

Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan

Part C: Public Domain Policies and Guidelines



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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 Public Domain extends across a substantial part of the Parramatta North Historic Sites. The 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 Smiths' 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 mainland Australia, the PNHS can tell us much about the early development of the colony, Parramatta, New South Wales and Australia as well as changing community attitudes to moral and social reform, gender, sectarianism, humanitarianism, authority, discipline, punishment, social welfare and mental health care.

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

Each generation has a responsibility to retain, conserve and enhance the PNHS, including the Public Domain, 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.



The c1904 entry facilitated by the resumption of the residential property along Fleet Street.



The main site entry today with views of the Mental Health Sciences building and the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct from along Greenup Drive



The ornamental fountain relocated from the front entry to the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.



The Mental Health Sciences building (Visitor's and Administration Office) (C112)

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

The PNHS have undergone considerable change over almost 200 years to adapt to new uses or to respond to changing welfare and reform philosophies.

Many of the significant components within the Public Domain have been salvaged and re-used from elsewhere on the site. The ornamental fountain on Greenup Drive was originally located at the entry to the Lunatic Asylum before it was relocated c1909. As road alignments and widths have changed, the sandstone kerbs were salvaged and re-used, likely more than once.

The physical condition of many of the built and landscape components of the Public Domain are deteriorating generally due to lack of an appropriate long-term use. Some of the buildings are underutilised. . More than one building has been subject to arson attack. Most buildings need urgent repairs while the gardens and other landscape components have been subject to minimal maintenance over an extended period.

Conservation of the heritage values of the Public Domain and wider PNHS is therefore dependent on establishing appropriate and sustainable new uses that will facilitate their 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 that aim 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 the Overview Report (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 water mill. It is therefore essential that each historic site is managed cognisant of the values of the other sites and of their significant contribution to the PNHS as a whole.

The structure of 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 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, historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology and the broader cultural landscape of the PNHS.

Part B 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 includes a detailed heritage assessment of the components within each of the proposed future lots 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.

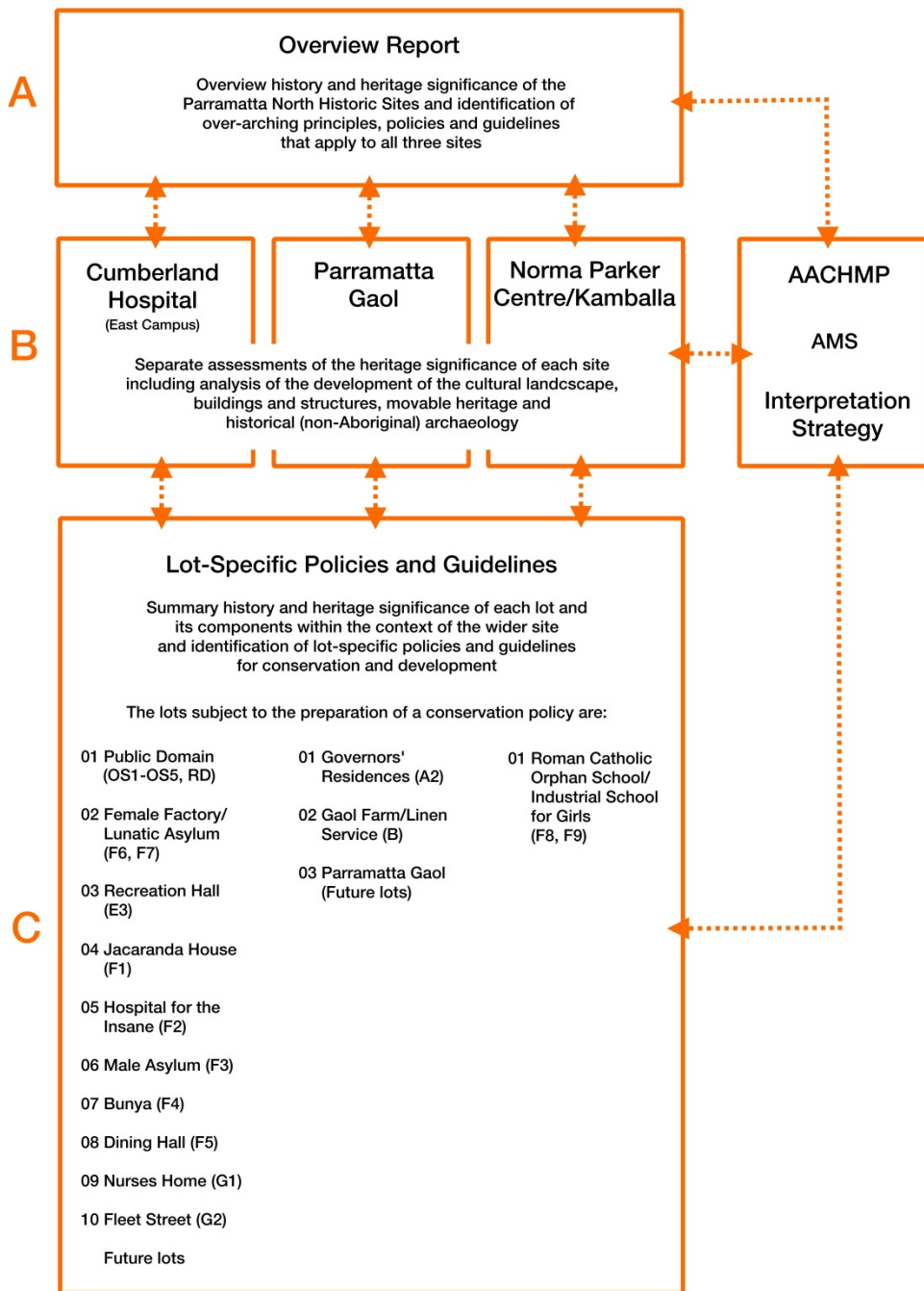
The following studies are also currently being prepared:

- 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.



Significant cultural plantings within the Public Domain

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 PNHS CMP. Liaison with the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage and City of Parramatta Council may also be required.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Purpose of the Public Domain Policies and Guidelines

The Public Domain incorporates the open space areas and road network of the southern part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site as well as the land that extends along the riverfront of the site and the adjacent Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. It therefore represents a substantial part of the Parramatta North Historic Sites and incorporates many of their significant built and landscape components and archaeology.

Due to changing community attitudes and approaches to moral and social reform and mental health care, the historic uses of PNHS are no longer viable. Many of the buildings and structures are vacant or underutilised and their physical condition and that of the cultural landscape is deteriorating, in particular within the Public Domain.

The PNHS makes up a substantial 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 PNHS, as part of the PNUT project, will need to be carefully managed to avoid or minimise impacts on the significant heritage values of the PNHS.

The Public Domain Guidelines (the Guidelines) are an integral part of the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (the PNHS CMP). The key objective of the PNHS CMP (and the Public Domain Guidelines) is to facilitate sustainable management of the heritage values of the wider PNHS and of the Public Domain in particular.

The Public Domain Guidelines provides more analysis of the physical and documentary evidence. It also provides a more detailed assessment of the contribution that the Public Domain and its components make to the heritage values of the wider PNHS. The Guidelines build 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 a summary document. Where appropriate other more detailed studies are cross-referenced.

The PNHS CMP (including these Policies and Guidelines) has been adopted by UrbanGrowth NSW and has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of New South Wales.

The Public Domain Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the following:

- The *Overview Report* (Part A of the PNHS CMP); and
- The *Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) Site Significance Assessment* and *Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa Site Significance Assessment* (Part B of the PNHS CMP).

It should also be read in conjunction with the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (PNHS AACHMP), *PNUT Archaeology Management Strategy* (PNUT AMS) and *PNHS Interpretation Strategy*.

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 PNHS and the introduction of a riparian corridor should also be referred to.



- 1 The PNHS in relation to its surrounding context. The West Campus of the Cumberland Hospital Site, which also forms part of the SHR listing for the 'Cumberland District Hospital site' (SHR 00820) is also shown—it does not form part of the PNHS CMP or the Public Domain Guidelines. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





2 A plan of the Parramatta North Historic Sites showing the current ownership boundaries for the PNHS (blue line) and the study area boundaries for each site (red line). Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



1.2 The Place

1.2.1 The Parramatta North Historic Sites

The Public Domain extends across a large part of the Parramatta North Historic Sites (PNHS). The PNHS are located to the northwest of the Parramatta CBD (see Figure 1). The combined PNHS area is broadly delineated by the Parramatta River to the west, Darling Mills Creek to the north, O'Connell Street, New Street and Fleet Street to the east and an extension of Grose Street to the south (see Figure 2).

The PNHS consist of three separate but adjacent sites being:

- Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site;
- Parramatta Gaol site; and
- Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

The boundaries adopted in the PNHS CMP, including the Public Domain Guidelines, reflect those in place in 1975, prior to transferral of the north part of the Parramatta Psychiatric Centre to the Department of Corrective Services. While the Department (now Corrective Services NSW) managed the land over the last 40 years and the NSW Government is in the process of transferring the land to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council, it has a substantially more significant and longer-term association with the Cumberland Hospital.

The adopted boundary for each of the PNHS is shown on Figure 3.

1.2.2 The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is the largest of the PNHS. It is delineated by: the Parramatta River to the west; Darling Mills Creek to the north; Parramatta Gaol, New Street and Fleet Street to the east; and the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site to the south.

The site incorporates remnants of the Parramatta Female Factory (1818-1847), Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (1848-1878), Parramatta Hospital for the Insane (1878-1912), Parramatta Mental Hospital (1912-1962), Parramatta Psychiatric Centre (1962-1983) and Cumberland Hospital (1983-present).

1.2.3 The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is the southernmost of the PNHS. It is delineated by: the Parramatta River to the west; Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site to the north; Fleet Street and the Northcott Centre to the east; and Parramatta (Pirtek) Stadium, within Parramatta Park, to the south.

The site is dominated by buildings from the Roman Catholic Orphan School (1844-1886), but also includes remnants of the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls (1887-1912), Parramatta Girls' Training Home and Girls' Training School (1912-1946), Parramatta Training School for Girls (1946-1974), Kamballa Children's Shelter and Taldree Remand Centre (1974-1983), Norma Parker Correctional Centre for Women (1980-1997) and Norma Parker Periodic Detention Centre for Women (1997-2010).



3 Plan of the PNHS showing the location and extent of the Public Domain including open space (red) and road networks (yellow). The ownership boundaries that apply are shown (blue line) and the study area boundaries for each site (red dashed line). Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



1.2.4 The Public Domain

The Public Domain consists of the proposed publically accessible open space areas and road network within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and the riverfront land of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site (refer to Figures 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8).

The Public Domain consists of the following lots:

- Riverfront North (OS/1—part Lot 12)—including the setting of the Admissions Complex of buildings;
- Riverfront South (OS/2—part Lot 12)—including the 1890s river terraces associated with the Historic Core;
- Parkland North (OS/3 and OS/5—Lots 2 and 15)—including the Sports Oval, Gardener’s Cottage site, Pine Cottage (C60) and the Cricket Pavilion (C66);
- Parkland South (OS/4—Lots 6 and 7)—including the Front Entry Gardens and the former Visitor’s and Administration Block (C112); and
- Road Network (RD).

The lot boundaries are based on those established in the Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) submitted with the 2014 PNUT re-zoning application. The lot numbers are those created in the Subdivision Plan submitted with DA1. As the alignment and width of some roads may be adjusted as part of the detailed design of the DA1 works the lot boundaries for the Public Domain may also be adjusted at registration of the subdivision plan.

The buildings and other structures, cultural plantings and other landscape elements and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology within the Public Domain are identified in Section 2.0 of this part of the PNHS CMP—it should be read in conjunction with Part B of the PNHS CMP, that includes more detailed significance assessments for the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. The key views to, from and within the Public Domain are identified in Part A of the PNHS CMP (see Appendix E).

1.3 Current Ownership, Management and Site Uses

The southern part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site (of which the Public Domain forms a significant part) is owned and managed by Health NSW. It continues to provide mental health services and is occupied by the Western Sydney Local Health District and a number of allied mental health agencies and other agencies that support both the Cumberland Hospital and wider health services across New South Wales.

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site, including the riverfront which forms part of the Public Domain is currently managed by Government Property NSW. The Norma Parker Centre buildings are vacant. The Kamballa facility accommodates the Parramatta Female Factory Precinct Memory Project and the Parramatta Men’s Shed.

1.4 Statutory Heritage Context

The PNHS are included in a number of heritage lists/schedules/registers and are therefore subject to a number of statutory environmental planning requirements. A summary of the listings/schedules/registers that apply to the Public Domain is provided below—see Part A (Section 4.0) of the PNHS CMP for more information.



- 4 The boundaries of the three SHR listings that apply to the PNHS are shown (blue line) as is the study area boundary for the PNHS (red line). Also shown is the Cumberland Hospital (West Campus), which forms part of the SHR listing for the 'Cumberland District Hospital Group' (SHR820) but does not form part of the PNHS CMP. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



The part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site that includes the Public Domain is included in the State Heritage Register (SHR) as the ‘Cumberland District Hospital Group’ (SHR No. 00811)—a number of buildings are also separately listed under SHR No. 00811. The site is also included on the S170 Heritage Register for Health NSW. The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is included in the SHR as the ‘Norma Parker Correctional Centre’ (SHR No. 00811). The site is also included on the S170 Interim Heritage and Conservation Register for Corrective Services NSW. The SHR boundaries for both sites are shown on Figure 5. Listing of the sites in the SHR means that the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* apply to any works within the Public Domain.

Both sites are included on Schedule 5 of *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011* (the LEP) as are other elements in the immediate vicinity including the sandstone walls, kerbs and gutters on Fleet Street and the Albert Street steps. The heritage provisions of the LEP therefore apply.

The PNHS are next to Old Government House and the Government Domain (Parramatta Park), which are included as heritage items on the LEP and on the SHR but are also part of a group of eight convict-related places across Australia that are included on the National Heritage List and one of 11 sites that make up the Australian Convict Sites listing on the World Heritage List.

The Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and all of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site form part of a nomination to include the ‘Former Female Factory Precinct, Parramatta’ on the National Heritage List. The nominated area is described in more detail in Part A of the PNHS CMP. The nominated area includes parts of the proposed Public Domain.

1.5 Methodology

This document has been prepared consistent with the guidelines of *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. *The Burra Charter* is widely acknowledged as the principal guiding document to conservation work and practices of places of cultural significance. The document 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 ‘Using the Consolidated Conservation Management Plan’ (Page iii).

1.6 Report Structure

The main body of the Public Domain Policies and Guidelines consists of the following:

- **Executive Summary**, which describes the outcomes and findings of the report;
- **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 Public Domain Policies and Guidelines;
- **Summary Statement of Heritage Significance** (Section 2.0) provides a summary of the heritage significance of the sites as a whole and of the contribution that the Public Domain and its components make to those values;
- **Conservation Management and Development Policies and Guidelines** (Section 3.0) sets out the site-specific conservation and development policies and guidelines for the Public Domain.

Appended to the Public Domain Policies and Guidelines is the following supporting information:

- **Mental Health Sciences Building Assessment** (Appendix A) provides a detailed analysis of the heritage significance of the Mental Health Science building (C112).
- **The Cricket Pavilion Assessment** (Appendix B) provides a detailed analysis of evidence and identifies the heritage significance of the Cricket Pavilion (C66).
- **Pine Cottage Assessment** (Appendix C) provides a detailed analysis of evidence and identifies the heritage significance of Pine Cottage (C60).

1.7 Author Identification and Acknowledgements

The Public Domain Guidelines have been prepared by following team from Tanner Kibble Denton Architects:

- Megan Jones, Principal and Practice Director—project oversight, heritage management policies and guidelines and report review;
- Sean Williams, Senior Heritage Specialist—analysis, significance assessments, heritage management policies and guidelines, report preparation and co-ordination; and
- Hanna Morgan, Heritage Specialist—analysis, significance assessments, report preparation and report graphics.

Material relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology has been extracted from the following studies:

- *Baseline Archaeological Assessment & Statement of Heritage Impact, Historical Archaeology, Cumberland Precinct, Sports & Leisure Precinct, Parramatta North Urban Renewal—Rezoning*, prepared by Casey & Lowe in October 2014.
- *Parramatta North Urban Renewal, Cumberland East Precinct and Sports & Leisure Precinct—Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment*, prepared by Comber Consultants in October 2014.

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;
- Bonney Djuric, Parra Girls; 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.

1.8 Terminology

The expression ‘people experiencing mental illness’, defined by the Mental Health Commission, has been used throughout this report. Earlier terminology is used where context requires it.

Reference to ‘cultural landscape’ components’ refers to all of those tangible and intangible components that make up the cultural landscape and includes buildings and other structures, 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 across the PNHS 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.

It is acknowledged that some place names referred to in this report have been given different names or spellings in earlier studies. For example 'Wistaria Gardens' is sometimes referred to as 'Wisteria Gardens' and 'Glengarriff' is sometimes referred to as 'Glengariff'. Where possible we have used the spelling originally given to the place or that has most commonly been used.

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.

1.9 Abbreviations

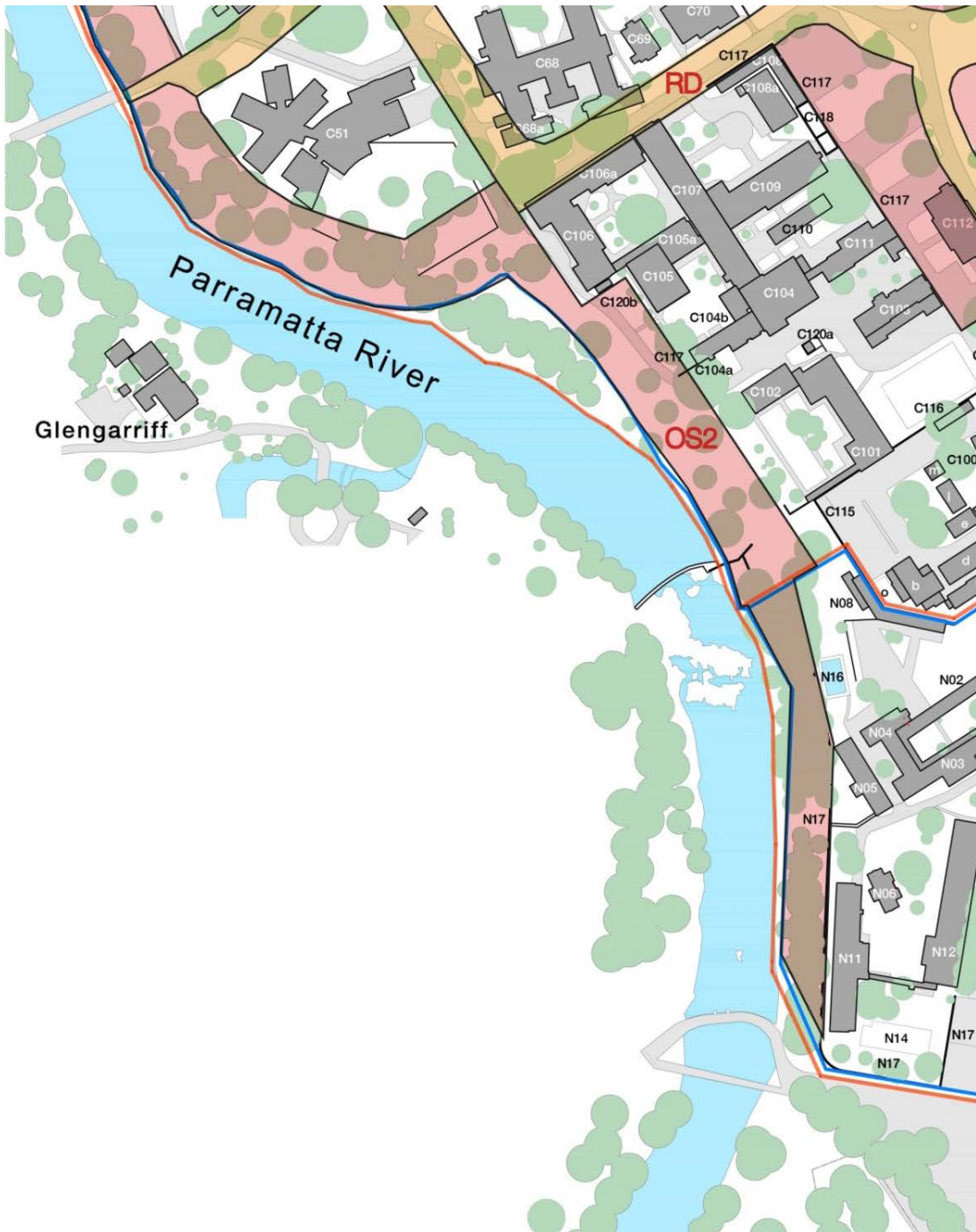
The commonly used abbreviations are:

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
BCA	Building Code of Australia
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



5 Plan showing Riverfront North (Lot OS/1) and Road Network (Lot RD) in the northwest corner of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The ownership boundaries that apply are shown (blue line) and the study area boundaries for each site (red dashed line). Refer to the building schedule for current and former building names. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.

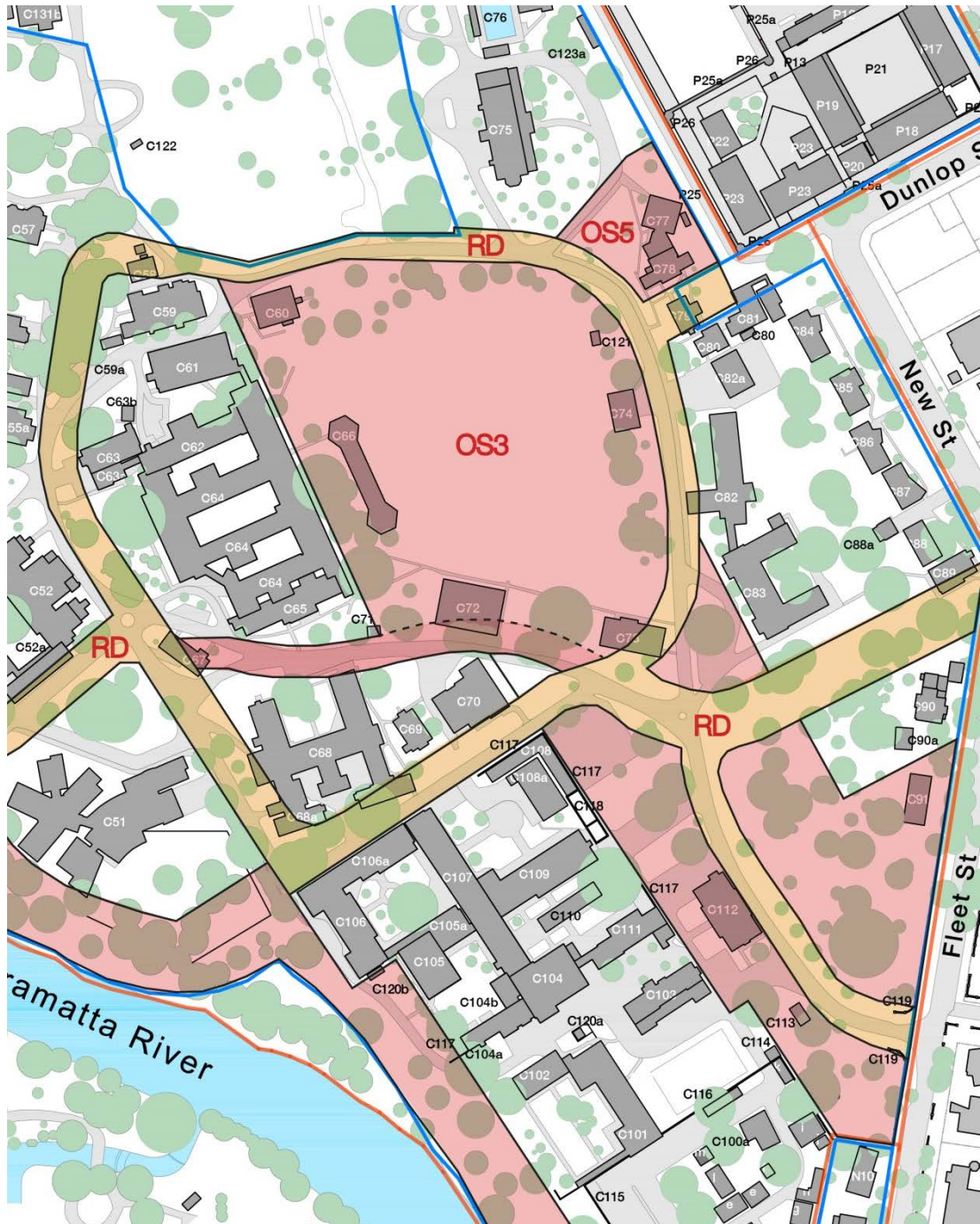




6 Plan showing Riverfront South (Lot OS/2) and Road Network (Lot RD) in the southeast corner of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and extending south along the Parramatta River at the west edge of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. The ownership boundaries that apply are shown (blue line) and the study area boundaries for each site (red dashed line). Refer to the building schedule for current and former building names.

Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





7 Plan showing Parkland North (Lots OS/3 and OS/5) and the Road Network at the north end of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The ownership boundaries that apply are shown (blue line) and the study area boundaries for each site (red dashed line). Refer to the building schedule for current and former building names.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





8 Plan showing Parkland South (Lot OS/4) and the Road Network at the south end of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The ownership boundaries that apply are shown (blue line) and the study area boundaries for each site (red dashed line). Refer to the building schedule for current and former building names.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



2 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 Introduction

The heritage values of the Parramatta North Historic Sites as a collection of significant historic Government institutions on the Parramatta River are assessed in the Overview Report (Part A of the PNHS CMP). The heritage values of each Historic Site are assessed in the separate significance assessments for each site (Part B of the PNHS CMP).

A summary of the heritage values of the wider PNHS and the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites, of which the public Domain forms a substantial part, are repeated below. A summary of the contribution that the Public Domain makes to those values is also included. A more detailed assessment of the heritage values of the key built components within the Public Domain is included in Appendices A-C.

2.2 Parramatta North Historic Sites

The Parramatta North Historic Sites are places of exceptional heritage significance for the people of Parramatta, New South Wales and Australia. Together they are a unique and evocative place that powerfully tells stories of colonial settlement and changing community attitudes to welfare, moral and social reform and mental health care in NSW from the colonial era to the present day.

The PNHS have been occupied from the 1820s onwards by government institutions responsible for the welfare of vulnerable and destitute children and vulnerable, destitute, infirm, insane and criminal adults. They are the only place in NSW where three colonial era institutions—the Parramatta Female Factory, Parramatta Gaol and Roman Catholic Orphan School—were located contiguously and where government-managed institutional uses have been maintained into the twenty first century.

The PNHS have great social significance historically and for present day Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities because of the children and adults that were confined within the various institutions across the site and the ways that they were treated. Although the institutions were founded with benevolent intentions, many of those resident at the institutions suffered harsh and at times brutal ill-treatment, neglect and were discriminated against while confined within them. They also have social significance for staff who worked at the various institutions. Together the Parramatta North Historic Sites represent the extent to which attitudes to social welfare and reform have evolved since the early nineteenth century to the present day.

The PNHS are also of historical significance because:

- They are part of the core of the territory of the Burramatta clan of the Darug. Aboriginal people today retain strong links with the PNHS.
- They are the location of the first government endeavours to harness and utilise water for the processing of grain in NSW and because of this, the location of the first mill race and water-powered mill on mainland Australia;
- They have historical and physical associations with adjoining sites of State, National and World Heritage significance including Old Government House and The Domain (Parramatta Park), Wistaria Gardens and Glengarriff, all linked by the Parramatta River. Collectively this broader historical context represents one of the richest cultural heritage areas in Australia.
- It is the location of the Parramatta Female Factory, the oldest such institution in Australia and the only Female Factory in NSW for which standing buildings and walls remains. The

Female Factory was part of a suite of convict and penal institutions that formed the backbone of the convict-period Parramatta, a town of convict confinements, servitude and administration and is one of very few where convict-period buildings are extant.

- It is the location of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, the first purpose-built institution in Australia for the care of Roman Catholic children and the only one built in NSW.
- It is the site of the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls an important and notorious reform school which was the longest operating children's reformatory in NSW.
- It is the location of Parramatta Gaol, the oldest operating gaol in NSW until its closure in 2011,
- At a local level the PNHS are significant for the evidence they provide of Parramatta's role in early colonial era food production and the considerable part that the institutions played in Parramatta's economy during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The PNHS have associations with a number of highly significant individuals. They include: the succession of early Governors of NSW from Governor Phillip to Governor Gipps; the Reverend Samuel Marsden; Colonial and Government Architects, including Francis Greenway, Mortimer Lewis, James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon; the Betts and Blaxland families; and Captain George Barney and the Royal Engineers.

The PNHS have aesthetic significance at State level because it is a rare and remarkably intact cultural landscape, including buildings and structures, retaining evidence from as early as the 1820s, with major developments in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and including more recent changes to the present day.

The PNHS incorporate a complex layering of built and landscape elements, mature trees, open spaces, groups of buildings and views that have evolved and developed in accordance with changing philosophies in design and layout of welfare institutions, mental health facilities and prisons. It is an institutional landscape of great variety defined by walls that divide the Sites into a variety of precincts. The sites have a strong historical and landscape relationship with Old Government House, Parramatta Park and Glengarriff.

The PNHS have many layers of historical archaeological remains that have the ability through archaeological excavation to express many elements of the beginning of British occupation of Australia including milling and agriculture and the physicality of convict-period lives and themes relating to women's penal confinement and servitude.

While some built elements of the Parramatta Female Factory survive it is anticipated that considerable archaeology remains. These remains are anticipated to help further our limited understanding of the way in which female convicts lived, worked, bore children and completed their punishment and became the mothers of a generations of new Australians. The structures and artefacts associated with their imprisonment and lives are important as there are few objects connected with female convicts to contribute stories of their lives.

The PNHS have substantial research potential to address questions relating to: environment, agriculture, topography and water management, operation of the penal system and its changing approaches to managing convict women, and how society sought to manage and control the lives of these women and how they complied with, resisted and twisted these strategies. Evidence which speaks to the lives of male prisoners within the gaol and the shifting treatments of male and female patients within the asylum and mental institution. The lives of children and teenage girls within the orphanage and industrial school and the role of religion, power and paternalism and how they were used to hide people away, and possibly achieve successful results for colonial society and as well as corrupt these places.

There are very few sites in Australia with the potential for such a resource in terms of its early uses or range of uses and its potential survival. Further research, archaeological analysis and interpretation have the ability to address research questions, which will augment, challenge and change our understanding of the history of the PNHS.

The PNHS are an Aboriginal cultural landscape with strong links to Aboriginal people past and present. They are of importance to the local and broader Aboriginal community as they provide evidence of tangible and intangible links with the lifestyle and values of their ancestors. The PNHS are also associated with the history of incarceration of Aboriginal children and adults. Aboriginal children were taken from their families and confined at the Roman Catholic Orphan School and/or the Parramatta Girls Training School and Taldree Boys Home and many Aboriginal men were incarcerated in Parramatta Gaol.

The PNHS have potential to reveal further evidence of Aboriginal occupation, use, values and lifestyles through detailed historic and archaeological research. The PNHS have potential to contain subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits which demonstrate the history of Aboriginal land use patterns, resource use and subsistence activities.

The above provides an overview summary of the heritage values of the PNHS as a collection of historic sites on the Parramatta River—refer to the more detailed analysis and assessment of the heritage values of the PNHS in Part A, Appendix H (*Cultural Heritage Assessment*) and to the following supporting studies appended to Part A of the PNHS Plan:

- *PNHS Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment* (Appendix A);
- *PNHS—A Landscape of Social Reform* (Appendix C)—social values assessment;
- *PNHS—An Institutional Cultural Landscape* (Appendix D);
- *PNHS View Analysis* (Appendix E);
- *PNHS Preliminary Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology Assessment* (Appendix F); and
- *PNHS Comparative Analysis* (comparative analysis of the PNHS as a group of historic sites) (Appendix G).

The site-specific heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, Parramatta Gaol site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and their key cultural landscape components, including buildings and structures and their settings, curtilages, historical and visual relationships, views and vistas, historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology and movable elements are identified in Parts B and C of the PNHS CMP.

2.3 Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is of State and potentially National significance for its associations with the government administration of social welfare and mental health services in NSW from the 1820s to the present day.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site retains physical evidence of water races associated with the establishment of the first Government water-powered mill on mainland Australia. Samuel Marsden's Mill was located in the western section of the site and demonstrates early free settler activities in agriculture during the colonial period.

The south part of the site is highly significant as the site of the first autonomous Female Factory in New South Wales and Australia. The Female Factory is significant for its international associations with the forced migration and transportation of convicts and with women who as convicts, patients or prisoners occupied this site for over 20 years. The Female Factory is important as Australia's first maternity hospital and first female penitentiary. It has retained the

most intact above-ground evidence of original built form of any female factory in Australia. The site has rarity value for the history of its development from the establishment of the Female Factory to the conversion and evolution of the place as a mental hospital across the entire site.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is representative of mental hospitals in NSW, demonstrating changing philosophies and government policies associated with mental health care. The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) has historical significance as the location of the first purpose-designed building to house people identified as being criminally insane (since demolished). Its built form demonstrates changing practices in organisation and care applied to people experiencing mental illness.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has associations with a number of historically significant and influential individuals including: the Reverend Samuel Marsden; John and Mary Betts; John Blaxland; Governor Lachlan Macquarie; Governor George Gipps; Captain George Barney; inspectors general of the insane Dr Frederick Manning and Dr Eric Sinclair; Colonial Architects including Francis Greenway (first Female Factory Buildings); James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon; and those associated with site landscaping, including medical supervisors Dr Richard Greenup and William Cotter Williamson, and directors of the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney, Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site demonstrates aesthetic significance through its extensive cultural landscape that evolved from the 1820s onwards. The cultural landscape, in conjunction with the buildings and associated spaces across the site, encapsulate changing philosophies relating to the treatment of convict women and mental health care in NSW over that period. It includes an assemblage of mature trees that are relatively rare in their extent and combination. Those parts of the site planned by the Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon have particular aesthetic significance. The cultural landscape has strong associations with the Parramatta River and with the Government Domain and Parramatta Park.

A number of buildings on the site have aesthetic significance because of their fine architectural resolution and constructional quality and are representative of the evolution of architecture associated with mental hospitals in NSW. The site has aesthetic significance because of its visual linkages to the adjoining Parramatta River and Government Domain.

Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has social significance historically and to present day communities because it demonstrates the imposition of institutional social and moral order on disadvantaged and vulnerable people in society and. has played a significant role in the management of mental health services in NSW. It has significance for Aboriginal and European people treated there and hospital staff, along with their families and other members of the community with which they were associated. Recommendations to include the site as part of an International Site of Conscience for past injustices, particularly in the care of women and girls, reflect an important part of its significance to present-day communities.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has high archaeological potential that relates to all phases of its development. Although impacted by ongoing use and development since settlement, the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has potential to retain subsurface evidence of Aboriginal occupation, which would provide the Aboriginal community with a continuing cultural link to their past. It potentially retains evidence of significant pre-institutional occupation including the mill race associated with the Government Mill, Samuel Marsden's Mill and potentially Vineyard Farm. It also potentially retains evidence of the evolution of the site for institutional purposes, from the female factory to the Cumberland Hospital.

Refer to the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) Site Significance Assessment (Part B of the PNHS CMP) for more detailed information.

2.4 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is a rare place of State heritage significance because of its continuous associations with the government administration of child welfare and reform services in NSW from 1844 to 2008, a period of 164 years.

Historically it has great significance as the site of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, the first and only purpose-built Roman Catholic orphan school in NSW (and possibly Australia). It also has significance as the site of the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls/Parramatta Girls Training Home, the longest functioning reformatory for girls in NSW, and the Norma Parker Correctional Centre, the first low security women's prison in NSW. It is the only site in NSW to have undergone this progression of unique uses.

The site is associated with a number of historically significant individuals, the most prominent of whom include Governor Richard Bourke, architects Henry Ginn and William Munro, senior public servant Walter Edmund Bethel, social worker Norma Alice Parker and Dr Keith Sigismund Macarthur Brown. Historically the place is also associated with the Order of the Sisters of Good Samaritans.

The site is significant aesthetically because of the scale, form and grouping of buildings, spaces between them and its enclosure by perimeter walls. The Main Building, gate lodge and original fence elements make an important contribution to the character of Fleet Street.

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is a key element of the significant group of adjacent government buildings, parklands and institutional sites on either side of the Parramatta River. It is considered to have exceptional social significance relating to the institutional care and reform of children at a denominational and government level. It has significance to present day communities, particularly former inmates and staff, because of the memories of maltreatment and abuse of children that took place there. The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has potential to reveal through physical fabric and archaeological remains information about practices of children's welfare and reform from the 1840s to the 1970s.

Refer to the Norma Parker/Kamballa Site Significance Assessment (Part B of the PNHS CMP) for more detailed information.

2.5 The Public Domain

2.5.1 Background

Analysis of historic plans and archival aerial and terrestrial photographs show that the richness of the cultural landscape has declined in line with more recent budgetary constraints, management rationalisation and deferred maintenance, combined with climatic variations and natural senescence.

Former orchards, vineyard, vegetable gardens and farm areas that enabled the hospital to be self-sufficient have long since gone, complex garden beds have increasingly been replaced with new buildings or easier-to-manage lawns, and many trees that had reached or were nearing the end of their safe and useful lives have been removed since the turn of the 21st century.

Notwithstanding these losses, the cultural landscape of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) 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.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) is of State and local significance. The precinct has a significant and distinctive cultural landscape character derived from its functional purpose as a

place of detention, asylum and institutional health care. The cultural landscape 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 Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) 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 road network, building layouts, landscaping and archaeology, the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site reflects more than 150 years of evolving approaches to the treatment of psychiatric patients. From the early asylum buildings growing out of the former Female Factory, the subsequent planning of many buildings to address the cricket oval and the master planning of WL Vernon to address the Parramatta River, the spatial qualities of the site demonstrate changing attitudes to mental health care.

While more recent ad hoc developments, demolitions 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 that can be enhanced and interpreted through adaptive reuse and sympathetic new development.

Plantings

The cultural landscape includes a highly significant assemblage of Australian and introduced palm species including magnificent specimens of *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean wine palm), a species rare in cultivation in Australia and vulnerable in its native South American habitat. Other important plantings with aesthetic, historical and scientific values include camphor laurels, jacarandas, tall Araucarias and a number of Australian rainforest tree species including *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay fig), *F. rubiginosa* (Port Jackson fig) and *F. microcarpa* var. *hillii* (Hill's weeping fig), *Flindersia australis* (crow's ash), *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra flame tree) and *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Queensland firewheel tree).

The walled yard of the extension to the former Female Factory includes several magnificent specimens of *Platanus x acerifolia* (London plane), with an outstanding specimen of *Pinus roxburghii* (Chir pine) nearby. These are complemented by a variety of other tree and shrub species planted across the precinct, including eucalypts, cypresses and brush box.

There are many fine specimens of palms and other ornamental tree species associated with the Female Weatherboard Division including specimens of *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean wine palm).

Critical to the cultural landscape of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and that of the adjoining Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa and Parramatta Gaol sites are the unifying elements of the Parramatta River and the adjoining parkland and institutional lands.

Spatial Qualities

Significant spatial qualities include the Sports Oval which represents: the major internal open space; the focus for many of the buildings of the second half of the nineteenth century; the heart of the site; and a major space providing relief from the more enclosed spaces elsewhere on the site. The internal roads and the Parramatta River are major linear spaces that respectively link the buildings within the site and to the adjoining open spaces of Parramatta Park, Wistaria Gardens, Old Government House and The Domain.

Views and Vistas

Visual links between buildings and between buildings and their setting are significant aspects of the site's heritage. From the sense of arrival on the site at the Fleet Street entry, the eyes of visitors are drawn along the palm-lined Greenup Drive to the Administration Building and beyond to the Sports Oval, with its wide open space, the Cricket Pavilion and fringing trees.

The views out from the western courtyard of the Institute of Psychiatry and the Information Service complexes towards the Parramatta River and Wisteria Gardens and the views framed by the sandstone ranges of the Lunatic Asylum to the river corridor are important reminders of the beneficial effects of allowing patients to see the wider landscape beyond the confines of their wards.

The remnants of ha-has, landscape devices designed to let patients enjoy the view without compromising security, are further reminders of the far-sighted architects and medical supervisors who influenced the evolving design of the campus.

2.5.2 Heritage significance assessment

Introduction

The heritage values of the Parramatta North Historic Sites are identified in the Overview Report (Part A of the PNHS CMP). The heritage values of each Historic Site are identified in separate Conservation Management Plans for each site (Part B of the PNHS CMP).

This part of the Public Domain Guidelines identifies the various relevant aspects of the significance of the Parramatta north Historic Sites. It does not repeat all of the various assessments.

The information is set out in a number of diagrams as well as schedules.

- Significant landscape areas, spaces and building curtilages;
- Significant trees and significant vegetation and plant groupings);
- Sandstone, concrete and brick kerbs;
- Significant landscape components (fountains etc); and
- Significant buildings and structures.

Reference should also be made to the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy*, which includes a schedule that identifies the significance (and physical condition) of each tree or mature planting within the Parramatta North Historic Sites (part thereof). The following diagrams should be read in conjunction with this schedule and with the accompanying survey diagrams.

Views and Visual Relationships

The significant visual relationships include the following:

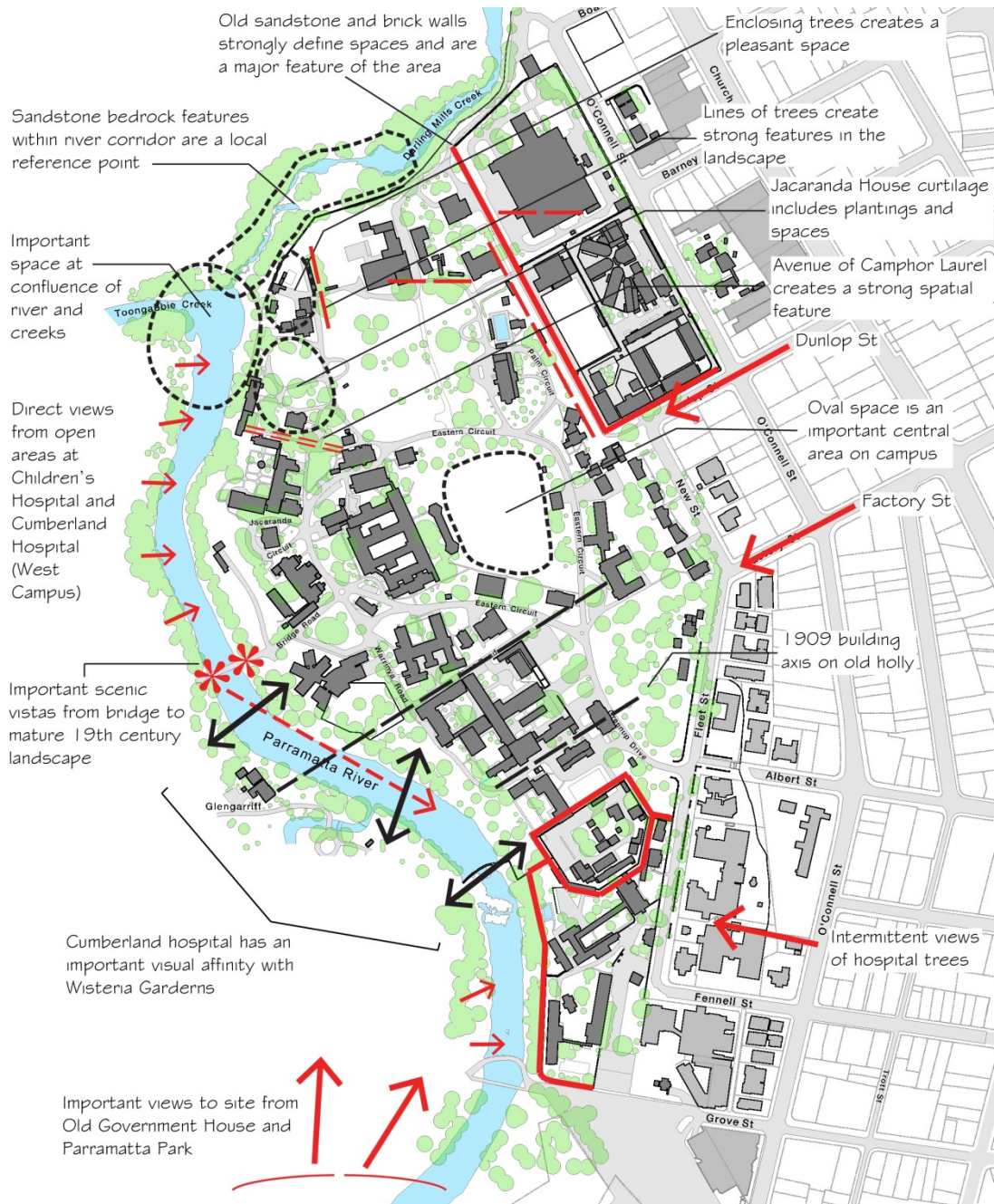
- the alignment of the Mental Health Sciences building (C112) along the main northeast-southwest axis of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct (within Lots F6 and F7);
- the Mental Health Sciences building (C112) and the front garden, which was established at the same time the building was constructed and is an integral part of its setting—the old Chinese Holly tree within the garden was deliberately planted on the main northeast-southwest axis of the building;

- the buildings of the Hospital for the Insane (Workskills Program (C52), Transcultural Mental Health Centre (C53) and Centre for Addiction Medicine) arranged around a central planning axis on the TMHC (C53);
- the Cricket Pavilion (former Male Asylum Shelter Shed) (C66) and the former Male Asylum Complex (within Lot F3);
- the alignment of the Cricket Pavilion (C66), Sports Oval, the site of the former spectator's pavilion (constructed pre-1895, demolished mid-1970s) and the original extension of Dunlop Street;
- the Sports Oval and the Nurses' Home (C83) (within Lot G2); and
- the Sports Oval and the Recreation Hall and Chapel (C75).

The key significant views and vistas that extend across the Public Domain include the following:

- to and from the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct and the Parramatta River, Glengariff, Wisteria Gardens and Parramatta Park, including views of the river from within the west courtyards of the Precinct;
- to the site of Marsden's Mill from the opposite river bank near the confluence of the Parramatta River and Toongabbie Creek;
- to the brick perimeter wall and roofs of the Roman Catholic Orphan buildings (Laundry, Chapel, Southwest Range and Main Building) of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site from Parramatta Park and Wisteria Gardens;
- to and from the Hospital for the Insane (Workskills Program/Male Ward 7 (C52), Transcultural Mental Health Centre/Admissions Block (C53) and Centre for Addiction Medicine/Female Ward 8) and the Parramatta River, opposite bank and bridge;
- to and from the former Nurses Home (C83) and Glengariff on the west bank of the river extending along River Road;
- to Jacaranda House from the existing road network to its north and east;
- to the Hospital for the Insane from along Eastern Circuit;
- to the Parramatta River from Eastern Circuit between the buildings of the Hospital for the Insane complex;
- to the former Nurses' Home (C83) from along Eastern Circuit and Greenup Drive;
- to and from the river along the historic axial alignment of the Mental Health Sciences building (C112) with the former Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct;
- to the Mental Health Sciences building (C116) and the buildings and walls of the former Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct from the Fleet Street entry, from along Greenup Drive and from Eastern Circuit (and from Factory Street should its extension into the site be re-instated);
- to the former Phoenix Café/Staff Dining Hall (C70) from Greenup Drive and Eastern Circuit (and Factory Street should its extension into the site be re-instated);
- to and from the Recreation Hall and Chapel (C75) and the Sports Oval; and
- to and from Pine Cottage (C60) and the Sports Oval and Eastern Circuit.

Refer to the more detailed analysis of the existing and impacted historic views included in Part A of the PNHS CMP (see Appendix E).



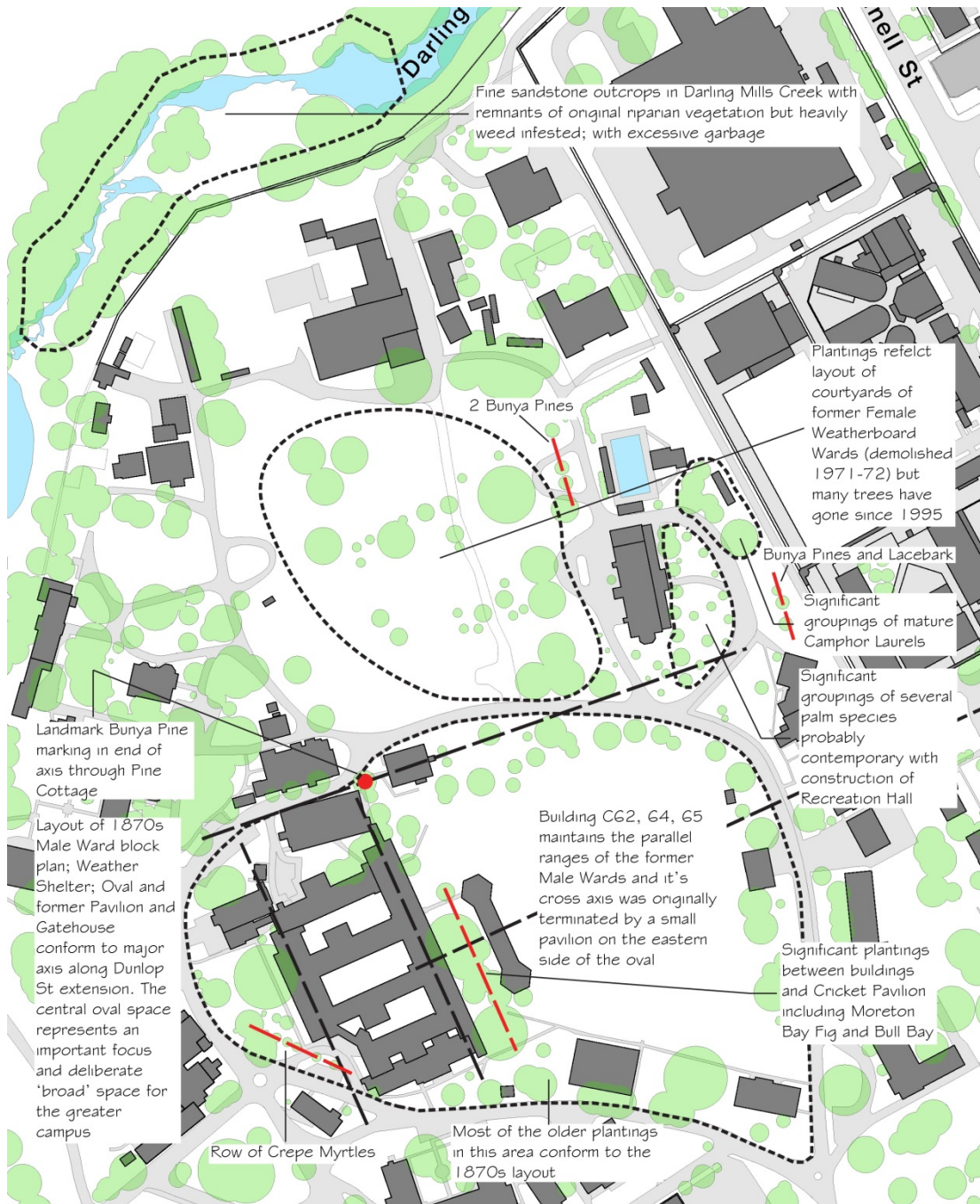
- 9 Broad visual and spatial analysis of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Refer also to the *View Analysis* in Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E) and the *Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory* (Appendix D, Part B of the PNHS CMP) for more detailed analysis and assessment of the views and visual relationships. Source: TKD Architects 2016 (based on Figure 50 of the *North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan 1999* and with input from MUSEcape).





10 Summary analysis of key cultural landscape elements at the south end of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Refer also to the *View Analysis* in Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E) and the *Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory* (Appendix D, Part B of the PNHS CMP) for more detailed analysis and assessment. Source: TKD Architects 2016 (based on Figures 51-54 of the *North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan 1999* and with input from MUSEcape)





11 Summary analysis of key cultural landscape elements at the north end of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Refer also to the *View Analysis* in Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E) and the *Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory* (Appendix D, Part B of the PNHS CMP) for more detailed analysis and assessment.

Source: TKD Architects 2016 (based on Figures 51-54 of the North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan 1999 and with input from MUSEcape).





12 Summary analysis of key cultural landscape elements within the west part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Refer also to the *View Analysis* in Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E) and the *Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory* (Appendix D, Part B of the PNHS CMP) for more detailed analysis and assessment.



Source: TKD Architects 2016 (based on Figures 51-54 of the *North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan 1999* and with input from MUSEcape).



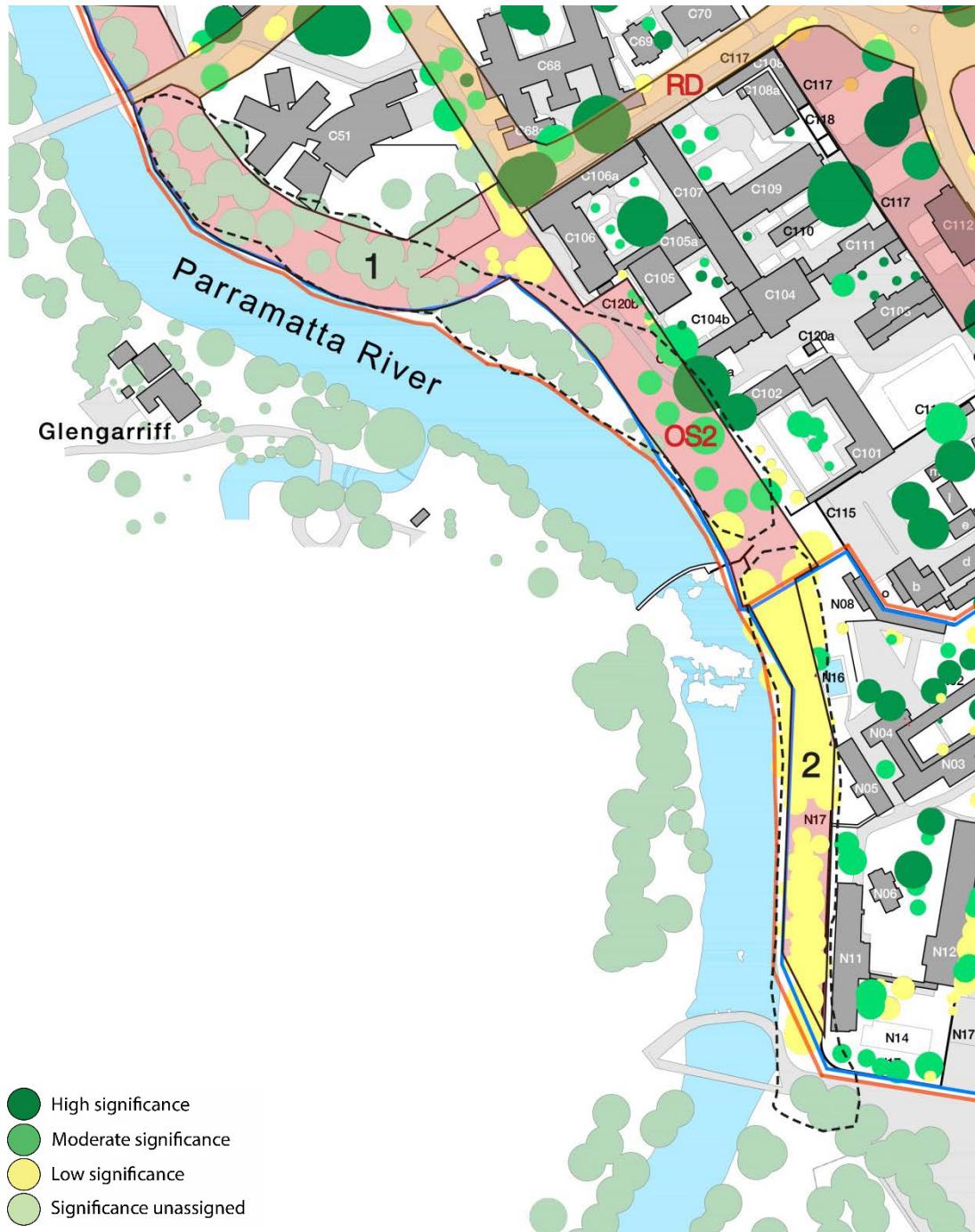
13 Significant trees/tree and vegetation plant groups—Riverfront North (Lot OS/1) and the Road Network (Lot RD) in the northwest corner of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.



Area 1—Important space at confluence of Parramatta River, Toongabbie Creek and Darling Mills Creek with natural historic cultural landscape values.

Area 2—Long reach of Parramatta River upstream of Bridge Road offering numerous views and interpretive potential.

Source: TKD Architects based on information provided by Musecape, 2016.



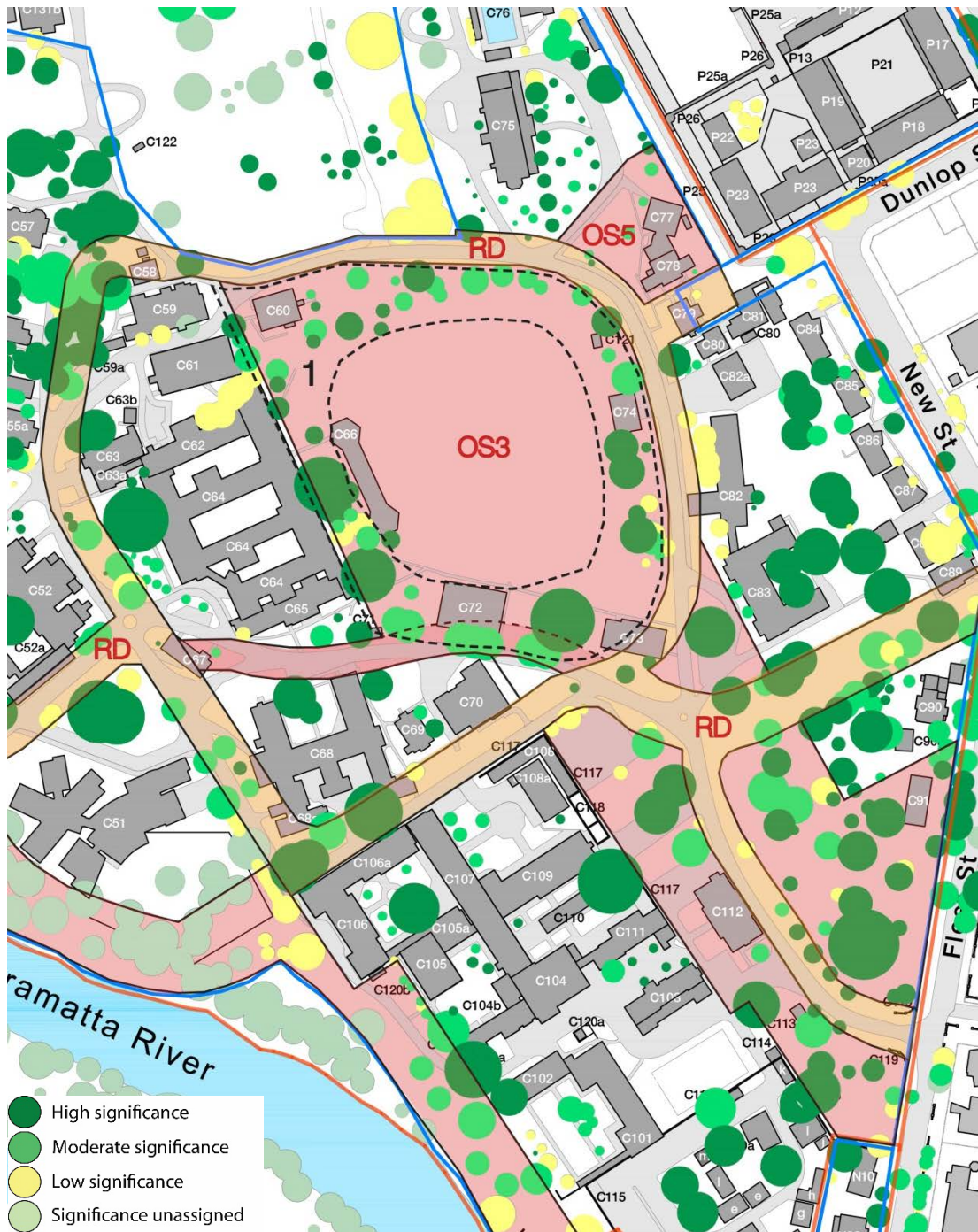
14 Significant trees/tree and vegetation plant groupings—Riverfront South (Lot OS/2) and the Road Network (Lot RD) in the southwest corner of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site extending south along the Parramatta River at the west edge of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.



Area 1—Long reach of Parramatta River downstream of Bridge Road offering numerous views and interpretative value.

Area 2—Reach of Parramatta River and riparian corridor between two weirs.

Source: TKD Architects based on information provided by Musecape, 2016.



15 Significant trees/tree and vegetation plant groupings—Parkland North (Lots OS/3 and OS/5) and the Road Network (Lot RD) in the northeast of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.



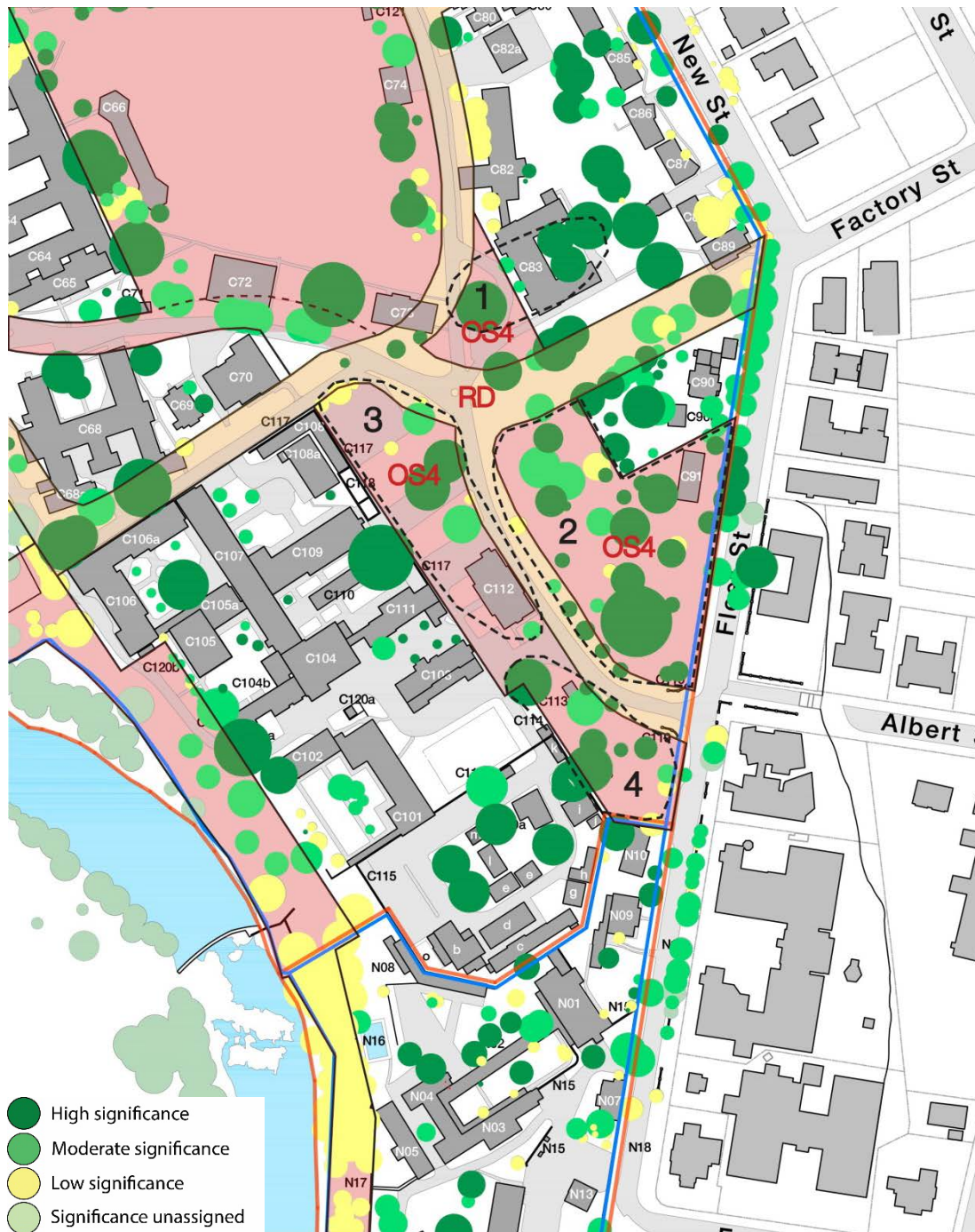
Area 1—Sports Oval has exceptional historic and aesthetic values as the central open space on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

Area 2—High significance as curtilage of former Staff Dining Room.

Area 3—High significance as space adjoining Eastern Circuit and Dunlop Street Extension, the Sports Oval and Parramatta Gaol.

Area 4—Open space of Exceptional heritage significance as curtilage of the Recreation Hall and Chapel.

Source: TKD Architects based on information provided by Musecape, 2016.



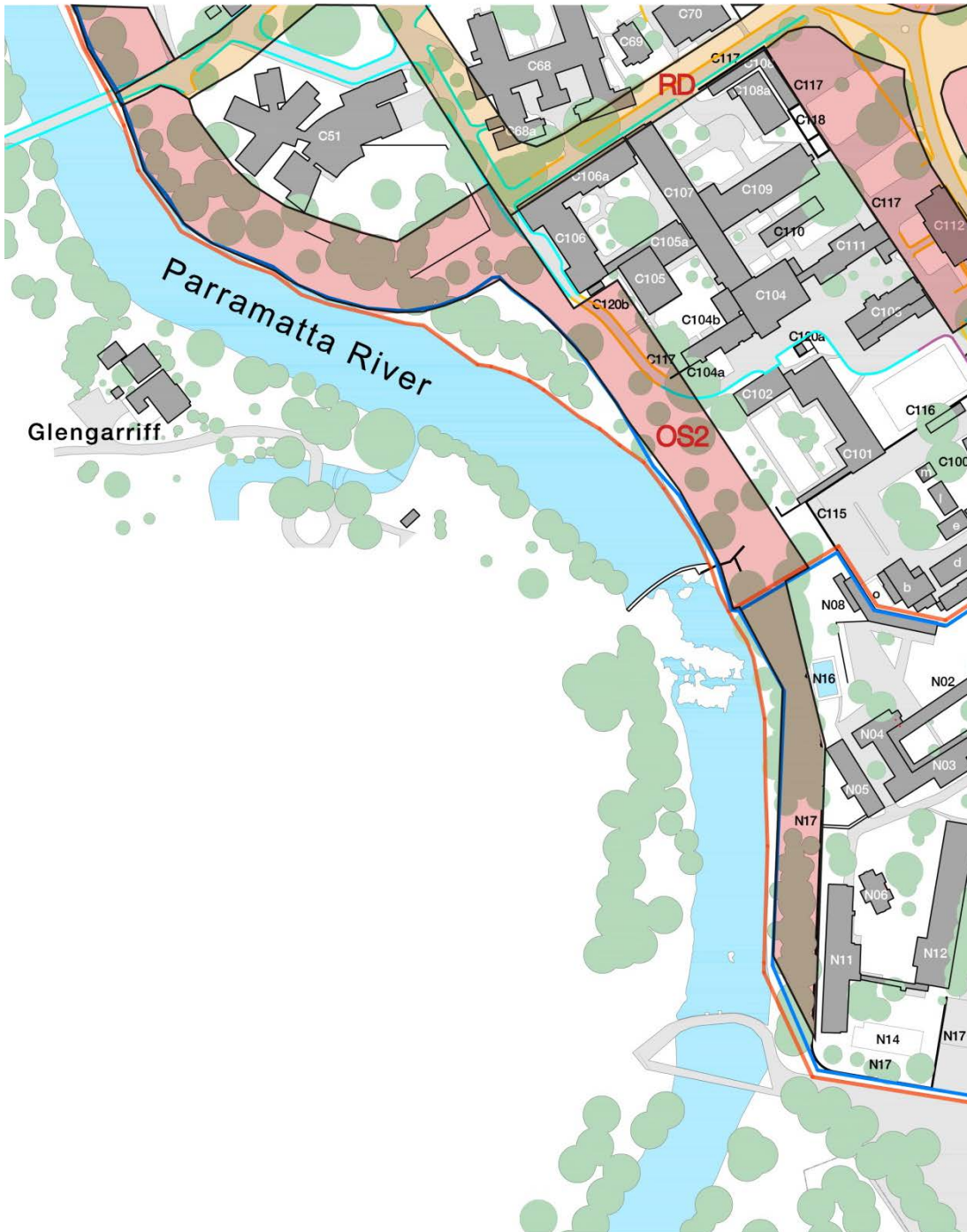
16 Significant trees/tree and vegetation plant groupings—Parkland South (Lot OS/4) and Road Network (Lot RD) in the south of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. **Area 1**—Space of High heritage significance as curtilage for former Nurses Home. **Area 2**—Space of exceptional heritage significance with early twentieth century road alignment and edgings, setting of the former Visitors and Administration Block and important late nineteenth century and early twentieth century planting groups. Source: TKD Architects based on information provided by Musecape, 2016.





- 17 Sandstone, brick and concrete kerbs within Riverfront North (Lot OS/1) and the Road Network (Lot RD) in the northwest of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.

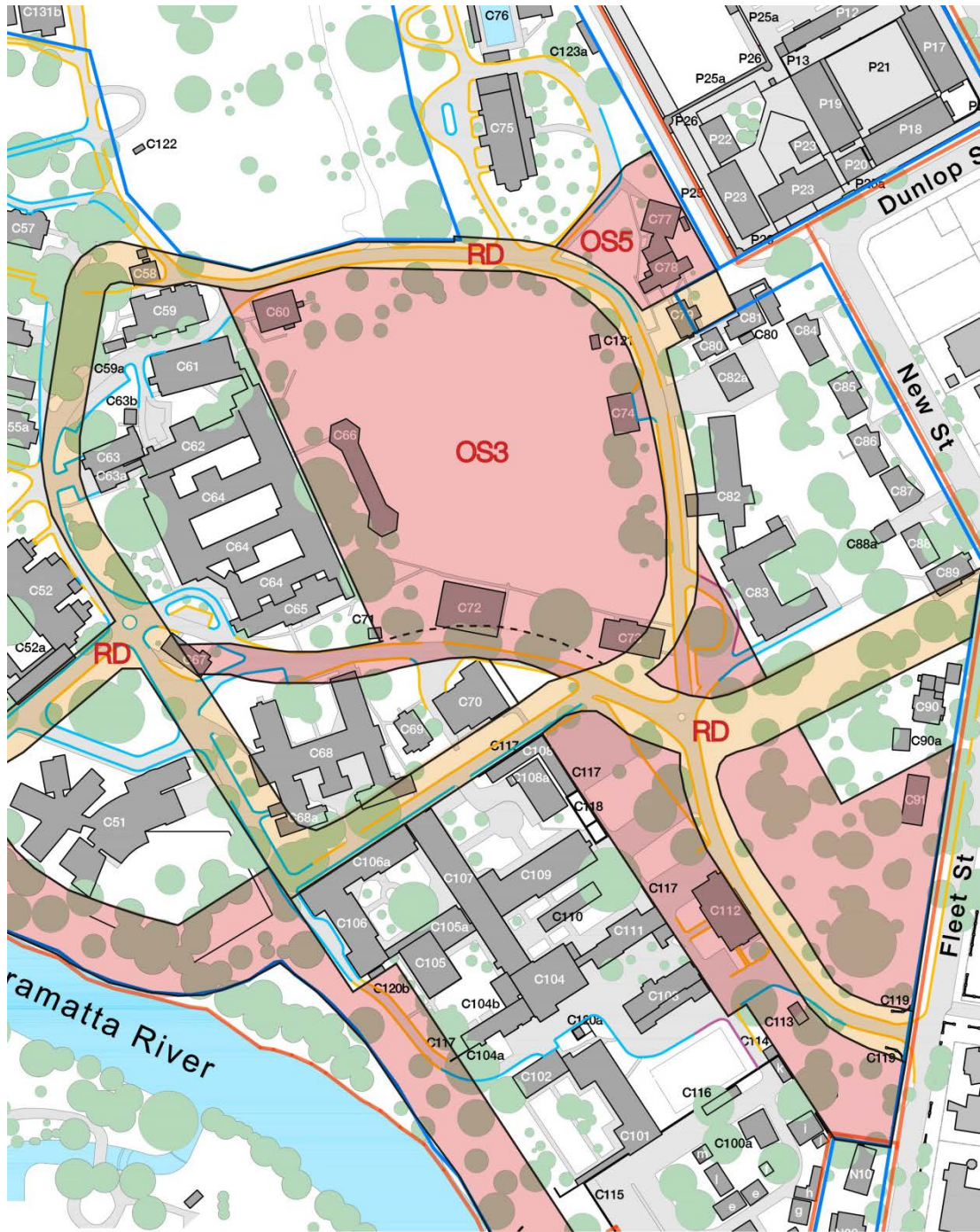




- 18 Sandstone, brick and concrete kerbs within Riverfront South (Lot OS/2) and the Road Network (Lot RD) in the southwest of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and extending south along the Parramatta River at the west edge of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





19 Sandstone, brick and concrete kerbs within Parkland North (Lots OS/3 and OS/5) and Road Network (Lot RD) in the middle of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





20 Sandstone, brick and concrete kerbs within Parkland South (Lot OS/4) and the Road Network (Lot RD) in the southeast of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.







2.5.3 Significant Buildings and Structures


The buildings/other structures within the Public Domain are identified in the following schedule and identified on Figures 21, 22 and 23. Buildings within the Public Domain of Moderate or Little heritage significance or that are Intrusive are proposed to be demolished as part of the public domain upgrade works associated with DA1 (Early Works).


See the following appendices for a detailed significance assessment of the buildings/other structures of Exceptional or High heritage significance within the Public Domain:







- Appendix A: Pine Cottage (C60);
- Appendix B: Cricket Pavilion (C66; and
- Appendix C: Mental Health Sciences Building (C112)



Note: other buildings and other structures with heritage values that extend into the Public Domain (such as curtilages, settings and visual/functional relationships) are identified in Appendix F of the *Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site Significance Assessment* (Part B of the PNHS CMP).

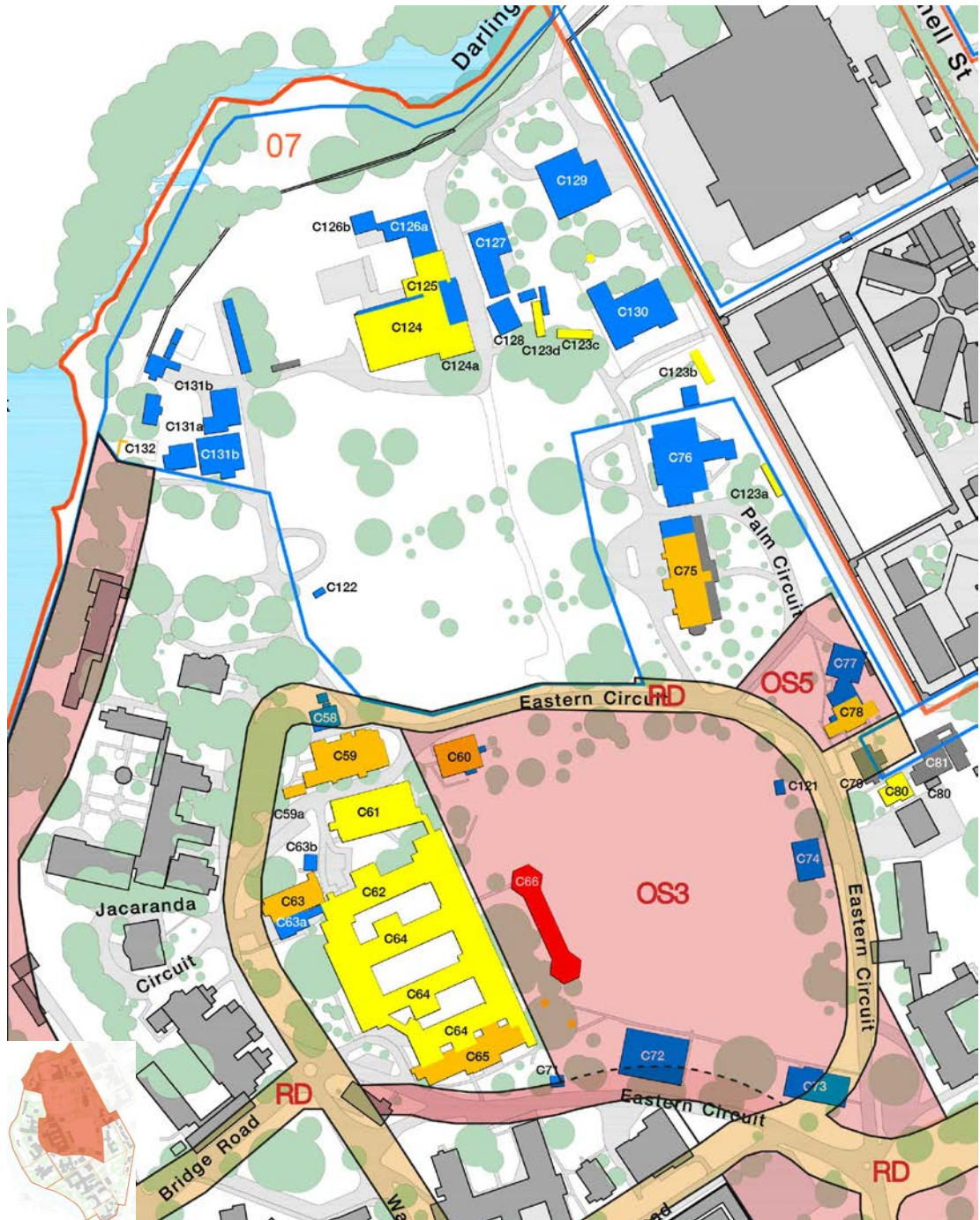
No	Name and Cultural Significance	Image
C54	<p>Gardener's Store (former Greenhouse and Nursery)</p> <p>Form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
C56	<p>New Street Adolescent Services (former Female TB Ward—Ward 10)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.</p>	
C58	<p>Gardener's Shed and Substation (former Fuel Store and Substation)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
C60	<p>Pine Cottage (former Assistant Medical Officer's Residence)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—High.</p>	

No	Name and Cultural Significance	Image
C66	<p>Cricket Pavilion (former Male Asylum Shelter Shed)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—High.</p>	
C67	<p>Palm House (former Mortuary)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
C68	<p>Gungarra/Kalindyi (former Male Ward 9—Sick and Infirm)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
C71	<p>Recreation Department Store (former Public Works Department building)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
C72	<p>Bridgeway Centre (former Sports Pavilion)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.</p>	
C73	<p>Emily's—ECAV Training Centre (former Harriet Ward/Canteen)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	

No	Name and Cultural Significance	Image
C74	<p>AHS Health Promotions Store (former Pharmacy/Hospital Dispensary)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
C77	<p>Willyama Aged Day Care Centre</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
C78	<p>Gardener's Cottage</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.</p>	
C79	<p>WSAHS Human Resources Demountable</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Intrusive.</p>	
C80	<p>Rose Cottage (and garage) (former Matron's Cottage)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.</p>	
C81	<p>WSAHS Human Resources Demountable</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Intrusive.</p>	

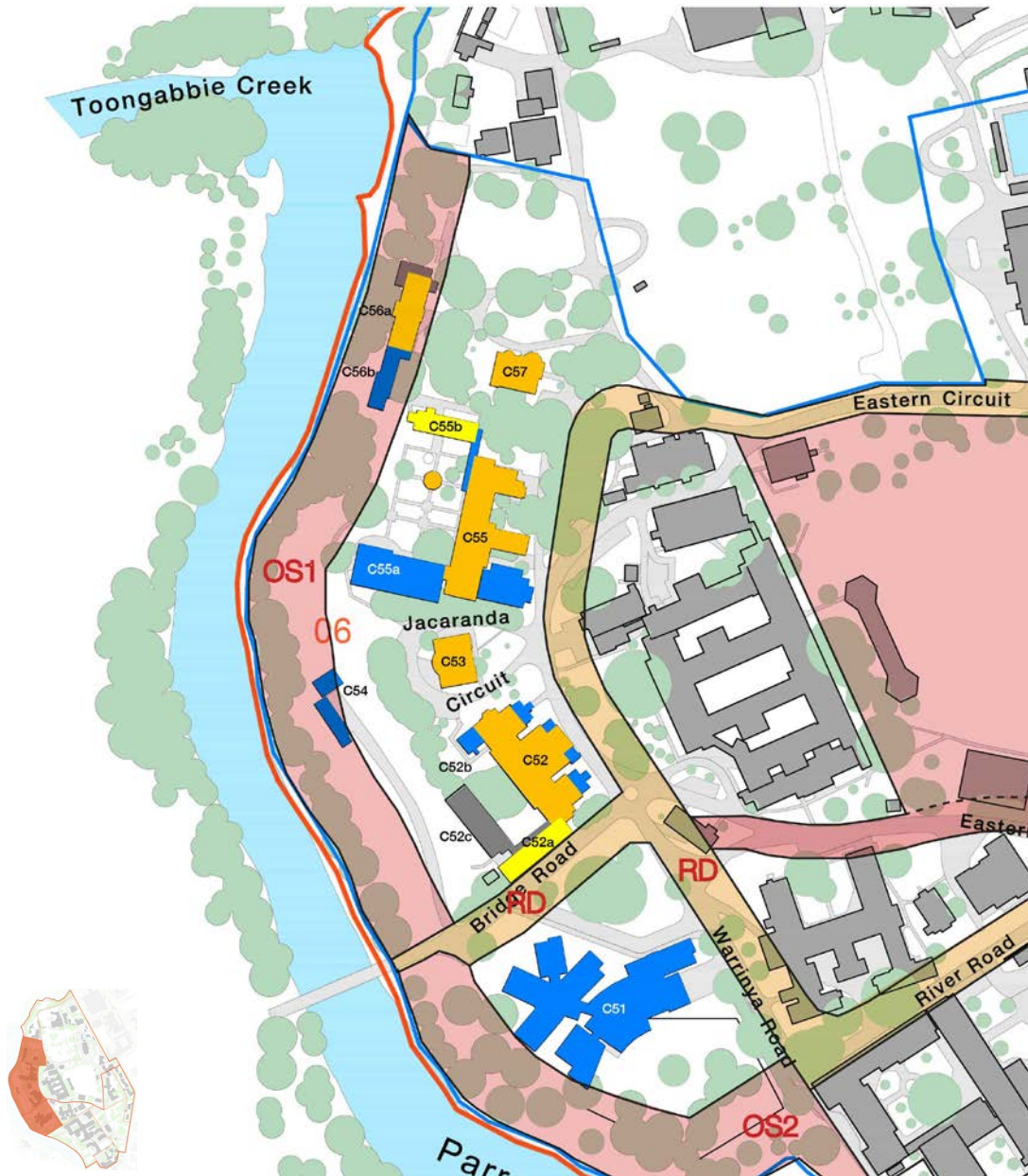
No	Name and Cultural Significance	Image
C82	<p>Figtree Cottage/TMHC (former Nurses' Home Extension)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
C89	<p>CHIP Cottage (9 Fleet Street) (former Chief Attendant's Cottage)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.</p>	
C91	<p>Community Cottage/Craft Cottage</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
C112	<p>Mental Health Sciences Building (former Visitor's and Administration Block)</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—High.</p>	
C113	<p>Public Toilets</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
C119	<p>Sandstone Boundary Walls (Fleet Street)</p> <p>Original alignment and fabric—High.</p>	

No	Name and Cultural Significance	Image
C121	<p>Gas Bottle Store</p> <p>Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.</p>	
	<p>Paths, retaining walls and landscape elements</p> <p>Significance varies</p>	



22 The significant buildings and structures within the Male and Female Asylum Precinct (04) and Mill Dam Farm Precinct (07). Refer to *Building Inventory* (Appendix G, Part B of PNHS CMP) for building names and numbers.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





23 The significant buildings and structures within the Isolation Precinct (OS1) and the Admissions Complex Precinct (OS2). Refer to *Building Inventory* (Appendix G, Part B of PNHS CMP) for building names and numbers. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.

■	EXCEPTIONAL
■	HIGH
■	MODERATE
■	LITTLE
■	INTRUSIVE

3 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

3.1 Introduction

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 Public Domain extends across a substantial part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and is therefore a significant component of the Parramatta North Historic Sites.

Each generation has a responsibility to retain, conserve and enhance the 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.

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

3.2 Heritage Management Context

Many of the significant components within the Public Domain have been salvaged and re-used from elsewhere on the site. The ornamental fountain on Greenup Drive was originally located at the entry to the Lunatic Asylum before it was relocated c1909. As road alignments and widths have changed, the sandstone kerbs were salvaged and re-used, likely more than once.

The physical condition and integrity of many of the built and landscape components of the Public Domain are deteriorating generally due to lack of an appropriate long-term use and maintenance. Some of the buildings are underutilised. More than one building has been subject to arson attack. Most buildings need repairs while the gardens and landscape have been subject to an extended period of minimal maintenance.

Conservation of the heritage values of the Public Domain and wider PNHS is therefore dependent on regular and ongoing maintenance. Establishing appropriate and sustainable new uses for the Public Domain and the significant buildings within it is one way to facilitate their ongoing conservation into the future.

Striking a balance between often-conflicting considerations requires policies and guidelines that define the limits of acceptable change and appropriate means of managing change while retaining and interpreting significance. The Policies and Guidelines aim to manage change rather than prohibit it.

These Policies and Guidelines have been developed from an understanding of:

- The heritage values of the Public Domain and its significant components and of the wider PNHS—all of the tangible and intangible values of the place must be considered including natural (ecological), Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeology, historic cultural landscapes, buildings and structures and their settings, historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology, movable items, meanings and associations etc.
- the condition and integrity of all of the significant components within the Public Domain;
- the current and future ownership and management structure;
- statutory obligations such as Commonwealth, State and Local environmental planning instruments, the Building Code of Australia and the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*; and
- other non-statutory considerations.

The Policies and Guidelines have been formulated to address the many and varied heritage management considerations that apply to the Public Domain and wider PNHS. The heritage management context for the Public Domain is set out in Part A of the PNHS CMP as have the broad policies and guidelines that apply to the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites.

The Policies and Guidelines have also been formulated in the context of the Parramatta North Urban Transformation (PNUT) project, which seeks to revitalise the site including the introduction of a significant number of new dwellings and the conservation of the significant buildings and landscape.

3.3 Heritage Management Principles

The PNHS CMP identifies over-arching heritage management principles supported by policies and guidelines that aim 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 and protect those values**
- 2 Management will be consistent with best-practice heritage management guidelines**
- 3 Actions will be undertaken by people with expertise and experience at 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 of the PNHS**

These Policies and Guidelines are integral to the implementation of the Heritage Management Policies to ensure that all conservation actions and proposals for change are consistent with the Heritage Management Principles (established in Part A of the PNHS CMP) and best-practice conservation management.

If a particular action is not covered by the Policies and Guidelines then reference should be made to the Heritage Management Principles and broader Policies and Guidelines in Part A of the PNHS CMP. Liaison with the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage and with the Council of the City of Parramatta is recommended.

These Policies and Guidelines are presented under various headings to assist with identifying which are relevant to a particular conservation action or proposal for change. Where appropriate, each Policy and Guideline is supported by explanatory text and detailed implementation actions that aim to ensure that future decisions about the place are made in an informed manner.

4 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

4.1 Introduction

The policies and guidelines in this document and the principles, policies and guidelines in Part A of the PNHS CMP are only effective if they are adopted/endorsed by key stakeholders and implemented. It is also important that they are reviewed on a regular basis (five years minimum) and updated as required to ensure that they continue to provide appropriate guidance for the management of the significant heritage values of the Public Domain.

These Policies and Guidelines have been formulated to ensure that the provisions of the PNHS CMP are implemented and remain relevant. They set out the requirements for a range of actions that apply to all proposals for conservation and for change within the Public Domain.

4.2 General Management Requirements

Policy 1 Implementation and Review of the PNHS CMP

Background

This document identifies the natural and cultural heritage values of the Public Domain and its components, including vulnerable species, significant cultural landscapes, buildings and structures and their settings, built landscape elements, views and vistas and its potential for significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology.

The specific policies and guidelines have been established to ensure that the heritage significance of the Public Domain is appropriately retained and conserved. They are intended to be of practical use to current and future owners and managers and other site users enabling them to make decisions about the Public Domain having due regard to its heritage significance and that of the wider PNHS.

Policy Statement

- 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 the 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.

Specific Policy

- 1.5 The Public Domain Policies and Guidelines and the Heritage Management Principles will be fully integrated into the management structure of the Public Domain to ensure that:
 - they provide for the long-term conservation of the Public Domain and its significant components and the wider PNHS;

- employees, contractors, leaseholders and other site users are made aware of the heritage significance of the Public Domain and its key components and the objectives for heritage management;
- management roles and responsibilities are clearly established; and
- an appropriate balance is achieved between the functional requirements of the Public Domain and the heritage imperatives applying to its components.

Guidelines

- The Public Domain Policies and Guidelines should be read in conjunction with Part A of the PNHS CMP, which provides the overview analysis and assessment for the PNHS and Part B of the PNHS CMP, which provides a detailed analysis and assessment of the heritage significance for each of the sites.
- The Public Domain Policies and Guidelines should be lodged with the Heritage Council of NSW for endorsement. Endorsement will give it the necessary influence over matters affecting the management of the heritage significance of the Public Domain.
- The Public Domain Policies and Guidelines should be provided to City of Parramatta Council to assist with assessment of future development applications for works within the Public Domain.
- The Public Domain Policies and Guidelines should be accessible to the public in order to raise and foster community awareness of the history and heritage significance of the Public Domain.
- Specialist heritage expertise should be incorporated into the management structure of the Public Domain.
- Appropriate resources and funding should be put in place by current and future owners and managers to facilitate the effective implementation of the principles, policies and guidelines identified in this document and Part A of the PNHS CMP.
- The Public Domain Policies and Guidelines may need adjustment to incorporate the findings of the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (PNHS AACHMP) and the *PNUT Archaeology Management Strategy* (PNUT AMS), on their completion.
- The Public Domain Policies and Guidelines may also need adjustment to address discrepancies, to clarify intentions or as a result of uncovered evidence. Irrespective of the requirement to review it every five to ten years, the document should remain as a valid document for on-going heritage management until such reviews are completed.

Policy 2 Achieving Best-practice Conservation Outcomes

Background

The PNHS, of which the Public Domain forms an important part, is a place of exceptional heritage significance, requiring best-practice heritage management. The Public Domain demonstrates a diverse cultural landscape, retaining a number of natural (ecological) and built and landscape elements that demonstrate the historical development of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

Caring for historic places effectively requires technical knowledge, skills and expertise that are available from a range of specialist disciplines. The skills and experience required, and creative approaches undertaken in the context of a conservation project are quite different to those applied to the design and construction of new buildings.

There is a diverse range of activities that require the skills of specialists including conservation architects, structural engineers, building code compliance advisors, archaeologists and materials conservation specialists. Co-ordination and briefing of these specialists is a task that should be performed by suitably qualified people with experience in heritage conservation. Under no circumstances should decisions relating to conservation be left to a contractor alone. In addition, once decisions have been made requiring intervention into the building fabric only experienced craftspeople and conservators should be employed to carry them out.

Policy Statement

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.

Guidelines

- Appropriate conservation skills and experience will be employed to undertake any conservation or new works within the Public Domain.
- A clear process should be established for engaging suitably qualified consultants, building contractors, project managers and tradespeople that have experience with working on significant historic sites, buildings and structures.

Policy 3 Statutory Protection

Background

The boundaries of the Parramatta North Historic Sites generally contain all of their significant cultural landscape components including buildings and structures, trees and landscape elements and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology.

The 'Former Female Factory Precinct, Parramatta' may ultimately be included on the National Heritage List (NHL), in which case parts of the Public Domain will also be subject to the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policy

3.2 Should the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct be included on the NHL then appropriate management protocols will be established within the Public Domain to manage any NHL areas consistent with the National Heritage Management Principles and approval requirements clearly established.

Policy 4 Monitoring of Physical Condition and Integrity

Background

The physical condition and integrity of the significant components of the Public Domain has deteriorated over recent years largely due to lack of funding for regular inspection, maintenance and repair. This has resulted in the deterioration or loss of significant built fabric and adverse impacts on the health and stability of some significant trees. It is important therefore that the physical condition and integrity of significant components is monitored on a regular basis to facilitate timely maintenance and repair.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policy

4.2 The physical condition and integrity of the components of the Public Domain will be monitored on a regular and ongoing basis to document physical deterioration and identify urgent repairs.

Guidelines

- The responsibility for the management and maintenance of the Public Domain will remain with UrbanGrowth NSW until such time as it is transferred to City of Parramatta Council.
- Where damage or deterioration of significant components is identified then it should be recorded and incorporated into the scheduled maintenance and repair regime—consistent with the guidelines in *Policy 31 Maintenance of Cultural Plantings and Open Space Areas* and *Policy 32 Cleaning, Maintenance and Repair of Built Components*.

Policy 5 Additional Research and Assessment

Background

While the overall history and heritage values of the Public Domain and its components including cultural landscapes, buildings and structures and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology has been documented within the PNHS CMP, additional research and assessment will be required to inform decisions regarding the detail and impact of conservation or new works.

The purpose of additional research and assessment is to assist in determining the impact of works on significant components. It is also to assess the suitability of specific works required to accommodate a new use or the upgrading of facilities for an existing function.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policy

- 5.2 Proposals for conservation works or new works within the Public Domain and its significant buildings and structures will include any necessary further investigation, recording and assessment of the documentary and physical evidence associated with the Public Domain and its components such as:**
- the significance and condition of cultural plantings within the riparian corridor not already documented in the *Arborist Assessment* or *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy*;
 - the location and condition of significant built landscape components including fountains, footpaths and sandstone used for garden edging and kerbs—in particular along the riverfront where access is currently hampered by extensive weed growth and the presence of the Grey-Headed Flying Fox camp;
 - the ability of the significant buildings, structures and road and path networks to meet current BCA and DDA requirements; and
 - the location and likely extent of potential archaeology—this work is currently being undertaken as part of the preparation of the *PNUT Archaeology Management Strategy*.

Guidelines

- The appropriate conservation approach should be based on the additional investigation and assessment, to confirm and set out a comprehensive schedule of conservation actions, based on the accepted conservation approach.

Policy 6 Records of Maintenance and Change

Background

Existing components and their fabric can reveal important information about the Public Domain and wider PNHS. Given that the Public Domain will be subject to change it is important to create a visual and/or written record of the place before change occurs. This will not only assist researchers but also allow for full re-instatement of the earlier space or fabric in the future. It is also important to record any fabric or elements uncovered during works.

Policy Statement

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

Guidelines

- Recording should be undertaken in a manner that is consistent with the following Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage, guidelines:
 - *Photographic recording of Heritage items Using Digital Film Capture* (revised 2006);
 - *How to Prepare Archival Recordings of Heritage Items* (revised 1998); and
 - *Maintenance Series 1.2: Documenting Maintenance and Repair*.
- A hardcopy and digital copy should be lodged with the following repositories:
 - City of Parramatta Council; and
 - Heritage Division Library, Office of Environment and Heritage.

Policy 7 Assessing Heritage Impacts

Background

Any proposed works within the Public Domain will need to be assessed to ensure that they are consistent with the Public Domain Guidelines and the principles, policies and broad guidelines in Parts A of the PNHS CMP. The assessment will need to include an evaluation of the potential impacts of the proposed works on the heritage significance of the Public Domain, wider PNHS and on any other heritage items or heritage conservation areas in the vicinity.

Policy Statement

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.

Guidelines

- The heritage impact assessment should be consistent with the Heritage Council of New South Wales guidelines and use appropriate heritage conservation management expertise.

Policy 8 Stakeholder and Community Engagement

Background

The local and wider community have a keen interest in the future management of the Public Domain. An awareness of the history and heritage significance of the Public Domain and wider PNHS can also be increased over time to broader sections of the community.

Policy Statement

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.

Guidelines

- The particular interests and concerns of the community should be considered and incorporated where appropriate. This is to be achieved through consultation with relevant stakeholders and the local and wider community in order to assist with the on-going management of the heritage values of the Public Domain and wider PNHS.

Policy 9 Public Access

Background

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is a place of great interest to many people. Access for the general public and for researchers should be provided within the Public Domain and its significant buildings and structures subject to site security, safety constraints and owner requirements.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

9.2 Ongoing access to the open space areas and the riparian corridor should be made available to the public.

9.3 Monitored access should be provided to Pine Cottage (C60), the Cricket Pavilion (C66) and the Mental Health Sciences building (C112) where practicable.

9.4 Ensure that the Public Domain and its significant buildings and structures are available for site tours during publicly accessible periods, including weekends and public holidays—as well as Heritage Week, History Week and Labor Day Weekend.

Guidelines

- Two days per year should be set aside to allow people interested in the history and heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site to visit the place and learn about how it is being conserved and adapted.
- Restrict group sizes undertaking inspections of buildings on open days to facilitate security and protection of significant fabric, landscape elements and moveable heritage items.
- Public health and safety equipment required for compliance with statutory regulations should be located to minimise its impact on significant spaces and fabric.
- Infrastructure installed within the Public Domain to meet public access requirements including public health and safety equipment, ramps and footpaths, fences and gates and signs must be designed in accordance with the PNHS CMP policies and guidelines and DCP requirements and installed in a way that avoids impacting significant components within the Public Domain including cultural landscapes and buildings and structures.
- Temporary access measures should be provided as required for visitors with disabilities—such as removable ramps.
- Monitor impacts on significant cultural plantings and other built landscape components, building fabric and movable heritage resulting from visitors and document consistent with *Policy 4 Monitoring of Physical Condition and Integrity*.

Policy 10 Obtaining Approvals

Background

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site are included on the State Heritage Register. Any proposals for new works within the Public Domain will therefore be subject to the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*. The sites are also included as items of local heritage significance on Schedule 5 of the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011* (LEP) and therefore proposals for new works within the Public Domain will also be subject to the heritage provisions of the LEP. As the PNHS have Aboriginal archaeological potential, any ground disturbance or excavation within the Public Domain with potential to harm Aboriginal archaeology, will require approval under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

The PNHS are immediately adjacent to Old Government House and the Government Domain (Parramatta Park), which are included as heritage items on the LEP and on the SHR and are also part of a group of eight convict-related places across Australia that are included on the National Heritage List and one of 11 sites that make up the Australian Convict Sites listing on the World Heritage List. Part of the PNHS is also subject to a Grey-Headed Flying Fox camp—the GHFF is listed as a vulnerable species under the EPBC Act.

Details of the heritage and other legislation that applies to the Public Domain are set out in Part A of the PNHS CMP (*Section 4.0 Heritage Management Context*).

Policy Statement

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

Guidelines

- Ensure that any approvals required under the *Heritage Act 1977*, *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* and Parramatta LEP 2011 are obtained for any conservation works or proposals for change within the Public Domain.
- Ensure that any approvals required under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* are obtained for any works that have potential to impact identified National or World Heritage values or the Grey-Headed Flying Fox camp.
- Prepare sufficient documentation to satisfy any approval requirements including an assessment of the consistency of the proposal with the guidelines contained in this document and the principles, policies and broad guidelines of Part A of the PNHS CMP.

4.3 Identification and Conservation of Heritage Values

4.3.1 Natural Heritage Values

Policy 11 Natural Heritage Values

Background

The Parramatta North Historic Sites and surrounding areas have undergone considerable change since 1788 resulting in the PNHS having limited natural heritage significance.

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

Evidence of the original landform within the PNHS has been obscured by re-grading and the introduction of fill, particularly along the riverfront. Early plans suggest that exposed sandstone outcrops may have existed within the PNHS.

The overwhelming majority of native vegetation was removed by the end of the nineteenth century to accommodate farming, establishment of vineyards and orchards, and development of the buildings and structures for the various government institutions. A remnant of River-Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF) survives on the steep slope of the Parramatta River to the north and west of Jacaranda House (C57). Some specimens of RFEF has also regrown on the steep slope adjacent to the enclosing wall of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. The RFEF is listed on the NSW *Threatened Species Act 1995* as an Endangered Ecological Community.

In 2003 a camp of Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) (GHFF) formed on the east side of the Parramatta River near the former Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum precinct of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The camp extended south along the perimeter wall of the former Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. An increasing number of GHFF moved across the river extending the camp into Parramatta Park from 2007.¹ 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*.

In addition to the GHFF, the PNHS provides habitat for a number of other bird and microbat species that are listed under the NSW *Threatened Species Act 1995*.² They are:

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

1 Parramatta North Urban Renewal (PNUR) Proposed Rezoning—Ecological Management Plan, EcoLogical Australia, 28 October 2014, p7.

2 Riparian Corridor Strategy—Parramatta North Urban Transformation, EcoLogical Australia, March 2016.

Enhancement of the natural heritage values of the PNHS is currently being proposed through re-instatement of a riparian corridor along the riverfront of the PNHS that incorporates the remnant/regrowth RFEF, the GHFF camp and the habitat of the other listed species.

Implementation of the riparian corridor and enhancement of the RFEF along the riverfront has potential to adversely impact the significant cultural heritage values of the PNHS, in particular those associated with the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct and the formal riverfront terracing and cultural plantings.

A Riparian Corridor Strategy has been drafted for the PNHS that establishes a strategic planning framework for the defined riparian corridor within the PNHS that aims to ensure that an appropriate balance can be achieved between enhancement of both the natural and cultural heritage values of the PNHS.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

Parramatta River and Darling Mills Creek

11.2 Parramatta River and Darling Mills Creek will be rehabilitated when the opportunity arises to remove weeds, silt build-up and rubbish. Rehabilitation works will need to avoid adverse impacts on the significant cultural heritage values of the PNHS.

Native Flora

11.3 The remnant/regrowth areas of River-Flat Eucalypt Forest will be retained and enhanced when the opportunity arises provided that the cultural heritage values of the PNHS are also retained, conserved and enhanced.

Native Fauna

11.4 The Grey-Headed Flying Fox camp and other bird and micro-bat species will be protected from harm and interpreted consistent with the *PNHS Interpretation Strategy*.

Guidelines

- Opportunities to expose the underlying geomorphology (sandstone) of both watercourses likely to have existed prior to the arrival of Governor Phillip in 1788 should be considered in Darling Mills Creek and in the riverbed south of the Dam/Weir.
- The original geomorphology of the immediate area, including the water courses should be incorporated into proposals to interpret the natural heritage significance of the PNHS.
- The remnant/regrowth areas of RFEF as components of natural heritage significance should be interpreted consistent with the *PNHS Interpretation Strategy*.

4.3.2 Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Policy 12 Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Background

The Parramatta North Historic Sites have contemporary social and historical values to local and wider Aboriginal communities. The PNHS also have medium to high potential to retain physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation in the form of subsurface archaeological deposits.³

It is essential that the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the PNHS, both tangible and intangible are retained, conserved and interpreted in consultation with the Aboriginal community and consistent with best-practice principles and guidelines.

Additional research about Aboriginal incarceration and contemporary associations with the PNHS and community consultation is currently being undertaken. Archaeological testing commenced in December 2016. The findings of both the consultation and testing will form the basis for preparation of the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (PNHS AACHMP) to be commenced in 2017. The PNHS AACHMP will include a comprehensive set of policies and guidelines to assist current and future landowners and property managers with the ongoing management of Aboriginal cultural heritage values and archaeology of the PNHS, including the Public Domain.

(The policy statements and guidelines below are preliminary only and are to be amended on completion of the PNHS AACHMP.)

Policy Statement (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 and 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, 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).

³ *Parramatta North Urban Renewal: Cumberland East Precinct and Sports & Leisure Precinct—Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment*, Comber Consultants, October 2014. Note: the current testing program has uncovered some evidence of Aboriginal occupation. The findings will be documented in the PNHS AACHMP.

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

Specific Policies

12.3 The Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the Public Domain will be managed consistent with the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (PNHS AACHMP) and the best-practice principles and practices identified in the policy statement above.

12.4 Any proposed ground disturbance or excavation within the Public Domain required for ground remediation, re-grading, stabilisation of existing buildings and structures (such as underpinning), construction of new buildings and structures and installation of new underground services should avoid areas with potential for Aboriginal archaeology.

Guidelines

- Until the 2016-2017 Aboriginal archaeological testing program and the PNHS AACHMP are complete, Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the Public Domain should be managed consistent with the *Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Management Assessment* (Comber Consultants, 2014) and the preliminary policies and guidelines established for Aboriginal archaeology in Parts A and C of the PNHS CMP.
- Archaeological investigation within the Public Domain should be managed consistent with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage, 2010). (It is noted that the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* is not appropriate for areas of the PNHS where Aboriginal values are known.)
- Aboriginal archaeology within the Public Domain identified as being of Exceptional or High significance (or that is of State heritage significance as defined under the *Heritage Act 1977*) should be retained and conserved in situ.
- The form, bulk, scale and siting of any proposed development within the Public Domain, in particular along the riverfront, should be consistent with the development policies and guidelines in Parts A and C of the PNHS CMP to ensure that the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of Parramatta Park are retained and conserved.
- As the PNHS have Aboriginal archaeological potential, including contact archaeology, approval to undertake any ground disturbance or excavation within the Public Domain should be obtained under the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- Aboriginal places or objects uncovered within the Public Domain should be managed in accordance with Aboriginal community views and with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and guidelines issued by the Office of Environment and Heritage.
- Where Aboriginal archaeology is of State heritage significance (as defined under the *Heritage Act 1977*) or is of Exceptional or High archaeological value (and is included on the SHR), then approval to 'disturb' Aboriginal archaeology will be required under the provisions of the *Heritage Act* in addition to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- Adequate time should be provided in the planning of any works within the Public Domain to assess the potential impact on the Aboriginal archaeological resource to minimise or mitigate any impacts in accordance with the PNHS AACHMP.

- Identification and assessment of opportunities and constraints associated with Aboriginal archaeology within the Public Domain should be undertaken early in the planning stages of proposed ground disturbance/excavation. This will allow for design outcomes that provide for in situ conservation of significant Aboriginal archaeology.
- Interpretation of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the PNHS should be incorporated into the Public Domain consistent with the guidelines at *Policy 25 Interpretation*. Any interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage values should be culturally appropriate.
- Non-Aboriginal settlements of Australia brought major changes and devastation to Aboriginal people and their lives. The period of early contact between Aboriginal people and the Colonists was characterised by violence and the ultimate dispossession of all Aboriginal people. Any evidence of contact archaeology should be sensitively interpreted to acknowledge the pain and suffering caused to Aboriginal people. Where possible, information gained from oral histories will be woven into the narrative to show the resilience and vibrancy of Aboriginal culture.

4.3.3 Cultural Landscape Values

Policy 13 Cultural Landscape Values

Background

The Public Domain has a number of natural (ecological) values and significant cultural landscapes with distinctive characters that have evolved from the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site's function as a place of detention, asylum and institutional health care. The cultural landscapes provide evidence of the changing uses and development of the site from the early nineteenth century to today.

The significant cultural landscape of the Public Domain 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.

The guidelines contained in this part of the document aim to provide assistance with the conservation and management of change within the cultural landscapes associated with the Public Domain—the open space areas (parks, gardens and riparian corridor) and road network.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policy

13.2 Retain, conserve and interpret the historical and visual relationships of building groups identified as having Exceptional and High heritage significance both within the Public Domain and within the wider PNHS. Subdivision of these spaces should not occur to avoid adverse impacts on the heritage significance and interpretation of the place.

13.3 Retain, conserve, enhance and interpret all significant natural and cultural components of the Public Domain, including spaces, landforms, building settings, trees, fountains, plinths, garden beds, ponds, garden edges, kerbs, retaining walls and other ornamental structures and the late nineteenth century dam/weir.

Guidelines

- Landscape components of Moderate heritage significance should be retained where possible. Removal may be permissible provided that it would not result in adverse impacts on significant cultural landscapes or landscape components of higher heritage significance. (Note: Statutory approval will still be required for the removal of landscape components of Moderate significance.)
- Landscape components of Little heritage significance can be retained or demolished. Removal is preferred where it would enhance the heritage significance of other landscape components of higher heritage significance.

Policy 14 Historical Relationships, Curtilages and Settings and Views

Background

The historical functional and visual relationships between the significant buildings and structures and between them and their immediate and wider setting make a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Public Domain and wider PNHS. Many of these relationships have been impacted by construction of new buildings and structures and lack of tree maintenance. The significant visual and historical relationships and building settings within the Public Domain are identified in Section 2.0 of this report.

The immediate and wider settings of the buildings and structures within the Public Domain and in the immediate vicinity extend across the Public Domain and make an important contribution to the heritage values of the buildings and structures, the public Domain and the wider PNHS.

Important historic and contemporary views and vistas to, from and within the Public Domain also make a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Public Domain and wider PNHS. A broad analysis of the views and vistas within the Public Domain is included in Section 2.0 of this report—refer also to *View Analysis* in Part A of the PNHS Plan (Appendix E).

Many of the significant historical relationships, building settings and views and vistas have been adversely impacted in recent years as a result of the construction of inappropriately sited buildings, structures, services and trees, poor tree maintenance, proliferation of car parking areas and use of inappropriate landscaping materials.

Policy Statement

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

Specific Policies

14.2 Retain, conserve and interpret significant visual and functional relationships between significant buildings and structures and with their immediate and wider settings within the Public Domain.

14.3 Retain, conserve, reinstate and enhance significant views and vistas that extend across the Public Domain.

Guidelines

- Proposals for change should incorporate opportunities to address the adverse impacts of inappropriate development including buildings and structures, car parking, services, poorly located plantings and inappropriate use of materials. The location of new buildings and structures or plantings should also be carefully considered to avoid adverse impacts.
- Explore opportunities to reinstate impacted historic views including:
 - into the site from the original Factory Street and Dunlop Street extensions;
 - to and from the former Staff Dining Room and Kitchen (C70) and Sports Oval;
 - to the walls of Parramatta Gaol from the Sports Oval and Cricket Pavilion (C66);
 - to and from the Front Entry Garden to the Sports Oval;

- Undertake any non-significant tree removal and/or pruning required to enhance the ability to understand historic planning, functional and visual relationships and to enhance significant building settings, views and vistas consistent with *Policy 42 Tree Removal Transplanting and/or Replacement*.

Policy 15 Cultural Plantings

Background

Significant vegetation within the Public Domain has been identified in Appendix A of this document and within Parts A and B of the PNHS CMP. More detailed information about the ongoing management of trees has been established in the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy* and *Arboricultural Study* (and associated spreadsheets and site plans).

The Public Domain contains a wealth of both Australian and exotic plant species reflecting different landscaping styles popular in institutional hospital campuses from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day.

The cultural landscape is dominated by several tree types, particularly large evergreen native figs, exotic camphor laurels, tall araucarias and other conifers, a variety of both Australian and introduced palm species, native rainforest species, several species of eucalypts and eucalypt relatives and deciduous trees including plane trees, liquidambar and honey locusts. Also notable in some areas are plantings of pollarded crepe myrtles.

The responsibility for the management and maintenance of the cultural plantings within the Public Domain will remain with UrbanGrowth NSW until such time as it is transferred to the City of Parramatta Council.

In order to retain and enhance the significant cultural landscape character of the place, the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy* has been put in place to ensure that any significant trees removed are replaced with at least as many new plantings.

Policy Statement

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.

Guidelines

- The general principles for the conservation and management of the vegetation within the Public Domain related to their assessed level of cultural significance are as follows:
 - Vegetation of Exceptional and High significance should be retained unless there are major safety issues, the condition is so poor that recovery is deemed unlikely or where their removal would facilitate retention, conservation and enhancement of the heritage values of the PNHS. Retain trees subject to arboricultural assessment of SULE (Safe and Useful Life Expectancy) rating and manage to prolong safe and useful contribution to landscape. If removal of existing specimen required for safety reasons, replace, ideally with same species propagated from original, or with similar species to maintain landscape character.

- Vegetation of Moderate significance should be retained subject to arboricultural assessment of SULE rating and managed to prolong safe and useful contribution to landscape. Transplant within site if identified by Tree Audit as ‘transplantable’.
- Retention of vegetation of Little significance is not essential. If a tree is removed, replace with suitable alternative to maintain amenity and landscape character.
- Intrusive vegetation should be removed and replaced with suitable alternative to maintain amenity and landscape character. If a declared noxious or environmental weed, control in accordance with relevant statutory requirements and expert advice.
- The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site contains hundreds of trees, mostly taller than five metres in height, and many smaller trees, shrubs and other plantings. Some trees of high or moderate heritage significance may need to be relocated or removed. Decisions as to whether to retain or remove particular trees should be guided by the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy* which takes into account factors such as relative significance, historical appropriateness, condition, public safety risk, amenity value, biological diversity, disease resistance and contribution to the landscape character as a whole.
- Management of significant cultural landscapes requires more specialised skills than those necessary for the maintenance of less significant sites. An understanding of historic landscapes and expertise in maintaining heritage trees are prerequisites for management of the significant cultural landscape of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
- Arboricultural works contractors will need to ensure that team leaders have appropriate qualifications in arboriculture at least Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) Level 5 and extensive experience in working with trees in historic landscapes. Other team members should have qualifications in arboriculture at least equivalent to AQF Level 3.
- Arboricultural management work should confirm to relevant Australian standards (eg AS 4373-2007 Pruning of Amenity Trees) and current best-practice in arboriculture as recommended by relevant industry representative groups.

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

Background

The Parramatta North Historic Sites and Public Domain feature a large and varied collection of garden elements such as retaining/garden walls and sandstone garden edges. This includes the large sandstone retaining walls along Darling Mills Creek which provide evidence of the extent of fill introduced to these areas for the Female Asylum and later. Also identified is the late nineteenth-century dam/weir on the Parramatta River, which is a dominant feature of the river and provides key evidence of its damming to provide for creation of a pond, an essential feature of the site’s landscape vision at that time. Together all of these elements provide important evidence of the last major landscape schemes applied across the PNHS.

The key garden elements and groupings of other garden components are identified in Parts B and C of the PNHS CMP as is the dam/weir. There are likely to be other built landscape components that have not yet been identified, particularly along the riverfront, which is largely inaccessible due to weed infestations and the presence of the Grey-Headed Flying Fox camp.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

16.2 A survey of the Public Domain should be undertaken by relevant knowledge-holders to identify the full range and extent of significant garden elements including retaining/garden walls and edges. The survey should be undertaken prior to commencement of works within the open space areas. Survey of the riverfront should be managed in conjunction with weed removal from that area.

16.3 Identified garden elements should be assessed for their potential heritage value before they are altered or removed.

16.4 Significant garden elements should be recorded in situ and catalogued to assist with their ongoing management. This should include photographic recording, identification using durable but non-permanent methods and marking of their location on a site plan. The identification and location of the garden element should then be catalogued and a copy of the catalogue, location plan and photographs lodged with an appropriate repository.

16.5 An assessment of the physical condition and structural integrity of the dam/weir should be undertaken by a suitably-qualified engineer and any repairs undertaken consistent with *Policy 32 Cleaning, Maintenance and Repair of Built Components*.

Guidelines

- Garden elements that document the significance of stakeholder activities within the PNHS and which can be used for interpretive purposes should be retained in situ where this is compatible with future uses and where this would not result in ongoing deterioration of the garden element.
- If it is not possible to retain a garden element in situ—ie if the area is to be affected by approved new landscaping works, or if it is at risk of damage, then opportunities to salvage the element for potential re-use elsewhere on the site should be considered.

Policy 17 Fountains, Ponds and Other Ornamental Elements

Background

The cultural landscapes that make up the PNHS and Public Domain feature a range of significant ornamental structures including fountains and ponds. Many of these components provide important evidence of the sites' development from the early nineteenth century to the present day and make an important contribution to significant views and vistas.

The significant fountains, ponds and other ornamental structures are identified in Parts B and C of the PNHS CMP. There are likely to be other built landscape components that have not yet been identified, particularly along the riverfront, which is largely inaccessible due to weed infestations and the presence of the Grey-Headed Flying Fox camp.

Policy Statement

- 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.**

Specific Policies

- 17.3 A survey of the Public Domain should be undertaken by relevant knowledge-holders to confirm the full range and extent of significant ornamental structures. The survey should be undertaken prior to commencement of works within the open space areas. Survey of the riverfront should be managed in conjunction with weed removal from that area.**
- 17.4 Identified ornamental structures should be assessed for their potential heritage value before they are altered or removed.**
- 17.5 Identified ornamental structures should be recorded in situ and catalogued to assist with their ongoing management. This should include photographic recording, identification using durable but non-permanent methods and marking of their location on a site plan. The identification and location of the garden element should then be catalogued and a copy of the catalogue, location plan and photographs lodged with an appropriate repository.**

Guidelines

- Ornamental structures that document the significance of stakeholder activities within the PNHS and which can be used for interpretive purposes should be retained in situ where this is compatible with future uses and where this would not result in ongoing deterioration of the element.
- If it is not possible to retain an ornamental structure in situ—ie if the area is to be affected by approved new landscaping works, or if it is at risk of damage, then opportunities to salvage the element for potential re-use elsewhere on the site should be considered.

Policy 18 Road and Path Networks

Background

The existing road network within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site reflects changes to the site from the late-1870s onwards. Evidence of any formed roads associated with the Female Factory and/or Parramatta Lunatic Asylum appears to be limited to the archaeological resource. In addition, road alignments and widths have changed regularly to respond to changing road infrastructure needs. While some of the sandstone kerbs may have originally been constructed and laid in the mid-eighteenth century none of them are in their original location having been shifted and re-laid.

The existing site entries to the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site were established in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Earlier entries from Factory Street and Dunlop Street were closed in 1902 to provide for the expansion of the Hospital for the Insane.

The current road network within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site does not meet current road safety requirements nor does it allow for effective stormwater management.

Policy Statement

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.

Guidelines

- The existing road network (including alignments, widths, and sandstone kerbs) should be retained and conserved where practical and subject to meeting essential road safety and maintenance requirements.
- The existing path network should be retained and conserved where practical and subject to meeting current accessibility requirements.

Policy 19 Salvaged Materials

Background

Materials previously salvaged from demolished buildings, walls and other structures and removed sandstone kerbs have been stored in various locations across the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Some sandstone blocks and kerbs have been re-used within the Public Domain to restrict vehicular access and to define parking areas. A collection of sandstone building/wall elements has been relocated to the former Solitary Cell Block Enclosure (Artisan's Yard) adjacent to a former workshop building (C100b).

Documentary evidence suggests Emily's—ECAV Training Centre (C73) was constructed using bricks salvaged from the Sydney Exhibition Building destroyed by fire in 1882. While the building itself is of little heritage significance, the bricks may have some historical value.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

19.2 A survey of the Public Domain should be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced professionals to identify any previously salvaged materials that have potential for reuse in the repair of significant buildings and structures and/or that may be of interpretive value and should be considered for incorporation into the upgrading of the Public Domain.

19.3 Identified salvaged materials should be recorded in situ and catalogued to assist with their ongoing management. The salvaged materials should be recorded with photographs, individually numbered using durable but non-permanent methods and their location marked on a site plan. The number and location of the materials should then be catalogued and a copy of the catalogue, location plan and photographs lodged with an appropriate repository.

Guidelines

- Some buildings and structures proposed for demolition are likely to contain materials that have potential for reuse in the repair of the more significant buildings and structures to be retained. The proposed re-alignment of the road network within the Public Domain will also result in the removal of a substantial number of sandstone kerbs. These kerbstones should be reused in the repair/reinstatement of the sandstone kerbs lining Greenup Drive and River Road and other historic road alignments. Surplus salvaged materials should be stock piled for future re-use.
- Prior to any construction or other works within the Public Domain, the identified salvaged materials should be relocated to a secure location on the site—the former Solitary Cell Block Enclosure (Artisans' Yard) is likely to be suitable provided that appropriate security measures are put in place. The removal and relocation of the salvaged materials is to be undertaken in ways that avoid further damage.
- Salvaged materials should be stored to ensure their ongoing protection. Robust materials such as sandstone building blocks and kerbstones may be stored in the open but ideally should be covered to protect them from inclement weather. Less durable materials, such as timbers, windows and doors should ideally be stored indoors in an elevated position.
- The responsibility for the management and maintenance of the Public Domain including the management of salvaged materials will remain with UrbanGrowth NSW until such time as it is transferred to Parramatta City Council.

4.3.4 Buildings and other Structures

Policy 20 Significant Buildings and Structures

Background

The various buildings and structures of the Public Domain make differing contributions to the heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The Mental Health Sciences building (Visitor's and Administration Offices) (C112), the Cricket Pavilion (Male Asylum Shelter Shed) (C66) and Pine Cottage (C60) provide important tangible evidence of the history and development of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and therefore make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the place. Other buildings and structures such as the former Gardener's Shed and Nursery (C54), Palm House (C67), Willyama (C77), Sports Pavilion (C72), Emily's-ECAV (C73) and Public Toilet (C113) make little contribution to the heritage values of the Public Domain or wider PNHS.

It is important that any proposals for change to the buildings and structures within the Public Domain are based on a clear understanding of why they are significant and what will be required to avoid adverse physical and visual impacts. The best means of conserving significant buildings and structures is to provide them with an appropriate and long-term use, which includes considered and sympathetic change. However, change will need to be carefully designed and implemented to avoid adverse impacts on the significant buildings and structures, the Public Domain and wider PNHS.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

20.2 Proposals for change to the buildings within the Public Domain should appropriately respond to the contribution that each building and structure makes to the heritage significance of the Public Domain and wider PNHS.

20.3 Retain and conserve all buildings and structures of Exceptional or High heritage significance. Conserve the historical and visual relationships of building groups identified as having exceptional and high heritage significance. The internal spaces of buildings having Exceptional or High heritage significance should be retained and conserved. Subdivision of these spaces should not occur to avoid negative impacts on the heritage significance and interpretation of the place.

20.4 Buildings and structures of Moderate heritage significance within the Public Domain should be retained and adapted to appropriate new uses.

Guidelines

- Demolition of buildings of Moderate heritage significance may be permissible provided that it would not result in adverse impacts on the significance of the site. Statutory approval will be required for the demolition of buildings of Moderate heritage significance. Proposals for demolition of buildings of Moderate heritage significance will need to demonstrate that:
 - there is no prudent or feasible alternative;
 - demolition would result in no or minimal impacts on the heritage significance of the place or the wider PNHS; and
 - demolition would be of overall benefit to the heritage significance of the place and the wider PNHS.
- Buildings of Little heritage significance can be retained or demolished. Demolition is preferred where it would enhance the heritage significance of other buildings and structures of higher heritage significance.
- Sensitive adaptive re-use of buildings, is encouraged provided that it is consistent with the principles, policies and guidelines for adaptation contained in Part A of the PNHS CMP.

4.3.5 Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology

Policy 21 Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology

Background

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site contain substantial and significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology. Some of this resource is likely to extend into the Public Domain.

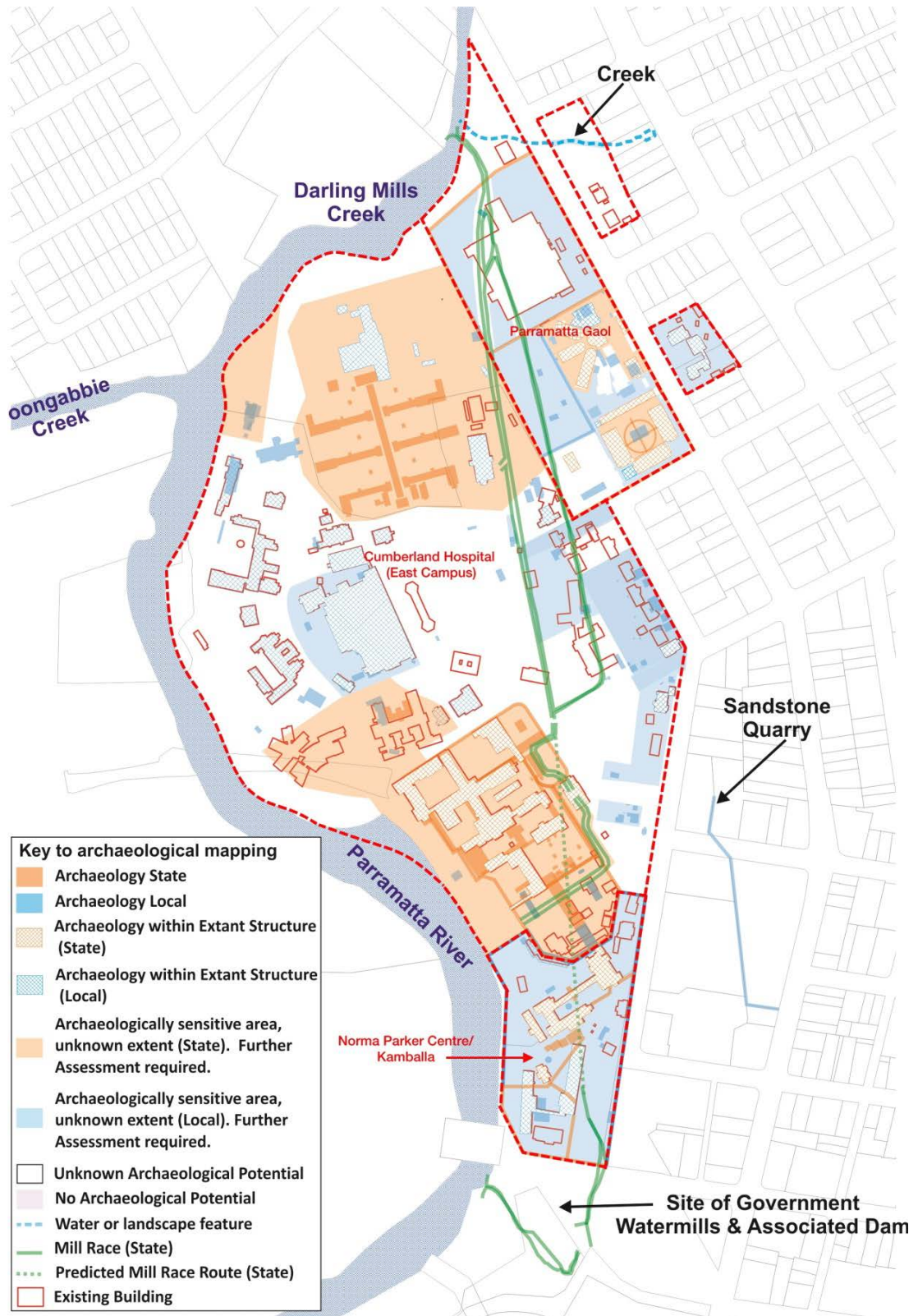
Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix F) contains background information on the historical archaeology resource of the PNHS and its significance as currently understood. It includes a table detailing the potential archaeology of State and local heritage significance supported by a map—the map is repeated at Figure 24. Part B of the PNHS CMP also includes a summary of the likely historical archaeology located within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

The current condition and integrity of the archaeology within the PNHS is unknown except for where previous monitoring and construction programs have found archaeology and where it is anticipated that they will survive substantially intact due to the likely depth of remains such as privies, bathhouses, reservoirs, wells and races.

Archaeological testing within the PNHS (including the Public Domain) commenced in December 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 PNHS that could potentially be affected by the PNUT project (see Part A of the PNHS CMP 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 and identify how it should be managed as part of the PNUT project—the PNUT AMS will confirm the opportunities and constraints associated with the archaeology and inform the location and design of new works to avoid or minimise potential adverse impacts. The findings of the testing program and updated significance assessment will also be incorporated into the PNHS CMP and will provide the basis for refining the management policies and guidelines for the significant historical archaeology within the PNHS area.

While the archaeological testing and PNUT AMS will allow for updating the significance, policies and guidelines relating to most of the significant archaeology across the PNHS, including the mill races, Charles Smith's Farm, Female Factory and the Roman Catholic Orphan School, the primary goal of the PNUT AMS is to respond to the potential impacts of the PNUT project on State significant historical archaeology only. It will therefore not incorporate further analysis and assessment of some of the historical archaeological resources within the PNHS area, such as that which is of local significance or that which is not under the care, control or management of UrbanGrowth NSW. Further archaeological testing and assessment of some areas of the PNHS will therefore be required prior to or as part of future proposals for change.

Regardless, all proposals for change within the PNHS, including the Public Domain, will need to be subject to a detailed Historical Archaeological Assessment that identifies and assesses the potential impacts associated with the proposed works.



24 Significance of potential archaeology within the PNHS, including the Public Domain. The site boundaries for each of the PNHS are shown by a dashed red line. Source: 2014 BAA & HIS, Casey & Lowe, 2014.



Approval to ‘disturb’ archaeology of State or local heritage significance will be required. For the Public Domain, Heritage Council of NSW approval is required under Section 57(1) of the Act to move, alter, damage or destroy a relic or excavate land for the purposes of exposing or moving a relic. A qualified archaeologist will be required to identify and assess the potential impacts on the site’s archaeology and recommend, which one of the following approvals will be required:

- a Section 57(2) Exemption: where the works are minor and will not have an impact on significant archaeology; or
- a Section 60 Approval: where the works are more substantial and have greater potential to impact significant archaeology.

All Section 60 or Section 140 applications require preparation of an archaeological research design, which will identify areas of impact, a mitigation strategy, archaeological research questions and where any artefacts recovered from the site will be stored. All significant artefacts will need to be cleaned, bagged, labelled, boxed and catalogued. Applications for a S60 or S140 approval will also need to nominate a qualified archaeologist to manage the disturbance of the relic(s). For archaeology of State or local significance, the nominated Excavation Director will need to meet the relevant excavation director criteria.

It is Heritage Council of NSW policy that archaeological sites and relics identified as having State heritage significance, irrespective of whether they are listed on the SHR (or are within SHR-listed boundaries), should be retained in situ. In some cases they will allow for the excavation of a site if there are appropriate research and public interpretation outcomes.

Artefacts recovered from archaeological testing or as a result of other excavation works (such as underpinning of buildings and structures or new services etc) will continue to be considered ‘relics’ as defined under the Heritage Act. They are therefore protected under either Section 57 of the Act (for SHR-listed areas) or Section 139 of the Act (for areas not included on the SHR) and will need to be managed accordingly.

Any artefacts uncovered during archaeological testing or as a result of other excavation works remain the property of the site owner. As current custodian for the majority of the PNHS, UrbanGrowth NSW will be responsible for the care and management of any artefacts uncovered within the PNHS, which will include identification, cataloguing and conservation of significant objects and their secure storage in perpetuity. UrbanGrowth NSW is currently considering opportunities to secure the objects within the PNHS. Following completion of the current archaeological testing program, the type and range of surviving artefacts will allow for better assessment of future requirements. Temporary storage will be provided on site during testing and at the Casey & Lowe offices until a permanent solution is identified.

Policy Statements (Preliminary)

- 21.1 Historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the PNHS will be managed consistent with its assessed significance.**
- 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.**

Specific Policies (Preliminary)

21.4 Archaeology of State or potentially National heritage significance should be retained and conserved in situ and interpreted, including that associated with:

- the Government watermill and its associated races and dams and the Parramatta Female Factory (State and potential National significance);
- Charles Smith’s farm, Marsden’s Mill and Mrs Betts’ House (later used as the Medical Superintendent’s Residence) (State significance); and
- the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (1848-1878) and Parramatta Hospital for the Insane (1878-1916) (State significance).

21.5 Any proposed ground disturbance/excavation within the Public Domain, including for ground remediation and construction of new buildings and infrastructure should be designed to avoid impacts on significant archaeology. Likely strategies are to include:

- limiting of infrastructure impacts to road corridors as much as possible;
- placing services in designated service corridors with limited crossings of significant archaeology;
- under-boring electrical and other services below the level of any significant archaeology, where feasible;
- designing new buildings and structures, in particular basements, to avoid significant archaeology; and
- undertaking archaeological testing to clarify the survival of State significant archaeology within areas of proposed underpinning or other excavation works. Where archaeological testing has uncovered State significant archaeology then any proposed conservation or new works should be modified to avoid impacts.

21.6 Approval to undertake any proposed ground disturbance or excavation within the Public Domain including for re-grading, ground remediation, new services, underpinning or other conservation works or construction of additions or new buildings under the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* must be obtained prior to commencement—refer to *Policy 10 Obtaining Approvals*.

21.7 Archaeological testing of areas of local significance is preferred to inform options. If testing is not an option, at a minimum a detailed assessment should be undertaken to confirm if local or state significant'.

Guidelines (Preliminary)

- Historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology within the Public Domain should be managed consistent with the requirements of the PNHS CMP.
- Archaeology of local heritage significance should be retained in situ where possible. Where archaeology cannot be retained then it should be subject to archaeological salvage and recording prior to removal.

- Archaeology of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (1848-1878) is inextricably linked with the archaeology of the Parramatta Female Factory and should therefore be managed consistent with the Female Factory—ie retained and conserved in situ and interpreted.
- Management of any archaeology that extends beyond the Public Domain into different lots should be co-ordinated with the owners/managers of the affected lots.
- Identification and assessment of archaeological opportunities and constraints should be undertaken during early planning of proposed ground disturbance/excavation. This will allow for better design outcomes and conservation of State significant archaeology in situ.
- Interpretation of all of the significant archaeological resource within the PNHS should be incorporated into the design and implementation of the upgrade of the open space areas within the Public Domain consistent with the *PNHS Interpretation Strategy*. Given that some of the archaeology extends into different lots including the 'Historic Core' then its interpretation needs to adopt a holistic approach across all areas of the PNHS.
- All artefacts uncovered within the Public Domain should be managed consistent with the Artefact Management guidelines in Part A of the PNHS CMP.
- Applications for an 'excavation permit' will need to include an archaeological research design (ARD) outlining the potential archaeological resource, its significance, the potential impacts associated with the proposal and identification of mitigative measures to be implemented before, during and after works commencement.
- Where Aboriginal archaeology is of State heritage significance and is included on the SHR then approval to 'disturb' Aboriginal archaeology will be required under the provisions of the Heritage Act (in addition to any approvals required under the provisions of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974).
- Adequate time should be provided in the planning of any works within the PNHS to assess the potential impact on the archaeological resource in order to minimise or mitigate any impacts in accordance with the PNHS Archaeology Management Strategy.
- An Archaeological Assessment should be prepared for proposals that involve ground disturbance/excavation within Lot OS/4 to clarify the significance of the archaeology within the lot and establish an appropriate approach to its management.

Definitions

Relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

(a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) is of State or local heritage significance.

Further Reading

Baseline Archaeological Assessment & Statement of Heritage Impact—Historical Archaeology report, Casey & Lowe, October 2014.

Parramatta North Urban Transformation, Cumberland Precinct—Historical Archaeological Research Design S60 Application for: Archaeological, Environmental and Geotechnical Testing, Casey & Lowe, 2015.

S65A Variation, Parramatta North Urban Transformation, Casey & Lowe, 2016.

PNUT Archaeological Management Strategy, Casey & Lowe, 2017.

4.3.6 Movable heritage, In situ Artwork and Graffiti and Memorials

Policy 22 Movable Heritage

Background

Movable heritage is a term used to define any natural or manufactured object of heritage significance. It does not include archaeological relics.⁴ It includes objects that people create or collect and forms an important part of a place's significance—they can be artistic, technological, historical or natural in origin. Within the Public Domain movable heritage is likely to include furniture; paintings and prints; photographs and memorabilia; hospital records, plans and drawings; machinery, equipment and tools.

Because movable heritage is portable, it is easily sold, relocated or thrown away during changes of ownership, fashion and use. For this reason, movable heritage is vulnerable to loss, damage, theft and dispersal, often before its heritage significance is appreciated.

All of the buildings and structures within the Public Domain (both of high significance and of lesser significance) may retain movable elements with potential to contribute to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

22.2 A survey of all of the existing buildings and structures within the Public Domain should be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced professionals to identify any movable items of potential heritage significance. The survey should be undertaken over the short-term to ensure that potential heritage items are documented prior to the buildings being vacated.

22.3 Identified items of potential movable heritage should be recorded in situ and catalogued to assist with their ongoing management. The items should be recorded with photographs, individually numbered using durable but non-permanent methods and their location marked on a building/site plan. The number and location of the item should then be catalogued and a copy of the catalogue, location plan and photographs lodged with an appropriate repository.

22.4 Movable items should be assessed for their potential heritage value before they are altered or removed.

⁴ NSW Heritage Office, *Objects in their Place: An Introduction to Movable Heritage*, 1999.

Guidelines

- If the heritage value of a movable item is unknown, a precautionary approach should be adopted and it should be considered significant until an assessment is undertaken. To determine the significance of an item, a suitably qualified expert should be engaged to assess the heritage significance of the items and prepare an inventory record.
- Any identified items of potential movable heritage which document the significance of stakeholder activities on the site and which can be used for interpretive purposes should be retained in situ where this is compatible with future uses of the Public Domain and the buildings within it and where this would not result in ongoing deterioration of the item.
- If it is not possible to retain an item in situ (ie if the building/landscape is to be demolished) or it is at risk of damage then it should be relocated to a secure and weathertight location on the site. If this is not feasible, consideration should be given to transferring the item to an appropriate off-site repository under government control where it can be documented with its provenance, preserved and interpreted. The removal, relocation and storage of the item is to avoid damage to it.
- The responsibility for the management and maintenance of the Public Domain including the management of moveable heritage will remain with UrbanGrowth NSW until such time as it is transferred to Parramatta City Council.

Policy 23 In situ Artwork and Graffiti

Background

Graffiti (markings, scratchings, illustrations and text) and in situ artwork located in institutional buildings like those on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site provides tangible evidence of personal expression of identity, associations, beliefs and emotions of people whose voices have been silenced through withdrawal from society. In many similar institutional sites, this evidence has been obliterated to remove the stigmas associated with mental health.

All of the buildings and structures within the Public Domain (both of high significance and of lesser significance) may retain institutional graffiti and artworks with potential to contribute to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

Policy Statement

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

Specific Policies

23.2 A survey of all of the buildings and structures within the Public Domain should be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced professionals to identify any potentially significant institutional graffiti and in situ artworks associated with the former occupants of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

23.3 Removal or cleaning of any institutional graffiti and in situ artwork should not be undertaken until its provenance and significance has been established.

23.4 Significant institutional graffiti and in situ artwork should be retained in situ, carefully documented and appropriately recorded for archival purposes.

23.5 The existing condition and requirements for long-term conservation of significant institutional graffiti and in situ artwork should be undertaken by a professional conservator.

Guidelines

- Should access and/or activities threaten the safety and stability of institutional graffiti and in situ artwork then the surfaces should be secured and protected to prevent loss of detail.
- Future building works that have potential to jeopardise the integrity of evidence should be avoided. Where evidence contributes to understanding the heritage significance of the site, it should be interpreted.
- The responsibility for the management and maintenance of the Public Domain including the management of insitu artwork and graffiti will remain with UrbanGrowth NSW until such time as it is transferred to Parramatta City Council.

Policy 24 Memorials and Commemorative Plaques and Gardens

Background

There are likely to be a number of memorials and commemorative plaques located throughout the Public Domain either within buildings or within the landscaped areas. Memorial or commemorative gardens are also likely to be located within the landscaped areas.

Policy Statement

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

Specific Policies

24.2 A survey of all of the buildings and structures and the landscape within the Public Domain should be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced professionals to identify memorials, commemorative plaques and gardens associated with the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, its staff and patients.

24.3 Removal or cleaning/maintenance of memorials, commemorative plaques and gardens should not be undertaken until its provenance and significance has been established.

24.4 Significant memorials, commemorative plaques and gardens should be retained in situ, carefully documented and appropriately recorded for archival purposes.

24.5 The existing condition and requirements for long-term conservation of memorials and commemorative plaques should be undertaken by a professional conservator.

Guidelines

- The condition and requirements for long-term conservation of memorial/commemorative gardens should be undertaken by a cultural landscape specialist.
- Should any proposed activities have potential to damage memorials and commemorative plaques then they should be secured and protected to prevent damage.
- The responsibility for the management and maintenance of the Public Domain including the management of memorial and commemorative plaques and gardens will remain with UrbanGrowth NSW until such time as it is transferred to Parramatta City Council.

4.4 Interpretation, education and cultural tourism

4.4.1 Introduction

The Public Domain extends across much of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and part of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. Given that the Public Domain will be accessible to the local and wider community, it provides a key opportunity for interpretation of the history and heritage significance of these two sites and the wider PNHS. The Public Domain also provides an important opportunity to explore educational and cultural tourism opportunities.

Policy 25 Interpretation

Background

Interpretation uses a range of methods and techniques to present and deliver information to visitors and site users. It is intended to assist people to gain an understanding and appreciation of the history and heritage significance of the place, using narratives based on key themes and messages to organise the information.

Interpretation of tangible items, including artefacts, buildings, structures, archaeological remains and landscapes may be delivered through signs, objects and art works. It can be integrated into the design of new built and landscape elements or presented in a published format including brochures, pamphlets, books and multimedia. Interpretation can also present and explore intangible aspects of social significance.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

25.3 Interpretation should adopt ‘best practice’ methods to deliver key themes and messages that connect places to stories, using methods and techniques that are relevant to the Public Domain and the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, are engaging and respond to the target audiences.

25.4 Interpretation of the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East campus) site, including all phases of its development (including archaeological evidence) should be undertaken in accordance with the *PNHS Interpretation Strategy*.

25.5 Interpretation of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site should acknowledge its contextual relationship and setting with the Parramatta Gaol and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites and other neighbouring sites of heritage significance in Parramatta.

25.6 Interpretation should be designed and implemented as an integral part of new proposals for the Public Domain—specific actions and detailed designs should be incorporated into the detailed design development for the Public Domain.

25.7 The development of interpretation proposals for the Public Domain should be undertaken in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Guidelines

- Development and management of interpretation should be based on the guidelines provided in the document *Heritage Interpretation Policy and Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines*, prepared by the NSW Heritage Office (now Heritage Division, OEH).
- Interpretation should address tangible and intangible evidence and values including Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology, buildings and structures, natural and cultural landscape and the people associated with the place.
- Documentation that is identified or collected during the course of the development of interpretation, such as photographs, oral history recordings and personal recollections should be retained in an appropriate repository for future research.
- Interpretation should be of a high quality, both visually and in the presentation of appropriate cultural information. It should also be used to inform the design for new development and be incorporated into new architectural elements, graphic art and innovative display of objects as appropriate.
- The on-going responsibility for, and management (including maintenance) of interpretation should be considered in the methods and techniques identified and selected to enhance the understanding of the natural and cultural heritage values of the place.
- Interpretation of contested landscapes should be culturally sensitive and respect the dignity of the people it commemorates.
- Appropriate recognition that contributes to community understanding of the historical context of people's experiences should be managed within the interpretive framework established in the *PNHS Interpretation Strategy*.
- Opportunities to understand more about the history and heritage significance of the Public Domain and the wider Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites should be captured in on-going and research to secure information about personal experiences and memories of people associated with the place.
- Interpretation of the cultural landscapes within the Public Domain, Pine Cottage (C60), Cricket Pavilion (C66) and the Mental Health Sciences building (C112) should be based on the information provided in Appendices A-D.
- If interpretation strategies are to take a physical form, elements placed in areas that impact the reading of the cultural landscape must be reversible.
- Interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage values should be undertaken consistent with the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan (AACHMP)*.
- Interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeology should be respectful of the cultural knowledge imparted during consultation with the Aboriginal community and be responsive to the expressed wishes of the community. The Aboriginal community should advise on the location for safe storage, display or loan arrangements and may include

retention of objects in situ, in displays integrated within new buildings and structures, the Australian Museum or within other Aboriginal ‘keeping places’.

- Interpretation of historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology associated with Charles Smith’s Farm, Samuel Marsden’s Mill, Mrs Betts’ House, the Government water mill and mill races, the Female Factory, Parramatta Lunatic Asylum and Hospital for the Insane should be undertaken consistent with the PNHS Archaeology Management Strategy (AMS).

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

Background

Names provide a direct connection with the history of places and contribute to the interpretation and understanding of their significance. Retaining or introducing new naming which continues these associations can add further layers to the quality of interpretation.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policy

26.2 The existing names for the road network should continue to be used into the future.

Guidelines

- The naming of particular areas, buildings and structures within the Public Domain should be appropriate for new uses but should also incorporate references to significant people, activities, former associations, botanical plants and other aspects of the place.

Policy 27 Wayfinding

Background

Wayfinding is the term used to describe the process that people use to orientate themselves in the built environment to facilitate effective movement around a site. Wayfinding is based on a planning and design framework which incorporates physical elements such as signage.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

27.2 The physical form, materials, colour palette and typography of wayfinding should respond to the heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and

be sensitively located so as to not detract from the heritage values of specific areas and spaces.

Guidelines

- Wayfinding for the Public Domain will be consistent with the PNUT Wayfinding Strategy.
- The wayfinding hierarchy will incorporate interpretive signs for consistency.

Further reading

Parramatta North Urban Transformation Wayfinding Strategy

Policy 28 Education

Background

Heritage conservation provides opportunities to engage the public in conversations through interpretation and to provide opportunities for education. This raises community awareness of the importance of heritage conservation and its benefits to the community. The conservation and adaptive re-use of the significant components of the Public Domain and the wider Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site can provide opportunities for education, mentoring, skill sharing and trade training.

Policy Statement

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.

Guidelines

- Interpretation should deliver key themes and messages relevant to school curricula and education programmes.
- Opportunities to integrate interpretation of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site into the wider historical context of the NSW mental health care system should be explored.
- Opportunities to establish skills-based training and mentoring opportunities in heritage conservation and its disciplines should be encouraged through the conservation and adaptive re-use of the Public Domain.

Policy 29 Cultural Tourism

Background

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is an area of significant Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) significance. Interpretation should consider the significance of the institutional history of the site in the context of Parramatta's settlement and respond to the requirements which will be generated by cultural tourism to the area.

Policy Statement

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.

Guidelines

- Opportunities to promote cultural tourism within the Public Domain through interpretation and to provide links to other sites of significance in Parramatta should be explored.
- Opportunities to build links with similar institutions along the Parramatta River through cultural tourism should be undertaken to enhance our understanding of the broader disciplines of history as it relates to the evolution of institutions committed to caring for vulnerable and disadvantaged children.
- Interpretation should consider the significance of the convict history of the PNHS in the context of Parramatta's settlement and the broader Australian convict landscape and respond to the requirements which will be generated by cultural tourism to the area and educational programs.

Policy 30 Commercial Filming and Photography

Background

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has been the setting for a number of commercial films, television productions and commercials. Public communications media can play a major role in the presentation of the site to the wider community.

In general, advertising for purposes other than for the promotion of the history and heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is inappropriate within the Public Domain, while filming and photography for news and other current affairs purposes is acceptable.

The responsibility for the management and maintenance of the Public Domain including the management of commercial filming and photography will remain with UrbanGrowth NSW until such time as it is transferred to the City of Parramatta Council.

Policy Statement

- 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.**

Guidelines

- Commercial filming and photography within the Public Domain is acceptable provided that it does not result in adverse impacts on the heritage values of the site or detract from the experience of other site users.

4.5 Cleaning, Maintenance and Repair

Policy 31 Maintenance of Cultural Plantings and Open Space

Background

Trees and other plants are living organisms requiring regular maintenance to enhance shape, encourage flowering and fruiting, control pests or repair damage. Timely maintenance and repair based on regular inspection and technically sound and appropriate methods are fundamental to their ongoing health.

Some ornamental species planted in historic institutional gardens have proved over time to develop various arboricultural problems including structural weakness, susceptibility to pests and fungal attack, aggressive root systems, tendency to become invasive, susceptibility to storm damage and/or unpredictable branch dropping. The nature and extent of these problems will vary depending on the particular species, environmental conditions, past maintenance practices and natural events such as wind storms.

Policy Statement

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.

Guidelines

- Regular inspections by a qualified arborist experienced in heritage landscapes should be made of all plantings to assess whether they might be subject to insect or fungal attack, storm damage or structural problems. Trees recommended for removal due to their public safety risk or potential for damage to significant built and landscape components of the Public Domain should be fenced off and removed as soon as practicable
- Noxious and environmental weeds and problem species including self-seeded woody species should be controlled and/or removed in accordance with relevant statutory controls (eg noxious weed declarations), safety requirements and under ongoing maintenance programs in collaboration with current and future owners/managers, Parramatta City Council and adjoining landholders.
- The following water-saving strategies should be implemented within the Public Domain for all plantings:
 - de-compaction around trees and shrubs to encourage greater moisture penetration;
 - use of soil-wetting agents to increase efficacy of watering;

- mulching of garden beds with moisture-retaining materials;
 - new plantings should not include species with high water requirements unless these are essential to conservation of the original design intent; and
 - mulch should be used on garden beds to retain moisture and suppress weed growth— too much mulch, however, can be problematic as accumulation of mulch close to plants may encourage fungal growth.
- The presence of feral animals such as rabbits, introduced rats and pest bird species, feral cats and dogs or native animals such as flying foxes, possums and native birds should be monitored, and any adverse impacts on significant vegetation and wildlife recorded, with control measures developed in collaboration with relevant authorities.
 - The effectiveness of control programs, particularly for invasive plant species and feral animals should be monitored and programs adjusted as necessary.

Policy 32 Cleaning, Maintenance and Repair of Built Components

Background

The cultural landscapes that make up the Public Domain feature a range of significant built components including buildings and walls, roadways, paths, garden edges, kerbs, retaining walls, fountains and other ornamental structures. All of these components provide important evidence of the sites' development from the early nineteenth century to the present day.

As with building and structures, the fabric of built landscape elements will deteriorate due to the effects of age, weathering and use. Ongoing cleaning, maintenance and repair are required to offset their deterioration. This is best achieved by preparing and implementing a program of regular cleaning, maintenance and repair.

General guidelines for the retention, cleaning, maintenance and repair of the significant built landscape components are set out below.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

32.3 Inspection of the significant built components within the Public Domain and cleaning, maintenance and repair should be undertaken by the managers of the Public Domain on a regular basis and should:

- **aim to protect fabric from further deterioration and retain as much as possible the integrity of significant fabric and construction methods;**

- be consistent with the aim to do ‘as much as necessary but as little as possible’—this would include retaining significant fabric where possible rather than replacing in full; and
- be undertaken by staff or contractors experienced in working with historic fabric and using appropriate techniques.

32.4 The allocation of adequate funding and other necessary resources should be incorporated into the annual budgets by the managers of the Public Domain for ongoing cleaning, maintenance and repair.

Guidelines

- A cyclical maintenance program should be implemented to provide the basis for the ongoing care of significant built components. The program should be consistent with *The Maintenance of Heritage Assets: A practical guide*, Heritage Division, OEH.
- Approaches to maintenance and repair of the significant built components and their fabric should be based on a comprehensive knowledge of the place and its materials.
- Prevention of continuing deterioration should take priority over widespread repair or reconstruction.
- Deteriorating fabric should be repaired rather than replaced. Where replacement is unavoidable, new work should retain (through restoration and/or reconstruction) original/early detailing and features based on existing or historical evidence. Repairs should not reconstruct inappropriate building detailing or poor repairs.
- Minor repairs should be undertaken promptly to maintain the condition of significant fabric between maintenance cycles.
- Repairs involving new work should take care to retain (through restoration and/or reconstruction) original/early detailing and features of particular interest.
- All maintenance and repair should be recorded consistent with the guidelines at *Policy 6 Records of Maintenance and Change*.
- Materials such as face brick, stone, terracotta, metal roof linings and slate that were not originally painted should remain unpainted.
- Materials such as timber or metal that were originally painted and rely on an effective paint system for their preservation will remain painted.
- Missing or damaged sandstone masonry and brickwork should be repaired or reconstructed to match the original and a suitable mortar and/or render type used. All visible new surfaces should visually match the existing/original in colour and texture. Hard, cement-rich, mortars must not be used. Areas of existing pointing using inappropriate materials or methods should be replaced.
- Decisions on the removal of plant growth from walls and fences should be based on relative significance and on the damage to significant fabric likely to be caused if the plant material is not removed. Any removal of plant material should be carried out in such a way that negative impact on significant fabric is avoided or at least minimised.
- Retain and repair window and door joinery in preference to replacement. Replacement should only be considered where repair is no longer feasible.

- Repairs of significant roofing materials should involve removal of as little fabric as necessary. Damaged roofing should be repaired where possible by replacing missing or damaged elements individually. The colour, texture and form of significant roofs must be replicated if major replacement is required.
- Repairs to metal flashings and guttering/downpipes should replicate original material, colour and profile of guttering and downpipes where known.
- Undertake regular inspections of gutters and downpipes to ensure that gutters are clear of debris and downpipes are not blocked. Undertake immediate action as required. Also ensure that downpipes are connected to the stormwater dispersal system.
- Ironwork should be protected against corrosion by regular applications of fish oil or other compatible preservative. Prepare ironwork by:
 - Removing all loose, soft or flaking rust back to metal or to hard black or dark brown oxide. Be sure not to damage any of the surrounding fabric such as sandstone or marble and to remove any small iron filings or fragments from the stone so that they do not rust and create ugly spots or blotches on the stone.
 - Treat oxides with phosphoric acid compound such as “Killrust”.
 - Repaint with compatible metal primer and topcoat.
 - Earlier paint finishes should be re-instated where evidence exists.
- Waste storage and disposal within the Public Domain should be carefully managed. Poorly located rubbish bins and untidy compost heaps can result in adverse visual impacts. Any permanent or temporary receptacles for on-site storage of rubbish, garden waste, landscape materials (eg mulch and compost) should be located to avoid detracting from the aesthetic values of the cultural landscape or impact the health of the vegetation.
- Decisions on the removal of plant growth from walls and fences should be based on relative significance and on the damage to significant fabric likely to be caused if the plant material is not removed. Any removal of plant material should be carried out in such a way that negative impact on significant fabric is avoided or at least minimised.

4.6 Temporary events

Policy 33 Temporary Events

Background

Temporary community events within the Public Domain such as fundraisers, fetes, fairs etc have the potential to be an important aspect of its ongoing use and provide opportunities for interpretation of the history and heritage significance of the PNHS. Providing for regular community events within the Public Domain may also ensure that the community is able to maintain their connection with the PNHS and therefore maintain their significance to the local and wider community.

Community and other events within the Public Domain may require temporary structures such as marquees, kiosks, stages, safety barriers, seating, ticketing booths, toilets, large format screens, services and plant/machinery. They may also include containers, sculpture and art installations and large inflatable structures ('jumping castles') etc. Temporary structures will also be required for construction site offices and compounds.

Temporary use of the buildings and structures within the Public Domain may be required over the coming years to facilitate the transition of mental health services to new locations off-site and to provide for conservation of the significant buildings and structures within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Some buildings may also be used during community and other temporary events or as the setting for films and television shows.

It is important that temporary uses do not result in any physical damage to the significant buildings within the Public Domain—the Mental Health Sciences building (C112), Cricket Pavilion (C66) and Pine Cottage (C60).

Despite their temporary nature, care must be taken to avoid adversely impacting significant fabric, the setting of significant buildings and structures as well as erosion of grassed areas, damage to trees, soil compaction and general degradation of the landscape. The cumulative impact of temporary structures and services resulting from multiple or repeated events should also be considered as it can be much greater than structures and services for one-off events.

As a place of State and local heritage significance, approval is usually required to erect temporary structures—some exemptions may apply.

Use of the Public Domain for community events is likely to require installation of temporary signs to assist with access control and site visitor movement.

The following policies and guidelines relate to temporary events, whether one-off or recurring. They apply to short-term events (that is, for a period of days or weeks), such as concerts, outdoor theatres, fairs, rallies, horse trials, circuses, festivals, weddings and charity events and events of longer duration (for a period of months) such as outdoor art installations and seasonal events. They aim to assist event organisers, leaseholders, other site users and Parramatta City Council to avoid, minimise and/or mitigate adverse impacts.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

33.2 Works associated with temporary uses should be designed to minimise physical and visual impacts on significant buildings and structures and their immediate setting. Temporary works should be constructed in such a way as to avoid adversely impacting significant fabric, fixtures and fittings.

33.3 Avoid locating temporary structures; in particular toilets and other services infrastructure, in key views—refer to *View Analysis* in Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E) for key views and vistas.

33.4 Do not fix temporary services to significant buildings and structures.

33.5 An Event Management Plan is to be developed to assist in the planning and implementation of temporary events.

Guidelines

General

- Ensure that there is sufficient recovery time between events and avoid over-intensive uses or seasonal peaks of demand.
- Ensure that sufficient funds are put aside by event managers to cover the cost of repairing damage and re-instating the place following an event. Alternatively, sufficient insurance should be put in place to cover unforeseen impacts.
- Review the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* and *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2013* to confirm any approval requirements—some exemptions apply. If clarification is required then consult with Parramatta City Council.

Temporary building uses

- Temporary uses for the buildings and structures within the Public Domain is encouraged rather than leaving them vacant.

Temporary structures

- Avoid visual impacts associated with temporary services. Locate temporary services in discreet locations where possible—consider temporary screening to conceal toilets, rubbish bins, generators and storage in more prominent locations.
- Prevent damage to hard surfaces, such as staining, marking or cracking of paving and sandstone kerbs by providing temporary protection to hard surfaces.
- Prevent damage to trees and landscape features including fences, sandstone kerbs and water fountains—support vehicles should be excluded from such areas.

- Avoid damage to tree roots and potential archaeological relics by:
 - locating temporary structures outside tree root zones and areas with recognised potential for archaeological relics;
 - using weights rather than ground anchors to restrain temporary structures such as marquees—this is subject to ensuring that the temporary structure will remain stable in high winds; and
 - consider installation of fixed marquee points that can be re-used in subsequent events.
- Maintain grassed areas affected by high pedestrian traffic by:
 - using temporary flooring to protect lawn areas for short-term events;
 - spreading the wear pattern by varying access routes from time to time; and
 - replacing or re-seeding heavily damaged lawn areas at the completion of an event.

4.7 Protection of Significant Components

Policy 34 Protection of Significant Components

Background

Site works and construction operations can have major impacts on buildings and other structures and archaeology. They can also impact trees and other vegetation due to disturbance of root systems, interference with water supply or drainage and physical damage to above-ground plant parts. It is essential that significant trees and other vegetation be adequately protected during such works.

Care should be taken to ensure that the site is left in good condition after any construction or maintenance works. Employees and contractors engaged in construction or maintenance work will be required to clean up and remove all surplus materials such as mortars, adhesives, drop sheets and packaging materials from the site when they have completed their work.

Policy Statement

- 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.**

Specific Policies

- 34.3 A work method statement (WMS) should be established prior to commencement of any proposed works that identifies the potential risks to significant built and landscape components and the protective measures required to be put in place.**
- 34.4 Prior to commencement of any works the project arborist should identify a tree protection zone (TPZ) for each tree at risk of damage. Signs identifying the TPZ should be installed around its perimeter and be visible from within the construction site.**
- 34.5 Proposals for work within the Public Domain should include a Work Method Statement identifying a work methodology that ensures that potential damage to significant buildings and structures both within the Public Domain and adjacent areas is avoided. The methodology should identify in particular the operational requirements for mechanical equipment and other vehicles and the location for excavated material.**

Guidelines

General

- The Work Method Statement should include requirements for a heritage induction for all workers on the site.
- Care should be taken to ensure that the site is left in good condition after any construction or maintenance works. Employees and contractors engaged in construction or maintenance work should clean up and remove all surplus materials such as mortars, adhesives, drop sheets and packaging materials from the site on completion of the works.

Cultural Plantings

- Protective fencing should be erected before any heavy equipment or machinery is brought onto the site and before any demolition work commences.
- Where works within the TPZ are essential then protect the trunk or branches of the tree—the material and location of protection should be as specified by the project arborist.
- If temporary access is required within the TPZ then install ground protection measures to prevent root damage and soil compaction within the TPZ. Measures may include a permeable membrane such as geotextile fabric beneath a layer of mulch or crushed rock below 'rumble boards'. These measures can also be applied outside of the TPZ if needed.
- Where roots are exposed by excavation within the TPZ then temporary root protection should be installed to prevent them drying out. This may include jute mesh or hessian sheeting kept moist for the duration of the root exposure.
- Scaffolding should be installed outside the TPZ. Where scaffolding is essential within the TPZ then branch removal should be minimised by designing scaffolding to avoid major branches. Where pruning is unavoidable then it must be specified by the project arborist in accordance with AS 4373. The ground below the scaffolding should be protected by boarding (eg 'scaffold board' or plywood sheeting).

Built Components

- The WMS should include details of the protective measures to be put in place prior to the commencement of works such as installation of temporary fencing and barriers, sealing of windows and doors, installation of signs and tool box inductions.

4.8 Ground Disturbance and Excavation

Policy 35 Ground Disturbance and Excavation

Background

Re-grading of ground levels within the Public Domain may be required to improve surface drainage, to meet equitable access requirements and to implement minor landscaping works (paving, garden beds, lawn areas, interpretation, public art etc). Site investigations including geotechnical bores, 'intrusive sampling' and archaeological testing etc may require minor disturbance of existing ground levels. More substantial excavation may be required for ground remediation, stabilisation of building footings, demolition of buildings/structures, construction of new buildings/structures, installation of new services and improvements to road infrastructure.

These works have potential to adversely impact significant aspects of the Public Domain (and the broader Parramatta North Historic Sites) including significant buildings and structures, trees and other landscape elements and Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology. Ground disturbance/excavation within the Public Domain must therefore be managed to avoid, minimise or mitigate any adverse impacts.

Historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of State or local heritage significance within the Public Domain are protected by the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW). Any proposed ground disturbance or excavation will therefore require approval under Section 60 of the Heritage Act. A Standard Exemption may apply to minor works subject to endorsement by the Heritage Council of New South Wales (or its delegate). As a place with recognised potential for Aboriginal archaeology, any proposed excavation or ground disturbance within the Public Domain will therefore also require approval under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

35.2 Proposals for any works within the Public Domain should be formulated to minimise ground disturbance/excavation as much as practicable. Ground disturbance/excavation should be limited to only what is necessary to implement approved works.

35.3 Re-grading in the vicinity of retained buildings and structures should ensure that finished levels do not substantially alter their relationship with their immediate setting and:

- are located below damp-proof courses (where existing or proposed) and do not block sub-floor air vents;
- direct surface water away from retained buildings and structures within the Public Domain or immediately adjacent including the remnant enclosure walls (C115 and C117) and boundary walls (C119);

- do not require substantial modification to building entries—ie the introduction/removal of steps and/or ramps; and
- do not require significant modification of the floor level of the Cricket Pavilion (C66).

35.4 Avoid ground disturbance/excavation in the vicinity of significant trees and shrubs, paving, kerbs or other landscape features. If ground disturbance/excavation is unavoidable then ensure that it would not adversely impact the tree roots as this may affect the stability and health of the tree.

Guidelines

General

- Significant components in the vicinity of proposed ground disturbance/excavation should be protected from damage consistent with the guidelines in this document.
- All ground disturbance/excavation is to be undertaken consistent with any requirements set out in associated Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIPs), Excavation Permits (*Heritage Act 1977*) and/or endorsed Heritage Act exemptions.
- Should ground disturbance/excavation works uncover potential Aboriginal objects or historical (non-Aboriginal) relics then all work must cease immediately and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage informed.

In the vicinity of buildings/structures

- Where existing ground levels do not achieve the above then rectification works should be undertaken when the opportunity arises.
- Substantial excavation within the immediate vicinity of retained buildings and structures should be limited to that required to stabilise their footings—such as underpinning etc.
- If excavation is unavoidable, damage to the fabric and structural stability of Pine Cottage (C60), the Cricket Pavilion (C66), the Mental Health Sciences building (C112) and nearby buildings and structures must be avoided through careful planning and the assessment of works by a structural engineer. This may also require one or both of the following:
 - installation of temporary protective measures such as fencing or boarding; and/or
 - preparation of a work method statement detailing how damage will be avoided.
- Spoil material should be located away from buildings and structures.

In the vicinity of trees and built landscape components

- If ground remediation is required in the vicinity of significant trees and shrubs then avoid damage to the roots. Adversely impacting roots and foliage has potential to affect the stability and health of the tree or shrub.
- All proposed in-ground services should be located outside the TPZ. If underground services must be routed within the TPZ then they should be installed by directional drilling or in manually excavated trenches as directed by the Project Arborist.
- Should raised ground levels within the TPZ be required then the raised material should be coarser or more permeable than the underlying material. Depth and compaction should be minimised.

4.9 Remediation of Hazardous Materials

Policy 36 Ground Remediation

Background

Parts of the Public Domain are likely to be contaminated by hazardous materials associated with building fabric and tars (asbestos, lead, PAHs, cyanide, PCBs); coal in heating and laundry facilities (heavy metals PAHs, cyanide); pest control chemicals (OCPs, heavy metals, TPH); fuel storage and dispensing facilities and vehicle/plant maintenance activities (TPH/BTEX, PAHs, phenolics, VHCs); and importation of contaminated fill to modify ground levels (heavy metals, TPH, PAHs, OCPs/PCBs/OPPs, asbestos). A program of physical investigation ('intrusive sampling') across the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites is to be undertaken in the near future to confirm the type and extent of contamination.

Remediation may be required to ensure that the Public Domain is suitable for its proposed uses. Suitable options for remediation will need to be selected to avoid or minimise impacts on the significant components of the Public Domain including buildings and structures, trees and other landscape elements and Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology.

Policy Statement

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 historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology.

Specific Policies

36.2 Physical investigations ('intrusive sampling') to confirm the type, location and extent of contamination within the Public Domain should be undertaken consistent with the guidelines at *Policy 35 Ground Disturbance and Excavation*.

36.3 A Remediation Action Plan (RAP) should be prepared to document the type and extent of contamination and evaluate options for its remediation. The RAP should include:

- accurate mapping of the likely extent of site contamination (to assist with identifying potential impacts on significant components of the Public Domain);
- definition of the purpose and specific objectives for remediation;
- evaluation of a number of remediation options based on the need to avoid or minimise impacts on significant components of the Public Domain; and
- a detailed scope of work for the preferred option that clearly identifies all of the associated tasks including the anticipated extent of excavation or fill.

36.4 The RAP or a stand-alone Site Management Plan (SMP) should include the following measures to protect the significant components of the Public Domain:

- a map of the significant components—a copy should be kept on site;

- requirements for site inductions to include identification of significant site components and the importance of protecting them from damage;
- requirements for protection of significant site components during works— including damage from dust and water run-off and by plant and machinery, such as installation of boarding, fencing and other barriers;
- approved locations for site offices, plant and equipment, stockpiling, vehicular access and wheel wash pits etc; and
- requirements for the discovery of potential Aboriginal or historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology or to report any damage of significant components.

Guidelines

- Any excavation that forms part of the approved remediation works should be undertaken consistent with the requirements established in *Policy 35 Ground Disturbance and Excavation*.
- Measures to protect the significant components of the Public Domain should be implemented prior to the commencement of any works consistent with *Policy 34 Protection of Significant Site Components*.

Policy 37 Removal of Hazardous Building Materials

Background

The buildings within the Public Domain are likely to contain a range of hazardous materials including asbestos, polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), lead-based paint, synthetic mineral fibres (SMFs). Management of hazardous materials is essential to ensure that all associated health risks are appropriately managed and may include removal of significant fabric.

Policy Statement

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

Specific Policies

37.2 A current survey of the buildings should be undertaken by suitable qualified and experienced professionals and high-risk materials removed as a matter of urgency. Other materials should be removed when the opportunity arises.

37.3 Where hazardous materials are to be removed from the significant buildings and structures within the Public Domain then a Work Method Statement should be prepared identifying a work methodology that ensures that potential damage to significant fabric is avoided.

Guidelines

- Where hazardous materials are found in significant fabric then it should be replaced with new materials that match the dimension, profile and appearance of the existing.

4.10 Meeting Building Code Requirements

Policy 38 Meeting Building Code Requirements

Background

Public access to heritage places is an important aspect of their conservation, contributing to their adaptation, ongoing survival and appreciation. However, some heritage places have fabric, spaces and features that pose conservation problems, occupation restrictions and fire and life safety constraints.

To ensure that all people can experience the history and heritage of the Public Domain, equitable access will be required, wherever practicable to the Public Domain and to all of the significant buildings. The *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (NSW) aims to eliminate as far as possible discrimination against people on the grounds of disability. A person that has a disability has a right to have access to places used by the public. The DDA makes it unlawful for public places to be inaccessible to people with a disability. This applies to existing places as well as places under construction.

To comply with the BCA and DDA existing places may need to be modified to be accessible (except where this would involve ‘unjustifiable hardship’)—such modifications within the Public Domain will need to be carefully designed and implemented to avoid adverse heritage impacts.

Policy Statement

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.

Guidelines

- Every area and facility open to the public across the Public Domain should also be accessible to people with a disability where practicable.
- Pedestrian access and movement within the Public Domain should be enhanced and upgraded to improve the sense of entry to the place from key locations.
- Provision of equitable access to the Public Domain should be provided only where it can be accomplished without adverse impact on the significance of the place, its key elements and their settings.
- Temporary access facilities, such as removable ramps may be preferable to permanent facilities that have the potential to impact significant fabric.
- A fire and life safety strategy for the Public Domain should be developed and implemented, which preserves its cultural heritage significance while at the same time providing safe egress in the event of natural or human-induced disasters (eg severe storms and fire).

4.11 Subdivision Proposals

Policy 39 Subdivision Proposals

Background

The PNHS are to be subdivided to create ‘superlots’ based on the boundaries established in the *Indicative Layout Plan* (ILP). The proposed subdivision would establish the ‘Public Domain’ that incorporates the open space areas (Lots OS/1 to OS/5) and road network (Lot RD). It will also establish the ‘Heritage Core’ which incorporates the highly significant buildings, structures and cultural landscape elements of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct (Lots F6 and F7) and Roman Catholic Orphan School/Parramatta Girls’ Industrial School (Lot F8). The remaining area will be subdivided into a number of lots, all of which will retain significant built and landscape elements and potential for significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology.

While subdivision itself would not result in any impacts, it will result in different management regimes for each lot and facilitate development in some lots—both have potential to result in physical and visual impacts on significant built and landscape components and Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology. Lot boundary locations therefore need to be carefully considered.

Policy Statement

- 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 are to 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.**

Specific Policies

- 39.3 To avoid splitting responsibility for ongoing management of significant cultural landscape elements, buildings and structures, curtilages and areas of archaeological potential, lot boundaries should be located to ensure the following:**
- significant buildings and structures, including footings, walls and their curtilage are contained within a single lot where practicable;
 - areas with potential to contain significant archaeological deposits should be contained within a single lot where possible;
 - the significant feature should be in the same lot as that which contains all of its associated items; and
 - significant sandstone kerbs and gutters (existing, reinstated or relocated) are retained within the road network.
- 39.4 Where significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology extends across lot boundaries, such as for the mill races associated with the Government water mill and the Female Factory, then future owners and managers will need to co-ordinate**

management of the archaeology consistent with the archaeological requirements in the PNHS CMP including the Public Domain Guidelines) and in the PNHS Archaeological Management Strategy.

39.5 New lot boundaries should be located to avoid or minimise as much as possible the potential for future development on adjacent lots to trigger upgrading of the significant buildings within the lot to comply with current fire safety legislation.

Guidelines

- Where lot boundaries split responsibility for the ongoing care and management of a significant built or landscape element then all affected owners will need to co-ordinate management of the affected built or landscape element.
- Where location of new lot boundaries within the minimum separation distances is unavoidable then development on the adjacent lot will need to be designed to ensure that the significant buildings do not need to be upgraded to comply with fire safety legislation.

4.12 Appropriate New uses and Activities

Policy 40 Appropriate New Uses and Activities

Background

The most appropriate uses and activities for the Public Domain are those that would avoid adverse impacts and that would continue to allow its history and heritage values to be easily understood.

The preferred uses for the Public Domain are those that would enhance an appreciation of the place, its evolving role and ensure the conservation of the significant buildings and structures and built landscape components. Inappropriate uses can confuse the historical associations of the place and have the potential to damage significant spaces and fabric.

New uses for the Public Domain areas, in particular the public open space and the riparian corridor (river bank) should be consistent with their historic recreational and social uses.

The preferred uses for the significant buildings and structures within the Public Domain are those that would enhance an appreciation of the place, its evolving role and ensure the conservation of the significant buildings and structures and landscape features. Inappropriate uses can confuse the historical associations of the place and have the potential to damage significant spaces and fabric.

The adaptive re-use of all buildings is encouraged, with compatible new uses selected that utilise the original character or permit a creative and responsible re-use of the fundamental architectural, functional and spatial characteristics as far as possible. New uses selected for the existing building adopt the principle of 'loose fit', where the new use is adjusted as necessary to work within the available spatial and architectural configuration.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

40.2 The open space areas within the Public Domain (OS/3, OS/4 and OS/5) should continue to provide for recreational and social uses.

40.3 The former recreational and social uses of the riparian corridor (river bank) (Lots OS/1 and OS/2) should be re-instated.

40.4 New uses for the Public Domain should:

- **be compatible with the nature and significance of the cultural landscapes within the Public Domain and their significant components—it significant spaces and fabric should be retained, conserved and interpreted;**

- not detract from the ability to understand or interpret the original or earlier uses of the open spaces areas, in particular the Sports Oval and the riparian corridor;
- be selected on the basis that they “fit” existing cultural landscapes—substantial alterations of the landscape character and/or removal of significant fabric to suit the requirements of a new use should be avoided;
- not have requirements that require undue changes to the significant spaces, elements and fabric that cannot be reversed;
- not require an unacceptable degree of intervention to meet Building Code of Australia and Disability Discrimination Act compliance; and
- ensure that new works are clearly identifiable as such and detailed in a contemporary manner rather than replicating the original detailing of the affected built landscape component.

40.5 The adaptation of the significant buildings and structures within the Public Domain to new uses, should take into account their importance as places of State heritage significance. All decisions should consider and seek to retain the heritage values of the places.

Guidelines

- New uses for the significant buildings within the Public Domain should:
 - be compatible with the nature and significance of the place and its significant components;
 - not detract from the ability to understand or interpret the original or earlier uses and should not diminish the cultural significance or setting of the building;
 - be selected on the basis that they “fit” existing spaces—substantial alterations and/or removal of significant fabric to suit the requirements of a new use should be avoided;
 - ensure that future adaptation of the interiors retain and conserve significant spaces, elements and fabric;
 - not have detailed requirements that require undue changes to the significant spaces, elements and fabric that cannot be reversed;
 - not require an unacceptable degree of intervention to meet Building Code of Australia and Disability Discrimination Act compliance;
 - ensure that subdivision of internal spaces, where appropriate, are undertaken in a “subservient” manner, using partitions that can be easily removed and which would not impact significant wall, ceiling and floor finishes;
 - note require external alterations to significant buildings that would result in adverse physical and visual impacts—minor changes to meet access and other functional requirements are likely to be permissible provided that these are subservient to the primary architectural features of the building or structure; and
 - ensure that new works are clearly identifiable as such and detailed in a contemporary manner rather than replicating the original detailing of the affected building.

4.13 Proposals for Landscaping

4.13.1 Introduction

The Public Domain incorporates the open space areas within the Cumberland Hospital (East campus) site including the river front (riparian corridor) and the road network.

The riparian corridor retains natural (ecological) values associated with remnant/regrowth River-Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF) and a Grey-Headed Flying Fox (GHFF) camp. The riparian corridor and wider Public Domain also features significant cultural landscapes and components such as views and vistas, buildings and their settings, trees, walls, paths, garden edges, fountains etc.

Any proposed upgrade works for the Public Domain including new landscaping and the upgrading of roads and services may represent considerable change to the Public Domain.

This part of the Public Domain Guidelines aim to assist with appropriately managing change within the Public Domain.

While the cultural landscapes of the Public Domain incorporate all of the tangible values of the place, including Aboriginal archaeology, buildings and structures, movable heritage, memorials and commemorative plaques and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology, guidelines for these components have been established separately.



A remnant section of sandstone kerbs and path edging on Eastern Circuit that extend across the Public Domain



Salvaged sandstone building block used to delineate parking areas within the Public Domain



The palms of the front entry garden (left) and the remnant roadway extending along the top of the riverfront terraces (right)

4.13.2 New landscaping works

Policy 41 New Landscaping Works

Background

The existing landscape within the Public Domain makes a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Public Domain and the wider PNHS. The physical condition and integrity of many of its significant components, however, has deteriorated over recent years.

Upgrading of the existing open space areas and riparian corridor to meet public safety and accessibility requirements and to enhance the Public Domain may be required.

The works may include some re-grading, installation of new paths and gardens, seating and both casual and formal recreational sport facilities. It is also likely to include removal of some non-significant plantings and the introduction of new plantings.

The *PNUT Riparian Corridor Strategy*, prepared by Ecological Australia in association with Tanner Kibble Denton Architects establishes a range of management principles for the riparian corridor that will inform the decision-making associated with the re-instatement of a riparian corridor that extends across two sites of State and potentially National heritage significance.

Policy Statement

41.1 Upgrading of the open space areas within the PNHS should retain, conserve and enhance the significant 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.

Specific Policies

41.2 Proposals for new landscaping within the Public Domain should retain, conserve and enhance the layout and landscape established for the Hospital for the Insane between the 1880s and 1920s.

41.3 Existing landscape components, including fountains, garden edges and paths should be retained in suit where possible and incorporated into the new landscape. Where retention in situ is not possible then they should be salvaged for reuse within the Public Domain.

41.4 Proposals for the riparian corridor should ensure that the following is retained, conserved and enhanced:

- the significant historical relationships between the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct and the Hospital for the Insane Precinct with the Parramatta River and the opposite bank;
- the significant views and vistas into and from the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and the Parramatta River and the opposite bank, Glengariff and Parramatta Park;
- the significant cultural landscape associated with the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (later the Hospital for the Insane), including the riverfront terracing,

- cultural plantings, retaining walls, evidence of the boat shed and other recreational structures such as the jetty north of the bridge;
- the significant curtilage and wider settings of the Hospital for the Insane buildings, which extend into the riparian corridor;
- enhancement of the remnant River-Flat Eucalypt Forest located to the north and west of Jacaranda House subject to minimising impacts on the significant cultural heritage values within the riparian corridor; and
- significant Aboriginal archaeology and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology are appropriately retained and managed consistent with legislative requirements.

Guidelines

- The extent and materiality of new paths and other paving within the Public Domain should avoid detracting from the ability to interpret the original extent of lawn and garden areas.
- Salvaged sandstone building blocks and kerbs used as edging of footpaths and garden beds or to restrict vehicular access and parking within OS/3 and OS/5 are to be salvaged for potential reuse in the repair of significant buildings or to re-instate the sandstone kerbs on Greenup Drive and River Road. Surplus fabric should also be considered for reuse in the new landscape of the Public Domain. Salvaging of materials should be undertaken consistent with the *Policy 19 Salvaged Materials*.
- Proposals for new landscaping within the Public Domain should incorporate opportunities to interpret the history and heritage significance of the wider PNHS and the Cumberland Hospital (east Campus) and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site in particular. This should include physical interpretation of the location and extent of demolished elements such as the mill races associated with the Government water mill, archaeology of the Female Factory and Hospital for the Insane and paths and garden beds.

Policy 42 Tree Removal, Transplanting and/or Replacement

Background

Removal and/or transplanting of significant trees can have major impacts on nearby trees and other vegetation due to disturbance of root systems and physical damage to above-ground plant parts and can affect the significance of the overall landscape. Tree removal and transplanting will therefore need to be planned and implemented consistent with the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy*.

Policy Statement

- 42.1 Any removal and/or transplanting of significant trees within the PNHS will be undertaken in accordance with the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy* (2016).**
- 42.2 New plantings will be selected consistent with the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy* and located in keeping with the significant cultural landscape within which it is placed and any associated landscape elements.**

Guidelines

- Significant trees and other vegetation are to be adequately protected during transplanting works. Removal of some trees close to other specimens or buildings may require careful removal of second and first order branches and major stems in small sections, possibly involving measures such as use of specialised equipment and lowering of sections by rope to avoid damage to nearby vegetation or structures. Where stumps of removed trees are within the Primary Root Zone (PRZ) of significant retained trees, stump grinding may be required rather than complete grubbing out of root balls using earthmoving machinery as the latter can cause damage to retained trees.
- Transplanting of mature trees also requires considerable prior preparation of the tree to be relocated and to the sites where it might be stored temporarily and where it will eventually be permanently placed. Matters to be considered include the appropriate timing for transplanting, pruning of root systems and canopies, site preparation, protection of transplanted trees during transport and storage, maintenance during and after transplanting as well as the need for stabilisation such as use of guy ropes/wires.
- Any significant trees and other vegetation likely to be affected by tree removal and/or transplanting will be protected to a standard at least in accordance with Australian Standard—Protection of trees on development sites AS4970-2009.
- Removal of significant trees will be carried out in accordance with current best practice in arboriculture by or under the direct supervision of appropriately qualified arborists and in accordance with the Arboriculture Australia Code of Ethics. All tree works should be performed in accordance with Australian Standard AS4373-1966 'Pruning of Amenity Trees' and WorkCover Code of Practice for Amenity Tree Industry, 1998.

Policy 43 Upgrading Services

Background

The existing supply of water, electricity, gas, data and telecommunications, lighting and security as well as existing stormwater and sewers across the Parramatta North Historic Sites use infrastructure that varies in age, condition and functionality.

The vast majority of existing infrastructure is of Little heritage significance, however, some elements such as sandstone or brick-lined stormwater and sewer pipes are of High heritage significance as they provide important information about the construction and operation of the Female Factory, Parramatta Gaol and Roman Catholic Orphan School as well as later institutional uses.

For example, a section of the 'moat' or 'dry ditch' built around two sides of the Female Factory in 1821 was modified to become a brick-lined stormwater/sewer pipe in 1839—it continues to exist under the solitary cell enclosure yard. It is likely that other similar early elements will be uncovered at a later date. Some recent elements, such as substations, back-up generators and data cabling have been inappropriately located resulting in adverse physical and visual impacts on significant cultural landscapes and site components.

Much of the existing infrastructure does not meet future use requirements and may therefore need to be upgraded or replaced. This may include replacement of existing water, gas and sewer mains and installation of new high voltage electricity feeders, substations and fibre optic services. It may also include new stormwater infrastructure and associated water sensitive urban design (WSUD) and water quality treatment measures such as raingardens, gross pollutant traps and soil erosion/sediment control. While most upgraded/new infrastructure is to be located within the proposed road reserve (Lot RD) some of it will need to extend across the open space areas (Lots OS/1-OS/5).

Proposals to upgrade or replace existing services infrastructure will need to be designed and implemented to avoid or minimise as much as possible any physical or visual impacts on the significant components of the Public Domain including buildings and structures, trees and other landscape elements and Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology. While in most cases it is preferable that new infrastructure be installed underground, associated ground disturbance and excavation has potential to impact the structural stability of buildings and structures, the health and stability of trees and result in damage to other landscape elements as well as adversely impact Aboriginal places and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological relics.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

43.3 New infrastructure should be located underground to avoid adversely impacting significant cultural landscapes, curtilages and views to and from significant buildings, structures and landscape elements.

43.4 New infrastructure should be located within the road reserve (Lot RD) as much as possible to minimise the potential for future impacts on the open space areas (Lots OS/1-OS/5).

43.5 Where underground installation is not possible then new infrastructure should be located to avoid visual impacts on significant cultural landscapes, curtilages and views to and from significant buildings, structures and landscape elements.

Guidelines

General

- Physical investigations (ie excavation) to confirm the location, depth, alignment and extent of existing infrastructure within the Public Domain should be undertaken consistent with *Policy 35 Ground Disturbance and Excavation*.
- Above ground infrastructure, such as electrical substations (including kiosks), should not be located within the Public Domain.

- Any installation of above ground services infrastructure must avoid the concealment of the historic character, details and fabric of the original building identified as being of high significance within this document.
- Where possible, new underground services infrastructure should make use of existing service trenches to avoid adversely impacting Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology.
- Any excavation that forms part of the approved services upgrade should be undertaken consistent with the requirements established in *Policy 35 Ground Disturbance and Excavation*.
- New infrastructure, including water and gas mains and stormwater and sewer pipes should be located away from the significant components of the Public Domain and adjacent areas to avoid or minimise the potential for damage during the construction phase or resulting from future maintenance/upgrades.
- Upgrading of services infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of, on, or within significant buildings/structures, should be designed and implemented consistent with the separate guidelines for each building/structure.
- Implementation of any approved works will need to incorporate the protective measures detailed in *Policy 34 Protection of Significant Components*.

Existing infrastructure

- Existing services infrastructure of High heritage significance (both known and not yet uncovered) should be retained in situ, recorded and protected from future damage.
- Re-use of significant infrastructure should only occur if it would not result in short or long term physical impacts. Generally, it will be preferable to install new infrastructure in a different location.
- Existing infrastructure that adversely impacts significant cultural landscapes, curtilages and/or views to significant buildings and structures should be removed or relocated to less obtrusive locations when the opportunity arises.

Policy 44 Road Network Upgrades, Public Transport and Parking

Background

Vehicular access and car parking has proliferated across the Public Domain in recent years resulting in adverse physical and visual impacts on significant components of the Public Domain including building settings, views and vistas, built landscape elements such as retaining walls, garden edges, paths and sandstone kerbs.

Proposals for road upgrades, public transport and parking should aim to minimise vehicular access and car parking to the upgraded road network only to reduce impacts on significant driveways, other access roads and the grounds generally. Restricting vehicular access will also reduce the potential for accidental damage to significant buildings and structures.

Large buses and coaches associated with approved programs or tours may be permitted to the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site provided that they are restricted to nominated temporary parking areas within the Public Domain only.

Public transport such as buses and light rail (trams) is to extend through the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site connecting Westmead with the Parramatta City Centre. Taxi ranks are also to be established and bicycle storage racks are being considered for various locations within the Public Domain.

The impact of the introduction of buses is generally limited to modifications to the existing road network to achieve required widths, alignments and turning circle—little other infrastructure apart from a bus shelter, street furniture and lighting is required.

Introduction of light rail, however, has greater potential to result in adverse impacts associated with installation of associated access paths, ramps, landings, handrails, safety fences, signs, platforms, shelters, furniture, lighting, ticketing and card vending machines.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

44.2 Vehicular access to the Public Domain and car parking should be limited to the proposed new road network and designated parking areas and what is needed for maintenance of the Public Domain and its open space areas and the riparian corridor and to assist with the establishment, service and removal of temporary infrastructure.

44.3 The existing road network within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site should not be extended except to allow for access to temporary parking areas. New roads should only be constructed to the minimum necessary extent.

44.4 Parking of vehicles should be restricted to designated areas only to ensure that views and the curtilage of significant buildings are retained and conserved.

44.5 New roads within the Public Domain should be avoided unless they are associated with re-instatement of an historic roadway.

44.6 Modification of the alignment and width of Greenup Drive should ensure that the historic relationship with the front entry and with the Mental Health Sciences building (C112) is retained. Any significant plantings required to be removed should be relocated so that their existing relationship with Greenup Drive is retained.

44.7 Modification of the alignment and width of River Road should retain its historic relationship with the significant buildings of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum adjacent to the south.

44.8 Modification of the alignment and width of Eastern Circuit in the vicinity of the Hospital for the Insane complex and the Recreation Hall and Chapel (C75) should

ensure that its historic relationship with the narrow roadways in and around these buildings is retained. This should include reinstating a similar intersection.

44.9 Existing vehicular entries at Fleet Street and Bridge Road should be retained.

44.10 Existing sandstone kerbs should be retained in situ where practical.

44.11 New road surfaces should be recessive in character to minimise the apparent extent of new road surfacing and to avoid detracting from the significant cultural landscapes of the Public Domain and the wider Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

44.12 New street signs should be located away from significant views and vistas.

44.13 Bus and light rail stops and taxi ranks should not be located immediately in front of significant buildings and structures both within the Public Domain and elsewhere within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site to avoid visual impacts on curtilages and views to significant buildings and structures.

44.14 Infrastructure associated with light rail, including tracks, overhead lines (if ultimately required), platforms, fencing, ramps, furniture and shelters should be carefully designed to minimise adverse impacts on the Public Domain, in particular significant historical site planning intent, building relationships, building settings, views and vistas.

Guidelines

General

- Temporary parking should be located in areas associated with special approved cultural events and activities where parking outside the site is not appropriate. Access and parking is only available provided that the movement or parking of any vehicle or equipment does not occur on areas not designed for that use. Temporary parking should also be located where it would not impact the settings of the significant buildings and structures within the Public Domain or the wider Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
- Ground disturbance or excavation required to implement road infrastructure upgrades or to construct new roads will need to be consistent with the requirements established in *Policy 35 Ground Disturbance and Excavation*.

Road alignments and widths

- Existing road alignments and widths should be retained where possible to retain physical evidence of historic road alignments and widths.

Site entries

- Modifications to existing entries should be limited to only what is needed to meet current road safety requirements. New works to existing site entries should retain their early twentieth century fabric and character.
- Should additional site entries be required then opportunities to re-instate the early nineteenth century extensions of Factory Street and Dunlop Street into the site should be explored.

Sandstone kerbs

- Where the realignment of roads will occur, then sandstone kerbs should be carefully salvaged and stored on site for potential repair/reconstruction of the sandstone kerbs along Greenup Drive and River Road and for re-use elsewhere.

Road surfaces

- Existing road surfaces are of little heritage significance and can be retained or removed as required.

Road levels

- The design and implementation of an effective stormwater system should aim to avoid or minimise changes to existing ground levels as much as possible, in particular in the vicinity of significant buildings and structures, trees and other landscape components.

Road signs (street and traffic signs)

- Existing road signs are of little heritage significance and can be retained or removed.
- New traffic signs should be limited to only what is required to meet current Australian road safety requirements—the excessive use of traffic signs should not occur. Where traffic signs are unavoidable then locate them away from significant buildings and structures and outside of significant views.
- The installation of information signs should be consistent with *Policy 45 Signs*.

Public Transport

- Options for bus and light rail routes should be selected on the basis that they will avoid demolition of any significant buildings and structures and would require the least amount of modification to the curtilage of significant buildings or to significant cultural landscapes within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
- Any excavation required to construct transport infrastructure should be consistent with the guidelines at *Policy 35 Ground Disturbance/Excavation*.
- Advertising boards incorporated into public transport infrastructure should not be permitted within the Public Domain or the wider Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
- Bus shelters within the Public Domain should be avoided where possible. If unavoidable then bus shelters should be of a contemporary design using recessive materials, consistent with *Policy 51 Design and Construction of New Buildings and Structures* for more guidance.
- Consideration should be given to running a single light rail track through the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site to minimise potential for adverse physical impacts within the Public Domain and the wider PNHS.
- Consideration should also be given to using batteries to power light rail across the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site to avoid the need for overhead power lines within the Public Domain.
- The use of substations and other power supply infrastructure elements associated with the provision of light rail should be avoided within the Public Domain. Where unavoidable then they should be sited in a discreet location and designed to be recessive in size and detail.

Policy 45 Signs

Background

New directional and wayfinding signs are likely to be required throughout the Public Domain. The location, design, materiality, size and character of new signs has potential to adversely impact the cultural landscapes of the Public Domain and the significant buildings within it.

Policy Statement

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

Specific Policies

45.2 Consider carefully the need for any signs within the Public Domain as well as their placement within the landscape to avoid impacting the cultural landscape in particular open space areas, trees and plantings, views and the curtilage of significant buildings etc.

Guidelines

- The location and size of signs within the Public Domain should not intrude on the cultural significance of the historic site and important views, vistas and setting.

Policy 46 Public Art

Background

Public art can enhance the public domain and provide a platform for interpretation. It should be commissioned to a well-defined brief, strategically located and be manufactured using robust materials which are sympathetic in the landscape. Opportunities for temporary and performance public art may be considered to enhance interpretation, particularly relating to convict history and the operations of the Lunatic Asylum and subsequent mental health institutions. Public art within the Public Domain should aim to:

- enrich and enliven the experiential quality of the public domain through the provision of high quality works of contemporary art;
- provide opportunities for professional artists and the community to develop and manifest skills and capabilities; and
- reinforce the unique qualities of the Parramatta North Historic Sites through the provision of site-specific art work.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

- 46.2 The commissioning and design of public art and/or performance art for the Public Domain will be informed by the key themes and messages identified in the Interpretation Strategy and integrated into the public domain and place-making.
- 46.3 The designs, techniques and materials used to create public art within the Public Domain will complement and not detract from the natural and cultural heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.
- 46.4 The locations identified for the placement of public art should respect the cultural heritage values of the PNHS and the character of the cultural landscape within the Public Domain.

Guidelines

- Public art proposals should achieve low maintenance and vandal resistant outcomes.
- Opportunities for temporary works of public and performance art which activate the site through its redevelopment phase should be considered.
- Commissions for public art within the Public Domain should be undertaken in consultation with stakeholders including those responsible for its long-term management, and in line with any relevant over-arching stakeholder policies and procedures that might defining its long-term management.

4.14 Proposals for Buildings and structures

4.14.1 Introduction

The Public Domain includes a range of buildings and structures that make different contributions to the heritage values of the Public Domain and wider PNHS.

As well as featuring a number of buildings of moderate or lesser heritage significance the Public Domain also includes the Mental Health Sciences building (C112), the Cricket Pavilion (C66) and Pine Cottage (C60), which are of High heritage significance.

The policies and guidelines below aim to assist with appropriately managing change to the existing buildings and structures and with the design and construction of new buildings and structures within the Public Domain. Proposals may include the adaptive reuse of buildings, the introduction of new facilities such as public toilets, playgrounds, shade structures and BBQ equipment, and the demolition of some buildings and structures.



Policy 47 Intrusive ('Physical') Investigations

Background

Investigations of the buildings and structures within the Public Domain will be required from time to time to provide for assessments of their structural integrity and physical condition of their fabric. In some cases, access to some spaces and to concealed services will require removal of existing fabric, which has potential to adversely impact the heritage significance of the building or structure.

Policy Statement

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

Specific Policies

47.2 Intrusive investigations within the Mental Health Sciences building (C112), Cricket Pavilion (C66) and Pine Cottage (C60) should be avoided wherever possible.

47.3 Where removal of fabric for investigations is unavoidable then the potential for adverse impacts on significant fabric should be minimised by the following:

- limiting the amount of fabric that is removed to only what is necessary to obtain the information required;
- limiting damage to fabric of little heritage significance, where practical; and
- carefully removing significant fabric and storing it in a secure location to allow for its re-instatement on completion of the physical investigations.

Policy 48 Upgrading of Services in Existing Buildings

Background

The existing services and services infrastructure within the buildings of the Public Domain are of varied age and condition. Services are also subject to improvements in technology. Replacement and upgrading of existing services will need to occur from time to time.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

48.2 Upgrading of existing services and the installation of new services and services infrastructures will avoid physical and visual impacts on the exterior and interior of significant buildings and structures.

48.3 Any intervention into significant building fabric should respect its integrity and be limited to that required by the proposed works.

48.4 No externally mounted air-conditioning, ventilation equipment, water heaters or service components should be visible or impact negatively on building exteriors or roofs.

Guidelines

- Existing services should be upgraded as required to facilitate ongoing use of significant buildings, to support temporary events and activities and to maintain fire-fighting capabilities.
- New or upgraded services should not damage significant building fabric or disrupt spaces.
- Existing or old service paths should be used in preference to forming new paths, except where existing paths have resulted in adverse physical and visual impacts.
- Services should be grouped to minimise impacts on significant spaces or fabric.
- Areas that have been previously modified for services should be reused where possible.

Policy 49 Building Alterations and Additions

Background

The adaptive re-use of buildings and structures may require some change. Alterations and additions may be permissible provided that they appropriately respond to the heritage significance of the building or structure, its immediate setting and the wider Public Domain.

The Mental Health Sciences building (C112) was originally designed to be viewed from all sides and has generally retained the integrity of its original external form, fabric and architectural features. The main (east and west) elevations also have strong functional and visual relationships with the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct (F6 and F7) and with the front entry garden (OS4). The north and south elevations are also highly visible in significant views from the Fleet Street entry and Greenup Drive. The interior layout and fabric of the building is generally intact with a number of lightweight partitions installed.

The Cricket Pavilion (C66) is a simple open-sided structure that was originally set within an open landscape setting. While it originally featured timber posts and a timber shingle roof, it generally retains its original form. Originally constructed as a shelter shed for the Male Asylum complex, it also retains a strong functional and visual relationship with the former Male Asylum buildings to its west. The structure has also developed a strong relationship with the Sports Oval on its east side. The structure is also highly visible from within the Sports Oval and from along Eastern Circuit and will also be prominent in views from the Dunlop Street extension.

The exterior of Pine Cottage (C60) has been significantly modified since it was first constructed in the 1870s, however, it retains its original external form (including roof and chimneys) and orientation to the east is still legible. The interior of the building has also undergone some change, although its original layout is still legible and it retains many original features including pressed metal ceilings, skirting boards, windows, doors and fireplaces have been retained.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

General

49.2 External modifications to buildings and structures of Exceptional Significance should be avoided—their intact overall form contributes to their heritage significance.

49.3 External modifications to buildings and structures of High Significance should retain, conserve and enhance:

- its original form and fabric;
- its integral relationship between the building and its landscape setting; and
- the ability to understand or interpret the building's significant historical functional and visual relationships with other buildings and/or landscape components,

49.4 Adaptation of a significant building's interior should ensure that the significant spaces, fabric and architectural features are retained and interpreted.

49.5 New additions to any buildings and structures within the Public Domain should:

- facilitate the ongoing use of significant buildings and structures rather than render them obsolete;
- be designed to respect and enhance the heritage significance of the affected building or structure and the wider Public Domain;
- be sited and be of a form that is consistent with the established planning principles of the significant building or structure;
- complement the style, form, proportions, materials and colours of the significant building or structure;
- have sufficient setback to allow the appreciation of significant envelopes and elevations and ensure that existing buildings and structures retain their sense of separation;
- be of sympathetic design, detailing and materials, and should not be imitations of existing buildings—the considered use of sensitive contemporary design and materials should also assist in distinguishing new building fabric from the existing;
- feature architectural resolution, detailing and materials as high quality as that of the original building or structure; and
- avoid impacting significant views.

Mental Health Sciences Building (C112)

49.6 Given its prominence in the landscape, its significant historical relationships with the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct and the front garden area, alterations to the exterior of the Mental Health Sciences Building (C112) should be limited to the removal of intrusive elements and fabric including air-conditioning and other services and associated infrastructure.

49.7 Modifications to the interior of the Mental Health Sciences Building (C112) should be limited to the removal/replacement of later non-significant partitions or intrusive fabric and features. New partitions should be limited to the secondary spaces on the ground and first floor.

The Cricket Pavilion (C66)

49.8 Alterations to the form, structure and fabric of the Cricket Pavilion should be limited to only what is necessary to ensure its structural stability.

49.9 Replacement of the existing painted roof sheeting with new painted/unpainted galvanised roof sheeting is acceptable—the use of zincalume or colorbond is inappropriate.

49.10 Re-instatement of the original timber shingle roof and/or posts may be acceptable provided that sufficient evidence can be found of their original details.

49.11 Additions to the Cricket Pavilion (C66) should not detract from the ability to understand its original external form and open-sided character and its significant historical relationships with the Male Asylum complex and the Sports Oval.

Pine Cottage (C60)

49.12 Alterations to the exterior of Pine Cottage (C60) should aim to re-instate the original external fabric and features, where practical—this may include removal of intrusive elements such as the contemporary entry ramps and steps and porch structures and re-instatement of the original front verandah.

49.13 New additions should be located to the rear (west) or south elevation of the building and should allow for the original external form of the building to be clearly understood—a separate pavilion form is likely to be preferred.

Guidelines

- Buildings of Moderate Significance present more opportunity for change, but impacts of proposals for change on their significance and contribution to an understanding of the place must be evaluated before change takes place.
- Subdivision of internal spaces, where appropriate, should be undertaken in a secondary manner, using lightweight partitions that can be removed without causing damage or removal of significant fabric, finishes or details.
- New bathrooms and kitchens, if required should be located where they would result in minimal loss of significant fabric. It is preferable to sensitively adapt existing kitchen and bathroom spaces.
- Any excavation that forms part of the approved building additions should be undertaken consistent with the requirements in *Policy 35 Ground Disturbance and Excavation*.

Policy 50 Demolition

Background

The Public Domain contains a number of existing buildings and structures that make a varying contribution to the heritage significance of the Parramatta North Historic Sites.

Some buildings and structures proposed for demolition may contain materials that have potential for reuse in the repair of the more significant buildings and structures to be retained.

Documentary evidence suggests that the building known as Emily's—ECAV Training Centre (C73) was constructed using a quantity of bricks salvaged from the Sydney Exhibition Building destroyed by fire in 1882. While the building itself is of Little heritage significance, the bricks may have some historical value.

Policy Statement

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.

Specific Policies

- 50.2 Buildings and structures of Exceptional or High heritage significance within the Public Domain should not be demolished.
- 50.3 Buildings and structures of moderate heritage significance within the Public Domain should be retained and adapted.
- 50.4 Proposals for demolition of buildings and structures of Moderate heritage significance within the Public Domain will need to demonstrate that:
- there is no prudent or feasible alternative;
 - demolition would result in no or minimal impacts on the heritage significance of the Public Domain or the wider PNHS; and
 - demolition would be of overall benefit to the heritage significance of the Public Domain and the wider PNHS.
- 50.5 Buildings and structures approved for demolition within the Public Domain should be archivally recorded prior to any works consistent with *Policy 6 Records of Maintenance and Change*.
- 50.6 A survey of all of the buildings and structures within the Public Domain proposed for demolition should be undertaken to identify any items of potential movable heritage and/or that may be of interpretive value. The survey should be undertaken consistent with *Policy 22 Movable Heritage*.
- 50.7 A survey of all of the buildings and structures within the Public Domain proposed for demolition should be undertaken to identify any in situ artwork and graffiti. The survey should be undertaken consistent with *Policy 23 In situ Artwork and Graffiti*.
- 50.8 A survey of all of the buildings and structures within the Public Domain proposed for demolition should be undertaken to identify any building materials that that have potential for reuse in the repair of significant buildings and structures and/or that may be of interpretive value and should be considered for incorporation into the upgrading of the Public Domain.

Guidelines

- Buildings and structures of Little heritage significance within the Public Domain may be retained and adapted or demolished.
- Buildings and structures within the Public Domain that are Intrusive should be demolished/removed when the opportunity arises.
- Identified salvageable materials should be recorded in situ and catalogued to assist with their ongoing management. The salvageable materials should be recorded with photographs, individually numbered using durable but non-permanent methods and their location marked on a building plan. The number and location of the materials should then be catalogued and a copy of the catalogue, location plan and photographs lodged with an appropriate repository. A copy of the catalogue should also be retained in the site office to assist the demolition team with the identification and removal of the materials at demolition commencement.

- Materials identified for salvage should be removed with appropriate care and relocated to a secure location on the site under the supervision of the Site Manager to avoid damage.
- The removal and storage of the salvageable materials should be undertaken consistent with *Policy 19 Salvaged Materials*.

Policy 51 Design and Construction of New Buildings and Structures

Background

Whilst it may be ideal to conserve the Public Domain without the necessity of new buildings and structures, it is also possible that there will be positive benefits derived from them. Depending on the eventual use of the existing buildings, new buildings may help to alleviate pressure on the significant buildings and structures, enhance viable and sympathetic adaptive reuse of the place and provide opportunities to achieve successful conservation outcomes.

Parts of the Public Domain have potential to support new development in the future. However, this must be carefully planned and placed so that the important heritage values of the Public Domain and its significant components or the wider PNHS are not diminished.

Policy Statement

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

Specific Policies

51.2 New buildings and structures within the Public Domain should be limited to those facilities necessary for its effective operation such as public toilets, playground equipment, shade structures, barbeque facilities and the like. Advertising structures within the Public Domain should be avoided.

51.3 New buildings and structures within the Public Domain should:

- be designed to appropriately respond to the scale, design and materials of the significant buildings and structures within the Public Domain and the immediate vicinity—well designed contemporary buildings are encouraged;
- be sited to avoid detracting from significant views and vistas to significant buildings and structures or other views and vistas that extend across the Public Domain; and
- be of a height that is determined by their location and potential to impact significant views and vistas across the Public Domain.

Guidelines

- New buildings and structures within the Public Domain should only be considered where it would be inappropriate to adapt the existing buildings and structures to accommodate the new facilities. The appropriate adaptive reuse of existing buildings is preferable to the erection of new buildings and structures.

APPENDIX A MENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES BUILDING

A.1 Introduction

This part of the study provides analysis of the physical and documentary evidence for the Mental Health Sciences building and an assessment of its heritage significance. It is based on the findings of a number of earlier studies supplemented by additional original historical research to resolve conflicting information.

It should be read in conjunction with the following:

- *Overview Report* (Part A of the PNHS Plan), which provides an overview history and analysis of the Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the wider PNHS as well as the significance of the wider PNHS;
- *Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—Heritage Significance Assessment* (Part B of the PNHS CMP), which provides analysis and assessment of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site including prior to construction of the Mental Health Sciences building; and
- Section 2.0 of this study, which provides analysis and assessment of the Public Domain areas within which the Mental Health Sciences building is located.

It is acknowledged that while the history and heritage significance of the site and the Mental Health Sciences building have been the subject of a large number of studies, there are still many aspects of the site where our understanding is continuing to evolve and improve.

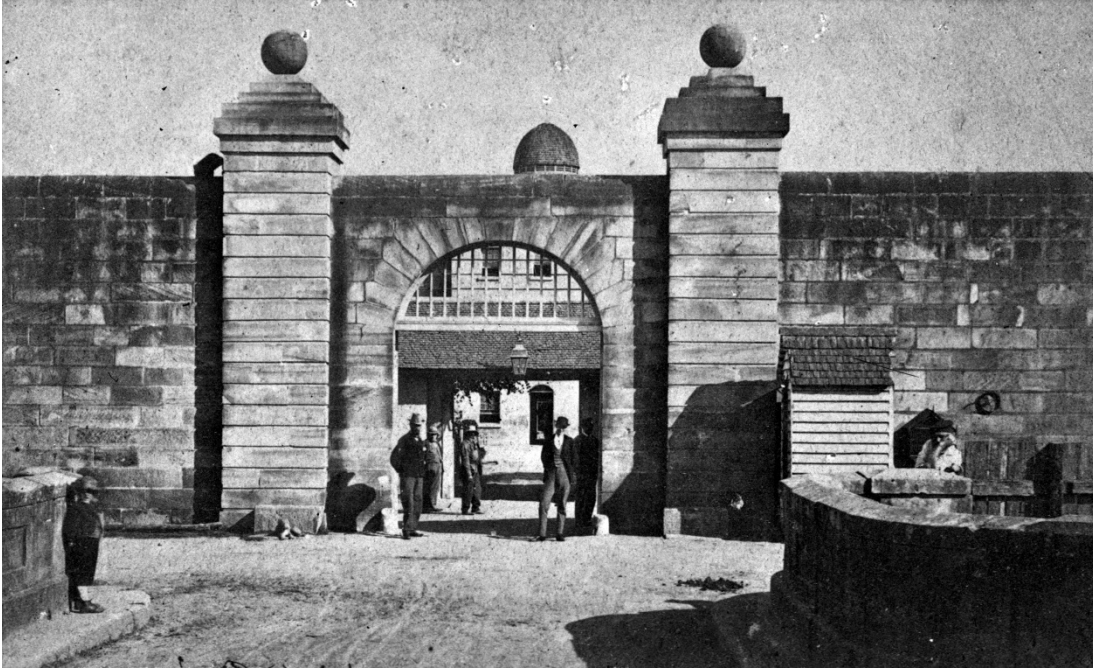
A.2 Summary analysis of evidence

The Mental Health Sciences building was constructed 1909-1910 as the 'Visiting and Office Block' to a design by the Government Architect's office under the supervision of Walter Liberty Vernon and George MacRae. The building was constructed by J Barnes for a cost of £4,288.

The building was constructed to replace the existing administration offices and 'Official Visitor' facilities within the original Female Factory complex immediately adjacent to the entry gates and within the former Southeast Range (C103). Official Visitors are appointed by the Government to safeguard the standards of treatment and care of people with mental health illnesses committed to an institution. They are selected from the community, independent of the health system and come from a range of cultural, professional backgrounds. They make regular visits to the site, talk to patients, inspect records and registers, and report on the standard of facilities and services. They also liaise with staff about any issues or concerns and report any problems to the Principal Official Visitor and/or the Minister for Mental Health. The 'Visiting and Office Block' included interview rooms for the Official Visitors

The new building was orientated to match the alignment of the Female Factory and sited immediately in front of the original sandstone-walled entry on the central axis of the original Female Factory complex. It was constructed on the site of the 'Fish Pond, Fountain & Rockery', which was constructed c1887 to replace the entry bridge built over the Female Factory 'moat' in 1821. The siting of the new building required removal of the loop roadway at the hospital entry (which itself required removal of the 1887 fish pond, fountain & rockery) and some minor modification to the alignment of the curved entry driveway (Greenup Drive), both of which had only been completed a few years earlier.

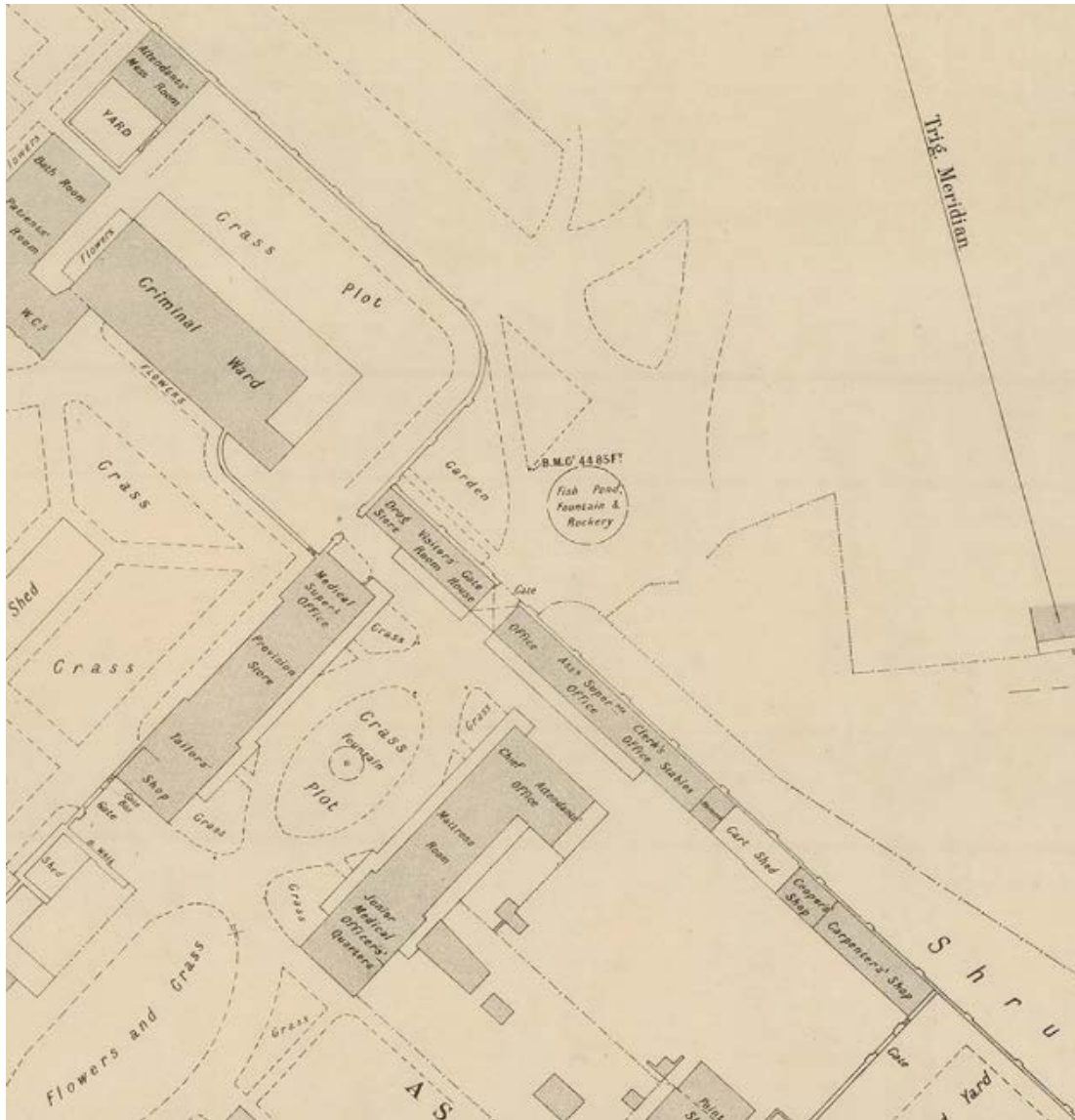
The original design included removal of the entry gates and southern part of the original front wall (and associated rooms) of the Female Factory and installation of new entry gates to the south connected to the southwest corner of the new building by a new curved wall. The northern part of the original front wall was to be retained. However, all of the front wall (and associated rooms) and entry gates of the former Female Factory complex were demolished.



A-1 A c1880 photograph of the original entry to the Female Factory. The stone balustrade of the entry bridge over the 'moat' can be seen on either side. The three-storey former dormitory building of the Female Factory can be seen beyond the entry gate.
Source: tbc.



A-2 A c1888 photograph of the original entry to the Female Factory. The photograph was possibly taken to document the completion of the 'Fish Pond, Fountain & Rockery', which now dominates the entry to the complex. The clock tower of the c1884 dormitory building (Male Ward 1) is visible in the background.
Source: tbc.



A-3 An excerpt of the 1895 detail plan showing the site of the Mental Health Sciences building prior to its construction c1910. The plan shows a 'Fish Pond, Fountain & rockery' and formal garden beds defining the entry to the former Female Factory. The plan also shows the administration offices and 'Visitor's Room' for the Hospital for the Insane that existed within the former Female Factory complex at that time.
Source: tbc.

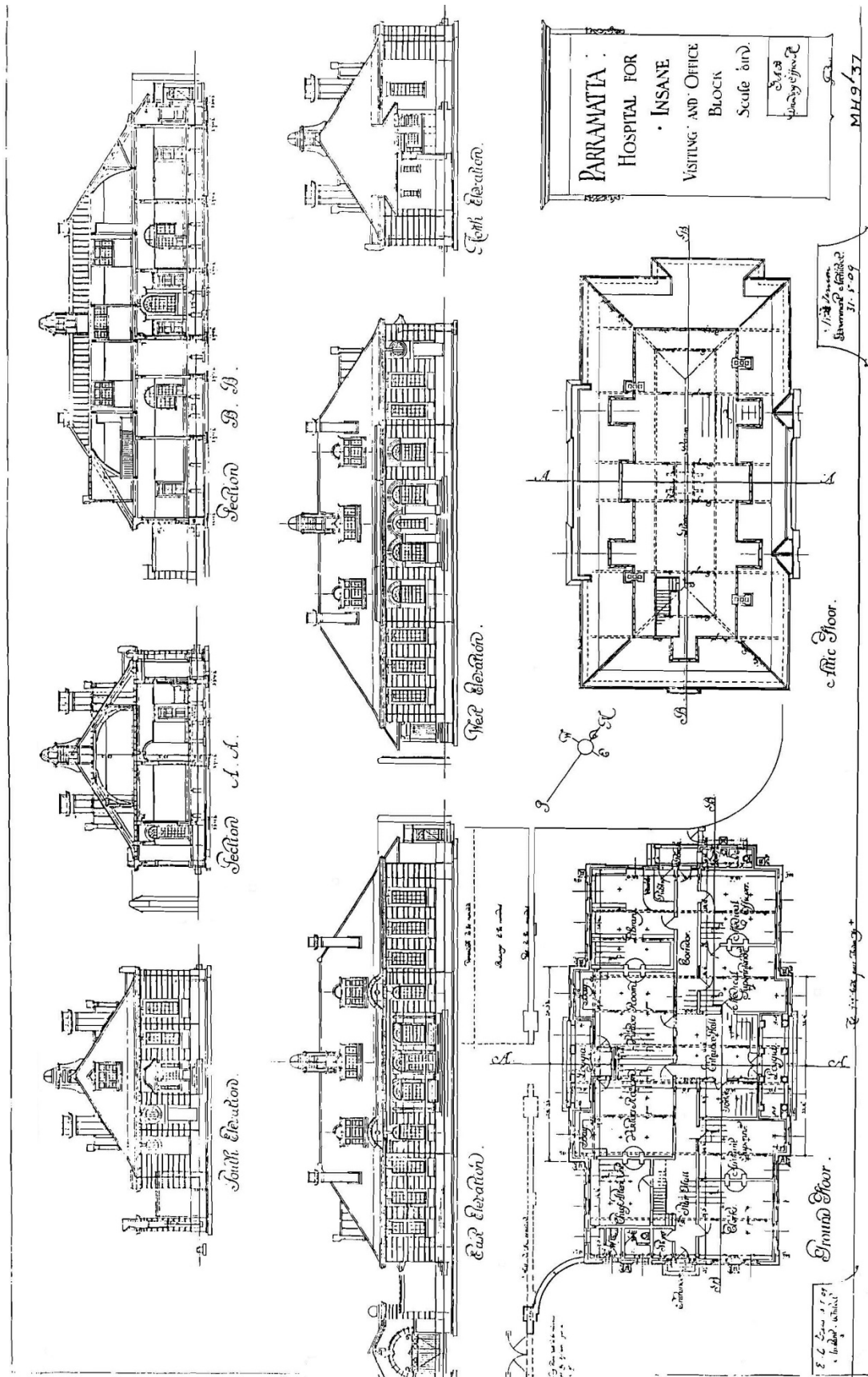




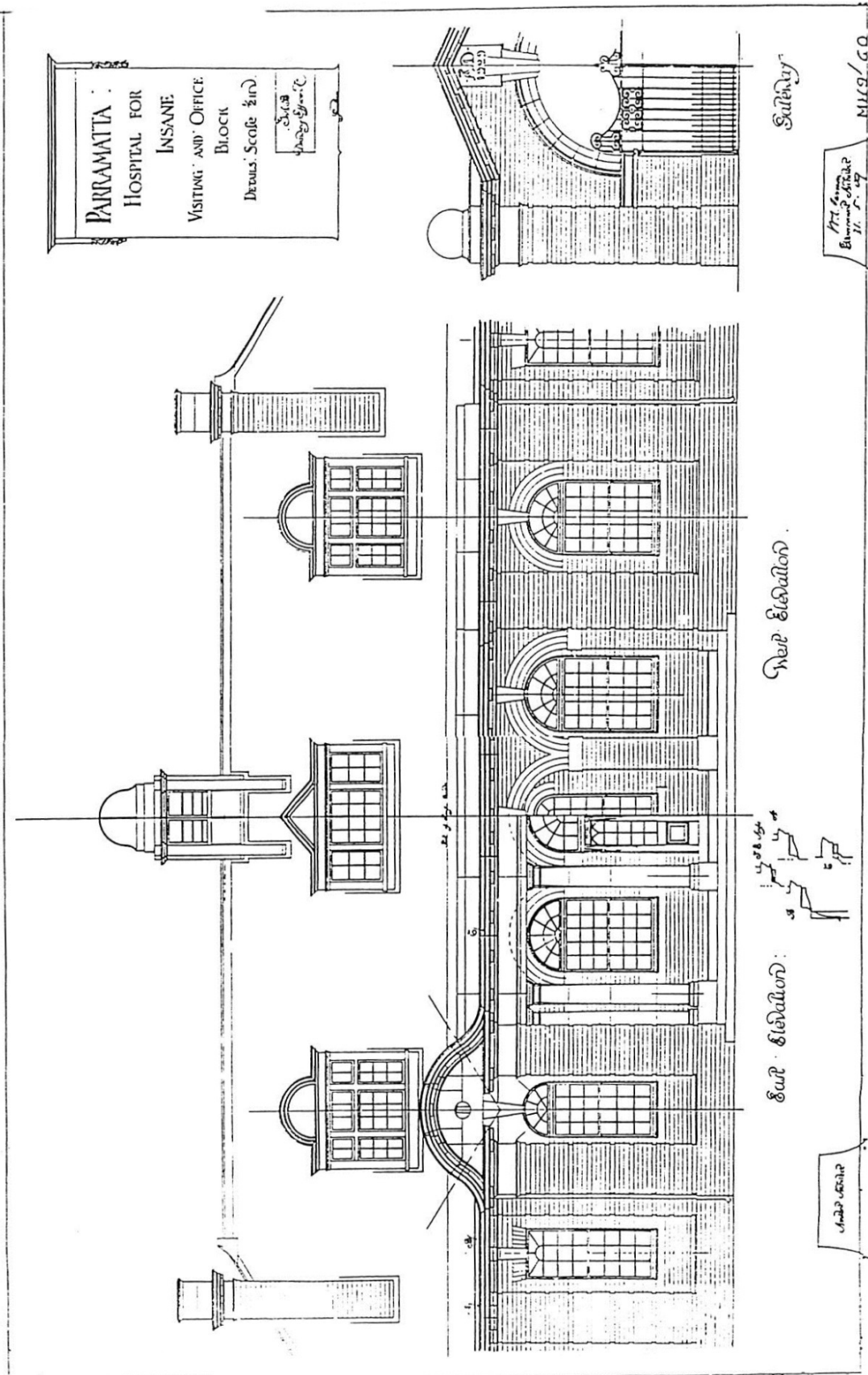
A-4 An 1890s photograph of the main Hospital for the Insane complex of buildings as viewed from the top of the sandstone quarry wall. Fleet Street is in the mid-ground and the Albert Street extension into the site is flanked on the north side with residential development. Source: Cumberland Argus, September 1899.



A-5 A c1902 photograph of the new entry to the Hospital for the Insane. Fleet Street is in the mid-ground. The new entry gates provide access to a curved driveway (Greenup Drive) that extends through an open formal garden setting (the Front Entry Garden). At this time the Criminal Lunatic Ward and its enclosing high walls dominate the view. A loop roadway located at the entry to the former Female Factory complex (to the left of the photograph) is later built upon by the 'Visiting and Offices Block' c1910. Source: tbc.



A-6 The 1909 plan of the 'Visiting and Office Block' signed by WL Vernon, NSW Government Architect. Some minor changes to the layout were implemented during construction. Source: PWD Plan Room.



A-7 A 1909 detail of the East and West elevations of the 'Visiting and Office Block' signed by WL Vernon, NSW Government Architect. Source: PWD Plan Room.

Demolition of the original front wall (and associated rooms) of the Female Factory provided the new administration building with a direct visual connection with the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum complex and the Parramatta River and Wistaria Gardens beyond. To the northwest of the new building was the high curved stone wall of the 'Criminal Lunatic Ward' (built 1861). To its northeast, east and southeast were the curved driveway (Greenup Drive) and landscaped grounds of the Front Entry Garden, created a few years earlier as part of the new site entry to the Hospital for the Insane.

In addition to greatly enhancing the accommodation for Official Visitors and administrative staff the new building, within its garden setting and in conjunction with the new site entry also provided a more positive entry statement for the Hospital for the Insane. It was also a key element of the wider improvements to the site that had been taking place since 1878 to respond to changes in the approach to treatment of patients.

In his annual report of 1910, WL Vernon included the following description of the 'Visiting and Office Block':

This building is placed near the main entrance to this institution, and comprises two rooms for visitors interviewing patients, offices for the Medical Superintendent, Medical Officer, Chief Attendant, Assistant Superintendent, and clerks, also a library for storage of books for the use of inmates.

Changes to the design that appear to have occurred during construction or soon after include:

- enlargement of the Entrance Hall by incorporating a smaller room on its south side;
- reversal of the stair to the attic space, which also required relocation of the doorway into the Chief Attendant's Office;
- modifications to the layout of the toilets in the southwest corner;
- reconfiguration of the north entry, steps (and balustrade) and toilets in the northeast corner, which also resulted in separation of the main roof and the roof over the toilets and the introduction of two additional windows in the north elevation; and
- Although partitions on the attic level are not shown in the original drawings, it is likely that the timber-framed and boarded partitions were installed at this time.

The southern of the two Visitor's Rooms was also reduced in size to provide for direct access from the west entry of the building via a corridor to the Entrance Hall. It is unclear whether this modification was made during construction or soon after. However, it appears that it was made by 1932 as the building is referred to as the 'Administrative Offices' only by this time.

Very little is known about the building over the next few years apart from the following:

- In 1962 a new parquet floor was laid.⁵
- In 1992 the building was still used for administration purposes and as a reception area for the hospital. The attic space housed a valuable museum collection.⁶
- In 1994 the building underwent some 're-decoration works to the ground and first floors, this is likely when the plasterboard partitions were installed on the upper level.'⁷

⁵ *Inspector General of Mental Hospitals Annual Report, 1962, p12.*

⁶ *Conservation Plan for Cumberland Hospital Heritage Precinct, Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd, April 1992, pp29-30.*

⁷ *Cumberland Hospital Eastern Campus—Site Consolidation Study, Special Projects Group, State Projects, NSW Department of Public Works and Services, April 1996, p58.*

- In 1996 the building was known as the ‘Cumberland Community Rehabilitation Team’ but is referred to as formerly being ‘Medical Administration (Building 24)’.⁸

Partitions were introduced within the two former Visitor’s Rooms to create additional (smaller) rooms. The northern Visitor’s Room was subdivided to accommodate a switch room and a PABX room—it is likely that this occurred in the 1930s when the site was first connected to electricity and telephones were introduced.



A-8 An excerpt of a 1930 aerial photograph showing the ‘Administrative Offices’ in relation to the other buildings of the Parramatta Mental Hospital.
Source: tbc, with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



⁸ Ibid.



A-9 An excerpt of a 1932 block plan showing the relationship of the 'Administrative Offices' with the rest of the Parramatta Mental Hospital buildings. Its setting has remained relatively unchanged since it was first constructed 1910.
Source: tbc, with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



A-10 A 1936 photograph showing the east elevation of the 'Administrative Offices'. The stone wall and Criminal Lunatic Ward are to the right of the building.
Source: Australian Women's Weekly, with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



A-11 An excerpt of a 1943 aerial. The original axial relationship with Parramatta River to the southwest of the building is retained.
Source: tbc, with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





A-12 Some shrubbery that existed in 1943 no longer exists or has been reduced in the 1955 aerial. Much of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum is retained.
Source: tbc, with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





A-13 An excerpt of a 1959 electrical services site plan for the Parramatta Mental Hospital. The former Visitor's and Administration Block is noted here as 'Administrative Offices'. Note also that the Criminal Asylum Ward and its walled enclosure is shown demolished, suggesting that the plan was modified in the mid-1960s. Source: tbc, with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





A-14 A January 1962 photograph of Greenup Drive leading towards the 'Administrative Offices'. This view is unlikely to have changed much since the building was first completed 50 years earlier, other than the maturation of the plantings.
Source: Government Printer, Image 19027.



A-15 A January 1962 photograph of the 'Administrative Offices' from within the Front Entry Garden. The Criminal Lunatic Ward still exists to the right of the building.
Source: Government Printer, Image 19026.



A-16 An excerpt of a 1970 aerial photograph showing the Administrative Offices within its setting at that time. Demolition of the Criminal Ward and its stone enclosure has not yet occurred. The access road into the former Female Factory is shown encompassing the building. Car parking areas are defined.
Source: tbc, with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





A-17 A 1975 photograph showing the remnant of the former Parramatta Lunatic Asylum Walls to the north west. There is some evidence of modifications to the chimney to the right of the photo.
Source: tbc.



A-18 The front elevation of the Mental Health Sciences building in 1975.
Source: tbc.



A-19 The Mental Health Sciences building in 1982.
Source: Department of Lands, with TKD Architects annotation 2016.



The immediate setting of the building has undergone more considerable change. A new curved roadway was introduced to the south of the building to provide vehicular access from Greenup Drive to the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct (into the former 2nd Class Yard of the Female Factory, which now features the bowling green). This is likely to have occurred soon after the building was constructed and may explain why the proposed pedestrian entry was not ultimately constructed and why the remainder of the original front wall (and later 1839 extension to the wall) and associated structures were removed.

The new roadway helped to define the building's setting. A formal symmetrical garden featuring lawns areas separated by a central path and two tree was introduced to the west of the building, between it and the buildings of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.

Other trees were introduced along the alignment of the southern extension of the Female Factory wall. These trees matured sufficiently by the 1930s to screen most of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct when viewed from the Greenup Drive entry and Front Entry Gardens. They also created a backdrop for the Mental Health Sciences Building, which was still flanked on its north side by the wall of the Criminal Lunatic Ward.

In 1961 the Criminal Lunatic Ward and its enclosing walls were demolished (along with the steel gate that secured the narrow passage along the north side of the Mental Health Science building)—this opened the building to views from the north and northeast. The tree adjacent to the southwest of the Mental Health Sciences building was removed by the 1970s possibly to allow for improved vehicular access into the Female Factory Lunatic Asylum Precinct. Together these actions created the much more open setting for the building that exists today. It is also around this time that much of the car parking around the building is introduced.

Today, the Mental Health Sciences building is surrounded by access roads, planting beds and sealed car parking areas. A concrete access ramp has been built to the south of the building.

The original symmetry and external form and fabric of the building is largely intact and it retains many of its original external features including face brickwork with sandstone dressings. The brickwork is coursed to create an ashlar effect and formed into pilasters. The building retains its neoclassical detailing such as pedimented gables and other decorative elements include the open-topped belled pediment an oueill-de-bouef windows.

The relatively recent installation of aluminium security screens to most openings and services and addition of air-conditioning units in some of the window openings compromise the integrity of the original building and later partition walls.

The interior of the building is relatively intact although some modifications have occurred since the building was constructed c1910.

There is some severe cracking and distortion in the north and south walls likely as a result of the differential settlement in the areas over the fill introduced into the former 'moat' of the Female Factory, which runs directly under the building—the moat is also likely to contain the sewer main installed just prior to commencement of the building's construction.

While the building is surrounded by access roads, planting beds and sealed car parking areas it remains as the most prominent feature of the site from the Fleet Street entry and from Greenup Drive. Views to and from the building and the riverfront through the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum remain. The building also retains its historical visual relationship with the Front Entry Garden.



A-20 The west elevation of the Mental Health Sciences building and adjacent structures including the State Health Credit Union and the NSW Institute of Psychiatry buildings.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



A-21 The east elevation of the Mental Health Sciences building.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



A-22 The west elevation of the former Visitor's and Administration block (left) and The south elevation of the building with later access ramp and balustrade (right).
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.

Historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological potential

The first Government water mill on the Australian mainland was constructed immediately south of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. The water mill was not a success and is believed to only have operated between 1800 and 1804 before it was dismantled. The water race associated with the mill was redirected to form a moat around the Female Factory c1822. The moat is likely to exist beneath the Mental Health Sciences building.

To the west of the building were the original front wall and buildings associated with the Female Factory (1818-1821) and to the immediate north of the building was the enclosing wall of the Criminal Lunatic Ward, which was constructed in 1861 (demolished 1961). Evidence of the footings of the 1861 wall can be seen in the bitumen surface of the carparking area to the north of the building. It is possible that other significant archaeological features remain.

A.3 Assessment of heritage significance

B.3.1 Introduction

The concept of 'cultural significance' embraces the values of places or items to the community, which cannot be expressed as something entirely tangible and 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—it 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 Mental Health Sciences Building is established through:

- a thorough understanding of its historical development, uses and associations;
- review of previous significance assessments for the building—see Section B.3.2 below;
- assessment of the heritage significance of the Mental Health Sciences Building using the NSW heritage assessment criteria—see Section B.3.3 and B.3.4 below; and
- identification of the heritage curtilage for the building—see Section B.3.5 below.

B.3.2 Previous significance assessments

The previous significance assessments for the Mental Health Sciences building are included in the following documents:

- *Conservation Plan for Cumberland Hospital Heritage Precinct*, Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd., July 1992.
- *Cumberland Hospital Eastern Campus Site Conservation Study*, Special Projects Group-State Projects, A division of NSW Department of Public Works and Services, April 1996.

In general the assessments appear to appropriately identify the various historical, aesthetic, scientific and social significance of the Mental Health Sciences building. However, the assessments do not make use of the current assessment criteria.

B.3.3 Assessment using State Heritage criteria

The following assessment of the heritage significance of the Mental Health Sciences building uses the framework for the assessment of heritage significance established by the NSW Heritage Division and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. In this framework, places are assessed in accordance with the defined set of criteria set out below.

It should be read in conjunction with the *Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—Heritage Significance Assessment* (Part B of the PNHS CMP), which includes a broader assessment of the values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site as well as the building inventory for the Mental Health Sciences building.

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)

- The Mental Health Sciences building is of high heritage significance for its role as the ‘Visiting and Office Block’ for the former Parramatta Hospital for the Insane and then as the main administration and visitor reception building for the Parramatta Mental Hospital, Parramatta Psychiatric Centre and Cumberland Hospital—a period of 107 years.
- The building is a highly visible demonstration of the substantial change that was made to the site during the Hospital for the Insane period (1878-1916) to reflect the changing approaches to the treatment and care of patients with mental health illnesses.

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 Mental Health Sciences building has a strong association with the following:
 - The Government architects WL Vernon and G MacRae. The building is a good example of the work of the government architects, during Vernon’s administration. Vernon is a notable Government architect, having significant influence on public buildings across New South Wales.
 - Dr Frederick Norton Manning, is noted for reforming the treatment and care of patients with mental health illnesses in New South Wales through enhancement of the landscape setting of the institutions including the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. Construction of the ‘Visiting and Office Block’ and enhancement of its garden setting was influenced by Manning’s innovative ideas.

- Medical Practitioners and senior administrative staff who have occupied the building or have associations with the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

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 Mental Health Sciences building is a good example of WL Vernon’s work and is the most prominent demonstration of his role in the changes to the hospital’s layout during the Hospital for the Insane period. It provides evidence of Vernon’s influence by contemporary developments in English architecture and planning including the Arts and Crafts styles, the Garden City Movement and the use of traditional vernacular details. In particular the introduction of domestic-scaled buildings to counteract the more institutional character of the site’s earlier buildings.
- The Mental Health Sciences building demonstrates a high degree of aesthetic quality in its stonework, articulation of banded brickwork and symmetrical detailing, pedimented gables and other decorative elements including the oueill-de-bouef windows, multi-paned double hung windows and timber panelled doors. The recessed front porch is an intact, fine example of a public building detail.
- The Mental Health Sciences building has been a prominent element of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site from Fleet Street and along Greenup Drive since 1910 and makes a significant contribution to the aesthetic qualities of the site. Highly visible from Fleet Street and from both ends of Greenup Drive the Mental Health Sciences building is considered a symbol of the hospital site and a local landmark.
- The building’s construction at the entrance to what was formerly an enclosed site demonstrates the changing attitudes in the treatment and care of patients with mental health illnesses in New South Wales. The building reflects a shift from the previous approach to understanding the important role that architecture and landscape design can serve in the rehabilitation of patients.

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

- The Mental Health Sciences building is of high social value to the large number of former medical and administrative staff, patients and visitors accommodated on the site over the last 107 years and their families. It has become a prominent (and popular) symbol for the Cumberland Hospital and for its highly significant role in the provision of mental health care over a 160 year period.
- The building’s prominent siting within the hospital and its high visibility from Fleet Street has ensured that it has also become an enduring symbol for the local community—the face of the Cumberland Hospital and its important historical role in the development of the local community of North Parramatta.

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)

- The Mental Health Sciences building has potential to yield additional information regarding its original layout, method of construction and craftsmanship that has not previously been documented. Understanding the changes that have occurred to the original building, and why, will help to further our understanding of how the hospital was administered throughout the twentieth century and how mental health care has continued to evolve.
- The Mental Health Sciences building is located on the site of the ‘wet ditch’ or moat and bridge that was constructed in 1822 around two sides of the Female Factory (1818-1847). It is also adjacent to the site of the original entry to the Female Factory (1818-1847) and to the enclosing walls of the Criminal Lunatic Ward (1861). There is potential for significant archaeology to be found under the building or in its immediate vicinity that may assist with better understanding the significance and integrity of these earlier elements.

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 Mental Health Sciences building is one of several hospital administration buildings constructed throughout New South Wales in the early twentieth century and is therefore not considered a rare example. It therefore only satisfies this criteria at a local level only.

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 Mental Health Sciences building is a representative early twentieth-century public building. The intact entry colonnade, extensive ornament and materiality are typical of the design and detail of administration buildings during this period. The finely detailed archways, use of face brick, stone and symmetrical dormers and chimneys are examples of elements representative of the Arts and Crafts style of public buildings overseen by the Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon.

B.3.4 Summary Statement of Heritage Significance

The Mental Health Sciences building is of high heritage significance. The building has importance for its original and long-standing function as the Visitor’s and Administration Block for the site since 1910. The building occupies a highly significant site, at the historic entry to the original Female Factory, emphasised in its axial siting to the main entrance of the Hospital for the Insane complex. It is of importance as it marks a significant shift in attitudes regarding the treatment of patients within Mental Asylums in New South Wales.

The building is a good example of public works overseen by the Government Architects WL Vernon and G Macrae. Although there have been minor alterations to the form and fabric of the building, the early twentieth century craftsmanship associated with the structure is of a high quality. Much of the fabric is hand crafted and is of high technical significance and quality. The recessed front porch, finely detailed archways, face brick and stonework is of significance as intact fine examples of a public federation building. The building possesses fine details and ornate interiors characteristic of the Queen Anne and Georgian architectural styles.

The building is a prominent figure within its open setting and maintains significant historic and contemporary views, vistas and landscape elements.

The Mental Health Sciences building is located on the site of the original entry to the Female Factory and ‘wet ditch’ (or moat). Although likely to be disturbed, there is some potential for highly significant archaeological relics within its footprint or immediate vicinity that may assist with better understanding the significance and integrity of these earlier elements.

B.3.5 Significance of components

The tangible and intangible components of a place, including form, fabric, spaces, features and functions, may make differing relative contribution to its heritage significance. Loss of integrity or poor condition may diminish relative significance. Understanding the importance that the contribution of components 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 Mental Health Sciences Building.

Grading	Justification for Grading
Exceptional	<p>Component, space, element, fabric, feature or function that makes a direct and irreplaceable contribution to the overall heritage significance of the place. It exhibits a high degree of integrity with any alterations of a minor nature and generally reversible.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would substantially diminish the heritage significance of the place.</p>
High	<p>Component, space, element, fabric, feature or function that makes a substantial contribution to the overall heritage significance of the place. Any modifications do not detract from its significance.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would diminish the heritage significance of the place.</p>
Moderate	<p>Component, space, element, fabric, feature or function that makes a moderate contribution to the overall heritage significance of the place or has undergone considerable alteration that detracts from its heritage significance.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration is unlikely to diminish the heritage significance of the place.</p>
Little	<p>Component, space, element, fabric, feature or function that makes a minor contribution to the overall heritage significance of the place or has undergone substantial and irreversible alteration and is difficult to interpret.</p> <p>Demolition/removal is unlikely to diminish the heritage significance of the place.</p>
Intrusive	<p>Component, space, element, fabric, feature or function that adversely impacts the heritage significance of the place.</p> <p>Demolition/removal would enhance the heritage significance of the place.</p>

The potential for Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology within the vicinity of the building is detailed in Part A of the PNHS CMP.

The significant cultural landscape elements of the Public Domain including spaces, plantings, views, ornamental fountains etc that contribute to the immediate and wider context of the building are detailed in Section 2.0 of this study.

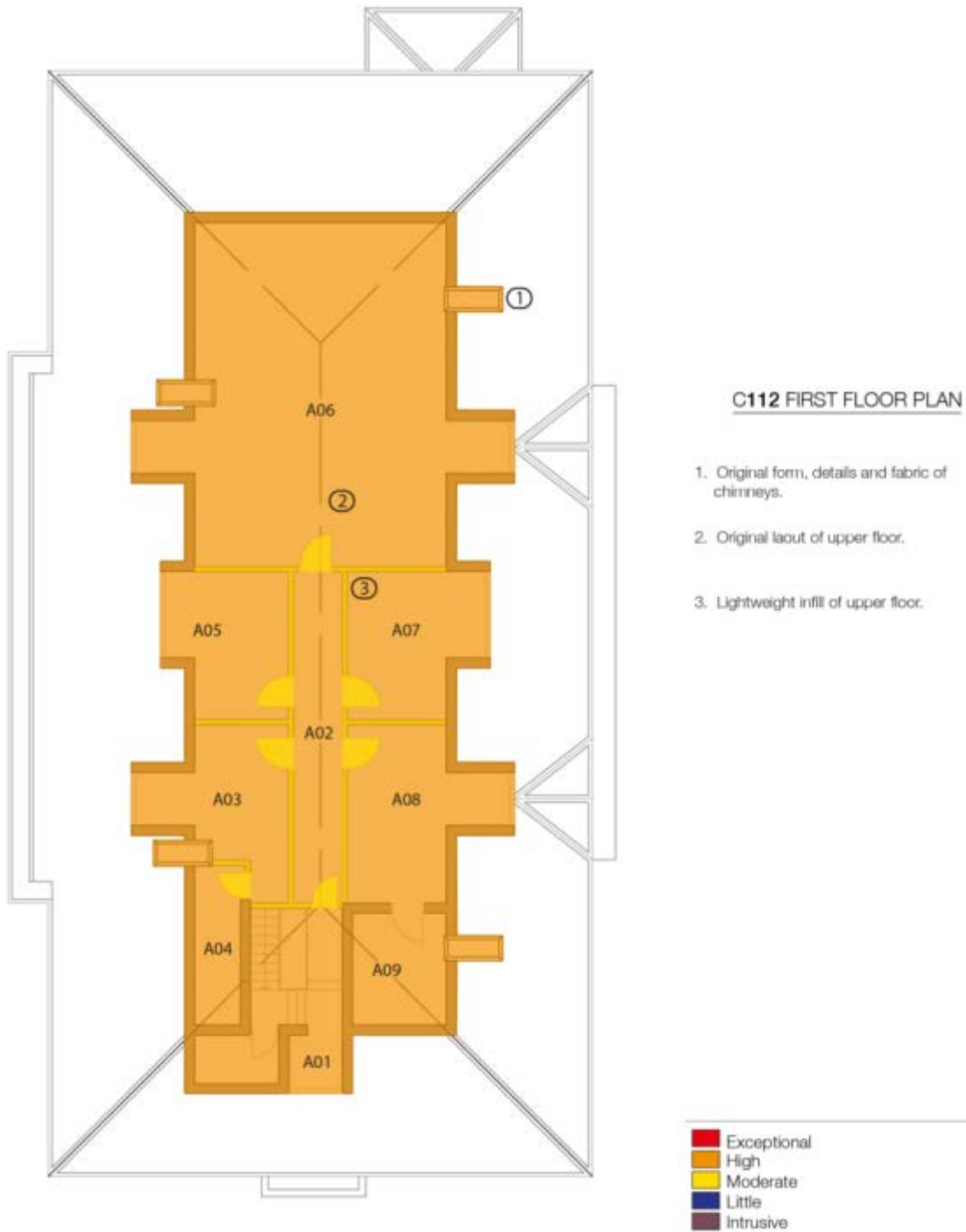
The table below summarises the contribution that the built components of the Mental Health Sciences building make to its heritage significance. It should be read in conjunction with the significance diagrams—see Figures B-20 to B-25. More detailed assessment of the built components is provided in the schedules at B.3.6-B.3.8.

Exceptional	—
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Axial siting and relationship with the former Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum precinct. – Views to and from the River through the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum precinct. – Views of the building from Fleet Street and along Greenup Drive. – Role as the key administration building for the Hospital for the Insane and its successors over a 100 year period. – Prominence in the landscaped gardens of the main entry to the hospital. – Original external form of the building and its symmetry. – Original external fabric including face brickwork, sandstone, trachyte steps and decorative elements. – Original external features including chimneys, dormer windows, roof vent, doors and windows. – Original internal layout (acknowledging some modifications to the proposal carried out at construction or soon after). – Original internal fabric including decorative plaster ceilings, cornices, timber flooring, skirting boards, fireplaces, stair, joinery, doors and windows, gas light fittings etc.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Early timber-framed and boarded partition walls/screens (attic). – Timber parquetry flooring (believed to have been installed c1962). – Light fittings installed in the 1930s. – Original plaster ceilings (toilets). – Original tiled wall finishes (toilets). – Later internal doors and heavily modified internal doors.
Little	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lightweight partition walls (ground floor) and later partitions in attic. – Paint finishes (see original/early colour scheme in G03 and G04). – Contemporary fitout including lighting and roller blinds.
Intrusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Services and services infrastructure both internally and externally relating to fire safety, security, lighting, power and telecommunications. – Security mesh to exterior of some windows.



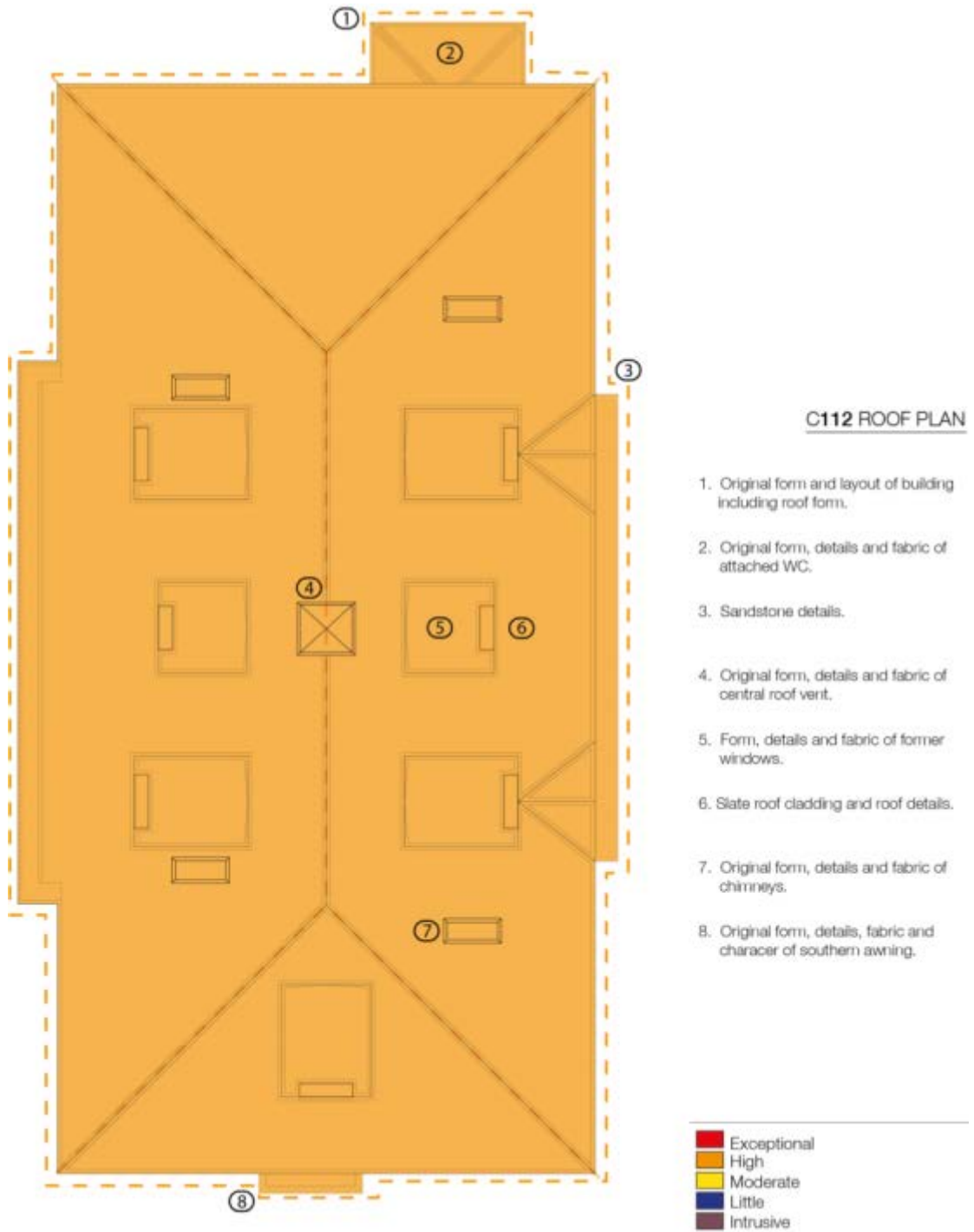
A-23 The ground floor plan of the Mental Health Sciences building illustrating the significance of various spaces, components.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





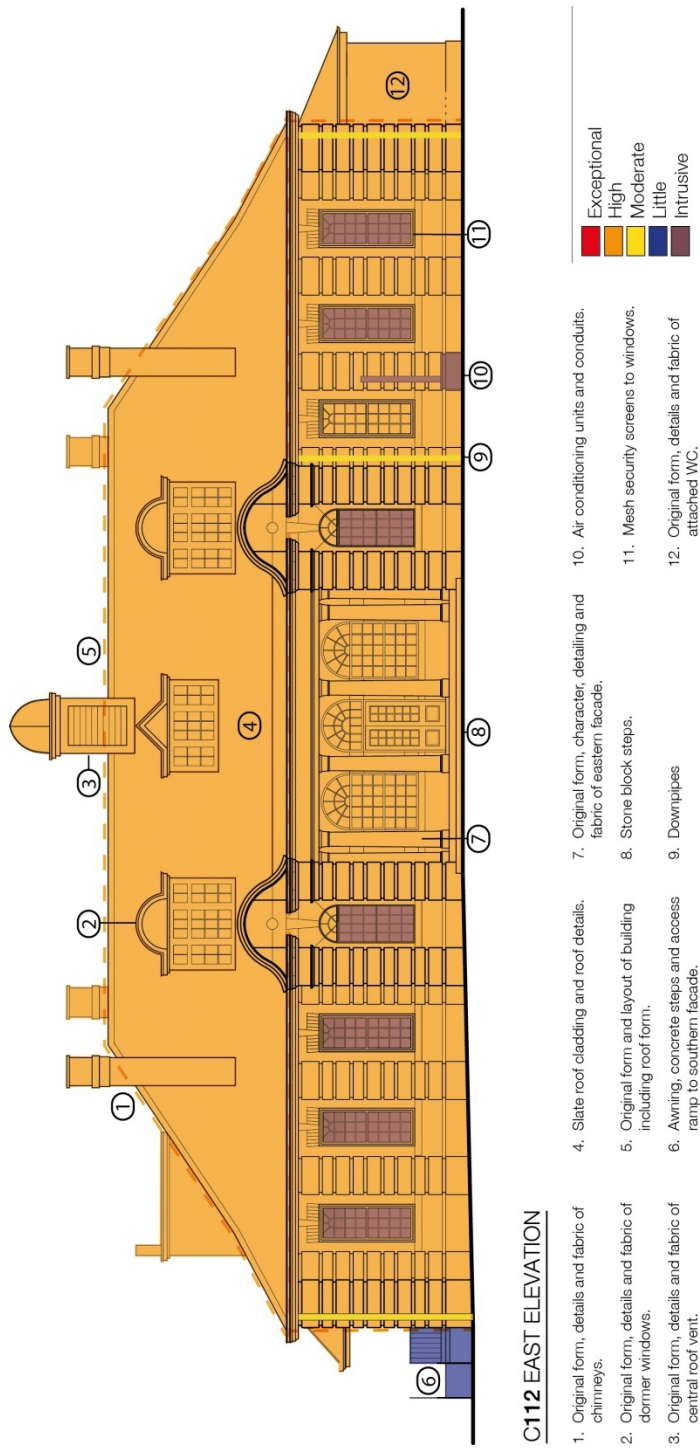
A-24 The first floor (attic) plan of the Mental Health Sciences building illustrating the significance of various spaces, components. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



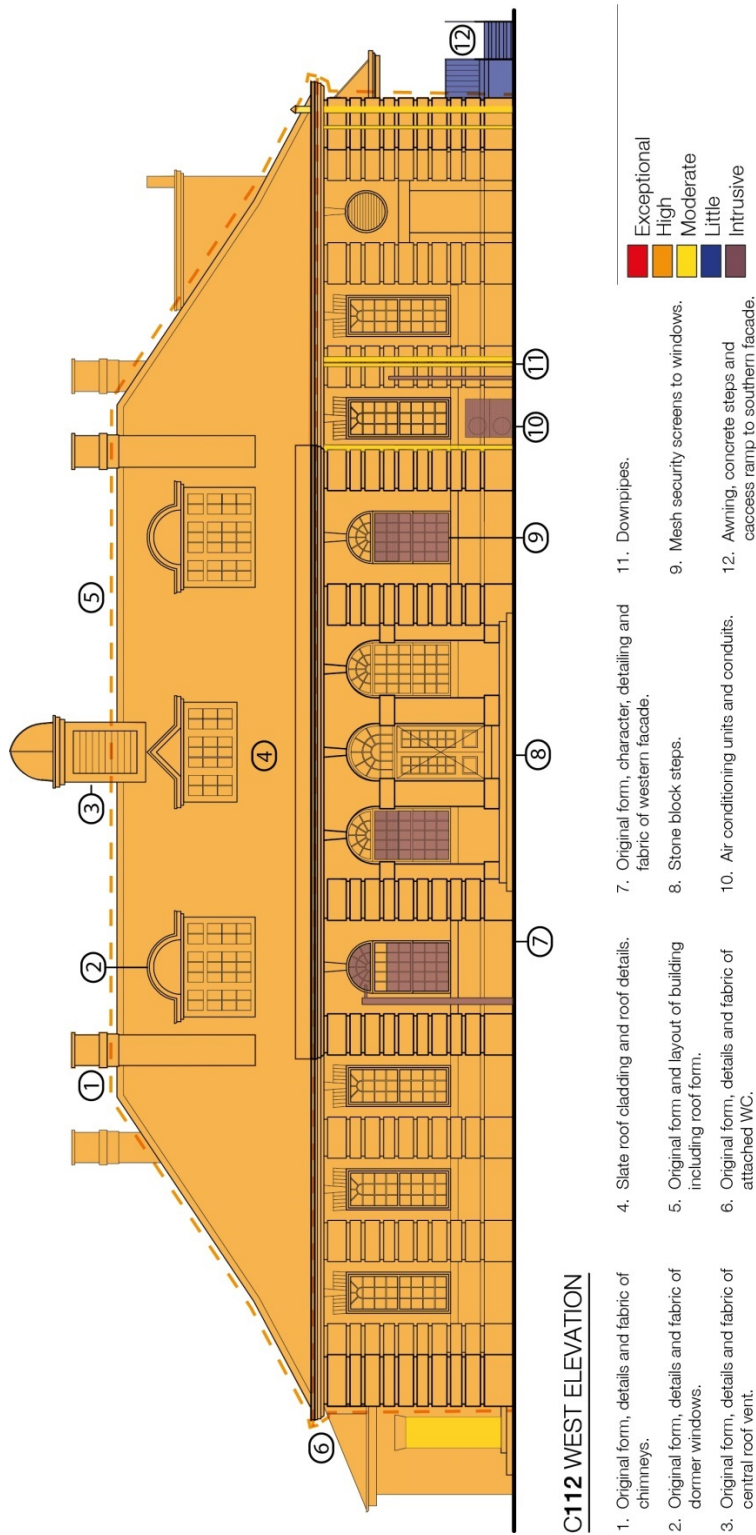


A-25 The roof plan of the Mental Health Sciences building illustrating the significance of various external components.
 Source: TKD Architects, 2016.

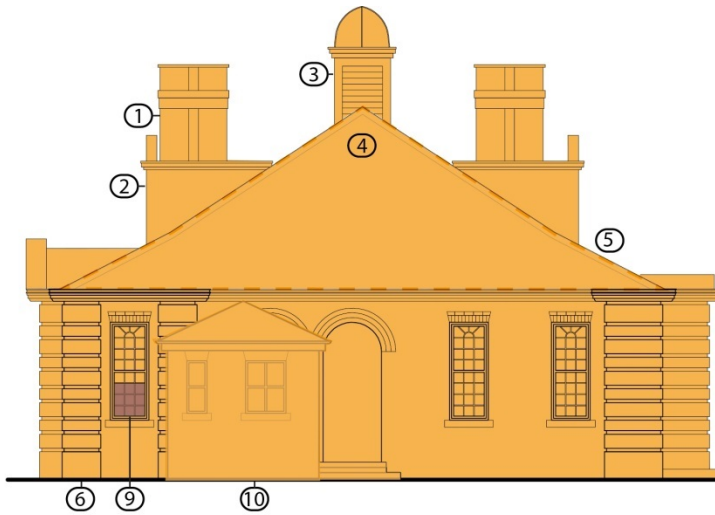




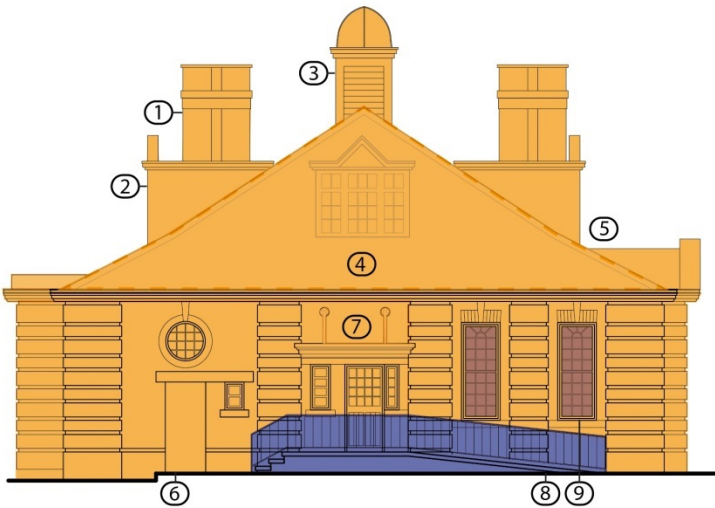
A-26 The front (east) elevation of the Mental Health Sciences building illustrating the significance of various external components. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



A-27 The rear (west) elevation of the Mental Health Sciences building illustrating the significance of various external components.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



C112 NORTH ELEVATION



C112 SOUTH ELEVATION


1. Original form, details and fabric of chimneys.
2. Original form, details and fabric of dormer windows.
3. Original form, details and fabric of central roof vent.
4. Slate roof cladding and roof details.
5. Original form and layout of the building including roof form.
6. Original form, character, detailing and fabric of facades.
7. Southern awning.
8. Concrete steps and access ramp (constructed at a later stage).
9. Wire mesh security screens.
10. Original form, details and fabric of attached WC.

- Exceptional
- High
- Moderate
- Little
- Intrusive






A-28 The north and south elevations of the Mental Health Sciences building illustrating the significance of various external components.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.






B.3.6 Schedule of exterior components






The following schedule details the external components of the Mental Health Sciences building, their condition, integrity and the contribution that they make to the heritage significance of the building. It should be read in conjunction with the significance diagrams.





Building setting and views		
	<p>Axial relationship with the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct</p> <p>Axial siting at the entrance of the former Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum precinct.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Open landscape setting</p> <p>The building within its historic open landscape setting.</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>Views from Fleet Street and along Greenup Drive</p>		<p>H</p>
<p>Significant view corridor to and from the River</p>		<p>H</p>
<p>Administrative Role</p> <p>Significant role as the main administration building for the hospital and for its role in reflecting the changing attitudes to mental health care in the early twentieth century.</p>		<p>H</p>
Exterior— General		
	<p>Building envelope</p> <p>Building envelope- relationship with wall to the north, siting at entrance of the Parramatta Hospital for the insane. Form including roof form- entry is recessed with a stone loggia, fine example of a federation building reflecting Queen Anne and Georgian influences. Symmetrical detailing and roof plan- reflecting Queen Anne and Georgian influences.</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>Brickwork masonry</p>		<p>H</p>
<p>Decorative details</p> <p>Decoration achieved through brickwork patterns, sandstone lintels, window sills and key stones.</p>		<p>H</p>




	<p>Sandstone lintels/window sills.</p> <p>Sandstone eaves reflect highly decorative federation detailing. Decorative banding to the brickwork-English bond to protruding brick panels.</p> <p>Sandstone columns, lintels and detailing. Some lifting of sandstone. Water damage to sandstone face.</p>	
	<p>Air-conditioning units</p> <p>Air conditioning units and associated conduits etc have been installed on the north, south and west elevations and detract from the appearance of the building. They have also resulted in physical damage to significant fabric.</p>	<p>Int</p>
	<p>Rainwater goods</p> <p>Original cast iron downpipes have been replaced in some locations. Original/early downpipes are of higher significance than more recent materials.</p>	
	<p>Other services installations</p> <p>Unsympathetic installation of services- damage to eaves or brick addition and main buildings.</p>	<p>Int</p>
	<p>Security screens</p> <p>The security mesh installed to a number of the windows on the east and west elevations.</p> <p>Contemporary security screens may provide security but detract from the original timber-windows.</p>	<p>Int</p>
	<p>Later light fittings</p> <p>Contemporary light fittings may provide an important function but detract from the external appearance of the building.</p>	<p>L</p>
	<p>Signs</p> <p>Contemporary signage for parking, non-smoking and building name.</p>	<p>L</p>

Roof		
	<p>Slate roofing</p> <p>Slate tile roof with terracotta ridge capping—some modifications to original design likely to have occurred at construction.</p>	H
	<p>Timber dormer windows</p> <p>Original timber dormers in fair condition—some fabric has been replaced.</p> <p>Some lifting of paint finishes and damage to timber work and sealant.</p>	H
	<p>Central vent</p> <p>Original central timber air vent/cupola. Highly decorative, fine, Queen Anne style timberwork. Contributes to symmetrical layout and highly decorative exterior.</p> <p>Failure to paint finishes. Some damage to timber work.</p>	H
	<p>Chimneys</p> <p>Original tall face brick chimneys. Decorative detailing and sandstone banding.</p> <p>Some moisture damage to sandstone. Flashing appears to have been replaced.</p>	H
<p>Rainwater goods</p> <p>Original gutters appears to have been retained although most of the downpipes have been replaced or relocated.</p>		H
North Elevation		
	<p>General</p> <p>The north elevation was modified prior to or during construction, possibly due to the close proximity of the building to the high stone wall enclosing the Criminal Ward (demolished 1973). Evidence of the narrow gate that connected with the stone wall can be seen in the pavement immediately to the north of the building.</p>	H



North Elevation		
	<p>Bathroom (Room G18)</p> <p>This component is significantly different from the 1909 drawings. Its materiality and its overlapping of some windows on the north wall of the main building suggests that it may have been constructed at a later date—further research required. Hinged timber framed windows with sandstone sill to north end.</p> <p>Slate roof has been severely impacted by telecommunications cabling—the roof structure is exposed to the weather.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>North entry door and oculus window</p> <p>Timber door with side light appear to be original. Modifications to hardware. Leadlight oculus window above entry door.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Entry steps</p> <p>Trachyte block steps to recessed entry- safety strips to steps detract from the character/fabric. Tiled floor.</p>	<p>H</p>
East Elevation		
	<p>General</p> <p>The principal elevation, it has been constructed as originally designed although later modifications such as air-conditioning units, other services and signs are detracting elements.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Entry loggia (Room G01)</p> <p>Entry is recessed with stone loggia—matches original plans. Trachyte block steps to entrance.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Entry door and windows</p> <p>Variation in some glass panes (to Oculus windows within sandstone archways).</p> <p>Metal weatherproof strip to entrance door detracts from appearance of the entry door.</p>	<p>H</p>



South Elevation		
	<p>South entry door</p> <p>Single leaf timber door centrally located on southern façade- timber framed with glass upper. Door handle has been replaced in recent years. Side light- timber framed with fine leadlight detailed panes.</p> <p>Horizontal pivot windows to west. Windows to east – two double hung timber framed windows.</p>	H
	<p>Awning over south entry</p> <p>Lightweight timber awning/sandstone lintel over south entry. Attached to brickwork wall with decorative iron supports. Does not match detail of original awning but is likely to be an original element.</p>	H
	<p>Oculus window</p> <p>Decorative brickwork detailing to oculus window above entrance to external WC. Sandstone keystone. Oculus window hinged at top. Not in original location intended on the 1909 plans, however there is no evidence of manipulation to the brickwork.</p>	H
	<p>Concrete stairs and access ramp</p> <p>Concrete ramp and steps installed in more recent times. Likely to have replaced original or early stairs to south entry.</p> <p>Although meeting accessibility needs its materiality, bulk and location detracts from views of the building from along Greenup Drive.</p>	L
West Elevation		
	<p>General</p> <p>The west elevation</p> <p>Red face brick walls- decorative banding and Queen Anne style detail. Central loggia- brickwork arch with sandstone banding and sandstone keystones.</p> <p>Symmetrical form and decorative elements.</p> <p>No door was originally shown on the plan- the door appears to have taken the place of a window- may not have been built to plan).</p> <p>Mesh security screens intrude on the original character of the western elevation.</p>	H

West Elevation		
	<p>Entry stairs</p> <p>Stone steps most likely original.</p> <p>Yellow safety tape intrudes on the materiality and fabric of the original building. The block steps are in good condition.</p>	H
	<p>Arched openings/doors/windows</p> <p>Matches original 1909 plans. Decorative brickwork and sandstone banding and keystones. Some moisture stains to the trachyte at the base of the arched openings.</p>	H
	<p>Architectural details</p>	H
	<p>1930s light fitting</p> <p>Decorative exterior light fitting likely to have been installed in the 1930s immediately after the hospital was connected to electricity.</p>	M
Entry Loggia— East elevation (Room G01)		
	<p>Ceiling</p> <p>Three plaster ceiling panels divided by timber beams supported on sandstone columns. Painted. Some cracking to plasterwork and failure of paint finish- sections of plaster panels detached from stone faces. Moisture damage to plasterwork evident as a result of current roof leaks.</p>	H
	<p>Masonry brickwork walls</p> <p>Location of walls and columns match original 1909 drawings of loggia. Red face brick with sandstone banding to recessed wall. Arched brick window head details to semi-circular windows. Some mortar deterioration and plant growth at base level pointing. Evidence of an early alarm system mounted to brickwork that frames the main door. Later alarm system installed above. Early downpipes- damaged and poorly installed to brickwork. Slate used at base level of brickwork as a damp proof course. Graffiti and evidence of glazing to northern wall.</p>	H

	<p>Flooring (East Loggia)</p> <p>Trachyte steps with some evidence of damage.</p> <p>Slab base with tessellated tile finish. Displacement of some tiles as a result of water damage.</p> <p>Evidence of previous location of drainage system or down pipes by the sandstone columns nearest to the entrance steps.</p>	H
	<p>Entry door/windows</p> <p>Entrance door and windows retain location and style shown in original 1909 floor plans. Double leaf timber door opening inwards towards G02- two glass and two timber panels. Original leadlight arch window above door- hinged at base. Double hung timber sash windows with arched openings above- hinged at base. Much of the original hardware remains and is in good condition. Brass knobs to main door are damaged. Security lock is a later addition and is of little significance.</p>	
	<p>Portico columns</p> <p>Portico- original sandstone columns on sandstone base. Some impact damage to and spalling to stonework.</p>	
	<p>Other</p> <p>Light fittings and signage are later additions- concealing original fabric and not in keeping with the character of the original/ early elements.</p>	

Entry Loggia—West elevation (Room G06)




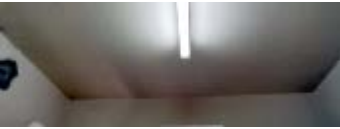

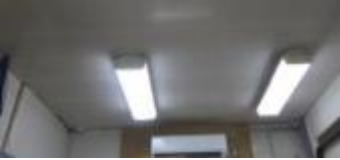

	<p>Ceiling</p> <p>Plaster ceilings. Some major cracking to paint and plasterwork—plaster panel significantly detached from brick face in some areas.</p>	H
	<p>Masonry brickwork walls</p> <p>Brickwork detailing follows the semi-circular windows- sandstone banding and keystones to archways. Some mortar damage within pointing of brickwork. Services, including air conditioning unit and downpipes run through the brick face and have impacted on the original character and fabric of the building. Air conditioning unit mounted to boarded window is currently leaking- potential to cause further damage to mortar of floor tiles. Alarm system, framed map and signage mounted to the wall intrudes on original character and fabric of building.</p>	H





	<p>Flooring</p> <p>Slab with tile finish. Damage to tiles as a result of the installation of downpipes.</p> <p>Trachyte block steps to G06 and leading to G05. Some spalling- impact and moisture damage to stonework at base.</p> <p>Yellow safety markings to steps intrude on original character and fabric.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Doors and windows</p> <p>Openings do not follow 1909 drawings- double doors replace what was originally planned to be a window. No evidence of modifications- likely that the building was not constructed to the original plans. Double leaf timber front door with doors opening towards G05- Glass upper panels and timber lower panels. Metal weather tight strip fixed at base of double doors- out of character with style/period. Original leadlight arch window above-hinged at base. Two double hung timber sash windows original and intact- arch windows above-hinged at base. Modifications to north most window as a result of the installation of the air conditioning unit. Original timber frames to openings and sandstone window sills in sound condition. Much of the original and early hardware remains. Later additions- security lock and door bell.</p>	





B.3.7 Schedule of interior elements

The following schedule details the internal components of the Mental Health Sciences building, their condition, integrity and the contribution that they make to the heritage significance of the building. It should be read in conjunction with the significance diagrams.

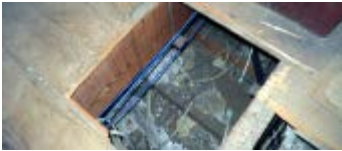



Interior layout		
	<p>Original spaces</p> <p>The vast majority of the building has retained its original layout and spatial characteristics.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Later modifications</p> <p>Lightweight partitions have been added in some rooms on the ground floor and attic to subdivide spaces and constructed as part of a substantial infill of the upper floor.</p>	<p>L</p>




Ceilings		
  	<p>Decorative plaster ceilings</p> <p>Decorative plaster ceilings and cornices typical of the Queen Anne style have been retained throughout the ground floor.</p> <p>All public spaces (Entrance hall, corridors, etc) are of the same detail while other details have been used within the office spaces.</p> <p>It is likely that the original decorative plaster ceiling has also been retained under the suspended ceiling in the PABX room (G16).</p> <p>The ceilings are generally in good condition throughout with some evidence of cracking and peeling paint in discrete locations.</p> <p>Some ceilings have been adversely impacted by the installation of lighting, fire safety measures and other services infrastructure.</p> <p>The original ceiling in G08 and G09, G13 and G14 and G15 and G16 have been compromised by the introduction of later partition walls.</p>	H
 	<p>Flat plaster ceilings</p> <p>Flat plaster ceilings have been retained in the toilets and on the attic level. Some damage to plaster and paint finish throughout, in particular on the attic level.</p> <p>Although they are likely to be an original feature they were designed for the utility spaces and are therefore of lesser significance than the decorative ceilings used elsewhere in the building.</p>	M
	<p>suspended plasterboard ceiling (Room G16)</p> <p>The suspended plasterboard ceiling in the PABX room (G16) is likely to have been installed to conceal a range of telecommunications services—the original decorative plaster ceiling may continue to exist, although its present condition is unknown.</p>	L
	<p>Plasterboard ceiling (Room A04)</p> <p>A contemporary plasterboard ceiling—in fair condition.</p>	L
	<p>Air vents and access panels</p> <p>Contemporary ceiling vents and access panels have been installed on the attic level.</p>	L

Walls		
	<p>Rendered brickwork</p> <p>Walls are of cavity brick construction with a painted plaster finish.</p> <p>Timber picture rails have been retained throughout the building, although there is considerable evidence of damage and some elements have been removed.</p> <p>Some evidence of cracking throughout the building likely due to settlement issues related to the building's location on the site of earlier structures and the 'wet ditch' or moat constructed around the Female Factory c1821.</p> <p>Damage evident in the following locations: cracks in arched opening between G07 and G13, south wall of G09; all walls of G17; arched opening between G13 and G04; render and plasterwork where brickwork chimneys are revealed within A06; and render finishes in G16.</p> <p>Existing paint finishes of little significance. An original interior paint colour scheme can be seen in G03.</p>	H
	<p>Lightweight partitions (ground floor)</p> <p>It is unclear as to when the lightweight partitions between G08 and G09, G13 and G14 and G15 and G16 were installed but likely to be in the 1960s to provide for additional offices and the PABX.</p> <p>Although they may have played an important functional role they impact the ability to understand the original spatial qualities of the affected rooms.</p>	L
	<p>Lightweight partitions/screens (attic)</p> <p>Partitioning of the attic level is not shown on the original plans. However, it appears that the existing timber-framed and boarded partitions, with some glazing were installed at an early date. They provide evidence of the original/early layout of the attic space to provide for administrative offices.</p>	M
	<p>Plasterboard partitions and wall finishes (attic)</p> <p>The plasterboard-lined partitions and wall finishes in the attic were installed to provide for additional office space. Although they may have a functional role they detract from the ability to understand the original/early layout of the attic spaces.</p>	L



	<p>Timber panelling (attic)</p> <p>Timber panelling has been installed to some walls throughout the attic, likely in conjunction with the early installation of the timber partitions/screens.</p>	<p>H</p>
 	<p>Bathroom fitout (G10, G11 and G18)</p> <p>Later additions- mirrors, sink, hand towel rack, soap and paper towel dispensers fixed to plaster and tile finished walls. Air vent opening to southern wall.</p> <p>Later additions- two mirrors, paper towel and soap dispenser, water services and associated conduits mounted to wall.</p>  	<p>M</p>


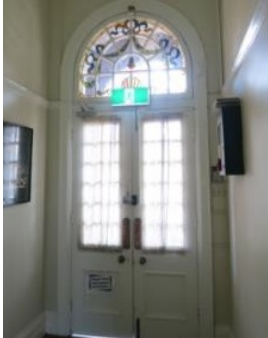


Flooring



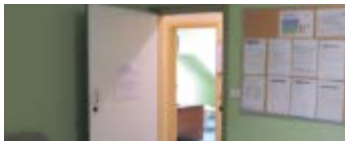



	<p>Original timber flooring</p> <p>Original plans indicate timber strip flooring supported on timber joists and bearers—it is likely that the flooring was constructed as designed and continues to exist under the timber parquetry laid in 1962 and more recent carpet finishes.</p> <p>Evidence of original timber floorboards and floor structure retained throughout attic floor—some boards revealed in A06.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Parquetry flooring</p> <p>Evidence of the 1962 timber parquetry floor finish can be seen underneath carpet finish in cupboard under stair in G04.</p> <p>Condition of parquetry flooring unknown.</p>	<p>M</p>
 	<p>Original skirting boards</p> <p>Original chamfered timber skirting boards are located through the building (G04, G07, G08, G09, G14, G15, G19, G20,</p> <p>Many of the skirting boards require repair—some impact damage to timber and failure of paint finishes.</p> <p>Services fixed to skirting boards compromise original character and fabric.</p> <p>Some evidence of termite damage in G17.</p>	<p>H</p>







		
	<p>Carpet finish</p> <p>Although the carpet may provide amenity and assist with the functionality of the building it does conceal the original timber flooring and the 1962 parquetry flooring.</p>	<p>L</p>
	<p>Terracotta tiled flooring (G10, G11, G18)</p> <p>Terracotta tiled flooring fixed to concrete slab below?</p> <p>Some tiles damaged and need replacement.</p>	<p>M</p>
	<p>Concrete slab (G16)</p> <p>Concrete slab finish.</p>	<p>L</p>




Windows

	<p>Original timber windows</p> <p>Timber-framed double-hung sash windows including original architraves and trim and original hardware (where existing).</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Room G03 (Corridor)</p> <p>Leadlight oculus window to north entrance- cracking above timber frame- not shown in original drawings but likely that the building was not built to plan. Original single leaf timber door with side light (door opening inwards) to the north entrance- later modification to hinges and door handle. Security locks to doors are of little significance. Some glass panes within upper door panel appear to have been replaced.</p> <p>Hallway opening- plaster moulding, side lights and arched window above intact. Doors to adjacent rooms- some failure of paint finishes. Timber used for door frames- splitting at base and evidence of impact damage. Intrusive 'exit' and fire safety signage mounted to door at north entrance.</p>	<p>H</p>

	<p>Dormer windows</p> <p>Dormer windows are an original feature and retain many of their original internal details such as architraves, trims and some hardware.</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>Doors</p>		
	<p>Original timber external doors</p> <p>Original timber external doors generally retain most of their original internal features including architraves.</p> <p>Most original hardware has been replaced.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Original internal timber doors—general</p> <p>The building features a number of timber-framed internal doors that have undergone various modification—some panels have been replaced with glazing. Modifications are likely to relate to functions within each room.</p> <p>Additional doors were installed into G08 and between G08 and G07 to facilitate the creation of additional office space. These doors and the openings are of moderate significance for their ability to demonstrate later changes to the functioning of the building.</p>	<p>H</p> <p>M</p>
<p>Original/early door hardware</p> <p>Much of the original or early door hardware has been replaced. Later modifications will vary in significance.</p>		
	<p>Arched openings with sidelights</p> <p>Doors with arched toplights and sidelights are located at the entry to G14 and G15. These original openings provide evidence of the more public functions of these rooms.</p>	<p>H</p>


	<p>Attic partition/screen doors</p> <p>The timber-framed partitions/screens in the attic feature two timber-framed doors with 15 small glazing panels above.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Timber door to roof space (A06)</p> <p>Moulded timber door frame to roof space- likely to be original. Single leaf timber door – opening inwards to A06. Locks to doors are later additions.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Later flat panel (flush) doors</p> <p>A number of flat panel doors have been installed in the attic as part of the introduction of additional partitioning to create additional office space. They are utilitarian in character and are inconsistent with the doors used elsewhere within the building.</p>	<p>L</p>
<p>Miscellaneous</p>		
	<p>The stair (G04)</p> <p>Although the timber-framed stairs run in a different location to the stairs shown on the original plans it appears that they are an original feature and probably represent a late modifications to the original design.</p> <p>Closet below staircase is likely to have been constructed at a later date.</p> <p>Fire and safety signs mounted to walls and staircase is of little heritage significance and is unsympathetic to the character of the interiors.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Reception hatch</p> <p>Located in east wall of G15. Although not shown on original drawing is likely to have been an original or early element.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Timber lockers (A06)</p> <p>Likely to have been installed at an early date to provide locker facilities for senior administrative staff.</p>	<p>H</p>

	<p>Storage Unit (G08)</p> <p>Storage unit- further investigation required into construction. Some significance as evidence of the use of the room.</p>	<p>M</p>
	<p>Shelf unit (G08)</p> <p>Shelf unit above fireplace- evidence of use of the room.</p>	<p>M</p>
	<p>Commemorative plaque</p> <p>Commemorative plaque; 1914/1918 honor role, recognised Memorial Australia- A marble honour roll commemorating those who served in World War One.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Fireplaces</p> <p>Fireplaces have been retained in G07, G08, G12, G13, G17, G19 and G20. An earlier fireplace in G16 appears to have been removed. all of the fireplaces have been boarded up to address bee infestations.</p> <p>The retained fireplaces appear to be relatively intact with some minor damage to their tiled surrounds and mantles.</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>Lighting, services and services infrastructure</p>		
	<p>Gas light fitting (G03 and G12)</p> <p>Original gas light fitting located in G03 and G12 provide evidence of the original method of lighting before electricity was introduced in 1930.</p> <p>Removal of paint finish should reveal original finish and character.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>1930s light fittings</p> <p>A number of light fittings were installed in the 1930s after the arrival of electricity to the site. Although not original elements they generally achieve a good fit with the interiors and are evidence of the late arrival of power to the place.</p>	<p>M</p>

	<p>Contemporary light fittings</p> <p>Existing strip lighting may be essential but has generally resulted in adverse impacts on the interior of the building.</p>	<p>Int</p>
	<p>Audio-visual equipment</p> <p>Projector and screen mounted on walls in G17 causing damage to original fabric.</p>	<p>Int</p>
	<p>Fire safety and other services</p> <p>The building features fire safety measures including sprinklers, extinguishers, smoke detectors, control boxes, exist signs and associated conduits etc. While installed to meet fire safety requirements they intrude on the interior (and exterior) fabric of the building causing physical and visual impacts.</p> <p>The building also features other services and services infrastructure including air-conditioning, distribution boards and security alarm systems and associated conduits that although may meet essential functional requirements adversely impact the interior (and exterior) spaces and fabric of the building.</p>	<p>Int</p>

B.3.8 Potential moveable heritage elements

A preliminary survey of the Mental Health Sciences building has identified a number of elements of potential moveable heritage. The elements have been grouped in the table below according to their type. A more detailed analysis and assessment of their heritage significance is required.

<p>Potential moveable heritage items</p>	
	<p>Furniture</p> <p>Hardwood timber table (Room G02).</p> <p>Hardwood timber table (Room G20).</p> <p>Hardwood timber desk (Room A08).</p>



Artworks

On either side of the honour roll are some William Longstaff prints which are framed in timber from the first H.M.A.S. Sydney. There are burn marks which can still be seen in the wood from the battle with the German raider 'Emden' in November 1914.

Portrait- 2000 Archibald Prize Competition portrait of Russell Meares- pioneer of the westmead Psychotherpay Program by Mr Joseph Loewy, a Sydney based artist.

Paintings- association with the doctors and medical staff who painted them.



Miscellaneous

Moveable heritage- significant items relating to hospital complex and from hospital museum located within A06.

Items of moveable heritage include shelving units, tables, chairs and a bed frame, surgical scissors, the 'Wistaria' Shield, sports equipment, toys and stationery, electrotherapy devices and a 'Singer' sewing machine.

A.4 Heritage Curtilage

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 its heritage significance.

Heritage curtilage is discussed in more detail in Part B of the PNHS CMP.

Heritage curtilage for the Mental Health Sciences building

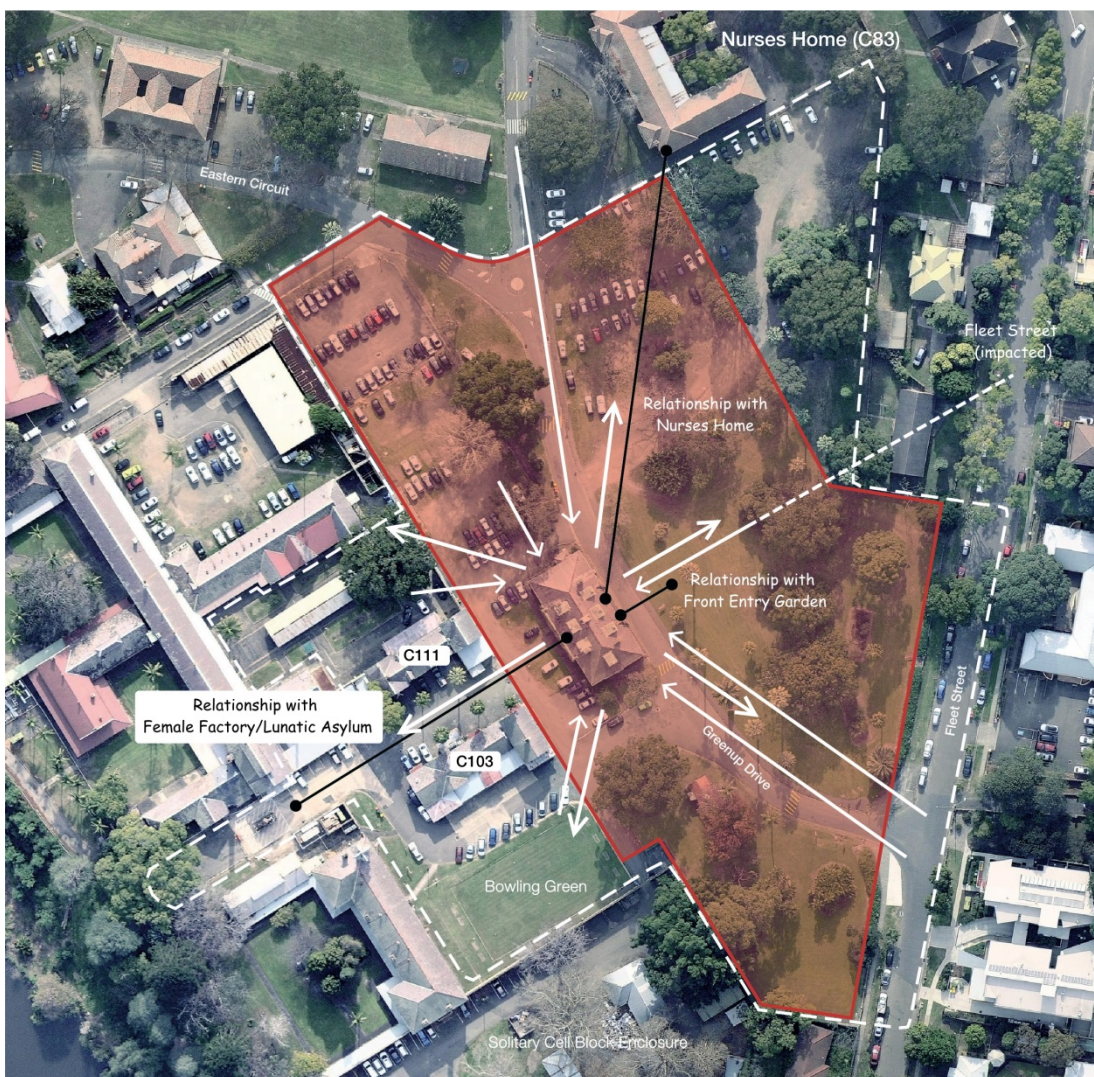
Significant built elements and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology place the Mental Health Sciences building in a wider context. The heritage curtilage for the Mental Health Sciences building (C112) has been defined to ensure that it includes all of the significant elements that contribute to its significant heritage value including:

- The original axial arrangement with the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum;
- The significant vista to and from the Parramatta River and the Front Entry Gardens;
- The setting for the site that incorporates associated landscape elements;
- The historic Greenup Drive;

- Numerous visual catchments and open corridors to the site from within the public domain; and
- Archaeological potential within the vicinity including the remains of the wall and gate from the Female Factory and the area occupied by the moat of the Government water mill.

The establishment of the heritage curtilage does not mean changes cannot occur within the setting of the Mental Health Sciences building, rather that the siting, form, bulk, scale, design, materials, exterior finishes and landscaping of new elements will need to appropriately respond to the heritage values of the Mental Health Sciences building and the wider Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

The heritage curtilage for the Mental Health Sciences building is set out in the diagram below. Also established is an expanded curtilage that captures the wider setting for the building.



A-29 Heritage curtilage for the Mental Health Sciences building (C112—former ‘Visiting and Office Block’, later ‘Administration Building’). The heritage curtilage is shown (shaded red) as is the expanded curtilage (wider setting) (dashed white line). The key views and impacted historic views as well as historical visual and/or functional relationships are also shown.



Source: TKD Architects, 2017.

APPENDIX B CRICKET PAVILION

B.1 Introduction

This part of the study provides analysis of the physical and documentary evidence for the Cricket Pavilion and an assessment of its heritage significance. It is based on the findings of a number of earlier studies supplemented by additional original historical research to resolve conflicting information.

It should be read in conjunction with the following:

- *Overview Report* (Part A of the PNHS Plan), which provides an overview history and analysis of the Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the wider PNHS as well as the significance of the wider PNHS;
- *Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—Heritage Significance Assessment* (Part B of the PNHS CMP), which provides analysis and assessment of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site including prior to construction of the Mental Health Sciences building; and
- Section 2.0 of this study, which provides analysis and assessment of the Public Domain areas within which the Mental Health Sciences building is located.

It is acknowledged that while the history and heritage significance of the site and the Cricket Pavilion have been the subject of a large number of studies, there are still many aspects of the site where our understanding is continuing to evolve and improve.

B.2 Analysis of evidence

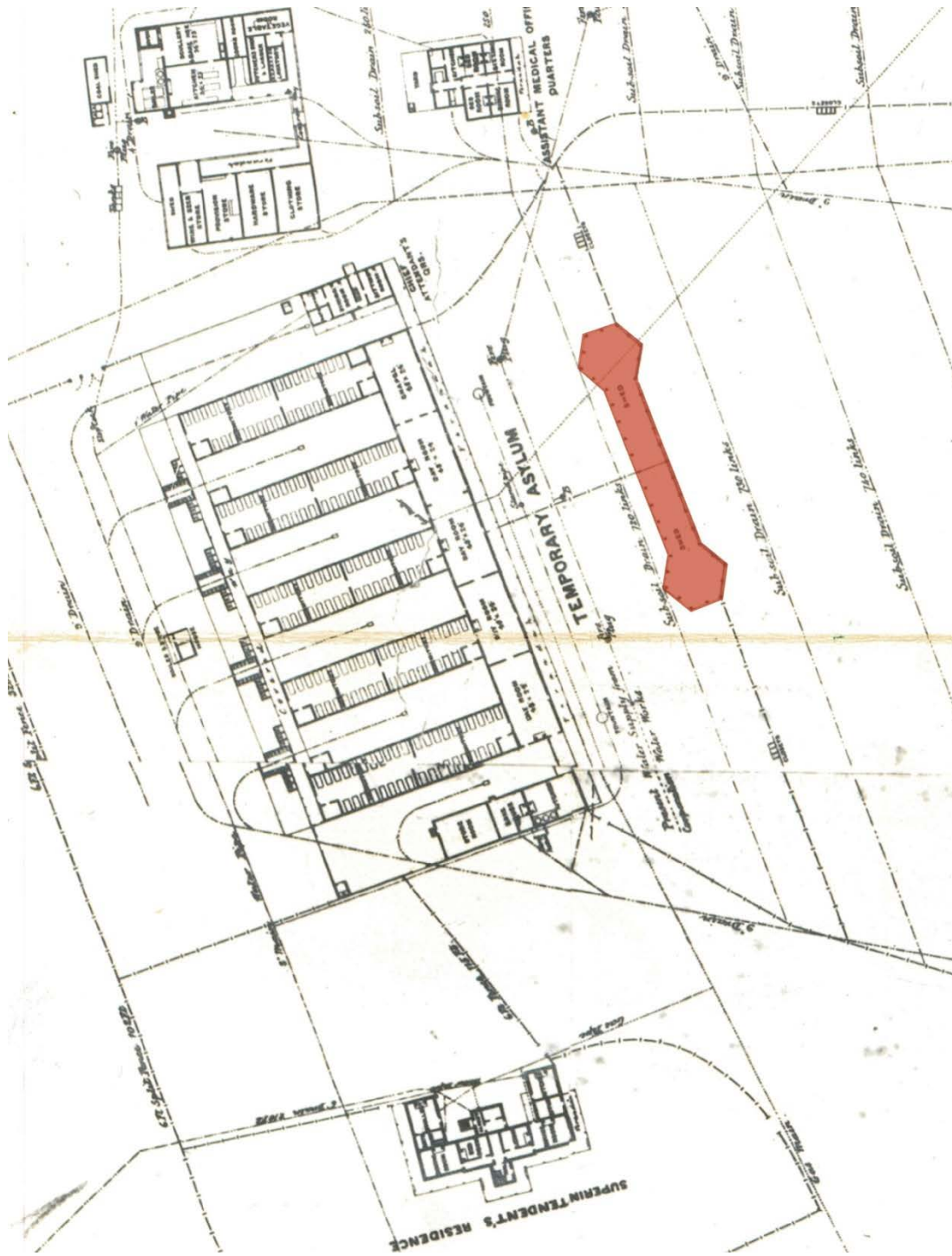
The Cricket Pavilion was originally constructed in the 1870s/1880s as a shelter shed for the 'temporary' Male Weatherboard Division of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.

The 'temporary' Male Weatherboard Division buildings were constructed in response to the growing number of patients that required psychiatric care and accommodation. The former Male Shelter Shed was sited with a direct relationship with the Male Asylum complex and continues to exist as a prominent feature of the associated open area. The structure had an integral role in the social and recreational pursuits of those associated with the Male Weatherboard Division which later became the Male Asylum complex. The structure is shown enclosed by a fence in a site plan from the 1880s; evidence of the original role of the former Shelter Shed within the temporary Male Asylum.

Photographs from the 1880s show the structure featuring timber shingle roof cladding, pinnacles on both the hexagonal wings and roughly-hewn timber posts. It is likely that the timber posts were cut from trees harvested from the site. The posts were replaced by the existing painted rendered masonry posts in the early 1930s. The finials on the northern and southern wings were later removed.

Many of the original structural timbers also appear to have been replaced either in the 1930s or in the 1950s—some of the timber perimeter beams at the north end have stop-chamfered edge details, whereas most of the others do not. Steel tie rods have been installed in some locations to minimise the spread of the roof structure at its perimeter.

The original timber shingle roof cladding was replaced with corrugated steel roof sheeting between 1930 and 1943, possibly at the time that a number of the timber posts were replaced. The roof sheeting was again replaced between 1994 and 2005. Outdoor WCs were located on the fence line that enclosed the original shelter shed. The WCs are later removed and relocated within the Male Weatherboard Division when it was bricked in c1930s.



B-1 The 1880s excerpt is a plan for the installation of a subsoil drainage system within the vicinity of the Male Shelter Shed. These works were necessary for the management of groundwater as there is some slope to the site. Water ‘closets’ are located on the fence line that encloses the ‘shed’ within the Temporary Asylum block. Two water fountains are noted, located within the enclosed space.



Source: Cumberland Hospital Museum, with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



B-2 This 1880s image shows the Male Shelter Shed viewed from the north end of what became the Sports Oval. The structure's function as a social and recreational shelter is evident. Views of the wider setting can be seen, enabled by the structure's open character and form. Timber shingle roof cladding, pinnacles on both hexagonal wings and roughly-hewn timber posts are noted. Source: Parramatta Heritage Centre.

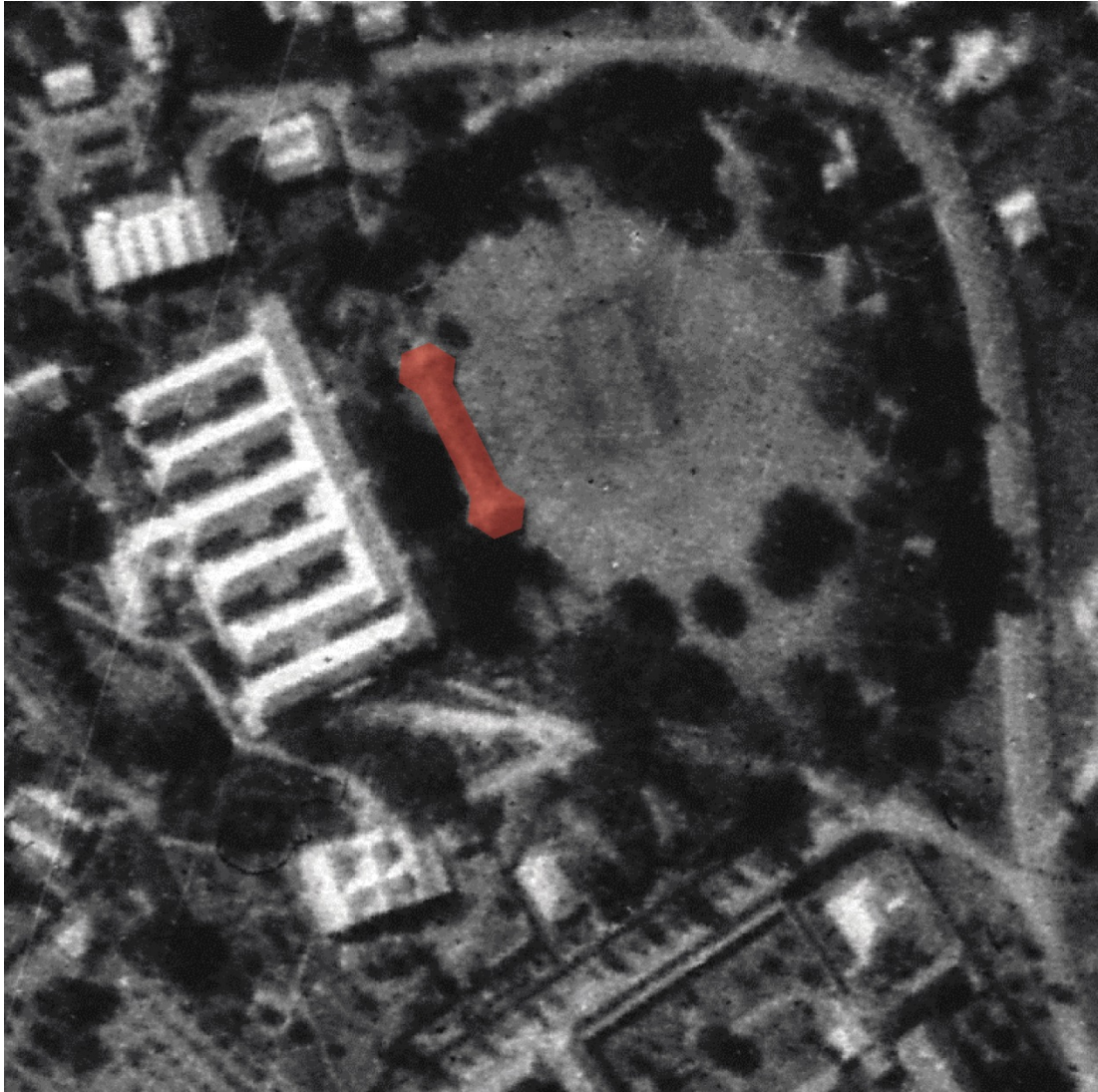


B-3 The former Male Asylum Shelter Shed viewed from the northeast end of the Recreation Grounds (now known as the Sports Oval). The photograph shows the early role of the former Shelter Shed and location within the grounds of the Male Weatherboard Division. Source: Parramatta Heritage Centre.



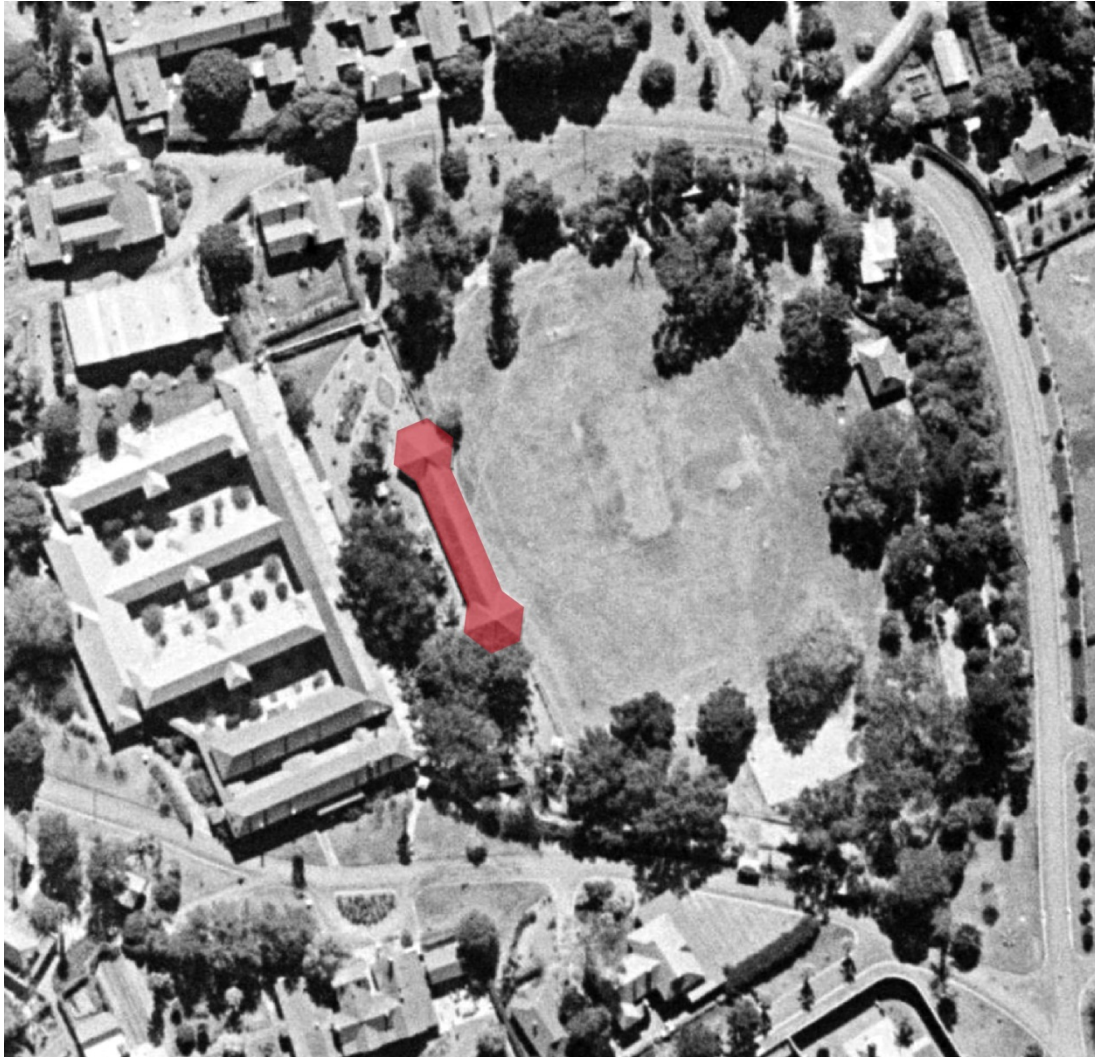
B-4 The 1895 excerpt is evidence of the early garden designs within the immediate vicinity of the 'Weather Shed'. Aviaries, a pond, a gate-house and garden beds are included in the formalised setting. The plan to enhance the immediate setting of the Male Asylum complex is evidence of the changing philosophies regarding the treatment and care of the patients within the Lunatic Asylum. The Cricket Oval, surrounding plantings and a spectator's pavilion are sited here. The 'Weather Shed', however, retains its relationship with the Male Weatherboard Division.
Source: tbc with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





B-5 The maturity of the earlier plantings surrounding the Cricket Oval can be noted in the 1930 aerial.
Source: tbc with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





B-6 The temporary Male Weatherboard Division is bricked in in the 1930s. This is illustrated in the 1943 aerial. The WCs are removed and relocated within the 'new' building. The former Male Shelter Shed retains its original relationship with the Male Asylum complex, remaining within the fenced enclosure to the north east of the complex. The 1943 aerial provides evidence of the replacement of the original timber shingle roof cladding with corrugated steel roof sheeting. This modification occurred between 1930 and 1943, possibly at the time that a number of the timber posts were replaced. Although there are significant modifications to the original fabric at this time, the Shelter Shed retains its form and footprint today.



Source: tbc with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



- B-7** The removal of some trees surrounding the Cricket Oval and within the grounds of the Male Asylum complex occurred between 1943 and 1955. A second spectator's pavilion is constructed at the southern end of the Cricket Oval. The Shelter Shed retains its original relationship with the Male Asylum complex, remaining within the fenced enclosure to the north east of the complex.
Source: tbc with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





B-8 The 1959 drawing is an excerpt from the electrical services plan for the then Parramatta Mental Hospital. The Shelter Shed is sited as a pavilion here, however continues to retain its original relationship with the Male Asylum complex, remaining within the fenced enclosure to the north east of the complex until the 1960s/early 1970s. Source: tbc with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





B-9 The 1961 aerial plan shows the maturity of earlier plantings within the immediate setting of the former Male Shelter Shed. The former Male Shelter Shed retains its original relationship with the Male Asylum complex, remaining within the fenced enclosure to the north east of the complex. The 'new' c:1955 Canteen building is evident, located at the southern end of the oval. Two soccer goals are to be noted, evidence of a change in the use of the Cricket Oval.

Source: tbc with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





B-10 There is no evidence of the fence that enclosed the Male Shelter Shed within the Male Asylum complex in the 1971 aerial. The fence was removed in the 1960s/early 1970s to enable access from the former Male Shelter Shed to the oval. The structure is used as a third pavilion for the oval and recreational shelter. There is some change to the garden layout within the immediate surrounds of the structure. A new pathway has been formed between 1961 and 1971, running north east from the south western corner of the oval.



Source: tbc with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



B-11 The corrugated iron roof sheeting is depicted in the late-1970s aerial plan. Mature tree plantings surrounding the former Male Shelter Shed are evident.
Source: Department of Lands with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





B-12 A 1982 aerial photograph of the Cricket Pavilion within its setting. The original cricket pavilion was removed in the late-1970s.
Source: Department of Lands with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





B-13 C1880s photographs of the men's recreation grounds and shelter sheds at Gladesville Hospital (top) and Cumberland Hospital (bottom).

Source: *Illustrated Sydney News*, 14 June 1879, p.12; SLNSW Government Printing Office 1 – 06121, digital order no. d1_06121.

The former Male Shelter Shed has more recently been used as a pavilion associated with the Sports Oval. The fence was removed in the 1960s/1970s to enable access from the cricket pavilion to the oval. The structure continued to play a significant role as a spectator's shelter for cricket and soccer matches and other social and recreational pursuits of the hospital. It is believed that the staff and patients of the former Nurses' Home No. 1 (C83) would watch sports games from the Juliette balconies. The former Male Shelter Shed is one of two male shelter sheds that remain on the site.

The former Male Shelter Shed was one of several recreational structures constructed within the recreation grounds in mental health asylums in New South Wales. The open character, symmetrical hexagonal wings and pinnacles and roof form is shown above at Gladesville Hospital within the same period. The recreation grounds and associated shelters during this period were influenced by Dr Fredrick Norton Manning who promoted the idea that the treatment of people experiencing mental illness would be improved with Architectural designs and facilities that provided social and recreational services.

Today, the Cricket pavilion retains its original form, open character and footprint. Its important function as a recreational structure relating directly to the oval and its immediate setting has been maintained. Although the fenced enclosure was removed in the 1960s/1970s, the former Shelter Shed also continues to have reference to the Male Asylum Division. View corridors to and from the Male Asylum Division remain. The original function is somewhat retained as a result of connecting pathways and evidence of early plantings. Remnant landscape elements include stone garden beds, a fountain and water bubbler. The garden beds match a location of a ‘garden’ and ‘pond’ shown on the 1895 landscape design plan.

The Cricket Pavilion is one of a few remnants of the Male Weatherboard Division left on the grounds of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus). The structure is one of two late nineteenth century Shelter Sheds remaining on the site. The structure is the most intact of the two shelters. Much of the original fabric, however, has been replaced. The integrity of the building is compromised by the replacement of the original roof cladding, flashing, joinery, timber members and the roughly-hewn timber posts.

The structure overall appears to be in fair condition. Some rafters have split and the spreading of the structure at the base has caused some timber collar ties to pull partially free from their connection with the perimeter beams. There is no evidence that the vertical steel tie rods and connection plates that support the roof structure are original elements or were introduced in later years. The paint finish on the existing roof sheeting has deteriorated and there is some evidence of corrosion. Several of the support posts have settled and/or rotated. The paving at the north end has been affected by subsidence and the paving at the south end has been damaged by the roots of the adjacent mature tree.

Historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological potential

The Cricket Pavilion is located in an area that did not feature any known earlier buildings and structures. There is some potential for archaeology associated with the demolished lavatory blocks some 25m north and south of the building.



B-14 The former Male Shelter Shed viewed from the north eastern end of the Sports Oval (left). The former Male Shelter Shed and its relationship to the oval viewed from the north western end of the Sports Oval (right).



The interior of the former Shelter Shed showing the timber roof and support post structure. Two of the masonry posts have excessive leans and will likely need to be replaced. Much of the timber is not original.



The existing condition of the water bubbler. The bubbler is corroded and there is damage to the paint finish.



An example of corroded sections of roof sheeting.



The existing condition of the concrete pavement. The paving is not original, is uneven, with evident displacement of some of the concrete pavers. Damage is likely the result of the overgrowth of adjacent mature tree's roots.



The existing condition of the roof structure. There are some missing elements and damage to the vertical steel tie rod and connection plate.



Damage to a timber fascia board.



The existing condition of the corrugated iron roof sheeting. There is some damage to the paint finish and roof sheets.



Condition of a post dated 1933. The painted rendered masonry posts replaced the original timber posts.



Splits and damage to original and non-original timber.

B.3 Assessment of heritage significance

B.3.1 Introduction

The concept of ‘cultural significance’ embraces the values of places or items to the community, which cannot be expressed as something entirely tangible and 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—it 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 Cricket Pavilion is established through:

- a thorough understanding of its historical development, uses and associations;
- review of previous significance assessments for the building—see Section B.3.2 below;
- assessment of the heritage significance of the Cricket Pavilion using the NSW heritage assessment criteria—see Section B.3.3 and B.3.4 below; and
- identification of the heritage curtilage for the building—see Section B.3.5 below.

C.3.2 Previous significance assessments

Previous significance assessments for the Cricket Pavilion are limited to the limited discussion in the following documents.

- North Parramatta Government Sites Conservation Management Plan, DPWS Heritage Group, 1998.
- Conservation Management Plan & Archaeological Management Plan: Cumberland Hospital East Campus & Wisteria Gardens, Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, Geoffery Britton & Terry Kass, 2010.

Neither of these documents identify the various historical, aesthetic, scientific and social significance of the Cricket Pavilion and there are no assessments using the current criteria.

C.3.3 Assessment against State Heritage Criteria

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

It should be read in conjunction with the *Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—Heritage Significance Assessment* (Part B of the PNHS CMP), which includes a broader assessment of the values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site as well as the building inventory for the Cricket Pavilion.

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)

- The Cricket Pavilion, constructed in the 1870s is of high heritage significance for its role originally as the shelter shed for the Male Weatherboard Division and then for its role as a shelter for activities on the Sports Oval—a period of approximately 140 years.
- The Cricket Pavilion is one of the three remaining original structures of the Male Weatherboard Division and perhaps the most evocative of its original role.

- The structure provides evidence of the importance of providing outdoor recreational space for inmates and the nurturing of social activities on the site.

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 Cricket Pavilion does not have a strong association with the life or works of a person or group of persons of importance to NSW and therefore does not fulfil this criteria.

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 Cricket Pavilion is of importance as a substantially intact open recreational structure dating from the 1870s/1880s. The structure retains its original form, footprint and open character. The structure is intact evidence of the early architectural character of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum. Although much of the fabric has been replaced, the early craftsmanship associated with the structure is of importance. The original supports have some technical significance as roughly-hewn timber posts, possibly harvested from the site. They demonstrate early methods of hand-crafting construction materials. Their replacement with painted rendered masonry posts in the 1930s reflects the evolution of construction and materiality from the 1870s/1880s.
- The design of the timber frame exposed roof structure is of significance as an example of an early roof construction method. The hexagonal form of the northern and southern wings is of some creative achievement; however shelter sheds within other institutions in the 1870s/1880s are documented as having a similar form.
- The modified landscape to the west of the building demonstrates the philosophies and influences of the period on garden designs in Asylums in New South Wales. The landscape was 'enhanced' to improve patient care and therapy through garden beds, plantings and landscape elements including fountains, ponds, aviaries and shelters. There is some evidence of plantings and pathways connecting the shelter to the Cricket Pavilion that are indicative of the early garden layout.

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

- The Cricket Pavilion has had an over 140 year association as a central recreational and social shelter for those who lived, visited, worked and trained at the hospital precinct. The structure may have some special association to the patients and staff who lived in the Cricket Pavilion and their relatives. It may be of some value to the staff members who continue to have an association with the site as well as members of the wider 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)

- The item has potential to yield further information about the construction methods and fabric of the original structure and other similar shelter sheds within New South Wales. The exposed timber roof has potential to yield information regarding timber roof design, the construction of shelter sheds and other built forms in the late nineteenth century. Although

much of the fabric has been replaced, some original timber may have survived in the roof frame.

- The associated grounds have some potential to yield information about the early landscape design, including garden beds, connecting pathways and landscaping features.

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)

- Although many shelter sheds were erected for recreational use within the grounds of hospitals, asylums and institutions in the 1870s/1880s, the Cricket Pavilion (C66) is one of two remaining on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The Cricket Pavilion is the most intact of the two structures, although much of the original fabric has been replaced.
- The structure is one of the few intact remnants of the original 'temporary' Male Weatherboard Division that remain on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

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 Cricket Pavilion is an example of structures that were erected as part of recreational ground plans for hospitals, asylums and institutions in the 1870s/1880s. There were several Male Shelter Sheds of similar form and fabric from this period in New South Wales. C66 retains its original footprint, open character and form as well as much of its intended relationship to the surrounding buildings and landscaping elements.
- The Cricket Pavilion demonstrates an early method of construction/ craftsmanship in its hand-sewn timber posts and hand-crafted timber roof frame.

C.3.4 Summary Statement of Heritage Significance

The Cricket Pavilion is of importance as one of two remaining former Male Shelter Sheds on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The structure demonstrates the early history of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane and is one of a few surviving items of the original 'temporary' Male Weatherboard Division. The Cricket Pavilion has importance for its central role in the social and recreational pursuits of the patients and staff dating from the 1870s/1880s. It has an over 40 year association as a major spectator's pavilion for sporting events and continues to exist as a prominent feature of the associated open area.

The structure has significance for its siting within the grounds of the 'temporary' Male Weatherboard Division. There is some evidence of the structure's original function, adjoining garden layouts and landscape elements. The construction of the recreational shelter and the enhancement of the associated grounds reflect a shift in philosophies regarding the treatment and care of the mentally ill within New South Wales. The shelter was designed as part of a shift in the institutional design of the complex as a result of the encouragement of the recreational and social pursuits of the patients, inspired by Dr Frederick Norton Manning.

Although much of the fabric has been replaced, the early craftsmanship associated with the structure is of importance. The original supports have some technical significance as roughly-hewn timber posts, possibly harvested from the site. They demonstrate early methods of the hand-crafting of construction materials. The structure is relatively intact today, retaining its original form, footprint and open character.

C.3.5 Significance of building components

The key aspects and elements of a place, including form, fabric, spaces, features and functions, may make differing 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 Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

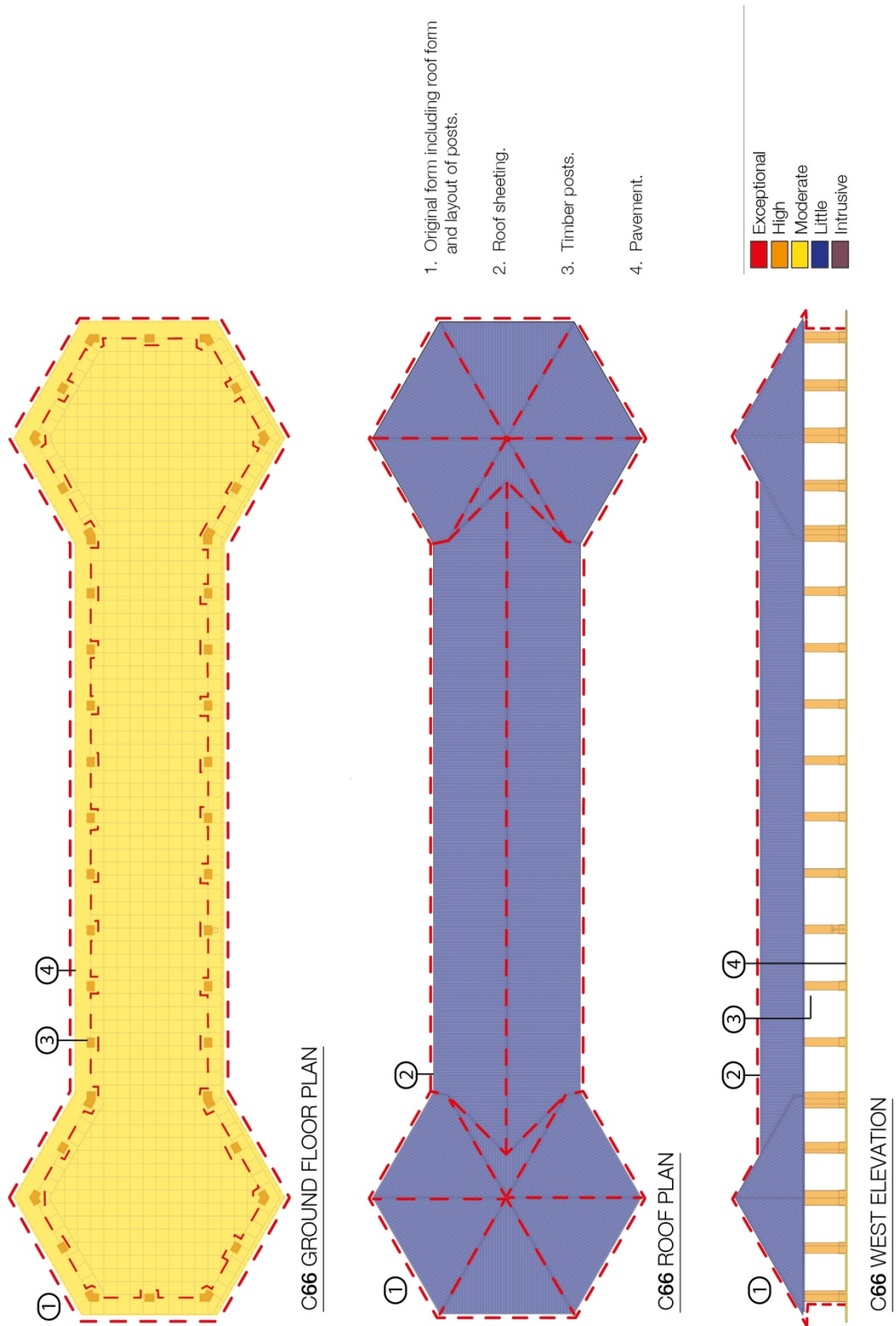
Grading	Justification for Grading
Exceptional	Element that makes a direct and irreplaceable contribution to the overall heritage significance of the site. It will exhibit a high degree of integrity with any alterations of a minor nature and generally reversible. Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration 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.

The potential for Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology within the vicinity of the building is detailed in Part A of the PNHS CMP.

The significant cultural landscape elements of the Public Domain including spaces, plantings, views, ornamental fountains etc that contribute to the immediate and wider context of the building are detailed in Appendix A and Part B of the PNHS CMP.

The table below summarises the contribution that the components of the Cricket Pavilion make to its heritage significance. It should be read in conjunction with the significance diagrams—see Figures B-15. More detailed assessment of the components is provided at B.3.6 (schedule of components).

Exceptional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – role as a Male Shelter Shed; having a central role in the social and recreational pursuits of the patients and staff of the Male Weatherboard Division within the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum and Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. – original footprint, open character and form including roof form and exposed timber rafters. – original siting with a relationship to the former Male Weatherboard Division and connecting elements including the footprint of early pathways and open view corridors. – remnants of the associated grounds that illustrate a shift from the institutional design of Asylums in New South Wales to the encouragement of recreational and social activities in the 1870s/1880s. This includes early landscape elements such as significant plantings, fountains and stone garden beds. – original fabric including timber perimeter beams on the northern end of the structure.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – function of the structure as a Cricket Pavilion from the 1860s/1870s that had a central role in the social and recreational pursuits of the Parramatta Psychiatric Centre and later Cumberland Hospital. – remnant water bubbler. – open setting of the sports oval to the east of the structure. – Axial siting at entrance of Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. – View corridor to and from the Parramatta River and the building. – View corridor from Fleet Street up Greenup drive to the building. – Role as the administration building for the Hospital for the Insane. – Prominence in landscape. – Decorative Stone and brickwork. – The location of the walls identified as being original. – Roof form, structure and details including timber structure, lath and plaster wall finish within roof space, chimneys, dormers and cupola. – Items of moveable heritage (identified within room schedule). – Timber floor boards to upper floor. – Timber skirting boards to original walls. – Ground floor decorative ceilings and cornices. <p>Original timber framed doors and windows including leadlight detailing.</p>
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Historic relationship and visual links to the former Nurses' Home No 1.
Little	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Later fabric including existing corrugated iron roof sheeting and concrete pavers.
Intrusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – None identified.




B-15 Ground floor plan, roof plan and elevation of the Cricket Pavilion (former Male Shelter Shed) showing its significant spaces and components.
 Source: TKD Architects, 2016.

C.3.6 Schedule of components

Overview


	<p>The Cricket Pavilion is of importance as one of two remaining former Male Shelter Sheds on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The structure has strong associations with the early history of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane and is one of a few surviving items of the original Male Weatherboard Division. The former Male Shelter Shed has importance for its central role in the social and recreational pursuits of the patients and staff dating from the 1870s/1880s. It has an over 40 year association as a major spectator’s pavilion for sporting events and continues to exist as a prominent feature of the associated open area.</p> <p>The structure was sited within the grounds of the Male Weatherboard Division and there is some evidence of the structure’s original function and adjoining garden layouts and landscape elements. The construction of the recreational shelter and the associated grounds reflects a shift in philosophies regarding the treatment and care of the mentally ill. The shelter was designed as part of a change from the institutional design of the complex to encourage the recreational and social pursuits of the patients, inspired by Dr Frederick Norton Manning.</p> <p>Although much of the fabric has been replaced, the early craftsmanship associated with the structure is of importance. The original supports have some technical significance as roughly-hewn timber posts, possibly harvested from the site. They demonstrate early methods of the hand-crafting of construction materials. The structure is relatively intact today, retaining its original form, footprint and open character.</p> <p>The Cricket Pavilion is of Exceptional significance.</p>	<p>E</p>
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Building setting and relationships



	<p>Relationship with the Male Asylum complex</p> <p>The former Male Shelter Shed was sited with a direct relationship to the ‘temporary’ Male Weatherboard Division to the west. An excerpt from 1895 provides evidence of early garden designs within the immediate vicinity of the ‘Weather Shed’. Aviaries, a pond, a gate-house and garden beds were all included in the ‘enhanced’ setting. The enhancement of the setting to the west of the Cricket Pavilion is evidence of changing philosophies regarding the treatment and care of the patients within the Lunatic Asylum at the time. Several fountains and a pond</p>	<p>E</p>
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	<p>that were constructed during this historically significant period as well as early tree plantings remain today. The former Male Shelter Shed was enclosed by a fence to the east to restrict the movement of patients within the vicinity. The Male Shelter Shed, however, no longer retains its relationship with the Male Weatherboard Division (bricked in in the 1930s).</p> <p>The relationship of the Cricket Pavilion with the former 'temporary' Male Weatherboard Division, setting and views to and from the west are of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	
	<p>Relationship with the Sports Oval</p> <p>The Cricket Pavilion retains significant historic and contemporary views to and from Dunlop Street and significant structures to the east. The Cricket Pavilion may have been sited with an axial alignment to the Dunlop Street entrance to the east. The Cricket Pavilion was originally fenced in to the west to enclose the patients of the Male Weatherboard Division. The fence was removed in the 1960s/early 1970s to enable access from the former Male Shelter Shed to the oval. The oval may have been accessed by the patients of the Male Weatherboard Division in earlier years for recreational use. The Cricket Pavilion had a significant role as a spectator's shelter for the Sports Oval.</p> <p>The Cricket Pavilion has continued as a prominent architectural feature within the open setting.</p> <p>The relationship of the Cricket Pavilion with the Sports Oval, setting to and from the east are of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	<p>E</p>

Roof

	<p>Roof form</p> <p>The form of the Cricket Pavilion roof contributes to the structure's exceptional aesthetic character. The structure is defined by a hipped rectangular core and hexagonal wings to the north and south. There is evidence from the 1880s that the structure had pinnacles on the northern and southern wings- the pinnacles were later removed. Some of the timber framework of the roof has been replaced (possibly when the posts were replaced in the 1930s). The timberwork is of high quality and technical and creative significance.</p>	<p>E</p>
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	<p>Timber structure</p> <p>The original structural supports have some technical significance as roughly-hewn timber posts, possibly harvested from the site. They demonstrate early methods of hand-crafting construction materials and assembly. The replacement of the hand-sewn timber posts with painted rendered masonry posts in the 1930s reflects the evolution of construction and materiality from the 1870s/1880s. Many of the original structural timbers also appear to have been replaced either in the 1930s or in the 1950s—some of the timber perimeter beams at the north end have stop-chamfered edge details, whereas most of the others do not. Steel tie rods have been installed in some locations to minimise the spread of the roof structure at its perimeter.</p> <p>The exposure of the post and beam timber framework contributes to the open character of the structure and is indicative of its role as a recreational and spectator's shelter.</p> <p>The original timber framework is of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	<p>E</p>
	<p>Roof cladding</p> <p>The original timber shingle roof cladding was replaced with corrugated steel roof sheeting between 1930 and 1943, possibly at the time that a number of the timber posts were replaced. The roof sheeting was again replaced between 1994 and 2005.</p>	<p>L</p>
<p>Other elements</p>		
	<p>Masonry posts</p>	<p>E</p>
	<p>Concrete paving flooring</p> <p>The concrete pavement to the base of the Cricket Pavilion is not original. It may have been replaced several times over the years.</p>	<p>L</p>

	<p>Water bubbler</p> <p>The water bubbler may be a remnant of the original Male Weatherboard Division or may have been installed when the timber posts were replaced c1930s. It is evidence of the recreational and social role of the shelter shed.</p>	<p>M</p>
	<p>Connecting paths</p> <p>The concrete footpaths were constructed in late years. The footpath to the north connects the Cricket Pavilion to the Male Asylum complex and the path to the south performs as a walkway to the Male Asylum complex from the access road. There is no evidence that the existing footpaths follows the footprint of any significant historic path.</p>	<p>L</p>

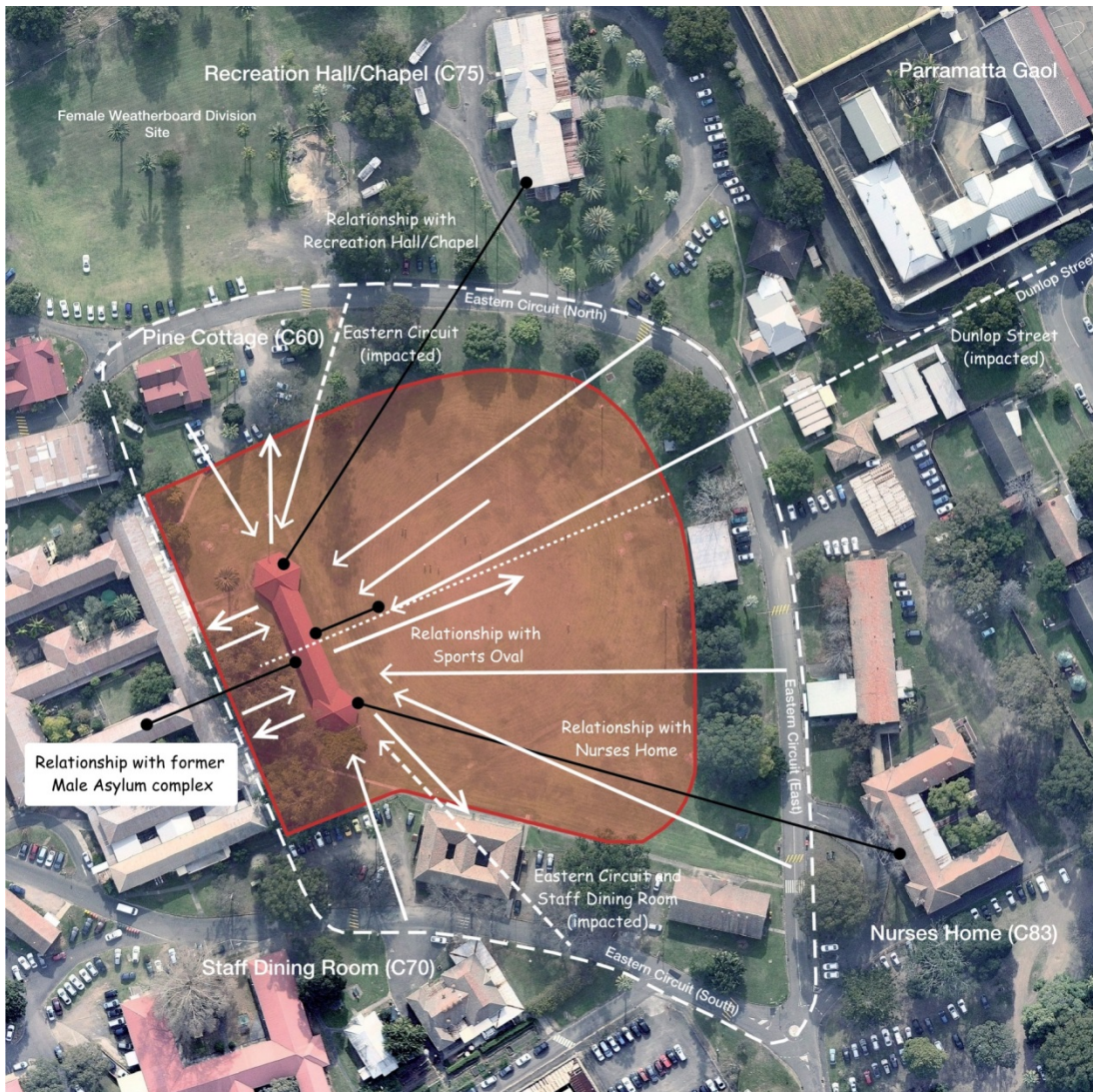
B.4 Heritage Curtilage

The heritage curtilage for the Cricket Pavilion has been established to ensure that it includes all of the significant elements that contribute to its significant heritage value including:

- The cultural landscape for the Cricket Pavilion comprises the historic setting including the open space between the Cricket Pavilion and the site of the former Male Weatherboard Division and Sports Oval and open space through to the Recreational Hall to the east;
- Remnant historic landscape elements including sandstone edging for garden beds, fountains, physical evidence of previous footpath, fences and gates.
- The significant relationship to the former Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room should be retained and conserved through the maintenance of the open corridor that marks the axial alignment of the Cricket Pavilion to the former timber weatherboard structures;
- Significant views to and from the Cricket Pavilion and former Nurses’ Home No 2 should be retained and conserved through the maintenance of the open corridors and retention and conservation of the historical cultural landscape;
- Any alterations to fabric and the instalment of new services and signage done as part of new works should not compromise the ability to read and understand the original historic character, details and fabric of the structure; and
- The location and design of new plantings and landscape elements must ensure the conservation and enhancement of the existing cultural values of the Cricket Pavilion (C66) including significant plantings, landscape elements and the setting.

The establishment of the heritage curtilage does not mean changes cannot occur within the setting of the Cricket Pavilion, rather that the siting, form, bulk, scale, design, materials, exterior finishes and landscaping of new elements will need to appropriately respond to the heritage values of the structure and the wider Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

The heritage curtilage for the Cricket pavilion is set out in the diagram below. Also established is an expanded curtilage that captures the wider setting for the building.



B-16 Heritage curtilage for the Cricket Pavilion (C66—former Male Asylum Shelter Shed). The heritage curtilage is shown (shaded red) as is the expanded curtilage (wider setting) (dashed white line). The key views and impacted historic views as well as the historical visual and functional relationships are also shown.
Source: TKD Architects, 2017.



APPENDIX C PINE COTTAGE

C.1 Introduction

This part of the study provides analysis of the physical and documentary evidence for Pine Cottage and an assessment of its heritage significance. It is based on the findings of a number of earlier studies supplemented by additional original historical research to resolve conflicting information.

It should be read in conjunction with the following:

- *Overview Report* (Part A of the PNHS Plan), which provides an overview history and analysis of the Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the wider PNHS as well as the significance of the wider PNHS;
- *Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—Heritage Significance Assessment* (Part B of the PNHS CMP), which provides analysis and assessment of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site including prior to construction of the Mental Health Sciences building; and
- Section 2.0 of this study, which provides analysis and assessment of the Public Domain areas within which the Mental Health Sciences building is located.

It is acknowledged that while the history and heritage significance of the site and Pine Cottage have been the subject of a large number of studies, there are still many aspects of the site where our understanding is continuing to evolve and improve.

C.2 Analysis of evidence

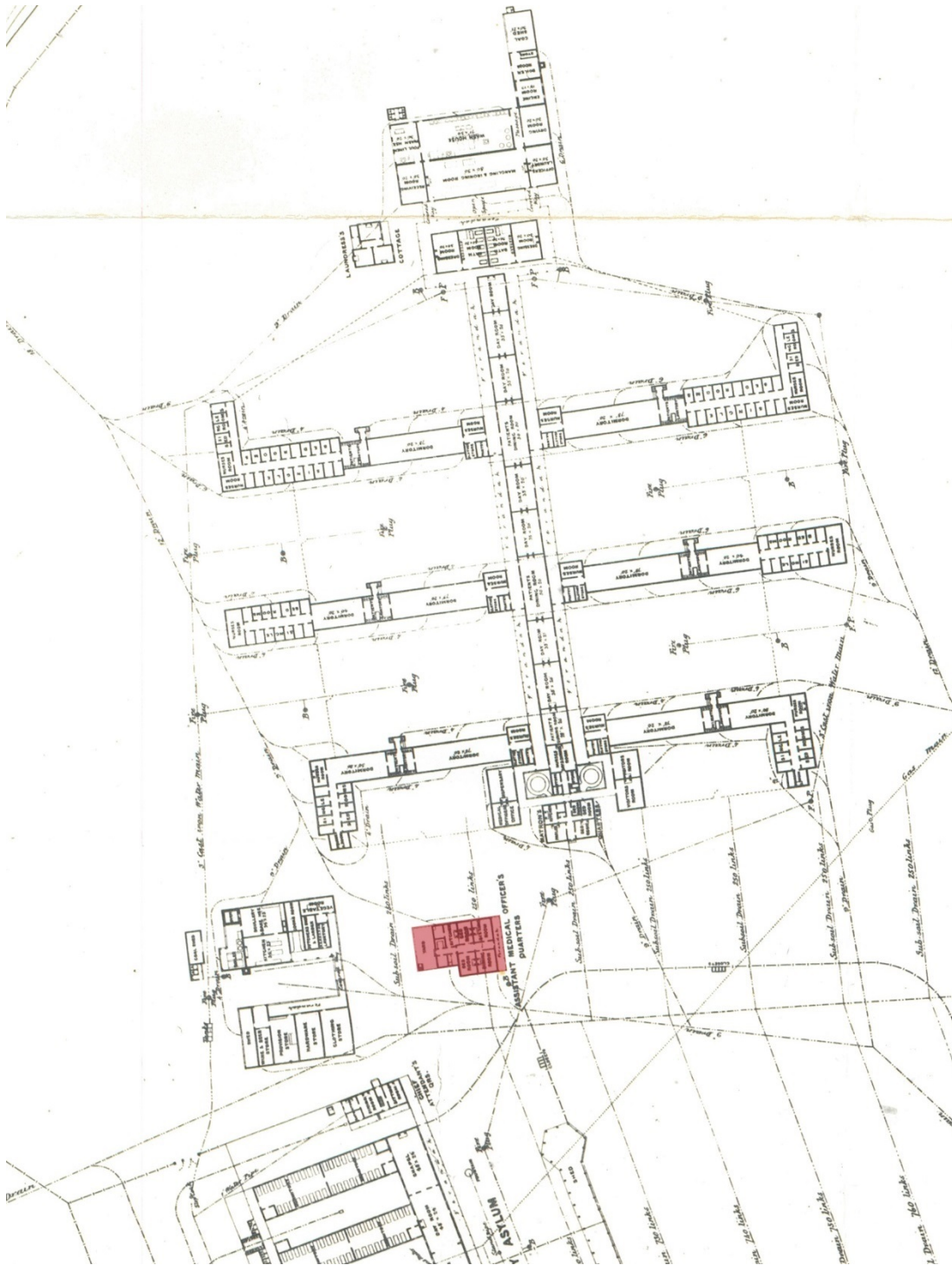
Pine Cottage, located to the north-west of the Sports Oval on the Eastern Circuit access road within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The item has undergone a number of name changes and is most recently known Pine Cottage (C60).

Pine Cottage was built c1880 on previously vacant land which was part of the former vineyard farm. The building was sited to the south of the Female Weatherboard Division and north east of the Male Asylum, which were constructed at a similar time; as part of the transition of the site from the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The architect is not known.

Pine Cottage was originally constructed as a residence for the 'Assistant Medical Officers Quarters' and was labelled as being occupied by the 'Medical Officers' in an 1895 plan. The Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers resided on site. Attendants would often be on duty at night and those working night shift could obtain the immediate assistance of other attendants who lived in the accommodation nearby. Each ward was connected by telephone with the Medical Officers Quarters. It was the role of the Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officers to observe the 'more troublesome' patients and ensure that the inmates would remain occupied throughout the day with workshop activities that included manufacturing goods such as mattresses and pillows or working as blacksmiths, painters or carpenters, producing goods to be used on the site.

Changing attitudes during this time resulted in a shift away from the institutional design that had previously defined the former Parramatta Lunatic Asylum. A formal landscape was established including garden beds, plantings and the tear shaped driveway which were influenced by notable medical practitioner, Dr Frederick Norton Manning who led the way for the care rather than imprisonment and punishment of Mental Asylum patients.

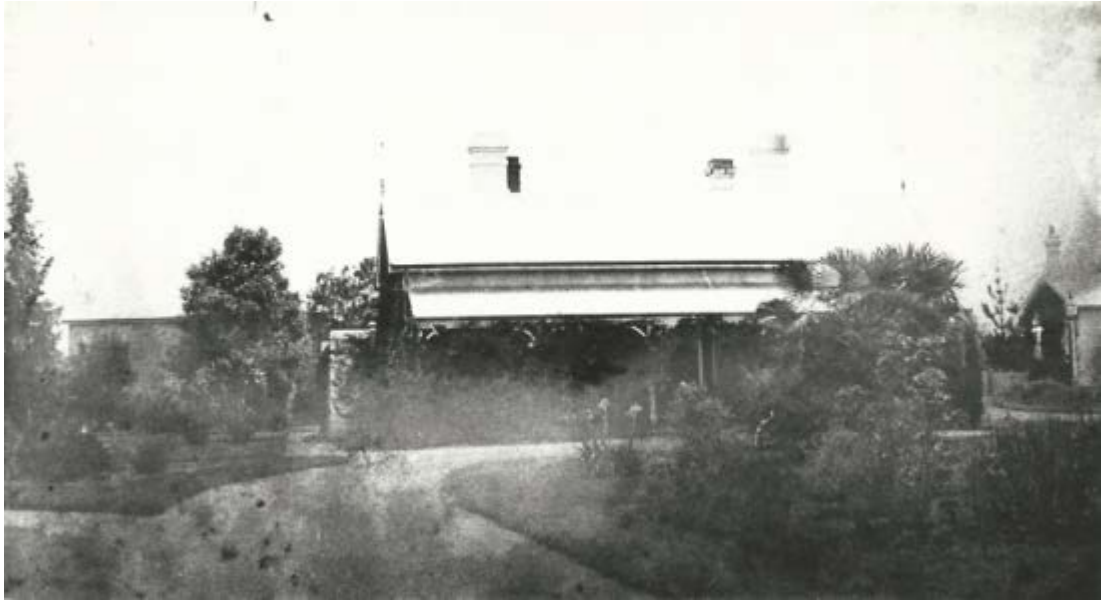
The original steps and verandah were infilled in the early twentieth century and arched windows were added. The skillion roofed porch to the east and south facades and concrete access ramps are later additions.



C-1 The 1880s excerpt is part of a plan for the installation of a subsoil drainage system across the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. These works were necessary for the management of groundwater as there is some slope to the site. The now Pine Cottage is labelled as 'Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters'. The plan depicts the siting of the building to the south of the temporary timber female weatherboard division which was constructed at a similar time.

Source: Cumberland Hospital Museum with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





C-2 A c1888 image shows the tear shaped driveway and verandah on the east elevation of the 'Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters'. The image depicts elements of formal landscape design including plantings and the layout of garden beds evident of the transition from the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. This transition included the enhancement of the setting of the buildings on site, representing a shift in the treatment of patients within the Asylum.

Source: Parramatta Heritage Centre.



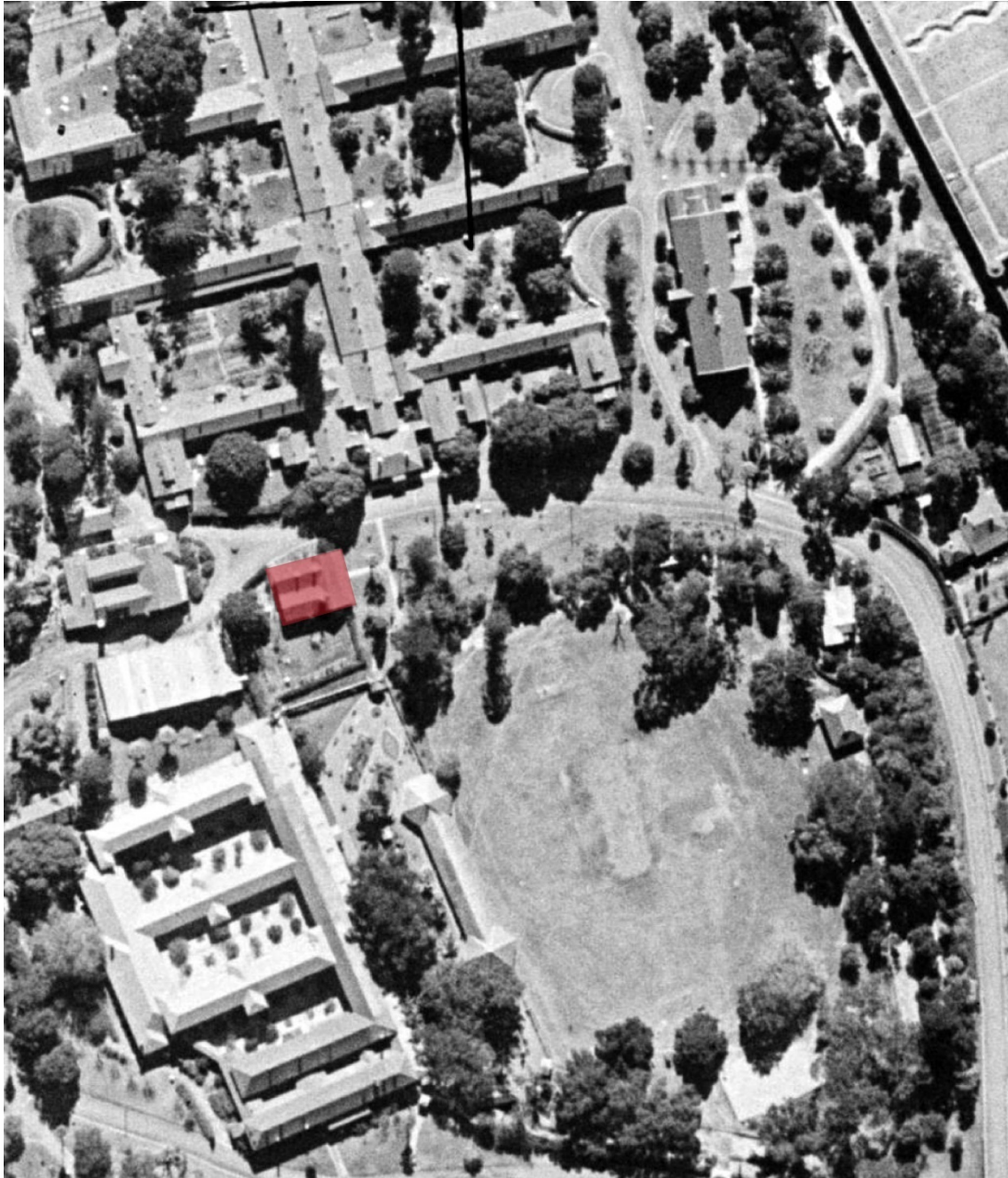
C-3 The 1895 excerpt is evidence of the early garden designs within the immediate vicinity of the Pine Cottage. The tear shaped driveway, garden plots and ornamental trees are included in the formalised setting. The plan to enhance the immediate setting of the Pine Cottage and Weatherboard Female Division is evidence of the changing philosophies regarding the treatment and care of the patients within the Asylum. The building is labelled as the ‘Medical Officer’s Residence’ in the 1895 plan. Source: State Library of NSW, with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





C-4 The maturity of the earlier plantings within the garden plots and the tear shaped driveway can be noted in the 1930 aerial.
Source: Department of Lands with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





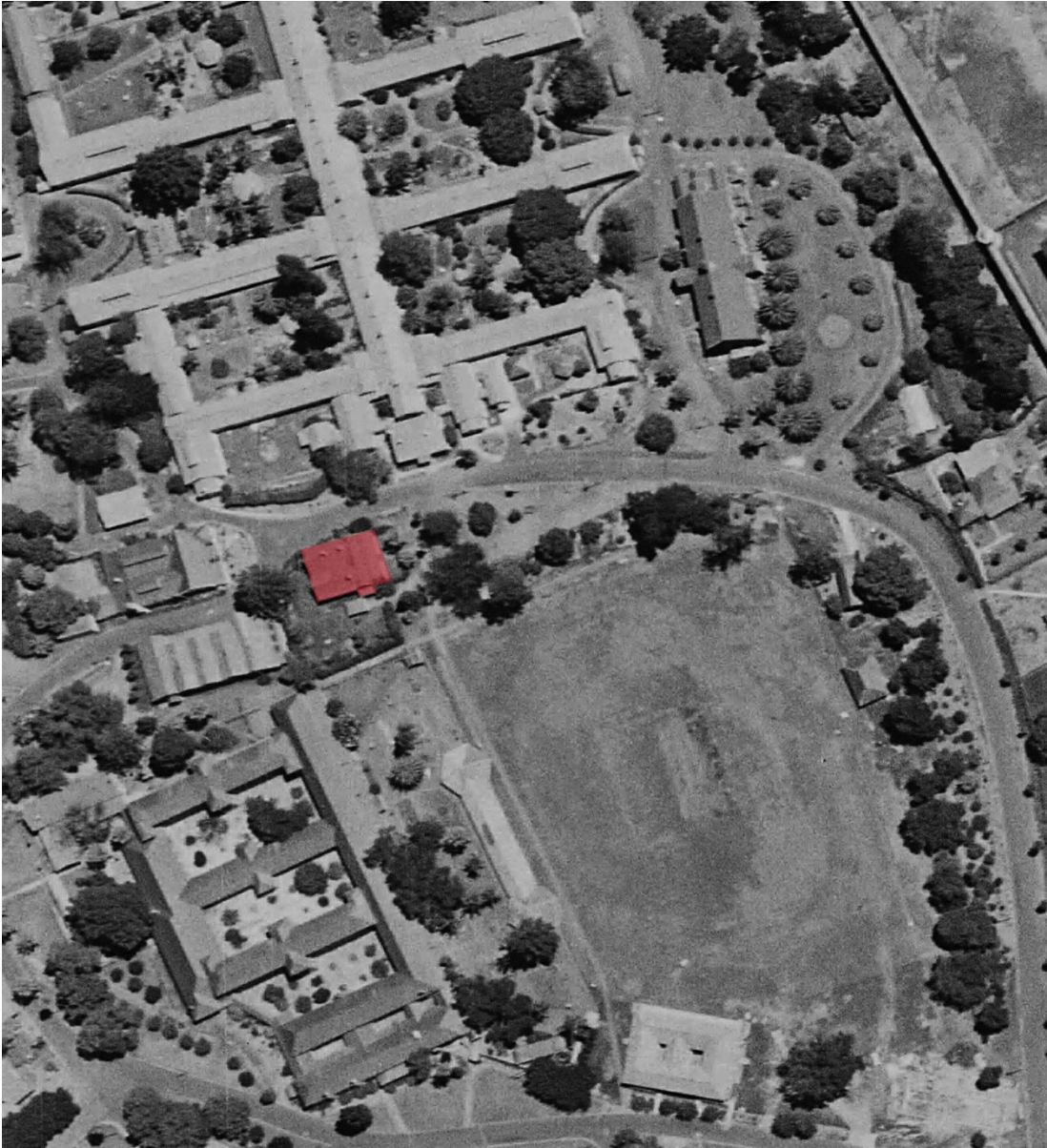
C-5 A fence to the south of Pine Cottage is illustrated in the 1943 aerial indicative of the separation of the Male Asylum from the rest of the site including the Female Asylum. Some trees have been removed and the hedge to the south of the building has matured. The tear shaped driveway has been removed and there is evidence of footpaths leading to Pine Cottage.



Source: Department of Lands with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



C-6 The 1943 image shows the infill of the verandah and maturation of one of the bunya pines planting in the eastern courtyard of Pine Cottage.
Source: Cumberland Hospital Museum.



C-7 The maturation of the trees and hedge to the south and west of the building are evident in the 1955 aerial above. A porch to the south elevation is shown.
Source: Department of Lands, with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





C-8 The 1959 drawing is an excerpt from the electrical services plan for the then Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The tear shaped driveway has been shown, regardless of its removal in earlier years.
 Source: Cumberland Hospital Museum with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





C-9 An entrance road to Pine Cottage is further cleared in the above plan. The two palms framing the building to the east are evident.
Source: Department of Lands with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.





C-10 Many of the plantings have been cleared to the south and west courtyards of Pine Cottage. The fence to the south of the building that separated the Male and Female Asylums has been removed.



Source: Department of Lands with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



C-11 An aerial photograph showing Pine Cottage and its setting in 1975. The ‘temporary’ Female Weatherboard Division to the north has been demolished and much of the landscaping elements removed.



Source: Department of lands with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



C-12 A 1975 photograph of the north and west elevations of Pine Cottage.
Source: Terry Smith



C-13 A 1975 photograph of the south elevation of Pine Cottage. Note the addition to the west of the south entry to the building.
Source: Terry Smith

In the 1960's the building was used as the Matron's Office as part of the Female Weatherboard Division. The tear shaped driveway that originally fronted the building has now been eroded and has been transformed into a car parking area.

Today Pine Cottage retains much of its original form, character and footprint. However, its important function as a residence and direct relationship to the temporary Female Weatherboard Division no longer exist. The Pine Cottage is one of a few remnants of the former Female Weatherboard Division that remain on the grounds of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The building is currently in use as an office building for the staff of the Transcultural Mental Health Centre, part of the wider Cumberland Hospital site.

Although much of the formal landscaped setting from the late nineteenth century has been removed, the setting retains two bunya pines that frame the cottage and are from where the building derived its current name. The land previously occupied by the tear shaped driveway has eroded is currently being used as an informal carpark.

The integrity of the building has been compromised by modifications to the building including the infill of the verandah in the early twentieth century, the addition of concrete access ramps, the boarding up of fireplaces and the lowering of ceilings. The entrance porches to the east and south entrances detract from the original form and architectural details of Pine Cottage. Air conditioning units, lighting, fire services and associated conduits have been installed unsympathetically to the building and detract from its historic character.

The structure overall appears to be in fair condition. The paint finish on the existing roof sheeting appears in good condition and is likely to have been replaced in recent years. The awning to the western elevation and some of the guttering is failing. There is some significant damage to the ground floor masonry and paint finishes and missing external vents. There is significant water damage to the ceiling and walls within the hallway and wet rot evident to the flooring as a result of roof leaks.



C-14 The east elevation/ entry of Pine Cottage showing the current signage, plantings and ramp.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



C-15 The north and east elevations of Pine Cottage—Eastern Circuit is in the foreground.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



C-16 The main entrance to Pine Cottage showing porch addition and mature trees (left) and south elevation of Pine Cottage showing intrusive services, porch addition, circulation paths and mature trees (right).
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.

C.3 Assessment of heritage significance

C.3.1 Introduction

The concept of ‘cultural significance’ embraces the values of places or items to the community, which cannot be expressed as something entirely tangible and 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—it 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 Pine Cottage is established through:

- a thorough understanding of its historical development, uses and associations;
- review of previous significance assessments for the building—see Section C.3.2 below;
- assessment of the heritage significance of Pine Cottage using the NSW heritage assessment criteria—see Section C.3.3 and C.3.4 below; and
- identification of the heritage curtilage for the building—see Section C.3.5 below.

C.3.2 Previous significance assessments

Previous significance assessments for Pine Cottage are limited to the limited discussion in the following documents.

- North Parramatta Government Sites Conservation Management Plan, DPWS Heritage Group, 1998.
- Conservation Management Plan & Archaeological Management Plan: Cumberland Hospital East Campus & Wisteria Gardens, Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd, Geoffery Britton & Terry Kass, 2010.

Neither of these documents identify the various historical, aesthetic, scientific and social significance of Pine Cottage and there are no assessments using the current criteria.

C.3.3 Assessment against State Heritage Criteria

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

It should be read in conjunction with the *Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—Heritage Significance Assessment* (Part B of the PNHS CMP), which includes a broader assessment of the values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site as well as the building inventory for Pine Cottage.

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)

- Pine Cottage is of heritage significance for its original role in providing accommodation for the Assistant Medical Officers and for its later role as the Matron’s Office.

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)

- Pine Cottage has a strong association with the following:
 - Medical and administrative staff who occupied the building for over 100 years.
 - Medical and administrative staff who have associations with the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

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)

- Although its exterior fabric has been modified, Pine Cottage retains its original external form and can provide evidence of its original form and garden setting and its visual and functional relationship with both the Male and Female Asylums.

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

- Pine Cottage is of high social value to the large number of former medical staff and administrative staff that worked on the site over the last 100 years.

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)

- Pine Cottage has potential to yield some additional information relating to its original layout, method of construction and craftsmanship that has not previously been documented. Understanding the changes that have occurred to the original building, and why, will help to further our understanding of how mental health care has continued to evolve as part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

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)

- Pine Cottage is one of several accommodation buildings constructed on the site and is therefore not rare, although most others have been demolished.

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

- Pine Cottage provides some evidence of the smaller-scaled buildings associated with the Male and Female Weatherboard Divisions—most of which have since been demolished or replaced by newer structures.

C.3.4 Summary Statement of Heritage Significance

Pine Cottage is of high heritage significance. The building has importance for its initial role as a residence for the Assistant Medical Officers and later for the Medical Officers for the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.

The buildings is of significance for its open setting and landscaped elements that signify changing attitudes in patient reform during the time of its establishment, resulting in a shift away from the institutional design that previously defined the former Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.

Historic and contemporary views and vistas have been maintained and are significant in understanding the role of the building within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Although its exterior fabric has been modified, Pine Cottage retains its original external form when viewed from Eastern Circuit, providing evidence of its original form and garden setting and its visual and functional relationship with both the Male and Female Asylums.

D.3.5 Significance of components

The key aspects and elements of a place, including form, fabric, spaces, features and functions, may make differing 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 Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) 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.

The potential for Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology within the vicinity of the building is detailed in Part A of the PNHS CMP.

The significant cultural landscape elements of the Public Domain including spaces, plantings, views, ornamental fountains etc that contribute to the immediate and wider context of the building are detailed in Appendix A and Part B of the PNHS CMP.

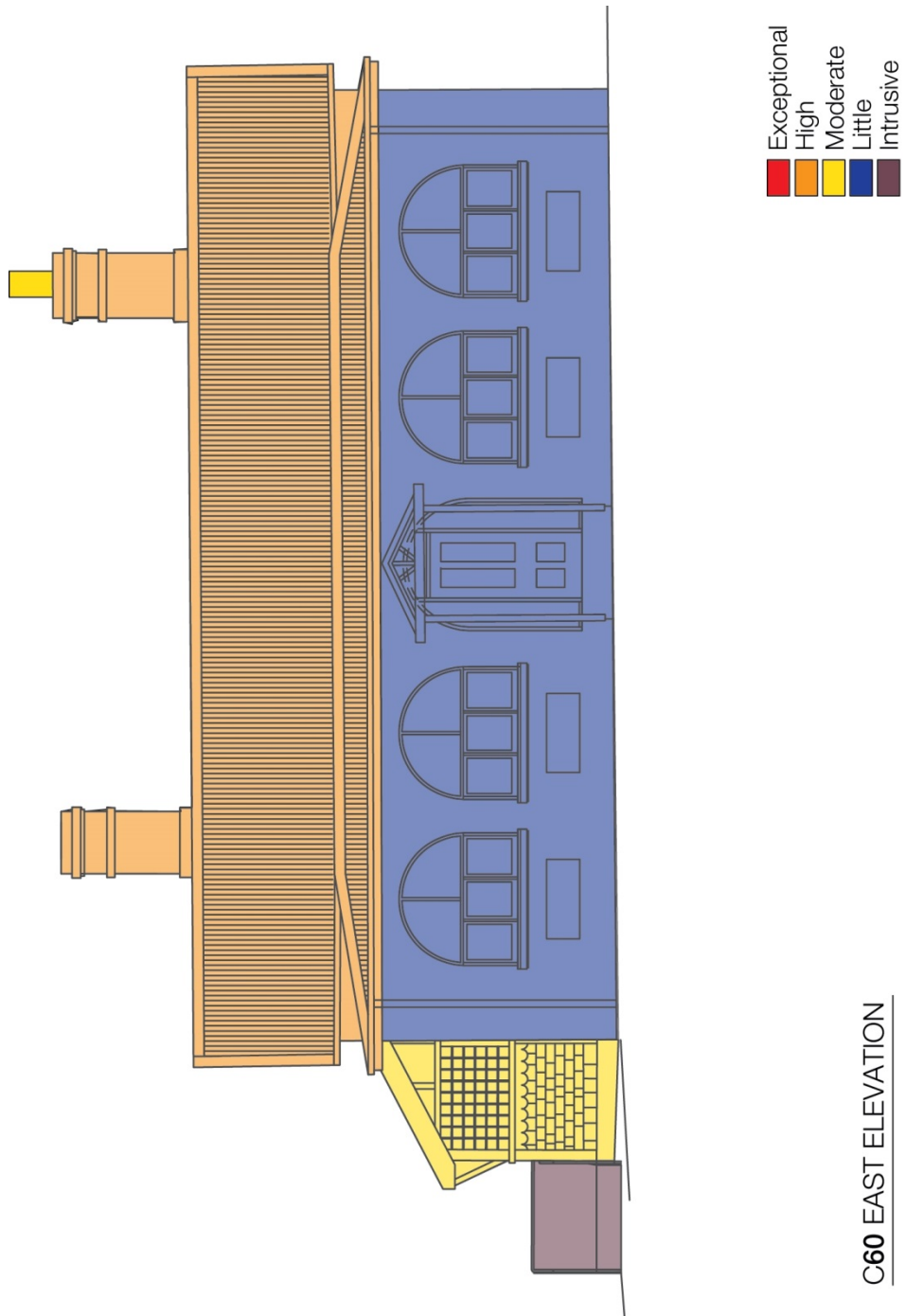
The table below summarises the contribution that the components of Pine Cottage make to its heritage significance. It should be read in conjunction with the significance diagrams—see Figures C-17 to C-21. More detailed assessment of the components is provided at C.3.6 (schedule of components).

Exceptional	—
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The significant function as a residence for the Assistant Medical Officers and later for the Medical Officers for the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. – Evidence of its original form and garden setting and its visual and functional relationship with both the Male and Female Asylums when viewed from Eastern Circuit. – As evidence of the smaller-scaled buildings associated with the Male and Female Weatherboard Divisions—most of which have since been demolished or replaced by newer structures. – Original layout, openings and fabric.
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Portico to south elevation. – Early modifications and infill to rooms.
Little	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Early 20th century infill of the eastern verandah.
Intrusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Unsympathetic services, pvc down pipes, ac units and associated ducting. – Late 20th century ramps adjoining the east, south and west elevations.



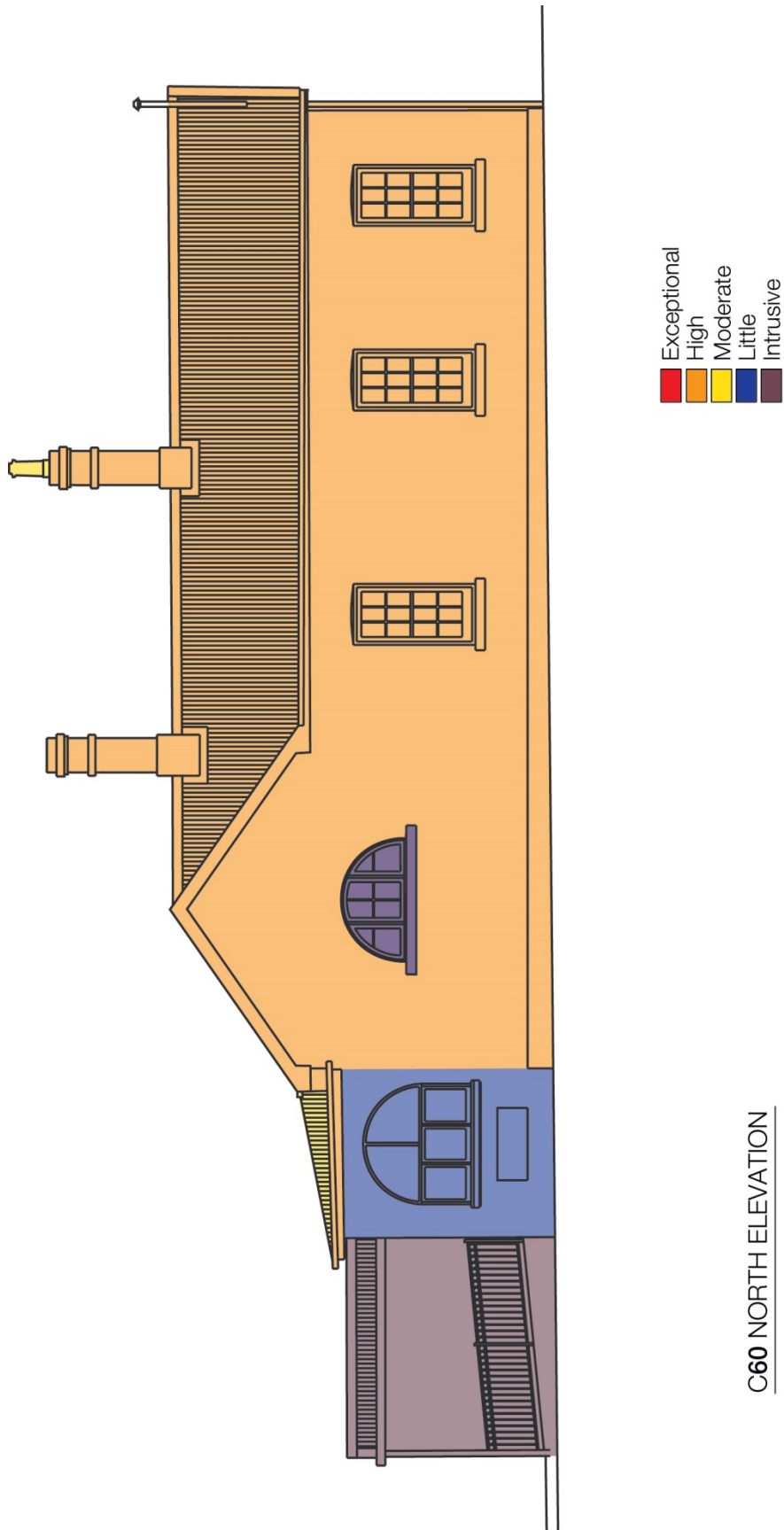
C-17 Significance of the key spaces and elements of Pine Cottage.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





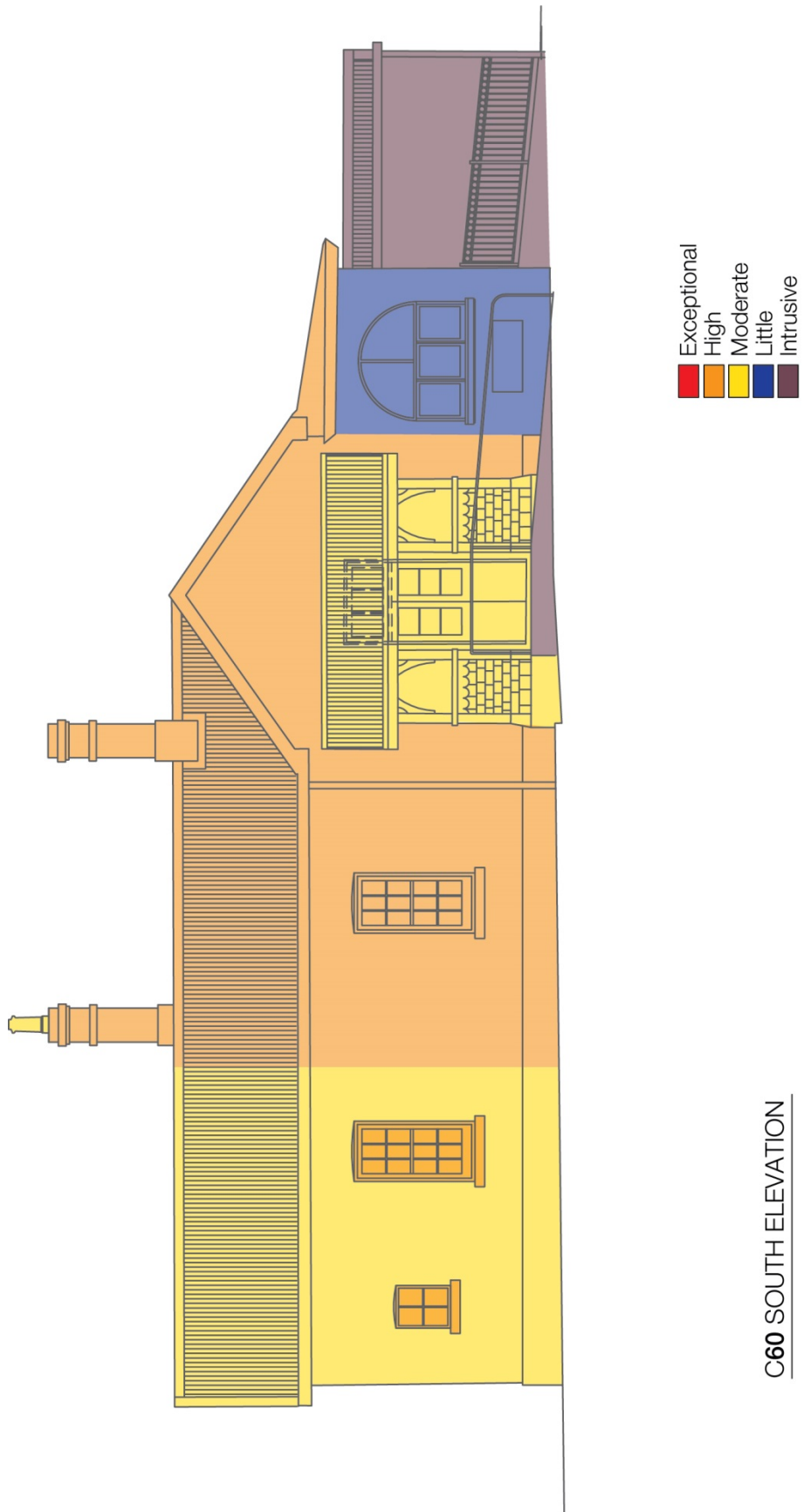
C-18 Significance of the external form and fabric of Pine Cottage—east elevation.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





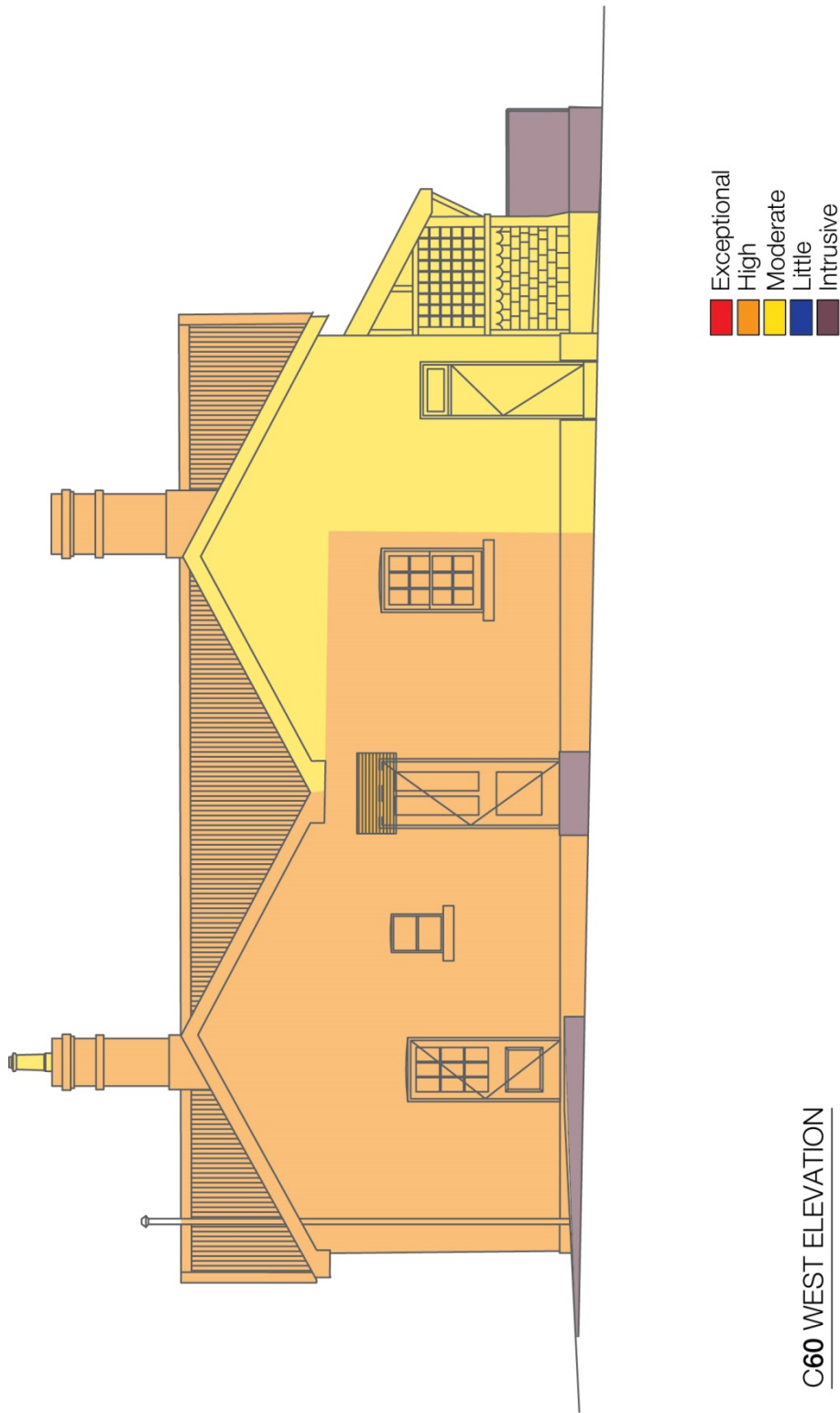
C-19 Significance of the external form and fabric of Pine Cottage—north elevation
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





C-20 Significance of the external form and fabric of Pine Cottage—south elevation.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.













C-21 Significance of the external form and fabric of Pine Cottage—west elevation.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.








D3.6 Schedule of exterior components


The following schedule details the external components of Pine Cottage, their condition, integrity and the contribution that they make to the heritage significance of the building. It should be read in conjunction with the significance diagrams.

Building setting and views		
	<p>View- From Eastern Circuit, north-east of Pine Cottage</p> <p>The significant view from the early 1900s, taking in Pine Cottage and its open landscaped setting is maintained</p>	H
	<p>Eastern Courtyard</p> <p>There is evidence and remnants of the landscaped setting to the eastern courtyard of Pine Cottage including the two bunya pines that frame the entry to the building.</p>	H
	<p>Open setting to the west and south of Pine Cottage</p> <p>Pine Cottage retains its historic open setting (Sports Oval to the south and garden setting to the west).</p>	H/ M
Exterior— General		
	<p>Building Envelope</p> <p>Some alterations as a result of later porch additions.</p>	H
	<p>Masonry</p> <p>Rendered and painted.</p>	H

	<p>Air-conditioning units & other services installations</p>	<p>Int</p>		
	<p>Rainwater goods</p>	<p>L</p>		
	<p>Security screens</p>	<p>Int</p>		
	<p>Later light fittings</p>	<p>L</p>		
	<p>Signs</p>	<p>L</p>		
<p>Air conditioning units and associated conduits etc have been installed on all elevations and detract from the appearance of the building. They have also caused some physical damage to significant fabric.</p>	<p>Original/early downpipes are of higher significance than more recent materials.</p>	<p>The security mesh installed to a number of the windows on the north and south elevations. Contemporary security screens detract from the original timber-windows.</p>	<p>Contemporary light fittings may provide an important function but detract from the external appearance of the building.</p>	<p>Contemporary signage for staff information and building names make little contribution to the heritage values of the place.</p>



Roof		
	<p>Corrugated iron roof sheeting</p> <p>Corrugated iron was originally used for roof sheeting. The sheets have been replaced in recent years.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Chimneys</p> <p>Original tall masonry chimneys with decorative detailing.</p> <p>Some later replacement of sections of masonry and deterioration to early fabric.</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>Rainwater goods</p> <p>Original gutters appear to have been retained although most of the downpipes have been replaced or relocated.</p>		<p>H</p>
North Elevation		
	<p>General</p> <p>The north elevation retains the original location of openings, fabric and roof form. Later modifications such as air-conditioning units, other services and signs are detracting elements and in some parts have replaced or caused damage to original fabric.</p>	<p>H</p>
East Elevation		
	<p>General</p> <p>The west elevation retains the original location of openings, fabric and roof form with later infill to the verandah. Later modifications such as air-conditioning units, other services and signs are detracting elements and in some parts have replaced or caused damage to original fabric.</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>Verandah Infill</p> <p>The infill of the verandah has served some purpose, accommodating a reception area and office.</p>		<p>M</p>




South Elevation		
	<p>General</p> <p>The south elevation retains the original location of openings, fabric and roof form. Later modifications such as a porch, ramp, air-conditioning units, other services and signs are detracting elements and in some parts have replaced or caused damage to original fabric. Many glass panels have been infilled.</p>	<p>H</p>





West Elevation		
	<p>General</p> <p>The west elevation retains the original location of openings, fabric and roof form. Later modifications such as air-conditioning units, other services and signs are detracting elements and in some parts have replaced or caused damage to original fabric.</p>	<p>H</p>





D3.7 Schedule of interior components

The following schedule details the internal components of Pine Cottage, their condition, integrity and the contribution that they make to the heritage significance of the building. It should be read in conjunction with the significance diagrams.

Interior layout		
	<p>Original spaces</p> <p>The vast majority of the building has retained its original layout and spatial characteristics. The layout of the building is of high heritage significance as it provides an insight of its original use as nurse's accomodation with the majority of the small spaces used as bedrooms. Some modifications have been undertaken as required to accommodate new use including the infill of the east verandah.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Later modifications</p> <p>There is substantial infill to the east verandah.</p>	<p>M</p>

Ceilings		
	<p>Flat and ornate plaster ceilings</p> <p>Flat and ornate plaster ceilings have been retained throughout. There is some damage to the plaster and paint finishes.</p> <p>Cornices are in good condition.</p>	<p>H</p>
Walls		
	<p>Rendered masonry walls</p> <p>Walls are masonry construction with a painted plaster finish. There is minimal damage to the plaster and paint finishes. Some air conditioning units have been unsympathetically installed.</p> <p>The south-west room has been divided by later partitions to accommodate further rooms.</p> <p>Timber picture rails have been retained throughout the building and are in good condition.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Tile finish</p>	

Flooring		
	<p>Timber floor boards and skirting boards</p> <p>Original timber floor and skirting boards are located through the building. The skirting boards require repairs throughout—some impact damage to timber and failure of paint finishes. Services fixed to skirting boards compromise original character and fabric.</p>	<p>H</p>
	<p>Tile finish</p> <p>Tile finish to bathroom spaces, likely as part of a later renovation.</p>	<p>?</p>
	<p>Carpet finish</p> <p>Although the carpet provides amenity, it may conceal an earlier floor finish. It is likely that the carpet finish has been replaced over the years.</p>	<p>L</p>
Windows		
	<p>Original timber windows</p> <p>Timber-framed double-hung sash windows including original architraves and trim and original hardware (where existing).</p>	<p>H</p>

	<p>Modified windows</p> <p>There is some modification to the original windows across the building.</p> <p>Non-original louvres have been attached to the original eastern façade (now part of the verandah infill).</p>	<p>L/Int</p>
<p>Doors</p>		
	<p>Original timber doors</p> <p>The doors appear to be original and are in sound condition. Most original hardware has been replaced.</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>Miscellaneous</p>		
	<p>Fireplaces</p> <p>The building retains its fireplaces with one fireplace removed and boarded/plastered over.</p> <p>The retained fireplaces appear to be relatively intact with some minor damage to mantles.</p> <p>Fireplaces have been boarded up.</p>	<p>H</p>
		<p>L</p>

C.3.6 Heritage Curtilage

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 its heritage significance.

Heritage curtilage is discussed in more detail in Part B of the PNHS CMP.

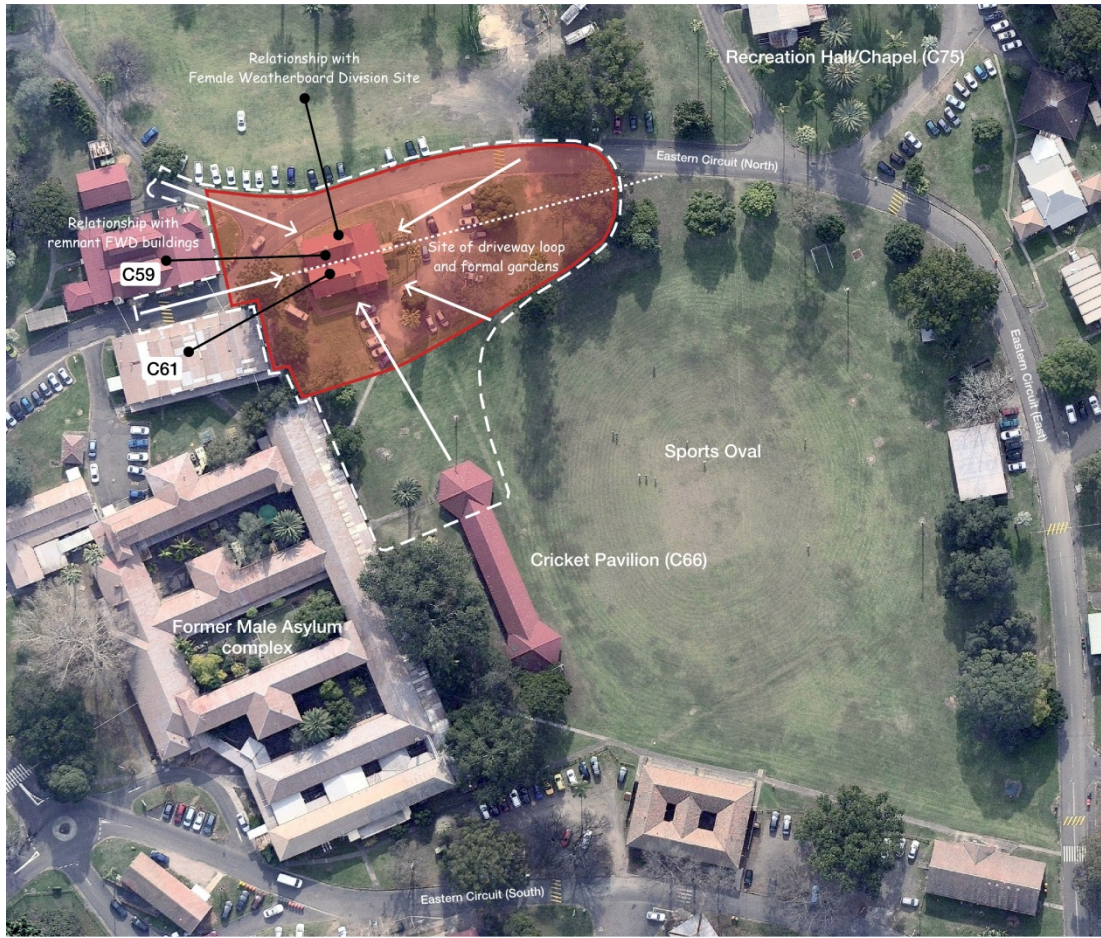
Heritage curtilage for Pine Cottage

Significant built elements and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology establish a wider context for Pine Cottage. The heritage curtilage for Pine Cottage has been established to ensure that it includes all of the significant elements that contribute to its significant heritage value including:

- The cultural landscape for Pine Cottage comprises the historic setting including the Sports Oval and open space through to the Recreational Hall to the east;
- Remnant historic landscape elements including sandstone edging for garden beds, fountains, physical evidence of previous footpath, fences and gates.
- Significant views to and from Pine Cottage should be retained and conserved through the maintenance of the open corridors and retention and conservation of the historical cultural landscape;
- Any alterations to fabric and the instalment of new services and signage done as part of new works should not compromise the ability to read and understand the original historic character, details and fabric of the structure; and
- The location and design of new plantings and landscape elements must ensure the conservation and enhancement of the existing cultural values of Pine Cottage including significant plantings, landscape elements and the setting.

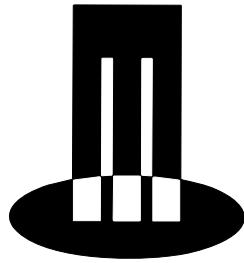
The establishment of the heritage curtilage does not mean changes cannot occur within the setting of Pine Cottage, rather that the siting, form, bulk, scale, design, materials, exterior finishes and landscaping of new elements will need to appropriately respond to the heritage values of the structure and the wider Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

The heritage curtilage for Pine Cottage is set out in the diagram below. Also established is an expanded curtilage that captures the wider setting for the building.



C-22 Heritage curtilage for Pine Cottage (C60—former Assistant Medical Officers' Quarters). The heritage curtilage is shown (shaded red) as is the expanded curtilage (wider setting) (dashed white line). The key views and impacted historic views as well as the historical visual and functional relationships are also shown.
Source: TKD Architects, 2017.





MUSEcape

**Parramatta North Urban Transformation
Draft Canopy Replenishment Strategy
for Norma Parker Centre / Kamballa,
Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and
Parramatta Gaol Precincts**



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For
UrbanGrowth NSW

Rev. C,
13 April 2016

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SPECIALISTS IN THE IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT, MANAGEMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Parramatta North Urban Transformation (PNUT) seeks to renew an area of NSW Government owned land in Parramatta North, transforming it into a vibrant area that respects and preserves some of our most important heritage, whilst providing housing and employment opportunities for Parramatta and Greater Sydney.

The area's renewal will be managed by UrbanGrowth NSW, which has been appointed by the NSW Government to work with the government agency land owners and facilitate delivery of the project. This project involves a coordinated whole-of-government approach, with many State Government agencies working together to achieve the best outcomes for the people of Parramatta and the future of Greater Sydney.

1.2 Location

Parramatta is located approximately 25km to the west of Sydney within the Parramatta Local Government Area. Parramatta is the geographical heart of Sydney and plays a significant role in the Greater Metropolitan Area as the most important centre in Western Sydney. PNUT is located to the east of the Westmead Health campus, separated by the Parramatta River and is also within close proximity to the Rydalmere Education Precinct and transport links as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Location of Parramatta Urban Transformation (Source: UGNSW)

The original framework masterplan comprised an area of 146ha of NSW Government land across four precincts: Parramatta Park Precinct, the Cumberland Precinct, Old Kings School Precinct and the Sports and Leisure Precinct. Recent investigations and proposals have been focused on a study area comprising the Parramatta North Historic Sites (PNHS) - Kamballa / Norma Parker Centre, Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and the Parramatta Gaol.

The study area is broadly delineated by the meander of the Parramatta River to the west and north, O'Connell Street to the east and Grose Street to the south. The three precincts are shown in Figure 2 below.



Figure 2 The Parramatta North Historic Sites.

1.3 Amendments to Planning Controls

PNUT was declared a state significant site by the Premier in August 2014. Following the declaration, UrbanGrowth NSW prepared a planning proposal on behalf of NSW Government to amend the planning controls in this area.

Changes to the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011* and *Parramatta City Centre Local Environmental Plan 2007* were subsequently approved by the Department of Planning and Environment, establishing new land use zones, building heights and floor space ratios for land within the precincts of the PNUT area.

Changes have been proposed to the planning and design controls in the Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011. An application to amend the Parramatta Development Control Plan will be lodged with Parramatta City Council.

The PNUT area subject to amended planning controls is illustrated in Figure 3.



Figure 3: Area subject to amended planning controls

The changes to the planning controls allow future mixed use development that comprises residential, retail, commercial, recreation and community uses, as well as restoration and adaptive reuse of a number of heritage items. These building heights and development densities reflect the Indicative Layout Plan

(ILP) which demonstrated the future vision for the redevelopment of the area as shown in Figure 4. The ILP is proposed to be included as a specific provision in the Parramatta DCP along with detailed development lot development principles and guidelines.

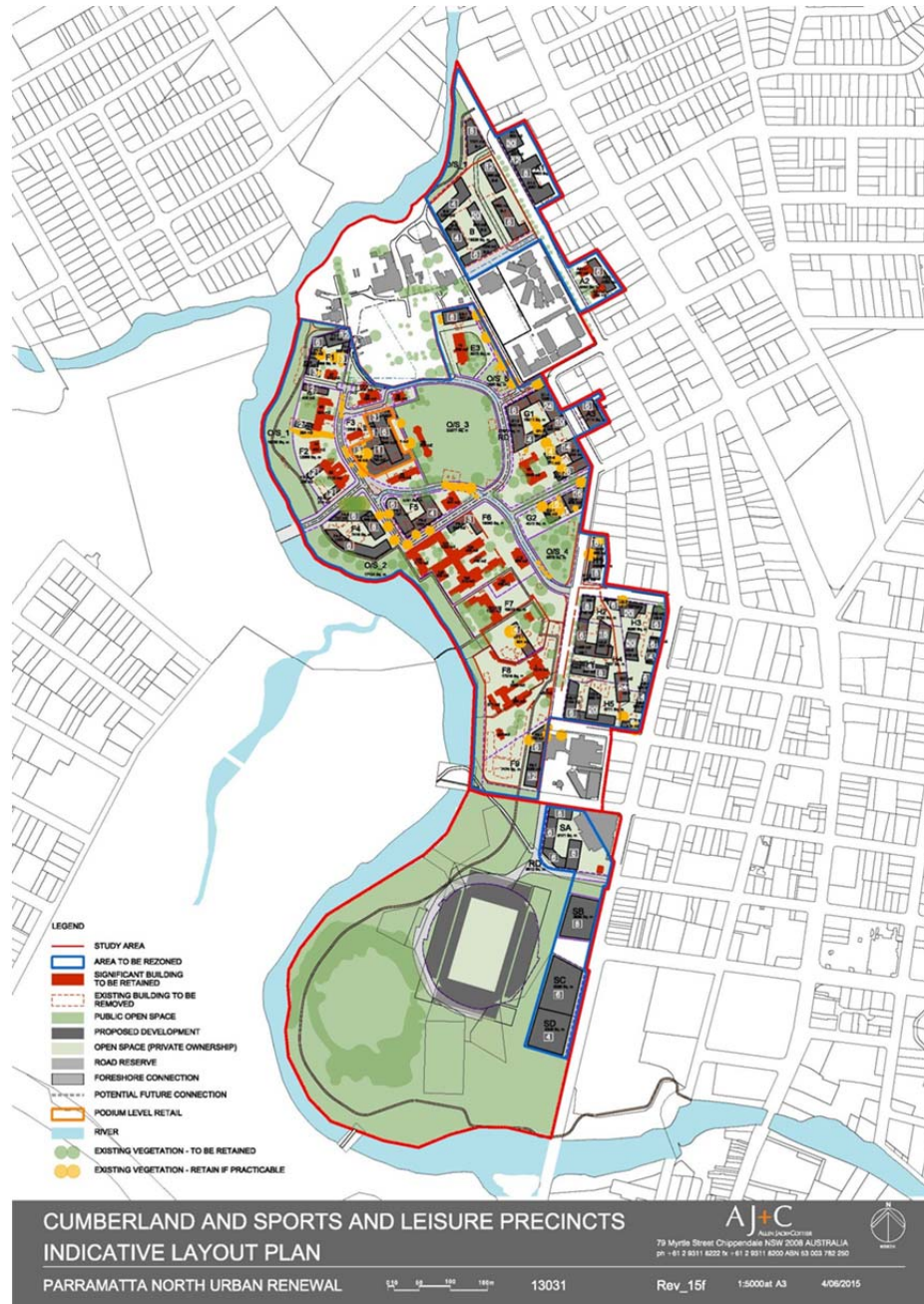


Figure 4: Indicative Layout Plan
(NOTE – Following rezoning approval, this ILP will need to be updated to remove the Sports & Leisure Precinct or any other changes to accurately reflect what will be incorporated in the Parramatta DCP).

1.4 Development Application

UrbanGrowth NSW prepared changes to the existing planning controls for the Cumberland Precinct and part of the sports and leisure precinct (adjoining Parramatta Stadium) and submitted their proposal to the Department of Planning and Environment in late 2014 and put it on public exhibition. In response to submissions, UGNSW refined the proposal. The Department of Planning and the NSW Heritage Council assessed the revised proposal and recommended it be approved. The Minister for Planning announced the rezoning of the site in November 2015 so that the project can go ahead.

To progress the transformation of the PNUT, UrbanGrowth NSW has prepared an early works Development Application to be lodged with Parramatta City Council. This application seeks development consent to establish the future development lots and to implement the public domain framework to support the renewal and transformation of the PNUT area consistent with the vision which has been established for the area. The early works DA will provide the urban structure to facilitate the future individual development lots, but most critically commence the delivery of public facilities such as roads, parks and foreshore access which opens up the site to the enjoyment and appreciation of the public. The proposed public domain works are consistent with the ILP prepared for the area (Figure 4).

The scope of works for which development consent is sought includes:

- Super Lot subdivision and creation of new roads
- Subdivision to create new public open space areas to be dedicated to Parramatta Council
- Demolition of non-significant buildings and structures
- Construction of new roads, footpaths and cycleway
- Construction of supporting civil infrastructure to accommodate future development
- Embellishment of public open space areas
- Entry treatment landscaping and design
- Riparian landscape, embellishment, regeneration and bank stabilisation

UrbanGrowth NSW is preparing a development application for roads and open space within the precinct. This will provide: a multipurpose central oval facility, conservation of significant trees and a canopy replenishment strategy for diseased or dying specimens, significant new planting sympathetic to the heritage listed landscape, weeding and restoration of Parramatta River riverbank vegetation, conservation of habitat for the threatened grey-headed flying fox colony, a water access facility, pedestrian and cycle paths, passive recreation spaces throughout the site, playgrounds, water features and public art spaces.

This Canopy Replenishment Strategy complements the Consolidated Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Parramatta North Historic Sites and provides detailed guidelines for the removal and replacement of trees in the PNUT area.

2.0 Cultural landscape objectives in the Draft DCP

The Draft Amendment to *Parramatta Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011: Parramatta North Urban Renewal Special Precinct Provisions* (UrbanGrowth NSW, SJB, AJ + C Architects) includes provisions to conserve the European Cultural Landscape. The Draft Amendment identifies the PNUT site as being of exceptional heritage significance at a State and potentially at a National level. The precincts within the site (Norma Parker Centre / Kamballa, Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and Parramatta Gaol) form part of the historic Governor's Domain and adjoin Old Government House (OGH) and the Domain that are included on the World Heritage List (WHL).

The precincts have major heritage values for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. These values are derived from remnant natural values, built and landscape elements and thousands of years of human occupation and use, resulting in a multi-layered and evolving cultural landscape. The visual relationships between the significant buildings and spaces within the precincts and with Old Government House and the Domain are important components of the cultural landscape.

The Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) was prepared having regard to the significant cultural landscapes of the precincts and their significant components including trees, built landscape features, views and building settings. The highly significant views from Old Government House and the Domain have also been retained. Implementation of the ILP will necessitate the removal of some significant trees within the precincts. While retention of all significant trees is preferred, it is accepted that a limited number of trees will need to be removed to facilitate the new development required to provide for conservation of broader cultural heritage values and to facilitate sustainable adaptive re-use.

The Draft Amendment to the DCP includes the following cultural landscape objectives:

1. To ensure adequate protection and appropriate management of the significant cultural landscapes within the precincts of the PNUT area including layouts, spaces and hard landscaping elements.
2. To ensure that significant trees are retained and conserved and subject to best practice horticultural maintenance and succession planning to maintain the character of the significant cultural landscapes.
3. To ensure adequate protection of significant views to and from the precincts and significant views within the precincts.

Controls in the Draft Amendment to the DCP specifically relating to trees include the following:

1. Future development applications are to ensure that an appropriate setting is provided for each of the significant buildings within the precincts.
2. Future development applications for areas that contain significant trees identified for retention in the ILP are to include an arboricultural impact assessment that identifies the potential impacts on the trees. The assessment is to be prepared in accordance with current best-practice and any Parramatta City Council requirements.

3. Significant tree plantings identified for retention in the ILP are to be managed consistent with the PNUR Tree Maintenance and Succession Planting Plan that sets out best-practice maintenance requirements and the staged replacement of the trees.

3.0 Landscape character and tree values

3.1 *The character of the PNUT cultural landscape*

The landscapes of the precincts within the PNUT site include significant historic plantings from various phases of their development and numerous hard landscape elements including paths, edging, walls, fountains, urns and pavilions. Significant trees which impart special landscape character to the precincts include mature specimens of a variety of palms, araucarias and other conifers, camphor laurels, native fig trees and other Australian rainforest species and a mix of hardy evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs.



Figure 5 Landscape in the northern part of the PNHS showing the mature palms and araucarias that are a major feature of the sites. (Photo: Chris Betteridge, 21 July 2015)

Along the riparian corridor of the Parramatta River are significant remnants of River Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF) although some of these remnants are severely affected by weed growth. A Vegetation Management Plan is currently being finalised to guide the staged rehabilitation of these remnants in balance with the need to conserve historic cultural landscape values of the corridor derived from historic plantings, terracing and views both ways across the river.

Also occurring on parts of the PNUT site are trees which are not of heritage significance and include a number of specimens of 'self-seeded' invasive species such as *Ligustrum lucidum* (large-leafed privet), *L. sinense* (small-leafed privet) and *Olea europaea* ssp. *cuspidata* (African olive) although these species may have been planted in the past as ornamentals.



Figure 6 View of Parramatta River from the Bridge Street crossing, showing the dense mix of remnant indigenous vegetation, historic plantings and weeds. (Photo: Chris Betteridge, 8 August 2014)

To date 976 trees have been marked on site surveys (see RPS Australia East Pty Ltd Job No. PR126336, Sheets 1 to 29) and each tree has been tagged with an aluminium numbered tag linked to the survey. The Parramatta Gaol precinct, apart from 24 trees on sites A1 and A2 on the eastern side of O'Connell Street, has not yet been surveyed for trees. Twelve trees appeared dead at the time of assessment and 8 had been removed. The 940 living surveyed trees, excluding those on sites A1 and A2, have been assessed by professional arborists TreeIQ Australia for dimensions, health and structural rating, ULE (useful life expectancy), landscape significance, retention value, radial Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and radial Structural Root Zone (SRZ). Implications of these assessments have been noted.

The heritage significance of the trees has been assessed by Chris Betteridge, Betteridge Consulting Pty Ltd t/a **MUSEcape** and these values have been added to the tree data spreadsheet prepared by TreeIQ. The numbers and percentages of families, genera and species represented on the PNUT site have been analysed by **MUSEcape** and are shown in the table appended to this report.

3.2 The values of trees on the PNUT site

Apart from their considerable assessed heritage significance, with historic, associational, aesthetic, research and rarity values, the trees on the PNUT site have numerous other attributes that provide a broad array of benefits to present and future occupants of the site and to the urban landscape of Parramatta. Among the values of trees on the PNUT site are the following attributes.

- The existing trees reflect and help to interpret successive phases of institutional landscaping.
- The variety of trees provides mixed wildlife habitat and improved biodiversity.
- Trees provide shade and cooling, reducing sun exposure and heat-related illnesses.
- Trees help to reduce air pollution.
- Trees help to reduce stormwater flows and loss of nutrients.
- Trees reinforce the sense of place and identity of the site.
- Trees improve community cohesion and mental well-being.
- Trees encourage outdoor activity.
- Trees enable energy savings and assist in carbon trading.
- Well selected and sited trees improve property prices.

Conservation of surviving significant trees, combined with replacement of dying or lost trees and sympathetic new landscaping to complement new developments will ensure that the above values are retained and enhanced.

4.0 Canopy replenishment of the PNUT site

4.1 *The need for ‘succession planting’*

Conservation of historic cultural landscapes necessitates acceptance that trees are living organisms with finite lifespans. While the safe useful life expectancy of trees can be enhanced by careful initial selection of stock, best practice planting and good maintenance during and after establishment, a succession planting plan is necessary for the eventual replacement of significant specimen trees and conservation of landscape character. In their section on ‘Understanding the place – Cumberland Hospital’, Britton and Morris (1999, p16) conclude:

‘The gardens have progressively matured and lack of funds, changes in staffing and changing psychiatric practice have precluded their adequate management. Watering regimes have changed, tress have gradually died and have not been replaced and where there has been replacement planting, it appears to have been on an ‘ad hoc’ basis. The demolition of the Female Division in 1970 along with the decrease in plantings has resulted in spatial changes within the Hospital Grounds.’

In the more than 15 years since the above assessment, the removal of horticultural complexity, the lack of arboricultural maintenance and the decline of trees and other plantings have continued to reduce the integrity and intactness of the cultural landscape.

One of the major objectives for the rezoning and development of the PNUT site is the preparation and implementation of a strategy for replacing significant trees that have been lost or are nearing the end of their safe and useful life. A quick search of the internet will reveal that in agriculture and vegetable gardening the term ‘succession planting’ means ways of extending the harvest by staggering plantings of crops or

planting varieties with staggered maturing dates. In heritage conservation circles, 'succession planting' refers to succession planning for staged replacement of trees in historic cultural landscapes.

For the PNUT site tree replacement will include new plantings to replace significant historic trees and new landscaping to enhance the amenity of new developments within the site. To avoid any confusion, the term 'Canopy Replenishment Strategy' has been used for this document that will provide for the conservation and enhancement of the European Cultural Landscape of the PNUT site. This will inevitably require removal of some trees that are dead, are declining or are at risk and for which cultural treatments cannot cost-effectively prolong their life. Other trees will need to be removed to accommodate upgraded infrastructure and adaptive reuse of retained heritage structures and sympathetic new development. Renewal of the cultural landscape 'is not simply a question of replacing dying trees, but is also one of identifying the most resilient and appropriate replacement plan and engaging in a meaningful dialogue with a broad range of stakeholders and community members.' (City of Melbourne urban forest strategy: making a great city greener 2012-2032, p. 28).

The diagram below shows the tree mortality spiral in which a healthy tree can succumb to age or environmental pressures such as prolonged drought. Intervention in the form of cultural treatments may prolong life but a point is reached at which it is no longer cost-effective to prolong life. However, some trees are so venerable and significant that keeping them alive past the point of cost-effective intervention may be justified. The Japanese use methods such as propping old tree limbs with timber crutches to help support particularly revered trees in significant gardens.

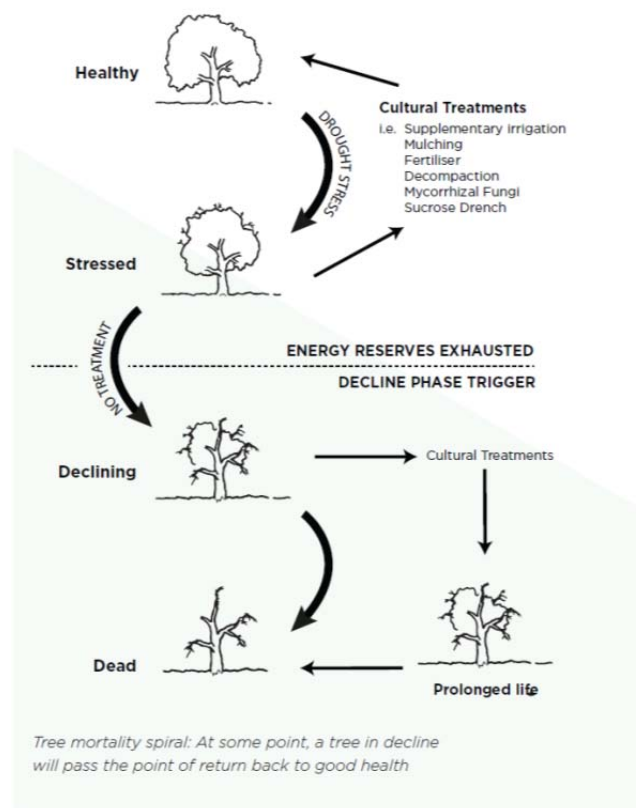


Figure 7 Diagram showing the tree mortality spiral from healthy to dead, with and without intervention with cultural treatments. (Source: City of Melbourne Urban Forest Strategy: Making a great city greener 2012-2032)

4.2 Principles and strategies for tree replacement

The PNUT site has been rezoned and will be developed to provide a mix of conserved heritage buildings in their landscape settings as well as new infrastructure, housing, retail development and open space. The Canopy Replenishment Strategy must adhere to the following principles.

- Ensure the retention and maintenance of significant historic landscape character
- Adapt to climate change and help to mitigate its adverse effects.
- Reduce the urban heat island effect.
- Enhance community health and wellbeing.
- Create healthier ecosystems.
- Enhance liveability and cultural integrity.
- Contribute to water conservation and management.

Retention and enhancement of the significant cultural landscape character of the site as a whole and the settings of significant historic buildings within the landscape will require limiting new plantings in those areas to the following:

- replacement of existing trees;
- reconstruction of some former significant plantings for which there is adequate archival documentary evidence;
- sympathetic new plantings to reinforce and enhance the cultural landscape.

Landscaping around new developments within precincts will be more flexible in terms of planting palette, particularly in areas such as courtyards, but must not detract from the significant cultural landscape values of the site as a whole

4.3 Some issues and problems with tree replacement

The replacement of trees in a historic cultural landscape raises a number of potential social issues and arboricultural problems.

- If the community is not kept well informed about the reasons for removal of significant trees and their replacement with new specimens there can be politically embarrassing protests and possibly unwanted media interest.
- If not planned and executed carefully, removal of over-mature, senescent or dead trees can result in damage to adjoining trees and/or buildings.
- 'Spot' replacement of individual row or avenue trees that have failed for one or another reason is often unsuccessful due to competition for light and nutrients.
- 'Block' replacement of whole rows or avenues of trees, while producing an even-age stand, can result in a long-term visual impact following the removal

of old trees until the new specimens achieve a substantial size. This may be aesthetically and socially unacceptable to the management authority or to the wider community. Where there is sufficient space, a new avenue may be planted outside the existing trees to eventually replace the originals but this will inevitably affect the design intent and may take up inordinate space.



Figure 8 One of a number of signs erected by Randwick City Council in Alison Road, Randwick in protest against the removal of mature trees and recent new plantings to accommodate an amended route for the CBD and South East Light Rail program. Proposals for removal of significant trees from the urban landscape need to be communicated well to the community. (Photo: 8 January 2016)



Figure 9 Sign erected in Sydney's Domain by the Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain Trust to explain the reasons for the proposed removal of diseased tree specimens and their replacement with new trees. (Photo: Chris Betteridge, 12 April 2004)



Figure 10 Interpretive sign explaining the pine tree replacement program for Dunrossil Drive leading to Government House, Yarralumla, ACT. (Photo: Chris Betteridge, 31 May 2013)



Figure 11 Spot replacement of missing trees in rows or avenues is often unsuccessful due to competition factors but may be more successful with columnar species such as these Roman cypresses at Villa Adriana near Tivoli, Italy. (Photo: Chris Betteridge, 5 November 2015)

- Replacement of trees in the exact locations of those removed will necessitate removal of stumps and root balls, treatment of soil for possible pathogens, soil improvement, careful planting and establishment, and ongoing maintenance. An option may be to replant in between the locations of removed trees to retain the original spacing without the need for full stump and root removal.
- Some specimens with fibrous and limited root systems may be amenable to transplanting on site – this applies particularly to most palms, other large monocots e.g. *Strelitzia nicolai*, *Cordyline australis*, some tree ferns.
- ‘Like for like’ replacements i.e. replacing a species with exactly the same species, ideally propagated from the original, is preferred in cultural landscape conservation terms but may perpetuate the use of a species which experience has shown to be invasive or to have considerable structural problems as it ages. Several species common at the PNUT site have become invasive, mostly due to their production of copious quantities of seed which are carried to other parts of the site or to bushland areas by birds. Problem species include *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Cocos palm, Queen palm) which is evident in historic archival images of the site and also became very popular in domestic gardens in the 1980s. However, it produces large numbers of seeds which can pose a slip hazard on hard paving surfaces and which are readily spread to nearby areas. Many councils no longer require applications under their tree preservation orders for removal of this species. *Phoenix canariensis* can also spread into adjoining areas. While these palm species may be significant historically and were selected at a time when their invasive properties were unknown, their continued use, particularly near bushland areas, should be considered carefully.

4.4 The current planting palette of the PNUT site

Analysis of the trees on the PNUT site (see table appended to this report for details) reveals that the planting palette is dominated by relatively few plant families, genera and species. The table below shows the dominant families and genera of trees on the site.

Tree family	% of total trees in this family	Tree genus	% of total trees in this genus
Araucariaceae	2.3	<i>Araucaria</i>	2.3
Arecaceae	21.1	<i>Archontophoenix</i>	3.2
		<i>Livistona</i>	2.2
		<i>Phoenix</i>	3.2
		<i>Syagrus</i>	4.8
		<i>Trachycarpus</i>	1.9
		<i>Washingtonia</i>	4.5
Bignoniaceae	5.9	<i>Jacaranda</i>	5.9
Cupressaceae	9.0	<i>Cupressus</i>	4.1
		<i>x Cupressocyparis</i>	4.1
		<i>Lauraceae</i>	7.2
Lauraceae	7.2	<i>Cinnamomum</i>	7.1
		<i>Lagerstroemia</i>	3.5
Moraceae	2.8	<i>Ficus</i>	2.4
Myrtaceae	12.9	<i>Callistemon</i>	2.4
		<i>Corymbia</i>	2.6
		<i>Eucalyptus</i>	3.8
		<i>Lophostemon</i>	2.1

Tree family	% of total trees in this family	Tree genus	% of total trees in this genus
Oleaceae	2.4	<i>Ligustrum</i>	1.9
Pinaceae	2.3	<i>Cedrus</i>	1.5
Rosaceae	3.6	<i>Photinia</i>	3.5
Proteaceae	3.1	<i>Grevillea</i>	1.3
Anacardiaceae	2.1	<i>Pistacia</i>	1.5
Platanaceae	1.0	<i>Platanus</i>	1.0

4.5 Potential impacts of pests on the PNUT landscape

The problem with monocultures or limited planting palettes is that they can be susceptible to attack by animal predators and fungal, viral and bacterial pathogens. Listed below are some of the pathogens and pests which can affect tree genera common in the PNUT landscape.

From the 1980s many *Phoenix* sp. palms in Sydney succumbed to *Fusarium oxysporum* wilt, a soil-borne fungal disease which decimated rows of mature palms in places such as Moore Park and Centennial Park. Experiments with using replacement palms of different species such as *Washingtonia* sp. showed that the pathogen could jump the generic boundary and affect other species in the same family. *Fusarium* seems to be more of a problem in poorly drained sites and perhaps the *Phoenix* spp. palms at the PNUT site have survived because the climate is drier at Parramatta than in coastal Sydney.

Another potential threat to *Phoenix* sp. palms, particularly *P. canariensis*, is the Sulphur-crested Cockatoo. In Hickson Road Reserve, The Rocks, cockatoos burrowed into the upper trunks of mature Canary Island date palms just below the fronds. Where their penetration reached the growing tips of the palms, the trees died. They have since been replaced by the thinner stemmed Australian palm species *Livistona australis*.

Phoenix palms are very much part of the character of the urban landscapes of places such as southern Italian and Spanish cities and major tourist destinations such as Cannes and Nice on the French Riviera. Large numbers of these trees and others elsewhere in France and in parts of Spain have been killed in recent years by one or other of two insect pests, the Asian red palm weevil *Rhychophorus ferrugineus* and the larval stage of the South American moth *Paysandisia archon*. Biological control with a nematode may help control these pests but many trees in France and Spain have already been lost. Other pests affecting palms include diamond scale, pink rot and sudden crown drop.

Cinnamomum camphora (camphor laurel), another species prominent in the PNUT landscape was very popular as a street tree and ornamental in the 19th and early 20th century. Its dense evergreen canopy and fragrant leaves and timber contributed to its popularity. However, this species has become very invasive, particularly in the Northern Rivers area of NSW and in SE Queensland. Long regarded as very hardy, old specimens that have been lopped in the past can develop a variety of structural problems and can be affected by fungal pathogens. A row of old camphor laurels at Gore Hill Memorial Cemetery on Sydney's North Shore succumbed to a trio of fungal pathogens in the 1990s and had to be removed, resulting in a major visual impact on the cemetery landscape.

Native figs, represented at the PNUT site by *Ficus macrophylla* (Moretin Bay fig), *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson fig) and *Ficus microcarpa* var *hillii* (Hill's fig) are all susceptible to fungal and insect pests. A number of specimens of Hill's fig in

Sydney's Hyde Park have succumbed to fungal pathogens *Phellinus* species, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and *Armillaria luteobubalina* and have been removed, leaving gaps in the park's magnificent fig avenue. Figs are also susceptible to a number of sporadic and persistent insect pests including fig bark beetle, fig gall thrips, fig leaf beetle, fig wax scale and fig psyllid. The last mentioned particularly attacks *Ficus macrophylla* and can result in dramatic canopy reduction. Healthy, well-watered specimens are less likely to be severely affected.

Members of the family Myrtaceae are susceptible to the fungal disease Myrtle Rust, also known as Guava rust and Eucalypt Rust. Recently introduced to Australia from South America, this disease has the potential to cause major damage to the Australian environment in which nearly 10% of the flora comprises species in the family Myrtaceae. The family comprises 13.4% of the surveyed trees on the PNUT site. The fungus is readily spread by spores which can be transported by wind, on animals, clothing and machinery. It eradication from Australia is impossible and it is spreading rapidly. Major species growing on the PNUT site, including *Eucalyptus*, *Corymbia* and *Angophora* have been shown in laboratory tests to be susceptible to the rust but have not been affected badly in the wild (to date). Some species on the PNUT site (e.g. *Corymbia torrelliana*, *Syzygium australe*) appear to display some tolerance of the disease.

4.6 Selecting the right species for canopy replenishment

The Canopy Replenishment Strategy will provide for the staged replacement of significant trees and major shrubs on the PNUT site in accordance with the following criteria.

- Wherever possible, replacement trees and shrubs should be propagated from existing specimens on site to retain the biogenetic diversity and landscape character. Where propagation from existing specimens on site is not possible, then high quality stock of the same species / cultivar should be sourced from a reputable supplier.
- In historically significant plantings, modern cultivars should be avoided although they may be appropriate in the landscaping of new developments.
- Preference should be given to species with a proven track record on the site. Given the relative lack of arboricultural maintenance at the site over a prolonged period, those species surviving have demonstrated that they have been able to cope with extended wet and dry periods, soil compaction resulting from uncontrolled car parking and other environmental constraints.
- Propagation methods will vary depending on the species; some trees on site produce sufficient seed for propagation; others will require use of cuttings or possibly, in some cases, tissue culture. Species such as *Phoenix reclinata* and *Strelitzia nicolai* may be propagated by division of existing clumps.
- The desirable size for planting (i.e. tube stock, semi-advanced, advanced, mature) of replacement tree stock will depend on availability, cost-effectiveness, end use (e.g. avenue or row reconstruction), degree of disturbance required for planting.
- Establishment requirements (e.g. depth of planting, fertiliser required, type and depth of mulch, staking, temporary irrigation) will vary depending on the species and the location.

- The tree resource on the PNUT site should comprise no more than 5% of any tree species, no more than 10% of any genus and no more than 20% of any one family. This measure is designed to reduce the risks arising from plant diseases or predation by animals.
- Trees should have characteristics suitable for the planting location. Close to buildings, avoid the use of species with heavy leaf or seed shedding which might clog guttering or drains. Avoid the use of species which might produce slip or trip hazards on paths. Araucarias are a major element in the PNUT cultural landscape. *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya pine) produces large cones and prickly leaves which can pose a public safety hazard if not managed. The massive female cones which can weigh in excess of 5kg are usually produced every few years although some specimens in Sydney have been known to produce cones every year for more than five years. New specimens of this species should be planted in locations where the trees can be practicably fenced off when cones are likely to drop.
- Preference should be given to tree species with proven longevity to reduce the need for future replacements.
- The health of vegetation on the PNUT site should be enhanced by canopy replenishment and appropriate maintenance to a target of 90% of the site's tree population to be healthy by 2030.
- Biodiversity of the tree resource on the PNUT site should be protected and enhanced to improve urban ecology and provide a range of habitats for native birds and other animals consistent with the historic landscape character of the site.
- The significance of the cultural landscape of the PNUT site and the tree resource in particular should be interpreted in accordance with the Interpretation Strategy for the site.

Species for the landscaping of new development within the PNUT site should be selected in accordance with the above criteria and the following.

- Sympathetic to the existing significant cultural landscape. There may be more flexibility in choice for plantings in areas such as courtyards which are not visible from significant spaces.
- Suitable for the local climate, preferably requiring little or no artificial watering.
- Non-invasive.
- Suitable for purpose e.g. groundcover, screen planting, shade-tolerant, climber, accent tree.
- Disease resistance.
- Unlikely to have structural problems.

4.7 Selection of trees for removal

Following the arboricultural and heritage assessment of all trees on site and the preparation of plans for infrastructure development and open space landscaping, it has been determined that there is a need for the removal of some trees. These are either in poor condition, with low Useful Life Expectancy (ULE) ratings or are in conflict with proposed works. Considerable care has been taken in the design of internal roads to avoid significant trees. The draft Tree Removal Plan prepared by Clouston Associates has been based on the following:

- trees that are in conflict with proposed infrastructure works and future development;
- trees that are posing a public safety risk due to their senescence or poor structural integrity; and,
- trees that are endangering significant structures, significant trees or significant archaeological resources.

4.8 Trees for canopy retention and replenishment

Trees to be retained and new plantings will be selected in accordance with the following criteria:

- Significant trees to be retained and conserved in situ to conserve the original design intent and cultural landscape character.
- Transplanting of tree species within the site where this is assessed to be a cost-effective means of retaining specimens with a long SULE rating.
- New tree plantings to replace those removed, to reconstruct earlier plantings where there is sufficient archival or physical evidence.
- New plantings to landscape new development.
- New plantings to landscape public open space areas where these are sympathetic to the significant cultural landscape values of the PNUT site.

4.9 The tree removal program

As indicated in 4.1 above, problems can arise where the tree removal process is not perceived to be transparent. If the community is not kept well informed about the reasons for removal of significant trees and their replacement with new specimens there can be politically embarrassing protests and possibly unwanted media interest.

Recent experience with tree removals in the Sydney Domain, Hyde Park and along the route of the proposed light rail route in Moore Park and Randwick has reinforced the need for authorities to explain to the local and wider community the reasons for tree removal and replacement in clear, easily understood language. It is also critical to advise the public about any changes to advertised proposals that might arise due to unforeseen circumstances or alterations to developments.

The proposed removal of trees from the PNUT site should be widely publicised in web-based and printed material and on the electronic media accessible by the community.

The removal of trees from the site will be subject to an open or select tender process. The successful contractor will be required to prepare a staged program for removal of those trees identified for removal and for any other trees which have died since the TreeIQ Tree Assessment was carried out or are assessed as currently posing a high risk, requiring immediate or urgent removal.

Removal of trees must be carried out in accordance with current best practice in arboriculture by or under the direct supervision of appropriately qualified arborists and in accordance with the Arboriculture Australia Code of Ethics and relevant workplace safety requirements.

Any significant trees likely to be affected by removal of other trees or by site works must be protected to a standard at least in accordance with *Australian Standard – Protection of trees on development sites AS4970-2009*. Removal of some trees close to other significant specimens or buildings may require careful removal of second and first order branches and major stems in small sections, possibly involving lowering of sections by rope to avoid damage to nearby vegetation or structures.

Where stumps of removed trees are within the Structural Root Zone (SRZ) of significant retained trees, stump grinding may be required rather than complete grubbing out of roots using earthmoving machinery as the latter can cause damage to retained trees.



Figure 12 Trunks of mature figs protected by skirts of timber staves in Moore Park, beside the Albert (Tibby) Cotter Walkway pedestrian bridge. (Photo: Margaret Betteridge, 28 September 2015)

4.10 Transplanting specimens on site

The PNUT site contains a large number of palms of a variety of genera and species. Palms and some related monocot plant types have relatively compact fibrous root systems that are more amenable to transplanting than those of conifers and most dicotyledonous tree species many of which have deep or spreading woody roots.

In recent decades in Sydney, many mature palms have been transplanted, either within development sites or from one site to another. Prominent examples include the following:

- A specimen of *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Islands Palm) transplanted from the forecourt of the Hyde Park Barracks where it obscured the significant Francis Greenway-designed façade and clock to a site in front of the Art Gallery of New South Wales where one palm was missing.
- Numerous palms transplanted from various sites in Sydney to the public areas at Darling Harbour.
- Specimens of *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Islands Palm) transplanted to the nature strips of the Great Western Highway, Blaxland in the Lower Blue Mountains as part of the landscaping of the local shopping centre.
- Specimens of *Livistona australis* (Cabbage Palm) transplanted to Hickson Road Reserve near Sydney Harbour Bridge to replace specimens of *Phoenix canariensis* killed by the burrowing of sulphur-crested cockatoos into the upper stems, thereby damaging the growing tips.
- Specimens of *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Islands Palm) transplanted within the 'Peak' development site, Victoria Road, Ryde.



Figure 13 (Left): Specimens of *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) stored on site at Peak apartment development on Victoria Road, Ryde; **(Right):** Some of the specimens transplanted to landscape the new development. (Photos: Chris Betteridge, 21 July 2015 and 24 February 2016)

Transplanting of mature trees can be very expensive, costing many thousands of dollars per tree. Decisions on whether to relocate trees must be based on careful assessment of the significance and condition of the specimen, its likely safe and useful lifespan and the cost-effectiveness of transplanting versus replacement with a new advanced, super-advanced or mature specimen sourced elsewhere.

Transplanting of trees also requires considerable prior preparation of the specimen to be moved and the site to which it will be relocated. This will

usually include trenching around the specimen, root pruning and often complementary crown pruning, uplifting at an appropriate time of year and in suitable weather conditions, followed by transplanting to a well-prepared new site, followed by guying and appropriate establishment maintenance.

4.11 Monitoring Program

The contractor will be required to prepare a Monitoring Program for ongoing assessment of tree condition, public safety risks and maintenance requirements. This should include identification of the frequency of inspections required, nature of inspections necessary to assess condition, vigour and risk (e.g. ground level visual tree assessment (VTA), internal diagnostic tests, woody tissue testing, aerial (climbing) inspections, tree root mapping, etc.)

4.12 Proactive Maintenance Program

The contractor will be required to prepare a proactive maintenance program for all trees on site to include but not be limited to the following:

- Frequency and extent of formative pruning in accordance with *WorkCover Code of Practice for Amenity Tree Industry, 1998* and *Australian Standard AS 4373-2007 Formative Pruning* to enhance shape, remove irregular shoots, encourage flowering, etc.
- Frequency, type, diameter and depth of any mulching recommended.
- Provision for remedial pruning when necessary e.g. in response to physical damage, decay, insect or fungal infestation.

Consideration will be given to proposals based on the use of software-based tree management plans.

4.13 Qualifications Required

Contractors for tree removal and maintenance must ensure that the team leader has appropriate qualifications in arboriculture at least at the level of Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) Level 5 and extensive experience in working with trees in historic landscapes. Other team members should have qualifications in arboriculture at least equivalent to AQF Level 3.

4.14 Insurances Required

Contractors for tree removal and maintenance must provide the relevant property owner / manager with evidence of current professional indemnity insurance cover of at least \$5 million, public liability insurance cover of at least \$10 million and statutory Workers' Compensation insurance to cover all employees engaged in the tree works subject of the contract.

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Appendix A

Analysis of tree families, genera and species

The following table lists the plant families, genera and species assessed in the TreeIQ survey of the PNUT site (excluding the Parramatta Gaol precinct) and shows the numbers of trees in each category and the percentages of each family, genus and species in relation to the total number of living trees assessed (940 trees). Family names in **bold** are those with the highest representation (greater than 2.5% of total).; Genus names in bold are those representing more than 1.5% of the total and species names in bold are those representing 1.0% or more of the total number of trees.

Species marked with an **asterisk** are those recorded as being despatched from the Botanic Gardens Sydney to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta in July 1865 or May 1871. *Erythrina crista-galli* was included in a list of plants sent from the Botanic Gardens Sydney to the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta in 1846. The lists of plants sent at those times include many other species that are either no longer growing at the PNUT site or were shrubs and herbaceous plants not included in the TreeIQ Tree Survey.

Parramatta North Urban Transformation Canopy Replenishment Strategy

Family	Specimens of each family	% of total trees	Genus	Specimens of each genus	% of total trees	Species	Specimens of each species	% of total trees
Aceraceae	7	0.7	<i>Acer</i>	7	0.7	<i>Acer negundo*</i>	6	0.6
						<i>Acer palmatum</i>	1	0.1
Agavaceae	1	0.1	<i>Beaucarnea</i>	1	0.1	<i>Beaucarnea species</i>	1	0.1
Anacardiaceae	20	2.1	<i>Harpephyllum</i>	1	0.1	<i>Harpephyllum cafrum</i>	1	0.1
			<i>Pistacia</i>	15	1.5	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	15	1.5
			<i>Schinus</i>	4	0.4	<i>Schinus molle</i> var. <i>areira</i>	4	0.4
Apocynaceae	4	0.4	<i>Nerium</i>	1	0.1	<i>Nerium oleander*</i>	1	0.1
			<i>Plumeria</i>	3	0.3	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> var. <i>acutifolia</i>	3	0.3
Aquifoliaceae	3	0.3	<i>Ilex</i>	3	0.3	<i>Ilex</i> sp.	3	0.3
Araliaceae	3	0.3	<i>Schefflera</i>	3	0.3	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	3	0.3
Araucariaceae	22	2.3	<i>Araucaria</i>	22	2.3	<i>Araucaria bidwillii*</i>	13	1.4
						<i>Araucaria columnaris</i>	1	0.1
						<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	3	0.3
						<i>Araucaria heterophylla*</i>	5	0.5
Arecaceae	198	21.1	<i>Archontophoenix</i> <i>nix</i>	30	3.2	<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamii</i>	30	3.2
						<i>Butia</i>	9	0.9
						<i>Jubaea</i>	2	0.2
						<i>Livistona</i>	21	2.2
						<i>Phoenix</i>	30	3.2
						<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	10	1.1
						<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	6	0.6
						<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	13	1.4
						<i>Phoenix</i> sp.	1	0.1
						<i>Syagrus</i>	45	4.8
<i>Trachycarpus</i>	18	1.9						
<i>Washingtonia</i>	42	4.5						
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	5	0.5						
<i>Washingtonia</i> sp.	4	0.4						
Betulaceae	2	0.2	<i>Alnus</i>	2	0.2	<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	2	0.2

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Family	Specimens of each family	% of total trees	Genus	Specimens of each genus	% of total trees	Species	Specimens of each species	% of total trees
Bignoniaceae	56	5.9	Jacaranda	56	5.9	Jacaranda mimosifolia	56	5.9
Caesalpinaceae	2	0.2	<i>Gleditsia</i>	2	0.2	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	2	0.2
Casuarinaceae	14	1.5	<i>Casuarina</i>	14	1.5	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	6	0.6
						<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	8	0.8
Cupressaceae	85	9.0	<i>Chamaecyparis</i>	6	0.6	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp. & cultivars	6	0.6
			Cupressus	39	4.1	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	5	0.5
						<i>Cupressus nootkaensis</i>	3	0.3
						Cupressus sempervirens	11	1.2
						Cupressus species & cultivars	20	2.1
			<i>Juniperus</i>	1	0.1	<i>Juniperus</i> sp.	1	0.1
Cupressaceae cont.			x Cupressocyparis	39	4.1	x Cupressocyparis leylandii	39	4.1
Cyatheaceae	5	0.5	<i>Cyathea</i>	5	0.5	<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	5	0.5
Ericaceae	5	0.5	<i>Arbutus</i>	5	0.5	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	5	0.5
Euphorbiaceae	1	0.1	<i>Omalanthus</i>	1	0.1	<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	1	0.1
Fabaceae	19	2.0	<i>Castanospermum</i>	1	0.1	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	1	0.1
			<i>Erythrina</i>	8	0.8	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> *	7	0.7
						<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i> *	1	0.1
			<i>Robinia</i>	10	1.1	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> 'Frisia'	10	1.1
Fagaceae	5	0.5	<i>Quercus</i>	5	0.5	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	5	0.5
Hamamelidaceae	16	1.7	<i>Liquidambar</i>	15		<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	15	1.6
			<i>Parrotia</i>	1	0.1	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	1	0.1
Juglandaceae	1	0.1	<i>Juglans</i>	1	0.1	<i>Juglans regia</i>	1	0.1
Lauraceae	68	7.2	Cinnamomum	67	7.1	Cinnamomum camphora	67	7.1
			<i>Persea</i>	1	0.1	<i>Persea americana</i>	1	0.1
Lythraceae	33	3.5	Lagerstroemia	33	3.5	Lagerstroemia indica	33	3.5
Magnoliaceae	3	0.3	<i>Magnolia</i>	3	0.3	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	1	0.1
						<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	2	0.2

Parramatta North Urban Transformation Canopy Replenishment Strategy

Family	Specimens of each family	% of total trees	Genus	Specimens of each genus	% of total trees	Species	Specimens of each species	% of total trees			
Malvaceae	5	0.5	<i>Hibiscus</i>	1	0.1	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinesis</i>	1	0.1			
			<i>Lagunaria</i>	4	0.4	<i>Lagunaria patersonia*</i>	4	0.4			
Melastomataceae	1	0.1	<i>Tibouchina</i>	1	0.1	<i>Tibouchina sp.</i>	1	0.1			
Meliaceae	1	0.1	<i>Melia</i>	1	0.1	<i>Melia azederach</i>	1	0.1			
Mimosaceae	5	0.5	<i>Acacia</i>	5	0.5	<i>Acacia binervia</i>	1	0.1			
						<i>Acacia species</i>	4	0.4			
Moraceae	27	2.8	<i>Ficus</i>	23	2.4	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	5	0.5			
						<i>Ficus macrocarpa var. hillii</i>	4	0.4			
						<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	14	1.5			
			<i>Morus</i>	4	0.4	<i>Morus sp.</i>	4	0.4			
Myrtaceae	121	12.9	<i>Angophora</i>	3	0.3	<i>Angophora costata</i>	2	0.2			
						<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	1	0.1			
						<i>Callistemon</i>	23	2.4	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	23	2.4
						<i>Corymbia</i>	25	2.6	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	13	1.4
									<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	1	0.1
									<i>Corymbia species</i>	5	0.5
									<i>Corymbia sp. (possibly C. citriodora x C. maculata)</i>	4	0.4
									<i>Corymbia torrellana</i>	2	0.2
						<i>Feijoa</i>	1	0.1	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	1	0.1
						<i>Eucalyptus</i>	36	3.8	<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	1	0.1
		<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	2	0.2							
		<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	2	0.2							
		<i>Eucalyptus globulus ssp. bicostata</i>	6	0.6							
		<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	4	0.4							
		<i>Eucalyptus nicolii</i>	1	0.1							
		<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	3	0.3							
		<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	1	0.1							
			<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	6	0.6						

Parramatta North Urban Transformation Canopy Replenishment Strategy

Family	Specimens of each family	% of total trees	Genus	Specimens of each genus	% of total trees	Species	Specimens of each species	% of total trees	
Myrtaceae cont.						<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> x <i>E. botryoides</i>	1	0.1	
						<i>Eucalyptus scoparia</i>	2	0.2	
						<i>Eucalyptus species</i>	6	0.6	
						<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	1	0.1	
				<i>Leptospermum</i>	2	0.2	<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	1	0.1
						<i>Leptospermum sp.</i>	1	0.1	
				Lophostemon	20	2.1	Lophostemon confertus	20	2.1
				<i>Melaleuca</i>	6	0.6	<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	3	0.3
							<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i> 'Revolution Gold'	1	0.1
							<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	2	0.2
				<i>Syzygium</i>	5	0.5	<i>Syzygium paniculata</i>	5	0.5
	Oleaceae	23	2.4	<i>Fraxinus</i>	1	0.1	<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	1	0.1
				Ligustrum	18	1.9	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	18	1.9
			<i>Olea</i>	5	0.5	<i>Olea europaea ssp. cuspidata</i>	5	0.5	
Phyllanthraceae	2	0.2	<i>Glochidion</i>	2	0.2	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	2	0.2	
Pinaceae	22	2.3	Cedrus	14	1.5	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	8	0.8	
						<i>Cedrus libani</i>	6	0.6	
						<i>Pinus</i>	8	0.8	
						<i>Pinus patula</i>	4	0.4	
						<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	4	0.4	
Pittosporaceae	9	0.9	<i>Hymenosporum</i>	2	0.2	Hymenosporum flavum*	2	0.2	
			<i>Pittosporum</i>	7	0.7	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	7	0.7	
Platanaceae	10	1.0	<i>Platanus</i>	10	1.0	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	10	1.0	
Podocarpaceae	2	0.2	<i>Podocarpus</i>	2	0.2	<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	2	0.2	
Proteaceae	29	3.1	<i>Grevillea</i>	12	1.3	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	12	1.3	
			<i>Hakea</i>	2	0.2	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	2	0.2	
			<i>Macadamia</i>	2	0.2	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	2	0.2	
			<i>Stenocarpus</i>	13	1.4	Stenocarpus sinuatus	13	1.4	
Rosaceae	34	3.6	<i>Cotoneaster</i>	1	0.1	<i>Cotoneaster species</i>	1	0.1	
			Photinia	33	3.5	Photinia sp.	33	3.5	

Parramatta North Urban Transformation Canopy Replenishment Strategy

Family	Specimens of each family	% of total trees	Genus	Specimens of each genus	% of total trees	Species	Specimens of each species	% of total trees
Rutaceae	3	0.3	<i>Flindersia</i>	1	0.1	<i>Flindersia australis</i>	1	0.1
			<i>Murraya</i>	2	0.2	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	2	0.2
Salicaceae			<i>Populus</i>	3	0.3	<i>Populus alba</i>	1	0.1
						<i>Populus deltoides</i>	2	0.2
Sapindaceae	1	0.1	<i>Cupaniopsis</i>	1	0.1	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	1	0.1
Sterculiaceae	13	1.4	<i>Brachychiton</i>	13	1.4	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius*</i>	7	0.7
						<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	1	0.1
						<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	5	0.5
Strelitziaceae	1	0.1	<i>Strelitzia</i>	1	0.1	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	1	0.1
Taxodiaceae	4	0.4	<i>Sequoia</i>	2	0.2	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	2	0.2
			<i>Taxodium</i>	2	0.2	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	2	0.2
Theaceae	1	0.1	<i>Camellia</i>	1	0.1	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	1	0.1
Verbenaceae	5	0.5	<i>Citharexylum</i>	5	5	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	5	0.5
Ulmaceae	21	2.2	<i>Celtis</i>	9	0.9	<i>Celtis australis</i>	9	0.9
			<i>Ulmus</i>	12	1.3	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	5	0.5
						<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	7	0.7