



Non – Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment for Dubbo Base Hospital: Redevelopment Stages 1 and 2

**Report to Health Infrastructure NSW
June 2012**

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Biosis Research acknowledges the contribution of the following people and organisations in preparing this report:

- James Nicholson, Adaptive Architects
- Catherine Lee, TSA Management
- Sandra, M. Smith, local studies officer, Dubbo Branch, Macquarie Regional Library
- 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
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
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 (Figure 2).

This report provides a preliminary historical archaeological review for the site of the Dubbo Base Hospital. This report has been prepared with limited access to primary resources and an extensive site visit was not conducted as it did not form part of the scope. 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 in this report may be subject to change or amendment if additional research is undertaken.

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 which is situated outside the areas of proposed impact. However, it would be prudent to apply the precautionary principle for future development in these areas for area of archaeological sensitivity (refer figure 5) relative to proposed development site.

Recommendations

Based on this baseline archaeological assessment it is recommended that:

- 1. The works proposed for the land defined by the REF boundary can proceed without further investigation subject to recommendation 3**

The research undertaken in this report shows that the proposed works within the REF scope extent of proposed development will not impact the area of known archaeological sensitivity. Works undertaken outside this area are not considered likely to impact any areas of sensitivity. It should be noted that this is a baseline archaeological assessment and not a Statement of Heritage Impact.

- 2. The Proposed Impacts to avoid the area of Archaeological Sensitivity**

The curtilage illustrated in figure 5 identifies the archaeological potential resource of the project area. Proposed impacts will need to avoid the area identified as archaeologically sensitive. 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 REF, 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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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

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 (Figure 2).

This report provides a baseline historical archaeological assessment for the site of the Dubbo Base Hospital. It has been prepared with limited access to primary resources and a site survey was not conducted specifically for this report as it did not form part of the scope. The results, conclusions and recommendations presented in it may be subject to change or amendment if and when more detailed assessment is undertaken.

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 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 Constraints

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 standard 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 significant features 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 Review of Environmental Factors 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 off the Golden Highway. The sites affected by statutory heritage listings are identified in Section 3.3 of this report and illustrated in Figure 3. The Review of Environmental Factor (REF) area of proposed works is defined by the yellow line in Figure 2. It is understood that the REF is confined to this area.

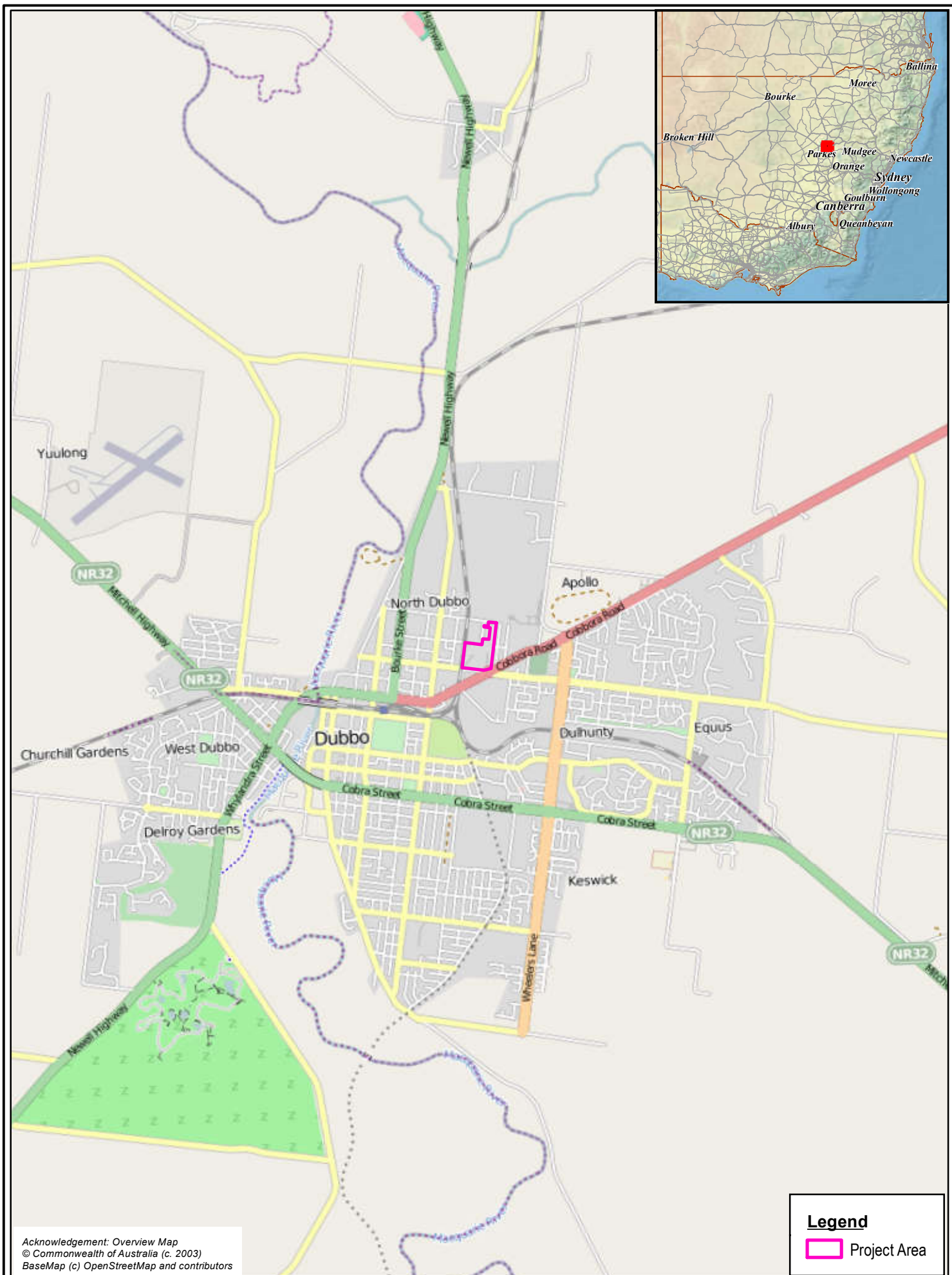
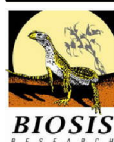


Figure 1: Location of the Project Area

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 Scope of Works

The proposed Dubbo Base Hospital Redevelopment Stage 1 and 2 includes the construction of new and refurbished hospital facilities as identified by the Western NSW Local Health District. This REF seeks approval for a range of Early Works as described below.

The proposed impact zone will include two existing buildings which will be impacted by the following activities:

- Demolition of various structures including the existing Nurses Accommodation and Boiler House buildings;
- Construction of a new electrical substation building (including switchboard and generators) and relocation of existing padmount substations;
- Upgrades and expansion of existing car park;
- Termination and relocation of existing hydraulic, water, sewer, storm water, gats and electrical infrastructure services across the site;
- Relocation of sheds to accommodate a new link road and construction access road in the northern part of the site;
- Construction of a new building for ICT infrastructure;
- Minor reconfiguration of the Hospital's main entry and front of house areas; and
- Provision of new landscaping.

3.2 Heritage Listings

3.2.1 Statutory Context

3.2.2 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.

3.2.3 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.

3.2.4 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 hospital site was completed as part of this REF by Adaptive Architects (2012).

3.2.5 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

3.2.6 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.

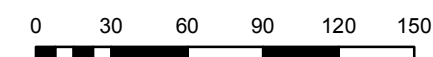
No items located within the project area are listed on the National Trust of Australia.



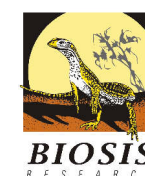
Legend

- 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 1818¹. 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 in the Dubbo area². A constables 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 1850³.

Steady population growth saw the town proclaimed a municipality in 1872⁴. The railway extension of the main western railway from Wellington to Dubbo was formally opened on 1st February 1881⁵. Dubbo was officially proclaimed a city in 1966⁶.

4.2 Dubbo Base Hospital

4.2.1 The First Drive for a Hospital

The first mentions 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 organize 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 1870.⁹ 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

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 government.¹¹

A second reported grant of £800 for a fever ward in 1887, and was completed in the same year¹². 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.

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 wards¹³. 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 1944.¹⁴ In 1947, army buildings were used to house the new Obstetrical Block. In 1952 the Theatre Block the Sisters Home for the nurses was built adjacent to the old Military Annex.¹⁵ 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 was completed. In 1979 a Medical Records Department was erected¹⁶.

The hospital largely depended 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.

4.2.3 Timeline

YEAR	EVENT
1866	Public meeting in February with proposal to build hospital
1867	Building nearing completion
1870	Hospital formally opened in 1 st July by J.C. Ryrie
1888	New wards opened in February
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

¹¹ Ibid, p. 6

¹² Ibid, p. 6

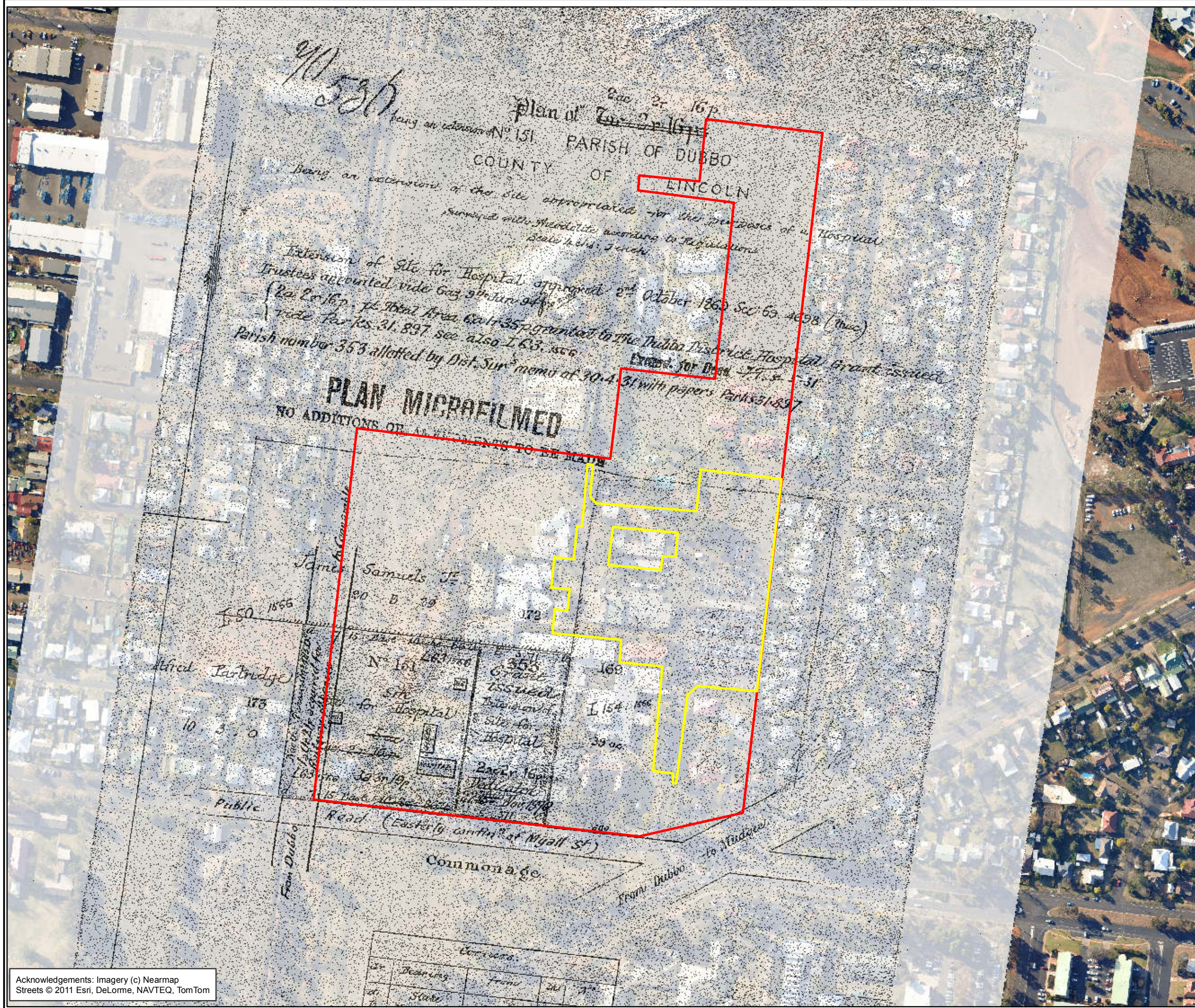
¹³ Ibid, p. 6

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 7

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 7

¹⁶ Ibid, p.7

YEAR	EVENT
1936	Nurses Home completed
1944	Gazetted as a Base Hospital
1947	Obstetrical Block opened in Military Annexe
1952	Theatre Block and Sisters Home built
1956	Thoracic Unit 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
1971	Laundry and swimming pool built for nurses home
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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Acknowledgements: Imagery (c) Nearmap
Streets © 2011 Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom

5.0 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

5.1 Preliminary Assessment of Archaeological Potential

The preliminary assessment has been prepared using some primary evidence, which is sufficient to 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 is likely to date 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. Refer to Figure 5 for areas of archaeological sensitivity.

It is considered that:

- the well survives archaeologically and is of high archaeological sensitivity;
- the WC survives archaeologically and is of high archaeological sensitivity; and
- the 1874 extensions of the kitchen, laundry and separate morgue were demolished 1926 due to the addition of a new Female Ward. This area now forms a grassy area behind the building. Later development may have disturbed the area but there still may be some archaeological potential in this area; they are of moderate 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. Conflict arises, or has the potential to arise, where development and change is occurring. In such situations, change needs to be managed in order to retain what is significant and considered important to the community. The term "community" can mean the local residential community, or can be much more widespread to include the whole state or nation; it can mean more defined groups such as the scientific community or groups that have an interest in specific aspects of a place or the past. 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 2: 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 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).
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- 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).
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- 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.
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- Does not meet this criterion.

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).
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- 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).

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).
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- The archaeological resources are increasingly becoming 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*. This preliminary assessment of significance has found that the potential relics associated with the hospital site are likely to be of local significance.

5.4 Preliminary Statement of Heritage Impact

The development area illustrated in Figure 2 within the yellow boundary indicates that the proposed works will not impact any areas of the archaeological sensitivity. Caution is needed to make sure that the archaeologically sensitive area remains outside of the impact zone by creating a temporary buffer that will exclude development and vehicle disturbances.

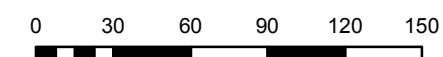
Based on the research undertaken the areas of archaeological potential resource will not be impacted by the proposed works. The curtilage identified in figure 5 will need to be avoided and if future works are to be proposed within the area of potential archaeological resource then further assessment is required.



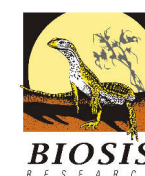
Legend

- 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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Acknowledgements: Imagery (c) Nearmap
 Streets © 2011 Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom

Date: 07 June 2012, File number: 14766
 Checked by: AN, Drawn by: JMS
 Location: P:\14700s\14766\Mapping\14766_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 hospital buildings dating from the 1930s to the 1950s and would be located in the south west area of the hospital. The potential archaeological resource identified in this report is located away from the proposed REF development area.

Additional research may provide more certainty with respect to predictions made for the archaeological resource within the proposed development area. The level of research undertaken for this report indicates that prior to the extension of the Dubbo Base Hospital within the proposed development area the site was vacant and thus has a low to nil potential for relics.

The earliest surviving buildings on the hospital grounds incorporate buildings with heritage significance but also the potential for relics beneath existing buildings and a well on the western boundary of the property. None of the potential relics identified in this report occur within the development area. However, as relics are significant and a non-renewable resource, the area identified as being archaeologically sensitive, should be considered for more detailed research should impacts be proposed as part of this phase or as part of a later phase.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on this baseline archaeological assessment it is recommended that:

- 1. The works proposed for the land defined by the REF boundary can proceed without further investigation subject to recommendation 3**

The research undertaken in this report shows that the proposed works within the REF scope extent of proposed development will not impact the area of known archaeological sensitivity. Works undertaken outside this area are not considered likely to impact any areas of sensitivity. It should be noted that this is a baseline archaeological assessment and not a Statement of Heritage Impact.

- 2. The Proposed Impacts to avoid the area of Archaeological Sensitivity**

The curtilage illustrated in figure 5 identifies the archaeological potential resource of the project area. Proposed impacts will need to avoid the area identified as archaeologically sensitive. 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 REF, 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.

7.0 REFERENCES

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