

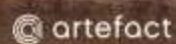
World Class End of Life Program (WCEoLP)

Westmead Hospital

Statement of Heritage Impact

Report to Health Infrastructure

August 2024



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Statement of Heritage Impact prepared by Artefact Heritage and Environment, assesses the planned World Class End of Life Program (WCEoLP) project at Westmead Hospital –consisting of a new 15 bed Palliative Care unit, planned to be constructed on the rooftop (Level 05) of the existing Central Acute Services Building (CASB).

This Statement of Heritage Impact addresses all relevant legislation as well as relevant Heritage guidelines and management documents including the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act), NSW Heritage Act 1977 (State Heritage Register, s170 Register), Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023 (PLEP), The Burra Charter 2013 and the Parramatta Park Conservation and Management Plan 2008 and assesses the planned project's adherence to such. In instances where the proposed works deviate from these regulations, the Statement of Heritage Impact has provided guidance on necessary adjustments for compliance or rationale for the variations. The following provides a summary of key findings and recommendations.

Overview of findings

The site for the proposed WCEoLP is not subject to any State Heritage Register listings or S170 heritage register listings. There are heritage items in the vicinity of 1500m from the subject site. The potential for visual impact of the proposal will be assessed.

Approval pathway

The project is being undertaken as an REF.

Recommendations and mitigation measures

Consideration should be given to developing heritage sympathetic designs, in line with the following recommendations:

- Consideration of the external built form in the context of existing building
- Analysis of views to and from the heritage items in the vicinity
- Selection of exterior materials such as roofing and cladding which are sympathetic to the heritage items in the vicinity.
- Preparation of a Visual Impact Assessment, which takes into consideration key historic view corridors which have been identified in this Statement of Heritage Impact

Mitigation measure/ recommendation	Timing	Goal of management measure
Preparation of a materials and finishes schedule	Prior to REF submission	To understand the impacts the proposal may have on views to and from significant heritage within Westmead and Parramatta.

Preparation of a Visual Impact Assessment, in the form of 3D renders, which takes into consideration key historic view corridors which have been identified in this Statement of Heritage Impact

Prior to REF
submission

To understand the impacts the proposal may have on significant heritage view lines within Westmead and Parramatta.

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Project background.....	1
1.2	Study area	1
1.3	Methodology	6
1.4	Authorship.....	6
1.5	Limitations.....	6
2.0	Legislative Context.....	7
2.1	Overview.....	7
2.2	Identification of heritage listed items	7
2.3	The World Heritage Convention	7
2.4	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	8
2.4.1	Commonwealth Heritage List	8
2.4.2	National Heritage List	8
2.5	Heritage Act 1977	9
2.5.1	State Heritage Register	9
2.5.2	Conservation Management Plans	9
2.5.3	Section 170 registers	9
2.6	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW).....	9
2.6.1	Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023	10
2.6.2	Parramatta Development Control Plan (DCP) 2023.....	10
2.7	Non-Statutory Considerations	10
2.7.1	Register of the National Estate.....	10
2.7.2	National Trust of Australia (NSW)	11
2.8	Summary of heritage listings	12
3.0	Historical background	15
3.1	Aboriginal history	15
3.1.1	The Sydney Region	15
3.1.2	Westmead & Parramatta Area.....	16
3.2	Early European Colonisation	17
3.3	Nineteenth Century	17
3.3.1	Subdivision and Naming of Westmead	18
3.3.2	Residential development	19
3.4	Twentieth century	19
3.5	Brief Site History: Westmead Hospital	20
4.0	Physical Context.....	23
4.1	Site Inspection	23

4.1.1	Context	23
4.1.2	Site.....	25
4.1.3	Heritage items in the vicinity with visual connection to the proposed WCEoLP	25
5.0	Significance Assessment.....	28
5.1	Methodology	28
5.1.1	Statements of Significance nearby Heritage Items	29
5.2	The proposed works	29
5.2.1	The proposal.....	29
5.2.2	Project justification.....	31
6.0	Heritage Impact assessment.....	32
6.1	Overview.....	32
6.1.1	Impacts to Heritage Items in Vicinity	33
6.2	Heritage considerations for the proposal.....	36
6.2.1	Statement of Heritage Impact.....	36
7.0	Conclusion	37
7.1	Conclusion	37
7.2	Approval pathway	37
7.3	Recommendations and mitigation measures	37
8.0	APPENDIX A: Summary of Statements of Significance	39

FIGURES

Figure 1: Study area with boundary line: Central Acute Services Building in the Westmead Hospital Precinct.....	2
Figure 2: Approximate location of the WCEoLP (green circle), on the roof of the Central Acute Services Building (red outline) at Westmead Hospital (from HDR RD + MSJ, Artefact overlay).	3
Figure 3: Study area with 1,500m buffer zone including World Heritage Sites, SHR Items, LEP Conservation Areas, LEP items - Archaeological, LEP items – General.	4
Figure 4: Study area detail, showing nearby World Heritage sites, SHR items, LEP Conservation Areas, and LEP Items – General.	5
Figure 5: Unknown artist, 'South west view of Parramatta in 1811' (Source: Museum of Sydney No.31759 via Kass, 2008. 'Parramatta', Dictionary of Sydney)	16
Figure 6: Excerpt from Parish of St. John, County of Cumberland map showing the location of the Governor's or Parramatta Domain before 1857, NSW Department of Lands. Retrieved on 23/02/2020 from National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-229950258/view	18
Figure 7: Parish of St. John, County of Cumberland, NSW Department of Lands. Retrieved on 23/02/2020 from National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-233835406/view	19
Figure 8: Parish of St. John, County of Cumberland, NSW Department of Lands with project site indication. Retrieved on 23/02/2020 from National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-233835406/view	20
Figure 9: Crown Plan of Portion 262 in the Parish of St John. Courtesy: NSW Land & Property Information.	21
Figure 10: Westmead Hospital, c. late-1990s. Source: City of Parramatta Archives, PCC Photographs Collection).....	22
Figure 11: View west to the main entrance of Westmead Hospital Block K (Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024)	23
Figure 12: View east across to CASB from level 5 (Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024)	23
Figure 13: View southwest from level 5 of CASB (Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024) 24	
Figure 14: View west from level 5 of CASB (Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024)	24
Figure 15: View northwest from level 5 of CASB	24
Figure 16: View north to the adjacent construction site from level 5 of CASB Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024	24
Figure 17: View east towards the western elevation of CASB from Redbank Road Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024.....	24
Figure 18: View east towards the western elevation of CASB from Dragonfly Drive Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024.....	24
Figure 19: North elevation of ICM Research Centre WSU (I171 Parramatta LEP)	25
Figure 20: East elevation of ICM Research Centre WSU (I171 Parramatta LEP)	25
Figure 21: View north from of Victorian Cottage in the grounds of WSU (I172 Parramatta LEP).....	25
Figure 22: View north to the subject site with the cranes from the adjacent construction site in the distance from the front porch of the ICM Research Centre.....	25

Figure 23: View west of the Paringa Unit which is within the curtilage of the Cumberland District Hospital Group (SHR 00820) towards the proposed WCEoLP.....	26
Figure 24: View east from the Paringa Unit which is within the curtilage of the Cumberland District Hospital Group (SHR 00820) towards the proposed WCEoLP.....	26
Figure 25: Western elevation of the Dairy which is within the curtilage of Parramatta Park and Old Government House (SHR 0596)	26
Figure 26: View west from the Dairy which is within the curtilage of Parramatta Park and Old Government House (SHR 0596) toward the subject site.	26
Figure 27: Eastern elevation of Old Government House which is within the curtilage of Parramatta Park and Old Government House (SHR 0596)	27
Figure 28: View west towards the subject site from the rear western side of Old Government House which is within the curtilage of Parramatta Park and Old Government House (SHR 0596)	27
Figure 29: The location for the selected MP site on CASB rooftop is shown in pink (Source: WSLHD)	29
Figure 30: Proposed Endorsed Concept Design (Source: WSLHD).....	30

TABLES

Table 1: Results of heritage register searches for places within a 1500m radius of the study area. Search date 14 February 2024.....	12
Table 2: Results of heritage register searches (non-statutory) for places within a 1,500m radius of the study area. Search date: 14 February 2024.....	14
Table 3. NSW heritage assessment criteria	28
Table 4: Terminology for assessing the magnitude of heritage impact.....	32
Table 5 Terminology for heritage impact types	33
Table 6 Assessment of heritage impact proposal to items in the vicinity	33
Table 7 Preliminary Statement of Heritage Impact for the proposed new structure	36

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

Schematic Designs for the World Class End of Life Program at Westmead Hospital are commencing, and Artefact Heritage & Environment has been engaged by Health Infrastructure's project managers Capital Insight Pty Limited, to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) to accompany the required REF planning approval. Currently undergoing extensive redevelopment, Westmead Hospital is expanding its services including the development of a new Supportive and Palliative Care unit, which will provide specialised care and support to patients, carers and families with life-limiting illnesses in Western Sydney. This purpose-built Palliative Care Unit aims to complement Westmead Hospital's existing palliative and supportive care services. The project is in the vicinity of locally, nationally, and internationally heritage listed items, including the Cumberland Hospital site, Parramatta Park and Old Government House.

In order to comply with the provisions of the relevant legislation, Artefact Heritage has undertaken an assessment of impacts on historic heritage (including conservation areas, built heritage and landscapes). Where impacts to significant historic heritage are identified, this SoHI provides recommendations on possible modification, mitigation and management measures (including measures to avoid significant impacts and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures) generally consistent with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual.

This approach has been designed to assist Health Infrastructure in achieving an acceptable outcome, whilst meeting the requirements of the relevant heritage management documents as they pertain to heritage.

1.2 Study area

The project is located at Westmead Hospital, Westmead, within the rooftop (Level 05) of the Central Acute Services Building (CASB). The CASB is located to the northeast of the main building at the Westmead Hospital Precinct, Westmead, with its main frontage facing Hawkesbury Road, adjacent to the Millennium Institute (see Figure 1). The Westmead Hospital precinct is bounded by Hawkesbury Road, Darcy Road, Research Road and Institute Road. The project site is located within the City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundaries of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). The suburb of Westmead is bounded by the suburbs of Wentworthville to the west, Parramatta to the east, Northmead to the north and Mays Hill and Merrylands to the south. The southern half of Westmead south of Westmead Station lies in the territory of Cumberland Council.

Westmead Hospital serves as the primary medical referral centre for Western Sydney, delivering comprehensive, specialised medical services to the local community and beyond. Nearby are locally, nationally and internationally heritage listed items, including the Cumberland Hospital site, Parramatta Park and Old Government House.

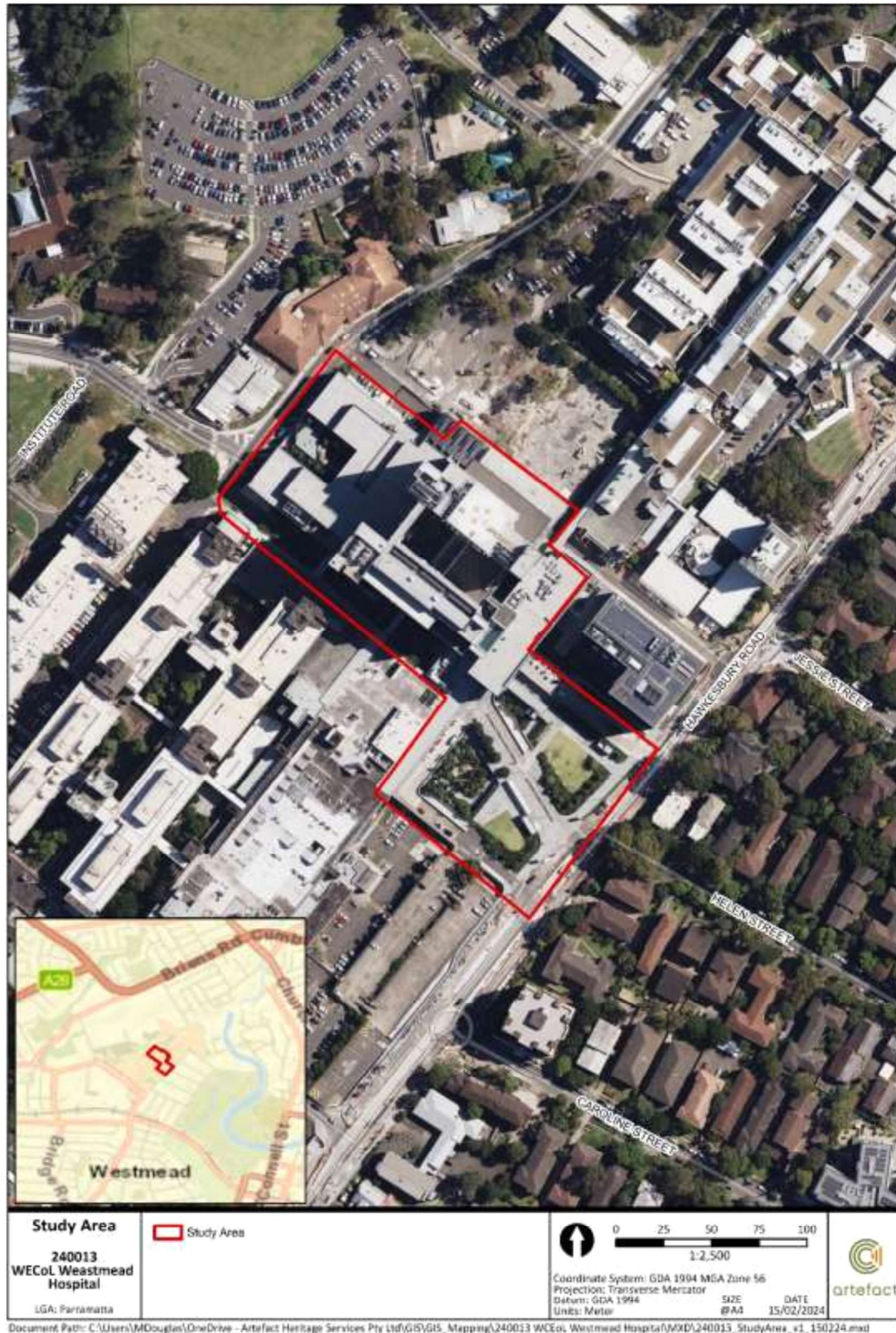


Figure 1: Study area with boundary line: Central Acute Services Building in the Westmead Hospital Precinct

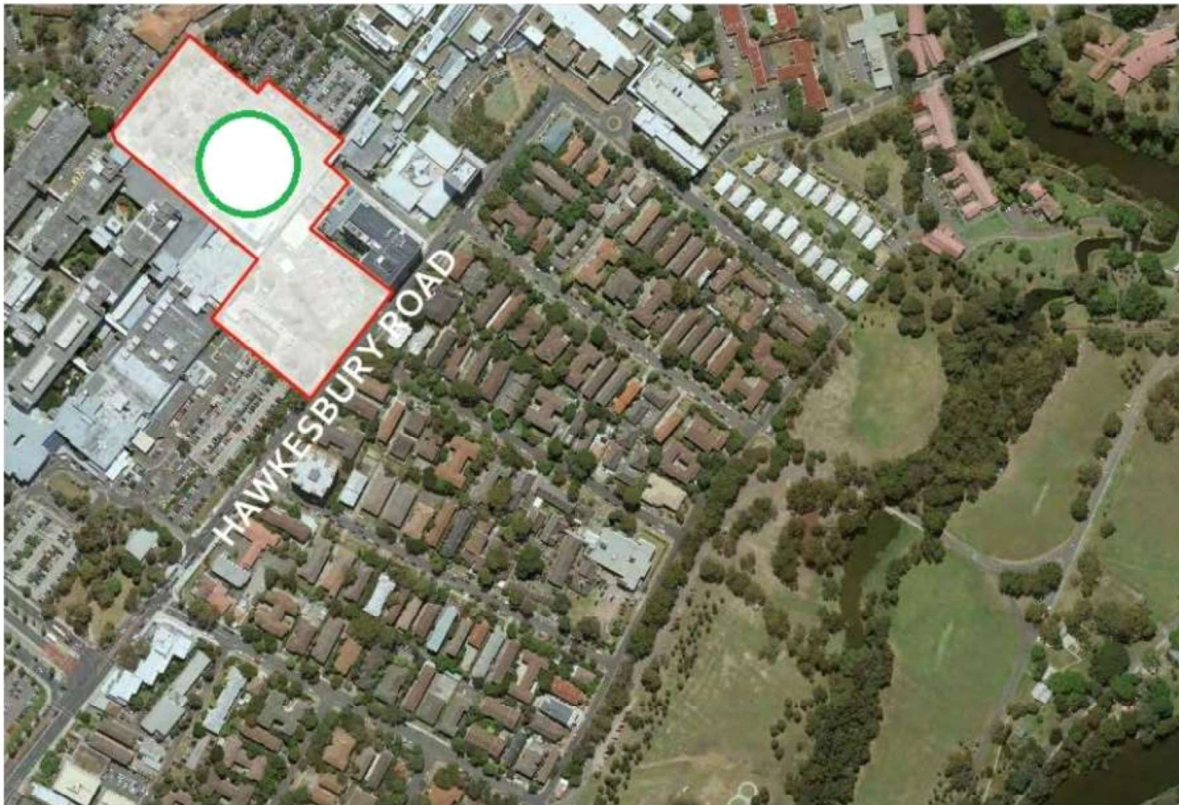


Figure 2: Approximate location of the WCEoLP (green circle), on the roof of the Central Acute Services Building (red outline) at Westmead Hospital (from HDR | RD + MSJ, Artefact overlay).

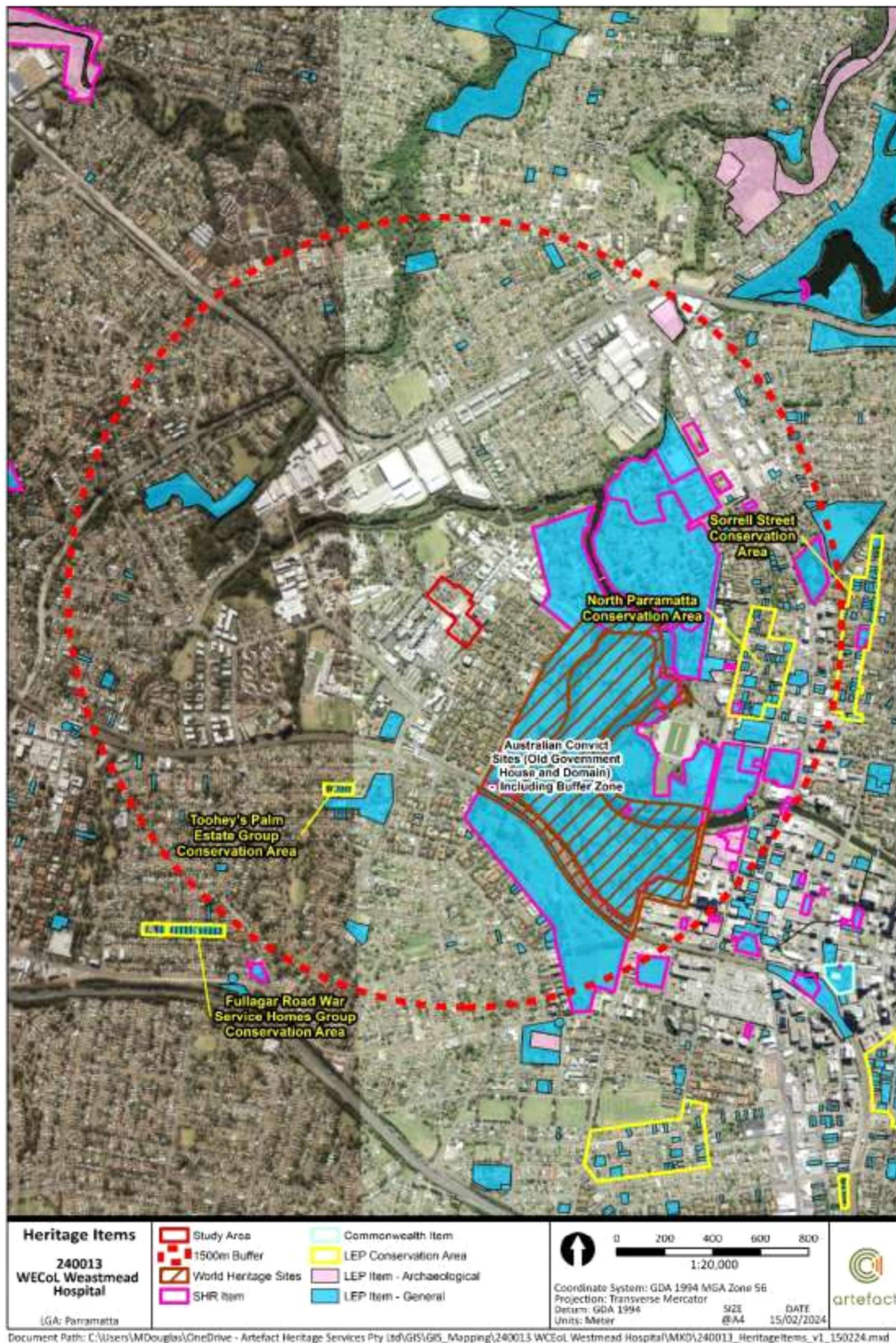


Figure 3: Study area with 1,500m buffer zone including World Heritage Sites, SHR Items, LEP Conservation Areas, LEP items - Archaeological, LEP items – General.

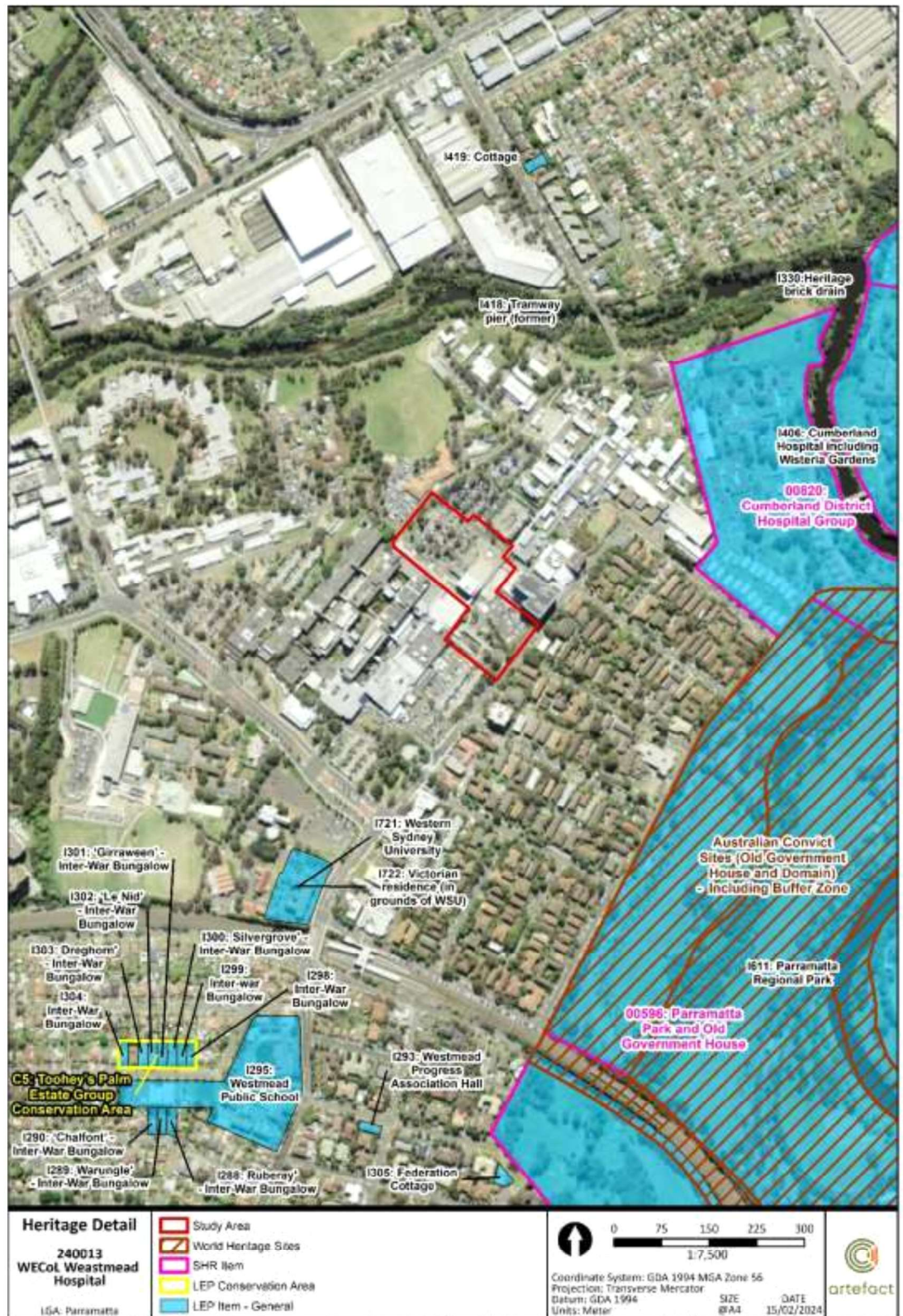


Figure 4: Study area detail, showing nearby Word Heritage sites, SHR items, LEP Conservation Areas, and LEP Items – General.

1.3 Methodology

This SoHI is a heritage assessment report which analyses how proposed works to a heritage place, or within its vicinity, may impact upon its heritage significance. This report identifies relevant heritage listings and their statements of significance, offers a brief history and description of the heritage place and its affected elements, explains the proposed works, assesses possible heritage impacts arising from the works, and offers recommendations to mitigate any impacts in relation to the required project outcomes.

This report was prepared in accordance with the principles and procedures established by the following documents:

- Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact
- The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 3
- Assessing heritage significance—Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the
- Heritage Council of NSW criteria

1.4 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Jennifer Castaldi (Senior Associate, Built Environment) and Sabrina Roesner (Senior Heritage Consultant) with input and review provided by Scott MacArthur (Principal, Built Environment), all from Artefact Heritage and Environment.

1.5 Limitations

This SoHI has been prepared in consideration of previous Heritage Assessments relevant to the site, see: APPENDIX A: RPS *Westmead Redevelopment Central Acute Services Building - Heritage Assessment*, 2016).

This SoHI does not address nor include Historical or Aboriginal impact assessments as the proposed works do not involve ground disturbance.

2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1 Overview

This section discusses the heritage management framework, notably legislative and policy context, applicable to the proposed development and study area.

2.2 Identification of heritage listed items

Heritage listed items, near the project site were identified through a search of relevant state and federal statutory and non-statutory heritage registers:

- World Heritage List (WHL)
- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)
- National Heritage List (NHL)
- State Heritage Register (SHR)
- Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers
- NSW State Heritage Inventory database
- Parramatta Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2023
- Register of the National Estate (RNE)
- National Trust of Australia (NSW) register.

Items listed on these registers have previously been assessed against the heritage assessment guidelines relevant to their peak governing body. Items that are of Commonwealth, National and World heritage significance have been assessed in accordance with the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act). Items of state or local significance have been assessed against the NSW Heritage Assessment guidelines. Assessments of heritage significance as they appear in relevant heritage inventory sheets and documents, are provided in this assessment. A summary of the relevant Acts and the potential legislative implications are provided in Section 2.3.

2.3 The World Heritage Convention

The Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and National Heritage (the World Heritage Convention) was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on 16 November 1972, and came into force on 17 December 1975. The World Heritage Convention aims to promote international cooperation to protect heritage that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations. It sets out the criteria that a site must meet to be inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHL) and the role of State Parties in the protection and preservation of world and their own national heritage.

Search of the WHL on 14 February 2024, indicated that there are **no** WHL items located **within** the study area. There is **one** item located **within the 1,500m project buffer zone study area** which is listed on the WHL, see Table 1.

2.4 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a legislative framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance, that is, flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places of national and international importance. Heritage items are protected through their inscription on the World Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List, or the National Heritage List. The EPBC Act stipulates that a person who has proposed an action that will, or is likely to, have a significant impact on a World, National or Commonwealth Heritage site must refer the action to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (hereafter Minister). The Minister will then determine if the action requires approval under the EPBC Act. If approval is required, an environmental assessment would need to be prepared. The Minister would approve or decline the action based on this assessment. A significant impact is defined as “an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity.” The significance of the action is based on the sensitivity, value and quality of the environment that is to be impacted, and the duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impact. If the action is to be undertaken in accordance with an accredited management plan, approval is not needed and the matter does not need to be referred to the Minister.

2.4.1 Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) has been established to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia. Established under the EPBC Act, the CHL comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control. A search of the Australian Heritage Database was undertaken on 13 February 2024 which indicates that there are no items within the study area included on the Commonwealth Heritage Register. There are no items within the study area included on the CHL.

A search of the CHL on 14 February 2024 indicated that there are **no** CHL items located **within or nearby** the study area.

2.4.2 National Heritage List

The National Heritage List (NHL) has been established to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia, including places overseas. There are nine matters of national environmental significance, these include Australia’s world heritage properties (as listed on the World Heritage List [WHL]), national heritage places, wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention), migratory species, listed threatened and ecological communities, Commonwealth marine areas, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, nuclear actions including uranium mining, and water resources in relation to coal seam gas developments and large coal mining developments.

A search of the National Heritage List was undertaken on 14 February 2024 which indicates that there are **no items within** the study area included on the NHL, however there are two items listed on the NHL that are in close proximity. See Table 1.

2.5 Heritage Act 1977

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) provides protection for items of ‘environmental heritage’ in NSW. ‘Environmental heritage’ includes places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts considered significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. Items considered to be significant to the State are listed on the SHR and cannot be demolished, altered, moved or damaged, or their significance altered without approval from the Heritage Council of NSW.

2.5.1 State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites. The SHR is administered by Heritage NSW, and includes a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW. For works to an SHR item, a Section 60 application must be prepared for works that are not exempt under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act. A search of the SHR on 14 February indicated that there are **no items within** the study area, however there are several SHR listed items in the vicinity of the site. See Tabel 1.

2.5.2 Conservation Management Plans

Under Section 38A of the Heritage Act, if a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is prepared for an item listed on the SHR, the Heritage Council of NSW may endorse the plan, and use the CMP to make regulations or provisions in relation to the SHR item. A CMP is not required under the Heritage Act, however the Heritage Council of NSW continues to recommend the preparation of CMPs as best practice heritage management documents for places of State Heritage significance and to consider suitable site-specific exemptions.

For the purpose of this report the Paramatta Park Conservation and Management Plan and its policies were considered in the Heritage Impact Assessment.

2.5.3 Section 170 registers

No items were identified as being located within or in the vicinity of the study area.

2.6 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits.

The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the EP&A Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. The study area falls within the boundaries of the Parramatta local government areas. Schedule 5 of each of the *2023 Parramatta Local Environment Plan (PLEP)* includes a list of items/sites of heritage significance within this LGA.

2.6.1 Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023

Heritage items listed on the Parramatta LEP 2023 are managed in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.10 Heritage Conservation of this LEP. Under Clause 5 of this section of the Parramatta LEP 2023:

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development —

(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or

(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

Westmead Hospital, specifically the Central Acute Services Building (CASB), is not a heritage listed item, however it is in the vicinity of local heritage items. Refer to table 1 for listings. A local heritage item (I418 - Former tramway pier – adjacent to 1D Redbank Road) sits peripherally within the land parcel addressing Toongabbie Creek, some 300m to the north-west of the CASB¹.

2.6.2 Parramatta Development Control Plan (DCP) 2023

The Parramatta (DCP) 2023 is a supporting document that compliments the provisions contained within the Parramatta LEP 2023 and provides specific design detail in regard to sympathetic development on, or in the vicinity of, items listed on Schedule 5 of the Parramatta LEP 2023.

Section 7 of the Parramatta DCP 2023 provides sympathetic considerations for development that is in the vicinity of a heritage listed item. Further outline of the terms, responsibilities and procedures associated with heritage applications in the City of Parramatta is provided in Appendix 3 of this DCP. These considerations include ensuring that the character, bulk, scale and height of new development does not unreasonably overshadow a nearby heritage item, that colouring and texture of new materials of a new development is sympathetic to a heritage item, and that views of a heritage item should not be obscured from the point of view of areas of public domain.

2.7 Non-Statutory Considerations

2.7.1 Register of the National Estate

The RNE is no longer a statutory list; however, it remains available as an archive.

Westmead Hospital Precinct is **not listed** on the Register of the National Estate, however items within the vicinity of 1500m of the site are. See Table 2 of RNE listings.

¹ BVN WCEoL Westmead Concept Design Report, 2023

2.7.2 National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Listing on the National Trust Heritage Register does not impose statutory obligations and is more an indication of the heritage significance held by the community. Westmead Hospital Precinct **is not listed** on the National Trust Heritage Register, however items within the vicinity of 1500m of the site are. See Table 2 for NSW NTR listings.

2.8 Summary of heritage listings

Table 1: Results of heritage register searches for places within a 1500m radius of the study area. Search date 14 February 2024

Statutory Listed Places	Items listed within the 1,500m buffer of the study area
World Heritage List:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Convict Sites: Old Government House and Domain (WHL No. 1306-002)
National Heritage List	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Government House and the Government Domain (NHL No. 105957) • Former Female Factory Parramatta (NHL No.105932)
State Heritage Register (SHR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cumberland District Hospital group (SHR No. 00820) • Kings School Group (former) (SHR No. 00771) • Lennox Bridge (SHR No. 00750) • Norma Parker Correctional Centre (SHR No. 00811) • Oddfellows Arms Inn (SHR No. 00276) • Roseneath Cottage (SHR No. 00042) • Parramatta Correctional Centre (SHR No. 00812) • Parramatta Park and Old Government House (SHR No. 00596) • Parramatta District Hospital - Brislington and Landscape (SHR No.00059) • Prince Alfred Square and potential archaeological site (SHR No. 01997) • St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery (SHR No. 01880) • Travellers Rest Inn Group (SHR No. 00748)

Statutory Listed Places	Items listed within the 1,500m buffer of the study area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cottage, 105 Railway Street (LEP 1717) • Cottage, 59 Wentworth Avenue (LEP 1719) • Cumberland District Hospital, including Wisteria Gardens (LEP I00820) • Federation Cottage (LEP 1305) • Former tramway pier (LEP I445) • Former Produce Store (LEP 1715) • Heritage brick drain (LEP I360) • House (LEP 1716) • North Paramatta Conservation Area • Parramatta Correctional Centre (PLEP I00812)
Local Heritage Parramatta LEP 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parramatta Girl's Training School (PLEP I00811) • Parramatta Park and Old Government House (LEP I00596) • Ruberay Inter-War Bungalow (1288) • Short Street Group (1718) • Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area • Victorian residence (in grounds of UWS) (LEP I722) • Warungle Inter-War Bungalow (LEP-1289) • Western Sydney University (LEP 1721) • Westmead Public School (LEP 1295) • Westmead Progress Association Hall (LEP 1293)

Table 2: Results of heritage register searches (non-statutory) for places within a 1,500m radius of the study area. Search date: 14 February 2024

Non-Statutory Listed Places	Items listed within the 1500m buffer of the study area
Register of the National Estate (RNE) (Non-Statutory)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery (RNE No.3066) Travellers Rest Inn Group (RNE No.3080) Travellers Rest Inn (RNE No.3081)
National Trust of Australia (NT) NSW Register (Non-Statutory)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Government House and Domain, Parramatta Park (NSW NTHR No. 9237) St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery (NSW NTHR 9922) Travellers Rest Inn Cottage Travellers Rest Inn Group
Section 170 Registers (NSW Transport Asset Holding Entity [formerly RailCorp] s170)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Westmead Public School Buildings B00A, B00F and B00I
DPIE Crown Lands – Crown Tracker	n/a

3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Aboriginal history

The following section provides a brief summary of the Aboriginal historical background only. A detailed summary of the Ethno-historical context including 'Aboriginal land use' and 'Social organisation' was provided by RPS in the *Westmead Redevelopment Main Hospital Heritage Assessment*, 2016.

3.1.1 The Sydney Region

Many Aboriginal people, like other Indigenous or First Nations people around the world, say they have been living on Country for 'time immemorial' – that they have always been here, and their origins lie in the creation of the land and animals. Over the last few decades, archaeologists' knowledge of deep human time in Australia has expanded from believing that Indigenous people were here for just a few thousand years in the 1950s, to 25,000 years in the 1960s, then 40,000 years, to now around 60,000 years or more.²

Prior to colonisation, Aboriginal people in the relatively resource-rich Sydney region lived in extended family groups estimated at around 30 to 50 people. These groups were associated with certain territories or places that gave clan members particular social and economic rights and obligations. Each of the estimated 30 clans in the Sydney region had a name often associated with a place or resource. Clan groups moved around a defined area in response to changing seasons and the availability of food and other resources. European observers mistakenly took this as a nomadic lifestyle, when in fact they moved around a 'limited and deeply known' area.

Given the devastating impact of violent dispossession and disease upon Aboriginal people in the Sydney region during colonisation, the precise identification of language groups and historical traditional lands or Country for a given area is often difficult today. Early colonial observer Watkin Tench believed there was at the least coastal and inland dialects of the same language and, while this is challenged by some historians who prefer less distinction between what were all 'canoe cultures' around Sydney's coast and waterways, there seems to have been an alignment with inland economies of the rivers, creeks and open forests of the Cumberland Plain, and coastal 'saltwater' focused groups.³

² Belshaw, Nickel & Horton, 2020; Griffith, 2018. *Deep time dreaming*, p. 112; Karskens, 2009: 25. As Elder Aunty Jenny Munro expressed it in Currie, 2008. *An Aboriginal history of Willoughby*, p. 4: "...from time immemorial, we believe as Aboriginal people, Australia has been here from the first sunrise, our people have been here along with the continent, with the first sunrise. We know our land was given to us by Baiami, we have a sacred duty to protect that land."

³ A frequently used indication of Country is language identity. However, far more complex factors are known to have often taken precedence over language in determining Aboriginal people's definition of Country. For an excellent overview of one area of Sydney see Aboriginal Heritage Office, 2015. *Filling a void*. See also Stanner, 1965. 'Aboriginal Territorial Organization', pp 1-26. There is debate on the extent and name for the language itself, some preferring to use 'The Sydney Language.' The main language spoken across what is now the Greater Sydney Region has been known as Darug (with various alternative historical spellings Dharruk/Dharug/Dharook) after it was first used in written records in 1900 by Matthews & Everitt, 1900. 'The organisation, language and initiation ceremonies of the Aborigines of the south east coast of N.S.W.', p. 265). Attenbrow, in 2010. 'Sydney's Aboriginal past', p. 34, suggests the Darug language extended from Appin in the south to the Dyarubbin-Hawkesbury River in the north, west of the Georges River, to Parramatta and the Lane Cove River however others have taken it further, following the whole Cumberland Plain region. This historical overview does not seek to contest traditional or current definitions of affiliation with Country and acknowledges that multiple interpretations of such identity may exist. Tench observed that though the coastal and inland men he met conversed and understood each other, many words for common things bore no similarity while other words were only slightly different in 1793. *A complete account of the settlement at Port Jackson*, p. 122. For discussion of 'canoe cultures,' see Goodall and Cadzow, 2009. *Rivers and resilience: Aboriginal people on Sydney's Georges River*, pp 38-39.

3.1.2 Westmead & Parramatta Area

Westmead, and the wider Paramatta LGA, within which the project site is located, forms part of the traditional lands of the Burramattugal clan of the Darug people.

Parramatta is one of several current day Sydney locations based on a traditional Aboriginal word or placename, generally understood to be from the Darug word Burramatta, which is broken down to mean, *Burra* = eel, *matta* = place. The suffix *gal* = the people of, would be added to describe the *Burramattagal* who lived there. European attempts to transcribe Aboriginal words were often poor, and the early colonists transcribed the place of eels as 'Parramatta' (Christian 2021; Kass, Liston & McClymont 1996, pp. 4-7; Tench 1793, p. 230; Kohen 1986, p. 77; Brook & Kohen 1991, p. 3).

Parramatta is in the centre of traditional Darug Country in what in 1788 Governor Arthur Phillip called the County of Cumberland. The Cumberland Plain is a biological and geological (biogeographic) feature of the Sydney Basin, the major geological basin extending from the elevated coastal sandstone formations at the Sydney coast in the east, to the Dyarubbin or Hawkesbury-Nepean River in the west and south. The mildly undulating plains consist of soils that have formed through millennia of alluvial deposition are punctuated with occasional rocky outcrops such as at Prospect Hill. Over the entire plain there are over 100 creeks and nine rivers, of which the Parramatta River rises in predominantly grassy or open woodlands to the west (Birch 2007, pp. 217-219).

The river was navigable from Sydney by boats to a point at modern day Parramatta where it narrows and becomes rocky. At the confluence of brackish tidal waters and freshwater, the Burramattagal could catch flathead and mullet fish, tortoises, mussels, oysters, crabs, prawns, mussels, freshwater crayfish and other fish. On the riverbanks, as John Hunter noted, Aboriginal people 'live chiefly on the roots they dig from the ground ... the wild yam.'



Figure 5: Unknown artist, 'South west view of Parramatta in 1811, (Source: Museum of Sydney No.31759 via Kass, 2008. 'Parramatta,' Dictionary of Sydney)

3.2 Early European Colonisation

Exploration of the Parramatta area by Europeans commenced as early as April 1788, just two months after the arrival of the British First Fleet, tasked with establishing a penal colony. Governor Phillip, seeking arable land to supplement the meager farming grounds of Sydney Cove, ventured into the upper reaches of the harbour. Governor Phillip soon declared Burramattagal land to be 'good country' for farming and 'to be settled' as soon as the colonists were able⁴.

Parramatta, accessible by boat, with fresh water and surrounded by open woodlands, was of strategic military importance to the colony as well. The first structure was a redoubt or small fort and the location chosen as the second seat of government. Phillip proceeded to have the area surveyed for the planning of a new township. By 1790, the groundwork for the town was laid with a structured street grid, much of which endures to this day. Convicts were permitted to erect small wattle and daub huts from this time onwards. Substantial government infrastructure, including a hospital, government house, barracks, storehouse, and church, was erected. Originally dubbed Rose Hill, Phillip officially renamed the settlement Parramatta in June 1791, adopting the name used by the local Burramatta tribe.

By November 1791, all agricultural activities had shifted from Farm Cove, Sydney, to Parramatta, coinciding with an influx of free settlers and emancipated convicts being granted land in the area. As a result, Parramatta swiftly burgeoned into a pivotal settlement and service hub for outlying villages and towns to the west. By the 1830s, Parramatta had firmly established itself as a flourishing commercial center ⁵.

Initially, the river served as the primary route from Sydney to the burgeoning settlement, with both exploratory parties and early settlers traversing its waters. A regular river service for passengers and cargo commenced in 1793. Simultaneously, a rudimentary land route was developed between Sydney and Parramatta, roughly following the course of the present-day Parramatta Road. Despite the dangers posed by Aboriginal warriors and runaway convicts, river travel remained the preferred mode of transportation for those who could afford it due to the arduous and perilous nature of the overland journey, which could take up to six hours to cover the 27-kilometer distance.

By 1823, a regular coach service between Sydney and Parramatta was established, running until the inauguration of the railway in 1855. Additionally, a steam ferry service commenced operations between Sydney and Parramatta in 1831, with steamers making four return trips per day by 1841 ⁶.

3.3 Nineteenth Century

Once part of the Governor's or Parramatta Domain, the area now recognised as the suburb of Westmead was initially designated by Governor Phillip during the colony's infancy ⁷. What is left of this domain, including Government House, form Parramatta Park. The area was not gazetted until the arrival of Governor Lachlan Macquarie in the colony in 1810. Amounting to 2,000 acres (809 hectares), the Domain extended out from Government House, Parramatta and was bounded to the

⁴ White, 1790. *Journal of a Voyage*, p. 128; Collins, *An Account*, p. 462; Hunter, *An Historical Journal*, p. 61; Phillip to Sydney, 15 May 1788, *HRNSW*, 1, 2, p. 133

⁵ GML, 2003, p. 11.

⁶ GML, 2003, p. 11.

⁷ City of Parramatta History & Heritage webpage, *Westmead – A Brief History*, accessed 15 Feb, 2024

east by Windsor Road, Toongabbie Road (now Junction Road) to the north, the Western Road to the Hawkesbury district was the western boundary⁸.



Figure 6: Excerpt from Parish of St. John, County of Cumberland map showing the location of the Governor's or Parramatta Domain before 1857, NSW Department of Lands. Retrieved on 23/02/2020 from National Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-229950258/view>

3.3.1 Subdivision and Naming of Westmead

The name Westmead emerged with the initial subdivision of the governor's domain in 1859, a process finalised in 1889. The Northern Meadow and Western Meadow were separated, giving rise to Northmead and Westmead respectively. This period saw the establishment of orchards by numerous settlers.

By the late 1850s, the extensive Domain had grown prohibitively expensive to maintain. Consequently, Governor Sir William Denison, opted to divide the area into three primary sections⁹. A parcel of 200 acres (80 hectares) was designated for a public park adjoining Government House, Parramatta. The western segment of the Domain evolved into Westmead, while the northern part became Northmead. These names were derived from their respective geographical positions and the inclusion of the suffix 'mead,' signifying a meadow. Additionally, land was earmarked for the Model Farms, now recognised

⁸ Trimmer, P. (2009). Northmead: Between two councils. Baulkham Hills: Author. p. 9.

⁹ Parramatta Domain Act 1857 No. 31a retrieved on 16/8/2019 from http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/num_act/pda1857n31197/

as Winston Hills, and the Westmead Showground, later transformed into the site for Westmead Hospital. The remaining land parcels were made available for subdivision and sale as both farming and residential lots ¹⁰.

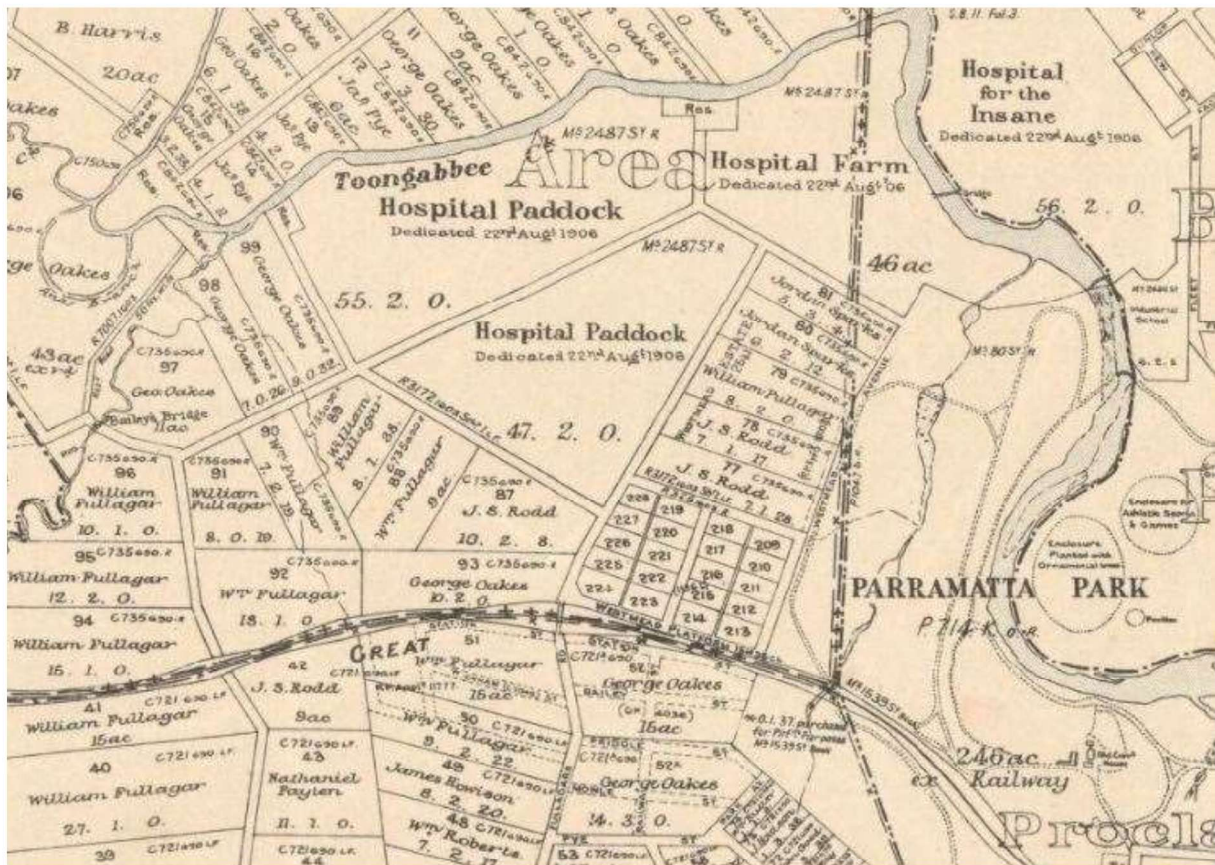


Figure 7: Parish of St. John, County of Cumberland, NSW Department of Lands. Retrieved on 23/02/2020 from National Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-233835406/view>

3.3.2 Residential development

Significant portions of Westmead were acquired by William Fullagar, George Oakes, Andrew Payten, and James Houison. Unlike the fertile terrain surrounding Northmead, Westmead was deemed unsuitable for agriculture. In 1862, James Houison erected 'Nairn Cottage' on Hawkesbury Road as his rural abode, followed by Andrew Payten's construction of 'Deskford' on an adjacent plot several years later.

Throughout the latter part of the 19th century, development in the Westmead area was gradual. Despite the Main Western Railway Line traversing the district from 1860, it wasn't until 1883 that a platform was established for Westmead's residents ¹¹. The establishment of the platform stimulated the growth of residential communities in the area.

3.4 Twentieth century

By 1917, the population in the area had grown sufficiently to justify the establishment of a public school. Initially, the new Westmead facility commenced operations in 1917 within the premises of the

¹⁰ City of Parramatta History & Heritage webpage, *Westmead – A Brief History*, accessed 15 Feb, 2024

¹¹ Trimmer, P. (2005). *What became of Parramatta Domain?* Baulkham Hills: Author. p. 112.

local Church of England hall. However, by 1920, the NSW government provided dedicated school buildings for the purpose.

In 1930, the NSW Department of Lands allocated land to the Parramatta District Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the creation of Parramatta Showground. This site later transformed into the Westmead Speedway and currently houses Westmead Hospital.

During the 1940s, the NSW Housing Commission embarked on the development of several residential subdivisions, leading to a notable increase in the local population ¹².

3.5 Brief Site History: Westmead Hospital

As agriculture was the predominant industry in the Parramatta region, local landholders advocated for the allocation of space for a showground subsequent to the division of the Government Domain in 1859. Notably, figures like George Oakes, who, alongside his brother Francis, possessed sizable land grants in the Parramatta and Westmead vicinity, actively lobbied the government to designate a portion of the subdivided land for public purposes. However, the land had been earmarked for the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta and was commonly referred to as the 'Hospital Paddocks', see Figure 6.

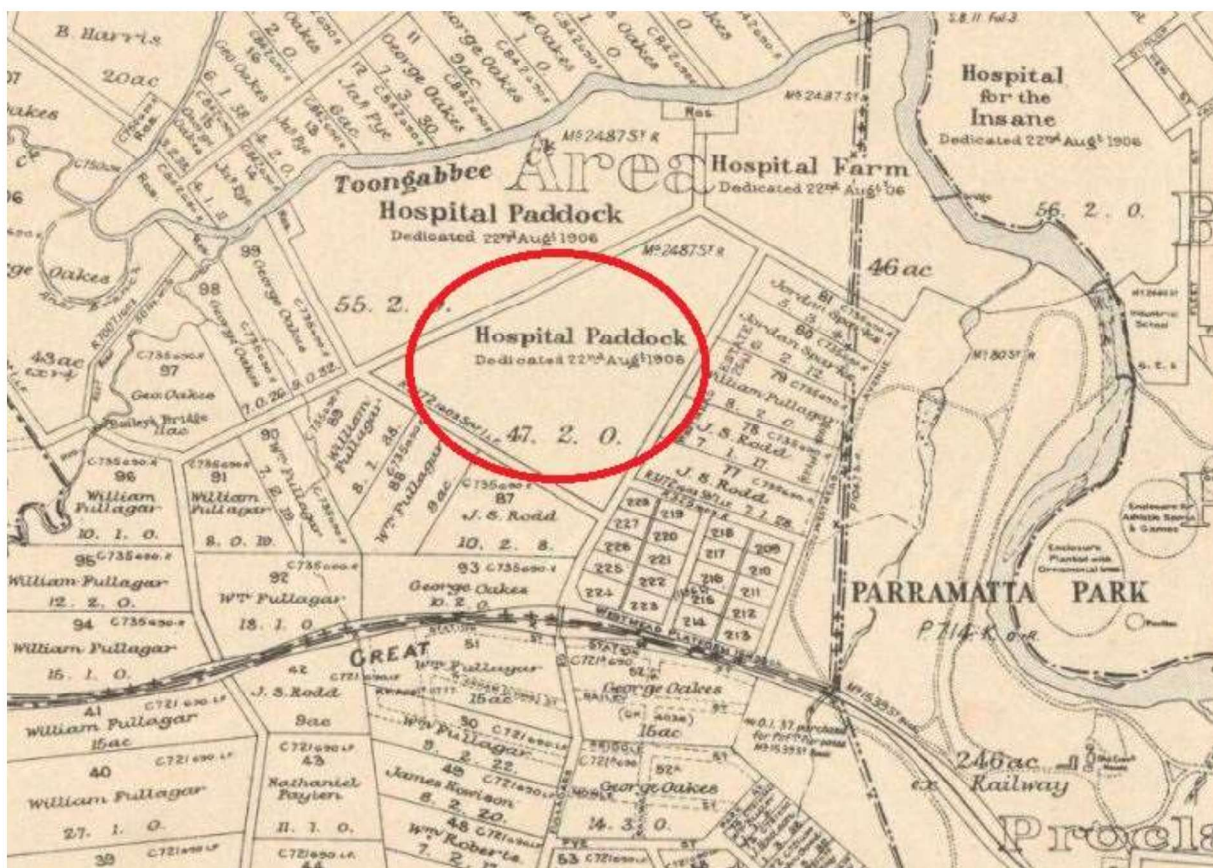


Figure 8: Parish of St. John, County of Cumberland, NSW Department of Lands with project site indication. Retrieved on 23/02/2020 from National Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-233835406/view>.

In 1931, the land for the showground was finally allocated as Portion 262 in the Parish of St John. On the plan, it was labelled as a prospective "Show and Sports Ground at Parramatta." Over time, the

¹² Trimmer, P. (2005). *What became of Parramatta Domain?* Baulkham Hills: Author. pps. 96, 97.

showground played host to exhibitions organized by the Parramatta Agricultural, Horticultural, and Industrial Society, as well as various racing events.

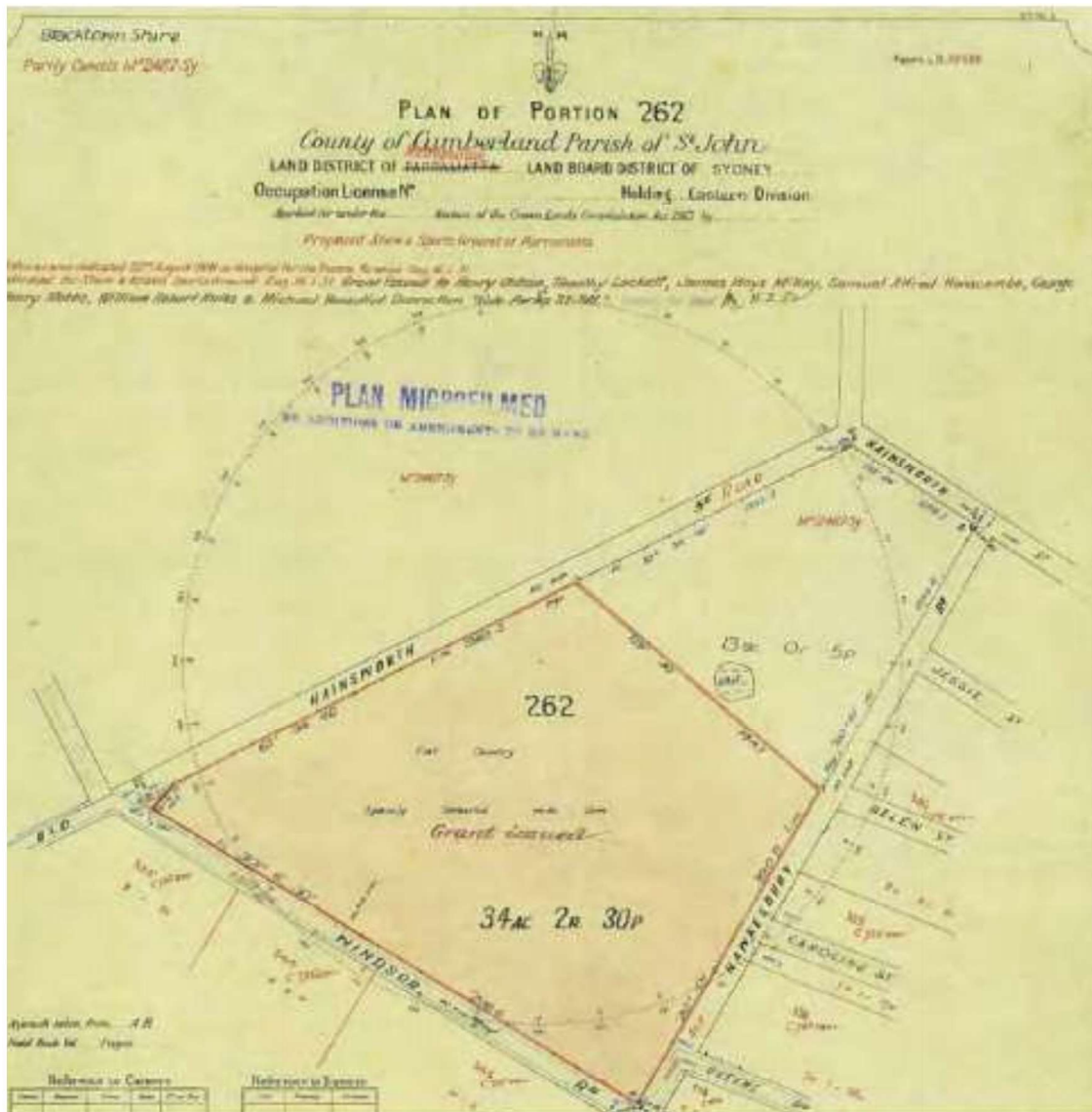


Figure 9: Crown Plan of Portion 262 in the Parish of St John. Courtesy: NSW Land & Property Information.

Towards the 1970s, the existing Parramatta District Hospital, established in 1818, could not keep up with the demand for medical services by the fast-growing population of Parramatta district and wider Western Sydney. A site of about 100 acres was procured by the Whitlam government in 1974 for a new hospital¹³ and Westmead Hospital, initially known as Westmead Centre, opened on 10 November 1978 as the first purpose-built university teaching hospital in Sydney since Royal Prince Alfred in 1882¹⁴.

¹³ Goodman, M. (2018, July 20). The Parramatta Hospitals from <http://arc.parramatta.nsw.gov.au/blog/2018/07/20/the-parramatta-hospitals/#more-13070>

¹⁴ The Westmead Institute for Medical Research, History, accessed via <https://www.westmeadinstitute.org.au/test/our-story/history>, on 15 Feb 2024.

In response to the expanding population of Western Sydney, the government prioritised investment in health infrastructure from 2012 onwards. Westmead Hospital, the Western Sydney Local Health District, and government agencies embarked on expansion planning.



Figure 10: Westmead Hospital, c. late-1990s. Source: City of Parramatta Archives, PCC Photographs Collection)

Upon the allocation of funding for development, initiatives commenced, including the construction of a new car park in 2015 to replace and expand existing parking facilities, electrical upgrades to meet current and future power demands, and the expansion of the Emergency Short Stay Unit (ESSU) and the Healthcare for Older People Earlier (HOPE) unit to address the rising demand for services.

On October 6, 2015, New South Wales Premier Mike Baird unveiled the concept design for stage 1 of a \$900 million Westmead Redevelopment.

In 2017, the University of Sydney strengthened its partnership with the Westmead Hospital precinct through significant financial investment, leading to the establishment of new education facilities, enhancements to existing spaces, and the introduction of a range of new academic programs and initiatives.

In 2018, pathology services were relocated to a new purpose-built facility, while the ear, nose, and throat (ENT) and audiology departments found their new home. Additionally, in February, the Westmead Connectivity Centre was inaugurated, aiming to connect job seekers with local employment opportunities.

The 'Westmead Redevelopment' also entailed the construction of the 14-storey Central Acute Services Building (CASB) to foster greater integration between Westmead Hospital, The Children's Hospital at Westmead, and the University of Sydney ¹⁵.

¹⁵ City of Parramatta History & Heritage webpage, *Westmead Hospital*, accessed 15 Feb, 2024

4.0 PHYSICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Site Inspection

A site inspection was conducted on 6th March 2024 by Jennifer Castaldi (Heritage Architect) and Sabrina Roesner (Senior Heritage Consultant) of Artefact Heritage. The aim of the site inspection was to inspect the area of proposed impacts, to identify heritage items and heritage significant fabric at the station and in the vicinity that may be affected by the project. The inspection was undertaken on foot and a photographic record was made.

4.1.1 Context

The existing hospital building, which is the proposed location for the five-storey brick construction is located to the west of the CASB.

CASB is a fourteen storey building of concrete construction clad with grey metal, with windows of fixed glazing and louvres at podium level. The structural cores are expressed as fair faced concrete with white metal cladding and interspersed glazing to the inpatient wings.



Figure 11: View west to the main entrance of Westmead Hospital Block K (Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024)



Figure 12: View east across to CASB from level 5 (Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024)



Figure 13: View southwest from level 5 of CASB (Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024)



Figure 14: View west from level 5 of CASB (Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024)



**Figure 15: View northwest from level 5 of CASB
Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024**



**Figure 16: View north to the adjacent construction site from level 5 of CASB
Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024**



**Figure 17: View east towards the western elevation of CASB from Redbank Road
Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024**



**Figure 18: View east towards the western elevation of CASB from Dragonfly Drive
Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024**

4.1.2 Site/ Study Area

Westmead Hospital site sits approximately 3km northwest of Parramatta and 27km west of Sydney. Parramatta Park with its expanse of greenspace, sits to the east with Toongabbie Creek and Parramatta River to the north and east.

For the development of Westmead SPUC, Level 05 of the CASB has been selected as the preferred location to maximise outlook and access to greenspace within the project budget. The site slopes 20 metres from a high point in the south on the corner of Hawkesbury Road and Darcy Road to a low point north east near Redbank Road near Toongabbie Creek.

4.1.3 Heritage items in the vicinity with visual connection to the proposed WCEoLP



Figure 19: North elevation of ICM Research Centre WSU (I171 Parramatta LEP)

Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024



Figure 20: East elevation of ICM Research Centre WSU (I171 Parramatta LEP)

Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024

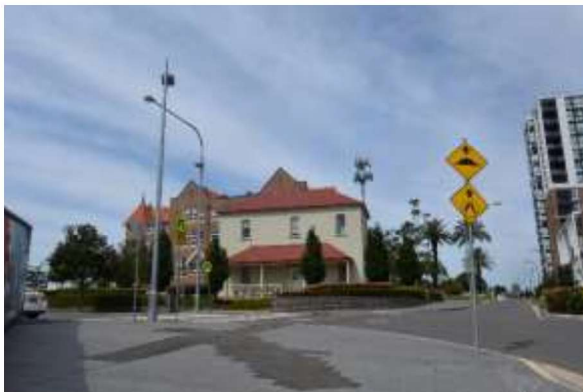


Figure 21: View north from of Victorian Cottage in the grounds of WSU (I172 Parramatta LEP)

Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024



Figure 22: View north to the subject site with the cranes from the adjacent construction site in the distance from the front porch of the ICM Research Centre.

Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024



Figure 23: View west of the Paringa Unit which is within the curtilage of the Cumberland District Hospital Group (SHR 00820) towards the proposed WCEoLP.

Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024



Figure 24: View east from the Paringa Unit which is within the curtilage of the Cumberland District Hospital Group (SHR 00820) towards the proposed WCEoLP

Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024



Figure 25: Western elevation of the Dairy which is within the curtilage of Parramatta Park and Old Government House (SHR 0596)

Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024



Figure 26: View west from the Dairy which is within the curtilage of Parramatta Park and Old Government House (SHR 0596) toward the subject site.

Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024



Figure 27: Eastern elevation of Old Government House which is within the curtilage of Parramatta Park and Old Government House (SHR 0596)

Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024



Figure 28: View west towards the subject site from the rear western side of Old Government House which is within the curtilage of Parramatta Park and Old Government House (SHR 0596)

Source: Artefact Heritage and Environment 2024

5.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Methodology

Determining the significance of heritage items or a potential archaeological resource is undertaken by utilising a system of assessment centred on the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013). The principles of the charter are relevant to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is outlined through legislation in the *Heritage Act* and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual*, the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*¹⁶ and the document *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.¹⁷

If an item meets one of the seven heritage criteria and retains the integrity of its key attributes, it can be considered to have heritage significance (see Table 3). The significance of an item or potential archaeological site can then be assessed as being of local or State significance. If a potential archaeological resource does not reach the local or state significance threshold, then it is not classified as a relic under the *Heritage Act*.

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

'*Local heritage significance*', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.¹⁸

Table 3. NSW heritage assessment criteria

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history.
B – Associative Significance	An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area's cultural or natural history.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.
D – Social Significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
E – Research Potential	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's cultural or natural history.
F – Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural or natural history.
G - Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

¹⁶ NSW Heritage Office 1996, 25-27.

¹⁷ NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

¹⁸ This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009:6.

5.1.1 Statements of Significance nearby Heritage Items

The Westmead Hospital, specifically the CASB building, has no heritage significance. However, there are several heritage items at local and state level as well as one UNESCO World Heritage Listed site. For a summary of Statements of Significance for each heritage item in the vicinity of the site please see APPENDIX A Summary Statements of Significance.

5.2 The proposed works

5.2.1 The proposal

It is proposed to construct the new SPCU building on the rooftop of level 5 of the existing CASB building (Block K) which sits to the northeast of the original hospital buildings, and between it and the Children's Hospital at Westmead, along Hawkesbury Road. The building is set back behind the Westmead Institute for Children's Medical Research Medical Research and the existing CASB is a concrete framed structure on an 8.4m structural grid.



PREFERRED OPTION 1 & FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

- A THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AT WESTMEAD (CHW2)
- B INTEGRATED MENTAL HEALTH COMPLEX (IMHC)

Figure 29: The location for the selected MP site on CASB rooftop is shown in pink (Source: WSLHD)

Prior to the commencement of the WCEoL Programme a high level Schedule of Accommodation determined that the baseline Gross Area of 854m² (excluding travel and engineering of 23%) plus outdoor courtyard area of 10m² per patient would be the minimum requirement for the Westmead SPCU.

The design principles of Health Infrastructure (HI) were tailored to suit the need for Palliative and Supportive care to form the benchmark for the project. The aim was to provide a calm, soothing environment for staff, patients and their families, enabling a connection to outdoor spaces, maximising the connection to the surrounding environment by connecting to the earth and sky. Consideration was given to room sizes to accommodate carers and visitors, room orientation and

large windows to maximise daylight and provide a view, and soft durable interior materials which are warm and homelike.

Landscaping incorporates green terraces, intimate spaces for families to gather in small groups, water gardens, verandahs, and a staff retreat. Materials include a simple lush planter to the balcony edge, with swathes of grasses and seasonal flowering plants, and warm weathered timbers.

The endorsed plan for the proposal is provided below (Fig.30)



Figure 30: Proposed Endorsed Concept Design (Source: WSLHD)

5.2.2 Project justification

The Western Sydney Local Health District (WSLHS) Supportive and Palliative Medicine Department is a specialised networked service that provides specialist multidisciplinary assessments and consultation for patients, referred from various sources, who require end of life care. There are currently no dedicated facilities for palliative care patients or their families/ carers. Inpatient palliative care is provided within existing acute and subacute inpatient units resulting in a dispersed patient cohort that can create inefficiencies and delays to service deliveries. There is limited access to outdoor spaces and other aspects that support the wholistic requirements of this cohort.

The proposed World Class End of Life Programme (WCEoLP) at Westmead Hospital is the result of a commitment by the WSLHD to provide a dedicated 15 bed Supportive Palliative Care Unit (SPCU) to provide an appropriate environment for patients, carers and staff and reduce delays to care that may be currently experienced. The purpose of the unit is to provide complex care and management of inpatients with life-limiting illness, who need acute symptom control and require specialist treatments available at Westmead Hospital. The unit will operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week and will care for adult patients referred to the SPCU team from specialist teams such as cardiology, nephrology, cancer care and neurology from the community. Patients will stay for an average length of seven days.

The concept design for the proposed Westmead Hospital SPUC has been developed following an endorsement of the masterplan. Extensive stakeholder consideration was undertaken including: analysis of models of care and admission criteria, activity projections, workforce requirements, and consumer feedback. Relevant stakeholder consultation and engagement was performed to inform the concept designs.

6.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Overview

This section assesses the heritage impact of the proposed works at the study area on heritage values within the study area. Justifications are also provided for the proposed works.

Within this approach, the objective of a heritage impact assessment is to evaluate and explain how the proposed works will affect the heritage value of the study area and/or place. A heritage impact assessment should also address how the heritage value of the site/place can be conserved or maintained, or preferably enhanced by the proposed works.

To consistently identify the impact of the proposed works, the terminology contained in the following table has been references throughout this document. The terminology and definitions are based on those contained in guidelines produced by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)¹⁹ and the Heritage Council of NSW²⁰ and are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Terminology for assessing the magnitude of heritage impact.

Grading	Definition
Major adverse	Actions that would have a severe, long-term and possibly irreversible impact on a heritage item. Actions in this category would include partial or complete demolition of a heritage item or addition of new structures in its vicinity that destroy the visual setting of the item. These actions cannot be fully mitigated.
Moderate adverse	Actions that would have an adverse impact on a heritage item. Actions in this category would include removal of an important part of a heritage item's setting or temporary removal of significant elements or fabric. The impact of these actions could be reduced through appropriate mitigation measures.
Minor adverse	Actions that would have a minor adverse impact on a heritage item. This may be the result of the action affecting only a small part of the place or a distant/small part of the setting of a heritage place. The action may also be temporary and/or reversible.
Negligible	Actions that are so minor that the heritage impact is considered negligible.
Neutral	Actions that would have no heritage impact.
Minor positive	Actions that would bring a minor benefit to a heritage item, such as an improvement in the item's visual setting.
Moderate positive	Actions that would bring a moderate benefit to a heritage item, such as removal of intrusive elements or fabric or a substantial improvement to the item's visual setting.

¹⁹ Including the document Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, ICOMOS, January 2011.

²⁰ <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/material-threshold-policy.pdf>

Grading	Definition
Major positive	Actions that would bring a major benefit to a heritage item, such as reconstruction of significant fabric, removal of substantial intrusive elements/fabric or reinstatement of an item's visual setting or curtilage.

Table 5 Terminology for heritage impact types²¹

Impact	Definition
Physical	Impacts resulting from works located within or outside the curtilage boundaries of the heritage item, caused by removing or altering the item or fabric of heritage significance
Visual	Impact to views, vistas and setting of the heritage item resulting from proposed works outside the curtilage boundaries of the heritage item.
Potential	Impacts resulting from increased noise, vibrations and construction works located outside the curtilage boundaries of the heritage item.
Archaeological	Impacts to potential archaeological remains located within the curtilage boundaries of the heritage item.

6.1.1 Impacts to Heritage Items in Vicinity

This section assesses the potential physical and indirect visual impacts of the proposed works on heritage items within the study area itself and its vicinity. The heritage impacts of the proposed works are outlined in Table 6.

Table 6 Assessment of heritage impact proposal to items in the vicinity

Item Name	Item/Listing Number	Potential physical impacts	Potential visual impacts
Australian Convict Sites: Old Government House and Domain	(WHL No. 1306-002)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Parramatta Park Old Government House and the Government Domain	(NHL No. 105957) (SHR No. 00596) (LEP I00596)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Former Female Factory Parramatta	(NHL No.105932)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Cumberland District Hospital group	(SHR No. 00820)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Kings School Group (former)	(SHR No. 00771)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.

²¹ Derived from Guidance and Toolkit for *Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context* (ICOMOS and UNESCO 2022) and *ICOMOS Guidance On Heritage Impact Assessments For Cultural World Heritage Properties*, 2011

Item Name	Item/Listing Number	Potential physical impacts	Potential visual impacts
Lennox Bridge	(SHR No.00750)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Norma Parker Correctional Centre	(SHR No. 00811)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Oddfellows Arms Inn	(SHR No. 00276)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Roseneath Cottage	(SHR No. 00042)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Parramatta Correctional Centre	(SHR No. 00812)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Parramatta District Hospital - Brislington and Landscape	(SHR No.00059)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Prince Alfred Square and potential archaeological site	(SHR No. 01997)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery	(SHR No. 01880)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Travellers Rest Inn Group	(SHR No. 00748)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Cottage, 105 Railway Street	(LEP 1717)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Cumberland District Hospital, including Wisteria Gardens	(LEP I00820)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Federation Cottage	(LEP 1305)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Former tramway pier	(LEP I445)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Former Produce Store	(LEP 1715)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Heritage brick drain	(LEP I360)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.

Item Name	Item/Listing Number	Potential physical impacts	Potential visual impacts
Warungle Inter-War Bungalow	(LEP-1289)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Western Sydney University	(LEP 1721)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having minimal visual impacts to the item.
Victorian residence (in grounds of UWS)	(LEP I722)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having minimal visual impacts to the item.
Parramatta Correctional Centre	(PLEP I00812)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Parramatta Girl's Training School	(PLEP I00811)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Ruberay Inter-War Bungalow	(PLEP 1288)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Westmead Public School	(LEP 1295)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Westmead Progress Association Hall	(LEP 1293)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Short Street Group	(PLEP 1718)	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
North Paramatta Conservation Area	Parramatta LEP	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.
Toohey's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area	Cumberland LEP	The works have been assessed as having nil physical impacts to the item.	The works have been assessed as having nil visual impacts to the item.

6.2 Heritage considerations for the proposal

Heritage guidelines²² prepared by the NSW Heritage Office (now Heritage NSW, DPC) outline design considerations for projects that involve alterations and additions to structures in the vicinity of items which are listed on the National, State or Local (LEP) heritage registers.

6.2.1 Statement of Heritage Impact

A statement of heritage impact has been prepared according to NSW Heritage Office guidelines in Table 1: Results of heritage register searches for places within a 1500m radius of the study area. Search date 14 February 2024 below.

Table 7 Preliminary Statement of Heritage Impact for the proposed new structure

Development	Discussion
What aspects of the Proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the study area?	The proposed works are for a single storey structure on the rooftop of the existing CASB. The new structure will be shielded from view from heritage items located to the east and north by existing taller structures and will have minimal visual impact on heritage items to the south and west due to the distant proximity. Cladding materials used in the design of the new structure are similar to the existing buildings and there will be significant screening of the new structure by the proposed new landscaped areas on the western side of the site.
What aspects of the Proposal could have a detrimental impact on the heritage significance of the study area?	There will be no detrimental impacts on the heritage significance of the study area. The proposed works will be located on rooftop of Level 4 of the existing CASB building and will have no physical impact on any of the heritage items in the vicinity. The new structure will not be visible from most of the surrounding heritage items due to the location of the new building on the western side of the existing CASB.
Have more sympathetic options been considered and discounted?	Extensive stakeholder consultation and engagement was undertaken including consideration of all models of care an admission criteria, projected service, and facility requirements to inform the concept design. Four design options were considered and reviewed which resulted in the current endorsed design.

²² 'Statements of Heritage Impact', Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 2002

7.0 CONCLUSION

7.1 Conclusion

The site for the proposed Supportive Palliative Care Unit (SPCU) is not subject to any local or state heritage listings, however it is located in the vicinity of sites which are listed as heritage items on the Parramatta LEP 2023 and the State Heritage Register (SHR).

The building is in moderate visual proximity to two heritage items to the south of the site, listed on the Parramatta LEP 2023, of local heritage significance:

- University of Western Sydney Westmead Campus (formerly St Vincents Home for Boys, Item 171)
- Victorian Residence Item 172

The building is in distant visual proximity to two heritage items to the north and east of the site, listed on the SHR, of state heritage significance:

- Cumberland District Hospital Group SHR #00820
- Parramatta Park and Old Government House NHL # 105957 SHR #00596 LEP # I00596

Based on the endorsed concept drawings for WCEoL Program which were issued on 7th March 2024, the proposed works would result in the following heritage impacts:

- No adverse physical/visual impacts

7.2 Approval pathway

Westmead Hospital is zoned SP2 – Health Services Facility under the Parramatta Local Environment Plan 2023 (LEP) but it is not otherwise subject to any planning controls of any significance. The subject site, the CASB, site is in the remote visual vicinity of Parramatta Park and the Cumberland District Hospital Group.

The proposal will be submitted as an REF.

7.3 Recommendations and mitigation measures

Consideration should be given to developing heritage sympathetic designs, in line with the following recommendations:

- Consideration of the external built form to align with the context of existing building.
- Analysis of views to and from the heritage items in the vicinity.
- Selection of exterior materials such as roofing and cladding which are sympathetic to the heritage items in the vicinity.
- Consideration of landscape forms and planting around the new structure.

- Preparation of a Visual Impact Assessment, which takes into consideration key historic view corridors which have been identified in this Statement of Heritage Impact.

8.0 APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following provides a summary of the Statements of Significance, where available, for local, state and world heritage listing within 1.5km of the site.

Listing Type	Item	Criteria	Summary of Statement of Significance
WHL	Australian Convict Sites: Old Government House and Domain	<p>Criterion (iv): Outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history</p> <p>Criterion (vi): To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.</p>	<p>The Australian convict sites constitute an outstanding example of the way in which conventional forced labour and national prison systems were transformed, in major European nations in the 18th and 19th centuries, into a system of deportation and forced labour forming part of the British Empire's vast colonial project. They showcase varied penal colony creation to meet territorial development needs and multiple penitentiary objectives.</p> <p>The transportation of criminals to colonial lands from the 18th to 20th centuries holds significance in penal, political, and colonial contexts. Australian convict settlements exemplify this history, revealing its impact on European society and the colonization process, including the displacement of Indigenous peoples and the integration of convicts as settlers through punishment, labour, and rehabilitation.</p>
NHL	Old Government House and Domain	<p>Criterion A) Events, Processes</p> <p>Criterion C) Research</p> <p>Criterion D) Principal characteristics of a class of places</p> <p>Criterion H) Significant people</p>	<p>Old Government House and the Government Domain at Parramatta Park hold significant historical importance, representing the foundation of British colonial settlement in Australia. The house, dating back to 1790, stands as the oldest surviving public building on the mainland, reflecting the early colonial administration and the labour of convicts. The surrounding landscape, with its historic elements like the Government Garden and remains of Governor Brisbane's observatory, showcases Australia's transition from a penal colony to self-governance. The site is associated with prominent colonial governors and provides insights into their lives and work, supported by abundant historical documentation and visual representations.</p>

Listing Type	Item	Criteria	Summary of Statement of Significance
NHL	Former Female Factory Parramatta	<p>Criterion A) Events, Processes</p> <p>Criterion B) Rarity</p> <p>Criterion C) Research</p>	The Parramatta Female Factory and Institutions Precinct exemplify Australia's social welfare history, showcasing the institutionalization of women and children over the 19th and 20th centuries. The site housed various facilities, including a female convict factory, orphan school, and girls' industrial school, providing shelter but also witnessing mistreatment. Despite the abandonment of widespread institutionalization, the Precinct serves as a crucial space for recognizing and understanding the experiences of those subjected to it.
SHR	Cumberland Hospital District	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria D) Social Significance</p>	Cumberland Hospital, of National Significance, reflects the Colony of New South Wales' early years and Parramatta's settlement. With continuous institutional use since 1818, it offers insight into evolving attitudes towards welfare, criminality, and mental health over 175 years. The site's layout, historical buildings, and parkland setting beside the Parramatta River enhance its significance, alongside neighbouring heritage sites, making it one of New South Wales' richest heritage areas.
SHR	Kings School (former)	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria B) Historical Association</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria D) Social Significance</p> <p>Criteria E) Research Significance</p> <p>Criteria F) Rare Assessment</p> <p>Criteria G) Representative Assessment</p>	The King's School was the first large public boarding school (secondary) to be established in the colony of NSW, and developed to become one of Australia's notable private schools. The site's archaeological potential offers insights into Parramatta's development and the operation of significant institutions. Additionally, its landscape significance and historical associations contribute to its importance in Australian history.
SHR	Lennox Bridge	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria E) Research Significance</p> <p>Criteria F) Rare Assessment</p>	One of Parramatta's most important historic structures, and one of the earliest bridges in New South Wales and Australia. Professional, trade and manufacturing practice - example of the work of notable engineer. David Lennox. Site possesses potential to contribute to an understanding early urban development in Parramatta.

Listing Type	Item	Criteria	Summary of Statement of Significance
SHR	Norma Parker Correctional Centre	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria D) Social Significance</p> <p>Criteria E) Research Significance</p> <p>Criteria F) Rare Assessment</p>	<p>The group of buildings built between 1841 and 1882, making up the Roman Catholic Orphanage, were home to generations of young children from 1844 until its forced closure in 1886.</p> <p>The site is a key element in an important historic precinct of Parramatta, that extends from the former Government House and domain at one end to the Parramatta Gaol at the other, with the Parramatta River as the common boundary and government/institutional use as the common theme.</p>
SHR	Odd Fellows Inn	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria F) Rare Assessment</p> <p>Criteria G) Rare Assessment</p>	<p>'Odd Fellows Arms' is a rare example of a mid-nineteenth century inn and dwelling. Its State significance lies in the condition and integrity of the Inn. The study of this building and its grounds contribute to an understanding of early urban development in Parramatta. The changing uses of the building demonstrates the commercial role of Parramatta in the nineteenth century.</p>
SHR	Roseneath Cottage	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p>	<p>Roseneath Cottage, constructed in 1837 for Janet Templeton, holds historical importance as associated with the Australian wool industry pioneer. Its elegant sandstock brick colonial design, recognized since 1960, is deemed the finest example of colonial town cottage exterior in the County of Cumberland.</p>
SHR	Parramatta Correctional Centre	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria E) Research Significance</p>	<p>Parramatta Correctional Centre was the oldest gaol in original use in Australia and most intact of the pre-1850's gaols. The constructional character and quality of the early buildings, in particular the stone slab floors, ashlar walls and timber roof trusses, are exceptional. It is significant in its physical and spatial quality as an enclosed complex. The fabric reflects the shifts in penal philosophy and changes in use from the 1830's to the construction of Long Bay in the early twentieth century.</p>
SHR	Parramatta Park & Old Government House	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria B) Historical Association</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria D) Social Significance</p> <p>Criteria E) Research Significance</p> <p>Criteria F) Rare Assessment</p> <p>Criteria G) Representative Assessment</p>	<p>Parramatta Park, with origins dating back to Aboriginal land management, showcases colonial agricultural development and governance. Featuring Old Government House, it reflects colonial growth and interaction. Its evolution into a public park underscores its historical and cultural significance, embodying Australia's societal evolution since 1788.</p>

Listing Type	Item	Criteria	Summary of Statement of Significance
SHR	Parramatta District Hospital – Brislington & Landscape	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria B) Historical Association</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria F) Rare Assessment</p>	Parramatta District Hospital & Landscape (Brislington) is mainland Australia's oldest two-storey townhouse, linked to medicine since 1851. It reflects Parramatta's history, featuring notable figures and contributing to understanding early urban development.
SHR	Prince Alfred Square and potential archaeological site	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria B) Historical Association</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria D) Social Significance</p> <p>Criteria E) Research Significance</p> <p>Criteria F) Rare Assessment</p> <p>Criteria G) Representative Assessment</p>	Prince Alfred Square, a Victorian-era park in Parramatta, showcases historical and architectural significance with rare tree plantings and associations with notable events, people, and early urban development.
SHR	St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria B) Historical Association</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria D) Social Significance</p> <p>Criteria E) Research Significance</p> <p>Criteria F) Rare Assessment</p> <p>Criteria G) Representative Assessment</p>	St. Patrick's Cemetery, dating back to the early 1820s, holds state significance as Australia's earliest Catholic burial ground, reflecting evolving burial customs and architectural styles, and multicultural influences.
SHR	Travellers Rest Inn Group	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria F) Rare Assessment</p> <p>Criteria G) Representative Assessment</p>	A group of Georgian-style cottages in Parramatta, significant for their intactness and rarity, representing early urban development, contributing to understanding colonial architecture and historical inns.

Listing Type	Item	Criteria	Summary of Statement of Significance
LEP	Cumberland District Hospital (including Wisteria Gardens)	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria E) Research Significance</p> <p>Criteria F) Rare Assessment</p>	Evidence of the major regional role of institutions in history of Parramatta. Evidence of the major role of colonial and state government in Parramatta. Site possesses potential to contribute to an understanding of early development in Parramatta.
LEP	Cottage, 59 Wentworth Avenue	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria B) Historical Association</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria G) Representative Assessment</p>	The cottage at 59 Wentworth Avenue is of significance for the local area for historical and aesthetic reasons, and as a representative example of Federation cottages in the area. The house, built c. 1913, is readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock in the area, and makes an important contribution to the streetscape.
LEP	Cottage, 105 Railway Street	No information available	No information available
LEP	Former Tramway Pier	No information available	No information available
LEP	Federation Cottage	No information available	No information available
LEP	North Parramatta Conservation Area	No information available	No information available
LEP	Former Produce Store	No information available	No information available
LEP	House	No information available	No information available
LEP	Parramatta Correctional Centre	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria E) Research Significance</p>	Parramatta Correctional Centre, Australia's oldest operational gaol, stands as the most intact pre-1850s facility, showcasing exceptional construction and historical significance, reflecting evolving penal philosophies and governmental roles.
LEP	Parramatta Girls' Training School (Norma Parker Correctional Centre)	<p>Criteria A) Historical Significance</p> <p>Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance</p> <p>Criteria E) Research Significance</p> <p>Criteria G) Representative Assessment</p>	Evidence of the major regional role of institutions in history of Parramatta. Evidence of the major role of colonial and state government in Parramatta. Site possesses potential to contribute to an understanding of early development in Parramatta.

Listing Type	Item	Criteria	Summary of Statement of Significance
LEP	Parramatta Park and old government house	No information available for LEP. See Statements of Significance for WHL and SHR	The Government Farm and residence at Parramatta illustrate the early importance of the rural settlement at the head of the Parramatta River. The site is closely associated with the Dawn of Rural Settlement in Australia and the former Government House is the oldest public building remaining on the Australian mainland.
LEP	Short Street Group (1718)	No information available	No information available
LEP	Stone fence	No information available	No information available
LEP	Stone kerbing and tree planting	No information available	No information available
LEP	Toohy's Palm Estate Group Conservation Area	No information available	No information available
LEP	Victorian residence (in grounds of UWS)	Criteria A) Historical Significance Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance Criteria G) Representative Assessment	The residence is of significance for the local area for historical and aesthetic reasons, and as a locally representative example of a two storey residential building with elements of Victorian Georgian style. The building, created c. 1880s, makes an important contribution to the townscape character, being readily identifiable as part of the historic building stock in the area.
LEP	Westmead Public School	No information available	No information available
LEP	Westmead Progress Association Hall	No information available	No information available
LEP	Western Sydney University	Criteria A) Historical Significance Criteria C) Aesthetic Significance Criteria G) Representative Assessment	The UWS building at 6a Hawkesbury Road is historically and aesthetically significant, showcasing Parramatta's institutional importance. It contributes to the town's character with its rare Federation Anglo-Dutch architecture.



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