

# Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan

## Part B—Parramatta Gaol Site



## Heritage Significance Assessment



Prepared for  
UrbanGrowth NSW

March 2017 • Issue E  
Project number 13 0934

**Document / Status Register**

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Written</b>	<b>Approved</b>
P1	98 July 2015	Draft policies for client review	SW	CMJ
A	06 November 2015	Issue for Heritage Council Review	SW/RL/HM	CMJ
B	8 June 2016	Revised issue for HC endorsement	SW/RL/HM/CMJ	CMJ
C	26 August 2016	Revised issue for HC endorsement	SW/RL/HM/CMJ	CMJ
C	29 August 2016	Revised issue for HC endorsement	SW/RL/HM/CMJ	CMJ
D	23 November 2016	DA Issue to Parramatta Council	SW/RL/HM/CMJ	CMJ
E	17 March 2017	Final Issue for HC Endorsement	SW/RL/HM/CMJ	CMJ

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**The key objective of the Consolidated Conservation Management Plan is to facilitate the sustainable management of the heritage values of the Parramatta North Historic Sites**

The Parramatta North Historic Sites (PNHS) are places of exceptional heritage significance to the people of Parramatta, New South Wales and Australia.

Parramatta has a rich history of Aboriginal occupation of at least 20,000 years. Aboriginal people continue to maintain a strong spiritual and cultural connection with the place.

The PNHS are also places of colonial significance associated with early farming endeavours (including Charles Smith’s farm, the first Government water-powered mill on mainland Australia and Marsden’s Mill).

The PNHS contain the sites of the first purpose-built Female Factory in Australia (later the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, Hospital for the Insane, Mental Hospital, Psychiatric Centre and Cumberland Hospital), Parramatta Gaol and the Roman Catholic Orphan School (later the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa).

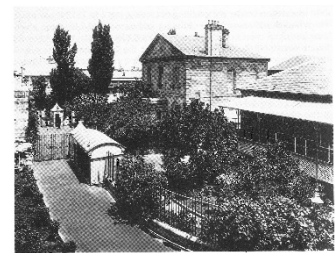
As the second-oldest British settlement on the Australian mainland, the PNHS can tell us much about the early development of the colony, Parramatta, New South Wales and Australia and changing attitudes to moral and social reform, sectarianism, humanitarianism, gender, authority, discipline, punishment, welfare and mental health care.

The Parramatta Gaol site was the longest operating gaol in New South Wales—it was in use from 1842 to 2011. It has some rarity value as a surviving Australian example of a pre-1850 gaol and is representative of the maximum security gaols constructed in NSW during the nineteenth century. It is also significant as one of three government institutions devoted to welfare and reform established in North Parramatta between the 1820s and the 1840s.

Parramatta Gaol demonstrates, through its design, social order and adaptation, the imposition of changing penal philosophies and government policies during the nineteenth and twentieth century in NSW. It documents the evolution of the prison system and changing regimes associated with incarceration and reform. It has the ability to interpret the conditions in which the prisoners lived during their incarceration and the inequalities experienced by them resulting from discriminatory legislation, particularly during the nineteenth century for Aboriginal people.



1887 photograph of Parramatta Gaol looking to the Governor's House



1865 photograph of Parramatta Gaol gardens



1898 photograph of the south western extension of the Gaol



1911 Parramatta Gaol



1977 Parramatta Gaol

The site's heritage values are both tangible (reflected in its early colonial and institutional landscapes, buildings and other structures, archaeology and movable elements) and intangible (expressed through oral traditions, memories and stories).

Each generation has a responsibility to retain, conserve and enhance the Parramatta Gaol site and wider PNHS in ways that allow other people to use, enjoy and benefit from their significant heritage values without compromising the ability of future generations to do the same.

Conservation is essentially a process of managing change in ways that will best retain and protect the heritage values of a place while recognising opportunities to reveal or enhance its values for present and future generations.

Current and future landowners, tenants, managers and other site users therefore have a fundamental responsibility to manage the place accordingly.

The Parramatta Gaol site has been modified over the last 170 years to adapt to changing reform philosophies.

The physical condition and integrity of many of the built and landscape components of the Parramatta Gaol site are deteriorating generally due to the lack of an appropriate ongoing use. Most of the historic buildings are vacant and in need of urgent repair while the gardens and other landscape components have been subject to minimal maintenance over an extended period.

Conservation of the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site is dependent on establishing appropriate and sustainable new uses that will facilitate its ongoing conservation.

The *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (the PNHS CMP) has been prepared by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects on behalf of UrbanGrowth NSW to assist UrbanGrowth NSW, current and future owners, managers and other site users with the ongoing management of the heritage values of the PNHS and with managing change.

The PNHS CMP identifies over-arching heritage management principles supported by policies and guidelines to ensure that the principles are applied to all decision-making.

The Heritage Management Principles are:

- 1 Decisions are based on a clear understanding of the heritage values of the PNHS and the need to retain, protect and enhance those values**
- 2 Management will be consistent with best-practice heritage management guidelines**
- 3 Actions will be undertaken by people with expertise and experience of working on significant places**
- 4 The history and heritage values of the PNHS will be communicated**
- 5 Proposals for change will result in positive impacts on the heritage values of the PNHS**
- 6 The community will have opportunities to participate in the management and care of the PNHS**
- 7 The PNHS CMP will be reviewed and updated as required to ensure that it continues to provide appropriate guidance for management**



The Heritage Management Principles are discussed in more detail in Section 5.0 of Part A of the PNHS CMP.



## HOW TO USE THIS CONSOLIDATED CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Each of the Parramatta North Historic Sites is of exceptional cultural heritage significance in its own right and together they make an important contribution to the significant collection of historic government institutions on the Parramatta River. In addition, Aboriginal cultural heritage values extend across all three sites as does the archaeology of the mill races associated with the Government watermill. It is therefore essential that each of the sites is managed cognisant of the values of the other sites and of their significant contribution to the PNHS as a whole.

The structure of the PNHS CMP has been developed in consultation with the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage and with the Heritage Council of New South Wales, to provide easy access to information about the conservation management and future development of each site and the PNHS as a whole. The structure of the PNHS CMP is explained below and shown in the diagram on the following page.

The PNHS CMP comprises three parts that should be read in conjunction with each other:

**Part A** of the PNHS CMP provides an overview history of the PNHS; identifies the significance of the PNHS as a collection of historic sites; and establishes the over-arching principles, policies and guidelines that apply across all three sites. It also provides analysis of Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage values, historical archaeology and the broader cultural landscape of the PNHS.

**Part B** of the PNHS CMP (of which this report forms part) comprises separate historical analysis and assessment of the heritage significance for the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, Parramatta Gaol site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

**Part C** of the PNHS CMP includes a detailed heritage assessment of the components within each management lot and/or precinct and provides specific conservation and development policies and guidelines for those components.

The PNHS CMP has been prepared ahead of the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (PNHS AACHMP) and the *PNUT Archaeology Management Strategy* (PNUT AMS), which are subject to completion of separate archaeological testing programs. The PNHS CMP therefore provides preliminary management guidelines only for Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage and for historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology. Following completion of the archaeological testing and the PNHS AACHMP and PNUT AMS, the PNHS CMP will be updated to incorporate the results of the testing programs and the improved understanding of the nature and significance of the PNHS's archaeological values.

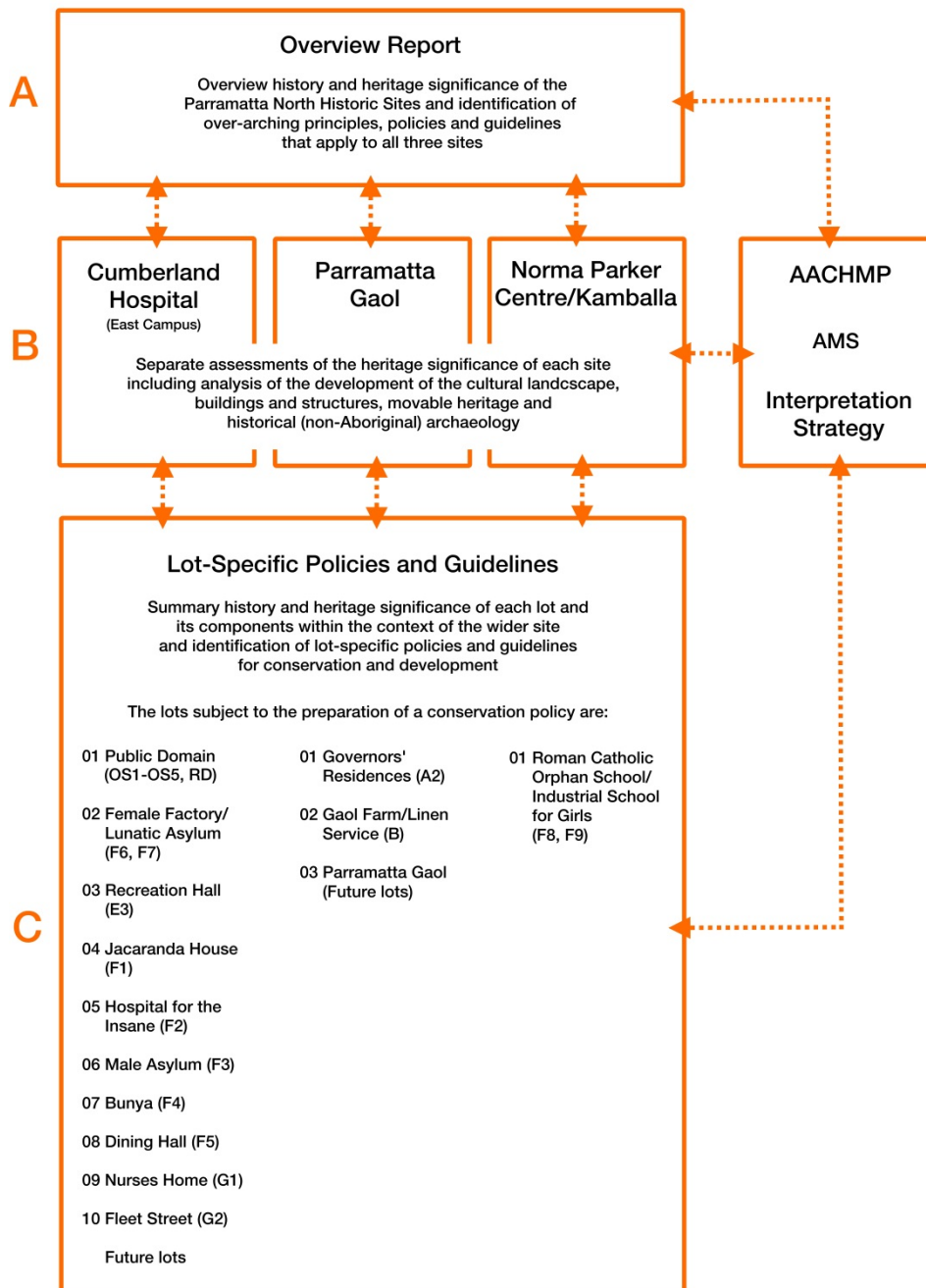
The following studies are also currently being prepared:

- The *PNHS Interpretation Strategy*, which identifies interpretation themes that apply to the PNHS—the PNHS CMP includes the interpretation themes identified in the draft strategy.
- The *PNUT Riparian Corridor Strategy*, which provides a planning framework for establishing a riparian corridor along the riverfront of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites.



Cell Wing 2 and Cell Wing 3.

The diagram below illustrates the relationship between the different parts of the PNHS CMP and the separate specialist studies.



Current and future landowners, tenants, managers and other site users will need to manage the land under their care, control and management (including significant buildings and structures, cultural landscape elements, archaeology and movable elements) consistent with the principles, policies and guidelines contained within the PNHS CMP.

If a particular action is not covered by the policies and guidelines within the PNHS CMP then reference should be made to the Heritage Management Principles in Part A of the CMP. Liaison with the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage and City of Parramatta Council may also be required.

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**APPENDIX B SOCIAL VALUES ASSESSMENT AND INTERPRETATION**

**APPENDIX C PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT**

**APPENDIX D HERITAGE MANAGEMENT POLICIES**

**APPENDIX E BUILDING INVENTORY**

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background and purpose of the report

The Parramatta Gaol site is a place of exceptional heritage significance to the people of Parramatta and New South Wales.

The Parramatta Gaol site is an early example of a gaol constructed on general principles developed by the English Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and is considered to be the longest operating gaol in New South Wales—it was in use from 1842 until 2011. It has some rarity value as a surviving Australian example of a pre-1850 gaol constructed prior to 1850 and is representative of the maximum security gaols constructed in NSW during the nineteenth century. It is also significant as one of three government institutions devoted to welfare and reform established in North Parramatta between the 1820s and the 1840s.

The Parramatta Gaol site has social significance because of its long associations with criminal history and justice in NSW. It has strong and long associations with particular communities in NSW, which include Aboriginal and European people who were incarcerated, and those employed to staff and superintend the Gaol. It also has significance for the families, partners and friends of all these individuals.

Parramatta Gaol demonstrates, through its design, social order and adaptation, the imposition of changing penal philosophies and government policies during the nineteenth and twentieth century in NSW. It documents the evolution of the prison system and changing regimes associated with incarceration and reform. It has the ability to interpret the conditions in which the prisoners lived during their incarceration and the inequalities experienced by them resulting from discriminatory legislation, particularly during the nineteenth century for Aboriginal people.

Parramatta Gaol has strong and long associations with particular communities in NSW. Among the many people to have occupied the Gaol since its establishment in the 1840s are some of society's most disadvantaged and vulnerable people, including Aboriginal Australians and the mentally ill, as well as some particularly high-profile prisoners. It has the ability to interpret changing social values and attitudes to crime, patterns of criminal behaviour, sectarianism, ethnicity and gender.

The site has some archaeological potential relating to its historical development including evidence of the mill races and upper dam associated with the first Government watermill constructed on mainland Australia.

The site's heritage values are both tangible (reflected in its early colonial and institutional landscape, buildings and structures, archaeology and movable elements) and intangible (expressed through oral traditions, memories and stories).

The Parramatta Gaol site is no longer able to accommodate its historic use as it no longer meets contemporary requirements. The physical condition and integrity of many of the built and landscape elements of the site are deteriorating generally due to the lack of an appropriate ongoing use. Most of the historic buildings are vacant and in need of urgent repair.

The Parramatta Gaol site occupies the northern part of the Parramatta North Urban Transformation (PNUT) area. The PNUT project is a State Government initiative to facilitate the conservation and adaptive re-use of the significant buildings and cultural landscapes to provide for their ongoing conservation. Any changes within the site, including as part of the PNUT project, will need to be carefully managed to avoid or minimise impacts on the significant heritage values of the site and the wider PNHS.



- 1 The PNHS in relation to Old Government House and Government Domain (Parramatta Park), Parramatta CBD and surrounding areas. The west campus of the Cumberland Hospital site is shown west of the Parramatta River and north of Parramatta Park. The Parramatta Gaol site is located at the north end of the PNHS area.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



The Consolidated Conservation Management Plan (the PNHS CMP) has been prepared by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects Pty Ltd on behalf of UrbanGrowth NSW. The purpose of the PNHS CMP is to assist UrbanGrowth NSW, current and future owners, managers and other site users with the ongoing management of the heritage values of the PNHS, including the Parramatta Gaol site.

The PNHS CMP builds on the analysis of earlier studies with some additional primary research. It does not attempt to include all of the available information or analysis but to act as an overarching summary document.

## 1.2 Relationship with other Plans and Policies

The PNHS CMP, including this Heritage Significance Assessment for the Parramatta Gaol site should be read in conjunction with the *PNHS Interpretation Strategy*, the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (PNHS AACHMP), and the *PNUT Archaeology Management Strategy* (PNUT AMS) (and future archaeological assessments prepared for areas within the PNHS).

The *PNHS Interpretation Strategy* is currently being finalised. Preparation of the PNHS AACHMP and PNUT AMS has not yet commenced—they are dependent on further research, consultation and an archaeological testing program, which will commence in November 2016.

The PNHS CMP therefore incorporates preliminary policies and guidelines for Aboriginal cultural archaeology and cultural heritage and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology only based on the findings and recommendations contained in the following studies undertaken in 2014:

- *Parramatta North Urban Renewal, Cumberland East Precinct and Sports & Leisure Precinct—Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment*; and
- *Baseline Archaeological Assessment & Statement of Heritage Impact, Historical Archaeology—Cumberland Precinct, Sports & Leisure Precinct, Parramatta North Urban Renewal—Rezoning*.

The PNHS CMP should also be read in conjunction with the *PNUT Riparian Corridor Strategy*, which aims to achieve an appropriate balance between the significant natural and cultural heritage values of the riverfront of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites and the introduction of a riparian corridor—an approach that is likely to also be followed within the Riverfront/Riparian Corridor of the Parramatta Gaol site (Precinct 5).

## 1.3 Endorsement of the PNHS CMP

The PNHS CMP has been adopted by UrbanGrowth NSW and endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW (under Section 38A of the *Heritage Act 1977*). The PNHS CMP will also be lodged with City of Parramatta Council.

On completion of the PNHS AACHMP and PNUT AMS, the PNHS CMP will be amended to incorporate the updated findings, policies and guidelines in these studies and re-submitted to the Heritage Council of New South Wales for re-endorsement.

## 1.4 The Place

### 1.4.1 The Parramatta Gaol site

The Parramatta Gaol site is the northernmost of the Parramatta North Historic Sites (PNHS). The PNHS area is to the north-west of the Parramatta CBD (see Figure 1). The Parramatta Gaol site comprises land on either side of O’Connell Street at its north end. The site is broadly delineated by Darling Mills Creek to the north, Dunlop Street to the south, the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site to the west and O’Connell Street to the east. Two separate properties are located to the east of O’Connell Street.

To ensure that the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site are appropriately captured in the PNHS CMP, the boundaries for the two sites that were in place prior to the transfer of the north part of the ‘Parramatta Psychiatric Centre’ to the Department of Corrective Services in 1974 and the transfer of the former ‘Gaol Farm’ (Linen Service) land to the Health Commission of NSW in 1981 have been adopted.



The adopted boundary for the Parramatta Gaol site is shown on Figure 2.

A number of cultural landscape precincts have been identified through analysis of the physical and documentary evidence to ensure that different parts of the site with different landscape characters and qualities are identified and appropriately managed. In general the precincts relate to those first identified in the *North Parramatta Government Conservation Management Plan 1999* with three additional precincts created to incorporate the separate land on the east side of O'Connell Street and the riverfront.

The cultural landscape precincts are:

- 01 Parramatta Gaol (Main Complex)
- 02 Gaol Farm/Linen Service
- 03 Former Governors' Residences (124-124A O'Connell Street);
- 04 Biyani (128-130 O'Connell Street); and
- 05 Riverfront/Riparian Corridor.

The boundary for each of the cultural landscape precincts is shown on Figure 3. A larger scale plan of each precinct is shown on Figures 5, 6 and 7.

Each of the buildings and structures within the Parramatta Gaol site is also identified on Figures 5, 6 and 7 and in the Building Schedule on Pages 12 and 13.

#### 1.4.2 Immediate context

To the east of the site are retail and commercial uses along Church Street with some residential properties on Dunlop Street and Barney Street. To the north on the opposite side of Darling Mills Creek is the Northmead industrial area including large-format industrial buildings. To the northwest is a small area of single-storey cottages bound by further industrial development to their west and three-storey residential flat buildings fronting Briens Road, Northmead.

To the west beyond the Cumberland Hospital (West Campus) site is the Westmead medical precinct, which is adjoined by a residential area bound generally by Hawkesbury Road, Hainsworth Street, Park Avenue and Railway Parade. Development in this area is predominantly three-storey residential flat building forms interspersed with taller, higher-density residential flat buildings. To the south is the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and residential properties along O'Connell Street and New Street.





2 A plan of the Parramatta North Historic Sites showing the ownership boundaries that apply (blue line) and the study area boundaries for each site (red line). The west campus of the Cumberland Hospital site does not form part of the PNHS CMP. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





3 A plan of the Parramatta Gaol site showing the precinct boundaries. The cultural landscape precinct boundaries are marked with a red line.

Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



### 1.4.3 Current ownership, management and use

The Parramatta Gaol site is currently owned and/or managed by more than one government agency and accommodates a number of site uses.

Parramatta Gaol was managed by Corrective Services NSW until its closure in 2011. While the land currently remains in the ownership of the State Government, the main complex of Parramatta Gaol (along with the north part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site) is in the process of being transferred to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council.

124-124A O’Connell Street and 128-130 O’Connell Street also form part of the Parramatta Gaol site. The former, which features the residences of the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Gaol, is owned and managed by Corrective Services NSW—the site now accommodates the Parramatta Transitional Centre for Women. The latter, which features a carpark and the residences built for the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the gaol (constructed 1973 and used as staff residences for a short time only), most recently accommodated women offenders with mental health illnesses.

## 1.5 Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Listings

The main complex of Parramatta Gaol (and the land extending across the north part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site) and the properties on the east side of O’Connell Street are included on the State Heritage Register as the ‘Parramatta Correctional Centre’ (SHR812). The SHR boundaries are shown on Figure 4). The site is also included on the S170 Heritage Register for Corrective Services NSW.

The Parramatta Gaol site is also included on Schedule 5 of *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011* as well as a number of other local heritage items in the vicinity including the sandstone kerbs and gutters along O’Connell Street and Dunlop Street.

The Parramatta Gaol site is in the vicinity of Old Government House and the Government Domain (Parramatta Park), which are not only included as heritage items on the LEP and are on the SHR but are also part of a group of 11 convict-related places across Australia that are included on the National Heritage List and that make up the Australian Convict Sites listing on the World Heritage List.

The site is also included on the National Trust of Australia (NSW) Register and the Register of the National Estate—the RNE closed in 2007 but remains as a publically-accessible archive. Both listings do not impose any statutory obligations but provide an indication of the value, with which the PNHS is held by the community.

## 1.6 Methodology

The PNHS CMP (Parts A, B and C) has been prepared consistent with the guidelines outlined in *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (The Burra Charter). The Burra Charter is widely acknowledged as the principal guiding document to conservation work and practices of places of cultural significance.

The PNHS CMP, including this heritage significance assessment for the Parramatta Gaol site follows the guidelines for preparation of significance assessments and conservation policy provided by the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning. It is also consistent with the methodology set out in *The Conservation Plan* (7th edition, 2013), by JS Kerr, published by Australia ICOMOS.



The relationship between each part of the PNHS CMP and separate studies is shown on the diagram included at *How to Use the Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (Page iv).



- 4 A plan showing the boundaries of the three SHR listings that apply to the PNHS (blue line) including that of the Parramatta Gaol site (SHR 812) and the overall boundary for the PNHS (red line). The Cumberland Hospital (West Campus) is part of the SHR listing for the 'Cumberland District Hospital Group' (SHR 820) but does not form part of the PNHS CMP.



Source: Nearnmap, with TKD Architects notation, 2016.

## 1.7 Report Structure

The Heritage Significance Assessment consists of the following:

- **Executive Summary**, which summarises the findings and aims of the PNHS CMP (including this report) and lists the Heritage Management Principles;
- **How to Use the Consolidated Conservation Management Plan** illustrates how the parts of the PNHS CMP relate with each other and with other specialist studies.
- **Introduction** (Section 1.0—this section) provides the key background information relevant to the preparation of the Heritage Significance Assessment;
- **Historical Overview** (Section 2.0) provides a summary of the site’s historical development;
- **Understanding the Cultural Landscape** (Section 3.0) provides analysis of the documentary and physical evidence of the Parramatta Gaol site and its key components;
- **Comparative analysis** (Section 4.0) provides analysis of the site in terms of other similar sites; and
- **Assessment of Heritage Significance** (Section 5.0) provides an assessment of the heritage significance of the site, its individual components and identifies an appropriate curtilage that would facilitate retention of the site’s heritage significance.

Appended to the report is the following supporting information:

- **Existing Heritage Listings** (Appendix A);
- **Social Values Assessment and Interpretation** (Appendix B) provides a social history and significance assessment of the site as well as identifies relevant interpretation themes;
- **Preliminary Historical Archaeology Assessment** (Appendix C) provides a preliminary assessment of the historical archaeology of the site;
- **Heritage Management Policies** (Appendix D) sets out the Heritage Management Policy Statements from Part A of the PNHS CMP; and
- **Building Inventory** (Appendix E) includes a summary analysis and assessment of significance for each of the key buildings and structures on the site.

## 1.8 Author Identification and Acknowledgements

This Heritage Significance Assessment for the Parramatta Gaol site has been prepared by the following team from Tanner Kibble Denton Architects:

The PNHS CMP has been prepared by the following from Tanner Kibble Denton Architects:

- Megan Jones, Principal and Practice Director—project oversight, heritage management principles, policies and guidelines and report review;
- Sean Williams, Senior Heritage Specialist—analysis, significance assessments, heritage management principles, policies and guidelines, report preparation and co-ordination;
- Dr Roy Lumby, Senior Heritage Specialist—historical overview, comparative analysis and heritage significance assessments;
- Agata Darlak, Graduate of Architecture—report graphics
- Marta Eyles, Architect—historical phase diagrams and report graphics;



- Sarah-Jane Zammit, Heritage Specialist—building inventories and report graphics;
- Hanna Morgan, Heritage Specialist—building inventories and graphics; and
- Camilla Phillips, Architectural Assistant—report graphics.

Margaret Betteridge (Betteridge Consulting Pty Ltd t/a MUSEcape) prepared the social values assessment and identified interpretation themes (Social Values Assessment and Interpretation—Appendix B). Margaret also provided specialist input into the *Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance* (Section 5.0).

Chris Betteridge (Betteridge Consulting Pty Ltd t/a MUSEcape) provided the cultural landscape assessment and input into the *Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance* (Section 5.0).

Casey & Lowe provided the *Preliminary Historical Archaeology Assessment* (Appendix C), with Mary Casey and Rhian Jones providing the summary analysis at 3.4 *Historical (non-Aboriginal) Archaeology* as well as specialist input into the heritage significance assessment (Section 5.0).

Comber Consultants provided the summary Aboriginal history at 2.3 *The Burrumatta*, the summary analysis in the PNHS CMP Part A as well as specialist input into the *Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance* (Section 5.0).

Valuable assistance has also been provided by the following:

- Jennifer Humphries, Manager Corporate Services, WSLD, Health NSW;
- Tony Morgan, Cumberland Hospital Site Security, WSLD, Health NSW; and
- Terry Smith.

The assistance of the Heritage Council of NSW sub-committee members (Mr Stephen Davies, Dr Deborah Dearing and Ms Jennifer Davis) is gratefully acknowledged as is the assistance of Michael Ellis and David Nix of the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage.

## 1.9 Terminology

Reference to ‘cultural landscape components’ refers to all of those components that make up the cultural landscape and includes buildings and other structures, archaeology, cultural plantings, building curtilages and settings, views and vistas, retaining/garden walls and edges, ponds, fountains and other ornamental elements, roadways and paths etc.

Reference to ‘built components’ refers to buildings and other structures such as shelter sheds and the historic enclosure and boundary walls within the site only.

Reference to ‘built landscape components’ refers to all of the built components of the landscape other than buildings, shelter sheds and walls and includes retaining/garden walls and edges, ponds, fountains and other ornamental elements, roadways, kerbs and paths etc.

Technical terms used in the PNHS CMP are defined as follows:

**Adaptation** means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

**Archaeological Investigation** or **Excavation** is the manual excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas.

**Archaeological monitoring** is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless, the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible. In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the

works site at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be ‘at call’ in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist.

**Archaeological Testing** typically happens prior to commencement of proposed works to determine if there are potential issues in an area where the discovery of relics may require redesign or reconsideration of works.

**Archaeological Research Design** is a set of questions which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. A research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool that ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and contributes to current and relevant knowledge.

**Archaeological Potential** is a site’s potential to contain archaeological relics as defined by the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*. This potential is identified through historical research and by judging whether current building or other activities have removed all evidence of known previous land use.

**Archaeological Site** is a place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

**Compatible use** means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

**Conservation** means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

**Cultural significance** means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

**Cultural landscape** means places that clearly represent or reflect the patterns of settlement or landscape use, as well as the evolution of cultural values, norms and attitudes toward the land.

**Fabric** means all the physical material of the place.

**Heritage Curtilage** means the area of land surrounding a significant component that is essential for retaining and interpreting its significance. It contains all elements that are integral to the significance of a component; or a precinct which includes buildings, works, relics, trees or places and their setting.

**Historical Archaeology** (in NSW) is the study of physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the arrival of the British in 1788. As well as identifying remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. Historical archaeology includes an examination of how late eighteenth and nineteenth-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. Material remains studied include:

- below ground: these contains relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts;
- above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined;
- cultural landscapes: major foreshore reclamation;

- maritime sites: infrastructure and shipbuilding;
- shipwrecks; and
- structures associated with maritime activities.

**Interpretation** means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

**Maintenance** means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

**Natural significance** means the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value—Australian Natural Heritage Charter.

**Place** means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surrounds.

**Preservation** means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

**Reconstruction** means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either recreation or conjectural reconstruction, which are outside the scope of this Charter.

**Research Potential** is the ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its ‘relics’.

**Restoration** means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by re-assembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

**Setting** means the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment.

## 1.10 Abbreviations

The commonly used abbreviations in this Conservation Management Plan include:

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
ICOMOS	International Committee on Monuments and Sites
NAA	National Archives of Australia
NLA	National Library of Australia
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PHC	Parramatta Heritage Centre
SAG	Society of Australian Genealogists
SLNSW	State Library of NSW
SLV	State Library of Victoria

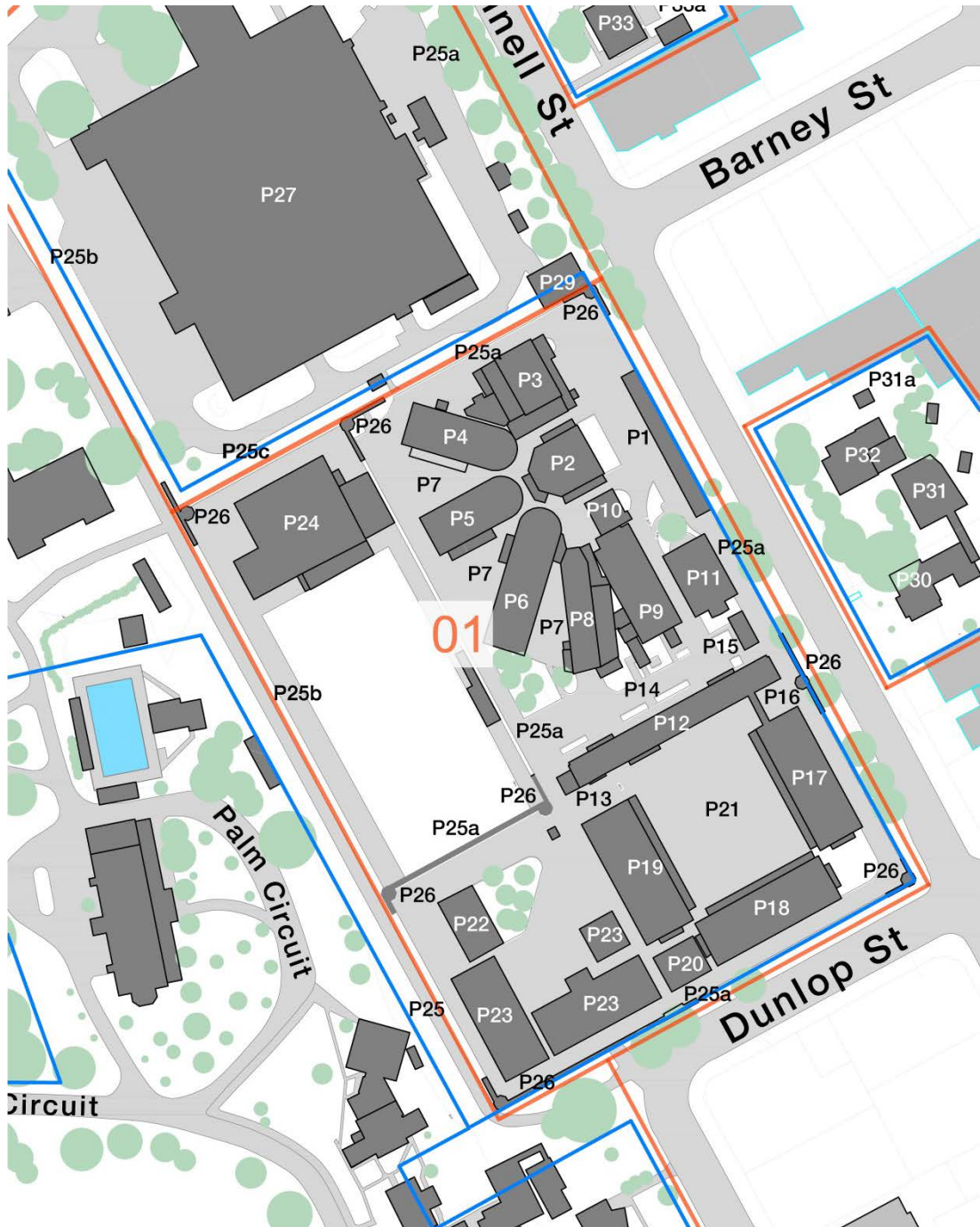
### 1.11 Building Schedule

The following building schedule identifies the current (and former) names of the buildings and structures within the Parramatta Gaol site. It should be read in conjunction with the site plans at Figures 5, 6, and 7.

No	Name
P1	Gatehouse Range
P2	Gaoler's House
P3	Former Female Hospital
P4	Cell Wing 1
P5	Cell Wing 2
P6	Cell Wing 3
P7	Cell Wing Yards
P8	The Cookhouse
P9	Assembly Hall/Auditorium
P10	Demountable Office Art and Design Studio
P11	The Chapel
P12	Showers/Offices former Workshop Range
P13	The Dead House
P14	Muster Ground
P15	Dental Surgery Night Senior's Office
P16	Segregation Yard
P17	Cell Wing 4
P18	Cell Wing 5
P19	Cell Wing 6
P20	Store former Cell Wing 5 Annex
P21	Recreation Yard
P22	Education Centre former Mason's and Carpenter's Workshop
P23	Reception and Administration Buildings
P24	Workshop
P25a	Sandstone Perimeter and Compound Walls
P25b	1922 Brickwork Wall
P25c	1970s Compound Wall
P26	Watch Towers

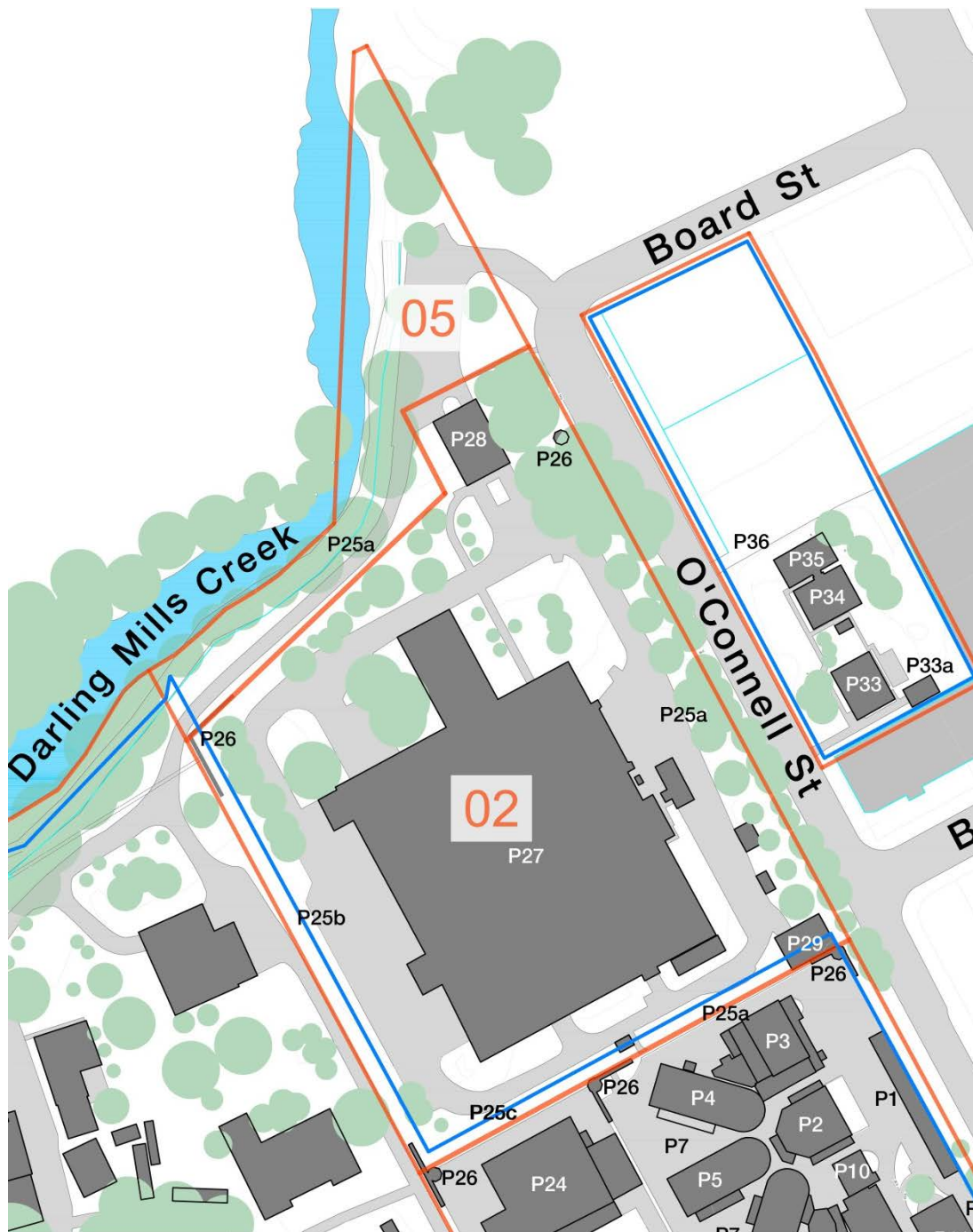
No	Name
P27	Linen Service Main Building
P28	Linen Service Entry Building
P29	Secure Entry Cage
P30	Former Governor's Residence
P31	Former Deputy Governor's Residence
P32	Juvenile Centre Hall and Amenity Structures
P33	Former Superintendent's Residence Biyani
P34	Former Deputy Superintendent's Residence Biyani
P35	Classroom Building
P36	Sandstone Retaining Walls and Steps





- 5 Cultural landscape precincts within the Parramatta Gaol site—Main Complex (01). Reference should be made to the schedule on Pages 12-13 for current (and former) building names.  
Source: TKD Architects 2016.





6 Cultural Landscape precincts within the Parramatta Gaol site—The Gaol Farm/Linen Service (02) and Riverfront/Riparian Corridor (05). Reference should be made to the schedule on Pages 12-13 for current (and former) building names. Source: TKD Architects 2016.







7 Cultural Landscape precincts within the Parramatta Gaol site—Former Governors' Residences (03) and Biyani/Carpark (04). Reference should be made to the schedule on Pages 12-13 for current (and former) building names. Source: TKD Architects 2016.





## 2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 Introduction

The historical overview provides a summary of the development of the Parramatta Gaol site. It is based on earlier studies supplemented by some additional original historical research. It should be read in conjunction with the broader historical analysis for the PNHS included in Part A of the PNHS CMP and the more detailed analysis in Part C of the PNHS CMP.

For a more detailed understanding of the pre-European landscape, the Burramatta and pre-institutional uses of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site, including Bligh’s land grant and the Government watermill and associated infrastructure, refer to Part A of the PNHS CMP.

Analysis of the development of the cultural landscape is based on the material within the JS Kerr *“Parramatta Correctional Centre Conservation Plan” 1995* and supplemented through additional original historical research further site inspections.

Although the history of the site has been the subject of a number of studies, there are still many aspects where our understanding is continuing to develop and improve. Further documentary research and physical analysis of the cultural landscape, buildings and structures and Aboriginal and historical archaeology may be required to realise all aspects of the site’s heritage significance.

The historical phase diagrams included in the historical overview graphically illustrate the PNHS’ development from 1788 to the present day including the Parramatta Gaol site—they are subject to amendment as the more detailed analysis and assessment of each building and structure are completed (Part C of the PNHS CMP) as well as completion of the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (PNHS AACHMP) and the *PNUT Archaeology Management Strategy* (PNUT AMS).

### 2.2 Pre-European Landscape

Parramatta is located at the tidal limit of the Parramatta River, near the junction of the sandstone that characterises much of east Sydney and the Wianamatta Shale soils of the Cumberland Plain.

After the failure of early crops on the sandy soils of Farm Cove, the colonial government and the early European settlers found salvation from impending starvation in the better, shale-derived soils around Parramatta where they were able to grow crops successfully. But for thousands of years before Captain Arthur Phillip first explored the upper reaches of the Parramatta River only three months after landing in Port Jackson, this area had been occupied by the Burramatta clan (‘burra’ meaning eel and ‘matta’, creek) of the Darug people, who occupied land from Botany Bay to Picton in the south and Springwood in the west. It was the park-like open woodland landscape of the Parramatta area created partly by Aboriginal use of fire, which initially attracted British settlement. Surgeon John White, who accompanied Phillip on the first exploratory expedition up the river, described the area around the present Lennox Bridge which carries Church Street over the river: “The banks of it were now pleasant, the trees immensely large, and at a considerable distance from each other, and the land around us flat and rather low, but well covered with the kind of grass just mentioned [i.e. rich and succulent]”.<sup>1</sup>

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1 White, John 1962, *Journal of a voyage to New South Wales* (first published 1790), Angus & Robertson, Sydney.



Benson and Howell (1990)<sup>2</sup> have identified the ‘immensely large trees’ as probably species of the Cumberland Plain Woodland vegetation community dominated by *Eucalyptus moluccana* (grey box), and *E. tereticornis* (forest red gum), with an open grassy understorey that originally extended west and south from Parramatta across the Cumberland Plain. Some scattered remnants of this original vegetation community survive in Parramatta Park and it was reported in 1995 that an old specimen of *E. saligna* (Sydney blue gum) survived along the Parramatta River on the north part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site within the land owned by Corrective Services NSW. This tree has since been removed.<sup>3</sup>

Along the river banks upstream from the present Parramatta CBD would have been River Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF)<sup>4</sup>, remnants of which survive on the north part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site with some potential regrowth on the river’s edge of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. The composition of the tree stratum in this community varies considerably from site to site but in the PNHS area the dominant native trees include *E. tereticornis*, *E. moluccana*, *E. crebra* (narrow-leaved ironbark) and *E. ovata* (swamp gum), *Angophora costata* (smooth-barked apple) and *A. floribunda* (rough-barked apple).

A layer of small trees may be present including *Melaleuca decora*, *M. styphelioides* (prickly-leaved teatree), *Pittosporum undulatum* (native daphne) and *Casuarina glauca* (swamp oak). Scattered shrubs include *Bursaria spinosa* (blackthorn), *Hardenbergia violacea* (purple coral pea), *Acacia parramattensis* (Parramatta wattle) and *Persicaria decipiens* (slender knotweed).

The groundcover is composed of abundant forbs, scramblers and grasses including *Microlaena stipoides* (weeping grass), *Dichondra repens* (kidney weed), *Glycine clandestina* (twining glycine or love creeper) and *Oplismenus aemulus* (Australian basket grass).

The composition and structure of the RFEF understorey is influenced by history of grazing and fire, changes to hydrology and soil salinity and other disturbances, and may have a substantial component of exotic shrubs, grasses, vines and forbs. This is the case in the remnants of RFEF along the east bank of the river within the PNHS where the remnants of original vegetation and regrowth thereof are in many places smothered by introduced weeds, including *Anredera cordifolia* (Madeira vine), *Cardiospermum grandiflorum* (balloon vine), *Ipomoea indica* (purple morning glory), *Lantana camara* (lantana), *Cestrum parqui* (green cestrum), *Ligustrum lucidum* (large-leaved privet), *L. sinense* (small-leaved privet), *Ludwigia peruviana* (Peruvian primrose), *Senecio madagascariensis* (fireweed), *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (blackberry), *Tradescantia fluminensis* (trad?) and *Olea europaea* ssp. *cuspidata* (African olive), together with many species of local and non-local native plants and exotics, including self-seeded ‘escapes’ from the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site such as *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island date palm), *Cinnamomum camphora* (camphor laurel) and *Erythrina x sykesii* (coral tree).

The riverfront of the Parramatta Gaol site appears to have been largely cleared of vegetation by the 1930s but currently features some potential regrowth of RFEF and other native plant species albeit heavily-infested with weeds.

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2 Benson, Doug & Howell, Jocelyn 1990, Taken for granted: the bushland of Sydney and its suburbs, Kangaroo Press in association with Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney, Sydney.

3 Kerr, James Semple 1995, Parramatta Correctional Centre; its past development and future care, report commissioned by NSW Public Works for Department of Corrective Services, Sydney, cited in Britton, Geoffrey & Morris, Colleen 1999, North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan, consultant report prepared for Heritage Group, NSW Department of Public Works and Services, February 1999.

4 ‘River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions—profile’, accessed at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au> on 13 July 2015.

### 2.3 The Burrumatta

The Parramatta Gaol site is within the core of the territory of the Burrumatta clan of the Darug. They utilised the landscape for hunting, food gathering, resource utilisation and camping. They created the open park-like setting by their land management practices which included “fire stick farming” and active management of the trees and vegetation. (Refer to the more detailed historical overview of Aboriginal history in Part A of the PNHS CMP). It is predicted that physical evidence of their occupation will be uncovered by targeted archaeological investigations across the site. Consultation with the local and broader Aboriginal community indicates that Aboriginal people still maintain strong links to the Parramatta area including the Parramatta Gaol site.

### 2.4 Government watermill and associated mill races (1799-1820)

The mill races associated with the Government watermill located to the south of the PNHS were constructed between 1799 and 1804. They extended across the PNHS including the Parramatta Gaol site. As the watermill was demolished in 1820 it is likely that there was no further need for the race to operate and that it was eventually backfilled but it is still shown as being present in the landscape until the late-nineteenth century.

It is likely that sub-surface evidence of the mill race survives on the Parramatta Gaol site—refer to the Preliminary Historical Archaeology Assessment in Appendix C for further discussion.

### 2.5 Parramatta’s first gaol

The first gaol in Parramatta was initiated in 1796 by Governor John Hunter in response to robberies taking place in the colony. Log and thatch gaols were built in Sydney and in Parramatta. The Parramatta Gaol, probably complete by May 1797 was located on the northern bank of the Parramatta River near the southern boundary of Prince Alfred Park and was larger than the Sydney building. Both gaols were destroyed by fire in 1799.<sup>5</sup>

### 2.6 Parramatta’s second gaol

Work on a new gaol started in August 1802 and was completed the following year. Construction was the responsibility of Reverend Samuel Marsden, who was superintendent of public works at Parramatta. Although built of stone it deteriorated rapidly. While the gaol was under construction Governor King decided to add a linen and woollen textile factory to the gaol.

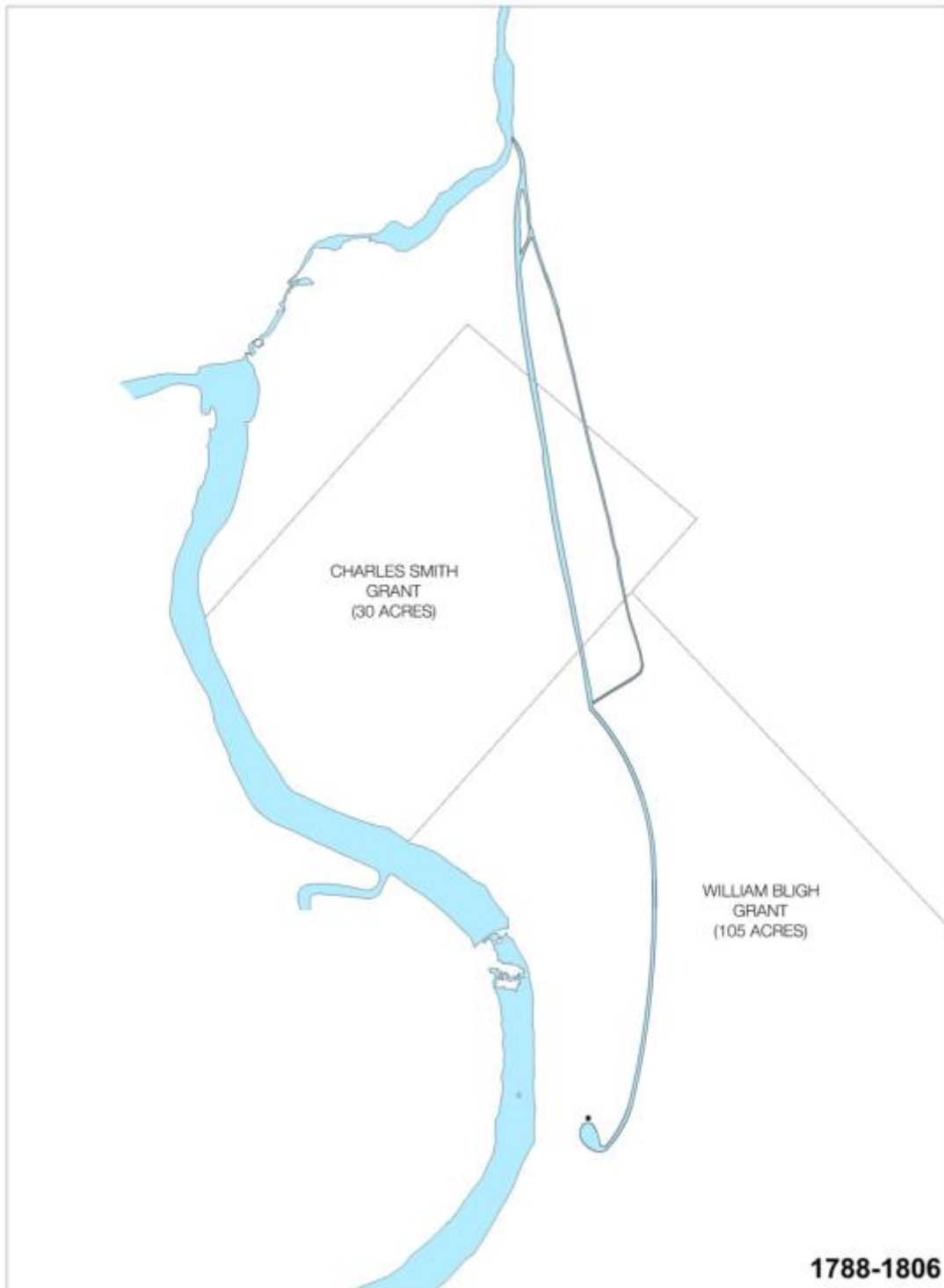
A second level above the gaol was constructed at this time or shortly after to house female convicts, for whom the factory provided employment but insufficient accommodation. The yard associated with the factory was the domain of female convicts and was enclosed by the gaol building (which had its own yard) and narrow ranges or sheds built against perimeter walls. The gaol and factory was damaged by fire in December 1807 and the factory was not back in operation until May 1809.<sup>6</sup>

By the time Governor Richard Bourke arrived in New South Wales in December 1831 conditions at the second Parramatta Gaol had deteriorated to an alarming extent. Bourke sought authorisation for the construction of new gaols at Parramatta and Sydney in 1833. Newly appointed Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis was instructed to prepare the plans for the gaols in January 1835.

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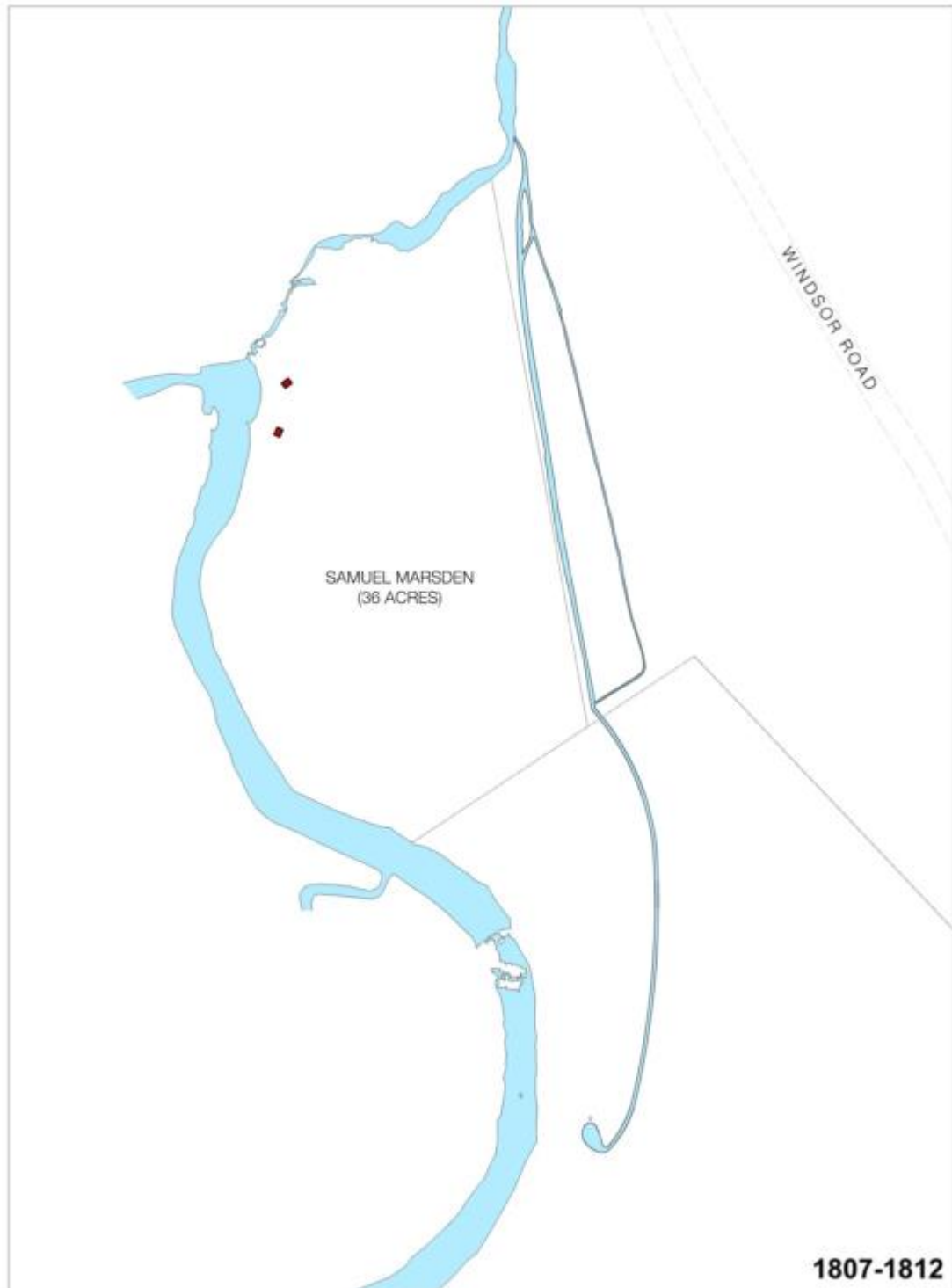
5 James Semple Kerr, *Parramatta Correctional Centre: its past development and future care*, p1.

6 Kerr pp.3-4; Kass, Liston and McClymont, p85.



- 8 A diagram of the PNHS in 1806 illustrating the 1792 land grant to Charles Smith, the land grant to Governor William Bligh and the establishment of the Government watermill and associated dams and mill races. The locations for the mill, mill races and upper dam are approximate only. The upper dam and north end of the mill races are located within the boundaries of Parramatta Gaol established in the 1890s—in particular Precinct 2—Gaol Farm/Linen Service and Precinct 5—Riverfront/Riparian Corridor. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





- 9 A diagram of the PNHS in 1812 illustrating Samuel Marsden's land grant (to the west of the mill races) and establishment of Marsden's Mill at the junction of the Parramatta River, Toongabbie Creek and Darling Mills Creek. The northeast corner of Marsden's land is located within the boundaries of Parramatta Gaol. The new alignment for Windsor Road is also under construction.

Source: TKD Architects, 2015.





- 10 A diagram of the PNHS in 1822 at completion of the Female Factory. The main mill race has been redirected to form a moat or 'wet ditch' around the Female Factory. The new alignment for Windsor Road has been completed.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.





## 2.7 Mortimer Lewis

Mortimer William Lewis (1796-1879) was born in London. At the age of 19 he was appointed surveyor and draftsman in the London office of the inspector-general of fortifications, and later he spent eight years as a private practitioner in surveying and building. He then received an appointment as assistant surveyor in the office of the surveyor-general of New South Wales. Lewis arrived in Sydney with his wife and family in March 1830.

Under surveyor-general Thomas Mitchell, Lewis mapped the Dividing Range west of Sydney. Mitchell later appointed him town surveyor. Lewis held the position of colonial architect for fifteen years. His first design in this role was Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum. It was followed by court-houses at Darlinghurst, Hartley, Berrima and Parramatta.

The Darlinghurst court-house is an important example of the Greek revival style which Lewis favoured and used in many buildings. After Government House, Sydney, was designed in London, he supervised its erection in 1838, and was involved in the design of five gaols, three watch houses, two police stations, three court-houses, a school, a customs house at Port Phillip and twelve churches, most of them in the Hunter River valley. He also altered and added to the north wing of the hospital in Macquarie Street, Sydney, when it was converted into the Legislative Council chambers, and designed what was destined to be the first stage of the customs house at Circular Quay, finished in 1844. In the late 1840s he designed Sydney's first museum but after being blamed for its excessive cost he resigned as colonial architect. After twenty-nine years in retirement, Lewis died in March 1879.<sup>7</sup>

## 2.8 Planning for a new gaol

The Legislative Council's Committee on Police and Gaols issued a provisional report some six months after Lewis commenced designing the new Parramatta and Sydney Gaols. It included recommendations based on the committee's review of the plans and estimates prepared for new Sydney and Parramatta Gaols. It was though advisable to remove privies and washing areas from the ends of main buildings to a convenient location within airing grounds.

This had the advantage of providing additional space for "six additional Rooms, and four Cells, or twenty-two additional prisoners ... such an arrangement would be better calculated to ensure a greater purity of air, and to secure the main buildings from the pernicious effects of damp." Lewis suggested costs of construction could be saved by employing "able Iron Ganged Men"—convict labour.<sup>8</sup>

Tenders were invited for its construction towards the end of September 1835.<sup>9</sup> Nathaniel Payten constructed the boundary wall during 1836 out of stone from a government quarry not far from the Windsor Road. However, the plans for the gaol changed while construction was underway. The arrival in December 1835 of Captain George Barney, commanding Royal Engineer, was accompanied by plans based on his investigations of English prisons.

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7 Morton Herman, 'Lewis, Mortimer William (1796–1879)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography>, published first in hardcopy 1967, accessed online 19 August 2015.

8 "Sydney and Parramatta Gaols", *Sydney Herald*, 6 August 1835, p.2.

9 "Contents of Wednesday's New South Wales Government Gazette", *The Sydney Monitor*, 26 September 1835, p3.



11 Mortimer Lewis, c1860-1865 (left); George Barney, circa 1860 (right).  
Source: SLNSW MIN 360, digital order no. a128017; National Library nla.pic-an23182499-v.



12 The second Parramatta Gaol, c1809. Australia's first Female Factory was on the first floor. (The first and second gaols at Parramatta were constructed to the north of the Parramatta settlement on the other side of the river in what is now known as Prince Alfred Square).  
Source: SLNSW, reproduced in *Women Transported*, p8.

## 2.9 Captain George Barney

George Barney (1792-1862) was born at Wolverhampton, England, the son of Joseph Barney, drawing master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in July 1808, and served in the Peninsular War and in the West Indies. He gained several years' experience of civil engineering while in Jamaica. Barney was promoted second captain in 1813 and captain in 1825. Barney arrived in Sydney with his family in December 1835 with a detachment of Royal Engineers. Governor Richard Bourke soon added to his duties charge of convict buildings and various civil works.

In September 1836 Barney reported that the defences of Sydney were 'in a very dilapidated state' and a few years later reported on measures needed to protect the ports of New South Wales against attack. Although the British government would not adopt his plans for defence works, Governor Sir George Gipps, allotted Barney convict labourers, who constructed gun emplacements at Pinchgut Island and Bradley's Head in Sydney Harbour. In 1841 the building of new barracks (Victoria Barracks) was begun under Barney's supervision. They were occupied in 1848, though work continued for some years.

Barney's command of the Royal Engineers was succeeded in New South Wales in January 1843 but he was retained as colonial engineer. In May 1844 he returned to England. However, Barney arrived back in Sydney in September 1846, having been commissioned as superintendent of a new convict colony of North Australia. The venture proved unsuccessful and Barney and his officers were recalled. In January 1849 Barney was appointed chief commissioner of crown lands and in October 1851 was nominated to the Legislative Council of which he had been a member briefly in 1843 as colonial engineer. In October 1855 he was appointed surveyor-general in succession to Sir Thomas Mitchell. Barney died in April 1862.

## 2.10 The third Parramatta gaol

### 2.10.1 Design influences

After Barney's arrival in New South Wales yet another committee was set up, took evidence from Lewis and Barney and a joint design for the new gaol at Darlinghurst was produced. It became the typology for other gaols to be erected in the colony, including Parramatta.<sup>10</sup>

There was already an influential precedent for the planning of the prison cell blocks at the gaol. Prior to his departure from England for New South Wales, Governor Gipps was authorised by the Colonial Secretary to alter the Female Factory so that women classified as third class—those considered intractable and had committed offences—could be confined in accordance with a system recommended in an 1837 report of the English Inspectors of Prisons. After his arrival Gipps inspected the Factory and decided to erect a new range of cells rather than alter the existing buildings. Construction of the three-storey cell block, undertaken by the Royal Engineers, commenced in June 1838 and was completed by September 1839.<sup>11</sup>

The planning of the building, although based on English and American precedent, was innovative for the colony and consisted of a row of small punitive cells on either side of a long central area that extended vertically through all three levels. Cells on the first and second floors were accessed via long balconies on either side of the space.

<sup>10</sup> Kerr, p.9.

<sup>11</sup> "News of the Day", *The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser*, 13 September 1839, p.2.

Gipps departed from the models recommended by the Inspector of Prisons, making cells smaller on the ground floor, excluding any windows, heating, ventilation and water closet systems. Small windows were subsequently cut out of the stonework for the ground floor cells.

The building at the Female Factory was the model for subsequent gaol cell blocks constructed across New South Wales during the nineteenth century.<sup>12</sup>

### 2.10.2 Building the Gaol—the gaol stockade

The land to the south of the original enclosure of Parramatta Gaol was the site of a ‘stockade’ used by workers building the Gaol, the Roman Catholic Orphan School and the Parramatta Female Factory.

The term ‘stockade’ is generally used in identifying temporary or semi-permanent accommodation or work spaces in areas that could not be accessed by convicts from their permanent barracks. Semi-permanent accommodation was needed for jobs that were carried out over a number of months or years, such as road construction or public works. This included construction of stockades for the construction of the Victoria Barracks and Darlinghurst Gaol<sup>13</sup> and therefore it is likely that the stockade shown on plans to the south of Parramatta Gaol was linked to the construction of the gaol buildings.

References to the gaol stockade, sometimes called the ‘new gaol stockade’, date from c1838, however, it might have been established at an earlier date for use as a workshop or base for prisoners or iron gangs initially employed on the gaol and later on public works in Parramatta, including cutting stone for Parramatta Hospital and the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

There are at least two known stone quarries in the immediate vicinity of the stockade: one to the northwest (now the Linen Service) and one to the southeast (now the block bounded by Fennell, Fleet, Albert and O’Connell Streets) and stone from the government quarry was used to make flagging, hearthstones and grindstones.

An inquest into the death of prisoner William Ledggette [sp?], per *Lady Harwood*, at the ‘New Gaol Stockade’ in September 1844 refers to a forge in the stockade.<sup>151</sup> Other equipment associated with Parramatta Stockade and auctioned in April 1848 included ‘black smiths, bellows, anvils, vyce [sic], tongs, carpenters planes, axes, adzes, and chisels, prisoners’ boxes, treble purchase crabs, iron and wooden blocks and chains, wheel-barrows, hand-carts, trucks, water carts, shovels, picks, spades, scales and beams, iron boilers, blankets, &c’.<sup>152</sup>

The ‘prisoners’ boxes’ mentioned in the auction were portable or moveable timber boxes, which could be locked at night. They were often on wheels and could be pulled by bullocks, or indeed by the convicts themselves, from site to site and were therefore practical for road and public work parties in remote areas. Mobile boxes were established at Darlinghurst for the construction of the gaol<sup>14</sup>, although other convict accommodation was also erected.<sup>15</sup>

While the mention of ‘boxes’ may indicate that there was few or no substantial structures constructed at the stockade for accommodating the convicts, the bellows, anvils etc. also offered as part of the auction indicate that the forge may have been quite sizeable.

12 James Semple Kerr, *Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Australia’s places of confinement, 1788-1988*, pp45-46.

13 Thorpe 1987, *Non-Institutional Convict Sites: A study on work gang accommodation*, prepared for the National Parks and Wildlife Service of NSW, January 1987, p11

14 Kerr 1984, *Design for Convicts: An account of design for convict establishments in the Australian Colonies during the transportation era*, Library of Australian History, Sydney, p64.

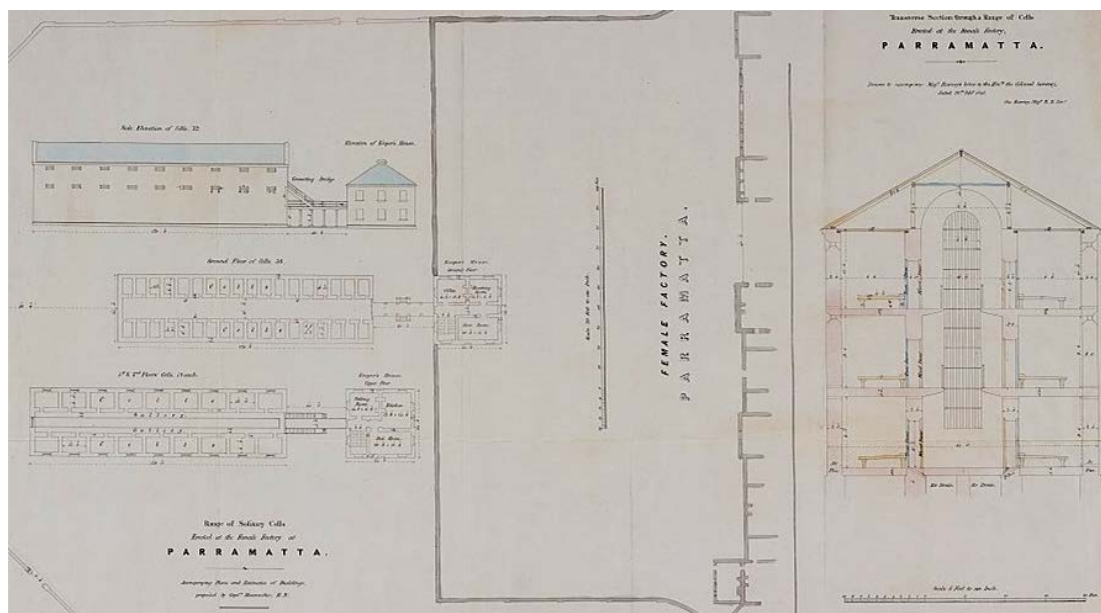
15 Thorpe, pp10-11

The stockade appears to have been in use at least between 1838 when it is first referenced, to 1846 when it appears on plan, so the stockade may have been better constructed to last for at least eight years. The stockade is clearly labelled on plans, which indicates that it was an acknowledged part of the North Parramatta landscape. Previous archaeological investigations of stockade sites have not revealed extensive or readily interpretable evidence, apart from an excavation at the No. 2 Stockade at Cox’s River in 1997 but the findings at this site were hindered by poor archaeological methodology.<sup>16</sup>

### 2.10.3 Development of the gaol

At the gaol site three cell blocks (1, 2 and 3 wing), radiating from the central building containing the prison governor’s residence and chapel, were constructed by Nathaniel Payten and James Houison and completed by 1842. The small complex of buildings was gazetted a “gaol, prison and house of correction” on 7 January 1842.<sup>17</sup>

The gaoler, John Lackey, The gaol housed both male and female prisoners. They were transferred from the old gaol eight days later, accompanied by gaoler John Lackey. However, he was dismissed at the end of the month and replaced by Thomas Allen, reputedly a stern disciplinarian who controlled the gaol over the next 20 years.<sup>18</sup> The works were incomplete, victims of an impending economic depression and the discontinuation of transportation to NSW in 1840 but a gatehouse was subsequently built in 1844. It is perhaps no coincidence that Payten owned a sizable amount of land near the gaol.



13 Portion of an 1840 drawing describing the punitive cell block and associated “Keeper’s House” at the Female Factory.

Source: National Library nla.map-rm4336-e.



16 Rosen & Pearson 1997.

17 “Domestic Intelligence”, *The Sydney Herald*, 8 January 1842, p.2.

18 John Ransland, *With Just But Relentless Discipline: a social history of corrective services in New South Wales*, p90.





- 14 A diagram of the PNHS in 1844 at completion of the initial part of Parramatta Gaol—the stockade is shown to its southeast. The initial buildings of the Roman Catholic Orphan School have also been completed and the Female Factory expanded. Some land in the vicinity has been subdivided and sold although dwellings generally only located along the Windsor Road.

Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



Parramatta received additional prisoners after the closure of Campbelltown gaol in 1843. A hospital was documented in the office of the Colonial Architect in 1852 but it was not built. Instead, separate male and female hospital blocks were constructed during 1858-1859 on either side of the governor's residence, on parts of the site originally intended for cell blocks. The female hospital had a short life, as female prisoners were transferred to the prisons at Darlinghurst and Cockatoo Island (Biloela) in November 1863. Number 3 wing, formerly occupied by the women, then accommodated 100 men transferred across from Darlinghurst and the female hospital block became part of the male hospital.<sup>19</sup>

By 1861 the gaol included a range of functions. As well as the self-contained female side with its wing, yard, shelter shed, kitchen, laundry and hospital, there was a mechanics' yard for blacksmiths and carpenters, a hard labour yard for stonecutters and a yard for males committed for trial. The latter contained the underground tank which provided the gaol water supply and was flanked on the east by the men's cookhouse. In the sterile zone at the west end of 2 wing a deep circular well had been dug and lined with ashlar. The cesspools to receive the considerable volume of excrement from the gaol were located outside the west perimeter wall. Heavy rains caused them to overflow and pollute the Parramatta River dam which at that stage helped supply the town with water.<sup>20</sup> Facilities, although improved, were still inadequate. There were no permanent baths for prisoners. Allen reported that he had procured wine hogsheads and cut them in half for prisoners to wash in.<sup>21</sup> Water was distributed to key points by pipes from the tank although the supply failed in dry weather<sup>22</sup>

As a result of rapid population increases precipitated by the gold rushes of the 1850s there was the need to upgrade the colony's penal facilities. In November 1859 the acquisition of land on the "town side...equal in size to the land on which the present Building stands" was approved.<sup>23</sup> The land was to the south of the existing site, bounded on one side by Clifford (later O'Connell) Street. By 1863 it had been enclosed by a high wall. A number of works were carried out over the 1860s, which included:

- Completion of a mortuary during 1863;
- Completion of two storey turnkeys' quarters;
- Construction of a two storey workshop range, which permitted removal of the blacksmith's shop from the carpenters' yard, thus allowing alterations to privies and yard walls and reinstatement of a sterile zone;
- An open shed for stone cutters;
- A new cookhouse and bakehouse. The earlier cook house was small and inconvenient and stood in the way of a proposed range of cells;
- Extending 3 wing by 8.5 metres, thereby providing 22 additional cells. Those on the ground floor were intended as dark or punishment cells;
- Enlarging and adding a storey to the former female hospital for use as store and principal turnkey's office;
- Demolition of the male hospital, which stood in the way of the proposed cell wing;

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19 Ransland, p90.

20 A/NSW, 2/618A: Greenup memo, 30.4.1857; Bassett to sheriff, 3.9.1859.

21 SC, Prisons, 1861, p157.

22 *ibid.*, 158

23 Kerr, p21.

- Reconstruction of privies to admit of inspection from without and retraction of parapet walls and railings in the existing yards;
- Construction of a balcony around the end of chapel, to afford means of inspection and guard over yards;
- Construction of underground water tanks in new yards.

The three storey wing that was to contain 102 single cells on the site of the male hospital did not, however, proceed.

A number of these works were carried out after Harold Maclean (1828-1889) was appointed sheriff of New South Wales in 1864. Maclean endeavoured to implement important and humane initiatives including prisoner classification, uniform management for all gaols and systematic employment for inmates. His regulations for the remission of gaol sentences were relatively lenient. His initiation of prison photography for identifying criminals was followed in other Australian colonies. He also strove to make prisons self-supporting by more useful hard labour. Maclean became sheriff and comptroller general of prisons in 1874<sup>24</sup>

Perimeter walls around the gaol were extended three times during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. During the early 1880s land was enclosed south to Dunlop Street, and 4 wing and 5 wing were constructed within these confines in the first half and the second half of the 1880s respectively. Part of 5 wing was reserved for those perceived to be experiencing mental illness in response to overcrowded conditions at Darlinghurst Gaol. 6 wing, close to O'Connell Street, was completed in 1899 after almost a decade under construction.

The perimeter wall was extended in 1890 to enclose land to the south west. This space initially served as a work yard where prisoners cut stone for the construction of 6 wing. By 1896 a two storey stone workshop was standing in the north western corner of the space.

In June 1896 William Neitenstein was appointed comptroller of prisons. He is significant because of his reforms to the prison system, making it more efficient and economical, and modifications to the ways that prisoners were treated. These reforms inevitably influenced the treatment of prisoners at Parramatta.

Perhaps coincidentally, the platform in the large court enclosed by 4, 5 and 6 wings was put to use with the construction of a radial "exercise yard", also known as the "circle" or "bull ring" with 32 enclosed units superintended by a watch tower. The "bull ring" was documented in the Government Architect's Office during 1899. Rather than exercise, the structure was used to temporarily detain prisoners with unmanageable and vicious temperaments.

The 1890s depression had delayed the completion of the three-storey No 6 wing due to irregular supplies of suitable prison labour and funding shortages affecting purchases of materials. The wing's planning differed from earlier layouts, bearing similarities to plans used at Goulburn and Bathurst featuring centrally located iron staircases and larger cells. The iron stairs and galleries were finally installed in 1899. By this time cells in all wings were converted to single use and electric lighting installed. The 'preventative yards' were demolished in 1985 due to their 'almost totemic status'.<sup>25</sup> Kerr references

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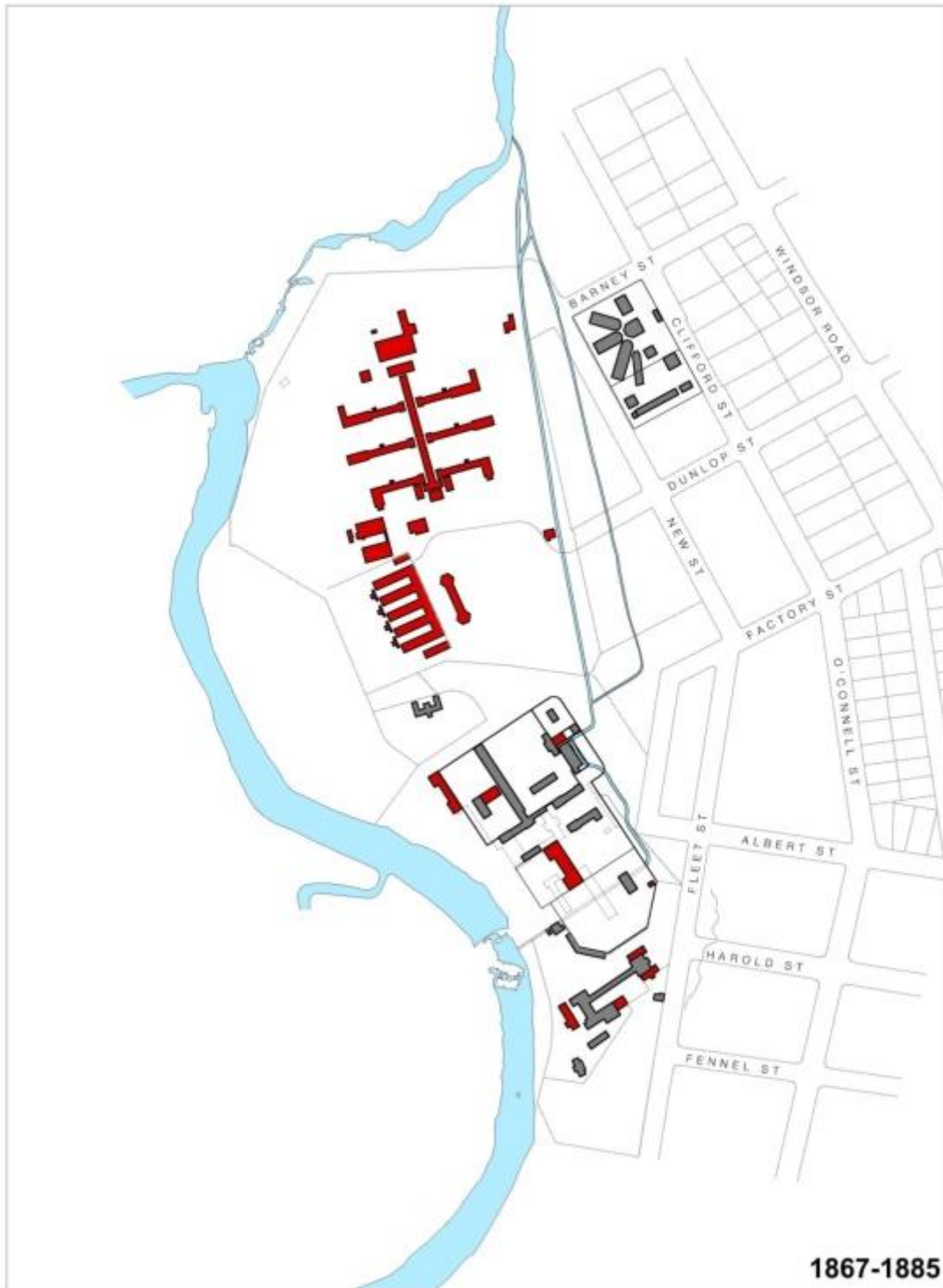
24 Suzanne Edgar, 'Maclean, Harold (1828–1889)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/maclean-harold-4122/text6593>, published first in hardcopy 1974, accessed online 2 September 2015.

25 Kerr 1995, 28, 30-31



- 15 A diagram of the PNHS in 1866 at completion of the early expansion and additions to the Parramatta Gaol. The Female Factory has been adapted and extended to become the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum and additional buildings have also been constructed at the Roman Catholic Orphan School. Additional streets including Fleet Street and Cardwell Street have been established.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.





- 16 A diagram of the PNHS in 1885. Little has changed at the Parramatta Gaol during this period. The Parramatta Hospital for the Insane has expanded into the land formerly owned by Samuel Marsden acquired by the State Government. Additions to the Roman Catholic Orphan School have also occurred. Residential development occurs. Sources: TKD Architects, 2015.



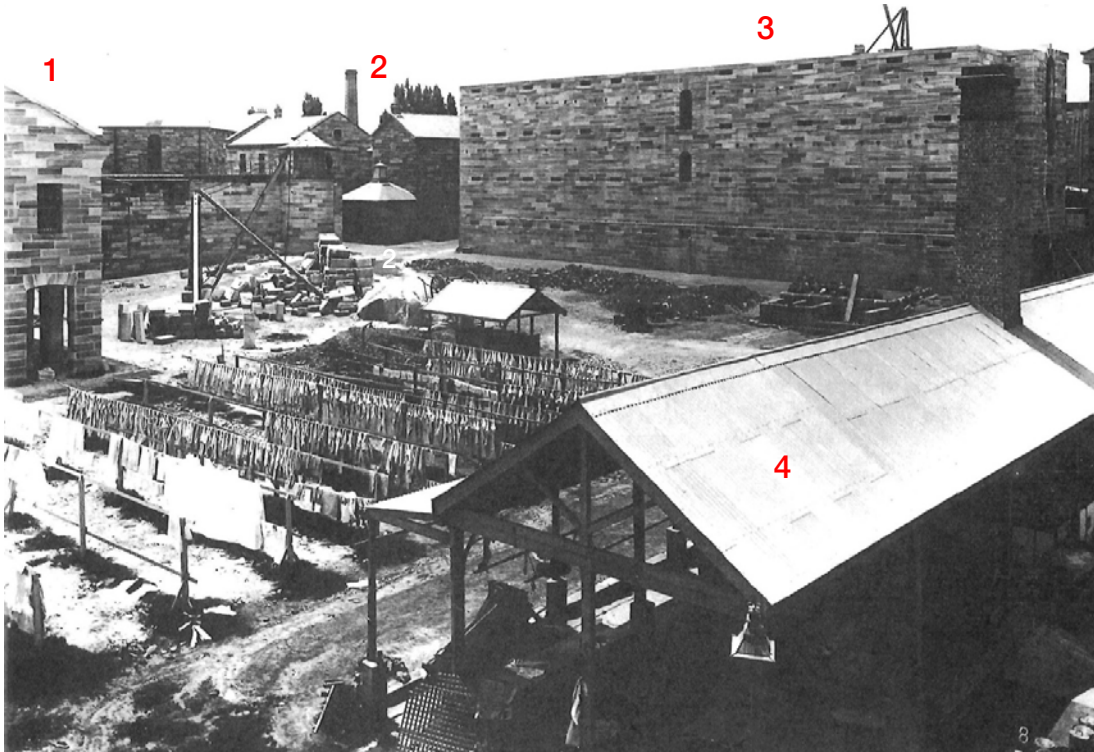




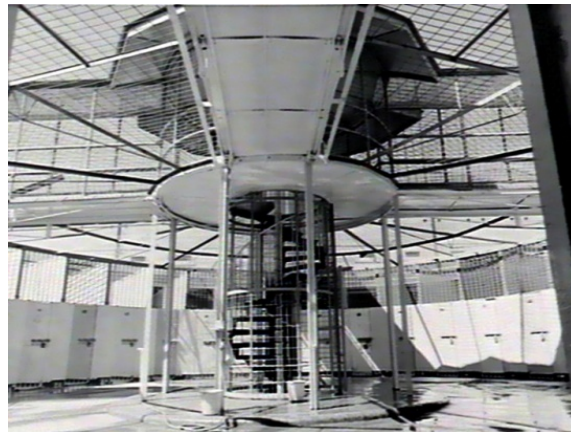
17 Parramatta Gaol in 1887 from the intersection of Windsor Road and Dunlop Street.  
Source: reproduced in Kerr, *Parramatta Correctional Centre*, p.55.



18 1887 photograph of Parramatta Gaol looking to the Governor's House. The two story workshop range extends beyond it in the background.  
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 1-06117; digital order no. d1\_06117.

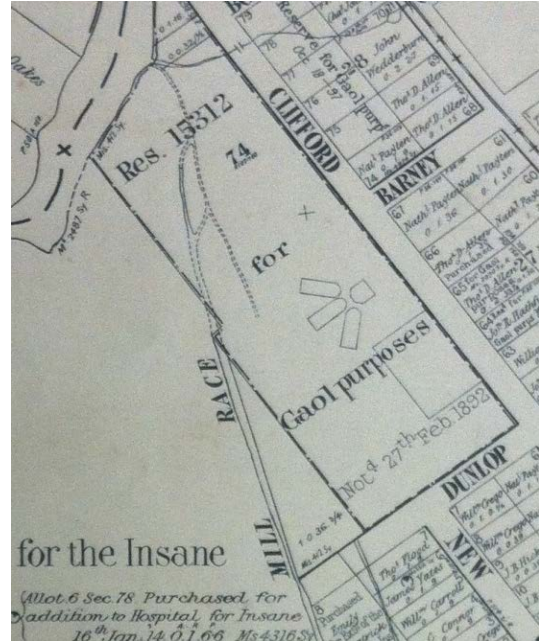
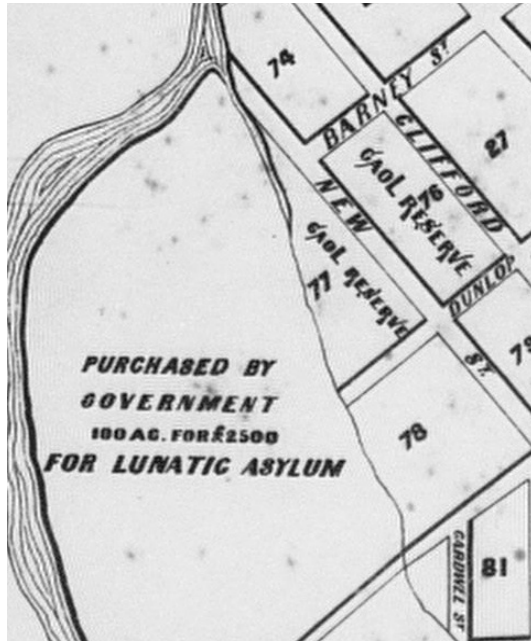


19 Circa 1898 photograph of the south western extension of the Gaol. Amongst the items that can be seen are the carpenters' and masons' shop (1), morgue with lantern ventilator, watchtower, brush shop and end of industrial range (2), 6 wing nearing completion (3) and laundry shed (4). Source: *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*, p.163 (glass plate negative formerly held at Long Bay Gaol).

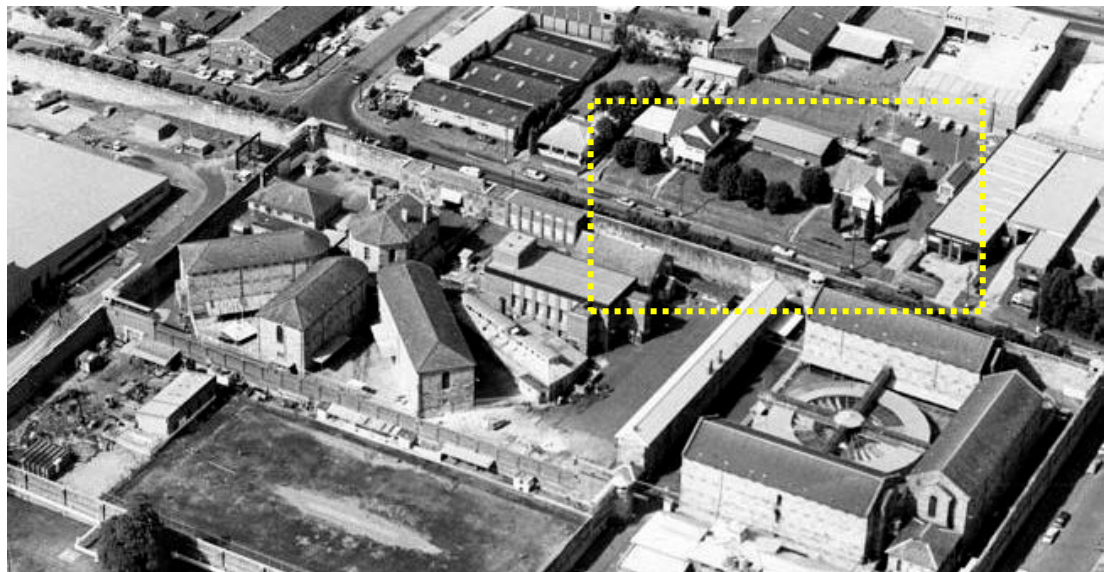


20 The radial exercise yard photographed during the 1940s (left) and 1977 (right). Sources: Spatial Information Exchange; SLNSW digital order no d3\_40132.





- 21 Land reserved for the gaol (Lots 74, 75 and 77) shown on Fuller's 1883 Map of Parramatta (left) and land reserved for the gaol after the exchange of land with the Hospital for the Insane, indicated on a map of Parramatta published in 1904. Source: SLNSW Z/M2 811.1301/ 1883/1 and digital order no a6386002.



- 22 c1980 aerial photograph showing the relationship of the governor and deputy governor's dwellings to the gaol. Source: <http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/nsw>.

The farm walled precinct to the north-west was accomplished by 1898. This land included the resumption of the rest of Section 74 on O’Connell Street and an exchange of land two years later with the hospital. The joint boundary between the hospital and gaol followed the mill race, so the gaol acquired a triangular section of land to the north-west and handed over a triangular section to the south west to the hospital to regularise the boundary. Initially it was intended to erect a building for persons who began to experience mental illness after commitment to the gaol. This did not proceed, and instead the enclosed land was cultivated as a vegetable garden. Electric lighting was introduced into the prison at this time following the completion of a boiler house in 1900, located in the service yard to the west of 6 wing.

In 1899 Francis Edward Bloxham the gaol governor reported that trenches, roads and drains were constructed and night soil used for fertiliser. Continuing the tradition of prisoners contributing to the upkeep of the gaol, the garden produced 11 tons of vegetables in that year, with consignments also sent to Darlinghurst Gaol. In 1915 pig production was introduced with permanent styies built in the northwest corner. Refuse from the gaol kitchens was supplemented with pollard (mix of bran and meal) used for feed.<sup>26</sup>

The farm remained in use until the site’s development for a laundry service in the 1970s. Vegetable production and the extension of prison industries were two of a number of initiatives introduced in the NSW penal system from the late nineteenth century.<sup>27</sup>

Residences were built for the governor and deputy governor at the beginning of the twentieth century. They were designed in the Government Architect’s Office by architect George McRae. Tenders for the construction of these “moderately imposing” dwellings were invited in August 1901.<sup>28</sup> The houses were located on the eastern side of O’Connell Street on land that had been acquired in August 1845 by Thomas Duke Allen, gaoler between January 1842 and April 1864. Allen kept his pigs and poultry on the allotments. After he died the property passed to his widow Martha, who in July 1877 conveyed its title to John Donnelly. Donnelly is understood to have died and his estate administered by trustees. The title to the land was conveyed to Esther Murray, wife of local ironmonger William Murray, on 12 February 1892.<sup>29</sup> Samuel McCauley, deputy to comptroller general William Neitenstein and supervisor of Parramatta between March and June 1898, purchased the property in June 1899 and about three months later conveyed its title to the Minister for Public Works.<sup>30</sup>

Another parcel of land on the east side of O’Connell Street is associated with the gaol. Located between Barney and Board Streets, it was subdivided in the 1840s (Lots 74 to 79 of Section 28) but remained undeveloped and Lots 75 to 79 were acquired by the Prisons Department in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, but remained undeveloped for several decades.

The earlier deputy governor’s residence within the gaol was demolished in 1906 to make way for a chapel designed in the Government Architect’s Office, completed in 1908. A large stone shop to house the prisoners’ coir mat manufacturing was built between 1911 and 1913 next to the chapel. Its construction utilised stone from demolished walls and the former female hospital, which was modified into a store. The work was undertaken by prisoners. A two storey annex to 5 wing was completed in 1911, with a bathhouse on the ground floor and workrooms on the first floor. The gaol’s sewerage system was completed at this time.

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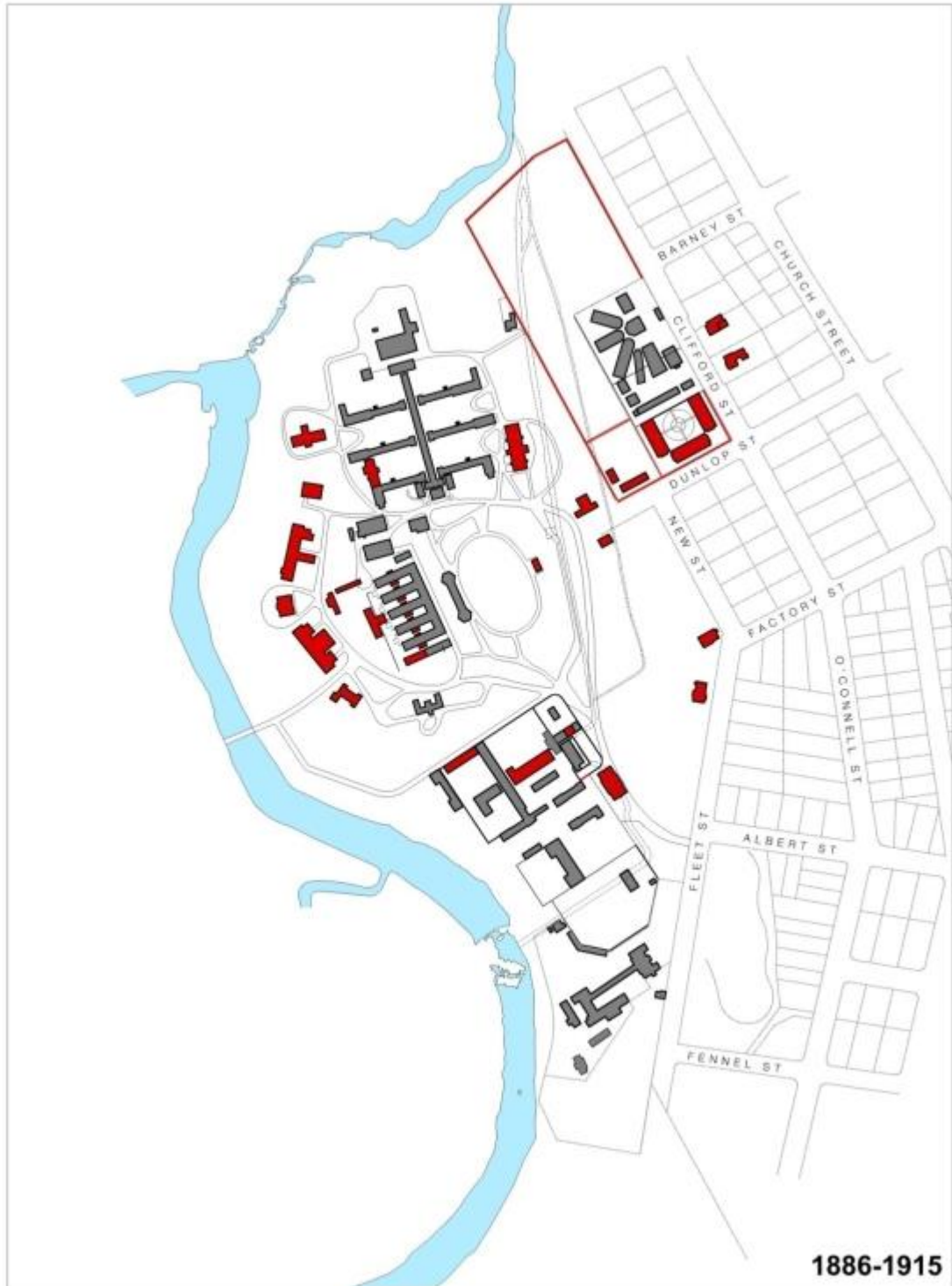
26 Kerr 1995, pp30-31, 36.

27 Kerr 1995, .31.

28 “New Residences for Gaol Officers”, *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 7 August 1910, p2.

29 Primary Application 8773.

30 Certificate of Title Volume 1109 Folio 185.



- 23 A diagram of the PNHS in 1915. Parramatta Gaol has expanded to the south, west and north to accommodate additional prisoners and a farm and piggery. The Hospital for the Insane has further expanded along the riverfront. Changes to the Roman Catholic Orphan School are minimal. Residential development expands within the area. Sources: TKD Architects, 2015.





World War I was accompanied by a decline in prisoners, partly due to recruiting but also because those experiencing mental illness who would have been committed to the gaol were now placed in other institutions. Parramatta Gaol was closed on 15 September 1918 and the buildings handed over to the inspector general of mental hospitals. The gaol was stripped of equipment, furniture and saleable building materials, while the stone perimeter walls on the west of the complex were demolished. However, by 1922 the number of miscreants in the community had returned to normal and the gaol was recommissioned to overcome the shortfall of prison space.

The resulting reconditioning process took about five years to complete, and stone walls that had been demolished were reinstated in brick. The economic impacts of the Great Depression prevented further development on the gaol site. However, during the 1930s Parramatta Gaol was referred to as “the State’s principal manufacturing gaol.”<sup>31</sup> During World War II prisoners made camouflage nets and other items to assist the local war effort.



24 Internal court in the vicinity of the “bull ring”, circa 1920s (left) and view to the gaol looking north along O’Connell Street, 1931.

Source: National Library nla.pic-vn6264824-v and nla.pic-vn6300097.

During the 25 years after World War II endeavours were made to improve conditions for prisoners including introduction of radios and weekly films, a full time dental officer, improvements to educational and library services, mechanisation in workshops, improvements to laundry services, replacement of hammocks in cells with beds and installation of sewerage into individual cells.

There was also a program of building works undertaken over the same period, many of which deleteriously impacted on older buildings, such as the various additions to the female hospital constructed during the 1940s and 1950s. Another example was the austere, bulky auditorium and linen workshop block near the chapel, designed in 1970.

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31 Kerr, p38.



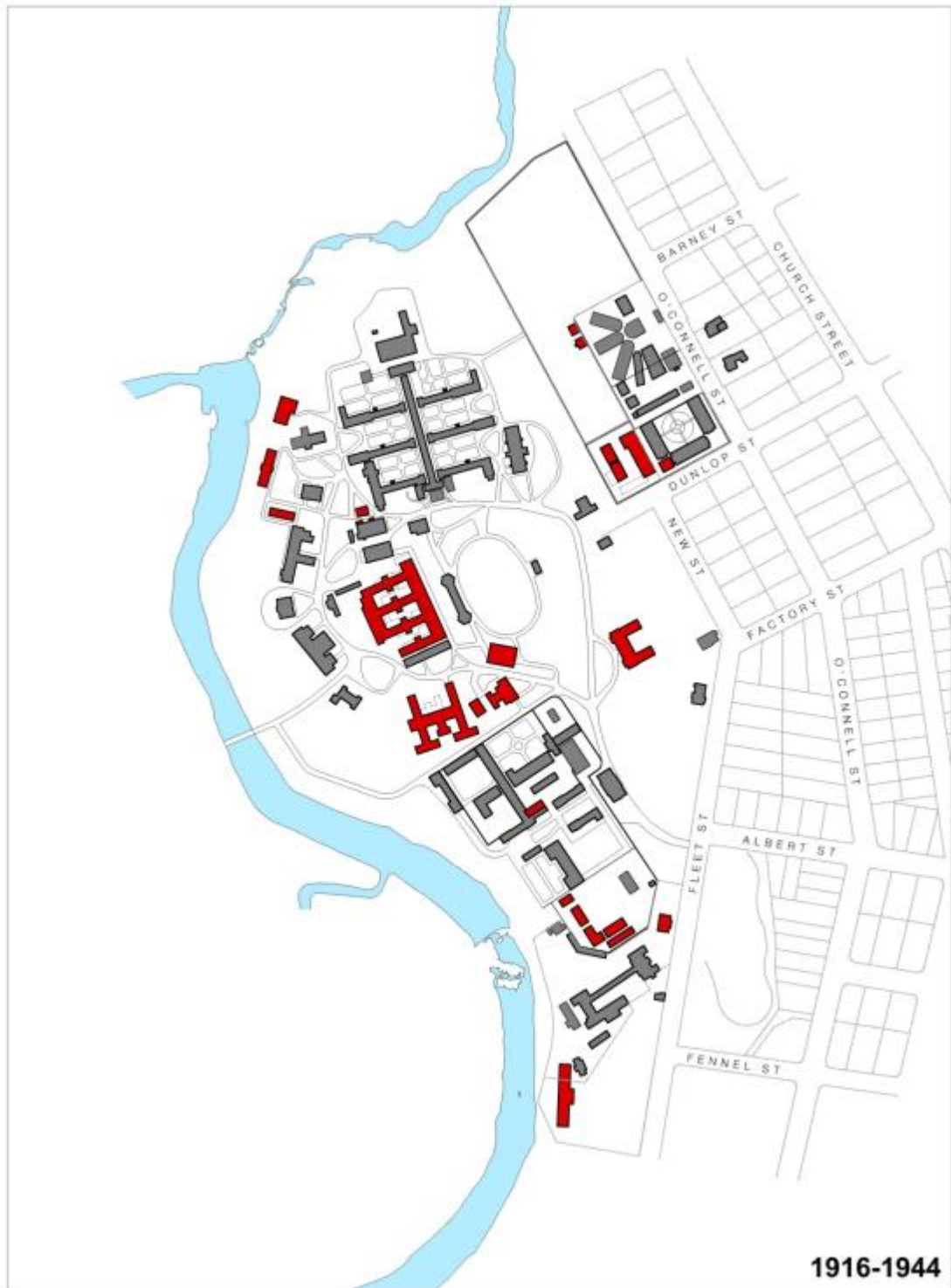
25 1930 aerial photograph of Parramatta Gaol. The farm is still under cultivation and very little vegetation remains along the riverfront. 128-130 O'Connell Street is vacant. The street plantings along O'Connell Street are also evident.  
Source: tbc.





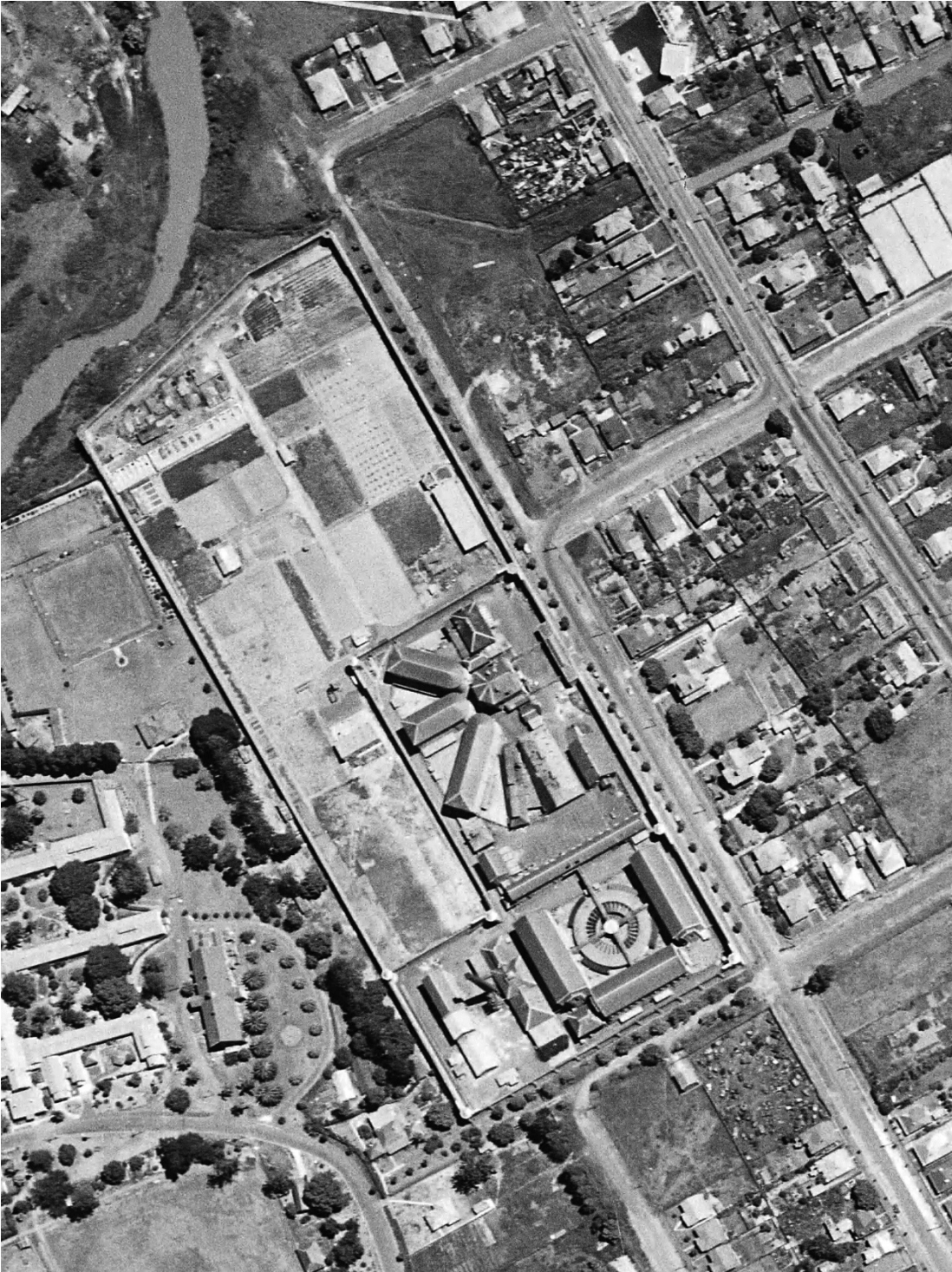
26 Aerial photograph of Parramatta Gaol, 1943, showing prison infrastructure and farmlands still in cultivation.  
Source: Spatial Information Exchange.





- 27 A diagram of the PNHS in 1944. The Gaol has expanded to the southwest. The Parramatta Hospital for the Insane is now known as the Parramatta Mental Hospital—new buildings constructed to replace older wards and to accommodate additional mental health services. The first new buildings for 50 years are constructed within the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School. Residential development expands within the area. Sources: TKD Architects, 2015.





28 An aerial photograph of Parramatta Gaol in 1955. The farm is still in partial use and the area at 128-130 O'Connell Street is still vacant. Sources: tbc.







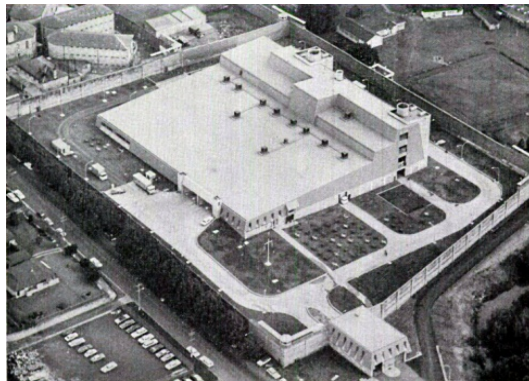
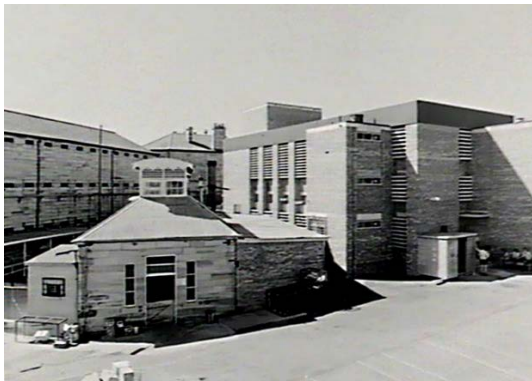
29 An aerial photograph of Parramatta Gaol in 1961. The farm is still in partial use. The land at 128-130 O'Connell Street now features a tennis court (constructed c1960). Sources: tbc.





Around 1960 a tennis court and clubhouse for staff were constructed on the vacant land on the east side of O’Connell Street (Lots 75 to 79 of Section 28). A stone retaining wall was subsequently constructed to provide a level platform for the club and part of the land below it was paved for a car park. In 1973, cottages for the governor and deputy governor replaced the court and clubhouse but several years later were turned into office accommodation.<sup>32</sup>

In the early 1970s sketches of a large structure for the proposed Parramatta Linen Service on the gaol’s farm site were prepared. This was intended to be a high volume facility serving large institutions employing trained prison staff and inmates. It opened in September 1975 but after six years was taken over by the Health Commission of NSW. During this period the Health Commission handed over about 5.22 hectares of land at the northern section of the Hospital site. The 1970s was also the period when periodic detention centres were initiated. The former governor’s house was converted to a male periodic detention centre in 1973, while a facility for females called “Merinda” opened in April 1978 in a building thought may have been constructed in the first half of the twentieth century for the Parramatta Mental Hospital.



**30** Auditorium with the Cookhouse in the foreground, October 1977 (left); Parramatta Linen Service, constructed on the farmland at the north of the gaol complex (right).  
Source: SLNSW digital order no d3\_40164; reproduced in PWD Annual Report, 1975.

In 1985 the Department of Corrective Services intended to modernise the Gaol, which would have included demolition of all buildings constructed after World War I—the redevelopment did not proceed. The exercise circle was demolished in October 1985 and new development including entries on Dunlop Street and buildings for reception, administration and visitor facilities, and adaptation of some buildings to new purposes was completed in 1993.

Between 1992 and 1993 the gaol became the Parramatta Correctional Centre. It closed as an institution for the reception and detention of prisoners on 3 September 1997, and its proclamation as a prison was withdrawn in September, 1998. The facility subsequently reopened but was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011.

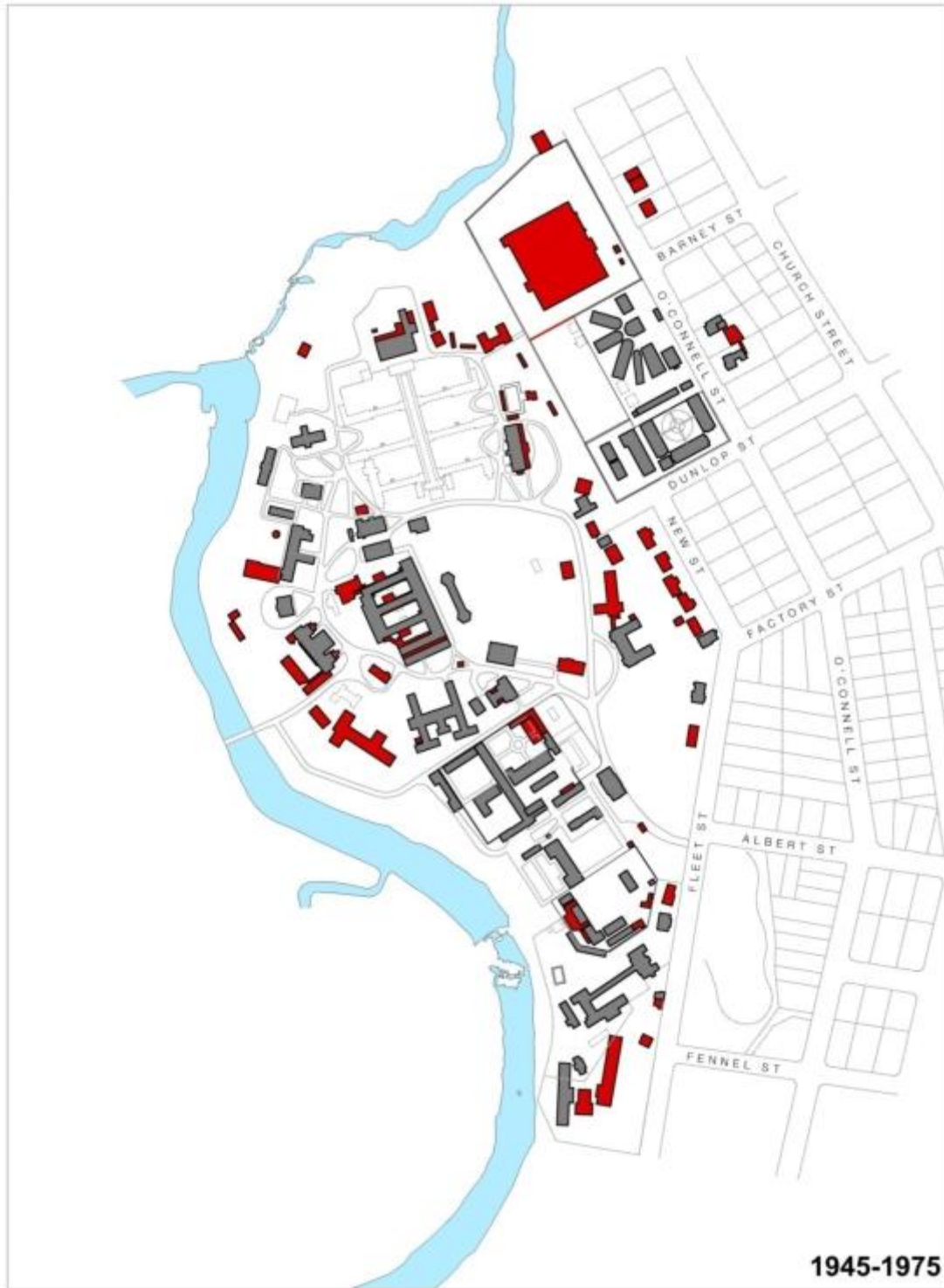
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<sup>32</sup> Parramatta Correctional Centre, p34.



- 31 An aerial photograph of Parramatta Gaol in 1975. The farm has been replaced by the new Linen Service building and the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent's residences have been constructed at 128-130 O'Connell Street—they were used for only a short period of time before they were vacated for new uses by the NSW Department of Corrective Services. Carparking has also been introduced in this area. Sources: tbc.





- 32 A diagram of the PNHS in 1975. The Parramatta Linen Service has been established within the former Gaol Farm area. Development at the Cumberland Hospital focuses on providing new mental health services and demolition of obsolete structures including the Female Weatherboard Division. The Industrial School Classroom is constructed within the Parramatta Girls' Training Home.  
Sources: TKD Architects, 2015.







33 A 1982 aerial photograph of the Parramatta Gaol site. The 'Bull Ring' (or the 'Circle') is still in place as are the buildings in the southwest corner of the site.  
Source: Department of Lands.







34 A 1993 aerial photograph of the Parramatta Gaol site. Note the new development in the south-east corner of the main complex, including the new Dunlop Street entry and reception/administration buildings.  
Source: Department of Lands.



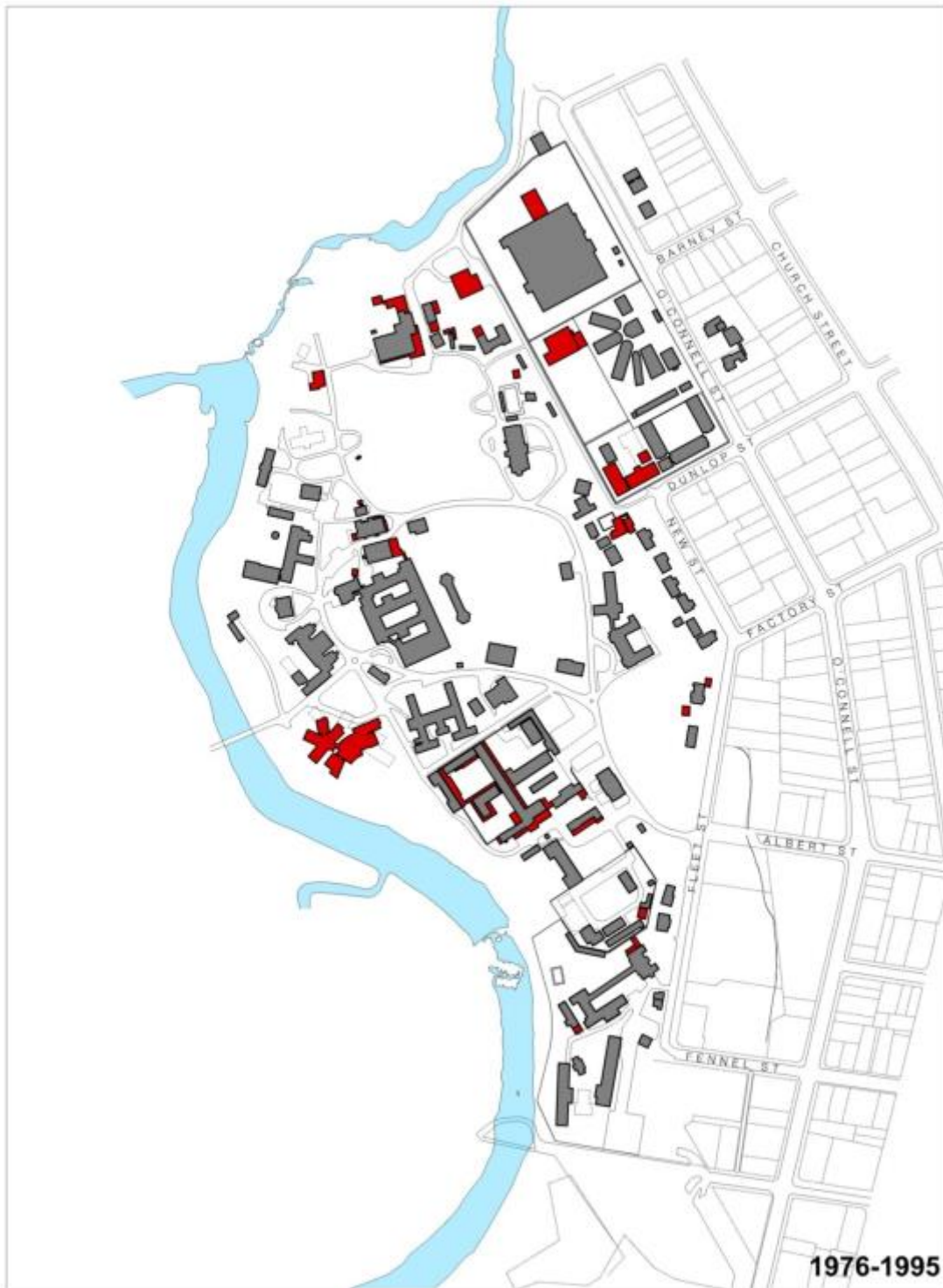




35 A 2015 aerial photograph of the Parramatta Gaol site.  
Source: Department of Lands.







- 36** A diagram of the PNHS in 1995 showing the last phase where significant new development occurs. The entry to Parramatta Gaol relocates to Dunlop Street and additional support buildings are constructed. Within the Cumberland Hospital only the Bunya Unit is constructed while other buildings are modified. Little change occurs to the former Girls' Industrial School as a result of its adaptation to become Kamballa/Taldree and the Norma Parker Centre.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



### 3 UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

#### 3.1 Introduction

The Parramatta Gaol site has a distinctive cultural landscape character derived from its historical use as a place of detention. It provides evidence of the changing uses and development phases of the site from the early nineteenth century to the present day.

The significant cultural landscape of the Parramatta Gaol site comprises the setting for the buildings, ie the spaces between the buildings and their inter-relationships, together with views and vistas to, from and within the site and, roads, pathways, walls and ornamental structures as well as planting layouts and plant species diversity and maturity.

In its building layouts, landscaping and archaeology, the Parramatta Gaol site reflects more than 150 years of evolving approaches to the treatment of inmates.

While more recent ad hoc development, demolition of some buildings and the loss of trees and horticultural complexity have tended to erode the historic cultural landscape, the site still retains a high degree of cohesion with potential for enhancement and interpretation of its history.

#### 3.2 Physical Evidence of Key Phases

The cultural landscape that makes up the Parramatta Gaol site retains physical evidence of all of the key phases of its development.

Some evidence is provided by existing buildings and structures and modifications to them. Evidence is also provided by remnant plantings and other landscape components including garden beds, retaining walls, ornamental ponds, fountains and statuary and roads and paths. Evidence of other buildings and structures are limited to potential sub-surface archaeology only.

The discussion below aims to summarise the remaining evidence for each of the key development phases of the Parramatta Gaol site.

##### 3.2.1 The Burrumatta

The Parramatta Gaol site is a significant Aboriginal cultural landscape. The site has the potential to contain material evidence of Aboriginal occupation providing Aboriginal people with continuing, tangible links with the lifestyle and values of their ancestors. Subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits demonstrate the history of Aboriginal land use patterns, resource use and subsistence activities.

Refer to Part A of the PNHS CMP for a preliminary assessment of the Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage of the wider PNHS.

##### 3.2.2 Early Colonial Endeavours

###### **Charles Smith's Land Grant and Samuel Marsden's Mill Dam Farm**

The Parramatta Gaol site is partly located on land that was originally part of Charles Smith's land grant of 1792 and Samuel Marsden's 1812 estate. The land was modified for agricultural purposes and the buildings associated with Charles Smith's farm and Samuel Marsden's Estate, including the mill and worker's cottages, were located adjacent to the Parramatta River. There is therefore unlikely to be any physical evidence of these early colonial uses within the boundaries of Parramatta Gaol.

### Government watermill and associated mill races (1799-1820)

The mill races associated with the Government watermill constructed to the south of the PNHS between 1799-1804 extended across the PNHS including the Parramatta Gaol site, in particular the Linen Service area and sports field. As the mill was demolished in 1820 it is likely that there was no further need for the race to operate and that it was eventually backfilled but it is still shown as being present in the landscape until the later nineteenth century. It is likely that sub-surface evidence of the mill race survives on the site while the upper dam may be found within the Riverfront/Riparian Corridor precinct.—refer to the Preliminary Historical Archaeology Assessment at Appendix C for further discussion.

#### 3.2.3 Parramatta Gaol

The Parramatta Gaol site is a very early and intact example of a Government-run correctional facility demonstrating in its layout and fabric the evolution of philosophies and policies for the incarceration and rehabilitation of prisoners over a period of nearly 200 years. Together with the adjoining Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site, the site is part of a unique complex of historic Government sites, linked by the Parramatta River.

The cultural landscape of Parramatta Gaol comprises the setting for the buildings ie the spaces between the buildings and their inter-relationships, the fences and the sandstone and brickwork perimeter walls, and the views to, from and within the site. The cultural landscape of the Parramatta Linen Service includes the enclosing sandstone walls that were the key feature of the Gaol Farm (1890s-1974) as well as the key views of the walls to and from the site and within the site itself. Despite the bulk of the Linen Service building the original extent of the Gaol Farm can continue to be appreciated.

At different times and according to fashion and the interests of the governor, the gaol complex has been embellished by horticultural activities. For example, Thomas James Barnett, governor from 1886-1898 was instrumental in the enhancement of the setting of the gaol buildings with extensive plantings. In 1888 the Town and Country Journal reported:

*Between the two wings...and the Governor's House...and the deputy gaoler's quarters, there is considerable open space where Mr Barnett has erected a handsome conservatory in which is a collection of choice ferns, and a considerable variety of orchidaceous plants collected from the neighbourhood of Parramatta. Close to the conservatory is a piece of waste, rocky, ground, which, under the instruction of Mr Barnett is being converted into a handsome rockery.....<sup>33</sup>*

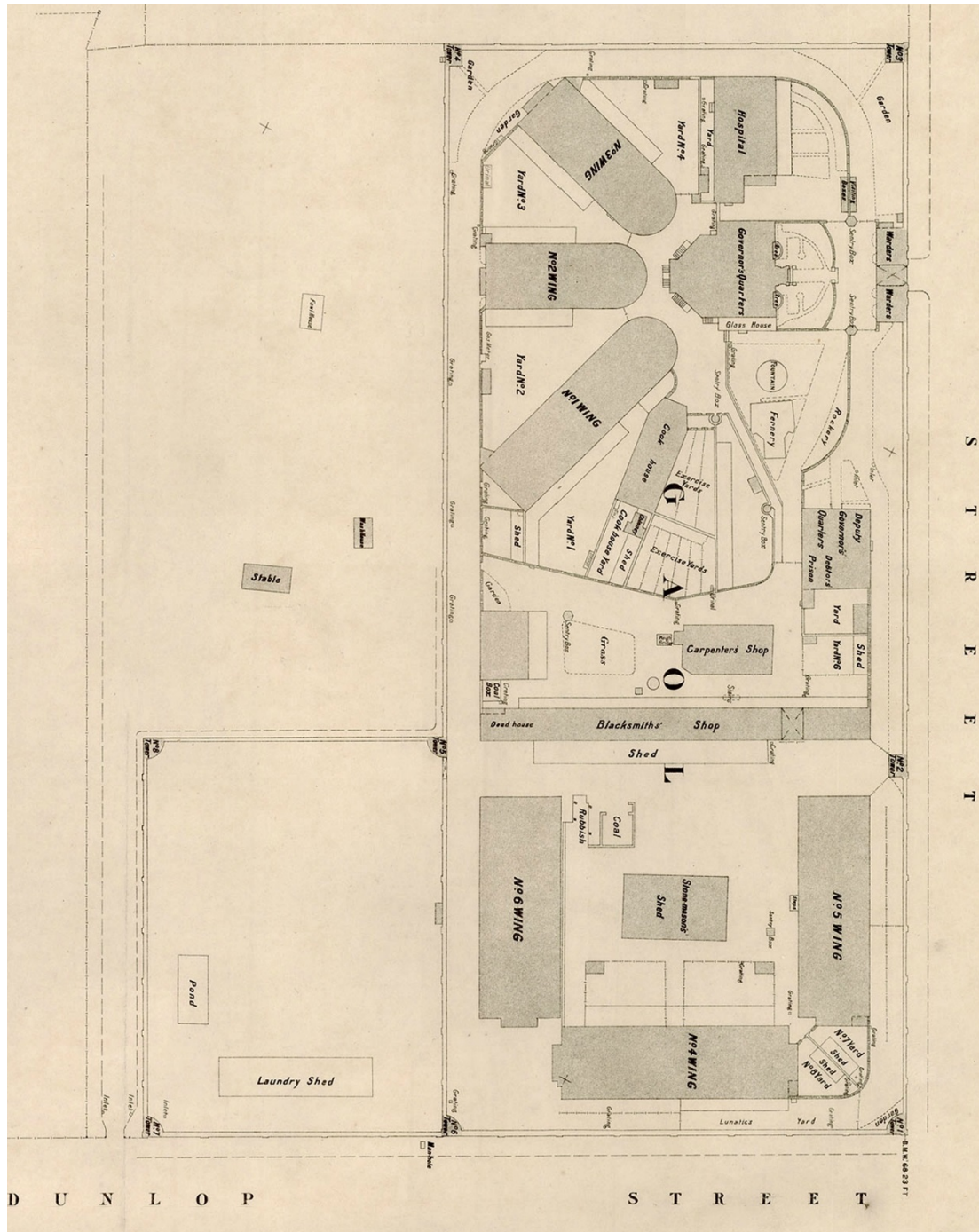
The rockery when completed included a fountain with fish, also an aviary and bush house. A plan and photographs made in 1898 show the physical extent of his landscaping in the precincts of the original gaol and first extension. (Refer Figures 38, 39 and 40). The potential archaeological evidence and archival records of the former conservatory, rockery, aviary and fountain/fish pond have potential to further our knowledge and understanding of evolving attitudes to incarceration and penal reform.

Analysis of historic plans and archival aerial and terrestrial photographs shows that the cultural landscape of the site has deteriorated as a result of some more recent developments within the gaol walls such as the Auditorium block and the 1970s Linen Service buildings have obscured most of "The Farm" that was previously devoted to agriculture and piggeries.

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33 JS Kerr, p26.

‘The Farm’ was developed in the late nineteenth century on land initially intended to accommodate people experiencing mental illness after they were committed to the gaol. When these buildings did not proceed the enclosed land was cultivated. The construction of the Linen Service in 1975 is likely to have removed most of the archaeological remains within its footprint, leaving only the northern quarter and sections around the perimeter of the property, with the any potential for surviving remains of the ‘Farm’.

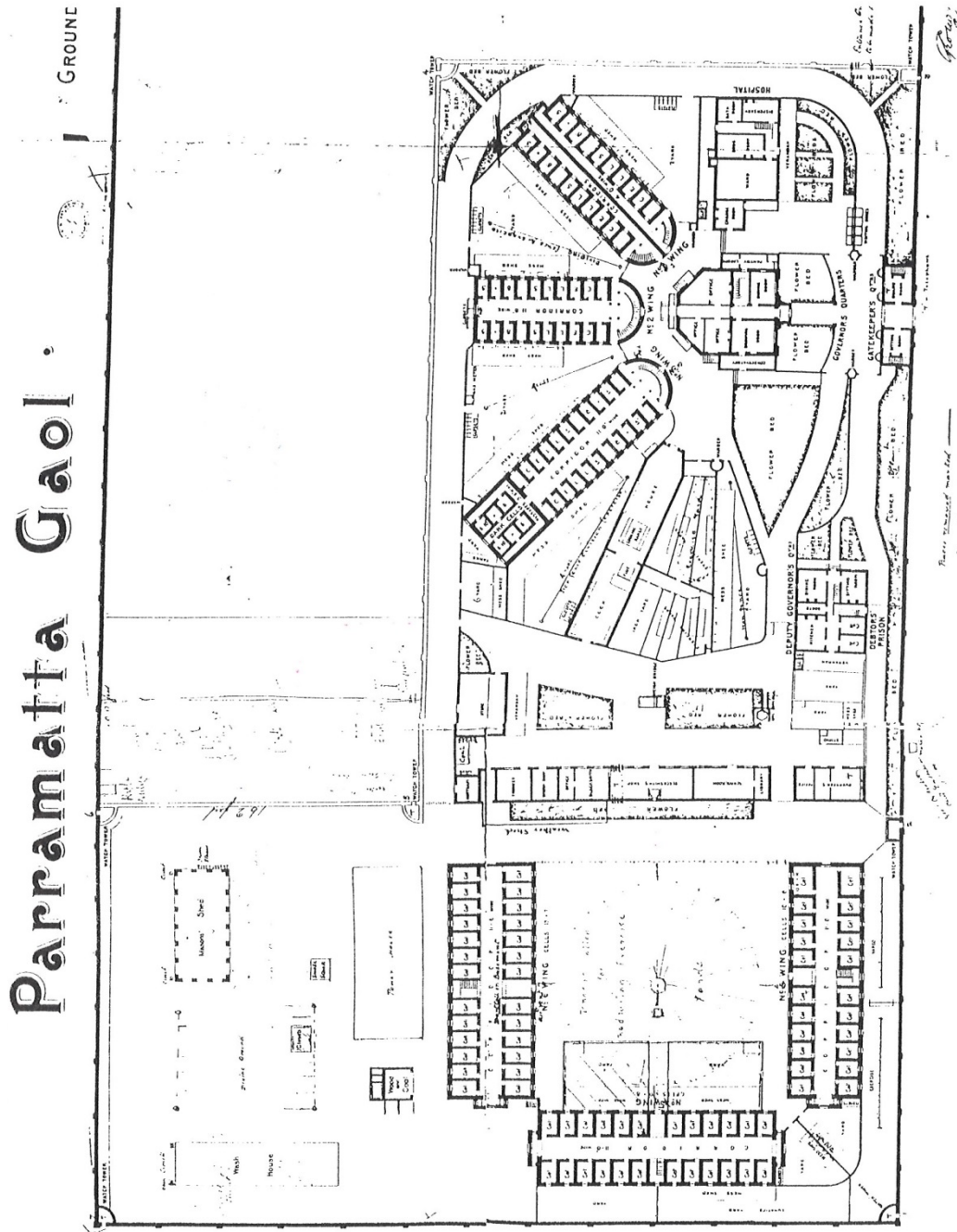


37 Excerpt of 1895 plan of Parramatta Gaol showing locations of Ferry and other landscape features around the ‘Governor’s Quarters’ which was located within the gaol walls at that time.

Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet No 57.





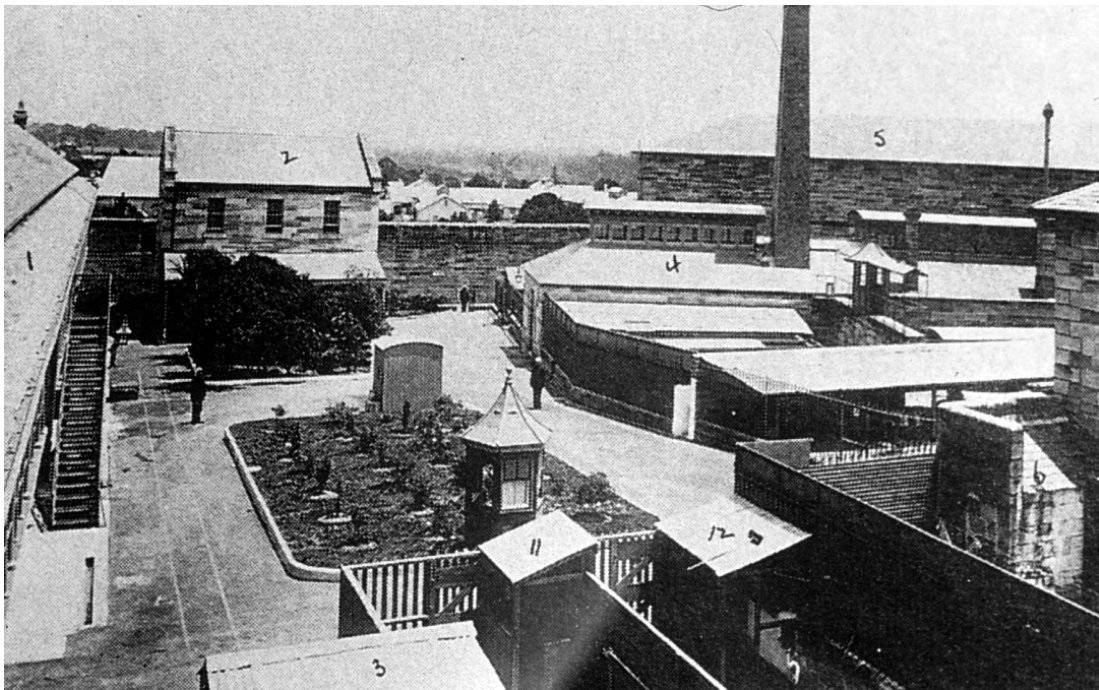


38 Parramatta Gaol plan, signed by George Oakeshott, chief draftsman, and George McRae, for the Government Architect. The plan is dated 3 January 1899 but prepared earlier. It shows the expansion of the gaol to the south and southwest and illustrates the extensive garden beds around the Governor's Residence. Source: NSW Public Works, reproduced in JS Kerr, 1995, p27.



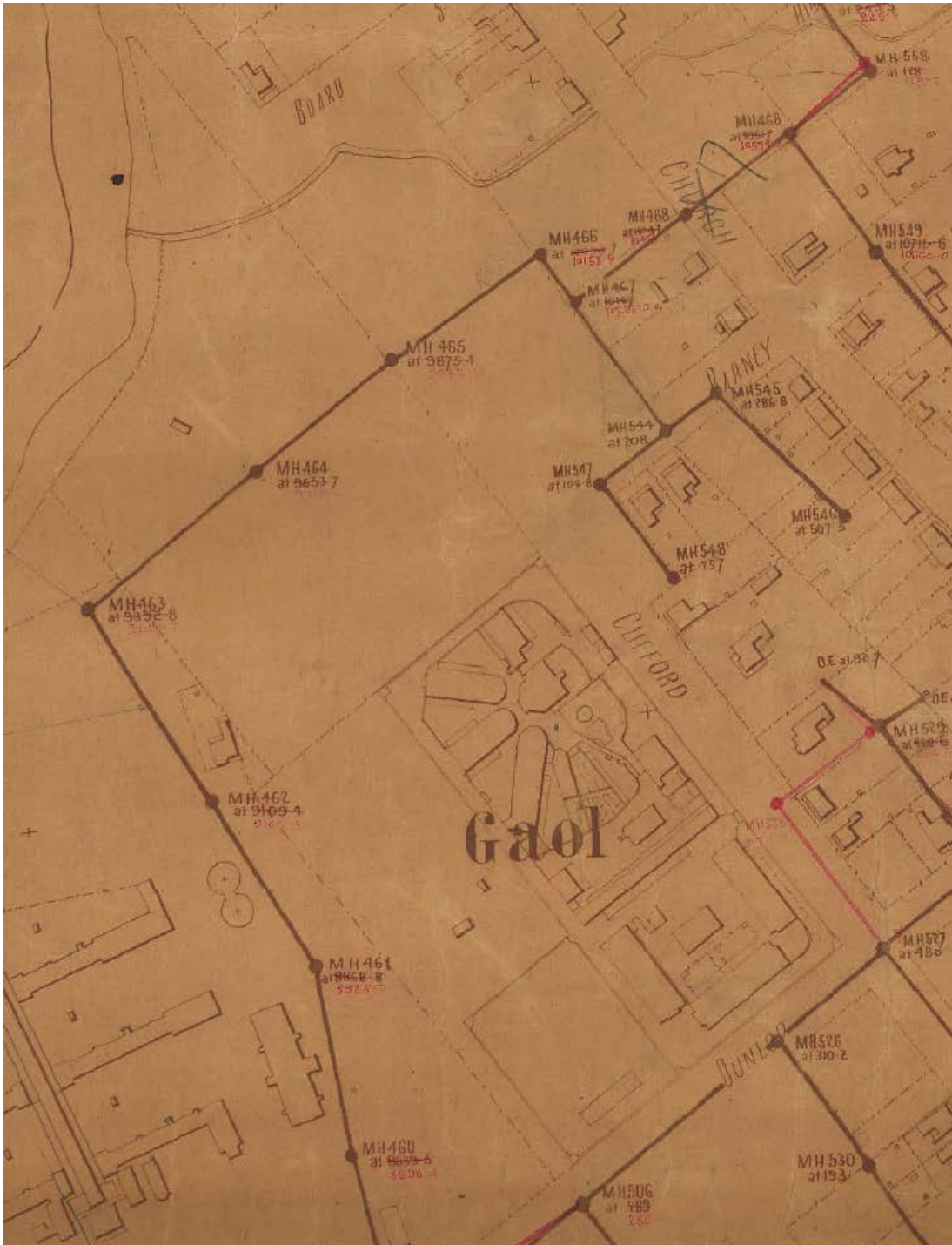


39 Parramatta Gaol c1898 showing the extensive garden beds around the Governor's Residence. Source: Department of Corrective Services, reproduced in Kerr, 1995, p62.



40 Parramatta Gaol c1898 showing the landscaped treatment of the Muster Ground. Source: Department of Corrective Services, reproduced in Kerr, 1995, p72.





41 Excerpt of 1909 sewer plan of Parramatta Gaol showing the extent of buildings located within the site at that time. Note also the Governor and Deputy Governor’s residences on the other side of O’Connell Street.  
Source: tbc.





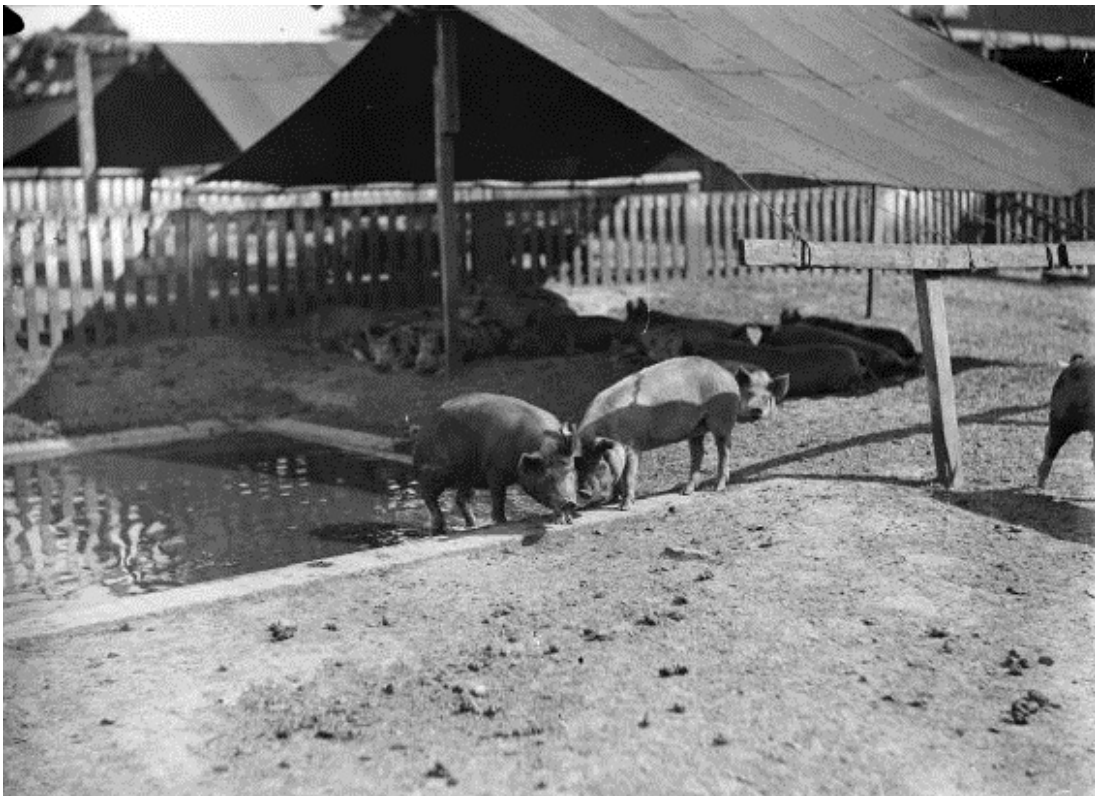
42 Parramatta Gaol c1913. View of the northern elevation of the Chapel (Building P11). The perimeter wall is on the left and the mat shop on the right.  
Source: 'Parramatta Correctional Centre – Its Part Development and Future Care', James Semple Kerr, Private Collection



43 Parramatta Gaol Farm c1931 looking towards the Gaol.  
Source: National Library of Australia vn6300099-v.

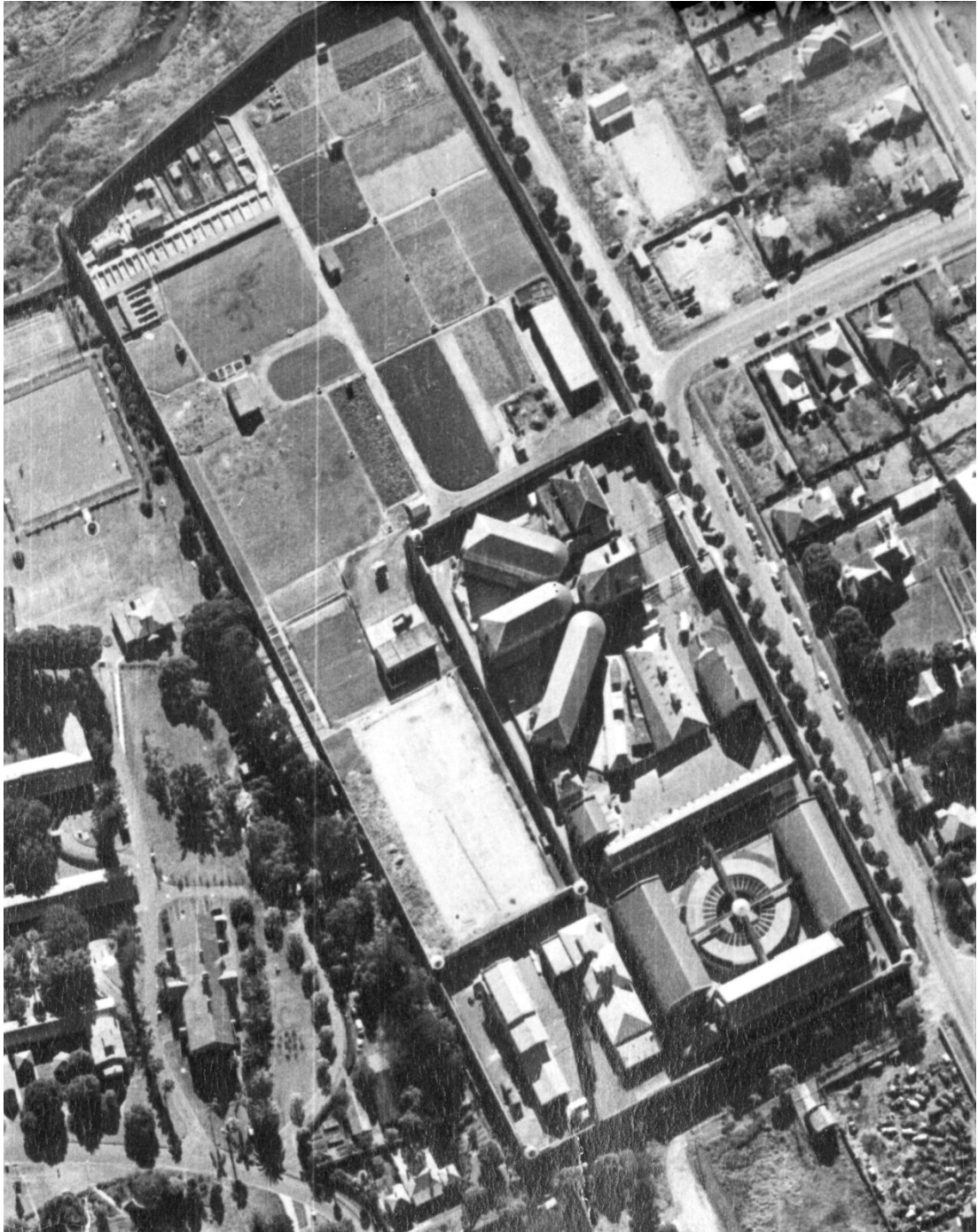


44 Parramatta Gaol Farm c1931 looking towards the Gaol.  
Source: National Library of Australia vn6300101-v



45 Parramatta Gaol Farm piggery c1933.  
Source: National Library of Australia vn6300094-v





46 Enlargement of part of 1961 aerial photograph of Parramatta Gaol prior to construction of the Linen Service, showing the northern part of the site still devoted to vegetable plots with the pig sties of the piggery visible in the north-western corner of “The Farm”. Note all planter beds and vegetation removed from within gaol grounds. Source: NSW Department of Lands.







47 Aerial photograph of Parramatta Gaol and the Linen Service, with O'Connell Street, Parramatta North running along the east boundary. The site is dominated by the imposing walls enclosing the site and the row of Camphor Laurel street trees along the western side of O'Connell Street. The Linen Service constructed in the 1970s occupies most of the area formerly devoted to "The Farm". To the north and northwest of the Linen Service is Darling Mills Creek upstream of its confluence with Toongabbie Creek and the Parramatta River  
Source: Nearthmap, 2015.







48 Panorama looking west from the upper level of Building P12 showing relatively recent palm plantings within the gaol walls and the prominent Araucarias breaking the skyline of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) outside the gaol walls.)  
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.



49 Panorama of the Exercise Yard, with Building P24 at right and the mature trees of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) to the west of the gaol wall.  
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.



50 View into the courtyard space created by the 4, 5 and 6 cell wings constructed in the 1880s and 1890s. Building P19 is at right and Building P18 at left with the corner of the verandah of Building P17 at far left.  
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.



51 The former Governor's House (later the Administration Building (Building P2) and the apsed end of one of the radial cell blocks (Building P6) inside the walls of Parramatta Gaol.  
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.



52 Guard Tower (Building P27) at centre with the view to the Guard Tower at the north-western boundary of the Gaol and the southern end of the Linen Service (Building L4) at right.  
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.





- 53 Cookhouse (Building P8) with 3 Wing (Building P6) at left and Auditorium (Building P9) at right. The plantings of *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Cocos Palm) are post 1985 and are of no heritage significance. This species produces copious quantities of seed and has become invasive. Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.



- 54 View of the northern elevation of the Chapel (Building P11) with part of the Auditorium (Building P9) at right. The large shrub north of the Chapel is a specimen of *Plumeria rubra* var. *acuminata* (Frangipani) which along with the group of palms are post-1940s plantings. Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.





- 55 Two mature specimens of *Cupressus* sp. enhance the setting of the former Governor's Residence (P30) and make a positive contribution to the streetscape of O'Connell Street.  
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.



- 56 The setting of the Deputy Gaol Manager's Residence (P31) on the east side of O'Connell Street is enhanced by plantings in the grounds and on the elevated nature strip.  
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.





57 View from the eastern side of O'Connell Street showing the forbidding sandstone walls of Parramatta Gaol, with the original entry and a glimpse of the pediment, chimneys and weather vane of the former Gaoler's House (Building P2) behind the gates.  
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.



58 View south along O'Connell Street showing the Camphor Laurel street tree plantings outside the walls of Parramatta Gaol.  
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.





59 View north along O'Connell Street, Parramatta North, showing the imposing sandstone walls of Parramatta Gaol and a row of mature camphor laurels in the nature strip.  
Source: MUSEscape, October 2015.



60 The high brick wall at the north-western corner of the Linen Service.  
Source: MUSEscape, October 2015.



**61** There are fine outcrops of striated sandstone and remnants of indigenous riparian vegetation in Darling Mills Creek adjoining the Linen Service site to the north but the landscape is degraded by invasive species, rubbish and general lack of management.

Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.

### **3.3 The Cultural Landscape**

#### **3.3.1 Introduction**

Historic photographs show that the horticultural complexity of the site has declined over time with changing uses and management regimes. Although the more recent developments have tended to erode the historic cultural landscape, the site retains powerful social values for generations of former inmates and their descendants and a high degree of cohesion that can be understood and interpreted.

Notwithstanding these losses, the cultural landscape of the Parramatta Gaol site retains a wide range of historically and aesthetically important buildings, spaces, views and plantings that demonstrate changing approaches to mental health care and changing influences and fashions in landscape design.

Set out below is a summary analysis of the cultural landscape components. It should be read in conjunction with the broader cultural landscape assessment in Part A of the PNHS CMP.

#### **3.3.2 Natural landforms**

The natural water flow of Darling Mills Creek has been disrupted by a number of dams/weirs constructed upstream and downstream. While the dams are of historic significance, they have also contributed to regular silt build-up and weed infestations. The watercourse has also been adversely affected as a result of the dumping of building materials and rubbish.

Evidence of the original landform within the site has been obscured by re-grading and the introduction of fill, particularly along the riverfront during the 1980s. Early plans suggest that exposed sandstone outcrops may have existed within the site. There are fine outcrops of striated sandstone and remnants of indigenous riparian vegetation in Darling Mills Creek adjoining the Linen Service to the north but the landscape is degraded by invasive species, rubbish and general lack of maintenance.

### 3.3.3 Native vegetation

All native vegetation was removed from the Parramatta Gaol site by the end of the nineteenth century for the development of the gaol buildings and structures and for “The Farm”. A remnant of River-Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF) may extend along Darling Mills Creek. The RFEF is listed on the NSW *Threatened Species Act 1995* as an Endangered Ecological Community.

### 3.3.4 Native fauna

Along Parramatta River adjacent to the former Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct and the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is a of Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) camp. The GHFF has been identified as a vulnerable species under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the NSW *Threatened Species Act 1995*. The same riverfront provides habitat for a number of other bird and microbat species listed under the NSW *Threatened Species Act 1995*.<sup>34</sup> They are:

- 1 *Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis* (Eastern Bentwing Bat);
- 2 *Mormopterus norfolkensis* (Eastern Freetail bat);
- 3 *Ninox strenua* (Powerful Owl);
- 4 *Scoteanax rueppellii* (Greater Broad-Nosed Bat); and
- 5 *Myotis macropus* (Southern Myotis).

The riverfront land of Darling Mills Creek within the boundaries of the Parramatta gaol site may provide habitat for the above species.

### 3.3.5 Site layout and built context

All phases of the site’s development are evident in the layout and built context of the Parramatta Gaol site. In general, the overall layout of the place was established by the late nineteenth century at completion of the second extensions. Major change occurred with the construction of the Linen Service and development of the Sports Oval precinct on previously cultivated land. The enclosing stone and brick walls are the defining elements in external views of the place. The principal elements of the site layout are indicated on Figure 62.

### 3.3.6 Spatial qualities

Within the gaol walls, the spatial layout of the buildings and spaces between them are significant elements, demonstrating the phases of development as the gaol expanded. While the character of the whole complex has a degree of homogeneity, each of the five main precincts has distinct characteristics.

The five main spaces are summarised below and indicated on Figure 62.

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<sup>34</sup> *Riparian Corridor Strategy—Parramatta North Urban Transformation*, EcoLogical Australia, March 2016.



- 1 The original precinct is the most complex and includes the forecourt, the crescent formed by the radial wings and the spaces between the wings leading to the cell yards. The enclosing buildings are plain, parapeted and hipped structures. The dominant materials are sandstone and slate and the core feature is the pedimented and hipped Gaoler's House. The only major intrusion is the auditorium.
- 2 The "Muster Ground" is formed by the 1866 workshops to the south, the walls to the east and west and a variety of buildings, mostly set back, to the north. It is the least formal space in the complex with an open and sunny character.
- 3 The quadrangular space enclosed by 4, 5 and 6 wings and the rear of the 1866 workshop range is an uncompromisingly institutional space. Its bounding buildings are homogeneous in form, style and materials. The "circle" (radial excise yards) within the quadrangle was demolished in 1985.
- 4 The new Entry Precinct is enclosed by 6 wing, the Store (part of the 5 wing annex), the new Dunlop Street entry buildings, the Education Centre and the flanking wall to the North. The new buildings are executed in a brick complementary to the sandstone of the precinct with roof forms taken from the 5 wing annex. This space is dominated by the 5 metre high security mesh fencing.
- 5 The unprepossessing open space of the "Sports Oval" is bounded by brick and stone walls and metal clad industrial building.

### 3.3.7 Views and vistas

The visual links between buildings and their wider setting are significant aspects of the site's heritage. There are significant views from the public domain to the original Parramatta Gaol entrance in O'Connell Street and the later entrance in Dunlop Street. The views north and south along O'Connell Street, along the Dunlop Street frontage and along the west perimeter of the site emphasise the size of the complex and the high walls that are forbidding elements in the local landscape.

There are glimpses from O'Connell Street of the pediment of the former Gaoler's House (P2) and its elaborate weather vane. The views along O'Connell Street are enhanced by the row planting of Camphor Laurels on the west side of the street and in the front garden of the Deputy Gaol Manager's Residence (P29) on the east side of the street.

### 3.3.8 Cultural plantings

The plantings within the main complex and former Gaol/Linen Service Precincts date from the mid to late twentieth century including the palms, mainly *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Cocos Palm) and some hardy ornamental shrubs such as *Plumeria rubra var. acutifolia* (Frangipani).

The row of *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) street trees along the west side of O'Connell Street date from the 1920s and help to emphasise the linearity of the gaol's enclosing sandstone walls. Further plantings of *Cinnamomum camphora* add to the positive contribution which the Governor's Residences make to the east side of O'Connell Street across the road from the Gaol. A pair of Cypress pines is a significant element framing the street elevation of the original Governor's Residence (P32).

### 3.3.9 Ponds, fountains and other ornamental elements

A survey of the Parramatta Gaol site confirms that there are three remaining ornamental elements on the site that represent the post-1995 “beautification” period. A schedule of the elements is included in Section 5.5. The location of the elements is shown on Figure 85.



62 Broad visual and spatial analysis of the Parramatta Gaol site.  
Source: TKD Architects 2016.





### 3.4 Historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology potential

#### 3.4.1 Background

The Parramatta Gaol site is likely to contain substantial and significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology. A preliminary assessment of the potential historical archaeology for the PNHS is set out in Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E). A preliminary site-specific assessment of the Parramatta Gaol site is also included in Appendix C of this part of the PNHS CMP.

The preliminary assessments are based on the *Baseline Archaeological Assessment & State of Heritage Impact, Historical Archaeology, Cumberland Precinct, Sports & Leisure Precinct, Parramatta North Urban Renewal—Rezoning*, prepared by Casey & Lowe in October 2014. The BAA in turn was based on the findings of previous historical research and archaeological projects undertaken within the PNHS—refer to Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E) for more detail.

Archaeological testing within the Parramatta Gaol site was due to commence in November 2016 and is anticipated to be completed in 2017. The testing aims to clarify the location, extent, survival and integrity of state significant archaeology within the site that could potentially be affected by the PNUT project (see Part A for further information on the PNUT Project). The findings of this testing program and the results analysis will be incorporated into the *PNUT Archaeology Management Strategy* (PNUT AMS), which will also include an update of the significance of the archaeology. The findings of the testing program and updated significance assessment will also be incorporated into the PNHS CMP (including this Heritage Significance Assessment for the Parramatta Gaol site).

The archaeology of particular significance within the Parramatta Gaol site is summarised below.

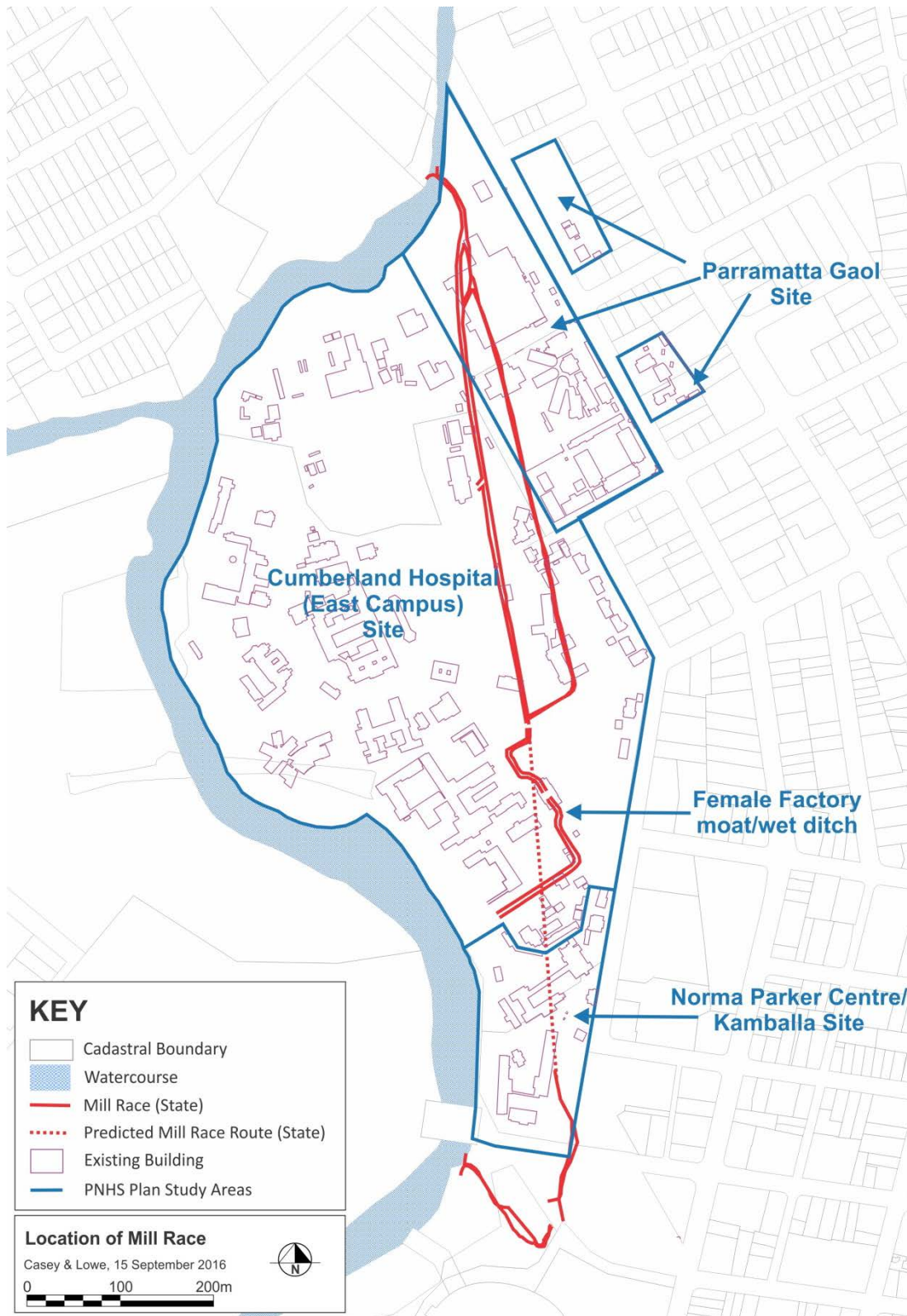
#### 3.4.2 Government watermill and associated races

The first Government watermill on the Australian mainland was constructed immediately south of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. The watermill was not a success and is believed to only have operated between 1800 and 1804 before it was dismantled.

The races that supplied water to the mill extended from an upper dam on Darling Mills Creek across land now occupied by the Parramatta Gaol, Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites—see Figure **Error! Reference source not found.** for approximate locations of the races.

The races were dug with convict labour and associated with governors Hunter and King. The races are likely to consist of earthen ditches with battered sides and while mostly in soil the base of some of the races will be rock. Some sections may have been lined with stone to provide a stable side to the races and to prevent erosion. A race was later diverted around the Female Factory in 1821 to act as a ‘moat’ or ‘wet ditch’. At least one of the races persisted in the landscape until the later part of the nineteenth century.

The races are rare in terms of their early date and likely survival and have potential for National heritage significance.



63 The anticipated location of the Government watermill and associated mill races and upper dam—the races were constructed across land that forms part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus), Parramatta Gaol and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites. Source: Figure BAA, Casey & Lowe, 2014.



### 3.4.3 Parramatta Gaol

As many of the buildings are still extant, there is little archaeological potential, particularly for the main structures. The more recent buildings such as the Auditorium and Industries Workshop have had a considerable impact survival of potential archaeological remains. However, there are areas where original buildings have been demolished and the sites are vacant.

The construction of the “circle” or “bull ring” radial exercise yard structure in 1901 will have impacted the area that was used as a convict stockade in the 1840s, but any remains from the radial exercise yard would be of state significance. There are also a number of below-ground water storage features that are known from historic records and modern investigations.

There is low potential for archaeological deposits within extant buildings, as there are no below-ground spaces to facilitate build-up of underfloor deposits, as befitting a correctional facility.

However, excavation at other correctional institutions indicate a level of human ingenuity for creating concealed spaces and hidden items, so there is moderate potential for artefacts or deposits within features such as doorjambs, thresholds, window frames and within walls.<sup>35</sup>

In general, the main areas within the gaol that have archaeological potential are (see Figure 64 and Figure 66):

- Below the current Auditorium: 1860s male hospital and male cookhouse, late 1860s exercise yards pre-1895 fernery.
- Yard between Auditorium/Kitchen and current Education & Operations: 1840s stockade and cesspools associated with gaol, pre-1895 Carpenter’s Shop, weighbridge, possible well.
- Quadrangle: 1840s stockade, pre-1895 stonemason’s shed, and 1901 ‘Circle’ radial exercise yards.
- Area behind Wing 1: 1860s stables, office, blacksmith’s forge.
- Oval: early 1800s mill races, 1840s cesspools, pre-1895 stable, wash house and fowl houses, evidence of farming.

### 3.4.4 Linen Service (former Gaol Farm)

The Linen Service building was built between 1973 and 1975. It is known to have a basement level in at least part of the structure and covers an area of over 6000 square metres. The construction of this building is likely to have removed most of the archaeological remains within its footprint, leaving only the northern quarter and sections around the perimeter of the property, with the potential for surviving remains. The topography of the study area appears to have been changed to facilitate the construction of the Linen Service.

The AMU assessment of this area (AMU 2885) states that there is moderate archaeological research potential of local significance, but acknowledges that the archaeological evidence is likely to be subject to major disturbance while intact in some areas.<sup>36</sup>

35 Casey & Lowe, 2009 Results of Archaeological Monitoring (Draft) Cockatoo Island, Solitary Cells; PE Burritt, 1980 Old Sydney Gaol: the 1979 Rescue Excavation and <http://www.fremantleprison.com.au>.

36 Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS), Research Design & Excavation Methodology for Proposed Historical Archaeological Test Excavation at the Site, May 2005 and AHMS, Parramatta Linen Service 73 O’Connell St, North Parramatta NSW, Archaeological Test Excavation Report for the Proposed Trolley Storage Area, February 2006.

Given the historical research undertaken for this area, and in light of the archaeological remains recorded by AHMS, there are likely to be four phases of potential archaeological remains located within the Linen Service study area (see Figure 64):

- Remains associated with early use as a farm by Smith and Marsden (1792-1853).
- Remains associated with the construction and use of the mill races (possibly as early as 1799 under Governor Hunter, continued by Governor King c.1803 onwards).
- Remains associated with the stone quarry and small timber cottages (c.1850s-1880s).
- Remains associated with the use of the land as ‘the Farm’ attached to the Parramatta Gaol complex (1898-1940s).

There is low to moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with farming. Any surviving remains are likely to be very ephemeral in nature, including evidence for land clearance such as burning of tree stumps, timber fencelines, evidence of plantings such as furrows and plough marks and informal irrigation channels or drainage features. While there is low potential for environmental evidence, such as fossil pollen, these types of remains are generally available on other archaeological sites in the Parramatta area, within less disturbed archaeological contexts. Any substantial remains, such as the refuse pits filled with bone excavated by AHMS in 2005<sup>37</sup>, associated with the early agricultural use of the land would be of local significance.

There is low to moderate potential for archaeological remains associated with the mill races. Any remains will likely survive in the north quarter and southwest corner of the Linen Service. Other remains associated with the mill races may include earthen embankments and ditches, clay deposits used as waterproofing of the races, evidence of timber revetments, sluice gates or silt traps. Remains associated with the mill races are likely to be of state significance.

A cursory survey of the area, used as a quarry between Albert and Fleet Streets, showed clear quarry marks still visible on the exposed stone surfaces. While the extent of the quarrying activities within the study area is not known, it is possible that evidence of the quarrying has survived but as these remains would be considered a ‘work’ and not a ‘relic, they may not have any archaeological research potential but will have interpretative value.

### 3.4.5 Eastern Sites on O’Connell Street

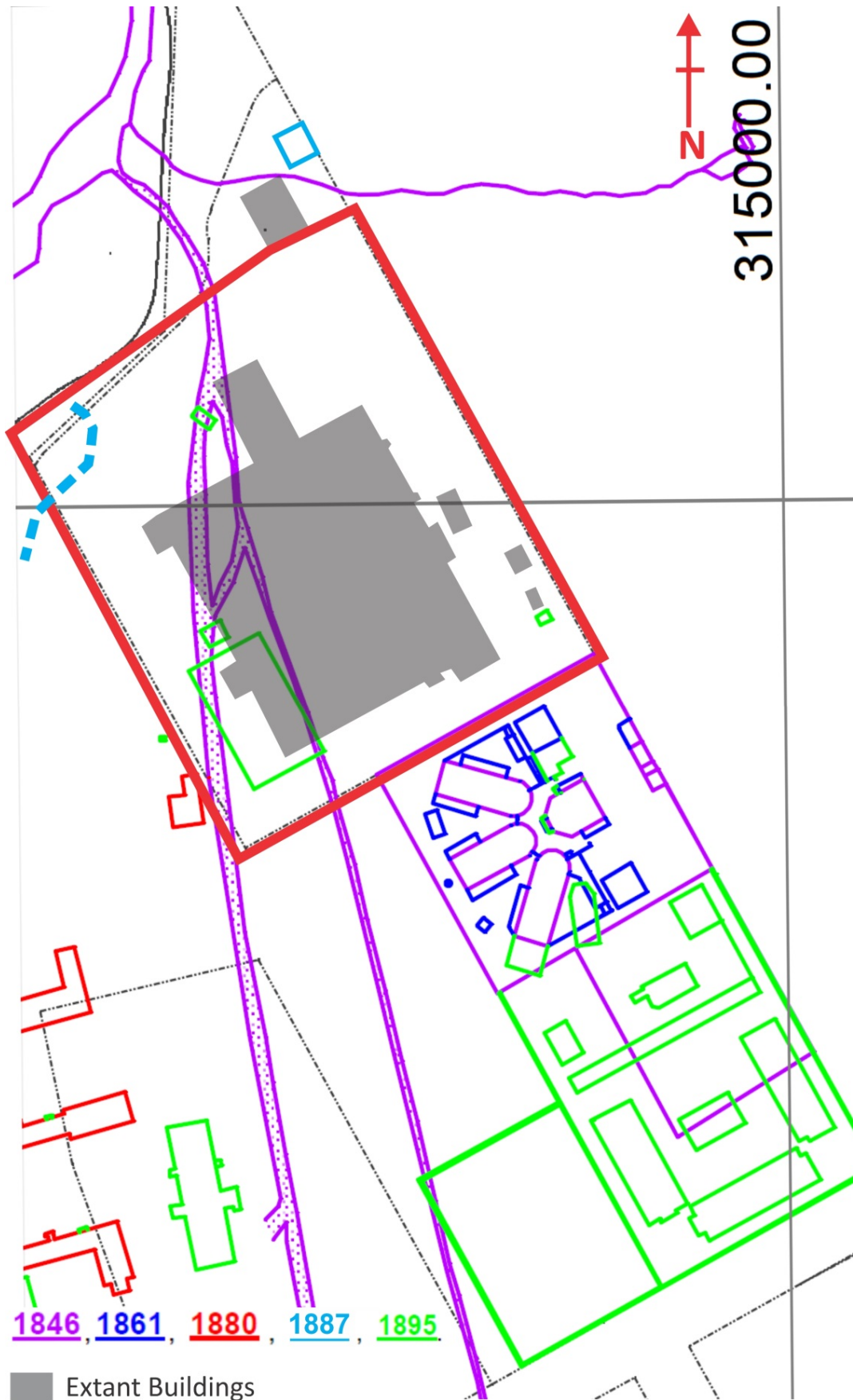
The properties on the east side of O’Connell Street have been assessed using a conservative approach, giving them a low to moderate potential for remains associated with early-mid twentieth century houses, with local significance. Further assessment is needed to determine whether these properties have surviving early twentieth century archaeological remains. The assessed level of archaeological potential and re-assessed level of potential for these two sites:

- Biyani/Parking Area (128-130 O’Connell Street): has no to low potential for remains associated with the modifications to the creek during the historic period.
- Governor’s Residences (124-124A O’Connell Street): has low-moderate potential for remains associated with the Governor and Deputy Governor’s Residences, which are still standing. They are of moderate archaeological research potential of local significance, which may include structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters. The archaeological evidence is likely to have been subject to minor disturbance.

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37 AHMS 2006, p39.





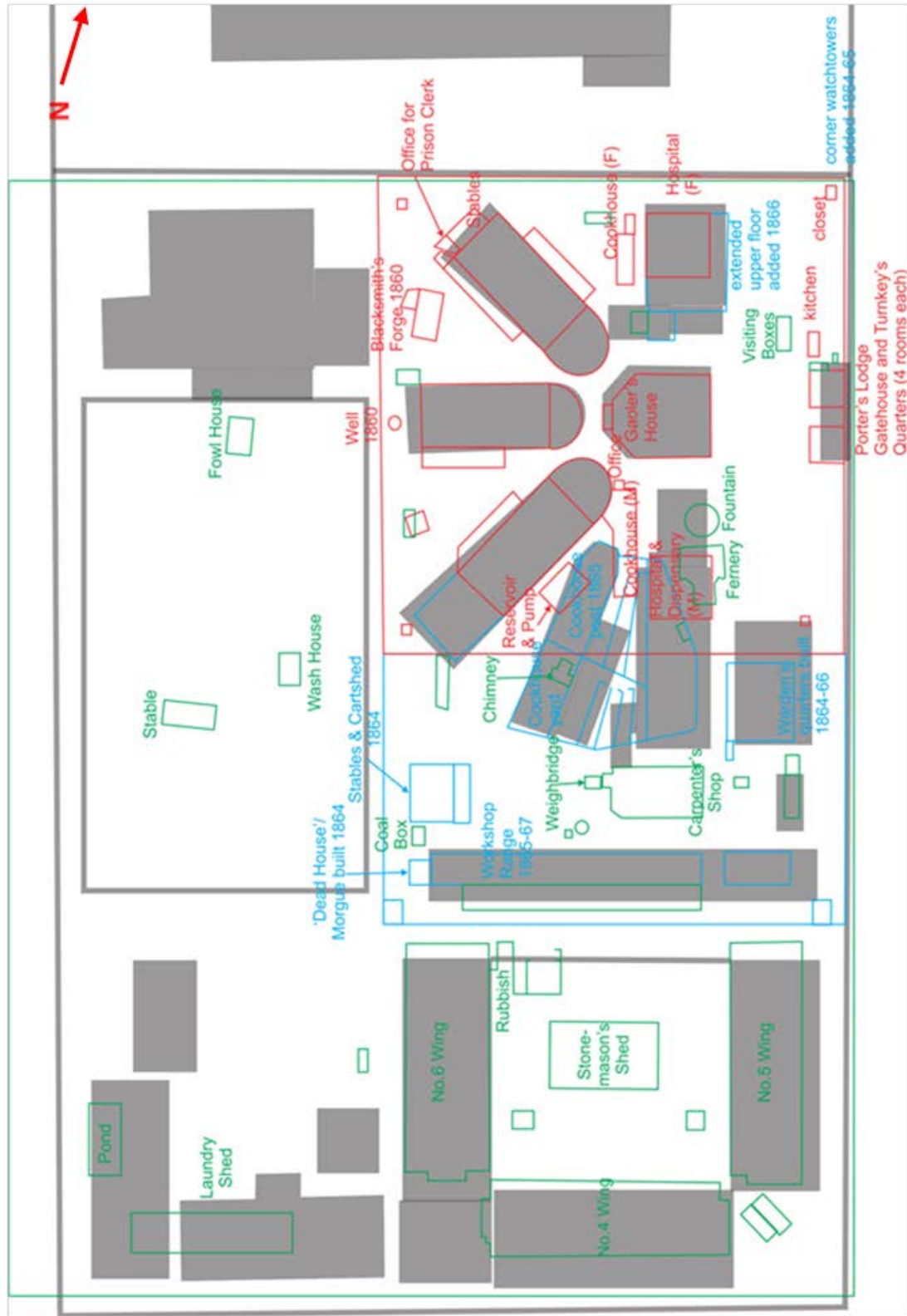
64 The approximate location of archaeological resource within the Parramatta Gaol site.  
Source: Figure 4.41, BAA, Casey & Lowe, 2014.





65 The approximate location of the original buildings and the stockade in relation to the existing buildings within Precinct 1 of the Parramatta Gaol site.  
Source: Figure 4.26, BAA, Casey & Lowe, 2014.





66 Overlay of gaol buildings from the 1890s, based on Metropolitan Detail Sheet 58 (green) and modern buildings (grey).  
Source: Figure 4.29, BAA, Casey & Lowe, 2014.







## 4 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Introduction

The discussion below compares aspects of Parramatta Gaol with other places to establish its relative significance in terms of its cultural heritage values. Aspects of the historical development of gaols in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are examined in the context of other places in New South Wales so that the history and characteristics of the place can be understood in a wider context. Analysis of the archaeological context is included in the Preliminary Historical Archaeological Assessment for Parramatta Gaol included in Appendix C.

Parramatta is one of several gaols constructed during the nineteenth century and operated as a maximum security facility during the twentieth century. The others are located in Maitland, Bathurst, Goulburn and Grafton. Although designed in the second half of the 1890s, Long Bay Gaol commenced operations during the early twentieth century.

All of the gaols share common features because of historical circumstances. For instance, alterations undertaken during the 1950s and early 1960s reflect dramatic state-wide increases in the prison population during the 1950s 11,660 in 1953-1954 to 19,212 in 1957-1958.

### 4.2 Innovations in gaol design

Major changes to the design of gaols in NSW took place during the second half of the 1830s with the importation of planning concepts derived from the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders (SIPD), an English organisation that was founded in 1816. The Society's concepts related to separation and classification of prisoners along with improvements in ventilation and surveillance. The Society also developed and published model designs for prisons that were based on recent innovations.

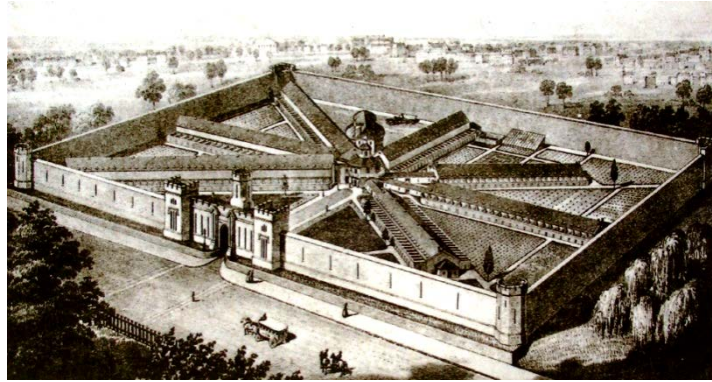
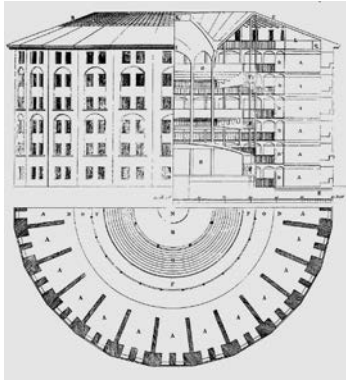
One of the most celebrated was the Panopticon, a circular institutional building conceived by the English philosopher and social theorist Jeremy Bentham in the late 18th century. It was based on the concept of a building arranged so that all parts of the interior are visible from a single point and consisted of a circular structure with an "inspection house" at its centre, from which the manager or staff could watch the inmates, who were stationed around the perimeter. Bentham conceived the basic plan as being equally applicable to hospitals, schools, sanatoriums, and asylums, but devoted most of his efforts to developing a design for a Panopticon prison, and it is his prison which is most widely understood by the term.<sup>38</sup>

A system of solitary confinement for prisoners (the Pennsylvania system) was developed on the east coast of America from the end of the eighteenth century. The penitentiary house, a block with individual cells for prisoners, at the Walnut Street Penitentiary was built in Philadelphia in 1790, followed by the influential Eastern Penitentiary at Cherry Hill, Pennsylvania, designed by English-born architect John Haviland in 1821 and completed eight years later. This radially planned gaol allowed central supervision of the cell blocks and because of the low costs resulting from this was widely adopted in England and Europe. The first English prison based on this precedent was Pentonville Gaol in North London, designed by Royal Engineer Joshua Jebb and constructed between 1840 and 1842.

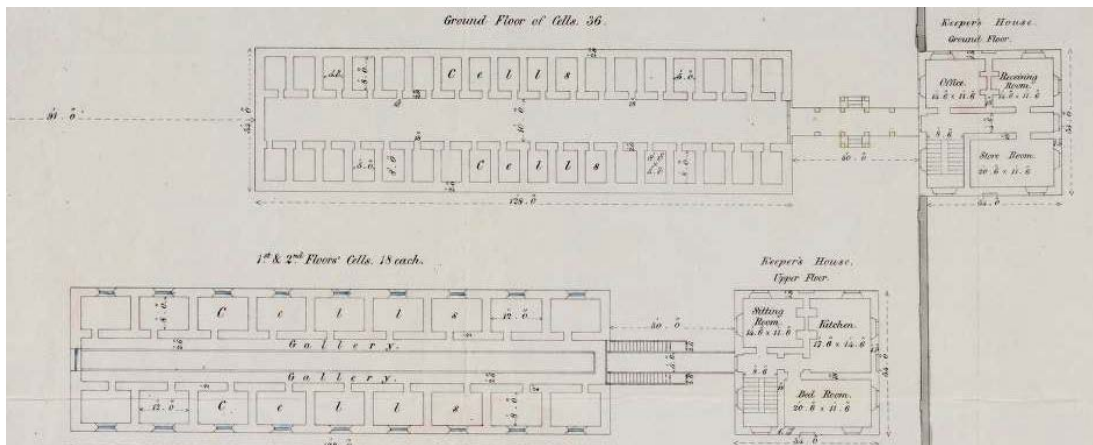
These new ideas accompanied captain of the Royal Engineers George Barney on his arrival at the end of 1835 and Governor (and fellow Royal Engineer) George Gipps, who arrived in 1838.

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38 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panopticon>, accessed 12 October 2015.



67 Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon (left) and the Eastern Penitentiary at Cherry Hill, Pennsylvania (right).  
Sources: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panopticon>;  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern\\_State\\_Penitentiary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_State_Penitentiary).



68 Plan of the cell range constructed at the Female Factory, which formed the model for subsequent gaols in the nineteenth century.  
Source: National Library nla.map-rm4336-e.

### 4.3 Sydney and Darlinghurst gaols

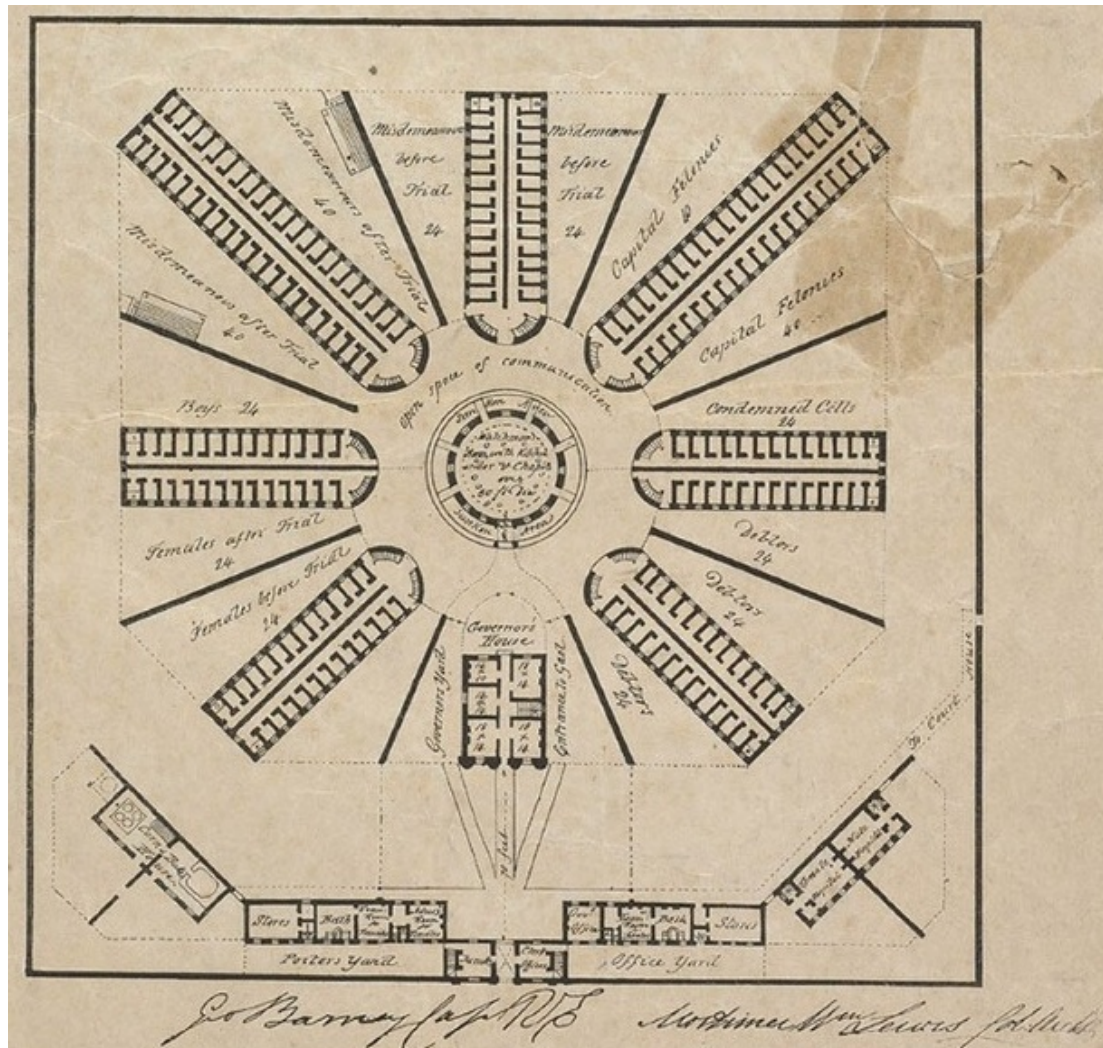
As with Parramatta, the first log gaol in Sydney was consumed by fire. It was replaced by a permanent stone structure that was completed in 1800 at the intersection of George and Essex Streets. This stone gaol included six cells for felons and separate apartments for debtors. As was the case with so many reforming institutions in NSW, it soon became overcrowded.

Work commenced on a new gaol at Darlinghurst around 1823 but ceased a couple of years later, at which time only a high perimeter wall and porter's lodge were standing. In 1833 Governor Bourke recommended completing what had been started.

Barney's influence (and the influence of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders) was certainly felt with the design of Darlinghurst Gaol. Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis completed documentation for a radially planned gaol in the middle of 1835. However, Barney presented a second scheme that was selected over that of Lewis' but ultimately reflected input from Governor Gipps. Amongst other things Gipps caused the central wall isolating the rows of cells to be removed in the cell blocks.

The innovative plan of the solitary cell range constructed at the Female Factory in 1838-1839, based on American precedent and open along its axis from ground floor to roof to facilitate surveillance from a single point, was repeated at Darlinghurst and Parramatta Gaols. Darlinghurst and Parramatta gaols shared the same planning principles, with cell blocks radiating around a central building.

Once Darlinghurst Gaol was sufficiently advanced 119 male prisoners and 50 female prisoners escorted by “strong” detachments of police were marched there from the old Sydney gaol on 7 June 1841.<sup>39</sup> The old gaol was closed and demolished by the second half of October 1841.



69 Plan of Darlinghurst Gaol. Both George Barney’s and Mortimer Lewis’ signatures appear on the drawing. The internal planning was subsequently modified. The plan recalls the Plan of a Country Gaol for 400 Prisoners, designed by George Ainslie and published by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline in 1820. The longitudinal walls in the centre of each cell range were not included in the final buildings.  
Source: SLNSW digital order no. a928156.

39 “Evacuation of Her Majesty’s Old Gaol of Sydney”, *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 8 June 1841, p2.



Darlinghurst at this time consisted of the original perimeter wall and lodge, a governor’s house, one completed cell wing, another wing nearing completion and two wings commenced.<sup>40</sup> The construction of the first stages of the Gaol coincided with the construction of the earliest sections of Darlinghurst courthouse, located to the immediate south of the Gaol, designed by Mortimer Lewis and constructed during 1835-1844.

Darlinghurst Gaol took several decades to complete. In 1849, B Wing was completed, providing more accommodation. In 1852, the last public hanging outside the gates took place, although executions continued inside the gaol into the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1861, C Wing was completed and the Y-shaped E Wing was built between 1864 and 1866. The circular chapel in the centre of the complex was constructed during the late 1860s.



70 Plan of Darlinghurst Gaol around the mid-1860s, prior to the construction of the chapel. Darlinghurst Courthouse is to the south of the Gaol and axially aligned with it. Source: City of Sydney Archives, Historical Atlas of Sydney – Trigonometrical Survey of Sydney, 1855-1865- Block K2.



40 *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*, p43.



From 1867, prisoners were classified under the British Crofton system according to the legal character of the offences and the length of the sentences they had been given. There were three distinct divisions of Darlinghurst inmates. A classification was for serious crimes and dangerous, intractable prisoners, while the C classification indicated who had committed minor crimes or misdemeanours, such as inebriates, non-violent lunatics, debtors and others considered easy to control. The B classification fitted in between these two classifications.

By the 1870s, Darlinghurst was well established as a 'labour gaol'(as was Parramatta)—a gaol that had workshop facilities for employing prisoners. It was now overcrowded, and most of the solitary accommodation had to be abandoned.

At the beginning of the twentieth century Darlinghurst was considered obsolete. Municipal authorities called it a 'social blot' in what was by then a heavily populated and prominent residential area while owners of surrounding properties were agitating for its removal. By 1909 Darlinghurst was two-thirds unoccupied. It was replaced by the Reformatory and Penitentiary at Long Bay (refer to Section 1.9 following) and closed in the middle of 1914.



71 Darlinghurst Gaol viewed from the intersection of Oxford and Bourke Streets, 1872.  
Source: SLNSW digital order no. a1107164, Charles Pickering photograph.

The old Darlinghurst Gaol was used as an internment camp during World War I, and in 1921 the buildings were converted into the East Sydney Technical College. The National Art School also took up residence in the old gaol buildings that year. In 1924, all art courses within the technical education system in the state were transferred to the East Sydney Technical College.

The Cell Block Theatre, located in one of the cell wings, opened in 1958. By the early 1960s the National Art School had nearly 500 full-time and 1,000 part-time students and 93 staff. In 1996 it became the sole occupant of the complex of buildings. Darlinghurst Gaol is the one of the oldest surviving gaol complexes in Australia and is largely intact.



**72** Darlinghurst Gaol in the first half of the 1920s, home to Sydney Technical College and the National Art School. The quality and detailing of buildings is comparable to the original buildings at Parramatta Gaol.  
Source: SLNSW digital order no. a6821047, Arthur Ernest Foster photograph.

Darlinghurst Gaol is similar in many respects to Parramatta Gaol, although a larger institution, which is not surprising given the time the two gaols were constructed. Historically Darlinghurst was the largest gaol in NSW, with Parramatta in second place. It was also a place where executions were undertaken. Similarities between the two gaols include the radial layout of the original section of Parramatta and of Darlinghurst, and the planning of the cell blocks that allowed the ranges of cells to be observed from a single point.

However, Darlinghurst Gaol is a more complete expression of advanced English principles from the early nineteenth century. Later elements, such as the main gate and the chapel, demonstrate a higher level of architectural resolution and detail than later extant sections of Parramatta Gaol, but the early sections of both are comparable in detail and quality. The Chapel in the centre of Darlinghurst, rather than the superintendent’s house at Parramatta, centre is perhaps symbolic (although part of the superintendent’s house served as a chapel for a number of years).

Darlinghurst was part of a precinct devoted to law enforcement—the gaol was a backdrop to Mortimer Lewis’ imposing courthouse, with which it was axially aligned. By contrast, Parramatta gaol was part of a precinct that embraced reform and the institutional care of children and women.

#### 4.4 Berrima Gaol

According to the State Heritage Inventory Database entry for the Berrima Correctional Centre, the gaol is one of the few remaining compounds in NSW dating from before 1840. It is an early example of the application of model prison layouts.

The old Berrima Gaol was built in 1835 and completed by June 1839. The design was adopted by the Governor, Richard Bourke, from an SIDP pamphlet. It consisted of a central building containing residential spaces and a kitchen with three wings radiating from it each containing 14 cells. There were 18 solitary cells.<sup>41</sup>



73 Berrima Gaol photographed circa 1875 (left) and during the 1930s (right).

Sources: State Library of Victoria image H2009.100/346, John Henry Harvey photograph; SLNSW digital order no. d1\_07266.

It was originally designed to hold prisoners from the surrounding areas, but Goulburn Gaol took over this role and it became a subsidiary prison housing sick and aged convicts from other gaols. In 1866, the gaol was enlarged to provide separate cells for 110 prisoners.

In 1887, a Royal Commission Inquiry was conducted into the management and discipline at Berrima prison. The inquiry reported that prisoners had been subjected to punishments such as dark cells and gagging on repeated occasions.<sup>42</sup> The gaol was closed in 1909, and was used by the army during World War 1 as an internment camp and during World War 2 as a depot and store. Between the wars the gaol was opened for public inspection as a place of historic interest. From 1944 to 1949, the whole gaol was rebuilt by prison labour and only the entrance and outer walls of old Berrima Gaol were left standing.

The Berrima Training Centre was opened in November 1949. The Training Centre was a minimum security correctional centre. In 2001 the Centre changed its name to Berrima Correctional Centre and, after one hundred and sixty six years as a men's prison, the Centre became a woman's prison. Berrima was closed in November 2011.

According to James Semple Kerr, Berrima was the only gaol built in colonial Australia that contained cell wings advocated by the SIDP, “that is, with a longitudinal wall running the length of the wing corridor to provide the three wing block with six separate classification groups.”<sup>43</sup>

41 “Berrima”, *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 29 June 1839, p.2.

42 <http://search.records.nsw.gov.au/agencies/447>, accessed 14 October 2015.

43 *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*, p.37

It thus differs from the open wings at both Parramatta and Darlinghurst. Its radial plan is conceptually similar to Parramatta, although wings are at right angles to each other and the central block is integral with the cell wings. During the middle decades of the nineteenth century Berrima was a “labour gaol”—a place that had the means and facilities for employing prisoners meaningfully.

This was a feature shared by other gaols, including those at Darlinghurst, Parramatta, Maitland, Goulburn and Bathurst.<sup>44</sup> However, by the mid-1890s it was sharply distinguished from other gaols, which were “hives of activity.” Berrima instead was a place “where sensory deprivation and corporal punishment could be expected in an atmosphere of penal totalitarianism.”

#### 4.5 Maitland Gaol

The innovative plan of the cell range constructed at the Female Factory in 1838-1839, was to be found in several of the gaols constructed in regional NSW during the 1840s, including the second Bathurst Gaol (c1840-1845), second Goulburn Gaol (c1840-1845) and Maitland Gaol (c1846-1848). Unlike Parramatta Gaol, these gaols were not radial in layout but consisted of single ranges of cells. Maitland is the only one of these 1840s gaols to survive and is thus unique. Both Bathurst and Goulburn gaols were replaced with new facilities during the 1880s.

In 1835 initial reports circulated concerning the construction of a gaol at East Maitland. Four years later tenders for its construction were called and by 1841 a high stone wall enclosed the site. However, construction was then delayed for a few years.

The first stage of the gaol was built between 1844 and 1849 under the direction of Mortimer Lewis. It included a single cell wing. The wing was similar in concept to those at Parramatta and Darlinghurst, a two storey stone building with a slate roof containing 28 cells organised on either side of a central passage and void.

The majority of cells measured 3.65 metres by 2.43 metres and were thought sufficient to accommodate up to 5 prisoners. A single storey section at one end of the wing contained a reception area and spaces for the turnkey, and allowed views to the court and the interior of the wing. A space was fenced off for an exercise yard. It was declared that the wing was “a sound, substantial, and well-finished public building [that] will stand comparison with any we have seen in the colony, not excepting the new Victoria Barracks, Sydney.”<sup>45</sup> The wing was completed at the end of 1848, before the kitchen and gate lodge, but nevertheless prisoners were conveyed by steamer from Newcastle at the beginning of 1849.

The second stage of the gaol, built between 1861 and 1873 under colonial architect James Barnet included another cell wing that was parallel to the first and contained accommodation for both male and female prisoners. As well, watch towers, warders' quarters and the Governor's residence that flanked the main entrance, and a two storey building that containing a chapel and a school room on the first floor, and workshops on the ground floor, were all completed. During the 1880s barracks for mounted police and an extension on the eastern side of the gaol was commenced. By the mid-1890s East Maitland was noted as one of NSW's principal prisons for the incarceration of women. Construction on the eastern extension was completed in 1900. Work included perimeter walls, watch towers, women's cell range, workshops and female warders' quarters.

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44 John Ransland, *With Just But Relentless Discipline: a social history of corrective services in New South Wales*, p44.

45 “The Maitland Gaol”, *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser*, 30 December 1848, p.2.





74 Maitland Gaol.

Source: University of Newcastle Cultural Collections – Athel D’Ombrain Collection

During the first half of the twentieth century Maitland Gaol served as the reception prison for the Hunter River districts and for other special cases. As with many gaols across NSW, alterations and additions carried out during the 1960s and 1970s impacted the integrity of early buildings. In April 1996 the closure of Maitland Gaol was announced as part of an overhaul of the NSW prison system and it was subsequently closed in January 1998. Maitland City Council entered into a lease on the site in 1999. Spaces are let to various parties and cultural groups and a variety of tours are available for visitors.

#### 4.6 Bathurst and Goulburn Gaols

The first gaol in Bathurst was established in 1830 but only existed for a short time. Governor Bourke recommended construction of a new gaol around the beginning of 1835, which was proclaimed in November 1837. It was located at the rear of the city’s imposing courthouse, on what is now Machattie Park. It was later replaced by the present establishment.

The new gaol at Bathurst resulted in part from the initiatives of Comptroller-General Harold Maclean. It was designed in the colonial architect’s office by William Coles. According to Kerr,

Coles had been a Board of Ordinance foreman of works in Sydney who, in 1854, was temporarily transferred to the colonial administration to work on Sydney defences under George Barney. He acted as colonial architect in the interregnum between the dismissal of Alexander Dawson in 1862 and the appointment of James Barnet in 1863 and he was to remain in the office as a loyal and competent deputy to Barnet for the next 35 years. In the process he became an acknowledged expert on asylum and prison design.<sup>46</sup>

The gaol was moved out of the town centre and rebuilt between 1884 and 1888 and is considered to represent “the zenith of orthodox design in the nineteenth century.”<sup>47</sup> The new gaol was radial in plan, organised around a central building with both a chapel and bath house. It included three male cell wings and associated yards, a male hospital, a female section with a small hospital and warders’ quarters, cook house, exercise ring, individual yards for protected prisoners, gatehouse, governor’s and deputy governor’s quarters.

46 *Goulburn Correctional Centre*, pp6-7.

47 *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*, p110.



75 Early buildings at Bathurst Gaol in 1977 (left); interior of cell block in 1982 (right).  
Source: SLNSW digital id no's d4\_18939 and d4\_11441.

There was also an industrial range with shops for carpenters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths and barbers, school room and library.<sup>48</sup>

In the first half of the twentieth century recidivists who appeared to be more hopeful cases than those interred at Parramatta were sent to Bathurst. According to the SHI database entry for the gaol, it accommodated tougher and more experienced prisoners until 1914 when it then catered for “previously convicted but hopeful cases.” During World War I rural industries were established. During World War II the gaol was used as an internment camp for some 200 “enemy aliens.” Between 1957 and 1962 a new cell block was built outside the gaol's wall. The Cook House and Chapel were demolished after riots took place in 1974. The gaol continues to operate as Bathurst Correctional Centre, a medium security facility.

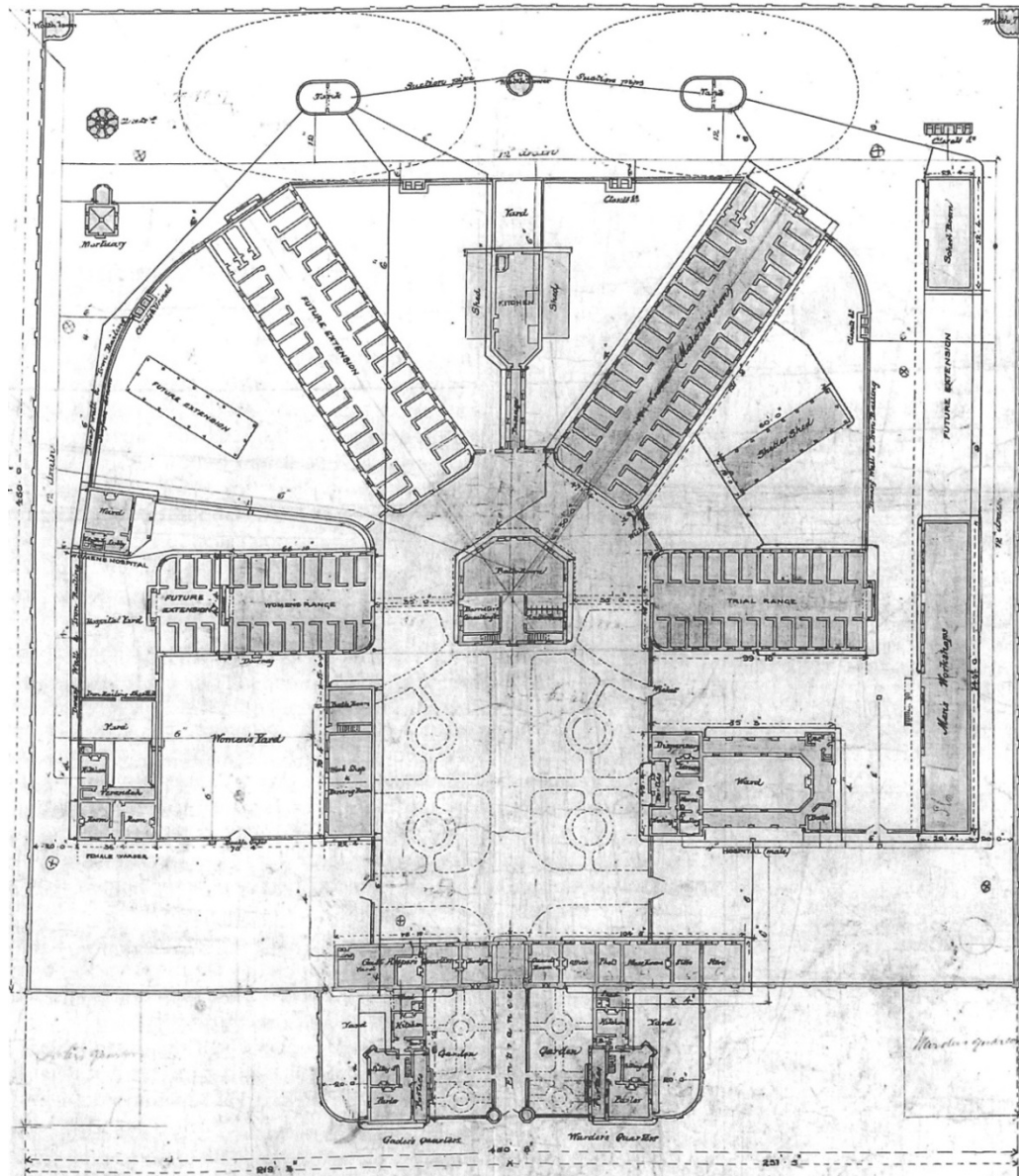
A lock-up was constructed at Goulburn around 1830, at about the same time as the establishment of the first Bathurst gaol. A more substantial gaol was constructed near the site of the present court house in the centre of the city and was proclaimed in June 1847.

The new gaol at Goulburn—the town's third—was another establishment initiated by Harold Maclean. Designed in the colonial architect's office by William Coles, it was intended to have four radial cell wings, eight yards for the daytime classification of male prisoners, a female division that included three yards, a detached hospital and separate small yards for the daytime protection of individual prisoners. The complex was organised around the central chapel.<sup>49</sup>

Construction of the new gaol commenced in 1880 and was being occupied by 1883, although the facility was proclaimed until the following year and not completed until 1894. Initially housing male prisoners, an additional wing was added in 1893, followed by the female range in 1894. It was unique in that the single prisoner's cells were for the first time of a reasonable size. The gaol was surrounded by agricultural land farmed by prisoners. It was situated on the eastern side of the city, as was the contemporary Kenmore Mental Hospital, but the two institutions were about three kilometres apart. Construction of the gaol (and no doubt Kenmore) boosted employment as well as local industry, and strong economic and social associations between the gaol and the city were established.

48 *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*, pp.110-112.

49 JS Kerr, *Goulburn Correctional Centre: a plan for the conservation of the precinct and its buildings*, p5.



76 Plan of Goulburn Gaol, 1879. The gaol was largely built in this form.  
 Source: Reproduced in *Goulburn Correctional Centre*, p.7.

At the end of the 1890s, as a result of the restricted associations initiatives pushed through by comptroller general of prisons Frederick Neitenstein (refer to Section 1.10) Goulburn became a reformatory prison for the treatment of long-sentenced prisoners who had been convicted for the first time. As well, first offenders (a “larrikin class” of prisoner), were kept apart from other prisoners and housed in the under-utilised and modified female division to assist with their reform.<sup>50</sup> Areas for agricultural cultivation, another of Neitenstein’s initiatives, came into use between 1896 and 1899 and a bakery was constructed in 1916. During the first half of the twentieth century Goulburn Gaol was employed for prisoners serving their first sentence or who had served only minor previous sentences. In 1957 work commenced on a new cell block outside the walls of the gaol to accommodate prisoners employed at the agricultural area and an education block and auditorium were completed during the second half of the 1960s.

50 *Goulburn Correctional Centre*, pp11-12.



77 Goulburn Gaol photographed circa 1892. The octagonal structure in the foreground, which contained “closets”, is the small structure in the top left of Figure 76. The central building is the chapel and bath house.

Source: State Library of NSW PX\*D 116/50, digital order no. c026780050.

In the second half of the 1980s the perimeter walls were extended to enclose an industrial and sports area and the construction of a high security segregation unit. From the 1890s to the 1970s, Goulburn played an important role in the reformation of first time and young offenders. Currently the facility is classified as maximum security for males. In 2001 the High Risk Management Unit opened at Goulburn Correctional Centre, and was Australia's first Supermax prison. The facility is the most secure prison within the NSW correctional system.

Bathurst and Goulburn Gaols represent the pinnacle of the strand of gaol design initiated by the construction of the cell range at the Female Factory and the construction of Parramatta and Darlinghurst Gaols. Both were similar in plan and comprehensive, self-contained facilities. There were some significant differences between the two gaols and the Parramatta institution. These include locating the governor's quarters outside the prison walls rather than within the confines of the gaol and a modification of the communication between cell wings and other parts of the gaol.

At Bathurst and Goulburn each wing was given a control post and was linked to the central chapel by an iron bridge.<sup>51</sup> Goulburn is notable for its relatively generous single cells, the first in Australia. Economy in construction is reflected in the extensive use of brick with stone dressings rather than the stone construction of Parramatta and Darlinghurst, but both were finely constructed and feature handsome architectural detailing.<sup>52</sup>

51 *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*, p112.

52 *Goulburn Correctional Centre*, p6.

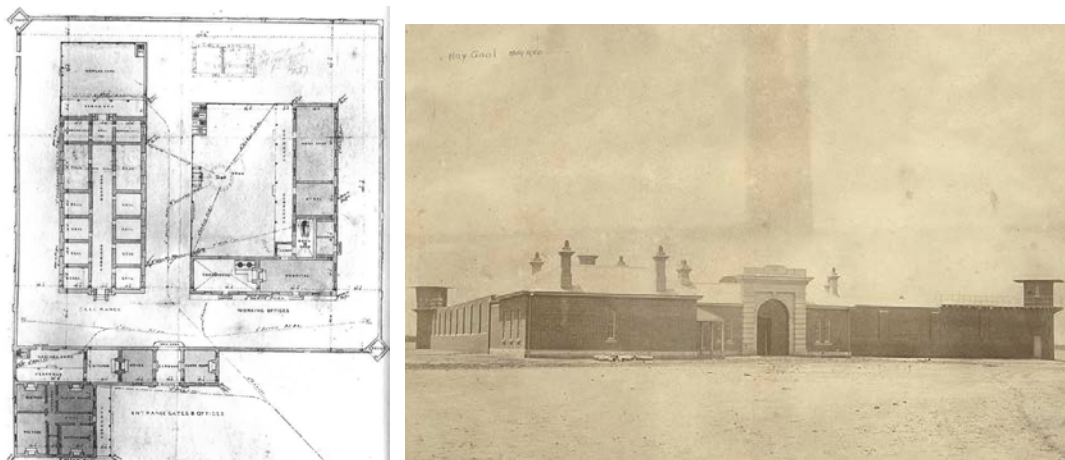


A series of smaller country gaols are contemporary with Bathurst and Goulburn. They were built at Hay (1879-80; closed 1915), Young (1876-78), Tamworth (1879-1881; closed 1943), and Wentworth (1879-1881). In architectural terms these are substantially different in layout to Parramatta Gaol and more modest in architectural design and expression than the large gaols.

Typically these gaols comprised a range of cells (the Tamworth range was eventually if not originally two storeys high), which were generous in size and their configuration provided some flexibility for housing prisoners.

The gaols accommodated both male and female prisoners. The gaols featured detached kitchens and infirmaries. They were surrounded by a substantial perimeter wall with two watchtowers. The entrance gateway with inner and outer gates was flanked by office and guardroom. Like Bathurst and Goulburn, the superintendent's residence was located outside the perimeter wall.<sup>53</sup>

Hay Gaol is now a museum and cultural centre, Tamworth became a notorious boys' institution and is now incorporated into the Tamworth Correctional Centre and Wentworth now operates as a tourist attraction. Young gaol has links to Parramatta. After the gaol was closed in 1914, it was re-opened in 1918 as branch of Parramatta Gaol for habitual offenders. The gaol was closed permanently in 1923 despite local petitions to keep it operating. Parts have been demolished but the main gates and gatekeeper's residence have been retained and now form part of Young TAFE. Young, Tamworth and Wentworth Gaols are of Local heritage significance while Hay Gaol is of State heritage significance



78 Plan of Hay Gaol (left) and circa 1880 photograph of the gaol including its principal entrance, to the left of which is the projecting gaoler's quarters (right).

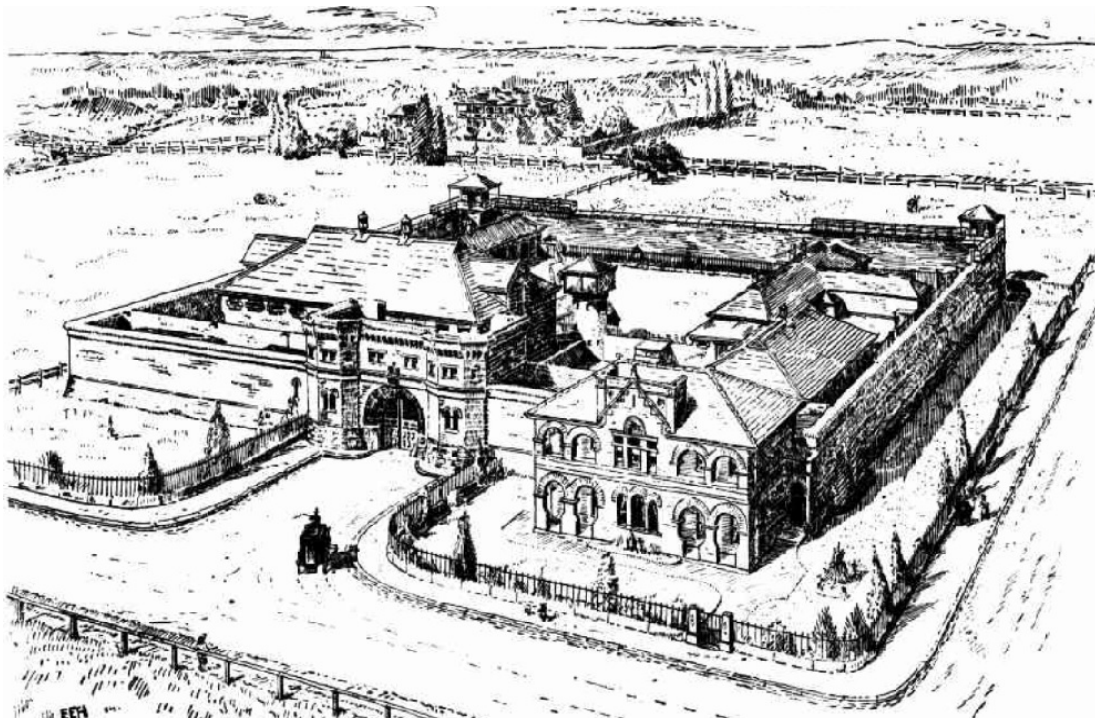
Sources: Out of Sight, Out of Mind, p.96; State Records Digital ID 4346\_a020\_a020000338.

53 <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/parks/CMPArakoonSCATrialBayGaolV1s3.pdf>, accessed 10 August 2106; James Semple Kerr, *Tamworth Gaol: its development, use, significance and conservation*, pp1-6.

#### 4.7 Grafton Gaol

A gaol was first established in Grafton in 1862, which could accommodate up to 48 inmates. A second gaol was subsequently established but proved to be unsatisfactory and inadequate. Unusually, an architectural competition for a new gaol was staged in 1891, attracting 42 entries,<sup>54</sup> and was won by Sydney architect Henry A Wilshire; it is understood to be one of the few gaols in Australia to have been designed in the office of an architect in private practice. The completed gaol was proclaimed in September 1893.

The gaol did not conform to the radial planning of other major gaols in NSW. It originally consisted of a square compound enclosed with brick walls. There was an elaborate gatehouse with a machicolated parapet (a floor opening under the parapet) and sandstone arch providing access for staff, visitors and prisoners. A building adjacent to the gatehouse provided facilities for the prison officers and visitors. A sterile zone separated the cell ranges from the prison walls. Male and female prisoners were completely segregated with separate cell ranges, exercise yards, bath houses and hospital facilities. The Prison Governor's residence (now Administration block) was located outside the compound wall, adjacent to the main gatehouse. This building features polychromatic brickwork, tuck pointing and some sandstone detailing.



79 Rendering of Henry Wiltshire's scheme for Grafton Gaol.  
Source: *Sydney Mail*, 21 May 1892.

54 "Grafton Gaol", *Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate*, 18 June 1891, p3.

During the first half of the twentieth century Grafton Gaol served as a place for prisoners whose demeanour and overt conduct demonstrated that they could not be safely associated and employed at other prisons. By 1924, the gaol had been reclassified as a maximum security prison but reverted to medium security by about 1945. Increasing tensions in the state's prisons and a series of serious assaults on prison officers after 1942 ultimately led to the interment of the most intractable prisoners at Grafton.

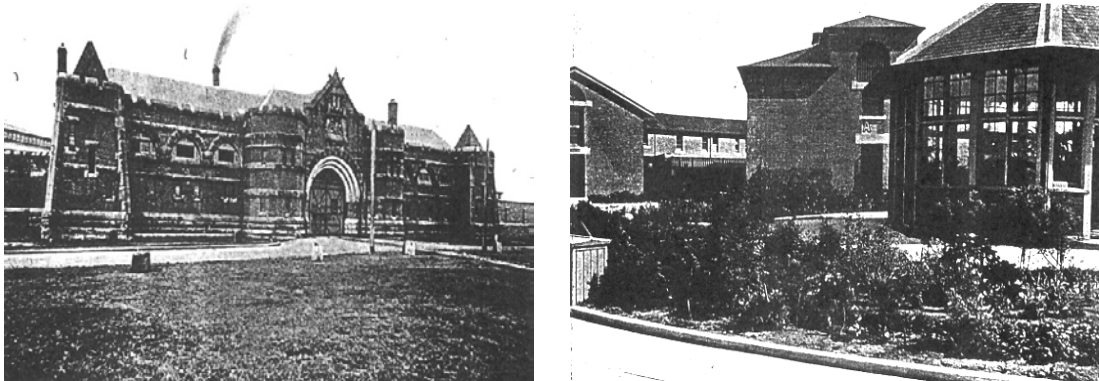
With the opening of "Katingal" maximum security block at Long Bay in 1967, the gaol was classified as a special security unit for protective segregation cases. The Grafton Gaol was officially proclaimed a Periodic Detention Centre from 18 December 1991 and subsequently became the Grafton Correctional Centre. In November 2011 the women's wing was closed and inmates transferred to the Mid North Coast Correctional Centre at West Kempsey. In June 2012 the state government decided to government to downgrade the facility.

#### 4.8 Long Bay Reformatory and Penitentiary

Although the construction of a new gaol to house drunkards and petty offenders in Sydney had been promoted during the 1870s and 1880s by Harold Maclean (1828-1889), Comptroller of Prisons between 1874 and 1889, it was not until the appointment of his successor, Frederick William Neitenstein that this became a reality.<sup>55</sup>

Early on Neitenstein was an advocate for a modern and humane women's prison and a new general prison near Sydney for the confinement of male first-offenders, inebriates and those convicted of other misdemeanours. At this time small numbers of women were imprisoned in country gaols and in substandard conditions at Biloela (Cockatoo Island).

The earliest sections of Long Bay Correctional Centre at Malabar were designed in the Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon by 1895. Construction of the female prison (the State Reformatory for Women) began in 1901. This was regarded as a model prison, founded on high-minded therapeutic lines devised by penal reformers. However, its layout was still founded in the nineteenth century.



80 The main building (and gatehouse) to the Female reformatory (left) and the glazed pavilion in the centre of the Reformatory, which was enhanced by attractive planting.  
Source: reproduced in Terry Kass, Long Bay Complex 1896-1994: A history.

55 Heritage Group, Department of Public Works & Services, Long Bay Correctional Complex Conservation Plan, p4.

When it opened in August 1909, the radially planned prison consisted of four two-storey cell ranges, a block containing the kitchen, boilerhouse and matron’s office, a block containing “apartment cells” and the hospital. There were also workrooms and a laundry. A fine main building containing the gatehouse was (and is) the most imposing and architecturally accomplished part of the complex. The quadrangle at the centre of the complex was occupied by a “glass kiosk” from which the exercise yards could be supervised. Otherwise, “every available space of land has been turned into garden blocks and plantations, which are already growing flowers and vegetables.”<sup>56</sup> Some 150 women were transferred from the old Biloela prison on Cockatoo Island via launch and then tram on the special line that had been constructed to the Reformatory.

Construction of the male penitentiary, the first jail in New South Wales intended to cater especially for petty offenders, commenced as the State Reformatory for Women was nearing completion. Though less elaborate than the female reformatory, it took longer to complete and was opened in 1914. The brick complex consisted of a separate entrance block, six two-storey cell wings, a debtors’ prison, workshop, hospital and observation ward. Only four of seven planned wings of back-to-back cells were built. The other three were replaced by two wings of galleries, indicating that usage had changed to low-security accommodation of all classes of prisoners. A tree-lined avenue on one side of the Reformatory and Penitentiary provided access to both.

Once the penitentiary opened prisoners from Darlinghurst Gaol were moved there. Darlinghurst Gaol subsequently became the home of East Sydney Technical College and the National Art School. The penitentiary was an effective replacement for Darlinghurst Gaol. Because of its siting and the surrounding topography it was a prominent and defining local landmark. The system of classification at Long Bay required 21 separate yards and a gallows was installed in one of the cell wings. It was infrequently used and the last judicial execution in NSW took place there in August 1939.

By the 1920s, Long Bay was receiving over 70 per cent of all jail entries in NSW and inevitably the male section became overcrowded. Additional timber huts were erected to accommodate the overflow. By contrast, occupation of the Women’s Reformatory peaked in 1916 but then declined. In the forty or so years between 1918 and the late 1950s only one major addition took place at Long Bay, after a women’s cottage block was erected outside the Reformatory walls by male prisoners. It was completed in 1936 and segregated female first offenders from hardened inmates of the reformatory. It was demolished in the 1960s for a new boiler house.



**81** Panoramic view of Long Bay, 1932, showing its impact as a prominent landmark in the locality. Source: National Library nla.pic-vn6300247.

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<sup>56</sup> “Women’s Reformatory”, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 August 1909, p12.





**82** Aerial photograph of Long Bay Gaol, 1943. The radial layout of the Female Reformatory contrasts with the regular grid-like layout of the Male Penitentiary  
Source: Spatial Information Exchange.



During the first half of the twentieth century Long Bay was primarily a reception prison for metropolitan courts. In 1962, a new female reformatory was opened to the north-east. The old reformatory was resumed by the male prison, which became the principal reception centre for remand prisoners and all committals in the Sydney area, as well as the main hospital and mental observation centre for the state.



**83** c1982 photograph inside one of the cell ranges. The open section in the centre of the block recalls the cell ranges at the Female Factory (the 1839 Solitary Cell Block) and Parramatta Goal (left); view across the former Male Penitentiary, 1977 (right).  
Sources: SLNSW digital order no. d4\_13399 and d3\_39575.

In 1967, the first purpose-built remand centre was opened. From 1968, work began on a maximum security block called Katingal. It was designed to eliminate physical contact between inmates and staff and between inmates and the outside environment but intense public criticism led to its closure in 1978.

Women were moved to the Mulawa Correctional Centre at Silverwater in 1969 and the reformatory was converted into a training centre, later used to hold minimum security inmates. A psychiatric ward was included as part of the early 1980s hospital block.

Long Bay Gaol reflects a major change in thinking and is different in layout to earlier gaols. It initially consisted of two separate sections for men and women. The women's section reflects the tradition of radial planning, although the wings radiated from a landscaped area with a small pavilion rather than a chapel. The male section was more experimental in form, originally intended for short term prisoners, back to back cells were constructed. The austerity of the male section contrasted with the relatively high quality of the environment within the female section. Its later history reflects major changes to incarceration during the twentieth century.

#### 4.9 Frederick Neitenstein

Frederick Neitenstein was born in London, and as a young man entered the mercantile marine. He arrived in Sydney in 1872. The following year he was appointed mate and clerk in the Nautical School Ship, *Vernon*, which had been set up as a reformatory for boys in 1867. In April 1878 Neitenstein became its commander and superintendent. He introduced reform of the treatment of juvenile offenders by means of discipline, surveillance, physical drill and a system of grading and marks. In 1892 the *Vernon* was closed and he became superintendent of the new Nautical School Ship *Sobraon*.

In 1896, Neitenstein was appointed comptroller-general of New South Wales prisons. Adapting many of his schemes for juvenile reform, he introduced the grading, mark and physical drill programmes, and developed the policy of “restricted association” and other schemes to reduce contact between inmates as a means of separating different classes of prisoner.



84 Frederick William Neitenstein around the time he was awarded the Imperial Service Order.  
Source: SLNSW PXD 1117/2.

Hoping to turn prisons into “moral hospitals”, Neitenstein sought to remove first offenders, inebriates, juveniles, people experiencing mental illness and summary offenders from the inmate population. Only “real criminals” were to be subjected to the new regime. One of his more useful initiatives was a requirement for land adjacent to prisons to be devoted to agricultural pursuits and worked by prisoners. Another was the substantial improvement of the quality and quantity of library books at prisons, augmented by the introduction of electric lighting.<sup>57</sup>

In 1909 Neitenstein retired as comptroller-general and next year from the public service. After returning from a two-year visit to England, he became reclusive and suffered increasingly from ill-health. He died in April 1921.<sup>58</sup>

Neitenstein was an occasional member of the Public Service Board and served on the Public Service Tender Board, the Central Board for Old-Age Pensions and the 1906 royal commission on weights and measures. He was a founder of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and belonged to the Howard Prison Reform League. In August 1906 he was presented with the insignia and royal warrant of the Imperial Service Order, awarded to Civil Service administrative and clerical staff throughout the British Empire for long and meritorious service.

#### 4.10 Conclusions

Most of the gaols discussed above are deemed to be significant at a state level. The exception is Darlinghurst, which is significant at a local level only but is included in the Australian Heritage Database. According to entries in the NSW Heritage Council’s State Heritage Register Database for each of the gaols they are significant for the following reasons:

- Notwithstanding the extensive demolition that took place during the 1940s and periods of closure, Berrima Gaol is considered one of the few remaining gaol compounds in NSW dating from before 1840. It is an early example of the application of model prison layouts. Associated with the development of Berrima, and the adjacent courthouse, the Gaol is significant for its phases of use. In its original form it also reflected the direct influence of SIPD recommendations;
- Maitland Gaol is of considerable significance because it is the oldest substantially intact country gaol in NSW. It was when listed Australia's oldest structure in continuous use as a gaol. It is the only surviving example of the group of "Inspectors' Gaols" designed by the Colonial Architect in NSW and built during the 1840s. Together with the courthouse, it provides an elevated focal point at the north-west end of William Street, the grand axis of the 1829 town plan. In addition, Maitland Gaol was built of local stone and has a substantially homogenous character of a 19th century stone precinct. It is a showcase of stone, iron and timber work from the 1840s to the 1890s, much of it executed by local and prison artisans;
- Bathurst Gaol is significant as one of two model prisons designed by the Colonial Architect's Office in the late 1870s and early 1880s; as an indication of advances in penal architecture in the late nineteenth century; and for its continued use as a gaol;
- Goulburn Correctional Centre is significant for the strength of its original radial plan centred on the chapel, and the strength of the spatial relationships created by the plan. It has a

<sup>57</sup> *Goulburn Correctional Centre*, p.14.

<sup>58</sup> Stephen Garton, 'Neitenstein, Frederick William (1850–1921)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/neitenstein-frederick-william-7735/text13555>, published first in hardcopy 1986, accessed online 21 August 2015.

close relationship with Goulburn township. Both town and institution have grown together and are economically and socially interdependent. It has a recorded association with a number of famous and infamous characters. It is also significant because of the way its continuous history of penal use is embodied in its physical fabric and documentary history;

- The Grafton Gaol complex is significant as it demonstrates the development of the philosophy regarding prison architecture in NSW and the confinement of prisoners in the late nineteenth century. It is one of few gaol complexes designed by private architects in Australia. It is one of few known examples of the work of Henry Wilshire. It continues the features of gaol design developed by the Colonial Architects branch. It is one of the few public buildings designed by competition in the late nineteenth century; its design utilises characteristic materials of the Federation period. Its construction is related to the growth and expansion of Grafton;
- The former [Long Bay] State Penitentiary is of considerable significance. It was the first purpose-built Penitentiary in NSW and includes a rare example of back-to-back cells. In conjunction with the former Female Reformatory, it is an important development in Australian penal design and is the most complete expression of Frederick Neitenstein's philosophy of reform. The siting of the Penitentiary has a strong visual impact in the surrounding landscape. The original buildings are of a unified scale and materials resulting in a harmonious appearance. The place has been used continuously as the principal prison complex in NSW and as Sydney's major metropolitan gaol for over 80 years. It has research potential in penal practices and building technology of the time.
- Hay Gaol is of State significance for its aesthetic, rarity and representative values as an example of James Barnet's Hay-type gaol design, and as an example of a Victorian-era country prison that combines foreboding design features (such as its entranceway, perimeter walls, cell block and isolation cell) with vernacular materials. It is furthermore of State significance for its variety of historical functions, associations and social values as a small-scale prison and detention centre. Built as a colonial gaol in 1880 it was later used as a detention and hospitalisation facility servicing Hay's World War II internment and prisoner of war camps (1940-1946) and then as a girls' institution run by the NSW Department of Child Welfare (1961-1974). Although official records remain unavailable, it is believed that a significant proportion of girls sent to Hay were indigenous 'Stolen Generation' children and many survivors from this era have begun visiting the site from all over Australia. It is probably the only building in Australia directly associated with the internment of the Dunera Boys and with the imprisonment of the Japanese prisoners of war (POWs) following the Cowra Breakout in 1944. The Hay Gaol is also of State significance for its research, archaeological and interpretive potential as a site or landscape of segregation, which capitalised on the already isolated geographic position of Hay to provide different forms of incarceration in different periods of history.

According to the Australian Heritage Database entry for Darlinghurst Gaol, it is significant because it is the oldest surviving large gaol complex in Australia. It is well designed and largely intact; constructed entirely of sandstone, the workmanship is extremely good. The former Chapel is considered one of finest examples of stonemason's art in Australia. Construction commenced with pegging out by Francis Greenway in 1821 (his outer walls still remain). S L Harris took over 1823-24, then Mortimer Lewis in 1835 refused Greenway's plans and began his own. It was finished fifty years later.



Compared to other gaols in NSW, Parramatta Gaol is distinguished as the oldest gaol in original use in Australia up until the time of its closure in 2011 and by its role in first half of twentieth century as a place for habitual criminals and other confirmed recidivists

- Although Parramatta is claimed as the most intact of the pre-1850's gaols of Australia,<sup>59</sup> the initial phases of development at Darlinghurst and Maitland Gaol were completed before 1850. All of these gaols were expanded with new buildings during the second half of the nineteenth century. Construction of the initial phases of Parramatta and Darlinghurst were more or less contemporary, although the first stage of Parramatta was completed before Darlinghurst, which was substantially enlarged in later years. Maitland is unique because it is a relatively intact gaol of the pre-1850 era with a single range of cells only.
- Although Darlinghurst was closed almost a century before Parramatta, it has retained a higher level of integrity overall and has been successfully adapted for use as a major art teaching facility. The original buildings at Parramatta and those at Darlinghurst are very similar in design and constructional quality.
- As with Parramatta Gaol, the building fabric of all of the gaols discussed above demonstrates changing penal philosophies and uses from the time they were constructed to the present time (or the time that they were closed). All demonstrate significant physical and spatial qualities as enclosed complex, which in many cases is generated by the radial layout of cell wings around a central building or structure. The ongoing use of radial layouts (included the Female Reformatory at Long Bay) all reflects the enduring influence of SIPD philosophies and recommendations.

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59 State Heritage Register database entry for Parramatta Correctional Centre.



## 5 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.1 Introduction

This section of the PNHS CMP establishes why the Parramatta Gaol site is considered important and valued by the community.

The concept of ‘cultural significance’ embraces the values of places or items to the community, which cannot be expressed in financial terms alone. Cultural significance is defined in the Burra Charter as aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present and future generations. Cultural significance includes a range of ideas or concepts that come together in a particular place. Significance can be embodied in the actual fabric of a place, the setting and context in which it is found, the fit out and items within it, the use of the place and its history, records of use and the memories and responses which are made to the place by its direct associated users.

The heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site is established through:

- comparison with other like places to provide a clear understanding of a place’s relative cultural heritage significance—see Comparative Analysis in Section 4.0;
- review of previous significance assessments for the property—see Section 5.2 below;
- assessment of the heritage significance of the site using the NSW heritage assessment criteria—see Section 5.3 and Section 5.4 below; and
- identification of the heritage curtilage for the Parramatta Gaol site—see Section 5.5 below.

### 5.2 Previous significance assessments

#### 5.2.1 State Heritage Register Listing

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Register database entry for Parramatta Gaol (‘Parramatta Correctional Centre’):

*Up until its closure in 2011, the Parramatta Correctional Centre was the oldest gaol in original use in Australia. It is the most intact of the pre-1850’s gaols of Australia. The constructional character and quality of the early buildings, in particular the stone slab floors, ashlar walls and timber roof trusses, are exceptional. It is significant in its physical and spatial quality as an enclosed complex. The fabric reflects the shifts in penal philosophy and changes in use from the 1830’s to the construction of Long Bay in the early twentieth century (Kerr 1995: 46).*

#### 5.2.2 Parramatta Correctional Centre: its past development and future care, 1995

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted from *Parramatta Correctional Centre: its past development and future care*, prepared in 1995 by James Semple Kerr for the Department of Corrective Services:

Parramatta Correctional Centre walled complex is of exceptional significance because of:

1. Its status as the oldest gaol in original use in Australia and as the most intact of the early (pre-1850) gaols of Australia;
2. the way its fabric reflects the shifts of penal philosophy and changes in use from the 1830s to the construction of Long Bay in the early twentieth century;

3. the constructional character and quality of its early buildings and in particular its stone slab floors, ashlar walls and timber roof trusses;
4. its strong, documented, century and a half associations with people who have shaped its fabric and regimes and with those who have been shaped by it – both for better and worse and whether famous or infamous;
5. its physical and spatial quality as an enclosed complex: in particular the character established by its coherent architectural form and predominant sandstone and slate materials.

As a corollary of the above, the fabric of the complex is an educational and archaeological resource; educational, as a continuing document of Australian social history; and archaeological, as a potential source of information about the post-1788 cultural past of the colony. Nevertheless, the primary significance is as a continuing and developing institution, not as an obsolete and static monument.

The complex is also significant to Parramatta as an element in a group of early institutions linked by a parkland setting along the left [sic] bank of the Parramatta River: embracing the Cumberland Hospital (originally Female Factory, 1822) and the Norma Parker Centre (originally the Roman Catholic Female Orphan School of 1841-43).

### 5.2.3 North Parramatta Government Sites Conservation Management Plan

The Statement of Significance included in the *North Parramatta Government Sites Conservation Plan*, prepared in 1998 by the Heritage Group of the NSW Department of Public Works and Services reiterates the main points of the statement of significance included in Kerr's *Parramatta Correctional Centre: its past development and future care*.

### 5.3 Assessment against State Heritage Criteria

The following assessment uses the framework for the assessment of heritage significance advocated by the NSW Heritage Division and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning in the guidelines used in the NSW Heritage Manual. In this framework, places are assessed in accordance with the defined set of criteria set out below.

#### **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)**

Parramatta Gaol is an early example of a gaol constructed on general principles based on a model developed by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, which in turn reflected some influence of Jeremy Bentham's seminal and influential Panopticon. It is unusual in that the centre of the radius was the governor's house rather than a chapel as with other gaols in NSW designed on the same principles (although part of the governor's house was used for that purpose). It was initially designed at about the same time as Darlinghurst Gaol, which with its original section shares a common radial layout and architectural design.

Parramatta Gaol is considered to be longest gaol to have operated in NSW. Apart from periods of closure between 1918 and 1922 and during the first decade of the twenty first century, it was in use from 1842 until 2011.

Parramatta Gaol is significant as one of three government institutions established in this section of Parramatta between the 1820s and the 1840s. The other two were the Female Factory (1821-1849) and the Roman Catholic Orphan School (1844-1886).



Parramatta Gaol, particularly its building forms and fabric, and the spaces between walls and buildings, demonstrates the evolution of gaol architecture and penal philosophy from the 1830s to the early twenty first century.

The analysis and interpretation of the archaeological remains is likely to contribute to our understanding of the development of different attitudes towards prison reform, such as the shift from the principles of classification, segregation and solitary confinement proposed by the SIPD and Bentham's Panopticon in the 1840s, to the more industrialised American prison system with a "user pays" approach with its emphasis on reform through work in the 1850s. Parramatta Gaol is an important part of the larger societal shift in New South Wales from the Imperial convict penal system to a domestic system of incarceration and reform that occurred after the end of transportation in the early 1840s.

**Criterion B An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance on NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)**

Parramatta Gaol is associated with the following prominent individuals:

- George Barney, who as captain of the Royal Engineers was responsible for construction at Parramatta Gaol, and his contribution to the design of prison buildings, early examples of which were constructed at Parramatta Gaol;
- Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis, who with George Barney was responsible for the design of the original sections of the Gaol;
- Governor George Gipps, who also influenced the design of the Gaol and during whose term it was initiated;

The Gaol is also associated with the succession of gaol governors and comptrollers-general of prisons, including Frederick William Neitenstein, whose initiatives improved the lot of prisoners in all gaols across NSW, including Parramatta. It is also associated with those who have been interred within it, some of whom have achieved fame and/or notoriety.

**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)**

The gaol has exceptional aesthetic significance derived from the quality of architectural design and construction, the spatial qualities of the site as an enclosed complex and the character established by the use of predominantly sandstone and slate materials.

Parramatta Gaol has aesthetic significance at a State level derived from the physical fabric and spatial qualities of the walled compound, an enclosed complex of buildings and spaces generated by these buildings. Its imposing presence in O'Connell Street is reinforced by the mature street tree plantings of camphor laurels.

Buildings P2, P4, P5 and P6, all completed by 1844 represent a grouping with exceptional aesthetic values derived from their design, fabric and inter-spatial qualities.

The original parts of the former Gaol Manager's Residence and Deputy Gaol Manager's Residence on the eastern side of O'Connell Street have less significance than the gaol itself but contribute to the complex as a whole. The mature trees in their grounds make a positive contribution to the settings of the buildings and to the streetscape.

The archaeological evidence may provide insight into the technical aspects of the construction of the gaol and new approaches to site hygiene and sanitation and water storage for drains, wells, reservoirs and privies. Such evidence may relate to technical achievement.

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

Parramatta Gaol was until its closure in 2011, Australia's oldest original purpose-built prison in operating use, having provided accommodation, punishment and rehabilitation for prisoners since 1842. It is important for its long associations with criminal history and justice in NSW.

Parramatta Gaol demonstrates, through its design, social order and adaptation, the imposition of changing penal philosophies and government policies during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century in NSW. It documents the evolution of the prison system and changing regimes associated with incarceration and reform. It has the ability to interpret the conditions in which the prisoners lived during their incarceration and the inequalities experienced by prisoners resulting from discriminatory legislation, particularly during the 19<sup>th</sup> century for Aboriginal people.

Parramatta Gaol has strong and long associations with particular communities in NSW. Among the many people to have occupied the Gaol since its establishment in the 1840s are some of society's most disadvantaged and vulnerable people, including Aboriginal Australians and the mentally ill, as well as some particularly high-profile prisoners. The built and archaeological components of the site have the ability to interpret changing social values and attitudes to crime, patterns of criminal behaviour, sectarianism, ethnicity and gender.

It housed some of NSW most notorious criminals and numbered among its prison population, many Aboriginal people. Many of these people are members of the Stolen Generation or Forgotten Australians.

The high forbidding walls encircling the Gaol are a symbol of the authority of the institution. Inside, the hierarchical separation of functions project the intentional and punitive removal of criminals from society. This landmark building defines an impenetrable façade to O'Connell and Dunlop Streets and is an important element in the streetscape of north Parramatta for its symbolic representation.

Prison enterprise at Parramatta Gaol provided labour and skill training for detainees and contributed to the State's economy through the manufacture and production of goods and services for sale. The linen service currently provides employment in the community.

**Criterion E An item has 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)**

Parramatta Gaol demonstrates, through its design, social order and adaptation, the imposition of changing penal philosophies and government policies during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century in NSW. It documents the evolution of the prison system and changing regimes associated with incarceration and reform. It has the ability to interpret the conditions in which the prisoners lived during their incarceration and the inequalities experienced by prisoners resulting from discriminatory legislation, particularly during the 19<sup>th</sup> century for Aboriginal people.

There are 45 items identified within the Parramatta Gaol site that have various levels of potential for archaeological remains, features or deposits. There are 11 extant buildings that may have underfloor, occupation or concealed deposits within the standing buildings, 17 demolished structures that appear on historic plans and may have buried or subsurface archaeological remains, at least five water storage structures including wells and tanks (three have previously been uncovered and identified by Martin Carney in 1994<sup>60</sup> and there are likely more), three industrial works or structures, including the State-significant mill race within the Linen Service area, a quarry and a weighbridge (previously identified by Carney in 1994), seven fences, walls or paved yard areas that may have limited research potential within their respective construction trenches, and two phases of agricultural or farming use of the site (prior to the construction of the gaol c.1792-1853, and as 'The Farm' attached to Parramatta Gaol between 1898 and c.1940). These potential archaeological remains and archival records have potential to further our knowledge and understanding of evolving attitudes to incarceration and penal reform and differing attitudes and practices to male, female and Aboriginal inmates.

Remains of the c1803 water races and the dam are part of a system crossing through the PNHS which has some potential to provide intact fabric relating to the operations of the northern part of the watermill's system and the associated pattern of failure.

**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)**

The gaol has some rarity value as a surviving example of a pre-1850 gaol in Australia that retains much of its early layout and fabric, overlain with later developments reflecting changing policies in relation to incarceration and prison reform. The only other comparable gaols are at Darlinghurst and Maitland.

Archaeological remains associated with the earliest use of the site as part of the Government Mill Race (within the Linen Service or sports oval areas), or any evidence for the convict stockade (first referenced in c1838 but may have been established at an earlier date) would be considered to be rare examples of these types of works and structures. Archaeological remains associated with the construction and occupation of Parramatta Gaol are expected to be typical of those found in other 19th century prisons and gaols.

**Criterion G An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or local area's) cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments**

Parramatta is representative of the maximum security gaols constructed in NSW during the nineteenth century, sharing many characteristics that are common to other gaols. Changes to the place over time are representative of the evolution of the state's penal system during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Any archaeological remains associated with the construction and occupation of Parramatta Gaol may be considered representative of the experience of incarceration and reform within early correctional institutions, but still part of a rare group of structures.

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60 Carney 1994, p16-18.

## 5.4 Summary statement of heritage significance

Parramatta Gaol is a place of State heritage significance, being an early example of a gaol constructed on general principles developed by the English Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD) and is considered to be the longest operating gaol in New South Wales—it was in use from 1842 until 2011. While built by Imperial convicts at the end of their period of transportation it was built as part of the post-Imperial convict period penitentiary system.

It has some rarity value as a surviving Australian example of a pre-1850 gaol and is representative of the maximum security gaols constructed in NSW during the nineteenth century. It is also significant as one of three government institutions devoted to welfare and reform established in North Parramatta between the 1820s and the 1840s.

Parramatta Gaol has associations with several historically significant individuals, including Captain of the Royal Engineers George Barney, Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis, Governor George Gipps, and comptroller-general of prisons Frederick William Neitenstein, whose initiatives improved the lot of prisoners in all gaols across NSW, including Parramatta. It is also associated with those who have been interred within it, some of whom have achieved fame and/or notoriety.

Parramatta Gaol has social significance for its long associations with criminal history and justice in NSW. It has strong and long associations with particular communities in NSW, which include Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people who were incarcerated, and those employed to staff and superintend the Gaol. It also has significance for their families, partners and friends.

Parramatta Gaol, particularly its building forms and fabric, and the spaces between walls and buildings, demonstrates the evolution of gaol architecture and penal philosophy from the 1830s to the early twenty first century. The high forbidding walls encircling the Gaol have symbolic value but also make the Gaol an important element in the streetscape of North Parramatta. The gaol has exceptional aesthetic significance derived from the quality of architectural design and construction, the spatial qualities of the site as an enclosed complex and the character established by building materials. The mature trees in the grounds make a positive contribution to the settings of the buildings and to the streetscape.

Parramatta Gaol has the ability to interpret the conditions in which the prisoners lived during their incarceration and the inequalities experienced by prisoners. Some sections of the site have archaeological potential, which may provide evidence of earlier structures and uses.

Until its closure in 2011, Parramatta Gaol was the oldest surviving gaol in use in Australia. It is important for its long associations with criminal history and justice in NSW.

Parramatta Gaol demonstrates, through its design, social order and adaptation, the imposition of changing penal philosophies and government policies during the nineteenth and twentieth century in NSW. It documents the evolution of the prison system and changing regimes associated with incarceration and reform. It has the ability to interpret the conditions in which the prisoners lived during their incarceration and the inequalities experienced by them resulting from discriminatory legislation, particularly during the nineteenth century for Aboriginal people.

Parramatta Gaol has strong and long associations with particular communities in NSW. Among the many people to have occupied the Gaol since its establishment in the 1840s are some of society's most disadvantaged and vulnerable people, including Aboriginal Australians and the mentally ill, as well as some particularly high-profile prisoners. It has the ability to interpret



changing social values and attitudes to crime, patterns of criminal behaviour, sectarianism, ethnicity and gender.

Archaeological remains may yield information about illegal or unsanctioned activities and behaviours, including gaming or gambling, consumption of prohibited items including certain types of food, alcohol or opiates, evidence of theft or private manufacture of items such as boots or weapons, items that may have been used in displays of hierarchy and dominance or as an alternative form of currency. In some cases, evidence of these types of objects or activities may only be found or identified through the archaeological record. The nature of the archaeological resource within the Parramatta Gaol cannot be simply confined to subsurface features, but must also include the interplay between standing structures, landscape elements and subsurface deposits.

## 5.5 Significance of site components

### 5.5.1 Introduction

The key aspects and elements of a place, including form, fabric, spaces, features and functions, may make a different relative contribution to its heritage significance. Loss of integrity or poor condition may diminish relative significance. Understanding the importance that the contribution of key elements makes to the heritage significance of a place assists in the determination of appropriate future actions.

The Heritage Division, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage has formulated gradings of significance to facilitate this process. The table below sets out the gradings, which have been adjusted to suit the specific characteristics of the Parramatta Gaol site.

Grading	Justification for Grading
Exceptional	Element that makes a direct and irreplaceable contribution to the overall heritage significance of the site. It will exhibit a high degree of integrity with any alterations of a minor nature and generally reversible. Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would substantially diminish the heritage significance of the site.
High	Element that makes a substantial contribution to the overall heritage significance of the site. It has alterations that do not detract from its significance. Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would diminish the heritage significance of the site.
Moderate	Element that makes a moderate contribution to the overall heritage significance of the site. It has undergone considerable alteration that detracts from its heritage significance. Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration is unlikely to diminish the heritage significance of the site.
Little	Element that makes only a minor contribution to the overall heritage significance of the site. It has undergone substantial and irreversible alteration and is difficult to interpret. Demolition/removal is unlikely to diminish the heritage significance of the site.
Intrusive	Element that adversely impacts the heritage significance of the site. Demolition/removal would enhance the heritage significance of the site.

### 5.5.2 Natural Heritage Values

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has limited natural heritage values. Key values are associated with the rock shelves of Darling Mills Creek and the Parramatta River and the remnants and regrowth areas of River-Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF).

### 5.5.3 Aboriginal Archaeology

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has contemporary social and historical values to local and wider Aboriginal communities. The site also has medium to high potential to retain physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the form of subsurface archaeological deposits.<sup>61</sup>

### 5.5.4 Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology

The significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the PNHS (including the Parramatta Gaol site) has been identified in Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E). For the archaeological context and significance for the Parramatta Gaol site refer to the Preliminary Historical Archaeology Assessment at Appendix C for further discussion.

### 5.5.5 Significant Views and Vistas

The significant views and vistas are identified in Figure 86 (Section 3.0).

The schedule below lists the views and vistas identified as being of High heritage significance.

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#### Views to the site

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View north along O'Connell Street to southeast corner of Parramatta Gaol and streetscape

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Views of walls of Parramatta Gaol from intersection of Dunlop Street and O'Connell Street

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Views both ways from western end of Barney Street to walls of Parramatta Gaol and former gaol entrance

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Views of gaol walls from western end of Board Street

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Views of the gaol walls from within Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site

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View of Dunlop Street Entry from New Street

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Views both ways along the western walls

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Views of the Governor's Residences from O'Connell Street

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Views both ways along O'Connell Street

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61 *Parramatta North Urban Renewal: Cumberland East Precinct and Sports & Leisure Precinct—Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment*, Comber Consultants, October 2014.

### 5.5.6 Significant Cultural Plantings

The schedule below identifies the significance of the cultural plantings located within the Parramatta Gaol site. The location of the plantings is shown on Figure 85.

Description/Location/Significance	Image
<p>Palms and shrubs within the Gaol</p> <p>Low historic and aesthetic significance derived from their being planted in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>	
<p>Two rows of <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Camphor Laurel) street trees - along the western side of O’Connell Street and within the grounds of the Governor’s Residences on the eastern side of O’Connell Street dating from the 1920s.</p> <p>High historic and aesthetic significance deriving from their deliberate planting, their contribution to the setting of the Gao and the Governor’s Residences.</p>	 
<p>Pair of <i>Cupressus sp</i> (Cypress pines) flanking entrance to Governor’s Residence site</p> <p>High aesthetic significance deriving from the contribution to the setting of the Governor’s Residences.</p>	
<p>Palms, trees and shrubs within Linen Service site</p> <p>Low historic and aesthetic significance derived from their being planted in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>	

### 5.5.7 Significant external spaces within the Gaol

The schedule below identifies the significant external spaces within the Parramatta Gaol site. The location of each of the elements is shown on Figure 86.

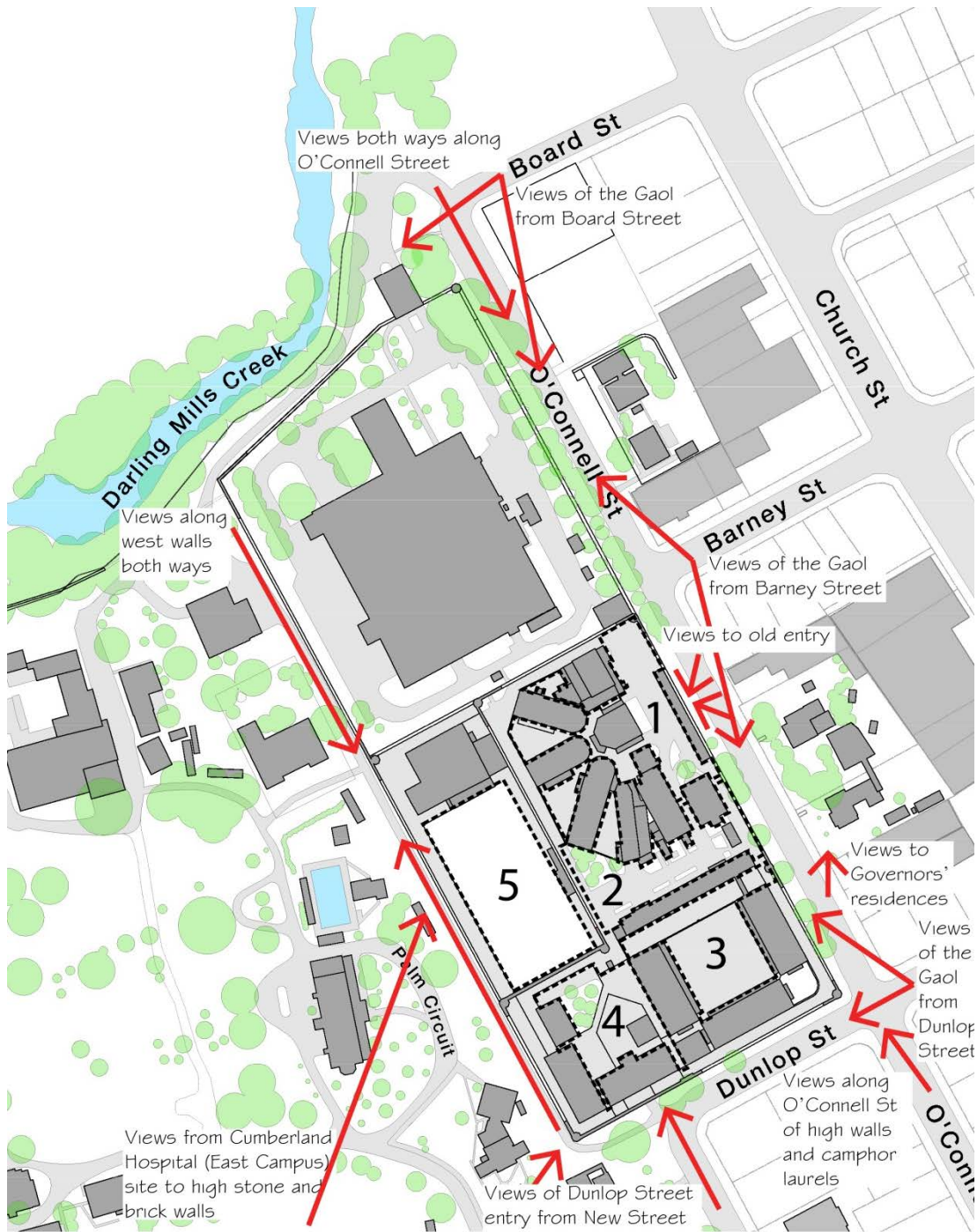
No	Description/Location/Significance	Image
1	<p>Spaces related to the original precinct including the forecourt, the crescent formed by the radial wings and the spaces between the wings</p> <p>Exceptional historic and aesthetic values derived from early construction and architectural qualities of the sandstone wings</p>	
2	<p>The 'muster ground' created by the 1866 workshops to the south, the walls to the east and west and a variety of buildings, mostly set back, to the north.</p> <p>High historic and moderate aesthetic values derived from lower formality and recent (post 1995) 'beautification' involving brick- edged garden beds, fake crazy paving and palm plantings</p>	
3	<p>Uncompromisingly institutional quadrangular space enclosed by 4, 5 and 6 wings and the rear of the 1866 workshop range.</p> <p>High historic and aesthetic values</p>	
4	<p>Space created by 6 wing, the 5 wing annexe (in part), the Dunlop Street entry buildings, the education or programs building and the flanking wall to the north. Dominated by 5-metres high expanded mesh fencing</p> <p>High historic and aesthetic values compromised by extensive mesh fencing reflective of relatively recent changes to entry point and use of space.</p>	
5	<p>The open space of the sports 'oval' bounded by brick and stone walls and with a metal clad industrial building at the northern end.</p> <p>High historic value but low aesthetic value</p>	





85 Significant Plantings and ornamental elements within the Parramatta Gaol site.  
Source: TKD Architects (based on information provided by MUSEcape).








86 Significant spaces within and views to the Parramatta Gaol site.  
 Source: TKD Architects (based on information provided by MUSEcape, October 2015).



### 5.5.8 Fountains, urns, ponds and other ornamental elements

The schedule below identifies the remnant ornamental elements located within the Parramatta Gaol site. The location of each of the elements is shown on Figure 85. Further ornamental elements may be uncovered in currently inaccessible areas.







No	Description/Location/Significance	Image
1	<p>Square sandstone pond in mesh enclosure planted with <i>Syagrus</i> palms just north of New Street entrance to Parramatta Gao. Appears to be constructed of recycled sandstone blocks as part of post-1995 landscaping to soften parts of the gaol landscape.</p> <p>Low significance</p>	
2	<p>Pair of urns with painted motifs and mounted on plinths, located north of the Chapel in the grounds of Parramatta Gaol.</p> <p>These urns and plinths replaced earlier sandstone gate posts and an iron picket fence that is evident in a post-1913 image. (Kerr 1995, p35)</p> <p>High Significance</p>	
3	<p>Fish pond inside perimeter wall near northeast corner of Parramatta Gaol. Part of post-1995 landscaping to soften the gaol's environment.</p> <p>Low significance</p>	

### 5.5.9 Buildings and structures







The significant buildings and structures within the Parramatta Gaol site are identified on the following schedule and Figure 87.



The schedule and site plans should be read in conjunction with the Building Inventory (Appendix D), which provides a summary discussion of the significance of each building and structure. A more detailed analysis and assessment of the heritage significance of each building and structure including key spaces and fabric is identified in the separate studies for each management area in Part C of the PNHS CMP.














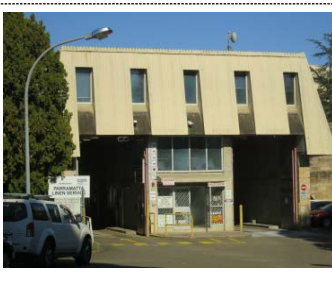
No	Name	Image
P01	<p><b>Gatehouse Range</b> (site of former Isolation Ward)</p> <p>The Gatehouse Range is of <b>Exceptional</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P02	<p><b>Gaoler's House</b></p> <p>The Gaoler's House is of <b>Exceptional</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P03	<p><b>Former Female Hospital</b></p> <p>The Former Female Hospital is of <b>Exceptional</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P04	<p><b>Cell Wing 1</b></p> <p>Cell Wing 1 is of <b>Exceptional</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P05	<p><b>Cell Wing 2</b></p> <p>Cell Wing 2 is of <b>Exceptional</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P06	<p><b>Cell Wing 3</b></p> <p>Cell Wing 3 is of <b>Exceptional</b> heritage significance.</p>	






No	Name	Image
P07	<p><b>Cell Wing Yards</b></p> <p>Cell Wing 3 is of <b>Exceptional</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P08	<p><b>The Cookhouse</b> (original building)</p> <p>The Cookhouse is of <b>High</b> heritage significance. Later additions—Little.</p>	
P09	<p><b>Assembly Hall/Auditorium</b></p> <p>The Assembly Hall/Auditorium is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P10	<p><b>Demountable Office</b> (former Assistant Medical Officer's Residence)</p> <p>The Demountable Office is an <b>Intrusive</b> element.</p>	
P11	<p><b>The Chapel</b></p> <p>The Chapel is of <b>High</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P12	<p><b>Showers/Offices</b> (former Workshop Range)</p> <p>The Showers/Offices (former Workshop Range) are of <b>High</b> heritage significance.</p>	



No	Name	Image
P13	<p><b>The Dead House</b> (former Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room)</p> <p>The Dead House is of <b>Exceptional</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P14	<p><b>Muster Ground</b></p> <p>The Muster Ground is of <b>High</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P15	<p><b>Dental Surgery</b></p> <p>The Muster Ground is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P16	<p><b>Segregation Yard</b></p> <p>The Segregation Yard is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P17	<p><b>Cell Wing 4</b></p> <p>Cell Wing 4 is of <b>High</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P18	<p><b>Cell Wing 5</b></p> <p>Cell Wing 5 is of <b>High</b> heritage significance.</p>	

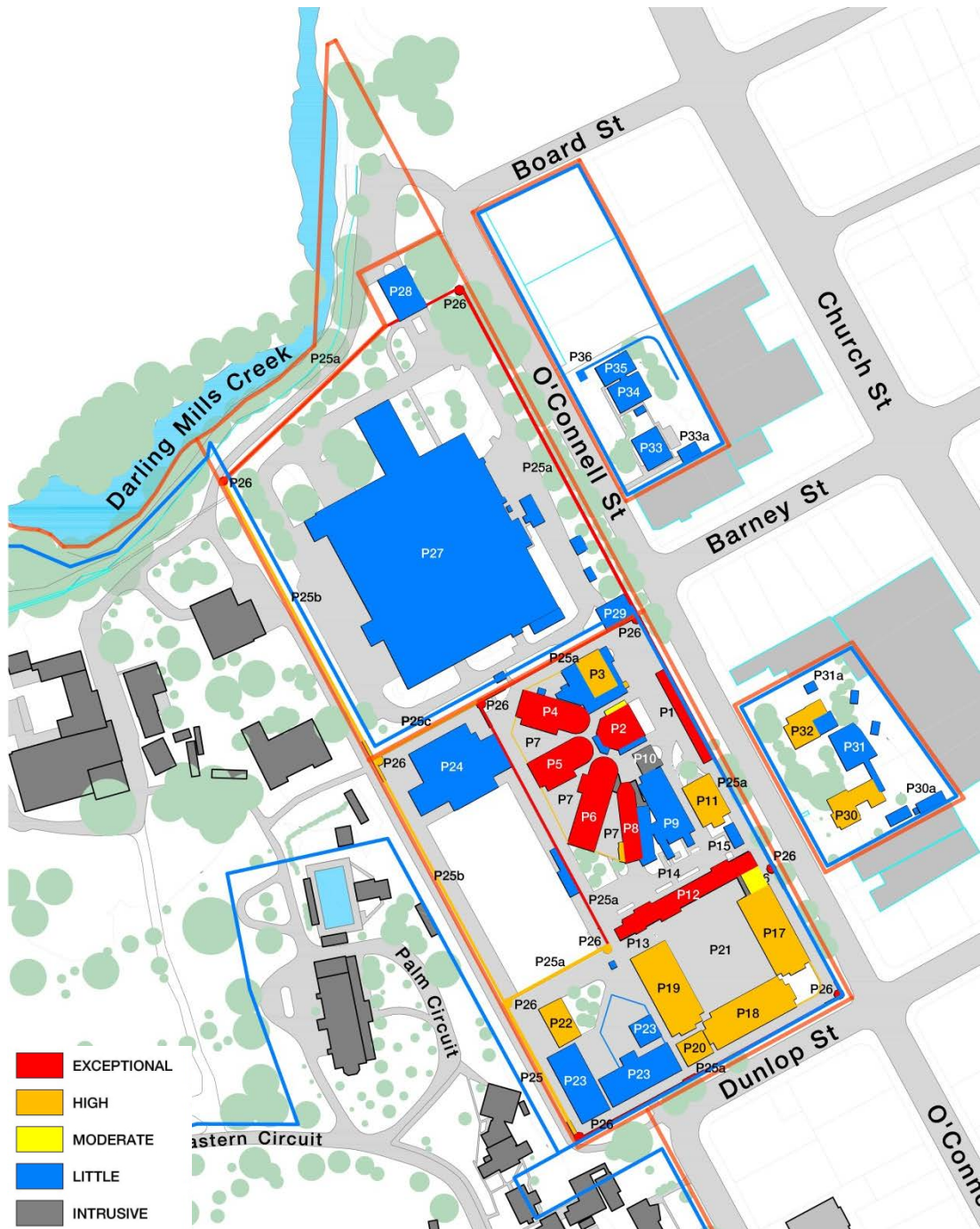
No	Name	Image
P19	<p><b>Cell Wing 6</b></p> <p>Cell Wing 6 is of <b>High</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P20	<p><b>Store (former Cell Wing 5 Annex)</b></p> <p>Cell Wing 6 is of <b>High</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P21	<p><b>Recreation Yard</b> (former Staff Dining Room and kitchen)</p> <p>The Recreation Yard is of <b>High</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P22	<p><b>Education Centre (former Mason's and Carpenter's Workshop)</b></p> <p>The Education Centre (former Mason's and Carpenter's Workshop) is of <b>High</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P23	<p><b>Reception and Administration Buildings</b></p> <p>The Reception and Administration Buildings are of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P24	<p><b>Workshop</b></p> <p>The Workshop is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	

No	Name	Image
P25a	<p><b>Sandstone Perimeter and Compound Walls</b></p> <p>The Sandstone Perimeter and Compound Walls are of <b>Exceptional</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P25b	<p><b>1922 Brickwork Wall</b></p> <p>The 1922 Brickwork Wall is of <b>High</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P25c	<p><b>1970s Compound Wall</b></p> <p>The 1970s Compound Wall is of <b>Moderate</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P26	<p><b>Watch towers</b></p> <p>The Watch towers are of <b>High/Moderate</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P27	<p><b>Linen Service Building</b></p> <p>The Linen Service Building is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P28	<p><b>Linen Service Entry Building</b></p> <p>The Linen Service Entry Building is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	



No	Name	Image
P29	<p><b>Secure Vehicle Cage</b></p> <p>The Secure Vehicle Cage is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P30	<p><b>Former Governor’s Residence</b></p> <p>The Former Governor’s Residence is of <b>High</b> heritage significance. Twentieth century additions—Little or intrusive.</p>	
P31	<p><b>Former Deputy Governor’s Residence</b></p> <p>The Former Deputy Governor’s Residence is of <b>High</b> heritage significance. Twentieth century additions—Little or intrusive.</p>	
P32	<p><b>Juvenile Centre Hall and Amenity Structures</b></p> <p>The Juvenile Centre Hall and Amenity Structures are of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P33	<p><b>Former Superintendent’s Residence (Biyani)</b></p> <p>The former Superintendent’s Residence (Biyani) is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P34	<p><b>Former Deputy Superintendent’s Residence (Biyani)</b></p> <p>The former Deputy Superintendent’s Residence (Biyani) is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	

No	Name	Image
P35	<p><b>Classroom Building</b></p> <p>The Classroom Building is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	
P36	<p><b>Sandstone Retaining Wall</b></p> <p>The Sandstone Retaining Wall is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p>	



87 Relative significance of buildings and structures at the Parramatta Gaol site.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



## 5.6 Heritage curtilage

### 5.6.1 Background discussion

Heritage curtilage is defined in the publication *Heritage Curtilages*, prepared by the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning (now Office of Environment and Heritage) in 1996 as:

*The area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance.*

*It can apply to either:*

- *land which is integral to the heritage significance of items of the built heritage; or*
- *a precinct which includes buildings, works, relics, trees or places and their setting.*

The heritage curtilage should contain all elements contributing to the heritage significance, conservation and interpretation of a place including but not limited to:

- historic site boundaries;
- buildings and structures and their settings;
- the functional and visual relationships between buildings and structures;
- important view to and from the place;
- the identified historical archaeological resource;
- items of potential moveable heritage.

The Heritage Branch guidelines describe the following four different types of heritage curtilages:

- Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage, where the lot would adequately contain the heritage significance of the place, including buildings, gardens, and other significant features such as walls, fences, driveways that contribute to the heritage significance of the place;
- Reduced Heritage Curtilage, where the significance of the place does not necessarily relate to the total lot area, but to a lesser area;
- Expanded Heritage Curtilage, where an area larger than the lot boundary is required to retain the heritage significance of a place, including its landscape setting or visual catchment; and
- Composite heritage curtilage, which applies to conservation areas.

The concept of heritage curtilage recognises that the heritage significance of a place can be adversely affected even if no significant fabric is altered within the place.

### 5.6.2 Heritage Curtilage for the Parramatta Gaol site

The heritage curtilage should endeavour to satisfy the following principles:

- maintain an understanding of the original relationship of the Parramatta Gaol and its site;
- provide an adequate setting for the Parramatta Gaol site that enables its heritage significance to be appropriately maintained; and
- provide adequate visual catchments or corridors to the site from the public domain and from the site to elements with which it has important visual or historical relationships.



The significance assessment confirms that the curtilage for the Parramatta Gaol site includes the following areas with which it has an important historical functional association:

- the main complex of buildings including part of the original Gaol Farm (now Sports Oval);
- the Linen Service (former Gaol Farm) area; and
- the former Governors' Residences at 124-126 O'Connell Street.

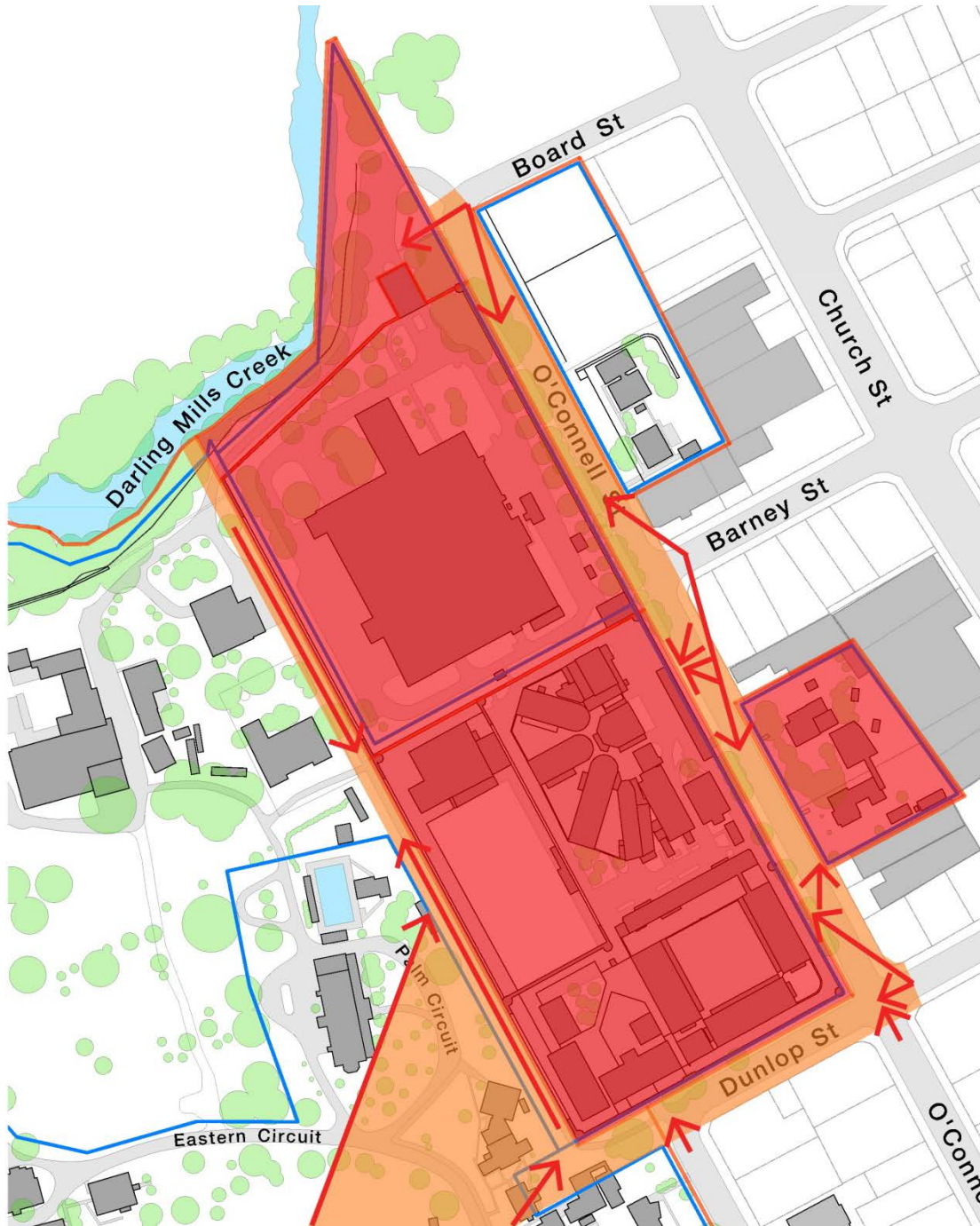
Although the north part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has been owned and managed by NSW Corrective Services since 1975, its association with the Gaol is limited to its use by the Department of Corrective Services for support and ancillary roles only—two structures constructed are the Merinda Periodic Detention Centre (constructed late 1970s) and Stores Building (constructed c1991). This land makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site.

While the property at 128-130 O'Connell Street was reserved for gaol purposes sometime between 1904 and 1920, the land has played only a minor support role in gaol operations since that time. It remained undeveloped until 1961 when a tennis court and associated shelter were constructed on the upper level. The court was replaced in 1973 by two residential buildings for the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Gaol but were never occupied by them as they were not considered fit for purpose. The lower level was used for parking. The two residential buildings were later adapted for other uses by the Department of Corrective Services that were not directly associated with the operations of the gaol including the 'Life after Prison' support group and more recently by the Biyani Centre.

While the site has been in the ownership of the Department of Corrective Services for almost 100 years, it is of minimal historical significance and makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Gaol—it was only used to actively support the Gaol's operations for a short period in the 1960s and early 1970s. The property therefore does not warrant inclusion as part of the significant curtilage for Parramatta Gaol.

In addition to the areas identified above, an Expanded Heritage Curtilage has also been identified to capture the immediate setting of the Gaol when viewed from key public domain vantage points.

The recommended heritage curtilage for the Parramatta Gaol site is defined in Figure 88.



88 Heritage Curtilage for the Parramatta Gaol site. The 'Lot Boundary Curtilage' is shown with the red shading and the expanded curtilage is shown with the orange shading. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



## APPENDIX A EXISTING HERITAGE LISTINGS

To be included in Final Endorsement Issue





## APPENDIX B SOCIAL VALUES ASSESSMENT AND INTERPRETATION

### B.1 Background Discussion

Parramatta Gaol, (renamed Parramatta Correctional Centre in 1992) decommissioned in 2011 was until its closure, the oldest operating gaol in Australia. It was unable to meet the demands required for modern sentencing, remand and detention of prisoners. In 2015, it was subject of a successful land claim by the Deerubbin Aboriginal Land Council and is currently vacant.

Parramatta Gaol speaks to society's view of crime and criminals. Living conditions were expected to be inferior. Yet when the prison became too overcrowded it was considered to be inhumane. The evolution of the type of prison accommodation, mirrors society's views of what were considered to be basic humanitarian conditions. Social views of punishment are also exhibited in the story of the prison; from the use of prison labour to alter the landscape of the fledgling settlement to the acceptance of capital punishment.

### B.2 Building the gaol

The foundation of the colony on NSW was in part the British Government's response to the rise of lawlessness across the country and the lack of satisfactory resources to deal with incarceration and punishment. These problems were transplanted to NSW through the convict system and although exile and hard work were thought to be reforming principles, criminal behaviour became a growing problem for the authorities.

Parramatta Gaol, was the third gaol to be built in Parramatta and replaced a facility that was unsatisfactory for the retention and supervision of men and women. Originally built in 1842 and its design adopted contemporary penal philosophy and design which was based on a prisoner classification system.

The Gaol was constructed initially to a design prepared by Mortimer Lewis but completed to a modified design by engineer Captain George Barney. The 'Public Gaol, Prison and House of Correction' as it was known, was constructed from stone quarried from a source on the road to Windsor and built by builders James Houison and Nathaniel Payten on land then on the outskirts of the town of Parramatta, using prison labour.

The naming and design of the institution reflected English attempts to reform the prison movement. As a 'house of corrections', it sought to change criminal behaviour through hard work and incentives. Its design derived its form from the campaigns by English prison reformers, including Jeremy Bentham, John Howard and Elizabeth Fry to improve the prison system in England. Howard particularly addressed the concept of surveillance in prisons, devising a 'panopticon' prison, whereby high visibility of authority was omnipresent for the custodian, but not for the prisoner. Although his model prison was never built to his design, his radical approach to the psychology of incarceration would have an important influence on subsequent styles of prison architecture and ideas for reform. The radial design for prisons owes much to his thinking.

Parramatta Gaol was conceived as a radial prison using wings which extended from a central surveillance point to physically separate different categories of male and female prisoners. Subsequent alteration to the gaol sought to correct a fundamental flaw in this type of design which actually created a potentially dangerous central point for congestion. The substantial walled enclosure surrounding the buildings served as extra security.

### B.3 Managing the goal

When it opened in 1842, the Gaol was incomplete and barely habitable, necessitating subsequent improvements, enlargement and additions. Over time, these saw additional yards, cell block wings, a gaoler's residence, cookhouse and a chapel added, with more contemporary additions in the twentieth century including workshops and an auditorium.

Conditions were dreadful to the point of being unsanitary and unhealthy. A much-needed hospital, with segregated wings for males and females, was not completed until the late 1850s. Thanks to the enterprising efforts of a gaoler Thomas Allen, some early improvements were funded by the sale of items manufactured by prisoners. His unconventional methods and allegations of corruption however led to his dismissal in 1862.

A significant outcome of an inquiry by the Select Committee of the Public Prisons of Sydney and Cumberland in 1861 was a much-needed improvement in the facilities at Parramatta Gaol and the introduction of a merit system of advancement for prisoners. There were few reported disturbances at Parramatta Gaol and swift action quelled the only documented riot in 1882. By 1897, Parramatta was the second largest gaol in the colony, with 364 men and eight women inmates. Further improvements were made around this time, including the conversion of double cells to single, the installation of electricity, the replacement of circulatory walking exercise with yard-based physical drill routines and off site residences for gaol managers. These works reflected a period of administrative reform of the prison system under the direction of the comptroller general of prisons, Frederick Neitenstein.

In addition to the incarceration of criminals and the criminally insane, Parramatta Gaol also accepted detained prisoners who were unfit for penal discipline. The prison population also included Aboriginal people who were disaffected by discriminatory legislation. Later, with a decline in population following World War I, Parramatta Gaol was closed between 1918 and 1922 and used briefly, but unsuccessfully, as a mental health facility as part of the adjoining asylum.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth century, male prisoners in Parramatta Gaol were engaged in stone cutting for the construction of prison structures, with male and female prisoners producing clothing and for a time, cabbage tree hats. As the prison population grew, so too did the opportunities to train them for other meaningful work for, as habitual criminals and recidivists serving long sentences, they were often there for long periods of time. In the 1890s, a large vegetable garden was laid out as 'The Farm' where prisoners tended crops and produced more than sufficient for their own needs. The farm continued to operate until 1975 when the land was redeveloped for the prison's commercial laundry operation (now operated by the NSW Department of Health).

By the 1930s, it had become the State's main manufacturing gaol, producing boots, coir mats, brushes, tinware, clothes, joinery and foodstuffs from the prison's vegetable farm and piggery. During World War II, much of the work was devoted to manufacturing military clothing, camouflage nets and reconditioning military equipment. Prison labour was also used on the adjacent site of Cumberland Hospital for gardening and road-making and repair.

It is generally regarded that Parramatta Gaol reached its aesthetic and operational climax in the early twentieth century, but by the mid-twentieth century, the architectural integrity of the gaol was compromised by a series of unsympathetic additions erected in an attempt to improve conditions. The large structure built to house the linen service and the large auditorium were functionally significant additions, but was no architectural improvement to the site. In the

1990s, reception, administration and visitors' buildings were designed to better match the original sandstone structure.

By the late nineteenth century, the role of prisons in redefining reform for inmates into 'model citizens' had seen the introduction of state-sponsored programs of education, work and counselling. The justice system also underwent substantial review, eventually sanctioning the concept of flexible-time sentences, placing an onus on an individual to influence the outcome of his or her sentence. The mental health and well-being of prisoners was also investigated and attention directed towards recognition and treatment of inmates with mental illness.

Further prison reforms influenced more improvements to the gaol's facilities and to the treatment of prisoners during the late 20th century. In 1976, a work release program was introduced for offenders committed for non-violent crimes which allowed them to live at home and commute to work full-time at the Gaol's laundry. Despite briefly closing in 1997, the Parramatta Correctional Centre operated as a medium-security, short-term remand centre, and periodic detention centre, housing un-sentenced and sentenced male inmates and male periodic detainees until its closure in 2011.

In 1983, Wing 4 of Parramatta Gaol was used to house 9 female prisoners following riots at Mulawa. The poor conditions were described as being unfit for animals to live in and complaints about the lack of privacy and inadequate facilities. It was a stop-gap measure which drew criticism from the Ombudsman for the unsafe mixing of prisoners 'on protection' with prisoners who had been segregated as a result of their alleged assault on prison staff at Mulawa.

Some of its notorious inmates are figures in recent history, including bank robber and prison escape artist, Darcy Dugan, organised crime figure, George Freedman, murderer Kevin Gallagher, rapist and murderer Lenny Lawson and notorious criminal Arthur 'Neddy' Smith. It has featured in Australian movies and television productions including *The Convict*, *Underbelly*, *Rake*, *Home and Away* and *Redfern Now*.

Like the adjoining asylum and orphan school sites, prisons were subject of inquiries and strategies for reform, notably following the Nagle Report in 1978, which was scathing in its criticism of the treatment of prisoners and their conditions in the State's gaols and prompted an overhaul to a system which had changed little since the nineteenth century. The closure of Parramatta Gaol in 2011 responded to this criticism.

#### **B.4 Social significance**

Until its closure in 2011, Parramatta Gaol was the oldest surviving gaol in use in Australia. It is important for its long associations with criminal history and justice in NSW.

Parramatta Gaol was until its closure in 2011, Australia's oldest original purpose-built prison in operating use. It provided accommodation, punishment and rehabilitation for prisoners since 1842.

Parramatta Gaol demonstrates, through its design, social order and adaptation, the imposition of changing penal philosophies and government policies during the nineteenth and twentieth century in NSW. It documents the evolution of the prison system and changing regimes associated with incarceration and reform. It has the ability to interpret the conditions in which the prisoners lived during their incarceration and the inequalities experienced by prisoners resulting from discriminatory legislation, particularly during the nineteenth century for Aboriginal people.

Parramatta Gaol has strong and long associations with particular communities in NSW. Among the many people to have occupied the Gaol since its establishment in the 1840s are some of society's most disadvantaged and vulnerable people, including Aboriginal Australians and the mentally ill, as well as some particularly high-profile prisoners. It has the ability to interpret changing social values and attitudes to crime, patterns of criminal behaviour, sectarianism, ethnicity and gender.

It housed some of NSW most notorious criminals and numbered among its prison population, many Aboriginal people. Many of these people are members of the Stolen Generation or Forgotten Australians.

The high forbidding walls encircling the Gaol are a symbol of the authority of the institution. Inside, the hierarchical separation of functions project the intentional and punitive removal of criminals from society. This landmark building defines an impenetrable façade to O'Connell and Dunlop Streets and is an important element in the streetscape of north Parramatta for its symbolic representation.

Prison enterprise at Parramatta Gaol provided labour and skill training for detainees and contributed to the State's economy through the manufacture and production of goods and services for sale. The linen service currently provides employment in the community.

## **B.5 Interpretation**

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 is acknowledged as the principal guiding document for managing places of cultural significance and defines the principles and procedures that should be followed in the conservation of places of heritage significance. One of the aims of the Burra Charter is to interpret the significance of the place. Interpretation provides the tools with which the stories and their meanings can be shared and enriches personal experience and appreciation of heritage sites and places. To be successful, it needs to be informative, relevant and engaging to different audiences and to use methods to reach those audiences.

The history of Parramatta Gaol and its contribution to understanding social welfare and reform and the history of incarceration in NSW can be unlocked and understood through interpretation using a wide variety of techniques which can be identified in an Interpretation Strategy for Parramatta Gaol. Interpretation is also a mechanism which has the potential to drive heritage tourism to the area and to build new communities which understand and value the significance of the site.

Using the Heritage Division, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's framework for developing interpretation, the following table identifies the key themes relevant to the tangible and intangible significance of the sites and locates them to specific places where stories can be told.<sup>62</sup>

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62 <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch.pdf>



Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Interpretation	Site
<p><b>2 Peopling Australia</b></p>	<p>Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures—Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present.</p>	<p>Traditional land of the Aboriginal people. Contact, intervention and dispossession.</p>	<p>TBC</p>
<p><b>2 Peopling Australia</b></p>	<p>Convict—Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850).</p>	<p>Legacy of convict prisoners.</p>	<p>TBC</p>
<p><b>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</b></p>	<p>Agriculture—Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture</p>	<p>Prison farm.</p>	<p>TBC</p>
<p><b>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</b></p>	<p>Industry—Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods.</p>	<p>Linen service.</p>	<p>TBC</p>
<p><b>4 Building settlements, towns and cities</b></p>	<p>Land tenure—Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal.</p>	<p>Aboriginal land claim.</p>	<p>TBC</p>
<p><b>4 Building settlements, towns and cities</b></p>	<p>Towns, suburbs and villages—Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation</p>	<p>Landmark building in Parramatta.</p>	<p>TBC</p>

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Interpretation	Site
<p><b>4 Building settlements, towns and cities</b></p>	<p>Accommodation —Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation —does not include architectural styles—use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.</p>	<p>Prison accommodation’</p>	<p>—</p>
<p><b>5 Labour</b></p>	<p>Labour—Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour</p>	<p>Enforced labour. Gaol construction.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p><b>6 Educating</b></p>	<p>Labour—Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour.</p>	<p>Reform through education and skill training.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p><b>7 Governing</b></p>	<p>Government and administration—Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs—includes both principled and corrupt activities.</p>	<p>Government-established gaol. Royal Commissions and Inquiries. Prison reform.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p><b>7 Governing</b></p>	<p>Law and order—Maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes.</p>	<p>Incarceration of prisoners. Escapes and riots.</p>	<p>—</p>

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Interpretation	Site
<p><b>7 Governing</b></p>	<p>Welfare—Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations.</p>	<p>Prison support programs.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p><b>8 Developing Australia’s cultural life</b></p>	<p>Creative endeavour—Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.</p>	<p>Public architecture.</p>	<p>—</p>
<p><b>9 Marking the phases of life</b></p>	<p>Persons —Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.</p>	<p>Prison governors, administrators and male and female prisoners (including notorious criminals)</p>	<p>—</p>





## APPENDIX C PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT

### C.1 Background

The following preliminary assessment of the heritage significance of the historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the Parramatta Gaol site has been prepared by Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. It includes a preliminary comparative analysis for the site in relation to other similar institutions.

The preliminary assessment will be updated following completion of the archaeological testing program (commencing in September 2016) and the *PNHS Archaeology Management Strategy* (AMS). The archaeological testing aims to confirm the heritage significance of the archaeology at the Parramatta North Historic Sites including the Parramatta Gaol site. A more detailed background study of each of the comparable sites will be incorporated into the AMS and will include outlining the significant elements of the sites that assist with informing the detailed research questions for future stages of the project.

The preliminary assessment has been prepared consistent with the guidelines: *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, prepared by the Heritage Branch (now Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage), in 2009. It has drawn on existing secondary sources as well as various archaeological reports.

### C.2 Comparative Analysis

#### C.2.1 Gaols

Parramatta Gaol is part of a network of correctional institutions established across New South Wales and Australia in the 1840s. It is specifically one of the five gaols established wholly or partially on the model prison plans created by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders (SIPD). These plans placed a great emphasis on the classification and segregation of prisoners and utilised circular, semi-circular, polygonal or radial designs to both segregate and monitor the inmates.

The Australian gaols based on the SIPD plans include those built at Berrima (constructed 1835-1839), Darlinghurst (1823-1841), Parramatta (1836-1837), Port Macquarie (1837-1840<sup>63</sup>) and Kingston (Norfolk Island, 1836).<sup>64</sup> After 1842, the layout of Pentonville Prison in England was very influential in Australian prison design, as was Jeremy Bentham's radial design of the Panopticon of 1791 which was primarily expressed in the construction of radial exercise yards in a number of gaol complexes, including Parramatta.

There are few published results regarding archaeological investigations within Australian gaols, however there are several sites that provide a useful context for the archaeological resource of the Parramatta Gaol. The sites that provide the most useful comparison are those which also have continuous use as a gaol into the late 20th century, and include Pentridge Prison in Victoria, Adelaide Gaol in South Australia and Fremantle Prison in Western Australia.

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63 Higginbotham 2001, p4.

64 *Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area Conservation Management Plan 2008*: 17, Sean O'Toole 2006 *History of Australian Corrections*, UNSW Press, Kensington, Sydney; Port Macquarie Former Government House Ruins, Conservation Management Plan 2003, p32.

Pentridge Prison, operating outside of the Imperial convict system, was established and used as a stockade between 1850 and 1857, before a gaol was constructed on the site in the late 1850s and early 1860s. It was in use as an active prison until 1997.

Archaeological excavations in 2014 unearthed bluestone footings of the C Division cell ranges, which were built in the late-1850s and demolished in the 1970s<sup>65</sup> and the circular footings for three radial exercise yards built in 1859/early-1860s and demolished by 1955.<sup>66</sup> The survival of the footings for these buildings despite their late date of demolition indicates that contemporary structures within the Parramatta Gaol (such as many of the industrial and workshop structures and 1901 'Circle' or 'Bullring' radial exercise yard) may also remain.

Adelaide Gaol was built between 1840 and 1841, and was closed in 1988.<sup>67</sup> This is a helpful comparison, as South Australia never received convicts and is important in placing Parramatta Gaol within a domestic incarceration and reform context, rather than a place of Imperial convict punishment. Archaeological investigations in 2008 revealed artefacts that pre-date the gaol<sup>68</sup>, as well as artefacts dating to the construction of the gaol and sewing implements within the female section of the prison.<sup>69</sup> Interestingly, the artefacts within the women's cell block were described as being preserved below a cement floor<sup>70</sup>, suggesting that the potential for underfloor or occupation deposits within the standing Parramatta Gaol buildings may be higher than originally assessed; perhaps moderate to high potential, rather than low to moderate.

In 2013 the University of Western Australia (UWA) entered into an arrangement with the World Heritage Listed Fremantle Prison to allow archaeological investigations within the prison over a five-year period.<sup>71</sup> The Fremantle Prison was opened in 1855, established as part of a new stage of Imperial convict transportation, and in use until 1991, before being converted into a tourist site. Large-scale excavations through the UWA field schools have revealed remains of the industrial history of the prison including buildings and a sophisticated system of wells, pumps, boilers and associated infrastructure, the practice of waste disposal within the grounds of the Prison including rubbish pits, backfill in privies, wells and cellars and a layer of ash and charcoal from boilers and furnaces almost a metre thick in some places, and excavation of underfloor and between-floor deposits in the main cell block.

As with the excavations at Pentridge Prison and Adelaide Gaol, the evidence from Fremantle Prison strongly suggests that the archaeological resource within institutional places of confinement such as gaols survives despite the impacts of twentieth century prison buildings and infrastructure. While there is no perfect comparison to the Parramatta Gaol, these three sites provide a useful context to assess the types of archaeological remains and their level of survival that may be present within the Parramatta Gaol complex.

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65 This information has been extracted from the *Former Pentridge Prison CMP* 2016: 82.

66 *Former Pentridge Prison CMP* 2016, pp19, 65.

67 <http://www.adelaidegaolheritage.com.au/history.html>. Accessed on 9/08/2016.

68 <http://www.adelaidegaolheritage.com.au/gaol-archaeology.html>. Accessed on 9/08/2016.

69 <http://www.samuseum.sa.gov.au/research/humanities/archaeology/unearthing-the-old-adelaide-gaol>. Accessed on 9/08/2016.

70 [http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/adelaidegaol/Home/Media\\_Centre/News\\_Events\\_Listing/121211-dig-findings](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/adelaidegaol/Home/Media_Centre/News_Events_Listing/121211-dig-findings). Accessed on 9/08/2016.

71 This information has been extracted from 'The Fremantle Prison Project', *Australasian Historical Archaeology* 33 2015, pp73-77.

### C.2.2 The Gaol Stockade

The land to the south of the original Parramatta Gaol complex (now below Wings 4-6 and the Quadrangle) was the site of a 'stockade', sometimes called the 'new gaol stockade'. The term stockade is generally used in identifying temporary or semi-permanent accommodation or work spaces in areas that could not be accessed by convicts from their permanent barracks. Semi-permanent accommodation was needed for jobs that were carried out over a number of months or years, such as road construction or public works.

This included construction of stockades during the building of the Victoria Barracks and Darlinghurst Gaol<sup>72</sup>, and therefore it is likely that the stockade shown on plans to the south of the Parramatta Gaol was also linked to the construction of the gaol buildings.

References to the stockade, sometimes called the 'new gaol stockade', date from c1838, however, it might have been established at an earlier date for use as a workshop or base for prisoners or iron gangs initially employed on the gaol and later on public works in Parramatta, including cutting stone for the Female Factory and Roman Catholic Orphan School. A convict gang of about 70 men was employed in the construction of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.<sup>73</sup> There are at least two known stone quarries in the immediate vicinity of the stockade: one to the northwest (now the Linen Service) and one to the southeast (now the block bounded by Fennell, Fleet, Albert and O'Connell Streets) and stone from the government quarry was used to make flagging, hearthstones and grindstones.

An inquest into the death of prisoner William Ledggette [sp?], per *Lady Harwood*, at the 'New Gaol Stockade' in September 1844 refers to a forge in the stockade.<sup>74</sup> Other equipment associated with Parramatta Stockade and auctioned in April 1848 included 'black smiths, bellows, anvils, vyce [sic], tongs, carpenters planes, axes, adzes, and chisels, prisoners' boxes, treble purchase crabs, iron and wooden blocks and chains, wheel-barrows, hand-carts, trucks, water carts, shovels, picks, spades, scales and beams, iron boilers, blankets, &c'.<sup>75</sup>

The 'prisoners' boxes' mentioned in the auction were portable or moveable timber boxes, which could be locked at night. They were often on wheels and could be pulled by bullocks, or indeed the convicts themselves, from site to site and were therefore practical for road and public work parties in remote areas. Mobile boxes were established at Darlinghurst for the construction of the gaol<sup>76</sup>, although other convict accommodation was also erected.<sup>77</sup> While the mention of 'boxes' may indicate that there was few or no substantial structures constructed at the stockade for accommodating the convicts, the bellows, anvils etc also offered as part of the auction indicate that the forge may have been quite sizeable.

The stockade appears to have been in use at least between 1838 when it is first referenced, to 1846 when it appears on plan, so the stockade may have been better constructed to last for at least eight years. The fact that stockade is clearly labelled on plan also indicates that it was an acknowledged part of the North Parramatta landscape. Previous archaeological investigations of stockade sites have not revealed extensive or readily interpretable evidence, apart from an

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72 Thorpe 1987, p11.

73 Sydney Morning Herald 12 July 1841, 29 July 1841, 30 November 1841 and the Returns of government labour 1842 all confirm convict construction of the RCOS. As in Heritage Design Services 2000, p7.

74 *Sydney Gazette* 22 Dec 1838:2; *Sydney Gazette* 16 May 1839:2; *Australian* 8 Apr 1844:4; *SMH* 24 Sep 1844:2; *SMH* 5 Jun 1845, p2.

75 *Sydney Chronicle* 15 Apr 1848, p3.

76 Kerr 1984, p64.

77 Thorpe 1987, pp10-11

excavation at the No. 2 Stockade at Cox's River in 1997 but the findings at this site were hindered by poor archaeological methodology.<sup>78</sup>

Typically, the research potential and significance of artefacts is based on their archaeological context. In rare cases, such as the 1979 rescue excavations within the site of the Old Sydney Gaol in Harrington Lane, artefacts can have meaning and research value where they survive in disturbed contexts.

At this site, six blue and white transfer-printed ceramic pieces that had been hand-fired into circular discs were uncovered.<sup>79</sup> These discs are convict-made gaming or gambling tokens that have been identified at several other penal structures including the Penitentiary at Port Arthur.<sup>80</sup> While isolated artefacts are generally only a minor element of the archaeological resource of a site, there may be individual artefacts from disturbed contexts that are identifiable and significant within the Parramatta Gaol complex.

The archaeological resource within the Parramatta Gaol should be assessed and managed in the context of archaeological sites not only of a contemporary date, but also a similar history of continued occupation and use into the 20th century.

### C.2.3 Watermills

The archaeological context for watermills is provided in Part A (Appendix E). The component of the watermill system within Parramatta Gaol is detailed in Appendix F. The two lines of water race within the Gaol are part of the first watermill on mainland Australia. There was an early watermill on Norfolk Island which is within the World Heritage Area. There are likely to be remnants of 1820s watermills surviving in the Greater Sydney area, notably Little Wheeny Creek at Kurrajong, the Hawkesbury and the Cooks River but none of them are as early or had such a significant role in feeding of the early colony and represent associations with such notable individuals as governors Hunter and King and Reverend Samuel Marsden.

Aside from the mill race the riverfront/riparian corridor of Parramatta Gaol area may also include evidence of the upper dam. The use of watermills began to slowly be replaced by steam mills from 1815 when John Dickson's first steam mill was built which includes remains of a larger mill pond and dam wall beneath parts of the Haymarket. There is a short period in which watermills operated in Parramatta notably due to the lack of reliability of water in the river to power either overshot or tidal mills. The operation of Marsden's mill into at least the 1840s and possibly later is surprising, if this is accurate it may only have been seasonally or while there was a ready source of grain.

### C.3 Previous Assessments

Numerous heritage and archaeological reports have been prepared for the PNHS, all of which predate the 2009 significance guidelines and are therefore not consistent with the guidelines or Heritage Council of New South Wales requirements. To comply with the guidelines the relics need to be assessed under all heritage criteria.

The starting point with a State Heritage Register site is to assume that archaeological relics located within the boundary of an item are also of State heritage significance until an assessment or testing has been undertaken to demonstrate otherwise.

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78 Rosen & Pearson 1997.

79 Burritt 1980, p16.

80 <http://portarthur.org.au/heritage/penitentiary-precinct-archaeological-excavation/>. Accessed on 10/08/2016.



This preliminary assessment of significance is based on the research and analysis undertaken for the 2014 BAA & SOHI, Liston’s research for the *Women Transported* catalogue, previous archaeological reports identified in the BAA & SOHI and Dr Casey’s understanding of archaeology in Parramatta. It is also based on the social significance values identified in the *Parramatta North Urban Renewal and Rezoning, Baseline Assessment of Social Significance of Cumberland East Precinct and Sports and Leisure Precinct and Interpretative Framework*, prepared by MUSECape Pty Ltd, 21 October 2014.

#### C.4 Basis of Assessment

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. This process allows for the analysis of the site’s manifold values.

These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (The Burra Charter). The Burra Charter principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) and implemented through the NSW Heritage Manual and the Archaeological Assessment Guidelines and Assessing significance for historical archaeological sites.<sup>81</sup>

The nature of heritage values and the degree of this value will be appraised according to the criteria set out below.

To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the seven significance criteria; and
- retain the integrity of its key attributes.

If an item is to be considered to be of State significance it should meet more than one criterion, namely in the case of relics, its research potential.<sup>82</sup>

Archaeological Significance:

- May be linked to other significance categories especially where sites were created as a result of a specific historic event or decision, or when sites have been the actual location of particular incidents, events or occupancies.
- Other relevant factors may be comparative values related to the intactness and rarity of individual items. The rarity of individual site types is an important factor, which should inform management decisions.

Relics must also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

- Local Significance; and/or
- State Significance.

The Heritage Act provides the following definitions for State and Local heritage significance:

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81 NSW Heritage Office 1996: pp25-27; ‘Assessing Heritage Significance’, a NSW Heritage Manual update from the Heritage Office website (July 2001); Heritage Branch 2009 Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics.

82 Heritage Branch, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009, p9.

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

'*Local heritage significance*', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.<sup>83</sup>

If a potential relic is not considered to reach the local or State significance threshold then it is not considered a relic under the Heritage Act.

## Research Potential

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.<sup>84</sup>

## Assessment of Research Potential

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions identified, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, the following inclusion guidelines were previously applied:

Does the site:

- (a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
- (b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- (c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?<sup>85</sup>

If the answer to these questions was 'yes' then the site would have archaeological research potential. The new significance guidelines have taken a broader approach and replace these earlier criteria as well as the research potential of the site.

## C.5 Discussion of Significance

Previous Statements of Significance for historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology within the study area were reproduced in the 2014 BAA & SOHI. The following discussion is based on the current understanding of the significance of the PNHS. While it represents a single assessment for the PNHS, it fully recognises and understands the significance of all the key archaeological phases of the study area.

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83 This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009, p6.

84 NSW Heritage Office 1996, p26.

85 Bickford, A & S Sullivan 1984, p23.

**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)**

Parramatta Gaol is one of five gaols in Australia modelled wholly, or in part, on the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders (SIPD) plans; the other four are Berrima, Darlinghurst, Port Macquarie and Kingston (Norfolk Island) gaols.

The analysis and interpretation of the archaeological remains is likely to contribute to our understanding of the development of different attitudes towards prison reform, such as the shift from the principles of classification, segregation and solitary confinement proposed by the SIPD and Bentham’s Panopticon in the 1840s, to the more industrialised American prison system with a “user pays” approach with its emphasis on reform through work in the 1850s.<sup>86</sup>

Parramatta Gaol is an important part of the larger societal shift in New South Wales from the Imperial convict penal system to a domestic system of incarceration and reform that occurred after the end of transportation in the early 1840s.<sup>87</sup>

**Criterion B An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance on NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)**

The archaeological resource of Parramatta Gaol is likely to yield information regarding the conditions and types of activities carried out within the gaol and enhance our understanding of the daily lives of both inmates and staff. Research on the gaol indicates that there is considerable historical information about the people who constructed, described and managed the gaol, but this information is not really about the site itself or how people lived in the past, particularly the inmates of the gaol.

**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)**

Any archaeological remains within the site have little potential for aesthetic significance. While archaeological remains may have aesthetic value, mostly through their novelty and age, they are not ‘important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW’. Their aesthetic value is more by accident than design.

It is noted that the archaeological evidence may provide insight into the technical aspects of the construction of the gaol and new approaches to site hygiene and sanitation and water storage for drains, wells, reservoirs and privies. Such evidence may relate to technical achievement.

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

It is likely that any archaeological remains would have social significance to local community groups who have an interest in the history and heritage of the site. Previous open days at

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86 Kerr 1995, p16.

87 [http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/the\\_end\\_of\\_transportation](http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/the_end_of_transportation). Accessed on 9/08/2016.

archaeological sites in Parramatta and public lectures carried out by Dr Mary Casey have been well attended and attest to the level of community interest.

The role of the gaol as one of several institutions along the north bank of the Parramatta River, and any archaeology associated with the female prisoners of the gaol, will be of particular interest to community groups and historical societies related to the Female Factories, such as the Parramatta Female Factory Precinct Memory Project and ParraGirls/Parramatta Female Factory Precinct Association.

**Criterion E An item has 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)**

There are 45 items identified within the Parramatta Gaol complex that have various levels of potential for archaeological remains, features or deposits. There are 11 extant buildings that may have underfloor, occupation or concealed deposits within the standing buildings, 17 demolished structures that appear on historic plans and may have buried or subsurface archaeological remains, at least five water storage structures including wells and tanks (three have previously been uncovered and identified by Martin Carney in 1994<sup>88</sup> and there are likely more), three industrial works or structures, including the State-significant mill race within the Linen Service portion of the gaol complex, a quarry and a weighbridge (previously identified by Carney in 1994<sup>89</sup>), seven fences, walls or paved yard areas that may have limited research potential within their respective construction trenches, and two phases of agricultural or farming use of the site (prior to the construction of the gaol c1792-1853, and as ‘The Farm’ attached to Parramatta Gaol between 1898 and c.1940). These items and their level of potential and significance is summarised in the table below.

There are likely to be additional surviving archaeological remains that do not correspond to any structures shown on the historic maps, such as the sandstone block footings found by Carney in 1994 running parallel to the northern perimeter wall.

Archaeological remains that do not correlate with known historical structures will pose new questions outside the realm of architecture and documentary records.<sup>90</sup>

The recording and analysis of any surviving archaeological remains or artefacts may yield information that will relate to a number of research questions, including the range of industrial activities undertaken by the inmates, the attitudes towards health and hygiene, evidence of changing ideas and approaches to incarceration and reform over time, and differing attitudes and practices to male, female and Aboriginal inmates.

Key research question relating to Institutional life are:

- Examination of the role of gender relations and how it structured nineteenth-century life especially with reference to female reform institutions and male lives can also be examined using masculinist theories relating to penal imprisonment and medical treatment.
- How material culture was used to express attitudes to institutional life and social and religious practices.

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88 Carney 1994, pp16-18.

89 Carney 1994, p53.

90 Carney 1994, p19.



- Analysis of nineteenth and early-twentieth century religious ideology and how it shaped attitudes towards women and girls, convict men, and prisoners, their reform and resistance to imposed behaviours by the inmates of the institutions.
- How these instructional places were constructed as places of power to control the behaviour of the inmates and change the nature of their behaviour. How power inequities within the institutions were modified through time, and how attitudes to the role of incarceration were modified and amended.
- Male incarceration and practices in the Parramatta Gaol. How was this different to the incarceration of women in terms of criminal classes, and how did this change over time? The contested narratives of this place should be expressed in the nature and type of artefacts likely to be found.

Remains of the c1803 water races and the dam are part of a system crossing through the PNHS which has some potential to provide intact fabric relating to the operations of the northern part of the watermill's system and the associated pattern of failure arising from the inconsistent water flow of the river and the weather systems.

**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 remains associated with the earliest use of the site as part of the Government mill race (within the Linen Service or oval areas), or any evidence for the convict stockade (first referenced in c1838 but may have been established at an earlier date) would be rare examples of these types of works and structures.

Archaeological remains associated with the construction and occupation of Parramatta Gaol is expected to be typical of those found in other nineteenth century prisons and gaols.

**Criterion G An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or local area's) cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments**

The issue of representativeness is contentious in historical archaeology. While sites can be seen to be representative of sites belonging to private or public enterprise, convict or freed persons, or domestic or industrial spaces, there are always differences within that class or group and each site furthers and extends our knowledge and understanding of these types of sites and the differences between them. Therefore while the potential archaeological remains within the Parramatta Gaol complex are seen to be representative of other contemporary gaols and other types of institutional environments, they will each be different, telling their own story, one with different nuances and meaning.

Any remains associated with the construction and occupation of the Parramatta Gaol may be considered representative of the experience of incarceration and reform within early correctional institutions, but still part of a rare group of structures.

## **C.6 Summary Statement of Archaeological Significance**

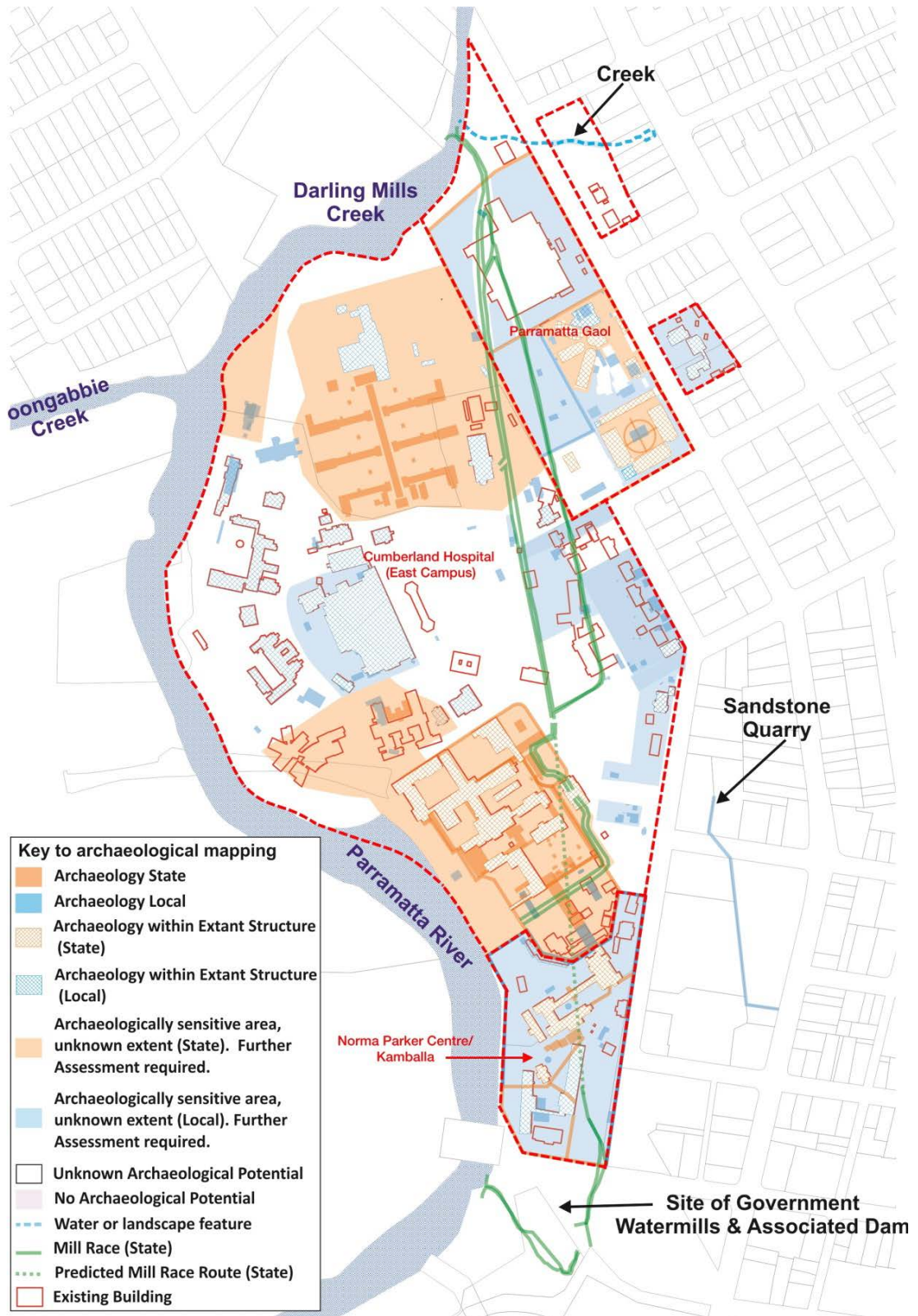
Within institutional sites, particularly gaols and similar places of confinement, there is an official narrative of why and how the spaces were designed and functioned, and what activities were carried out within their walls. Historic accounts and descriptions, as well as the evidence of standing buildings primarily adheres to the official story of these places, however there is also

an unofficial narrative, often only accessible through oral history and archaeological evidence, of what activities and behaviours actually occurred.

Archaeological remains may yield information about illegal or unsanctioned activities and behaviours, including gaming or gambling, consumption of prohibited items including certain types of food, alcohol or opiates, evidence of theft or private manufacture of items such as boots or weapons, items that may have been used in displays of hierarchy and dominance or as an alternative form of currency. In some cases, evidence of these types of objects or activities may only be found or identified through the archaeological record.

The nature of the archaeological resource within the Parramatta Gaol cannot be simply confined to subsurface features, but must also include the interplay between standing structures, landscape elements and subsurface deposits. This is particularly relevant in the interpretation of institutional sites as many different elements contribute to creating a landscape of confinement, from physical built structures such as walls, to the use of negative or sterile spaces to restrict access, and the concept of continuous surveillance and control as evidenced through architectural design. The likely research questions relating to issues of incarceration and power, contested narratives, material culture interpretation of artefacts, and the nature of reform, punishment and control.

In an institutional environment, the lack of an artefactual record is sometimes evidence in itself of the items a site's inmates or occupants could control or access. The archaeology of the Parramatta Gaol site has a mixture of State and local significance (see table below).



C-1 The current understanding of archaeology of State and local heritage significance.  
Source: Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, 2016.



Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	ID by:	Comments
Convict stockade	1840s	1860s	—	Low-Moderate	Local/State		Now understood that convicts may have been housed in moveable prisoner's boxes on this site while cutting stone, blacksmithing and constructing buildings around Parramatta, probably including the Gaol, Female Factory and the Roman Catholic Orphan School. Further assessment required.
Cesspools	1840s	?	—	Moderate-High	Local		
Wings 1-3	1842	Extant	Exceptional	Low	State	Kerr 1995	Extant building has archaeological potential for artefacts/deposits in underfloor or other internal spaces. Originally thought to be low potential, investigations at comparative sites now suggest underfloor/occupation deposits may have higher potential for survival.
Yards between Wings 1-3 (with 1860s palisade fence)	1842	Extant	Considerable	Moderate-High	State	Kerr 1995	
Gaoler's House (later Governor's house)	1842	Extant	Exceptional-Considerable (exterior)	No-Low	State	Kerr 1995	No potential, extant basement. Low potential for ceiling/other internal spaces.
Gatehouse	1842	Extant	Exceptional (exterior)	Low	State	Kerr 1995	Extended various times up until 1974—mostly extant.

Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	ID by:	Comments
Perimeter Wall/Fence	1837	Extant	Exceptional (sandstone) Considerable (brick)	Low-Moderate	Local	Kerr 1995	Extended 1863, 1880s, 1890s and partially re-built 1922—mostly extant—limited archaeological remains associated with the structure such as construction trenches
Brick-lined reservoir and pump	?	?	Considerable	High	Local	Kerr 1995	Abandoned 1860.
Male Cookhouse	1854	Extant	Considerable	Low-Moderate	Local	Kerr 1995	Demolished and rebuilt further west in 1865, extended to the south in 1896 around chimney, later building extant.
Male Hospital	1858-1859	1865	—	Low	Local		Possible major impacts from Auditorium and commercial kitchen.
Female Hospital (later store and bakery and IT workshop)	1859	Extant	Considerable (exterior)	Low	Local	Kerr 1995	Extended 1866, 1890s and 1940s—mostly extant—impacts from later extensions.
Female Cookhouse	1859-1860	Late-1860s	Considerable	Moderate-High	Local	Kerr 1995	
Interior palisade fences	1850s-1860s	Various /Extant	Considerable	Low	Local	Kerr 1995	
Well	Pre-1860	Extant	Considerable	High	Local	Kerr 1995	Well made redundant in 1865. Found by Carney in 1994.
Water closet and kitchen (northeast corner)	Early-1860s	Late-1860s	—	Moderate-High	Local		



Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	ID by:	Comments
Domed 'beehive' tank below workshop	1860s	Extant	Considerable	High	Local	Kerr 1995	Located by Carney in 1994 but not accurately mapped.  Moved to Workshop Range by 1895
Blacksmith's shop and forge	1860	1865	—	Moderate-High	Local		
Paving: Gaoler's House—wings and yards between wings	Pre-1864	?	Exceptional (sandstone) Considerable (bluestone) Some/Little (bitumen/conc)	Low-Moderate	Local	Kerr 1995	Paving possibly surviving under later asphalt surfaces.
Watch towers	1864	Extant	Considerable	Low	State	Kerr 1995	Two additional towers constructed in 1880 (south), most north-westerly demolished 1896 and two more constructed on north and west corners (farm extension) in 1898. — mostly extant.
Dead House/Morgue	1864	Extant	Considerable	Moderate-High	Local	Kerr 1995	West end of Workshop Range.
Stales and cart shed	1864	Pre-1895	—	Moderate	Local		
Warden/Deputy Governor's Quarters	1864-1865	1906	—	Low	Local		Located below Chapel, likely major impacts from construction of Chapel.
Workshop Range	1866	Extant	Considerable	Moderate	Local	Kerr 1995	Largely destroyed by fire in 1975 and rebuilt in 1977.

Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	ID by:	Comments
South extension fence	1880s	Extant	Considerable	Low	State	Kerr 1995	
Wing 5	1884	Extant	Considerable	Low	State	Kerr 1995	Extant building has archaeological potential for artefacts/deposits in underfloor or other internal spaces. Originally thought to be low potential, investigations at comparative sites now suggest underfloor/occupation deposits may have higher potential for survival.
Tank (south end of Wing 5)	1886	?	—	Low	Local		
Wing 4	1888	Extant	Considerable	Low	State	Kerr 1995	Extant building has archaeological potential for artefacts/deposits in underfloor or other internal spaces. Originally thought to be low potential, investigations at comparative sites now suggest underfloor/occupation deposits may have higher potential for survival.
Brick extension of perimeter fence around the farm (evidence of farming practices)	1898	Extant	Considerable	Low	State	Kerr 1995	Limited archaeological remains associated with the structure such as construction trenches, ephemeral agricultural remains including garden edging and drainage.
Carpenter's Shop	Pre-1895	1964	—	Moderate	Local		Destroyed by fire.

Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	ID by:	Comments
Weighbridge	Pre-1895	?	—	Moderate-High	Local		
Stonemason's Shed	Pre-1895	Pre-1901	—	Low-Moderate	Local		Major impacts from later radial exercise yards.
Mason and Carpenter's Shop (now Coach House)	1896	Extant	Considerable (exterior)	Low	Local	Kerr 1995	May have higher potential if structure has below-floor spaces.
Wing 6	1899	Extant	Considerable	Low	State	Kerr 1995	Extant building has archaeological potential for artefacts/deposits in underfloor or other internal spaces. Originally thought to be low potential, investigations at comparative sites now suggest underfloor/occupation deposits may have higher potential for survival.
Yard space and palisade fencing around Wings 4-6	1899	?	Considerable	Moderate	Local	Kerr 1995	
Boiler House (west of Wing 6)	1900	?	—	Low	Local		Unknown impacts in this area.
'Circle' or 'Bull Ring' (radial exercise yards)	1901	1985	—	Moderate-High	State		Depends on demolition process, few impacts in this area after '1985.
Chapel	1906	Extant	Considerable	Low	Local	Kerr 1995	Thought to have stone floors with no underfloor space.
Carpenter's and Tailor's Shop	1930s	?	—	Moderate	Local/DNMT		Unlikely to meet significance threshold—needs further assessment.

Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	ID by:	Comments
Auditorium (now CSI Health)	1970s	Extant	Little	No-Low	DNMT	Kerr 1995	
Dental Surgery (now Manager Industries)	Early-1970s	Extant	—	No-Low	DNMT		
Industries Workshop	1988	Extant	—	No-Low	DNMT		
New Building (Dunlop Street entry—gatehouse, administration and visitation)	1991-1993	Extant	Some-Little	No-Low	DNMT	Kerr 1995	
Plantings	Various	?	Some-Little	No-Low	DNMT	Kerr 1995	No plantings surviving from the early phases of the site's development.
Early farm/evidence of agriculture	1792-1853	?	Local	Low-Moderate	Local		Located in Linen Service area.
Mill races and upper dam	1796-1803	?	Local	Low-Moderate	State		Located in Linen Service area and below the Gaol sports field.
Quarry	C1850-1880s	?	Local	Moderate	Local		Located in Linen Service area.
Cottage		?	Local	Low	Local		Located in Linen Service area.
Fencelines		?	Local	No-Low	Local		Located in Linen Service area.
Agricultural use in the Gaol Farm	1898	1940a	Local	Low-Moderate	Local		Located in Linen Service area.

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## APPENDIX D HERITAGE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

### Introduction

Conservation is a process of managing change in ways that will best retain and protect the heritage values of a place while recognising opportunities to reveal or enhance values for present and future generations. Striking a balance between often-conflicting considerations requires development of a range of policies and guidelines that define the limits of acceptable change and appropriate ways of managing change while retaining and interpreting significance.

Part A of the PNHS CMP establishes the heritage management principles, policies and broad guidelines that apply across all three of the historic sites. The Heritage Management Principles are re-stated in the Executive Summary of this part of the PNHS CMP.

The broad policies and guidelines in Part A of the PNHS CMP have been formulated to address in broad terms the many and varied heritage management considerations that apply to the PNHS. They aim to assist with ensuring that conservation actions and proposals for change are consistent with the Heritage Management Principles and best-practice conservation management guidelines. They should be read in conjunction with the analysis and assessment of each historic site in Part B of the PNHS CMP and the site-specific conservation and development policies and guidelines for each management lot in Part C of the PNHS CMP.

Below are the policy statements extracted from Part A of the PNHS CMP—for explanatory text and implementation guidelines refer to Section 6.0 of Part A of the PNHS CMP.

The policy statements have been phrased to require a commitment by current and future landowners, managers, leaseholders and other site users to ensure that they are implemented. The guidelines provide the manner in which they should/may be implemented.

The policies have been presented under a number of headings to assist with identifying which are relevant to a particular action. Where appropriate they are supported by explanatory text and detailed implementation actions that aim to ensure that future decisions about the place are made in an informed manner—see Part A of the PNHS CMP.

The policy groupings (and associated guidelines) acknowledge that the many different components of the PNHS, including Aboriginal archaeology, buildings and structures, landscape components, historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology and movable heritage all make an important contribution to the significant cultural landscapes that make up the PNHS and will need to be addressed as part of any conservation or proposals for new works.

To assist the end user of the PNHS CMP, the policies have been arranged in three main groups:

- General management requirements;
- General conservation requirements for the various components of the PNHS; and
- Anticipated works/actions associated with the ongoing use of the place.

If a particular action is not covered by the policies and guidelines in the PNHS CMP then reference should be made to the Heritage Management Principles (Part A of the PNHS CMP and repeated in the Executive Summary of this part of the PNHS CMP). Liaison with the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage and with the City of Parramatta Council may also be required.

## Policy 1 Implementation and Review of the PNHS CMP

- 1.1 The PNHS CMP (Parts A, B and C) will provide the basis for the future conservation and adaptive re-use of the Parramatta North Historic Sites.
- 1.2 The PNHS CMP (Parts A, B and C) will be adopted by land owners and managers as the basis for effective management of the heritage values of the PNHS.
- 1.3 The heritage objectives, principles, policies and guidelines of the PNHS CMP will be fully integrated into the current and future management of the PNHS.
- 1.4 The PNHS CMP (Parts A, B and C) will be reviewed and amended between five to ten years from the date of its endorsement by the Heritage Council of NSW.

## Policy 2 Achieving Best-practice Conservation Outcomes

- 2.1 Management of the PNHS will be in accordance with best-practice heritage management principles and guidelines including:
  - *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (The Burra Charter); and
  - The guidelines produced by the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage and Heritage Council of NSW.
- 2.2 Conservation works will be undertaken using appropriate conservation skills and experience in consultation with qualified and experienced conservation professionals acting consistent with the policies and guidelines of the PNHS CMP.

## Policy 3 Statutory Protection

- 3.1 The statutory listings for the PNHS will be reviewed and amended, where necessary, to ensure that their heritage values, property descriptions and listing boundaries adequately protect the PNHS and their significant components.

## Policy 4 Monitoring of Physical Condition and Integrity

- 4.1 The physical condition and integrity of significant site components will be monitored on a regular and ongoing basis to document physical deterioration and identify urgent repairs.

## Policy 5 Additional Research and Assessment

- 5.1 Additional research and assessment of the history and heritage significance of the PNHS will be undertaken as required to inform decision-making in relation to the detailed design of conservation, adaptive re-use and alterations and additions to the PNHS and their significant components.

## Policy 6 Records of Maintenance and Change

- 6.1 A recording of site components, spaces, fabric, objects and features will be undertaken before, during and after any works.

**Policy 7 Assessing Heritage Impacts**

- 7.1 Proposed works within the PNHS will be assessed for their potential to impact the heritage significance of the place and/or other heritage items and heritage conservation areas in the vicinity.

**Policy 8 Stakeholder and Community Engagement**

- 8.1 Relevant stakeholders will be consulted as necessary to assist with the on-going management of the heritage values of the PNHS.
- 8.2 The local and wider community will be consulted as appropriate to assist with the ongoing management of the PNHS.

**Policy 9 Public Access**

- 9.1 Public access to the PNHS and their significant buildings and structures will be provided where practical to enhance the community's understanding of the history and heritage significance of the PNHS.

**Policy 10 Obtaining Approvals**

- 10.1 All statutory approvals required under applicable Commonwealth, State and local environmental legislation will be obtained prior to commencement of any works.

**Policy 11 Natural Heritage Values**

- 11.1 The natural heritage significance of the PNHS will be retained, conserved and interpreted consistent with the *Australian Natural Heritage Charter* and best-practice principles and guidelines.

**Policy 12 Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Values (Preliminary)**

- 12.1 The Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the PNHS, both tangible and intangible, will be managed consistent with the policies and guidelines of the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Management Plan* and the best-practice principles and practices established in the following:
- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (The Burra Charter).
  - *Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values, Australian Heritage Commission, 2002.*
  - *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), 2010.*
  - *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Office of Environment and Heritage, 2010.*
  - *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW, Office of Environment and Heritage, 2011.*

12.2 Aboriginal archaeology of the PNHS will be managed consistent with its assessed significance.

**Policy 13 Cultural Landscape Values**

13.1 The significant cultural landscapes of the PNHS and their components will be retained, conserved, enhanced and interpreted consistent with their assessed heritage values and with the heritage values of their built and landscape components.

**Policy 14 Historical Relationships, Curtilages and Settings and Views**

14.1 Proposals within the PNHS will retain, conserve and enhance significant historical relationships, building curtilages and settings, views and vistas.

**Policy 15 Cultural Plantings**

15.1 Conservation of significant cultural plantings within the PNHS will be consistent with their assessed levels of significance and in accordance with the guidelines included in the PNHS CMP.

**Policy 16 Retaining/Garden Walls and Edges and the Dam/Weir**

16.1 Conservation of the significant garden elements of the PNHS will be in accordance with their assessed levels of significance and consistent with the principles, policies and guidelines contained in the PNHS CMP.

**Policy 17 Fountains, Ponds and other Ornamental Elements**

17.1 The significant fountains, ponds and other ornamental structures will be retained and conserved in accordance with best practice conservation techniques and the principles, policies and guidelines in the PNHS CMP.

17.2 Conservation of significant fountains, ponds and other ornamental structures will be undertaken only by tradespeople experienced in this type of work.

**Policy 18 Road and path Networks**

18.1 The existing road network within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site (including alignments, widths and sandstone kerbs) will be retained and conserved subject to meeting current road safety requirements.

18.2 Significant elements of the existing path network (including alignments, widths and sandstone edges) within the PNHS will be retained and conserved where consistent with the adaptive re-use of the open space areas.

**Policy 19 Salvaged Materials**

19.1 Salvaged materials within the PNHS will be identified, retained and stored in a secure location for potential re-use in the repair of significant buildings and structures and built landscape components or for interpretation.

**Policy 20 Significant Buildings and Structures**

20.1 The conservation of buildings and structures will be consistent with their assessed levels of heritage significance and in accordance with the guidelines included in the PNHS CMP.

**Policy 21 Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology (Preliminary)**

21.1 Historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the PNHS will be managed consistent with its assessed significance and with the policies and guidelines of the *PNHS Archaeology Management Strategy*.

21.2 Archaeological testing will be undertaken in areas where impacts on potential archaeology of State significance are proposed to allow for accurate identification and assessment of the resource and to inform options to avoid physical impacts.

21.3 Significant artefacts recovered during archaeological testing or as a result of other excavation works will be managed consistent with the PNHS CMP and/or other adopted/endorsed archaeology management documents such as an Artefact Management Plan.

**Policy 22 Movable Heritage**

22.1 Movable heritage elements will be managed consistent with the following:

- *Movable Heritage Principles*, NSW Heritage Office (now the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage) and the Ministry of Arts in 2000; and
- *Objects in their Place*, NSW Heritage Office, 1999.

**Policy 23 In situ Artwork and Graffiti**

23.1 Significant in situ artwork and graffiti within the PNHS will be identified, retained and conserved.

**Policy 24 Memorials and Commemorative Plaques and gardens**

24.1 Memorials and commemorative plaques and gardens will be identified, retained and conserved.

**Policy 25 Interpretation**

25.1 Interpretation of the history and heritage significance of the PNHS will be undertaken in accordance with the *PNHS Interpretation Strategy* and will adopt 'best practice' methods to deliver key themes and messages.

25.2 Interpretation of the history and heritage significance of the PNHS will be culturally sensitive and respect the dignity of the people it commemorates.



**Policy 26 Naming of Buildings, Structures, Spaces and Roads**

26.1 The naming of existing and new buildings, structures, spaces and roads within the PNHS will be based on the need to interpret their history and heritage significance.

**Policy 27 Wayfinding**

27.1 Proposals for wayfinding within the PNHS will provide a planning and design framework that appropriately responds to the significant cultural landscapes of the PNHS and incorporates opportunities for site interpretation.

**Policy 28 Education**

28.1 Opportunities to engage the community with the history and heritage significance of the PNHS through educational programs will be encouraged.

28.2 Opportunities to establish skills-based training and mentoring opportunities in heritage conservation and its disciplines will be encouraged through the conservation and adaptive re-use of the PNHS.

**Policy 29 Cultural Tourism**

29.1 Proposals for cultural tourism within the PNHS will be designed and implemented to promote awareness and understanding of the significant history and heritage values of the PNHS consistent with the PNHS Interpretation Strategy.

**Policy 30 Commercial Filming and Photography**

30.1 Commercial filming and photography will not adversely impact the heritage values of the PNHS or detract from the experience of other site users.

30.2 Commercial filming and photography will, wherever possible promote awareness and understanding of the significant history and heritage values of the PNHS.

**Policy 31 Maintenance of Cultural Plantings and Open Spaces**

31.1 The trees and other plantings within the PNHS will be cared for under a proactive cyclical planned maintenance program based on a comprehensive knowledge of the place and its trees, regular inspection and prompt preventative maintenance.

31.2 Noxious and environmental weeds and problem species including self-seeded woody species will be controlled and/or removed in accordance with relevant statutory controls (eg noxious weed declarations), safety requirements and under ongoing maintenance programs.

31.3 Tree maintenance will only be undertaken by people with relevant qualifications and experience in working with historic plantings.

**Policy 32 Cleaning, Maintenance and Repair of Built Components**

- 32.1 Significant built components of the PNHS are to be cleaned maintained and repaired to avoid deterioration consistent with their heritage values and the legislative requirements.
- 32.2 Cleaning, maintenance and repairs will only be undertaken by tradespersons with relevant qualifications and experience in working with historic fabric under the supervision of suitably qualified and experienced personnel.

**Policy 33 Temporary Events**

- 33.1 Planning and implementation of temporary events will avoid adverse short and long-term impacts on the heritage values of the PNHS and their significant built and landscape components and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology.

**Policy 34 Protection of Significant Components**

- 34.1 Any significant cultural plantings likely to be affected by site works or construction of new infrastructure and buildings will be protected in accordance with Australian Standard—Protection of trees on development sites AS4970-2009.
- 34.2 Appropriate protective measures will be put in place prior to commencement of any works to ensure that damage of significant built components is avoided.

**Policy 35 Ground Disturbance and Excavation**

- 35.1 Excavation or ground disturbance within the PNHS will avoid adversely impacting significant buildings and structures, trees and other landscape components and areas with potential for Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology.

**Policy 36 Ground Remediation**

- 36.1 Ground remediation within the PNHS will avoid adversely impacting significant buildings and structures, trees and other landscape elements and known areas of significant Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology.

**Policy 37 Removal of Hazardous Building Materials**

- 37.1 Removal of hazardous materials from the significant buildings and structures at the PNHS will ensure that physical impacts are avoided.

**Policy 38 Meeting Building Code Requirements**

- 38.1 Works to comply with applicable building code requirements, will be designed and implemented to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the heritage values of the PNHS and its significant components.

#### **Policy 39 Subdivision Proposals**

39.1 Subdivision of the PNHS will ensure that each significant built and landscape element or area of archaeological potential is contained wholly within one allotment to avoid dividing responsibility for their ongoing management.

39.2 Proposed lot boundaries will be located to ensure that future development on adjacent lots will not trigger requirements for the significant buildings to be upgraded to comply with the fire safety provisions of the *Building Code of Australia* that apply at the time.

#### **Policy 40 Appropriate New Uses and Activities**

40.1 The adaptive re-use of significant buildings and structures and open space areas within the PNHS is encouraged. New uses will be selected on the basis that they will enhance the appreciation of the heritage significance of the place and ensure the conservation of the important buildings and landscape features.

#### **Policy 41 New Landscaping Work**

41.1 Upgrading of the open space areas within the PNHS should retain, conserve and enhance the significance aspects of their cultural landscapes including layouts, historical and visual relationships, building curtilages and settings, views and vistas, cultural plantings and other significant built and landscape components.

#### **Policy 42 Tree Removal, Transplanting and/or Replacement**

42.1 Any removal and/or transplanting of significant trees within the PNHS will be undertaken in accordance with a Canopy Replenishment Strategy.

42.2 New plantings will be selected consistent with the Canopy Replenishment Strategy and located in keeping with significant landscapes and landscape elements, with design and materials consistent with the particular part of the place.

#### **Policy 43 Upgrading Services Infrastructure**

43.1 Upgrading of existing services and installation of new services will avoid physical and visual impacts on significant buildings and structures, trees and other landscape features and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology. Existing service lines and trenches will be re-used wherever possible.

43.2 New services and services infrastructure will be installed underground where possible to avoid visual impacts on significant cultural landscapes and the setting of significant buildings and structures.

#### **Policy 44 Vehicular Access and Parking**

44.1 Vehicular access and parking within the PNHS will be limited to the existing road network (or future approved modifications to the road network) and designated parking areas.

**Policy 45 Signs**

**45.1** New signs within the PNHS will be consistent with an endorsed sign strategy.

**Policy 46 Public Art**

**46.1** Proposals for public art within the PNHS will be informed by the key themes and messages identified in the PNHS Interpretation Strategy and will be designed and implemented to avoid detracting from the heritage values of the PNHS or their significant built and landscape components.

**Policy 47 Intrusive ('Physical') Investigations**

**47.1** Physical investigations required within significant buildings and structures will avoid physical damage to significant fabric.

**Policy 48 Upgrading Services in Existing Buildings**

**48.1** Upgrading of existing services and the installation of new services and services infrastructures will avoid physical and visual impacts on significant buildings and structures.

**Policy 49 Building Alterations and Additions**

**49.1** Alterations and additions to significant buildings and structures will need to be designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on their heritage significance or on other significant components of the Public Domain or wider PNHS.

**Policy 50 Demolition**

**50.1** Demolition of buildings and structures and/or parts of buildings and structures within the PNHS will be consistent with the assessed heritage significance of the building/structure or parts of a building/structure.

**Policy 51 Design and Construction of New Buildings and Structures**

**50.1** New buildings within the PNHS will be consistent with established principles and the guidelines provided in the PNHS CMP.





## APPENDIX E BUILDING INVENTORY

The following inventory of buildings and walls on the Parramatta Gaol site has been developed from analysis of the available physical and documentary evidence relating to the site and to its individual buildings and structures.

The information, analysis and assessment in the inventory provide the basis for the more detailed analysis and assessment of each of the significant buildings and structure within each management lot to be undertaken as part of Part C of the PNHS CMP.

The inventory should be read in conjunction with the analysis of the physical and documentary evidence relating to the site as a whole at Section 2.0 and Section 3.0 of this part of the PNHS CMP. It should also be read in conjunction with 5.0 *Assessment of Heritage Significance*.

More detailed analysis and assessments for each building and wall is to be included in Part C of the PNHS CMP.



## Gatehouse Range

P1



### Summary Analysis of Evidence

The Gatehouse Range was constructed in 1844 as the original entry to the site and accommodated the gatekeeper and turnkeys. The original building was constructed in sandstone featuring parapet walls, archway and chimney stacks. It consisted of four rooms flanking the gateway. Rendered additions were made to the north in the 1940s and south in the 1950s, with an additional brick addition to the south completed in the 1970s. A new entry to Parramatta Gaol was constructed on Dunlop Street in the early-1990s making the original Gatehouse Range obsolete.



### Heritage Significance

The Gatehouse Range is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. It is key tangible evidence of the historical development of Parramatta Gaol and function as the gatehouse entry to the complex. Its physical character and spatial quality within the enclosed complex, in particular the character established by its coherent architectural form and predominant sandstone and slate materials is significant. The Gatehouse Range has significance for its association with notable architect James Houison and the Colonial Architects. Later additions, to the north and south, are of lesser significance.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

Although modified many times since its original construction, the interior of the building retains original stone fireplaces and cantilever stone stairs as well as some original/early joinery. The external fabric of the Gatehouse Range is in fair condition. There is some evidence of damage to the sandstone blockwork and pointing. The paint finishes of the timber and ironwork is failing. There is some cracking as a result of later openings and the installation of services to the rendered additions to the north and south of the original building.

## P1

## Gatehouse Range

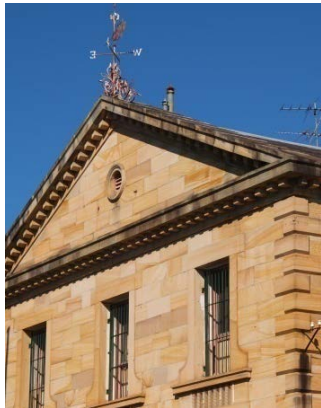
### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Gatehouse Range makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- The four original internal spaces and the entry space should remain un-subdivided.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- Intrusive additions including non-original razor wire; security mesh; lighting and unsympathetic services should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises. The suspended ceilings throughout the building should be removed to reveal the original ceilings and other architectural details.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise the relationship to significant associated buildings within the precinct. New development should not obstruct significant views and vistas within the Parramatta Gaol site; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings.

## Gaoler's House Later Governor's House

P2



### Analysis of Evidence

The Gaoler's House was originally constructed in the 1840s. The Gaoler's House formed part of the group of buildings that are associated with the establishment of the Parramatta Gaol. The Gaoler's House was occupied by Thomas Duke Allen in 1842 however it remained internally unfurnished. The plastering was completed in 1866. A tall space was created during this time on the upper floor, with the intention for the building to become a chapel. It was never fitted out for this use and the entire building became Allen's administrative offices and home for him and his family. The Gaoler's House was the only building to be fitted out internally with the decorative conventions of the day. A number of additions were made to the Gaoler's House in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Additions include a front porch, a lattice balcony to the south, a conservatory for orchids below the balcony and a booth placed in the crescent. They were probably done as part of Barnett's governorship from 1887 to 1898. Both brick and stone lean-to additions have been built on the north, south and western facades of the building at a later date. The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Gaoler's House is currently unoccupied. However, some rooms are currently in use as storage facilities.



### Heritage Significance

The Gaoler's House is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The Gaoler's house is a relatively intact depiction of early 19<sup>th</sup> century Australian construction character and quality. The building has significance for its role as the Governor's House within the Parramatta Gaol complex. The fabric of the building (including hand-dressed ashlar sandstone, carvings, internal partitions, stairways and fireplaces) is an educational and archaeological resource as a continuing document of Australian social history and potential source of information.



## P2

**Gaoler's House**

## Later Governor's House

**Heritage Significance** (continued)

The fabric reflects social and philosophical shifts within the complex during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the historical development of the site. Later additions including the stone lean-to structure are of lesser significance. The brick lean-to over southern area and west wall, recent partitions and room linings intrude on the historical character of the building.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The Gaoler's House is in sound condition; however the condition varies across the building. The original joinery and some early plasterwork have survived. Early colourings are suggested by evidence of orders placed by repair work after frequent rainwater damage during the early 1850s. Colouring included white, yellow ochre, Turkey umber and what appears to be lamp black for the iron work. In the 1850s, Brunswick green was added to the gaol orders and in 1865 lemon chrome arrived in small quantities.

In 1854 the windows on the east façade were fitted with green venetians. There is evidence of a bridge connecting the stair landing of 2 Wing to a schoolroom in the space originally intended for a Chapel. The evidence can be read in the masonry. It is unclear when the bridge was demolished, however this occurred before 1922.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Gaoler's House makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- Intrusive elements including the temporary light fittings, later partition walls and room linings and the brick lean-to over southern area and the western wall should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise the relationship to significant associated buildings within the precinct or obstruct significant views and vistas within the Parramatta Gaol site; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings.

## Former Female Hospital

P3



### Analysis of Evidence

The first stage of construction for this sandstone structure occurred to the north of the Gaoler's House. Parramatta received additional prisoners after the closure of the Campbelltown Gaol in 1843. A hospital was documented in the office of the Colonial Architect in 1852 but it was not built. Instead, separate male and female hospital blocks were constructed on either side of the Governor's residence, on parts of the site originally intended for cell blocks. The construction of the former Female Hospital was completed in 1859. An upper floor and verandahs were added during the 1860s. The verandah has later been removed. The original character of the building was defined by large verandah spaces. From 1940, later additions were constructed at the front and rear of the building for an adaption to a bakery. More recent uses for the building include a storage area and workshop facility. The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the former Female Hospital is not currently occupied.

### Heritage Significance

The former Female Hospital is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The building has significance for its historic role as the former Female Hospital within the important Parramatta Gaol complex, playing an important part in the historical evolution of the gaol precinct. The intended spatial relationship with other elements within the complex is integral for depicting the rich history and function of the site. Its physical character, in particular the character established by its coherent architectural form and predominant sandstone and slate materials is a significant resource for understanding the complex.

P3

**Former Female Hospital**



**Heritage Significance** (continued)

Later additions and interior refurbishments including paint finishes, tiling, partition walls and suspended ceilings are of lesser significance. Intrusive elements include the truss to the upper floor, the lean-to additions to the front and rear of the building, razor wire and services, including air conditioning units and associated ducting mounted to the exterior.



**Physical Condition and Integrity**

Load-bearing sandstone partitions on the ground floor have been demolished and the upper floor partially burned. A truss has been inserted to support the roof, compromising the integrity of the original structure. The additions to the front and rear of the building detract from the ability to read the original form and fabric of the 1850s structure.

The former Female Hospital is in poor condition. During the construction of the 1940s additions to the front and rear of the building, damage was caused to the original fabric. Additional services mounted to the exterior have caused further damage to the original fabric in parts. There is some water damage to the significant stonework particularly at the base of the building. Paint finishes across the timber and ironwork is failing in parts.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The former Female Hospital makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements including later additions to the front and rear of the building and service additions mounted to the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building’s historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise the relationship to significant associated buildings within the precinct or obstruct significant views and vistas within the Parramatta Gaol site; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings.

## Cell Wing 1

P4



### Analysis of Evidence

Cell Wing 1 was originally constructed in the 1840s as part of the initial construction of the Parramatta Gaol. The wings contained cells to accommodate the convicts.

The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Cell Wing is not currently occupied.



### Heritage Significance

Cell Wing 1 is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The original form and fabric is of exceptional significance. Later additions are of lesser significance.

The Cell Wing is evidence of 1820s, SIPD type with wing configuration including twin doors and stairs in apse and axed soffits of the first floor galleries.

The three original cell wings are a major factor in the attribution of exceptional significance to the Parramatta Correctional Centre complex. They remain “the oldest in original use in Australia” and the “most intact” of the early structures of their type.

The wings, particularly Wing 1, are also exceptional in the way in which their fabrics reflect the shifts of fashion in penal accommodation. The fabric of the cell wings is an educational and archaeological resource as a continuing document of Australian social history and as a potential source of information about the cultural past of the colony.

Masonry and steel stair, the concrete floor inserted after 1922 and stone addition to the rear are of some heritage significance. Steel mesh screens and gates detract from the historic character of the place.



## P4

## Cell Wing 1

### Physical Condition and Integrity

Cell Wing 1 is in sound condition. There is cracking evident to enclosing pavement. There is considerable damage to the sandstone, interior paint finishes and murals.



### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- Cell Wing 1 makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- In refurbishing Cell Wing 1, surviving pre-1918 ironwork should be retained.
- Sample layers of paintwork to cell and common area fabrics in Cell Wing 1 should be retained and used as the basis for future paint schemes
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings including **P2**, **P3** and **P5** as part of the Parramatta Gaol and development of the vicinity; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings.



## Cell Wing 2

P5



### Analysis of Evidence

Cell Wing 2 was originally constructed in the 1840s as part of the initial construction of the Parramatta Gaol. The wings contained cells to accommodate the convicts.

The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Cell Wing is not currently occupied.



### Heritage Significance

Cell Wing 2 is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The original form and fabric is of exceptional significance. Later additions are of lesser significance.

The three original cell wings are a major factor in the attribution of exceptional significance to the Parramatta Correctional Centre complex. They remain “the oldest in original use in Australia” and the “most intact” of the early structures of their type.

The wings are also exceptional in the way in which their fabrics reflect the shifts of fashion in penal accommodation. The fabric of the cell wings is an educational and archaeological resource as a continuing document of Australian social history and as a potential source of information about the cultural past of the colony.

Cell fittings including circular floor level ventilators, standard steel doors and steel doors with observation trap are of little heritage significance. The brick lean-to against rear wall intrudes on the historic character.

**P5****Cell Wing 2****Physical Condition and Integrity**

Cell Wing 2 is in sound condition. There is cracking evident to enclosing pavement. There is considerable damage to the sandstone and interior paint finish.

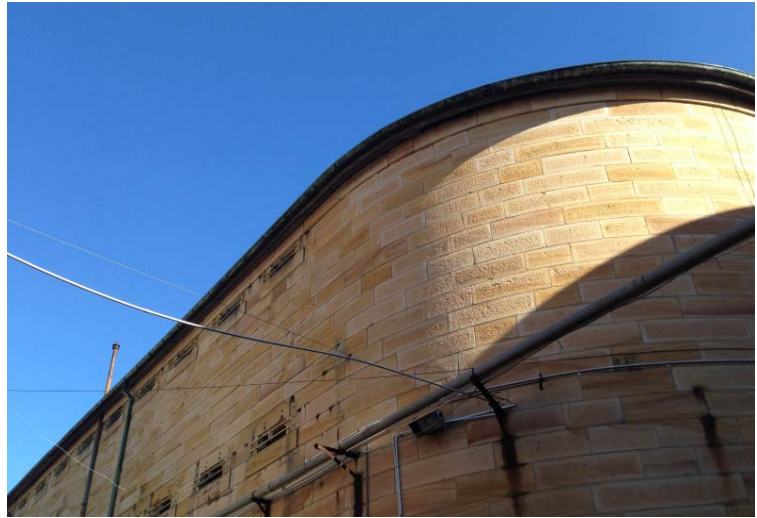
**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- Cell Wing 2 makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements such as the non-original steel mesh screens and gates and brick lean-to against the rear wall should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- In refurbishing Cell Wing 2, surviving pre-1918 ironwork should be retained.
- Sample layers of paintwork to cell and common area fabrics in Cell Wing 2 should be retained and used as the basis for future paint schemes.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings including P2, P3 and P4 as part of the Parramatta Gaol and development of the vicinity. be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings.

## Cell Wing 3

P6



### Analysis of Evidence

Cell Wing 3 was originally constructed in the 1840s as part of the initial construction of the Parramatta Gaol. The wings contained cells to accommodate the convicts.

The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Cell Wing is not currently occupied.



### Heritage Significance

Cell Wing 3 is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The original form and fabric (hand dressed ashlar stonework, original openings and floor slabs) is of exceptional significance. Later additions including the brick lean-to against the rear wall are of lesser significance.

The three original cell wings are a major factor in the attribution of exceptional significance to the Parramatta Correctional Centre complex. They remain “the oldest in original use in Australia” and the “most intact” of the early structures of their type. The wings are also exceptional in the way in which their fabrics reflect the shifts of fashion in penal accommodation. The fabric of the cell wings is an educational and archaeological resource as a continuing document of Australian social history and as a potential source of information about the cultural past of the colony.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

Cell Wing 3 is in sound and good condition. There is some damage to the interior paint finish and sandstone and pointing details.

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**P6****Cell Wing Yard 3**

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**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- Cell Wing 3 makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - Intrusive elements such as the non-original steel mesh screens and gates and brick lean-to against the rear wall should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - In refurbishing Cell Wing 2, surviving pre-1918 ironwork should be retained.
  - Sample layers of paintwork to cell and common area fabrics in Cell Wing 2 should be retained and used as the basis for future paint schemes.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should:
    - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings including P2, P3, P4 and P5 as part of the Parramatta Gaol and development of the vicinity; and
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings.
-



## Cell Wing Yards

P7



### Analysis of Evidence

The Cell Wing Yards were originally constructed in the 1860s. The yards between Cell Wings 1, 2 and 3 retain their 1860s palisade fencing. The open lean-to shelter sheds which were erected in the mid nineteenth century have been replaced by similar sheds with steel posts and corrugated roofs. The yard north of Cell Wing 1, originally used by the female inmates, is now largely filled with 1940s concrete structure.



### Heritage Significance

The Cell Wing Yards are of **High** heritage significance. The original spatial configuration and fabric is of high significance. Later additions including the lean-to shelter sheds are of lesser significance.

The yards of the three original cell wings are a major factor in the attribution of significance to the Parramatta Correctional Centre complex. They cell wings remain “the oldest in original use in Australia” and the “most intact” of the early structures of their type. The cell wing yards are an educational and archaeological resource as a continuing document of Australian social history and as a potential source of information about the cultural past of the colony.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Cell Wing Yards are in good condition. There is some settlement cracking to the paving.



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**P7**

## Cell Wing Yards

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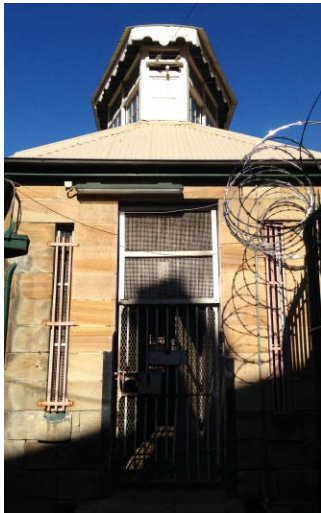
### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Cell Wing Yards make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development in the vicinity should:
    - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the yards with surrounding buildings including **P2, P4, P5, P6 and P8**; and
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol complex.
-

## The Cookhouse

P8



### Analysis of Evidence

During the early years of the gaol's occupation, cookhouse facilities for prisoners and resident staff were very basic and temporary. The original prisoner's cookhouse was constructed in 1854 and extended and slated in 1860. The current cookhouse was constructed c1865 and extended to the south in 1896. The chimney of the current cookhouse extension was later demolished. A lantern range provided light for the building while assisting in the removal of steam and heat.

The yard between the cookhouse and Cell Wing 3 contained a sub-surface brick-lined reservoir for the storage of rainwater; It was probably abandoned when the 1860s stage of the cookhouse was built. From the 1860s, the area to the east of the Cookhouse was used as exercise yards. The cookhouse has been subject to minor additions over the years (P8a).



### Heritage Significance

The Cookhouse is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The post 1918 additions to the west and south walls of the Cookhouse are of **High** heritage significance. The post 1918 additions to the east wall of the Cookhouse are of **Little** heritage significance. It plays an important role in the development of the Gaol precinct. The Cookhouse is a fine example of a sandstone structure which reinforces the plan and character of the precinct. Its physical character and spatial quality within the enclosed complex, in particular the character established by its coherent architectural form and predominant sandstone and slate materials, is significant. The fabric is an educational and archaeological resource as a continuing document of Australian social history and a potential source of information about the cultural past of the colony.

## P8

## The Cookhouse

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The integrity of the Cookhouse is compromised by the southern extension.

The Cookhouse is in sound and good condition. There is some water damage to the stone and failure of the paint finishes to the interior timber framing.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Cookhouse makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- The four original internal spaces and the entry space should remain un-subdivided.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- Intrusive elements including the non-original suspended ceilings throughout, the post 1918 additions to the east wall of the Cookhouse and the non-original razor wire and service additions mounted to the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- Provided the internal spatial character (including open timber roof) is retained, the interior may continue to be changed to meet changing requirements.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings including, but not limited to P2 and P6 as part of the Parramatta Gaol precinct and development of the vicinity; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings.

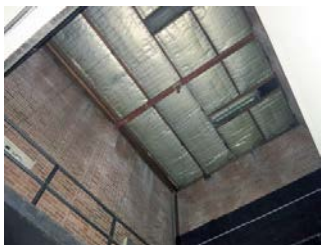
## Assembly Hall / Auditorium

P9



### Analysis of Evidence

The Assembly Hall/Auditorium was constructed in 1975. It was the intended site of the fifth radial wing of the gaol. The wing was designed in 1837 but never built. The existing building was originally designed as an assembly hall with a kitchen below the ground floor. It was instead used as a linen workshop. The ground floor was later used as professional interview rooms. The auditorium has continued in use for recreational purposes.



### Heritage Significance

The Assembly Hall/Auditorium is of **Little** heritage significance. While it has a form and fabric that is intrusive within its historic setting, it has played an important recreational role since being constructed. Since construction, the Assembly Hall/Auditorium has been the venue for a range of useful cultural activities which would not be possible without the open space provided by this building.

The size of the auditorium was necessary for its purpose but its form, materials and texture are intrusive elements in an otherwise unified precinct.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Assembly Hall/Auditorium retains much of its original fabric, form and footprint and appears in good condition. There is some damaged to the interior finishes.

## P9

**Assembly Hall / Auditorium****Management Recommendations**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Assembly Hall/Auditorium makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building and associated fencing detract from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that the building is demolished when the opportunity arises.
- If retained:
  - the building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts. Additions, however, should not result in additional adverse impacts on the historic character of the Parramatta Gaol site.
  - intrusive additions such as the non-original adjacent steel mesh fencing, razor wire and later external service additions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises. Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- New development in the vicinity of Assembly Hall/ Auditorium should:
  - have regard for the historic setting including proximity to the significance structures, in particular the Cookhouse, Gaoler's House and Cell Wing 3; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site.



## Demountable Office Art and Design Studio

P10



### Analysis of Evidence

The temporary demountable was installed in 1980 on the site of an earlier visiting facility. The building was previously in use as an Art and Design Studio and later used as an office space.



### Heritage Significance

The Demountable Office is an **Intrusive** element. The demountable detracts from its historic setting, in particular the setting of the Gaoler's House, the former Female Hospital, Cell Wings 1, 2 and 3 and the Cookhouse.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Demountable Office is in relatively sound condition although the paint finishes are in need of replacement. The original form and fabric of the building appears to be relatively intact.

### Management Recommendations

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines established in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific guidelines:

- The Demountable Office intrudes on the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. The demolition of the building would assist in the reinstatement of significant views across the site.
- If retained over the short and medium term, the building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors.
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**P10**

**Demountable Office**

Art and Design Studio

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**Management Recommendations** (continued)

- New development in the vicinity of the demountable should complement the character and concept of the original precinct.
  - The site should be retained as an open-fenced space related to the crescent and flanking Cookhouse, 3-Wing and Gaoler's House; or become the location for a new sympathetic structure which will relate to the character of its adjacent structures and reduce the visual impact of the auditorium on the original precinct.
-

## The Chapel

P11



### Analysis of Evidence

The building formerly used as the Deputy Governor's residence was demolished in 1906 and the construction of the Chapel commenced on the site. The Chapel was designed by the Government Architect and was completed in 1908. Much of the original stone was redressed by the prisoners.

The Chapel is an "Early English" gothic structure. The interiors were fit-out with stained glass, an organ, fine joinery and polychrome symbols and inscriptions on the east wall.



### Heritage Significance

The Chapel is of **High** heritage significance as it provides evidence of the cultural and social activities within the gaol precinct. The constructional character and quality, in particular its ashlar walls and timber roof truss is of high significance. The plaque to the memory of a Captain R. Turnbull, a chaplain of the Salvation Army is of some importance. Intrusive elements include lights mounted to the exterior walls, unsympathetically installed piping through one of the stained glass windows and security mesh to openings.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building is in relatively sound condition with some impact damage and weathering to the exterior sandstone walls.

- There is moisture damage to the stonework- particularly at the base of the building.
- Some of the paint finishes to the timberwork and external stone steps is failing.
- There is minor weathering and damage to the timber framework and significant corrosion evident to chimneys and ornamental details located on the roof of the Chapel.

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**P11****The Chapel**

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**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Chapel and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
  - Intrusive elements including non-original lights mounted to the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol complex.
-

## Showers/Offices Former Workshop Range

P12



### Analysis of Evidence

Originally completed in 1866, the Showers/Offices building housed the majority of industrial activities at the Gaol. This allowed for the demolition of most of the makeshift structures in the Cell Wing Yards. The building was significantly damaged by fire in 1975. As part of the 1977 rebuild the interiors were adapted for other uses. The original sandstone walls were retained. Unique design features include slots beside the south wall chimneys to help ventilate the early blacksmith's shop.

### Heritage Significance

The Showers/ Offices building is of **High** heritage significance. The building is tangible evidence of the evolution of workshop activities that were important in the operation of the gaol.

Original fabric including hand-dressed ashlar stonework, a domed water tank, iron work of balcony, stairs and openings and original form including the curved balcony roof, chimney stacks and openings are of high significance.

The 1977 interior refit and 1970s roof cladding is of little significance as it detracts from the historic character of the gaol complex.

Intrusive elements include services mounted to the exterior.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building is in relatively sound condition with some impact damage and weathering to the exterior sandstone walls.



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## P12 Showers/Offices

### Former Workshop Range

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#### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Showers/Offices building and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - A detailed conservation policy should be prepared for the building and its immediate setting to provide more comprehensive assistance with its ongoing conservation and adaptive re-use. The conservation policy should include a more detailed analysis of the building's development and assessment of the significance of its original and modified spaces and fabric. This will be documented with supporting photographs, diagrams and drawings.
  - Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
  - The existing vocabulary of sandstone detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to stone work.
  - The original layout and openings should be retained as part of new works to the Showers/Offices building.
  - Intrusive elements including the non-original services mounted to the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol complex.
-

## The Dead House

Former Workshop Range

P13



### Analysis of Evidence

Originally completed in 1864 as part of the first extension to the Gaol (1861-1866), the Dead House was used to place dead prisoners prior to their removal for burial as well as for occasional post-mortem examinations. Prior to this time they were stored in the Hospital lobby.

The Dead House was the vision of Gaoler George Allen and visiting surgeon, Dr Greenup (Superintendent of the adjacent Parramatta Lunatic Asylum) who were concerned about the 'unpleasant smell' that affected the well-being of the other occupants of the hospital. The Dead House was therefore located as far as possible from the accommodation areas at the west end of the 'new' Workshop Range.

Designed to be as cool as possible without the need for mechanical ventilation, the building is cave-like in construction with minimal openings and a slated pyramid roof terminating in a timber-framed roof vent. The tiled floor featured drainage allowing it to be hosed out after use.

More recently the Dead House has had a range of uses including storing sports gear for use on the adjacent "oval". The building is currently vacant.



### Heritage Significance

The Dead House is of **High** heritage significance as tangible evidence of the first extension to the Gaol and for its ability to demonstrate how dead bodies were managed in the second-half of the nineteenth century. The original external form and openings and fabric including hand-dressed ashlar sandstone, timber-framed slate roof, timber-louvred ventilator and original windows and doors are of exceptional significance. Modifications to the roof hip ridges and external piping and services mounted on roof and external walls and razor wire detract from the historic character of the gaol complex.

**P13**

**The Dead House**

Former Workshop Range



**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building is in relatively sound condition with some impact damage and weathering to the exterior sandstone walls. Previous studies indicate that there may be some damage to the roof lantern and slate roof.

The original form and fabric of the building appears to be relatively intact with minor later modifications including internal paint finishes and tiled flooring.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Dead House and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- Minimal openings should be retained as part of the Dead House to maintain the original design intent for its use as a morgue.
- The existing vocabulary of sandstone detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to stone work.
- Intrusive elements including the non-original piping and services mounted to the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development in the vicinity should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol site.

## Muster Ground

P14



### Analysis of Evidence

The Muster Ground was originally completed in 1864 as part of the first extension to the Gaol (1861-1866). New yards and buildings in the 1860s extension were positioned to leave a substantial space in front of the workshop range. Apart from the forecourt, this was the only common ground for prisoner industrial activity in the complex.

During the late nineteenth century the ground was used for a large carpenter's shed and as a yard for debtors and stables. The carpenter's sheds were removed in the 1890s by Governor Barnett. Two large garden beds took their place along the east-west axis. The parade and muster ground was formally created in 1907 at completion of the Chapel.

The Muster Ground's flanking architecture consists of a small brick and tile office, a neo-Gothic Chapel, an auditorium, cookhouse and workshop range. Its visual surroundings are therefore generally modest in bulk, varied in style and less penal in character.



### Heritage Significance

The Muster Ground is of **High** heritage significance.

The grounds provide tangible evidence of the first extension to the Gaol. The grounds have social significance for being the only large common space for prisoner industrial activity in the precinct. The space has some value today as a relatively open and unoppressive element.

The 1995 landscape elements and paving make little contribution to the heritage significance of the building.

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## P14 Muster Ground

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### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Muster Ground is in sound and good condition. There is some settlement cracking to the enclosing pavement, some weathering to timber frame work and minor damage to stone work.

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### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

The Muster Ground should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Muster Ground makes a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - New uses within the setting should ensure that the original and early use of the Muster Ground as an open social space continue to be understood and interpreted.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should:
    - appropriately respond to the existing setting. The enclosing architecture includes a brick office, a neo-Gothic chapel, an auditorium, a cookhouse and a workshop range. Its visual surrounding is therefore generally modest in bulk and varied in character and style; and
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site.
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**Dental Surgery**  
Night Senior's Office

P15



**Analysis of Evidence**

The building was originally constructed in the 1970s at the east end of the Muster Ground and progressively accommodated the dentist, barber and the senior assistant superintendent. It was occupied by the night senior in recent years.

**Heritage Significance**

The Dental Surgery is of **Moderate** heritage significance. The small brick and tile building does not contribute to the overall historic character of the precinct. The Dental Surgery has some value as evidence of the changing attitude to the function of the grounds within the gaol complex.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The Dental Surgery is in sound and good condition externally. There is some damage to the paint and timber work and to the external stairs that lead to the bathroom.

**Management Recommendations**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines established in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site specific guidelines:

- The Dental Surgery makes a moderate contribution to the significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should be retained. However, the demolition of the Dental Surgery would assist in the reinstatement of significant historical views within the Parramatta Gaol site.
- If retained, while the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and to the external fabric, substantial additions to the existing envelope are discouraged to enable views across the Parramatta Gaol site.
- Any new development in the vicinity of the Dunlop Street entrance should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the immediate setting.



## Segregation Yard

P16



### Analysis of Evidence

The demolition of the 'circle' (centrally located in front of Cell Wings 4, 5 and 6) in 1985 required the construction of the 'new' Segregation Yard by 1988. The yard was designed to provide an area where prisoners could be isolated from both the prison community and from each other.

The yard is of traditional design with washing and WC facilities at the back.



### Heritage Significance

The Segregation Yard is of **Little** heritage significance. It provides some significance in the overall history of the evolution of the gaol precinct. The yards, however, do not contribute to the overall character of the precinct. The separating wall interrupts the view to the tower surveillance and is an intrusive element.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The existing Segregation Yard was constructed in the 1980s and compromises the integrity of the original and early setting. The Segregation Yard is in sound and good condition.

### Management Recommendations

The yard should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Segregation Yard makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that it detracts from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that it be demolished when the opportunity arises.

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**P16**

**Segregation Yard**

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**Management Recommendations** (continued)

- As the Segregation Yard is likely to be retained over the short to medium term then opportunities to further screen its associated infrastructure from significant historic and contemporary views from within the walled enclosure should be explored.
  - New uses should ensure that the original role of the 'circle' can continue to be understood and interpreted.
  - New development in the vicinity of the yards should complement the character and concept of the original precinct. If demolished, any new development will need to have regard to its historic setting and proximity to the significance structures.
-

## Cell Wing 4

P17



### Analysis of Evidence

Cell Wings 5 (1884), 4 (1884) and 6 (1899) were largely constructed with the use of prison labour. All three are a type most commonly built in the nineteenth century and all were designed to have mid-range entries, control points and adjacent masonry stairs within the cell alignments. By the time that Cell Wing 6 was constructed the masonry stair was replaced with an iron stair. The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Cell Wing is not currently occupied.

### Heritage Significance

Cell Wing 4 is of **High** heritage significance. The building has importance for its role in the development of the Parramatta Gaol site. Its physical character and spatial quality within the enclosed complex, in particular, the character established by its coherent architectural form and predominant sandstone and slate materials are of significant importance.

The fabric of the Cell Wings is an educational and archaeological resource as a continuing document of Australian social history. The site of the Cell Wings is a potential source of information about the cultural past of the colony. Having been largely constructed with prison labour, the Cell Wings have strong century and a half associations with these people who have shaped its fabric.



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**P17****Cell Wing 4**

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**Physical Condition and Integrity**

Cell Wing 4 retains much of its original footprint, form and layout and is in sound and good condition. There is some damage to the paint finish, in particular to the interior masonry walls and iron work. There is some deterioration evident to the sandstone and pointing.

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**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- Cell Wing 4 and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - Alterations should only be planned on a considered long-term basis and should not be executed to meet short-term needs. New fabric should be complementary to the existing significant fabric but discernible on close inspection.
  - Any modification of the interior should ensure that at least one sample of each type of cell in each wing is retained with its original and early layout and surviving early fittings intact
  - Intrusive elements should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - In refurbishing Cell Wing 4, surviving pre-1918 ironwork should be retained.
  - Where new openings are introduced they should retain the symmetrical rhythms of the wall in question.
  - Sample layers of paintwork to cell and common area fabrics in Cell Wing 4 should be retained and used as the basis for future paint schemes.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development in the vicinity should:
    - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship to the surrounding significant buildings and landscapes including, but not limited to **P18**, **P19**, **P20** and **P21** and of the building as part of the Parramatta Gaol complex; and
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol site.
-

## Cell Wing 5

P18



### Analysis of Evidence

Cell Wings 5 (1884), 4 (1884) and 6 (1899) were largely constructed with the use of prison labour.

A two-storey annex to the southern end of Cell Wing 5 was completed in 1911, with a bathhouse on the ground floor and workrooms on the first floor.

All three cell wings are a type most commonly built in the nineteenth century and all were designed to have mid-range entries, control points and adjacent masonry stairs within the cell alignments. By the time that Cell Wing 6 was constructed the masonry stair had been replaced with an iron stair.

The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Cell Wing is currently vacant.

### Heritage Significance

Cell Wing 5 is of **High** heritage significance.

Its physical character and spatial quality within the enclosed complex, in particular, the character established by its coherent architectural form and predominant sandstone and slate materials are of high heritage significance. The fabric of the Cell Wings is an educational and archaeological resource as a continuing document of Australian social history and archaeologically as a potential source of information about the cultural past of the colony. Having been largely constructed with prison labour, the Cell Wings have strong century and a half associations with these people who have shaped its fabric.

The 1911 annex to southern end of the wing is of lesser significance.

## P18

## Cell Wing 5

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

Cell Wing 5 retains much of its original footprint, form and layout. It is in sound and good condition. There is some damage to the interiors including to the ceiling and paint finish of the masonry walls and ironwork. There is evident damage to and deterioration of the stonework.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- Cell Wing 5 and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Alterations should only be planned on a considered long-term basis and should not be executed to meet short-term needs. New fabric should be complementary to the existing significant fabric but discernible on close inspection.
- Any modification of the interior should ensure that at least one sample of each type of cell in each wing is retained with its original layout and surviving early fittings intact. Intrusive elements should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- In refurbishing Cell Wing 5, surviving pre-1918 ironwork should be retained.
- Where new openings are introduced they should retain the symmetrical rhythms of the wall in question.
- Sample layers of paintwork to cell and common area fabrics in Cell Wing 5 should be retained and used as the basis for future paint schemes.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development in the vicinity should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship to the surrounding significant buildings and landscapes including, but not limited to P17, P19, P20 and P21 and of the building as part of the Parramatta Gaol complex; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol site.

## Cell Wing 6

P19



### Analysis of Evidence

Cell Wings 5 (1884), 4 (1884) and 6 (1899) were largely constructed with the use of prison labour.

All three are a type most commonly built in the nineteenth century and all were designed to have mid-range entries, control points and adjacent masonry stairs within the cell alignments. By the time that Cell Wing 6 was constructed the masonry stair was replaced with an iron stair.

The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Cell Wing is not currently occupied.



### Heritage Significance

Cell Wing 6 is of **High** heritage significance. Its physical character and spatial quality within the enclosed complex, in particular, the character established by its coherent architectural form and predominant sandstone and slate materials are of high heritage significance. The fabric of the Cell Wings is an educational and archaeological resource as a continuing document of Australian social history and archaeologically as a potential source of information. Having been largely constructed with prison labour, the Cell Wings have strong century and a half associations with these people who have shaped its fabric.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

Cell Wing 6 retains much of its original footprint, form and layout. It is currently in sound and good condition. There is damage to the interior paint finishes to the masonry walls and ironwork. Corrosion is evident to the ironwork throughout the building. Extensive cracking is evident to the tiling within the wet areas. Some water staining and damage is evident to the sandstone of the exterior facades.

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## P19 Cell Wing 6

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### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- Cell Wing 6 and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - Alterations should only be planned on a considered long-term basis and should not be executed to meet short-term needs. New fabric should be complementary to the existing significant fabric but discernible on close inspection.
  - Any modification of the interior should ensure that at least one sample of each type of cell in each wing is retained with its original layout and surviving early fittings intact.
  - Intrusive elements should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - In refurbishing Cell Wing 5, surviving pre-1918 ironwork should be retained.
  - Where new openings are introduced they should retain the symmetrical rhythms of the wall in question.
  - Sample layers of paintwork to cell and common area fabrics in Cell Wing 5 should be retained and used as the basis for future paint schemes.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development in the vicinity should:
    - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship to the surrounding significant buildings and landscapes including, but not limited to P17, P18, P20 and P21 and of the building as part of the Parramatta Gaol complex; and
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol site.
-



**Store**  
5 Wing Annex

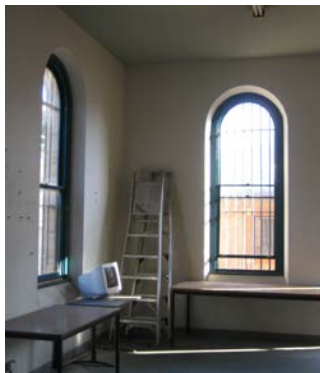
**P20**



**Analysis of Evidence**

The store building was added to the west end of Wing 5 in 1910-1911 largely using prisoner labour. The store building was constructed to house the coir mats that were being manufactured by the prisoners. Its construction utilised stone from demolished walls and the former Female Factory Hospital. The upper floor was connected to the ground floor of Wing 5 and was used as a work room for the 'larrikin' class. The basement contained the bath house. The building was most recently used as a store room associated with the nearby reception building.

The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Store building is not currently occupied.



**Heritage Significance**

The Store is of **High** heritage significance.

The character established by its coherent architectural form and predominant sandstone and slate materials are of high heritage significance. The fabric of the Store is an educational and archaeological resource as a continuing document of Australian social history and archaeologically as a potential source of information. Having been largely constructed with prison labour, the Store building has strong century and a half associations with these people who have shaped its fabric.

The Upper level door on west front and recycled interior make a lesser contribution to the heritage significance of the building and gaol complex.

Services, razor wire, air conditioning units and associated ducting mounted to the exterior of the building detract from the historic character of the complex.

**P20**

**Store**

5 Wing Annex

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The Store building is currently in sound and good condition. There is some moisture damage to the sandstone, particularly at ground level. The paint finishes to the external stair case and interior walls are in need of replacement.



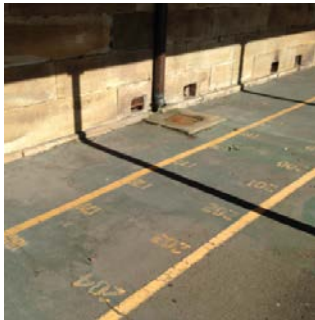
**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Store and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- The existing vocabulary of sandstone detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to stone work.
- Original openings/ layout should be retained as part of new works to the Store building.
- Intrusive, non-original additions to the exterior and within the recycled interior should be removed when the opportunity arises to enhance the ability to understand the original layout without impacting on the ability to understand its contribution to the evolution of the Parramatta Gaol Precinct.
- Where new openings are introduced they should retain the symmetrical rhythms of the wall in question.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building’s historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development in the vicinity should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship to the surrounding significant buildings and landscapes including, but not limited to P18, P19, P21 and P23 and of the building as part of the Parramatta Gaol complex; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol site.

## Recreation Yard

P21



### Analysis of Evidence

During the construction of Cell Wings 4, 5 and 6, the space flanked by these wings featured a stonemason's shed. In 1901 it was occupied by the 'circle'. The circle was an 'exercise yard' used to temporarily detain prisoners until their temper had eased.

The design for the circle was signed 'William Mitchell, acting chief draftsman, 1899'. Following demolition of the circle in 1985, various schemes for using and landscaping the space were proposed. The enclosure was left as paved open space. The original palisade fence still encloses the open north side of the space.



### Heritage Significance

The Space enclosed by Cell Wings 4, 5 and 6 are of **High** heritage significance. The Recreation Yard has significance as the site of the early 'exercise yard' - the largest in Australia. The changing uses of the site demonstrate changing philosophies regarding the treatment of prisoners within New South Wales and within the Parramatta Gaol complex.

Remains of the use of the yard as a sports court- including signage, basketball hoop and lines marked on pavement are of lesser significance.

## P21

## Recreation Yard

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The space has lost its early significant use of the site of the 'circle' however still maintains a relationship with the enclosing significant structures. The Recreation Yard is in good condition. There is some damage and settlement to the northern entry stair case. Some settlement is evident across the pavement.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The yard should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Recreation Yard makes a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Damaged or removed original/early features within the Recreation Yard should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- Intrusive, non-original elements within the Recreation Yard should be removed when the opportunity arises to enhance the ability to understand the space without impacting on the ability to understand its contribution to the evolution of the Parramatta Gaol Precinct.
- The existing vocabulary of sandstone detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to stone work on the northern boundary and pavement.
- the original and early use of the space as the site of the stonemason's shed and 'circle' should continue to be understood and interpreted as part of new uses and interpretation.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship to the surrounding significant buildings and landscapes including P17, P18, P19 and P20;
  - be designed to complement and reinforce the character of the space and its adjacent sandstone structures; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Gaol buildings.



## Education Centre

(former Mason's and Carpenter's Workshop)

P22



### Analysis of Evidence

On completion of the southwest extension to the Gaol in the 1890s the new area became a work yard for the construction of Cell Wing 6. By 1896 the two-storey sandstone structure had been constructed in the northwest corner of the extended area. The carpenters occupied the first floor and the stonemasons had their bankers on the unpaved and open arcaded ground floor. In the early 1990s the interior was recycled for its current educational use. Access was via a narrow stair addition on the north wall.

The Education Centre opens towards a courtyard space to the east. The courtyard consists of mature trees and dwarf sandstone walls built to establish the layout of garden beds.

The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Education Centre is not currently occupied.



### Heritage Significance

The Education Centre is of **High** heritage significance. The Education Centre is tangible evidence of the historical evolution of the gaol precinct.

The original 1890s form and fabric including hand-dressed ashlar stonework, parapeted gables, kneelers and all original openings and early external ironwork including window grilles and stair are of high significance.

The later interior modifications that predominately result from the 1990s fit out are of lesser significance and compromise the original materials and spatial layout. The stonework used for the construction of the garden beds to the east of the building may be of some significance (further investigation is required).



## P22

### Education Centre

(former Mason's and Carpenter's Workshop)

#### Physical Condition and Integrity

The integrity of the building has been compromised by the enclosure of some of the windows and openings. Unsympathetic interior refurbishments have little relationship to the original form and function of the building.

The Education Centre is in sound and good condition. There is some damage to the stonework as a result of moisture. There is significant pointing damaged to the stonework which has, in some areas, being unsympathetically replaced. There is minor warping of the ridge capping to the roof and failure of the paint finishes to both timber and iron work on both the interior and exterior of the Education Centre.



#### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Education Centre and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- Intrusive elements such as those associated with the 1990s fit out to the building, air conditioning units mounted within openings and the services to the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development in the vicinity should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship to the surrounding significant buildings and landscape elements including, but not limited to P19 and P27; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol site.

## Reception and Administration Buildings

P23



### Analysis of Evidence

The existing buildings, including a two-storey gatehouse, a visiting facility and prisoner holding yards were constructed in 1993 under the supervision of the Government Architect's Office. The construction of the Reception and Administration Buildings allowed for a second entry to the gaol site (original entry is accessible from O'Connell Street, previously Clifford Street). The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Reception and Administration Buildings are unoccupied at present.

### Heritage Significance

The Reception and Administration Buildings are of **Little** heritage significance. The buildings make little visual contribution to the overall character of the Parramatta Gaol complex. The buildings have a minor role in the historical evolution of the Gaol complex and were used as a visiting facility and holding yards up until the recent closure of the prison.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Reception and Administration Buildings are in sound and good condition externally. There is some damage to the brickwork of the garden bed walls. Some openings have been boarded up, compromising the integrity of the original structures.

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**P23****Reception and Administration Buildings**

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**Management Recommendations**

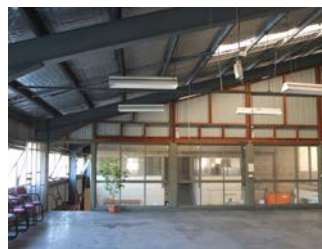
The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Reception and Administration buildings make little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the buildings and associated fencing detract from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that the buildings be demolished when the opportunity arises.
  - If retained:
    - the buildings can tolerate considerable modification to their interiors and external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts. Additions, however, should not result in additional adverse impacts on the historic character of the Parramatta Gaol site; and
    - intrusive additions such as the non-original adjacent steel mesh fencing, razor wire and later external service additions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises. Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
  - New development in the vicinity of the Reception and Administration Buildings should:
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site.
-



### Analysis of Evidence

The workshop was constructed post-1995. The Workshop buildings consist of a large steel framed colorbond structure that adjoins a smaller steel framed colorbond shed to the east and a timber framed, corrugated iron clad shelter to the south. The facility is enclosed within the 1970s compound wall to the north and the 1920s brickwork wall to the west. The workshops have been used as a gym facility in recent years. The Parramatta Gaol was decommissioned as a medium-security gaol in 2011 and as a result, the Workshop structures are unoccupied at present. Some rooms are currently in use as storage facilities.



### Heritage Significance

The Workshop is of **Little** heritage significance. The structures have little visual relationship with the original character of the precinct. They have played a small role in the historical evolution of the gaol complex for their use as a workshop facility up until the recent closure of the prison. The razor wire and service additions to the exterior of the structures are intrusive.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Workshop complex is in sound condition. There is some settlement cracking to the surrounding pavement and damage to the corrugated iron cladding.

### Management Recommendations

The buildings and their setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

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P24

Workshop

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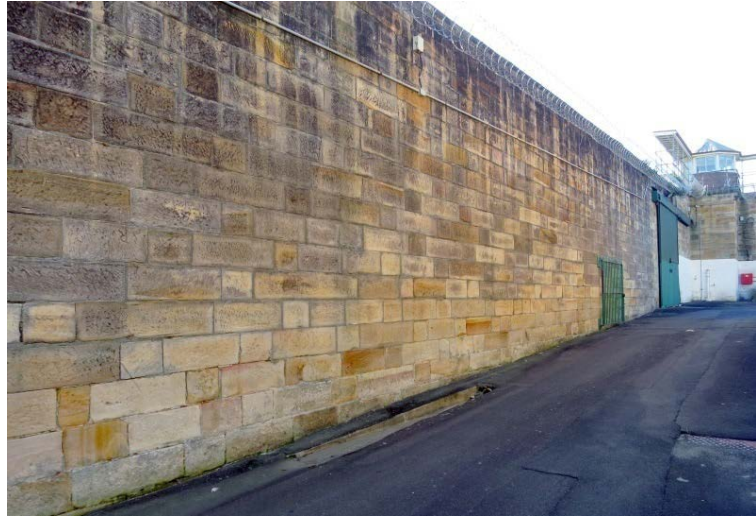
**Management Recommendations** (continued)

- The Workshop buildings make little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the buildings detract from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that they be demolished when the opportunity arises.
  - If retained:
    - the buildings can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to their external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts. Additions, however, should not result in additional adverse impacts on the historic character of the Parramatta Gaol site; and
    - intrusive additions such as the non-original adjacent steel mesh fencing, razor wire and later external service additions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises. Damaged or removed original/early features of the buildings should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
  - New development in the vicinity of the Workshop buildings should:
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site.
-



## Sandstone Perimeter and Compound Walls

P25a



### Analysis of Evidence

Constructed in different stages and at different times: 1836-1837 (north and east walls), 1863 (east wall extension), 1880s (east wall extension and south wall), 1890s (south wall extension and sandstone compound wall), 1922 (west wall and replacement of original west wall). Some of the original walls within the gaol complex have been demolished. The gate and truck entrance were constructed in original 1836-1837 walls.



### Heritage Significance

The Sandstone Perimeter and Compound Walls are of **Exceptional** heritage significance.

The Sandstone Perimeter and Compound Walls are an educational and archaeological resource for evolution of the gaol precinct. The walls have technical significance due to the way in which they were produced. The stones of the original wall were cut under a piece work system, rewarding the masons with time off for productivity. Each stone was roughly carved with the individual mark of the responsible mason. Faint markings provide evocative and potentially useful evidence of the identities of the men who built the wall.

All of the ashlar sandstone perimeter and precinct walling are of exceptional significance and all of the brick perimeter and precinct walling are of high significance.

Later intrusive elements include wall-mounted services and conduits etc.

### P25a

## Sandstone Perimeter and Precinct Walls





## Sandstone Perimeter and Compound Walls

P25a

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The wall is in varying condition. There is some moisture damage to stonework and cracking to the sandstone face. There is evidence of non-original openings which have not only caused damage to the associated fabric but have compromised the original character and layout of the Precinct Walls.

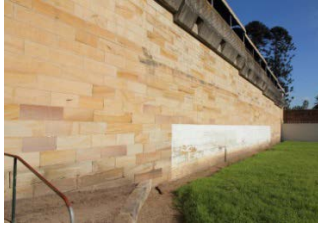
### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

The walls and their setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Sandstone Perimeter and Compound Walls make a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the walls should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- Intrusive additions including modifications to openings and razor wire should be removed when the opportunity arises to enhance the ability to understand the original role of the walls without impacting on the ability to understand its contribution to the evolution of the Parramatta Gaol Precinct.
- The existing vocabulary of sandstone detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to stone work. The characteristics of the walls for each period, including surface tooling and pointing should be retained in any reconstruction or adaptation
- Modifications to the 1836-1837 walls should not occur unless it is to re-instate original fabric, openings or details.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings.



## Brickwork Wall P25b



### Analysis of Evidence

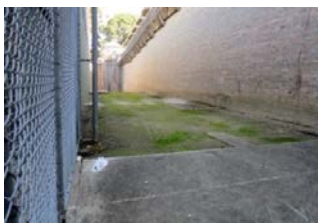
The brickwork wall was constructed in the 1920s to replace earlier sandstone walls from the 1890s.



### Heritage Significance

The wall is of **High** heritage significance. Although the brick wall has replaced an earlier sandstone wall from the 1890s, the wall retains the footprint and function of the original structure. The brick wall has an over 90 year association with the Parramatta Gaol complex and is tangible evidence of the philosophies and subsequently, the design, behind early Goals in New South Wales and Australia.

The extension of the height of the 1920s wall in some areas across the enclosure is of lesser significance.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Brickwork Wall is currently in sound and good condition. There is some evidence of water damage and in some locations the brick wall has been affected by climber plants. Although minimal, there is some evidence of settlement cracking across the surfaces and to surrounding pavements.



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## P25b Brickwork Wall

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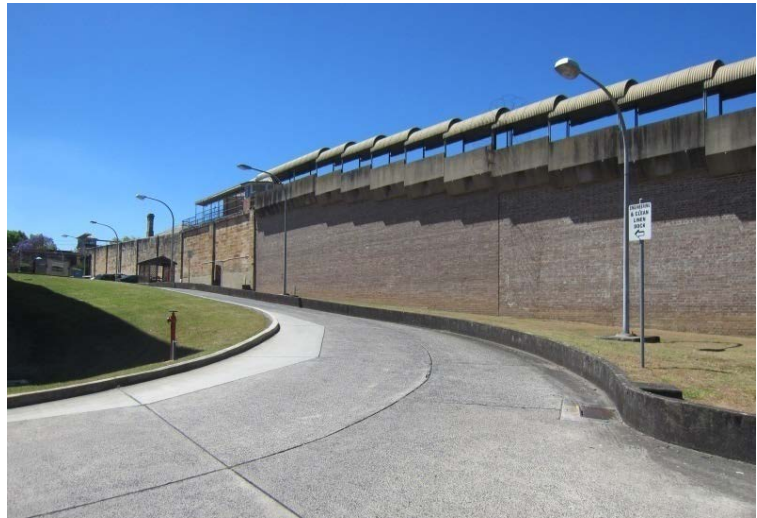
### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

The wall and the immediate setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Brickwork Wall and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - Damaged or removed original/early features of the wall should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
  - Intrusive additions including modifications to openings, services and razor wire should be removed when the opportunity arises to enhance the ability to understand the original role of the wall without impacting on the ability to understand its contribution to the evolution of the Parramatta Gaol Precinct.
  - The existing vocabulary of brickwork detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to brickwork. The characteristics of the wall, including surface tooling and pointing should be retained in any reconstruction or adaption.
  - Modifications to the 1920s walls should not occur unless it is to re-instate original fabric, openings or details.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should:
    - Not obstruct views and vistas within the complex; and
    - Be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol site.
-

## 1970s Compound Wall

P25c



### Analysis of Evidence

The Compound Wall was constructed in the 1970s at the same time as the linen service building.

### Heritage Significance

The 1970s brick Compound Wall is of **Moderate** heritage significance. The wall has significance for its function as part of the perimeter enclosure that detained prisoners within the Parramatta Gaol from the 1970s up until its recent closure. The wall, however, was built as the enclosure for the 1970s Linen Service building addition. This addition, although tangible evidence of the evolution of the complex, has only moderately contributed to the cultural significance of the gaol complex located to the south of the later additions.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The 1970s compound wall is in good condition. There is some evidence of moisture damage to the bricks at ground level.

### Management Recommendations

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines established in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site specific guidelines:

- The 1970s Compound Wall makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should be retained.
- If retained, substantial changes are acceptable provided that interpretation of the original enclosure of Parramatta Gaol and the Parramatta Gaol Farm (to the north) is retained.
- New development should:
  - not compromise significant historic views and vistas within the Gaol complex; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the immediate setting.



## Watch Towers

P26



### Analysis of Evidence

The original perimeter walls had no watch towers. Instead, sentry posts were established in the sterile zone to monitor any movement inside the walls. When the first perimeter wall extension was completed in 1863, William Coles, the first clerk of works for the Colonial Architect, proposed building watch towers at each angle of the yard. The superstructure of the first towers was octagonal in plan on a rectangular base. By 1864, the first towers had been completed, each with a flat stone floor, ashlar walls and corrugated iron roof. In 1870 the gaoler, Henry Hussey, began pressing for catwalks on the walls to extend the area of surveillance. Over subsequent years all towers were equipped with catwalks.

The southern extension of the early 1880s resulted in two more corner towers and walks although the more westerly of the pair was demolished in 1896 following the enlargement of the southern extension to the west in 1890. A further pair of towers and walks were placed on the corners above the 1890s extension and yet another on the return angle beside the Dead House.

Tower bases were provided in the norther and western corners of the farm extension of 1898 but the towers were not completed until much later.



### Heritage Significance

The watch towers and catwalks are of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The watch towers have a significant role as educational and archaeological resources for the evolution of the gaol precinct. The watch towers and catwalks have a significant role in the evolution of the security of the Parramatta Gaol and make an important contribution to the picturesque skyline of the complex.

## P26

## Watch Towers

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The watch towers and catwalks are in sound and good condition externally. There is some moisture damage to the stonework of the sandstone structures. There is damaged to the paint work to and deterioration of timberwork to the framed openings of the watchtowers.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The structures should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Watch Towers and Catwalks make a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the towers and catwalks should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- The characteristics of the watch tower walls, including surface tooling and pointing should be retained in any reconstruction or adaption.
- Watch towers and associated facilities may continue to evolve or be rebuilt to meet the requirements of security, but forms and materials should be chosen to complement the character and quality of the sandstone complex.
- Intrusive elements including the non-original razor wire and services additions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship to the surrounding significant buildings and landscape elements; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Gaol buildings.



## Linen Service Main Building

P27



### Analysis of Evidence

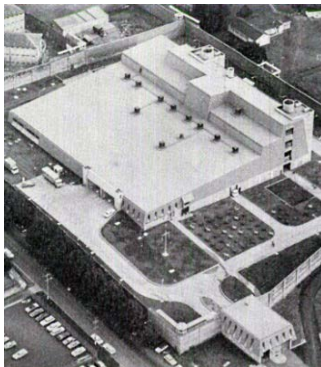
The Linen Services Building was constructed on the former 'farm' of the Parramatta Gaol in the 1970s. The Linen Services Building was the concept of Walter Richard McGeechan, comptroller general from 1968 to 1978, and W.F. (Bill) Malone, his assistant commissioner. The Linen Service was to process laundry on a high volume commercial basis, particularly for large institutions such as the hospitals. It was to be run in-house by the department using trained prison staff and inmates. The structure was opened in 1975 and after six years the property was relinquished by the department and transferred to the Health Commission of NSW.

Two ancillary structures are located to the east of the Linen Service Main Building (P27a, P27b and P27c).



### Heritage Significance

The Linen Service Building and associate structures are of **Little** heritage significance. Constructed in the 1970s the facility has provided an important function for the state hospital system. However, its large bulk detracts from the ability to understand the site's former use as the Parramatta Gaol 'farm'. It also detracts from the aesthetic values of the former gaol walls, particularly when viewed from Barney Street. The Linen Service site is predicted to contain some relics associated with a highly historic water mill dating to 1799-1802.



**P27****Linen Service Main Building****Physical Condition and Integrity**

The Linen Service Buildings and associated structures are in sound condition externally. There is some failure of the paint finishes evident to the exterior of the building.

**Management Recommendations**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Linen Service Main Building makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building detracts from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that the Linen Service Main Building be demolished when the opportunity arises.
- The Linen Service Building should ideally be removed when the opportunity arises to assist with re-instating the previous spatial relationships and conventional surveillance vistas.
- If retained:
  - new uses for the site of the Linen Service Main Building should consider the aesthetic values of the former gaol walls, particularly when viewed from Barney Street;
  - the building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to their external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts. Additions, however, should not result in additional adverse impacts on the historic character of the Parramatta Gaol site; and
  - intrusive additions such as the non-original adjacent steel mesh fencing, razor wire and later external service additions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises. Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- New development should:
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site; and
  - incorporate opportunities to interpret the historic water mill that is associated with the Linen Service site.

## Linen Service Entry Building

P28



### Analysis of Evidence

The Linen Service Entry building was built in the 1970s. The Linen Service building was to process laundry on a high volume commercial basis, particularly for large institutions such as the hospitals. It was to be run in-house by the department using trained prison staff and inmates.

### Heritage Significance

The Linen Service Entry is of **Little** heritage significance.

The entry building detracts from the fabric and character of the 1890s sandstone and from the ability to understand the site's former use as the Parramatta Gaol 'farm'. It also detracts from the aesthetic values of the former gaol walls, particularly when viewed from Barney Street.

The Linen Service site is predicted to contain some relics associated with a highly historic water mill dating to 1799-1802.



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**P28**

## **Linen Service Entry Building**

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### **Physical Condition and Integrity**

The Linen Service Entry Building is in sound condition externally. Further investigation is required.

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### **Management Recommendations**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Linen Service Entry Building makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building detracts from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that the building is demolished when the opportunity arises.
  - As the building is likely to be retained over the short to medium term opportunities to further screen the building in views within the Parramatta Gaol site should be explored.
  - New uses for the site should consider the aesthetic and historic values of the former gaol walls, particularly when viewed from Barney Street.
  - If retained, while the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally, substantial additions to the existing envelope of the building, particularly towards the banks of Darling Mills Creek to the north should be avoided.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site.
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## Security Entry Cage

P29



### Analysis of Evidence

The date of construction of the Security Entry Cage is unknown but likely to be from the c1970s. The site of the Linen Service building and is enclosed by the 1970s compound wall to the south and the 1890s perimeter wall to the east.

### Heritage Significance

The Security Entry Cage is of **Little** heritage significance.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Security Entry Cage retains its original footprint and form and is in sound condition. A considerable amount of corrosion is evident to the fabric.

### Management Recommendations

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Security Entry Cage makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the structure detracts from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that the building is demolished when the opportunity arises.
- The cage may be retained for interpretive purposes, but should ideally be removed when the opportunity arises to assist with re-instating the previous spatial relationships and conventional surveillance vistas.
- New uses for the site should consider the aesthetic values of the former gaol walls, particularly when viewed from Barney Street.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site.





## Deputy Governor’s Residence

P30

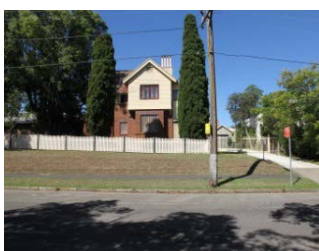


### Analysis of Evidence

The land on which the former Deputy Governor’s Residence is located was originally purchased by Thomas Allen shortly after the establishment of Parramatta’s third gaol to keep fowls and pigs. The land was later purchased by the gaol where the residence was built. The existing building was originally constructed in 1902 as a residence for the Deputy Governor. The original building is a two-storey Edwardian residence.

A number of alterations and additions (including P30a) have occurred to the side and rear. The single-storey pavilion was added to the rear as part of the Deputy Governor’s residence use as an officer’s mess c1970s.

The building was recorded as unoccupied during an earlier inspection in 1995.



### Heritage Significance

The former Parramatta Gaol Deputy Governor’s Residence is of **High** heritage significance. The building has an important over 110 year historical association with the Parramatta Gaol as the residence for the former Deputy Governor. The building retains much of its original character and detail from when it was originally constructed in 1902. The building is a typical and average example of their period and class, is relatively intact and makes a positive contribution to O’Connell Street.

The 1970s addition to the rear is of lesser significance.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Parramatta Gaol Deputy Governor’s Residence is in sound condition and is relatively intact externally. There is some evident deterioration of the timber shingles on the gable at the entrance of the building. There is damage to the paint finishes to the timber framework of much of the openings.

## P30

## Deputy Governor's Residence

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The Parramatta Gaol Deputy Governor's Residence is in sound condition and is relatively intact externally. There is some evident deterioration of the timber shingles on the gable at the entrance of the building. There is damage to the paint finishes to the timber framework of much of the openings.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The building and the immediate setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The former Deputy Governor's Residence and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- The existing vocabulary of masonry detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to stone work.
- Original openings/ layout should be retained as part of new works to the former Deputy Governor's Residence.
- Intrusive elements such as the attached additions to the rear and enclosed upper level verandahs should be removed when the opportunity arises to enhance the ability to understand the original layout without impacting on the ability to understand its early contribution to the evolution of the Parramatta Gaol site.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Parramatta Gaol site.

## Later Juvenile Centre Structures

P31



### Analysis of Evidence

The Juvenile Centre Structures include a toilet block, garage, tennis court, recreation hall, car parking and store shed that were largely constructed for the use of the sub-precinct as a periodic detention centre and staff mess. Their construction took place between 1970 and 1975 as the structures can be noted on an aerial map from 1975.



### Heritage Significance

The structures are of **Little** heritage significance. They have some significance for their role as part of the Juvenile Centre constructed as part of the expansion of Parramatta Gaol. They compromise the early relationship and open setting between the Governor's and Deputy Governor's residences. The remaining structures detract from the surrounding significant buildings located on O'Connell Street but are set back a sufficient distance to avoid detracting from the streetscape and from Parramatta Gaol.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The later Juvenile Centre Structures are currently in sound and good condition externally. Further investigation of the condition of the structures is required.

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**P31**

## **Later Juvenile Centre Structures**

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### **Management Recommendations**

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Later Juvenile Centre Structures make little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building and associated fencing detract from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that the building is demolished when the opportunity arises.
  - As the structures are likely to be retained over the short to medium term then further opportunities to screen the building from O’Connell and Barney Streets should be explored.
  - If retained the building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts. Additions, however, should not result in additional adverse impacts on the historic character of the Parramatta Gaol site.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site.
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## Former Governor’s Residence

P32



### Analysis of Evidence

The land on which the former Governor’s Residence is located was originally purchased by Thomas Allen shortly after the establishment of Parramatta’s third gaol to keep fowls and pigs. The land was later purchased by the gaol where the residence was built. The residence was originally constructed in 1902 to house the Governor of the Parramatta Gaol. The original building is a two-storey Edwardian residence accessible from O’Connell Street.

The former Governor’s Residence was used as a male periodic detention centre at a later stage.

The most notable alteration and addition is **P32a**. The addition was constructed to the south east end of the building at a later date (c1980s). The building was unoccupied at the time of an earlier inspection in 1995.



### Heritage Significance

The Parramatta Gaol Governor’s Residence is of **High** heritage significance. Constructed c1902 as the Superintendent’s Residence and later in use as a male periodic detention centre, the building has an enduring historical association with the Parramatta Gaol. The building retains much of its original character and detail from when it was originally constructed in 1902 and is a representative example of its period and class.

The building is relatively intact and makes a positive visual contribution to O’Connell Street. The brick and concrete steps leading to O’Connell Street and security screens to openings are of lesser significance.

Cement tile cladding to roof of governor’s house. The enclosed upper level verandah additions and later addition at the south-east end of the former Governor’s Residence detract from the original and early function, form and fabric of the building.

**P32****Former Governor's Residence****Physical Condition and Integrity**

The Parramatta Gaol Governor's Residence is in sound condition and relatively intact externally. The additions compromise the original symmetrical design and form of the c1902 building.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The wall and the immediate setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The former Governor's Residence and the immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- The existing vocabulary of masonry detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to stone work.
- Original openings/ layout should be retained as part of new works to the former Governor's Residence.
- Intrusive additions including, but not limited to the attached additions to the rear and enclosed upper level verandahs should be removed when the opportunity arises to enhance the ability to understand the original layout without impacting on the ability to understand its early contribution to the evolution of the Parramatta Gaol site.
- Sensitive infill development to the rear of the building and between the building and the former Governor' Residence must allow for both buildings to retain their prominence in the streetscape, continuing to be read as separate residences.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship to the surrounding significant buildings and landscape elements; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Gaol buildings.

## Superintendent’s House (Biyani)

P33



### Analysis of Evidence

The brick veneer and tiled roof cottage was constructed c1973 at the north end of O’Connell Street across from the Linen Service Building. The building consists of a detached garage and was recorded as being empty in 1995.

### Heritage Significance

The building is of **Little** heritage significance. It has some significance for its connection with the Parramatta Gaol, however detracts from the historic significance of the Parramatta Gaol buildings along O’Connell Street.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears in sound condition externally. Further investigation into the condition of the building is required.

### Management Recommendations

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Former Superintendent’s House (Biyani) makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building and associated fencing detract from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that the building is demolished when the opportunity arises.
- As the building is likely to be retained over the short to medium term opportunities to further screen the building in views to and from O’Connell Street and within the Parramatta Gaol site should be explored.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site.



## Deputy Superintendent’s House (Biyani)

P34



### Analysis of Evidence

The brick veneer and tile cottage was constructed between 1970 and 1975 at the northern end of O’Connell Street across from the Linen Service Building. The building is joined by a demountable office and detached WC. It was recorded as being used by the ‘life after prison’ group in 1995. Further investigation is required into its current use.

### Heritage Significance

The building is of **Little** heritage significance. It has some significance for its connection with the Parramatta Gaol, however detracts from the historic significance of the Parramatta Gaol building along O’Connell Street.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears in sound condition. Further investigation into the condition of the building is required.

### Management Recommendations

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Deputy Superintendent’s House (Biyani) makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building and associated fencing detract from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that the building is demolished when the opportunity arises.
- As the building is likely to be retained over the short to medium term then opportunities to further screen the building from views to and from O’Connell and Board Streets should be explored.



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**P34**

**Deputy Superintendent's House (Biyani)**

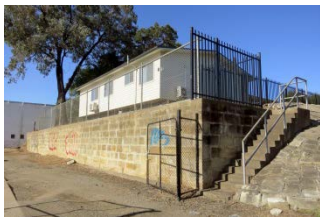
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**Management Recommendations** (continued)

- While the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally, if retained and adapted, substantial additions that impact on significant historic and contemporary views and vistas to and from the Parramatta Gaol site should be avoided.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site.
-

## Meeting Room

P35



### Analysis of Evidence

The weatherboard cottage was constructed c1970s/1980s, replacing a structure from the 1960s. The cottage adjoins the Deputy Superintendent's House and has been used as a meeting room for the Biyani complex.

### Heritage Significance

The building is of **Little** heritage significance. The building has not functional or visual connection to the Parramatta Gaol and detracts from the historic character of the Parramatta Gaol buildings along O'Connell Street.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears in sound condition externally. Further investigation into the condition of the building is required.

### Management Recommendations

The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The meeting room makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta Gaol site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building detracts from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that the building is demolished when the opportunity arises.
- As the building is likely to be retained over the short to medium term opportunities to further screen the building in views to and from O'Connell Street and within the Parramatta Gaol site should be explored.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the buildings of the Parramatta Gaol site and not obstruct views of the Gaol walls and buildings from Board Street.



## Sandstone Retaining Walls and Steps

P36



### Analysis of Evidence

The Sandstone Retaining Walls were constructed between 1960 and 1975 separating the brick veneer and tiled cottages and associated structures on the upper area of property from the car parking spaces on the low areas of property to the north. It is likely that the sandstone blocks were used within the gaol complex in earlier years. The Sandstone Retaining Walls make a positive visual contribution to O'Connell Street. Further investigation is required.



### Heritage Significance

The Sandstone Retaining Wall is of **High** heritage significance. It is likely that the sandstones were sourced from the historically significant gaol site to the west of O'Connell Street.

The staircases leading from the street to the structures on the upper area of property is of lesser significance. The security fencing and gates impose on the character of the retaining wall and are intrusive elements.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Retaining walls and steps are currently in poor condition. There is notable cracking to some of the sandstone blocks. The sandstone blocks have been displaced in some areas. Some movement of the stone blocks has occurred as a result of vegetation overgrowth.

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**P36**

## **Sandstone Retaining Walls and steps**

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### **Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

The structures and their setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in the PNHS CMP (Parts A and C) and the following site-specific recommendations:

- The sandstone retaining walls, steps and their setting make a moderate contribution to the heritage values of the Parramatta Gaol site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - Appropriate new uses for the sandstone blocks should be investigated to ensure that they have a sustainable future and that their original within the Parramatta Gaol complex can continue to be understood and interpreted.
  - The existing vocabulary of sandstone detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to stone work. The characteristics of the walls for each period, including surface tooling and pointing should be retained in any reconstruction or adaption.
  - If any demolition is to occur to the retaining wall, the sandstone blocks should be salvaged for potential re-use elsewhere on the site or within the PNHS. The associated steps and paved areas adjoining O’Connell Street can be removed.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings and walls within the Parramatta Gaol site (on the west side of O’Connell Street).
-