



Non – Aboriginal Baseline Archaeological Assessment for Dubbo Base Hospital

Report to Department of Planning and Infrastructure
July 2012

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- James Nicholson, Adaptive Architects
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- Lorna Dicks, author, Dubbo

ABBREVIATIONS

AHC	Australian Heritage Council
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
DGRs	Director General's environmental assessment requirements
DLEP	Dubbo Local Environmental Plan – for the purposes of this report, refers specifically to the <i>Dubbo Local Environmental Plan 2011</i>
EP&A Act	Environmental Protection and Assessment Act 1979
LGA	Local Government Area
NLA	National Library of Australia
NHL	National Heritage List
NT	National Trust of Australia (NSW)
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet
RNE	Register of the National Estate
Section 170	Section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> ; a Heritage and Conservation Register kept by a State Government instrumentality
SSD	State Significant Development
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SL NSW	State Library of NSW
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
SPF	Small Pictures File, Mitchell Library (State Library of NSW)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NSW Health Infrastructure proposed to redevelop Dubbo Base Hospital. This will involve the construction of new and refurbished hospital facilities as identified by the Western NSW Local Health District (Section 3.2; Figure 2).

This baseline report provides a preliminary historical archaeological review for the site of the Dubbo Base Hospital. The hospital site has undergone continual additions and extensions since the foundations of the first building were built in 1867 and the surviving historic buildings encompass complicated phases of development. Areas of potential archaeological sensitivity have been identified within the project area and these areas will be impacted by the proposed works. Mitigations strategies including archaeological excavation and a detailed Statement of Heritage Impact assessment are recommended prior to works proceeding.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- 1. The works proposed for the land defined by the SSD boundary can proceed without further investigation excluding the area of archaeological sensitivity (which includes the Maternity Ward)**

The works proposed outside of the area of archaeological sensitivity (Figure 5: Archaeological Sensitivity) can proceed without further investigation subject to recommendation 3.

Works proposed within the area of archaeological sensitivity (refer to Figure 5) cannot proceed without further archaeological investigation as the baseline assessment has identified the potential for relics to exist in this area. The Maternity Ward is in the area of archaeological sensitivity and will require additional investigation prior to ground impacts occurring.

- 2. The Proposed Impacts to avoid all other areas of Archaeological Sensitivity**

The curtilage illustrated in Figure 5 identifies the area of the archaeological potential resource within the SSD boundary. If impacts are proposed in areas identified as archaeological sensitive, management strategies will need to be put in place prior to the development. These strategies include detailed assessment of the area identified as archaeologically sensitive that will be impacted by the proposed works, to determine if archaeological excavation is an appropriate management strategy.

If future works are proposed within the curtilage more detailed investigation will be required.

- 3. Discovery of Unanticipated Historical Relics**

Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the *Heritage Act 1977*. Under the planning framework for an SSD, permits are not required to disturb relics, however care must be taken to avoid disturbing relics without a research design. Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977* stipulates the requirement to inform the Heritage Council of the discovery of relics or potential relics. Should unanticipated relics, or potential relics, be discovered during the course of the project, work in the vicinity must cease

and an archaeologist contacted to make a preliminary assessment of the find. The Heritage Council will require notification if the find is assessed as a relic. Best practice also requires that more detailed assessment is undertaken to understand the significance of the relic, therefore the impact and appropriate mitigation strategy.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

NSW Health Infrastructure proposes to redevelop Dubbo Base Hospital. This will involve the construction of new and refurbished hospital facilities as identified by the Western NSW Local Health District (Figure 2).

This report provides a baseline historical archaeological assessment for the site of the Dubbo Base Hospital.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

This study has the following objectives:

1. Identify and assess the potential archaeological resource of the project area. The study aims to achieve this objective by:
 - Provide a brief summary of the principal historical influences that have contributed to creating the present-day built environment of the project area using resources already available and some limited new research;
 - Identifying archaeological sites and features within the project area which are already recognised for their cultural heritage value through statutory and non-statutory heritage listings;
 - Preliminary identification of the cultural heritage significance of sites and features within the study area which are not recognised through statutory heritage listings;
 - Preliminary identification of known or potential archaeological sites within the study area.
2. Assess the impact of the proposed works on the cultural heritage significance of the study area; and
3. Recommend measures to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts on the cultural heritage significance of the study area.

1.3 Limitations of the Report

This report is a baseline archaeological assessment and as such is limited in its scope as requested by the proponent. It was prepared with limited access to primary resources and was not surveyed in detail. However, the site was visited briefly as part of the Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment prepared for the same project. The results, conclusions and recommendations presented here may be subject to amendment if and when more detailed assessment is undertaken.

This report provides an historical overview of the site; it is a preliminary analysis and assessment of the historical context and the archaeological potential. The level of information and research in this report is not of a level consistent with a detailed statement of heritage impact. The conclusions drawn in the report may be subject to change or qualification after substantial research and evaluation has been carried out as part of a more detailed archaeological assessment. This report is intended to provide an initial review of the historical context of the place as a means of identifying the archaeological sensitivity of the project area.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Approach

The following report is structured according to the three steps of the NSW heritage management system as outlined in the *NSW Heritage Manual* (DUAP & Heritage Office, 1996):

- Step 1: investigate significance;
- Step 2: assess significance; and
- Step 3: manage significance

This report provides a preliminary historical and European archaeological review for the site of the Dubbo Base Hospital.

The following tasks have been undertaken:

- Review of readily available historical resources and some limited new primary research sufficient to determine the general development of the site and its principal associations;
- Development of an historical chronology.

2.2 Documentary Investigation

The investigation for the preparation of this report reviewed a number of secondary documentary sources. Documentary sources also included primary historical documents, secondary documents such as published works and consultant reports as well as reproductions of paintings, etchings, photographs, maps and plans.

Repositories that were utilised in the preparation of this report are listed here:

- Mitchell Branch of the State Library of NSW (maps , plans and Small Picture File)
- Local Studies Section: Dubbo Branch, Macquarie Regional Library
- Dubbo Base Hospital Archives

2.3 SSD Project Area

The project area at Dubbo, approximately 400 km north-west of Sydney, is located within the Dubbo Local Government Area (Figure 1). The Dubbo Base Hospital is situated on Myall Street approximately 2 km from the junction with the Golden Highway. It is located 2 km from the centre of Dubbo. The western area is bounded by the Gilgandra – Dubbo Railway line, Myall Street to the south and the north area is bounded by River Street.

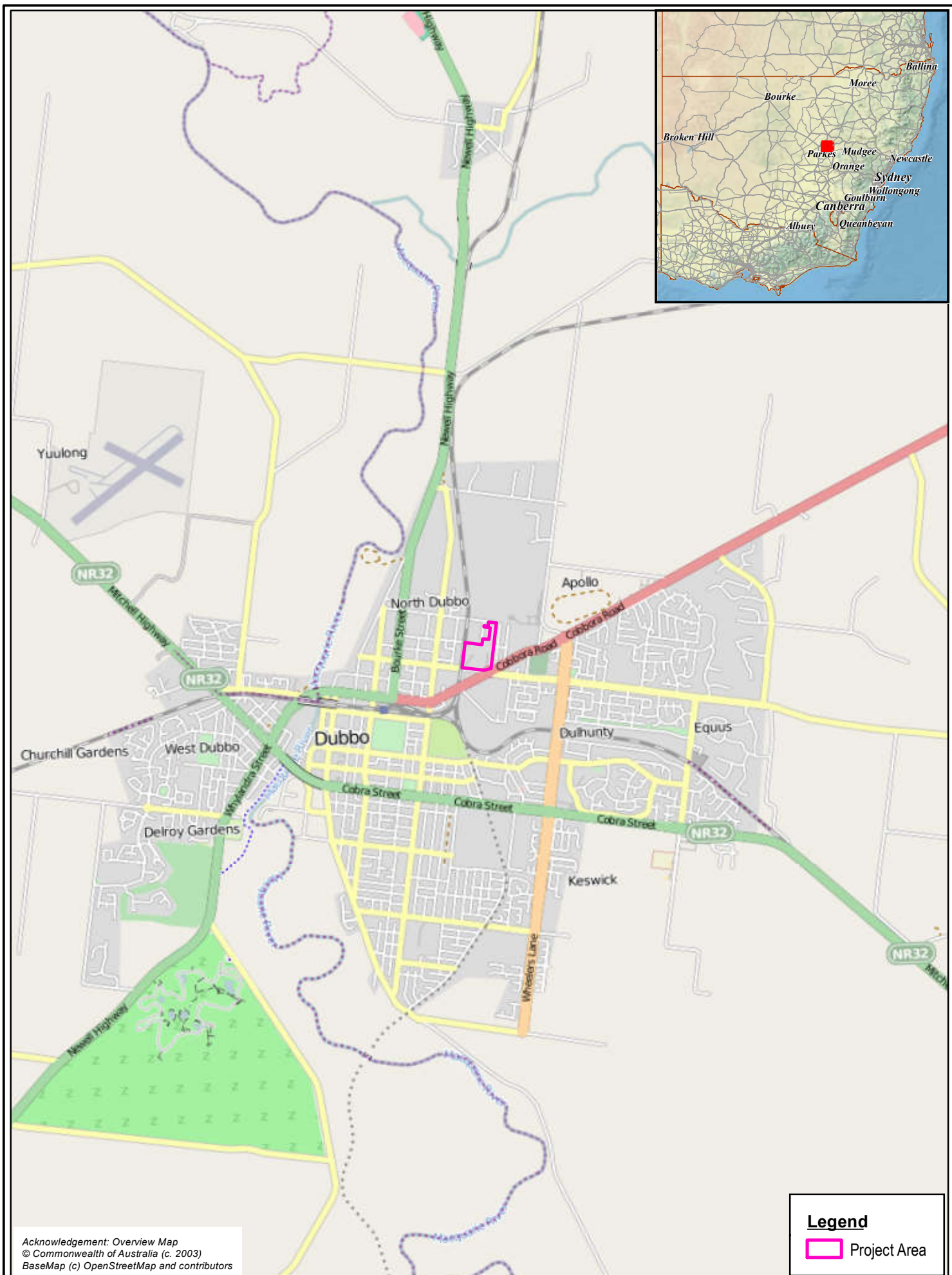
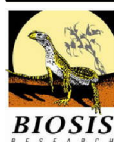


Figure 1: Location of the Project Area

Date: 07 June 2012 Matter: 14766
 Checked By: AN Drawn By: JMS
 Location: P:\14700s\14766\Mapping\14766_F1_Locality.mxd

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500
 Metres
 Scale: 1:60,000 at A4



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Legend

Area of Impact

Project Area

Figure 2: Project Area

0 40 80 120 160 200

Metres
Scale: 1:4,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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3.0 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Environmental Assessment Requirements

The proposed the redevelopment at Dubbo Base Hospital is a declared a State Significant Development (SSD-5250-2012). Director General's Requirements (DGRs) have been issued for the project. The DGRs require that the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project identify heritage impacts as a key issue.

The DGRs require that heritage items of State and local significance be identified and the impact of the project on their significance be assessed.

Having regard to non-Aboriginal cultural heritage, the DGRs require the following:

- *Address the impact on the heritage significance of any heritage items and/or conservation areas in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual and relevant Council LEPs and DCPS.*
- *Consideration of the archaeological potential of the area and the potential impact of the proposal on the archaeological significance of the site in accordance with the guidelines of the Heritage Council of NSW.*

The DGRs also outline the consultation required with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH).

The sites affected by statutory heritage listings are identified in Section 3.3 of this report and illustrated in Figure 3. The SSD area of proposed works is defined by the yellow line in Figure 2. It is understood that the SSD is confined to this area.

3.2 Scope of Works

Dubbo Base Hospital Redevelopment – Stage 1 & 2 - Director General Requirements (SSD 5250-2012)

Below is the list of deliverables that will be required for the Dubbo Base Hospital SSD.

- Bulk excavation;
- Demolition of the existing Maternity building and construction of new car parking spaces on the footprint of the existing Maternity building;
- Construction of a new 1 and 2 storey building to accommodate a new Maternity Unit, Operating Theatre suite, Central Sterilising Department and Day Surgery Unit with future flexibility to expand to a 3 storey building;
- Refurbishment of existing Admissions/Outpatients and Medical Records building to accommodate a new front of house area;
- Refurbishment of existing Theatres building to accommodate an expanded Renal Dialysis Unit; and
- Provision of new landscaping to Renal outlook.

3.3 Heritage Listings

Statutory Context

3.3.1 Australian Heritage Council Act 2003

The Act establishes a heritage advisory body to the Minister for the Environment and Heritage – the Australian Heritage Council and retains the Register of the National Estate. As part of the legislation, the Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No.1) 2003 established two new heritage lists – the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List. Searches of the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List were conducted.

No items located within the project area are listed on the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List.

3.3.2 NSW Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* is administered by the Heritage Branch, of the Office of Environment and Heritage in the Department of Premier and Cabinet. The *Heritage Act 1977* protects archaeological sites that are assessed as relics, that is, of State or local significance. and also places responsibility on state government to manage its heritage assets. In addition, the Act creates the State Heritage Register (SHR), which contains items that are of State Significance to New South Wales. Items that appear on the State Heritage Register have undergone a rigorous assessment process and are protected by the Heritage Act 1977. Changes made to State Heritage Register items can only be made with approval from the Heritage Council; demolition is not permitted except in certain circumstances.

A search of the SHR was conducted.

No items within the study area are listed on the SHR.

No archaeological sites are identified on the SHR or the SHI.

3.3.3 Dubbo Local Environmental Plan 2011

Dubbo City Local Council maintains a list of heritage items within the local government area that are significant for their cultural heritage values. The list is contained within the *Dubbo Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

One item is listed in the *Dubbo Local Environmental Plan 2011*:

Dubbo Base Hospital (LEP Item I172). (LEP maps HER_007C & HER_008B) The description of the listing was obtained on the State Heritage Inventory data sheet mentions only the 1907 building. An assessment and statement of heritage impact of the built environment of the hospital site was completed as part of this SSD by Adaptive Architects (2012)

3.3.4 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers

The Dubbo Base Hospital is entered in the Department of Health Heritage and Conservation Register, in accordance with Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977* and is assessed as State significant. The listing is for the surviving 1907 building. There are no other items within the project area which are entered in a State government instrumentality Section 170 Register.

Non-statutory Registers

3.3.5 National Trust of Australia

The National Trust of Australia is a community-based, non-government organisation, committed to promoting and conserving Australia's indigenous, natural and historic heritage through its advocacy work and its custodianship of heritage places and objects.

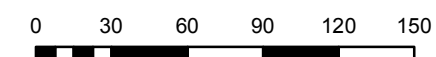
No items located within the project area are listed on the National Trust of Australia.



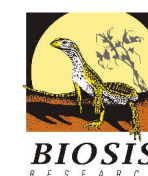
Legend

- Heritage Listed Item
- Area of Impact
- Project Area

Figure 3: Location of Heritage Listed Item within the Project Area



Metres
 Scale: 1:3,000 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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4.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Dubbo – Local Context

The explorer John Oxley first reported the site of Dubbo in 1818.¹ Robert Dulhunty, thought to be one of the wealthiest settlers in the colony, was the first permanent settler in the future town of Dubbo and established ‘Dubbo Station’ in 1828. In 1846, due to the number of settlers in the area, the government decided to establish a courthouse, police station and lock-up.² A constable’s residence was completed in 1847 and a wooden slab construction courthouse and lock-up in early 1848. The settlement was gazetted as a village in November 1849 with the first land sales taking place in 1850.³

Steady population growth saw the town proclaimed a municipality in 1872.⁴ The railway extension of the main western railway from Wellington to Dubbo was formally opened on 1st February 1881.⁵ Dubbo was officially proclaimed a city in 1966.⁶

4.2 Dubbo Base Hospital

4.2.1 The First Drive for a Hospital

The first mention of building a hospital in Dubbo began in 1865 with an advertisement in the newly established Dubbo “Dispatch” which called for a meeting to discuss the matter⁷. The meeting was held on February 7th 1866 which elected a committee to organise the development of the hospital. Land was surveyed in July 1866 and in October of that year Surveyor R.J. Campbell was instructed to measure the land known as “Hospital Hill”⁸. This allotment of 5 acres was supplemented by James Samuels who contributed two acres alongside this site. The site was situated 1.5 km east of the main township and is still the site of the present day hospital. Construction was completed in 1867, yet the hospital was not officially opened until July 1st 1870⁹. Dr Tibbits was the first doctor appointed at the hospital and Mr and Mrs McDonald were appointed as the Matron and Warden; this constituted the entire nursing and general staff. The first patient admitted was Walter Andrews, who was also the first patient to die six weeks after being admitted¹⁰.

¹ Hornadge, B. Dubbo City and Its History, Macquarie Publications Pty Ltd, Dubbo, p. 15

² Ibid, p. 15

³ Ibid, p. 22

⁴ Ibid, p. 25

⁵ Ibid, p. 25

⁶ Ibid, p. 35

⁷ Dubbo Dispatch, 1866

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Dormer, M. Dubbo to the Turn of the Century, Macquarie Publications Pty Ltd, Dubbo, 1981

¹⁰ Dicks, L. “Hospital Hill”: Dubbo Base Hospital and Health Services 1870 – 1988, Dubbo City Council, 1988, p. 3

4.2.2 Extensions, Additions and Community Support

The hospital depended largely on the community charity and support to keep the hospital operational. The Annual Hospital Ball and Annual Hospital Sunday was considered the social events of the year and with subscription collection throughout the year were used to raise the majority of the funds.

In 1874 an early building was completed which included a kitchen and a laundry along with a separate morgue. In 1877 the government granted the hospital £800.00 to build an infectious ward. A record in 1884 indicates that the community was still lobbying for a 'fever ward'. This ward was eventually constructed in 1887 when £800.00 was granted from government¹¹.

A second reported grant of £800 for a fever ward in 1887, and was completed in the same year.¹² Town water was connected to the hospital in 1894 and in the same year a telephone connection was made between the Hospital and the Doctor's Residence. In 1906 James Samuels donated three blocks of land north east of the original hospital site.¹³ An Isolation Block was completed in 1919 and a septic tank was installed in 1922. The Samuels Ward opened in 1930 and the Nurses Ward was completed in 1936.¹⁴

During World War II, the Army established a military unit within the hospital grounds and in 1941, an area behind the Nurses Home was purchased to develop army wards.¹⁵ The Military Annex consisted of two buildings which include the present day Rehabilitation Ward and Blood Bank.

The Dubbo District Hospital had been gazetted as a Base Hospital on the 23rd of July 1944.¹⁶ In 1947, army buildings were used to house the new Obstetrics Block. In 1952 the Theatre Block the Sisters Home for the nurses was built adjacent to the old Military Annex.¹⁷ A new Boiler House, Laundry, Mortuary and Nurses Training School were completed in 1962. A new Intensive Care Unit, Pathology, Blood Bank, kitchen, cafeteria and kiosk, Administration Block and Medical and Surgical Wards were completed in 1968.

The Josiah Goode Wing which consisted of new Theatres, Radiology and Sterilising Departments was completed in 1973. In 1975 a new Obstetrics Block, Mortuary and Board Room were completed. In 1978 a chapel was opened and in 1979 a Medical Records Department was erected.¹⁸ Stores Facility was completed in 1981 and a new intensive unit was opened in 1983.¹⁹

4.2.3 Timeline

YEAR	EVENT
1865	Advertisement in the Dubbo Dispatch calling for a meeting
1866	Public meeting in February with proposal to build hospital

¹¹ Ibid, p. 6

¹² Ibid, p. 6

¹³ Ibid, p. 6

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 6

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 6

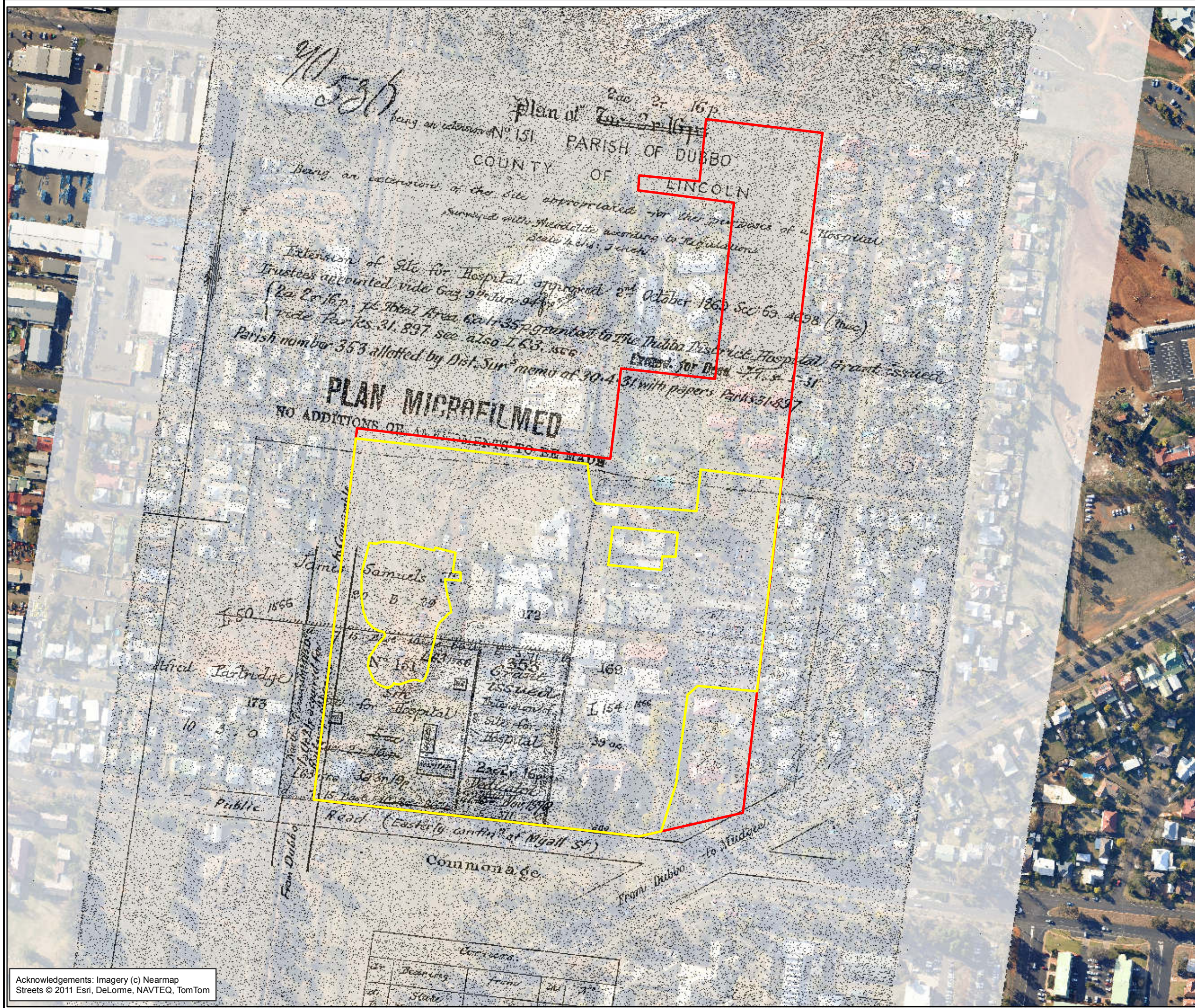
¹⁶ Ibid, p. 7

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 7

¹⁸ Ibid, p. 7

¹⁹ Ibid, p. 8

YEAR	EVENT
1867	Building nearing completion
1870	Hospital formally opened in 1 st July by J.C. Ryrie
1874	Early building completed including kitchen, laundry and a separate morgue
1887	Hospital granted £800.00 for a fever ward and was completed in the same year
1894	Town water connected to the hospital and a telephone connection made between Hospital and Doctor's Residence
1906	James Samuels donated three blocks of land north east of the original hospital site
1919	Isolation Block opened
1922	Septic Tank installed
1930	Samuels Ward opened
1936	Nurses Home completed
1944	Gazetted as a Base Hospital
1947	Obstetrics Block opened in Military Annexe
1952	Theatre Block and Sisters Home built
1962	Boiler House, Laundry, Mortuary and Nurses Training School completed
1968	Medical and Surgical Wards, Intensive Care Unit, Pathology, Blood Bank, Kitchen, Cafeteria, Kiosk and Administration Block completed
1973	Theatres, Radiology Department and C.S.S.D. completed
1975	Mortuary, Board Room and Obstetrics Block completed
1978	Chapel opened
1979	Completion of new Medical Records Department
1981	Stores Facility completed
1983	New Intensive Care Unit opened




Legend

- Area of Impact
- Project Area

Figure 4: 1869 Plan of Hospital Overlay

0 30 60 90 120 150
Metres
Scale: 1:2,938 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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5.0 PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Preliminary Assessment of Archaeological Potential

The preliminary assessment has been prepared using limited primary evidence including original hospital plans, photographs, minutes of hospital board meetings and newspaper articles. These sources of primary evidence sufficiently demonstrate that the Dubbo Base Hospital site is likely to encompass archaeological resources. A preliminary assessment of significance has been undertaken for this report and is provided below.

5.1.1 Potential Archaeological Resource

The historical background research has identified two potential archaeological resources. The first is a well that dates to the early phase of the hospital's development. This well has been identified on previous site plans (Figure 4) however it was not located by a site survey conducted by James Nicholson from Adaptive Architects. It most likely ceased being used once the town water supply was connected to the hospital.

In addition a water closet was also noted in the original plans of the hospital. The water closet is likely to be south west of the Maternity Building and not within the impact area. Care needs to be taken during construction to avoid ground impacts in other areas of the hospital.

In 1874 the hospital was extended to include a kitchen, laundry and a separate morgue which were demolished in 1926 due to the addition of a new Female Ward. This area now forms a grassy area behind the kiosk building built in 1936. Later development may have disturbed the area but there still may be some archaeological potential in this area; they are of moderate archaeological sensitivity. The locations of these additions are of high archaeological sensitivity. Refer to Figure 5 for areas of archaeological sensitivity.

It is considered that:

- It is likely that the well survives archaeologically and is of high archaeological sensitivity;
- It is likely that the water closet survives archaeologically and is of high archaeological sensitivity; and
- It is likely that the 1874 extensions of the kitchen, laundry and separate morgue survives archaeologically and are of high archaeological sensitivity.

5.2 Preliminary Assessment of Archaeological Significance

5.2.1 Background to assessing significance

Heritage places are an agreed acknowledgement of a place's or site's importance to a community for a number of reasons. The past is an important aspect of cultural identity and can take the form of things that can be seen and touched, such as buildings, gardens, relics, and bridges, as well as intangible values, such as specific traditions that link us to the past. Acknowledging a place for what it contributes to our understanding of the past is clearly an important aspect of our society, which can be demonstrated in various ways: by legislation to

protect it, by statutory and non-statutory heritage lists, tourism by interest groups to name a few. Heritage places are protected in Australia through commonwealth legislation and in NSW through state legislation.

Heritage is a non-renewable resource. Assessing significance provides an informed basis for which decisions on heritage management and development impacts can be made.

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW are based on the significance values outlined in the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) “*The Burra Charter*” and built upon by the NSW Heritage Council criteria, which add the values of “rare” and “representative” to the discussion. This approach to heritage has been adopted by cultural heritage managers and government agencies as the set of guidelines for best practice heritage management in Australia.

Once assessed against the criteria, a preliminary statement of heritage significance (statement of significance) is prepared. This preliminary statement of significance is a researched and ordered text that succinctly presents the significant attributes of an item and it forms the basis of management strategies for the project area.

For more information go to:

<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf>

Table 1: NSW Heritage assessment criteria

CRITERION	DESCRIPTION
A	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or at a local level);
B	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history (or at a local level);
C	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or at a local level);
D	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or at a local level);
E	An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural and natural history (or at a local level);
F	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or at a local level);
G	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or at a local level).

Historical Significance

Criterion (a): An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Dubbo Base Hospital played a significant role in the development of early town administration and medical services (local significance). The relics associated with the Hospital have cultural significance for the potential they hold to demonstrate both the development of Dubbo and the development of medical services in the town. In particular, the well, the old water closet and the 1874 additions to the hospital has the potential to reveal important information about the period prior to the hospital's connection to town water (local significance).

Criterion (b): An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Does not meet this criterion.

Aesthetic and Technical Significance

Criterion (c) : An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).

Does not meet this criterion

Social Significance

Criterion (d) :An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Does not meet this criterion. Additional research may reveal a level of social significance associated with the site.

Research Significance

Criterion (e): An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The place has potential to reveal European archaeological evidence that would contribute to an understanding of the historical development of the hospital and possibly the surrounding area (local significance). Data from the archaeological resource has the potential to answer other criteria in this assessment. The existing Maternity Ward building overlies the 1874 hospital additions and this area has the potential to yield information that will contribute the development of medical services.

Rarity Significance

Criterion (f): An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Archaeological resources are becoming increasingly rare with the impacts of development. All relics have the potential to be assessed as rare depending on their historical context. A more detailed assessment is required to address this criterion.

Representative Significance

Criterion (g): An item is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's (or the local areas) cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

A more detailed assessment is required to address this criterion.

5.3 Preliminary Statement of Significance

The potential archaeological resource within the Dubbo Base Hospital study area is likely to be of local significance therefore should be classified as relics under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

5.4 Preliminary Statement of Heritage Impact

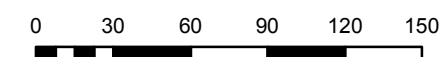
The development area illustrated in Figure 2 indicates that the proposed works has the potential to impact the area of the potential archaeological sensitivity. Caution is needed to make sure that the archaeologically sensitive area is investigated further by detailed documentary research to understand the historical context and significance of the resource, a statement of heritage impact to understand the effects of the proposal on the resource and research design to guide archaeological excavation if it is determined to be a necessary management strategy. The archaeological curtilage shown in Figure 5 identifies the area of archaeological sensitivity and where strategies to manage the destruction of the archaeological resource may be required.



Legend

- Area of Archaeological Sensitivity
- Area of Impact
- Project Area

Figure 5: Area of Archaeological Sensitivity



Metres
 Scale: 1:2,938 @ A3
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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Date: 27 June 2012, File number: 14766
 Checked by: AN, Drawn by: JMS
 Location: P:\14700s\14766\Mapping\14766_SSD_F5_ArchSense.mxd

6.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The Dubbo Base Hospital site has undergone continual additions and extensions since its foundation was built in 1867. The earliest hospital buildings on the site have been demolished and underlie existing hospital buildings dating from the 1930s to the 1950s; a potential for relics has been identified within the SSD area and specifically beneath the existing Maternity Ward and therefore requires management prior to construction impacts.

Additional research is required to better inform the heritage management strategy as the level of research undertaken for this report indicates that areas of archaeological sensitivity are situated within the proposed development area. The following recommendations should be implemented during the planning phase of the development.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on this baseline archaeological assessment it is recommended that:

- 1. The works proposed for the land defined by the SSD boundary can proceed without further investigation excluding the area of archaeological sensitivity (which includes the Maternity Ward)**

The works proposed outside of the area of archaeological sensitivity (Figure 5: Archaeological Sensitivity) can proceed without further investigation subject to recommendation 3.

Works proposed within the area of archaeological sensitivity (refer to Figure 5) cannot proceed without further archaeological investigation as the baseline assessment has identified the potential for relics to exist in this area. The Maternity Ward is in the area of archaeological sensitivity and will require additional investigation prior to ground impacts occurring.

- 2. The Proposed Impacts to avoid all other areas of Archaeological Sensitivity**

The curtilage illustrated in Figure 5 identifies the area of the archaeological potential resource within the SSD boundary. If impacts are proposed in areas identified as archaeological sensitive, management strategies will need to be put in place prior to the development. These strategies include detailed assessment of the area identified as archaeologically sensitive that will be impacted by the proposed works, to determine if archaeological excavation is an appropriate management strategy.

If future works are proposed within the curtilage more detailed investigation will be required.

- 3. Discovery of Unanticipated Historical Relics**

Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the *Heritage Act 1977*. Under the planning framework for an SSD, permits are not required to disturb relics, however section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977* stipulates the requirement to inform the Heritage Council of the discovery of relics or potential relics. Should

unanticipated relics, or potential relics, be discovered during the course of the project, work in the vicinity must cease and an archaeologist contacted to make a preliminary assessment of the find. The Heritage Council will require notification if the find is assessed as a relic. Best practice also requires that more detailed assessment is undertaken to understand the significance of the relic, therefore the impact and appropriate mitigation strategy.

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