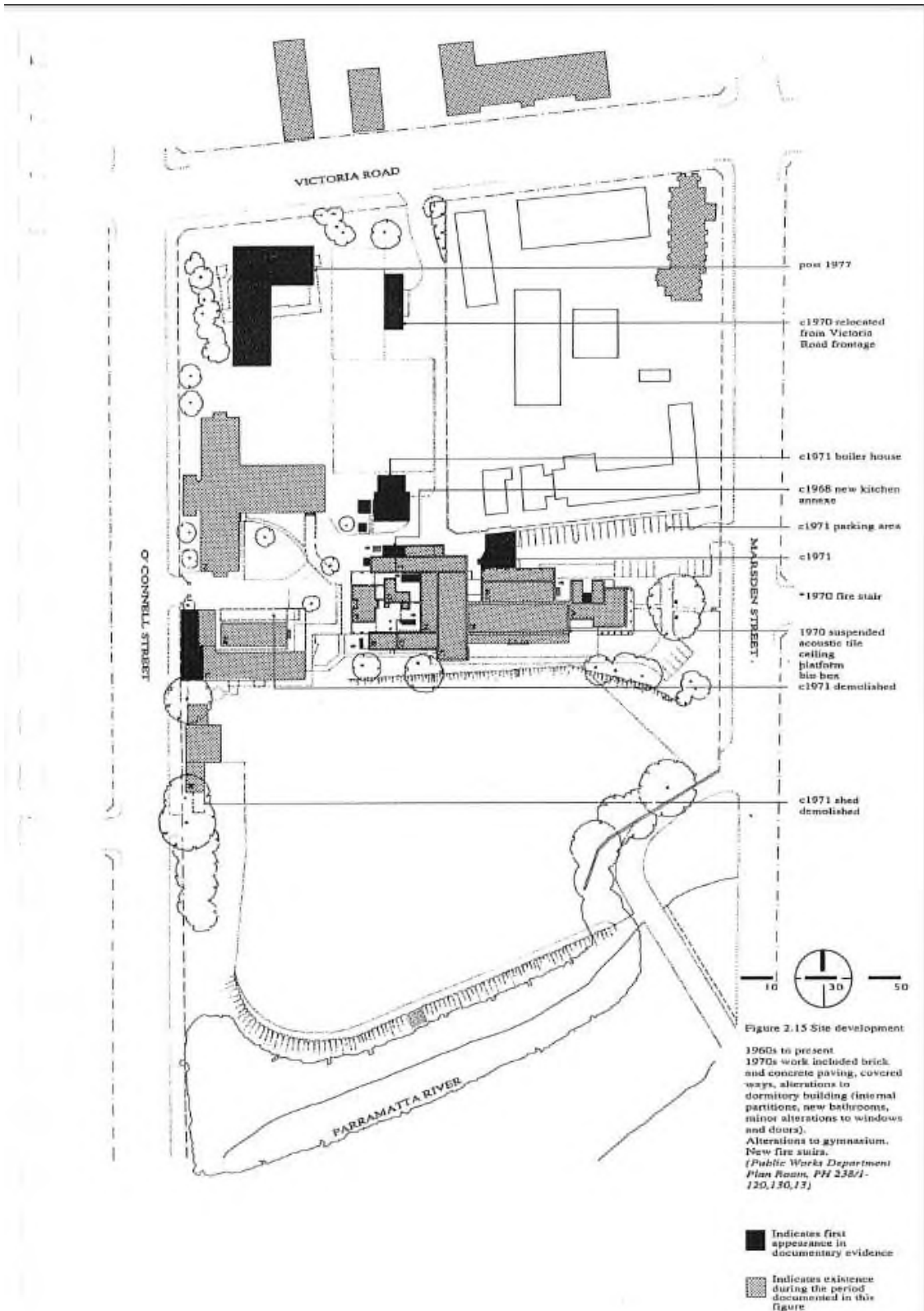


Figure A4-14. 1960s to present use of the site (Source: Peddle Thorp 1994 Figure 2.15).