

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 24		Name: Government Cottage wharf (potential) the former cottage is also referred to as Government House.			
Address: On the riverfront at the base of 41 George Street					Property Description:
Chronology: c. 1800: Possibly as early as 1796 a wharf is considered likely at the base of the old government cottage. 1813: What appears to be a wharf is shown in a lithograph printed in 1813 (Slaeger). 1821: In ruins as suggested in an illustration by Captain Wallis.					
Description: No existing description but would have been constructed in timber. A precedent has been found in the government wharf in Sydney, which was reported in 1817 as having been built on instruction of His Excellency the Governor for a <i>small Landing Place to be constructed near Bennelong's Point within the Government Domain for his own personal Accommodation and that of his Family</i>					
					Map: Detail of Figure 3. The potential location of the government house wharf is shown as 24 on the plan. The location of the 1795 wharf has been inferred through documentary research. If the wharf is in this location, it may extend further into the river. The site of the former government cottage and surrounding garden is denoted by the number 35.
Condition: N/A		Integrity: N/A		Current Use: N/A	
No statutory heritage listings					
Level of Significance:			State:	Local:	Assessed:
Statement of Significance: Refer to data sheet 33 for a detailed statement of significance			Potential: ☒		
Potential impact of the proposal: Physical: No					

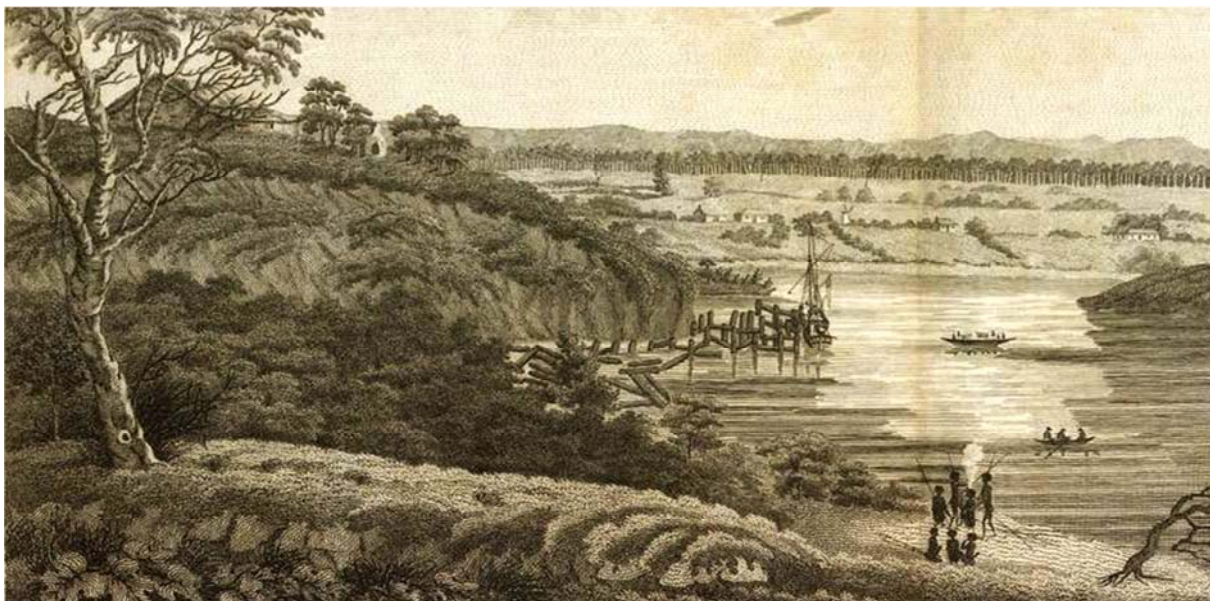
Site Number: 24	Name: Government Cottage wharf (potential) the former cottage is also referred to as Government House.
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Visual: N/A

Images:



Detail of Slaeger's 1813 lithograph. The feature indicated by the arrow may be a wharf. Compare the location with the derelict wharf shown in the 1821 illustration below



Detail from Captain Wallis (1821). The view is west looking upstream. The punt can be seen crossing at the centre of the river. What is considered by the authors of this report to be old government house can be seen behind the foliage of the tree to the left. The haphazard timbers at the base of the small headland may be the remains of an earlier wharf. Consideration was given to the possibility that these timbers represent the government wharf directly adjacent to the existing bridge and discounted because the perspective would be significantly skewed and, the possibility that the Slaeger lithograph is showing a wharf on the riverbank beneath old government house. A remnant wharf in this location must be considered as the potential for inadvertent impacts.

Site Number: 24 **Name:** Government Cottage wharf (potential) the former cottage is also referred to as Government House.

Mitigation measures

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council*

Site Number: 24	Name: Government Cottage wharf (potential) the former cottage is also referred to as Government House.
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guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.

14. *Continue the archival record during construction of the replacement bridge.*

17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
- Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
- Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
- Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
- Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
- Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
- Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences.
- A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
- Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.

24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*

25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*

a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement*

Site Number: 24	Name: Government Cottage wharf (potential) the former cottage is also referred to as Government House.
<i>Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.</i> <i>b. Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.</i> <i>c. Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.</i> <i>d. Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.</i>	

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 25 **Name:** The Terrace

Address: The riverbank adjacent to The Terrace (part west of Bridge Street)

Property Description: Lot 7011 DP 1030959

Chronology:

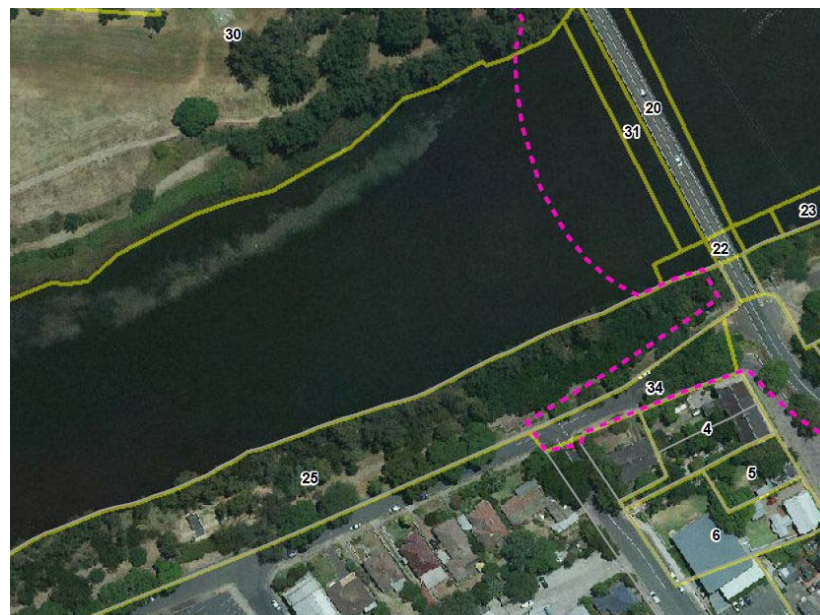
1795: The civic area in Green Hills extended to the river bank, which would make this part of Windsor, part of the early historic landscape.

1870: Landslip resulting from flooding at the base of "Burke's Buildings" (at the base of the Doctors House). The slip included a substantial part of The Terrace as well.

1961: Landslip resulting from the 1961 flood also took much of the road (refer to photograph below).

Description:

Riverbank supporting various species of vegetation



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. The area of land discussed here is shown as 25. Only a very small proportion of it is within the project area.

Condition:

N/A

Integrity:

N/A

Current Use:

N/A

No statutory heritage listings

Level of Significance:

State:

Local:

Assessed:

Potential: ✓

Statement of Significance:

Refer to data sheet 33 for a detailed statement of significance

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: Only a small part of this lot is within the project area; the impacts here relate to only that small section.

The 1795 wharf may be located partially within this lot but has been addressed in its own data sheet (22), which also refers to the data sheet that addresses known and potential maritime sites comprehensively (33).

Site Number: **Name:** The Terrace

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Visual: Moderate

Images:



Photograph of the slip in 1961. The location is just past Baker Street (reference not found)

Mitigation measures

None required unless archaeological resources are discovered.

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods:

Site Number: **Name:** The Terrace

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directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Talis Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square

Site Number: **Name:** The Terrace

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and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*

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- f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
- g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
- h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
- i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*

- 20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
- 21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
- 22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
- 23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
- Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
- Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
- Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
- Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
- Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
- Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences.
- A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
- Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including

Site Number: **Name:** The Terrace

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reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.

24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*
25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*
 - a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*
 - b. *Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.*
 - c. *Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*
 - d. *Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 26 **Name:** River bank – south bank

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Address: 1 The Terrace

Property Description: Lot 7008 DP 1029964

Chronology:

1795: The civic area in Green Hills extended to the river bank, which would make this part of Windsor, part of the early historic landscape. Assumed access track from ridge (now George Street) and upper slope of the Government reserve to the water's edge, for access to the wharf.

1809: A track meandering to the river from the ridge is shown in Evans' 1809 watercolour. The track adheres predominantly to the eastern side of the space.

1812 – 1813: A road to access the properties on the western perimeter of Thompson Square would have existed from at least when the first structures were built in 1812 but is not shown clearly until it appears in photographs in the 1870s (Plate 50 main report).

1842: A survey (Plate 36) shows a road arcing across the square from the western side and down to the punt wharf. A variation of this road alignment is shown in photographs (refer to Plates 50 and 56 main report).

Is a continuation of the landscape down slope from Thompson Square but is not included in the heritage boundary.

Description:

Includes the riverbank and landscape including roads from the northern boundary of the Thompson Square SHR listing. Has been described separately from other known and potential maritime sites to allow those sites to be shown separately.

This unit is predominantly characterised by paved road/car parking with minor landscape element. The small car park at the base of the lower parkland area and just to the east of the southern bridge abutment was subject to archaeological test excavation. The results of that excavation yielded information confirming that a complex archaeological profile exists beneath the car park and is likely to exist beneath the entire shoreline.

Archaeological test excavation undertaken during this investigation revealed evidence of former roads and road making.



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. The area of land discussed here is shown as 26.

Condition:

N/A

Integrity:

N/A

Current Use:

Car park and access roads. A small amount of landscaping provides

Site Number: 26					Name: River bank – south bank				
					shade.				
No statutory heritage listings									
Level of Significance:			State:		Local:		Assessed:		Potential: ✓
Statement of Significance: Refer to the statement of significance for known and potential archaeological resources presented in data sheet 32.									
Potential impact of the proposal: Physical: No known impacts Visual: Moderate impacts to views from this location									
Images:									
									
The lower car park on the waterfront downstream of the existing bridge. The photographer is standing in the vicinity where the southern abutment for the replacement bridge would be located. The waterfront is to the left.									

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The western extent of unit 26. This part of the project area is directly adjacent to the Thomson Square Conservation Area. View to the north east.



A view of the riverbank from the Windsor Bridge. Although not clear in this photograph, the remnants of the government wharf are located in the bank. A substantial amount of land forming has been undertaken in this area.

Mitigation measures

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of

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mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

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Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Thalys Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during

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the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be*

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landscaped or potentially impacted.

19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
- Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
- Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
- Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
- Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and

Site Number: 26 **Name:** River bank – south bank

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their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.

- Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
 - Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences.
 - A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
 - Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.
24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*
25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*
- a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*
 - b. *Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.*
 - c. *Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*
 - d. *Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 27						Name: North river bank and turf farm					
Address: 2 and 26 Wilberforce Road, Freemans Reach						Property Description: Lot 2 DP 65136; Lot 2 DP 1095472					
Chronology: 1794: Is in the location of the first land grant in the area made to Edward Whitton; has undergone episodes of flood erosion and filling to create the turf farm.											
Description: River bank and terrace on north side of river. Terrace has been turned into a turf farm.											
						Map: Detail of Figure 3. The area of land discussed here is shown as 27.					
Condition: N/A		Integrity: N/A		Current Use: Turf farming							
No statutory heritage listings											
Level of Significance:			State:		Local:		Assessed:		Potential: ✓		
Statement of Significance: N/A											
Potential impact of the proposal: Physical: No known impacts Visual impacts: Major negative impact to views from Bridgeview and from Thompson Square											

Site Number: **Name:** North river bank and turf farm

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Images:



Bridgeview as viewed from the bank below Thompson Square. The proposed roundabout would impede on this view.



The northern bank of the Hawkesbury River as viewed from the Windsor Bridge.

Site Number: 27 **Name:** North river bank and turf farm

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The turf farm at 2 and 26 Wilberforce Road, Freemans Reach. The proposed roundabout would be constructed in the foreground.



Views back to Thompson Square across the turf farm. The proposed roundabout would be constructed in the area shown in this photograph.

Site Number: **Name:** North river bank and turf farm

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Views on the Wilberforce Road approach to the bridge. This area of the turf farm is where the roundabout would be located. The roof of the Doctors House can be seen poking out of the tree tops.

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: Reduce impacts to the existing cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.3 Archaeological management (as a precautionary measure)

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of

Site Number: **Name:** North river bank and turf farm

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mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
14. *Continue the archival record during construction of the replacement bridge.*
15. *Prepare an archival record of the Windsor Bridge prior to, and during, its demolition.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Site Number: **Name:** North river bank and turf farm

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Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Thalys Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square*

Site Number: 27 **Name:** North river bank and turf farm

- following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
 20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
 21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
 22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
 23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
- Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
- Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
- Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement

Site Number: **Name:** North river bank and turf farm

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bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.

- Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
 - Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
 - Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences.
 - A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
 - Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.
24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*
25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*
- a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*
 - b. *Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.*
 - c. *Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*
 - d. *Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 28 Name: Bridge approach – north side				
Address: Parts of Wilberforce Road and Freemans Reach Road			Property Description: Road reserve	
Chronology: 1794: Unknown but possible that a track existed on the north side of the river as Edward Whitton had land here. 1795: Unknown but as a wharf existed it is possible that a track existed on the north side of the river as Edward Whitton had land here. 1815 - 1874: A track at the northern punt landing to take travellers to the land beyond. It is very likely that improvement were made to the track regularly. 1874: The northern approach road to the bridge is well established. 1879: The road is raised to meet the new level of the bridge. Refer also to data sheet 031 for comprehensive data on known and potential terrestrial archaeological relics.				
Description: The existing road to the bridge; paved, gravel verge, footpath on the east side of the bridge/west side of the turf farm (27).				
			Map: Detail of Figure 3. The area of land discussed here is shown as 28.	
Condition: Good	Integrity: Good	Current Use: A road		
No statutory heritage listings				
Level of Significance:	State:	Local:	Assessed:	Potential: ✓
Statement of Significance: Refer to data sheet 32 for a comprehensive statement of significance for archaeological resources. However this particular section of the proposal area is potentially of local significance for its ability to demonstrate modifications to adapt the landscape to the two levels of the bridge.				

Site Number: 28 **Name:** Bridge approach – north side

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Potential impact of the proposal:

Freemans Reach:

Physical impacts: Moderate (to potential relics). Archaeological test excavation identified concrete planks that may be related to road stabilisation works associated with raising the bridge

Visual impacts: Major visual impacts as the road would be removed by the proposal.

Images:



The northern approach road to the bridge from the corner of Freemans Reach Road.



A section of the approach road to the bridge with the bridge in the background. The level of the road has been raised to accommodate the raising of the bridge in 1897.

Site Number: **Name:** Bridge approach – north side

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Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: Reduce impacts to the existing cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore

Site Number: **Name:** Bridge approach – north side

28

prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Thalys Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were

Site Number: **Name:** Bridge approach – north side

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added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*

Site Number: 28 **Name:** Bridge approach – north side

22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
 - Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
 - Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
 - Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
 - Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
 - Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
 - Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
 - Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences.
 - A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
 - Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.
24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*
 25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*
 - a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*

Site Number: **Name:** Bridge approach – north side

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- b. Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.*
- c. Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*
- d. Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 29					Name: Turf farm				
Address: 33 Wilberforce Road, Freemans Reach					Property Description: Lot 1 DP 1096472				
Chronology: 1794: Within Edward Whitton's grant. 1920s: Anecdotal evidence suggests that two Chinese market gardeners operated on this site; title documents did not reveal any Chinese names. 1963: Sold to Domenico Delii Carpini. 1973: Acquired by Joseph Sultana, a farmer from Vineyard. 1983: The land was acquired by the Aboriginal Development Commission for use as a training farm. 1991: The current owner acquired the property, which has been used as a turf farm since then.									
Description: Currently a turf farm with the administration block close to the corner of Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road. A small possibility that the archaeological site of the Squatters Arms Hotel may be located within this property. The project area incorporates only a small area of this property. More comprehensive information on potential archaeological resources is included in data sheet 32.									
					Map: Detail of Figure 3. The area of land discussed here is shown as 29.				
Condition: N/A		Integrity: N/A		Current Use: Turf farm with administration block and storage sheds					
No statutory heritage listings									
Level of Significance:			State:		Local:		Assessed:		Potential: ✓
Statement of Significance:									

Site Number: **Name:** Turf farm

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Refer to data sheet 32 for a comprehensive statement of significance for archaeological resources.

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: Minor (or negligible or neutral impacts)

Impacts to this property would be minor and affect the perimeter at Freemans Reach Road and a small section on Wilberforce Road. However, as the site of the Squatters Arms has not been confirmed, this property should be included in the management of archaeological resources (refer to data sheet 32). It should be noted that research suggests that the site of *The Squatters Arms Hotel* was on the other side of the road at 27 Wilberforce Road, Freemans Reach.

Visual: Low impacts – views along Freemans Reach Road to Thompson Square would be affected.

Images:



View north along Freemans Reach Road. Storage sheds belonging to the turf farm are visible on the right, Bridgeview is visible on the left.

Mitigation measures

11.8.3 Archaeological management (as a precautionary measure)

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods:

Site Number: **Name:** Turf farm

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directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Talis Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square

Site Number: **Name:** Turf farm

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and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*

Site Number: **Name:** Turf farm

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- f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
- g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
- h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
- i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*

- 20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
- 21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
- 22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
- 23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
- Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
- Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
- Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
- Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
- Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
- Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences.
- A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
- Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including

Site Number: **Name:** Turf farm

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reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.

24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*
25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*
 - a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*
 - b. *Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.*
 - c. *Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*
 - d. *Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 30		Name: Macquarie Park (not in current project area but will be incorporated further to consultation)			
Address: 1 Wilberforce Road, Freemans Reach			Property Description: Lot 1 DP 226141; Lot B DP 386334		
Chronology: Not available.					
Description: A large recreational park with access to the foreshore. The park incorporates a restaurant and picnic tables					
			Map: Detail of Figure 3. The area of land discussed here is shown as 30.		
Condition: N/A	Integrity: N/A	Current Use: Recreation			
No statutory heritage listings					
Level of Significance:		State:	Local:	Assessed:	Potential:
Statement of Significance: N/A					
Potential impact of the proposal: Physical impact: Nil Visual impact: Low negative impact					

Site Number: 30 **Name:** Macquarie Park (not in current project area but will be incorporated further to consultation)

Images:

None available

Mitigation measures

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*

- b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*

7. *Protect all items that are not proposed to be physically impacted, including those in the temporary construction zone.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*

13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*

16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*

17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive

Site Number: 30 **Name:** Macquarie Park (not in current project area but will be incorporated further to consultation)

displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
 - Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
 - Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
 - Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
 - Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
 - Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
 - Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
 - Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences.
 - A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
 - Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.
24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*
25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*
- a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*
 - b. *Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.*
 - c. *Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*
 - d. *Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 31	Name: Temporary Bridge (potential archaeological site) and site of the punt landing on the north side of the river.				
Address: N/A				Property Description:	
Chronology: 1896: Approval given for the construction of the temporary bridge (September). 1896: Construction complete (November). 1897: Temporary bridge demolished (March).					
Description: Potential maritime archaeological resource believed to be located upstream and adjacent to the existing Windsor Bridge. The temporary bridge was built to enable traffic to continue across the Hawkesbury River while the permanent bridge was being raised (1897). It was on timber piles sourced locally, the temporary bridge was 460 feet long (about 140 metres). Piles were driven into the river, which may survive in remnant form. When demolished, the timbers from the temporary bridge were stored in various places; Council was given some of the timber to repair culverts and local bridges.					
				Map: Detail of Figure 3. The area of land discussed here is shown as 31.	
Condition: N/A	Integrity: N/A	Current Use: N/A			
No statutory heritage listings					
Level of Significance:		State:	Local:	Assessed:	Potential: ✓
Statement of Significance: Refer to data sheet 33 for statement of significance for the archaeological resource.					

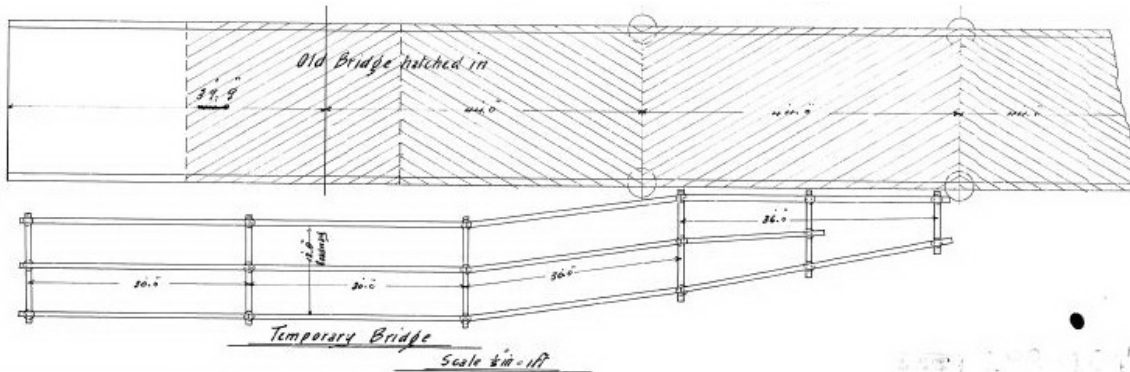
Site Number: 31	Name: Temporary Bridge (potential archaeological site) and site of the punt landing on the north side of the river.
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Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical impact: Major impact (potentially)

Visual impact: N/A

Images: Source: RMS plans 0182 492BC0104



Mitigation measures

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*

- b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

- 11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination*

Site Number: 31	Name: Temporary Bridge (potential archaeological site) and site of the punt landing on the north side of the river.
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of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.

11.8.4 Archival recording (if archaeological resources exist)

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
15. *Prepare an archival record of the Windsor Bridge prior to, and during, its demolition.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
- Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
- Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
- Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
- Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate

Site Number: 31	Name: Temporary Bridge (potential archaeological site) and site of the punt landing on the north side of the river.
	the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation. • Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum. • Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences. • A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time. • Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments. 24. <i>Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.</i> 25. <i>Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:</i> <i>Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.</i> <i>Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.</i> <i>Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.</i> <i>Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.</i>

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 32		Name: Terrestrial Archaeological Resources	
Address: Thompson Square including roads, reserves; project area north bank.		Property Description: Various	
Chronology: 1795 - 1810: Farms established along the Hawkesbury from the early 1790s including one on the north bank owned by Edward Whitton, granted in 1794. This would have encompassed domestic and farm buildings, cleared areas and fenced enclosures. An administrative area and wharf were established on the south bank in 1795 to service the farms. Thompson Square encompasses a portion of that civic area. Within and around it were stores, granaries, gaols, houses for officials, barracks and other buildings as well as tracks and enclosures. There was also a substantial privately owned leasehold property on the eastern side of the present square, owned and developed by Andrew Thompson with a house, store, warehouse and other works. Adjoining this was the large government reserve. 1810-1822: On the northern bank the Whitton farm was inherited by a daughter; there is no evidence with respect to improvements. The civic area of Green Hills becomes incorporated into a small town square formed by Government Macquarie as an extension of the planned town of Windsor. Substantial improvements including reconstructing the waterfront, a major new drainage system, improvements to streets, creation of new tracks, delineation of new allotments, a new hotel and a punt to the northern bank. The Government Reserve was substantially landscaped in this area and extended to encompass Thompson's former leasehold property. 1822-1850: Whitton's farm was subdivided in this period and a public house established on it by 1839; possibly the site of an inn at the junction of Wilberforce and Freemans Reach Roads. In this period Thompson Square and its environs became an important focus of the town because of the presence of the wharf and punt (replaced by a ferry in 1832). Several hotels and shops established around the square and it remained an important administrative precinct with the police and magistrate occupying the government reserve. The eastern boundary of the Thompson Square was defined by subdivision for new allotments. Improvements in roads to the wharf. Several houses were built around the square. 1850-1900: Decreasing river traffic impacted on the importance of Thompson Square. In the latter part of this period Thompson Square became a fringe area to the main town and established a residential identity with more and substantial houses built around it. The construction of a new bridge to the north bank in 1874 with substantial alterations in 1896 made this more of a transitory place than the destination that it had been in preceding years. The construction of the bridge required new road alignments and the present-day reserves were created from this restructuring. On the northern side of the river the Squatter's Arms became a major landmark at the junction of the two roads. It was surrounded by farmland. The hotel was demolished by the 1890s. 1900- 1970: The character of the square established in preceding decades was maintained during the twentieth century; it was fringe area to the main town. The construction of a new approach to the bridge in 1934 further impacted on the amenity of the place although several schemes were put into place to beautify the reserves. On the northern side of the river the project area was developed as part of a market garden. 1970 – 2012: From the 1960s and particularly the 1970s heritage values were recognised and apart from listing Thompson Square and its components they were subject to programs of restoration and improvement. Much of the appearance of the square today is due to this work. On the northern side of the river the market garden was repurposed as a training farm for Aboriginal workers. Since the 1980s it has been used for turf farming.			
Description: Thompson Square is likely to encompass a complex archaeological profile with components that derive from all phases of occupation from 1795 to the present day. Several specific sites can be reasonably identified from archival sources including, for example, the general area of a brick barrel drain constructed in 1815 (the reserves), the site of a granary from c.1796 (old Bridge Street, northern end) and the site of Andrew Thompson's house and commercial premises of the later eighteenth and early			

Site Number: **Name:** Terrestrial Archaeological Resources

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nineteenth centuries (eastern boundary of Square). However, archival sources define many buildings, fences, tracks and other improvements for which specific sites cannot be defined other than their association with Thompson Square or its near environs. Furthermore, evidence from comparable sites as well as evidence gained from preliminary testing can be used to demonstrate that there is a high likelihood for the preservation of additional archaeological evidence that will provide information with respect to environmental conditions and change, land-forming, landscaping, culture or lives, services and roads as well as buildings and other works that are unlikely to have left archival traces. Test trenching, for example, has provided substantial evidence of a new road made to the bridge in 1896 as well as the substantial land-forming that was undertaken to reconstruct the approaches to this bridge on both sides of the river. Test trenching has also provided evidence of landscaping carried out in the government reserve probably from the 1820s and possibly earlier works associated with Thompson's occupation up to 1810. It has also provided evidence of the construction of streets and alterations to them from the 1850s to the 1970s. All of Thompson Square and its environs have been evaluated to contain intact archaeological profiles. Over fifty specific and general types of sites have been identified for Thompson Square and its environs that may be summarised as follows:

- Evidence of the pre-settlement environment
- Evidence of environmental damage and change from first settlement onwards
- Evidence of clearing and the first buildings (store, guardhouse and wharf) from 1794-1795
- Evidence of tracks and paths, a boat slip, barracks, granaries, government buildings including domestic residences, a lock-up and Thompson's first house and garden that date between 1795-1800
- Evidence of more government buildings including a prison and a possible government wharf and tracks and paths dated between 1800-1810; more sites of substantial buildings and works are recognized to lie close to but outside the project area
- Evidence of a wharf, roads, cuttings, a large brick barrel drain and possible secondary drains and large quantities of leveling fill in the square from the period 1810-c.1820; the potential for significant archaeological evidence in building allotments on the eastern, western and southern sides of the square outside the project area is also recognized
- Evidence of new road surfaces, punt landings, a watchhouse/punt house on the terrace from the period of c. 1820-1840; evidence of new government buildings on the eastern side of the square is also recognized but this is outside the project area;
- Evidence of an extension to Bridge Street on the eastern side of the square in its southern half from 1855 and in its northern half in 1874, of a other road surfaces on the western side of the square and resurfacing of roads in the centre of the square, evidence of drains and other services, evidence of filling in the approach to the raised bridge level of 1894, cutting down of some levels in the square and its roads from the later years of the nineteenth century; evidence of a summerhouse and pavilion in the reserves and fences along the roads and reserves
- Evidence of cutting along the western side of the square for the construction of a new approach to the bridge in 1934
- Landscape improvements from all periods
- There is the potential for artefact assemblages from all periods and services from the later part of the nineteenth century onwards.

On the northern bank of the river the following sites or types of sites have been identified:

Site Number: 32 **Name:** Terrestrial Archaeological Resources

32

- Evidence of the pre-settlement environment
- Evidence of the impact of first settlement on that environment and evidence of the nature of that settlement with respect to clearance and agricultural development
- The potential for farm buildings, house and fencing from the first grant of 1794; no specific sites can be determined for this period of occupation
- Evidence of an inn that was in operation from at least 1839 and may have been continuously occupied to the 1880s. The site could encompass structural evidence, fences, drains and other landscape improvements as well as artefact assemblages. No specific site has been identified but anecdotal evidence suggests that it might be close to the intersection of Freeman's Reach Road and Wilberforce Road
- Evidence of improvements made for the approaches to the bridge
- Evidence of market gardening and turf farming from the twentieth century

Reference should be made to Section 7.0 of the SoHI for detailed discussion and evaluation of the archaeological resource.

Condition: Varies	Integrity: Varies	Current Use: Thompson Square, roads and reserves – public uses Northern side of the river – public roads, turf farming		
Statutory heritage listings:		State Heritage Register	National Trust	
		Hawkesbury LEP 1989	RNE	
		Draft Hawkesbury LEP		
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓ Potential: ✓

Statement of Significance:

The historical analysis, archaeological assessment and evidence from preliminary testing and past works demonstrate that there is likely to be a complex and chronologically deep archaeological profile within Thompson's Square and to a lesser degree on the northern river bank. It is impossible to isolate the resource that could exist within the project area and assess its significance. It must be assumed that the evidence contained within the project area will have the same values and significance as the rest of the square even if specific elements within both may vary from each other. The significance of the archaeological resource within the project area is the same as that for the resource across the entire square and this cultural significance must be assessed on several levels.

Windsor is the third settlement in Australia after Sydney and Parramatta. These are the places that made long-term European settlement possible and their histories inform us of the circumstances, the pressures and visions that would shape our history and the way we live. Apart from its importance as one of our first permanent settlements Windsor also has added status as a Macquarie town, one of very few places that were specifically selected and influenced by arguably our most important Governor. A number of the improvements and designs for the square are a direct result of his involvement. The square also has direct associations with outstanding people in the development of the town and region particularly Andrew Thompson, who lived and worked here. The archaeological resource could provide tangible links or associations with significant historical figures by revealing works or improvements that have been created for, on behalf of or by these figures.

Thompson Square is the single place that links the earliest settlement on the Hawkesbury, Green Hills, with the Macquarie-era town. This site was used as a civic precinct to service the Green Hills Settlement from 1794. It evolved into a small village in its own right that also provided the services and administration for the region. It is the seminal place of the town's evolution. It was this village that was incorporated into the Macquarie planned town of Windsor; it was the only town to incorporate this earlier layer of settlement. It is unique.

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If Windsor and Thompson Square are important then archaeological evidence that can better document or reveal the history of use and development that is unique to this place and provide evidence of its associations is also significant. The below ground resources are likely to provide evidence of the earliest years of settlement, pre-dating the fabric that survives above ground. Archaeological evidence is also likely to provide evidence of events and processes that were specific to the square but are representative of the development of this town.

The principal value of the potential archaeological profile in Thompson's Square is its cumulative value. It has the potential to document events, processes, improvements and places that span the full history of European development in this place from 1794 to the present day. It is likely to be the only place in Windsor or its environs that can do so. The archaeological profile of the project area on the south bank is completely unique to it. Because of the potential chronological depth of the profile it may include sites that are rare beyond the specific history of this place.

The archaeological resource is likely to provide a depth of historical layering and sense of place to the acknowledged visual qualities of the square. These are qualities and resources that can be valued by the community. It has the ability to provide unique, rare and representative components for this place and for New South Wales. The cumulative profile recording evidence of works and change over two centuries is unique. Within that overall profile evidence of the Green Hills/Mulgrave Place period of development and Macquarie-era works would be of State significance and potentially of National significance. The remainder of the archaeological profile has local significance.

Level of significance: Thompson Square and Environs

National

Apart from the potential to document and demonstrate the changing town and the place of the square in it over a long period of time the archaeological profile in the square can be evaluated for different levels of significance that are largely relevant to their rarity either through age or singular uses. In particular, evidence that relates to the founding settlement of 1794 up to and inclusive of Macquarie era works is assessed to be of exceptional significance for its importance within the town, its rarity and its contribution to documenting the growth of the colony in its formative years. For the earliest years of settlement this resource would be the only fabric that survives in the town; there is no evidence above ground that predates 1811. It is comparable to only a very small number of other places that have the same depth of development such as Sydney or Parramatta.

State

As well as works from the first decades of the town's growth the project area is also likely to encompass important improvements from the middle and later years of the nineteenth century that reflect the changing status and role of the town and this particular square. These include the development of the bridge across the river to link the two communities. Many of these processes are not evident in above ground resources. These are resources that can make a substantial addition to the evidence that survives above ground; they have value for the town and are of high significance.

Local

Evidence that derives from the early – middle years of the twentieth century is less significant. These processes are still evident in other forms and they have impacted on earlier and more rare resources. These are assessed to have moderate significance.

Evidence from the later years of the twentieth century onwards which is still largely intact above ground and has acted to remove or disturb older or more rare elements is considered to have little individual significance but is recognized as an integral component in the complex profile. These resources are assessed to have low or neutral significance.

Statement of Significance: North Bank Project Area

The northern area of the project area across the river has a history of settlement that dates back to 1794 with a farm established here by an ex-convict, Edward Whitton, in that year. Apart from his

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pioneer status Whitton's contribution is representative of the thousands of people who worked to develop the region.

Archaeology in this part of the project area is unlikely to have the same complexity of resources because of the nature of settlement here; largely pastoralism and agriculture. It has value as a comparison to the complex history of Thompson Square but its individual components are likely to be less significant; the exception would be the site of a long-standing landmark inn although its precise location cannot be determined. The resource in the northern part of the project area, with few exceptions, is likely to be more representative of the agricultural/pastoral development that characterized this side of the river.

Grading

National

For a discussion on the potential for national significance refer to the working paper Section 7.7.3.

Specific evidence of the 1794 grant and its improvements.

State

Evidence associated with the construction or improvement of the Windsor Bridge

Local

Evidence of the Squatters Arms Inn and/or an earlier inn from 1839 as well as evidence of farming, market gardens, turf farming

Potential Impacts of the proposal:

Physical: Major negative impact

Any excavation is likely to destroy or disturb archaeological evidence of specific sites and works. As well it will disturb or fragment the land-forming processes that are an integral part of the development of these places and also a necessary component in interpreting the archaeological evidence that is preserved in the ground.

Visual: N/A

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Images



View south showing a test trench in Old Bridge Street with evidence of planting holes associated with the landscaping of the Government reserve, a large post hole possibly from an eighteenth century building and part of an early nineteenth century yard surface. In the section can be seen evidence of several roads; scale 1 metre



View north showing a test pit in the car park at the northern edge of Thompson Square showing works undertaken for the new approaches to the bridge made in 1896, a road laid at that time and deposits that predate these works; scale 1 metre

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Mitigation measures

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*

- b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*

7. *Protect all items that are not proposed to be physically impacted, including those in the temporary construction zone.*

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

- 11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other

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major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
- Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
- Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
- Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
- Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
- Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
- Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences.
- A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
- Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including

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reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.

24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*
25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*
 - a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*
 - b. *Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.*
 - c. *Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*
 - d. *Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 33		Name: Maritime Archaeological Resources	
Address: Thompson Square river frontage; project area north bank river frontage		Property Description: Various	
Chronology: 1795 - 1810: Farms established along the Hawkesbury from the early 1790s including one on the north bank owned by Edward Whitton, granted in 1794. This would have encompassed domestic and farm buildings, cleared areas and fenced enclosures. An administrative area and wharf were established on the south bank in 1795 to service the farms. Thompson Square encompasses a portion of that civic area. Within and around it were stores, granaries, gaols, houses for officials, barracks and other buildings as well as tracks and enclosures. There was also a substantial privately owned leasehold property on the eastern side of the present square, owned and developed by Andrew Thompson with a house, store, warehouse and other works. Adjoining this was the large government reserve. The only known improvement along the waterfront in this period is the wharf built at the northern end of the present-day Thompson Square, possibly in relation to a small beach. This is likely to be close to the site of the present bridge. Archival evidence suggests there may have been a slip close by that allowed boats to be drawn up from the river; this would be close to the northern end of Old Bridge Street. 1810-1822: On the northern bank the Whitton farm was inherited by a daughter; there is no evidence with respect to improvements. The civic area of Green Hills becomes incorporated into a small town square formed by Government Macquarie as an extension of the planned town of Windsor. Substantial improvements including a major new drainage system, improvements to streets, creation of new tracks, delineation of new allotments, a new hotel and a punt to the northern bank. The Government Reserve was substantially landscaped in this area and extended to encompass Thompson's former leasehold property. The waterfront at Thompson Square in this period was massively developed and improved. The 1795 wharf was extended to the east and a substantial new timber wharf was built here. The foreshore was piled, filled and regularised and cuttings were made to allow for carts to approach the wharf. A ferry service was established from c. 1814 between the wharf and the northern side of the river. 1822-1850: Whitton's farm was subdivided in this period and a public house established on it by 1839; possibly the site of a later inn at the junction of Wilberforce and Freemans Reach Roads. In this period Thompson Square and its environs became an important focus of the town because of the presence of the wharf and punt (replacing the ferry in 1832). Several hotels and shops established around the square and it remained an important administrative precinct with the police and magistrate occupying the government reserve. The eastern boundary of the Thompson square was defined by subdivision for new allotments. Improvements in roads to the wharf. Several houses were built around the Square. Apart from the heavy traffic, road and water to the wharf and the importance of the punt there is no specific evidence of improvements to the waterfront in this phase. 1850-1900: Decreasing river traffic impacted on the importance of Thompson Square. In this period it became a fringe area to the main town and established a residential identity with more and substantial houses built around it. Despite its lesser commercial importance the wharf remained in use in this period. The construction of a new bridge to the north bank in 1874 with substantial alterations in 1896 made this more of a transitory place than the destination that it had been in preceding years. The construction of the bridge required new road alignments and the present-day reserves were created from this restructuring. On the northern side of the river the Squatter's Arms became a major landmark at the junction of the two roads. It was surrounded by farmland. The hotel was derelict by the 1890s and demolished in 1914. 1900- 1970: The character of the square established in preceding decades was maintained during the twentieth century; it was fringe area to the main town. The construction of a new approach to the bridge in 1934 further impacted on the amenity of the place although several schemes were put into place to beautify the reserves. On the northern side of the river the project area was developed as part of a market garden. In this phase the wharf gradually decayed and largely fell apart. There is			

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some archival evidence that more filling was undertaken along the river's edge.

1970 – 2012: From the 1960s and particularly the 1970s heritage values were recognised and apart from listing Thompson Square and its components they were subject to programmes of restoration and improvement. Much of the appearance of the square today is due to this work. On the northern side of the river the market garden was repurposed as a training farm for Aboriginal workers. Since the 1980s it has been used for turf farming. A new wharf was built close to the site of the older wharf in this phase. Although the river appears not to have been dredged there is some evidence that it was sand-mined in this phase.

Description:

Thompson Square has been assessed as likely to encompass a complex archaeological profile with components that derive from all phases of occupation from 1795 to the present day. The maritime archaeological resources are complimentary to the terrestrial resources adding an important dimension by linking the northern and southern communities and demonstrating how and why the river was so vital in the history of Green Hills and Windsor.

Several specific sites can be reasonably identified from archival sources. A preliminary survey has found physical evidence that supports the conclusions of the assessment with respect to the preservation of archaeological evidence.

The following sites have been identified for Thompson Square and its environs and the northern bank within the project area:

- Evidence of the pre-settlement environment along the river's edge
- Evidence of environmental damage and change from first settlement onwards particularly the impacts of flood and erosion
- Evidence of clearing and the first wharf built in 1795 close to the site of the present bridge
- Possible evidence of a boat slip in land in the area of the northern end of old Bridge Street close to the river constructed in the period 1800-1810
- Evidence of a new wharf built in 1816 and repaired in the 1820s close to the site of the present wharf. This wharf may have survived until the c. 1940s; evidence could encompass timbers and piles and there may be rock ballast associated with this structure located along the river's edge. A survey has produced evidence of this feature; it was a common construction technique of the period
- Evidence of piles and filling along the northern edge of Thompson Square associated with the construction of the 1816/1820 wharf
- Potential for another wharf built to service the Government House between 1810 and 1822 on the river's edge or possibly within infilled land north of the extension of Arndell Street
- Evidence of ferry/punt landings on both sides of the river, the Thompson Square site to the west of the present bridge from c.1814-1875. There is unlikely to be evidence of the punt within the riverbed;
- Evidence of the construction of the present Windsor Bridge in 1874 on the river bank and within the river bed
- Evidence both on the river's edge and within the river bed of a temporary bridge constructed in 1896, probably on the western side of the present bridge
- Evidence of artefact assemblages particularly associated with the wharf sites

Reference should be made to a separate report prepared on the maritime archaeological resources of the project area.

Site Number: 33					Name: Maritime Archaeological Resources						
Condition: Varies		Integrity: Varies		Current Use: Waterfront areas but also including land several metres either side that is likely to have been infilled over original natural topography							
Statutory heritage listings:				State Heritage Register			National Trust				
				Hawkesbury LEP 1989			RNE				
				Draft Hawkesbury LEP							
Level of Significance:				State: ✓		Local: ✓		Assessed: ✓		Potential: ✓	
Statement of Significance: The historical analysis, archaeological assessment and evidence from preliminary testing and past works demonstrate that there is likely to be a complex and chronologically deep archaeological profile within Thompson's Square and to a lesser degree on the northern river bank. A separate assessment for maritime resources has concluded that there is likely to be significant archaeological evidence of important wharves, piling, changes to the landform and of the present bridge and possibly a temporary bridge. A statement of significance has been prepared for the wharf sites on the southern bank of the river adjoining Thompson Square: <i>"The presence of a wharf at Windsor was an important infrastructure development that was part of the early settlement and development of the township. The construction of the first wharf in 1795 allowed for supplies to be unloaded safely at the early store and military garrison, while allowing for farm crops to be exported out. The construction of a more substantial wharf in ca.1814 as part of the formalisation and development of the Macquarie town reinforced the importance of the settlement and the need for maritime infrastructure as part of that plan. The wharf was an integral part of the Windsor township until the expansion of rail to Windsor and larger maritime infrastructure at Brooklyn on the Hawkesbury River meant the use of the wharf was likely limited to public recreational uses. The archaeological resource present on the site is considered to be a rare and endangered resource that can provide new information into the design and construction types of wharves in the early settlement of NSW, and Australia." (Cosmos Archaeology 2012: Proposed Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Maritime Archaeology Desktop Assessment: 52)</i> Another statement of significance was prepared for the punt crossing: <i>"The former punt crossing at Windsor on the Hawkesbury River was established in 1816 at the same time as the second wharf. The punt operated in an area opened up for agricultural settlement in 1795 and a formal township in 1812. The punt serviced an area between the Pitt Town punt (1812) and the North Richmond punt (1821) and allowed for residents on the northern side of the Hawkesbury River to access the township, the road to Parramatta, as well as the wharf for bringing our exporting agricultural materials to and from Sydney. Replaced by the bridge built across the river at Windsor in 1874, the punt was a vital piece of maritime transport infrastructure for the greater local area." (Cosmos Archaeology 2012: Proposed Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Maritime Archaeology Desktop Assessment: 54).</i> Grading: Thompson Square and Environs For a discussion on the potential for national significance refer to the working paper Section 7.7.3. State The wharf sites, piling, boat slip and land-forming for reasons of their rarity and contribution to											

Site Number: 33 **Name:** Maritime Archaeological Resources

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documenting the growth of the colony in its formative years. This maritime resource from the Green Hills and Macquarie periods of occupation would compliment the equally rare and important terrestrial resources. It is comparable to only a very small number of other places that have the same depth of development such as Sydney or Parramatta. Significance may be greater than State.

Evidence of the construction of the unique Windsor Bridge on the land-sides and within the river because of its rarity.

Local

Evidence of the punt because of its importance in the development of communication between the settlements on both sides of the river

Potential Impacts of the proposal:

Physical: Major negative impact

Any excavation on the land or within the river is likely to destroy or disturb archaeological evidence of specific sites and works. As well it will disturb or fragment the land-forming processes that are an integral part of the development of these places.

Visual: N/A

Images

N/A

Mitigation measures

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*

- b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for

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managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
- Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take

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place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.

- Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
 - Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
 - Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
 - Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
 - Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences.
 - A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
 - Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.
24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*
25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*
- a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*
 - b. *Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.*
 - c. *Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*
 - d. *Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 34		Name: Location of the former punt house (potential archaeological resource) The Terrace (part) at the base of the Doctors House	
Address: N/A		Property Description:	
Chronology: 1809: Captured in the G W Evans watercolour of Green Hills; the same building is also shown on the 1807 and 1810/11 watercolours. c1830s: identified as a guard house in the historical analysis (Section 4.8.13). c1904: demolished.			
Description: Potential archaeological resource although it is likely to be of low potential. Possibly beneath Thompson Square road where it turns to the west adjacent to the Doctors House. May also have been removed when The Terrace was levelled. The punt house may be represented in illustrations as early as 1807.			
		Map: Detail of Figure 3. The location of the former punt house is estimated to be within the unit identified as 34 in the plan. There is a strong possibility that archaeological remains have been removed.	
Condition: N/A	Integrity: N/A	Current Use: N/A	
Heritage listings: NA		State Heritage Register	
		National Trust	
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012	
		RNE	
Level of Significance:		State:	Local:
		Assessed:	Potential: ✓
Statement of Significance: May have significance as an archaeological site demonstrating one of the earliest phases of the Green Hills.			

Site Number: 34 **Name:** Location of the former punt house (potential archaeological resource)
The Terrace (part) at the base of the Doctors House

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical impacts: No known impacts

- Historical evidence suggests that the area of The Terrace and the bank directly beneath the Doctors House was subject to a land slip in 1870 that reached halfway across the road.
- It is likely that a high level of land modifications have taken place in this area to level it to form The Terrace.
- The punt house was located in this area but it is not known what effect landscaping works and the land slip would have had on any archaeological resources

Minor positive impacts

- Removal of uncontrolled vegetation growth on the waterfront

Visual impacts: N/A

Images:



View east along The Terrace. Bridge Street where it meets the southern abutment of the bridge is in the centre of the photograph.

Mitigation measures

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal

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The Terrace (part) at the base of the Doctors House

(historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording (if the archaeological resource survives)

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.6 Interpretation (if the archaeological resource survives)

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological

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	investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan. • Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations. • Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement. • Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained. • Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor. • Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation. • Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum. • Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences. • A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time. • Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments. 24. <i>Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.</i> 25. <i>Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:</i> <i>Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.</i> <i>Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.</i> <i>Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.</i> <i>Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.</i>

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 35		Name: Government Cottage Archaeological Site	
Address: 41 George Street Windsor (includes the neighbouring houses at 43 and 45)		Property Description: Lot 1 DP 995355 (SHR) Lot 1 DP 203668 (LEP) Lot 54 DP 1113935 (LEP)	
Chronology: 1796 – 1815: Construction. 1809 – 1807: roof and floor repaired and two rooms added by Bligh. 1807: Is capture in the watercolour attributed to G W Evans, <i>A view of the Green Hills from the North of the Hawkesbury River</i>; the same building is also shown in the 1809 and 1810/1811 watercolour, also attributed to George Evans. C1811-1815: repairs and improvements made to the house. 1813: The Slaeger lithograph shows what may be a dedicated wharf on the waterfront. 1919: Demolished. C1920s: Existing building constructed.			
Description: Potential archaeological resource. The property is on the SHR but the archaeological resources are expected to extend beyond the current property boundaries. The government cottage was a timber building with plaster inside and out. Described as having "a great deal of brickwork in the cellar, chimneys and verandah", the house was located on a prominent point overlooking the Hawkesbury River and Freemans Reach. It was located close to the eastern boundary of the government domain. The building had a cellar and outbuildings that have a high likelihood to survive archaeologically. The house depicted by Evans does not match the one that has been photographed. The site has been included to show the locational relationship between the house and the Site number 24 – the possible site of a dedicated wharf for the house. The neighbouring properties at 43 and 45 George Street have been included in this description as the archaeological site that relates to the Government Cottage (Old Government House) is what is relevant in this instance. The LEP listings of numbers 43 and 45 are for the houses, which are of local significance. Number 41 is now the site of a 1920s cottage and gardens.			

Site Number: 35 **Name:** Government Cottage Archaeological Site

35



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. The archaeological site listed on the SHR is indicated with a red star; all three properties shown here are included in the one unit as archaeological resources are likely to extend beyond the modern lot boundary. All three are listed on the Hawkesbury LEP 2012.

Condition:	Integrity:	Current Use:
Unknown	Unknown	The site of a 1920s house

Heritage listings:	State Heritage Register: 01843 (only Lot 11 Sec 11 DP 995355)	
	Hawkesbury LEP 2012: I01843; I174; I173	

Level of Significance:	State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed:	Potential: ✓
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Statement of Significance:

The site and its views have outstanding state significance as evidence of the earliest development of the Hawkesbury district, its initial role as the Commandant's cottage quickly establishing its symbolism as an important representation of the presence of government and military control in the district. The high potential of existing archaeological features and deposits in a site where key elements in shaping the development of the district have converged - the arrival of the man who shaped the development of the district (Macquarie), the presence of the cottage on a site which captured Macquarie's aesthetic interest and the role of the cottage in trips to name and mark out the five Macquarie Towns - creating a landmark site in the historical development of the site representative of the birth of the Hawkesbury district as it is understood today. It is likely to be the site of one of the earliest Government Cottages constructed outside the Sydney colony (SHR 01843).

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical impacts: None

Visual impacts: None

Site Number: 35 **Name:** Government Cottage Archaeological Site

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Images:



A photograph of the Old Government Cottage (also referred to as government house) in 1919 just prior to its demolition.



The view across to the location of the government cottage. The white house (indicated) is built over the site of the former cottage.

Mitigation measures

Generally none required; however, it is recommended that the history of the former government cottage is included in the archaeological management of the project area to ensure that information and management of archaeological resources is comprehensive.