

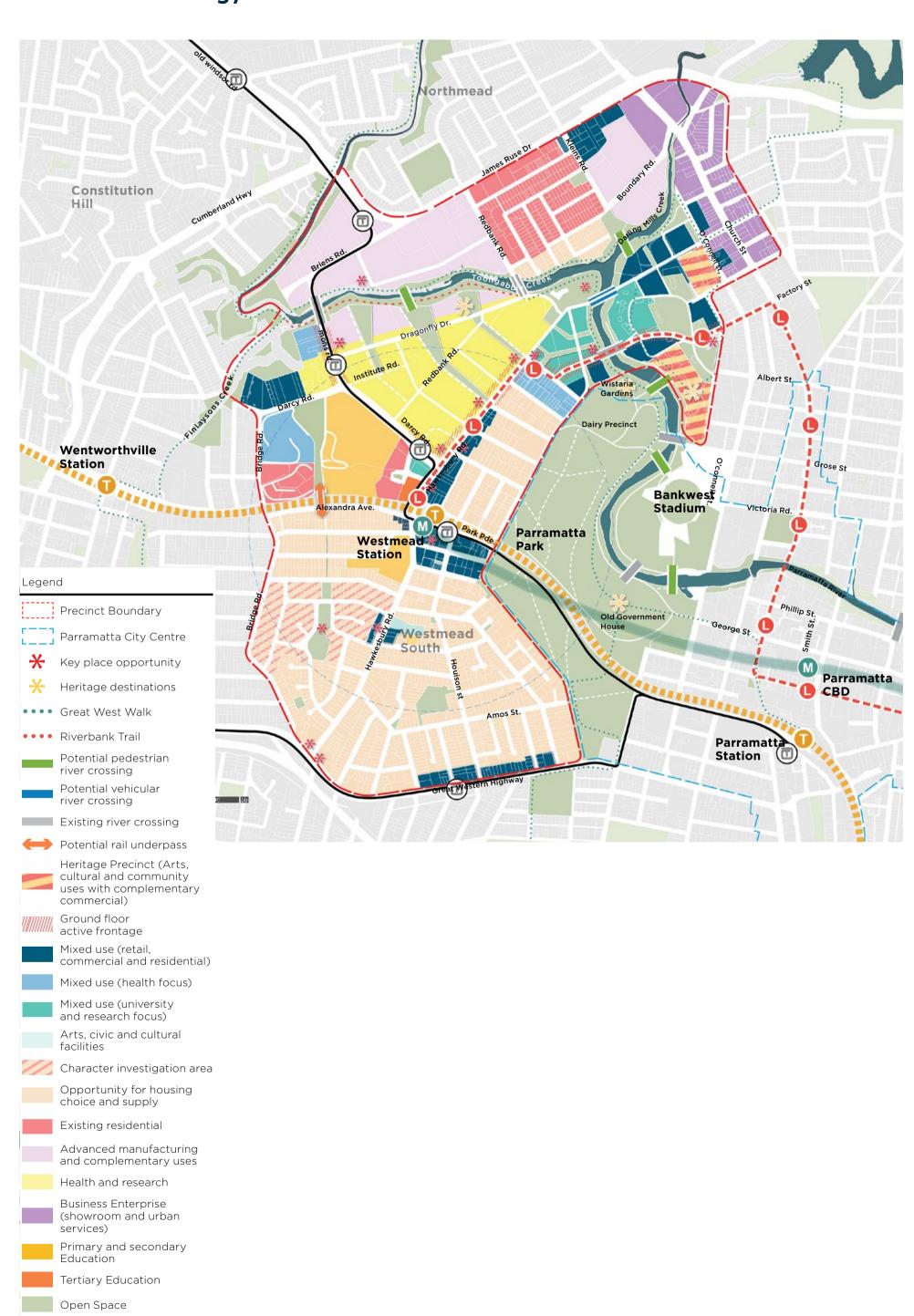
Westmead Analysis

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Westmead Strategy Plan



2

Westmead 2036 Draft Place Strategy

The vision for Westmead is to be Australia's premier health and innovation district – an ecosystem for new discoveries, economic growth and global recognition Westmead will also deliver exceptional place outcomes for the Central River City, with enhanced heritage and environmental assets, activated places, connected communities and housing choice.

Investment in health, transport and heritage will further Westmead as the health jobs accelerator for Sydney. Driven by Westmead Hospital and the Children's Hospital at Westmead, and connections to Western Sydney University and Sydney University, health and research jobs will grow. Westmead's desirability as a place will also grow with improved connections to Parramatta with its strong cultural, retail and commercial offerings, drawing people in.

The Westmead Place Strategy

Provides a framework to capitalise on opportunities created by new transport infrastructure (Sydney Metro West, Parramatta Light Rail) and major developments (Westmead Health Precinct).

Proposes the vision for future land use changes to drive new jobs in health, education and innovation.

Puts people at the centre of future development, with

a focus on pedestrian-friendly streets and provision of community amenities.

Aims to protect heritage buildings and find ways they can be repurposed for new community uses, where appropriate. Identifies opportunities for increased open space, active transport such as walking and cycling, tree planting and sustainability. Aims to ensure a diversity of housing, including social and affordable, is available in the precinct.

Westmead 2036 Draft Place Strategy December 2020 https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/draft-westmead-strategy



Introduction

The Darug Peoples

The original Aboriginal inhabitants of Parramatta are the Darug peoples occupying the inland area from Parramatta to the Blue Mountains including Western Sydney and parts of Northern Sydney. The area of Parramatta is occupied by the Burramattagal people, a clan of the Darug, who at the time of colonisation lived along the upper reaches of the Barramattagal River since time in memoriam.

Barramattagal is thought to be derived from the Aboriginal word for 'place where the eels lie down' to breed (in Barramattagal River). Like their neighbours - the Toongagal in Toongabbie and the Bidjigal past present-day Rose Hill -the Barramattagal fashioned tools and spears for hunting native animals and collected wild berries and flora as a valuable source of vitamins.

The Barramattagal have a close relationship with the river, from which they caught fish, eels, and other food. Their stable bark canoes often carried a small fire in the middle - built on a mound of soil to allow them to cook their catch fresh. 'Firebrand farming' was also practiced in the region.

In present day Parramatta there are 5 clan groups: Bidgagal, Toongagal, Burramattagal, Wallamattagal and Watte Wanne (sometimes referred to as Wategora).

Parramatta City Council, Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Protocols

When a development is proposed in Parramatta CBD an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment is required to ensure that any remnants of indigenous occupation are preserved and/or documented.

European History

Westmead was originally part of the area known as the Governor's or Parramatta Domain consisting of 809 hectares. The area was set aside by Phillip in the early years of the colony. By the late 1850s, the large Domain was becoming too expensive to maintain and the decision was made by the Governor of NSW, Sir William Denison to break up the area into three main sections. [An area of 80 hectares) was set aside for a public park adjoining Government House, Parramatta. The western portion of the Domain became Westmead and the northern portion, Northmead. The new names were a blend of their relative locations and the use of the suffix "mead", an archaic word meaning meadow. Land was also allocated for the Model Farms, now known as Winston Hills and the Westmead Showground which later became the site for Westmead Hospital. The remaining portions of land were made available for subdivision and sale as farming and residential lots.

The Development of Westmead Hospital Parramatta District Hospital which was located in Marsden Street, Parramatta had served the population of the district from its establishment by the colonial government in 1818. The growing population of the Parramatta district and of Western Sydney as a whole especially during the latter part of the 20th century put an ever increasing strain on the services and facilities of the exiting hospital. A new site of about 40 hectares was procured at Westmead for the construction of the new hospital, initially known as the Westmead Centre.

(http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2020/02/27/westmead-a-brief-history/) https://historyandheritage.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/blog/2020/02/27/westmead-a-brief-history Trimmer, P. (2009). Northmead: Between two councils. Baulkham Hills: Author. p. 9,2. Parramatta Domain Act 1857 No. 31a retrieved on 16/8/2019 from http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/num_act/pda1857n31197/ Goodman, M. (2018, July 20). The Parramatta Hospitals from http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2018/07/20/the-parramattahospitals/#more-13070



Aerial 1930



Aerial 1943



Aerial 1955



Aerial 1961



Aerial 1970



Aerial 1985_86



Aerial 1994



Aerial 2005



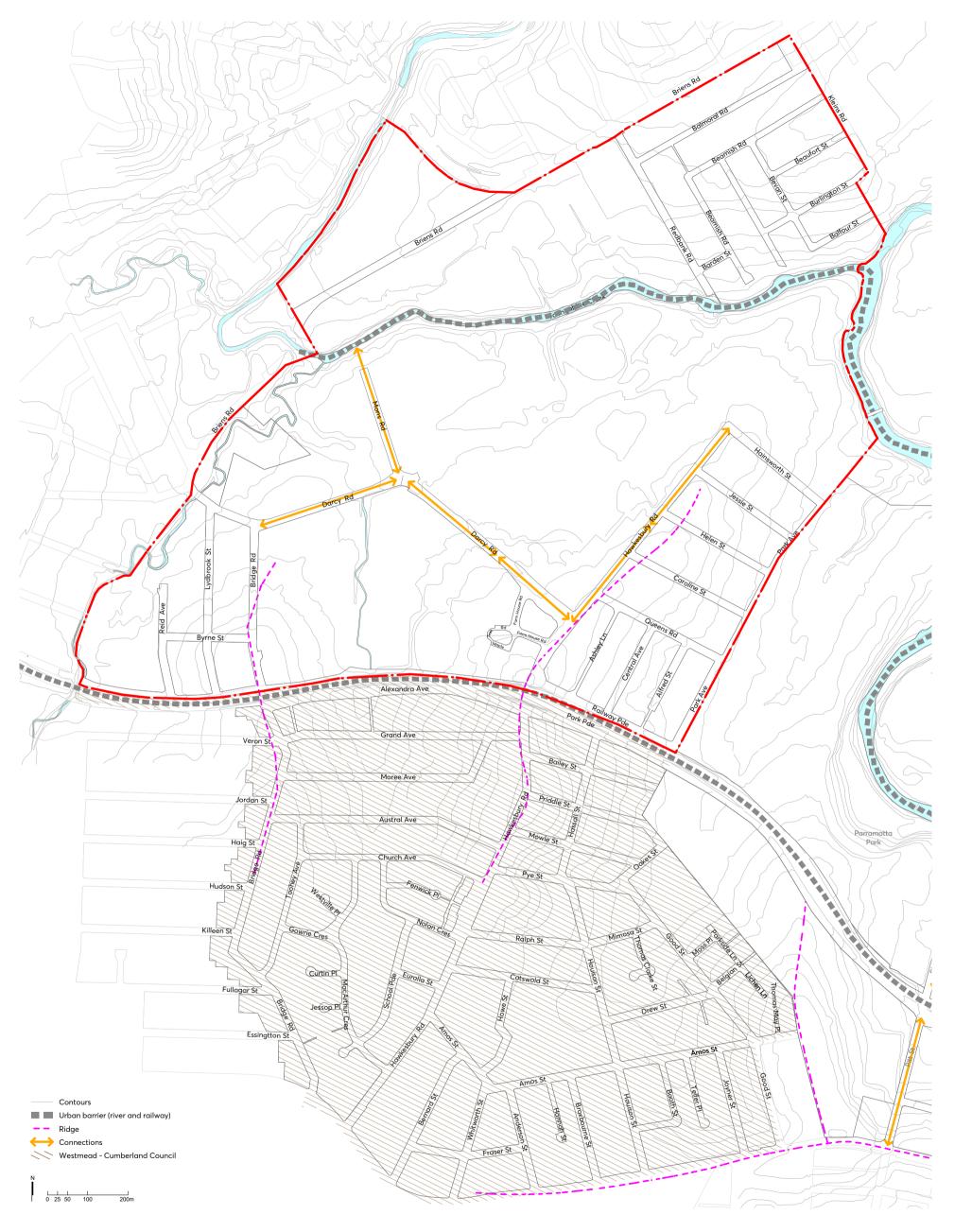
Aerial 2009



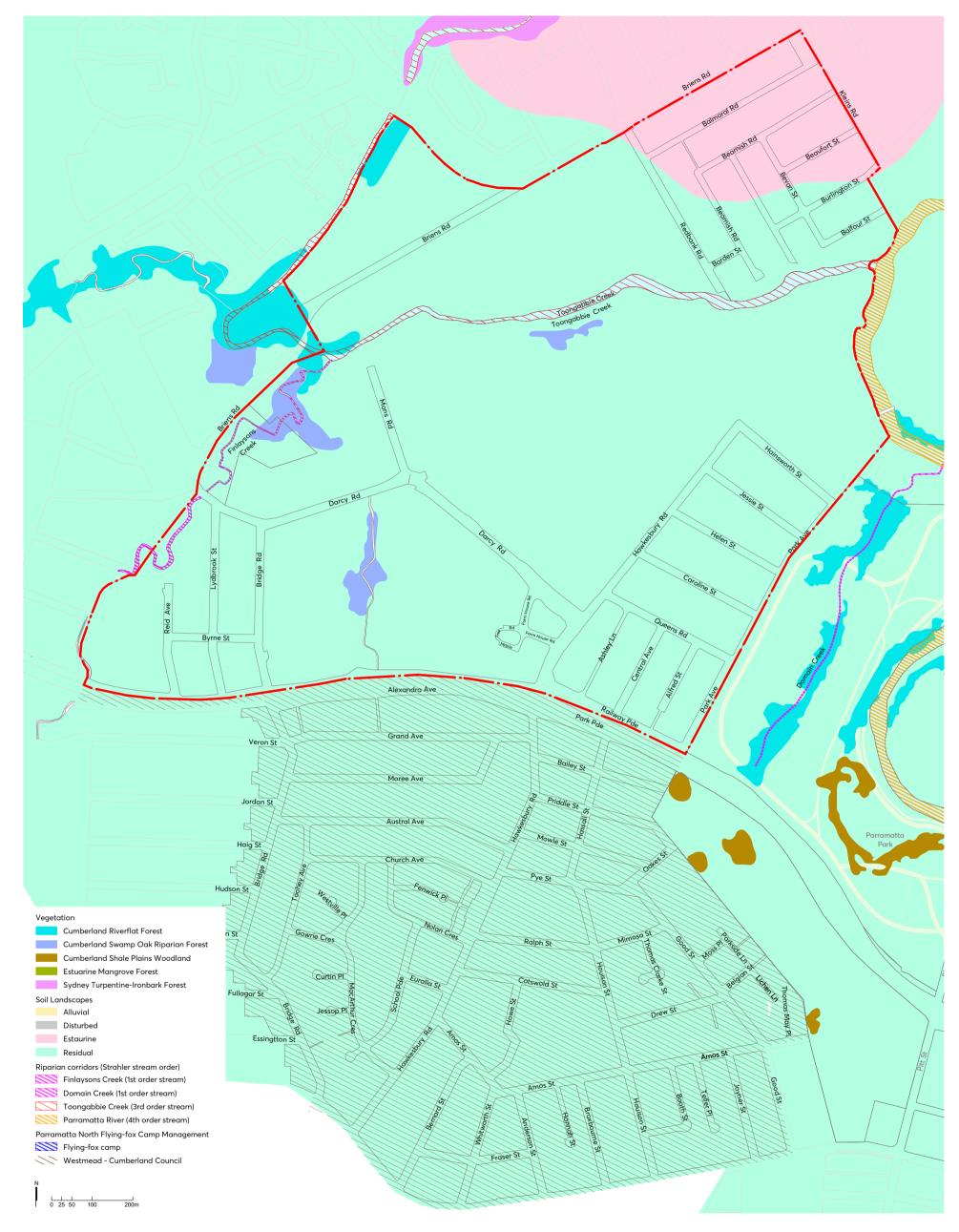
Aerial 2020



Topography



Topography & Structure



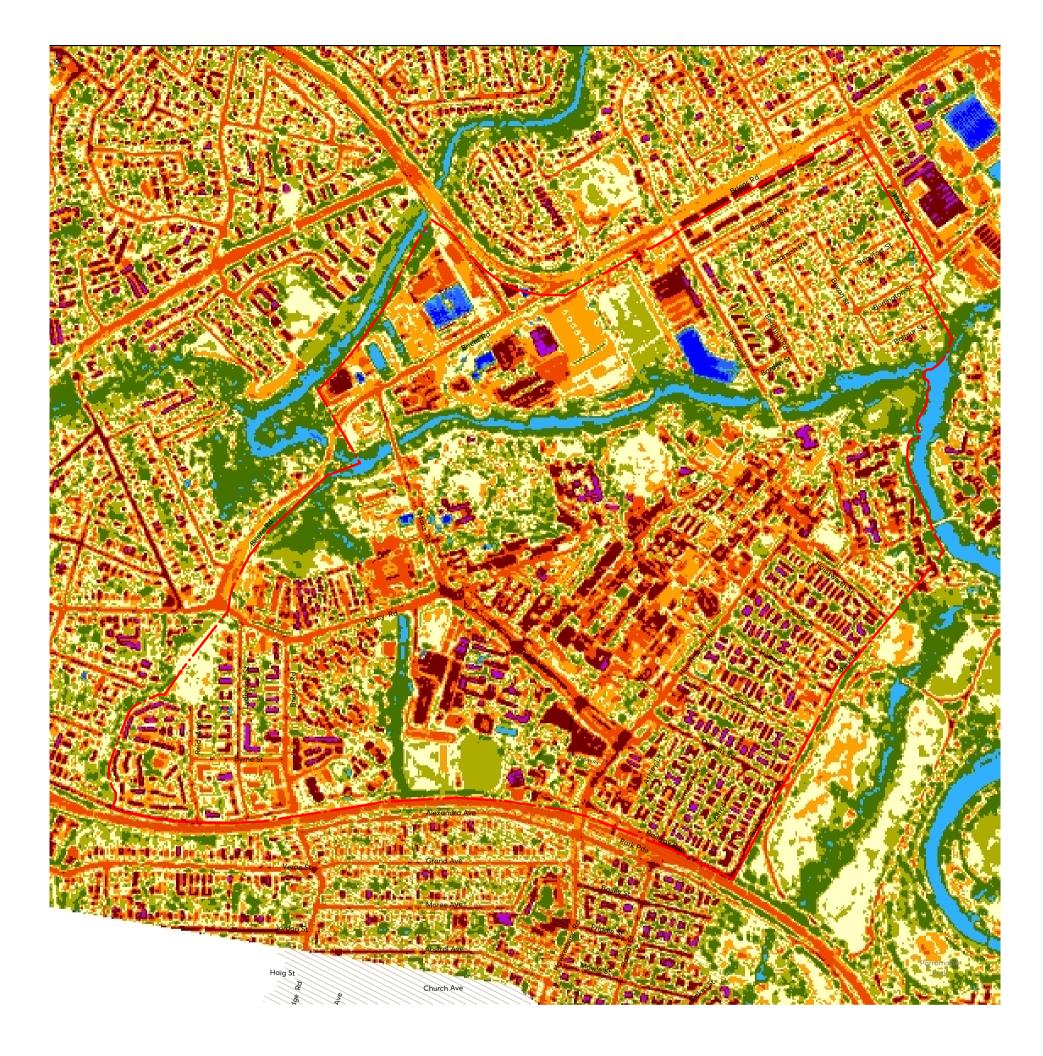
Environment & Ecology

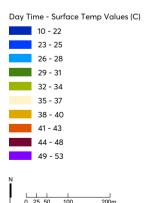
Vegetation - NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

https://geo.seed.nsw.gov.au/Public_Viewer/index.html?viewer=Public_Viewer&locale=en-AU&runWorkflow=AppendLayerCatalog&CatalogLayer=SEED_Catalog.184.NSW Formation,SEED_Catalog.184.Plant Community Type,SEED_Catalog.184.NSW Class

Soil Landscapes - Soil Landscapes of NSW, NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/eSpade2WebApp

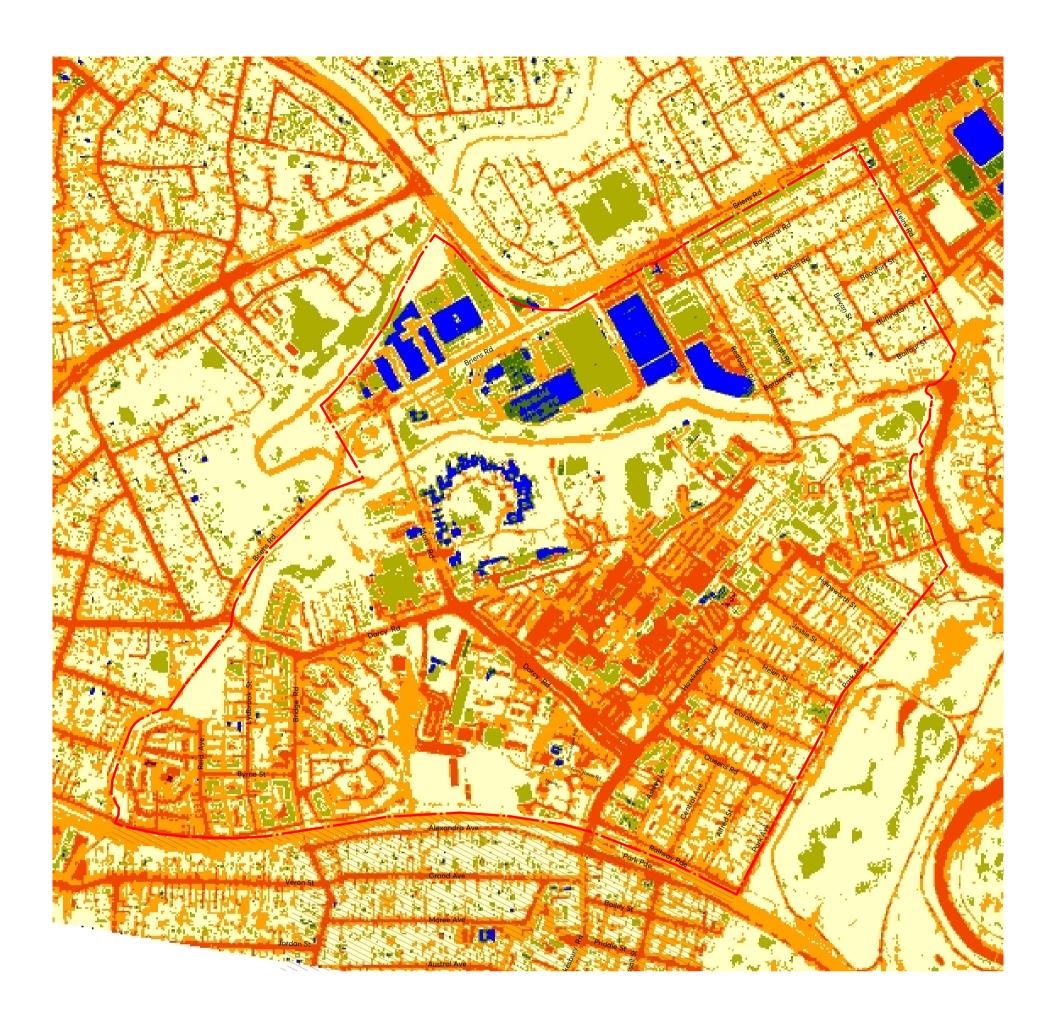
Guidelines for controlled activities on waterfront land - Riparian corridors 2018 - NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/156865/NRAR-Guidelines-for-controlled-activities-on-waterfront-land-Riparian-corridors.pdf Parramatta North Flying-fox Camp Management Plan 2020 - NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment https://www.parrapark.com.au/assets/About-us/Environment/Parramatta-FF-Camp-Management-Plan-v2.pdf

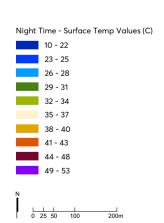




Heat Island Effect - Day

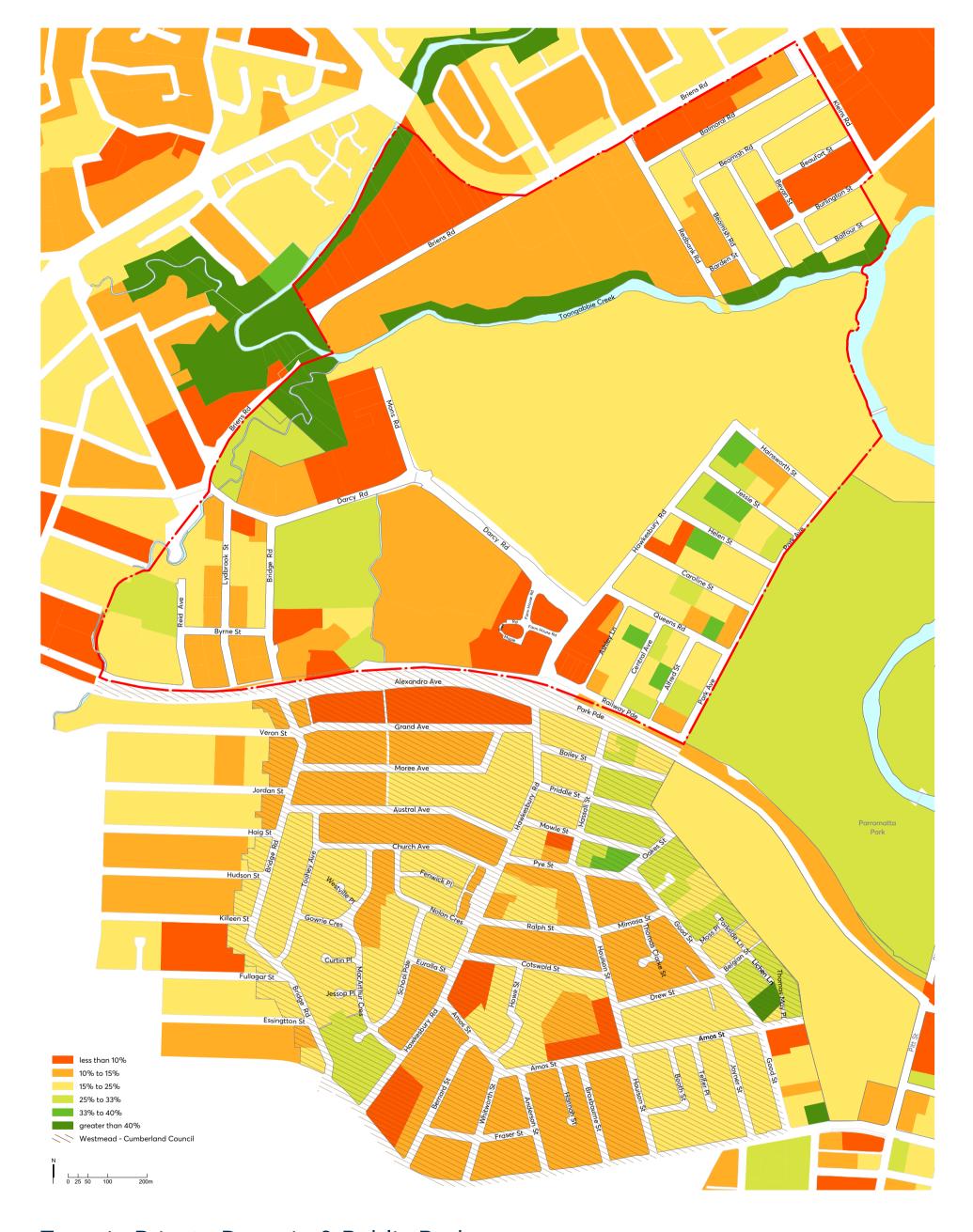
The thermal imagery was acquired on 8 February 2013. The images captured were taken at a specific point of time and are reflective of conditions at that particular time. Satellite imagery used in this tool id provided by Land and Property Information (a division of the NSW Department of Finance and Services) and represents data collected between 2002 and 2013 and property information taken from Council's cadastre was accurate as at 4 November 2015.





Heat Island Effect - Night

The thermal imagery was acquired on 8 February 2013. The images captured were taken at a specific point of time and are reflective of conditions at that particular time. Satellite imagery used in this tool id provided by Land and Property Information (a division of the NSW Department of Finance and Services) and represents data collected between 2002 and 2013 and property information taken from Council's cadastre was accurate as at 4 November 2015.



Trees in Private Domain & Public Parks

NSW Urban Vegetation Cover to Modified Mesh Block 2016 Dataset Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

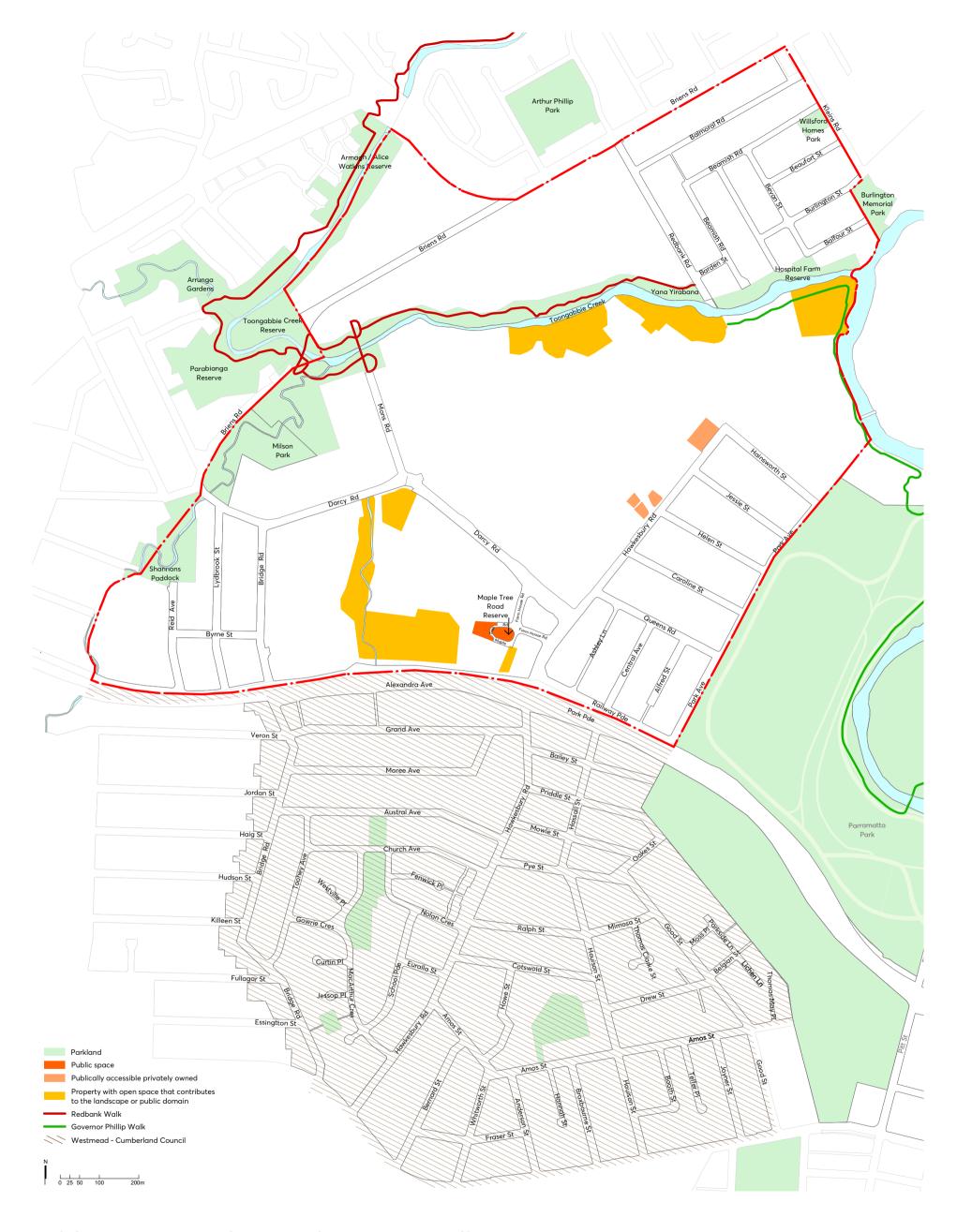
The dataset uses vegetation information derived from high resolution aerial photography combined with boundary and land use information from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Mesh Block polygon dataset augmented with road and railroad data from the NSW Digital Cadastral Database.



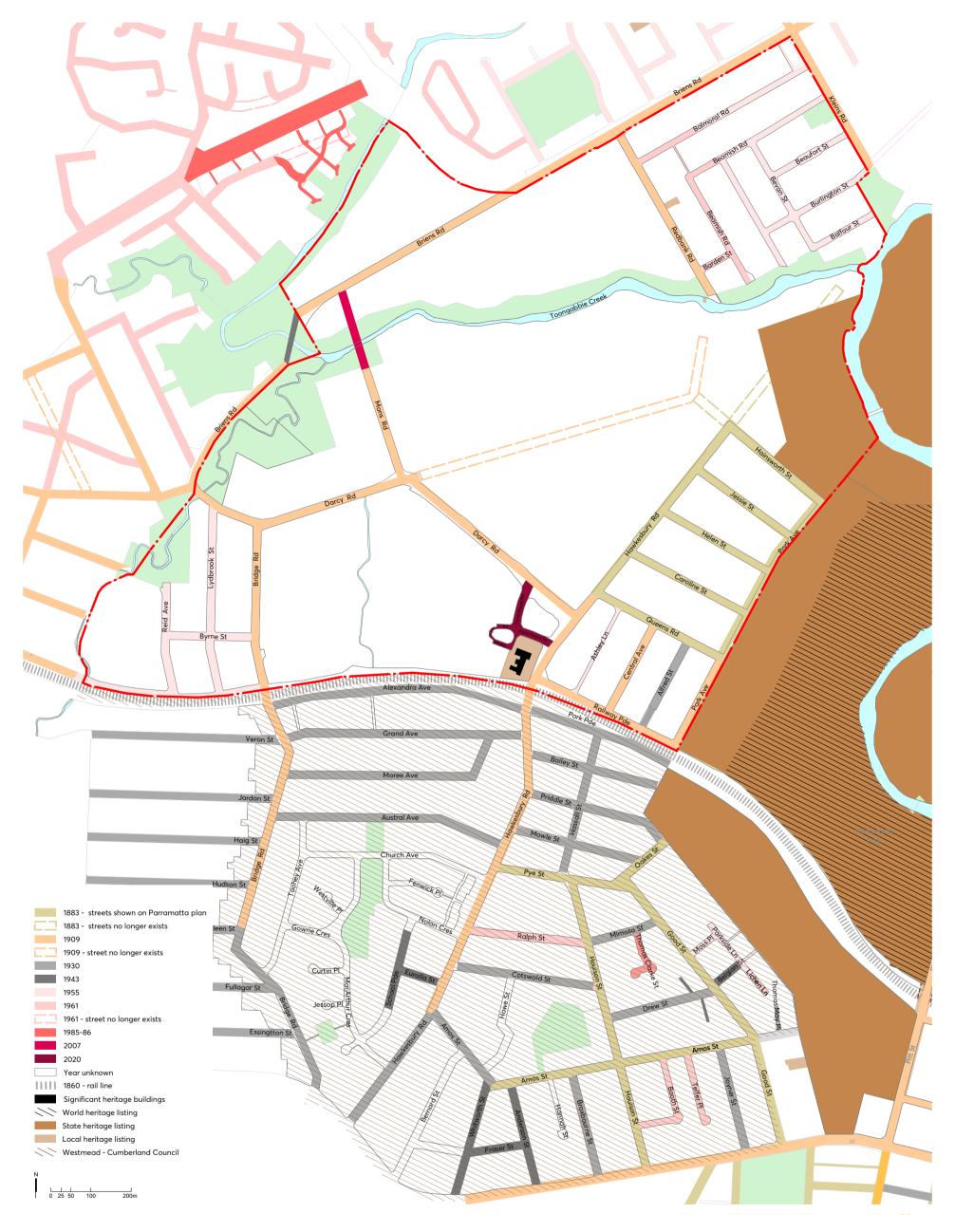
Street Trees

NSW Urban Vegetation Cover to Modified Mesh Block 2016 Dataset Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

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Public Space, Parks, Landscape & Walks

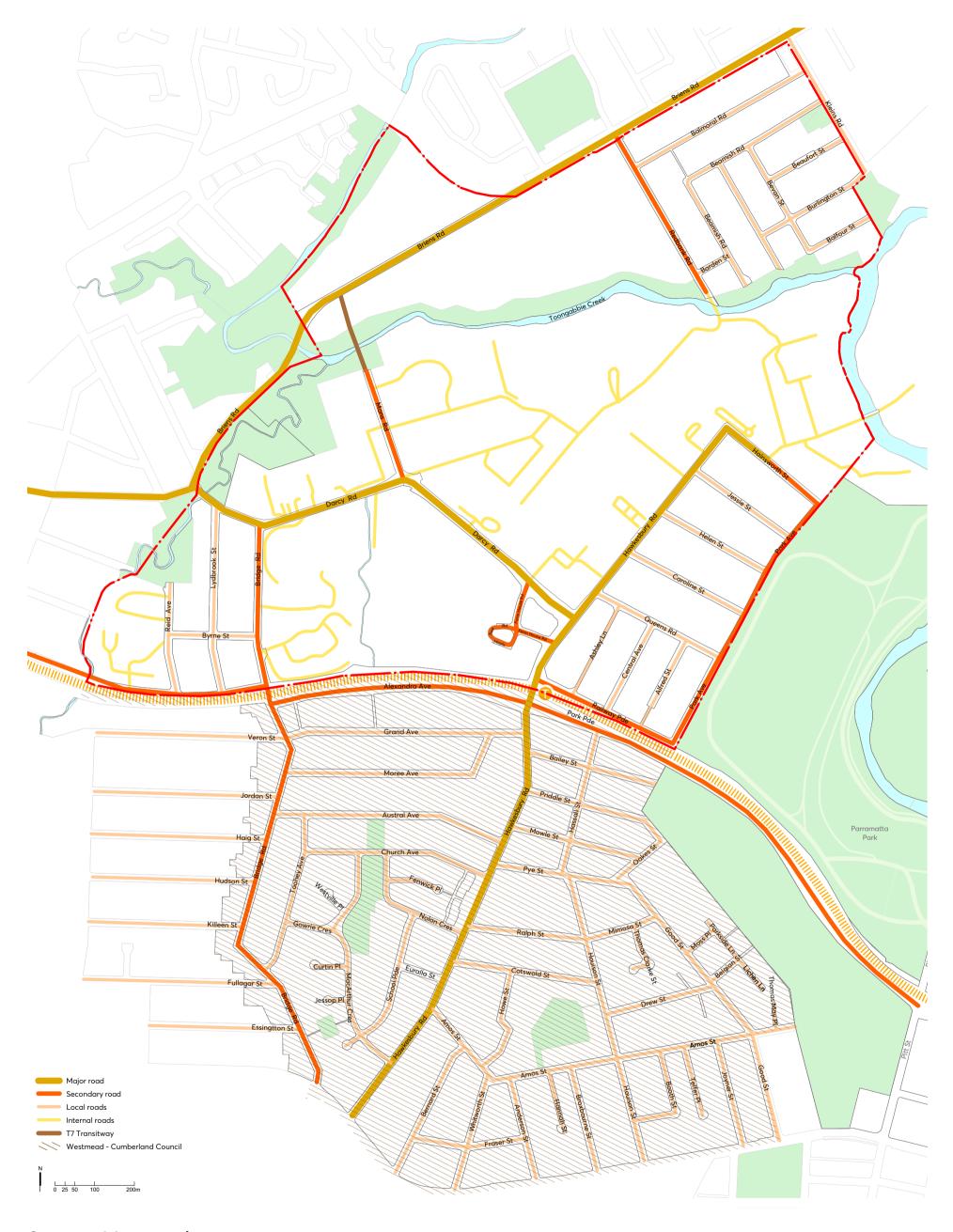


European History & Setting

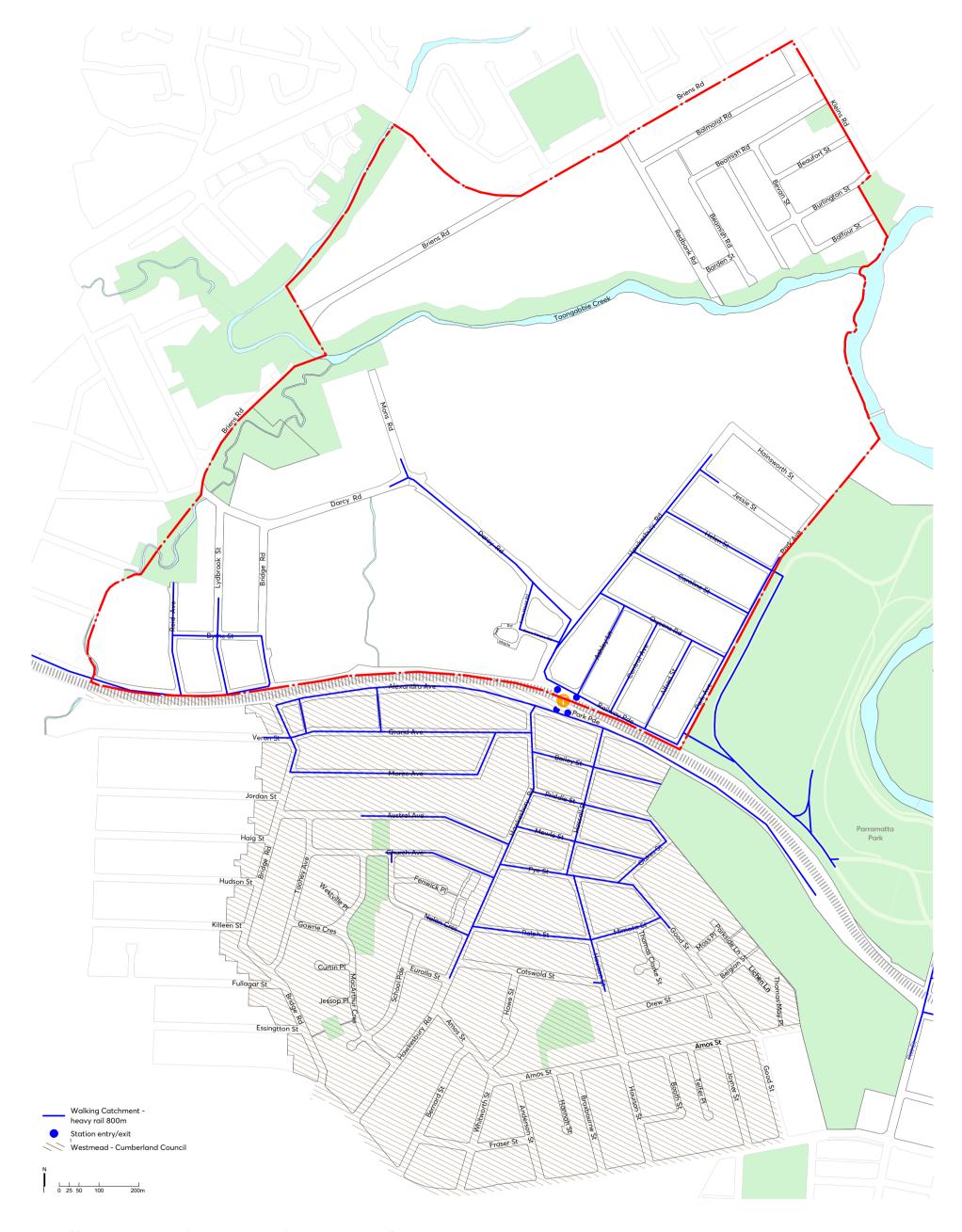
1883 Fuller's map of Parramatta: compiled from the latest authentic sources by / Gordon McKinnon, Architect and building surveyor http://collection.hht.net.au/firsthhtpictures/fullRecord.jsp?recno=36877
1909 https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-233835406/view
1930, 1943, 1955, 1961, 1985-86, 2007 & 2020 Aerials



Building Footprints - existing & proposed



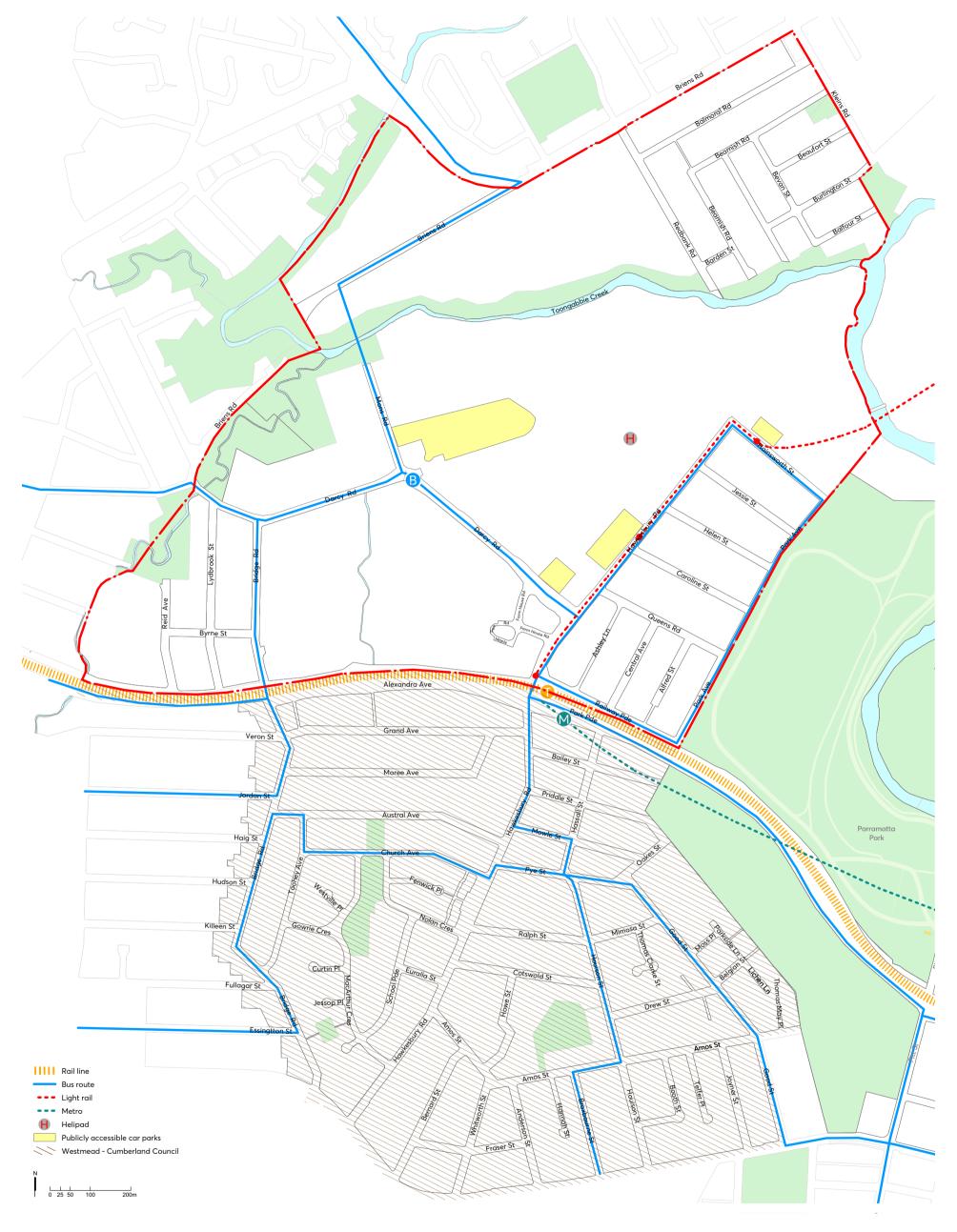
Street Hierarchy



Walking Catchment - heavy rail 800m



Walking Catchment - green open space 200m



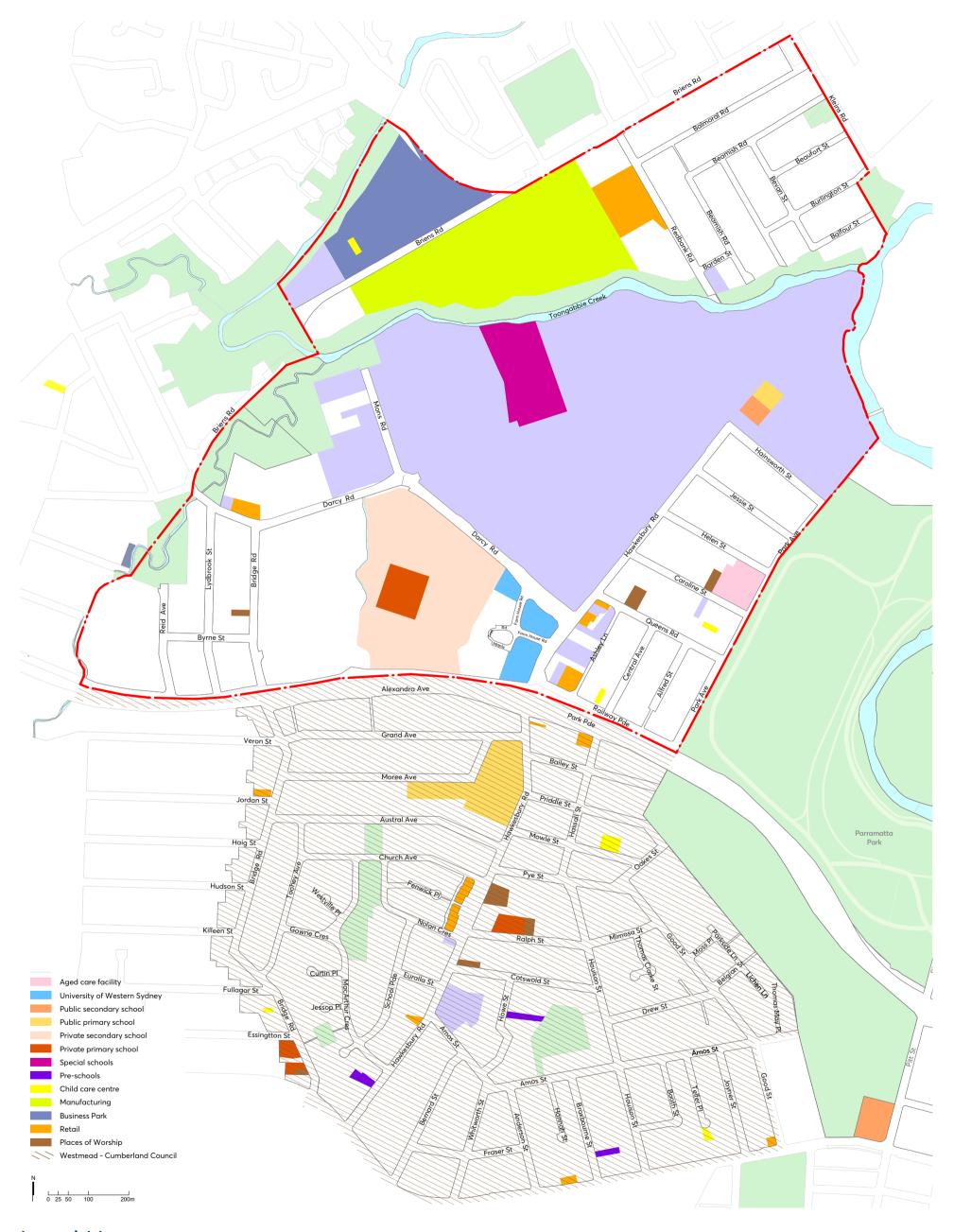
Transport & Parking

Westmead Station - Westmead railway station is located on the Main Western line. It is served by Sydney Trains T1 Western Line, T5 Cumberland Line services and NSW TrainLink Blue Mountains Line services.

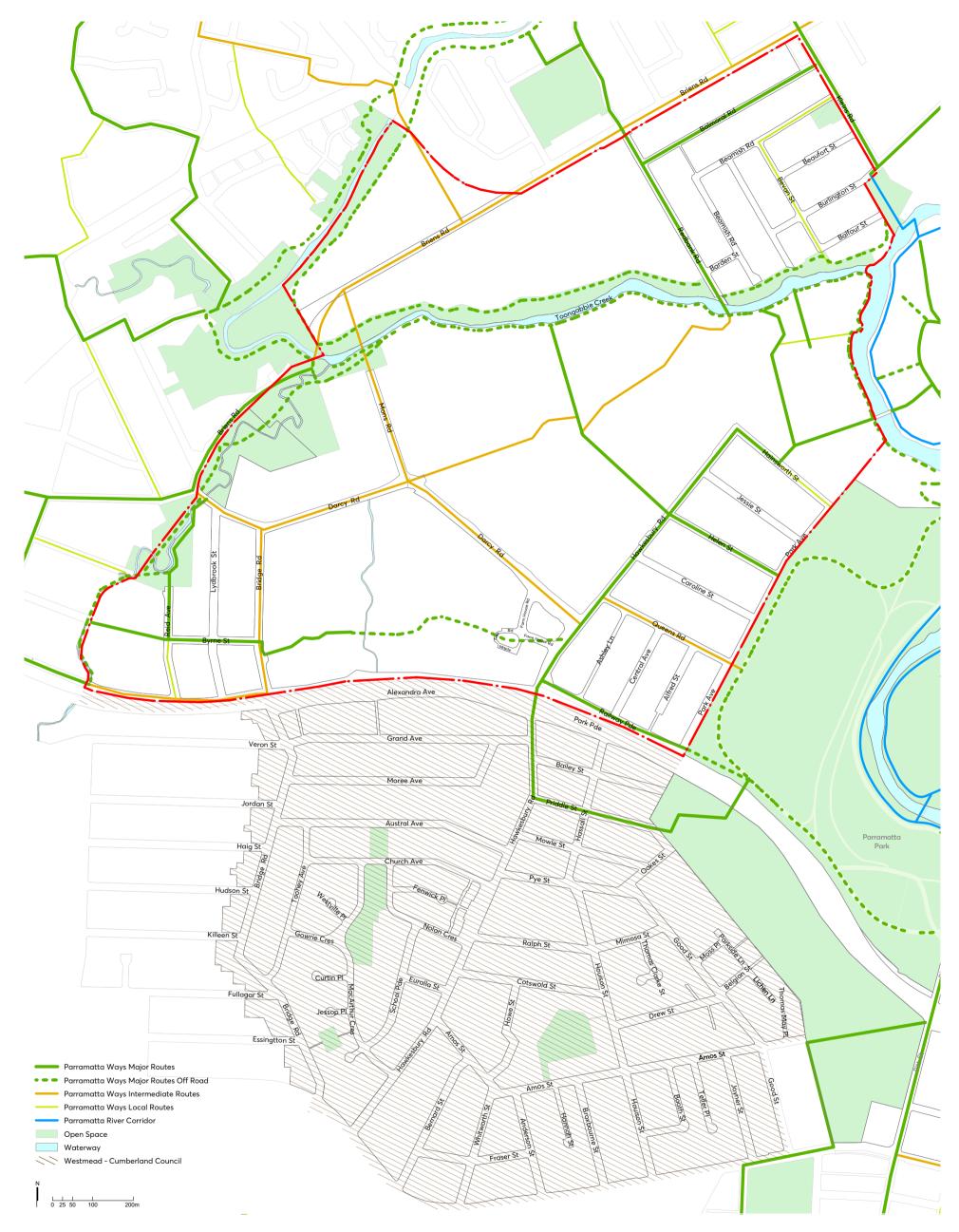
Buses - Westmead Hospital is accessed by three buss 662, 665 and 711., there is also a T-Way bus stop adjacent to the public hospital Light Rail - Stage 1 of Parramatta Light Rail will connect Westmead to Carlingford via Parramatta CBD and Camellia.

Sydney Metro - Westmead to Sydney CBD via the Bays Precinct and Sydney Olympic Park.

Parking - all public car parking is attached to medical facilities.

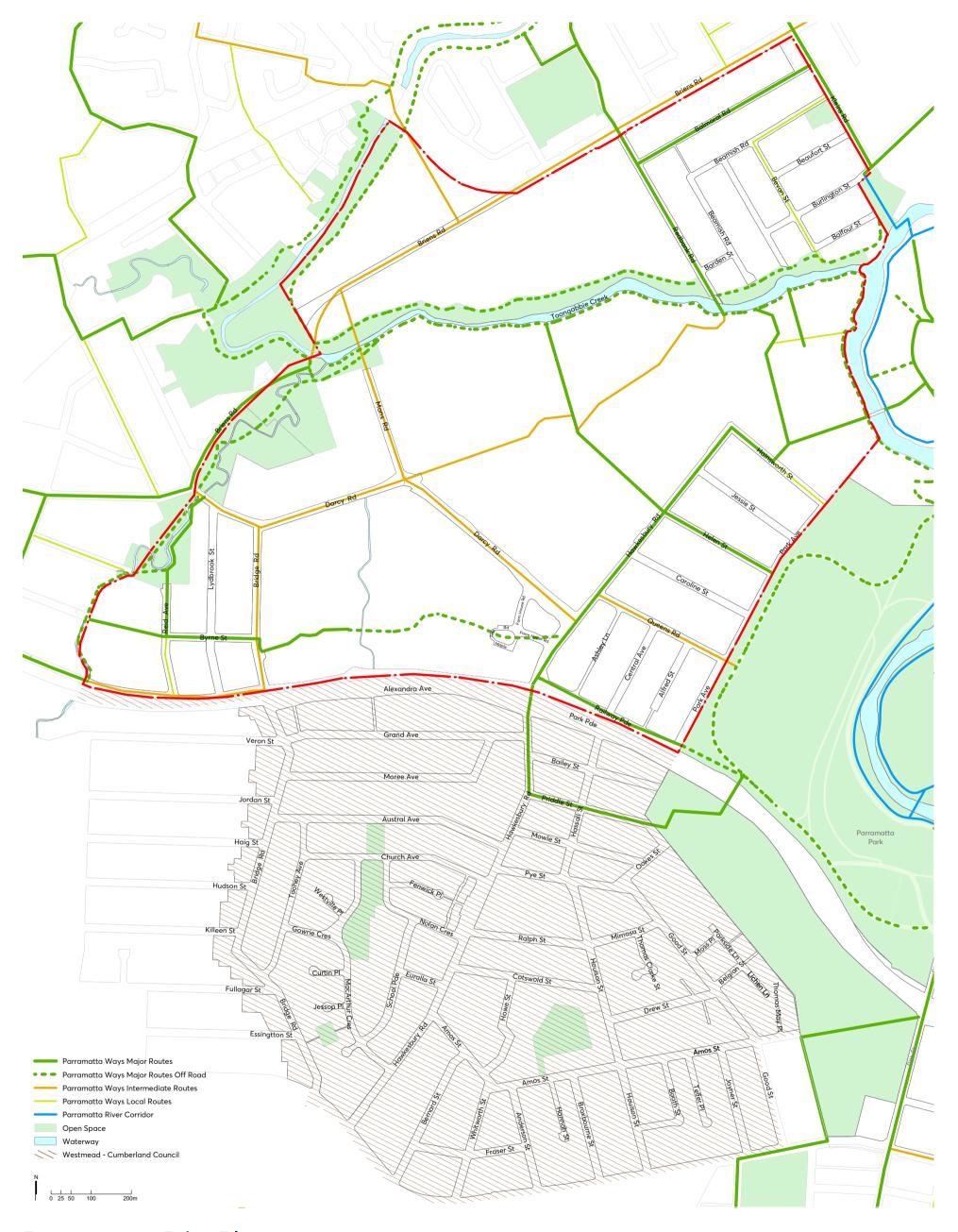


Land Uses



Parramatta Ways

Parramatta Ways Walking Strategy, City of Parramatta Council, 2017



Parramatta Bike Plan

Parramatta Bike Plan - Summary Report May 2017 City of Parramatta Council