

Amended Proposal s75W Application
“V by Crown”, Mixed Use Redevelopment
45 Macquarie St, Parramatta

Statement of Heritage Impact



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Statement of Heritage Impact has been prepared in the context of an application under section 75W for approval to amend MP_09_0167 – Mixed Use Development at 45 Macquarie Street, Parramatta.

Specifically, this report responds to the Heritage related components of the Director General's Requirements:

Item 8 – Heritage European Heritage

The modification application shall provide a Heritage Impact Statement prepared by a qualified Heritage Consultant which assesses the proposal against the significance impact criteria contained in the "Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1"

In addition, the department requests that you refer the proposal to the Australian Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities to determine whether the project requires formal assessment and approval under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

Item 13 – Other Impacts European Heritage

The modification application shall provide a Heritage Impact Statement prepared by a qualified Heritage Consultant, which addresses the following matters:

- a) Intended opportunities for the display, preservation and interpretation of the relics*
- b) An assessment of the physical and material conservation requirements for the extant structural remains and archaeological fabric of the site, including recommended actions to mitigate impacts. The report should also provide an indicative schedule of materials conservation needs of the archaeological remains.*
- c) Details of the height clearances required for the cellar component of the interpretive facility should be provided*
- d) Construction management and services reticulation (including waste and storm water disposal) strategies to minimize impacts on the site's archaeological remains.*

1.2 Site Identification and Summary Description of the Archaeology

The site of the proposed development is known as 45 Macquarie Street, Parramatta. It comprises the vacant site bounded by Macquarie Street on the north, Marsden Street on the east and Hunter Street on the south. The western end of the site is dominated by a large modern commercial building on the adjacent property.

The northern end of the overall site was researched and excavated in 2005 by Edward Higginbotham & Associates. Detailed reports of the findings of this excavation have been prepared. The site has been identified as containing four particularly important relics, all of which are located along the northern frontage of the site fronting Macquarie Street:

- Evidence of the footings of a convict hut
- Evidence of occupation by a wheelwright
- Evidence of the cellar of the Wheatsheaf Hotel (c1801), one of the earliest remnants of a hotel building yet revealed in Australia
- The footings of a larger colonial period cottage with a deep well.

These relics are located in two groups in the vicinity of the Macquarie Street frontage. Minimum conservation curtilages have been defined for the two groups.



The two archaeological conservation zones identified for the excavated archaeology at the Macquarie Street northern frontage of the overall site. The zone on the left (west) encapsulates the remains of the convict hut, wheelwrights workshop and cottage. The zone on the right (east) encapsulates the remnant cellar thought to be from the former Wheatsheaf Hotel (c1801).

1.3 Heritage Management Framework

The subject site is not listed on the NSW State Heritage Register, is not individually heritage listed in the Parramatta City Centre LEP and is not located in a conservation area.

1.3.1 Director General's Requirements

The management of European Heritage and Archaeological Heritage values on the site, and the examination of potential impacts on the visual setting of the World Heritage property, Old Government House and Domain is managed through the heritage components of the Director General's Requirements set out for an evaluation of the proposed modifications. Relevant DGRs for this modification proposal are set out in Section 1.1 of this report.

1.3.2 Archaeological Management

The subject site is widely recognized as containing one of the most intact remnants of a convict era hut and other early 19th century archaeological remains. As a result the NSW Heritage Council has exercised a great deal of careful design and management of the archaeological remains in the context of a series of development projects over recent years. The current design of the Archaeological Display Area and the associated conservation and interpretation proposals has been progressively work-shopped with the Heritage Council Senior Archaeologist to ensure a satisfactory outcome.

The Heritage Council has indicated that while the archaeological remains are regarded as being of state significance, they would prefer to wait until the physical work of the project is completed and the physical extent of a future SHR listing boundary clarified.

1.3.3 Parramatta City Centre LEP Sites in the Vicinity

The following LEP listed heritage items are within the vicinity of the subject site:

- 195 Church Street – St John's Pro-Cathedral + Verger's cottage + Parish Hall
- 197 Church Street - Shop & potential archaeological site
- 41 Hunter Street, Two-storey residence

1.4 Reference Material

The primary reference document for this Statement of Heritage Impact is the 2010 Archaeological Conservation and Heritage Interpretation Plan.

1.5 Authorship

This Statement of Heritage Impact was prepared by Graham Brooks, Director, Graham Brooks and Associates Heritage Consultants.

Graham is an architect and heritage consultant with over 30 years post graduate professional experience, gained from working in Australia, the United Kingdom and Asia. Much of his career has been centred on the conservation and heritage management of historic buildings, urban areas and cultural landscapes. He has been actively involved in conservation planning, heritage asset management and the re-use of historic buildings for sites throughout Australia.

In preparing this report Graham Brooks consulted with the two additional co-authors of the 2010 Archaeological Conservation and Heritage Interpretation Plan:

- Mr Edward Higginbotham, Edward Higginbotham and Associates Archaeology
- Mr David West, Materials Conservator, International Conservation Services

2.0 The Amended Proposal

2.1 Summary of the Architectural Amendments

The proposed modifications to the approved development approval granted for MP09_0167 on 28 October 2011, involve a number of changes to the building which will facilitate the delivery of a superior design and development outcome for the site. The proposed modifications have been summarised by JBA Planning as follows:

- Changes to the apartment mix and overall number of apartments contained within the development, with minor changes to GFA and FSR.
- Replacement of previously approved commercial floor space with a proposed serviced apartments operation, and a commercial conference and function facility.
- The addition of additional residential storeys to the residential tower component, increasing the building's maximum height from RL 94.5 AHD to RL 112.4 AHD.
- Reconfiguration of the ground floor level to provide a through site pedestrian link and improved plaza on the corner of Macquarie and Marsden Streets.
- Reduction of the podium from four to three storeys to reduce scale at street level.
- Alterations to the materials, finishes and design of the building to provide a more modern high quality appearance.
- Minor alterations to the internal layout of residential apartments.
- Increased basement car parking provision, mainly through the use of stacked parking spaces.

2.2 Summary of the Archaeological Display Area Amendments

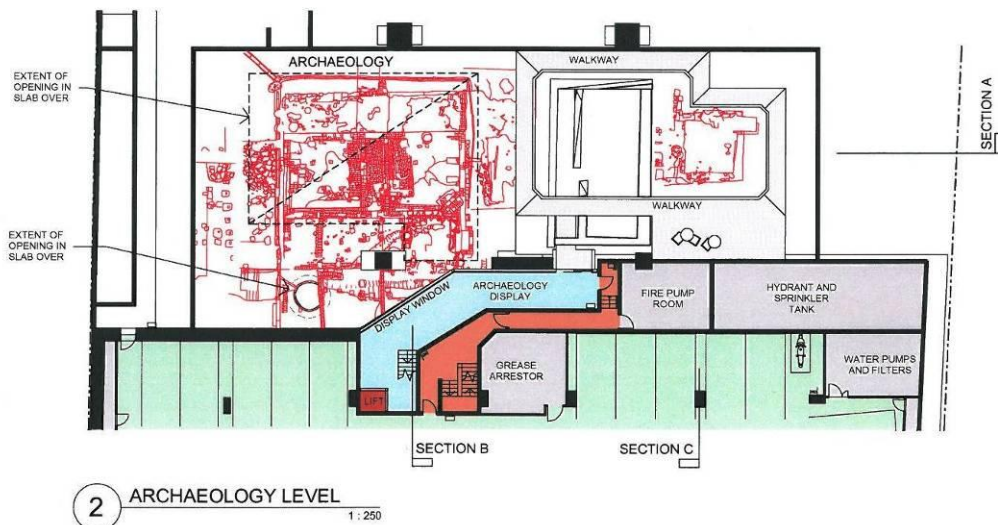
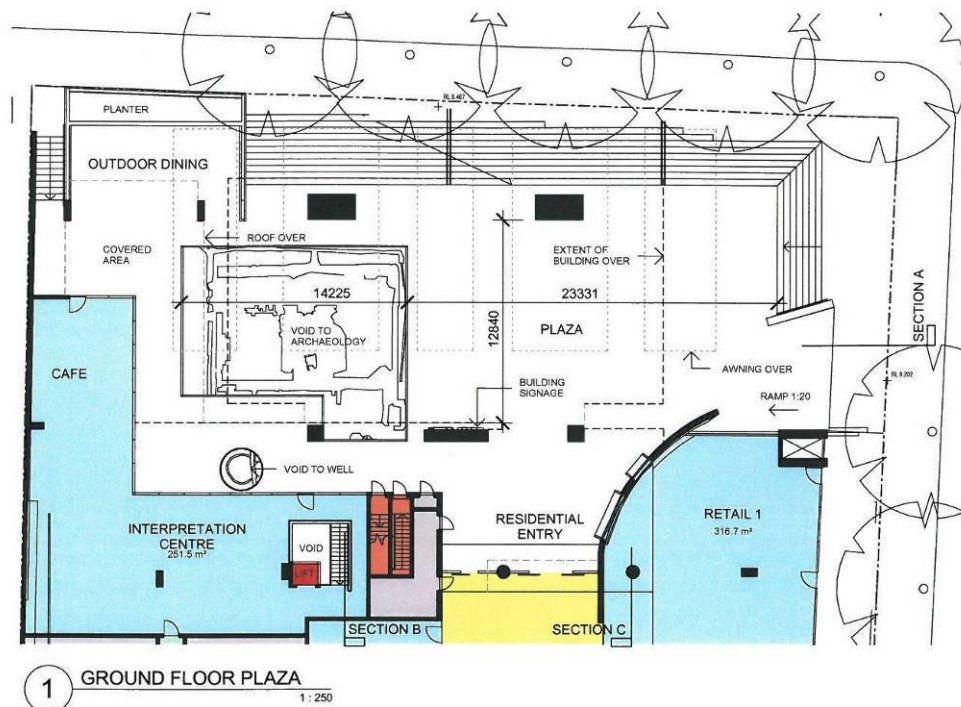
The modifications to the Archaeological Display Area relate to both the street level plaza and the actual display area.

As noted above, the ground floor plaza has been simplified to create a more attractive and pedestrian friendly entry to the building, while achieving a more sympathetic viewing opportunity for the relics related to the basement of the former Wheatsheaf Hotel.

Changes to the Archaeological Display Area now include a subterranean viewing area for the basement of the Wheatsheaf Hotel located below the plaza. The original display proposal for a series of openings in the plaza to enable views down to the remains of the convict house and well remain as originally approved, albeit with a smaller viewing opening above the well.

The concept now includes enabling visitors to access a viewing area below the plaza that extends from the Interpretation Centre stair/lift across to the former hotel basement. The surrounding area will be reduced and some of the less significant archaeological remains of later structures will be removed to make way for the new access. A system of lightly framed walkways and balustrades will enable maximum, close-up experience of the ruins in a managed environment.

The proposed new scheme is illustrated in concept form on the following pages by extracts from the architectural drawings prepared by AJC Architects.





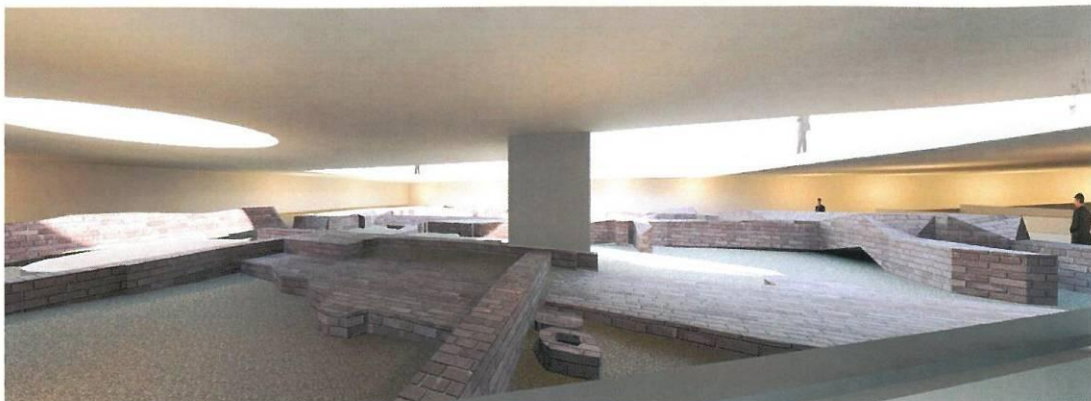
Section A



Section B



Section C



Archaeology from Viewing Window



Archaeology from Viewing Window

International Archaeological Display Examples



Aquileia World Heritage Site in Northern Italy has erected a suspended walkway network that allows visitors to explore a large area of archaeology and mosaic floors



Aquileia walkway



An elevated walkway system beneath a modern building in the Vatican, Rome, enables visitors to look down to a former burial ground while interacting with interpretive displays.



Archeological Display area in central Rome uses the same combination of light weight framed walkways and staircases to enable visitors to explore the historic remains.

2.3 Summary of the Archaeological Conservation Amendments

The proposed modifications to the plaza and the Archaeological Display Area will generate the need for some modifications to the archaeological conservation methodology.

The general area that is to be retained around the archaeology and contained within the surrounding basement level walls remains similar to the original approval. The new development will continue to provide protection for the remains and will contribute to the preventive conservation of the archaeological site.

The originally envisaged series of physical conservation and maintenance works will continue to be undertaken during the various stages of the project. In addition, preventive conservation strategies will still be further refined throughout the development process to better address the needs of the archaeological remains.

The provision of fresh air from the plaza openings will be supplemented by mechanical ventilation in the eastern portion of the display area around the former Hotel cellar.

The exact design of the mechanical ventilation system will be undertaken at detailed design stage and, in a similar manner to the original proposal, will include provision for monitoring the movement of underground moisture through and around the archaeological remains. The mechanical system can then be adjusted and fine tuned over time, and/or be made responsive to seasonal changes in atmospheric moisture levels.

The document named *"Recommendations for Protection of Archaeological Remains during Construction"*, prepared for the original application continues to outline the detailed conservation considerations and works for the stages of the project associated with the construction phase (ie. site prep, initial structural works).

In addition to the modified nature of the archaeological conservation works, the NSW Heritage Council granted approval to the proposed Archaeological Excavation Methodology on 12 December 2011. This approval was required in relation to Condition of Consent A 14 of MP_09_0167.

2.4 Summary of the Interpretation Amendments

The modified proposal for the Archaeological Display Areas will provide expanded and more direct opportunities for interpretation associated with the "underground" visitor areas that are to be located around the Hotel cellar. This relic is one of them most challenging interpretation opportunities given the lack of context with the long demolished, former hotel building.

All other aspects of the future Interpretation of the archaeology contained in the original approval and eventually designed and implemented under the guidance of the Interpretation Plan, remain unaffected by the proposed modifications.

2.5 Summary of World Heritage and National Heritage Issues

2.5.1 World Heritage Values

In June 2010, Old Government House (OGH) and the Government Domain within the nearby Parramatta Park were included in the World Heritage Inscription of the Australian Convict Sites property. That overall property is generally also included on the National Heritage List. While the subject development site is located outside the listed site and outside the official World Heritage Buffer Zone for OGH, it is potentially within the viewshed from Parramatta Park when viewed from the vicinity of OGH.

Accordingly, any proposed amendment to the current approval needs to be reviewed against the *Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1*.

In addition, a decision needs to be made by the proponent with regard to the need for referral of the amendment to the Australian Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities to determine whether the project requires formal assessment and approval under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

The Outstanding Universal Value of the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Property is the official value against which all evaluations under the EPBC Act must be tested.

Criterion (iv)

The Australian convict sites constitute an outstanding example of the way in which conventional forced labour and national prison systems were transformed, in major European nations in the 18th and 19th centuries, into a system of deportation and forced labour forming part of the British Empire's vast colonial project. They illustrate the variety of the creation of penal colonies to serve the many material needs created by the development of a new territory. They bear witness to a penitentiary system which had many objectives, ranging from severe punishment used as deterrent to forced labour for men, women and children, and the rehabilitation of the convicts through labour and discipline.

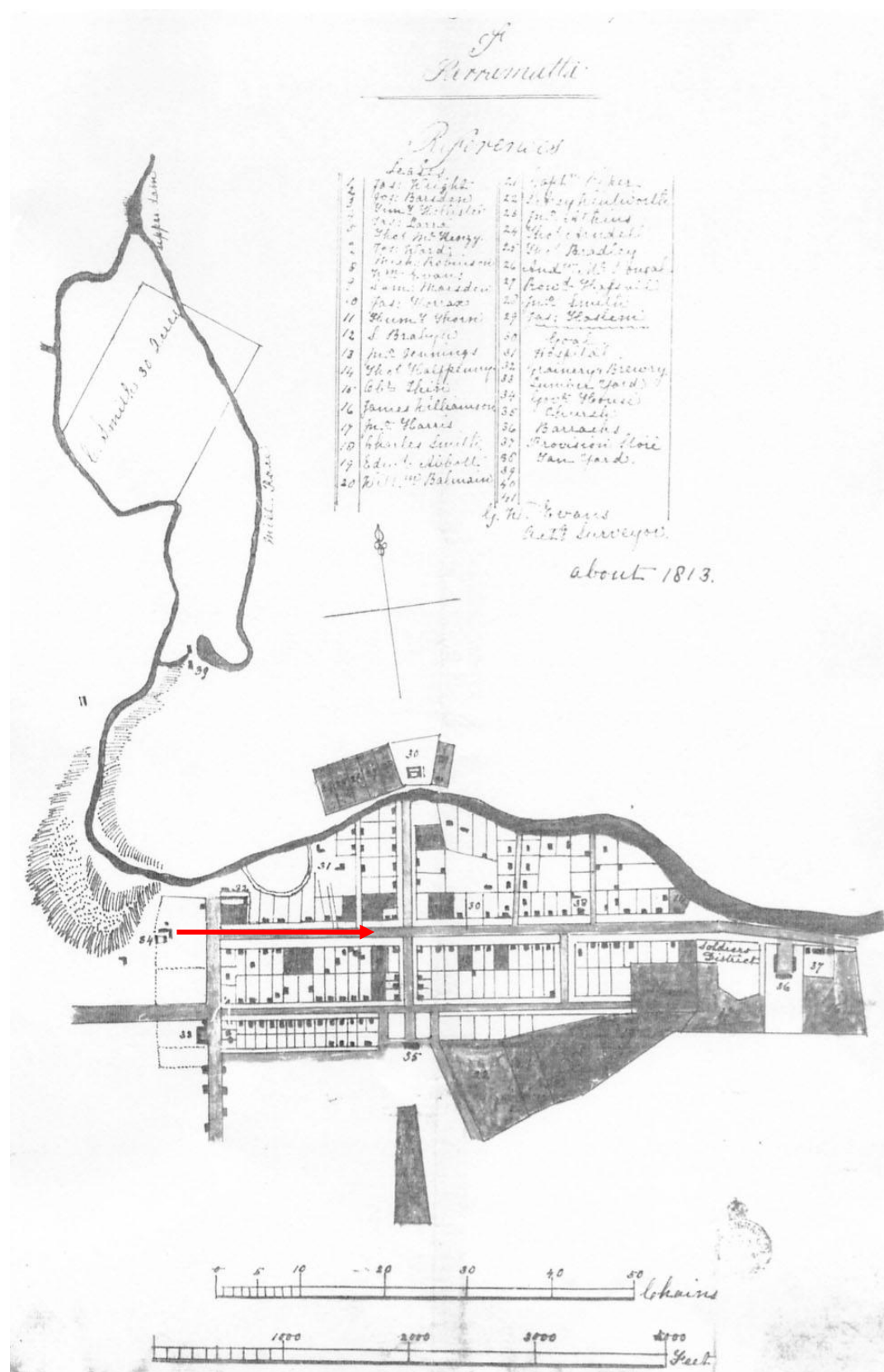
Criterion (vi)

The transportation of criminals, delinquents, and political prisoners to colonial lands by the great nation states between the 18th and 20th centuries is an important aspect of human history, especially with regard to its penal, political and colonial dimensions. The Australian convict settlements provide a particularly complete example of this history and the associated symbolic values derived from discussions in modern and contemporary European society. They illustrate an active phase in the occupation of colonial lands to the detriment of the Aboriginal peoples, and the process of creating a colonial population of European origin through the dialectic of punishment and transportation followed by forced labour and social rehabilitation to the eventual social integration of convicts as settlers.

The Nomination Dossier prepared for the Convict Sites property by the Australian Government included specific descriptions of each of the 11 sites that form the World Heritage Property. While these are not the official OUV, they provide additional insight into the values which need to be considered when evaluating potential impacts arising from a "controlled action".

It is apparent that the values associated directly with Old Government House were primarily related to the management of the Convict system and the exercise of civil and military power through the Colonial Administration. These decisions were apparently made within the house. The description of the landscaped setting of the house focuses on the cultural landscape within the Governors Domain. No mention is made of the more distant landscape of the colonial township of Parramatta, to the immediate east of the property, where the medium distance outlook was down the rows of convict huts and allotments that flanked the axial alignment of "High Street" now George Street, which was aligned with the main façade of the house.

In terms of the cultural heritage characteristics of any external views, the High Street visual axis is perhaps the primary external viewing corridor looking outwards from the site.



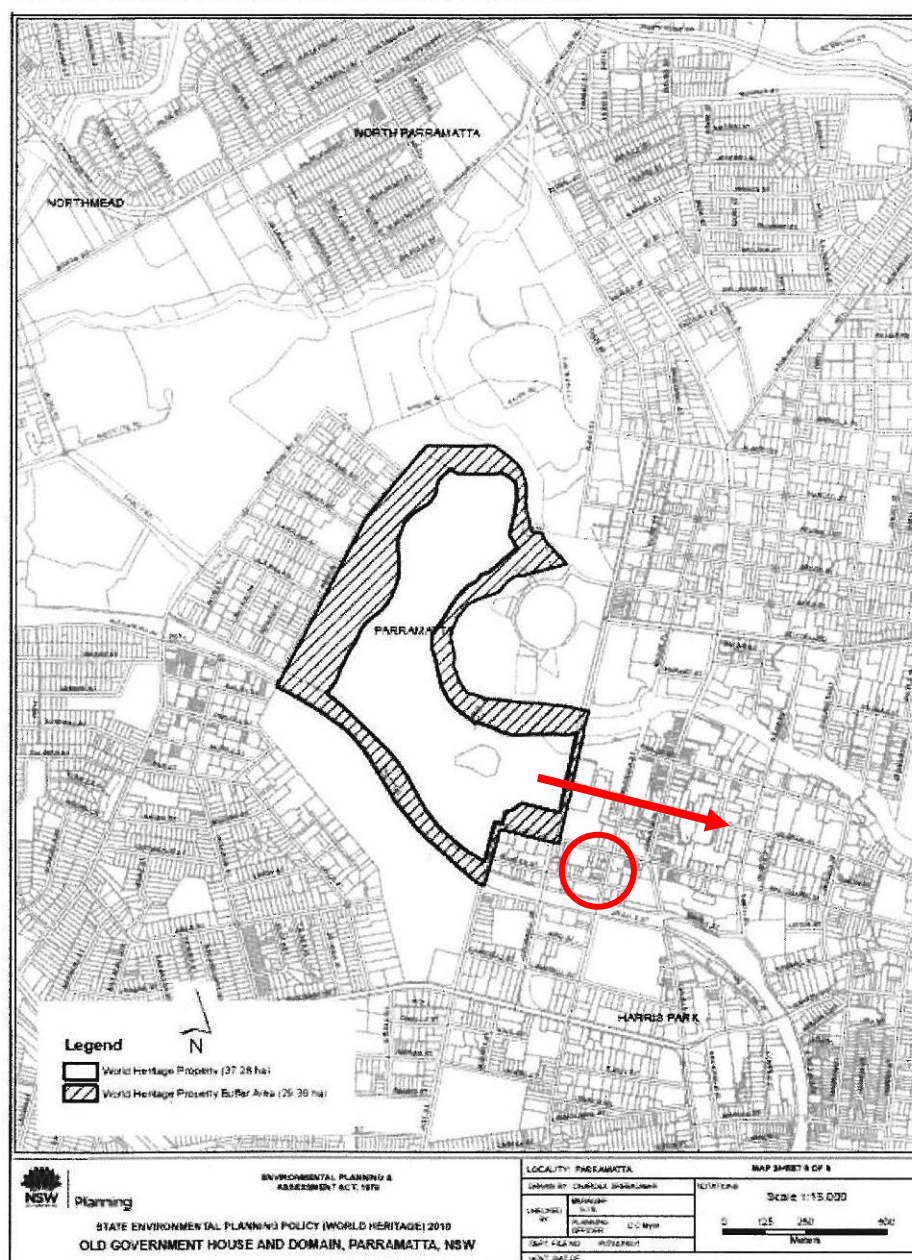
The 1804 Plan of the Township of Parramatta shows the extent of town development and is assumed to accurately represent the number of allotments with buildings in the town at this time. Note the strong visual axis down High (later George Street) Source. Mitchell Library. (Derived from E Higginbotham CMP 2004)

The attached plan indicates the listed World Heritage core and buffer zone that relates to the Old Government House site.

It will be readily apparent that the subject site at 45 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, is not located within the buffer zone. It is located away from the primary historical visual axis down the current George Street. Nevertheless, a building of the scale currently approved and subject to the proposed modification, will be within the visual setting of the WHS.

It is reasonable to conclude that the current visual setting of Old Government House is almost totally contained within Parramatta Park, certainly in terms of the significant historical views directly looking east from the main frontage of the House. There is a dense row of trees along the area of the Park that forms a visual connection with the modern Central Business District.

Old Government House and Domain, Parramatta



The subject site at 45 Macquarie Street, Parramatta is shown in red, and compared with the primary historical view down the George Street axis from Old Government House.

Examination of the Visual Curtilage of Old Government House



Aerial photo of Old Government House with locations of view point photos



View Point 1 – Directly in front of OGH looking down historical axis of George Street



View Point 2 – Standing to one side of OGH looking east

2.5.2 National Heritage Values

To a large extent, the issues regarding the potential visual impact of the modifications on National Heritage Values associated with the Old Government House and Domain are similar to the issues related to World Heritage values. The view lines outlined in the Parramatta Park Management Plan do include views from the southern reaches of the Park out over the CBD.

Important views.

Important views from Old Government House over the broader Domain (now forming Parramatta Park) are contained within the buffer zone emphasising the command and control function of Old Government House and Domain and consistent with historical records such as maps and plans, illustrations and paintings. Longer and more extensive views extend from the Domain and beyond the Buffer Area eastwards along the Parramatta River to Lennox Bridge, westwards and southwards to Mays Hill, the highest point in Parramatta Park. There are reciprocal views back from these positions to the Domain and Government House within the buffer zone. There is also an occasional vista from the eastern edges of the property along several key streets of the Parramatta CBD, which are also contained within the buffer zone.



Figure 2: Current plan showing general layout of Parramatta Park, with significant views (pink arrows) and former colonial roads (red lines) and carriageways (brown and yellow lines) (source: Parramatta Park Trust)

3.0 Assessment of Heritage Impact

3.1 Potential Impacts of the Architectural Amendments

With the exception of the archaeological provisions of the LEP, the subject site is effectively vacant and is not listed as a heritage item.

There are several heritage items in the vicinity of the site that need to be taken into consideration when considering the likely impact of the proposed new building.

- 195 Church Street – St John's Pro-Cathedral + Verger's cottage + Parish Hall
- 197 Church Street - Shop & potential archaeological site
- 41 Hunter Street, Two-storey residence

The only listed heritage item in the immediate vicinity is the Edwardian house on the SE corner of Marsden and Hunter Streets. St Johns Cathedral is located at some distance to the east and is visible along the axial length of Hunter Street.

197 Church Street is sufficiently removed from the subject site and screened from it that there will be no adverse impact on its significance.



The nearest heritage listed property to the subject site is located at 41 Hunter Street, on the south east corner of Marsden and Hunter Streets, diagonally opposite the subject site.

It will be unaffected by the proposed modifications.



The most important heritage item in the vicinity of the subject site is St John's Church. The church is located at some distance to the east and is visible on the axis of Hunter Street, which forms the southern boundary of the subject site

This axial view is a recognised Historic View that will be conserved in accordance with Section 7 of Parramatta City Centre DCP 2007

3.2 Potential Impacts of the Archaeological Display Area Amendments

The proposed modifications to the Archaeological Display Area arose from in-depth discussions with the archaeological consultants and were informed by international research of comparative archaeological viewing projects undertaken by Graham Brooks in 2011. They have resulted in a much improved display of the archaeological remains.

The modified proposal was presented to and reviewed by the Senior Archaeologist at the NSW Heritage Branch, during which it received in-principle support. The Heritage Branch expressed the view that, while the relics were highly likely to be of state significance, the Heritage Council would prefer to wait until the works have been completed before listing the archaeology on the NSW State Heritage Register. This will enable the physical definition of the extent of the listed area to be accurately defined. In the meantime, the Heritage Branch would maintain an oversight interest through the archaeological provisions of the Heritage Act.

The historically significant remains of the convict house will be viewed as originally proposed through a rectilinear opening in the public plaza that spans the archaeological remains. The remains of the old well, to the rear of the house footprint, will now be visible through a separate, geometrically sympathetic, circular opening. Both openings will be surrounded by a protective glass balustrade that aims to minimize visual obstruction of the historic remains.

The adjacent remains of the former Wheatsheaf Hotel cellar have now been enclosed below the plaza. Secure access to view the historic cellar archaeology will now be achieved through the “underground” viewing area. The combination of atmospheric artificial and natural lighting will provide a unique visitor experience in the Parramatta context.

The two openings will continue to permit daylight and natural air movement to filter down over the house remains, thereby ensuring good conservation and enlivening the quality of the “underground” archaeological display.

3.3 Potential Impacts of the Archaeological Conservation Amendments

The amended Archaeological Display Area, with its removal of the opening in the plaza above the Hotel cellar, as previously proposed, will generate some alterations to the manner in which the environment of the archaeology is monitored and managed.

The essence of the original proposal remains unchanged – that the environmental management system that is installed is to be subject to a detailed design process and must be capable of close monitoring and reactive adjustment into the long term.

3.4 Potential Impacts of the Interpretation Amendments

The potential impacts on the Archaeological and Heritage Interpretation opportunities will be positive, given the additional display areas and the ability for members of the public to more closely access sections of the remains for viewing purposes.

3.5 Potential Impacts on World Heritage and National Heritage Values

Approval under the EPBC Act is required for any action occurring within or outside a declared World Heritage or National Heritage property that has, or will have, or is likely to have a significance impact on the World Heritage values of the World Heritage property.

An action is likely to have a significant impact on the World Heritage values of a declared World Heritage property if there is a real chance or possibility that it will cause:

- One or more of the World Heritage values to be lost
- One or more of the World Heritage values to be degraded or damaged, or
- One of more of the World Heritage values to be notably altered, modified obscured or diminished.

The following analysis determines the potential for a significant impact on the World Heritage values of Old Government House arising from the modifications to MP_09_0167.

Potential Significant Impact on WH values	Significant Impact?
Permanently remove, destroy, damage or substantially alter the fabric of a World Heritage property	No significant impact
Extend, renovate, refurbish or substantially alter a World Heritage property in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values	No significant impact
Permanently remove, destroy, damage or substantially disturb archaeological deposits or artefacts in a World Heritage property	No significant impact
Involve activities in a World Heritage property with substantial and/or long term impacts on its values	No significant impact
Involve construction of buildings or other structures within, adjacent to, or within important sight lines of, a World Heritage property which are inconsistent with relevant values	No significant impact
Make notable changes to the layout, spaces, form and species composition in a garden, landscape or setting of a World Heritage property which are inconsistent with relevant values	No significant impact
Restrict or inhibit the existing use of a World Heritage property as a cultural or ceremonial site causing its values to notably diminish over time	No significant impact
Permanently diminish the cultural value of a World Heritage property for a community or group to which its values relate	No significant impact
Alter the setting of a World Heritage property in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values	No significant impact
Remove, damage, or substantially disturb cultural artefacts, or ceremonial objects, in a World Heritage property	No significant impact

An action is likely to have a significant impact on the National Heritage values of a declared National Heritage place if there is a real chance or possibility that it will cause:

- One or more of the National Heritage values to be lost
- One or more of the National Heritage values to be degraded or damaged, or
- One of more of the National Heritage values to be notably altered, modified obscured or diminished.

The following analysis determines the potential for a significant impact on the National Heritage values of Old Government House arising from the modifications to MP_09_0167.

Potential Significant Impact on WH values	Significant Impact?
Permanently remove, destroy, damage or substantially alter the fabric of a National Heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values	No significant impact
Extend, renovate, refurbish or substantially alter a National Heritage place in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values	No significant impact
Permanently remove, destroy, damage or substantially disturb archaeological deposits or artefacts in a National Heritage place	No significant impact
Involve activities in a National Heritage place with substantial and/or long term impacts on its values	No significant impact
Involve construction of buildings or other structures within, adjacent to, or within important sight lines of, a World Heritage property which are inconsistent with relevant values	No significant impact
Make notable changes to the layout, spaces, form and species composition in a garden, landscape or setting of a National Heritage place which are inconsistent with relevant values	No significant impact
Restrict or inhibit the existing use of a National Heritage place as a cultural or ceremonial site causing its values to notably diminish over time	No significant impact
Permanently diminish the cultural value of a National Heritage place for a community or group to which its National Heritage values relate	No significant impact
Destroy or damage cultural or or ceremonial artefacts, features, or objects in a National Heritage place	No significant impact
Notably diminish the value of a National Heritage place in demonstrating creative or technical achievement.	No significant impact

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Regarding Architectural Amendments

Conclusions

In terms of Clause 35 of Parramatta City Centre LEP 2007, the proposed modifications will have no adverse impacts on the heritage significance of the two listed heritage items in the vicinity of the site.

The heritage listed house at 41 Hunter Street, diagonally opposite to the south east, will not be physically affected by the development and already exists in an evolving urban environment that is very different to that into which it was erected in the early 20th century

St John's Church Group is well removed to the east and although visible from the southern footpath of the subject site, is well separated from the development by other buildings on the intervening city blocks. There will be no adverse impacts on this listed item.

In terms of Clause 35A of the Parramatta City Centre LEP and Parramatta City Centre DCP 2007, there will be no interruptions to or adverse impacts on the scheduled historic view looking east down Marsden Street towards St Johns Church.

Recommendations

The consent authority should have no concerns, from a heritage impact perspective on heritage items in the vicinity, in approving the proposed modifications to the overall proposal.

4.2 Regarding Archaeological Display Area Amendments

Conclusions

The modified proposal for the Archaeological Display Area will bring a number of positive outcomes in terms of the interpretation potential and visitor experience:

- There is an enhanced potential to reinstate the salvaged original floor members of the Hotel cellar in their original context without the significant risks of deterioration that would have been associated with an open air display location.
- The visitor will be able to enjoy a closer physical access to some of the remains, generating opportunities for enhanced interpretation.
- The additional security provided by the reduced openings in the public plaza should reduce the potential for vandalism and damage.

Recommendations

Detailed design of the "underground" walkways, balustrades and retaining walls around the retained archaeological display should be prepared in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the NSW Heritage Office.

4.3 Regarding Archaeological Conservation Amendments

Conclusions

The modified physical context for the archaeological remains, particularly those below the plaza, will raise some additional challenges for monitoring and control of environmental conditions and moisture movement through the archaeology.

The originally proposed artifact storage area associated with the Interpretation Centre has been retained in the modified proposal.

Recommendations

Detailed design of the environmental management, moisture movement monitoring and reactive conservation processes for the retained archaeological display should be prepared in consultation with and to the satisfaction of the NSW Heritage Office.

4.4 Regarding Interpretation Amendments

Conclusions

The interpretation themes discussed in the original Statement of Heritage Impact remain unaffected and undiminished by the modifications.

The modified Archaeological Display Area will present enhanced interpretation opportunities, as outlined above.

The beneficial interpretation outcomes identified in the original submission remain undiminished by the proposed modifications. These were:

- An opportunity will be provided within the context of the new development to overcome the current situation, in which the archaeological relics from the 2005 excavation campaign are located within a series of sheds without any active programme of protection, stabilization or environmental management.
- Additional archaeological excavation prior to development will recover the significance of the sites and make that information available in report or publication form to the general public.
- The interpretation and display of the results of the excavation within the proposed development will enable the public to appreciate the heritage significance, history and archaeology of the site.
- For the first time in Parramatta, there will be an opportunity for the in-situ preservation and display of the physical remains of a “convict hut”.
- The resources available for display will include artifacts, elements of buildings conserved in situ or reconstructed, historical documents, historical and archaeological information.
- Retention in situ of all state significant archaeological remains will be accompanied by an active programme of conservation, preservation, stabilisation and monitoring within their new environment.

- Enhanced interpretation and public engagement opportunities will be provided, within the Parramatta context, as the nearby Parramatta Park and Governors Domain are now inscribed on the World Heritage List as part of the Australian Convict Sites .

Recommendations

The detailed design of the Archaeological and Heritage Interpretation of the actual archaeology and the Interpretation Centre, with its associated café, should be guided by the preparation of a detailed Interpretation Plan, and be subject to review by the NSW Heritage Council.

4.5 Regarding World Heritage and National Heritage Impacts

Conclusions

The approved building at 45 Macquarie Street is located to the south of the most important historical view line from Old Government House, that looking directly east along the axis of the former High Street, now George Street. The visual curtilage of Old Government House, in terms of its World Heritage Values, is now confined by the dense row of trees planted along the eastern boundary of the Park where it interfaces with the Parramatta Central Business District.

An analysis of the World Heritage Significant Impact Criteria contained in the publication *Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1*, concludes that there are no significant impacts generated on the World Heritage values by the proposed modification of MP_09_0167.

An analysis of the National Heritage Significant Impact Criteria contained in the publication *Matters of National Environmental Significance Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1*, concludes that there are no significant impacts generated on the World Heritage values by the proposed modification of MP_09_0167.

Recommendations

On the basis that there are no identified significance impacts arising on the World Heritage or National Heritage values of Old Government House and the Governor's Domain, from the proposed modification of Mp_09_0167, there is no requirement for the project to be referred to the Australian Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities to determine whether the project requires formal assessment and approval under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

4.6 Recommended Conditions of Consent

For consistency, the following section has been reproduced from the original December 2010 *Archaeological Conservation and Heritage Interpretation Plan*.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning, in their letter of 18 June 2010, the following conditions of approval are supported, if the Major Project Application No. MP_09_0167 Mixed use Development at 45-47 Macquarie Street and 134-140 Marsden Street, Parramatta is approved by the Minister for Planning.

These conditions of approval will enable the detailed work of research, conservation and interpretation to proceed in a timely manner and in conjunction with the on-going preparation, construction and future management of the overall project. In the form of conditions of approval, the proponent can move forward and mobilise and apply the necessary professional

and technical resources to the conservation and interpretation programmes confident that they will form an important part of the overall outcomes of the project.

1. A specialist heritage manager or heritage consultant shall be nominated for the works which affect the archaeological heritage of the site. The consultant shall have appropriate qualifications and experience commensurate with the significance of the site and the scope of the Major Project works. The name and experience of the consultant shall be submitted to the Director, Heritage Branch, for approval prior to the commencement of the works. The heritage consultant shall advise on the detail design resolution of new works, undertake on site heritage inductions, and shall inspect new works, design and installation of services (to minimise impacts on significant fabric) and manage the implementation of the conditions of approval for the Project. A report by the heritage consultant (illustrated by works' photographs) shall be submitted to the Director, Heritage Branch, for approval within 6 months of the completion of the works which describe the work, any impacts/damage and corrective work carried out.
2. All construction contractors, subcontractors, and personnel are to be inducted and informed by the nominated heritage consultant prior to commencing work on site as to their obligations and requirements in relation to historical archaeological sites and "relics" in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.
3. Significant archaeological heritage items and remnant built fabric elements are to be adequately protected during the works from potential damage. Protection systems must ensure historic fabric is not damaged or removed.
4. All affected areas within the site which are of historical archaeological significance and will be affected by the construction works are to be subject to professional archaeological excavation and/or recording. A Research Design including an Archaeological Excavation Methodology must be prepared in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for each site which is to be excavated. Those documents should be prepared for the approval of the Director, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.
5. After archaeological works are undertaken, a copy of the final excavation report(s) shall be prepared and lodged with the Heritage Council of NSW, the Local Studies Library and the Local Historical Society in the Parramatta Local Government area. The proponent shall also be required to nominate a repository for the relics salvaged from any further historical archaeological excavations. The information within the final excavation report shall be required to indicate the following:
 - a. An executive summary of the archaeological programme;
 - b. Due credit to the client paying for the excavation on the title page;
 - c. An accurate site location plan (with scale and north arrow);
 - d. Historical research, references and bibliography;
 - e. Detailed information on the excavation including the aim, the context for the excavation, procedures, treatment of artefacts (cleaning, conserving, sorting, cataloguing, labelling, scale photographs and/or drawings, location of repository) and analysis of the information retrieved.;
 - f. Nominated repository for the items;
 - g. Detailed response to research questions (at minimum those stated in the Department of Planning approved Research Design);
 - h. Conclusions from the archaeological programme;
 - i. Details of how this information about the excavations has been publicly disseminated (for example include copies of press releases, public brochures and information signs produced to explain the archaeological significance of the sites).

6. After the completion of the additional archaeological fieldwork the previously prepared Appendix S – Heritage Interpretation Plan should be revised and updated to incorporate the findings from the archaeological works and the detailed design development phase. An updated final Interpretation Plan which includes specific detail regarding the design, locations, media, devices and messages which are proposed to be used at the site should be submitted for the approval of the Director, Heritage Branch, prior to the occupation of the development. The Plan must be prepared in consultation with a materials conservator and an archaeologist in order to ensure that physical conservation needs of the archaeology are adequately reflected in final proposals.
7. The previously prepared Appendix T – Recommendations for Protection of Archaeological Remains during Construction, should be supplemented by an additional document which provides specific detail regarding the long-term maintenance needs of the retained physical archaeological “relics” and associated artefact displays. A Monitoring and Maintenance Plan to address these aspects with designated schedules, programmes, cycles for maintenance should be prepared by a materials conservator. The Plan should be submitted for the approval of the Director, Heritage Branch, prior to the occupation of the new development.