

## Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan

### Part B—Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) Site



### Heritage Significance Assessment



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Marsden's Mill as depicted c1820



The original entry to the Female Factory as photographed c1880s



The c1826 Penitentiary—the most intact remnant of the Female Factory

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

The Female Factory buildings were adapted for the Convict, Lunatic and Invalid Establishment (1849-1856) and Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (1850-1878) and nearly all were demolished by the late 1880s—three buildings and the enclosing walls of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure remain. It is likely that the stone was re-used for some of the new buildings of the Hospital for the Insane (1878-1916). Modifications to the Parramatta Gaol and Roman Catholic Orphan School sites have also been required to adapt them to new uses.

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

Conservation of the heritage values of the PNHS is dependent on establishing appropriate and sustainable new uses that will facilitate their ongoing conservation.

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

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

The Heritage Management Principles are:

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

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

## HOW TO USE THIS CONSOLIDATED CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

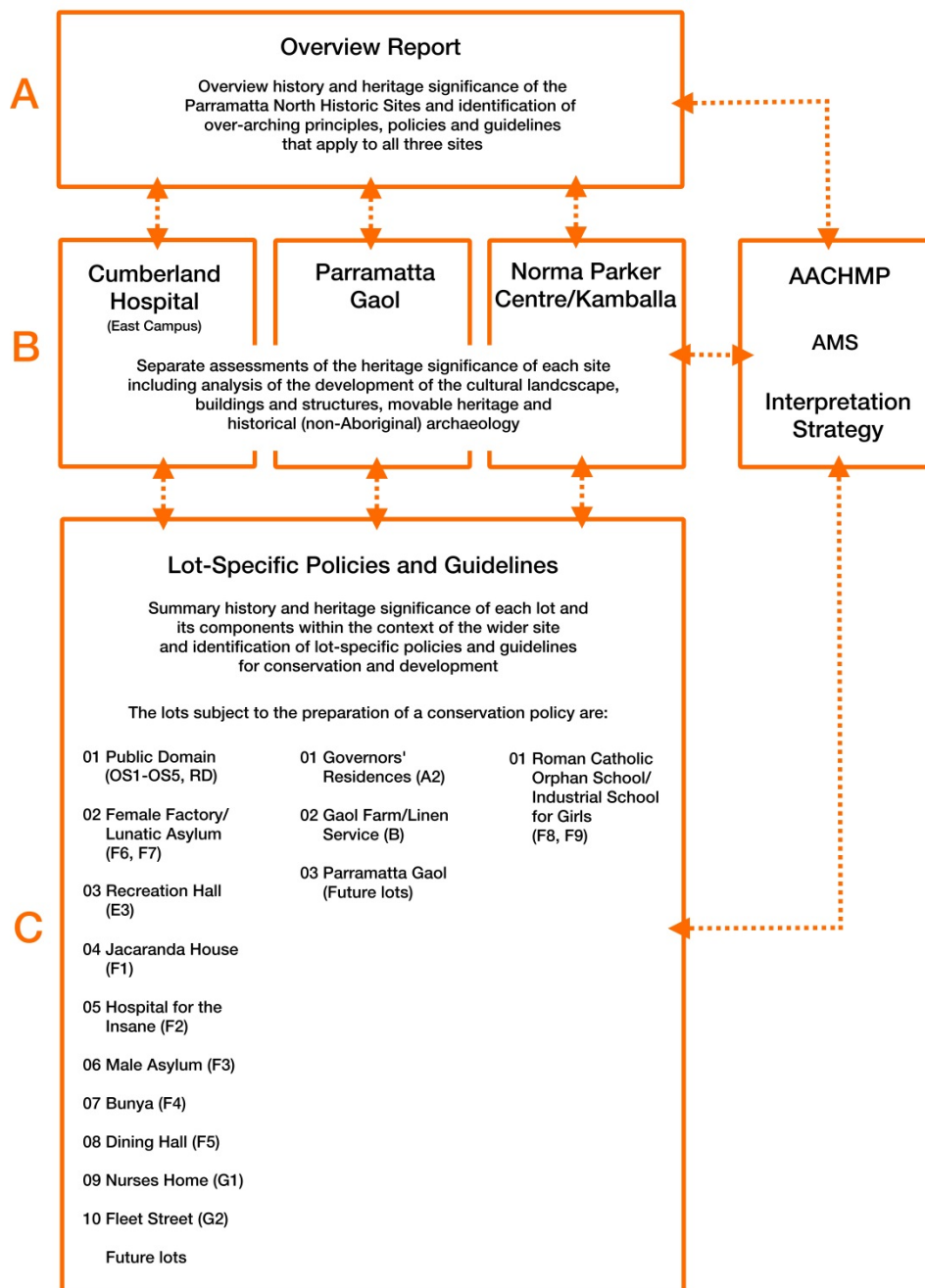
The following studies are also currently being prepared:

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



Pine Cottage (C60)

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



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

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

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background and purpose of the report

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is a place of exceptional heritage significance for its ability to demonstrate the changing philosophies in the provision of social welfare and mental health services in NSW from the 1820s to the present day.

The site is likely to retain physical evidence of mill races associated with the establishment of the first Government water-powered mill on mainland Australia. Samuel Marsden's Mill was located in the western section of the site and demonstrates early free settler activities in agriculture during the colonial period.

The south part of the site is highly significant as the site of the first purpose-built Female Factory in New South Wales and Australia. The Female Factory is significant for its international associations with the forced migration and transportation of convicts and with women who as convicts, patients or prisoners occupied this site for over 20 years. The Female Factory is also important as Australia's first maternity hospital and first female penitentiary. It has retained the most intact above-ground evidence of original built form of any female factory in Australia. The site has rarity value because of the history of its development from the establishment of the Female Factory to the evolution of the place as a mental hospital across the entire site.

The site is representative of mental hospitals in NSW, demonstrating changing philosophies and government policies. Its built form demonstrates changing practices in organisation and care applied to people experiencing mental illness.

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

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

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

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is no longer able to accommodate its historic uses due to changing community attitudes and approaches to mental health care. Many of the buildings and structures are vacant or underutilised and their physical condition and that of the cultural landscape is deteriorating. More than one building has been subject to arson attack.

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



- 1 The PNHS in relation to Old Government House and Government Domain (Parramatta Park), Parramatta CBD and surrounding areas. The west campus of the Cumberland Hospital site is shown to the west of the Parramatta River and to the north of Parramatta Park.

Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



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

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

## 1.2 Relationship with other Plans and Policies

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

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

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

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

The PNHS CMP should also be read in conjunction with the *PNUT Riparian Corridor Strategy*, which aims to achieve an appropriate balance between the significant natural and cultural heritage values of the riverfront of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites and the introduction of a riparian corridor.

## 1.3 Endorsement of the PNHS Plan

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

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



## 1.4 The Place

### 1.4.1 The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is the largest of the Parramatta North Historic Sites (PNHS). The PNHS area is to the north-west of the Parramatta CBD (see Figure 1). The site is broadly delineated by the Parramatta River to the west, Darling Mills Creek to the north, Parramatta Gaol, New Street and Fleet Street to the east and the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site to the south.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site incorporates the Female Factory (1818-1848), Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (1850-1878), Parramatta Hospital for the Insane (1878-1916), Parramatta Mental Hospital (1916-1962), Parramatta Psychiatric Centre (1962-1983) and the Cumberland Hospital (1983 to present).

To ensure that the heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and Parramatta Gaol site are appropriately captured in the PNHS CMP, the boundaries for the two sites that were in place prior to the transfer of the north part of the 'Parramatta Psychiatric Centre' to the Department of Corrective Services in 1974 have been adopted.

The west campus of the Cumberland Hospital site has been excluded from the PNHS CMP.

The adopted boundary for the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is shown on Figure 2.

A number of cultural landscape precincts have been identified through analysis of the physical and documentary evidence to ensure that different parts of the site with different landscape characters and qualities are identified and appropriately managed. In general the precincts relate to those first identified in the *North Parramatta Government Conservation Management Plan 1999* with some minor boundary amendments to reflect changes since 1999.

The cultural landscape precincts are:

- 01** Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum
- 02** Solitary Cell Block Enclosure
- 03** Site of Mrs Betts' House
- 04** Male and Female Asylum
- 05** Isolation Ward/Bunya Precinct
- 06** Hospital for the Insane
- 07** Mill Dam Farm
- 08** Nurses' Home
- 09** Residential Subdivision
- 10** Front Entry Gardens

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

Each of the buildings and structures within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is also identified on Figures 5, 6 and 7 and in the building schedule on Pages 11-15.



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







- 3 Plan of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site showing the boundaries for each of the cultural landscape precincts. Refer to Figures 5, 6 and 7 for larger scale diagrams of each of the precincts and the building schedule on Pages 11-15 for current (and former) building names.

Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





### 1.4.2 Immediate Context

To the east of the Cumberland hospital (East Campus) site is a predominantly residential area featuring a range of building types from single-story dwellings to three-storey flat buildings, interspersed with non-residential uses of former dwellings. Further east, retail and commercial uses are located along Church Street and Victoria Road.

To the north on the opposite side of Darling Mills Creek are the Northmead industrial areas including large-format industrial buildings. To the north-west is a small area of single-storey cottages bound by further industrial development to their west and three-storey residential flat buildings fronting Briens Road, Northmead.

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

To the south is the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

### 1.4.3 Current ownership, management and site uses

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is owned and/or managed by more than one government agency and accommodate a range of different leaseholders and other site users.

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

The north part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site (along with the main complex of Parramatta Gaol) is in the ownership of Corrective Services NSW. This area is unoccupied apart from a compound that accommodates the Parramatta branch of the State Emergency Services. While this land currently remains in State government ownership, it is in the process of being transferred into the ownership of the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council.

## 1.5 Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Listings

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is included on the State Heritage Register as part of two separate listings—the ‘Cumberland District Hospital Group’ (SHR No. 00820) (south) and ‘Parramatta Correctional Centre’ (SHR No. 812) (north). A number of buildings within the south part of the site are also separately listed under SHR No. 00820 (see below) as is the west campus of the Cumberland Hospital.

### Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site

- Cumberland Hospital—Accommodation Block Wards 2 and 3;
- Cumberland Hospital—Administration Building;
- Cumberland Hospital—Cricket Shelter;
- Cumberland Hospital—Former Day Rooms for Wards 4 and 5;
- Cumberland Hospital—Former Ward 5 South Range;
- Cumberland Hospital—Kitchen Block;

- Cumberland Hospital—Sandstone walling and ha has;
- Cumberland Hospital—Ward 1;
- Cumberland Hospital—Ward 1 Day Room;
- Cumberland Hospital—Ward 4 North Range;
- Cumberland Hospital—Ward 4 West Range;

#### **Cumberland Hospital (West Campus) site**

- Cumberland Hospital—Wistaria House;
- Cumberland Hospital—Wistaria House Gardens;
- Cumberland Hospital—Wistaria House Siteworks;

The SHR boundaries are shown on Figure 4.

The site is also included on the S170 Heritage Register for Health NSW (south) and Corrective Services NSW (north).

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is also included on Schedule 5 of *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011* as well as a number of other local heritage items in the vicinity including the sandstone walls, kerbs and gutters along Fleet Street and the Albert Street steps.

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

Part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct and the adjacent Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site also form part of a nomination to include the ‘Former Female Factory Precinct, Parramatta’ in the National Heritage List. The NHL nomination is discussed in more detail in Part A of the PNHS CMP.

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

### **1.6 Methodology**

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

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

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



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

Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects notation, 2016.



## 1.7 Report Structure

The Heritage Significance Assessment consists of the following:

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

Appended to the report is the following supporting information:

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

## 1.8 Author Identification and Acknowledgements

This Heritage Significance Assessment for the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has been prepared by the following team from Tanner Kibble Denton Architects:

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

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

- Marta Eyles, Architect—historical phase diagrams and report graphics;
- Sarah-Jane Zammit, Heritage Specialist—building inventories and report graphics;
- Hanna Morgan, Heritage Specialist—building inventories and graphics; and
- Camilla Phillips, Architectural Assistant—report graphics.

Margaret Betteridge (Betteridge Consulting Pty Ltd t/a MUSEcape) prepared the *Social Values Assessment and Interpretation* (Appendix B) and provided input into the *Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance* (Section 5.0).

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

Casey & Lowe provided the *Preliminary Historical Archaeology Assessment* (Appendix C), with Mary Casey and Rhian Jones providing the summary analysis at 3.4 *Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology* and input into the *Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance* (Section 5.0).

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

Valuable assistance has also been provided by the following:

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

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

## 1.9 Terminology

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

**Archaeological monitoring** is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless, the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible.

In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the works site at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be 'at call' in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Historical Archaeology** (in NSW) is the study of physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the arrival of the British in 1788. As well as identifying remains



the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. Historical archaeology includes an examination of how late eighteenth and nineteenth-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. Material remains studied include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.10 Abbreviations

The commonly used abbreviations in this Conservation Management Plan include:

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
ICOMOS	International Committee on Monuments and Sites

NAA	National Archives of Australia
NLA	National Library of Australia
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PHC	Parramatta Heritage Centre
SAG	Society of Australian Genealogists
SLNSW	State Library of NSW
SLV	State Library of Victoria

### 1.11 Building Schedule

The following schedule identifies the current (and former) names for the buildings and structures within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. It should be read in conjunction with the site plans at Figures 5, 6 and 7.

No	Name
<b>C51</b>	<b>Bunya Forensic Mental Health Science Unit</b> site of Isolation Ward
<b>C52</b>	<b>Life Skills/TMHC/Psychologists</b> Male Admissions Ward—Male Ward 7
<b>C53</b>	<b>Transcultural Mental Health Centre</b> Administration Block—Admissions
<b>C54</b>	<b>Gardener's Store</b> Greenhouse and Nursery
<b>C55</b>	<b>Transcultural Mental Health Centre</b> Female Admissions Ward—Female Ward 7
<b>C56</b>	<b>New Street Adolescent Services</b> Female TB Hospital
<b>C57</b>	<b>Jacaranda House/TMHC</b> Nurses' Home No.1
<b>C58</b>	<b>Gardener's Shed and Substation</b> Fuel Store and Substation
<b>C59</b>	<b>DHI Clearinghouse Store</b> Female Asylum Kitchen Block/Female Ward 9
<b>C60</b>	<b>Pine Cottage</b> Assistant Medical Officer's Residence
<b>C61</b>	<b>WSAHS Interpreter Services</b> Female Asylum Dining Room and Store
<b>C62</b>	<b>Area Cashiers/HR/SMADAC/ESU</b> Male Asylum Block
<b>C63</b>	<b>DHI Clearinghouse Store</b> Male Asylum Hospital and Day Rooms

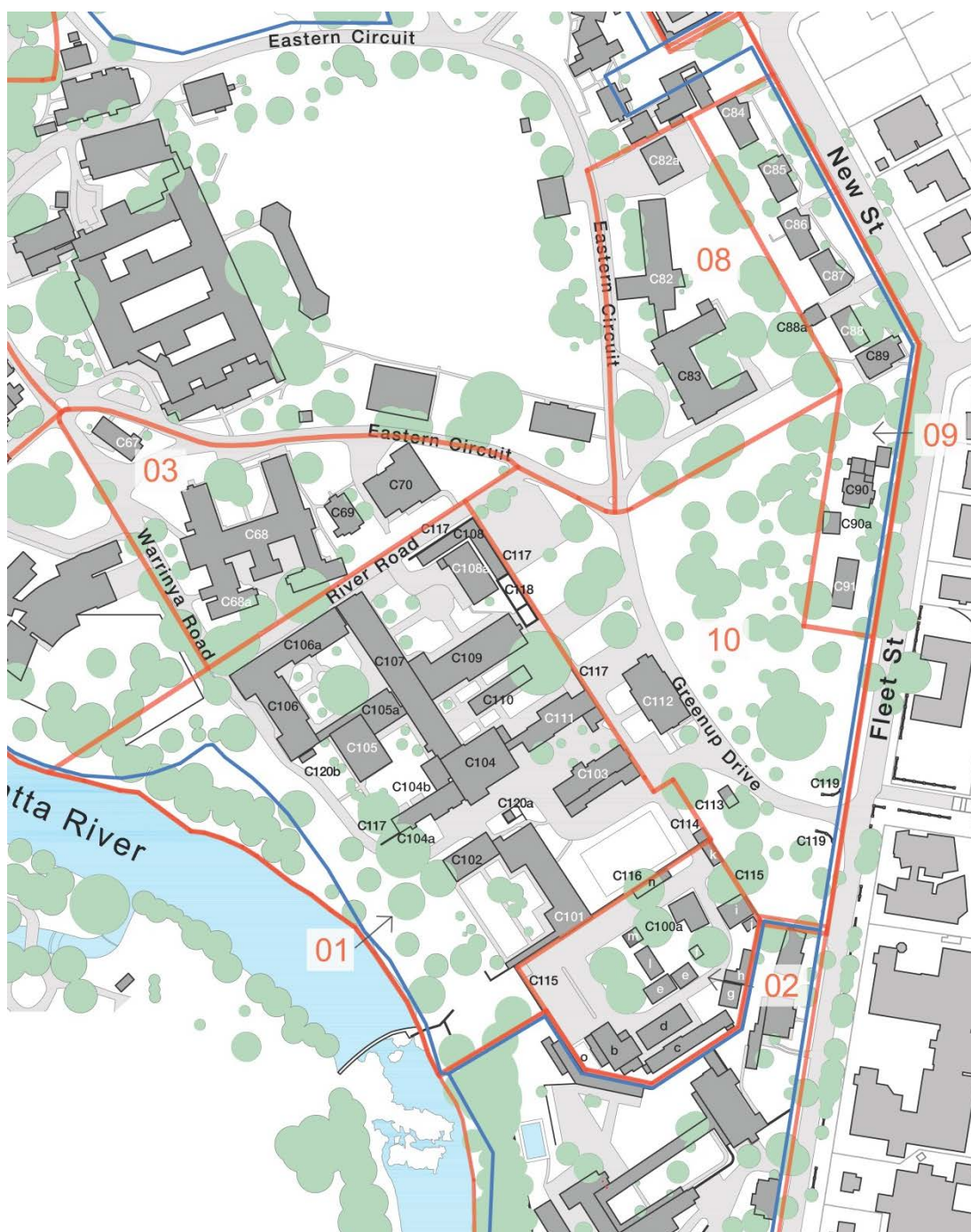
No	Name
C63b	<b>Toilet Block</b> Outdoor Attendant's Toilet
C64	<b>Wirrabilla—Education and training Services</b> Male Asylum Block Wards and Day Rooms
C65	<b>Vacant</b> Male Asylum Kitchen and Dining Room
C66	<b>Cricket Pavilion</b> Male Asylum Shelter Shed
C67	<b>Palm House</b> Mortuary
C68	<b>Gungarra/Kalindyi</b> Male Ward 9—Sick and Infirm
C69	<b>Wattle Cottage</b> Waitresses' Quarters
C70	<b>Phoenix Café</b> Staff Dining Room and Kitchen
C71	<b>Recreation Department Store</b> Public Works Department building
C72	<b>Bridgeway Centre</b> Sports Pavilion
C73	<b>Emily's—ECAV Training Centre</b> Harriet Ward/Canteen
C74	<b>AHS Health Promotions Store</b> Pharmacy/Hospital Dispensary
C75	<b>Recreation Hall and Chapel</b> Amusement Hall
C76	<b>Swimming Pool (and associated change rooms)</b>
C77	<b>Willyama Aged Day Care Centre</b>
C78	<b>Gardener's Cottage</b>
C79	<b>WSAHS Human Resources Demountable</b>
C80	<b>Rose Cottage (and garage)</b> Matron's Cottage
C81	<b>WSAHS Human Resources Demountable</b>
C82	<b>Figtree Cottage/TMHC</b> Nurses' Home Extension
C82a	<b>Car Shade Structure</b>
C83	<b>Centre of Addiction Medicine</b> Nurses' Home No.2
C84	<b>CHIP Cottage (11 New Street)</b>
C85	<b>CHIP Cottage (7 New Street)</b>

No	Name
C86	<b>CHIP Cottage (5 New Street)</b>
C87	<b>CHIP Cottage (3 New Street)</b>
C88	<b>CHIP Cottage (1 New Street)</b>
C89	<b>CHIP Cottage (9 Fleet Street)</b> Chief Attendants' Cottage
C90	<b>Community Forensic Mental Health (7 Fleet Street)</b> Assistant Superintendent's Residence
C90a	<b>Bridgeway Centre Annex (5 Fleet Street)</b>
C91	<b>Community Cottage/Craft Cottage</b>
C100a	<b>Store</b> Shelter Shed and Store
C100b	<b>Artisans' Workshop</b> Electricians' Workshop/Tailors' Workshop
C100c	<b>Artisans' Workshop</b> Plumbers' Workshop/Toy Workshop/Occupation Therapy Block
C100d	<b>Artisans' Workshop</b> Fitters' Workshop
C100e	<b>Storage Sheds</b>
C100f	<b>Storage Shed</b>
C100g	<b>Storage Shed</b>
C100h	<b>Demountables</b>
C100i	<b>Storage Shed</b>
C100j	<b>Flammable Liquid Store</b>
C100k	<b>Timber-framed Sheds</b>
C100l	<b>Storage Shed</b>
C100m	<b>Concrete Storage Bunkers</b>
C100n	<b>Sandstone Storage Bunkers</b>
C100o	<b>Salvaged sandstone</b>
C101	<b>Institute of Psychiatry</b> Male Ward 1/Hope Hostel
C102	<b>Institute of Psychiatry</b> Male Ward 1 Dining Hall/Coal Store
C103	<b>Institute of Psychiatry</b> Southeast Range of the Female Factory
C104	<b>Archives/Store/Meeting Rooms</b> Main Hospital Kitchen Building
C104a	<b>Vacant</b> 'Dirty Ward' and Lavatory/Bathrooms—Hospital for the Insane
C105	<b>Information Technology Services Store</b>

No	Name
	Dormitory of the Third Class Penitentiary of the Female Factory
<b>C105a</b>	<b>Information technology Services Store</b> 'Wet and Dirty' Ward—Ward 8
<b>C106a</b>	<b>Information Technology Services</b> Male Ward 4—West Range
<b>C106b</b>	<b>Information Technology Services</b> Male Ward 4—North Range
<b>C107</b>	<b>Information Technology Services</b> Male Wards 2 and 3—Spinal Range
<b>C108</b>	<b>Storage Sheds</b> Workshops
<b>C108a</b>	<b>Cumberland Storage Shed</b>
<b>C109</b>	<b>Post-Acute Community Care (PACC)</b> Ward 2 Addition—Hospital for the Insane
<b>C110</b>	<b>Male Asylum Shelter Shed</b>
<b>C111</b>	<b>State Health Credit Union</b> Northeast Range of the Female Factory
<b>C112</b>	<b>Mental Health Sciences Building</b> Visitor's and Administration Block
<b>C113</b>	<b>Public Toilets</b>
<b>C114</b>	<b>Storeroom</b> Dead House—Lunatic Asylum/Hospital for the Insane
<b>C115</b>	<b>Solitary Cell Block Enclosure—Perimeter Walls</b> (Female Factory)
<b>C116</b>	<b>Solitary Cell Block Enclosure—Compound Wall</b> (Female Factory and later)
<b>C117</b>	<b>Remnant Lunatic Asylum/Hospital for the Insane Walls</b>
<b>C118</b>	<b>Criminal Ward—Privy Remnants</b> (Lunatic Asylum)
<b>C119</b>	<b>Sandstone Boundary Walls</b>
<b>C120</b>	<b>Electrical Substations and Generator</b>
<b>C121</b>	<b>Gas Bottle Store</b>
<b>C122</b>	<b>BOM Weather Station</b>
<b>C123</b>	<b>Storage Buildings (four)</b> Air raid shelters
<b>C124</b>	<b>Laundry</b>
<b>C125</b>	<b>Laundry Block Addition</b>
<b>C126</b>	<b>Staff Amenities Building</b>
<b>C127</b>	<b>Classroom Block Demountable</b>
<b>C128</b>	<b>Emergency Assembly Point Building</b>
<b>C129</b>	<b>Stores Building (Corrective Services NSW)</b>
<b>C130</b>	<b>Merinda Periodic Detention Centre</b>

No	Name
C131	SES Complex
C132	Building Remnants—Gardeners' Residence





- 5 Cultural landscape precincts within the south part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum (01), Solitary Cell Block Enclosure (02), Site of Mrs Betts' House (03), Nurses' Home (08), Residential Subdivision (09) and Front Entry Garden (10). Reference should be made to the schedule on Pages 11-15 for current (and former) building names.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





- 6 Cultural landscape precincts within the north part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—Male and Female Asylum (04) and Mill Dam Farm (07). Reference should be made to the schedule on Pages 11-15 for current (and former) building names.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.







- 7 Cultural landscape precincts along the riverfront of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—Isolation Ward (05) and Hospital for the Insane (06). Reference should be made to the schedule on Pages 11-15 for current (and former) building names. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





## 2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 Introduction

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

For a more detailed understanding of the pre-European landscape, the Burramatta and pre-institutional uses of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, including land grants, the Government watermill and associated infrastructure, refer to Part A of the PNHS CMP.

Analysis of the development of the cultural landscape is based on the material within the *North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan*, prepared by Geoffrey Britton & Colleen Morris in February 1999.

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

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

### 2.2 Pre-European Landscape

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

After the failure of early crops on the sandy soils of Farm Cove, the colonial government and the early European settlers found salvation from impending starvation in the better, shale-derived soils around Parramatta where they were able to grow crops successfully. But for thousands of years before Captain Arthur Phillip first explored the upper reaches of the Parramatta River only three months after landing in Port Jackson, this area had been occupied by the Burramatta clan ('burra' meaning eel and 'matta', creek) of the Darug people, who occupied land from Botany Bay to Picton in the south and Springwood in the west. It was the park-like open woodland landscape of the Parramatta area created partly by Aboriginal use of fire, which initially attracted British settlement.

Surgeon John White, who accompanied Phillip on the first exploratory expedition up the river, described the area around the present Lennox Bridge which carries Church Street over the river: "The banks of it were now pleasant, the trees immensely large, and at a considerable

distance from each other, and the land around us flat and rather low, but well covered with the kind of grass just mentioned [i.e. rich and succulent]”.<sup>1</sup>

Benson and Howell (1990)<sup>2</sup> have identified the ‘immensely large trees’ as probably species of the Cumberland Plain Woodland vegetation community dominated by *Eucalyptus moluccana* (grey box), and *E. tereticornis* (forest red gum), with an open grassy understorey that originally extended west and south from Parramatta across the Cumberland Plain.

Some scattered remnants of this original vegetation community survive in Parramatta Park and it was reported in 1995 that an old specimen of *E. saligna* (Sydney blue gum) survived along the Parramatta River on the north part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site within the land owned by Corrective Services NSW. This tree has since been removed.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

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

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

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- 1 White, John 1962, Journal of a voyage to New South Wales (first published 1790), Angus & Robertson, Sydney.
  - 2 Benson, Doug & Howell, Jocelyn 1990, Taken for granted: the bushland of Sydney and its suburbs, Kangaroo Press in association with Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney, Sydney.
  - 3 Kerr, James Semple 1995, Parramatta Correctional Centre; its past development and future care, report commissioned by NSW Public Works for Department of Corrective Services, Sydney, cited in Britton, Geoffrey & Morris, Colleen 1999, North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan, consultant report prepared for Heritage Group, NSW Department of Public Works and Services, February 1999.
  - 4 ‘River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions—profile’, accessed at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au> on 13 July 2015.

## 2.3 The Burramatta

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is within the core of the territory of the Burramatta clan of the Darug. They utilised the landscape for hunting, food gathering, resource utilisation and camping. They created the open park-like setting by their land management practices which included “fire stick farming” and active management of the trees and vegetation. (Refer to the more detailed historical overview of Aboriginal history in Part A of the PNHS CMP).

It is predicted that physical evidence of their occupation will be uncovered by targeted archaeological investigations across the site. Consultation with the local and broader Aboriginal community indicates that Aboriginal people still maintain strong links to the Parramatta area including the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

## 2.4 Early colonial endeavours

### 2.4.1 Charles Smith's Farm

The earliest land grant in North Parramatta was 30 acres (12.14 hectares) to Charles Smith on 29 November 1792. Smith was convicted of theft and sentenced at the Middlesex Old Bailey sessions in September 1787 to seven years transportation and arrived with the Second Fleet on the *Surprise* in June 1790.<sup>5</sup> Electing to become a settler, he received an Absolute Pardon on 29 November 1792.<sup>6</sup> He is known to have worked as a gardener for Governor Phillip.<sup>7</sup>

A plan of Crown grants made in New South Wales, published with a list of grantees in 1813 and 1814, shows the approximate location of Smith's 30 acre grant, denoted as No 19 adjacent to Governor William Bligh's 105 acre grant made in 1806, denoted as No 20.<sup>8</sup>

Smith's land grant was described as on the “north side of the creek above Parramatta.” A quit rent of one shilling was to commence after ten years.<sup>9</sup> Smith established a farm on the land and was granted more land near Harris Farm in Parramatta in October 1799<sup>10</sup> and a further 40 acres (16.18 hectares) at Prospect Hill in November 1799.

By 1800 Smith had cleared part of his land and cultivated six acres (2.42 hectares) with maize and had three pigs. In 1801 Smith had 30 acres (12.14 hectares) planted with wheat or maize and kept five pigs. He and his wife were able to live independently of the government stores.<sup>11</sup> Around 1803 Charles Smith sold his Parramatta farm to the Reverend Samuel Marsden and took up working his farm at Prospect Hill,<sup>12</sup> but by 1814 he was employed as a gardener in Sydney.<sup>13</sup>

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5 Flynn 1993: p533. Note that two men with the name Charles Smith were transported on the Second Fleet. The other was convicted in Winchester, transported on the Scarborough, settled on Norfolk Island and died on 2 February 1795. The one who settled in Parramatta is often incorrectly listed as arriving on the Scarborough on colonial records.

6 Charles Smith, Index to the Colonial Secretary's Papers, SRNSW.

7 Flynn, Michael 1993, The Second Fleet, Britain's Grim Convict Armada of 1790, pp533-34.

8 'Plan of the allotments ... granted from the Crown in NSW', J. Burr & G. Ballisat, London, 1814; 'An accurate list of the names of the land-holders, ...NSW', Burr & Co, London, 1814 [corrected to 1813], Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.

9 Grant Register No 1A p48 cited in Land Grants 1788-1809, 1974, p12-13.

10 Grants, Serial 2, p340, LPI.

11 CJ Baxter (ed.), Musters & Lists NSW & Norfolk Island 1800-1802, ABGR, Sydney, 1988, p79, p112; Grant Register No 2B p388 cited in Land Grants 1788-1809, 1974, p106-7.

12 CJ Baxter (ed.), Musters of NSW & Norfolk Island 1805-1806, ABGR, Sydney, 1989, pp132-133; HRA Series 1 Vol 3: p250.

13 CJ Baxter, (ed.) General Muster of NSW, 1814, ABGR, Sydney, 1987, p105.

He has since been described as a market gardener, amateur botanist and explorer in the colony.<sup>14</sup> Smith is likely to have known George Caley a naturalist sponsored by Joseph Banks who lived near Smith's farm between 1801 and 1810.

#### 2.4.2 Government Watermill and mill races

In 1799 Governor John Hunter made preparations for the construction of a watermill in Parramatta. It was one of a number of attempts to provide the colony with an efficient and reliable way to mill large quantities of grain using equipment brought out with him in 1795.<sup>15</sup>

Hunter's plan was to utilise tidal changes in the river at Parramatta and, as announced in September 1800, the construction of 'a large water-mill'. By this time part of the water works were 'considerably advanced and some part of the machinery prepared'.<sup>16</sup>

Andrew MacDougall, John Bowman and John Smith arrived in the colony in May 1798 with books and plans supplied by the British Government for the construction of mills. From December 1799 ten carpenters, wheelwrights, barrow makers and labourers were employed on the project. The mill on the east bank of the Parramatta River was "a little upstream of Governor's House on the Crescent" where flat stones formed a "natural low weir and a causeway" in the area to the south of the present day Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.<sup>17</sup>

Governor King succeeded Hunter in September 1800 and assumed control of the colony and construction of the water mill. Other than the mill, the project required the construction of mill races and dams to direct and control the water supply. The mill race extended from an upper dam on Darling Mills Creek southeast through Charles Smith's farm to the watermill.

The approximate location of the mill race and mill buildings are shown on Surveyor Grimes' c1803 survey, while mill race, dams and mill in relation to the town are shown on Acting Surveyor GW Evans' 'Plan of the Township of Parramatta', based on his 1804 survey.<sup>18</sup> A later sketch by George Caley shows two mill races. The attendant problems associated with the location, construction and maintenance of the mill race might have influenced Smith to sell his farm, although documentary evidence of this has not been found.

Reverend Samuel Marsden, the Superintendent of Public Works (refer to Section 2.7), supervised construction of the mill, however, in 1803 some of the work was judged to be of poor quality so the mill was dismantled and rebuilt.<sup>19</sup>

Allegedly motivated by the advantages of its location, Marsden purchased Smith's farm, through which the mill races ran. His ownership was formalised by a grant from Lachlan Macquarie in 1812, increasing its area to 36 acres (14.56 hectares) and extending it to the riverbank at its northwest corner.<sup>20</sup>

14 M Flynn, 'The Ross St Gatehouse: Its Historic Context in Relation to Parramatta Park: Research Report for the Information & Cultural Exchange', Mar 1966 [1996?], p12. Flynn's research published in *The Second Fleet: Britain's Grim Convict Armada of 1790* (1993, p53) should be consulted should further research into Smith be required.

15 Olga Tatrai, *Wind and Watermills of Old Parramatta*, pp24-25.

16 HRNSW Vol 4 p154 cited in Tatrai 1994: p28.

17 Tatrai, pp29, 31.

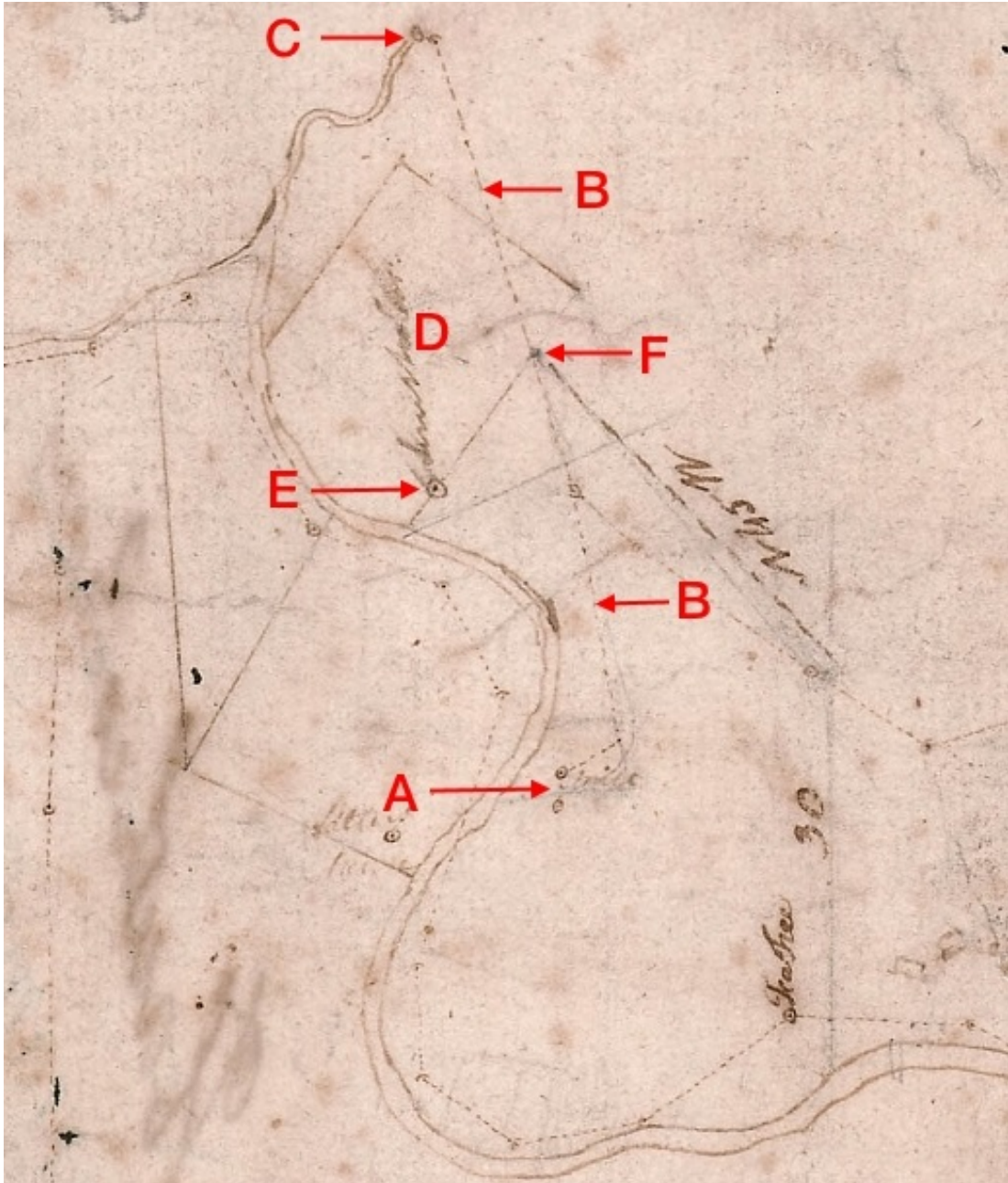
18 'Plan of the Township of Parramatta', GW Evans, Acting Surveyor, survey dated to 1804 [although annotated 'about 1813'], ML SLNSW Z/M2 811.1301/1813/1.

19 Tatrai 1994: pp32-33; Sydney Gazette 23 Oct 1803: p2.

20 Grants register Series 7 p51, LPI; Caley cited in Tatrai 1994: p84.



In January 1804 the mill project was nearing completion and had the potential to contribute to the colonial economy as a labour saving device and also improve the quality of local flour. The three-storey, roughly-built stone mill measured nine yards by eight yards (8.23m x 7.32m), and had an overshot wheel 18 feet (5.48 m) in diameter and 18 inches (0.46m) in width. A spacious granary formed part of the design for the upper floor.<sup>21</sup>



- 8 A portion of a c1803 survey attributed to Surveyor Grimes, which shows the buildings of the first Government watermill (A), the first mill race (B) extending from an upper dam on Darling Mills Creek (C) to the watermill, Charles Smith's land grant (D) and a possible building (E) and bridge (F) on the south boundary of Smith's grant.  
Source: State Records item SZ407, with TKD Architects notation.



21 Tatrai 1994: pp32-33; Caley cited in Tatrai 1994: p83; Sydney Gazette 15 Jan 1804.

Mill operations commenced but major flaws soon became apparent in the planning and construction of the dams, races and mill. Sandy soil made many of the structures and races unstable, and unreliable water supplies led to insufficient water for operation. Excess water proved equally difficult to manage. Alexander Dollis who had overseen much of the mill construction left the colony in March 1804 and Lucas went on to establish his own mill in Sydney, leaving the project without skilled labour to attend to the problems.<sup>22</sup>

Heavy rain the following month caused serious damage to the dams and races, and structural repairs involved installation of piling and casing to reinforce the earthen dam walls. Lining of the largest dam neared completion in August 1804. Governor King relayed to his superiors his disappointment at the great labour and expense invested in the mill and dam 'erected on the same spot designed by Governor Hunter as the only situation likely to be supplied with water'.<sup>23</sup>



- 9** Portion of Evans' 1804 Plan of the Township of Parramatta, erroneously dated 1813. It shows the extent of the mill race and its passage across part of Charles Smith's farm. Source: SLNSW Z/M2 811.1301/1813/1; digital order no. a3995001.



22 Caley cited in Tatrai 1994, p85; Tatrai 1994, p35.

23 King to Hobart 14 Aug 1804, Historical Records of Australia, Series 1 Vol 5, 12, pp45-46, p171.



- 10** The PNHS in 1806 illustrating the 1792 land grant to Charles Smith, the land grant to Governor William Bligh and the establishment of the Government watermill and associated dams and mill races. The locations for the mill, mill races and upper dam are approximate only.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





Between 1803 and 1806 George Caley wrote an account of the building of the Government watermill, making a diagram plotting the course of the mill race and associated workings. Caley lived south of the new mill and closely observed its progress. Scathing criticisms were directed at Marsden, who he suspected of mismanagement and accused of general ignorance about the project's technical requirements. In particular Caley questioned Marsden's motives behind the acquisition of Smith's Farm and its proximity to the location of a better site for a mill. Marsden later built his own watermill opposite the junction of the Parramatta River, Toongabbie Creek and Darling Mills Creek near the original upper dam of the Government water mill.

As for the Government watermill, it remained incomplete and deficient in design, location and output and closed by around 1814.

### 2.4.3 Reverend Samuel Marsden Mill and Mill Dam Farm

Samuel Marsden (1765-1838) was born in Farsley, Yorkshire, the son of a blacksmith. As a young man he was well known locally as a lay preacher. Around the age of 24 he attended Hull Grammar School, where he ultimately met philanthropist, supporter of missionary work and opponent of the slave trade William Wilberforce; in January 1793 he accepted the appointment of assistant to the chaplain of New South Wales.

Marsden married Elizabeth Fristan on 21 April 1793 and after he was ordained as an Anglican priest the couple departed England, arriving in Sydney on 10 March 1794. He was stationed at Parramatta after a brief visit to Norfolk Island in 1795 and remained there after Chaplain Richard Johnson's departure for England. In 1810 Governor Lachlan Macquarie directed that Marsden should be regarded as the resident chaplain in the district.

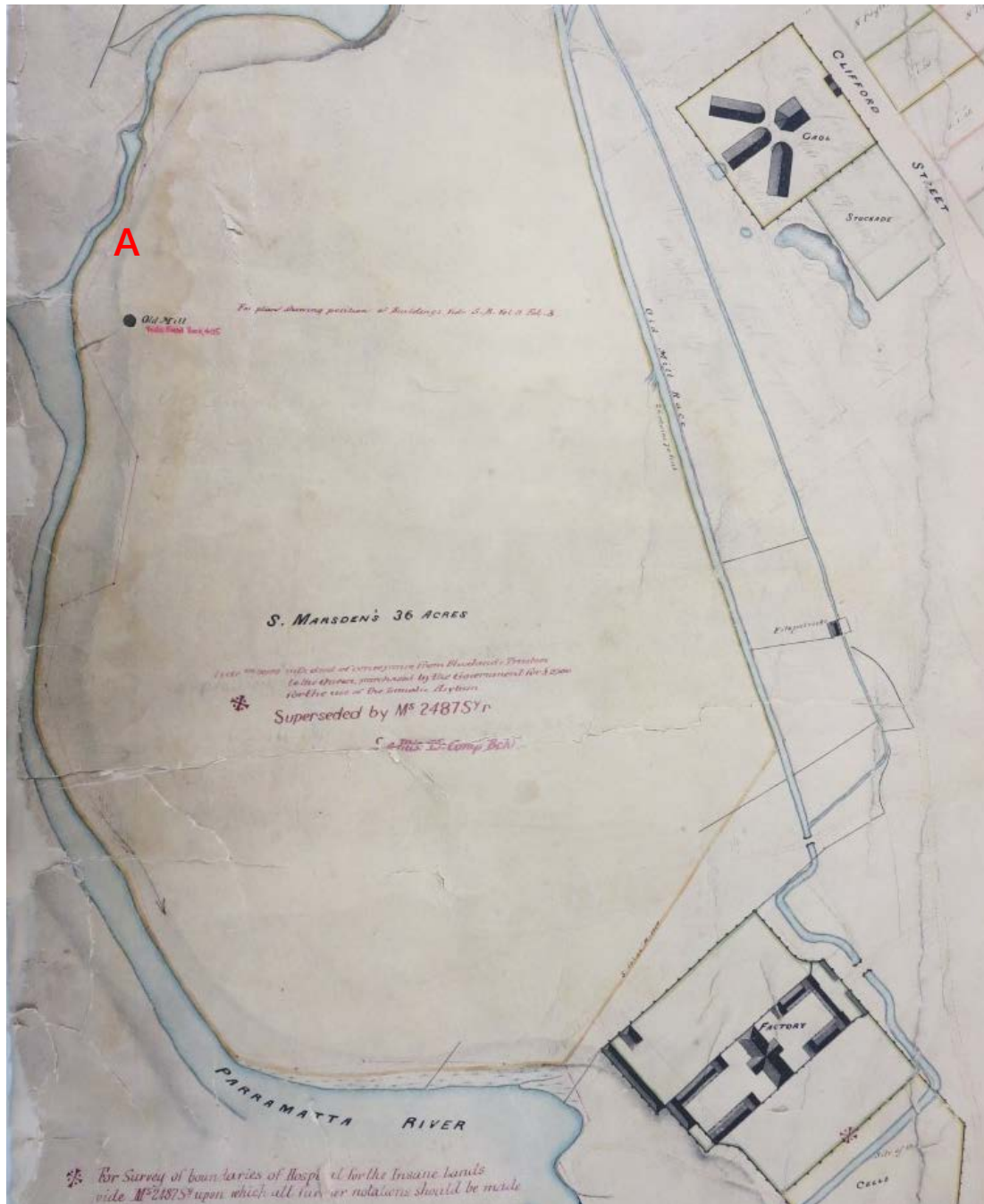


- 11** Portrait of Samuel Marsden by convict portraitist Joseph Backler, c1838; c1820 watercolour by Joseph Lycett of Marsden's mill, mill race, culvert and cottage.  
Source: SLNSW PXD41f1, digital order no. a1120001.

Marsden quickly committed himself to the acquisition of land and to farming. By 1802 he had received 81 hectares in grants, and had purchased 297 hectares from other settlers. Three years later he had over 1000 sheep, 44 cattle and 100 pigs on his farm, some 11 kilometres from Parramatta, which by then extended over 700 hectares. By 1827 his holdings totalled 1469 hectares by grant and 647 hectares by purchase.

Whilst Marsden endeavoured to reclaim the convicts' souls or at least to achieve an outward observance of moral and religious injunctions this was offset by his appointment as a magistrate and superintendent of government affairs at Parramatta.

No aspects of Marsden's activities did more harm to his pastoral work or to his historical character in Australia than his reputation for extreme severity as a magistrate. Nevertheless he took an active interest in the establishment and administration of an orphan home and school, and unsuccessfully tried to civilise and convert the Aborigines (although he had more success with missionary work amongst the Maoris in New Zealand).



- 12 Portion of assistant surveyor John Galloway's 1846 Plan of Part of North Parramatta. The approximate location of Marsden's mill is shown at (A).  
Source: State Records SR 4804.



In 1826 Governor Darling appointed Marsden to the board of management of the Female Factory and made him a trustee of the Clergy and School Lands. He continued “in the sole charge of a very extensive Parish” until 1831 when a regular assistant was appointed.

In 1834-36 he took charge of Church of England affairs during Bishop Broughton's visit to England. Marsden died on 12 May 1838. A son and five daughters survived him.<sup>24</sup>

Caley stated that Marsden purchased Smith's Farm, “now out of cultivation”, between 1803 and 1806 with the aim of developing his own mill at a better location on the river.<sup>25</sup> Title to what was termed ‘Mill Dam Farm’ was confirmed on 25 August 1812.

The farm was “...bounded on the South East side by part of Bligh's Farm, On the South West and North sides by the Parramatta River and on the East side by a Deep Dyke designed as a Mill Race...”<sup>26</sup> Grant conditions included cultivation of 4 hectares over the following five years and the Government's right to build a public road through it. There was nothing concerning reservations for the use of the government mill race.<sup>27</sup>

It is not known how Mill Dam Farm was managed or used between early 1807 and 1809 when Marsden visited England.<sup>28</sup> In the period 1810 to 1812 Marsden built a private watermill at a location upstream at Toongabbie and Darling Mills Creeks, adjacent to the land acquired from Charles Smith. This location was served by good water flow and provided secure foundations for the mill, reflecting Marsden's experience with the Government Mill as well as information gathered from elsewhere.

Marsden's watermill appears to have still been in operation in 1838 when he died.<sup>29</sup> Marsden built a cottage and workers' housing near the mill.<sup>30</sup> The location of the ‘old mill’ is shown on the two Galloway surveys from 1844 and 1846 and one also shows a possible mill race associated with this mill.

Marsden also established a vineyard on the property, later renamed ‘Vineyard Farm’ or ‘The Vineyard’, which is likely to have remained a feature of the site into the twentieth century.

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24 AT Yarwood, 'Marsden, Samuel (1765–1838)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/marsden-samuel-2433/text3237>, published first in hardcopy 1967, accessed online 15 July 2015.

25 Caley in Tatrai 1994: p84; Land Grants 1788-1809, 1974, pp12-13.

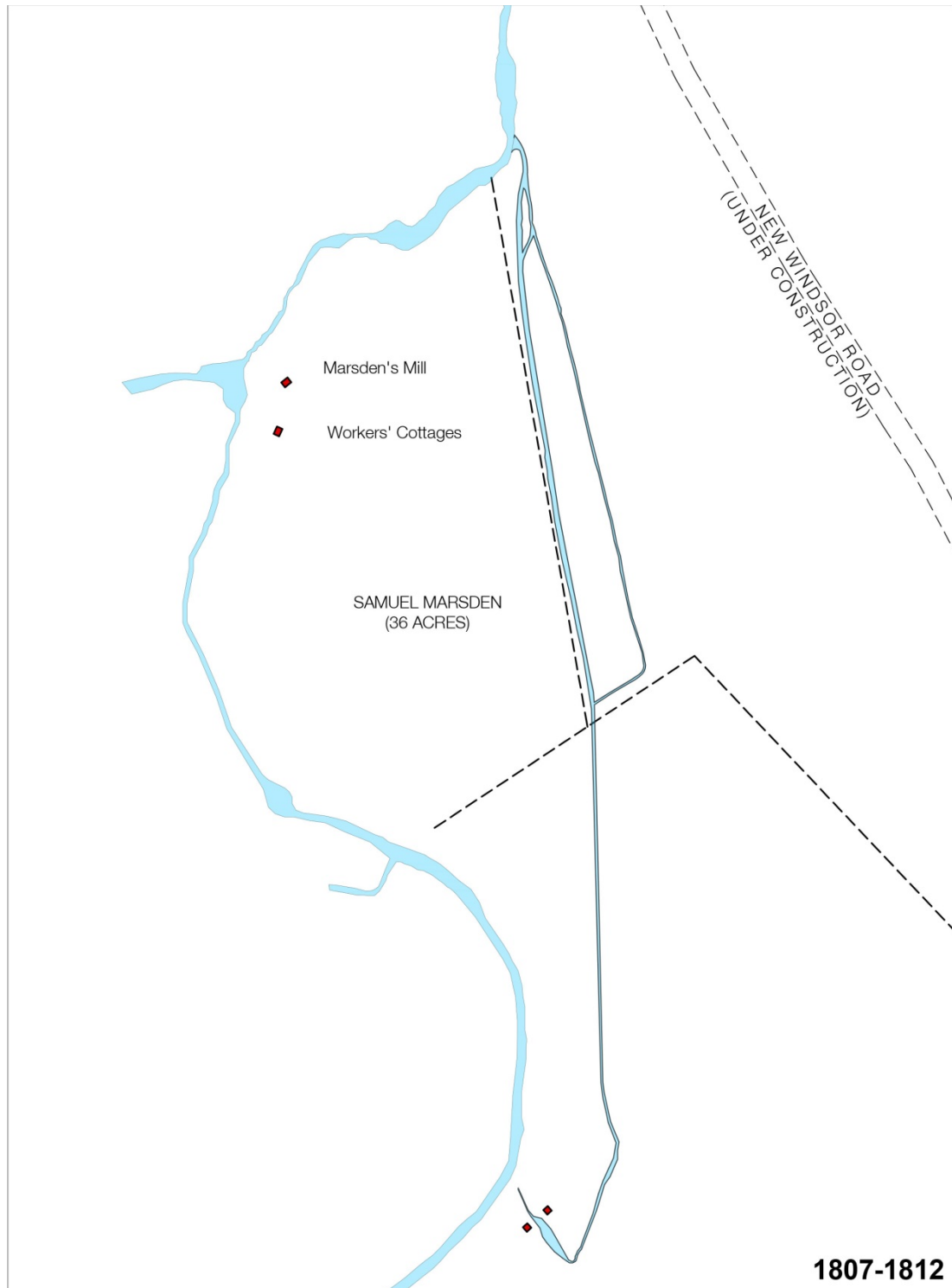
26 Grants register Series 7 p51, LPI.

27 Tatrai 1994: pp52-53; Grants register Series 7 p51, LPI.

28 Yarwood, 'Samuel Marsden,' ADB, 1967.

29 Tatrai 1994: p44.

30 Higginbotham 2009: p23.



- 13** A diagram of the PNHS in 1812 illustrating Samuel Marsden's land grant and establishment of Marsden's Mill at the junction of the Parramatta River, Toongabbie Creek and Darling Mills Creek. The new alignment of the Windsor Road, surveyed in 1805, is under construction.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



#### 2.4.4 Mill Dam Farm and Mrs Betts' House

The farm was settled on his third daughter Mary (1806-1885). She married John Betts (c1804-1852) in 1830 and it is likely that a house (subsequently known as Mrs Betts' House) was built on the farm at this time. This house appears to have been orientated to provide views of the St John's Anglican Cathedral in Parramatta.

John Betts was born in Bedfordshire and arrived in NSW in 1828 to take up the post of tutor for a North Parramatta family. He is said to have set up a school, which was closed after he married Mary. She was granted land near Molong and thus the couple became important pioneers in the district; various members of the Marsden family, along with John Betts eventually acquired at least ten grants and leases in the region during the 1830s.<sup>31</sup>

Mary inherited the farm after her father died. She and her husband endeavoured to subdivide and sell at least a part of the property at the beginning of January 1842 and again the following June. Its manifold attractions were heavily advertised:

The above important property, now divided into quarter and half acre allotments and upwards, with access to permanent fresh water...

*...Soil and brick earth.* The glorious cultivation of the vine, in the proprietor's vineyard, has been attended with the most envied success. It is the natural consequence arising from care and proper attention bestowed in selecting the choicest qualities of that delicious fruit from all quarters of the globe. It seems to pronounce this situation, both in climate and soil, co-existingly corroborative.

*Water.* Be it remembered that the inhabitants of the northern part of the town "slake there their thirst," and are very glad to fetch their water from the unoccupied portion of the western side of this property on the river, affording them the blessings of a pure, unadulterated, and never failing supply. Added to which, the depth of water off (when the dam is sufficiently finished), will throw up quite enough for manufacturing establishments, and profitable undertakings of that kind.

*Freestone.* A splendid quarry is on the property, which will be reserved for public purposes unconditionally.

The bridge is stated to be ten minutes' walk to and from the connecting point of communication with two parts of the town, and the grand thoroughfare between Sydney and the fertile districts of the inexhaustible Hawkesbury.

An allotment, containing about half an acre, comprises the site of an old flour mill, the stone foundations and timbers of which are in a good state of preservation, and with some few repairs could be converted into an excellent residence; the land having been heretofore cultivated, with water frontage, and made very easily into a capital nursery.

Two allotments will be reserved with water frontages for the sole convenience of the purchasers, and access to the water.

*Note.* The above property is pleasantly situated, and commands a delightful view of the Government Domain.<sup>32</sup>

31 George Reeve, "Chaplain Marsden and His Five Famous Daughters. Chapter II", Windsor and Richmond Gazette, 20 July 1928, p8; <https://downloads.newcastle.edu.au/library/cultural%20collections/the-wellington-valley-project/wellpro/b/betts.html>, accessed 15 July 2015.

32 Australasian Chronicle, 30 December 1841, p3.





- 14 Subdivision plan of "the Vineyard or Old Mill Dam Farm," 1841 showing Marsden's Mill (A) and associated cottages (B); a sandstone quarry (C) and Parramatta Gaol (D).  
Source: National Library of Australia, nla.map-f159-e; nla.pic-vn3646826-v.



The reference to the site of the old flour mill confirms that Marsden's mill was no longer used and had fallen into a state of minor disrepair.<sup>33</sup> Despite these enticements sales were minimal on account of depressed economic conditions. John and Mary Betts then mortgaged Vineyard Farm to John Blaxland in June 1842 for £2,000. Unable to meet their financial commitment, the Betts were forced to transfer the land's title to Blaxland in June 1845. The following December Blaxland transferred the title to JH Bettington and Edward Blaxland acting in trust for his intended wife, Ellen Falkner. The land generated income through leases and by 1865 there were two houses on the land. Tenants included the Reverend William Gore, rector of All Saints Church in Parramatta and George Langley, Clerk of the Court of Petty Sessions in Parramatta.

The study area remained undeveloped during the 1840s and early 1850s. An 1841 subdivision plan of the Vineyard or Old Mill Dam Farm records the old mill race, Surveyor William Meadows Brownrigg's 1844 plan of North Parramatta records the extent of Mill Dam Farm occupied by Mrs Betts at this time and Parramatta Gaol to the east. Land to the north of the gaol remained undeveloped. James Galloway's 1846 survey records the course of the mill race, a mill-related dam, a stream crossing the study area and its junction with the Parramatta River.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Heritage Design Services 2000b: p52.

<sup>34</sup> Langley, 1841, NLA; WM Brownrigg, 1844, ML SLNSW; JJ Galloway, Aug 1846, AO 4804, SRNSW.



- 15 Portion of W Meadows Brownriggs' 1844 plan of North Parramatta, showing the extent of Vineyard Farm. Mrs Betts' house is also shown.  
Source: SLNSW digital order no. a3705001.



## 2.5 The Parramatta Female Factory (1818-1847)

The establishment of the Female Factory at Parramatta was amongst other things a practical response to solving the problem of what to do with convict women on their arrival in New South Wales.<sup>35</sup> According to historian Annette Salt:

...female convicts of the lower orders, with few exploitable skills, were viewed at best as a burden, at worst as irredeemably refractory. Their fertility, plus the disproportion of the sexes, made the role of wife, preferably *de jure*, the easiest means of absorbing them usefully and with greatest economy. A female factory became the means of regulating and controlling the use and disbursement of female convicts and of punishing the recalcitrant or criminal. It was destined to become workhouse and labour bureau, marriage bureau and regulator of morality, gaol and hospital, and at the same time, to relieve the financial burden on the administration of female convicts and their many children.<sup>36</sup>

The history of the Female Factory at Parramatta is closely linked to the second gaol that was built in the township. After the first gaol in Parramatta was destroyed by fire in 1799, work on its replacement started in August 1802 and was completed the following year. Construction was the responsibility of Reverend Samuel Marsden, who was superintendent of public works at Parramatta. Although built of stone it deteriorated rapidly. While the gaol was under construction Governor King decided to add a linen and woollen textile factory to the gaol.

A second level above the gaol was constructed at this time or shortly after to house female convicts, for whom the factory provided employment. The yard associated with the factory was the domain of female convicts and was enclosed by the gaol building (which had its own yard) and narrow ranges or sheds built against perimeter walls. The gaol and factory were damaged by fire in December 1807 and the factory was not back in operation until May 1809.<sup>37</sup>



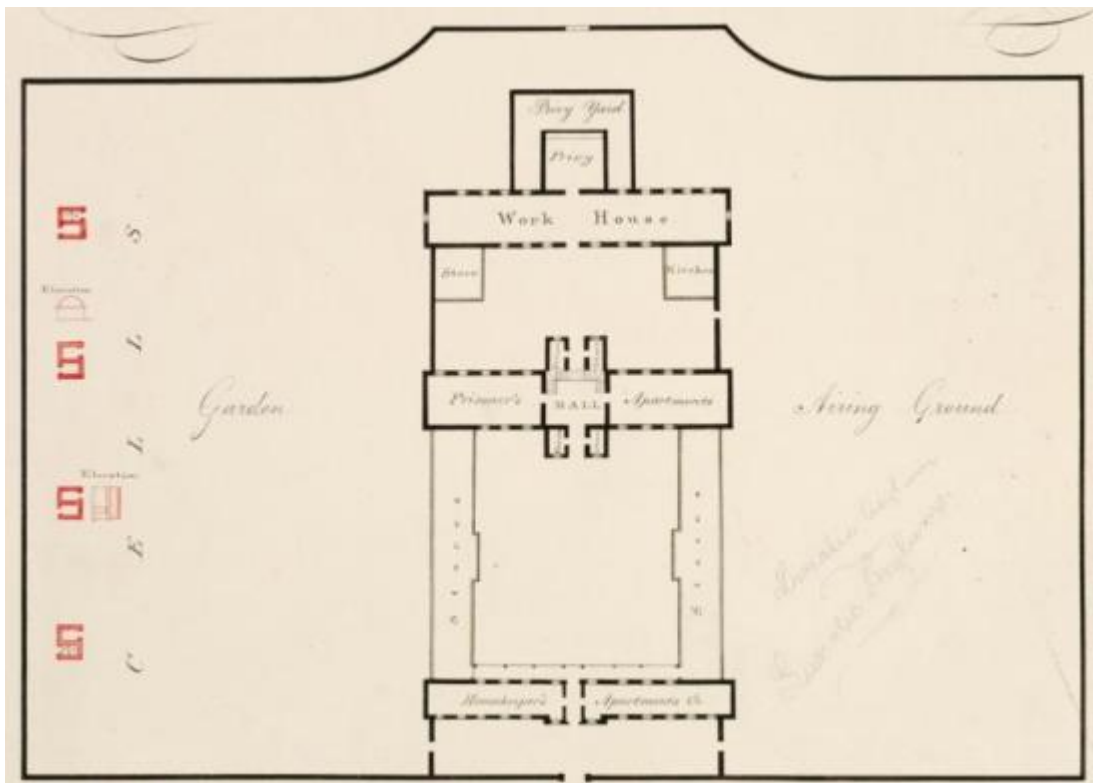
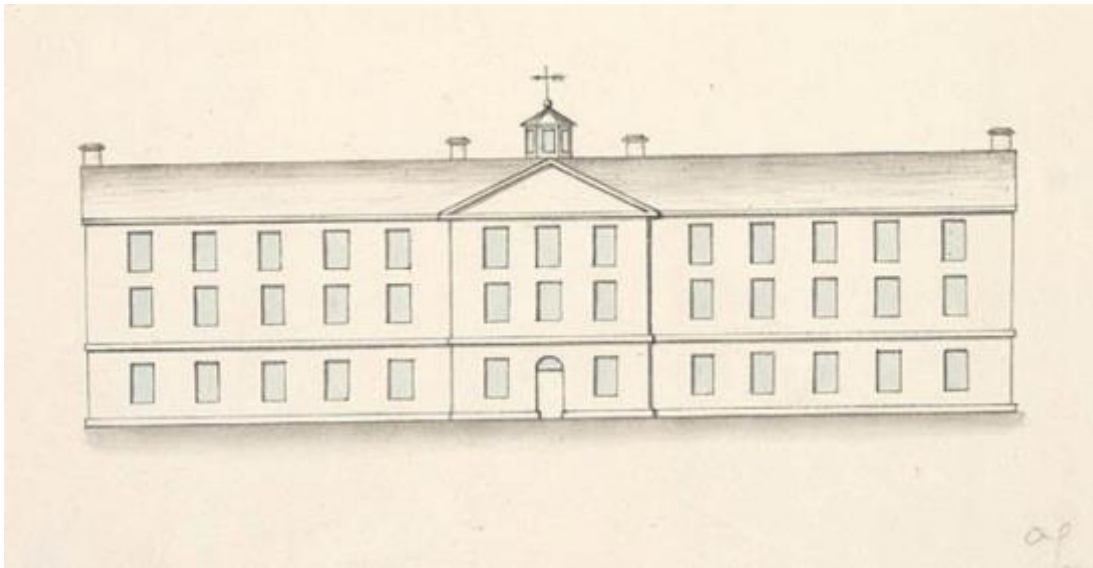
16 The second Parramatta Gaol (and site of the first Female Factory), c1809.

Source: SLNSW, reproduced in *Women Transported*, p8.

35 Gay Hendriksen, "Women Transported – Myth and Reality" in *Women Transported: life in Australia's convict female factories*, p8.

36 Annette Salt, *These Outcast Women: the Parramatta Female Factory 1821-1848*, p44.

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



- 17 Drawings of the principal elevation and ground floor plan of the Female Factory by Standish Harris, Colonial Architect between 1822 and 1824. These drawings appear to show a layout that is inconsistent with other depictions and later plans.

Source: SLNSW—Standish Lawrence Harris, Report & Estimate of the Value of the Improvements which have taken place in the Public Buildings of Sydney, Parramatta, Windsor, Liverpool and Campbelltown between the 25th of December 1822 and the 22nd of December 1823, digital order Nos a1357069 and a1357068.

Both Governor Macquarie and Samuel Marsden made ineffectual efforts to establish a new factory for female convicts. Action on behalf of Macquarie was precipitated by a critical letter enclosed in a dispatch to Lord Bathurst, which included a passage charging Macquarie with condoning prostitution by failing to provide appropriate accommodation for female convicts.<sup>38</sup> Macquarie ordered architect Francis Greenway to prepare a plan for a "Factory and Barracks sufficient to lodge 300 Female Convicts" in January 1818.<sup>39</sup> Marsden provided Macquarie with the plan of "a Factory such as I have seen in Leeds for the Woollen Manufactories there." Greenway used this plan as his model.<sup>40</sup> Neither plan provided for the separation of those who had been sentenced for punishment from the women awaiting assignment. However,

One of the problems which helped delay the separation of the factory from the gaol was the choice of site. A copious fresh water supply was a requirement and the most convenient land flanking the fresh water stretch of the Parramatta River above the town was occupied by Bligh's 105 acre grant...a grant which Macquarie pointed out had been made by King "in direct violation of the Standing Orders of His Majesty's Ministers." Macquarie therefore in 1814 sought colonial office approval to appropriate Bligh's grant, obtained that approval in 1815 and finally issued a proclamation in 1819 declaring the grant null and void.<sup>41</sup> The legal complications however were not put to rest until 1841 when Sir Maurice O'Connell on behalf of his wife Mary (Bligh's daughter) formally surrendered the land.<sup>42</sup>

Tenders for construction of "a new factory and barrack at Parramatta on a large scale, for the employment and residence of the female convicts" were invited in March 1818.<sup>43</sup> The factory was located beside the Parramatta River on a 4 acre (1.6 hectare) site. Proximity to water was important for the intended occupation of the women in spinning flax and bleaching linen.

An eighteen month contract was signed with Messrs Peyton and Watkins on 4 May 1818. Macquarie laid the foundation stone for the Factory in July 1818. The factory was built by William Watkins and Nathaniel Payten for £4,800, but this was increased by £1,200 to allow for the construction a perimeter wall and flood protection measures. Originally intended to be unenclosed, the rusticated stone quoins at the lowest level of the building facilitated easy ingress into the women's sleeping quarters and so resulted in the 2.9 metre high wall.<sup>44</sup> The factory consisted of a three-storey stone barrack or dormitory building, with single-storey service buildings on two sides of a front courtyard and workshop and service buildings of one and half or two storeys facing into a rear courtyard and access toward the river.

Judge John Bigge, visiting NSW as a royal commissioner into the "laws, regulations and usages" of the colony, described the Female Factory in the following terms:

The principal building consists of a basement story (sic), containing two rooms, in which the female convicts are to take their meals; and two upper stories, in each of which are two large sleeping rooms and two smaller ones. Each of the larger sleeping rooms will contain 20 double beds; and two of the small rooms will contain six single beds; thus providing the accommodation of 172 females. These rooms are separated by a stair-

38 Kerr p6 citing HRA 1.9.198-200).

39 Kerr, Out of sight, pp42-43.

40 Kass, Liston and McClymont, p85. James Semple Kerr, Design for Cpnvicts, p42.

41 HRA 1.8.339&645; HRA 1.11.517.

42 Kerr, p6, citing HRA 1.6.xii.

43 "Government Public Notice", The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 21 March 1818, p2.

44 John Thomas Bigge, Report of the Commissioner of inquiry into the state of the colony of New South Wales, p72.



case and landing-places; and in the centre of the roof, immediately above, a cupola has been introduced for the purposes of ornament and ventilation. The principal building divides the outer from the inner yard. The former is the principal entrance and porter's lodge and on each side are four rooms with separate entrances to each for the accommodation of the superintendent and his family and a deputy superintendent.

One of these rooms was also designated as a library...

On one side of the same outer court, and fronting inwards, is the hospital, consisting of two small apartments and a medicine and store-room; and on the opposite side is the room for weaving cloth, which was to be occupied during the day by the male convicts. The entrance to the inner court leads through the centre of the basement story (sic) of the principal building; and on each side of it are four small and very ill-contrived lodges for the constables or overseers. In the three sides of the inner court and fronting inwards are the kitchen and bakehouse and store room for provisions with rooms above for storing wool, a long spinning room and carding room with a store room for wool and cloth. The privies that had been constructed under the floor of one of these offices with drains leading to the river, were removed...to a more distant part of the building; and when the female convicts were established in it in February 1821, it was in contemplation to add washhouses and laundries that had been either omitted or forgotten in the original plan.<sup>45</sup>

Bigge described the situation of the Factory as “dry, healthy and cheerful.” More ominously, he also noted that six cells were provided in the outer court for “affording some degree of internal control.”<sup>46</sup> 112 women were moved from the gaol before the Factory was completed, because Macquarie was keen for Bigge to see the relocation of the women from the old factory.<sup>47</sup>

At completion, the building was inspected by Macquarie and Greenway. It was found to be structurally unsound and Greenway refused to pay the contractors until the defective work had been remedied. In addition, the enclosing wall had already been breached by the Parramatta River. Architect Henry Kitchen, who rivalled Greenway, gave evidence at Bigge's inquiry in which he claimed the building was poorly constructed, timbers used in its construction were unseasoned, protective walls were easy to climb and the building was too close to the river.<sup>48</sup> Breaching of the enclosing wall suggests that the original complex was susceptible to flooding—Figure 24 shows the west wall of the complex (as modified c1826) extending beyond the top of the bank and likely presented as a higher wall than on the other three sides.

The Female Factory was modified during construction to segregate the women between first class and punishment sections. Little regard is likely to have been given to modifying the surrounding landscape other than to assist with its construction and to provide access. The alignment of the redundant mill race was modified to act as a ‘moat’ or ‘wet ditch’ that extended around the east and south sides of the complex. Figures 19 and 20 suggest that the complex was surrounded by remnant and regrowth native vegetation. The land across the river, however, had been cleared, placing the Female Factory within the wider context of the Government Domain. Contemporary accounts suggest that gardening within the Female Factory complex was non-existent.<sup>49</sup>

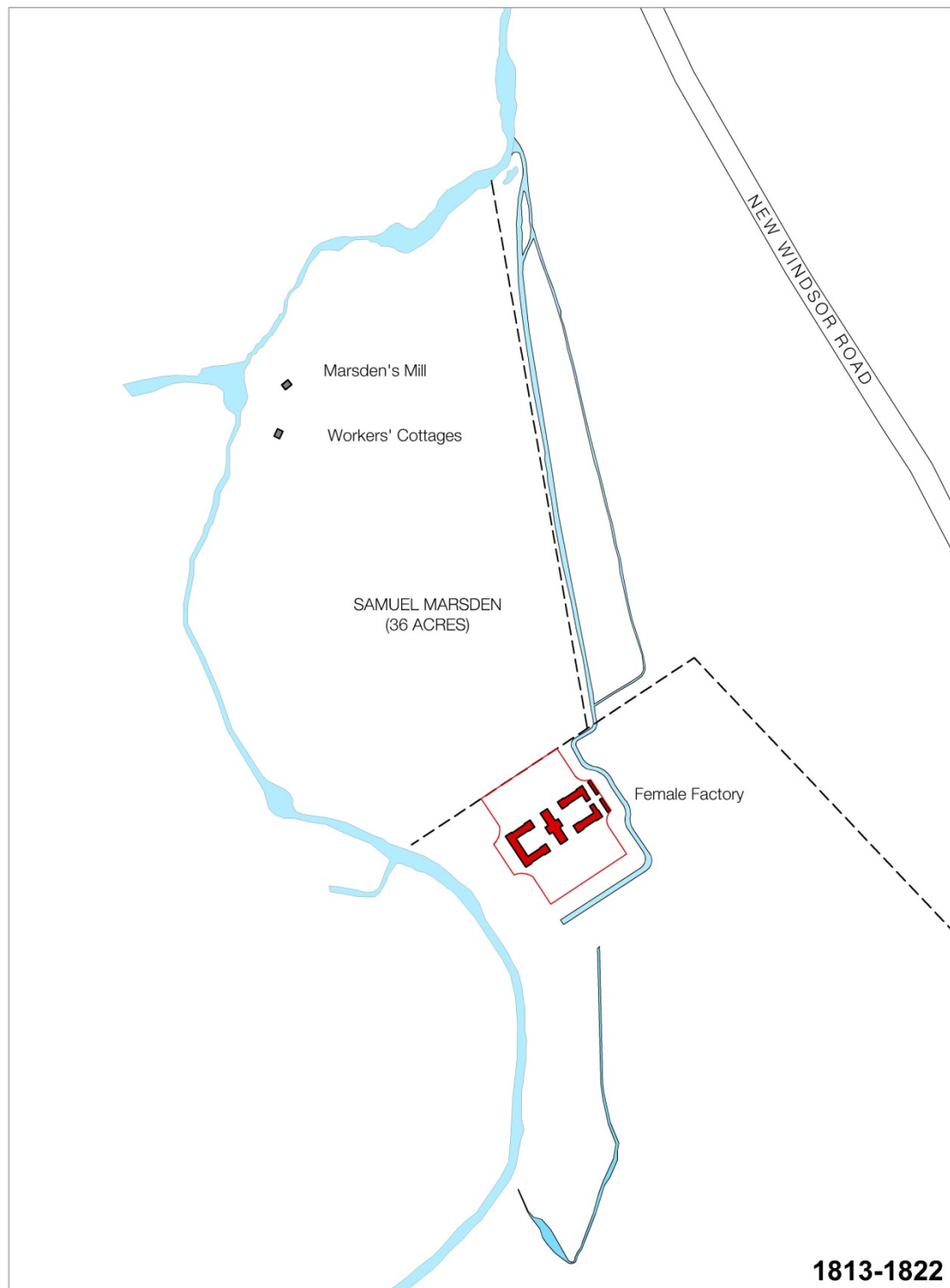
45 Bigge 1822, State of New South Wales, p72.

46 Bigge, pp171 and 173.

47 Kass, Liston and McClymont, p85.

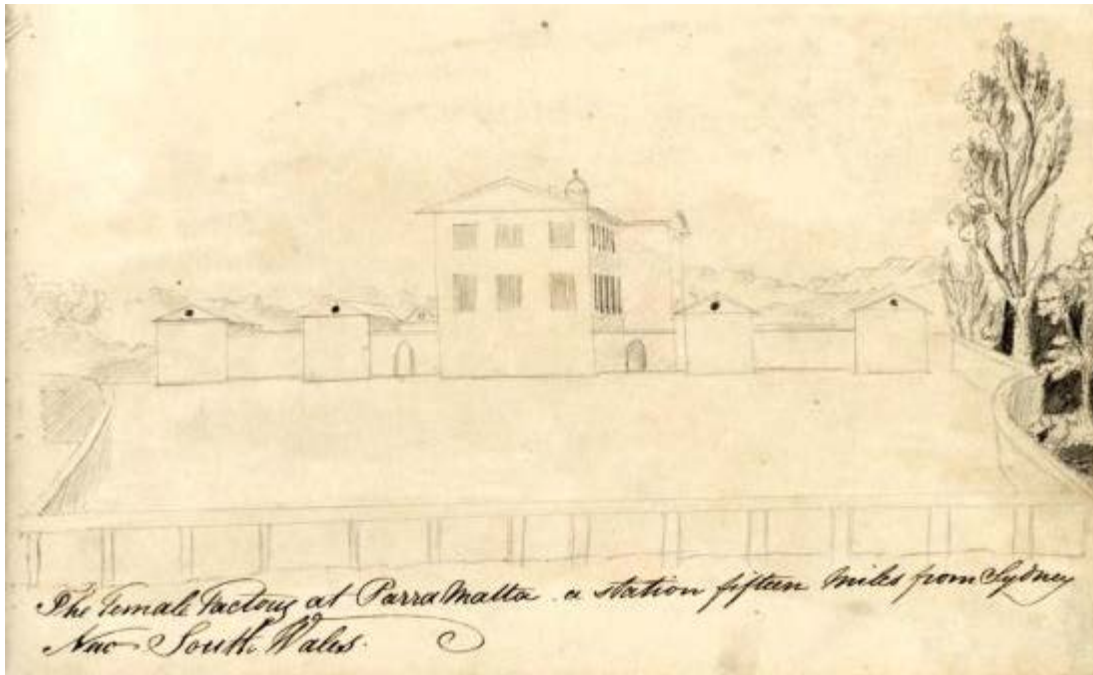
48 Salt, pp48-49.

49 North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan, Geoffrey Britton & Colleen Morris, 1999, p6.



- 18** The PNHS in 1822 at completion of the Parramatta Female Factory. The main mill race has been redirected to form a moat or 'wet ditch' around the Female Factory. The 'New Windsor Road' has been open since 1813.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





- 19 A sketch of the Female Factory c1823 by Charles Harry Roberts showing a different layout and wall alignment to the Standish Harris drawings prepared at the same time.  
Source: NLA.

The 1824 Standish Harris drawing of the Female Factory shows a 'Garden' in the south yard of the complex, later the 2<sup>nd</sup> Class Yard. However, given that this plan does not reflect the original or later layout of the complex, and is based on contemporary accounts of life in the Female Factory, it appears that vegetable or ornamental gardens were not established until after the complex was converted to become the Lunatic Asylum.

The Female Factory performed an important role in the community, as it was a hospital for all women residing in the colony who required medical attention. Whilst there was a ward in the outer courtyard of the Factory, women who came for attention were treated in the courtyard itself. The hospital remained a feature of the establishment into the 1830s.<sup>50</sup>

In 1823 Governor Brisbane ordered the building of a sleeping ward for the criminal class women, although its construction seems to have taken a number of years to complete. This effectively introduced a three class system to the Factory, which was placed under the control of Governor Brisbane and a special Council in June 1825.<sup>51</sup> The two storey sleeping ward, in effect a penitentiary wing, was constructed to the northwest of the main complex, complete with a separate yard, workshops and entry.

The penitentiary appears to have been completed by the middle of 1826<sup>52</sup> and was intended to hold free and colonial-born as well as convict women. It was probably designed by William Buchanan, who documented several convict-related buildings for Governor Darling.<sup>53</sup>

50 Casey & Lowe, Baseline Archaeological Assessment & Statement of Heritage Impact, Historical Archaeology: Cumberland Precinct, p56.

51 "Government and General Order", Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 23 June 1825, p1.

52 The Sydney Gazette for 28 June 1826 refers to women "confined in the penitentiary, which is judiciously a distinct branch of the Factory" (p2).





20 Augustus Earle's romantic depiction of the Female Factory in 1826. The completed two storey penitentiary wing is visible to the right.  
Source: National Library nla.pic-an2818460-v.

Governor Darling ordered an inquiry into the Female Factory the following year. As a result a revised form of discipline was formalised during the second half of the year, segregating women into three classes. First class applied to new-comers and the destitute. The second, probationary class was for pregnant and nursing mothers and those who had been returned from assignment because of "improper conduct", and also a transition stage between first and third class. The latter applied to for repeat offenders—"the most abandoned characters." These unfortunate women had their hair close cropped and were subjected to hard labour.<sup>54</sup>

On 26 October 1827 the third class women rioted in response to a cut in food rations. A large number went into Parramatta but were eventually persuaded to return, taking with them food they had stolen. Another riot took place in October 1836.

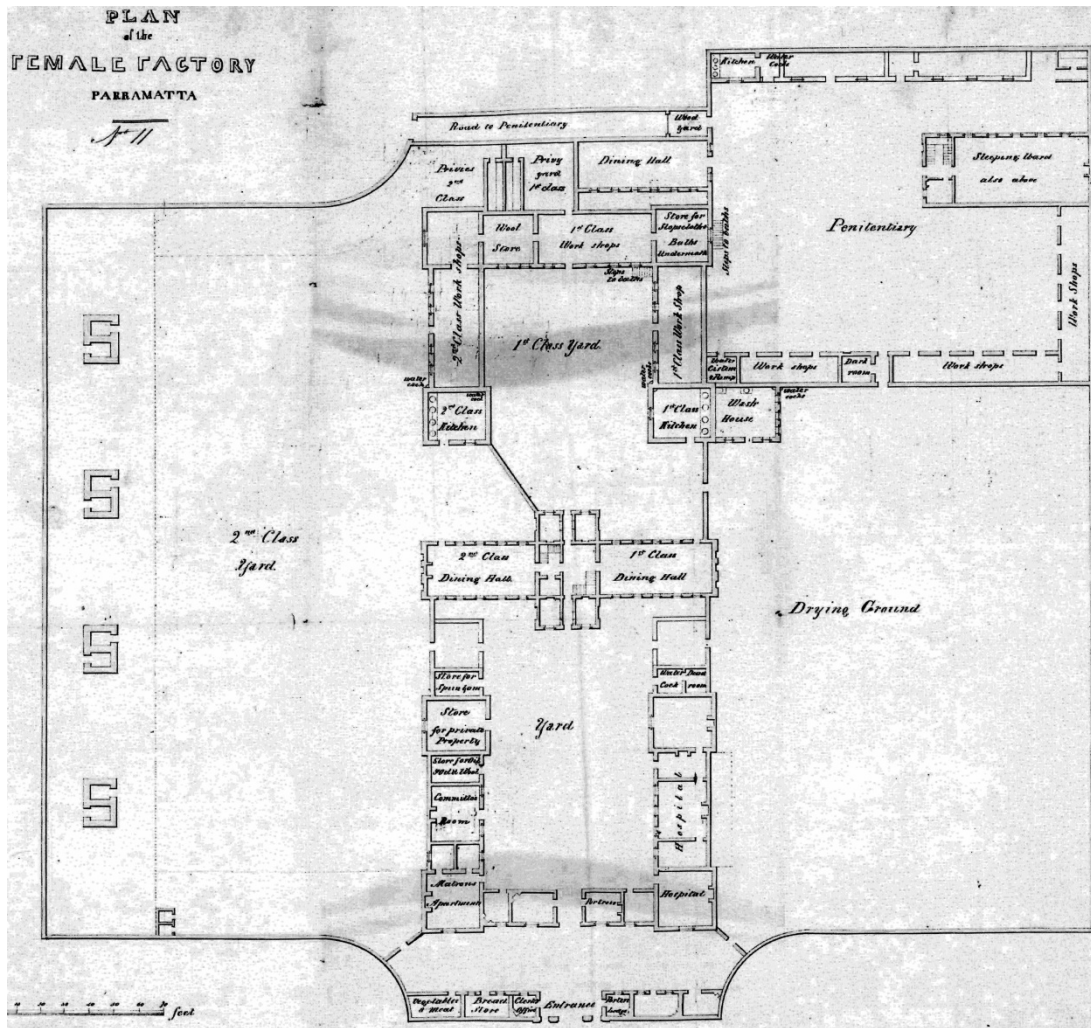
In 1828 a pump and internal water system were installed, which would certainly have improved opportunities for women to improve personal cleanliness as required by regulation (although Governor Darling apparently suggested it improved security because women no longer needed to leave to obtain water).<sup>55</sup> This work suggests that the timber log dam constructed across the Parramatta River near the northwest corner of the complex was also completed at this time—see approximate location of dam/weir and causeway on Figure 24.

Further additions were made to the Female Factory in the following years including kitchens, workshops and accommodation for both classes; a workshop and dining hall for the penitentiary and additions to segregate male staff from the rest of the Female Factory complex—see the 1833 configuration of the Female Factory at Figure 21.

53 James Semple Kerr, *Design for Convicts: an account of design for convict establishments in the Australian colonies during the transportation era*, p68.

54 *The Australian*, 6 September 1826, p3; "Female Factories".

55 *Salt*, p77.



- 21 William Buchanan's plan of the Female Factory, November 1833. The penitentiary constructed during the second half of the 1820s is shown top right.  
Source: National Archives UK (formerly PRO), PRO MPH 91(9).



The Female Factory remained relatively unchanged for a number of years. However, prior to his departure from England for New South Wales, Governor Gipps was authorised by Colonial Secretary Lord Glenelg to alter the Factory so that the third class women could be confined in accordance with a system recommended in the 1837 report of the Inspectors of Prisons. After his arrival Gipps inspected the Factory and decided to erect a new range of cells rather than alter the existing buildings.

Tenders for the construction of “a range of cells and an enclosing wall” were invited from the end of November to the end of December 1837. Plans, specifications and any other information required by tenderers was available from the Royal Engineers Office.<sup>56</sup> Construction of the three storey block containing punitive cells, undertaken by the Royal Engineers, commenced in June 1838 and was completed by September 1839.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Commissariat Notice, Sydney Herald, 30 November 1837, p4.

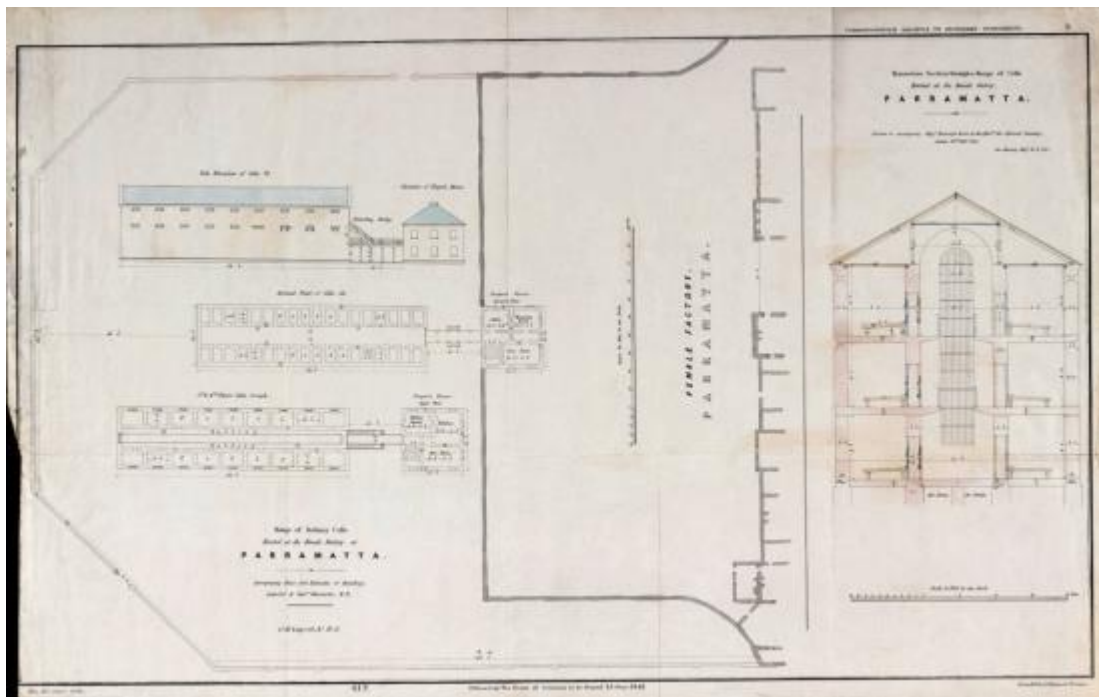
<sup>57</sup> “News of the Day”, The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser, 13 September 1839, p2.

It contained 72 cells:

The new cells attached to the Factory have now been completed, and do great credit to the parties who have had the superintendence of their erection. The Factory and cells is [sic] certainly the strongest and most complete prison in the Colony; it is also worth remark, that the erection of this place of punishment has been comparatively cheap, having been done by the gang on the piece system, which the Governor about two years ago, in the Legislative Council, lauded as being an effective system for the discipline of male convicts...<sup>58</sup>

The planning of the building, although based on English and American precedent, was innovative for the colony and consisted of a row of small cells on either side of a long central area that extended vertically through all three levels. Cells on the first and second floors were accessed via long balconies on either side of the space. Gipps departed from the models recommended by the Inspector of Prisons, making cells smaller on the ground floor, excluding windows as well as heating, ventilation and water closet systems. Small windows were subsequently cut out of the sandstone blockwork for the ground floor cells. The building was the model for subsequent gaol cell blocks constructed during the nineteenth century.<sup>59</sup> A boundary wall and combined store and turnkeys' lodge were completed at the same time.

The necessity for a Female Factory diminished with cessation of transportation to NSW in 1840, but not immediately—women continued to be imprisoned there for criminal offences. Numbers eventually reduced as free immigration declined during the economic depression and more households sought female staff.



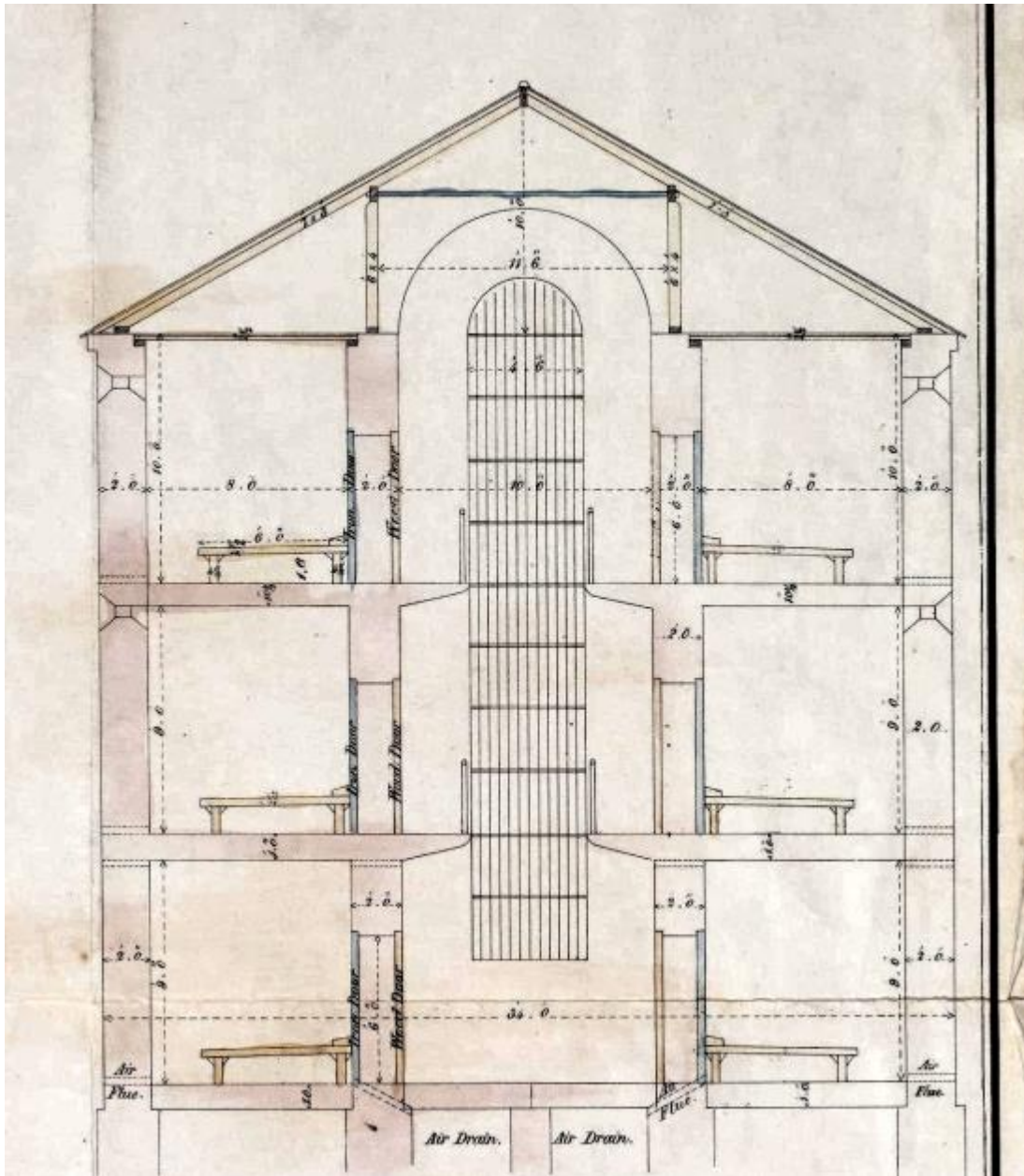
- 22 An 1840 drawing describing the solitary cell block, enclosure and associated “Keeper’s House”.

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



<sup>58</sup> Sydney Herald, 22 March 1841, p2.

<sup>59</sup> James Semple Kerr, *Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Australia’s places of confinement, 1788-1988*, pp45-46.

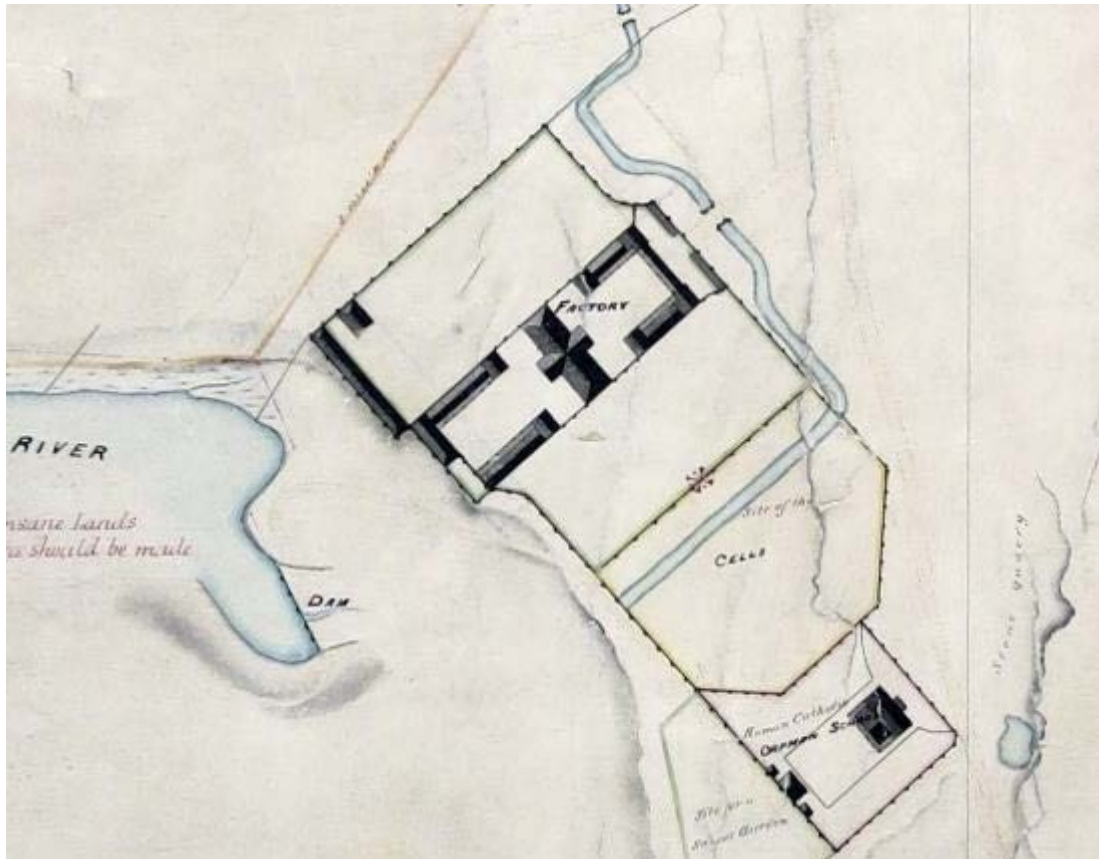


23 Excerpt of the 1839 drawing showing a section through the solitary cell block.  
Source: National Library nla.map-rm4336-e.



A riot took place in February 1843 and conditions deteriorated over the rest of the decade. Numbers in occupation continued to fall: there were 349 women and 120 children in occupation in February 1845<sup>60</sup> but by September 1846 there were 206 women and 70 children and a year later 112 women including 21 “lunatics” and 47 children. Administrative positions were also abolished. Chaplains, the clerk, laundress and midwife disappeared at the end of 1847 and the matron at the beginning of 1848.<sup>61</sup>

On the other hand, the future use of the place was already being planned mid-decade. There was certainly discussion about transferring female lunatics from the Asylum at Gladesville to Parramatta in the middle of 1846.<sup>62</sup>



- 24 An excerpt of an 1846 map of Parramatta by Galloway showing the immediate environs of the Female Factory. The extent of the Female factory within its immediate context can be seen including its proximity to the top of the river banks, the river flats and the c1828 dam/weir and causeway. Also evident is the ‘moat’ or ‘wet ditch’, the boundary of Marsden’s Estate to the north and the Roman Catholic Orphan School to the south. Source: ‘Map of Parramatta’, JJ Galloway, 1846—State Records of NSW.

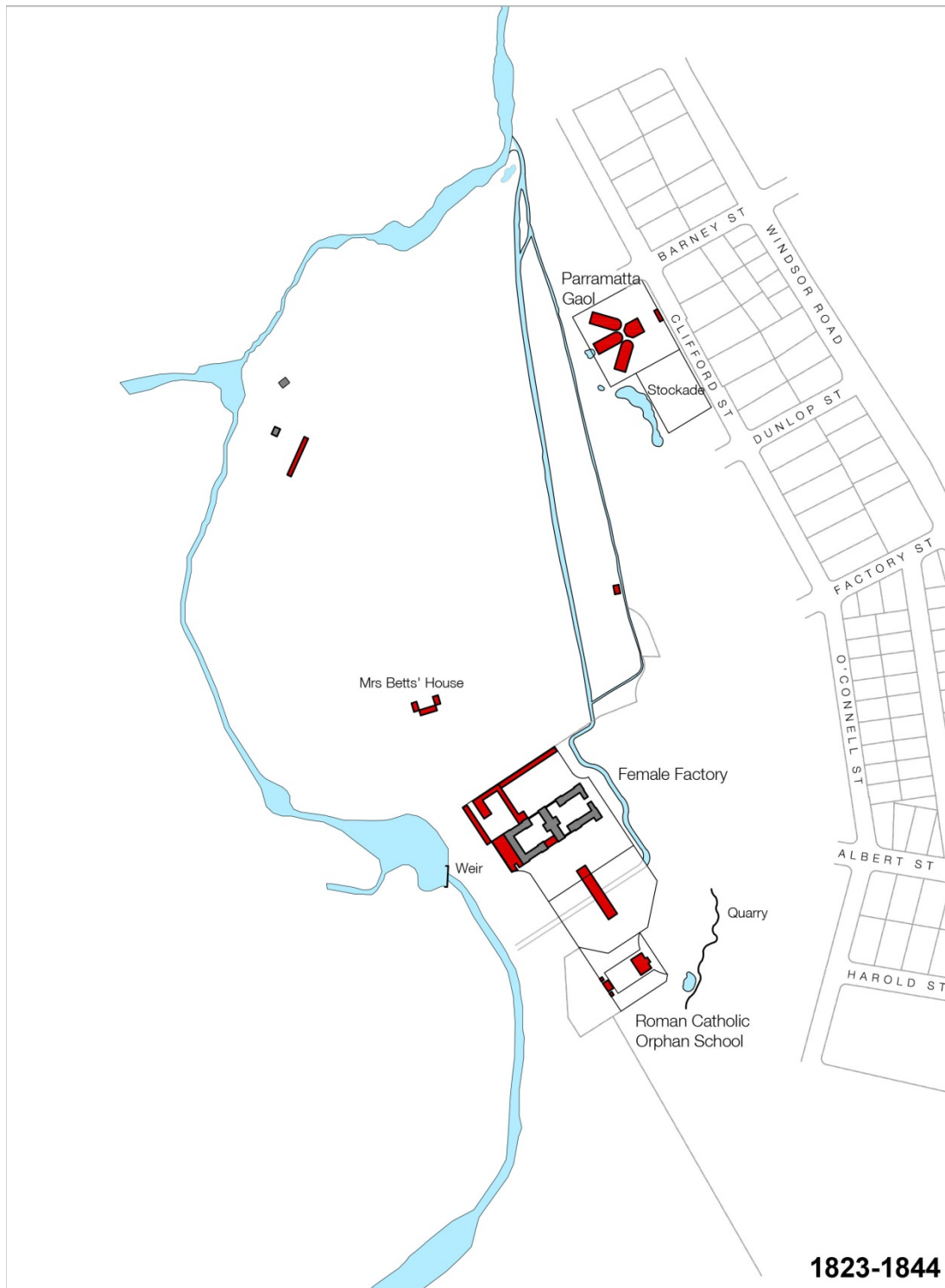


60 “Female Factory”, Morning Chronicle, 12 February 1845, p4.

61 Salt, p121.

62 “Legislative Council”, Sydney Morning Herald, 12 June 1846, p2.





- 25 The PNHS in 1844. The Female Factory has expanded to include the Third Class Penitentiary and Solitary Cell Block enclosure. The weir/dam has also been constructed. The Parramatta Gaol and Roman Catholic Orphan School have been established. Mrs Betts' House has also been constructed by Samuel Marsden for his daughter (c1830). Some land in the vicinity has been subdivided and sold although dwellings generally only located along the Windsor Road. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



### 2.5.1 The Convict, Lunatic and Invalid Establishment (1848-1856)

The Female Factory closed at the end of 1847 but a small number of invalid convicts and convicts diagnosed with mental health illnesses remained.

On 1 April 1848 it was renamed the Convict, Lunatic and Invalid Establishment. The 'Invalid Establishment' or the 'Invalid Depot'<sup>63</sup> (as it was known) operated until 1856. At this time, women living at the Female Factory who were not prisoners and children became charges of the Benevolent Society<sup>64</sup> and are likely to have been moved to the Society's asylum at the intersection of George and Devonshire Streets in Sydney.

Only minor modifications to the former Female Factory buildings appear to have been undertaken between 1848 and 1856 to accommodate the inhabitants of the Invalid Establishment. Comparisons between the 1833 plan and 1855 plan show a number of alterations and additions but these are more likely associated with the final years of the Female Factory and the establishment of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum from 1850.

## 2.6 The Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (1850-1878)

### 2.6.1 Establishment of a mental health care institution

The Colonial Secretary, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Dr William Dawson and Lieutenant Colonel James Gordon, commanding officer of the Royal Engineers, inspected the former Female Factory site at the end of February 1848:

...and so far as rumour goes, it is stated that it is proposed that the Factory shall be made an asylum for the reception of both male and female prisoner, or freed by servitude, lunatics, and invalids (including under this latter distinction the lame and the blind,) and such females as may receive, while serving their original (or home) sentences, any additional sentence of imprisonment or solitary confinement, or are returned to Government on the cancellation of their tickets-of-leave.<sup>65</sup>

The site was the responsibility of Dr Patrick Hill, who was also in charge of Parramatta Hospital. Dr Hill had served as a naval and convict surgeon, and joined the colonial medical service in 1829 as surgeon at Liverpool Hospital. He transferred to Parramatta in 1841. Hill was active in local affairs and became president of the New South Wales Medical Board in 1850.<sup>66</sup>

During 1849 Hill, acting in his role as Government Medical Advisor, chaired a small committee that included the Colonial Architect and Male Orphan School Master that investigated several matters, including how people experiencing mental illness could be removed from the Tarban Creek Asylum. Tarban Creek, established in 1839, was suffering from severe overcrowding.

In June 1849 it was concluded that the former Female Factory site was only suitable for accommodating people experiencing mental illness of a single sex. Some days later Hill recommended that the site could become an asylum for people of both sexes who were considered incurable.<sup>67</sup>

63 "Parramatta", Sydney Morning Herald, 16 October 1848, p2.

64 "Parramatta", Sydney Morning Herald, 1 February 1848, p2; Ron Rathbone, A Very Present Help: the history of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales. p37.

65 "Parramatta: Convict Establishments", Sydney Morning Herald, 3 March 1848, pp2-3.

66 Kass, Liston and McClymont, p139.

67 DPWS Heritage Group, North Parramatta Government Sites Conservation Management Plan, pp72-73.

The former Female Factory site thus became an adjunct to Tarban Creek Asylum with the intention of removing those regarded as suffering from incurable or chronic mental illness to Parramatta so overcrowding could be relieved.<sup>68</sup> A portion of the establishment was officially appointed an asylum “for the reception and custody of lunatics” in December 1849.<sup>69</sup>

Dr Patrick Hill died in March 1852. He was succeeded by Dr Richard Greenup (1803-1866), who was born near Halifax in England, and studied medicine at Cambridge University. After practising in Salisbury Greenup moved to Calne in Wiltshire, where he practised and for 10 years was visiting physician to asylums in North Wiltshire. He and his family arrived in Sydney in April 1850 where he opened a private practice. Greenup soon became involved with the newly established University of Sydney.



26 Dr Richard Greenup, c1860.  
Source: University of Sydney Archives, identifier G3\_224\_1650.

68 “Legislative Council”, The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser, 21 July 1849, p4.

69 “Invalid Establishment, Parramatta”, Sydney Morning Herald, 29 December 1849, p3.

Greenup was appointed medical superintendent at the Lunatic and Invalid Establishment at Parramatta on 20 March 1852 joining the asylum in July. Other duties included medical officer of the Protestant Orphan School, visiting surgeon to the adjacent Gaol and the Roman Catholic Orphan School, and official visitor to the Tarban Creek Asylum.

Greenup initiated humane treatment of people experiencing mental illness at Parramatta. He was an early supporter of the “moral treatment” approach to mental health care. This was a therapeutic and preventive philosophy for managing mental disorders, which was popular in the early 19th century and emphasised religious morals, benevolence and “clean living”.

Physical restraints were removed from people experiencing mental illness, they were accorded humane and kindly care, and were required to perform useful tasks in the hospital.<sup>70</sup> Greenup stopped the detention of refractory patients in cells and permitted them to exercise, over time lessening physical restraints on them. Orderly systematic visiting was introduced, male inmates were encouraged to work in maintenance, gardening and supplying wood to the orphan schools while female patients made clothing for the institution.

Greenup gave evidence at select committees on the management of asylums and alleged wrongful detention of lunatics. Greenup was active in community affairs and often lectured on literary, philosophical and historical subjects. He was a member of the Anglican Church and Bible societies and conducted services at the asylum for inmates who attended voluntarily. On 17 July 1866 during routine inspections he was stabbed in the abdomen by James Cameron, who had a homicidal record. Greenup died two days later.<sup>71</sup>

He was temporarily succeeded by prominent and respected local doctor Walter Brown, whose successor was Dr Edward Wardley, formerly assistant medical officer and dispenser at Tarban Creek in June 1867.

In the mid-1850s aged and infirm invalids, both male and female, occupied the south side of the former main dormitory building of the Female Factory, while men were housed in its north side. Women experiencing mental illness were housed in the three storey solitary cell block constructed c1839, which maintained this use until 1883.

After complaints about Tarban Creek a Commission of Inquiry was appointed in December 1854 and its recommendations tabled the following year. By this time the difference between Tarban Creek and Parramatta was pronounced. Parramatta was appreciably more quiet, serene and orderly.

This was apparently because:

The patients at Parramatta being in a more uniform condition of passive imbecility and rarely subject to maniacal excitement, are more easily managed and brought under uniformity of discipline, and not only do not require but are not capable of much classification.

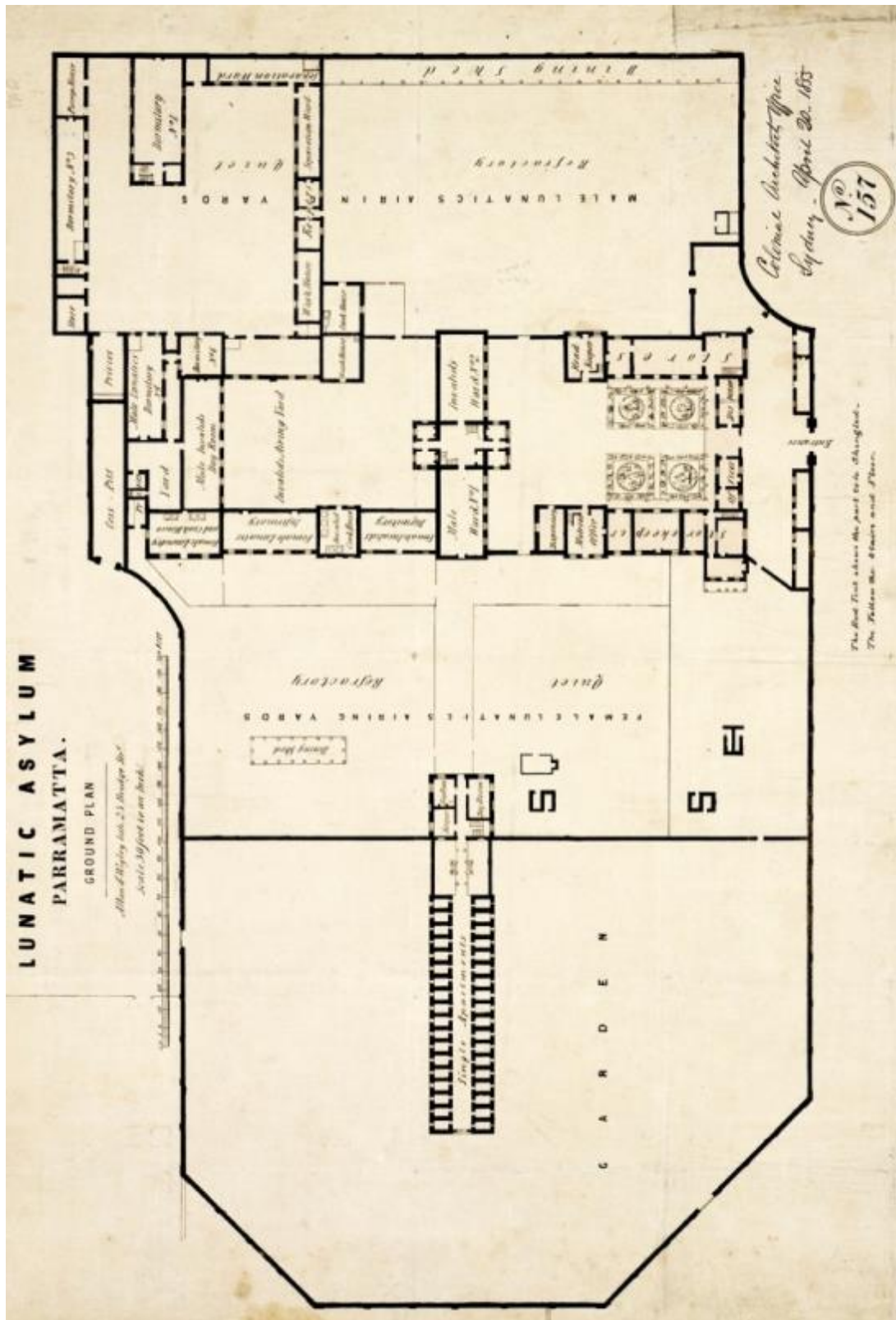
It is also to be remarked that a very large proportion of the inmates of the Parramatta Asylum have been convicts, and accustomed therefore to discipline and regularity.<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>70</sup> <http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/moral+treatment>, accessed 13 August 2015.

<sup>71</sup> Nan Phillips, 'Greenup, Richard (1803–1866)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/greenup-richard-3659/text5709>, published first in hardcopy 1972, accessed online 13 August 2015.

<sup>72</sup> “Report from the Commissioners of Inquiry on Lunatic Asylums”, Sydney Morning Herald, 14 May 1855, p2.



- 27** The ground floor plan of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum in 1855 showing how little modifications to the Female Factory buildings had been made by this time. The aged and infirm invalids are located in the 1821 dormitory building of the Female Factory, the men are located in the c1826 third class penitentiary and the women are located in the 1839 solitary cell block.
- Source: VPLA NSW 1855.





The commissioners recommended withdrawing criminally insane people from Tarban Creek, where they were not separated from other people experiencing mental illness and sending them to Parramatta “where there is ample room for them, and by sending all such patients in future direct to the latter establishment.”<sup>73</sup>

An 1857 plan of the Asylum proposes alterations to the Asylum including construction of a wall to separate the former solitary cell block enclosure into two separate yards; removal of the ‘keepers’ separate wards’ dividing the area and along the wall and the dining shed; and construction of a two-storey cell block in the northeast corner (possibly an early but ultimately abandoned consideration of the Criminal Ward).

After the *Criminal Lunatics Act 1861* was passed a single storey sandstone ward was constructed to accommodate people categorised as being criminally insane, despite Greenup’s resistance to the idea. It was located on the former drying grounds of the Female Factory and had the dubious privilege of being the first building in NSW specifically designed for this purpose.

Commencement of the first stage, a single storey building containing 20 cells, a keeper’s room, ablutions room and verandah was commenced during 1862 by contractors Cobb & Bocking. They completed a second level containing 19 cells by March 1864. Subsequently a third storey of 19 cells was completed by contractor T B Elphinstone during 1869. The stone building was physically comparable to a contemporary prison cell block but perhaps even less salubrious—four years later furnishings consisted of benches in the yard and those confined in the building slept on bedding made up on the floor. There was only one verandah, at the entrance to the building, to provide shelter from the sun. The high enclosing walls and the building rendered this part of the asylum oppressively hot in summer and cold in winter.<sup>74</sup>

By way of contrast, in July 1865 a consignment of plants was sent from the Botanic Gardens in Sydney to Dr Greenup, which appears to have formed the landscaping of the yard for the quiet and convalescent patients. The garden area was graced by a fountain and aquarium.

By the 1860s the Female Factory Penitentiary was the domain of men experiencing mental illness. The Solitary Cell Block Enclosure was divided, so that women made use of the river side and men the Fleet Street side. The yards doubled as dining areas, and open shelters were constructed to provide some protection from the sun and rain.

## 2.6.2 Expansion

During the 1850s and 1860s the asylum grounds were enlarged. 29 acres (11.73 hectares) of land from the Government Domain on the western side of the Parramatta River was incorporated into the asylum site in 1859. 23 of these acres (9.30 hectares) were intended for agricultural purposes. Some years later Greenup recommended relocating women experiencing mental illness in a new asylum constructed on this land.<sup>75</sup>

Superintendent Greenup also wanted to expand the Asylum onto the adjoining Vineyard Farm (established by Samuel Marsden). He believed it could be utilised for more humane accommodation and treatment. He also anticipated it might be the site of detached dwellings for people who might pay for the privilege and separating educated or refined people from the less fortunate.

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73 “Report from the Commissioners of Inquiry on Lunatic Asylums.”

74 “Treatment of Criminal Lunatics”, *Empire*, 24 December 1873, p4.

75 “Parliamentary Papers. Lunatic Asylums ... No.6”, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 August 1866, p6.

Greenup formally proposed its acquisition in 1863 and in August that year Blaxland offered to sell it to the Colonial Government. It included the house, somewhat enlarged, built by Marsden for his daughter Mary. Vineyard Farm:

was bounded on one side by a road which divided it from the present asylum, on another side through almost its entire length by a government reserve and for about 3/5 of its marginal extent by the Parramatta River.

The ground is pleasantly situated with the highest part thereof bounding the river with a sharp slope down to the river on the north and west sides at a short distance from the river the land falls gradually towards the south east.

The land has been cleared of forest trees and stumps. The soil is of average quality and is enclosed except on the river side, with a three railed fence in tolerably good condition. The north east corner of the land is rather flat and swampy in wet weather but this could easily be improved by drainage.

The improvements in the land consists of a substantially built house of brick and stone in tolerable condition but would require some repairs, the centre part is two stories [sic] high and side wings one storey high, this house would be well adopted for the surgeon superintendent's residence.

There is also the skeleton of what has been a good cottage on the grounds. The walls are of brick on a stone foundation but nearly the whole of the internal fittings, floors etc. have been removed. This building might perhaps be turned to some account but it would not be convertible [sic] into a building for patients of the character contemplated.

There is an enclosed and well planted garden of about five acres in extent near the house in which situation the walls of a small lodge which I understand was never roofed. This would if fitted up provide quarters for a resident gardener if a single man but would be scarcely sufficient for a family.

The land is separate from the present asylum by a road marked on the plan, Factory Street leading down to the river side, but without any thoroughfare and of no possible use to any one but the occupants of Mr Blaxland's property.

It would be most desirable should government purchase the land to close Factory Street by proclamation which would allow land to be enclosed and link the old asylum with the new and extend the refractory yards of the old asylum.<sup>76</sup>

The land was purchased by the Government by August 1866, not long after Greenup died. Mary Betts' house was occupied by the Medical Superintendent<sup>77</sup> and continued to be used as a residence and for other hospital uses until it was demolished in 1948.<sup>78</sup>

The acquisition of Vineyard Farm allowed the asylum to expand. In 1869-1870 a range of mainly weatherboard dormitory buildings, subsequently known as the Male Weatherboard Division, was constructed on part of the Farm to house those considered quiet and harmless.

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<sup>76</sup> North Parramatta Government Sites Conservation Management Plan, pp75-76.

<sup>77</sup> Heritage Design Services 2000a: pp14-15.

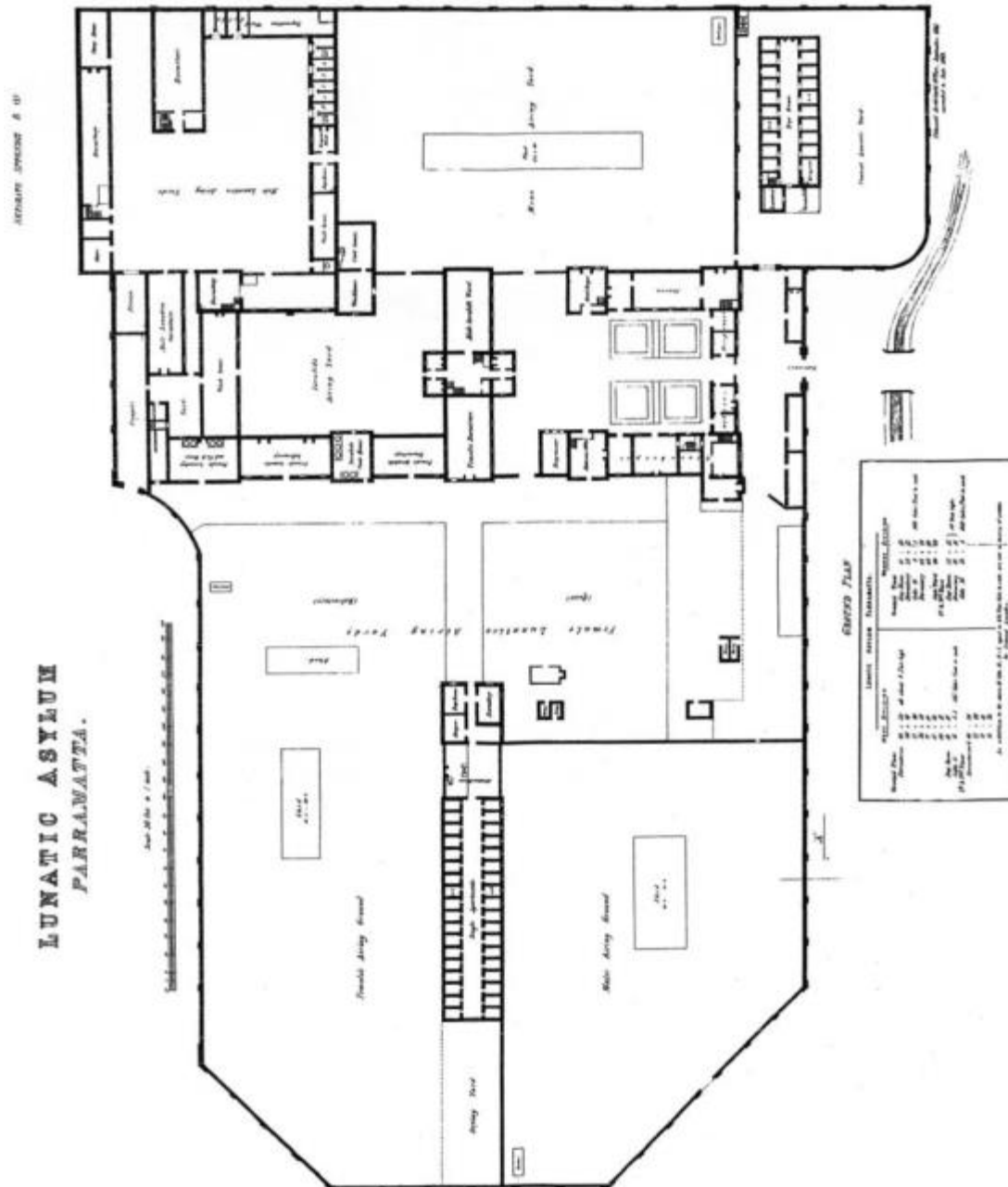
<sup>78</sup> Perumal Murphy Alessi 2010: p57.



- 28 The plan 'showing the boundaries proposed for a park in the Town of Parramatta. The portion proposed to be temporarily appropriated as a farm in connection with the Lunatic Asylum 1858.'

Source: Map SR Item 4807, SRNSW reproduced from Rosen 2003:118.

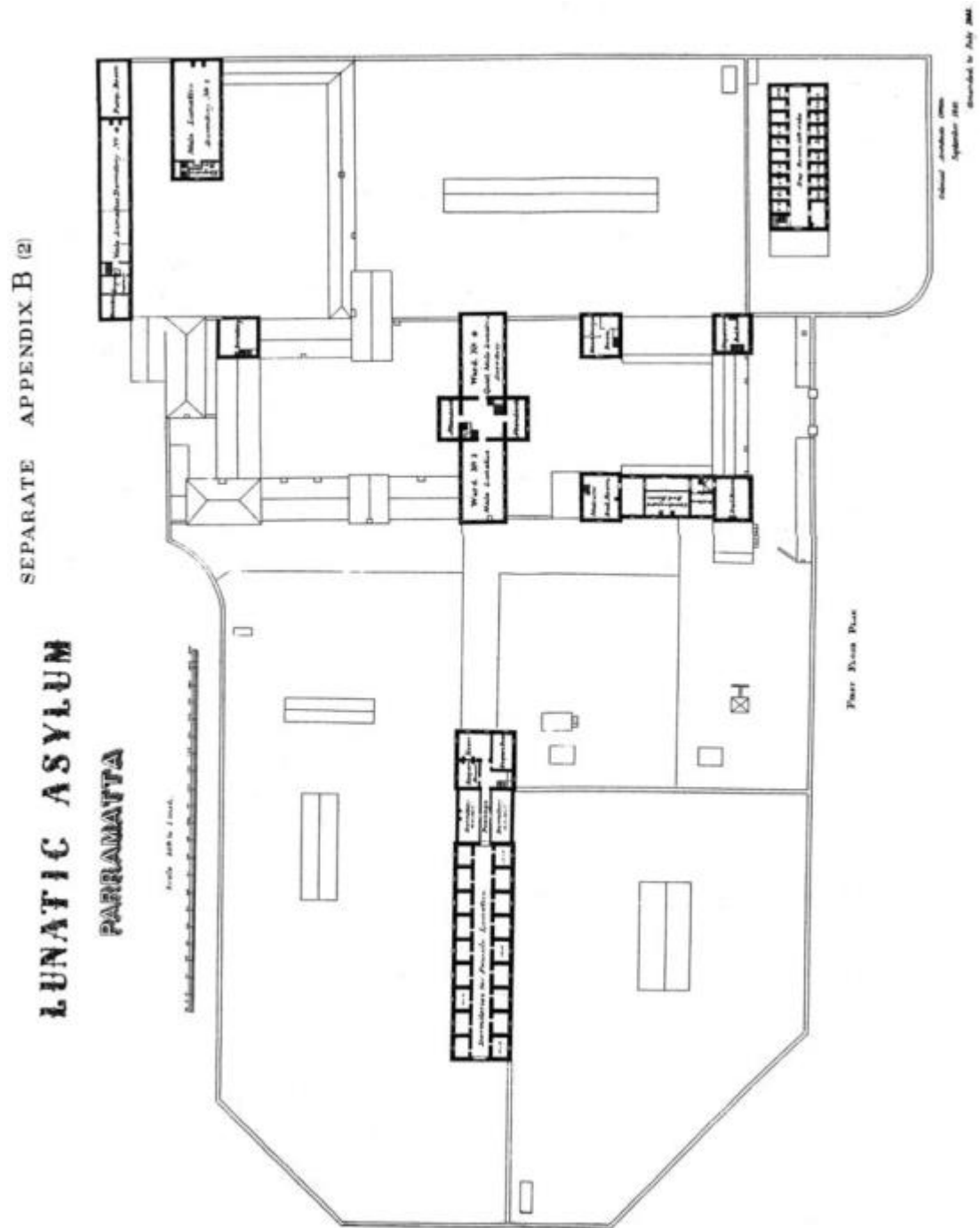




- 29 The ground floor plan of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum in 1863 showing its configuration at that time. Some of the proposed 1857 works have been implemented including the installation of the dividing wall in the former solitary cell block, although the west end of the enclosing wall has been demolished. Also constructed is the Criminal Ward in the northeast corner.

Source: 'Select Committee on the present state and management of lunatic asylums' — Lds&PW 57/156, SRNSW 5/3566.





- 30 The first floor plan of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum in 1863.  
Source: 'Select Committee on the present state and management of lunatic asylums' —  
Lds&PW 57/156, SRNSW 5/3566.







- 31** The PNHS in 1866. The Female Factory has been adapted and extended to become the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum. Expansion and additions to the Parramatta Gaol and the Roman Catholic Orphan School have also occurred. Additional streets including Fleet Street and Cardwell Street have been established.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



### 2.6.3 Development of the gardens and grounds

The North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan includes a discussion on the role of landscape in 19th century Asylums, which establishes some context for the development of the gardens and grounds of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum. This study notes that while there are some earlier precedents for the use of landscape in the care of the sick, the institutions designed exclusively for the treatment of people with mental illness is largely a product of the nineteenth century and that institutions established in Australia are modelled on prototypes or influenced by writings from Britain and the United States of America.

Examples used include 'The Retreat' in York, which was supported by its own farm and vegetable gardens in 1813. It also included an ornamental place for 'recreation and employment' divided by 'gravel walks, interspersed with shrubs and flowers, and sheltered from the intrusive eye of the passenger, by a narrow plantation and shrubbery'. 'The Retreat' had courts for different classes of patients, which featured animals such as rabbits, sea-gulls, hawks and poultry designed to amuse and be therapeutic for the patients by encouraging interaction.

The therapeutic role of the landscape in the treatment of the patient was also highlighted and this is a key element of the understanding of the design and siting of mental health institutions, later supported by JC Loudon in 1832. Loudon was a popular and influential author of many publications concerned with gardening, architecture and town planning. The English psychiatrist John Connolly wrote several works on the treatment of patients. In an 1847 publication he prescribed the importance of airing courts, grounds and gardens for the health and recreation of patients in the design of asylums. He also advocated lowering and even sinking walls (ha has) so that views could be gained and air could flow more freely. Orchards and vegetable gardens could provide pleasant walks for female patients and useful work for male patients. He also advocated fields for games such as cricket or bowls, aviaries and enclosures for animals and ponds. Connolly's views were reiterated for the rest of the nineteenth century.

These concepts found their way to New South Wales. The planning of the first purpose built asylum in the colony at Tarban Creek, which opened in 1839, reflected the influence of 'The Retreat.' The appointment of medical superintendent Dr Richard Greenup in 1852 inferred certain expectations on the part of the medical community. These expectations were that the institution would conform to the accepted standards which required adequate accommodation, the availability of land for orchards and farm and adequate grounds for recreation. Despite this, little progress appears to have been made during the early years of the Asylum. Plants were despatched to the neighbouring Roman Catholic Orphan School in 1846 but there are no records of similar despatches to the asylum.

The 1855 plan of the Parramatta Lunatic asylum (Figure 23) shows what appear to be garden beds symmetrically placed within the central yard between the northeast and southeast ranges of the former Female Factory and the dormitory building. This is likely to be the picket fenced enclosures that show in later photographs of the asylum. The plan also shows a garden established within the female asylum to the east of the 'single apartments' (former solitary cell block). The 1863 plans shows that the garden beds have not been expanded and that the garden in the Female Asylum has been replaced by a shelter shed.

In July 1865 plants were sent to the Asylum by the Botanic Gardens, possibly in response to a request for flowering plants to adorn the quiet and convalescent yards. They were described a few years later:

The convalescent yard is the green or garden ground adjoining the Roman Catholic Orphan School. It is agreeably laid out with grass plot, fruit trees, and evergreen and flowering shrubs; and is ornamented with a handsome fountain and aquarium, in which are gold fish. This garden is about three-parts of an acre ... The water for the Asylum is pumped from a deep reservoir guarded by a stone dam in the Parramatta River, which runs within a few yards of the back wall.

By the beginning of the 1870s a gardener and a farm overseer were employed and the Asylum had received a grant of 26 acres on the other side of the river. More plants arrived in 1871. During this decade the maintenance of gardens, orchards and farm made some return and a large number of patients reportedly worked in them. The asylum was enclosed by a wall and a 2.4 metre high timber paling fence; contemporary photographs indicate that the fences formed a distinctive component of the landscape. The medical superintendent's residence was fenced off and surrounded by trees and a few remnant eucalypts remained within the grounds. The most established vegetation was in the area around the former Female Factory near the Orphan School, while vegetation along the river bank seems to have been cleared.

## 2.7 The Parramatta Hospital for the Insane (1878-1916)

### 2.7.1 Redevelopment

With the passage of the *Lunacy Act 1878* the Asylum became known as the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane and was placed under the jurisdiction of an Inspector General for the Insane. The first person to occupy this role was Dr Frederick Norton Manning (1839-1903), a pivotal figure in the history of mental health care in nineteenth century NSW.

After an invitation to become medical superintendent of the Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum, Manning went overseas for 15 months and studied methods of patient care and administration of asylums in Great Britain, Europe and North America and on his return to Sydney he submitted a comprehensive report (which was critical of the Parramatta institution). He was appointed to Tarban Creek on 15 October 1868 and profoundly influenced the care and treatment of people experiencing mental illness over the remainder of the nineteenth century.

Between 1878 and 1900 a substantial amount of new development and rebuilding took place across the Parramatta site:

- a sports oval and cricket ground were laid out in 1879, augmented by a large timber-framed pavilion (C66) completed the following year;
- following damning press articles published in 1877 and critical reports released by Manning in 1877 and 1879, construction of new Female Division buildings commenced on the former Vineyard Farm—they consisted of six large weatherboard wings linked by a central pavilion and were completed until 1883;
- a kitchen block (C59), assistant superintendent's cottage and stores building (C61) associated with the Female Weatherboard Division were constructed between 1877 and 1880;
- a cottage for the Assistant Medical Officer (Pine Cottage—C60) was constructed during the 1880s;
- a morgue is understood to have been constructed by 1883;

- demolition of the 1839 solitary cell block was approved in August 1883 following relocation of the women to the Female Weatherboard Division—the walled yard was converted to an enclosure for vegetable gardens for men diagnosed as criminally insane;
- demolition of the three-storey Female Factory dormitory building was also approved for demolition 1885-1886 and it has been suggested that the stone was recycled for the new two storey No 1 Male Ward (C101), completed in 1885—the clock tower incorporates the clock from the Female Factory dormitory building which was demolished 1885-1886 after the remaining men were relocated to the newly completed asylum block;
- a block for incontinent patients was constructed in 1889 (Ward 5—C104a);
- a substantial ward block was constructed in 1889-1890 for dangerous and refractory non-criminal males (Male Ward 4—C106) and was subsequently extended in 1901 (C106a);
- the former dormitory building of the Third Class Penitentiary (C105) was enlarged c1890 by construction of a wing to its east ('Wet and Dirty Ward'/Ward 8—C105a) and a verandah was added;
- an isolation block was constructed in the 1880s-1890s facing the Parramatta River;
- the Amusement Hall (C75) was commenced c1886-1887 but not formally opened until May 1891,<sup>79</sup> at which time it was commented that there was no amusement hall comparable to it in Parramatta—it was reputedly constructed by patients and staff;
- a large kitchen complex for the male division was completed in 1893 (C104);
- Ward 2 was constructed (c1895-1897) (C107); and
- a Nurses' Home was constructed c1899 (Jacaranda House—C57).



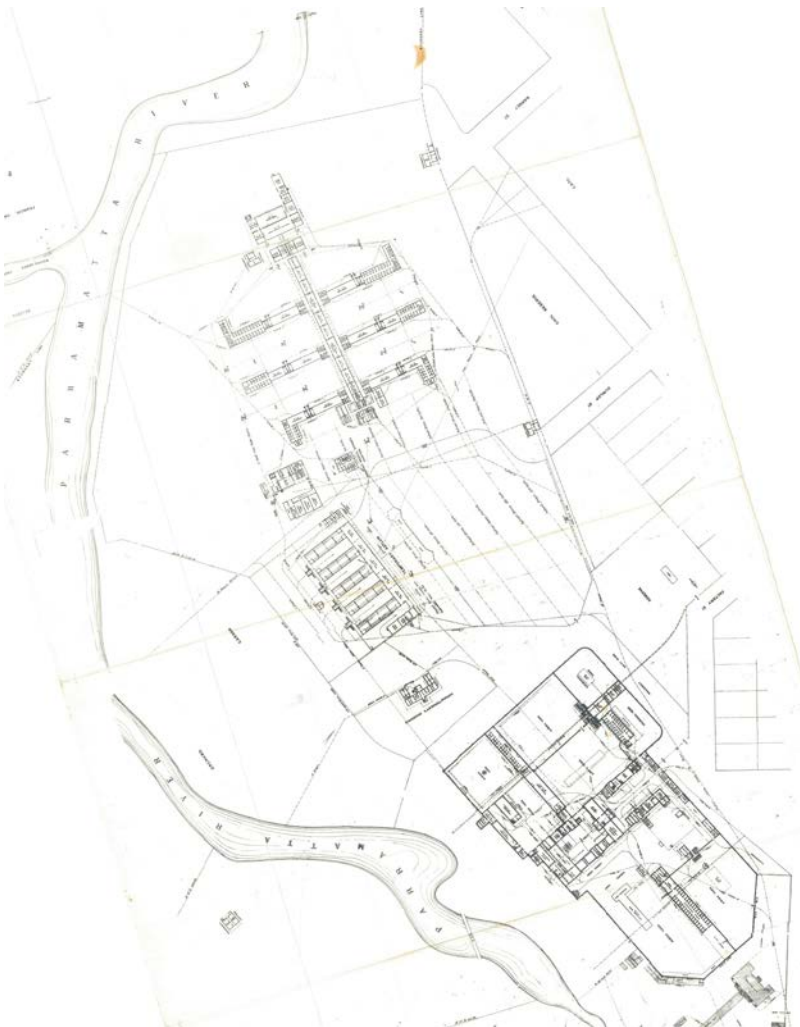
- 32** c1880 photograph of the Asylum. The large building in the centre of the photograph is the 1860s ward for the criminally insane.

Source: reproduced in *Parramatta: a past revealed*, p.98.

<sup>79</sup> "Topics", *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers' Advocate*, 30 May 1891, p4.



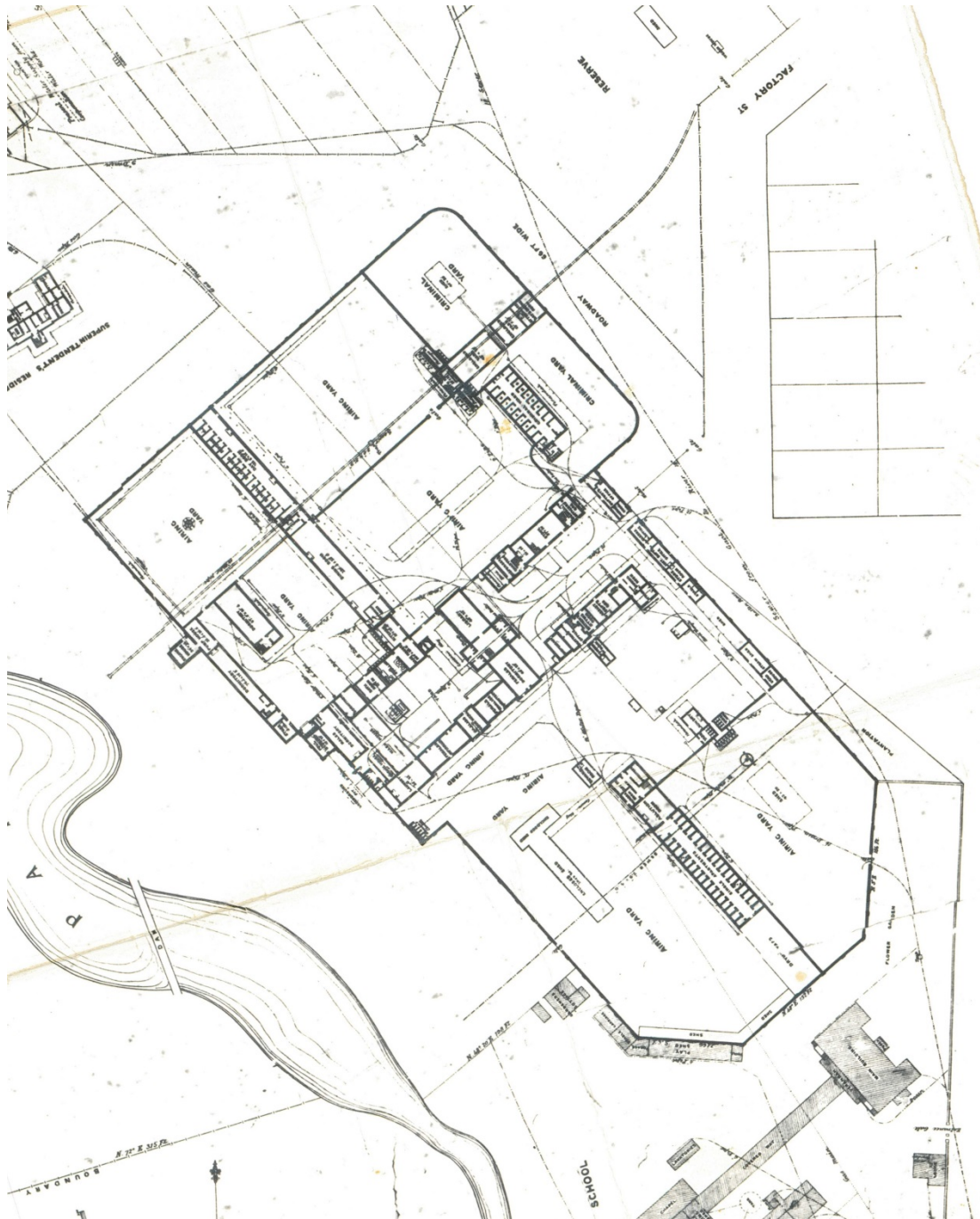
- 33 Men's division and shelter c1880.  
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 1 – 06122, digital order no. d1\_06122.



- 34 Plan of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane prepared by the Colonial Architect's Office, July 1880 (rotated and cropped).  
Source: Cumberland Hospital Museum.







35 Portion of the 1880 Plan showing the layout of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.  
Source: Cumberland Hospital Museum.





36 Portion of the 1880 Plan showing the layout of the Male Weatherboard Division.  
Source: Cumberland Hospital Museum.

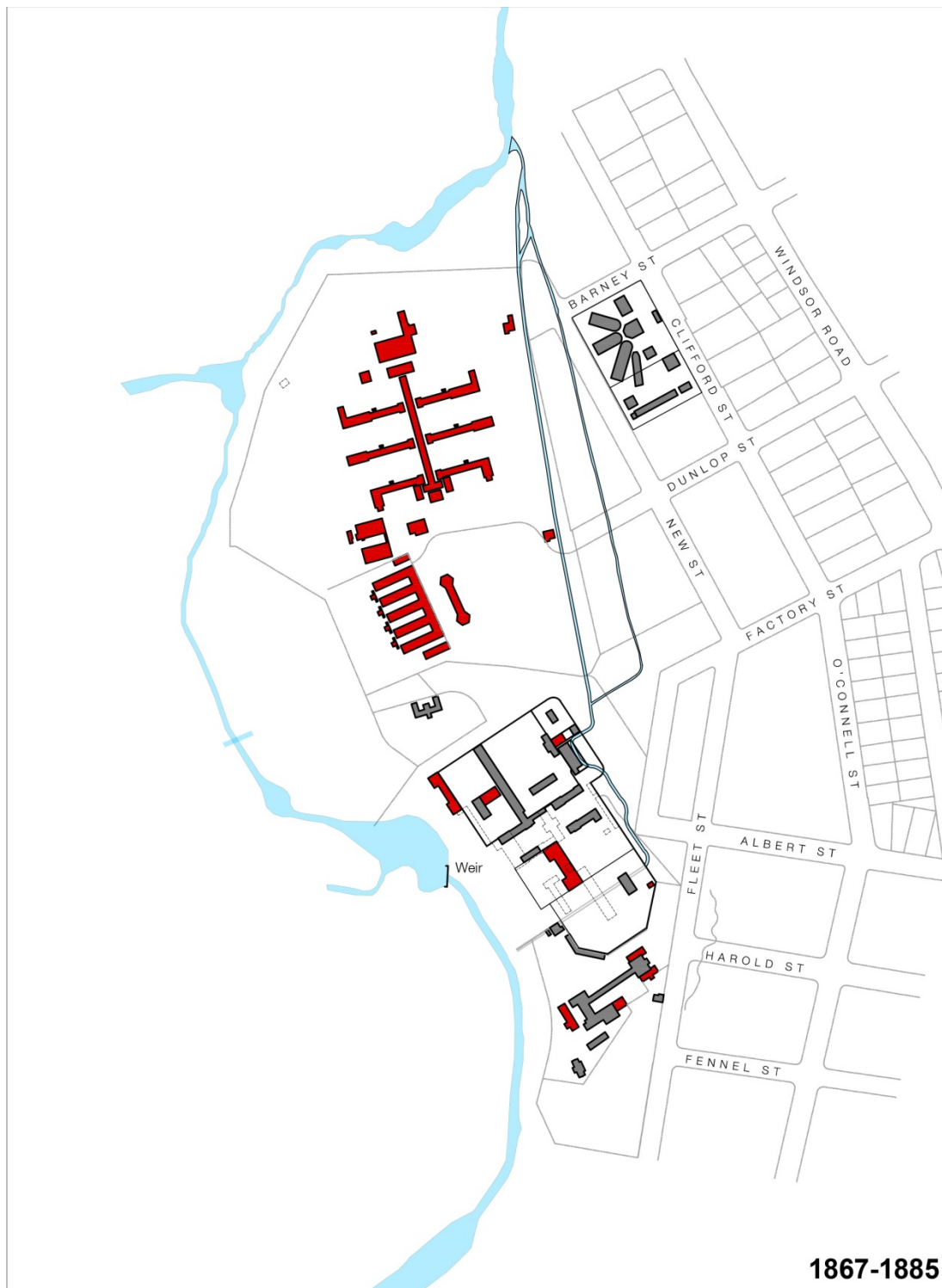




37 Portion of the 1880 Plan showing the layout of the Female Weatherboard Division.  
Sources: Cumberland Hospital Museum.





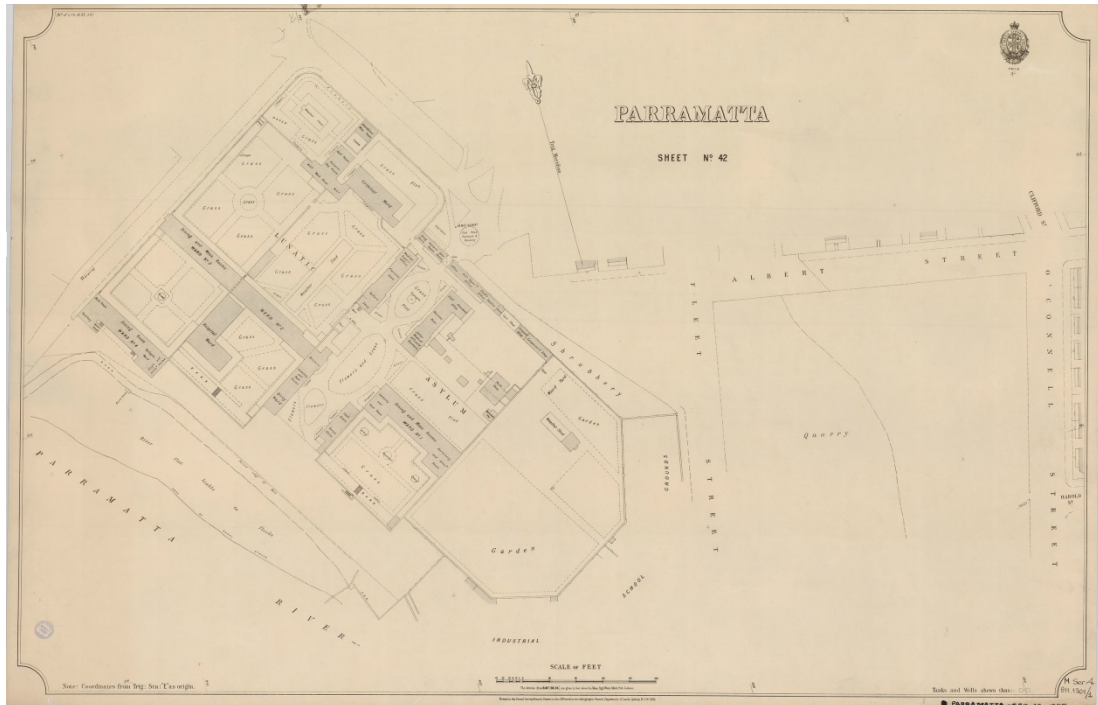


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The PNHS in 1885. The Parramatta Hospital for the Insane has expanded into the land formerly owned by Samuel Marsden, which was acquired by the State Government in 1866. Additions to the Roman Catholic Orphan School have also occurred. Residential development occurs.

Sources: TKD Architects, 2016.





- 39 1895 plan of the former Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.

Sources: SLNSW—Department of Lands Parramatta Sheet No.42, digital no. a1364044.



- 40 1895 plan of the Male Weatherboard Division of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.

Sources: SLNSW—Department of Lands Parramatta Sheet No???.







- 41 1895 plan of the Female Weatherboard Division of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.



Sources: SLNSW—Department of Lands Parramatta Sheet No???.

There were numerous changes made to the hospital over the twentieth century, reflecting the evolution of mental health care. Inevitably a number of buildings constructed in the nineteenth century were demolished.

A kangaroo enclosure between the Gaol and nurses' home was established in the early years of twentieth century.

The hospital was noted for its landscaping, which, along with animals, was an integral component of treatment of people experiencing mental illness. One commentator noted its fine park containing kangaroos, deer emus and other creatures.<sup>80</sup> Apart from this a number of new buildings were designed in the Government Architect's Office and constructed from the 1900s through to the 1960s. Some were located on the western side of the Parramatta River. A masterplan prepared in the Government Architect's Office co-ordinated development during the first decade of the twentieth century. It was intended to replace an institutional ambience with a composition emphasising a collection of homes within a landscaped setting.<sup>81</sup>

80 "A Visit to a Lunatic Asylum", Manilla Express, 4 May 1904, p2.

81 Perumal Murphy Alessi, p244.

Buildings constructed between 1900 and 1910 include:

- Main administration building in 1910 (Mental Health Sciences Building—C112);
- The Admissions Block in 1908, where people could be admitted for observation and assessment prior to discharge or placement—it consisted of a central admissions building (C53), a female admissions ward (C55) and a male admissions ward (C52);
- Staff dining room and kitchen in 1908 (C70);
- Nurses' home (Jacaranda House—C57);
- Chief Attendant's residence (C)
- Small weatherboard waitresses' cottage
- Deputy Superintendent's Office.

The new buildings reflect the influence of Dr Eric Sinclair (1860-1925), who succeeded Frederick Manning as inspector-general of the insane in February 1898. Sinclair had his own ideas about the design of hospitals, which he thought should be less institutional and more like a community of homes. The admission ward demonstrated this notion—separate buildings that were related to each other as a coherent group. Dr Sinclair may also have been responsible for the change of name to Parramatta Mental Hospital, which was in use by 1916.



**42** The Staff Dining Room and Kitchen (left) and central Admissions Building (right).  
Sources: SLNSW.

### 2.7.2 Dr Manning and the development of the landscape

The late 1870s and 1880s was a pivotal period for the treatment of people experiencing mental illness in NSW, in large part because of the influence of Dr Frederick Norton Manning. In 1867 Manning, a distinguished English medical man, was commissioned by the NSW Government to undertake an extensive overseas study trip and advise on a re-organisation of the State's asylums—a long overdue review being prompted by public and press criticisms of the parlous state of mental health treatment in NSW, where many mental patients languished in gaols or overcrowded asylums.

Having looked at facilities in England, Europe and North America, Manning inspected the asylums at Parramatta and Tarban Creek (Gladesville). Within a week of taking up the position of superintendent of Tarban Creek, Manning recommended 'abandoning Parramatta and Tarban Creek too, if a modest outlay could not bring it up to standard as a smaller, temporary

asylum, the construction of three small asylums in suitable country towns and a large one near Sydney and the further construction of a special asylum for the criminal insane at Parramatta'.<sup>82</sup>

Manning also had strong views on the nature of mental health institutions—they should be for the treatment and possible cure of mental patients, rather than for simply locking them away from the community. Manning encouraged the participation of mental patients in constructive pastimes such as theatrical productions, cricket and other outdoor games, fortnightly dances and an annual picnic. He found that such activities led to improved behaviour. The superintendent at Parramatta followed a similar approach of non-restraint and useful employment, including gardening and farming.

Manning's enlightened views were translated into reality in the design by Colonial Architect James Barnet of buildings for the new Hospital for the Insane at Callan Park, Rozelle. Designs inspired by the work of North American expert Dr Thomas Story Kirkbride<sup>83</sup> included well-ventilated buildings, covered ways between buildings and 'ha-ha' walls which allowed patients to enjoy the benefit of views while maintaining the security of the institution.

The 'ha-ha' originated in the 18th century as a landscaping device employed to divide a house and garden from surrounding pasture land, allowing bucolic views of grazing animals to be enjoyed but keeping the beasts out of the garden. It usually involved a ditch (on the pasture side) and a wall, often with turfed top (on the house side), with the ditch invisible from more than a few metres away. The name is thought to derive from the exclamation of surprise made by visitors when they first came upon the 'ha-ha'. Versions of the 'ha-ha' were constructed at Parramatta, Rydalmere, Callan Park, Kenmore and Lidcombe hospitals.

The former 'ha-has' along the west edge of the former Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct were a landscape device that allowed patients to see out over the Parramatta River to the park beyond while ensuring that they were securely held within the confines of the hospital. Where former buildings, such as the weatherboard Female Division wards to the west of Parramatta Gaol, have been demolished and other changes to the landscape have been made, surviving mature trees help to interpret the layout of former buildings, paths and spaces and still make a major contribution to the aesthetic qualities of the site.

Under the directorships of both Charles Moore (1848-1896) and Joseph Maiden (1896-1924), Sydney's Botanic Gardens despatched plants for the landscaping of the grounds of public institutions such as orphanages and mental hospitals, including Kamballa/Norma Parker Centre and Cumberland Hospital (East Campus).

Manning became Inspector of the Insane in 1876 and inspected Parramatta again in 1878 and wrote a damning report. He found a nominal division of the asylum into three separate institutions—free, convict and criminal—which was reflected to some extent by landscaping. The female division consisted of a large, partially grassed yard, surrounded by high walls and lacking flower beds and trees. The recreation ground (later the Sports Oval) associated with the 1869-1870 weatherboard buildings was planted and reasonably maintained.

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<sup>82</sup> Coltheart 1989, pp.110-11

<sup>83</sup> Thomas Story Kirkbride was an influential advocate of an asylum system based on the tenets of Moral Treatment. In his annual reports as the superintendent of the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane and in his published treatise on asylum design and function, Dr. Kirkbride promoted a set of detailed principles that influenced the construction and operation of many American asylums built during the mid-19th century.

The area associated with the quieter free patients was planted with trees and floral borders, and contained an aviary and a fountain. Elsewhere yards were not planted, although the Director of the Botanic Gardens had already been consulted regarding their landscape treatment. About 20 acres (8 hectares) were utilised as gardens or orchard and the asylum's farm provided it with fruit and vegetables.<sup>84</sup> During the late 1870s, reports from the medical superintendent Charles Taylor note the general inadequacies of the hospital buildings but made few comments on the gardens and grounds.

In 1880 some change had taken place. The farm had been improved, the hospital yard grassed and paths marked out by posts and chains, ground had been levelled for cricket and other games in the male weatherboard division and the oval marked out. Around this time the oval and recreation ground were surrounded by shrubbery.

Major improvements to the grounds were undertaken over the following decade. According to the asylum's annual reports extensive planting took place. Roads, paths and flower beds were laid out around the newly completed female division, resulting in the destruction of native plants and remnants of old trees. These works were completed by 1884. Recreation yards were covered with turf, provided with flower beds and planted. Taylor noted the improved mental condition of some patients as a result of working on the gardens. A large rustic fountain and ornamental fishpond were installed at the main entrance to the hospital circa 1884.

According to the North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan:

In 1885 the official visitors to the hospital could report that the changes affected during the past few years were wonderful. Changes to the grounds continued. A re-arrangement of the gardens and grounds attached to the male weatherboard division gained Manning's approval and in June 1885, after the completion of the new block to replace the old central buildings, they were demolished and the space which they occupied planted with gardens and shrubberies. At the back of the Hospital patients and their attendants were building walls to form terraces, clearing out the bed of the river, and building a dam so as to make an ornamental lake. It was predicted that this would convert it into an attractive spot for not only the Hospital but the surrounding neighbourhood. Work continued on the terraces and the annual report for 1890 stated that the terraces would be fenced off and planted the following autumn although flooding had swept away the bridge and destroyed the dam being constructed to form the ornamental lake.<sup>85</sup>

Contemporary photographs provide a record of the grounds in this period. Garden beds were edged with bricks laid edge-up and cast iron light fixtures were installed along roadways. Large trees consisted of eucalypts and Radiata pines, which were both fashionable and fast-growing. Planting around the Female Division included creepers growing on walls, pines, Cupressus species and Araucarias.

A Washingtonia palm in a densely planted garden bed was located in front of the Assistant Medical Superintendent's Cottage and there was a fish pond and fountain near the south eastern corner of the Female Division. Norfolk Island pines were planted in the dense shrubberies surrounding various buildings. By 1900 the grounds between Parramatta Gaol and the Amusement Hall had been laid out with garden beds and statuary, with conifers dominating the planting.

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<sup>84</sup> Britton and Morris, p.11.

<sup>85</sup> Britton and Morris, p.12.

Surveys undertaken during the 1890s show that airing courts associated with wards were laid out with areas of grass, garden beds and paths. The system of paths, gardens and shrubberies across the site were established with orchards, vegetable gardens and vineyards located around the periphery. Aviaries and fountains were dispersed across the grounds. A large drying area was situated in the northern end of the site. Apart from this, the Medical Superintendent's residence was graced with ferneries on either side of the building, a fowl house and a clearly defined garden.

### 2.7.3 Dr William Cotter Williamson and consolidation of the landscape

Dr William Cotter Williamson became the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane in 1900. He is known to have had an active interest in horticulture and was an officer of the Parramatta Historical Society (1911-1912). Williamson was instrumental in the improvement and enhancement of the grounds over a twenty year period. It is notable that a year after his appointment as superintendent 48 trees and 248 shrubs were sent to the Hospital. The main entrance to the Hospital was relocated by 1906 after the purchase of allotments situated between Albert and Factory Streets, and after the completion of the new admission block in 1909 the entrance grounds were remodelled.

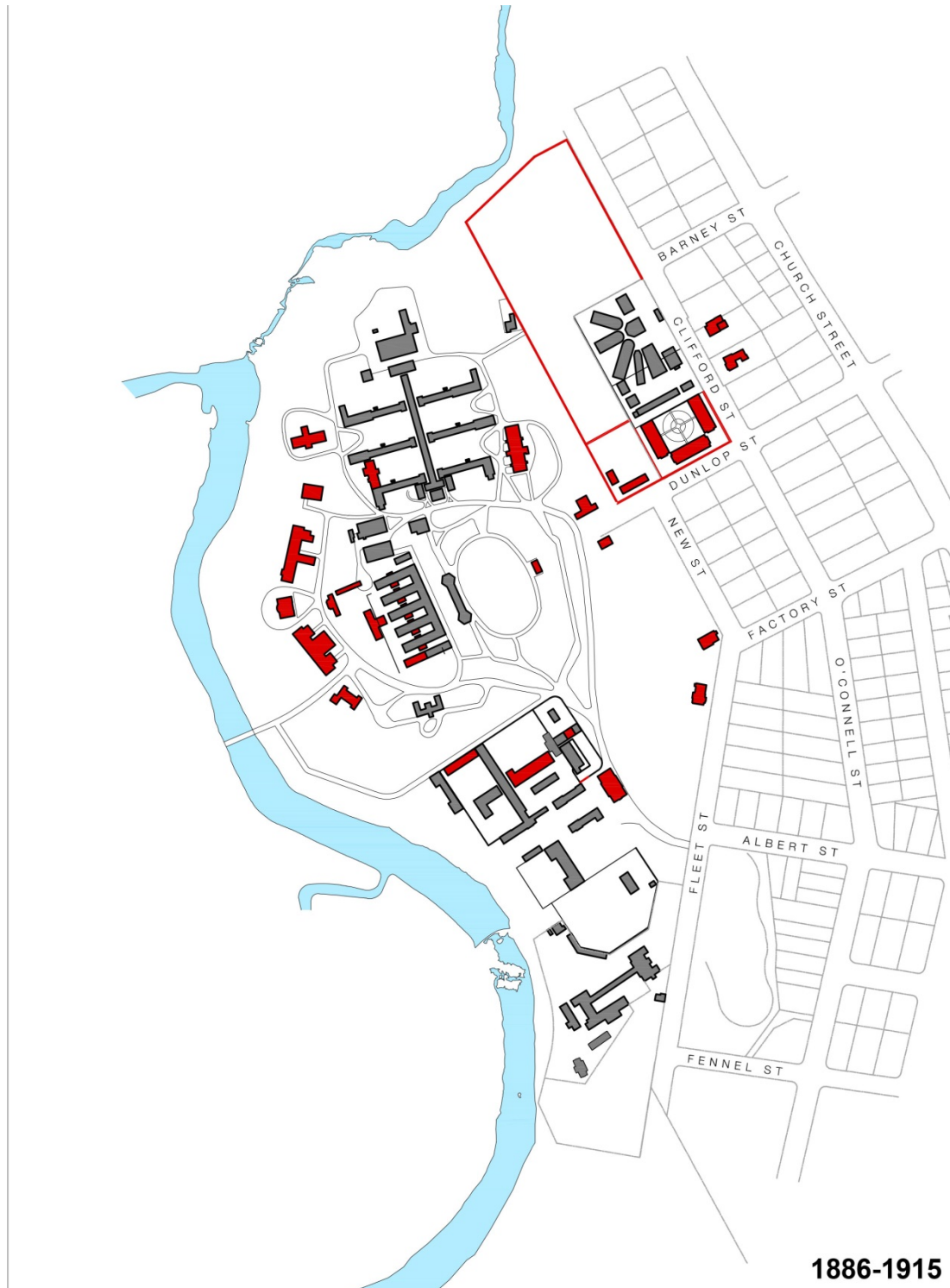
The construction of more new buildings precipitated a new phase of planting. Williamson encouraged additional ornamental gardens on the western side of the site. He probably consulted with Joseph Maiden, Director of the Botanic Gardens, concerning suitable trees and by 1910 had succeeded in replacing the paling fence between the Hospital grounds and Parramatta Park replaced by iron fencing. Many of the *Washingtonia* palms along the roadways across the site were probably planted between 1910 and 1920, and it is known that more trees were delivered to the site from the State Nursery during 1917.



- 43** The new entry to the Hospital for the Insane in 1900. The 1861 Criminal Ward and enclosing walls dominate views into the site. The Visitors' and Administration Block has not yet been constructed.

Sources: SLNSW.





- 44 The PNHS in 1915. The Hospital for the Insane has further expanded along the riverfront. Parramatta Gaol has expanded to the south, west and north to accommodate additional prisoners and a farm and piggery. Changes to the Roman Catholic Orphan School to become the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School are minimal during this period. Residential development expands within the area. Sources: TKD Architects, 2016.



## 2.8 Parramatta Mental Hospital (1916-1962)

The Parramatta Mental Hospital featured in the 1923 Royal Commission on Lunacy Law and Administration. The accommodation for the criminally insane came in for harsh criticism. Its inadequate services and extreme shortage of accommodation for sleeping, a direct result of overcrowding, were also noted.

It was the second largest mental hospital in NSW; only the combined facility of Callan Park and Broughton Hall was larger. Physically, however, it became smaller in January 1931 when 48 acres of land on the west side of the Parramatta River were released to the Parramatta Agricultural and Industrial Society to establish a showground and trotting track—this land became the site of the Westmead Hospital and Children’s Hospital in the 1970s.

The Hospital continued to consolidate during the interwar period. Buildings that were constructed at this time included:

- Artisans workshops within the Solitary Cell block Enclosure, constructed in the 1920s;
- A new nurses’ home (Nurses’ Home No.2—C83), designed in 1928;
- The Central Male Asylum Block constructed 1934-1935 to replace the Male Weatherboard Division buildings; and
- A Female TB Ward (C56) in 1935.

Additional buildings were constructed during the post war period to accommodate needs and upgrade facilities. The building known as Mrs Betts House, which had undergone substantial modifications during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, was demolished in 1948 and replaced with a single storey occupational and staff amenities block.

Buildings constructed from the second half of the 1940s to the end of the 1950s include Male Ward 9 (c1947-1950) (Gungarra/Kalindyi—C68), the Sports Pavilion (1954) (C72), what was described as a “sick and infirm ward”<sup>86</sup> (1954), a mortuary (1955) (Palm House—C67) and a canteen building (1957) (Emily’s—ECAV Training Centre—C73).

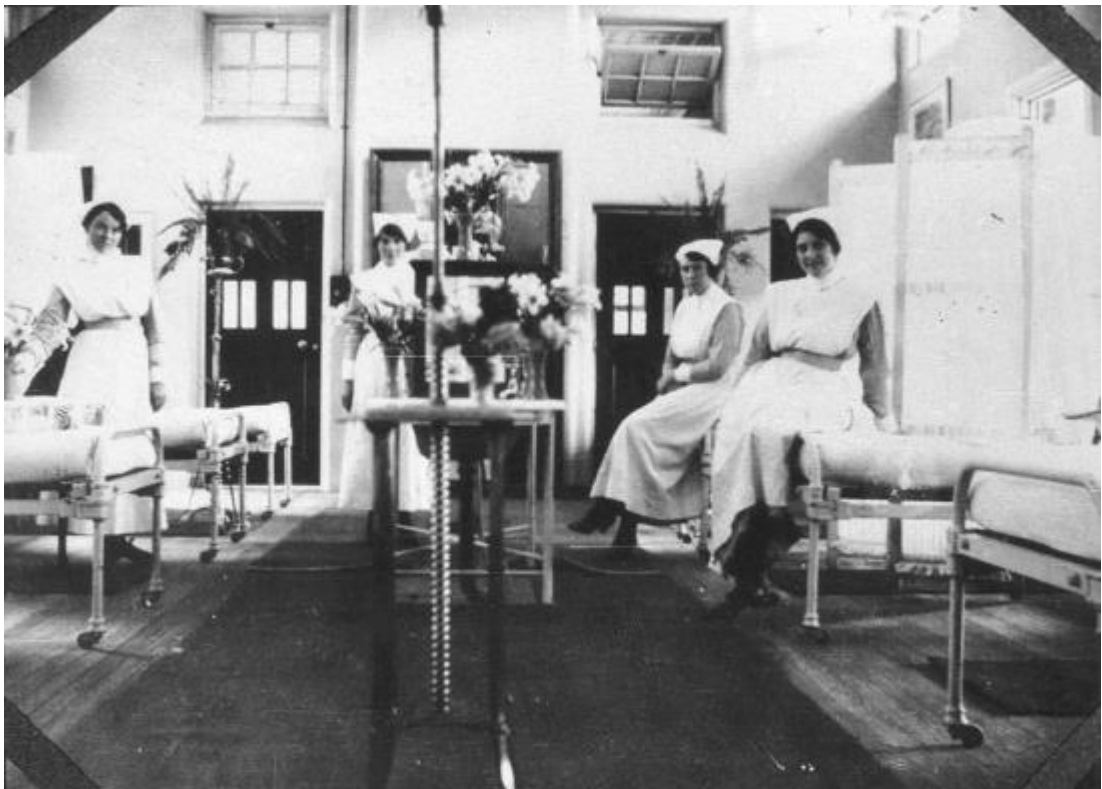
Between 1929 and 1932, the rustic stone rubble walls were built on both sides of Fleet Street by patients. The stone was sourced from the quarry, which was later terraced and planted out as a sunken garden. The quarry also contained hard clay tennis courts and a sports field used for hockey and soccer matches.

Changes to the spatial organisation and planning of the Parramatta Mental Hospital can be seen on the succession of aerial photographs from 1930 (Figure 47), 1943 (Figure 50), 1955 (Figure 61) and 1961 (Figure 62).

During this period site landscaping was consolidated but no major planting took place. During the 1930s the perimeter of the central oval was densely planted and a line of trees stretched along the western side of the Gaol. The layout of the grounds shown in 1890s surveys was still in evidence at this time. However, a number of mature nineteenth century plantings had been lost and replaced by palms. It is perhaps no coincidence that in 1921 the Director General for the Insane received a large quantity of Kentia Palm seeds for distribution to the state’s psychiatric hospitals.<sup>87</sup> The grounds still occupied a prominent place in the life of the Hospital.

<sup>86</sup> “Mental Hospital Improvements”, Sydney Morning Herald, 4 May 1954, p13.

<sup>87</sup> Britton and Morris, p.15.



- 45 The 1908 Admissions building (top) and the interior of one of the wards, both photographs taken in 1924 by Mable Balmer, a nurse of the Parramatta Mental Hospital.

Source: Mable Balmer, SLNSW—bcp\_01641h and bcp\_01645h.



- 46 The interior of two wards at the Parramatta Mental Hospital within either the Male or Female Weatherboard Division buildings (bottom). Photographs taken by Mable Balmer, a nurse of the Parramatta Mental Hospital.  
Source: Mable Balmer, SLNSW—bcp\_01640h and bcp\_01644h.



47 A 1930 aerial photograph of the Parramatta Mental Hospital site.  
Source: tbc.







- 48 A 1932 photograph of the draining of the pond to clean the riverbed of silt. It appears that the pond was drained from time to time to remove silt build-up and improve the quality of the water—the last time being in the 1980s.  
Source: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 19 May 1932, p12.

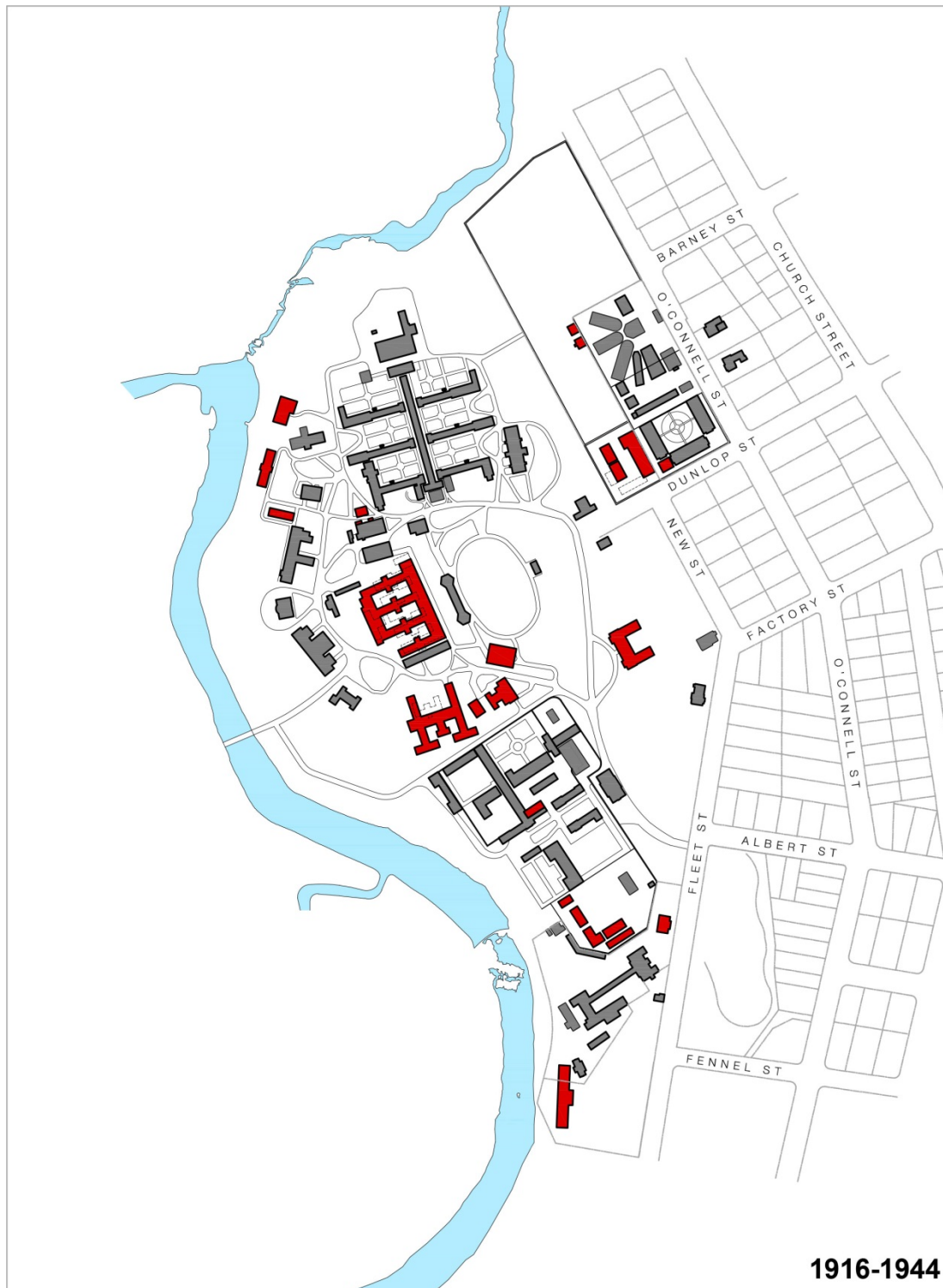


- 49 A 1935 photograph of nurses V Johnson and L Duncan selling raffle tickets with the aim of raising money to purchase 'talkie equipment' (film projector and sound equipment) for the patients of the Parramatta Mental Hospital. The raffle ticket is associated with the Wistaria fete held every year to raise funds for the hospital.  
Source: *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 19 September 1935.



50 A 1943 aerial photograph of the Parramatta Mental Hospital site.  
Source: tbc.





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



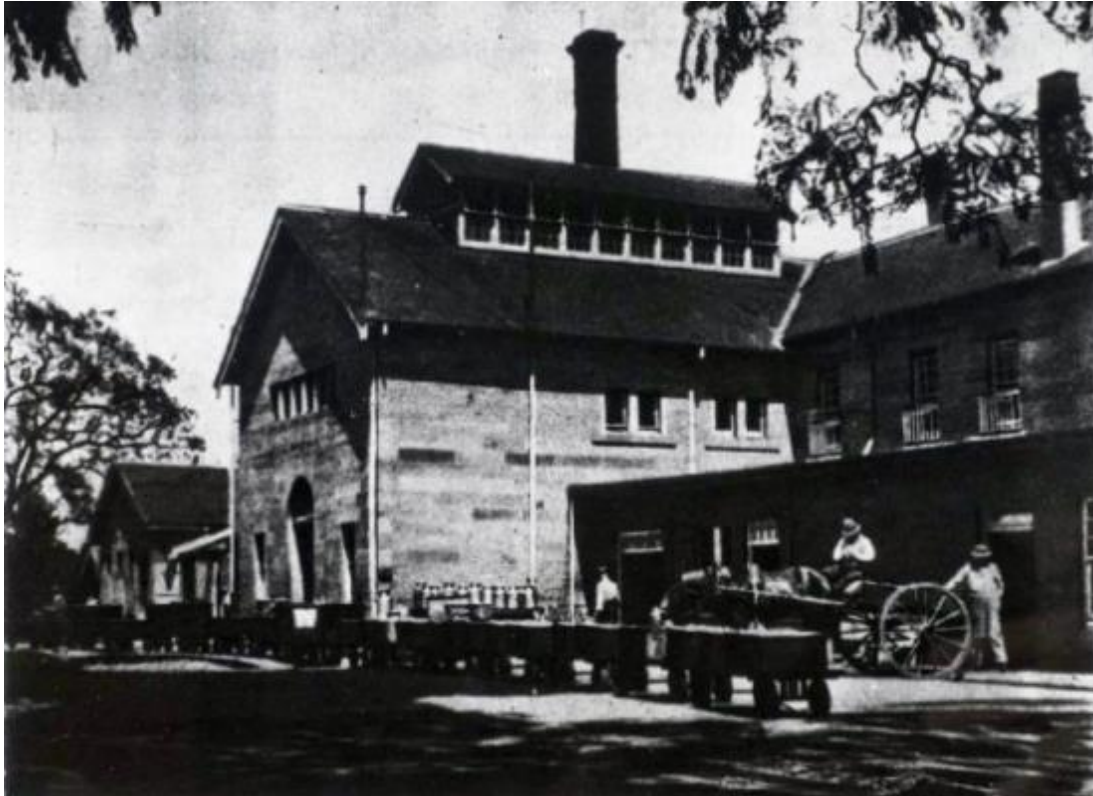




- 52** A 1950 view of the Parramatta Mental Hospital from the opposite bank of the pond. The formal terraces and cultural plantings along the water's edge are still in evidence.  
Source: SLNSW—GPO1\_d1\_7738h.



- 53** A 1950 view from the verandah of Ward 8. The condition of the garden in the foreground provides evidence of the continued care being taken in the maintenance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Beyond the fence appears to be a remnant orchard planting.  
Source: SLNSW—GPO1\_d1\_7744h.



- 54 A 1950 photograph of the Parramatta Mental Hospital kitchen. Note the 'train of small trucks' in the foreground that delivered food across the hospital site.  
Source: Parramatta City Council Local Studies Library—LSOP58.



- 55 A 1950 photograph of Ward M1 (Male Ward 1—C101) of the Parramatta Mental Hospital. Note the bowling green in the foreground and the weighbridge and former southeast range of the Female Factory (C103) to its right.  
Source: Parramatta City Council Local Studies Library—LSOP57.

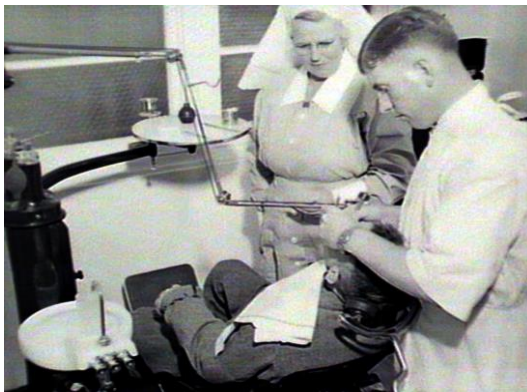




- 56 A 1951 photograph of one of the older wards still in operation (left) and the interior of a ward of the Male Asylum (rebuilt in 1937) (right)  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2\_d2\_1565h and d2\_1576h.



- 57 1951 photograph of the interior of a dining room (left) and the large coppers in the laundry (right).  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2\_d2\_7748h and d2\_1571h.



- 58 1951 photographs of the dentist at work—a dentistry operated on the site for many years for the benefit of patients and staff (left) and a hairdressing salon (right).  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2\_d2\_1566h and d2\_5501h.



- 59 1951 photographs of nurses and their uniforms of the Parramatta Mental Hospital (left) and an example of the recreation facilities provided at the hospital (right).  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2\_d2\_1572h and d2\_5482h.



- 60 Learning to play tennis on one of several courts adjacent to the laundry and gaol walls (left) and one of many social occasions arranged for staff at the Parramatta Mental Hospital (right).  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2\_d2\_5495h and d2\_5480h.





61 A 1955 aerial photograph of the Parramatta mental hospital.  
Source: tbc.





62 A 1961 aerial photograph of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.  
Source: tbc.



## 2.9 Parramatta Psychiatric Centre (1962-1983)

In 1962 the Hospital was renamed the Parramatta Psychiatric Centre (or Hospital). The works undertaken during this period include:

- construction from 1962 of an admissions unit, intended for a geriatric ward;
- construction medical officers cottages along New Street;
- construction of a swimming pool, tennis court and bowling green;
- additions to the Nurses' Home,
- establishment of a nurses training school in 1964;
- enlargement of the Chapel and Recreation Hall in 1967;
- construction of a new medical ward in 1967;
- demolition of two significant facilities between 1962 and 1972—Morisset was designated as the hospital where the State's criminally insane would be located in 1962 and as a result the Criminal Lunatic Division at Parramatta was demolished in 1963;
- demolition of the Female Weatherboard Division in 1971-1972 after new admission wards were completed on the west campus in 1971—the demolition created an open landscape character across much of the northern part of the site;
- the Hospital Farm closed and farm staff reallocated to the grounds and gardens, which led to a general improvement of the maintenance of the landscape;
- From 1978 Eucalyptus trees were planted throughout the site.<sup>88</sup>

Changes to the Parramatta Psychiatric Centre can be seen on the aerial photographs from 1970 (Figure 66 ) and 1983 (Figure 71). The most notable change was the demolition of the Female Weatherboard Division complex of buildings.

After the re-allocation of farm staff to the Hospital gardens after the closure of the farm in 1967 it was reported that garden and grounds maintenance had improved. Following the 1960s, however, there was apparently little overall planning of landscape management. Watering regimes were changed and as trees died they were not replaced, or else replaced in an ad hoc fashion.<sup>89</sup>

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88 North Parramatta Government Lands: Cumberland Precinct—European Landscape Heritage Assessment, CAB and Context, 2014, p22.

89 Britton and Morris, p.16.





- 63** Cumberland House soon after its completion in 1964.  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2 d2\_24173h and d2\_24175h.



- 64** The newly completed admissions unit on the West Campus (left) in 1964 and the swimming pool completed in 1967 (right).  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2 d2\_26256h and d2\_40273h.



- 65** The interior of the Recreation Hall and Chapel (C75) in 1965 prior to being modified (left) and on completion in 1967 (right).  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2 d2\_29290h and d2\_40279h.





66 A 1970 aerial photograph of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.  
Sources: tbc.







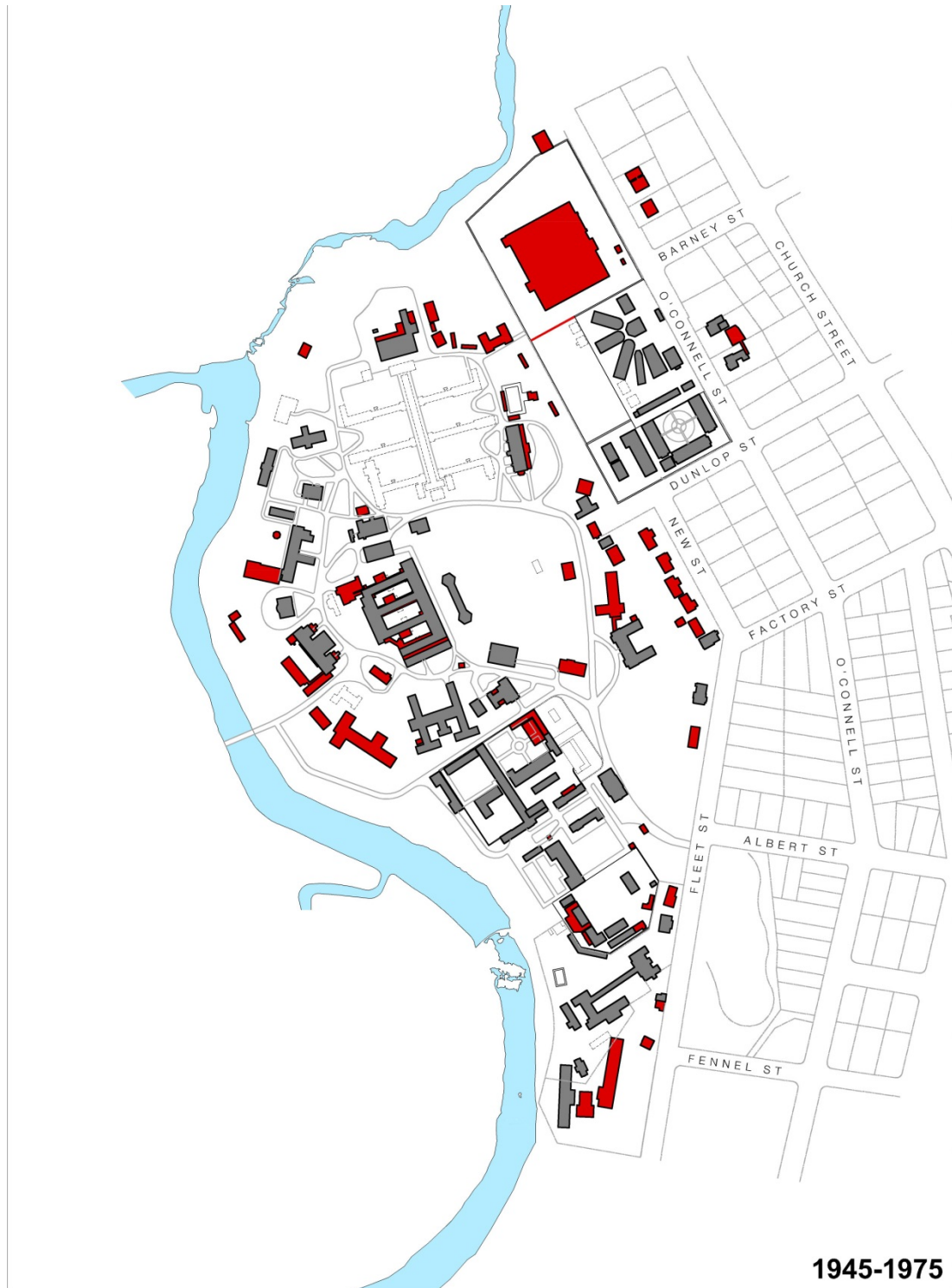
67 1970 photographs of the former Female Weatherboard Division buildings.  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2\_d2\_43977h and d2\_43983.



68 1970 photographs of the interior of the former Female Weatherboard Division buildings including a ward (left) and bath house (right).  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2\_d2\_43981h and d2\_43984h.



69 A class in psychiatric nursing at the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site in 1966 (left) and one of the many graduation ceremonies that took place within the Recreation Hall during the 1960s and 1970s—this one was in 1975 (right).  
Sources: SLNSW—GPO2 d2\_24736h and GPO2 d2\_25907h.



- 70** The PNHS in 1975. Development at the Cumberland Hospital focuses on providing new mental health services and the demolition of obsolete structures including the Female Weatherboard Division. The Parramatta Linen Service is established and the Industrial School Classroom is constructed within the Parramatta Girls' Training Home. Sources: TKD Architects, 2016.







- 71 A 1983 aerial photograph of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The former Female Weatherboard Division buildings have been removed.  
Sources: tbc.





## 2.10 Cumberland Hospital (1983 to present)

The Hospital was renamed the Cumberland Hospital in 1983.

In general this period is represented by a reduction in the construction of new buildings and structures and the gradual relocation of accommodation to the west campus and other sites. During this period maintenance of the grounds has also gradually diminished and included removal of many plantings including hedges and the introduction of native plant species from the Landscape Section of the Government Architect's Office including mounds planted with Australian plants.<sup>90</sup> Carparking areas across the site have also proliferated—this has eroded the extent of grassed areas and garden areas, particularly within the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.

Around 1983 and then again in 1993 and 1997 some minor modifications and additions were made to existing buildings to respond to adjustments to mental health care requirements. Most patient accommodation was relocated and the buildings adapted for day treatment and more administrative roles.

The Transcultural Mental Health Centre (TMHC) has also been established on the site and currently occupy a range of buildings. The Transcultural Mental Health Centre (TMHC) works with people from culturally and linguistically diverse communities, health professionals and partner organisations across NSW to support good mental health. TMHC is a NSW Health state-wide service established in 1993. TMHC is hosted within the Western Sydney Local Health District and funded by the NSW Ministry of Health.

In 1995 the NSW Institute of Psychiatry was established on the site. The Institute provides professional education in mental health in Australia including training for psychiatrists, general practitioners, mental health professionals, people who use mental health services, carers of people with mental health problems, staff of community managed organisations and members of the community. The Institute refurbished a number of buildings including former Male Ward 1 (C101) and the Male Ward 1 Dining Room (C102) and the former Southeast Range of the Female Factory (C103).

The Parramatta Branch of the State Emergency Services (SES) was established in the former Department of Public Works Depot within the northeast part of the site. Although several earlier buildings have been re-used a number of other sheds and demountable structures have been added since the mid 1990s.

In 1997, a new forensic inpatients unit (the 'Bunya Unit') was constructed on the site of the 1960s admission unit. The unit continues to provide for the assessment, care and treatment of people with mental illnesses that are, or have been, 'in contact with the criminal justice system'. It is one of only three similar facilities in NSW—the others being the Kestrel Unit, Morisset Hospital; and the Macquarie Unit at Bloomfield Hospital.

During this period NSW Health also established IT Services within former Male Wards 2 and 3 (C107) and in former Male Ward 4 (C106 and C106a).

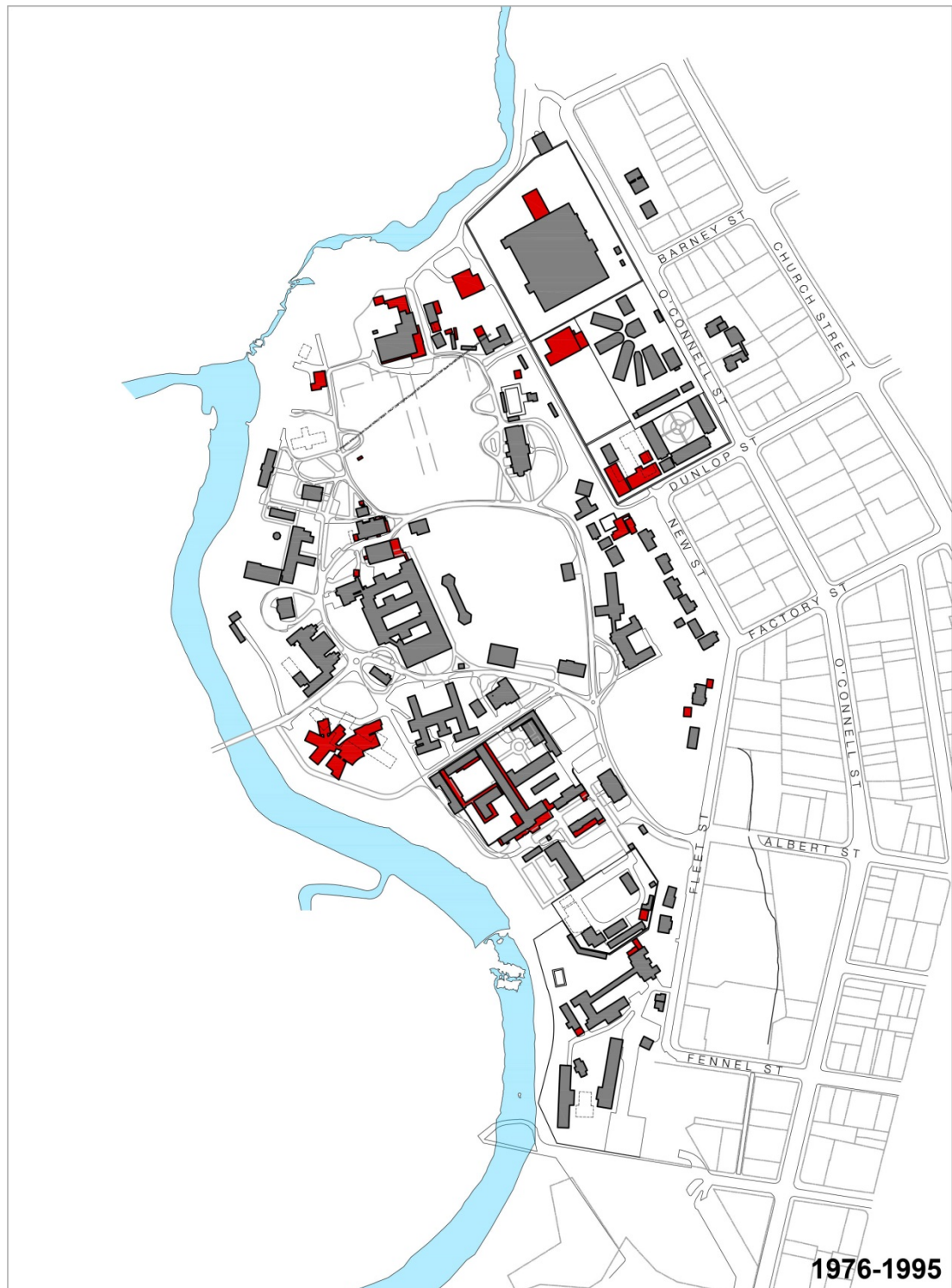
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90 North Parramatta Government Lands: Cumberland Precinct—European Landscape Heritage Assessment, CAB and Context, 2014, p22.



- 72 A 1994 aerial photograph of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The former Female Weatherboard Division buildings have been removed and evidence of the gradual decline in the cultural landscape can be seen across the site.  
Source: tbc.

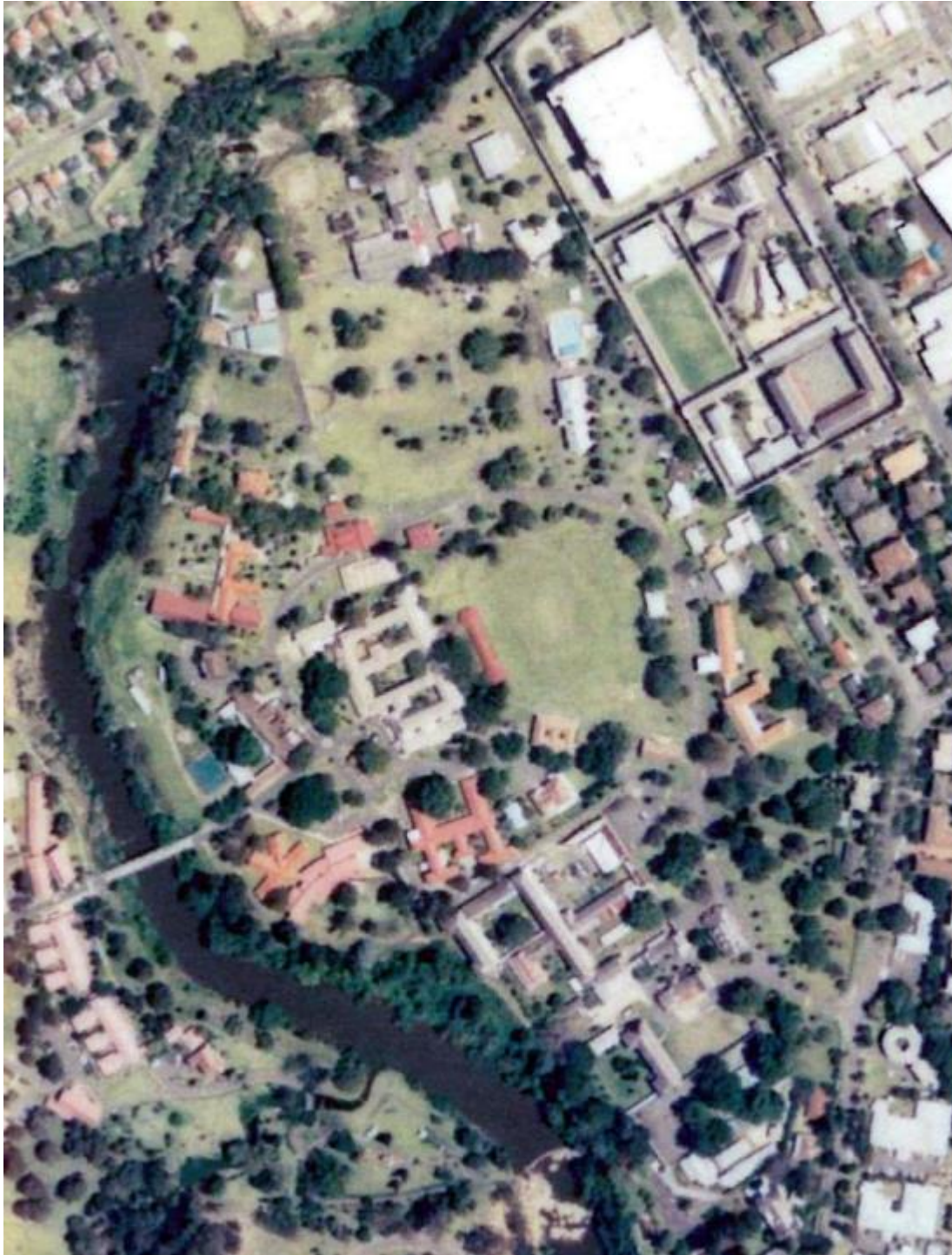




- 73** The PNHS in 1995 showing the last phase where significant new development occurs. Within the Cumberland Hospital only the Bunya Unit is constructed while other buildings are modified. The entry to Parramatta Gaol relocates to Dunlop Street and additional support buildings are constructed.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.







- 74 A 2005 aerial photograph of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The former Female Weatherboard Division buildings have been removed.  
Sources: tbc.







- 75 A 2014 aerial photograph of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The former Female Weatherboard Division buildings have been removed.  
Sources: tbc.



## 2.11 Conclusion

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has progressively evolved since establishment of Charles Smith's farm in 1792.

The dominant pre-existing element was the Parramatta River and Darling Mills Creek, both of which have been significantly modified, particularly over the twentieth century. Some remnant vegetation (River Flat Eucalypt Forest) appears to remain.

Important modifications to the landscape in the early nineteenth century were the construction of the upper dam and the first and second mill races associated with the Government Mill and then the construction of Marsden's Mill and associated infrastructure.

The gradual clearing of the land in and around Parramatta created a direct view line the Governor's Bathhouse.

The completion of the Female Factory in 1821 set an early precedent for the spatial organisation of the buildings constructed throughout most of the nineteenth century.

Although the majority of the buildings of the Female Factory have been demolished, the spatial definition of the complex can still be understood.

The construction of the

The second phase of importance in the development of the landscape was the progressive use of the lands to the west of the river for orchards, vegetable gardens and a farm. This meant that together with the Roman Catholic Orphan School, both institutions effectively occupied and modified the land to the west extending the context of their institutions to both sides of the river.

The acquisition of the Blaxland land (Marsden's Estate) to the north created a continuum of land dedicated for institutional use extending from the RCOS across the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum and including Parramatta Gaol.

To the east, pre-existing residential subdivisions and street dedications determined that the early extensions to the Asylum had to move in a northerly direction, although there was also a proposal to take over the RCOS land.

A period of planting within the Female Factory complex began in the 1860s.

Expansion of the Lunatic Asylum to the north in the 1870s meant continued planting around the Medical Superintendent's residence (former house of Mrs Betts') and the area that became the oval. These are possibly the oldest plantings on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site that exist today, although some earlier plantings may be those close to the boundary with the Roman Catholic Orphan School and along the former alignment of Factory Street.

The major period for shaping and plating the landscape took place in the 1880s after the completion of the Male and Female Weatherboard Divisions. This was a direct result of Manning's ambitions to upgrade the quality and care for people with mental health illnesses throughout NSW. The therapeutic value of the landscape was a necessary part of this care—the landscape was not just a background for care but an integral factor in the cure of patients. By the 1890s, the general layout of the grounds and plantings were established. The farm lands across the river were well established and highly productive and the Hospital could be accessed directly from Dunlop Street, although it was not the main entrance.

The next major phase was in the first decade of the twentieth century when Dr Williamson became Medical Superintendent (1901-1921) and during Dr Eric Sinclair's period as Inspector

General for the Insane (1898-1925). The developments that took place in this period subtly changed the more axial relationships between the built forms to emphasise the arc of the river which appears to have been further enhanced in the road pattern. The entrances to the hospital were rationalised during this time. The plantings of the 1870s and 1880s had matured and were likely thinned out. Major plantings of the period were palms and the establishment of Wistaria Gardens (on the West Campus).

The years that followed were a period of consolidation. The grounds were actively gardened but no major planting took place.

Since the 1960s there appears to have been little overall planning in the management of the landscape. A number of alterations to buildings have taken place and additional structures built. Many of these have not been sited using the principles applied by Manning in his drive to upgrade the place for use as a hospital or the design sense of the Government Architect's Office in the application of Sinclair's particular ideals.

The gardens have progressively matured and through a lack of funds, changes in staffing and changing psychiatric practice have precluded their adequate management. Watering regimes have changed, trees have gradually died and have not been replaced and where there has been replacement planting, it appears to have been on an ad hoc basis.

The demolition of the Female Weatherboard Division in 1970 along with the decrease in plantings has resulted in spatial changes within the hospital grounds.



- 76 The PNHS in 2016. Little new development has occurred throughout this phase except to support existing services within the three complexes.  
Sources: TKD Architects, 2016.





### 3 UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

#### 3.1 Introduction

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has a distinctive cultural landscape character derived from its historical use as a place of detention, asylum and institutional mental health care. The cultural landscape provides evidence of the changing uses and development phases of the site from the early nineteenth century to the present day.

The significant cultural landscape of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site comprises the setting for the buildings, i.e. the spaces between the buildings and their inter-relationships, together with views and vistas to, from and within the site and, roads, pathways, walls and ornamental structures as well as planting layouts and plant species diversity and maturity.

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

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

#### 3.2 Physical Evidence of Key Phases

The cultural landscape that makes up the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site retains physical evidence of all of the key phases of its development.

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

The discussion below aims to summarise the remaining evidence for each of the key development phases of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

##### 3.2.1 The Burramatta

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is a significant Aboriginal cultural landscape. The open nature of the site beside the Parramatta River provides an understanding of Aboriginal land use practices.

The site has the potential to contain material evidence of Aboriginal occupation providing Aboriginal people with continuing, tangible links with the lifestyle and values of their ancestors.

Subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits demonstrate the history of Aboriginal land use patterns, resource use and subsistence activities.

### 3.2.2 Early Colonial Endeavours

#### Charles Smith's Farm

The level of change to the topography, vegetation and buildings across the north part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site over the last 200 years suggests that physical evidence of Charles Smith's farm is limited to potential archaeology of farm buildings only—see 3.5 Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology for further discussion.

#### Samuel Marsden's Mill

Although the northern part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has been subjected to considerable change, it is generally associated with the introduction of fill along the river edge to create level ground surfaces. It is therefore likely that physical evidence of Marsden's Mill (c1810-1848) is likely to be substantial and include the mill building and grain storage, workers' cottages, mill race and dam on Darling Mills Creek protected under fill introduced from the 1870s onwards—see 3.5 Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology for further discussion.

#### Mill Dam Farm (later Vineyard Farm) and Mrs Bett's House

Physical evidence of Mill Dam Farm (later renamed Vineyard Farm)

The archaeology of Mrs Betts house (c.1830-1948) should reflect a series of rebuilding phases throughout its 118 years of use and occupation. Some of it may be reasonably intact while elsewhere it may be disturbed by modern buildings.

### 3.2.3 The Female Factory

The modifications that have occurred to the Female Factory complex since its closure in 1848 are substantial. Demolition of the majority of the buildings and walls and construction of the sandstone buildings of the Lunatic Asylum and Hospital for the Insane in particular make it difficult to appreciate the original extent and built and spatial context of the Female Factory.

While most of the Female Factory buildings survived until the end of the 1870s they were largely demolished by the mid-1880s to respond to changing philosophies in mental health care.

The above-ground remnants of the Female Factory are limited to the Southeast and Northeast Ranges (1821), the Sleeping Penitentiary (c1826) and the east, south, west and part of the north wall of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure (1839).

It is likely that many of the existing buildings have been constructed using the footings of the original Female Factory walls and earlier buildings and have re-used the stone from the Female Factory buildings. It is also likely that there is a considerable archaeological resource within the precinct relating to the Female Factory. Potential for the 1821 'wet ditch' or 'moat' is also likely to survive. What is less likely are remains of the c1828 weir constructed across the Parramatta River to the northwest of the Female Factory.

The Penitentiary was constructed c1826 to accommodate third class female convicts. While most of the penitentiary buildings and walls were demolished by the mid-1880s, the dormitory building (C105) remains. A section of the perimeter wall of the Penitentiary may also exist between the northwest corner of the dormitory building and the southeast corner of Ward 4 (C106).

The Solitary Cell Block Enclosure was constructed to the south of the original female factory Complex in 1839. The west end of this wall was demolished in 1857 to provide for extension of the Female Airing Yards into the original Female Factory complex. This wall in turn was also demolished and rebuilt in the 1880s. The original south wall of the Female Factory was demolished and rebuilt in 1839 to match the height of the perimeter walls of the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure—the west section was demolished in 1857

The potential standing and archaeology of the various stages of the Female Factory are shown in Figures 78, 79 and 80.



77 Photographs of the Female Factory remnants  
Source: TKD Architects 2015 and 2016.





- 78 Aerial photograph of the Parramatta Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct showing the key remnants of the Female Factory (red) constructed in 1821 and potential historical archaeology (blue). Many of the existing buildings may have been constructed using the footings of the Female Factory buildings. The path shown to the east of the complex was likely established for the construction of the mill races but may have made use of earlier paths to Charles Smith's farm and Marsden's Mill and farm.  
Source: TKD Architects 2016.



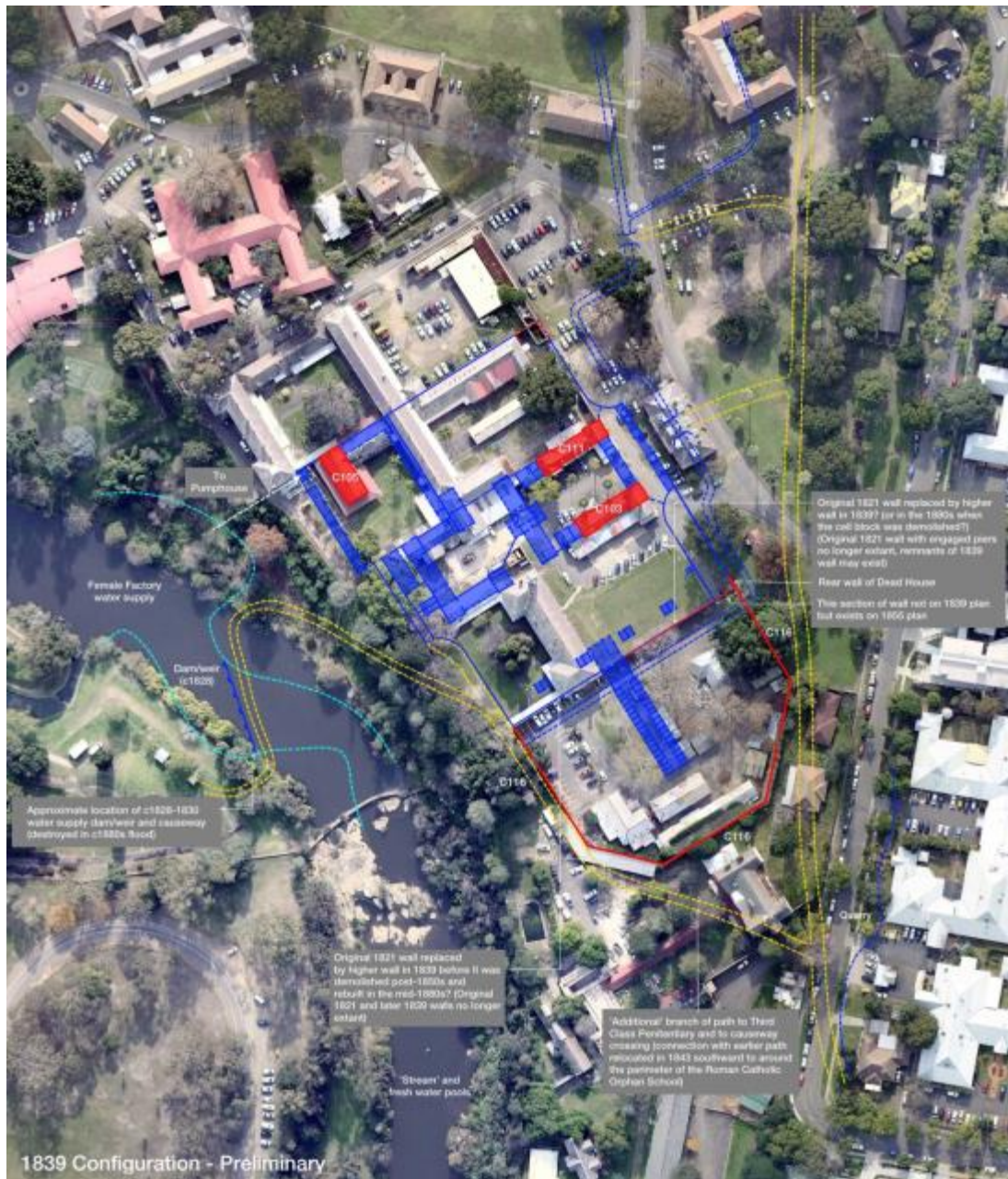




- 79 Aerial photograph of the Parramatta Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct showing the likely configuration of the Female Factory constructed in 1826. The remnants are shown (red) and potential historical archaeology (blue). Many of the existing buildings may have been constructed using the footings of the Female Factory buildings. Source: TKD Architects 2016.







- 80 Aerial photograph of the Parramatta Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct showing the likely configuration of the Female Factory constructed in 1839. The remnants are shown (red) and potential historical archaeology (blue). The approximate location of the c1828 dam/weir/causeway is shown extending across the Parramatta River. Source: TKD Architects 2016.



### 3.2.4 The Convict, Lunatic and Invalid Establishment (1848-1856)

Physical evidence of the 'Invalid Establishment' may be located in the fabric of the Southeast Range (C103), Northeast Range (C111) and Penitentiary Dormitory (C105) or as archaeological deposits. If physical evidence does remain, it is likely to be difficult to identify as being associated with the Invalid Establishment.

### 3.2.5 The Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (1850-1878)

The physical evidence relating to the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum includes the following:

- archaeology of the Criminally Insane Cell Block (1861);
- the Spinal Range (Wards 2 and 3) (1876);
- the shelter Sheds (1855-1863); and
- remnants of the original Male Weatherboard Division buildings.

### 3.2.6 The Parramatta Hospital for the Insane (1878-1916)

The physical evidence relating to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane includes the following:

- Ward No.1 (1883);
- Ward No.1 Dining Room (1883);
- Remnants of the Female Weatherboard Division including archaeology and plantings;
- Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room;
- The Laundry;
- Female Asylum Kitchen, Coal Shed and Shelter;
- Female Asylum Stores;
- Recreation Hall and Chapel;
- Gardener's Cottage;
- Pine Cottage;
- Ward 2;
- Staff Dining Room;
- Female Ward 7 and Male Ward 7;
- Administration Block (Admissions);
- Visitor's and Administration Block;
- Residences of the Assistant Superintendent and Chief Attendant;
- Waitresses' Accommodation; and
- Female Tuberculosis (TB) Ward.

### 3.2.7 The Parramatta Mental Hospital (1916-1963)

The physical evidence relating to the Parramatta Mental Hospital is associated with the following buildings:

- Nurses' Home and Extension
- The northernmost Chip Cottages on New Street (C84 and C85)
- Rose Cottage
- Female TB Hospital
- Medical Superintendent's residences

### 3.2.8 Parramatta Psychiatric Centre (1963-1983)

The physical evidence relating to the Parramatta Mental Hospital is associated with alterations and additions to the existing buildings and construction of the following buildings:

- Cumberland House (demolished in the early-2000s);
- remaining CHIP Cottages on New Street and Fleet Street (C85-C88 and C91);
- several of the services buildings in the northern part of the site;
- Figtree Cottage/Nurses Home Extension (C82).

### 3.2.9 Cumberland Hospital (1983-2016)

New development since the site was renamed the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) in 1983 has generally been limited to alterations and additions to existing buildings.

The key new elements are:

- C1997 Bunya Unit (C51);
- early 1990s additions to Transcultural Health (C55);
- substations and generator (C120);
- BOM Weather Station (C122);
- replacement of the Department of Corrective Services Store (C129); and
- new demountables and other sheds within the SES complex (C131).



### 3.3 The Cultural landscape

#### 3.3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

Set out below is a summary analysis of the cultural landscape components. It should be read in conjunction with the broader cultural landscape assessment included in Part A of the PNHS Plan and with the Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory included at Appendix D.

#### 3.3.2 Natural landforms

The natural water flow of the Parramatta River and Darling Mills Creek has been disrupted by a number of dams/weirs constructed upstream and downstream. While the dams are of historic significance, they have also contributed to regular silt build-up and weed infestations. Both watercourses have also been adversely affected as a result of the dumping of building materials and rubbish. Evidence of the original landform within the site has been obscured by re-grading and the introduction of fill, particularly along the riverfront. Early plans suggest that exposed sandstone outcrops may have existed within the site.

#### 3.3.3 Native vegetation

The overwhelming majority of native vegetation was removed from the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site by the end of the nineteenth century to accommodate farming, establishment of vineyards and orchards, and development of the buildings and structures for the various government institutions.

A remnant of River-Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF) survives on the steep slope of the Parramatta River to the north and west of Jacaranda House (C57). Some specimens of RFEF have also regrown on the steep slope adjacent to the enclosing wall of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. The RFEF is listed on the NSW *Threatened Species Act 1995* as an Endangered Ecological Community.

#### 3.3.4 Native fauna

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

from 2007.<sup>91</sup> The GHFF has been identified as a vulnerable species under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and the NSW *Threatened Species Act 1995*.

In addition to the GHFF, the riverfront of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site provides habitat for a number of other bird and microbat species listed under the NSW *Threatened Species Act 1995*.<sup>92</sup> They are:

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

### 3.3.5 Site layout and built context

All of the phases of the site's development is evident in the current layout and built context of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. In general the overall layout of the place was established in the 1880s with the planting within many areas responding to functional requirements. The strong axial arrangement of the original Female Factory complex was to guide the development of the site up until the 1870s.

### 3.3.6 Spatial qualities

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

### 3.3.7 Views and vistas

Many elements assessed as having heritage significance were originally sited to take advantage of views out into the surrounding environment, to serve as landmarks in the countryside or to terminate a view from a distant viewing position. There are often important visual links between two or more significant items in a cultural landscape e.g. the links between Old Government House (OGH) and the spire of St Patrick's Catholic Cathedral and the former King's School and the more historically important but now interrupted visual link between OGH and the spires of St John's Anglican Cathedral.

A number of the buildings were sited to take advantage of their riverside location, affording views to the river and out into the adjoining parkland, part of the former Governor's Domain. Within the precinct, buildings were set in landscaped grounds that complemented their fine architecture and provided pleasant surroundings. In the late nineteenth century and into the twentieth century landscaped surroundings were increasingly seen as beneficial in the treatment of mental patients.

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

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

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

The views out from the western courtyard of the Institute of Psychiatry and the Information Service complexes towards the Parramatta River and Wisteria Gardens and the views framed by the sandstone ranges to the river corridor are important reminders of the beneficial effects of allowing patients to see the wider landscape beyond the confines of their wards. The remnants of ha-has, landscape devices designed to let patients enjoy the view without compromising security, are further reminders of the far-sighted architects and medical supervisors who influenced the evolving design of the campus.

The key views are identified on Figures 90, 91, 92 and 93 and in the Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory (Appendix E).

### 3.3.8 Cultural plantings

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

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

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

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



**81** Sandstone retaining walls associated with the construction of the formal terracing.  
Sources: TKD Architects 2015.





- 82 Various elements of the cultural landscapes of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.  
Sources: TKD Architects 2015.



- 83 the late nineteenth century concrete weir (left) and 1950s bridge linking the east and west campuses of the Cumberland Hospital site (right), which replaced a late nineteenth century timber bridge destroyed by flooding.  
Sources: TKD Architects 2015.



### 3.3.9 The Road Network

#### Introduction

The existing road network within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site provides physical evidence of the site's evolution from the 1870s through to the present day. Set out below is a summary analysis of the development of the road network including alignments, widths, kerbs and gutters and other associated elements.

#### Aboriginal pathways

The Burramatta are known to have occupied the area and around the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and are likely to have well-established path networks and river crossings based on the topography and vegetation that existed at the time.

There does not appear to be any remaining physical evidence of a path network across the site but it is likely that the early settlers used similar locations to cross the Parramatta River and Darling Mills Creek and to traverse their steep banks and evidence of these crossings remains in early descriptions and maps.

#### Early Colonial paths and roads

The land on which the Female Factory was built appears to have been initially accessed via a track, path or unformed road that extended northwest from the intersection of O'Connell Street and Grose Street.

An 1846 survey shows an existing path extending across William Bligh's grant past the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Female Factory, Mrs Betts' House up to and beyond the west side of the Gaol to Darling Mills Creek, where the upper dam of the Government Mill was located. A separate path extends along the south and west walls of the Roman Catholic Orphan School to the separate entry to the Third Class Penitentiary (Female Factory) before winding down the embankment to cross the river in front of the c1826 timber log dam (now demolished).

The main route is likely to have either been established by Charles Smith to access his land grant or by convict gangs constructing the Government mill water race between 1800 and 1804. There is evidence that a path extending across Charles Smith's grant crossed Darling Mills Creek near where Samuel Marsden later built his mill.

Samuel Marsden would also have used this route to construct his mill in 1812 at the confluence of Toongabbie Creek and Darling Mills Creek with the Parramatta River. The route appears to take advantage of the level ground between O'Connell Street and Charles Smith's land grant and the water race and avoids the sandstone outcrops and higher ground leading up to what became O'Connell Street and Windsor Road.

It is unlikely that any physical evidence of these paths remain.



- 84 The roads/paths across the PNHS in existence in 1846 (highlighted in red). It is likely that they evolved from the earlier paths established by Charles Smith and Samuel Marsden and then for construction of the mill races and upper dam before being modified to provide access for the construction and occupation of the Female Factory, Parramatta Gaol and the Roman Catholic Orphan School.  
Sources: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay 2016.

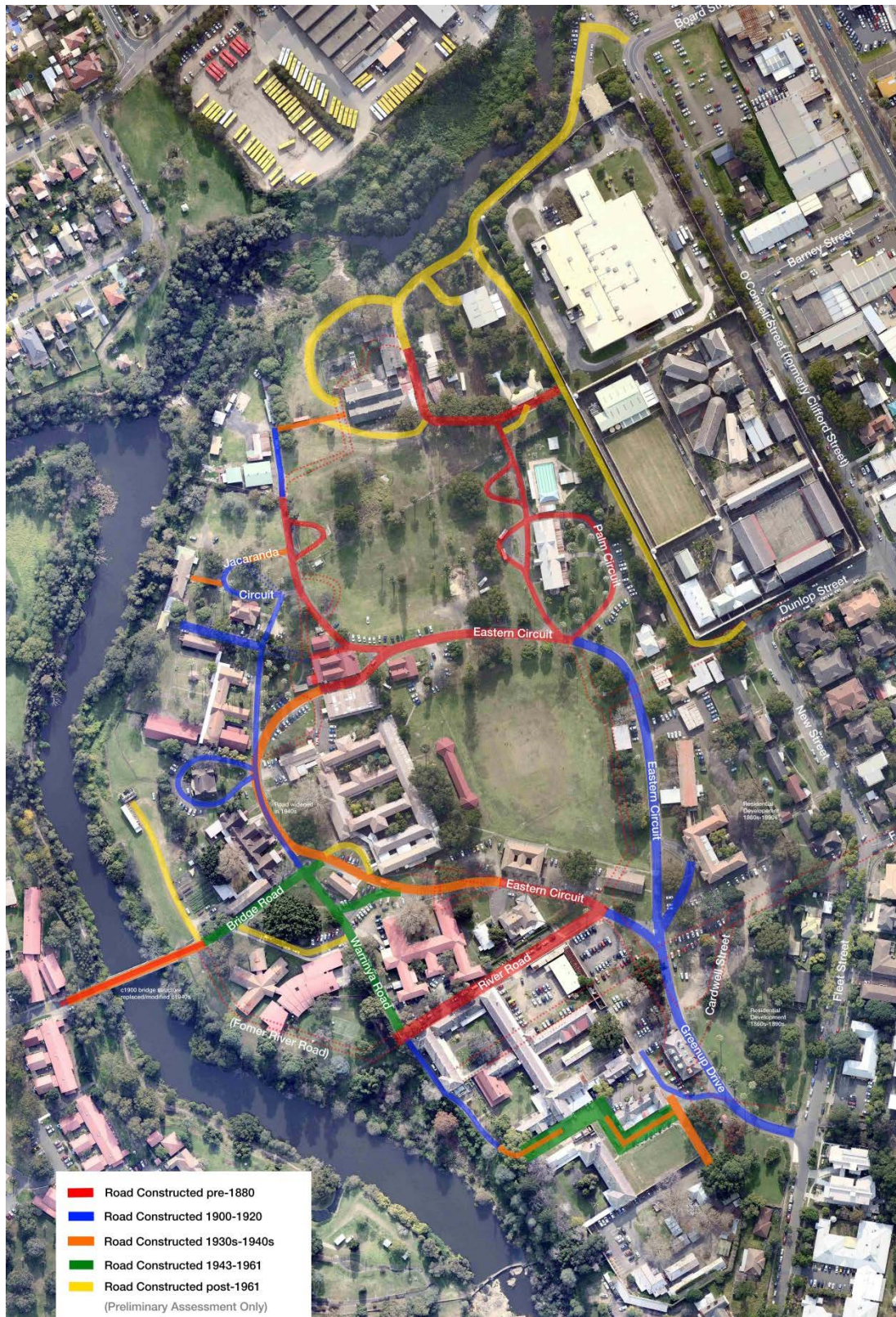


## Establishing a road network

The chronology below summarises the historical development of the road network on the site.

1813	Plan does not show any roads on the north side of the Parramatta River.
1814	Plan shows a 'Main Road to the Hawkesbury District' extending over a bridge on the Parramatta River—extension of Church Street (now Windsor Road).
1837	Surveyor HC Butler plan recording the area adjacent to the Gaol and showing Windsor Road and Clifford Street. At this time what was to become known as Barney Street and Board Street are shown extending west of Clifford Street.
1839	Plan shows proposed extension of Albert Street, Harold Street, Fennel Street and Grose Street beyond O'Connell Street.
1840-49	Plan shows street that later became Fleet Street. Albert Street extends as far as the water race. Factory Street also extends as far as the water race but also shows a larger paved area suggesting parking area and turning around with extension to the front entry of the Female Factory.
1841	Proposed subdivision of Old Mill Dam Farm includes proposed new roads. Subdivision does not proceed and roads not constructed. An 'open roadway' is shown to the east of the mill races and along the boundary of the estate.
1844	Plan shows proposed extension of Barney, Dunlop, Factory, Albert, Harold and Fennel Streets beyond O'Connell Street and Clifford Street.
1846	JJ Galloway plan shows Clifford Street, and proposed extensions of Board, Barney and Dunlop Streets to the west of Clifford Street. Plan also shows a path along the west side of the Gaol to Darling Mills Creek.
1853	Barney Street extension closed in 1838.
1858	Plan showing Fleet St in place and New Street extending along the west side of the Gaol—both Barney Street and Dunlop Street connect with it. Board Street extends beyond Clifford Street. Factory Street extends across Fleet Street.
1870-1883	Board Street extension across Clifford Street resumed. Extensive road network established to service the Male and Female Weatherboard Division complexes.
1890s	River Road extended along the riverfront to the newly constructed bridge.
1904	Factory Street, Dunlop Street and Albert Street road extensions into the site closed 25 October 1902 as was the roadway from Factory Street (known as Cardwell Street) to the front entry of the Lunatic Asylum.
1908	Greenup Drive and roads for the Hospital for the insane established.
1930s-1940s	Extension of 1880s road network created to connect with the Hospital for the Insane Complex.
1960s	Warrinya Road established and Bridge Road extended. Paving within the Female Factory precinct commences.
1980s	Separate access from O'Connell Street to the north part of the site (owned by Department of Corrective Services) extends across top of the Gaol—requires considerable new fill and retaining walls near the northwest corner of the Gaol.





- 85 An overlay of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site showing the original dates of construction for the existing roads across the site.  
Sources: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay 2016.







- 86 The extent of existing kerbs within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site— sandstone kerbs (orange), brick kerbs (red) and concrete kerbs (blue).  
Sources: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay 2016.







- 87** A sample of the existing kerbs within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site—sandstone kerbs, brick kerbs and concrete kerbs.  
Sources: TKD Architects 2016.



### 3.3.10 Ponds, fountains and other ornamental elements

A preliminary survey of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site confirms that the site retains a number of urns, fountains, ponds and other ornamental elements. Other elements may be discovered in areas that are currently inaccessible.

The Cumberland (East Campus) site once featured a much larger number of urns, fountains, ponds and statuary. Only a few survive and overall their condition is fair to poor and their integrity compromised. Most of the remaining fountains have been relocated and are no longer operational—often being re-used as containers for flowers.

The remnant garden elements provide evidence of the changing landscape character of the site since the 1880s and provide some evidence of the involvement of patients in the design and construction of some of the cultural landscape components across the site.

A schedule of the range of ornamental elements located across the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and their significance is included in Section 5.5. The location of the ornamental elements is shown on Figures 116, 117 and 118.



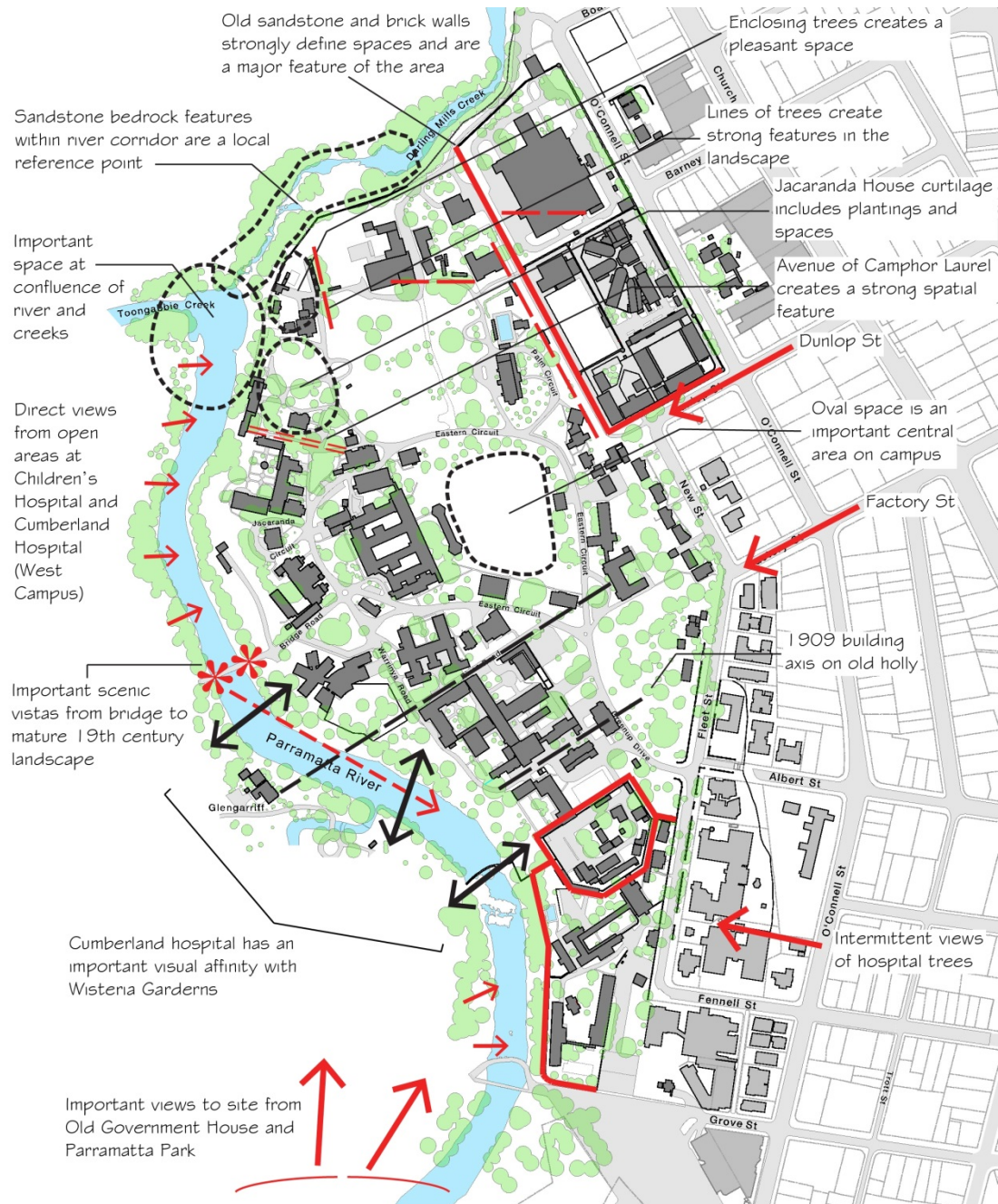
- 88** A sample of the fountains, ponds and statuary remaining within the courtyard of Ward 1 (C101) (above) and near the Cricket Pavilion (C66) (below).  
Sources: TKD Architects 2016.





- 89** The fountain originally located at the front entry of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, relocated in the 1890s to its present location to mark the alignment of the mill race (above left). The former Ladies' Bowling Club pond (above right). The raised garden bed near Glengarriff (Cumberland Hospital—West Campus) using stones salvaged from the East Campus.  
Sources: MUSEcape 2016.





- 90 Broad visual and spatial analysis of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Refer also to Figures 91, 92 and 93 and the Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory (Appendix D) for more detailed analysis and assessment.  
Source: TKD Architects 2016 (based on Figure 50 of the North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan 1999 and with input from MUSEcape).





- 91 Summary analysis of key cultural landscape elements at the south end of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Refer also to Figure 90 and the Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory (Appendix D) for more detailed analysis and assessment. Source: TKD Architects 2016 (based on Figures 51-54 of the North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan 1999 and with input from MUSEcape)

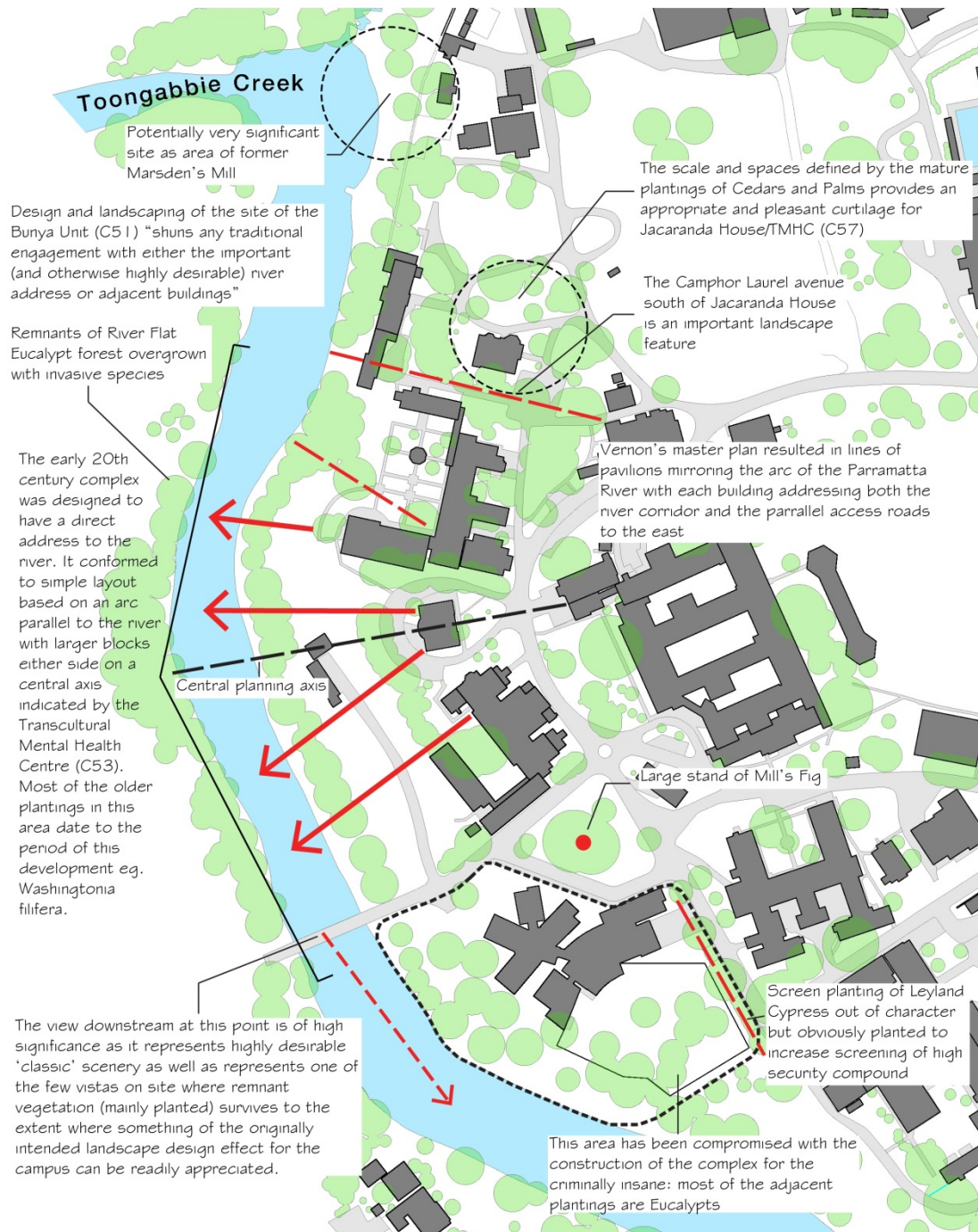






- 92 Summary analysis of key cultural landscape elements at the north end of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Refer also to Figure 90 and the Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory (Appendix D) for more detailed analysis and assessment. Source: TKD Architects 2016 (based on Figures 51-54 of the North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan 1999 and with input from MUSEcape)





- 93 Summary analysis of key cultural landscape elements within the west part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Refer also to Figure 90 and the Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory (Appendix D) for more detailed analysis and assessment. Source: TKD Architects 2016 (based on Figures 51-54 of the North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan 1999 and with input from MUSEcape).





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

#### 3.4.1 Background

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site contains substantial and significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology. A preliminary assessment of the potential historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology for the PNHS is set out in Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E). A preliminary site-specific assessment of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is also included in Appendix C of this part of the PNHS CMP.

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

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

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

The archaeology of particular significance within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is summarised below.

#### 3.4.2 Charles Smith's farm, Marsden's Mill and Mrs Betts' House

The archaeology of Charles Smith's occupation (1792-1803) is likely to be difficult to locate, ephemeral and quite disturbed by later buildings. It may include remnants of a timber house and brick fireplaces, outbuildings, a well, cesspits, features, deposits and artefacts. If remains are substantial they may be of State significance.

The archaeology of Marsden's Mill (c1810-1848) is likely to be substantial and include the mill building and grain storage, workers' cottages, mill race and dam on Darling Mills Creek. This is likely to be of State significance.

The archaeology of Mrs Betts house (c.1830-1948) should reflect a series of rebuilding phases throughout its 118 years of use and occupation. Some of it may be reasonably intact while elsewhere it may be disturbed by modern buildings. If remains are found then they are likely to be of State heritage significance.

#### 3.4.3 Government watermill and associated races

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

The races that supplied water to the mill extended from an upper dam on Darling Mills Creek across land now occupied by the Parramatta Gaol, Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites—see Figure 94 for approximate locations of the races.

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

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

#### **3.4.4 The Parramatta Female Factory**

The archaeology of the Female Factory consists of a number of phases. It is likely to include stone footings of buildings and walls, cesspits, bathhouses, wells, cisterns and water reservoirs, activity and yard areas, demolition, occupation and rubbish deposits, and artefacts. The archaeology of the Female Factory is both substantial and ephemeral. Previous management practices have shown little understanding of how to manage the archaeology of this place which has likely resulted in irreversible damage in some areas.

The archaeology of the Female Factory is of State significance and is also of potential National heritage significance.

#### **3.4.5 The Parramatta Lunatic Asylum and Hospital for the Insane**

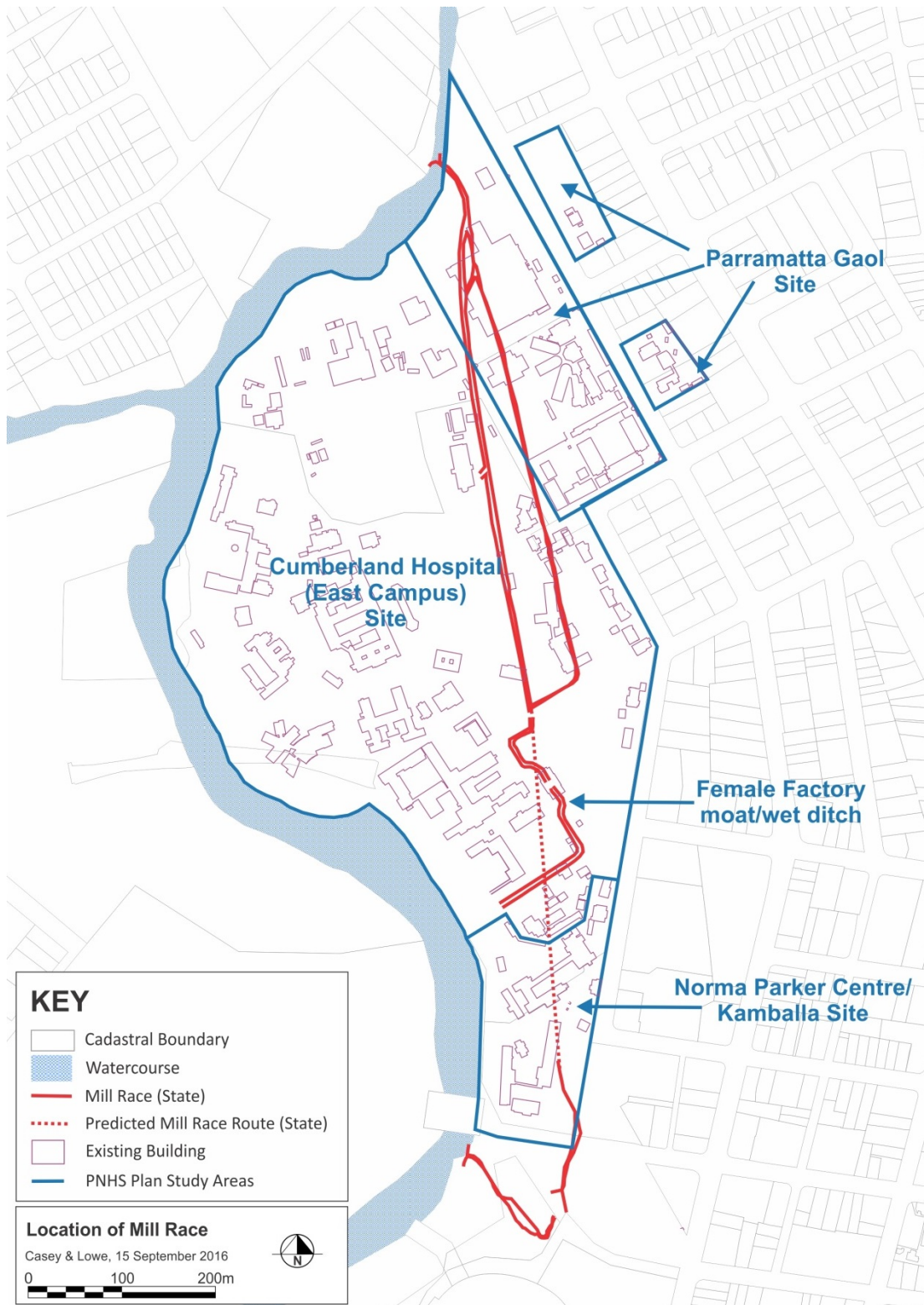
The archaeology of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (1848-1878) is likely to be found in close association with that of the Female Factory. In some cases, later development associated with the Hospital for the Insane (1878-1916) such as the two ha-has along the river side of the precinct, will have removed significant archaeology associated with the Female Factory.

Much of the archaeology of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum has been identified as having State significance while later landscape elements such as the ha-has associated with the early phases of the Hospital for the Insane are of local significance (Casey & Lowe 2014:178).

From the 1870s onwards, the Lunatic Asylum extended to the north into the land once owed by Charles Smith, Samuel Marsden and later Gregory Blaxland. This involved construction of new male and female wards and establishment of the laundry in the north and later buildings associated with the Hospital for the Insane, including staff accommodation. This archaeology has been identified as having ‘moderate’ significance which appears to equate with local significance (Edward Higginbotham & Associates 2009:62).

The 2014 Baseline Archaeology Assessment identified the Male Weatherboard Division as being impacted by later buildings and having local significance (Casey & Lowe 2014:184). The Female Weatherboard Division site has potential for archaeology of State and local significance (Casey & Lowe 2014:207). Other archaeology associated with the Hospital for the Insane is of local heritage significance. Archaeological relics from the occupation of the site by the Parramatta Mental Asylum (1916-1962), Parramatta Psychiatric Centre (1963-1983) and Cumberland Hospital are likely to have limited archaeological potential and significance.

The archaeology of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum and Hospital for the Insane is of State significance.



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



### 3.4.6 The Road Network

The road network mostly relates to later nineteenth-century site phases. The Female Factory was located away from the township to limit the ability of the women to access the town. The river and water race and later moat or wet-ditch formed physical barriers for the women escaping the site. The earliest road nearby was Old Windsor Road (former Church Street) which leads to the Hawkesbury. By 1839 subdivisions outside the Female Factory (see Figure 9 in Section 2.0 of this part of the PNHS CMP) aligned with O'Connell Street and the cross streets which feed in to the site from O'Connell Street, such as Dunlop Street.

The subdivision of Fleet Street forms part of the eastern boundary from the 1880s. At this time the southern cross street and the modern access road were formed. The continued presence of the mill race caused a barrier for vehicular transport until a bridge was built, an expensive undertaking.

The uses of the place from the Parramatta Female Factory and then as the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, the first of a long line of mental health institutions, meant that maintaining isolation of the site was important. Elements of these roads which may be present in the site are kerb and gutter drainage and some road services. The drains may link into the main sewer line or empty into the river.

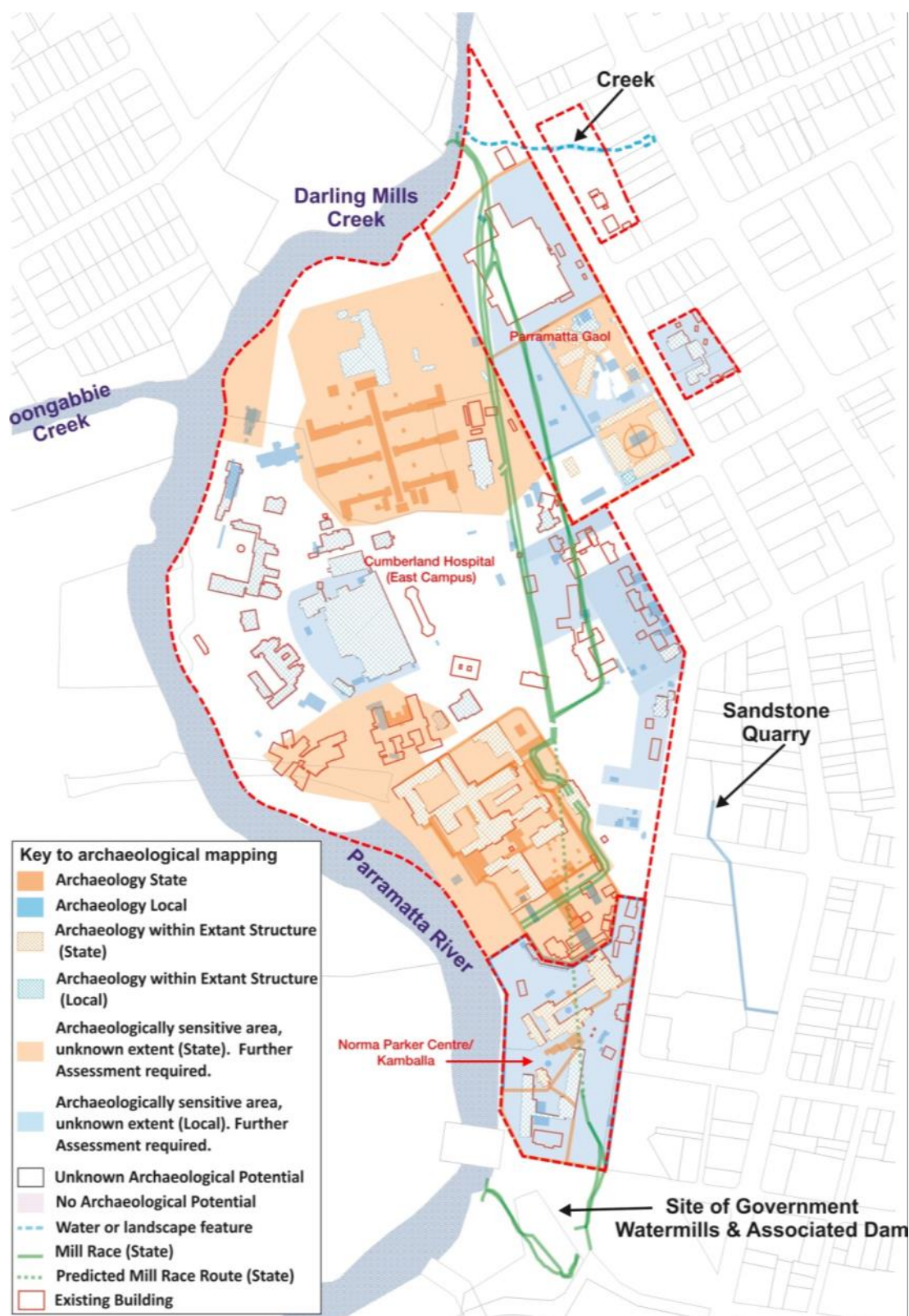
Potential archaeology of the road network within the PNHS is likely to be of local heritage significance.

### 3.4.7 Archaeology of potential local significance

The Front Garden Precinct (the open landscape area to the east of the Mental Health Sciences building (C116)—OS/4) featured some residential development that was demolished when the area was resumed in 1902 to allow for expansion of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.

Archaeological remnants of the houses are likely to be of local heritage significance. As this has not been assessed in detail it will need to be subject to a separate Archaeological Assessment for this area of the Public Domain. The PNHS Archaeology Management Strategy will also provide procedures for archaeology of local significance.





**95** The approximate location of the various historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology that extends across the PNHS area including the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The diagram should be read in conjunction with the Appendix C and the table identifying each area of archaeology potential in Section 5.5.4 of this report. Source: Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, 2014.





## 4 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Introduction

The following comparative analysis draws from previous studies with some additional research to provide a greater depth of analysis and an improved understanding of the site's comparative heritage significance.

### 4.2 The Female Factory in context

Parramatta was the location of the first female factory in Australia. From c1800 until 1854 there were 12 female factories operating at various times to manage convict women. There were seven in NSW, two at Moreton Bay (later Queensland), and five in Tasmania. Although originally designed as manufactories to produce goods (hence the name), the female factories became all-purpose institutions. There was no equivalent institution for convict men. Female factories were established at Parramatta, Newcastle, Hobart, George Town, Cascades, Moreton Bay, Port Macquarie, Bathurst, Launceston, Eagle Farm and Ross.

Women prisoners were sent to Newcastle from 1804 and incarcerated in part of the gaol. A gaol was built in 1818 to take secondary offenders. By 1823, settlement in the region had demanded that the convicts be removed to a more remote location. The gaol then acted as a repository for both male and female convicts who were being assigned to settlers in the Hunter Valley. While Newcastle ceased to be a convict depot in 1823 the Factory continued in use until 1846. It was used as a distributing depot for assigned convict women. In 1830 there was discussion about using the gaol as a place for 'incorrigible women' but it was not cost effective. In 1831 a riot at the Parramatta Female Factory resulted in 37 women being sent to Newcastle, and from 1831 to 1846 it was known as the Newcastle Gaol and Female Factory.

A Female Factory was established in the old military barracks in Bathurst in 1832. It was a place of confinement for women convicted of minor misdemeanours by local magistrates and also as a distributing depot for assigned convict women. It closed in 1844.

A log building constructed at Port Macquarie was in place by 1825 for women sent there by Sydney magistrates. Because it was not secure, women were confined in a section of the gaol by 1828. In 1830, Port Macquarie ceased to be a penal settlement and it was opened to free settlement. From 1833 the Female Factory served as a third class punishment facility after modifications had been completed but was also used as a distributing depot for assigned convict women and a place for convict women with infant children. With the end of transportation to NSW the Factory was closed in 1842 and women still interred there were sent to the Parramatta Female Factory.

Two female factories were established at Moreton Bay. Small numbers of women were sent there in 1824, but most were transported between 1829 and 1837. The first was located in Queen Street, where the women were employed washing, sewing and picking oakum.<sup>93</sup> In 1837 the Factory was relocated to Eagle Farm where the women were engaged in agricultural work. The establishment closed after the area was opened up to free settlers. This may also have been facilitated by the completion of the penitentiary block at the Parramatta Female factory, completed in 1839.

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<sup>93</sup> Oakum is a preparation of tarred fibre used in shipbuilding for caulking or packing the joints of timbers in wooden vessels. Oakum was recycled from old tarry ropes and cordage, which were painstakingly unravelled and taken apart into fibre. This task of picking and preparation was a common occupation in prisons and workhouses (Wikipedia).



- 96 Female factory at Moreton Bay, on the site of the present General Post Office in Queen Street, Brisbane, c1850 (left); portion of the drawing Public Buildings at Moreton Bay—Sept. 1832 attributed to William Looker depicting the Female Factory.  
Source: SLQ John Oxley Library, record number 162679; SLNSW SV4B/MORE B/1, digital order no. A128291.

In Tasmania female factories were established in Hobart (1822-1828), George Town (1824-1835), Launceston (1834-1846) and Ross (1848-1854) but the most significant was Cascades Female Factory in South Hobart. Cascades Female Factory is a place of national heritage significance and is included in the National Heritage List.

The Cascades Female Factory was established on the site of a distillery set up in 1824. It began operation in 1828, replacing the inadequate and overcrowded factory that had been operating in Hobart since 1822 located next to the gaol. The Cascades Female Factory was designed by Colonial Architect John Lee Archer, who was one of the most important colonial era architects in Tasmania. Archer also designed the Kings Orphan Asylum in New Town.

The distillery was converted into walled spaces that included a hospital, nursery, kitchen, store and workrooms and a chapel. There were several yards that fulfilled different functions and which were constructed at different times. The first was an administrative centre, also accommodating women. A yard built in 1845 contained 112 separate solitary confinement cells. Three of the yards also contained small solitary confinement cells. A purpose-designed nursery yard opened in 1850. Here mothers and babies were confined until the babies were weaned, after mothers were returned to the other yards and the babies cared for by other weaning mothers. Mothers were sentenced to six months in the Crime Class following the weaning of their children. Children who survived to two or three years of age were sent to the orphan schools in Hobart. After transportation of convicts to Tasmania ended in 1853, the Female Factory continued to be used as a prison, and later as a depot for the poor, for the insane, as a hospital, and for assorted welfare activities. The site was auctioned in 1905 and successive owners demolished the buildings, although perimeter walls and the matron's cottage are relatively intact and there are extensive archaeological remains.

The Cascades Female Factory quickly became notorious for lack of industry, overcrowding, disease, and high birth and mortality rates. The Factory was located on damp swampy land, which contributed to the ill health women and children who lived there. There was a high infant mortality rate due to the enforced early weaning and unhygienic conditions in the prison. The



appalling living conditions and excessively death rate was the subject of numerous inquests and government inquiries.<sup>94</sup>



97 The Cascades Female Factory, c1880.  
Source: Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office.

### 4.3 Cumberland Hospital in an historical context

#### 4.3.1 Initial endeavours

Mental illness was a serious consideration from the earliest days of European settlement in NSW. The English authorities had taken advantage of the departure of the Second Fleet to remove numbers of people experiencing mental illness from gaols.<sup>95</sup> In the Sydney region prior to 1811 these people were first segregated from the general community by confinement in part of the Gaol at Parramatta.

Australia's first official institution providing accommodation if not care for those experiencing mental illness was established in May 1811 by Governor Macquarie at Castle Hill, in response to the appalling treatment they were receiving in the Gaol. They were housed in a two storey building previously used as a barracks and a granary located on an abandoned government farm. The asylum was poorly staffed and maintained, and soon became overcrowded. Those experiencing mental illness were not separated according to the level of its intensity but all confined together. After a judicial inquiry in 1825 the asylum at Castle Hill was closed and in 1826 the people were moved to a parsonage temporarily in use as a courthouse at Liverpool, which was modified to become an asylum:

...the sash windows were removed and Iron Bars put in each window – The Locks were removed from the Pannel [sic] doors, and instead of them strong bolts put on the outside of each door – the Coach House and Stable were converted into Two apartments for the

94 <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national/cascade-female-factory>, accessed 31 July 2015.

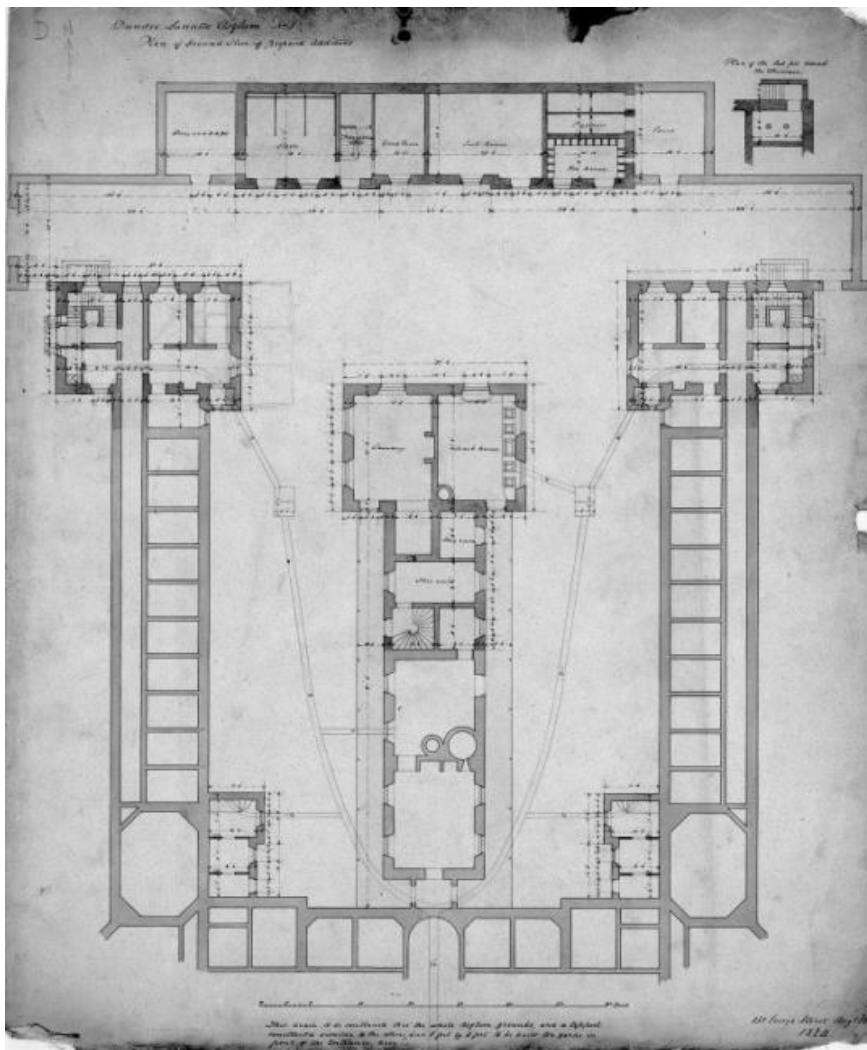
95 Sue Zelinka "Out of mind, out of sight: public works and psychiatry in New South Wales, 1810-1911" in Lenore Coltheart, Significant Sites: history and public works in New South Wales, p99.

female Lunatics by building up the large entrance of the Coach House and removing the Stalls.<sup>96</sup>

The majority of those interred at Castle Hill and Liverpool were convicts.<sup>97</sup>

#### 4.3.2 Tarban Creek (Gladesville)

The first purpose-designed hospital did not emerge for another decade or so. On 13 January 1835 Governor Bourke sent a despatch to Britain requesting approval for the construction of a proper asylum. It has been suggested that Colonial Architect Mortimer Lewis based his design on an 1812 plan for the Royal Lunatic Asylum at Dundee in Scotland. The expenditure was authorised by the British Government later that year.<sup>98</sup>



98 Plan of Royal Lunatic Asylum, Dundee.  
Source: [www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk](http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk).

96 Coltheart, p101, quoting letter from P Hill to Colonial Secretary, 7 May 1839 in Colonial Secretary's Special Bundles (1839-42), AONSW 2/1856.1.

97 Coltheart, p102.

98 Historical Records of Australia, Series 1, Vol.17, p631 and series 1 Vol 18, p58. The first purpose-designed accommodation for those thought to be experiencing mental illness in Australia was constructed adjacent to the Invalid Hospital at New Norfolk in Tasmania, which received its first occupants in April 1829.

A site was selected at Tarban Creek (Gladesville), although in some sections of the community Parramatta was thought a better location, and tenders for the construction of the first buildings were invited in October 1835.<sup>99</sup> Evidently construction was thought to be very well advanced by May 1837<sup>100</sup>, but the first women experiencing mental illness, transferred from Liverpool Asylum and the Female Factory at Parramatta, arrived on 19 November 1838.<sup>101</sup>

Male patients arrived in early 1839. What was to be the first stage of the asylum consisted of a separate male and female ward for sixty people in individual cells, the central Keeper's House, service buildings (kitchen, laundry, lavatories and bathhouse) and yards, all enclosed by a wall.

From the beginning Tarban Creek was hampered by overcrowding and lack of funding, exacerbated by the depressed economic conditions of the 1840s. Admissions increased during the decade and by 1846 overcrowding was so bad that the process of sending men to the hospital at Liverpool was initiated. In the middle of the year a judicial inquiry took place into the management and condition of the asylum.

Although it recommended numerous humane improvements to the place, changes to administration, staffing, and record keeping occurred. Of major concern was the perceived lack of expert medical direction, resulting in the appointment on 1 January 1848 of a medical superintendent, Dr Francis Campbell, to administer the institution.<sup>102</sup> The establishment of the asylum at Parramatta at this time did little to ease conditions at Tarban Creek. Despite various commissions that followed government priorities did not extend to the housing and treatment of those experiencing mental illness.

However, significant and far-reaching change took place after the advent of Frederick Norton Manning at the end of the 1860s. Amongst other things Manning was responsible for drafting new legislation. Previous Acts of Parliament were replaced by the 1878 Lunacy Act, which with its amending provisions of 1898 determined mental health care in New South Wales until the 1960s.<sup>103</sup> The legislation also formally changed the name of institutions from lunatic asylums to hospitals for the insane, thus emphasising medical treatment rather than restraint.<sup>104</sup>

Manning promoted the philosophy of "moral therapy", where treatment was undertaken by providing attractive surroundings, work and religion.<sup>105</sup> Moral therapists believed that people experiencing mental illness could be cured in an improved environment with good honest work—outdoor gardening and trades for men and domestic work for women.<sup>106</sup>

Hospital gardens, farms and animal enclosures were the vital physical settings for these theories. Architectural design was an essential part of themed-nineteenth century asylum reforms, as it permitted the "proper organisation of space to facilitate the classification and distribution of patients in a way that ensured the effectiveness of moral reconstruction." Architecture was more important than medical therapies.<sup>107</sup>

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99 Tender notice, The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 10 October 1835, p4.

100 The Australian, 9 May 1837, p2. Evidently it was thought to be well enough advanced for the imminent receipt of people experiencing mental illness from Liverpool.

101 Bostock, J., The Dawn of Australian Psychiatry, Australasian Medical Publishing Company, Glebe, 1968, p44— with reference to a letter from Dr Hall to the Colonial Secretary dated 20 November 1838.

102 Ibid., p112.

103 Stephen Garton, Medicine and Madness: a social history of insanity in New South Wales 1880-1940, p26.

104 Medicine and Madness, pp28-29.

105 Medicine and Madness, p39.

106 Stephen Garton, S. "Palaces for the unfortunate: Lunatic Asylums in NSW 1880-1940." JRAHS 76, no. 4 (1991), p302.

107 Medicine and Madness p162.

Between the 1860s and the 1880s, gardens were laid out in all the institutions, new wards were built to relieve overcrowding and facilities were provided to amuse and occupy patients.<sup>108</sup> The food situation was improved by hospitals becoming self-sufficient in food production. Farms and gardens were the norm—they cut costs, provided fresh food and outdoor ‘therapeutic’ employment for patients.<sup>109</sup>

After Frederick Norton Manning was appointed superintendent of Tarban Creek he released a lengthy report based on a fifteen month long tour overseas advising the Government about reorganisation of asylums. He recommended abandoning the Parramatta and Tarban Creek asylums, the construction of three small asylums in regional NSW, a large asylum near Sydney and a special asylum for the criminally insane at Parramatta. In the event the name of Tarban Creek was changed to the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.<sup>110</sup> During the 1870s both Tarban Creek and Parramatta underwent a program of expansion and improvement.



99 c1880 views of the men’s recreation grounds at Gladesville Hospital (top) and Parramatta Hospital (bottom). The shelters are all but identical. The presence of kangaroos at Gladesville is notable but was also a feature of other mental hospitals.

Source: Illustrated Sydney News, 14 June 1879, p.12; SLNSW Government Printing Office 1—06121, digital order no. d1\_06121.

108 Medicine and Madness, p164.

109 Medicine and Madness, p49.

110 Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, Report for the year 1869, NSW Votes and Proceedings 1870, Vol.2, p591.

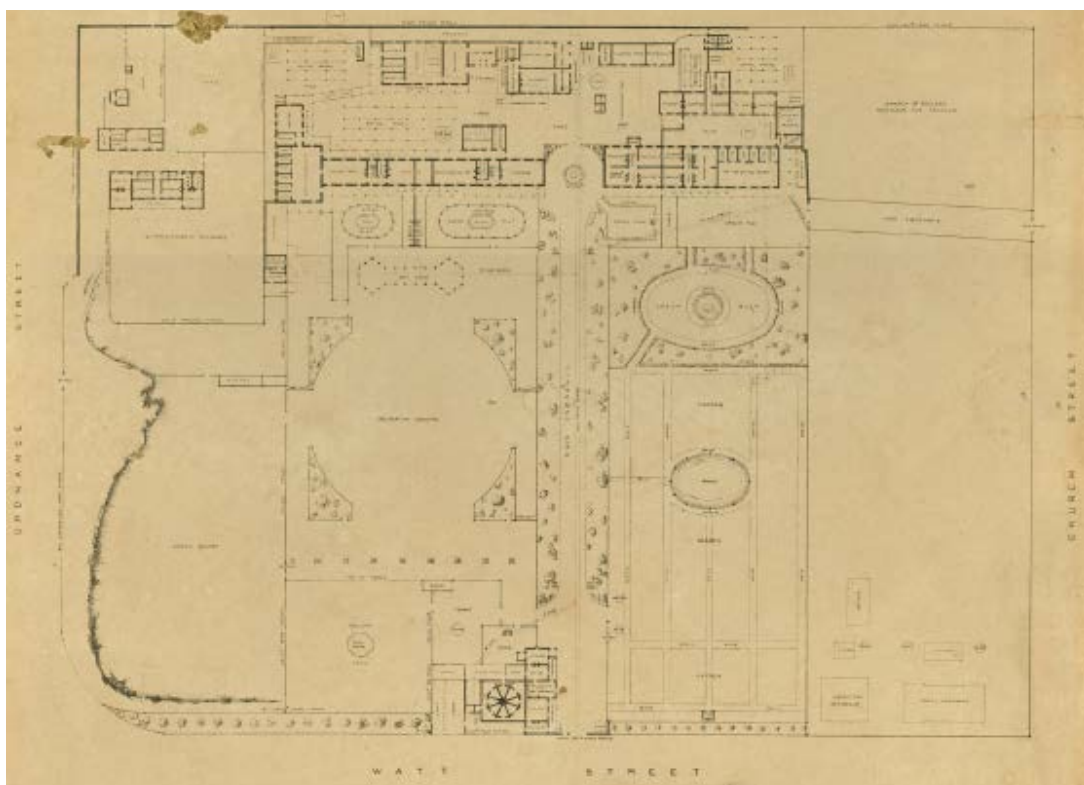


Gladesville Mental Hospital and individual components of the place are listed as heritage items by Hunters Hill Council. The place has Local heritage significance.

### 4.3.3 Newcastle Hospital for the Insane

The Girls' Industrial School at Newcastle, housed in former military barracks on the Government Domain, was closed in 1871. Four months later it reopened as the Newcastle Asylum for Imbeciles and Institution for Idiots. The name of the facility was changed to the Newcastle Hospital for the Insane in 1879, which it retained until 1915.

This specialised asylum provided care for intellectually disabled people who were thought to be incurable. The existing barrack buildings were considered appropriate for this new use but the grounds were beautified, partly for the benefit of those under care and treatment, but also for the benefit of the general public, for whom the Domain was open as a place of recreation and enjoyment. It also brought the public and the asylum residents into contact with each other.<sup>111</sup> Notwithstanding this, the Government Domain was almost entirely fenced and areas within it were enclosed to separate private and public areas.<sup>112</sup>



**100** Colonial Architect James Barnet's Plan of the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, 1880. The importance of landscaping on the site is clearly indicated.

Source: Collection of Hunter New England Health, Waratah Campus library (uncatalogued; reproduced in Hardy, p133.

<sup>111</sup> Anne Varelle Hardy, "... here is an Asylum open...": Constructing a Culture of Government Care in Australia 1801-2014, p130.

<sup>112</sup> Hardy, p134.



- 101** Two views of the Newcastle Asylum c1885, photographed by Ralph Snowball.  
Source: University of Newcastle Cultural Collections – Ralph Snowball Collection Box 23 image ASGN0563-B23 and ASGN0564-B23.

The Newcastle Hospital for the Insane is included in the listing for the Newcastle Government House and Domain in the NSW State Heritage Register. The place has State significance.

#### 4.3.4 Callan Park (Rozelle)

Manning's recommendation of a large asylum near Sydney came to fruition when land at Lilyfield was acquired by the Government in 1873. Two years later 44 men were transferred there from Gladesville, housed in substantial dwelling. However Callan Park was transformed by the construction of a major new mental hospital that commenced in 1878 and completed in 1884. The new hospital was perhaps his greatest achievement. While under construction some people experiencing mental illness at Gladesville were sent to temporary accommodation in a disused gaol in Cooma, which had operated for all of three years from 1873.

The design of the hospital at Callan Park was based on an asylum designed by architects Giles & Gogh at Chartham in Kent, which Manning met while in England in 1875. The architects allowed him access to the plans, which were duly modified to suit local conditions by the office of the Colonial Architect headed by James Barnet. The hospital design was also influenced by influential American mental health practitioner, Thomas Kirkbride, with whom it is so often linked. It followed the English pattern of pavilion blocks rather than Kirkbride's linear design of corridor wards radiating from a central block.<sup>113</sup> Kirkbride's designs, which had been published in 1854. In the following decades they were modified by practical considerations in the decades that followed. Pavilion typology had been advocated since the late 1860s as providing better separation and classification of inmates and was put to good use at Callan Park

Unlike Parramatta, which grew in a piecemeal fashion from a nucleus of existing buildings, Callan Park represented the most up to date mental hospital design. It consisted of segregated ranges of male and female wards symmetrically placed on either side of a central range of stone buildings consisting of an administration block, recreation hall/chapel flanked by separate male and female dining rooms, a kitchen block and a large building for medical officers. The wards formed two sides of large courts where workshops, a laundry, boiler house, male and female bathhouses and underground water tanks were located.

<sup>113</sup> Garton, S. Rozelle Hospital—Kirkbride Black: Mental Health History in Public Works Heritage Group, Draft Conservation Plan, Jan 1993.

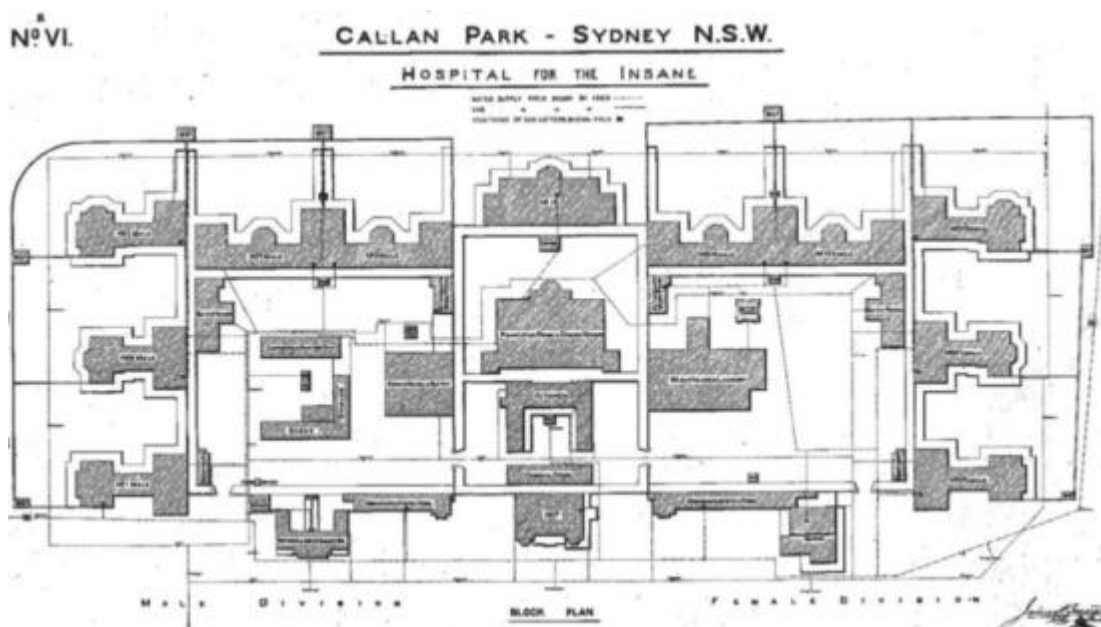
The male and female ranges included ward pavilion for different classifications of people experiencing mental illness and infirmaries. The pavilions included dormitory and cell accommodation, day rooms and living rooms, toilet facilities and ample windows to provide cross-ventilation.

Each pavilion opened onto a landscaped airing court; ha-has on one side of the western and northern courts allowed views to Iron Cove and across the extensive grounds, not unlike the ha-has that were introduced at Parramatta. Wide verandahs around the perimeters of courts provided relief from the sun and permitted movement throughout the facility during inclement weather. Three convalescent cottages away from the main complex accommodated quiet and convalescent people and people from more privileged backgrounds.

Coincident with the completion of Kirkbride, from the 1880s moral factors were considered less important than physical issues such as heredity and ideas of degenerative disease of the brain, influenced by Darwinism and evolutionary theory. Such views promoted a custodial view of psychiatry and an increased interest in medical intervention in a search for cures.<sup>114</sup>

The design and construction of Callan Park coincided with extensive works at other hospitals. At Gladesville this included the so-called Hill Branch, erected between 1878 and 1881. It accommodated 120 people.

At Parramatta substantial new stone buildings included Ward 1, Ward 2, Ward 3 and Ward 4, along with the Female Weatherboard Division. These buildings, designed in the Colonial Architect's Office under the supervision of James Barnet, are similar in scale, materials and appearance. The exteriors of the building reflect the Victorian Free Classical style favoured by Barnet, although reduced to a severe form through the lack of architectural embellishment. Occasional elements such as the tower on one end of Parramatta Ward 1 and the water tower at Callan Park demonstrate a Victorian Italianate style influence.



**102** Schematic layout of Callan Park, 1884.

Source: Department of Finance and Services Plan Services Drawing MH2-986.

<sup>114</sup> Lewis, p9.



- 103** Callan Park: the laundry and water tower (left) and administrative block (right) are formal and considered Classically inspired elements of the Kirkbride Block.  
Source: State Records digital id. 4481\_a026\_000143 and 4481\_a026\_000142.



- 104** Hill Branch, Parramatta Male Ward 1.  
Source: State Records digital id. 4481\_a026\_000150.jpg; National Museum of Australia nma.img-ci20112792-315-wm-vs1\_o3\_1100.



- 105** West side of the Male range at Callan Park, 1885. People experiencing mental illness were kept within airing courts by ha-has, which allowed the space of the court to extend into the hospital. The buildings are similar in scale and detail to contemporaries at Parramatta and Gladesville.  
Source: State Records, digital id. 4481\_a026\_000138.jpg.





**106** Landscape in the airing courts of Callan Park in 1903 (left) and Male Asylum at Parramatta (right).  
Source: SLNSW digital order no. A5415048; State Records.

Planning of wards constructed in the 1880s varied, ranging from large dormitories such as at Gladesville to comprehensive wards providing individual cells, dormitories and day rooms at Callan Park. Building 2A at Parramatta consisted of single cells, arranged on one side of a long day room while Building 4 contained series of linked dormitories plus day and dining rooms. 11 acres at Callan Park were laid out by Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens, in line with the philosophy that attractive surroundings assisted in the treatment and cure of people experiencing mental illness. Moore also provided large numbers of ornamental plants to Gladesville Hospital from the 1870s onwards, and despatches of plants from the Botanic Gardens continued into the twentieth century. Major planning during the 1880s at Parramatta greatly improved the grounds and consolidated earlier planting.<sup>115</sup>

Callan Park Hospital is an item of State significance and is listed in the NSW State Heritage Register.

#### **4.3.5 Rydalmere Mental Hospital**

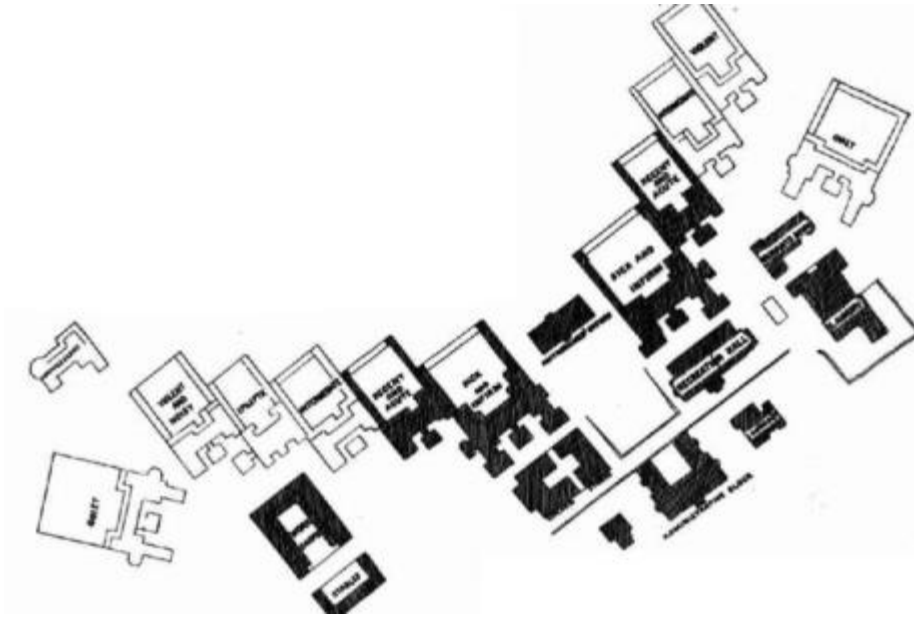
The former Female Orphan School (later the Protestant Orphan School) at Rydalmere was converted into a mental hospital in 1888. On a comparative basis, it bears a couple of similarities with Cumberland Hospital, being a colonial era institution for females situated on the river near Parramatta.

The major expansion of this institution as a mental hospital occurred from 1890 onwards and it was re-orientated to address Victoria Road. Landscaping works were undertaken during redevelopment - in 1893 the Royal Botanic Gardens sent 275 trees and 120 shrubs to improve the gardens on the site. The advent of Rydalmere led to a decrease in the population of Parramatta with the transfer of men to the new institution. As a result Parramatta developed as a hospital for those needing acute care while Rydalmere provided chronic care.

Development at Rydalmere was more or less contemporary with the construction of Kenmore Hospital, the first mental hospital in NSW outside of metropolitan Sydney. In July 1894 the buildings on the Kenmore Estate were appointed a Hospital for the Insane. However, the establishment was not completed until 1900, the grounds being cleared and planted by male patients from 1895 onwards. Its layout marked a dramatic break from the symmetrical Kirkbride Block, organised on either side of a central axis on which the administrative block.

<sup>115</sup> Geoffrey Britton and Colleen Morris, North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan, pp10-12.

The recreational hall was a short distance from the administrative block. Male and female wards were segregated on either side of the axis. Each of the wards enclosed a square area of open ground and each was surrounded by a verandah on three sides overlooking landscaped grounds. As with Callan Park, ha-has were integrated into the site works so that views across the site could be enjoyed while people experiencing mental illness were prevented from wandering.<sup>116</sup> The restrained but assured buildings at Rydalmere are characteristic of the more informal brick and stone architecture of the Colonial and Government Architect's Office under the leadership of Walter Liberty Vernon.



- 107 Layout of the Kenmore Mental Hospital. The shaded buildings were those complete as a May  
1897. The diagram formed part of a newspaper article.  
Source: The Sydney Mail, 8 May 1897, p985.



- 108** General view of the Kenmore Hospital for the Insane (no date).  
Source: State Records digital id. 4346\_a020\_a020000002.jpg.

116 "Kenmore Lunatic Asylum", *The Sydney Mail*, 8 May 1897, p986.



- 109** Early buildings designed in the Government Architect's Office at Rydalmere Hospital (left) and the administration building at Parramatta share a common vocabulary of brick and stone walls and hipped roofs. The administration building is distinguished by its refined and considered detailing.

The Rydalmere Hospital Precinct is included in the NSW State Heritage Register. It is significant at State level. The Kenmore Hospital Precinct is also included in the NSW State Heritage Register and is significant at State level.

#### **4.3.6 Morriset Hospital**

One other mental hospital of note, which was conceived along new ideas, was Morriset Hospital, near Newcastle. It was initially intended to relieve congestion at hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle. Designed in the Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon, it was the first institution laid out using the "entirely new principles" of Dr Eric Sinclair, who succeeded Frederick Manning as inspector-general of the insane. The "principles" were essentially a cottage plan where separate "dwellings" were established for quiet and incurable people. 526 hectares of land for the asylum was reserved in 1900 and initial works were underway in 1906, including a dam jetty and temporary ward.

Construction of permanent hospital buildings and the recreational hall commenced in 1908. 78 men experiencing mental illness arrived in May 1909. A year later numbers had doubled, so lightweight fabric temporary dormitories were erected. The outbreak of World War I interrupted construction, but the hospital was able to initiate a fishing fleet, which assisted feeding residents. A new permanent ward finally opened in 1920. The hospital was already known for the numerous kangaroos living on the site.

In 1930 land was reserved for the site of a hospital for the criminally insane. The block was complete in the first quarter of 1935, augmenting the block at Parramatta. A year or so earlier the first women experiencing mental illness and associated staff arrived at the hospital.

Morriset Hospital is an item of State significance and is included in the NSW State Heritage Register.



**110** Recreational hall (left) and the permanent ward opened in 1920 (right).  
Source: reproduced in *A Private World on a Nameless Bay – A history of Morisset Hospital*.

#### 4.3.7 Orange Mental Hospital (Bloomfield)

In 1889 about 259 hectares of land south of Orange was dedicated for a mental hospital. However, a site plan was not prepared until 1909, and it was not until 1923 that construction of buildings commenced. The first stages of the Orange Mental Hospital, later known as Bloomfield began accommodating patients from late 1925, and between 1925 and 1931 wards, administration buildings, recreation buildings and staff accommodation were completed. Orange Mental Hospital was renamed Bloomfield Hospital in the middle of 1954.

Bloomfield Hospital is of State significance and is included in the NSW State Heritage Register.



**111** Aerial view of Orange Mental Hospital.  
Source: <http://orangeblossoms.orangemuseum.com.au/pages/history/bloomfield.cfm>.



#### 4.4 Active mental health care facilities

Callan Park was distinguished from other mental hospitals by the establishment of Broughton Hall and repatriation wards. Broughton Hall, an early Victorian era near the south western corner of the site, became a convalescent home for servicemen with psychiatric problems in 1915. After the war it was resumed by the Commonwealth government to continue repatriation, but was sold to the NSW government in 1920. Broughton Hall reopened as a voluntary admissions clinic. Returned servicemen with psychiatric disorders were housed and treated in ward buildings constructed in the northern section of Callan Park.

Not all of the hospitals still operate. With the emphasis in mental health care changing from in-house care to expansion of community based services and development of psychiatric units in general hospitals, the population of psychiatric hospitals declined.<sup>117</sup> Rydalmere was closed at the end of the 1980s and it became the University of Western Sydney's Parramatta campus.

In January 1993 premises at Gladesville Hospital and Macquarie Hospital at North Ryde were revoked as hospitals, and were amalgamated to form the Gladesville Macquarie Hospital.<sup>118</sup>

By 1997 most inpatient services were consolidated onto the Macquarie site.<sup>119</sup> In 1994 Callan Park was renamed Rozelle Hospital and hospital services and people experiencing mental illness were transferred to Concord Hospital in 2008.

In 2000 the Kenmore Hospital was declared surplus to the requirements of the Department of Health, and it was handed over to the then Department of Public Works and Services for disposal. The site was sold to private interests in 2005 and the former hospital has retained a high level of integrity. Bloomfield and Morisset Hospitals are still operating in some capacity as psychiatric hospitals.

With the closure of the ward for the criminally insane at Parramatta in the early 1960s it became the state's principal facility for the treatment of this classification of people experiencing mental illness. John Hunter Hospital in Newcastle is understood to be still in operation, although facilities have been transferred off the site.

#### 4.5 Representative characteristics of mental hospitals in New South Wales

Historically there are a number of representative characteristics that are evident to varying degrees within all New South Wales mental hospitals:

- Separation of people experiencing mental illness by gender. All mental health hospitals had separate male and female divisions until c1960. Male and female divisions usually had separate support facilities, such as dormitories, kitchens and hospitals, and often had separate staff accommodation. The impact of gender on hospital design and layout remains especially evident at Callan Park and Kenmore Hospital. It is still legible in the form of the old quadrangle range of buildings at Gladesville. It is harder to discern at Parramatta.
- Separation of patients by behaviour. Limited nursing and support staff and relatively few pharmaceutical remedies meant that patients within each gendered division were further separated as quiet or noisy/refractory, clean or wet/dirty, able to work or convalescent. Noisy and dirty patients required more supervision or close confinement. Later in the 19<sup>th</sup>

<sup>117</sup> Report of the Health Commission of NSW for the year ended 30 June 1976, NSW Parliamentary Papers 1976-78, Vol.7, p731.

<sup>118</sup> NSW Government Gazette, 29 January 1993, p308.

<sup>119</sup> Report of the Northern Sydney Area Health Service for the year ended 30 June 1997, p16.

century, hospitals were designed with separate admission wings so that patients could be assessed prior to admission. Admission blocks were constructed during 1908 at Kenmore and Gladesville, just prior to the construction of a block at Parramatta. By 1910 or 1911 admission blocks had also been completed at Callan Park and Rydalmere.<sup>120</sup> These admission wings were separate from the main hospital so that patients and their families were not associated with the stigma of mental illness before formal admission.

Elements of this segregation can be seen in aspects of the wards of most mental hospitals. Gladesville Hospital's quadrangle was designed to separate patients into quiet or refractory, convalescent or well. A generation later, the pavilion style Hill Branch at Gladesville Hospital deliberately separated new patients from those who had been institutionalised for a long time. Examples of admission wards survive at Parramatta and at Kenmore. Callan Park clearly shows the separate wards for different patient behaviours.

- Residential Staff. For most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, psychiatric hospitals have required most of the medical staff, nursing and attendant staff and grounds staff to live within the hospital grounds. To this end accommodation was provided in the forms of houses, cottages, nurses' homes and even rooms within patient dormitories.

Staff, whether medical or attendants, moved between the various institutions as they were promoted from one position to another. The accommodation that came with the job meant that families knew the work intimately and knew the families of their work colleagues, forming a personal network across the different institutions. It was not uncommon for two generations of a family to work at a hospital, or for a family to be associated with a particular hospital for many years. As transport improved, staff could live independently but it was usually nearby. Examples of residences survive at most of the psychiatric hospitals.

- The design of buildings during the second half of the nineteenth century reflected the influence of North American expert Dr Thomas Story Kirkbride. The result of this was well-ventilated buildings in the form of pavilions, covered ways between buildings and the provision of open space for the recreational use of patients.
- Recreation halls were imposing buildings that also served as chapels and were important social venues. Dances and concerts were regularly staged for the amusement of people undergoing care at the hospital. At Callan Park the hall was an integral part of the Kirkbride Block at Callan Park, physically the nucleus of the complex. Apart from Callan Park and Gladesville, the hall at Parramatta predated those at new institutions at Rydalmere and Kenmore. A hall was amongst the earlier buildings completed at Morisset.
- During the late nineteenth and early twentieth attractive landscaping was integrated into hospitals' grounds, following the precedent of hospitals in Europe and America. Attractive grounds and surroundings, integrated with the layout of buildings, were considered an integral component of treating people experiencing mental illness. As with many institutions including mental hospitals and orphanages, plants were despatched for the landscaping of grounds from Sydney's Botanic Gardens.

Cumberland Hospital shared landscaping devices with other mental hospitals, in particular the use of ha-has, which allowed patients to enjoy the psychological benefits of views over the landscape while ensuring that they were securely held within the confines of the hospital. Versions of the ha-ha were constructed at Parramatta, Rydalmere, Callan Park

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120 "Mental Hospitals. Treatment of the Insane", The Telegraph, 23 January 1911, p2.

and Kenmore hospitals. Other therapeutic devices that were common to Cumberland Hospital and other mental hospitals were the presence of animals and the provision of grounds for sporting activities.

The table below summarises the development of mental health institutions in New South Wales.

**Table 1: Timeline of mental hospitals constructed in NSW**

Place	Date Range	New or Existing buildings
Parramatta	Pre-1811	Existing gaol building shared with prisoners
Castle Hill	1811-1825	Existing government farm buildings adapted
Liverpool	1825-1838	Existing court house building adapted
Tarban Creek — Gladesville	1838-1990s	New site and purpose built
Parramatta—Cumberland	1848-present	Existing Female Factory buildings adapted in first phase
Newcastle	1871-2013	Conversion of Industrial School for Girls, formerly military barracks
Cooma	1877-1884	Existing gaol adapted for mental hospital use
Callan Park	1884-2008	New site and purpose built
Rydalmere	1888-mid 1980s	Existing Protestant Orphan School buildings adapted in first phase
Kenmore, Goulburn	1894-1990s	New site and purpose built
Morisset	1909-present	New site and purpose built
Stockton	1910-present	Existing quarantine station adapted in first phase
Rabbit Island (later known as Milson and Peat Island)	1910-2010	Site initially acquired as asylum for inebriates 1905; asylum for “chronic” men from 1910
Orange (Bloomfield)	1924-present	New site and purpose built
North Ryde	1960-present	New site and purpose built

#### 4.6 Conclusions

The Parramatta Female Factory is one of only two in Eastern Australia for which physical evidence exists. The other is Cascades Female Factory in New Town, a suburb of Hobart.

Parramatta is the oldest Female Factory in Australia, originally established in the early 1800s and relocated to the Parramatta North site in 1821.

Cascades Female Factory was established in 1828. It was not a purpose-designed facility but an adaptation of earlier buildings on the site. Cascades operated for a longer period of time than Parramatta.

More physical evidence in the form of buildings at Parramatta survives than at Cascades, notwithstanding the buildings have been modified and their original roles and relationships obscured by later development.

The Parramatta Female Factory site also has archaeological potential. It is a site of state and possibly national significance.

Cumberland Hospital is one of several mental hospitals established in NSW during the nineteenth century. The first purpose-designed hospital was Tarban Creek (Gladesville), established at the end of the 1830s. Its planning reflected advanced concepts from England. The former Parramatta Hospital has historical links to Tarban Creek, initially accommodating people experiencing mental illness considered incurable. It was for many years the second largest mental hospital in NSW. Only the combined facility of Callan Park and Broughton Hall (Rozelle Hospital) was larger, but only Broughton Hall continues to cater for those experiencing mental illness.

The site is one of several that developed from an existing institution. Development of the Hospital site during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries shares many characteristics with other mental hospitals in NSW. Likewise, the treatment of patients that is reflected in nineteenth and early twentieth century landscaping and recreational areas and facilities is similar to other mental hospitals.

Parramatta Hospital is historically significant for being the location of the only purpose-built ward for the criminally insane in NSW, which it remained until 1935 with the opening of a ward for these people at Morisset.

It is the longest-operating mental hospital in the state and is still active—Gladesville Hospital, although the oldest purpose-designed mental hospital in NSW, was largely closed in 1997 and has only one active facility, for people aged 65 or more.

Cumberland Hospital is not unique architecturally. The architecture of its buildings constructed during various phases of development is representative of mental hospitals in NSW generally. It is less intact than other hospitals such as Gladesville, Callan Park and Kenwood. Like Gladesville and Callan Park, Cumberland Hospital is located on a river and has a physical relationship with the adjacent waterway. The Hospital's distinguishing feature is the historical presence of the Female Factory, of which only portions of buildings and an enclosing wall remain as physical evidence.



## 5 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.1 Introduction

This section of the PNHS CMP establishes why the Cumberland hospital (East Campus) site is considered important and valued by the community.

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

The heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is established through:

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

### 5.2 Previous significance assessments

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) has been the subject of several assessments of heritage significance.

The following statement of heritage significance has been extracted from the NSW Heritage Council’s State Heritage Register database entry (database number 5051959) for the Cumberland District Hospital Group:

The Cumberland Hospital is a place of National Significance. It provides abundant physical evidence of the formative years of the Colony of New South Wales, and the initial settlement of Parramatta. It has been in continuous institutional use since 1818. What survives of the various buildings, relics and landscapes provides a valuable insight into changing attitudes to welfare, criminal behaviour and mental health, over a period of 175 years.

The layout of the complex and the existing relationships between buildings and spaces continues to convey the organising principles upon which the different institutional uses were administered and structured. The spaces created have continuing landscape significance and aesthetic appeal.

The whole site enjoys an outstanding parkland setting beside the Parramatta River. This reinforces the physical links and historical associations with neighbouring institutional and recreational facilities. These include Parramatta Gaol, Government House, the Norma Parker Centre and Parramatta Park. All of these sites contain buildings listed by the National Trust and the Australian Heritage Commission, making this one of the richest heritage areas in New South Wales.

All buildings on the site have considerable historical interest, particularly those structures dating back to the initial use of the site as the Female Factory, established by Governor Macquarie. They all provided continuing reminders of the original role and function. Most buildings also have great architectural and aesthetic value.

The collection of buildings built for the Lunatic Asylum in the 1870s through to 1910, are outstanding examples of public architecture. Despite their functional simplicity they manifest handsome exteriors, framing the adjoining courtyards in a pleasant human scale. Building 1A, with its imposing clock tower, contributes a sense of dignity and formality.

The architecture of the precinct generally reflects Victorian, Georgian and Classical Revival notions of grandeur. Each of the buildings from the 1870-1901 period reflects the influence of Colonial and Government Architect's James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon, as well as FN Manning, the then Inspector-General for all lunatic asylums in New South Wales.

Internally the buildings were functional and rather austere. The spatial arrangements however clearly expressed the original uses and continue to evoke images of their historical role. The site is also considered to be a potentially rich source of archaeological material. (NSW Department of Health Property and Heritage Register, 1992)

The following statement of heritage significance has been extracted from the North Parramatta Government Sites Conservation Management Plan (December 1998) by the Heritage Group, Department of Public Works and Services

Cumberland Hospital is of exceptional significance to Australia, NSW and the City of Parramatta because:

- It is an early institutional complex that originally held female convicts and later asylum inmates and psychiatric patients (both male and female). The complex adapted and developed through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to accommodate changing philosophies regarding the confinement and treatment of convicts and psychiatric patients.
- It contains evidence of the various phases of the various phases of site use from the early 1800s to the present including:
  - In the management of employment, assignment and accommodation of female convicts in NSW.
  - In the continued care and changing approaches to psychiatric patient care.
  - In agricultural and industrial pursuits during the early nineteenth century.
- Of the substantial resource offered by the surviving fabric and planned relationships (both above and below ground) from the convict period, the Vineyard property, Lunatic Asylum and Hospital for the Insane. A vast body of records documenting its development exists, offering a major research, educational and interpretive resource.
- Of its documented associations with individuals that have helped shape its form and use since the beginning of the nineteenth century.
- Of the identified rare and exotic landscape plantings, which demonstrate an evolution of therapeutic approach and social philosophy for patients.

- Of the identified pockets of remnant native vegetation, which reflect the pre-European landscape. Much of the indigenous vegetation is removed within the study area.
- Of its visual prominence in the surrounding landscape. Since the construction of the former Female factory, the site has been recorded in numerous paintings and photographs of the area.
- It is a place highly valued by the community for storing personal associations, continuity of use and its role as a key feature within the local neighbourhood. The documentary record notes the extensive numbers of patients, doctors, nurses, attendants and other staff associated with the institution.

### 5.3 Assessment against the State Heritage criteria

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

**Note:** refer to the Overview Report (Part A of the PNHS CMP) for a summary assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage Significance.

#### **Criterion A An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)**

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site retains physical evidence of water races associated with the establishment of the first Government water-powered mill on mainland Australia. Although the mill was ultimately a failure, it played an important early role in helping to feed the struggling colony. Archaeological evidence of the water races is likely to survive; however, the location of one of the races can also be read in the existing landscape—in particular with the alignment of the Recreation Hall/Chapel (C75) and the alignment of mature plantings across the site.

Marsden's Mill, successfully operated by Reverend Samuel Marsden, was located in the northwest part of the site. It demonstrates early free settler activities in agriculture during the colonial period and the continued need to grind grain to extend limited resources and to feed to the struggling colony.

The south part of the site is of exceptional significance as the site of the first autonomous Female Factory in New South Wales and Australia. Prior to its construction the Female Factory was located on the first floor of the second Parramatta Gaol. The concept for the Female Factory and its design drew heavily from English precedents and transplanted the workhouse model as an institutional response to the management of convict women, one that failed to provide for secondary punishment.

The Female Factory is significant for its international associations with the forced migration and transportation of convicts to NSW, particularly women and their contribution to the expansion of the British Government. The Female Factory, including its remnant buildings and archaeology, is significant for its associations with women who as convicts, patients or prisoners occupied this site for over 20 years.

The site is historically significant for its associations with government initiated institutional care and reform from the beginning of the 1820s to the present day. Institutional care has included the employment and assignment of convict women and treatment of people experiencing mental illness. Institutional reform is associated with the imprisonment of women in the Female Factory penitentiary block.

The site is the location of the first purpose-designed building to house people identified as being criminally insane, which was erected c1863 (demolished 1963).

The Aboriginal cultural landscape of the site provides an insight into historic Aboriginal land use practices and subsistence activities. It relates to the historic connections of Aboriginal people and the landscape, and the interactions with the early settlers including Governors Phillip and Macquarie, plus Lieutenant Watkin Tench and botanist George Caley.

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

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has associations with Reverend Samuel Marsden, who was involved in the construction of the Government watermill and later built a private one upstream. Marsden constructed the house subsequently known as Mrs Betts' House for his daughter Mary—it was later used as the Chief Medical Superintendent's residence.

Governor King was instrumental in the building of the c1803 Government watermill and race. Governors Lachlan Macquarie, Thomas Brisbane, Ralph Darling and George Gipps all played an important role in the foundation and subsequent development of the Female Factory. Macquarie established the original complex and Governor Brisbane initiated and Governor Darling completed the Third Class Penitentiary dormitory building. Governor Gipps was instrumental in the design of the seminal penitentiary block at the Female Factory (since demolished) that was the model for subsequent gaol cell blocks in NSW.

George Barney, who as captain of the Royal Engineers was responsible for construction at the Female Factory and is also significant for his contribution to the design of prison buildings, first demonstrated at the 1830s penitentiary range at the Female Factory. The Royal Engineers also superintended the construction of the Female Factory prior to the arrival of Barney. As first Colonial Engineer, Barney was responsible for a large range of works in the colony.

Inspectors of the Insane Dr Frederick Manning and Dr Eric Sinclair, whose reforming and influential philosophies of humane treatment of people experiencing mental illness strongly influenced the physical development of the site. Evidence of the changing developments in care initiated by these men is evident in the physical fabric and cultural landscape of the place.

Several prominent Colonial Architects are associated with the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus): Francis Greenway (first Female Factory Buildings); James Barnet (buildings constructed during the 1870s and 1880s) and Walter Liberty Vernon (buildings constructed during the 1890s and 1900s).

The site's landscape is associated with prominent medical supervisors including Dr Richard Greenup, Frederick Norton Manning and William Cotter Williamson, all of whom influenced the layout and plantings of the asylum buildings and grounds, reflecting changing attitudes to mental health care. The landscape is also associated with two long-serving directors of the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney, Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden, both of whom despatched plants to the site and influenced the layout and plant species selection.



The site has strong links with the Burramatta clan of the Darug and the broader Aboriginal community. It is associated with Bennelong who played an important role in cross-cultural relations and who visited Parramatta and acted as a guide for Governor Phillip and other Government officials. Ballooderry, a Burramatta man, traded fish with the settlers on the Parramatta River near the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) Site until convicts stole in his canoe and he sought retribution which unleashed a chain of events culminating in his banishment from Parramatta. Pemulway, the Aboriginal warrior and resistance fighter visited the area on many occasions.

**Criterion C An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)**

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is significant aesthetically because it contains an extensive cultural landscape that evolved from the 1820s onwards. The cultural landscape, in conjunction with the buildings and associated spaces across the site, encapsulate changing philosophies relating to the treatment of convict women and mental health care in NSW over that period. The cultural landscape has strong associations with the Parramatta River and with the Government Domain and Parramatta Park.

The site has significance for detailed planning undertaken by the Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon, particularly the 1900-1910 Admissions group. This section of the site is notable for the alignment of buildings with the Parramatta River, reinforced by the unified design of the individual buildings and the spaces between them. The Vernon period buildings and their settings generally reflect the underlying methodology of the Garden City Movement, with composition reflecting more domestic scale, clusters of buildings set in landscaped gardens, laid out in conformity with key axes and the Parramatta River.

A number of buildings have aesthetic significance because of their fine architectural resolution and constructional quality. They include buildings designed under the direction of James Barnet, including CH101 and CH107 and buildings designed under the direction of Walter Liberty Vernon, including CH70 and CH112, the group of admissions buildings CH52, CH 53, CH55 and CH57, and C83 (the former circa 1928 Nurses' Home).

The site retains considerable evidence of the European and American influences on psychiatric campus design based on wards with adequate ventilation, sunlight and sanitation set in a self-sufficient cultural landscape that included laundries, kitchens and bakehouse, stores, mortuary, airing grounds, recreation hall and chapel, staff accommodation, cricket oval, ornamental and utilitarian gardens, orchards and farms.

The axes and visual linkages between the site and the adjoining Parramatta River and Government Domain initiated in Francis Greenway's original Palladian Female Factory were continued and expanded by later Government Architects associated with the site, notably James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon. The gradual changes to the orientation and layout of the hospital buildings reflect the shift in the ideology of psychiatric patient care from one of imprisonment and isolation to treatment and rehabilitation.

The site is a good example of an Aboriginal cultural landscape with strong historic links to Aboriginal people past and present. The site includes a riparian landscape and open spaces that evokes the 'park-like' setting created through Aboriginal land management techniques such as 'firestick farming'.

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

Cumberland Hospital is a site of State significance for its association with the government administration of social welfare and mental health services in NSW. The buildings, structures, spaces and landscape demonstrate and interpret changing philosophies and government policies associated with the care, treatment, punishment, reform and management of the occupants. It demonstrates, through its built form, changing practices for the social and medical organisation of patients and the methodology applied to their daily care.

The evolution of buildings, spaces and structures document the application and outcomes of changing administrative regimes, philosophies, reforms on particular groups of society including mentally ill patients over a period of 175 years. The cultural landscape of Cumberland Hospital includes the creative expressions of patients through landscape features, plantings and artwork.

Cumberland Hospital is significant as site of tangible and intangible heritage which demonstrate institutional social and moral order and behaviour, particularly as it impacts on disadvantaged and vulnerable people in society. As the second largest on-site, in-patient institution in the State during the 20th century, it has played a significant role in the management of mental health services in NSW.

Patients of the Hospital have been significantly impacted by protocols associated with the administration of mental health services and their evidence remains intangible, yet significant, in understanding the evolution and impacts of mental health services followed major government investigations and reforms.

Many people associated with this site are members of the Forgotten Australians and the Stolen Generation. This site is significant to them for their battles to recover their identities and family connections.

The Female Factory was the first purpose-built colonial establishment designed to provide accommodation and employment for convict women and is the earliest and arguably the most intact convict women's site in Australia. It is the only one in Australia with sufficient surviving evidence to interpret the classification system and is important as Australia's first maternity hospital and first female penitentiary. Between 1821 and 1848, it housed convict women and provided them with work. It has become a landmark site with particular significance to former 'Parra girls', along with the Norma Parker Centre, as an International Site of Conscience for past injustices, particularly in the management of women and girls.

Consultation with representatives of the Aboriginal community indicates that the site is of importance to the local and broader Aboriginal community. The site provides evidence of tangible and intangible links with the lifestyle and values of their ancestors.

**Criterion E    An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)**

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has high archaeological potential that relates to all phases of its development. It may provide information about early agricultural and milling uses, the Female Factory and the operation of the site as a mental health institution.

The Female Factory site arguably retains the most intact above-ground evidence of its original built form in comparison to the other female factories in Australia. This, along with predicted archaeological evidence, provides a unique opportunity to understand the allocation of structures and spaces as a response to the administration of social order as it applied to the organisation of domestic and work functions for convict women. The archaeological evidence of structures, artefacts, and spaces can shed light on the practices of the inmates, both the work they undertook for textile manufacturing, laundering and their personal lives and the conditions in which they resided, worked and offered resistance to the controls on their lives, as well as the lives of children borne within the walls.

Whilst the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, including buildings and cultural landscape, demonstrates changes that have occurred in mental health care during the second half of the nineteenth century and across the twentieth century, it has been diminished to some extent by the demolition of buildings such as the Female Weatherboard Division and unsympathetic modifications to other significant buildings and structures. Its landscape has also been modified and simplified over time. There are other mental hospitals, such as Gladesville, which predates the establishment of Cumberland Hospital, and Callan Park, which was established in the 1880s, that have a higher level of integrity and can also demonstrate changing attitudes towards, and treatment of, people experiencing mental illness.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has a high level of archaeological potential that relates to pre-institutional and institutional uses across the site. There is potential for archaeological evidence relating to the Government watermill (the mill race and upper dam), Charles Smith's farm, Samuel Marsden's farm and watermill, buildings, spaces, features and artefacts relating to the functioning and development of the Female Factory and buildings and artefacts relating to the functioning and development of the site from the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum through to the Cumberland Hospital. This archaeological resource has the ability to address a range of research questions relating to: strategies for survival of the British colony, technology of watermills, contact between Aboriginal and British society, institutional life and the role of gender relations, textile manufacturing, mental health practices, and how practices of British settlement modified landscape of Parramatta.

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

**Criterion F    An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)**

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has rarity at a State level as the location of the oldest purpose-built Female Factory in Eastern Australia and arguably the most intact and retains meaningful physical and archaeological evidence of this phase of NSW's history. This evidence includes the external forms of the southeast Range (C103), Northeast Range (C111)

and Third Class Penitentiary dormitory (C105), along with associated open spaces and stone wall remnants. Whilst they have undergone modification they are the most intact evidence of a purpose-built Female Factory in Eastern Australia (including Tasmania). Archaeological evidence is likely to include remains of early textile manufacturing and of the convict women's lives. The water race of the oldest watermill on mainland Australia crosses through the site and its role is amplified by the presence of Marsden's 1810s watermill also within the site. There is some possibility of archaeology associated with the first land grant north of the river.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has rarity because of the history of its development from the establishment of the Female Factory to the conversion and evolution of the place as a mental hospital.

The site is a unique and layered designed cultural landscape of at least State significance and contains a collection of buildings, structures and landscape features from all phases of its development that demonstrate the history and evolution of the site and its role in the provision of welfare, mental health and correction services in NSW.

The institutional cultural landscape that extends across the Parramatta North Historic Sites includes an assemblage of mature trees that are relatively rare in their extent and combination, including some species rare in cultivation in NSW and some documented connections to the Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney.

The site is a rare example of a significant Aboriginal cultural landscape.

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

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is representative of mental hospitals initiated during the nineteenth century and consolidated in the twentieth century. When compared to other mental hospitals in NSW it also reflects changing attitudes towards mental health care instigated by Drs Manning and Sinclair and was subjected to similar programs of comparable development.

Buildings designed in the Colonial Architect's Office under Barnet are representative of buildings constructed at mental hospitals in other parts of metropolitan Sydney during the 1870s and 1880s, and share stylistic and planning similarities with buildings located at institutions such as Gladesville Hospital and Callan Park.

The site contains evidence of mental hospital planning, design and philosophy of treatment (open landscaping). However, there are other hospitals that provide comparable if not better evidence, such as Callan Park, Gladesville, and Kenmore.

The landscape of the east part of the site is likely to feature archaeological sites of buildings and housing associated with the mid to late nineteenth-century occupation of the site, along with drains, sewers and water storage structures, these represent many aspects of life in Parramatta and also provides archaeological evidence for the lives of those who lived and worked within the various institutions.

The site is a good representative example of a significant cultural landscape with links to the past and of significance to current Aboriginal people. The areas of open space contribute to a representation of the much broader open space that once characterised Parramatta prior to urbanisation.



#### 5.4 Summary statement of heritage significance

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

The site retains physical evidence of water races associated with the establishment of the first Government water-powered mill on mainland Australia. Samuel Marsden's 1810s watermill was located in the northwest part of the site and along with Charles Smith's 1795 to c1803 farming demonstrates early free settler activities in agriculture during the colonial period.

It was the site of the first purpose-built Female Factory in New South Wales and Australia. The Female Factory is significant for its international associations with the forced migration and transportation of convicts within the Imperial convict system and with women who as convicts, patients or prisoners occupied this site for over 20 years. It is also important as Australia's first maternity hospital and first female penitentiary. It has arguably retained the most intact above-ground evidence of original built form of any female factory in Australia. The site has rarity value because of the history of its development from the establishment of the Female Factory to the conversion and evolution of the place as a mental health institution across the entire site.

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

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

The site demonstrates aesthetic significance through its extensive cultural landscape that, in conjunction with the buildings and associated spaces across the site, encapsulate changing philosophies relating to the treatment of convict women and mental health care in NSW over that period. It includes an assemblage of mature trees that are relatively rare in their extent and combination. Those parts of the site planned by the Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon have particular aesthetic significance.

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

The site has social significance historically and to present day communities as it demonstrates the imposition of institutional social and moral order on disadvantaged and vulnerable people in society and. has played a significant role in the management of mental health services in NSW. It has significance for Aboriginal and other people treated there and hospital staff, along with their families and other members of the community with which they were associated.

The site has high archaeological potential relating to all phases of its development. Although impacted by ongoing use and development since settlement, the site has potential to retain subsurface evidence of Aboriginal occupation, which would provide the Aboriginal community with a continuing cultural link to their past.

The site potentially retains evidence of significant pre-institutional occupation including the mill races associated with the Government watermill, Samuel Marsden's mill and Vineyard Farm. It also potentially retains evidence of the evolution of the site for institutional purposes. The archaeology of the Female Factory is anticipated to be a collection of footings, deposits, water storage and distribution systems, and artefacts which may provide insight into the lives of women and the nature of their internment. Added to this is the archaeology of the later mental health institutions, from the 1850s to the 1980s which overlays the archaeology of the Female Factory. The historical archaeology of this site is expected to provide information relating to the survival of early the British colony, institutional life, mental health care, landscape of colonial Parramatta, early milling technology and lifeways within all stages of the occupation of the site.

## 5.5 Significance of site components

### 5.5.1 Introduction

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

The Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage has formulated gradings of significance to facilitate this process. The table below sets out the gradings, which have been adjusted to suit the specific characteristics of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

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

### 5.5.2 Natural Heritage Values

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

### 5.5.3 Aboriginal Archaeology and cultural heritage values

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is a significant Aboriginal cultural landscape. Consultation with representatives of the Aboriginal community indicates that the PNHS (including the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site) is of importance to the local and broader Aboriginal community. It has potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation providing Aboriginal people with continuing, tangible links with the lifestyle and values of their ancestors. Subsurface Aboriginal archaeology demonstrate the history of Aboriginal land use patterns, resource use and subsistence activities. The site has potential to yield further information through detailed archaeological and scientific research into the nature of Aboriginal occupation and techniques utilised in subsistence activities.

Additional research about Aboriginal incarceration and contemporary associations with the site and community consultation is currently being undertaken. Physical investigations will also be undertaken from November 2016 to gain a more detailed understanding of the nature and extent of Aboriginal 'objects' that may exist within the site. The findings of the additional research, assessment, testing and consultation will form the basis for a comprehensive plan of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the site and the wider PNHS.

The *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (PNHS AACHMP) is due for completion in 2017. It will include:

- an updated assessment of the potential for Aboriginal archaeology to exist across the site and the wider PNHS and its likely significance; and
- an updated assessment of the contemporary Aboriginal social and historical values associated with the site and the wider PNHS.

The findings of the revised assessment will be incorporated into the PNHS CMP, which will be re-submitted to the Heritage Council of NSW for re-endorsement.

### 5.5.4 Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has potential to contain archaeological remains with historical, associative, social, technical/research, rare and representative significance at a State and local level.

The landscape of this place has been used for productive purposes from the mill races and mill dams of the Government Watermill, the first built on mainland Australia, to Rev. Marsden's watermill and farm, farming by Charles Smith and later farming by the Factory.

It was significant in its role within the assignment and incarceration of women in Australia's first purpose-built Female Factory designed by Francis Greenway which was at the core of the management of female convicts in NSW until the end of transportation in 1840.

The development of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, initially within the core of the Factory, then as it spread out to incorporate most of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, informs us about evolving approaches to mental health and care of patients.

The Factory and asylum have defined women and girls by incarceration, enclosure, work and usefulness, assignment, marriageability, categorisation, appearance, separation, compliance, treatment, religion, sanity and most importantly by gender and sexuality. This site also offers insight into the lives of men as asylum patients within an engendered society which views their institutionalisation as necessary for the management of a civil society.

The archaeology of the site is associated with governors Hunter, King, Macquarie, Brisbane, Darling, Gipps and Bourke. It also has a very strong association with Rev. Samuel Marsden in relation to the conception and operations of the Factory, the construction of the government watermill and races by convicts as well as the construction and ownership of his own watermill. The Female Factory also has an association with convict architect Francis Greenway.

The archaeology of Cumberland Hospital should be able to testify to, exemplify, contest, redefine and offer insight into many of the aspects of the history of this place, especially when examined through properly defined archaeological research questions. There are few known artefacts or material culture associated with the Factory women, virtually none in public collections, and this means that the archaeological artefacts from the Factory phases have more to offer in terms of the stories they can contribute about this place.

The archaeology of the Asylum period should offer insight in to changing views of mental health and medicine, accommodation of patients and the nature of the lives of the patients.

The archaeology of the residential housing is related to both private and institutional places and the archaeology of this will relate to a range of research questions relating to class, consumerism, urbanism and landscapes.

### **Archaeological Remains of Potential State Significance**

- The Government Watermill mill races.
- Buildings and archaeology of the Female Factory.
- Charles Smith's farmhouse and outbuildings.
- Rev. Marsden's watermill, races and workers' housing.
- Mrs Betts' House and contemporary archaeology of Vineyard Farm.
- Original core precinct of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.
- Possibly the female weatherboard division.

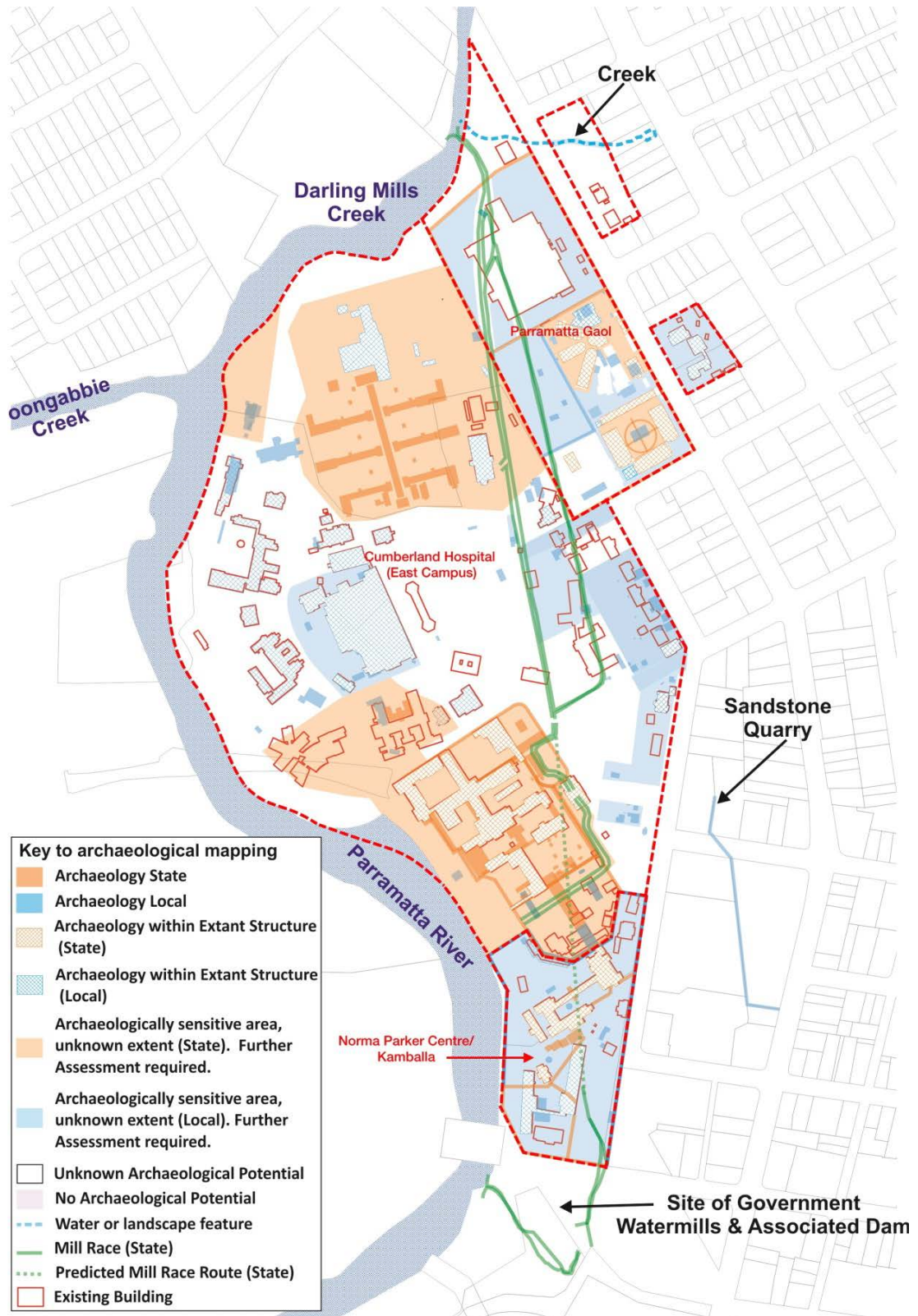
### **Archaeological Remains of Potential Local Significance**

- Later asylum phases in the northern part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
- Residential houses dating from c1850s into the early 20th century.

The above summary statement should be read in conjunction with the detailed analysis and assessment for historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology contained in the *Preliminary Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology Assessment* included in Appendix C of this report.

The areas of archaeology considered of State or local heritage significance are illustrated in Figure 112. Each area of archaeological potential within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is also identified in more detail in the table that follows.





- 112 The current understanding of archaeology of State and local heritage significance within the PNHS including the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.  
Source: Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, 2016.



<b>Marsden's Mill Precinct</b>							
<b>Description</b>	<b>Built</b>	<b>Demo</b>	<b>Assessed Potential</b>	<b>Assessed Significance</b>	<b>Re-assessed Potential</b>	<b>Re-assessed Significance</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Site of the Miller's Cottage associated with Marsden's Mill (	c1812	Pre-1941	High	High	Moderate-High	State	May be later Gardener's Cottage for Parramatta Lunatic Asylum — location uncertain — Archaeological testing is required to clarify the location.
Site of second cottage associated with Marsden's Mill	1820-1833	Pre-1880 or pre-1909	—	—	Moderate-High	State	Location uncertain — Archaeological testing is required to clarify the location.
Site of Marsden's Mill and mill race	c1812	?	Moderate	Exceptional State Exceptional	Moderate-High	State	Archaeological testing is required to clarify the location.
Quarry site/evidence of use of riverbank (quarrying for building materials)	Pre-1841	—	Moderate	High?	—	Local	Archaeological testing is required to clarify the location.
Convalescent Ward	c1909	—	—	Moderate	Moderate	Local	Archaeological testing is required to clarify the location.

Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct							
Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Potential	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	Comments
Above ground archaeological evidence in buildings associated with Female Factory and Lunatic Asylum including C102, C103 and C104; the clock tower (C101), the bell (C101), C105 and courtyard; boundary walls to Precinct 2; sections of boundary walls and urinals adjacent to C108 and C109 9; sections of original walls in Precinct 2, in the yard associated with C107, to the north of C105 and parts of the east and north walls of the yards constructed 1876-1877 near River Road.	Var.	Var.	High	Exceptional	Moderate-High	State	
Site of the rear wing of the Female Factory and entrance to the penitentiary	1821	—	High	Exceptional	High	State	
Site of Gipps' Female Cell Block and associated structures	1839	1883	High	Exceptional	High	State	
Female Factory: Outer Yard (site of Porter's Lodge etc)	—	—	High	Exceptional	High	State	

Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct								
Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Potential	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	Comments	
Former Airing Yard to Female Factory (south)	—	—	High	Exceptional	High	State		
Brick arch drain adjacent to former penitentiary block (C105)	1818- c1825	—	[Extant]	—	High	State		
Site of the Main Block and Asylum	1818- 1821	Partially in the 1880s	High	Exceptional	High	State		
Well (between former penitentiary block (C105) and Ward 4 (C106))	c1825+	—	[Extant]	—	High	State		
Well (Yard 2)	?	—	High	—	High	State		
Site of the Cell Block for the Criminally Insane	1863	1963	High	High	High	State		
Site of the Parterre Garden and Shelter Shed to the Cell Block for the Criminally Insane	Pre- 1880	1963	High	High	High	State		
Ha-ha to Ward 1 and Yard 5 (infilled)	c1885	1960s	Extant	Moderate	High	Local		
Brick and sandstone box drain	c1825	—	[Extant]	—	High	State		



<b>Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct</b>								
<b>Description</b>	<b>Built</b>	<b>Demo</b>	<b>Assessed Potential</b>	<b>Assessed Significance</b>	<b>Re-assessed Potential</b>	<b>Re-assessed Significance</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
Sandstone box drain	?	—	—	—	High	State		
Various field drains	—	—	—	—	Moderate	Local		
Brick drain located along the former alignment of Factory Street	1870s-1880s	—	—	High-Exceptional (in association with mill race or 'moat') Moderate elsewhere	Moderate	Local		
First mill race and diversion for Government watermill	c1803	Pre-1895	High	Exceptional	Moderate-High	State		
Remains of Charles Smith's house	c1795-1806	—	—	Exceptional	Low-Moderate	State	The location of Charles Smith's house is uncertain and is unlikely to be clarified without archaeological investigation. The most probable location has been shown on the significance map.	
Site of boatshed	1890s	Post-1961	High	—	High	Local		
Remnant walling adjacent to weir	1880s?	—	Extant	—	High	State		

<b>Mrs Betts' Precinct</b>								
<b>Description</b>	<b>Built</b>	<b>Demo</b>	<b>Assessed Potential</b>	<b>Assessed Significance</b>	<b>Re-assessed Potential</b>	<b>Re-assessed Significance</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
Site of Redbank (Mrs Betts' House) and later Medical Superintendent's House	c1830	1948	High	High	Moderate	State		
Site of the outbuildings of Mrs Betts' House (stables etc)	?	1948	Moderate	High?	Low-Moderate	State		
Site of the ferneries (to Medical Superintendent's House)	1880-1895	1948	Disturbed	?	Low	Local		
Areas demonstrating the construction methods used in Greenup Drive and River Road identified in 2007	—	—	—	Moderate	Moderate	DNMT		
Landscaping to the Dining Room and Waitresses' Cottage	?	—	Extant	High	—	DNMT		
Site of earlier morgue	Post-1909	1959-1961	Moderate	Moderate-low	Low-Moderate	Local/DNMT		
Remains of Charles Smith's House	c1795-1806	—	—	Exceptional	Low-Moderate	State	The location of Charles Smith's house in uncertain and is unlikely to be clarified without archaeological investigation. The most probable location has been shown on the significance map.	

<b>Male Weatherboard Division (Male Lunatic Asylum) Precinct</b>								
<b>Description</b>	<b>Built</b>	<b>Demo</b>	<b>Assessed potential</b>	<b>Assessed Significance</b>	<b>Re-assessed Potential</b>	<b>Re-assessed Significance</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
Gardener's Store	Pre-1930	Extant	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local/DNMT		
Former Female Division Coal Store	c1877-1880	Pre-1930	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Former Female Division Kitchen	c1877-1880	Extant	—	—	Low-Moderate			
Pine Cottage (former Medical Officer's Residence)	c1877-1880	Extant	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Weighbridge	Pre-1895	?	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Former Female Division Stores	c1877-1880	Extant	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Chief Attendants' House	c1870	Pre-1930	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Former Engine House, Stores and Morgue	Pre-1895	Extant	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Central male Block (Male Asylum)/19 <sup>th</sup> Century wards/archaeological remains of Male Division			moderate	Moderate	Low-Moderate	Local		

<b>Male Weatherboard Division (Male Lunatic Asylum) Precinct</b>								
<b>Description</b>	<b>Built</b>	<b>Demo</b>	<b>Assessed Potential</b>	<b>Assessed Significance</b>	<b>Re-assessed Potential</b>	<b>Re-assessed Significance</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
Unidentified structure	Pre-1895	Pre-1930	—	—	Moderate	Local		
Boiler house	c1870	c1934	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Stables	Pre-1895	Pre-1930	—	—	Moderate	Local		
Coal Store	Pre-1895	Pre-1930	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Gatehouse	Pre-1895	Pre-1930	—	—	Low-Moderate	local		
site of the Dunlop Street Gatekeeper's Cottage/Dispensary	Pre-1895	1970s	High	Low	High-Moderate	Local	Although the 2000 CMP (Heritage Design Services 2000b: 204) treats these as two separate buildings, overlays of historic plans suggest that they were the same structure with two different uses.	
Pavilion	Pre-1895	1970s	—	—	Moderate	Local		



Male Weatherboard Division (Male Lunatic Asylum) Precinct							
Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Potential	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	Comments
Above ground resource (pre-1878) — includes buildings associated with the Male Division, Female Division, Pine Cottage, Oval, buildings to the east of the Female Division and building to the east of the oval.	Pre-1895	—	—	Exceptional?	Included elsewhere	Included elsewhere	
Landscaping associated with the Central Male Block courtyards	c1870+	—	—	Moderate	—	DNMT	
Remains of Charles Smith's House	c1795-1806	—	—	Exceptional	Low-Moderate	State	The location of Charles Smith's house in uncertain and is unlikely to be clarified without archaeological investigation. The area within the precinct has been identified as being of local significance as it is considered that there is limited likelihood for survival of archaeology associated with Smith in this precinct. The likely focus of Smith-related archaeology is along the south boundary of Smith's grant.

<b>Hospital East Precinct</b>							
<b>Description</b>	<b>Built</b>	<b>Demo</b>	<b>Assessed Potential</b>	<b>Assessed Significance</b>	<b>Re-assessed Potential</b>	<b>Re-assessed Significance</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>First mill race for Government watermill</b>	c1803	Pre-1895	High	Exceptional	Moderate-High	State	
<b>Dunlop Street House</b>	Pre-1895	1930s	High	—	Low-Moderate	Local	
<b>Fitzpatrick's House</b>	Pre-1846	Pre-1895	—	—	Moderate	Local	
<b>New Street houses (x6)</b>	Pre-1884	Post-1943	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local	
<b>Hospital Shelter Shed</b>	Pre-1880	Pre-1930	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local/DNMT	
<b>Factory Street houses (x2)</b>	Pre-1895	Pre-1909	—	High	Low-Moderate	Local	
<b>Weigh house</b>	Pre-1880	c1909	—	—	High	Local	
<b>Assistant Superintendent's Residence (including possible privy)</b>	c1892	c1909 (privy) House Extant	—	High	Moderate	Local	
<b>1850s structure</b>	Pre-1855	Pre-1895	—	—	High	Local	

Hospital East Precinct								
Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Potential	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	Comments	
Albert Street house (x2)	Pre-1888	1909-1913	High	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Fleet Street/Greenup Drive Gatehouse	c1910	1960s	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Factory Street Extension	c1855	1900s	High	—	Moderate	DNMT		
Front Entry Gardens	1920s	N/A	Extant	—	High	DNMT		

<b>Isolation Precinct</b>								
<b>Description</b>	<b>Built</b>	<b>Demo</b>	<b>Assessed Potential</b>	<b>Assessed Significance</b>	<b>Re-assessed Potential</b>	<b>Re-assessed Significance</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
<b>Site of Isolation Block</b>	c1962	c1996	Moderate	Moderate-Low	Low-Moderate	DNMT	On current evidence this appears to be the first isolation block in the precinct, although Higginbotham refers to it in his AMP as the 'Second Isolation Block'	
<b>Second Isolation Block</b>	Early 1900s	1960s	High	Moderate-Low	Low-Moderate	Local		
<b>Remains of Charles Smith's House</b>	c1795	c1806	—	Exceptional	Moderate	State	The location of Charles Smith's house is uncertain and is unlikely to be clarified without archaeological investigation. The most probable location has been shown on the significance map as being a potential area of State significance.	



<b>Hospital for the Insane Precinct</b>								
<b>Description</b>	<b>Built</b>	<b>Demo</b>	<b>Assessed Potential</b>	<b>Assessed Significance</b>	<b>Re-assessed Potential</b>	<b>Re-assessed Significance</b>	<b>Comments</b>	
Landscaping of the former Administration Block	—	Extant	Extant	—	—	—		
Landscaping of the former Nurses' Home (Jacaranda House)	—	—	Extant	—	—	—		
Site of the Female Hospital	Early 1900s	1981	High	Moderate/ Local; Low	Moderate-High	Local		
Convalescent Ward	c1909	Post-1961	High	Moderate	Moderate-High	Local		
Alterations to Female Ward 7 (c55) and Nurses' Home (Jacaranda House) (c57)	—	Extant?	moderate	Low	Low	Local		
Archaeological depoists and remains associated with standing structures	c1911	Extant	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Remains of Charles Smith's House	c1796	c1806	—	Exceptional	Low-Moderate	State	The location of Charles Smith's house is uncertain and is unlikely to be clarified without archaeological investigation.	

Female Weatherboard Division Precinct								
Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Potential	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	Comments	
Laundry	c1883	Extant	—	—	Low-Moderate	local		
Site of Laundry Cottage (Laundry Block)/ Laundress Cottages	c1883	1970	High	High Local	High	State	Significance subject to undergo further investigation.	
Bath/Wash Rooms	c1883	1970	—	—	High	State	Significance subject to undergo further investigation.	
Site of Engineer's Cottage	c1883	Pre-1930	High	Moderate Local	Moderate	State	Significance subject to undergo further investigation.	
Site of the former Female Asylum (temporary timber asylum)	c1883	1970	High	Exceptional State	High	State	Significance subject to undergo further investigation.	
Recreation Hall and Chapel	1889-1890	Extant	—	—	Low-Moderate	Local		
Gardener's Cottage	Early 1900s	Extant	—	—	Low	Local		
Site of Bush House and Nurseries (to Gardener's Cottage)	Early 1900s	1971	Low	Moderate/Local Low	Low-Moderate	Local/DNMT		

Female Weatherboard Division Precinct								
Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Potential	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	Comments	
WWII Air Raid Shelters	1940s	Extant	—	—	Moderate	Local	Located to the north of the swimming pool	
Second mill race for Government watermill	c1803	—	High	Exceptional State Exceptional	High	State	Significance subject to undergo further investigation.	
Well (Female Asylum)	c1880s	—	High	Moderate Local	Moderate-High	State	Significance subject to undergo further investigation.	
Remnant landscaping associated with Former Female Asylum	C1880-1970	Extant	Extant	Moderate	—	DNMT		

### 5.5.5 Significant Views and Vistas

The significant views and vistas are identified in Figures 90, 91, 92 and 93 (Section 3.0) and in the Cultural Landscape Precinct Inventory (Appendix D). The schedule below lists the views and vistas identified as being of High heritage significance.

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#### Views to the site

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The upper canopy of the site vegetation is the most prevalent aspect of the site in views of the place from surrounding areas including from along Fleet Street, Wisteria Gardens, Old Government House and Parramatta Park.

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Views from Parramatta Park and Wisteria Gardens towards the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.

---

Views of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct from the bridge.

---

Views (largely impacted) of the Hospital for the Insane Precinct from the bridge and from the West Campus.

---

View of the Marsden's Mill site from the West Campus near the confluence of the Parramatta River, Darling Mills Creek and Toongabbie Creek.

---

Views into the site from along Fleet Street.

---

Views into the site from along Factory Street and Dunlop Street (no longer existing but have potential to be reinstated).

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#### Views within the site

---

From the Mental Health Sciences Building (former Administration Building—C112) along the main courtyard towards the river.

---

Along the spatial corridor of the former Female Factory Street and Dunlop Street extensions into the site.

---

Along the spatial corridor formerly linking the Nurses Home (C83) with Glengariff—currently compromised by the siting of Emily's—ECAV Training Centre (C73) and the Bunya Unit (C51) and the mature plantings along River Road and associated with the Bunya Unit.

---

Along the longitudinal axis through Pine Cottage (C60)

---

Along the Camphor Laurel avenue south of Jacaranda House (C57)

---

Along the spatial corridor between the gaol wall and mature plantings on the west side.

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#### Important visual connections

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Between the courtyards of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct and the Parramatta River and Wisteria Gardens.

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Between the river frontage and Wisteria Gardens; Parramatta Park; Westmead and the Toongabbie Creek confluence.

---

Between the Hospital for the Insane building and the Parramatta River.

---

Between the Nurses' Home (C83) and Glengariff (currently impacted).

---

From the Camphor Laurel Avenue across the setting for Jacaranda House—currently compromised by the construction of the SES facilities.

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### 5.5.6 Significant Cultural Plantings

#### Arboricultural Assessment

A survey of the majority of the trees on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site (over 930 trees and groups of trees) was undertaken in 2015 by treeiQ in collaboration with MUSEcape Pty Ltd. The findings were incorporated into an Arboricultural Report, which is appended to Part A of the PNHS CMP.

The survey involved undertaking a Visual Tree Assessment to determine the health and structural condition of each tree and to identify its useful Life Expectancy (ULE). The survey also includes an assessment of the heritage significance of each tree, which was undertaken by MUSEcape Pty Ltd.

Each tree surveyed was tagged and numbered and the numbers used to create a schedule identifying the species, tree dimensions, health, structural condition, ULE, Landscape Significance (assessment of a combination of the cultural, environmental and aesthetic values), retention value and heritage significance.

The Tree Assessment Schedule is included at Appendix 3 of the Arboricultural Report.

#### Additional Assessments

As the tree survey undertaken as part of the Arboricultural Report did not cover all trees within the study area for the PNHS CMP, a separate assessment of the heritage significance of these trees was undertaken by MUSEcape Pty Ltd based on earlier landscape studies.

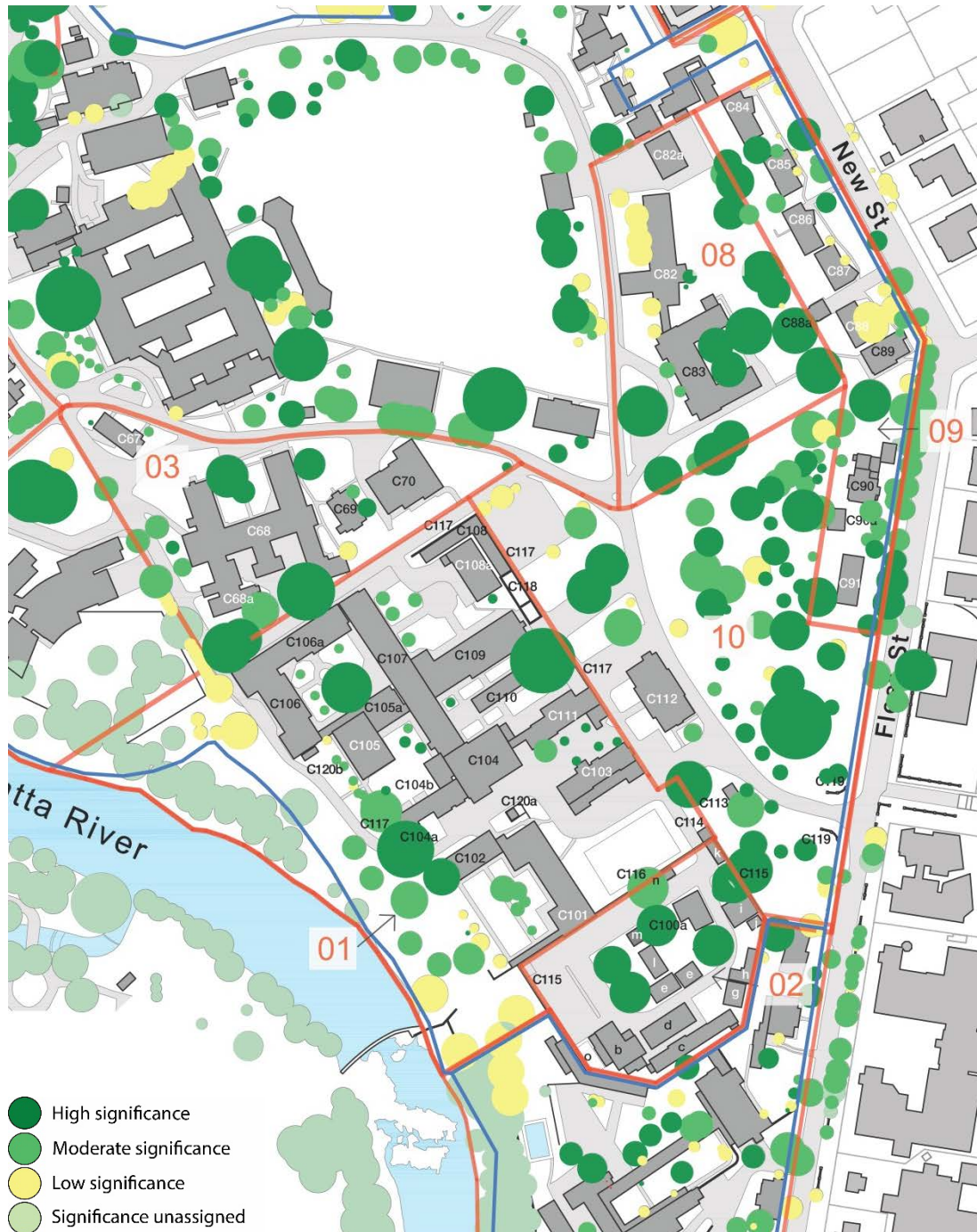
#### Survey Limitations

Many trees along the riverfront were inaccessible at the time of both surveys and have therefore not been able to be assessed at this time.

#### Cultural Landscape Mapping

The following plans of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site (Figures 113, 114 and 115) map the heritage significance of all of the surveyed trees on the site in graphic form.

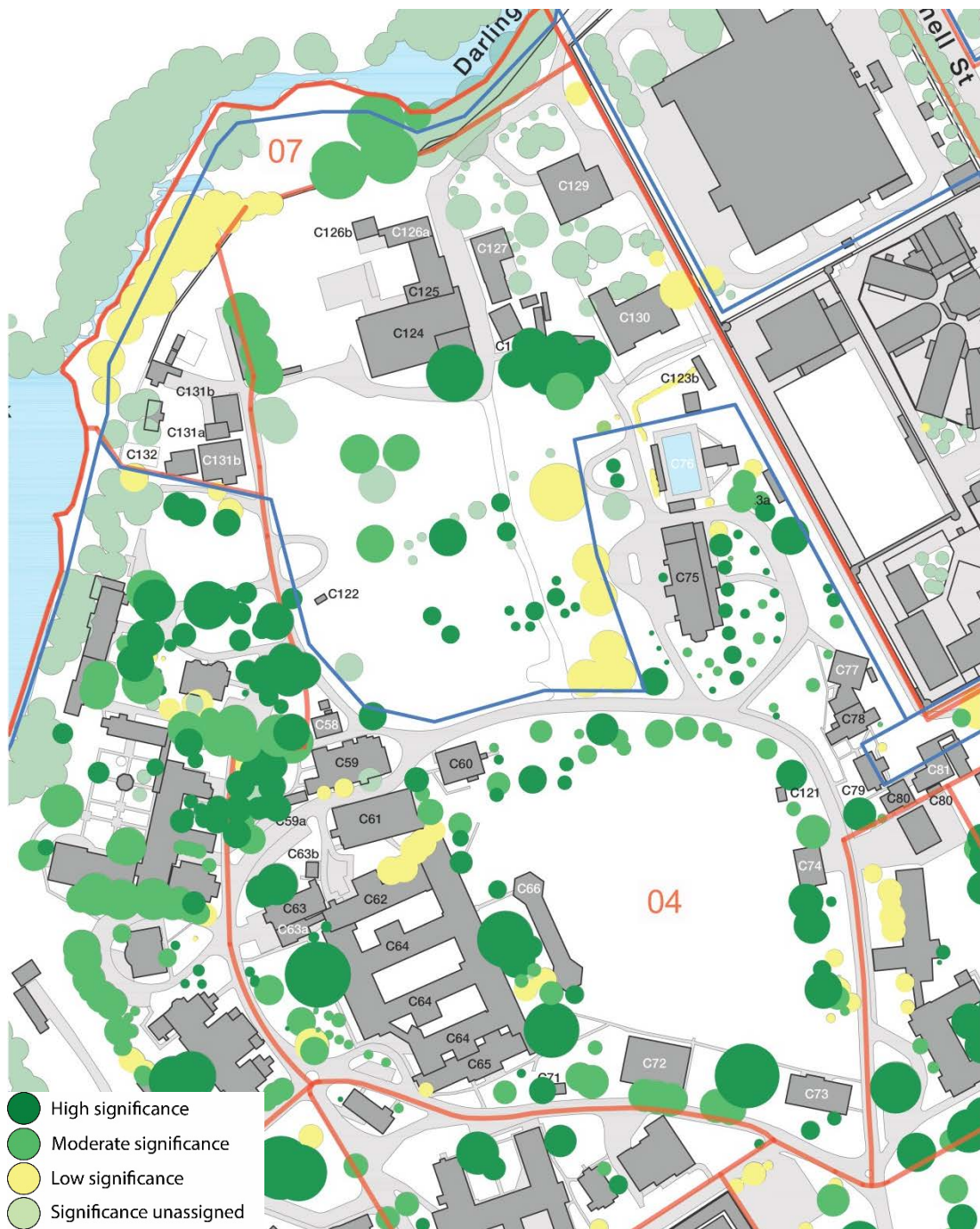
The plans will need to be read in conjunction with the Tree Assessment Schedule (Appendix 3 of the Arboricultural Report) and with the Plans provided in Appendix 2 of the Arboricultural report that identify the number for each of the trees.



**113** Significance of the cultural plantings within the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct (01), Solitary Cell Block Enclosure Precinct (02), Site of Mrs Betts' House Precinct (03), Nurses' Home Precinct (08), Residential Subdivision Precinct (09) and Front Entry Garden Precinct (10). Refer to the tree schedule and survey appended to the PNUT Arboricultural Report for identification of species, heritage significance and SULE (Appendix I—Part A of the PNHS CMP).

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

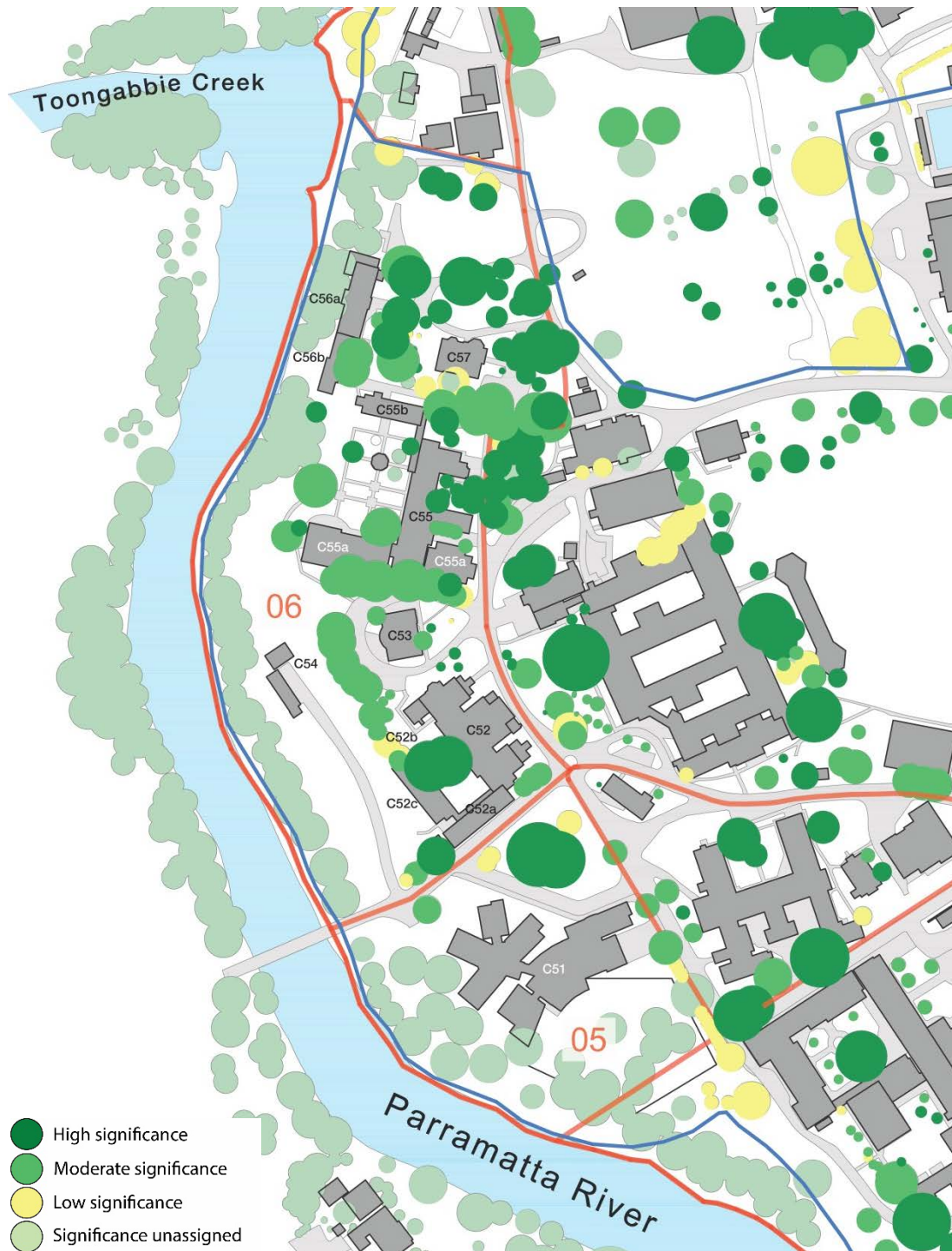




- 114** Significance of the cultural plantings within the Male and Female Asylum Precinct (04) and the Mill Dam Farm Precinct (07). Refer to the tree schedule and survey appended to the PNUT Arboricultural Report for identification of species, heritage significance and SULE (Appendix I—Part A of the PNHS CMP).  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.







- 115** Significance of the cultural plantings within the Isolation Ward Precinct (05) and Hospital for the Insane Precinct (06). Refer to the tree schedule and survey appended to the PNUT Arboricultural Report for identification of species, heritage significance and SULE (Appendix I—Part A of the PNHS CMP).  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





### 5.5.7 The Road Network

The significant aspects of the existing road network across the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site are set out in the schedule below. The location, alignment and fabric of the existing road network are illustrated on Figures 116, 117 and 118.

Key landscape components	Significance
<b>River Road (1880s)</b>	
General alignment	High
Remnant sandstone kerbs	High
Concrete kerbs	Little
Remnants of River Road (West), if existing	High
<b>Greenup Drive (1900)</b>	
Alignment	High
Sandstone kerbs	High
Concrete kerbs	Little
<b>Eastern Circuit (1880s-1940s)</b>	
1880s alignment	High
1900-1940s alignments	Moderate
Sandstone kerbs	High
Concrete kerbs	Little
<b>Palm Circuit (1880s)</b>	
1880s Alignment	High
Sandstone kerbs	High
Concrete kerbs	Little
<b>Jacaranda Circuit (1900-1940s)</b>	
1900-1940s Alignments	Moderate
Sandstone kerbs	High
Concrete kerbs	Little
<b>Hospital for the Insane Network (1900-1920s)</b>	
1900-1920s Alignment (around Admissions Block and along Camphor Laurel Avenue and connection between)	High
Sandstone kerbs	High
Concrete kerbs	Little
<b>Warrinya Avenue (1890s-1961)</b>	
1890s Alignment (South)	High

1961 Alignment (North)	Little
Sandstone kerbs	High
Concrete kerbs	Little
<b>Bridge Road</b> (1900-1961)	
1900 Alignment	High
Sandstone kerbs	Moderate
Concrete kerbs	Little
<b>Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct</b> (1930s-1961)	
Concrete kerbs and gutters	Little
Brickwork kerb/edging	Moderate
Paved areas/car parking	Intrusive
<b>Nurses' Home Driveway</b> (1920s-1980s)	
Remnant of original driveway alignment	High
Sandstone kerbs	Moderate
Brickwork kerbs	Moderate
<b>General</b>	
Factory Street extension (removed c1904)	High
Dunlop Street extension (removed c1904)	High
Car parking throughout the site—locations and paved surfaces	Intrusive
Fabric of sandstone kerbs	High
Fabric of brickwork kerbs	Moderate
Fabric of concrete kerbs	Little
1980s and 1990s roadways (associated with Bunya, the Gardener's Shed and across the top of the site)	Little/Intrusive



- 116** Significance of built landscape elements within the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct (01), Solitary Cell Block Enclosure Precinct (02), Site of Mrs Betts' House Precinct (03), Nurses' Home Precinct (08), Residential Subdivision Precinct (09) and Front Entry Garden Precinct (10). Refer to Road Network Schedule on Pages 161-162. Refer also to Schedule on Pages 167-168 for ornamental elements within the precincts. Source: TKD Architects 2016.





- 117 Significance of built landscape elements within the Male and Female Asylum Precinct (04) and Mill Dam Farm Precinct (07). Refer to Road Network Schedule on Pages 161-162. Refer also to Schedule on Pages 167-168 for ornamental elements within the precincts.

Source: TKD Architects, 2016.









- 118** Significance of built landscape elements within the Isolation Ward Precinct (05) and Hospital for the Insane Precinct (06). Refer to Road Network Schedule on Pages 161-162. Refer also to Schedule on Pages 167-168 for ornamental elements within the precincts.

Source: TKD Architects overlay, 2015.



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



The schedule below identifies the remnant ornamental elements located within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The location of each of the elements is shown on Figures 116, 117 and 118. Further ornamental elements may be uncovered in currently inaccessible areas.

No	Description/Location/Significance	Image
1	<p><b>Ward 1 courtyard elements</b></p> <p>Various elements in the western courtyard of the School of Psychiatry, including central pond with fountain, wire work arch, urn and glazed terracotta butts on the verandah. The central fountain and pond is surrounded by four specimens of cypress planted in the courtyard.</p> <p>Condition varies from good to fair.</p> <p>These elements are rare surviving ornamental features from the late 19th and early 20th century.</p> <p>All of these elements are of High Significance and should be retained, conserved and interpreted.</p>	
2	<p><b>Rusticated fountain/planter</b></p> <p>Rusticated three-tiered fountain located beside Greenup Drive just north of the former Visitors / Administration Building.</p> <p>Relocated to this position in early 20th century and used as a planter.</p> <p>Fabric in poor condition. The structure incorporates shells.</p> <p>The fountain is of High Significance and should be retained, conserved and interpreted. Further assessment should be undertaken by a materials conservator and appropriate works identified.</p>	

No	Description/Location/Significance	Image
3	<p><b>Fountain/planter</b></p> <p>Fountain located between southern end of cricket pavilion and former Bridgeway centre. Adapted for use as a plant container.</p> <p>Fabric in poor condition.</p> <p>The fountain is of High Significance and should be retained, conserved and interpreted. Further assessment should be undertaken by a materials conservator and appropriate works identified.</p>	
4	<p><b>Fountain/planter</b></p> <p>Fountain located near southern end of cricket pavilion and adapted for use as a plant container.</p> <p>Fabric in poor condition.</p> <p>The fountain is of High Significance and should be retained, conserved and interpreted. Further assessment should be undertaken by a materials conservator and appropriate works identified.</p>	
5	<p><b>Ladies' Bowling Club fountain</b></p> <p>Fountain associated with the Ladies Bowling Club west of Parramatta Gaol.</p> <p>The fountain is of <b>Moderate Significance</b> and should be retained, conserved and interpreted.</p>	

### Associated elements

The Cumberland Hospital (West Campus)...

9	<p><b>Glengarriff Rose garden—stone edging</b></p> <p>Circular sandstone element with central domed feature. The engraved stones dated 1870 bear the names of former medical superintendents. This element was previously located behind the medical superintendent's residence but has been relocated to just west of Glengarriff in Wisteria Gardens.</p> <p>The stones are buried in the ground, partly obscuring the inscriptions.</p> <p>The stones are of <b>High Significance</b> and should be retained, conserved and interpreted.</p>	 
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### 5.5.9 Buildings and structures







The significant buildings and structures within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site are identified on the following schedule and Figures 119, 120 and 121.

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

No	Name	Image
C51	<b>Bunya Forensic Mental Health Science Unit</b> (site of former Isolation Ward)  The Bunya Unit is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.	
C52	<b>Life Skills/TMHC/Psychologists</b> (former Male Admissions Ward—Male Ward 7)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High; South wing—Moderate; North wing—Little; and West wing—Intrusive.	
C53	<b>Transcultural Mental Health Centre</b> (former Administration Block—Admissions)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C54	<b>Gardener's Store</b> (former Greenhouse and Nursery)  Form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C55	<b>Transcultural Mental Health Centre</b> (former Female Admissions Ward—Female Ward 7)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High. South wings—Little. North wing—Moderate.	



No	Name	Image
C56	<b>New Street Adolescent Services</b> (former Female TB Ward—Ward 10)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C57	<b>Jacaranda House/TMHC</b> (former Nurses' Home No.1)  Original form, Spaces and fabric—High.	
C58	<b>Gardener's Shed and Substation</b> (former Fuel Store and Substation)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C59	<b>DHI Clearinghouse Store</b> (former Female Asylum Kitchen Block/Ward 9)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C60	<b>Pine Cottage</b> (former Assistant Medical Officer's Residence)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C61	<b>WSAHS Interpreter Services</b> (former Female Asylum Dining Room and Store)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	

No	Name	Image
C62	<b>Area Cashiers/HR/SMADAC/ESU</b> (former Male Asylum Block)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C63	<b>DHI Clearinghouse Store</b> (former Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C63b	<b>Toilet Block</b> (former Outdoor Attendant's Toilet)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C64	<b>Wirrabilla— Education and Training Services</b> (former Male Asylum Block Wards and Day Rooms)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C65	<b>Vacant</b> (former Male Kitchen and Store Room)  Original from, spaces and fabric—High.	
C66	<b>Cricket Pavilion</b> (former Male Asylum Shelter Shed)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	

No	Name	Image
C67	<b>Palm House</b> (former Mortuary)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C68	<b>Gungarra/Kalindyi</b> (former Male Ward 9—Sick and Infirm)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C69	<b>Wattle Cottage</b> (former Waitresses' Quarters)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C70	<b>Phoenix Café/Work Skills</b> (former Staff Dining Room and kitchen)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C71	<b>Recreation Department Store</b> (former Public Works Department building)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C72	<b>Bridgeway Centre</b> (former Sports Pavilion)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	





No	Name	Image
C73	<b>Emily's—ECAV Training Centre</b> (former Harriet Ward/Canteen)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C74	<b>AHS Health Promotions Store</b> (former Pharmacy/Hospital Dispensary)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C75	<b>Recreation Hall and Chapel</b> (former Amusement Hall)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High. Later modifications—Little/Intrusive.	
C76	<b>Swimming Pool Complex</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C77	<b>Willyama Aged Day Care Centre</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C78	<b>Gardener's Cottage</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	



No	Name	Image
C79	<b>WSAHS Human Resources Demountable</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Intrusive.	
C80	<b>Rose Cottage (and garage)</b> (former Matron's Cottage)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C81	<b>WSAHS Human Resources Demountable</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Intrusive.	
C82	<b>Figtree Cottage/TMHC</b> (former Nurses' Home Extension)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C82a	<b>Car Shade Structure</b>  Original form and fabric—Little.	
C83	<b>Centre of Addiction Medicine</b> (former Nurses' Home No.2)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	







No	Name	Image
C84	<b>CHIP Cottage (11 New Street)</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C85	<b>CHIP Cottage (7 New Street)</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C86	<b>CHIP Cottage (5 New Street)</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C87	<b>CHIP Cottage (3 New Street)</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C88	<b>CHIP Cottage (1 New Street)</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C89	<b>CHIP Cottage (9 Fleet Street)</b> (former Chief Attendant's Cottage)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	

No	Name	Image
C90	<b>Community Forensic Mental Health (7 Fleet Street)</b> (former Assistant Superintendent's Residence)  Original form, spaces and fabric—moderate.	
C90a	<b>Bridgeway Centre Annex (5 Fleet Street)</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C91	<b>Community Cottage/Craft Cottage</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C100a	<b>Store</b> (former Female Shelter Shed)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C100b	<b>Artisan's Workshop</b> (former Electrician's Workshop/Tailor's Workshop)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C100c	<b>Artisan's Workshop</b> (former Plumber's Workshop/Toy Workshop/OT Block)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	









No	Name	Image
C100d	<b>Artisan's Workshop</b> (former Fitter's Workshop)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C100e	<b>Storage Sheds</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C100f	<b>Storage Shed</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C100g	<b>Storage Shed</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C100h	<b>Demountables</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C100i	<b>Storage Shed</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	



No	Name	Image
C100j	<b>Flammable Liquid Store</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C100k	<b>Timber-framed Sheds</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C100l	<b>Storage Shed</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C100m	<b>Concrete Storage bunkers</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Intrusive.	
C100n	<b>Sandstone Storage bunkers</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate. Sandstone capping stones—High.	
C100o	<b>Salvaged sandstone</b>  Sandstone is of High significance.	

No	Name	Image
C101	<b>Institute of Psychiatry</b> (former Male Ward 1/Hope Hostel)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C102	<b>Institute of Psychiatry</b> (former Male Ward 1 Dining Hall)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C103	<b>Institute of Psychiatry</b> (former Southeast Range of the Female Factory)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Exceptional.	
C104	<b>Archives/Store/Meeting Rooms</b> (former Main Hospital Kitchen Building)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C104a	<b>Vacant</b> (former Parramatta Hospital for the Insane Building)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C105	<b>Information Technology Services Store</b> (former Dormitory of the Third Class Penitentiary)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Exceptional.	







No	Name	Image
C105a	<b>Information Technology Services Store</b> (former 'Wet and Dirty' Ward—Ward 8)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C106a	<b>Information Technology Services</b> (former Ward 4—West Range)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C106b	<b>Information Technology Services</b> (former Ward 4—North Range)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C107	<b>Information Technology Services</b> (former Male Wards 2 and 3—Spinal Range)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C108	<b>Storage Sheds</b> (former Workshops)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C108a	<b>Cumberland Storage Shed</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Intrusive.	





No	Name	Image
C109	<b>Post-Acute Community Care (PACC)</b> (former Ward 2 and Visitor's Annex)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C110	<b>Male Asylum Shelter Shed</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Exceptional.	
C111	<b>State Health Credit Union</b> (former Female Factory Northeast Range)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Exceptional.	
C112	<b>Mental Health Sciences Building</b> (former Visitor's and Administration Block)  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C113	<b>Public Toilets</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C114	<b>Storeroom</b> (former Dead House—Parramatta Lunatic Asylum)  Original fabric of the Female Factory—Exceptional. Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	



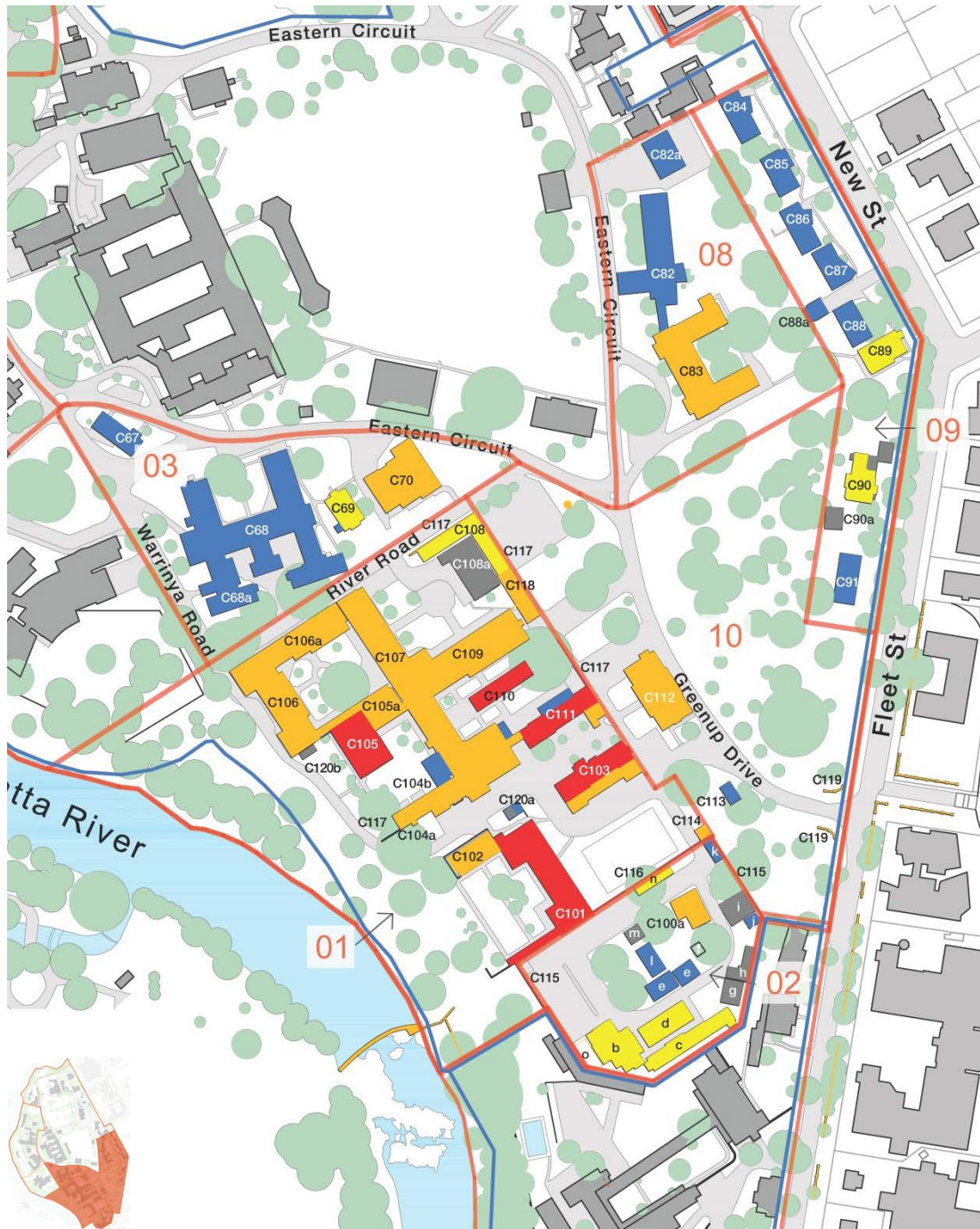
No	Name	Image
C115	<b>Solitary Cell Block Enclosure—Perimeter Walls</b>  Original alignment and fabric—Exceptional.	
C116	<b>Solitary Cell Block Enclosure—Compound Wall</b>  Original alignment and fabric—Exceptional Later re-building—High.	
C117	<b>Remnant Lunatic Asylum/Hospital for the Insane Walls</b> (associated with Criminal Ward and Ha-Ha, etc)  Original alignment and fabric—High. Later brickwork—Intrusive.	
C118	<b>Criminal Ward—Privy Remnants (Lunatic Asylum)</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—High.	
C119	<b>Sandstone Boundary Walls</b>  Original alignment and fabric—High.	
C120	<b>Electrical Sub-stations and Generator</b>  Intrusive.	

No	Name	Image
C121	<b>Gas Bottle Store</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C122	<b>BOM Weather Station</b>  Function—High Location and fabric—Intrusive.	
C123	<b>Storage Buildings (four)</b> (former World War II Air Raid Shelters)  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C124	<b>Laundry</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C124a	<b>Laundry Block Addition</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	
C125	<b>Former Boiler House</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Moderate.	

No	Name	Image
C126	<b>Staff Amenities Building</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
126b	<b>Classroom Building Demountable</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C127	<b>Demountables</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C128	<b>Emergency Assembly Point Building</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C129	<b>Stores building</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	
C130	<b>Merinda Periodic Detention Centre</b>  Original form, spaces and fabric—Little.	

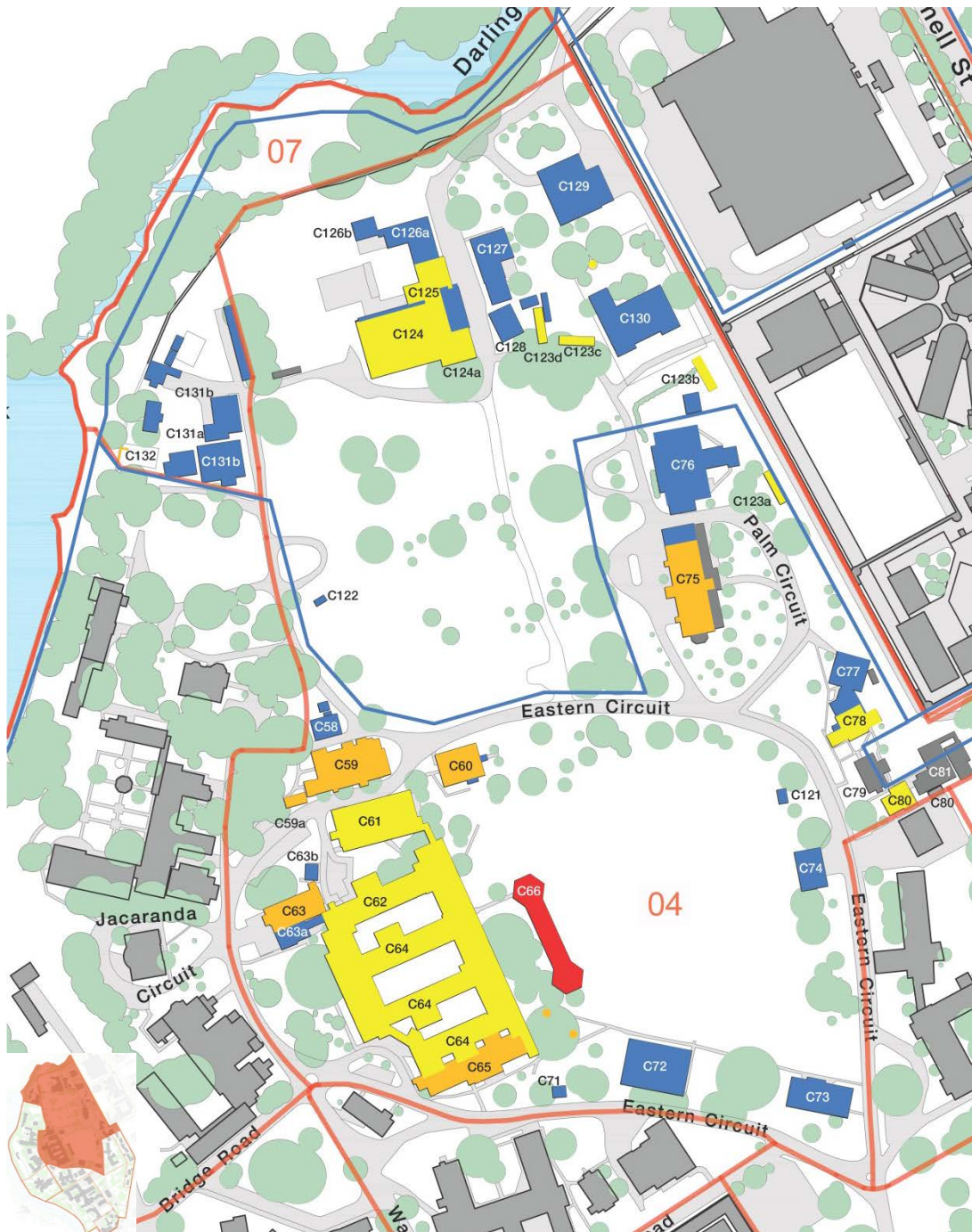
No	Name	Image
C131	<p><b>SES Complex</b> (site of Marsden's Mill/vegetable and rose gardens)</p> <p>The complex of buildings is of Little significance.</p>	
C132	<p><b>Building Remnants—Gardener's Residence</b></p> <p>Remnant garden walls and footings etc—Moderate.</p>	





- 119** The significant buildings and structures within the Female Factory/Parramatta Lunatic Asylum Precinct (01), Mrs Betts' House Precinct (03) and Front Entry Garden Precinct (10). Refer to building schedule on Pages 168-184 and Building Inventory (Appendix E). Source: TKD Architects 2016.





- 120 The significant buildings and structures in the Male and Female Asylum Precinct (01) and Mill Dam Farm Precinct (07). Refer also to building schedule on Pages 168-184 and Building Inventory (Appendix E).  
Source: TKD Architects 2016.







- 121** The significant buildings and structures within the Isolation Precinct (05) and the Hospital for the Insane Precinct (06). Refer also to building schedule on Pages 168-184 and Building Inventory (Appendix E).  
Source: TKD Architects 2016.



## 5.6 Heritage curtilage

### 5.6.1 Background Discussion

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

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

*It can apply to either:*

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Heritage Curtilage for the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site

Apart from including all of the significant components of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site including buildings and structures and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology, the curtilage for the site should also endeavour to satisfy the following:

- maintain an understanding of the original visual relationship of the site with the Parramatta Gaol site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site;



- maintain the historical functional and visual relationship with the Parramatta River and Darling Mills Creek;
- maintain the site's historical relationship with Old Government House and the Government Domain (Parramatta Park);
- provide an adequate setting for the site that enables its heritage significance to be appropriately maintained; and
- provide adequate visual catchments or corridors to the site from the public domain.

While the site contains a variety of built, landscape and archaeological elements, the application of a cultural landscape management approach suggests that the curtilage for the site should be the entirety of the Parramatta North Historic Sites.

Refer to the identification of built and landscape site components earlier in this section of the PNHS CMP. Refer also to Appendix C and the mapping and tables included in Section 5.5.4 for identification of historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological potential and significance.

This does not mean that development cannot take place within the boundary of the sites rather that the siting, form, bulk, scale, design, materials, exterior finishes and landscaping of new development will need to appropriately respond to the heritage values of the entire Parramatta North Historic Sites area.



- 122 Heritage Curtilage for the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site incorporating all of the Parramatta North Historic Sites.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



## **APPENDIX A      EXISTING HERITAGE LISTINGS**

To be Included in Final Endorsement Issue.





## APPENDIX B SOCIAL VALUES ASSESSMENT AND INTERPRETATION

### B.1 Introduction

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site occupies a cultural landscape on the banks of the Parramatta River; a tranquil setting which has been witness to the evolution of institutions charged with the care of some of Australia's most vulnerable and disadvantaged people.

The site includes the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct, which has been identified, along with the adjacent Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site as an International Site of Conscience. For almost 170 years, the site has managed the welfare of people suffering from mental illness.

The following social significance assessment for the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has been prepared by Margaret Betteridge of Betteridge Consulting Pty Ltd t/a MUSEcape.

The following social significance assessment for the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has been prepared ahead of completion of the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (PNHS AACHMP), which will incorporate the findings of consultation with various interested Aboriginal groups and the results of an archaeological testing program. The assessment will be updated on completion of the PNHS AACHMP to incorporate any additional contemporary Aboriginal social heritage values found.

### B.2 The Female Factory (1818-1848)

The transportation of convicts from the United Kingdom was a response to the parlous situation confronting British authorities in the late eighteenth century in the management of crime and the provision of facilities to punish male and female criminals by removing them from society. Another motive in sending women away was tied to the expansion of the British Empire which required labour to assist with the settlement and expansion of colonial outposts. It followed that women were in demand as wives, mothers and domestic servants—and through the process of exile, punishment and reform, convict women could play an important role.

Colonial authorities lacked the resources to adequately manage the challenges that many convict women presented them with—from accommodating them, to finding them work to managing their lawlessness and lax morality.

At the urging of the Reverend Samuel Marsden, whose agricultural endeavours have a highly significant connection to the site, and supported by English human rights advocate, Elizabeth Fry, the British Government finally acquiesced to the pleas to improve conditions for convict women who were regarded as the lowest social order by the administration in colonial NSW.

By 1819, work was underway on an appropriated design for a purpose-built stone barrack and factory at Parramatta where they could be accommodated and engaged in useful employment. Purpose-built female factories were also constructed elsewhere in NSW including Moreton Bay and in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), also providing convict women with accommodation and employment—and the chance to improve their future prospects in work and marriage. It is estimated that between 1 in 5 and 1 in 7 Australians are descended from women who spent time in these factories.

The built design and subsequent changes prior to 1848 reflected the institutional administration and structured social hierarchy of the Female Factory. It comprised dormitories, workrooms, dining rooms, accommodation for staff, privies, wash houses and laundries, yards and an airing ground.

The design is attributed to a plan of a workhouse in Yorkshire which Marsden provided to Governor Macquarie—Macquarie asked colonial architect, Francis Greenway to prepare architectural plans and a specification for the building based on this plan.

The factory also included a hospital ward staffed by surgeons and a midwife and from the 1820s, treated all women in the colony and was the main lying-in hospital for childbirth. The high rate of infant deaths concerned officials—those who survived were allowed to remain with their mothers until the age of 3 by which time there was perhaps some prospect of release. The alternative was forced adoption.

From 1826, the authorities imposed a 3-class behavioural hierarchy on the convict women in the factory, with progression to a higher class as a reward or demotion to a lower class as a punishment. Each class occupied different accommodation, work areas, kitchen, dining halls and yards and was entitled to a specific issue of clothing.

The factory adopted the English model of the workhouse where gainful employment for the poor and needy subsidised their accommodation and food. Convict women at Parramatta were similarly housed and put to work carding, spinning, weaving, bleaching and drying cloth to overcome the shortage of clothing in the colony. The women also undertook piece work when the cloth returned from the Hyde Park Barracks where it had been cut for clothing, sewing it for convict issue.

Punishments were imposed to curb unruly women, including denial of rations, isolation, hair cutting or worse, manual labour picking oakum or breaking rocks for roadwork. Riotous behaviour erupted from time to time, with women vandalising property, hurling stones and issuing verbal and physical abuse, while conflicting religious beliefs often provoked disputes.

Although the Female Factory had not originally been intended as a place of incarceration and cells had not been included in the original complex, it became necessary to provide facilities to manage bad behaviour. Departing from the original design under construction, Governor Macquarie requested that 6 cells be added to the outer courtyard. In 1826 on the orders of Governor Brisbane, a separate penitentiary wing was added to accommodate convict and free women who had been sentenced by the colonial courts. To further improve the separation of prisoners, a three storey solitary cell block was added in 1838-39.

The Female Factory was under constant scrutiny from officials and although conditions were harsh and overcrowded, attempts were routinely made to improve the buildings to satisfy the increasing demands for accommodation.

The welfare of vulnerable women and children was at the heart of the establishment of the Female Factory. Its intended role in sheltering and providing employment as a method of moral reform helped to increase the future prospects for release as assigned or free women for domestic service, marriage and integration into the community.

### **B.3 The Asylum for Invalid and Lunatic Convicts (1848-1849) and the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (1849-1878)**

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site incorporates the site of the Female Factory, which expanded over time, evolving as a major mental health facility for over 165 years. It has been known by the following names: Parramatta Lunatic Asylum (1848-1878), Parramatta Hospital for the Insane (1878-1916), Parramatta Mental Hospital (1916-1962), Parramatta Psychiatric Centre (1962-1983) and the Cumberland Hospital (1983-present). It is the oldest on-site in-patient mental health facility in NSW.

The cessation of transportation to NSW in 1840 prompted the British Government and colonial authorities to rethink and rationalise the reorganisation of the institutions providing social services and welfare in the colony. The Female Factory became redundant as a textile factory and was repurposed as the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum for male and female incurable lunatics to help relieve the overcrowding at the Tarban Creek Asylum at Gladesville. This move established the foundation for the evolution of subsequent mental health institutions on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site from 1849.

In the transition from Female Factory to Asylum, sick and destitute women were cared for along with ageing lunatic male and female convicts from Gladesville, later joined by (free) male patients and chronically infirm destitutes. Their diagnoses deemed them incapable of being cured of their mental illness and the Asylum was the place of last resort.

Like the convict women before them, the Asylum patients too were organised according to a social hierarchy based on gender, condition, behaviour and later, criminality, but without the mechanisms for progressing from one class to another. Their daily routine was managed by the ringing of a large bell, now located outside the main NSW Institute of Psychiatry building (constructed 1883-1885 as Male Ward 1—C101).

The Asylum was administered under the authority of a succession of medical superintendents who applied regimes, routines and medical supervision appropriate to the needs and categories of patients. While some of the reported measures were inhumane (eg patients locked into iron cages) they reflected the adopted practices of the time where protection of people's safety and segregation or isolation was deemed acceptable but would today be regarded as cruel and a form of abuse.

Following the passing of the *Criminal Lunatics Act* in 1861, criminally insane patients transferred from goals were housed in a purpose-built ward, which by virtue of its associations was condemned for demolition a century later.

Unlike the outsourcing of the textile industry to convict women however, work for Asylum patients concentrated more on internal duties including cleaning and maintenance, landscaping, cooking, cleaning, laundry, sewing, gardening farm work and roadwork. These disciplines were intended to keep them occupied in worthwhile activities consistent with the workhouse model. It was considered as evidence that patients wished to recover—and it was rewarded with larger rations and privileges.

Several medical superintendents stand out for their compassionate administration of the Asylum and the introduction of enlightened methods for the humane treatment of patients. Dr Greenup (1852-1866) implemented considerable reforms but he did not live to see the outcome of a Select Inquiry into the Present State and Management of Lunatic Asylums in 1866 which resulted in some further improvements—or the acquisition of additional land which would provide for expansion of the Asylum and on-site accommodation for the medical superintendent (formerly Mrs Bett's residence). In July that year, he was tragically killed by a criminally insane patient during his daily rounds. His immediate successor, Dr Wardley, initiated the removal of restraints from that class of patients and instituted new rules regarding punishment, including the removal of physical restraints.

The murder of a patient in 1876 shone a spotlight on the conditions at the Asylum and was the catalyst for a Parliamentary Select Committee of Inquiry which noted its respect for the management but strongly criticised the conditions for patients. The outcome was evident in the expansion of facilities, including the addition of the recreation grounds (later cricket ground and Sports Oval) and the Shelter Shed for the Male Asylum (now the Cricket Pavilion—C66).

This amenity, along with the bowling green in front of the main NSW Institute of Psychiatry building (C101), became important social venues for activities between patients and staff and visiting teams from other institutions.

#### **B.4 Parramatta Hospital for the Insane (1878-1916)**

Dr Frederick Norton Manning (1878-1883) in his position as Inspector General of the Insane in NSW oversaw major improvements at Parramatta which followed the passing of the *Lunacy Act 1878*. This legislation established the Asylum as a 'hospital for the insane', firmly defining it as a medical institution. Formal training for staff would follow a decade later.

During his term, Manning oversaw the demolition of the former main building of the Female Factory and the rebuilding of a new sandstone wing known as Male Ward 1 (now the main NSW Institute of Psychiatry building (C101)) which reused the Thwaites and Reed clock and bell from the main dormitory building of the Female Factory which had been presented to the colony by King George IV in 1822. With landscaped park-like grounds, an aviary, fountains, terraced riverbanks, formal gardens and new buildings, some re-using the stone from earlier structures, the Asylum environment was considerably enhanced. The 'Ha ha' kept patients within the grounds, but afforded views of the landscape and a sense of freedom.

Manning's successor, Dr William Cotter Williamson, is thought to have influenced the landscaping of the northern part of the site during a building program designed by government architect, Walter Liberty Vernon. These improvements contributed significantly to creating the existing cultural landscape of the site and enhanced the quality of the environment for patients. An article in *Australian Town and Country Journal* in 1895 described the grounds 'closely shaved lawns, flower beds bright with colour, walls covered with ivy...and in some cases gorgeous-tinted ivy and show that [they are] amongst other curative and palliative measures used'. Fountains and statuary made by patients decorated the grounds, one described as having been constructed by an attendant from clinkers from the steam boiler furnaces. In the Laundry, patients washed and ironed dirty linen from 1100 patients (who were bathed once a week) using enormous tumbling washing machines and steam rollers.

The article also reported that patients were supervised in painting and blacksmithing. They made all the picture frames for the paintings hung throughout the Asylum and the horsehair and coconut fibre pillows for patients. Across the river, patients tended to a farm growing fruit and vegetables and raising pigs and cows. This provided food for the Asylum where their healthy diet included baked beef and mutton on alternate days and cold corn beef on Sundays with plum pudding three times a week.

Patients played games such as bagatelle, cards, chequers, billiards and had access to books and papers. The writer noted that there were no padded cells and troublesome patients were locked into solitary cells at night. The male and female dormitory wards, with 30 beds each (50 in the weatherboard wards), covered with snow white linen and mosquito nets, were hung with high quality coloured and steel engravings. The Amusement Hall (Recreation Hall and Chapel—C75), which could seat 700 people, was cheerfully decorated and hung with pictures. A pedal organ was located at the chapel end where Roman Catholic Church services were held on Sundays and a piano at the other end where fortnightly dances and musical concerts were held to entertain patients. Popular too were cricket matches for the Asylum's cricket club and visiting teams enjoyed other sports including lawn bowls and tennis.



Overcrowding remained a constant problem. Rising admissions continued to place additional strains on facilities, necessitating the use of the former Female Orphan School at Rydalmere as an annexe until its gazettal as a separate institution in 1892. Dr Manning ensured that conditions for staff too were fairly addressed with training and better facilities, although his opposition to improving their rates of pay and leave entitlements were unpopular. By 1900, the site accommodated over 1,000 patients, 54 who were declared criminally insane.

### **B.5 Parramatta Mental Hospital (1916-1962)**

For a short time (1918-1922), Parramatta Gaol was emptied of prisoners and the site used by the hospital. By the 1920s, it was the second largest mental hospital in NSW. As one of the largest institutions in the Parramatta area, the Hospital provided economic opportunities and employment for the local population. Not only did many staff live close by, in an area known as 'Pleasant Hills', but children (as adults) often followed their parents in work at the Asylum.

With the assistance of staff, patients enjoyed opportunities to enjoy life on the outside of the institution with excursions, picnics and trips to the shops and movies, while some of their labour contributed to enhancing the public domain, as evidenced by the rustic rubble stone walls along Fleet Street (C119) which were built by patient labour between 1929 and 1932.

The annual springtime Wistaria Fete, organised by the staff of the Hospital, has welcomed the public into the grounds and generated funds to support medical and social programs at the Hospital since 1930. Many items sold at the Fete were made by patients as part of their occupational therapy and included leatherwork, needlework, basketry, garden items and toy-making—helping the Hospital to provide amenities such as a hospital bus and a swimming pool. The event built on the well established relationships between staff and patients.

### **B.6 Parramatta Psychiatric Centre (1962-1983)**

The twentieth century saw enormous changes in the surgical and chemical methods for treating mentally ill patients, some of which were trialled at Parramatta. Renamed Parramatta Psychiatric Centre in 1962, the hospital kept up with medical advances in mental health treatment, introducing medical intervention and psychiatric therapies—some in line with corresponding institutions, although mechanical restraints continued to be used until the late 1960s. An on-site training school opened in 1964 and innovative programs introduced using the creative arts to inspire creativity and assist patients in their rehabilitation. In 1972, a patient being treated for alcoholism, artist Arnold St Clair (Sinclair) completed a mural around the walls of Ward 8 (C52), which has been identified as an important piece of work.

During the 1960s the Centre provided clinical training for medical students and expanded its admission units for approximately 200 acutely ill in-patients with problems including psychoses, depression, neurotic disorders and provided specialised services for geriatric patients and those suffering from drug and alcohol dependency. During the 1970s, in line with government policies on patient rehabilitation and re-integration into the community, on-site patient numbers began to decline and buildings were adapted for an increasing number of out-patient services and psychotherapeutic activities.

## **B.7 Cumberland Hospital (1983 to present)**

Further reforms recommended by the Richmond Report (1983) and the Barclay Report (1988) saw the upgrade and consolidation of Cumberland Hospital's services and facilities during the 1990s and the relocation of the majority of those to the western side of the river. As a consequence, many of the historic buildings and areas on the East Campus were surplus to the requirements of the Hospital.

Bowing to community pressure to save the heritage buildings on the largely vacated site, former hospital buildings on the eastern campus were adapted for ancillary services associated with mental health care within the western Sydney region. Many of these services provide important opportunities for social interaction and support.

## **B.8 Social Significance**

### **B.8.1 Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) Site**

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is a place of State significance for its association with the government administration of social welfare and mental health services in NSW. The buildings, structures, spaces and landscape demonstrate and interpret changing philosophies and government policies associated with the care, treatment, punishment, reform and management of the occupants. It demonstrates, through its built form, changing practices for the social and medical organisation of patients and the methodology applied to their daily care.

The evolution of buildings, structures and spaces document the application and outcomes of changing administrative regimes, philosophies, reforms on particular groups of society including mentally ill patients over a period of 167 years. The cultural landscape of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site includes the creative expressions of patients through landscape features, plantings and artwork.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is significant as a site of tangible and intangible heritage which demonstrate institutional social and moral order and behaviour, particularly as it impacts on disadvantaged and vulnerable people in society. As the second largest on-site, in-patient institution in the State during the twentieth century, it has played a significant role in the management of mental health services in New South Wales.

Patients of the Hospital have been significantly impacted by protocols associated with the administration of mental health services and their evidence remains intangible, yet significant, in understanding the evolution and impacts of mental health services followed major government investigations and reforms.

Many people associated with the site are members of the Forgotten Australians and the Stolen Generation. This site is significant to them for their battles to recover their identities and family connections.

### **B.8.2 The Female Factory**

The Female Factory was the first purpose-built colonial establishment designed to provide accommodation and employment for convict women and is the earliest and most intact convict women's site in Australia. It is the only one in Australia with sufficient surviving evidence to interpret the classification system and is important as Australia's first maternity hospital and first female penitentiary. Between 1821 and 1848, it housed convict women and provided them with work, education and moral reform. It has become a landmark site with particular significance to former 'Parra girls', along with the Norma Parker Centre, as an International Site of Conscience for past injustices, particularly in the care of women and girls.

The Female Factory is significant for its international associations with the forced migration and transportation of convicts to NSW, particularly women and their contribution to the expansion of the British Government.

The concept for the Female Factory and its design drew heavily from English precedents and transplanted the workhouse model as an institutional response to management of convict women.

The Female Factory site retains the most intact above-ground evidence of its original built form in comparison to the other female factories in Australia. This, along with likely archaeological evidence, provides a unique opportunity to understand the allocation of structures and spaces as a response to the administration of social order as it applied to the organisation of domestic and work functions for convict women.

The hierarchical classification of women prescribed the manner in which they were accommodated, clothed, fed and the work they performed. Their factory work was an early example of organised employment for women in the colony and contributed significantly to the ability of the colony to supply locally-made clothing.

The Female Factory is significant for its associations with women who as convicts, patients or prisoners occupied this site for over 20 years. These women have become an important cornerstone in the genetic makeup of the Australian population.

### **B.9 Interpretation Themes**

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 is acknowledged as the principal guiding document for managing places of cultural significance and defines the principles and procedures that should be followed in the conservation of places of heritage significance. One of the aims of the Burra Charter is to interpret the significance of the place.

Interpretation provides the tools with which the stories and their meanings can be shared and enriches personal experience and appreciation of heritage sites and places. To be successful, it needs to be informative, relevant and engaging to different audiences and to use methods to reach those audiences.

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is a unique cultural landscape with significant convict-built heritage which provides a platform for interpreting the treatment of female convict in New South Wales. The evolution of the site to become the second largest mental health facility in New South Wales provides an important record of the way in which the state administered mental health treatment and cared for patients. Interpreting this history requires sensitivity and compassion in order to maintain dignity and respect for the many people whose lives intersected with the institution.

Using the Heritage Division, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's framework for developing interpretation, the table below identifies the key themes relevant to the tangible and intangible significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and locates them to specific places where stories can be told.<sup>121</sup>

A separate site-wide Interpretation Strategy is currently being prepared for the Parramatta North Historic Sites—the *PNHS Interpretation Strategy*, to guide the planning and location of interpretation using key themes and messages and to identify the appropriate methods for delivering interpretation.

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<sup>121</sup> <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage>.



Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Interpretation	Site
1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment—naturally evolved themes	Ancient estuarine river landscape and natural habitat.	Riverbank, riparian corridor.
2. Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures—Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present.	Traditional land of the Aboriginal people. Contact, intervention and dispossession.	Site-wide evidence of Aboriginal occupation.
2. Peopling Australia	Convict—Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850).	Incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working and administering the convict system; secondary punishment.	Female Factory.
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment—cultural landscape—Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings.	Layout of Female Factory. Landscaped grounds of Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.	Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, landscape and features.
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Health—Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well-being of human.	Care and treatment for the medical well-being of people including the mentally ill.	Female Factory and Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
3. Developing local regional and national economies	Industry—Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods.	Workhouse practices e.g. textile production.	Female Factory.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Interpretation	Site
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation – Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and in particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of creative endeavour for such activities.	Convict accommodation. Asylum patient wards.  Orphanage and reform school.	Female Factory Precinct. Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta Mental Hospital. Female Factory Precinct.
5. Labour	Labour – Activities associated with work practices and organised and unorganised labour.	Enforced labour. Convict labour. Prisoner labour. Patient labour.	Government Farm. Female Factory. Parramatta Gaol Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
6. Educating	Education - Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Research, education and training in mental health	Cumberland Hospital
7. Governing	Government and administration – Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs – includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Administration of convicts. Administration of public medical programs for the mentally ill. Royal Commissions and Inquiries.	Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
7. Governing	Law and order – Maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes.	Incarceration of female convicts. Incarceration of mentally ill and criminally insane prisoners. Rebellion and riotous behaviour, murder, rebellion.	Female Factory Precinct. Cumberland Hospital.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Interpretation	Site
7. Governing	Welfare—Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations.	Welfare of female convicts. Welfare of criminally ill. Welfare of criminally insane.	Female Factory Precinct. Cumberland Hospital.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Creative endeavour — Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Public architecture. Artwork.	Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. Ward 8 murals by Arnold St Clair (Sindair), Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure — Activities associated with recreation and relaxation.	Recreational activities.	Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site facilities—Recreation Hall, Sports Oval.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion — Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship.	Sectarianism and segregation.	Female Factory and Recreational Hall (chapel use).
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport — Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities.	Patient sporting activity.	Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site facilities—Sports Oval, cricket pitch and bowling green.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Interpretation	Site
9. Marking the phases of life	Persons—Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Administrators and practitioners; individuals associated with the administration, supervision, care, treatment of the institutions on the site. Convict women. Staff and patients.	Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.  Female Factory Precinct. Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
9. Marking the phases of life	Birth and death—Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Lying-in and maternity hospital.	Female Factory (Morgue)



## APPENDIX C PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT

### C.1 Background

The following preliminary assessment of the heritage significance of the historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has been prepared by Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. It draws on existing secondary sources as well as various archaeological reports and includes a preliminary comparative analysis for the site in relation to other similar institutions.

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

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

Due to the complexities involved in co-ordinating and implementing the archaeological testing within the PNHS, a large part of which is subject to important ongoing mental health services, and the timetable for endorsement of the PNHS CMP, it has been agreed with the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage that the PNHS CMP (as endorsed) would include a preliminary assessment of archaeological significance based on current information. The assessment within the endorsed PNHS CMP would subsequently be amended on completion of the archaeological testing and the PNUT AMS before being re-submitted to the Heritage Council of NSW for re-endorsement.

The preliminary assessment has been prepared consistent with the guidelines: *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, prepared by the Heritage Branch (now Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage), in 2009.

### C.2 Preliminary Comparative Analysis

#### C.2.1 Introduction

The following preliminary comparative analysis has been prepared by Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. It provides a context for the significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. It should be read in conjunction with *Section 2.0 Historical Development* (of this report) and the historical background contained in the 2014 BAA.

The preliminary comparative analysis will be updated on completion of the archaeological testing program and the PNUT AMS.

## C.2.2 Development of Milling in New South Wales

### Grinding grain to make bread or why mills were important to the early settlement of New South Wales<sup>122</sup>

The provision of flour and bread was an important part of feeding the early colony. The composition of bread was a concern to the inhabitants of Sydney Cove. Since 1801 the constituent parts of bread had been the subject of government orders. There was a scarcity of grain in May 1801 when the standard for making bread was established.

This standard consisted of 100 pounds of meal, made of 24 pounds of bran and 76 pounds of wheat flour. Bread made for ships was to be half Indian corn and half wheat meal. Penalties would be imposed for disobeying these orders.<sup>123</sup> A week later orders for the size of a standard bread loaf were issued; when freshly baked it should weigh 2 pounds 1 ounce, and when one day old it should weigh 2 pounds.<sup>124</sup>

Two days later the deputy commissary and the quartermaster undertook an experiment to determine or confirm the appropriate proportions of wheat and flour at the milling and the baking stages. For this experiment the flour was to be ground at Palmer's mill and probably baked in his adjacent bakehouse. While the loaves were baking they were to be guarded by a sentinel and a constable. This allowed the government to prove that a ratio of 3 pounds of wheat was sufficient to make a 2-pound loaf of bread.<sup>125</sup>

In July 1802 the bakers were identified as charging more for baking bread than the charge for the equivalent quantity of wheat, producing a profit of 6 shillings and 7½ pence on a bushel of wheat valued at 8 shillings. To stop this practice, the price of wheat was pegged at 8 shillings per bushel and maize at 4 shillings per bushel.<sup>126</sup>

In 1804 the charge for grinding wheat into flour was to be no more than £1 per bushel. Therefore, to maintain an acceptable price for bread under a situation of scarcity the price of grain and for grinding grain were regulated as well as the constituent parts and weight of a loaf of bread.<sup>127</sup> The government was involved in the most basic level of control in the society—fixing the price of food and the making and baking of bread.

King complained about the lack of public ovens for baking bread and criticised how baking added the equivalent price of one pound of flour on each full weekly ration of 9½ pounds of bread or nearly five loaves. At that time King reported that 8 pounds of flour would make 10 pounds of bread. King chose not to build public ovens as it would have only limited savings. Privately-run commercial bread ovens were therefore the only source of bread for the whole colony unless of course a private individual had an oven suitable for baking their own bread.<sup>128</sup>

In April 1806, following floods in the Hawkesbury and devastation of the grain crop, attempts were made to restrict consumption of bread by licensing the bakers, thereby controlling who could be a baker. Each licensed baker had to find two people to provide sureties of 50 pounds each and had to supply a list of their customers to the magistrates each week.

122 Casey 2002, Chapter 11; this will be updated for the AMS.

123 Government Gazette and Orders (GGO) 8 May 1801 HRNSW 4:364.

124 GGO 14 May 1801 HRNSW 4:367.

125 GGO 19 May 1801, HRNSW 4:368.

126 GGO 2 July 1803, HRNSW 4:796-797.

127 GGO 17 February 1804 HRNSW 5:310.

128 King to Hobart 1 March 1804, HRNSW 5:322.

Further rules included making 27 loaves of 2 pound 2 ounces each from a bushel of wheat, with 56 pounds of wheat to the bushel. Prices were set for both barter and money sales. Prohibitions were instituted on baking ‘any cakes, biscuit, nor any kind of pastry whatever’.<sup>129</sup>

### Early Mills

The early history of milling in NSW is a story of failure and repeated attempts before eventually leading to the successful milling of grains to bake bread for the daily food consumption and provision of rations. One of the first successful windmills was Commissary Palmer’s private mill and bakery at the Sydney Conservatorium site (c1800).

Governor Hunter proposed that the first watermill on mainland Australia would operate on tidal changes in the Parramatta River. By September 1800 the watermill was quite advanced. Governor King took over the administration of the colony and continued its construction and during 1803 and 1804 under the auspices of different mill builders. The dams and ditches or mill races were dug but in a ‘very hasty manner’.

While the Government watermill at Parramatta was the first on mainland Australia, there was one earlier watermill on Norfolk Island, built by Nathaniel Lucas in 1795.<sup>130</sup> The Parramatta mill operated intermittently due to a range of flaws in its design. Key among these was its inability to manage too little or too much water.

Rev. Samuel Marsden was involved in the mill’s construction and was accused of mismanagement by George Caley. George Howell is thought to have been operating this mill in 1814 until it ceased to operate in 1820 when it was sold to Simeon Lord who dismantled it and reused the machinery. It is referred to as Howell’s mill.

While the mill races extend across the PNHS, the site of the lower (main) dam, mill pond, and mill house and other buildings were immediately to the south of the PNHS within Parramatta Park (to the north of Parramatta Stadium). The line of the mill race was modified in 1821 to create a moat or a ‘wet ditch’ on two sides of the Parramatta Female Factory and the mill race within the Norma Parker/Kamballa site is considered to have discontinued at this time but evidence of it appears to remain in the landscape.

There is some contemporary archaeology of watermills and windmills on Norfolk Island but this does not have the same type of significance attached to those found at Parramatta. The settlement at Norfolk Island did not change the course of the history of British settlement in Australia. Rather the settlement was disbanded and there were a series of evacuations in 1807 and 1808 and by 1813 all British convicts and settlers had been moved to Van Diemen’s land.

There are known remnant mill structures and landscape at Kingston from this settlement. This archaeology is part of the Kingston and Arthur’s Vale Historic Area (KAVHA) which is listed as part of the convict World Heritage Area listing.

129 GGO 5 April 1806, HRNSW 6:57-58, 64.

130 Kingston and Arthur’s Vale Historic Area, Heritage Management Plan, Exhibition Draft, February 2015: 25.

### More Mills in Parramatta

There were a number of watermills in Parramatta, notably Marsden's mill which operated from the 1810s to c1838. Howell's first mill is in fact the Government watermill. John Bolger built his windmill c1810. He was a carpenter who has appropriate skills to erect his own mill. His lease was situated near the boundary of Marsden's land on the north side of the river, separated 'by a ditch forming the Government enclosure'.<sup>131</sup> Colonel Paterson allowed him to use government millstones. It appears to operate between 1811 and 1812 when the land was sold to Judge Ellis Bent. This land was incorporated into the Government Domain in 1814.<sup>132</sup>

The next attempt at milling was Hannibal Macarthur's tidal mill at 'Vineyard' further to the east on the Parramatta River (Figure C-1). Said to be in operation as early as 1819 it undertook grinding for government with the closing of the Government watermill around the time construction commenced of the Female Factory. Hannibal Macarthur employed miller Thomas Easterbook in 1825.<sup>133</sup> George Howell, after completing operating the Government watermill, established his own post-windmill nearby c1824, supposedly near the west side of the Cumberland Oval (Figure C-2). This mill appears to have operated into the 1830s. In 1820 Thomas Howard built a crane mill which was worked by a horse or a bullock and could grind three to four bushels of grain an hour and was supposedly located in Macquarie Street.<sup>134</sup>



**C-1** Vineyard Mill in 1830—a sketch by Edward Charles Close.  
Source: Tatrai, 1994, p50.

<sup>131</sup> Tatrai 1994:46.

<sup>132</sup> Tatrai 1994:51.

<sup>133</sup> Tatrai 1994:51, 58-59.

<sup>134</sup> Tatrai 1994:58.





C-2 Detail of Lycett's painting of Parramatta showing what Tatrai considers to be Howell's windmill on the hill behind St Johns Church..

Source: ML, SLNSW.

### Introduction of Steam Mills

It is not until 1826 that the first steam mill was introduced to Parramatta, in contrast to John Dickson's 1815-1816 steam mill on Darling Harbour in Sydney and the Thomas Barker's second steam mill in the colony in 1825.<sup>135</sup> The archaeology of both mills is considered to be of State significance and remains of Dickson buildings and dam wall are known to survive buried under reclaimed land in south Darling Harbour. Much of Barker's mill site has been removed by a number of development projects, and was to the north of Dickson's mill.<sup>136</sup> Steam mill technology in Darling Harbour and Parramatta was used to grind grain but as there was never enough work they were also turned to manufacturing textiles.

John Dickson (1774-1843), a free settler and business entrepreneur, arrived in Sydney in October 1813 with £10,000 of goods and machinery to establish a steam mill. The enterprising engineer was recommended to Governor Lachlan Macquarie in March 1813 as 'an excellent Engineer and Millwright' and granted land in Sydney 'and the interior proportionate to his capital'. Arriving with a steam engine, tools and turning lathes worth £5,200, Dickson established himself in Cockle Bay (Darling Harbour).<sup>137</sup> Thomas Barker was among the apprentices accompanying Dickson to the colony. He became a key figure in the industrial development in Darling Harbour through his own mill and business enterprises, as well as being involved in the management of Dickson's Mill and his estate.<sup>138</sup> Both Dickson's and Barker's steam mills ground grain and manufactured textiles to produce a sufficient profit.

<sup>135</sup> Casey & Lowe 'Sydney International Convention, Exhibition and Entertainment Precinct (SICEEP) Concept Plan, The Haymarket – SSDA2, Non-Indigenous Archaeological Assessment and Impact Statement', March 2013: 16-23, 87-89.

<sup>136</sup> Casey & Lowe reports online.

<sup>137</sup> Sydney Gazette 17 Jun 1815: 2; GP Walsh, 'Dickson, John (1774-1843)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1966, <http://adb.anu.edu.au>; Property brought by John Dickson to NSW, Letter 26 Oct 1813, Reel 6043, 4/1728, p257, SRNSW; Free settlers to receive grants of land, Fiche 3266; 9/2652 p14, SRNSW. Note: 'Dickson' is sometimes recorded in sources as 'Dixon'.

<sup>138</sup> Godden Mackay Pty Ltd, Oct 1992: 24.

### Early Windmills in Sydney<sup>139</sup>

In early Sydney the high areas above government house reflected the main concern of feeding the colony – the construction of windmills for grinding grain to make flour and baking of bread to feed the colony. During the first interregnum (1793-1795), the period of administration between Governor Phillip departing and the arrival of Governor Hunter, one of the few building projects persisted with was building grinding mills. These mills were rarely successful. Hunter continued with the building of mills and eventually completed the first windmill but it was neither efficient nor sound. He started to erect a second mill but King had to complete it. The first successful and efficient windmill was Palmer's small timber mill that was part of a commercial complex with the bakehouse established on the high ground in the Government Domain.

Commissary John Palmer's timber windmill and stone bakehouse were built on the modern site of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music by May 1801 with construction appearing to have been undertaken over a four-month period at the end of 1800, probably commencing shortly after Palmer returned to the colony from England in late 1800. It was one of three windmills built between 1800 and 1807, aligned along the spine of the eastern side of Sydney Cove. John Palmer built two of these mills and Nathaniel Lucas built the southern post-mill in 1805.

It was later stated that Palmer's two mills, bakehouse and dwelling house cost 'upwards of 5,000 pounds', although the later mill was a large stone mill and more expensive and would have constituted more than half this amount (Fairlie, Clark, Jones & Co to Goderich 15 March 1833).

Under Governor Bligh, Palmer had full direction of the government windmills, as well as his private mills, and the government stores and granaries. This produced a conflict of interest in Palmer's financial dealings and with no one to look over his shoulder, he seems to have taken advantage of his opportunities. He reportedly used an alias, Christopher Palmer, to hide some of his dealings (Harris to King 25 October 1807, HRNSW 6:340-42; Harris to Mrs King 25 October 1807, HRNSW 6:343-47; Examinations after Bligh's arrest, HRNSW 6: 447-448, 450, 590; Erskine and King to Treasury, 3 August 1811, HRNSW 7:569-570).

Palmer's mill was demolished c.1815 for the construction of the new neo-Gothic Government Stables and the only evidence that survived is the associated bakehouse and buried archaeological deposits, a small circular brick well inside the Bakehouse footings, and artefacts thought to be associated with the occupation of the bakehouse.

By 1807 the ridgelines and skyline of Sydney Cove were dominated by five working mills and the defunct first mill was now enclosed behind the newly built walls of Fort Phillip (1804) on modern Observatory Hill. This spill over of private commercial enterprise into the area of Phillip's Domain was part of the maintenance and survival of the colony, which as late as 1809 was suffering from flooding of the grain crops growing on the Hawkesbury. Grain was in short supply. These high places were a centre of utilitarian activities essential to feeding and maintaining the colony. It is for these reasons that King granted these leases and this is part of the reason why Bligh did not seek to have them removed from the Domain although they were clearly a visual intrusion into the new landscape he was trying to make.<sup>140</sup>

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<sup>139</sup> Casey 2002, Chapter 11.

<sup>140</sup> See Casey 2002: PhD, Ch. 11.

## Milling in the Hawkesbury

This section requires further research for the AMS. Preliminary research has identified mills dating from the 1810s and 1820s being either ruined or archaeological sites.

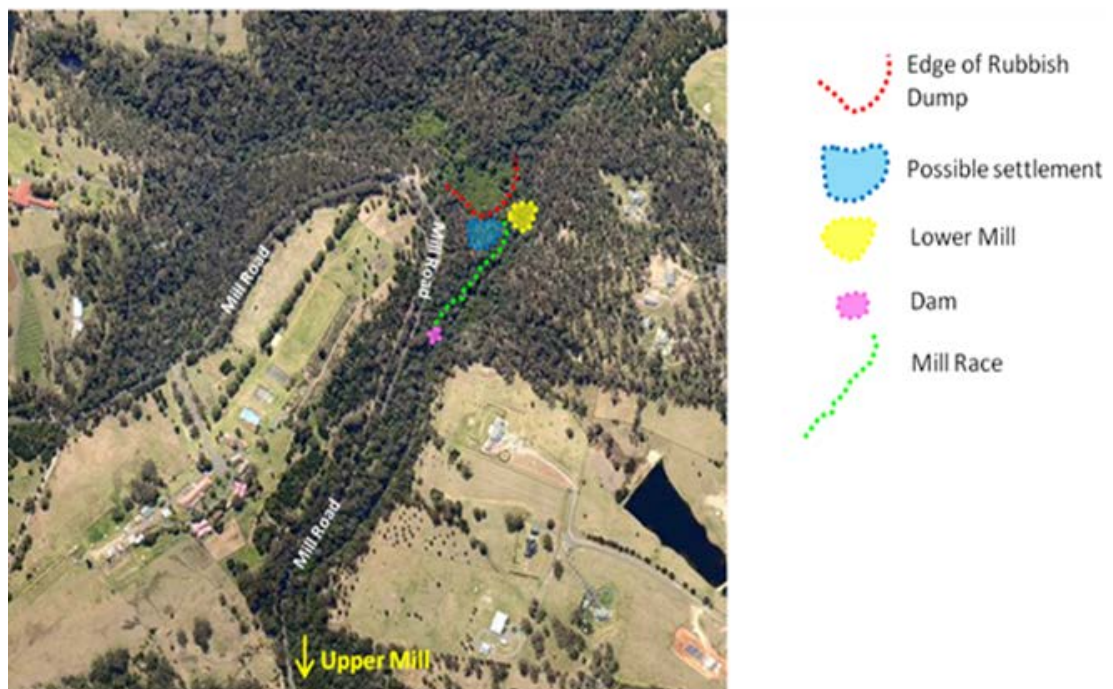
### Little Wheeny Creek Watermill

Among other recognised watermills in New South Wales is Little Wheeny Creek near Kurrajong which was built about 1810-1816. The first mill was located on the upper part of Wheeny Creek and then a second one was built further down the creek. A section of the mill race was built with stone walling and is said to be extant.<sup>141</sup> This may be contemporary with Marsden's watermill and would assist with determining how his mill operated. Currently there are other watermills on the Cooks River as well as Little Wheeny Creek. A site visit to this mill has been organised and will be included in the AMS. Figure C-3 shows the extent of the likely mill race.

To provide a clearer historical context for understanding the significance of the two mill sites and races within PNHS it is considered important to recognise the extent of these mills.

### Thomas Arndell's mill, Catti National Park

Further research is required on this mill which is a ruin within Catti National Park but has no easily available publication or report.



C-3 Plan of dam, watermill sites and likely race at Little Wheeny Creek.  
Source: Adele Anderson and Nicky Corbett.



<sup>141</sup> Little Wheeny Creek Mill site, Kurrajong, lower Blue Mountains, NSW; eds Adele Anderson and Nicky Corbett, University of Sydney essay 2010.

### C.2.3 Female Factories

The first female factory in Parramatta was in operation by 1802 above the Parramatta Gaol, with the second one operating in 1821 within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. For detailed history of the Parramatta Female Factory see 2.0 *Historical Development* (in this report) and the Baseline Archaeological Assessment. This history will be reviewed and updated during the preparation of the PNUT AMS. It is noted that there are limited documentary resources on the factory as many of the records were lost.

The most up to date and detailed research is that by Dr Carol Liston (2008). As discussed in Liston (2008), female factories were established in a number of towns in New South Wales, though the buildings at Parramatta are the only ones surviving. Women prisoners were sent to Newcastle from 1804, with part of the gaol put aside for their use. When Newcastle ceased being a convict depot in 1823, the Female Factory in the gaol continued as a depot to distribute assigned convict women. It closed in 1846.

The Female Factory at Bathurst was established in 1832 in the old military barracks. It could hold 15 women and was used to confine women sentenced for minor misdemeanours by the local magistrates or distribute women into assignment. It closed in 1844.

At Port Macquarie there was a log building by 1825 for 50 women sent to the settlement by the courts in Sydney. This was insecure and by 1828 the women were kept in part of the gaol. From 1833 modifications to the gaol converted it into a third class punishment facility, but as the area had been opened for free settlement, it was also used as a depot to distribute assigned servants, and a place for convict women with infant children. It closed in 1842.

There were two Female Factories at Moreton Bay (the historic name of the penal station), which was then part of New South Wales but is now near Brisbane, Queensland. It was part of the punishment system for secondary offenders, similar to Newcastle or Port Macquarie. Though a small number of women were sentenced there in 1824, most of the women transported to Moreton Bay for offences committed in the colony were sent there between 1829 and 1837.

The first Female Factory was in Queen Street where they washed and sewed and picked oakum. In 1837 they moved to Eagle Farm where they were employed in agricultural work. The convict station was closed when the area opened to free settlement.<sup>142</sup> Further information will be included in this section for the AMS. There are no factories in Western Australia as the Imperial convict system only transported men to provide a source of labour for the colony.

### Female Factories in Van Diemen's Land

There were five main female factories in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). The first was at Cascades, a damp and dark site southwest of Hobart. A second opened at George Town in the late 1820s to accommodate convict women in north Tasmania and was established in a rented Georgian mansion, which eventually proved unhealthy and unsanitary and was closed.

The Launceston factory replaced the Georgetown factory in 1832 with an 'experimentally designed and purpose-built' facility.<sup>143</sup> With the end of transportation to New South Wales all convicts were sent to Van Diemen's Land.

<sup>142</sup> Paul Ashton with Sue Rosen 1990; Appendix in Higginbotham 1990b: 'Historical and archaeological assessment of the Eagle Farm Agricultural Establishment, Female Factory and Prison, Eagle Farm. Brisbane, Queensland', for Australian Construction Services.

<sup>143</sup> Casella 2001: 49; 'To watch or restrain: female convict prisons in 19th-century Tasmania', *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 5(1): 45-72.



The Ross Factory was built in 1847 to alleviate the overcrowding of Cascades and Launceston. Ross was an isolated town midway between Hobart and Launceston and able to send women to both centres for work.<sup>144</sup>

The two main female factories in Tasmania were Ross and Cascades. Both were part of the Imperial convict system which operated until the 1850s in Tasmania. The Cascades Female Factory is one of the eleven sites included in the convict World Heritage Listing.

The Cascades Female Factory was built in 1827 and was the successor to the overcrowded Hobart gaol and factory. The government purchased a failed distillery with high walls around it for the Cascades Female Factory. While the walls were not purpose built, they were fit for the purpose and allowed a purpose-built factory to be built and operate between 1828 and the 1850s.

The newly-arrived Colonial Engineer John Lee Archer drew up plans to convert the site into a factory, taking more than a year. The first women arrived at the site in December 1828. The site was in a damp and dark location but it was also isolated from the main town, perceived to be a suitable distance to limit relations between the factory residents and men in the town.

As reported by Rev. Henry Phipps Fry, the women were 'utterly insubordinate' and led 'flagitious lives' (definition: criminal villainous).<sup>145</sup>

There were three classes of women and they were to be strictly kept separate. Similarly to the Parramatta factory, the first class were recently arrived convicts who were well behaved and those returning from service with reports of good character. They could be assigned where there was employment. Second class were those already in the colony who committed minor offences or whose behaviour was suitable to have them removed from the crime class. The crime class included women who were transported for a second time or were guilty of bad behaviour on the trip to Tasmania or were convicted of crimes in Tasmania. The material world of the women was governed by their class classification, the clothes they wore, the task work they were given. Employment for first class included: cooking, task overseers and hospital attendants. The second class made clothing and undertook mending. The crime class did the laundry for the factory, the orphans' school and the penitentiary, and carded and spun wool. The women laboured from sunrise to sunset. Disobedience was punishable by solitary confinement in a dark cell.<sup>146</sup>

Convict transportation ceased in 1853 and other uses were found for unoccupied sections of the factory. In 1856 it became a gaol and became managed by local authorities. From 1869 sections were used as a male invalid depot, a female invalid depot and a boy's reformatory. During this period female prisoners were still confined to Yards 1 and 2 and the rear of Yard 5. Other later uses included hospital-related ones.

The women's prison closed in 1877. While now in the ownership of the Tasmanian State government it was only due to the actions of the Women's Electoral Lobby, and the Female Factory Historic Sites Ltd what acquired the Yard 1 in the 1970s, then Yard 3 and the Matron's Quarters 1999-2004. It was in 2008 that Yard 4 was purchased to form the World Heritage Listed site.<sup>147</sup>

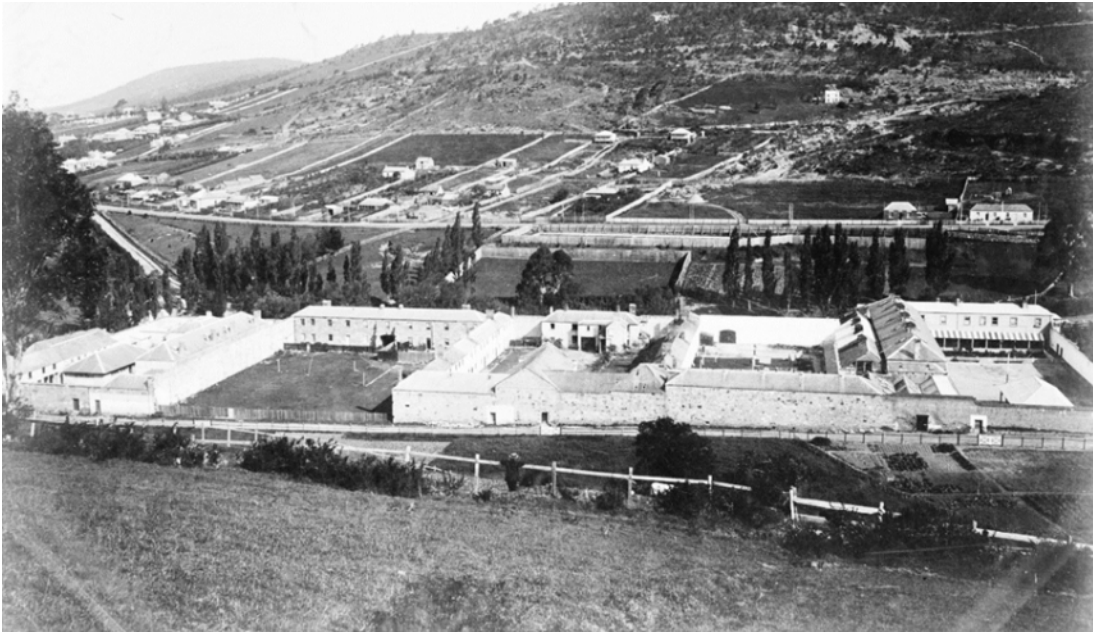
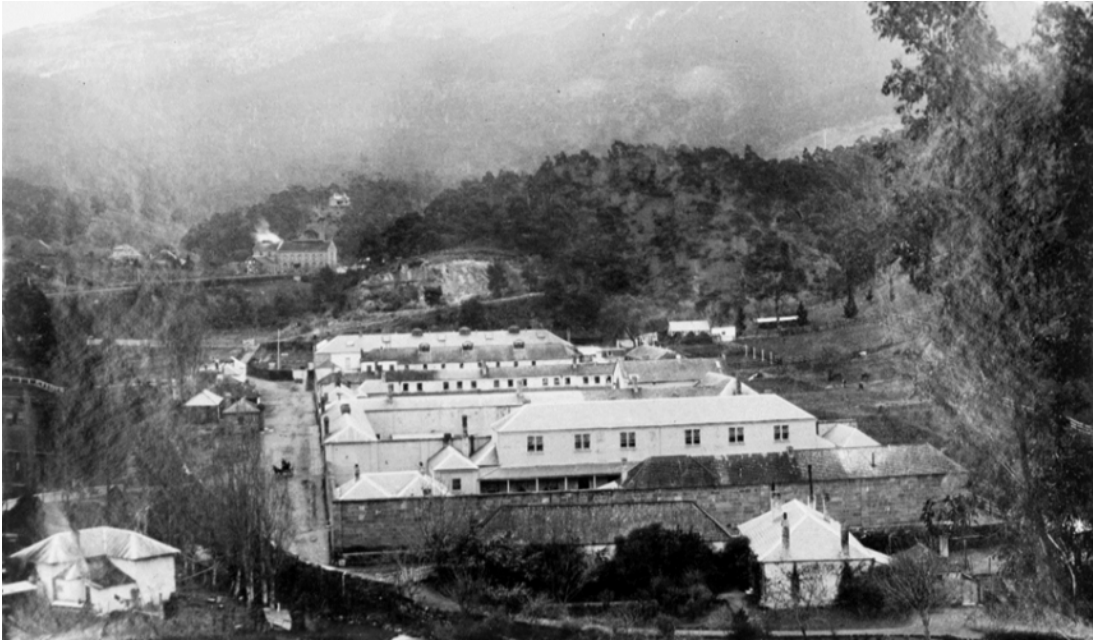
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<sup>144</sup> Casella 2001.

<sup>145</sup> Cascades Female Factory Historic Site, <http://femalefactory.org.au/history/early-development-of-the-site/>. Access 10 August 2016.

<sup>146</sup> Cascades Female Factory Historic Site <http://femalefactory.org.au/history/life-in-the-cascades-female-factory/>, Access 10 August 2016.

<sup>147</sup> Cascades Female Factory Historic Site website, accessed 10 August 2016.



**C-4** Two photographs of the Cascades Female Factory, Hobart, located below Mt Wellington. It was a cold and damp place and provided an uncomfortable place for the residence of the factory. It represents a series of expansions of the factory as demand for women to reside there increased. Source: Collection Tasmanian Archive and Heritage Office.

The Superintendent issued Rules and Regulations for the Management of the House of Correction and identified the following staff who were to work there: a Superintendent, a Matron, an Overseer and Task Mistress for the Crime Class, a Porter, a Clerk and two Constables.

Ross Female Factory has been the subject of a substantial archaeological project directed by Professor Eleanor Casella, Manchester University, UK. It is proposed to use this as a detailed comparative site for understanding the Parramatta Female Factory and will be discussed in further detail in the AMS and how the workhouse design used at Parramatta contrasts with the one at Ross as well as at Cascades. We currently have access to a range of archaeological reports and publications for both sites. In addition, Dr Casey has visited both factories and is familiar with the system in Van Diemen's Land.

#### Summary Statement of Significance for Cascades Female Factory: <sup>148</sup>

Cascades Female Factory is highly significant for its association with convict women. The number of women transported to Australia is estimated at approximately 25 000 or between 15-17 per cent of the total convict population.

Despite being a small proportion, convict women made an important contribution to the development of the colonies in terms of their labour and their role in fostering social cohesion. They became street sellers, dressmakers, washerwomen. They brewed, baked, ran public houses, engaged in trade and provided domestic services to private masters and government officials.

Convict women were also considered necessary to the stability of emerging societies. The gender imbalance was seen by colonial authorities as an issue requiring remedying. In Van Diemen's Land in the 1820s, the imbalance was acute and for this reason, large numbers of convict women were sent there.

Convict women were also the progenitors of the nation, accounting for some 80 percent of the children born in the colonies up to 1830.

Colonial authorities both depended on convict women for the establishment of family units and social cohesion and yet regarded them as a moral threat. These conflicting views led to a unique management response, one that reflects both moral and penal philosophies. In order to isolate the influence of convict women and in turn train them to be more 'responsible' workers, wives and mothers, the authorities established female factories. The factories were multi-functional, operating as places of work, places of punishment, hiring depots and places of shelter for convict women between assignments and those who were sick, infirm or pregnant. As colonial authorities became more systematic in their development of new free and penal settlements, female factories became regarded as necessary infrastructure. The effective control and management of convict women became important for the overall success of the settlement.

The Cascades Female Factory is the only remaining female factory with extant remains which give a sense of what female factories were like. It was the primary site for the reception and incarceration of most of the women convicts sent to Van Diemen's Land and operated between 1828-1856 (when transportation effectively ceased).

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148 [https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place\\_detail;place\\_id=105932](https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;place_id=105932).

As a long running penal institution, Cascades Female Factory was subject to changing approaches to punishment and reform, and this is demonstrated in the addition of yards to the original precinct and in the functions of those yards. The earliest yard housed convict women in barracks while in later yards, separate apartments were built. Isolation from fellow inmates was at this time regarded as critical to penitence and reform.

Extensive archaeological remains and some stone footings are present on site and these have considerable potential to enhance our understanding of the living and working conditions of convict women incarcerated in female factories.

Cascades Female Factory was situated on damp ground and with overcrowding, poor sanitation and inadequate food and clothes, there was a high rate of disease and mortality among its inmates. The death rate for the children in the factory was considerably higher than the general population. The appalling living conditions and very high infant mortality marks Cascades Female Factory as a place of great suffering.

Cascades Female Factory has high social value. It is the catalyst for research and enquiry into convict women and valued as part of the wider story of women in Australia.

#### **C.2.4 Mental Health Sites**

##### **Introduction**

This part of the comparative analysis requires further research in terms of the archaeology of mental health sites. A history of relevant extant sites is outlined in 4.0 *Comparative Analysis* (in this report). This section places the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum within its historical development. To date, the main relevant site found relate to the later uses of the Female Orphan School at Rydalmere when it operated as part of an asylum. A search of NSW Archaeology On-Line has not identified any clear comparative archaeological projects.

It is noted that considerable historical research into institutions, charity and philanthropy, benevolent asylums and the like has been undertaken and will be reviewed as part of the preparation of the AMS.

##### **Archaeology of the Female Orphan School, Rydalmere and Asylum**

The Female Orphan School at Rydalmere was established in 1813, with the design of the building based on an adaptation of Elizabeth Macquarie's family home in Airds, Scotland.

In 1850, boys were admitted into the institution and it became known as the Protestant Orphan School. Various extensions and modifications were made to the school until the orphanage was closed in 1887 and the complex became a branch of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane, which closed in 1988.

The continuous adaptation and development of this site provides a useful comparison to the changing functions and reuse of the buildings within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa. As with the Female Orphan School, these changes do not necessarily detract from the significance of the Norma Parker centre, unless the significance is incorrectly fixed to a single period, person or aesthetic. The interplay of standing buildings, landscape and any surviving archaeological remains need to be interpreted as a dynamic evolution, not evidence of a site's static past.<sup>149</sup>

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149 For a more thorough statement about the need for a broad context for the interpretation of cultural and structural elements of institutions, see Thorp 1992: 3-4.



Later phases of this site were investigated by Casey & Lowe.<sup>150</sup> The most relevant were in 2013, when Casey & Lowe undertook testing and monitoring within the carriage loop, north courtyard and inspections of the renovations of the interiors of the buildings at the Orphan School Precinct, Rydalmere. A number of water storage and drainage features, including two massive sandstone cisterns and a circular or barrel drain made of sandstock brick were recorded. Evidence of sandstock brick and sandstone paving, path edging and dish drains was also recorded, and 63 artefacts including leather, bakelite, vulcanite and celluloid buttons were found inside a window frame, as well as a two hand-forged nails and a 1935 silver threepence below the floorboards on the ground floor.

There was no archaeological investigation of the below-floor spaces in this phase of work. The buttons have been interpreted as being part of the Hospital for the Insane uniforms and were likely inserted into the window frame to prevent the windows from rattling.

Similar water storage and drainage features and concealed artefactual evidence are likely to survive within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa complex. Some of these artefacts are on display within the heritage buildings.

### Hyde Park Barracks

The later phase of this site, 1848-1886, includes a period of use as an asylum for the destitute and infirm. A recent publication of this phase of operation of the World Heritage listed site '*An archaeology of institutional confinement: Hyde Park Barracks, 1848-1886*', Peter Davies, Penny Crook and Tim Murray (2014) allows for some comparison of the lives of asylum women and how the place may have operated. It also provides substantial artefact collections from the ceiling and underfloor spaces of the standing building, and provides a substantial context to the nature of later private and female-focused charity.

### Further research for the Archaeological Management Strategy

Some recent items published which relate to this aspect of the site:

- Allomond, Gillian 2016 'Light and Darkness in an Edwardian Institution for the Insane Poor—Illuminating the Material Practices of the Asylum age', *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 20(1):1-21.
- Piddock, Susan 2016 'a place for convicts, the Fremantle Lunatic Asylum, Western Australia and John Conolloy's "Ideal Asylum"', *International Journal of Historical Archaeology* 20(3):562-573.

### C.2.5 Overview

The above analysis provides a context or universe in which we can begin to understand a whole range of archaeological issues relating to the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. One of the key issues is confirmation of identified significance. In this aspect we have confirmed the primacy of the early dates of some aspects of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

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150 Casey & Lowe 'Archaeological Assessment, University of Western Sydney, Nepean, Parramatta Campus (Old Rydalmere Hospital)', report for Tanner & Associates, 1997 and in 2007, 'Non-indigenous Archaeological Assessment, University of Western Sydney, Parramatta Campus' for UWS.

The layering of this landscape is comparable with Parramatta Park but is much more institutions focused. As part of early Parramatta, it was associated with early farming and milling, both of which assisted with the survival of the colony. The shift of the factory to this site changed the nature of uses but also saw a continuity of function in terms of providing a service to Parramatta, managing women convicts who were working but rarely residing in a decrepit non-functioning building. They were now restrained from daily interactions with the town. The Parramatta Factory provided a place for convict women to transfer into the wider community as labour to assist with running homes and properties but also working in textile manufacturing. They also failed in the implementation of these objectives.

The focus of further archaeological work will be on the state significant archaeology and understanding how it relates to other known sites. An Archaeological Research Framework will be developed about this site, structures and artefacts which will inform the PNUT AMS and the amended PNHS CMP. This will draw on the themes and perspectives outlined in the BAA but which require considerable further research.

### C.3 Significance Assessment

#### C.3.1 Background

The following preliminary assessment of the heritage significance of the historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has been prepared by Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd to assist with the preparation of the PNHS CMP—it will be updated following completion of the programmed archaeological testing to be undertaken from November 2016. The aim of the archaeological testing is to confirm the heritage significance of the archaeology at the PNHS.

The preliminary assessment has been prepared consistent with the guidelines: *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, prepared by the Heritage Branch (now Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage), in 2009.

#### C.3.2 Previous Assessments

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

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

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

### C.3.3 Basis of Assessment

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

These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (The Burra Charter). The Burra Charter principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) and implemented through the NSW Heritage Manual and the Archaeological Assessment Guidelines and Assessing significance for historical archaeological sites.<sup>151</sup>

The nature of heritage values and the degree of this value will be appraised according to the criteria set out in Section B.4 below.

To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

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

If an item is to be considered to be of State significance it should meet more than one criterion, namely in the case of relics, its research potential.<sup>152</sup> Archaeological Significance:

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

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

- Local Significance; and/or
- State Significance.

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

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

*'Local heritage significance'*, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.<sup>153</sup>

If a potential relic is not considered to reach the local or State significance threshold then it is not considered a relic under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW).

<sup>151</sup> NSW Heritage Office 1996: pp25-27; 'Assessing Heritage Significance', a NSW Heritage Manual update from the Heritage Office website (July 2001); Heritage Branch 2009 Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics.

<sup>152</sup> Heritage Branch, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009, p9.

<sup>153</sup> This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009: p6.

## Research Potential

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.<sup>154</sup>

## Assessment of Research Potential

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

Does the site:

- (a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
- (b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- (c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?<sup>155</sup>

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

### C.3.4 Discussion of Archaeological Significance

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

#### **Criterion A An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)**

British settlement in Rose Hill was established on 2 November 1788, less than 10 months after the British landing at Sydney Cove. The Rose Hill settlement was essential to achieving successful farming and ensuring the survival of the fragile penal colony. The land at Rose Hill was better for growing crops due to the alluvial soils and because the trees, although large and difficult to remove, were spaced further apart as a result of Aboriginal firestick farming. Governor Phillip, an officer and 10 men completed a small redoubt before the main group of convicts and marines arrived some days later. As the initial Rose Hill settlement turned into a small town, eventually called Parramatta, the use of the study area was modified. The study area is to the northwest of the original settlement and on the opposite side of the Parramatta River. While the study area may have been used for early farming this is uncertain.

<sup>154</sup> NSW Heritage Office 1996: p26.

<sup>155</sup> Bickford, A & S Sullivan 1984: p23.



The earliest known documented British occupation of the site was a 30 acre grant to Charles Smith, former convict and settler, on 29 November 1792. This was the earliest land grant in North Parramatta and was only 17 months after James Ruse received title to his grant, the first land grant made in the colony. Smith cleared his Parramatta land and appears to have lived here with his wife and by 1801 was growing wheat or maize, probably on his Parramatta grant. Smith was also Governor Phillip's gardener and would have worked at the original Parramatta Government House immediately across the river.

Smith sold his grant in 1806, probably to Rev. Samuel Marsden. During Smith's ownership the Government watermill was established immediately to the south of the study area with the mill races cutting through his grant. Construction of the watermill and race commenced in 1799 under Governor Hunter's administration but at a time when there were limited numbers of convicts available for public works. Prior to commencing the watermill there had been an attempt to erect a windmill on the high ground along the southern edge of Parramatta Park on the Western Road but this had collapsed.

The early history of milling in NSW is a story of failure and repeated attempts before eventually leading to the successful milling of grains. One of the first successful windmills was Commissary Palmer's private mill and bakery at the Sydney Conservatorium site. Governor Hunter proposed that the first watermill on mainland Australia would operate on tidal changes in the Parramatta River. By September 1800 the watermill was quite advanced. Governor King took over the administration of the colony and continued its construction and during 1803 and 1804 under the auspices of different mill builders. The dams and ditches or mill races were erected but in a 'very hasty manner'.

While the Government watermill at Parramatta was the first on mainland Australia, there was one earlier watermill on Norfolk Island, built by Nathaniel Lucas in 1795.<sup>156</sup> The Parramatta mill operated intermittently due to a range of flaws in its design, key among these was its inability to manage too little or too much water. Rev. Samuel Marsden was involved in the mill's construction and was accused of mismanagement by George Caley. George Howell is thought to have been operating this mill in 1814. The mill ceased to operate in 1820 when it was sold to Simeon Lord who dismantled it and reused the machinery.

While the mill races extend across the study area, the site of the lower (main) dam, mill pond, and mill house and other buildings were immediately to the south of the study area within Parramatta Park and the stadium land. The line of the mill race was modified in 1821 to create a moat or a 'wet ditch' on two sides of the Female Factory.

In the northeast of the site at least one of the mill races survived into the 1880s. It is possible that it was used as a ditch in which to place the sewer. The race would have placed constraints on east and west movement across the site.

The determination of both Hunter and King to construct a watermill, even though they did not have suitably skilled people, testifies to the need to feed the colony, the price of grain and bread, and recognition of how much grain it took to make a loaf of bread. Once suitable amounts of grain were grown it needed to be ground to produce bread or make meal. Hand grinding was a slow and difficult task and could not be done in sufficient quantities and therefore needed to be mechanised. The actions of Hunter and King built on the failures of the First Interregnum when attempts to erect windmills in Sydney failed. The success of milling is closely linked with the ability of the colony to be self-sufficient.

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156 Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area, Heritage Management Plan, Exhibition Draft, February 2015: p25.

Rev. Samuel Marsden acquired Charles Smith's grant c1806 with his title confirmed in 1812. Marsden built his private watermill at the junction of Toongabbie and Darling Mills Creeks between 1810 and 1812. It operated until at least his death in 1838 and was sold in 1842 in reasonable condition.

Associated with the mill were workers' accommodation and a mill race. The dam was upstream within Darling Mills Creek and the race would have exited downstream. Marsden also established a vineyard on this property which was occupied by his daughter Mary Betts who inherited the property. Her house was built in the 1830s immediately to the north of the Female Factory. The land was sold in 1842 to John Blaxland. Mrs Betts' house continued to be used after the land was acquired in 1866 for the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum when the house was occupied by the Medical Superintendent and survived in a highly modified form until 1948.

The Female Factory was located to the south of Marsden's property and the original Factory building was designed by Francis Greenway based on a plan of a Yorkshire workhouse provided by Marsden.

Governor Macquarie announced its construction in March 1818, with building commencing in July 1818 and it was completed in 1821. Watkins and Payten were the contractors and Francis Greenway would have been the superintendent.

While there was an earlier Female Factory on top of the earlier Parramatta Gaol this was the first purpose-built Female Factory in Australia. It opened in February 1821 when 12 women were transferred into the buildings from the first factory above the Parramatta Gaol. It was a substantial three-storey building intended to accommodate women inmates who would be responsible for spinning flax and bleaching linen for which they needed access to water from the river. It accommodated 300 women with dormitory space for 172, indicating that many of the women probably followed earlier practices and slept elsewhere in Parramatta.

The Factory included rooms for producing textiles: carding, weaving and looms, workshops, storage rooms for wool and flax. There were quarters for a superintendent, a large kitchen garden and grounds for bleaching cloth. Its purpose was to accommodate female convicts who could not be assigned to free settlers and therefore there were no punishment cells in the new building.

Newly arrived female convicts were eventually held in the Factory prior to assignment to free settlers when initially it only held those not assigned at the wharves. Female convicts convicted of further crimes and those returned from assignment were also held, as were sick and infirm, pregnant convict women, and those who had recently given birth.

Convict women within the Factory were eventually divided into separate classes as they needed to separate the new arrivals from those there for punishment. This resulted in three classes of female convicts with penitentiary third-class buildings for 60 women. The location of these rooms is uncertain as is the division of work among separate classes of women. The women became responsible for weaving in 1829, work previously only undertaken by men. The original building was augmented in a number of stages to accommodate the changes associated in accommodating the categories of convict women, with initial substantial rebuilding taking place in 1825/26 and again in 1828 by Governor Darling and then later.

There were numerous enquiries which sought to improve and manage the conditions of the Factory. Governor Gipps was charged with improving the separation of prisoners, notably the penal class. He built a new set of cells based on the American Separate System of solitary cells but he removed ground floor windows and reduced the size of the cells which increased the level of punishment.

This was considered an unacceptable level of punishment and Gipps was instructed to cut windows into the ground floor cells. This new three-storey cell block was built to the south of the original complex in 1838-39 which increased the number of female convicts which could be held at Parramatta and they no longer needed to be transported to Moreton Bay.

By 1830 the Parramatta Female Factory was the only government institution in New South Wales which employed convict women. Among important events in the life of the Factory was a riot in 1827 when the women broke out and raided shops in Parramatta. In 1829 there were 209 First class, 142 Second class and 162 Third or penal class women; 27 were in hospital, making a total of 540 women and 61 children living in buildings designed for 232. One calculation suggests that as many as 6,113 women and 1,634 children passed through the Factory in a year. While women made cloth in the 1820s and 1830s, they did laundry for the military in the 1840s. At the end of transportation in 1840 women returned from assignment and continued to reside here. In the 1840s there were more than a 1000 people residing in the Factory which led to rioting in the summer of 1842. By 1847 the numbers were considerably reduced. There were at least four riots during the life of the Factory, typically testimony to overcrowding, poor rations and conditions and often involving corruption by the staff. There are many gaps in the historical records relating to the Female Factory which means that there are many unknown elements about its history and activity areas and the way in which it operated.

In 1848 the Female Factory was turned into the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum which housed both men and women. Initially both men and women continued to be housed in the original Factory precinct. By the mid-1850s the former Female Factory buildings were occupied by lunatics and aged and infirm invalids. The classification and separation of spaces within the main Female Factory building remained, with the aged and infirm invalids of both sexes occupying the southern side (former second class convict spaces) and the male lunatics occupying the northern side (or first class areas). The female lunatics were also housed on the south side but in the old three-storey cell block built by Governor Gipps. This remained the principal accommodation for female lunatics until 1883. In 1877 the conditions were described as appalling. There were a series of ancillary buildings erected to support the Factory purposes during its lifetime.

By 1855 there were substantial alterations to the Factory buildings with many changes of use, walls knocked out, rooms amalgamated and functions completely changed. The 1860s saw additions to the factory with the criminal building erected in three stages. The grounds were expanded to provide for a farm, for private access and to expand to the north when the male and female weatherboard divisions were built in the 1870s/80s. The former Mrs Betts' house became the Medical Superintendent's house. The original 1821 Factory wing was demolished and the stone reused but apparently not to build the new male ward for 100 patients, although the original Factory clock was used. The male weatherboard division buildings were replaced in the 1930s while the female division continued to be used until replacement building were erected in the 1970s. By 1892 the new female division buildings were crowded and needed repainting.

During the nineteenth and twentieth century there were a whole range of new buildings and uses. Land was acquired along the eastern part of the site which already contained houses dating between 1840s and 1880s. Following acquisition of this land by the asylum, buildings were reused, new houses were built, such as a residence for the Assistant Superintendent of the hospital in 1892, and additional residences followed.

Key heritage themes: environment, peopling the continent, local and regional economies, building settlements, governing, institutions, and developing cultural institutions and ways of life.

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

The archaeology of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is associated with a number of early colonial governors, Hunter, King, Macquarie, Brisbane, Darling, Bourke and Gipps as well as Francis Greenway who was the original architect of the Factory.

The original layout of the complex and amendments to this relate to the different stages of the complex and how each of the governors interpreted the role of the Factory as a place of employment or punishment. The strongest association of the Factory is with the female convicts and their children who began life in this place and passed through its doors. The archaeology of the asylum period has an association with the inmates.

The archaeology of Government watermill, mainly the mill races and mill dam, is associated with governors Hunter and King and also with Rev. Samuel Marsden and Nathaniel Lucas.

Rev. Marsden's mill is associated with his use of the site and his daughter's inheritance and residence in Mrs Betts' house. These linkages are all at a State level of significance.

**Criterion C An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)**

It is unlikely that the archaeology of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site will have aesthetic qualities. While the mill race is the earliest example of a mill race on mainland Australia it was still excavated using a traditional technology. The archaeology of Marsden's mill, c1812-1848, may contain considerable evidence of the watermill and its below ground works and may be a key example of such an early accomplishment.

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

The buried archaeological remains and cultural landscapes within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site have a strong association within the NSW community through recognition of the values of the place by listing on the State Heritage Register and by the many thousands of women, girls and children whose lives were influenced by their time in these institutions.

The archaeology of this place represents the incarceration and 'management' of many thousands of women and girls from 1821 to 1848 in the Factory, as well as those who lived in the lunatic asylum and orphan school. These lives have left a legacy of descendants and history which has strong resonances in the modern community as testified by groups such as the Parra Girls and the Female Factory descendants.

There is some potential to examine the lives of men and boys in this place but there is less potential in terms of early and the survival of evidence. The most likely avenues for further understanding the lives of men and boys within these sites is through additional research and through the analysis and interpretation of buildings and landscapes. These values are stronger at the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

Where actions are more recent there is less ability to retain archaeological evidence and therefore the nineteenth-century archaeology is expected to relate more to the social values, especially the lives of those in the female factory and the asylum period.



It is anticipated that the nineteenth-century archaeology of this place has an ability to reveal fragments of this history through excavation and interpretation and also allow us insights into events or activities that could not be predicted.

**Criterion E An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)**

The historical archaeology of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is closely associated with the beginnings of British settlement of Australia and administration of the colony, through the early governors and convicts and their attempts to feed the colony and move them from government-supplied rations.

Through the operation of the Female Factory this place had defined women by incarceration, enclosure, work and usefulness, assignment, marriage, categorisation, appearance, separation, treatment, religion, sanity and most importantly by gender and sexuality. They are always defined as 'other', as the root of the problem, as temptress and venal, unstable, a social ill which had to be managed and hidden away or married off to become socially acceptable and someone else's problem.

The solutions to this 'female problem' were a mixture of institutional and personal approaches—not all were bad but much of it was aimed to advantage the state.

The buildings and archaeology of this place can be interpreted as deeply engendered, class defined and usually for the 'social good', whatever that might be, as defined by contemporary masculinist, religious and penal ideology.

The archaeology of this place relates to the Female Factory and its operations, building design, landscape and material culture which is represented in the changing layout of the buildings and building fabric, the places in which activities were undertaken and the location of work areas, the treatment of boundaries and walls to contain and modify refractory behaviours. The material culture of artefacts can contribute to research of the expressions of both the individual and the group, of personal preferences against those of the institution, and the likely paucity of personal possessions of many female convicts and how this may contrast with the Factory staff, although they may be very similar.

The material culture of the Female Factory as represented by both structural remains, deposits and artefacts has the ability through further research to tell powerful and hidden stories about Australian history. Archaeological and historical research questions for this site relates to many areas of research. It is noted that while the Parramatta Factory has limited surviving historical documents it has been part of numerous histories and studies of women in the convict system.

The archaeology of the mill race associated with the government watermill, an item excavated and later buried in the ground, is an expression in the convict landscape of the flaws and failings of the early colony and the ability of the governors and their assistants to build mills and feed the colony and control corrupt practices, such as how much grain may be required for a loaf of bread. Its presence in the landscape for at least 80 years represents a resonance of the convict past and a physical barrier to avoid in daily progress around the asylum-period landscape of the northern part of the site.

The archaeology of Charles Smith's grant, Samuel Marsden's watermill and Mrs Betts' house has the ability to survive, especially Marsden's mill and Mrs Betts' house in modified form.

The archaeology of the Lunatic Asylum period, while relating to the gender issues identified above, also reveals information about attitudes to mental health, health generally and institutionalisation. The archaeology of various residences occupied during the 19th and early 20th century across the site have the ability to provide material culture illustrating the lives of residents as well as those working at the hospital, the workers at Marsden's mill, the house of Marsden's daughter and her husband, the medical superintendent and workers at the asylum.

Archaeological Research Questions which could be used to investigate this place include:

#### **Survival of the British Colony – Rose Hill Settlement**

- Nature of the First Fleet settlement of Rose Hill and the beginning of British penetration into the hinterland of Sydney Cove, to assist with the support of the colonial experiment through successful agriculture and expansion of settlement.
- Range of evidence for the nature, disposition and material culture of this settlement.
- Evidence of the difficulty of survival in a new environment, such as the nature of diet based on rations and possible modification of scarce material culture resources, such as tools.
- Evidence for early farming and clearing.
- How does this information amend or challenge the written history of this period?

#### **Contact Between Aboriginals and the British**

- What evidence is there about the lives of Aboriginal people and the nature of interaction with the British arrivals in the Contact period? How were the behaviours of British and Aboriginal people modified by this interaction and how was it expressed in the landscape?

#### **Establishing the Convict Town**

- Nature of habitation by groups of male convicts.
- Evidence for material culture, how it was reused, adapted, modified, stolen, hidden and general resistance to military control and enforced labouring on the Government Farm.
- Nature of diet including evidence for possible vegetables grown in the convict gardens.
- Nature of individual identity in Colonial Parramatta, as evidenced by personal attire, and representation of class and behaviour.
- Nature of individual identity in Colonial Parramatta, as evidenced by personal attire, and representation of class and behaviour, such as the 'convict dandy'.
- While the initial settlement was part of the Capitalist movement from Britain setting up a new colony and building new markets, very little of this was evident or materially explicit in the colony or even understood by many historians outside the major historical revision of the reasons for settlement now provided by Alan Frost. How do we examine the Capitalist underpinning of this society which turns into rampant capitalism with the development of monopolistic practice against which various governors sought to prevail but often failed? Can we read this in government activity such as the establishment of the mill races to supply the Government Watermill by Governor Hunter and then Governor King), as well as the expansion of accommodation by Governor King within what became the Domain?

### **Institutional Life**

- Examination of the role of gender relations and how it structured nineteenth-century life especially with reference to female reform institutions and male lives can also be examined using masculinist theories relating to penal imprisonment and medical treatment.
- How material culture was used to express attitudes to institutional life and social and religious practices.
- Analysis of 19th and early 20th-century religious ideology and how it shaped attitudes towards women and girls, convict men, their reform and resistance to imposed behaviours by the inmates of the institutions.
- How these instructional places were constructed as places of power to control the behaviour of the inmates and change the nature of their behaviour. How power inequities within the institutions were modified through time, and how attitudes to the role of incarceration were modified and amended.
- Male incarceration and practices in the Parramatta Gaol. How was this different to the incarceration of women in terms of criminal classes, and how did this change over time.

### **Mental Health Care**

- Women and men who were defined as ‘insane’ in the nineteenth century would not have been ‘diagnosed’ in the same way in the 20th century.
- Management practices and instructional structures for mental health changed over time. The material culture of these places allows for an investigation of these changes, through the structural remains and changes in the landscape such as the incorporation of gardens, and quiet spaces, and the use of inmate labour to remake the landscape.

### **Landscape of Colonial Parramatta**

- Nature and effect of modification of the pre-European landscape.
- Evidence for the pre-European landscape.
- Remaking of the landscape—the social, cultural and political context and how it was manifest in this landscape.<sup>157</sup> Are many of the same issues influencing the way in which the landscape was formed similar to those which affected the Sydney Domain? Many of the same people had the management of the former Parramatta Domain which created similar patterns of behaviour.
- How do different views of the landscape affect its use?
- Is there strong relationship between evidence of Aboriginal land-clearing and likely early farming on this site?

### **Life in the Various Residential Households**

- The range and variation apparent within the households, as evidenced by artefacts, structures, features and uses of this place.

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<sup>157</sup> This general topic was the focus of Mary Casey’s 2002 PhD thesis in relation to the Sydney Domain (Casey 2002). Development of these ideas in relation to Parramatta was undertaken in Casey 2009, in Casey & Hendriksen (eds) 2009.

- Evidence for the nature of childhood and the way in which gender identities were constructed.
- The nature of the material culture and consumption patterns of the various households; how these remains related to the transformation of their environment from frontier and rural town and to an urban place.
  - Layout of the house and outbuildings and how this structured life in these households.
  - Is there evidence for customary patterns (buildings, food, religious practice, cultural artefacts)?
  - How was material culture used to represent personal, ethnic, religious and/or group identity?
  - Are the different lots developed differently?

### **Ethnicity and Religion**

- What can the archaeological record contribute to our understanding of ethnic or religious diversity?

### **Technology**

- What is the evidence for watermill technology and how does it compare to other places?

### **Criterion F    An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)**

The archaeology of the Parramatta North Historic Sites, Cumberland Hospital is exceptional in its extensive nature, in its likely survival and for the stories it may tell of nineteenth century Parramatta and the role and nature of its institutions.

While the Government Watermill at Parramatta was the first watermill on mainland Australia there was an earlier watermill on Norfolk Island, built by Nathaniel Lucas in 1795.<sup>158</sup> Remains of this watermill and race survive at Arthur's Vale. The mill races within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site are the earliest known mill races on mainland Australia and the line of the race is expected to survive within the site.

Marsden's c1812-c1848 watermill is also an early watermill for Parramatta.

The Parramatta Female Factory is the first purpose-built female factory structure. It was designed by Francis Greenway. It continued the role of the original Parramatta Factory above the earlier Parramatta Gaol, provision of work for women and some level of accommodation. These two Parramatta factories were the main ones in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land in the pre-1840 convict transportation system. The majority of the NSW female convicts between 1821 and 1848 would have passed through this complex and some of the early Van Diemen's Land convict women may have also passed through this complex. The archaeology of the Female Factory is considered to be rare.

The Parramatta Lunatic Asylum is one of a series of asylums operational in 19th and 20th-century NSW. It is currently one of the few early asylums that is still operational. The archaeology of this site is likely to be more representative than rare.

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<sup>158</sup> Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area, Heritage Management Plan, Exhibition Draft, February 2015:25.

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

Archaeology which is considered to be representative relates to the residential houses that were located in the eastern section of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. These sites are not rare but are part of suite of similar sites in Parramatta. The archaeology of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum is likely to be representative. The locally significant structures in the Eastern Precinct are likely to be of local significance.

**C.3.5 Integrity**

The integrity of the archaeological potential varies across the Parramatta North Historic Sites. This is outlined in the AMP and will be further investigated during archaeological testing. While the site may contain 'well-preserved' or rare examples this will not be certain prior to the uncovering of such remains.

**C.3.6 Summary statement of archaeological significance**

The Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has potential to contain archaeological remains with historical, associative, social, technical/research, rare and representative significance at a State and local level.

The landscape of this place has been used for productive purposes from the mill races and mill dams of the Government Watermill, the first built on mainland Australia, to Rev. Marsden's watermill and farm, farming by Charles Smith and later farming by the Factory. It was significant in its role within the assignment and incarceration of women in Australia's first purpose-built Female Factory designed by Francis Greenway which was at the core of the management of female convicts in NSW until the end of transportation in 1840.

The development of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, initially within the core of the Factory, then as it spread out to incorporate most of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, informs us about evolving approaches to mental health and care of patients.

The Factory and asylum have defined women and girls by incarceration, enclosure, work and usefulness, assignment, marriageability, categorisation, appearance, separation, compliance, treatment, religion, sanity and most importantly by gender and sexuality. This site also offers insight into the lives of men as asylum patients within an engendered society which views their institutionalisation as necessary for the management of a civil society.

The archaeology of the site is associated with governors Hunter, King, Macquarie, Brisbane, Darling, Gipps and Bourke. It also has a very strong association with Rev. Samuel Marsden in relation to the conception and operations of the Factory, the construction of the government watermill and races by convicts as well as the construction and ownership of his own watermill. The Female Factory also has an association with convict architect Francis Greenway.

The archaeology of Cumberland Hospital should be able to testify to, exemplify, contest, redefine and offer insight into many of the aspects of the history of this place, especially when examined through properly defined archaeological research questions. There are few known artefacts or material culture associated with the Factory women, virtually none in public collections, and this means that the archaeological artefacts from the Factory phases have more to offer in terms of the stories they can contribute about this place.



The archaeology of the Asylum period should offer insight in to changing views of mental health and medicine, accommodation of patients and the nature of the lives of the patients.

The archaeology of the residential housing is related to both private and institutional places and the archaeology of this will relate to a range of research questions relating to class, consumerism, urbanism and landscapes.

### **Archaeological Remains of Potential State Significance**

- The Government Watermill mill races.
- Buildings and archaeology of the Female Factory.
- Charles Smith's farmhouse and outbuildings.
- Rev. Marsden's watermill, races and workers' housing.
- Mrs Betts' House and contemporary archaeology of Vineyard Farm.
- Original core precinct of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.
- Possibly the female weatherboard division.

### **Archaeological Remains of Potential Local Significance**

- Later asylum phases in the northern part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.
- Residential houses dating from c1850s into the early 20th century.

The areas of archaeology considered of State or local heritage significance are illustrated in Figure 112 (see Section 5.0 of this report). Each area of archaeological potential within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site is also identified in more detail in the table included in Section 5.0 of this report.

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## APPENDIX D HERITAGE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

### Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Policy 1 Implementation and Review of the PNHS CMP**

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

## **Policy 2 Achieving Best-practice Conservation Outcomes**

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

## **Policy 3 Statutory Protection**

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

## **Policy 4 Monitoring of Physical Condition and Integrity**

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

## **Policy 5 Additional Research and Assessment**

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

## **Policy 6 Records of Maintenance and Change**

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



**Policy 7     Assessing Heritage Impacts**

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

**Policy 8     Stakeholder and Community Engagement**

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

**Policy 9     Public Access**

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

**Policy 10    Obtaining Approvals**

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

**Policy 11    Natural Heritage Values**

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

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

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

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

**Policy 13 Cultural Landscape Values**

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

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

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

**Policy 15 Cultural Plantings**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Policy 18 Road and path Networks**

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

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

**Policy 19 Salvaged Materials**

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

**Policy 20 Significant Buildings and Structures**

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

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

- 21.1 Historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the PNHS will be managed consistent with its assessed significance and with the policies and guidelines of the *PNHS Archaeology Management Strategy*.
- 21.2 Archaeological testing will be undertaken in areas where impacts on potential archaeology of State significance are proposed to allow for accurate identification and assessment of the resource and to inform options to avoid physical impacts.
- 21.3 Significant artefacts recovered during archaeological testing or as a result of other excavation works will be managed consistent with the PNHS CMP and/or other adopted/endorsed archaeology management documents such as an Artefact Management Plan.

**Policy 22 Movable Heritage**

- 22.1 Movable heritage elements will be managed consistent with the following:
- *Movable Heritage Principles*, NSW Heritage Office (now the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage) and the Ministry of Arts in 2000; and
  - *Objects in their Place*, NSW Heritage Office, 1999.

**Policy 23 In situ Artwork and Graffiti**

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

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

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

**Policy 25 Interpretation**

- 25.1 Interpretation of the history and heritage significance of the PNHS will be undertaken in accordance with the *PNHS Interpretation Strategy* and will adopt 'best practice' methods to deliver key themes and messages.
- 25.2 Interpretation of the history and heritage significance of the PNHS will be culturally sensitive and respect the dignity of the people it commemorates.

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

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

**Policy 27 Wayfinding**

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

**Policy 28 Education**

- 28.1 Opportunities to engage the community with the history and heritage significance of the PNHS through educational programs will be encouraged.
- 28.2 Opportunities to establish skills-based training and mentoring opportunities in heritage conservation and its disciplines will be encouraged through the conservation and adaptive re-use of the PNHS.

**Policy 29 Cultural Tourism**

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

**Policy 30 Commercial Filming and Photography**

- 30.1 Commercial filming and photography will not adversely impact the heritage values of the PNHS or detract from the experience of other site users.
- 30.2 Commercial filming and photography will, wherever possible promote awareness and understanding of the significant history and heritage values of the PNHS.

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

- 31.1 The trees and other plantings within the PNHS will be cared for under a proactive cyclical planned maintenance program based on a comprehensive knowledge of the place and its trees, regular inspection and prompt preventative maintenance.
- 31.2 Noxious and environmental weeds and problem species including self-seeded woody species will be controlled and/or removed in accordance with relevant statutory controls (eg noxious weed declarations), safety requirements and under ongoing maintenance programs.
- 31.3 Tree maintenance will only be undertaken by people with relevant qualifications and experience in working with historic plantings.

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

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

**Policy 33    Temporary Events**

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

**Policy 34    Protection of Significant Components**

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

**Policy 35    Ground Disturbance and Excavation**

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

**Policy 36    Ground Remediation**

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

**Policy 37    Removal of Hazardous Building Materials**

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

**Policy 38    Meeting Building Code Requirements**

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



**Policy 39 Subdivision Proposals**

- 39.1 Subdivision of the PNHS will ensure that each significant built and landscape element or area of archaeological potential is contained wholly within one allotment to avoid dividing responsibility for their ongoing management.
- 39.2 Proposed lot boundaries will be located to ensure that future development on adjacent lots will not trigger requirements for the significant buildings to be upgraded to comply with the fire safety provisions of the *Building Code of Australia* that apply at the time.

**Policy 40 Appropriate New Uses and Activities**

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

**Policy 41 New Landscaping Work**

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

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

- 42.1 Any removal and/or transplanting of significant trees within the PNHS will be undertaken in accordance with a Canopy Replenishment Strategy.
- 42.2 New plantings will be selected consistent with the Canopy Replenishment Strategy and located in keeping with significant landscapes and landscape elements, with design and materials consistent with the particular part of the place.

**Policy 43 Upgrading Services Infrastructure**

- 43.1 Upgrading of existing services and installation of new services will avoid physical and visual impacts on significant buildings and structures, trees and other landscape features and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology. Existing service lines and trenches will be re-used wherever possible.
- 43.2 New services and services infrastructure will be installed underground where possible to avoid visual impacts on significant cultural landscapes and the setting of significant buildings and structures.

**Policy 44 Vehicular Access and Parking**

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

**Policy 45 Signs**

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

**Policy 46 Public Art**

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

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

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

**Policy 48 Upgrading Services in Existing Buildings**

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

**Policy 49 Building Alterations and Additions**

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

**Policy 50 Demolition**

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

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

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



## APPENDIX E CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

### E.1 Introduction

The following inventory of cultural landscape precincts on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has been developed from analysis of the available physical and documentary evidence relating to the site and to its key areas.

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

The inventory should be read in conjunction with the cultural landscape analysis for the wider Parramatta North Historic Sites in Part A of the PNHS CMP and with the physical and documentary evidence relating to the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site as a whole (Sections 2.0 and 3.0 of this report). It should also be read in conjunction with the Assessment of Heritage Significance for the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site (Section 5.0).

The precincts are:

- 01**—Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum
- 02**—Solitary Cell Block Enclosure
- 03**—Site of Mrs Betts' House
- 04**—Male and Female Asylum
- 05**—Isolation Ward
- 06**—Hospital for the Insane
- 07**—Mill Dam Farm
- 08**—Nurses' Home
- 09**—Residential Subdivision
- 10**—Front Entry Gardens

Each of the cultural landscape precincts is identified in Figure E-1.



**E-1** The cultural landscape precincts of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





## E.2 Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum (Precinct 01)

The precinct retains the above-ground remnants and the majority of the archaeology associated with the Female Factory. It also includes the buildings of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum including wards and associated courtyards and ha-ha remnants all within an historic setting of the Parramatta River.

An 1833 plan confirms that the Female Factory was originally set out on a central axis with two central yards surrounded by buildings. A 'drying yard' was to the north and an 'airing yard' to the south. The plan also shows the introduction of the Penitentiary (c1826) in the northwest corner of the complex. All of these yards are likely to have been devoid of any plantings or other vegetation. An earlier plan from 1824 suggests that a 'garden' had been installed in the south yard but there is no evidence that this was actually implemented (the plan is inaccurate with regards to other details).

The 1855 plans show garden beds placed on either side of the main entry—these are likely to have been enclosed by picket fences at a later date. A shelter shed is shown within the former 'airing yards'. The 1863 plan shows another shelter shed constructed in the former 'drying grounds'—it was shortened in the late-1930s to its current length.

The 1863 plan also shows the recently constructed Criminal Ward on the northeast corner of the precinct—the site of this complex now forms part of the Front Entry Gardens Precinct.

Plants were sent to the Lunatic Asylum in 1865—they were either planted in the existing garden beds flanking the main courtyard or were planted along the exterior wall of the Cell Block Enclosure and the Roman Catholic Orphan School (in the Front Entry Garden Precinct). Manning reported in 1878 that the 'female division' (still in the dormitory building) consisted of one yard, partially grassed but with no trees or flower beds.

The 1880s saw considerable changes made to the precinct including demolition of the dormitory building and western ranges of the Female Factory and the perimeter walls along the west side and the introduction of 'ha-has' into Yards 1 and 5. Male Ward 1 and Male Ward 4 were also constructed. In the 1880s, suggestions were made to lay out and turf the yard.

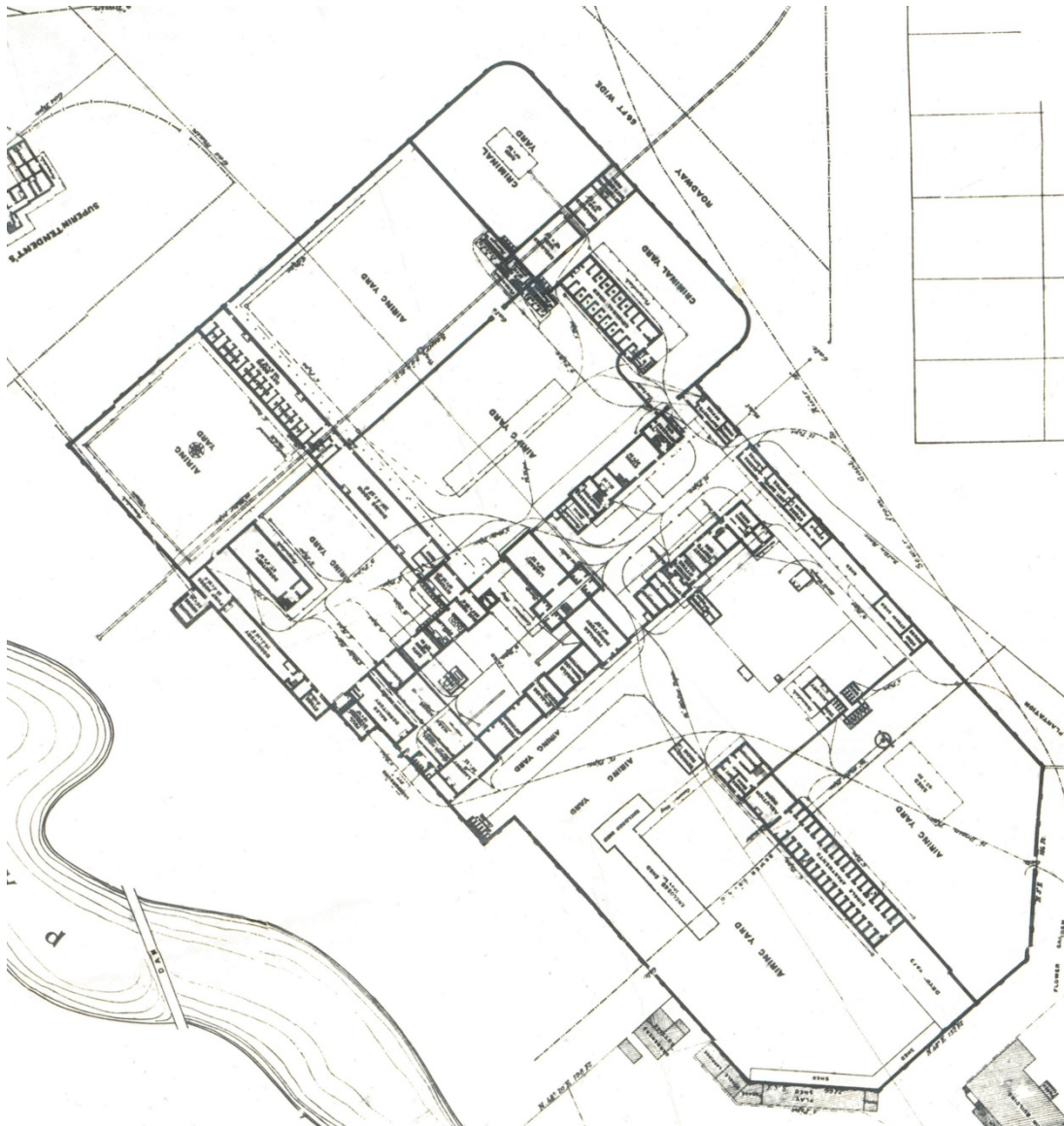
The 1895 plan shows significant changes to the landscape qualities of the courtyards including the introduction of the 'Fish Pond, Fountain and Rockery' at the entry to the complex. Flower gardens have also been introduced to the former 'airing yards' as have aviaries and trees.

A photograph looking east towards the front entry of the Hospital for the Insane shows two palms, likely the extant *Livistonia australis*, planted in the main courtyard. Two more mature trees, possibly Jacarandas are also shown in the courtyard. The fountain that previously occupied the central grassed bed has been removed.

A 1932 plan shows the general layout of the airing courts unchanged. The bungalow palms beside the ha-ha of Yard 5 and other plantings are shown and the bowling green has been established. The four Cupressus in yard 1 are not shown on this plan. a 1950s photograph suggests that they were planted in the 1940s.

The ha-has were infilled in the 1960s and from the 1960s the precinct began to feature increased areas of concrete and bitumen paving for carparking, which has substantially impacted the historic aesthetic qualities of the courtyard spaces.

More recently electrical substations and a generator have been introduced further impacting the cultural landscape of the precinct.



**E-2** An extract of an 1880s plan showing the layout of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct at that time. The key changes since the closure of the Female Factory in 1847 relate to the introduction of new buildings (Wards 2 and 3—Spinal Wards—C107) and the Criminal Ward and associated courtyards. There is no reference to any landscape elements within the precinct at this time.

Source: tbc





**E-3** An 1880s photograph looking towards the front entry of the Hospital for the Insane illustrating the garden areas fronting the main walkway.  
Source: State Records of NSW.



**E-4** An 1880s photograph looking towards the former dormitory building of the Female Factory.  
Source: State Records of NSW.





- E-5** An extract of the 1895 detail plan showing the layout of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct at that time. Significant changes associated with the 'opening-up' of the precinct to the surrounding landscape have included demolition of the dormitory building and western ranges of the Female Factory and the perimeter walls along the west side and the introduction of 'ha-has'. Male Ward 1 and Male Ward 4 have also been constructed. The plan also shows significant changes to the landscape qualities of the courtyards have also occurred as has the introduction of the 'Fish Pond, Fountain and Rockery' at the entry to the complex. Gardens have also been introduced.  
Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet No 42.





- E-6** An illustration included in an 1895 article about the Hospital for the Insane. It shows how the main courtyard space had been transformed after demolition of the dormitory building (Female Factory) and the construction of Male Ward 1.  
Source: tbc.



- E-7** An illustration included in an 1899 article about the Hospital for the Insane. It shows another view of the main courtyard space at that time.  
Source: tbc.

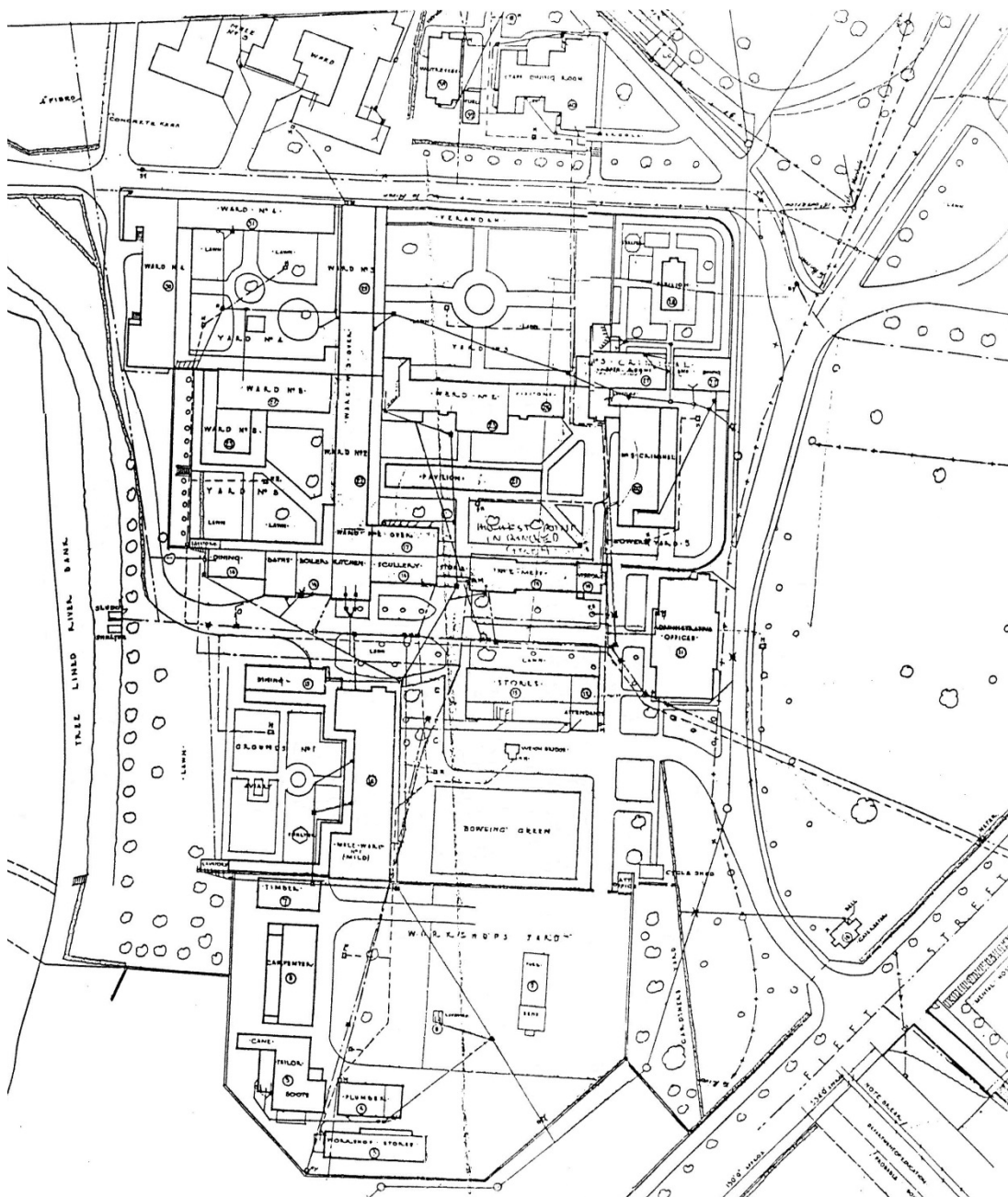




**E-8** A c1900 photograph looking towards the front entry of the Hospital for the Insane showing the circular path network and garden beds and plantings in place at that time.  
Source: State Records of NSW.



**E-9** A c1920s (?) photograph looking through the main courtyard to the riverfront showing changes to the path and garden bed network including introduction of a circular garden bed on the site of the dormitory building. This network remains in place up until the 1960s.  
Source: State Records of NSW.



**E-10** An extract of a 1932 plan showing the layout of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct at that time. Some changes to the landscape can be seen in particular in the main courtyard space and the introduction of the 'Bowling Green'. (The date of this plan to be confirmed as it shows later development from the late-1940s.)  
Source: tbc.





**E-11** A 1943 aerial of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct. Note the maturing plantings within the precinct and the condition of the terraces along the riverfront.  
Source: Department of Lands.







**E-12** A 1950s postcard of Male Ward 1 with the bowling green in the foreground.  
Source: NLA



**E-13** An aerial photograph of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct in 2015.  
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.







**E-14** The main courtyard of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct looking towards the Mental Health Sciences building (C112).  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-15** The Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct in 2015.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.





**E-16** A view of the former Penitentiary dormitory building (C105) and the in-filled ha-ha in front. Note also the generator and sub-station etc to the left.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-17** Four of the courtyard spaces within the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum precinct.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.





**E-18** Views of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct showing the diversity of spaces and elements. Note the impact of the introduction of carparking and substations.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.





**E-19** The terraces along the riverfront showing mature cultural plantings infested with weed species in most places.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-20** The weir and a sandstone retaining wall formed as part of the riverfront terracing in the late 1880s and 1890s..  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.

Recognisable components of the original Female Factory (c1818-1821) remain along with those from the Penitentiary (c1826) and from the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure (c1839). However, the precinct is heavily compromised by the introduction of car parking, signs and services infrastructure including electrical substations and generators.

The precinct has a diversity of spaces formed by the enclosing ward ranges and remnant walls resulting in some more intimate spaces contrasted by the broader open space of the former bowling green. The traditionally more open spaces facing the river have become more enclosed in recent years due to the proliferation of weed growth along the former terraces.

The key spaces generally feature modern paving, car parking and services infrastructure such as the substations and generators significantly impacting their former historic character.

The current landscape character of the precinct varies from the hard paved surfaces of the main courtyard to the better vegetated areas of the west courtyards and the river terraces. The landscape character of the courtyard spaces have been impacted as a result of the loss of earlier plantings, degradation of other cultural landscape components and the introduction of the car parking, substations and generator.

Key views for this precinct include those along the main courtyard space, either to the river or to the Mental health Sciences Building (former Administration building—C112) as well as those from the western courtyards out to the river and to Wisteria Gardens and Parramatta Park. These views are compromised by the introduction of car parking and services infrastructure such as the electrical substations.

### **Cultural landscape significance**

The spaces and fabric of the precinct document its evolution from Australia's first purpose-built Female Factory through to its use as a mental hospital including the first and for many years the State's only criminally

The precinct retains intact components of its nineteenth and early twentieth century landscape designs—layout, ha ha walls, cultural plantings, ornamental furnishings, visual and spatial relationships with the Parramatta River and Parramatta Park/Wisteria Gardens.

The precinct has strong associations with many important individuals whose creative visions and social policies resulted in the present layout and form of the precinct.

The most significant landscape components of the precinct are the recognisable components of the Greenway layout dating from 1821

To the immediate north of the walled compound are the early buildings of the Lunatic Asylum, incorporating remnant structures of the Female Factory. Here the most significant landscape elements are the remains of the ha-ha structures, the visual links from the south-western courtyards to the Parramatta River corridor and older courtyard plantings of palms that help to demonstrate the historic layout of the spaces.

Also of high significance are the spaces generally, evidenced by the 1890s Water Board survey plan, sandstone edgings, urns, statuary and ornamental ponds, and remaining 19th and early 20th century plantings generally, including two large specimens of *Cinnamomum camphora* (camphor laurel).

Car parking, recent plantings and modern paving and fencing materials are intrusive elements, detracting from the heritage values of the Lunatic Asylum precinct, as well as concrete storage bunkers and demountable structures in the walled compound of the Wood Yard.

The riparian corridor is highly important for its landscape archaeology as well as surviving nineteenth and early twentieth century tree plantings. Highly significant elements include the 1890s weir built to create an ornamental lake and the evidence of riverbank terracing. Significant visual links include those between the western courtyards of the asylum buildings and Glengariff on the west side of the river and the views up and down the river from the bridge and adjacent areas.

Key landscape components	Significance
Group of c1900 cabbage palms ( <i>Livistona australis</i> ) in the main courtyard and unusual (skirted) form (provenance Royal Botanic Gardens)	Exceptional
Direct visual relationship of western courtyards with the River landscape and across Wisteria Gardens and Parramatta Park (former Government Domain).	Exceptional
Remaining late nineteenth century/early twentieth century plantings.	High
Courtyard spaces (1820s to 1890s)	High
Remaining nineteenth century layout (based on 1890s and earlier surveys)	High
1880-1890s formed terraces and banks and former inlet features to river edge	High
Remnant clumps of water plants along river edge (eg <i>Cyperus</i> sp.)	High
Sandstone edgings (from 1880s)	High
Urns/statutory/ornamental ponds	High/Moderate
Recent plantings (from 1980 onwards)	Little/intrusive
Car parking throughout	Intrusive
Mesh fencing throughout the precinct (generally from 2000 onwards)	Intrusive
Modern paving throughout courtyard spaces (from 1990 onwards)	Intrusive
Utility structures throughout (electrical sub-stations and generators etc)—see building inventory (Appendix D).	Intrusive
Weed growth along the river and over 1880s terracing	Intrusive
Red brickwork applied to sandstone wall northwest of C111.	Intrusive



### E.3 Solitary Cell Block Enclosure (Precinct 02)

Also known as the 'Artisans' Yard' or the 'Wood Yard', the precinct was first established by the construction of the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure in 1839.

The original south wall of the Female Factory defines the north edge of the precinct. It appears to have been demolished and rebuilt in 1839 to match the height of the perimeter walls of the newly constructed semi-octagonal Solitary Cell Block Enclosure.

The enclosure originally featured a three-storey cell block that extended through the original Female Factory wall into the 'airing yards'. It appears that gardens were not originally planted in the compound.

The 1855 plan suggests that a 'garden' has been planted at this time and also shows that the original openings in the west and east walls of the compound appear to still be in use.

The 1863 plan shows that the west end of the original south wall of the Female Factory was demolished to extend the Female Airing Yards into the original Female Factory complex. The 1863 plan also shows that the east part of the compound had been separated by a new high wall to create male airing yards. Shelter sheds were a feature of both airing yards.

The 1880s plan suggests that little changed within the compound over the next 20 years although a toilet block appears to have been constructed along the north wall—it was connected with similar toilet blocks on the other side, which formed part of a laundry building—evidence of these structures remains in the north side of this wall.

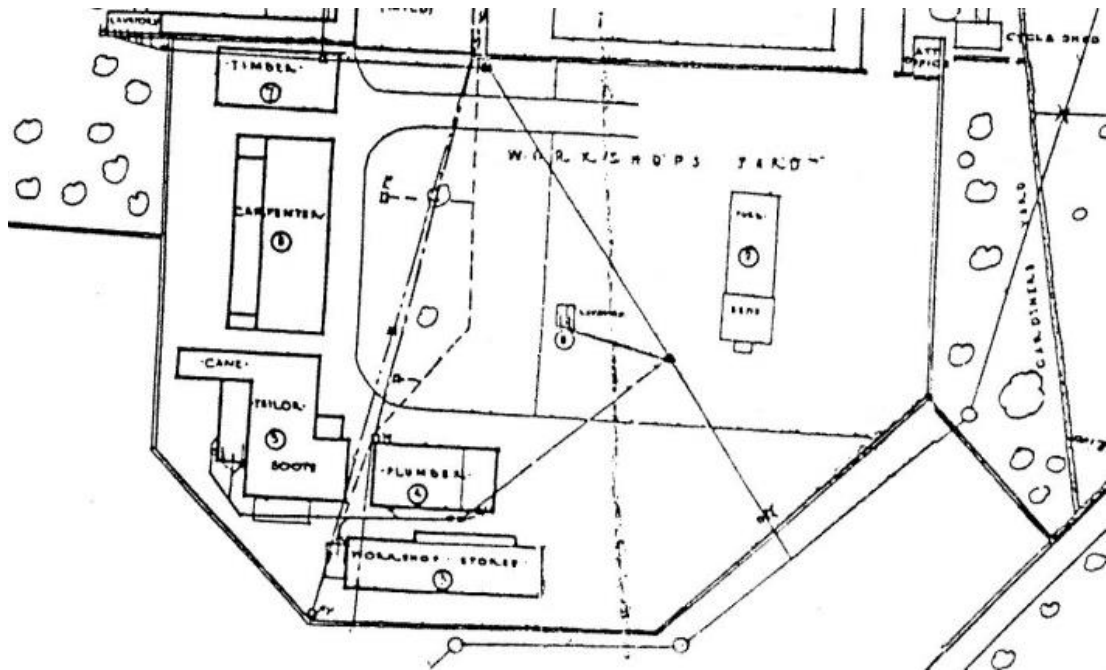
The solitary cell block was demolished in the mid-1880s along with the later internal compound wall and part of the remaining section of the original Female Factory Wall. The original Female Factory wall was re-built along its full length, integrated with the south wall of the newly constructed Male Ward 1.

The 1895 plan shows that all that remains is a shelter shed, upon which a new structure has been built. The enclosure includes a 'wood yard' and garden beds.

The 1930s aerial photograph show the existence of several workshops and some trees present—these are likely to be the Angophora and several of the larger London Plane Trees.

The 1932 plan shows the establishment of a timber store and roadway. This is reinforced by the 1943 aerial photograph, which also shows the maturing plantings within the space.

The enclosure maintained the workshop/storage uses throughout much of the twentieth century. The area has most recently been used as maintenance yards with buildings and facilities for the hospital's tradesmen and maintenance staff.



**E-21** An extract of the 1932 plan showing the workshop buildings within the Precinct. A timber store and roadway also appears to have been established.  
Source: tbc.



**E-22** A 1943 aerial photograph of the precinct showing the workshop buildings and the maturing plantings within the precinct.  
Source: Department of Lands.





**E-23** Aerial photograph of the Cell Block Enclosure Precinct (02).  
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



**E-24** The interior of the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.

## Cultural Landscape Significance

The large space enclosed by high sandstone walls provides evidence of its original use as the solitary cell block of the Female Factory, its later modifications to accommodate inmates of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum and Hospital for the Insane and its early twentieth century use for gardens and workshops.

Fabric associated with its more recent uses for storage and carparking, in particular the large storage sheds and asphalt paving generally detract from the ability to understand its earlier more significant uses.

The precinct retains mature Plane Trees (*Platanus x acerifolia*) and Smooth-barked Apple Trees (*Angophora costata*), which are notable for their size and age and contribution to mitigating the otherwise large scale and severe nature of the space.

The precinct is likely to retain significant archaeology associated with the 'moat' or 'wet ditch' that extended along the original south wall of the Female Factory, the 1839 solitary cell block, 1857 dividing wall and later shelter sheds.

The spatial qualities of the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure retains much of its original integrity apart from the demolition of the cell block in the 1880s.

Key landscape components	Significance
Integrity of enclosed space (originally formed 1839).	Exceptional
Original sandstone perimeter wall (C115)—see building inventory (Appendix D).	Exceptional
Sandstone compound wall (C116)—see building inventory (Appendix D).	High
Mature London Plane Trees ( <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> )	High
Mature Coastal Apple tree ( <i>Angophora costata</i> )	High
Mature Sweet Gum ( <i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i> )	Moderate
Hill's Fig Tree ( <i>Ficus macrocarpa</i> var. <i>Hilli</i> )	Moderate
Camphor laurel ( <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> )	High
Other recent plantings	Little
Planter boxes and garden beds	Little
Use of precinct for carparking	Intrusive
Paved areas	Intrusive
Concrete storage bunkers (C100m)—see building inventory (Appendix D).	Intrusive
Sandstone storage bunkers (C100?)—see building inventory (Appendix D).	Little
Damage to walls resulting from mature plantings and self-seeded figs	Intrusive
Damage to entry resulting from vehicles	Intrusive



#### E.4 Site of Mrs Betts' House Precinct (03)

This precinct is named after the house constructed by Samuel Marsden in 1830 for his daughter Mrs Betts', which was later used as the Superintendent's residence before being demolished in 1847 to make way for the Sick and Infirm Ward—Male Ward 9 (now known as Gungarra—C86). The precinct includes the Staff Dining Hall and Kitchen constructed c1910.

The precinct is mostly occupied by buildings but retains some mature vegetation including the *Washingtonia filifera* palms planted along River Road as part of the 1900s masterplanning. A large London Plane tree to the north of Gungarra (C68) dominates the precinct and the space between Wattle Cottage (C69) and the Phoenix Café (C70) features an uncommon *Schinus terebinthefolius*. The precinct's former important relationship with the river has been significantly impacted by the Bunya Forensic Unit (C51) and mature vegetation.

The original visual relationship of Mrs Betts' House with the spires of St John's in Parramatta was impacted by the construction of Male Ward 4 (C106) and the maturing of the 1890s riverside plantings (and more recent weed infestations). Nevertheless, Gungarra (C86), constructed in 1947 maintains the same orientation of the earlier structure and therefore provides tangible evidence of this earlier view line.

The line of *Washingtonia filifera* palms along the north side of River Road form an important southern edge to the precinct and reinforce the important view line along the road that previously linked the Nurses' Home (C83) with Glengariff. The Phoenix Café (former Staff Dining Hall and Kitchen—C70) had a direct visual relationship with the Sports oval, now impacted by the construction of the Sports Pavilion (C72).



**E-25** An extract of the 1895 detail plan showing the Medical Superintendent's residence and surrounding gardens—a remnant from when it was first established as Mrs Betts' House in 1830.

Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet No 66.







**E-26** Aerial photograph of Mrs Betts' House (Precinct 03).  
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



**E-27** Wattle Cottage (C69) (left) and Gungarra (C68) (right).  
Source: TKD Architects, 2015



**E-28** Phoenix Café (former Staff Dining Hall and Kitchen—C70) (left) and Palm House (C67) (right).  
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.

## Significance

The road layout within the precinct and the built form of the main complex of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum to the south and the Male Asylum to the north provides evidence of the precinct's origins as the immediate setting of Mrs Betts' house, constructed in 1830 and used from 1866 to 1947 as the Medical Superintendent's residence and then for other hospital uses.

The alignment of the sandstone buildings of the main complex and River Road provide evidence of the southern boundary of Samuel Marsden's estate, which was purchased in 1866 to provide for the expansion of the asylum to the north.

The north courtyard of Gungarra (C68) provides tangible evidence of the siting of Mrs Betts' house and its orientation to the southeast provides evidence of the earlier house's orientation to view St Johns Anglican Cathedral in Parramatta.

The precinct retains the former staff Dining Room and Kitchen (C78), which maintains its historic setting at the junction between River Road and Eastern Circuit.

The remaining planting of *Schinus terebinthefolius* is uncommon and is of interest to horticultural botany as its provenance can be traced to the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney.

The avenue of *Washingtonia* palms along River Road provides evidence of the early twentieth century site master planning.

The precinct is likely to retain significant archaeology associated with Mrs Betts' House, which was later used as the Medical Superintendent's residence. It may also retain archaeology associated with Charles Smith's farm (1792-1803).

Most significant soft landscape elements are surviving late nineteenth century plantings including a large specimen of *Platanus x acerifolia* (London plane) at the rear courtyard of Building C68 and a large *Cinnamomum camphora* (camphor laurel) at the rear of the building.

Key components	Significance
c1871 specimen of Brazilian Peppercorn Tree ( <i>Schinus terebinthefolius</i> ).	Exceptional
Other late nineteenth century/early to mid-twentieth century plantings.	High
Remaining evidence of late nineteenth century/early twentieth century layout including alignment of River Road and Eastern Circuit.	High
Garden beds along River Road and other plantings to the south of the buildings	Little
Bitumen service aprons and concrete access ways	Little
Sandstone edgings	High
Wisteria arbor	High
Open space to the front (east) of the Phoenix Café (former Staff Dining Hall and Kitchen—C78)	High
Recent plantings	Moderate
Recent park furniture	Little

### E.5 Male and Female Asylum Precinct (04)

The Male and Female Asylum extends across most of the north half of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The precinct is dominated by remnants of the Male and Female Asylums originally established between 1870 and 1883 and by plantings from the same period. The Sports Oval (former Recreation Grounds for the Male Asylum) is another key feature.

Charles Smith established a farm on the land between 1792 and 1803 before it was purchased by Samuel Marsden. Mrs Betts' inherited the property in 1838 but it was subsequently sold to Blaxland in 1845 and tenanted. In 1866 the property was sold to the Government for the expansion of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.

Construction of the Male Weatherboard Division and the associated shelter shed and the planting of the area around it started c1871. Photographs from the late 1870s show the recreation ground being surrounded by trees, while the site itself was surrounded by an 8ft high paling fence. The Port Jackson Fig Trees had also been planted across the front of the complex of buildings. The Cricket Oval was also marked out.

In 1881 the shelter shed was re-shingled and the turfing, planting and creation of flower beds in the recreation yards was underway.

In 1883 the Female Weatherboard Division complex was completed and the planting of the grounds around the complex completed a year later.

The 1895 detail sheet for the Male Asylum shows the space between the buildings and the shelter shed as containing garden beds with fountains an aviary and a pond. A fountain and fish pond also stood to the right hand side of the entrance drive into the Female Weatherboard Division from Dunlop Street. A large tear-shaped carriage loop associated with the Assistant Medical Officer's Residence (Pine Cottage) visually separated the Female Weatherboard Division from the Cricket Oval. Grassed and garden areas surround the Female Weatherboard Division buildings—the airing courts of which had a rectangular layout.

By 1900 the planting of the area between the Amusement Hall (completed c1893) and the gaol was completed. Conifers are the dominant planting. Several Bunya Pines appear to have been planted along the boundary with the Gaol. The overall impression of this part of the site is that of buildings sitting within a park-like setting.

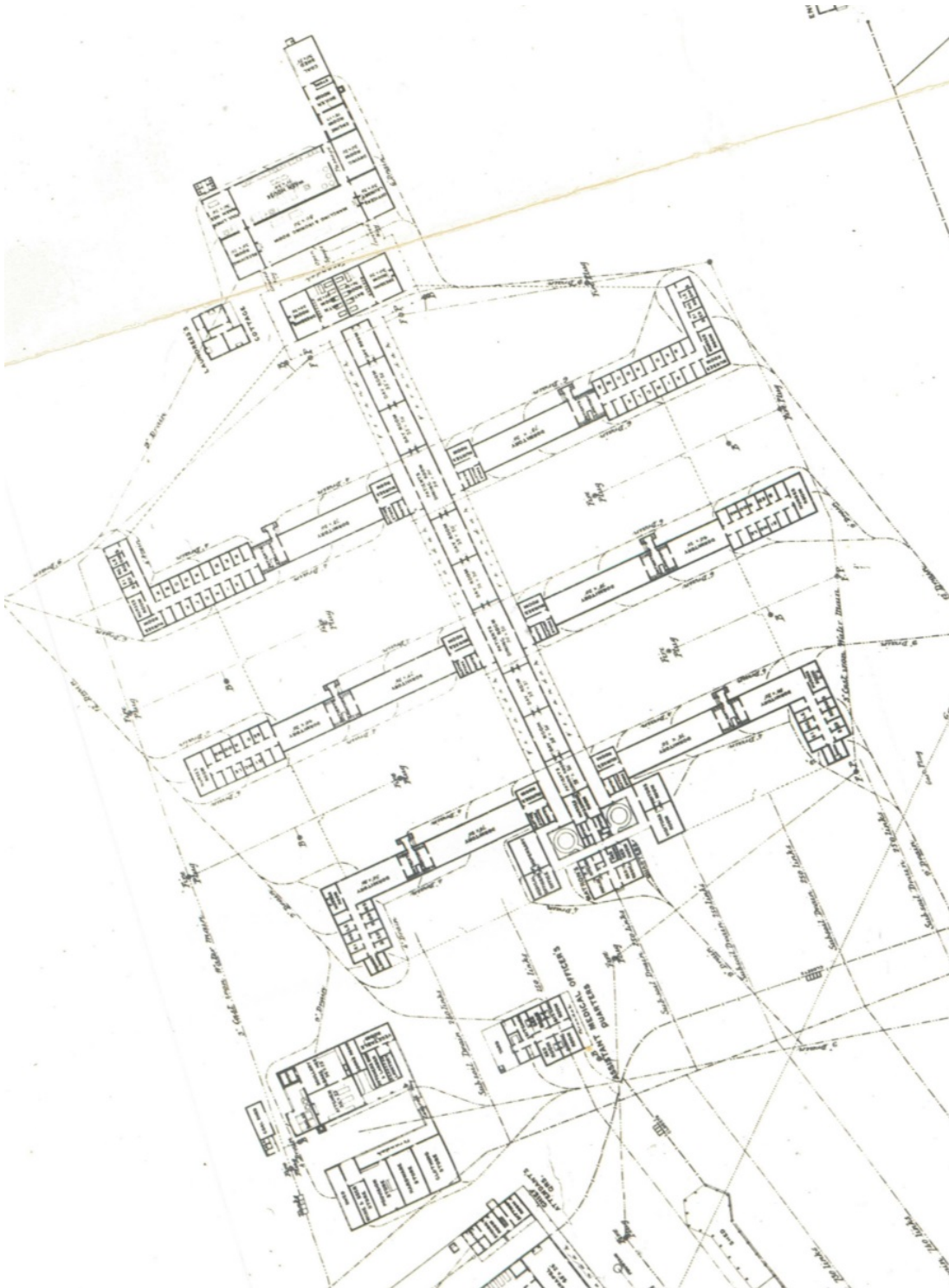
The 1930 aerial photograph shows that many of the trees appear to have matured. The row of extant turpentines which lead to the Laundry are already large and many of the plantings within the courtyards of the Male and Female Weatherboard Divisions are large. The Sports Oval and the boundary with the Gaol appear to have been thickly planted at this time.

A bowling green for the Female Weatherboard Division was created c1950 along with tennis courts. The Female Weatherboard Division was demolished in 1970 and in 1974 the land was transferred to the Department of Corrective Services.

Today the precinct mostly comprises the brickwork Male Asylum complex (constructed c1937) and remnant buildings of the Female Weatherboard Division (Laundry and Amusement Hall) sitting within large open spaces. The cultural landscape is distinguished by substantial groups of plantings that provide evidence of the original layout and organisation of the Female Weatherboard Division in particular.

The Sports Oval retains its key role as a focal point for the area and for the wider campus.





**E-29** Extract of 1880s site plan showing the completed extent of the Female Weatherboard Division.  
Source: SLNSW.





**E-30** An extract of the 1880s site plan showing the temporary weatherboard buildings of the Male Asylum established in the 1870s.  
Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet No 66.







**E-31** 1880s photograph of the Male Shelter Shed and Recreation Grounds in the foreground.  
Source: SLNSW.



**E-32** c1888 photograph of the Female Weatherboard Division from along Eastern Circuit.  
Source: Terry Smith.

**E-33** An extract of the 1895 detail plan showing the temporary weatherboard buildings of the Male Asylum established in the 1870s.  
Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet No 66.





**E-34** An extract of the 1895 detail plan showing the wards of the Female Weatherboard Division, the laundry, ancillary buildings, airing yards and extensive areas devoted to gardens and vegetable growing.

Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet No 65.







**E-35** 1895 photograph of the garden area between the Shelter Shed and the Male Weatherboard Division buildings.  
Source: tbc.



**E-36** 1895 photograph of the gatehouse at the Dunlop Street entry to the Female Weatherboard Division.  
Source: tbc.

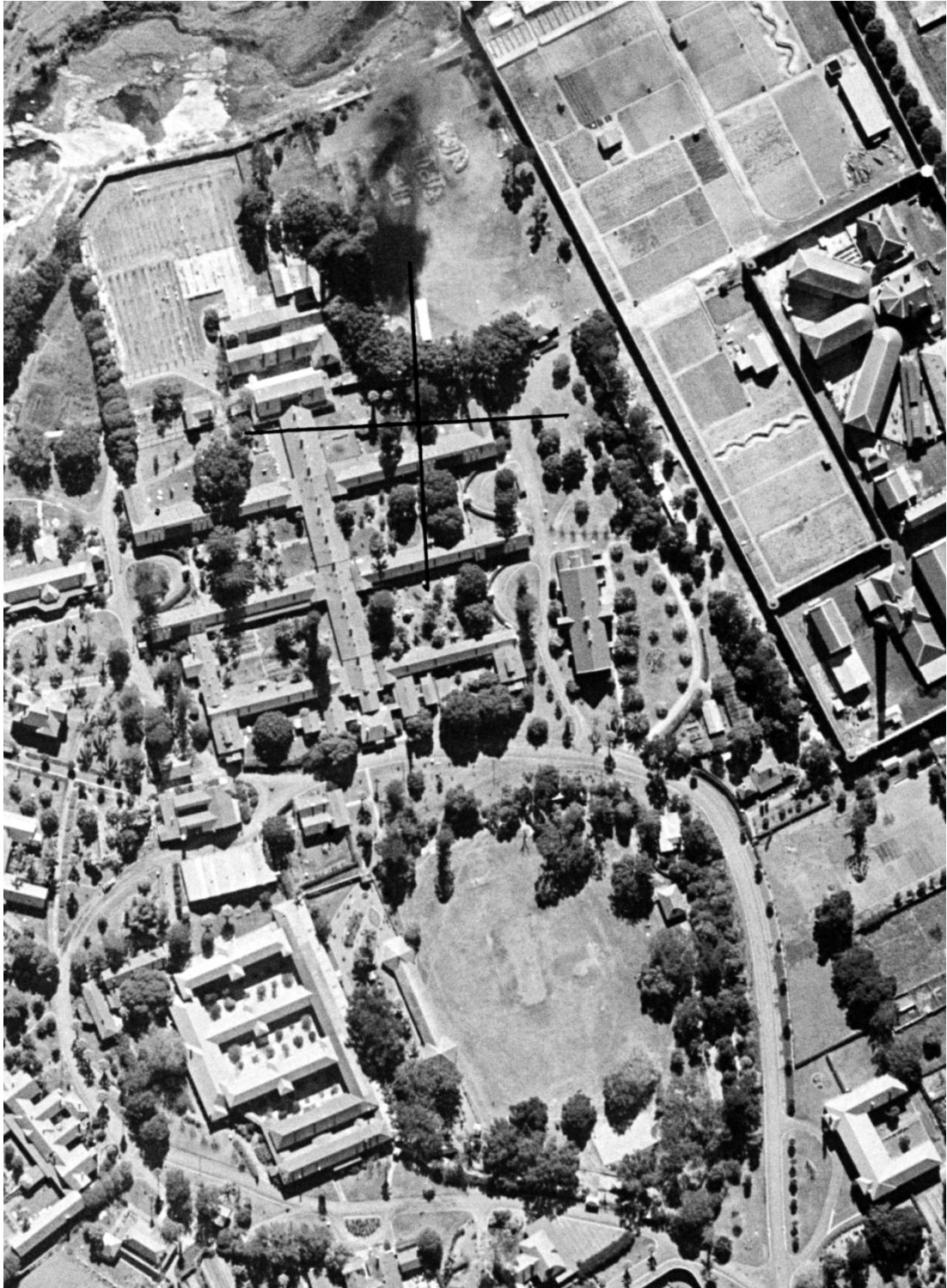




**E-37** c1907 photograph of the Female Weatherboard Division building.  
Source: SLNSW.



**E-38** c1907 photograph of the Female Weatherboard Division complex.  
Source: SLNSW.

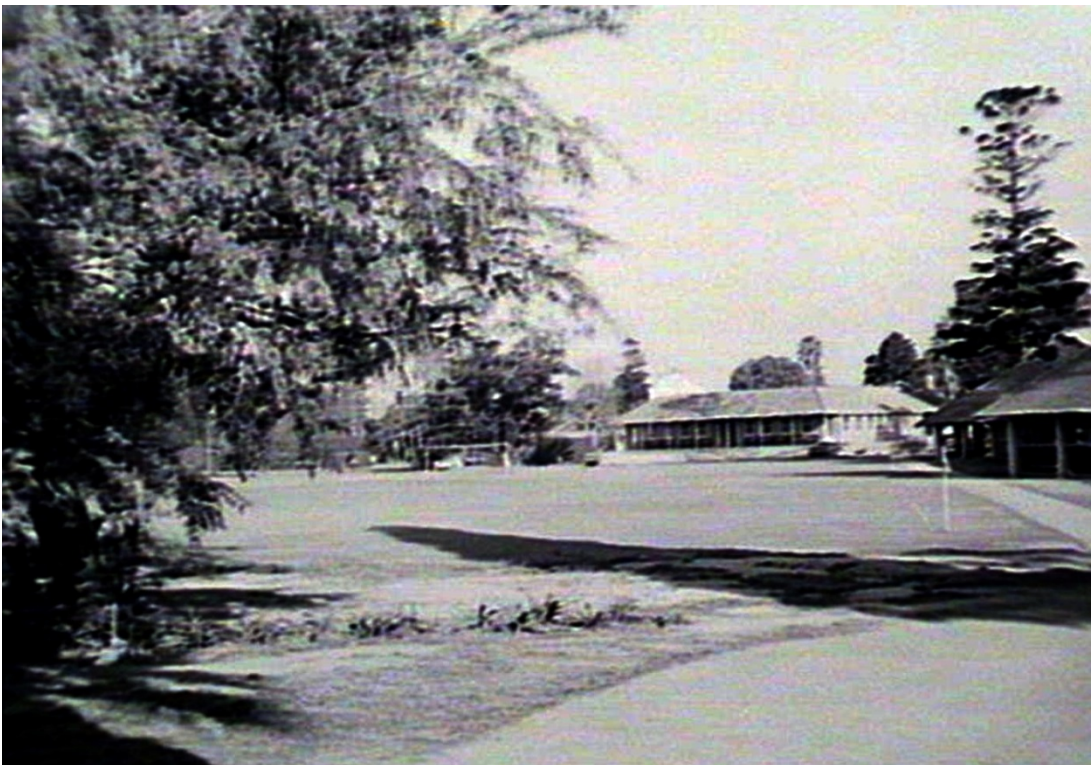


**E-39** 1943 aerial photograph illustrating the large number of buildings located across the Male and Female Asylum Precinct at that time.  
Source: Department of Lands.





**E-40** c1950s photograph of the children's playground located adjacent to the Gaol walls.  
Source: SLNSW.



**E-41** c1950s photograph of the Sports Oval.  
Source: SLNSW.





**E-42** Aerial photograph of the Male and Female Asylum.  
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.







- 123** Looking across the site of the former Female Weatherboard Division, with a highly significant assemblage of plants showing the original orientation and spacing of the buildings.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



- 124** Looking south across the site of the former Female Weatherboard Division, with a highly significant assemblage of palms including specimens of *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean wine palm).  
Source: MUSEcape October 2015.



**125** Looking across the Sports Oval.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**126** The landscape area to the west of the male Asylum buildings (top left), Cricket Pavilion (top right) and around the Recreation Hall and Chapel (bottom).  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



## Cultural Landscape Significance

Between the buildings and the c1879 Cricket Pavilion (former Male Asylum Shelter Shed) is a row of significant late nineteenth and early twentieth century plantings, which together with the plantings around the oval, demonstrate the joint influences of Joseph Maiden, Director of Sydney's Botanic Gardens and Frederick Norton Manning, a medical superintendent with strong horticultural interests.

Plantings of high significance include specimens of *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya pine), *A. cunninghamii* (hoop pine), *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson fig), *F. macrophylla* (Moreton Bay fig) and *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra flame tree), as well as other Australian rainforest species, many from northern NSW, reflecting the research interests of Maiden and Manning.

The fountain near the Cricket Pavilion, urns, a plinth for a missing urn and surviving sandstone edgings are highly significant landscape features within the precinct. The open brick drains on the eastern side of the oval are only of moderate significance and structures around the oval dating from the second half of the twentieth century are intrusive in the landscape.

Areas of mesh fencing, recent structures within the former Dunlop Street corridor and around the swimming pool to the north of the Recreation Hall are intrusive elements in the landscape, while the pool itself is of little significance.

Key landscape components	Significance
Surviving 1870s courtyard tree and palm groups within the former Female Weatherboard Division area—as a whole, as a group reflecting different phases of development (1870s and 1880s) and individually rare or unusual cultivated plants.	Exceptional
Landscape archaeology—remaining evidence of old bedding areas and paths around edges Sports Oval area	Exceptional
The 1870s space of the Sports Oval	Exceptional
1870s/1880s spaces between Cricket Pavilion (former Shelter Shed—C66) and former Male Asylum Central Block (C62).	High
Remnant fountains in courtyards between the Cricket pavilion former Shelter Shed—C66) and former Male Asylum Central Block (C62).	High
Remnant nineteenth and twentieth century plantings	High
Urn, fountains, sandstone plinth for missing terracotta urn	High
Sandstone road edging	High
c1900 road layout (including widths and alignments)	High
Former Dunlop Street road corridor alignment	High
Views to Gaol walls and buildings within.	High
Open drains at east edge of Sports Oval (indicating the former Dunlop Street road reserve)	High
Sandstone blocks stockpiled to west of Laundry and used throughout the precinct to manage vehicular access and parking	Moderate

Key landscape components	Significance
Meshed fencing around swimming pool	Intrusive
Car parking and log barriers around Pine Cottage	Intrusive
Cyclone mesh fencing throughout former Female Weatherboard Division area	Intrusive
Recent plantings of Eucalypts along late-twentieth century fence lines	Intrusive
Concrete paving in vicinity of Bunya Pine	Intrusive



## E.6 Isolation Ward/Bunya Precinct (Precinct 05)

This precinct forms part of Charles Smith's land grant that was later purchased by the Reverend Samuel Marsden and developed to create Mill Dam Farm. It was inherited by Samuel Marsden's daughter before being sold to Blaxland in 1845 and then to the government in 1866 to facilitate expansion of the Lunatic Asylum to the north.

A Plane tree planted in 1871 and associated with the conversion of Mrs Betts' house to become the Superintendent's residence is on the boundary with Precinct 03.

The 1880 site plan and the 1893/1895 detail plans indicate that the precinct was planted with orchards including with oranges and 'summer and citrus fruits'. The orchards remained until the 1930s—the 1943 aerial photograph suggests that most of the plants had been replaced by this time by vegetable gardens.

The riverbank was terraced in the 1880s and 1890s and River Road extended across the top of the bank from along the north side of the original Parramatta Lunatic Asylum complex to the bridge over the river, originally constructed in the early 1890s.

Between 1895 and 1930 a small building was constructed in the north corner of the precinct. Some larger trees were planted along the riverbank by the 1930s, which is currently affected by weed infestations.

The precinct remained largely undeveloped until the late 1950s when the Isolation Ward was constructed—it remained in place until 1995 when it was demolished to facilitate construction of the Bunya Forensic Unit (C51).



**E-1** An extract of the 1895 detail plan showing the orchards once prevalent in the area, which were a feature of the precinct until at least the 1930s.

Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet No 66.





**E-2** An aerial photograph of the Isolation Ward/Bunya Precinct.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-3** The Bunya Unit located with large open spaced grassed areas largely enclosed by high fences.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.

The precinct is now dominated by the Bunya Forensic Unit, which has appropriated part of the riverside landscape and the earlier access road (River Road extension) as well as some late nineteenth century plantings.

The row of recently planted cypresses (*x Cupressocyparis leylandii*) along the southeast boundary of the precinct may help to provide visual privacy to the inhabitants of the Bunya unit but form an over-scaled and thematically inappropriate intrusion into the highly significant landscape settings of Precinct 01 and 03.

Both the cypresses and the high security fence impact the late-Victorian landscape and riverside setting of former Ward 4 (C106) as well as the significant visual connection between the Nurses' Home (C83) and Glengarriff in Wisteria Gardens on the other side of the river.

The earlier spatial qualities of the precinct are now difficult to interpret. It is likely that planning of the Bunya Unit has aimed to create an enclosed, inwardly-focused environment, which is inconsistent with this part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

The precinct retains evidence (through its remnant plantings, layout and archaeology) with potential to reveal valuable information about its earlier uses.

The line of late nineteenth century conifers contains individually valuable trees—the Chir Pines in particular are notably excellent examples of their kind.

Significant elements within the Isolation Precinct include a mature specimen of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (jacaranda) in the enclosure, an enormous specimen of *Ficus macrocarpa* var. *hillii* (Hills weeping fig) (at top of photo) and potential landscape archaeology, with plantings of eucalypts and more recent landscape character of less significance. While currently compromised by the 1990s Bunya complex the precinct has potential to resume a traditional setting for adjoining buildings and landscape components.

Key landscape components	Significance
Existing landscape character	Little
Mature <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> within fenced enclosure	High
Plantings of <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp	Moderate
Line of late nineteenth century conifers including Chir Pines ( <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> ) and a Kauri Pine ( <i>Agathus robusta</i> ) along the former alignment of River Road.	Exceptional
Other older plants within the precinct	High
Visual connections between the precinct and the River and Wisteria Gardens.	Exceptional
Former riverside access road (archaeology)	High
Remnant stone road edgings	High
Impact of Bunya forensic unit on historic character of precinct	Intrusive
1990s line of Leyland Cypress? ( <i>x Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> ) along the edge of the southwest boundary of the precinct.	Intrusive
1990s high security fence around south side of Bunya complex.	Intrusive



### E.7 Hospital for the Insane Precinct (Precinct 06)

This precinct forms part of Charles Smith's land grant that was later purchased by the Reverend Samuel Marsden and developed to create Mill Dam Farm. It was inherited by Samuel Marsden's daughter before being sold to Blaxland in 1845 and then to the government in 1866 to facilitate expansion of the Lunatic Asylum to the north.

This precinct is likely to have been the location for Marsden's vineyard established in the 1820s or 1830s—a vineyard appears on the 1895 detail plan. It is likely that remnants of the vineyard survived until the mid-twentieth century.

The 1895 detail plan suggests that after the property was acquired by the Government in 1866 the area was used for vegetable gardens, orchards and as an animal paddock. A 'cart road' is also shown.

The 1930 aerial shows that boundaries to the east and northeast between the 'productive areas' and the Male Division and paddocks were planted with trees (*Lophostemon confertus*—Brushbox). Another line of planting is also shown on the fence line separating the 'Vegetable and Orchard' from 'Summer and Citrus Fruits'. These plantings were retained until the Hospital for the Insane buildings were constructed c1909. Additional plantings were undertaken on completion of the buildings although the riverbank strip of orchard area was retained.

By the 1950s the brushbox to the east of the precinct, between it and the Male Asylum had largely been removed, although those within the courtyard areas had been retained. The riverbank orchard was still in partial use and the early twentieth century plantings had matured.

Today the precinct is strongly influenced by the c1909 design of the individual pavilions sited within an extensive and interesting landscape of distinguished plantings (although significantly degrade), open areas of formerly productive fields and areas of riparian vegetation. All of these elements address the Parramatta River.

The Vernon-designed buildings in this part of the site were laid out in accordance with garden city landscape principles that had become fashionable in the late nineteenth century, with more domestic-scaled and finished ward buildings in landscaped settings and with a strong relationship to the Parramatta River which forms the western edge of the precincts.

A mature specimen of *Eucalyptus microcorys* (tallow wood) dominates the northern part of the precinct on an open grassed area adjacent to the former Nurses Home/Jacaranda House (Building C57). Around this building and in the southern part of the precinct generally are significant plantings of palms, including specimens of *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean wine palm), *Washingtonia filifera* (desert fan palm) and *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (cocos palm).

The last-mentioned, although historically significant in this context, has proven to be invasive, producing copious quantities of seed carried by water and birds into bushland areas. Its continued use on the site will require careful management to prevent its spread into the adjacent riparian corridor of the Parramatta River.

The most significant landscape elements are its general landscape character, including the open spaces, and the relationship of the precinct to the river. The east bank of the Parramatta River between the confluence of the river with its tributaries Toongabbie Creek and Darling Mills Creek supports remnants of the indigenous vegetation community River Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF) albeit heavily overgrown with invasive species. Significant cultural heritage values are inherent in the relationship between the Hospital for the Insane Precinct and the river, together with landscape archaeological evidence of former plantings.





- E-4** The Bunya Unit located with large open spaced grassed areas largely enclosed by high fences.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.





**E-5** An aerial photograph of the Hospital for the Insane Precinct.  
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.







**E-6** The internal courtyard of the Life Skills/TMHC/Psychologists building (former Male Admissions Ward—Male Ward 7—C52) (left) and the more recent flower garden area to its west.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-7** The Transcultural Mental Health Centre (former Admissions Block—C53) retains its original relationship with the Parramatta River, albeit partially blocked by new plantings to the west and the proliferation of weed species along the riverfront.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-8** The Gardner's Shed (former Glasshouse and Nursery—C54) is a remnant of the once extensive orchards and vegetable gardens in the area (left). The relatively intact courtyard space of the Transcultural Health building (former Female Admissions Ward—Female Ward 7—C55) (right).  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-9** The palms lining the narrow roadway extending along the rear (east) boundary of the precinct (left) and Jacaranda House (C57), which retains much of its original setting (right).  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.

Key landscape components	Significance
Planned relationship of 1890s/early twentieth century buildings with Parramatta River corridor.	Exceptional
Remnant masterplan components including 1890s/early twentieth century access layout and integral tree and palm plantings.	Exceptional
Possible remnant vine terraces along riparian slope.	High
Serial views along Eastern Circuit of the buildings within their associated landscape setting.	High
Remnant indigenous vegetation along river edge.	High
Remnant pre-1900s plantings of brush box and <i>Gleditsia</i> .	High
Stone urn plinth	High/Moderate
Remnant riverside masonry wall (north of C56)	Moderate
Remnant boat jetty structure	Moderate
Evidence of former fence lines between buildings and River.	Moderate
Remnant self-sown progeny of earlier cultural plantings along river edge.	Little
Divisive mesh fence lines across precincts	Intrusive



## E.8 Mill Dam Farm Precinct (Precinct 07)

Samuel Marsden established a water mill near the confluence of the Parramatta River, Darling Mills Creek and Toongabbie Creek around 1812. A c1820 painting of the mill by Joseph Lycett shows the mill on the banks of the river and a cottage to its south. Very little native vegetation remains in the immediate area. The mill is likely to have closed on Marsden's death in 1840. Little is known about the mill after it was sold to Blaxland in 1845. It is said to have been washed away by a flood in 1860.

It appears that the area remain undeveloped until construction of the laundry facility in the 1880s, which was to form the eastern edge of the precinct. It is likely that the fill was introduced to the SES compound area from this time.

The 1895 detail sheet shows the area turned over for a vegetable garden and a 'Gardener's Residence' constructed on the south edge of the precinct. A rose garden was established over the same area before 1930 as part of the Parramatta Mental Hospital and by this time it was surrounded by Brushbox and Camphor Laurel.

This part of the site became an important recreational area for the patients of the Mental Hospital and was often photographed during the 1950s for the Wistaria Journal.

The existing brickwork toilet block appears to have been constructed between 1930 and 1943. A number of sheds were constructed in the 1960s as part of its use as a Public Works Department compound. These buildings have been largely replaced by the current buildings associated with the area's use as a SES Compound.

Today the precinct constitutes a relatively small flat area surrounded by mature plantings on all sides at the important confluence between the Parramatta River, Darling Mills Creek and Toongabbie Creek. It also incorporates the exposed sandstone riverbed and sandstone retaining walls lining Darling Mills Creek.

While the use of the area as an SES compound is unlikely to be causing any damage to significant fabric, including archaeology of Marsden's Mill, the structures associated with the compound detract from the visual qualities of the precinct.

Remnant and regrowth native vegetation is a feature of the precinct—although heavily infested with weed species.

Key landscape components	Significance
Intrinsic landscape character	High
Rock shelves and terracing along Darling Mills Creek	High
Sandstone retaining walls	High
Views to Toongabbie Creek (both existing and impacted)	High
Locally indigenous vegetation	High
Seedling Chinese Elms as progeny of the mature tree removed c2010	Moderate
Mesh fencing associated with SES compound	Intrusive
Later fill across the precinct	Intrusive
Weed species	Intrusive



**E-10** An 1820 painting of Marsden's Mill and associated cottage by Joseph Lycett.  
Source: SLNSW



**E-11** A 1943 aerial photograph of the Mill Dam Farm Precinct.  
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.







**E-12** An aerial photograph of the Mill Dam Farm Precinct.  
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.



**E-13** A view of the exposed sandstone of Darling Mills Creek.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.





**E-14** An area of exposed sandstone in the foreground with the retaining walls and higher ground of the laundry complex in the background.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-15** Part of one of the sandstone retaining walls constructed along Darling Mills Creek embankment (left) and evidence of a post hole cut into the sandstone of Darling Mills Creek (right)  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-16** A view of the river embankment near the confluence with Toongabbie Creek (from the west side of the river) (left) and a view into the SES complex (right).  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



### E.9 Nurses' Home Precinct (Precinct 08)

The Nurses' Home Precinct is on land that did not form part of Samuel Marsden's estate and was therefore not part of the expansion of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane in 1866.

The 1880s site plan suggests that the land has been reserved by this time and there is evidence of a 'shed'.

The 1895 detail sheets no longer show a shed in the same location but there is another structure closer to the rear of what are designated 'Grass Paddocks'.

The area remains relatively undeveloped up until construction of the Nurses Home c1928. The building was originally designed to have a direct visual relationship with the Medical Superintendent's residence (Glengarriff) on the other side of the river using the alignment of River Road.

The 1930 aerial photograph shows the new building with a driveway extending to the southwest to meet Greenup Drive—the full circular driveway was not constructed until 1943. The 1932 plan of the Mental Hospital shows the area marked as 'Kangaroo Park'.

The 1943 aerial also shows that the area to the rear (east) of the Nurses' Home still formed part of the rear yards of the residential properties facing New Street. This did not change until the 1960s when the nineteenth century houses were demolished and the CHIP Cottages were constructed. It was not until the early 1990s before the last remnants of the fenceline plantings were removed to create the more open space to the rear of the building.

By the 1950s *Trahyocarpus fortunei* (Chinese Windmill Palms) have become established along Eastern Circuit. The majority of plantings within the precinct are from the second half of the twentieth century.

In 1964 the Nurses Home extension was constructed (Figtree Cottage/TMHC—C82) and it is likely that the car shelter (C82a) was constructed not long after—it appears on the 1970 aerial.

The original visual relationship between the Nurses Home and Glengarriff has been impacted by the construction of the Harriet Ward/Canteen (Emily's—ECAV Training Centre—C73) in 1956 and by the mature plantings within the Isolation Ward/Bunya Precinct (05).

The sandstone and brickwork-edged front entry driveway loop is an important element of the curtilage of the Nurses' Home and is a larger version of the driveway loops associated with the Female Weatherboard Division.



**E-17** An 1880s photograph of the area that was to become the Nurses' Home Precinct.  
Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet No 66.



**E-18** An extract of the 1895 detail plan showing the grass paddocks located within the Nurses' Home Precinct area.  
Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet No 66.





**E-19** An aerial photograph of the Nurses' Home Precinct.  
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.







**E-20** The front entry of the Nurses' Home (C83).  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-21** The rear of the Nurses' Home (top), the rear of the Nurses Home.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.





**E-22** The rear of the Nurses' Home extension (left) and the car shade structure to the north (right).  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.

Today the precinct is dominated by the Nurses' Home and the mature trees that mark the southern boundary of the precinct.

The rear courtyard of the building is dominated by two large jacaranda trees that are likely to have been planted in the 1930s. a larger, though later Hackberry is located behind them. Two large Port Jackson Fig trees mark the southern boundary of the precinct and these appear to have been planted to follow the alignment of the Factory Street extension.

Key views of the building are from along the approach roads (Greenup Drive, River Road and Eastern Circuit) as well as to and from the Sports Oval.

The precinct is likely to contain some archaeology associated with the mill races.

Key landscape components	Significance
Originally planned relationship between Nurses Home (C83) and Glengariff (West Campus) (views currently impacted)	High
Relationship and frontage with the Sports Oval and former Dunlop Street road corridor extension into the site.	High
Pair of Jacaranda trees to rear of the Nurses Home, pair of poplars to the front and remaining cypress at the end of the building	High/Moderate
Mature Port Jackson Fig Trees (south of the Nurses Home)	High
c1930s plantings associated with construction of the Nurses Home on north facade	High
Boundary plantings to the east and other older specimen plantings adjacent to Building 82	High
Large Hackberry to rear of Building 83 and large Gum at front of building 83	Moderate
Other recent plantings to north of C83 associated with C82.	Little
Existing plantings to the front (west) of the Nurses Home (C83)	Little

## E.10 Residential Subdivision Precinct (Precinct 09)

The area between Factory and Albert Streets as subdivided for sale in August 1853, with some lots sold. At this time, Factory Street was proposed to extend through to the riverfront running alongside the northern wall of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, which was also the southern boundary of Samuel Marsden's estate, in the ownership of Blaxland at that time.

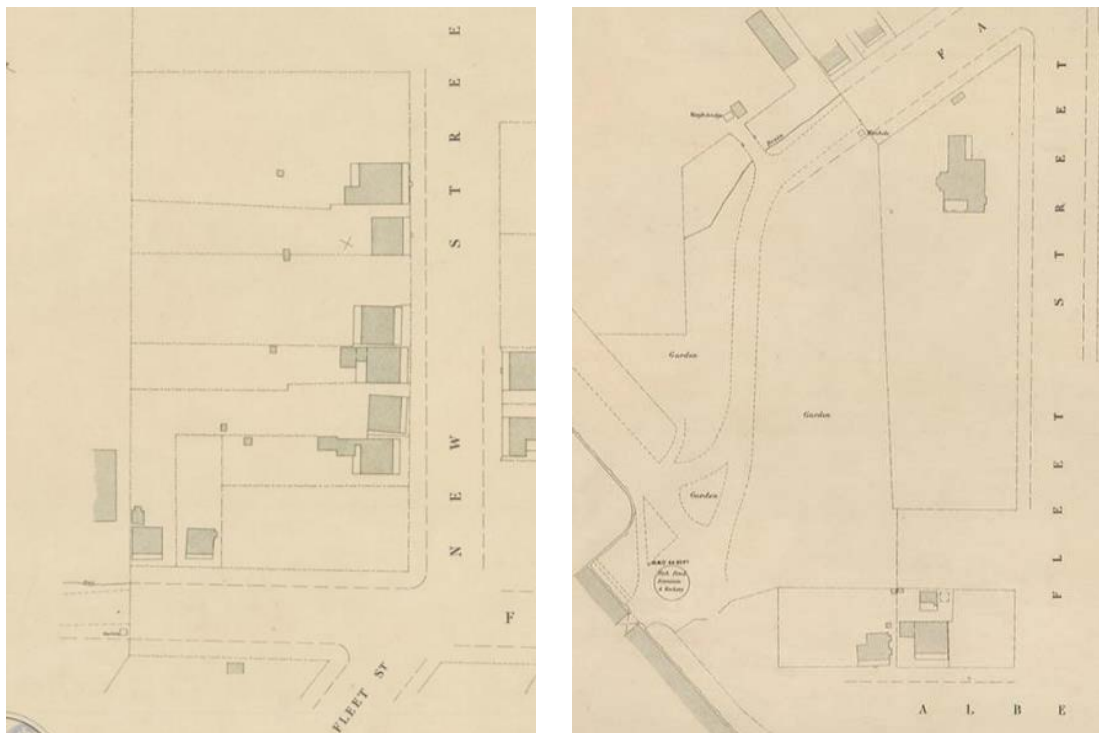
An 1859 plan suggests that the Factory Street extension beyond Fleet Street was 42 feet (12.8m) wide and provided the main access to the Lunatic Asylum.

The 1895 detail plans show that there were a number of houses facing New Street at this time. The Community Forensic Mental Health building (former Assistant Superintendent's Residence—C90) had also been constructed.

In 1902 the Factory Street and Dunlop Street extensions were closed and the land dedicated for the use of the Hospital for the Insane. The residential properties along New Street were purchased over the next few years by the Government to facilitate extension of the hospital.

In 1910 a Chief Attendant's Cottage was built on New Street (now known as CHIP Cottage at 9 Fleet Street—C89).

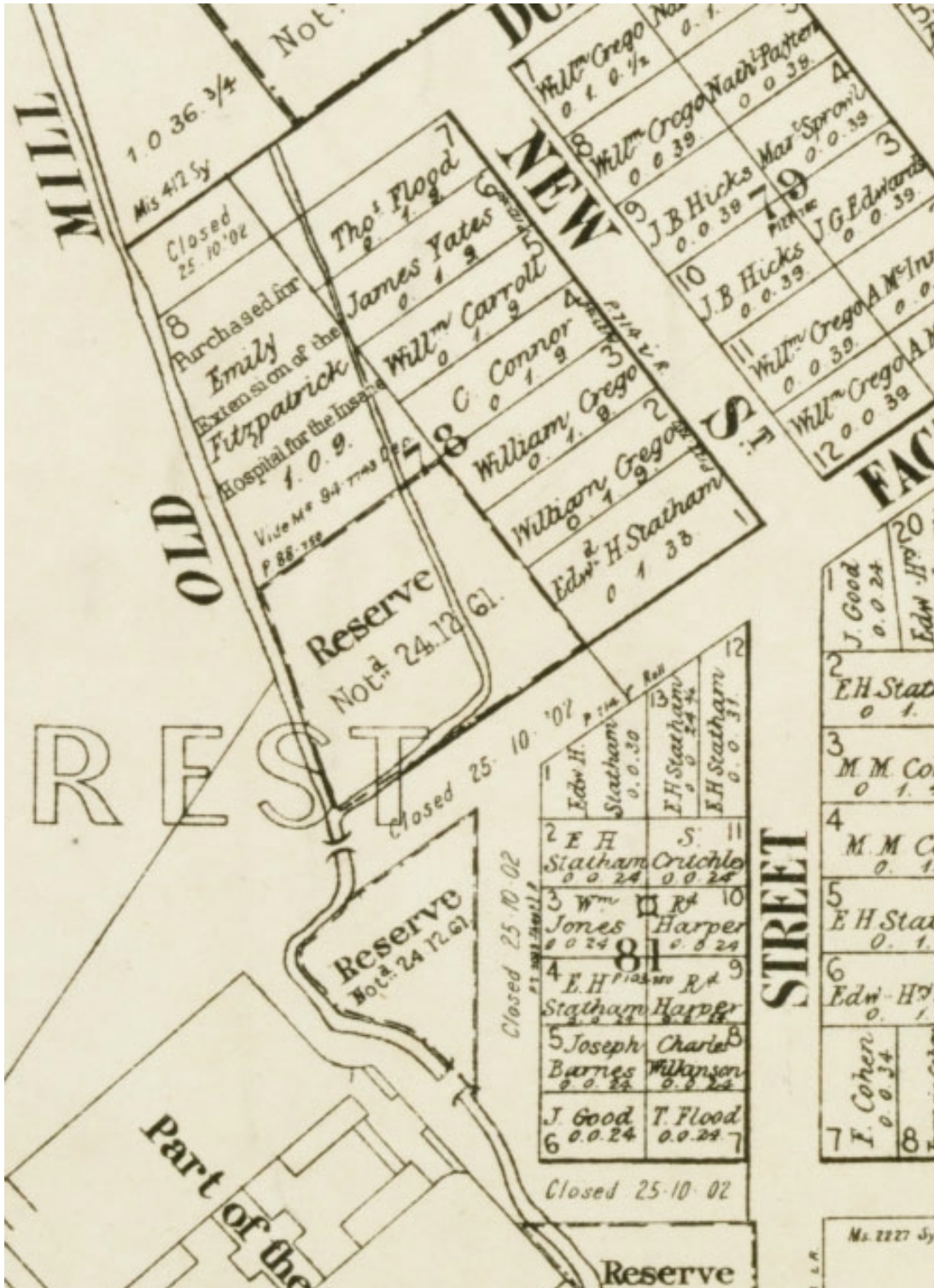
The aerial photographs from the 1930s, 1943 and the 1950s suggest that the houses constructed in the late nineteenth century along New Street continue to exist—possibly being used by hospital staff. The 1961 aerial shows some buildings demolished and the northernmost two of the existing residential buildings completed—CHIP Cottages at 11 and 7 New Street (C84 and C85). By 1970 the remainder of the nineteenth century homes had been demolished and CHIP Cottages at 5, 3 and 1 New Street constructed (C86, C87 and C88). Few older plantings remain within the Precinct



**E-23** Extracts of the 1895 detail plan showing the residential subdivisions along New Street and Fleet Street at that time.

Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet Nos 49/54.





**E-24** Extract of a 1904 town plan showing the residential subdivisions along New Street and Fleet Street still in place at that time. The Factory Street, Dunlop Street extensions had been dedicated by this time.  
Source: SLNSW.







**E-25** An aerial photograph of the Residential Subdivision Precinct.  
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.







**E-26** The gardens associated with the CHIP Cottages (C84-C89) and Bridgeway House (C90).  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.

### Cultural Landscape Significance

The layout, spaces and, to a lesser extent, the fabric of this precinct document its evolution as a mid-nineteenth century residential subdivision around an earlier site entry to its present suburban configuration.

The precinct retains evidence of the Factory Street extension into the site. The avenue of Jacarandas on Fleet and New Streets make a substantial contribution to the streetscape.

The precinct is associated with hospital staff, the Government Architect's Office as well as numerous staff and patients and mental health care services.

Key landscape components	Significance
Spatial corridor extending from Factory Street into the site—former Factory Street 'Extension' into the site.	High
Older plantings associated with Bridgeway House (C90) and the CHIP Cottage to the north (C89) (eg Camphor laurel and Trachycarpus)	High
Jacaranda avenue to Fleet Street	High
Sandstone boundary wall at south end	High
Post-war plantings ( <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> and <i>C. lusianica</i> )	Moderate

### E.11 Front Entry Garden Precinct (Precinct 10)

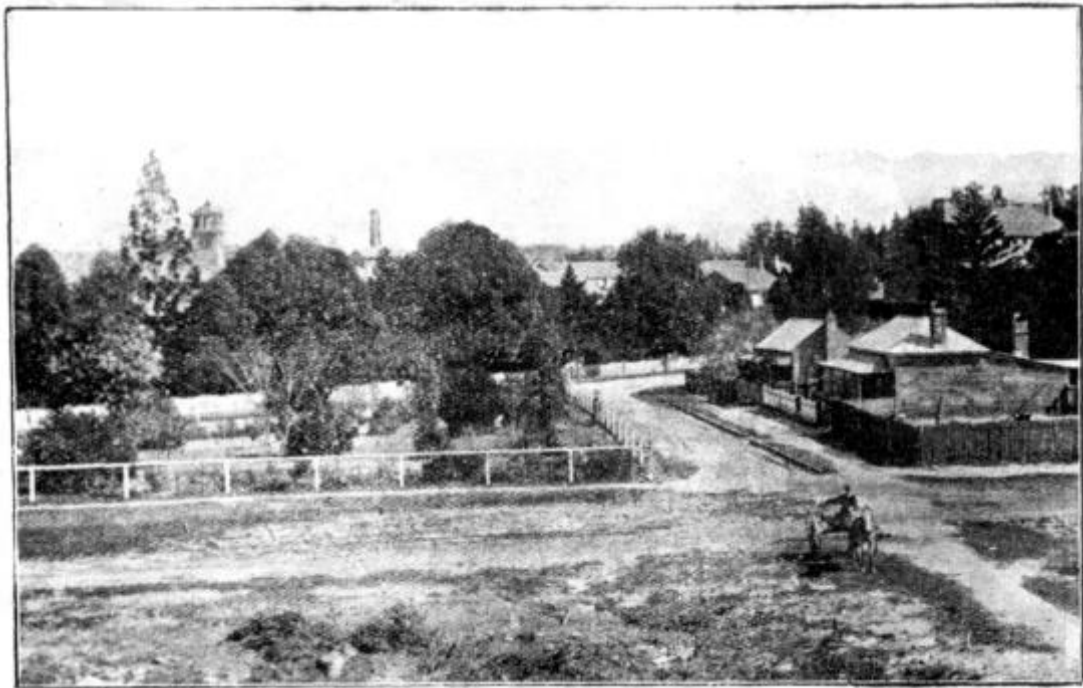
The front entry of the Female Factory was originally accessed via a stone bridge over the 'moat' or 'wet ditch' constructed along two sides of the Female Factory by re-aligning the old mill race.

Given the nature of the Female Factory as a place of employment and then detention of female convicts it is unlikely that the area featured any cultural plantings or other landscape elements.

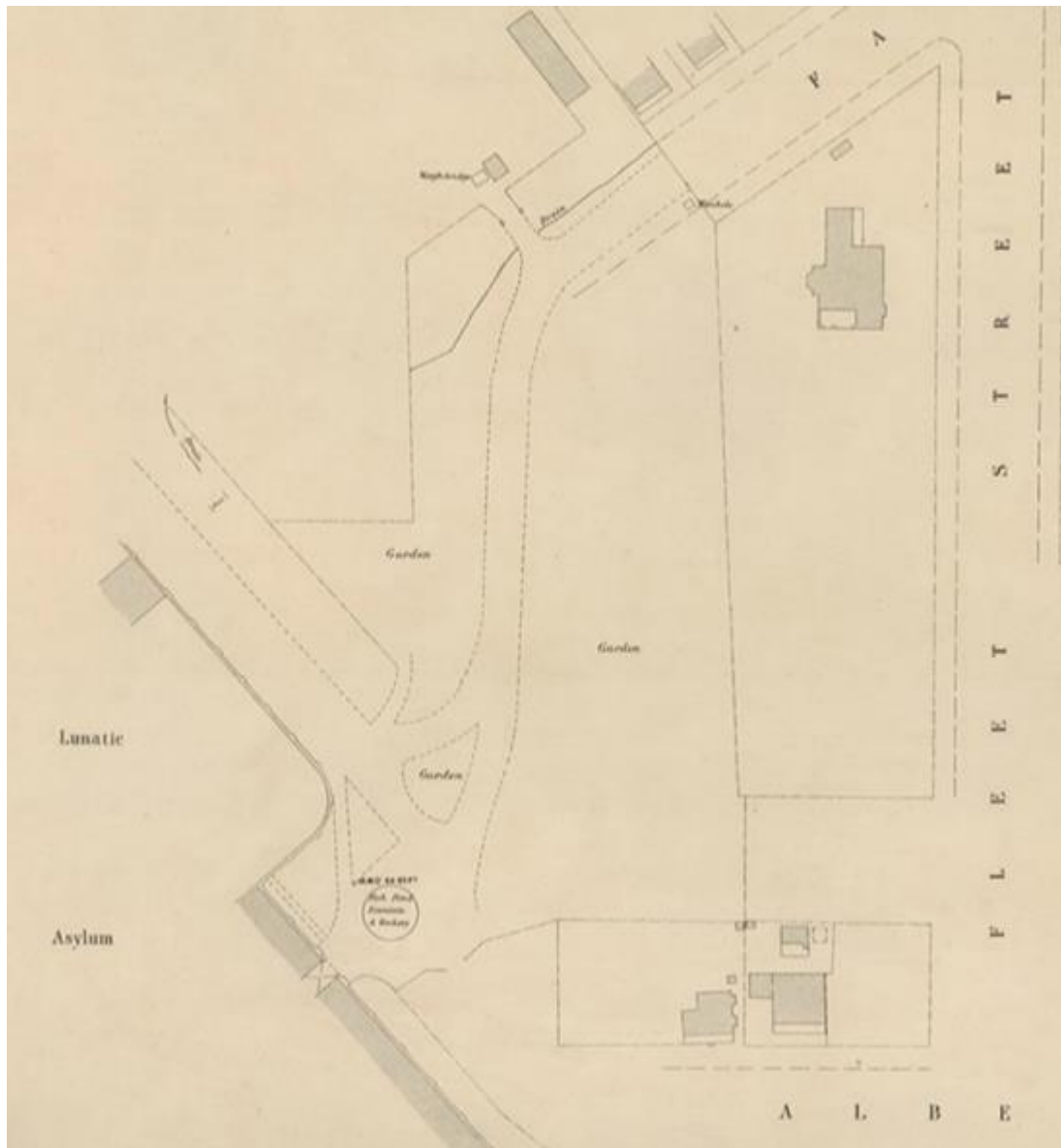
The earliest plantings of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum appear to be the first attempts in this area along the northeast wall of the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure and the adjacent sandstone wall of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

The entire area was re-worked in the late 1890s and early 1900s as part of the site's redevelopment of that time to create a new entry for the Hospital for the Insane.

More recently, raised mounds featuring native plants replaced earlier garden beds and some of the *Trachycarpus* palms planted along Greenup Drive in front of the Nurses Home (C83) have been removed.



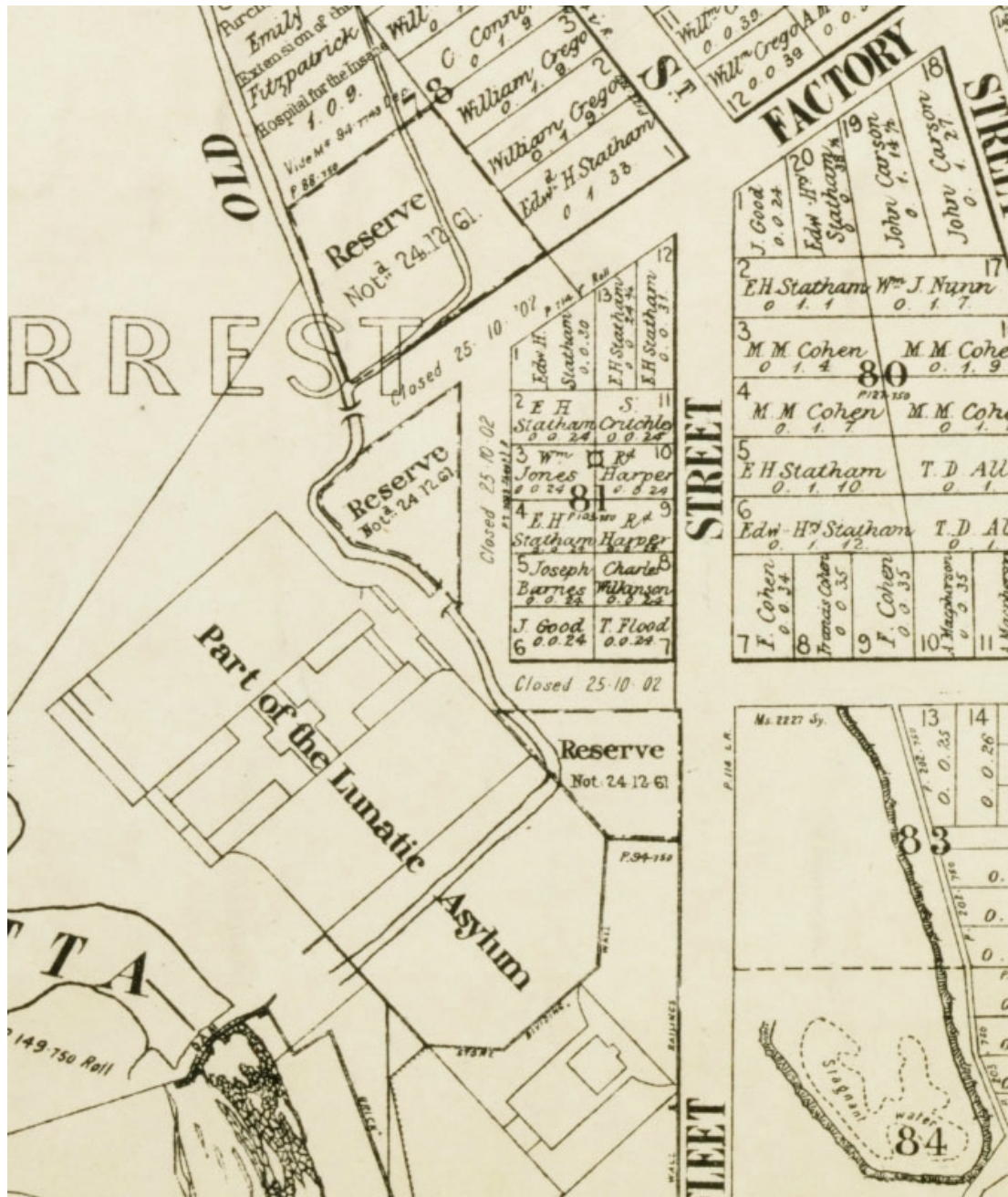
**E-27** A late nineteenth century photograph of the front entry to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane showing the extension of Albert Street into the site and the triangular garden as well as the fenced garden area to the rear. Note the two houses fronting the Albert Street extension. Source: tbc.



**E-28** An extract of the 1895 detail plan showing the fountain and pond, roadways and gardens in place at the front entry to the Hospital for the insane.  
Source: SLNSW—NSW Department of Lands Parramatta Detail Series Sheet No 42.







**E-29** An extract of the 1904 town plan showing the residential subdivision extending across most of the Front Entry Garden Precinct at that time. The land was purchased by 1908 and the few buildings constructed demolished to provide for the construction of the new front entry garden. Source: tbc.





**E-30** A 1908 photograph of the new main entry into the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane (to become known as Greenup Drive).  
Source: State Records of NSW.



**E-31** A 1950 photograph from near Greenup Drive looking towards Ward 1 across well-established garden beds bordering the precinct that was in existence at that time.  
Source: tbc.





**E-32** Aerial photograph of the Front Entry Garden Precinct.  
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2016.







**E-33** View east into the Front Entry precinct from near the entry to the site towards the Mental Health Sciences building (former Administration Block—C112).  
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



**E-34** View into the Front Entry Garden precinct from Fleet Street. Note the raised planting beds installed in the 1980s.  
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



**E-35** The palms lining the east edge of Greenup Drive.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.

This area is critical to the sense of arrival on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, affording views into the site from Fleet Street to the Mental Health Sciences building (former Administration building—C112) and Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct buildings.

The precinct includes highly significant plantings of palms, including the rare in cultivation *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean wine palm) and the palm-like *Beaucarnea* sp. (ponytail).

The current park-like character of the precinct differs from that of the more garden-like character of the original 1900-1910 scheme.

The sandstone boundary wall, early road alignments and edgings are all significant hard landscape elements. The late twentieth century raised bedding areas adjoining Fleet Street in the northern part of the precinct are intrusive and their recent plantings are of little significance.

The extant fabric documents the evolution of the precinct from its industrial and agricultural development in the 1800s through its mid-century residential phase and various nineteenth and twentieth century hospital development phases to the present day.

Evidence of the major 1900s hospital redevelopment phase includes the substantial group of plantings that dominates the precinct and forms a major part of the plant collection within the site notable for its extent and botanical diversity. It includes six species that represent part of an impressive campus-wide collection of Australian rainforest species.

A species of the Mexican/Southern USW Genus *Beaucarnea* (syn. *Nolina*) is rare in cultivation and certainly of this age.



The rare *Beaucarnea* and some of the Australian rainforest species were probably used by the Botanic gardens as an exercise in testing the cultural application of species hitherto little used horticulturally in Australia.

The precinct provides key evidence of the influence of WL Vernon as Government Architect responsible for the major 1900s redevelopment of the site including Greenup Drive, the Mental Health Sciences Building and its relationship with the open space areas and entry.

The plantings within the precinct provide key evidence of the significant role of JH Maiden as director of the Botanic Gardens.

The precinct is likely to retain significant archaeology associated with the mill races and with the 'moat' or 'wet ditch' of the Female Factory and later Criminal Ward. It is also likely to retain archaeology associated with the gatehouse and residential buildings along Fleet Street.

Key landscape components	Significance
Unusual <i>Beaucarnea</i> (syn. <i>Nolina</i> ) species	Exceptional
Extant late nineteenth century/early twentieth century plantings as a group and individually (including 1930s plantings to Nurses Home)	High
Front landscape area as a setting for the Mental Health Sciences Building (former Administration building—C112) and as an entry feature to the site.	High
Planting throughout the precinct as a substantial part of the site's botanical collection	High
Axis of the Mental Health Sciences building (former Administration building—C112) and the central Chinese holly ( <i>Ilex cornuta</i> ).	High
Greenup Drive—early nineteenth century entry road alignment and sandstone kerbs.	High
Recent plantings (eg <i>Eucalypts</i> spp.).	Little
1930s sandstone boundary walls along Fleet Street.	High
Recent raised garden beds.	Intrusive
Painted speed bumps and signs along Greenup Drive.	Intrusive

## E.12 Fleet Street and the Former Sandstone Quarry

Fleet Street and the area of the former sandstone quarry east of Fleet Street, although not within the study area have a strong historical association with the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and with the adjacent Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.



**E-36** View east along the path leading to the Albert Street steps (top left) and the Albert Street steps (top right). View of the quarry wall visible from near the Albert Street steps (bottom).  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.



**E-37** The remnant sandstone kerbs and gutters (left) and stone walls (right) extant along some parts of Fleet Street.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.

Significant landscape components include the sandstone walls (with piers) on the east side of the street and pedestrian access on Albert Street, street tree plantings of Australian rainforest species including *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra flame tree) and *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Queensland firewheel tree).

The change of level necessitating the set of steps from Fleet Street up to the western end of Albert Street, and the outcropping rock either side are significant evidence of the quarry from which much of the sandstone used to construct the Female Factory and Lunatic Asylum (Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site), Parramatta Gaol and the Roman Catholic Orphan School (Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site) was won.

Key landscape components	Significance
Quarry wall—evidence of quarrying from 1818 and provision of sandstone for the Female Factory, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta Gaol and later Lunatic Asylum and Hospital for the Insane. Sandstone kerbs within the Cumberland Hospital site and elsewhere within Parramatta likely to have been sourced from the quarry (up until its closure in 1893).	High
The Albert Street steps—location, construction and use of brickwork.	High
Sandstone walls constructed in the 1930s by patients of the Parramatta Mental Hospital (some sections modified to allow for later driveway entries).	High
Remnant sandstone kerbs and gutters along parts of Fleet Street.	High
Views into the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site from along Fleet Street and from the Albert Street shared way.	High
Australian rainforest species including <i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i> (Illawarra flame tree) and <i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i> (Queensland firewheel tree).	High
Other later plantings.	Little
Concrete kerbs and gutters.	Little
Road surfaces, footpaths and road signs.	Little



**E-38** The Fleet Street frontage of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.  
Source: TKD Architects 2015.

## **APPENDIX F BUILDING AND WALL INVENTORY**

The following inventory of buildings and walls on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site has been developed from analysis of the available physical and documentary evidence relating to the site and to its individual buildings and structures.

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

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

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





## Bunya Unit (Forensic Mental Health Services Unit)

C51



The Isolation Block under construction in 1961 (demolished 1996 for construction of the Bunya Unit). The c1905 isolation block is also visible.



### Analysis of Evidence

The building was constructed c1997 as a medium security forensic mental health inpatient unit. It is likely to have been designed by the NSW Government Architect's Office.

The unit continues to provide for the assessment, care and treatment of people with mental illnesses that are, or have been, 'in contact with the criminal justice system'. It is one of only three similar facilities in NSW—the others being the Kestrel Unit, Morisset Hospital; and the Macquarie Unit at Bloomfield Hospital.

The site retains important nineteenth century conifers and early twentieth century fig trees. It also features cypresses on Warrinya Avenue that impact views to and from (and the visual relationship between) The Centre for Addiction Medicine (C83) and Glengarriff (on the west campus).

The Bunya Unit complex is located within the 1792 land grant to Charles Smith and so may retain archaeological evidence of farm buildings. It is also partly within the gardens of Mrs Betts' House (later Medical Superintendent's Residence—constructed 1830, demolished 1947), which were later turned over to orchards.

The 1890s roadway that extended from River Road to the bridge is likely to exist under the lawn to the building's south and west. Natural watercourses and early drains traversed the site.

The site may also retain archaeology associated with a farm shed (shown on 1895 plan, demolished late-1960s), a c1905 weatherboard ward building ('Isolation Block') for male tuberculosis patients (demolished 1962), a lavatory block (shown on 1930 plan), and a c1962 Isolation Block (Ward 7/Building 7) that was demolished to facilitate construction of the Bunya Unit.

**C51****Bunya Unit**

(Forensic Mental Health Services Unit)

**Heritage Significance**

The Bunya Unit is of **Little** heritage significance.

The building has some significance for its important role in the provision of forensic mental health services. Although the building's function is consistent with the site's long association with the diagnoses and treatment of mental health care, the building's form, character and prominent siting on the riverfront and the associated security fence considerably detract from the historic character of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Complex in particular.

The building's immediate setting retains significant cultural plantings and has some potential to retain significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building and associated perimeter fencing appears to retain most of its original (c1997) external fabric. The external fabric appears to be in good condition.

(The interior of the building was not inspected due to privacy and security considerations.)

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The Bunya Unit makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building and associated fencing detract from the historic landscape character of the site and the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct in particular, it is preferable that the building is demolished when the opportunity arises.
- As the building is likely to be retained over the short to medium term opportunities to further screen the building in views of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct from the bridge and the west side of the river should be explored.
- The building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope. Additions, particularly on the south and west sides, should not result in additional impacts on the site's historic character and the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum precinct.
- New development should:
  - include re-instatement of the historic visual relationship between the Centre for Addiction Medicine (C83—former Nurses Home No.1) and Glengarriff (on the west campus) through removal of the non-significant cypress screen plantings on Warrinya Avenue; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location and to the buildings of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.

## Life Skills Program/TMHC/Psychologists

(Male Admission Block/No.7 Male Ward/Ward 8/  
Building 8/Wisteria Centre Drug & Alcohol Unit)

C52



### Analysis of Evidence

The building was originally constructed to a 1909 design by the Government Architect's Office under the direction of W L Vernon. Designed as a male admissions block it was one of three buildings that formed a new admissions complex established between 1908 and 1910. The complex was constructed to respond to changing attitudes towards the diagnosis and treatment of mental health illnesses.

The 1909 plan shows a free-standing building with north, central and south blocks connected by a long passage and a wide verandah on the west side. The building was designed with three dormitories in the central block (two on either side of an enclosed courtyard or 'grass plot'), single ward rooms, day rooms and accommodation for 'attendants', stores, dressing rooms, showers, bathrooms, lavatories and pantries and a boiler room. The day rooms are located at the north and south end of the building and in the central block. Access to the verandah, which is subdivided into three sections, was via vestibules and a main entry hall. Entry to the building was via the verandah and passages in the north and south blocks.

WCs for patients and attendants were proposed for within the verandah space in 1910. A 1930 plan shows very little change to the building and suggests that the external WCs were either not constructed as designed in 1910 or were subsequently relocated to separate structures connected to the verandah by short 'verandah extensions'. It is around this time that electricity was connected to the building and electric lighting installed.

A 1930 aerial photograph suggests that the land to the west of the building had been subdivided into three separate gardens, beyond which were the remnant orchards. Formal tree plantings, lawn areas and paths are visible within each garden space.



**C52****Life Skills Program/TMHC/Psychologists**

(Male Admission Block/No.7 Male Ward/Ward 8/  
Building 8/Wisteria Centre Drug & Alcohol Unit)

**Analysis of Evidence** (continued)

A separate 'convalescent ward' was constructed to the south of the building c1933 (PWD Annual Report 1933)—accessed via a lobby at the south end of the verandah. It consisted of a dormitory, day room, dining room and servery and associated WCs, showers and store. Oriented northeast-southwest, it defined the south edge of the formal garden spaces and allowed for the original building to retain its visual relationship with the Parramatta River and views of the hospital farm beyond.

Further alteration of the original building and convalescent ward occurred c1964 and c1967 to adapt the building to provide for 'addiction services'. The modifications included construction of additions to the south block (east side), north block (west and east sides) and a new wing extending along the west side of the original garden areas. The new wing was connected to the original building via a new verandah that extended from the south end of the original verandah along the north wall of the convalescent ward. The external WCs were demolished.

The additions to the west of the building altered the buildings original relationship with the Parramatta River and effectively turned the original garden spaces into a smaller central courtyard—the divisions between the three gardens were also removed at this time and a simpler system of paths connected the various parts of the building. No original plantings within the garden spaces remain by this time.

By 1996 the building was known as the Wisteria Centre Drug and Alcohol Unit and the building has maintained its association with drug and alcohol addiction services up to the present day—a period of almost 50 years.

Although very little change to the exterior of the building since the late-1960s has occurred, the interior has been modified to respond to changing accommodation needs. The large tree in the courtyard is likely to have been planted in the 1970s.

The original building is substantially intact and retains its multi-paned windows, layout and architectural details including roughcast rendered details on the gable ends. The interior retains some pressed metal ceilings and stain glass windows.



## Life Skills Program/TMHC/Psychologists

C52

(Male Admission Block/No.7 Male Ward/Ward 8/  
Building 8/Wisteria Centre Drug & Alcohol Unit)



### The Arnold St Claire (Sinclair) Murals

The murals in the former Day Room at the south end of the building were painted by Arnold St Claire (Sinclair) while a resident of the Cumberland Hospital in 1972. Arnold St Claire was a professional artist who during the 1950s and 1960s also painted several major murals at Mildura Base Hospital, the Mildura Winery and the Women's Penitentiary at Long Bay Gaol. He was also a finalist in the Sir John Sulman Prize (1965) and the Archibald Prize (1966). The murals were restored in 2012 as a result of water damage.



### Heritage Significance

The original c1910 building is of **High** heritage significance.

The building is of significance as a relatively intact residence associated with W L Vernon and the Government architects. The admission ward represents typical examples of Federation period detailing. The existing form and fabric provides historical evidence of craftsmanship and design in the early 1900s. The building has some further significance for the Arnold St Clair murals which adorn the walls. The Life Skills building is tangible evidence of the historical development of health care in Australia and the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. It contributes to the ability to understand changing patient care and design philosophies within the Hospital complex.



The 1933 convalescent ward (i.e. the south wing) is of **Moderate** heritage significance.

The 1960s additions (and more recent modifications) are of **Little** heritage significance. While they provide physical evidence of the building's use as a drug and alcohol rehabilitation unit over the last 50 years, they detract from the ability to understand the original form and layout of the building. The east and west additions also detract from the significant aesthetic values of the original building.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building is in good to fair condition. It is relatively intact externally with little damage to the roof tiling and brickwork.

There is anecdotal and physical evidence to suggest that roof flashing may be failing above the former Day Room at the south end of the building—new water damage to the murals is evident.

**C52****Life Skills Program/TMHC/Psychologists**

(Male Admission Block/No.7 Male Ward/Ward 8/  
Building 8/Wisteria Centre Drug & Alcohol Unit)

**Management Recommendations**

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

The Life Skills Program/TMHC/Psychologists building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.

The 1933 Convalescent Ward is of moderate significance and should be retained.

The later 1960s addition make little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that they detract from the ability to understand the original form and layout of the building it is preferable that the additions are demolished when the opportunity arises.

Intrusive elements including external services and air conditioning units should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.

The original building's visual relationship with the river should also be re-instated when the opportunity arises.

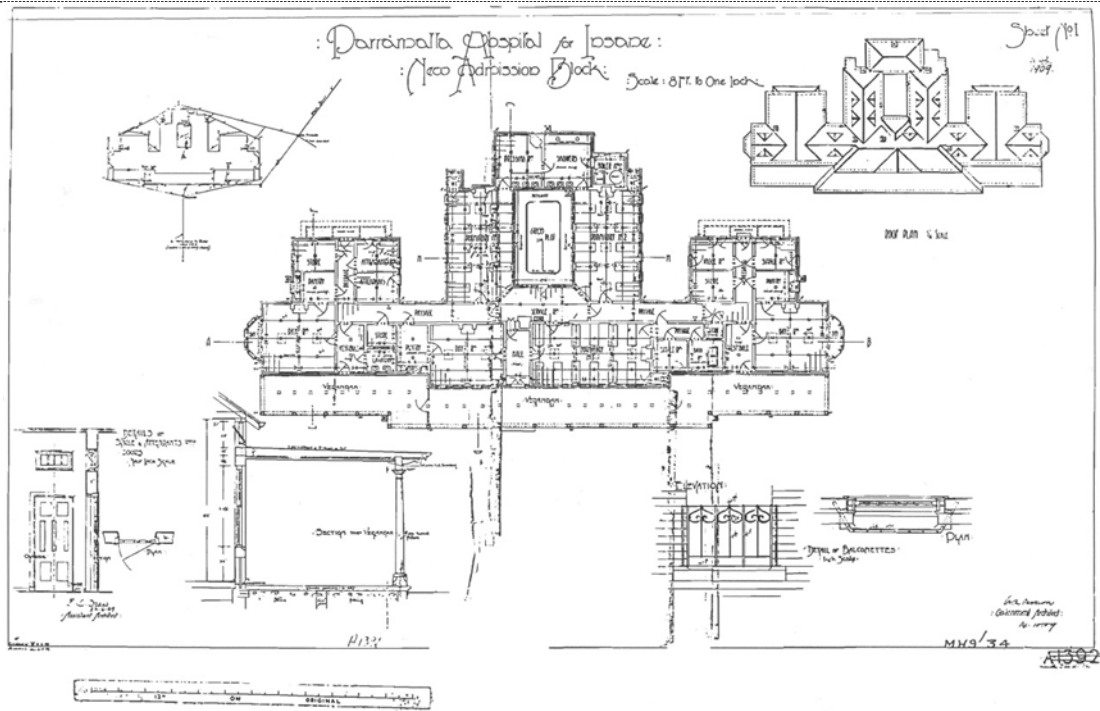
A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration. (Hospital staff have noted that there is evidence of leaks in heavy rainfall suggesting that some areas of roof flashing may have failed.)

Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.

New development should:

- ensure that the historic visual relationship between the building and the Parramatta River and with the other former Admissions buildings (C53 and C55) are not impacted;
- ensure that views to the building from the bridge and from the opposite side of the Parramatta River are retained and enhanced; and
- be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the building and the other former Admissions buildings (C53 and C55).

The Arnold St Clair murals should be retained and conserved in situ. Should new paint finishes be required then the murals should be archivally recorded before being covered over.



The original 1909 plan for the 'New Admissions Block'. The plan is signed by Government Architect WL Vernon





## Transcultural Mental Health Centre (Administration Block/Nurses Administration/Building 33)

C53



1924. Former Nursing Administration Building. Source: SLNSW.



### Analysis of Evidence

The now Transcultural Mental Health Centre was constructed to a 1909 design overseen by the Government architect Walter Liberty Vernon. It was designed to function as an administration block and Sister's Home. It served as the Nursing Administration Building from 1970 to 1993. The building has functioned as the Transcultural Mental Health Centre since 1993.

The original Transcultural Mental Health Centre is a brick construction with sandstone detailing. The core building connects two gabled wings. A large semi-circular balcony and portico extend from the core building to the west facade; whilst a verandah and balcony can be found on the east façade. The building was originally designed to be the central administration building, flanked by hospital wings on either side (C52 and C55).

Alterations were undertaken in 1949 and the building is relatively intact externally. The building was designed to have an axial relationship with the river, which has subsequently been altered and lost over the years.

The building has been subject to extensive modifications to the interior layout in recent years.

1910 Annual Report.

Admission Block.— Contractor, Mr. J. L. Thompson; amount, £5,988.

The erection of this building will complete the new mental hospital, which consists of two pavilions, one for males and one for females, and Administration Block with accommodation for the nursing staff and matron on the upper floor. The Admission Block consists of three dormitories and three dayrooms with single rooms, bathroom and lavatories so arranged as to admit of the patients being classified.

**C53**

## Transcultural Mental Health Centre

(Administration Block/Nurses Administration/Building 33)

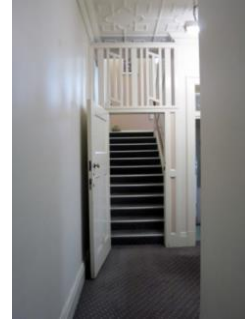
### Heritage Significance

The building is of **High** heritage significance.

Architecturally and aesthetically it is significant as a relatively intact building, retaining much of its original form and detail. It is significant for its planning and design intent in association with the surrounding hospital buildings, functioning as the central administration building.

The building has a strong association with Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon.

Later additions are of lesser significance.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The original building is relatively intact and in sound and good condition. The original form and fabric of the building appears to be relatively intact with minor later modifications including internal paint finishes, carpet, lowered ceilings and tiled flooring.

The side walls are adversely affected by the poor installation of services and poorly conducted alterations to the openings.



### Management Recommendations

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

The Transcultural Mental Health Centre makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.

Intrusive elements including externally mounted security lighting and air conditioning units and associated ducting and later internal partitions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.

The building's original visual relationship with the river should be re-instated.

A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.

Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.

New development should:

- ensure that the historic visual relationship between the building and the river and with the other Hospital for Insane buildings (C52 and C55) are not impacted and views to the building from the bridge and from the opposite side of the river are retained and enhances; and
- be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Hospital for the Insane building complex.







## Gardener's Store

C54

(Glasshouse and Nursery/Greenhouse/Building 69/Gardener's Store and Boat Shed)



The Gardener's Store and its immediate setting in 1961.

### Analysis of Evidence

The buildings that make up the Gardener's Store (the store building and adjacent greenhouse) were originally constructed c1960 to support the cultivation and care of the extensive hospital gardens and orchards on the east side of the river. A small boat shed was added to the south elevation of the store building in the late-1980s.

A 1961 aerial photograph shows the buildings immediately adjacent to the remnant orchards to the north and an extensive nursery (or vegetable garden) to the south. A pre-existing roadway connects the buildings to Bridge Road.

The construction of the complex is likely to be associated with the relocation of the nursery from the west campus as part of the gradual closure of the Hospital Farm from the late-1950s.

The store building is a single storey, face brick building with a skillion roof. The greenhouse is a timber-framed structure clad with semi-translucent corrugated sheeting. To the southwest are remnants of a late-1940s pump house and a path leading to a jetty (access currently unavailable)—the pump house was demolished in the 1980s (?).

The buildings are located within an area that featured a vineyard that may have originally been established by Reverend Samuel Marsden in the 1830s and orchards planted in the 1880s—an 1895 plan shows designated plots for the vineyard, summer fruits and citrus, orchards and vegetables. Remnants of these plantings existed up until the late 1970s.

A 'cart road' is also shown on the 1895 map, extending from Bridge Road to the north, roughly parallel to the river—evidence of the alignment of this cart path survive, although fragmented.



The Gardener's Store and its immediate setting in 2016.

**C54****Gardener's Store**

(Glasshouse and Nursery/Greenhouse/Building 69/Gardener's Store and Boat Shed)

**Heritage Significance**

The Gardener's Store (incorporating the store building, boat shed and adjacent greenhouse) is of **Little** heritage significance.

Although the structures provide some evidence of the once extensive gardens and orchards on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and the level of care required to maintain them, they impact the historic visual relationship between the Transcultural Mental Health Centre (C53) and the river.

(Refer to Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Hospital for the Insane Precinct (Appendix D, Part B of the PNHS CMP) for significance of the landscape components in the vicinity including boatshed remnants and path and jetty.)

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The buildings retain most of their original form and external fabric.

The store building is in fair condition. The greenhouse is in poor condition—its roof sheeting largely damaged or missing and several wall cladding sheets damaged.

**Management Recommendations**

The buildings and their setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in the PNHS CMP (Parts A and C) and the following site-specific recommendations:

- The buildings of the Gardener's Store make little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the buildings detract from the historic visual relationship between the Transcultural Mental Health Centre (C53) and the river it is preferable that they be demolished when the opportunity arises.
- As the buildings are likely to be retained over the short to medium term, opportunities to further screen the building in views to the site from the river should be explored.
- If retained in the short term, the buildings can tolerate considerable modification to their interiors and to their external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts. Additions, however, should not result in additional adverse impacts on the historic character of the site and the settings of the former Admissions Block buildings (C52, C53 and C55) and their historic visual relationship with the river.
- New development should:
  - ensure that the historic visual relationship between the Transcultural Mental Health Centre (C53) and the river is re-instated;
  - views to the Transcultural Mental Health Centre (C53) from the bridge and from the opposite side of the river are retained and enhanced; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the character of the former Admissions Block buildings (C52, C53 and C55) and to the riverfront location.
- New landscaping should incorporate opportunities to interpret the use of this part of the site as a vineyard, orchards, vegetable gardens and nursery in addition to retaining the historic visual relationship between the Admissions Block buildings (C52, C53 and C55) and the river.

## Transcultural Health

C55

(Female Admissions Ward/Female Ward 7/Ward 12/Building 12/Yaralla Intensive Care Unit)



### Analysis of Evidence

The Transcultural Health building was originally constructed to a 1908 design overseen by the Government architects G Macrae and W L Vernon. The building was designed as a Female admissions ward for the Hospital for the Insane. The original building comprised of a main spine with two north extending wings and verandah along the western façade of the building. The convalescent ward was constructed 1933 (PWD 1933 Annual Report).

A 1930 lighting plan for the building shows a sleep-out on the verandah at the entry. The convalescent ward was constructed 1933 (PWD 1933 Annual Report). This building was designed as additional dormitory spaces and was constructed with matching brickwork.

A wing to the rear of the building was constructed c1962. A further addition to the south east was constructed at a later date. A 1997 plan shows minor alterations to the original form and additional wings. The changes have some impact on the original external form.

Ward 12....

A number of mature trees and palms are featured in the courtyard.



**C55****Transcultural Health**

(Female Admissions Ward/Female Ward 7/Ward 12/Building 12/Yaralla Intensive Care Unit)

**Heritage Significance**

The Transcultural Health building is of **High** heritage significance.

It is of importance as an intact building associated with the works of G Macrae, W L Vernon and the Government Architects during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

It contributes to the ability to understand changing patient's philosophies within the Hospital for the Insane and has played an important role in mental health care on the site and in NSW.

The alterations and additions from the 1930s, 1962 and 1997 are of lesser significance.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building is relatively intact externally and internally. The interior layout retains the majority of its original spatial intent. Some pressed metal ceilings have been retained—other original/early ceilings may continue to exist under the existing suspended ceilings. The original coloured glass window panes and decorative features are in relatively good condition. There is some damage to exterior pointing—largely associated with alteration of some window openings.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

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

The Transcultural Health Building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.

Intrusive elements including mesh screens, externally mounted security lighting and services such as air conditioning units and associated ducting and later internal partitions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.

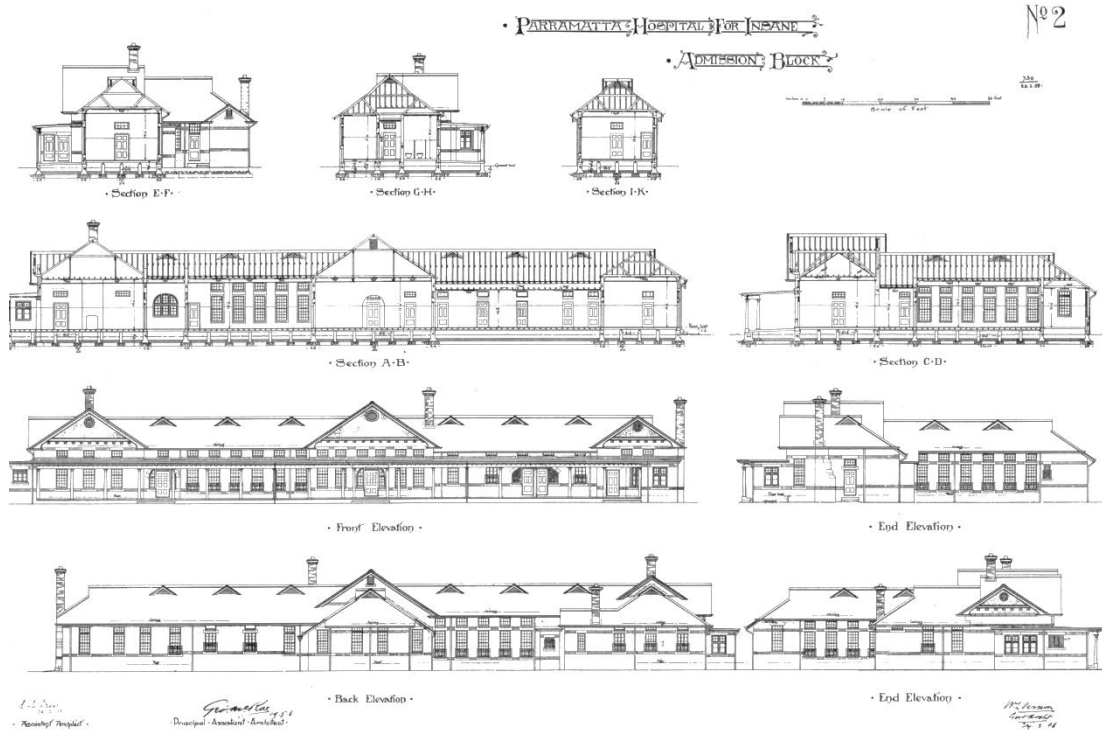
The building's original visual relationship with the river should be enhanced.

A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.

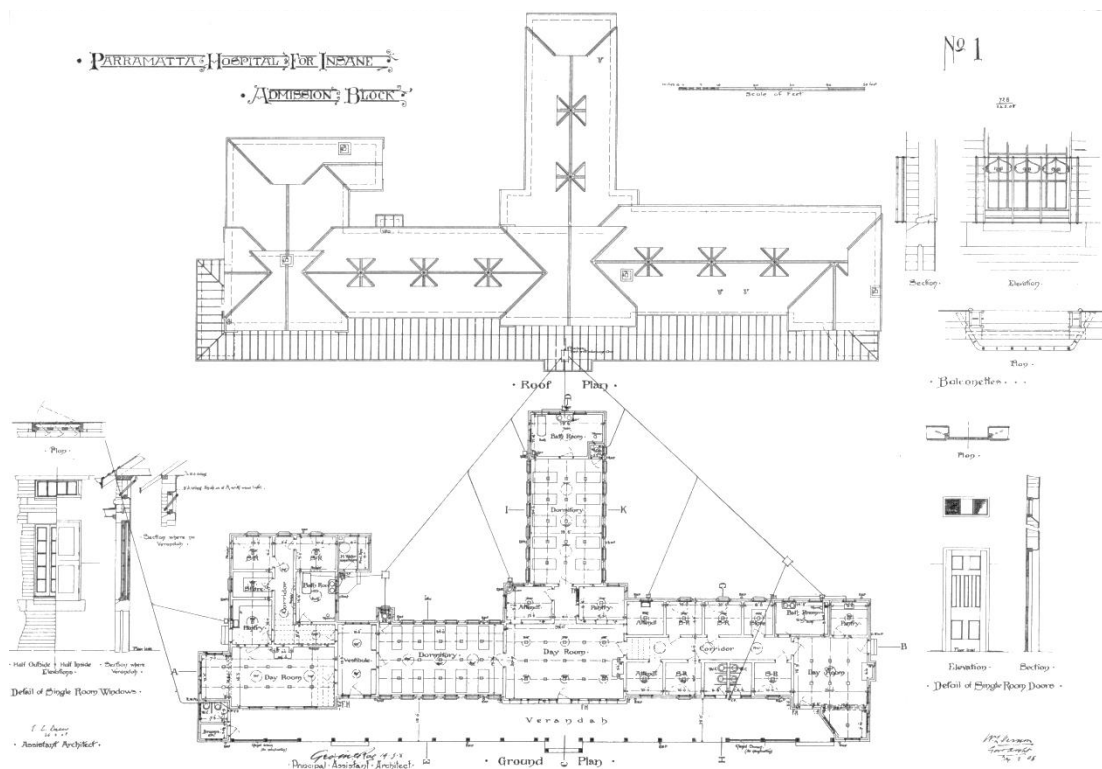
Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.

New development should:

- ensure that the historic visual relationship between the building and the river and with the other Hospital for Insane buildings (C52 and C53) are not impacted and views to the building from the bridge and from the opposite side of the river are retained; and
- be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Hospital for the Insane buildings.



The original 1905 elevations for the 'Admissions Block'. The plan is signed by Government Architect W L Vernon and Principal Assistant Architect George Mcrae



The original 1905 plan for the 'Admissions Block'. The plan is signed by Government Architect W L Vernon and Principal Assistant Architect George Mcrae



<h2 style="text-align: center;">New Street Adolescent Services</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">(Female Tuberculosis (TB) Ward/Ward 10/Ward 13/Building 13/PIP Cottage)</p>	<p style="text-align: center; color: orange; font-weight: bold;">C56</p>
	
	<p><b>Analysis of Evidence</b></p> <p>The New Street Adolescent Services building was originally constructed to a 1937 design overseen by the Government architect C Parkes.</p> <p>The building was originally designed as a Female TB Ward and replaced an earlier timber-framed building. Plans to demolish and burn the pre-1937 building are shown on the original 1937 plan.</p> <p>The external form is intact. The interior spatial layout retains the majority of its original intent. Minor alterations have been made at a later date to the internal layout including the division of the spaces at the far south end of the building. In recent years, the verandah to the north-west has been infilled and partition walls constructed for its conversion to office spaces. Access ramps have been added at a later date at the front entry and north western façade.</p> <p>The current use for the building as an adolescent services centre continues its long association with health services.</p>
	<p><b>Heritage Significance</b></p> <p>The building is of <b>Moderate</b> heritage significance.</p> <p>The building is of significance due to its association with C Parkes. It contributes to the historical evolution of the hospital and is tangible evidence of the treatment of TB in NSW. Later additions including the north end verandah infill are intrusive. The infill and a covered way that connect the building to C56b are unsympathetic to the character and form of the original building.</p>



C56

## New Street Adolescent Services

(Female Tuberculosis (TB) Ward/Ward 10/Ward 13/Building 13/PIP Cottage)

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building is currently in fair to good condition. It is relatively intact externally with little damage to the terracotta tile roofing and the cavity brick walls. Damage to the original fabric includes cracking to the sandstone lintel over the front entrance, damage to the skirting boards and minor pointing deterioration across the buildings façades.

An area of the ceiling in the day room is currently boarded up due to substantial leaking. The roof leak has subsequently caused significant damage to the ceiling.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The New Street Adolescent Services building, interiors and immediate setting are of Moderate heritage significance and should be retained.
- Intrusive elements including later additions and infill detract from the historic character of the original building and should be removed when the opportunity arises.
- New development should:
  - not obstruct significant historic views and vistas to and from the Parramatta River; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the nearby Hospital for the Insane buildings.

**TMHC**

**C57**

(Nurses' Home No.2/Building 32/Jacaranda House)



1933



1975



### Analysis of Evidence

Jacaranda House was constructed to a 1900 design by George Oakeshott, assistant architect in the Government Architect's Office and later Commonwealth architect, to accommodate nurses on night duty. The building is shown to have been constructed on what was formerly the site of a paddock in an aerial plan from 1895, north of the hospital's extensive garden and orchard.

The accommodation facility was located within the female ward for the Hospital for the Insane nearby the wards then in existence. Later additions (including a one-storey brick extension to the southern end) were undertaken in 1931 and the building was renovated in 1998. The original terracotta roof tiles have been replaced.

**C57****TMHC**

(Nurses' Home No.2/Building 32/Jacaranda House)

**Heritage Significance**

Jacaranda House is of **High** heritage significance.

The building is of significance due to its association with George Oakeshott, Walter Liberty Vernon and the Government architects of the time. It contributes to the historical development of the hospital complex. Later additions are of lesser heritage significance.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building is in sound/ good condition. There is considerable damage to the pointing of brickwork at ground level and damage to a number of terracotta roof tiles. There is evidence of the patching of brickwork and pointing, likely to have been required as a result of structural movement. There is some failure of paint finishes to timber window frames to the exterior. The interior of the building is in good condition as a result of 20<sup>th</sup> century renovations.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- Jacaranda House/TMHC and its immediate setting make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.

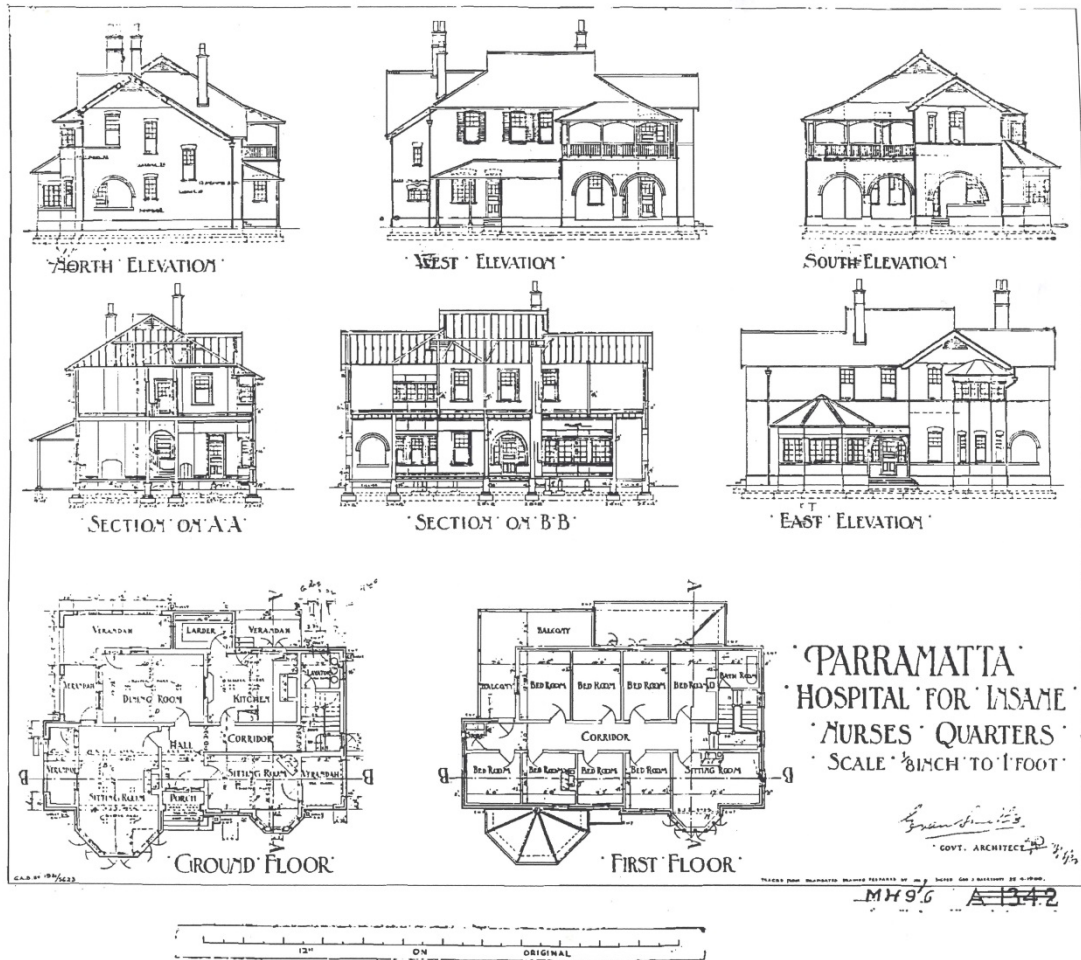
Intrusive elements including mesh screens, externally mounted security lighting and services such as air conditioning units and associated ducting and later internal partitions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.

A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.

Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.

New development should:

- not obstruct the historical and visual relationship between the buildings and the Hospital for the Insane building complex including C55;
- ensure that the building continues to be read as a free-standing structure within an open setting; and
- be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Hospital for the Insane buildings.



The original 1900 plan for the 'Nurses Quarters'. The plan a traced version of the original drawing signed by Government Architect George Oakeshott





## Gardener's Shed and Substation (Fuel Store and Substation/Building 67)

C58



### Analysis of Evidence

The Gardener's Shed is likely to have been constructed c1928 as a support building in association with the 'conversion' of the Female Asylum Kitchen (C59) to 'Occupational Work Rooms'. By 1959, it was used as a 'fuel store' and has more recently stored garden equipment.

While the building appears to retain its overall original form, it has undergone a number of modifications including the introduction of a large opening and roller door in the east elevation. The roof sheeting was replaced between 1994 and 2005.



The adjacent substation (incorporating switch room and enclosure) appears to have been constructed in c1960. The substation has recently been replaced, which required removal of a nib wall and the roof over the enclosure.



A face brick enclosure has been constructed to the north of the structure surrounding a freestanding substation. The enclosure and substation were constructed at some stage between 1982 and 1994.

**C58****Gardener's Shed and Substation**

(Fuel Store and Substation/ Building 67)

**Heritage Significance**

The Gardener's Shed and Substation are of **Little** heritage significance.

The shed has some significance for its association with the Occupational Work Rooms established in the former Female Asylum Kitchen Block in 1928 (C59) and for its subsequent site support uses. However, it has undergone considerable modification and has little interpretation value.

Although the substation demonstrates the upgrading of the power supply that occurred across the site in the 1960s, it has little historic or aesthetic heritage value.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

Although the buildings retain most of their original form, they have undergone considerable change. New openings have been created in the shed and other openings infilled. The substation enclosure has also been considerably modified.

The external fabric of the buildings generally appears to be in fair condition externally. Settlement cracking is evident to the brickwork across the building, particularly to the northern façade. There is significant damage to the brickwork as a result of the installation of the roller door at the western façade. Guttering to the south east section of the roof is missing. There is evidence that an earlier addition has been removed from the west elevation of the Gardener's Shed. (The interior of the buildings were not inspected due to safety considerations.)

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The Gardener's Shed and Substation make little contribution to the heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) Site and can therefore be retained and adapted or demolished.
- While the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally, additions to the envelope should not detract from more significant site components and their settings including Transcultural Health (C55), the DHI Clearinghouse Store (C59) and Jacaranda House (C57), or impact key views to and from these buildings.
- New development should:
  - ensure retention of significant trees;
  - be designed to retain historic views across the site, in particular views to Transcultural Health (C55), TMHC/Jacaranda House (C57) and the DHI Clearinghouse Store (C59); and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the setting of significant components in the vicinity.

## DHI Clearinghouse Store and Shelter Shed

C59

(Female Asylum Kitchen Block/Occupational Work Rooms/  
Ward 9/Ward 15/Building 14/Area Works Directorate)



### Analysis of Evidence

The DHI Clearinghouse Store was originally constructed c1881-1883 as the kitchen block for the Female Weatherboard Division (Female Asylum) to a design by the Government Architects Office under the direction of J Barnet.

The building was modified c1928 as part of its adaption to 'Occupation Work Rooms'. The works included removal of the original bakehouse chimney and the shortening of the boiler room chimney.

Later modifications occurred in 1943 to further convert the building for new use.

The building has since been used as sewing rooms and wards. A concrete block enclosure with gabled roof featured on the south eastern façade is possibly a part of the 1943 additions to the building.

Later changes include the addition of the entrance porch and WC's. A new ceiling was installed in the former scullery and kitchen areas in 1952.

Although some of the original building is concealed by the 1928 and 1943 additions, the external form and fabric remains relatively intact.

The rear structure (C59a) was constructed in the early twentieth century as a shelter shed. The Shelter Shed is a remnant of the Female Asylum complex.

Ward 15?



**C59**

## **DHI Clearinghouse Store and Shelter Shed**

(Female Asylum Kitchen Block/Occupational Work Rooms/  
Ward 9/Ward 15/Building 14/Area Works Directorate)

### **Heritage Significance**

The DHI Clearing House Store is of **High** heritage significance.

The form, fabric and architectural character of the original building are of high significance. The existing original form and fabric provides historical evidence of the evolution of craftsmanship and design style in Australia. The building has significance for its association with 19th century Government architects, in particular J Barnet.

The entrance porch and other additions are intrusive as they detract from the form and architectural character of the original building.

The Shelter Shed (C59a) is of High heritage significance as tangible evidence of the historical development of the Female Asylum complex. The structure is substantially intact.



### **Physical Condition and Integrity**

The buildings appear to be in fair condition. Although somewhat concealed by the 1928 and 1943 additions, the buildings retain much of its original and early fabric. The roof lanterns are obscured by a suspended ceiling. Some downpipes to roof lanterns are missing.

Damage to the fabric includes damage to rear external paving by Camphor Laurel, minor settlement cracking to western elevations and entry porch.

The skillion roof of the shelter shed is clad in corrugated asbestos. The main building appears to have corrugated asbestos cement roof sheeting.



## DHI Clearinghouse Store

C59

(Female Asylum Kitchen Block/Occupational Work Rooms/  
Ward 9/Ward 15/Building 14/Area Works Directorate)

### Management Recommendations

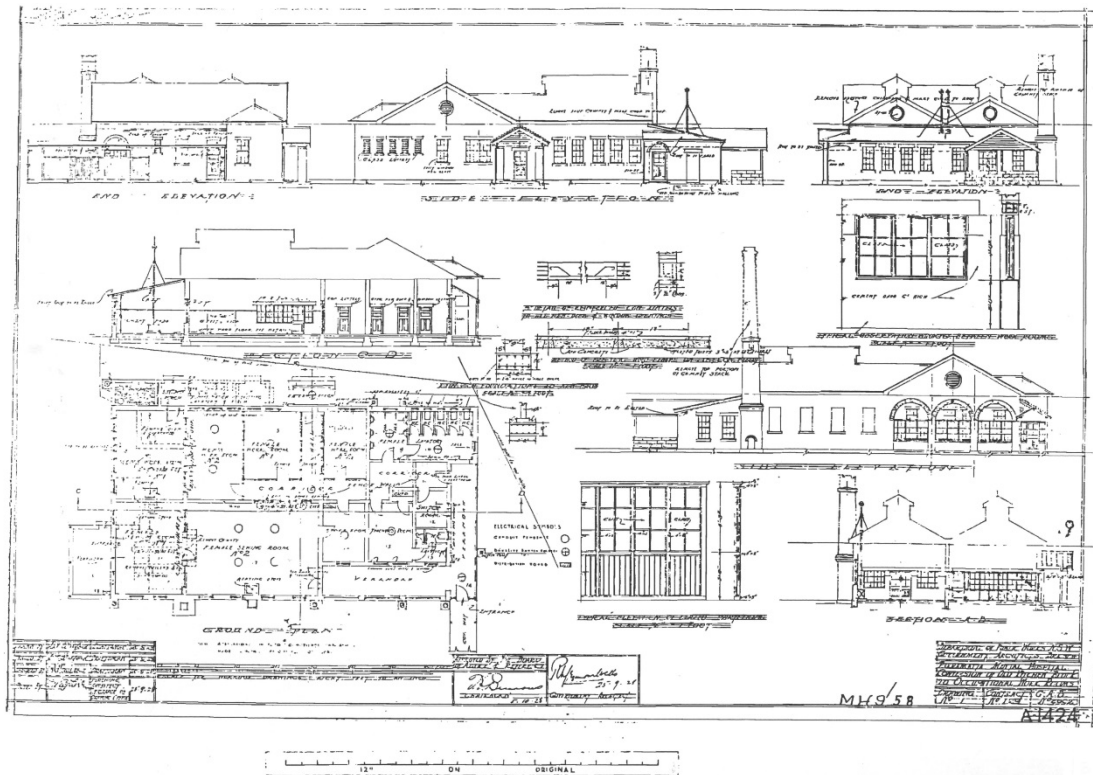
The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in the PNHS CMP (Parts A and C) and the following site-specific recommendations:

- The DHI Clearinghouse Store makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements including externally mounted security lighting, services and infrastructure such as air conditioning units and associated ducting as well as later internal additions and infill should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.

A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.

Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.

- New development should:
  - ensure that the historic visual relationship between the building and the former Female Asylum site ('Female Weatherboard Division') is retained;
  - not compromise the ability to read and understand the building's important role as part of the Female Asylum;
  - include opportunities to re-instate original and early spaces and fabric including the roof lanterns;
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the building.



The 1925 drawings for the 'conversion of old kitchen block to occupational work rooms'

## Pine Cottage

C60

(Assistant Medical Officer's Residence/Matron's Office/Building 35)



1943



1943



1975

### Analysis of Evidence

Pine Cottage was constructed in the 1880's as a residence for the Assistant Medical Officer. The architect is not known. The original steps and verandah were infilled in the early twentieth century and arches were added. The skillion roofed porch is a later addition. In the 1960's it was used as the Matron's Office as part of the Female Division. It is currently used as offices for the Transcultural Mental Health Centre. A tear shaped driveway originally fronted the building; however it has now been eroded and has been transformed into a car parking area. The corrugated iron roof cladding has been replaced several times, most recently between 1994 and 2005.



C60

## Pine Cottage

(Assistant Medical Officer's Residence/Matron's Office/Building 35)

### Heritage Significance

Pine Cottage is of **High** heritage significance.

The existing form and fabric provides historical evidence of craftsmanship and design. The Pine Cottage is tangible evidence of the historical development of health care in Australia and within the Cumberland Hospital site. The building has important associations with the early Assistant Medical Officers and Matrons of the former Female Division of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane and Parramatta Psychiatric centre.

The entrance porch and other later additions are intrusive as they detract from the form and architectural character of the original building. The infill to the steps and verandah detracts from the original layout.

(Refer to separate Part C document for ranking of key spaces and fabric.)



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building is currently in sound and good condition.

It is relatively intact externally, compromised by the infill to the verandah and the addition of the porch. Some damage is evident to the paint finishes and wet rot to flooring.

Air conditioning services and the concrete aprons/access ramps may be contributing to rising damp at the base of the building.

A modified tear-shaped drive-way remains in front of the building. The drive way has eroded and has been transformed into a carpark.

The original layout is compromised by the infill to the steps and verandah.



**Pine Cottage****C60**

(Assistant Medical Officer's Residence/Matron's Office/Building 35)

**Management Recommendations**

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

- Pine Cottage makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriate adapted.
- The form, fabric and architectural character of the original building should be retained and conserved including the gable and pitched roof forms and chimneys.
- Intrusive elements including externally mounted security lighting, services and infrastructure such as air conditioning units and associated ducting as well as the later skillion roofed porch addition and ramp at the front entry should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.

A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.

Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.

- New development in the vicinity should:
  - ensure that the historic visual relationship between the building and the river and with the other Hospital for Insane buildings (C52 and C53) are not impacted and views to the building from the bridge and from the opposite side of the river are retained; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of Pine Cottage.



## WSAHS Interpreter Services

C61

(Female Asylum Store/Male Asylum Dining Room and Day Room/Ward 11/Building 11B/Area Consulting, Information Services, Internal Audit)



### Analysis of Evidence

The now WSAHS Interpreter Services building was constructed c1880s to a design by the Colonial Architects Office overseen by J Barnet. The former Female Asylum stores were constructed as part of the Lunatic Asylum. It was sited to the east of the Female Asylum and north of the Male Asylum block opening to an access road north of the Sports Oval. The building is recorded to have been altered by W L Vernon in c1890s with further alterations and additions taking place in c1964.

The building originally featured a triple gabled roof with circular vents to the gable ends. Additional bays were constructed to the east and west ends of the building. The verandah along the south eastern façade was also a later modification. A skillion roofed infill has been added to the north western façade.



### Heritage Significance

The WSAHS Interpreter Services is of **Moderate** heritage significance.

The building is of significance as residence associated with J Barnet, W L Vernon and the Government architects. The existing form and fabric provides historical evidence of craftsmanship and design. It is tangible evidence of the historical development of health care in the Cumberland Hospital site and within Australia.

Although the building is a remnant of the Female Lunatic Asylum it has been heavily modified. The later bay and verandah addition and infill detract from the original building layout.



**C61****WSAHS Interpreter Services**

(Female Asylum Store/Male Asylum Dining Room and Day Room/Ward 11/Building 11B/Area Consulting, Information Services, Internal Audit)

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building is currently in sound and good condition. The building has been heavily modified including the infill addition north west façade and suspended ceilings throughout interior. The suspended ceilings prevent an understanding of the original heights of the spaces. Some damage is evident on the downpipes. Little original or early fabric remains or is revealed.

The original building is in fair/ good condition. It is relatively intact externally with little damage to the masonry walls and galvanised iron roofing. There is some damage to the paint finishes across timber framing and fascia boards. It is externally intact with little damage to the concrete tile roof and brick facades. Some glass panels have been replaced within the arched windows. The 1930s and 1960s later wing additions are in good condition.

**Management Recommendations**

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

The WSAHS Interpreter Services building makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.

As the building is likely to be retained over the short to medium term opportunities to further screen the building from views of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct from the west side of the river should be explored.

The late 20<sup>th</sup> century and more recent additions are of lesser significance and can be retained and adapted or demolished.

While the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally, substantial additions to the existing envelope should be avoided.

- New development should:
  - not obstruct significant historic views and vistas to and from the Parramatta River; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the nearby former Female Asylum kitchen block (C59).

## Area Cashiers/HR/Smadac/ESU

C62

(Male Asylum Block/Ward 11/Building 11A/Fleet Industries/Library)



### Analysis of Evidence

The building was constructed in 1934-1935 as a replacement for the original timber-framed wards constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century for the Male Asylum.

Separate male and female timber wards were constructed during the 1870s and 1880s based on Manning's decision that the original Female Factory buildings were insufficient for the needs of the Asylum. The layout of the buildings within the Asylum complex conformed to contemporary ward pavilion designs for hospitals and military barracks. Services were located within the central spine and dormitory wards were connected to the central block. The former wards have a similar layout to the original wards but different footprint, having been built adjacent to the original wards. Additions to the Male Asylum North Wing building occurred in the 1960's.

The now Area Cashiers building retains much of the original layout. A verandah infill and alterations to the openings are evident along the length of the north western verandah.

Mature plantings located in the courtyards were also retained and some remain within the complex of the buildings today.

### Heritage Significance

The existing building is of **Moderate** heritage significance.

The building is of significance as tangible evidence of the historical development of health care in Australia and the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. It contributes to the ability to understand changing patient care and design philosophies within the Hospital complex, retaining the layout of the original wards. The block has retained the original courtyards with mature plantings providing evidence of the layout of the complex in the nineteenth century. Later modifications including the verandah infill and alterations to the original openings are of lesser significance as they detract from the original form and character of the wing.

**C62****Area Cashiers/HR/Smadac/ESU**

(Male Asylum Block/Ward 11/Building 11A/Fleet Industries/Library)

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building retains the external form and layout established in 1937 but has undergone considerable internal modification and now features detracting elements including air-conditioning units etc.

The building is in fair to good condition although there is evidence of damaged brickwork, pointing and rising damp in some areas.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The Area Cashiers/ HR/ Smadac/ ESU building makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- As the building is likely to be retained over the short to medium term opportunities to further screen the building from views of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct from the west side of the river should be explored.
- New works should be preceded by an inspection of the sub-floor areas to determine the existence of the pier footings of the earlier timber-framed wards.

While the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally, substantial additions to the existing envelope, particularly on the north, east or west sides (where it can further detract from the historic character of the site should be avoided.

- If the building is retained then the following should occur:
  - Intrusive additions including, but not limited to unsympathetic services and verandah additions should be carefully removed; and
  - The relationship with the surrounding landscape and setting based on existing documentary and physical evidence should be retained and conserved.
- New development should:
  - not obstruct significant historic views and vistas to and from the Parramatta River; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the nearby Cricket Pavilion (C66) and the Male Asylum's historical and visual relationship with the pavilion and the sports oval ('Recreation Ground').

## DHI Clearinghouse Store

C63

(Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room/Sheltered Workshop/  
Building 41/Fleet Industries Store)

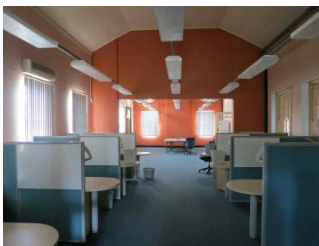


### Analysis of Evidence

The now DHI Clearinghouse building was originally constructed c1890s as a Male Asylum hospital and Day Room as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The building was later used as a sheltered workshop and recently as the Fleet Industries Store.



Aerial photographs show a building aligned perpendicular to the original hospital and day room- constructed between 1935 and 1943 to the west. This was later removed between 1951 and 1955 to make way for a face brick wing. A fibro addition to the east elevation and the face brick wing to the south east elevation compromise the original form of the painted brick building. Porch additions were implemented at later dates. A plaque on the chimney breast labelled "GWW 1906".



A skillion roofed infill exists to the north east façade featuring lightweight walls and multipaned timber framed windows. A gabled porch has been added to the original section of the building to the south western façade. A lightweight awning connects the building to a small face brick toilet on the northern façade. The face brick toilet was constructed c1980s and is labelled for use by 'outdoor staff'. The interior of the building has been refurbished to accommodate its current role as offices in later years.





**C63****DHI Clearinghouse Store**(Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room/Sheltered Workshop/  
Building 41/Fleet Industries Store)**Heritage Significance**

The DHI Clearinghouse is of **High** heritage significance.

The original building provides tangible evidence of the historical development of both the Male Asylum and overall hospital complex. The DHI Clearinghouse contributes to the ability to understand changing patient care and design philosophies in the 1890s. The later additions including the porch additions, wing to the south and the face brick toilet block are of little significance as they detract from the form and character of the original building. The have little architectural/ aesthetic contribution to the complex and intrude upon the courtyard and open spaces and relationships to other buildings.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

Some original window/ door joinery remains.

The building is currently in fair to good condition—there is some evidence of settlement cracks, water staining, failing gutters and missing pointing.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

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

- The DHI Clearinghouse Store makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- The form, fabric and architectural character of the original building should be retained and conserved including the gable and pitched roof forms.
- Elements of lesser significance can be demolished ensuring that elements that are integral to the heritage significance of the place are not affected.
- Intrusive elements that compromise the original building of the former Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development in the vicinity should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the building and the nearby Hospital for the Insane buildings.

## Toilet Block (Outdoor Male Attendant's Toilet)

C63b



### Analysis of Evidence

The original face brick building was constructed as a toilet block for outdoor male attendants in the late 1930s—most likely in 1937 in association with the

A lightweight awning connects the building to the DHI Clearinghouse Store (C63).



### Heritage Significance

The toilet block is of **Little** heritage significance. The building provides little contributory value to the overall historical significance of the precinct. The building is of little technical and creative ingenuity, being a relatively typical example of a simple timber framed brick rectangular structure with terracotta tile cladding to the roof. The building is out of character with C63 and detracts from the ability to read and understand the original form and function of the building.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building is currently in sound and good condition externally. The building appears intact and retains much of its original internal finishes and fixtures. There is some damage and displacement of the roof tiles and water damage to the base of the brickwork.

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**C63b****Toilet Block**(Outdoor Male Attendant's Toilet)

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**Management Recommendations**

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

The Toilet Block makes little contribution to the significant heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.

If retained, the building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without resulting in significant adverse impacts. Additions should be avoided to further obstruct the visual relationship between the significant buildings of the Male Asylum Block.

New development should:

- be designed to ensure that significant historic views and key contemporary views into and across the site, in particular to and from the Diversity Health Institute (DHI) Clearinghouse (C63) are not further obstructed; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the surrounding historic structures of the Male Asylum Block in particular.
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location and to the buildings of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.
-

## Wirrabilla—Education and Training Services

(Male Asylum Block Wards and Day Rooms/Ward 10/  
Building 10/TORC—Occupational Therapy Department)

C64



### Analysis of Evidence

The existing building was constructed in 1934-1935 as a replacement for the original timber-framed wards constructed as part of the Male Asylum during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Separate male and female timber wards were constructed during the 1870s and 1880s as Manning considered that the original Female Factory buildings were insufficient for the needs of the Asylum.

The layout of the buildings within the Asylum complex conformed to contemporary ward pavilion designs for hospitals and military barracks. Services were located within the central spine and dormitory wards and rooms were connected to the central block. The former wards have a similar layout to the original wards but different footprint, having been built adjacent to the original wards.

Additions to the Male Asylum Central Block building occurred in the 1960s. The external form of the former Male Asylum Central Block is somewhat concealed by successive additions and alterations. The south eastern façade has undergone significance changes including infill and the possible reinstatement of three window openings. A concrete access ramp and flat roofed verandah extends along the southern façade of the building. The southern verandah links the central ward with the former day and dining room C65 to the east.

A printing press is located at the entrance of the building. The press was manufactured between 1890 and 1910 and previously operated by patients in the Patient Printing Department during the 1960s and 1970s. This has been identified is noted as an item of moveable heritage and is currently acknowledged using interpretive signage. Mature plantings located in the courtyards were also retained and some remain within the complex of the buildings today.



**C64****Wirrabilla—Education and Training Services**

(Male Asylum Block Wards and Day Rooms/Ward 10/  
Building 10/TORC—Occupational Therapy Department)

**Heritage Significance**

The existing building is of **Moderate** heritage significance.

The building is of significance as tangible evidence of the historical development of health care in Australia and the Cumberland Hospital site. It contributes to the ability to understand changing patient care and design philosophies within the Hospital complex as it retains the layout of the original wards. The block has retained the original courtyards with mature plantings providing evidence of the layout of the complex in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Later modifications including the verandah infill and modifications to the original openings are of lesser significance as they detract from the original form and character of the wing.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building is currently in sound and good condition. Although the original form is somewhat concealed by the wing extensions, infill and additions, the building is relatively intact. There is some minor DPC failure/ pointing damage in east and south walls of courtyard. Minor cracking is evident to render in toilets/ service corridor of the Ground Floor workshop.

There is significant rusting to the chimneys and failure of the paint finish to the roof sheeting. A number of concrete blocks within the courtyard space have been displaced.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The former Male Asylum Block Wards and Day Room makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- If retained, intrusive additions including, but not limited to the wing additions, infill and concrete ramps should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- If retained, the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally. Substantial additions to the existing envelope, however, are to be avoided to not detract from the original function of the Male Asylum Block or encroach on the historic open setting.
- New development should:
  - not obstruct the significant historical relationship between the Male Asylum and the Cricket Pavilion (C66) and the sports oval ('Recreation Ground').; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances its location within an historic setting.

## Vacant

C65

(Male Asylum Kitchen and Store Room/Rehabilitation Workshop/Building 9/Activity Centre and Toyshop)



### Analysis of Evidence

The building was constructed c1897 as the Male Asylum Kitchen and Store Rooms. The verandah was removed and replaced in later years. The building is now adjoined to a number of one and two storey face brick former ward buildings.

The replacement of the original timber-framed windows with aluminium windows is a later modification. The building has been modified with the infill of the verandah to the south and the addition of a loading entrance and brick additions possible added during the 1950s. A single storey skillion roofed addition has also been constructed to the south eastern façade (likely to be c1930). Flat and hipped roof brick additions have been constructed to the north eastern façade of the building. The building has been altered to accommodate the following changing uses:

1880s plan—Male Asylum store room, bake house and kitchen

1895 plan—Male Asylum single rooms and attendant's mess room

1959 plan—Single Rooms

The building was recorded to be in use as an activity centre and toyshop in 1996. The building is currently vacant and being used for storage.

Although there have been significant additions and alterations, the building retains much of its original fabric, form and details.

**C65****Vacant**

(Male Asylum Kitchen and Store Room/Rehabilitation Workshop/Building 9/Activity Centre and Toyshop)

**Heritage Significance**

The Former Male Hospital Kitchen and Store Room are of **High** heritage significance.

It is a relatively intact remnant of an 19<sup>th</sup> Century male block complex and is tangible evidence of the historical development of health care in Australia and the Cumberland Hospital site. It contributes to the ability to understand changing patient care and design philosophies within the Hospital complex. Later additions and alterations to the original openings are of lesser significance as they detract from the original form and character of the building.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building is currently in poor condition.

The building retains its original form and much of its original fabric and detail soundly including multipaned timber-framed double hung windows and high level openings. The later aluminium window replacements compromise the buildings character.

**Management Recommendations**

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

The former Male Asylum Kitchen and Store Room makes a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.

Intrusive elements including externally mounted security lighting, services and air conditioning units as well as the later brick and loading entrance additions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.

Additions of moderate or little significance can also be removed ensuring no adverse impact on the elements identifies as integral to the heritage significance of the place.

- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.

New development should:

- not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings, landscape and setting; and
- be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the building within its historic setting.

## Cricket Pavilion

C66

(Male Asylum Shelter Shed/Cricket Pavilion/Building 64)



1880. Source: SLNSW



### Analysis of Evidence

Originally constructed in the 1870s/1880s, the former Male Asylum Shelter Shed (also known as the Cricket Pavilion) is one of two male shelter sheds that remain on the site. The shelter was designed to encourage the recreational and social pursuits of the patients as part of Dr Frederick Norton Manning's vision for the site. The structure had an important role for the site, used for cricket and soccer matches and other recreational pursuits of the hospital.

It was sited with a direct relationship to the Male Asylum building complex and continues to exist as a prominent feature of the associated open area. It is an open structure with an exposed timber framed hipped roof clad in corrugated iron supported on concrete columns. The original structure was altered in the 1930s. Alterations included the replacement of timber columns. The internal face of one of the northern posts is marked with "cc1933". Some replacement to the timber framing of the exposed roof is evident.

There is evidence that the former Male Shelter Shed had timber shingle roof cladding up until it was replaced with corrugated steel roof sheeting between 1930 and 1943.

### Heritage Significance

The former Male Asylum Shelter Shed is of **High** heritage significance. The shelter shed is one of two remaining on the site and is a highly prominent feature of the Sports Oval. The structure is also of significance due to its central role in recreational and social activities of patients and staff associated with the precinct. The form, in particular the design of the timber framed exposed roof, fabric and architectural character of the original structure is of exceptional significance. The structure is a good example of craftsmanship and design from the late nineteenth century for shelter sheds.





**C66****Cricket Pavilion**

(Male Asylum Shelter Shed/Cricket Pavilion/Building 64)

**Heritage Significance** (continued)

The shelter shed is of significance as tangible evidence of the changes in institutional designs to encourage the recreational and social pursuits of the patients, inspired by Dr Fredrick Norton Manning.

Later modifications including replacement fabric are of Moderate significance.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The former Male Asylum Shelter Shed structure appears in sound and good condition. The floor, however, is uneven, with evident displacement of the concrete pavers.

The 1930s modifications compromise the integrity including the replacement of the original timber posts. It is understood that the structure had a timber shingle roof until its replacement between 1930 and 1943.

Minor damage and buckling of the roof sheeting is evident. The roof cladding is buckling in parts. There is significant damage to the paint finish across roof sheeting, timber elements and concrete columns.

**Management Recommendations - Preliminary**

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

- The former Male Asylum Shelter Shed and its immediate setting makes a significant contribution to the heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the structure within its historic open setting;

## Palm House

C67

(Mortuary/Cleaner's Store/Building 34)



### Analysis of Evidence

Palm House was originally constructed to a 1955 plan as a mortuary building.

An earlier DPWS plan from 1952 proposed the new t-shaped building accommodating a chapel, a mortuary and post-mortem room to be constructed immediately north of the 'existing morgue'.

The architect is not known. It has been recorded that the building was constructed on earlier foundations. A smaller building appears on aerial maps prior to 1955. The building was sited to the west of the former Male Asylum. The building has retained much of its original form, details and layout. Minor modifications include the addition of a lightweight awning to the north eastern entry. The building has been used as a cleaner's store in recent years.

### Heritage Significance

Palm House is of **Little** heritage significance.

The building has some significance as the former Mortuary; however, being built in the 1950s, the building makes little contribution to the significant early history that is associated with the complex. It is a simple utilitarian building of little technical achievement. The building has minimal architectural significance, being a relatively typical example of a simple timber framed brick rectangular structure with terracotta tile cladding to the roof. The building detracts from the views towards the former Male Asylum from the banks of the river to the west.

C67

## Palm House

(Mortuary/Cleaner's Store/Building 34)

### Physical Condition and Integrity

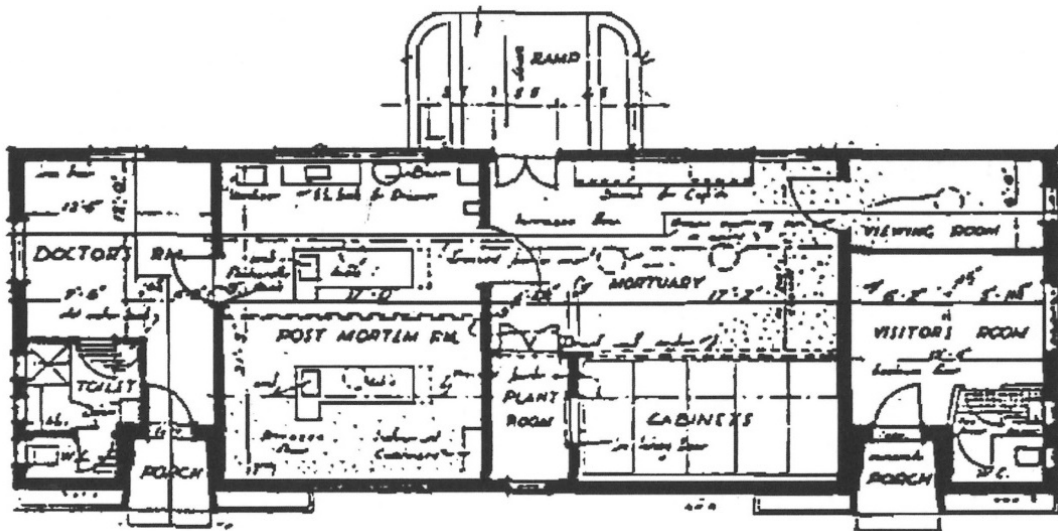
The building retains much of its original form, details, layout and fabric. The building appears to be in good condition externally. Damage to the building includes minor cracking to some internal walls and minor damage to some ceiling areas, possibly from water penetration. Settlement cracking is evident to the north façade possibly as a result of sub-surface draining issues. Minor DPC/ pointing damage is evident to the northwest elevation.



### Management Recommendations

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

- Palm House makes little contribution to the significant cultural landscape and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
- The building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts.
- New development should:
  - be designed to ensure that significant historic views and key contemporary views into and across the site, are not further obstructed; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the more significant buildings within its vicinity.



The original 1952 DPWS plan for the mortuary building

## Gungurra/Kalindyi

C68

(Male Ward 9—Sick and Infirm/Ward 6/Building 6)



### Analysis of Evidence

The now Gungarra-Centre for Population Health and Kalindyi-(ECAV) building was originally constructed c1947-1950 as a sick and infirm ward that formed part of the Male Asylum complex. The building replaced earlier structures on this site including the Bett's House. The orientation of the building reflects these earlier structures. The various wings of the building are arranged about courtyards. The wings are now being used as office spaces.

Later additions include a lightweight structure to the south eastern courtyard and a lightweight shed to the southern façade of the building.



### Heritage Significance

The Gungarra-Centre for Population Health and Kalindyi-(ECAV) building is of **Little** heritage significance.

It has played an important role in patient care as the sick and infirm ward within the Male Asylum complex. Its orientation reflects the location of significant early structures on the site including Bett's House. The original form and fabric of the building is intact, however the building detracts from the historic character of the site and is of little creative or technical achievement. The building detracts from early significant historical views to and from the banks of the Parramatta river and Phoenix Café/Work Skills (C70).



C68

## Gungarra/Kalindyi

(Male Ward 9—Sick and Infirm/Ward 6/Building 6)

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The lightweight addition to the south eastern courtyard and lightweight shed to the southern façade compromise the original form of the sick and infirm ward. The original building retains much of its original fabric.

The condition varies across the structures and additions. The buildings appear to be in fair and good condition. The detached lightweight shed is in poor condition. Some infill, alterations and additions to the main wings of the building has impacted on the fabric. Damage to the building includes:

- Settlement to the ramp on the south and minor settlement to northeast façade at window of south end.
- Minor damage to concrete roof/ upper walls in south-east 'courtyard' and rust damage to the brickwork on the northeast elevations.
- Failure of gutters, visible on the buildings southern façade.



### Management Recommendations

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

- The Gungarra-Centre for Population Health and Kalindyi—(ECAV) building makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
- If retained, the building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts. Additions that further obstruct historic views should be avoided.
- New development should:
  - include the re-instatement of the historic visual relationship between the Centre for Addiction Medicine (C83—former Nurses Home No.1) and Glengarriff (on the west campus) through the removal of the non-significant cypress screen plantings on Warrinya Avenue; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location and to the buildings of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.

## Wattle Cottage

C69

(Waitresses' Accommodation/Building 36/Recreation Department  
Coffee Shop)



### Analysis of Evidence

Wattle Cottage was constructed c1910 as waitresses' accommodation for the Staff Dining Room (C70) constructed at the same time. The cottage was constructed on what was previously the site of numerous buildings including Mrs Bett's House. The original architect of the building is not known.

The building later became the offices of the Hospital's Domestic Services. In 1989 it was renovated to become the Patient Coffee Shop before this was moved to Wistaria House (Glengarrif) in 1993. It then served as a craft centre under the control of the Hospital's Recreational Department.

The name of the cottage was derived from a collection of wattle trees planted in the 1980s that have not survived. The cottage features a decorative portico and entrance juxtaposed with simple weatherboard details for the rest of the building.

Modifications to Wattle Cottage include the extension of the roof over a small addition to the rear, infill to the south eastern corner of the building and air conditioning and associated conduits added adjacent to the south eastern façade. Although the building has undergone a succession of modifications, the form, layout and fabric of the building is substantially intact.

**C69****Wattle Cottage**

(Waitresses' Accommodation/Building 36/Recreation Department Coffee Shop)

**Heritage Significance**

The Wattle Cottage is of **Moderate** heritage significance. The building is of some significance due to its important and enduring role in the social activities of patients and staff associated with the precinct. The design elements, in particular the decorative details of the original structure, are fine examples of their time/type. They provide information on early twentieth century craftsmanship and design. The building is tangible evidence of shifts in the uses and activities associated with the hospital precinct. Later modifications and additions are of lesser significance.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building retains much of its original form and fabric. The later infill and roof extension compromise the original form and layout of the building. The original fireplaces have been boarded up.

The Wattle Cottage appears to be in fair and good condition. There is some weathering to the decorative timber entry porch and evident failure of the timber weatherboards, particularly at the base of the walls.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The WSAHS Interpreter Services building makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- If the building is retained then the following should occur:
  - intrusive additions including, but not limited to the later infill and roof extension should be carefully removed;
  - alterations and additions should not impact the ability to understand its original relationship to other buildings, in particular C70. The relationship with the surrounding landscape and setting based on existing documentary and physical evidence should be retained and conserved.
- New development should be of scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the immediate setting.

## Phoenix Café/Work Skills (Staff Dining Room and Kitchen/Building 37)

C70



1907 'Staff Dining'



### Analysis of Evidence

The now Phoenix Café/ Work Skills building was constructed to a 1909 design by the Government architects under the direction of W L Vernon. The building was constructed as a staff dining room and kitchen with stores, a scullery and pantries originally located at the rear. The building was originally symmetrical in plan and elevation, featuring well-refined Federation details.

The former Staff Dining Room and Kitchen was sited with unobstructed views to and from the Factory Street entrance.

A number of later modifications have been made to the building including the extension of the central kitchen area and infill to a section of the building to the south. A verandah addition has been constructed on the south western façade.

Modifications to the brickwork at the rear wing of the building suggest alterations to the original openings and walls. A window was converted to an opening for a servery as part of the transfer of the canteen to the building c1996.

Modifications to the interiors including the lowering of ceilings and wall finishes (concealing original fabric) probably took place as part of c1996 works.

### Heritage Significance

The Phoenix Café is of **High** heritage significance.

The building has importance for its association with the Government Architects Office, in particular W.L. Vernon. The original form and fabric of the building are of high heritage significance as good examples of early twentieth century craftsmanship and design in Australia. The building features well-refined and intact Federation details representative of their time. Although significantly modified, the building maintains its prominent setting within the landscape. It is likely to be a place of important social significance for former and current staff.





**C70****Phoenix Café/Work Skills**

(Staff Dining Room and Kitchen/Building 37)

**Heritage Significance** (continued)

The unsympathetic verandah addition on south western façade and infill to a section at the southern end are of little heritage significance and do not contribute to the overall character of the Phoenix Café or greater hospital precinct.

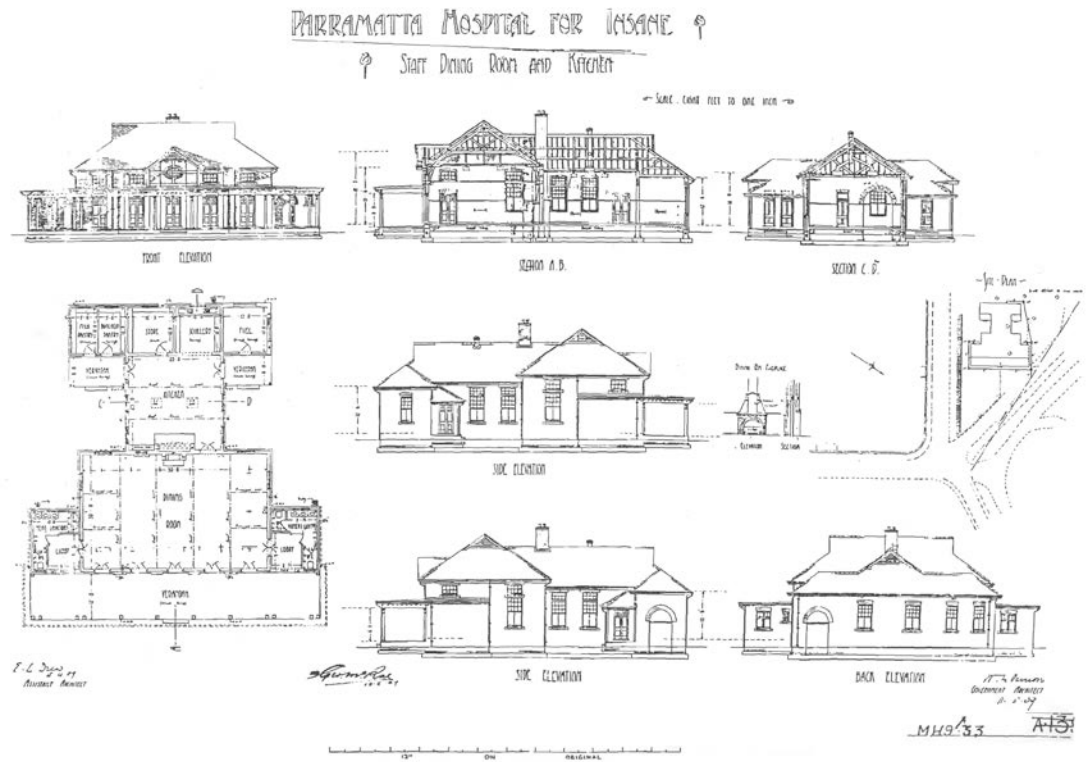
**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The original form and symmetrical layout of the the Phoenix Café has been compromised by the extension of the kitchen area and infill. It appears in sound and good condition. Although there have been a number of minor alterations affecting the facades and openings, the building fabric is substantially intact. There is significant cracking to the base of the verandah, concrete ramps and pavement.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- Phoenix Café/Work Skills makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements including the later verandah addition, interior modifications and infill as well as externally mounted security lighting, services and infrastructure such as air conditioning units and associated ducting should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- Views to and from the building from Greenup Drive should be reinstated as part of the adaption of the building for new uses.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum and development of the Cumberland Hospital or obstruct the visual connection with the Sports Oval and ensure the relationship with the surrounding landscape and setting based on existing documentary and physical evidence is retained and conserved. New development should retain and enhance the immediate garden setting; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane buildings and open setting.



The original 1909 drawings for the 'Staff Dining Rooms and Kitchen'. The drawings are signed by Government Architect W L Vernon, G Mcrae and assistant architect E L Drew



## Recreation Department Store (Public Works Department Site Office)

C71



### Analysis of Evidence

The Recreation Department Store was constructed c1955 and sited to face the access road to the south. The building is a simple rectangular timber weatherboard structure. It is located at the southern end of the Sports Oval, to the south of C65 (former Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room) and C66 (Cricket Pavilion).

The building was originally used as the Public Works Department Site Office for the Government architects to overlook works across the site. The building was used for Toyshop sales in the late twentieth century and has been used as the Recreation Department Store in recent years. The structure is currently enclosed by an open car park and is surrounded by mature plantings.

The light fixture to the western façade is a later modification.

### Heritage Significance

The Recreation Department Store building is of **Little** heritage significance.

The store has some significance for its over 60 year ancillary role as a site office for the Public Works Department and later as a Recreation Department Store. The structure intrudes on the open character and setting of the sports oval and detracts from the significant historic character of the site. The structure is of little technical or creative achievement.



C71

## Recreation Department Store

(Public Works Department Site Office)

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Recreation Department Store retains its original footprint and external form. It is in fair and good condition with some minor damage to the external paint finish.



### Management Recommendations

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

- The former Public Works Site Office makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. Demolition is acceptable in order to reinstate views from the access road to the former Male Asylum Kitchen and Store Room (C65) and the Cricket Pavilion (C66).
- If retained, while the building can tolerate some change both internally and externally to accommodate a new use, substantial changes to the external form of the building should be avoided.
- New development should:
  - be designed to ensure that the significant historic views and key contemporary views across the site, in particular towards the former Male Asylum Kitchen and Store Room (C65) and the Cricket Pavilion (C66) from the access road are not obstructed;
  - ensure the retention of significant trees within the immediate setting; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the Sports Oval and surrounding historically significant buildings.

**Bridgeway Centre****C72**

(Sports Pavilion/Building 38/Pavilion—Patient Amenities)

**Analysis of Evidence**

The Bridgeway Centre building was constructed c1950s to a 1949 design for a 'sports pavilion and staff amenities block'. Although the architect is unknown it is likely to have been designed by the Government Architect's Office.

The building is located at the southern end of the Sports Oval with historically significant surrounding structures including the former Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room (C65) to the west and the Cricket Pavilion (C66) to the north. The access road to the south of the structure separates the building from Phoenix Café/Work Skills (C70).

The building functioned as a sports pavilion in its early years, having a direct functional and visual relationship with the Sports Oval. It is a prominent building that addresses the Eastern Circuit access road. The building retains much of its original external form. Concrete access ramps and a lightweight timber screen, however, have been added to the south western verandah. Some repair works and repointing of the brickwork appears to have been undertaken on the western façade of the building and verandah. The wet areas appear to have been redecorated at a later stage.

**Heritage Significance**

The Bridgeway Centre is of **Little** Heritage significance.

The building has some significance for its recreational role dating back to the 1950s. However, the structure detracts from the more historic landscape character of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and the Sports Oval in particular. The design and construction of the building is of little technical or creative ingenuity. Later additions including concrete access ramps and lightweight timber screens are of lesser significance than the original fabric.

**C72**

## **Bridgeway Centre**

(Sports Pavilion/Building 38/Pavilion—Patient Amenities)

### **Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building retains its original form and much of the original external fabric. The wet areas were redecorated in recent years; however they retain some of their original finishes. The Bridgeway Centre appears in good and sound condition externally. Some repairs to and repointing of the damaged brickwork is evident on the western facade.

### **Management Recommendations**

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

- The Bridgeway Centre makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. Demolition would assist with re-instating historic views from the front entry garden area to the Sports Oval and the Cricket Pavilion (C66).
- If retained, while the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally to accommodate a new use, substantial changes to the external form of the building should be avoided.
- New development should:
  - be designed to ensure that the significant historic views in particular towards the former Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room (C65) and the Cricket Pavilion (C66) across the open setting of the Sports Oval are not obstructed.
  - ensure the retention of significant trees within the immediate setting; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the Sports Oval and surrounding historically significant buildings.

## Emily's—ECAV Training Centre

(Harriet Ward/Canteen/Building 25/After Care Association)

C73



### Analysis of Evidence

It is recorded that the ECAV Training Centre was originally constructed c1956 using a quantity of bricks salvaged from the Sydney Exhibition Building that had been destroyed by fire in 1882. The bricks were donated by the Royal Australian Historical Society. The building is located at the southern end of the Sports Oval and is separated from the former Nurses' Home No. 1 (C83) to the east by the access road. The architect is not known.

The construction of the building using the recycled bricks commenced in 1956 and the building commenced operations as a canteen in 1957, run by the After-Care Association.

The building was run by the After-Care Association until 1996 when the canteen relocated to the former Staff Dining Room and Kitchen (C70). Some of the timber-framed windows have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows.

The terracotta floor tiles are also a modified element of the original structure.



### Heritage Significance

The ECAV Training Centre is of **Little** Heritage Significance.

The salvaged bricks have some importance as remnants of the Sydney Exhibition Building that was destroyed by fire in 1882. The building has some significance for its continuous social function as a canteen for patients and staff. The building, however, detracts from the overall historic character of the site and open setting of the Sports Oval.



**C73****Emily's—ECAV Training Centre**

(Harriet Ward/Canteen/Building 25/After Care Association)

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The ECAV Training Centre retains its original form, however windows and roof cladding have been replaced. The kitchen and service area is substantially intact with minor refurbishment.

The ECAV Training Centre appears to be in sound and good condition externally. Minor pointing deterioration is evident to the brickwork of the facades. Settlement cracking is evident to the west end of the north elevation. There is damage to the paint finish of the timber boarding to gables.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The ECAV Training Centre makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, demolition of the buildings would assist with re-instating the historical visual relationship between the front entry garden and the Sports Oval.
- The building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts to its heritage significance. Additions, however, should be avoided.
- If the building is demolished then the following should occur:
  - Consideration should be given to salvaging the bricks said to have been salvaged from the Sydney Exhibition Building; and
  - replacement development should avoid impacting views of the Sports Oval from the front entry gardens and from the re-instated Factory Street entry.

## AHS Health Promotions Store (Pharmacy/Hospital Dispensary/Building 31)

C74



### Analysis of Evidence

The Area Health Service (AHS) Health Promotions Store was constructed c1964 as the Pharmacy/Hospital Dispensary for the Parramatta Psychiatric Centre. It is likely to have been designed by the Government Architect's Office. The building was used for the preparation and provision of medicinal drugs before it became a storage space for the Western Sydney Area Health Service.

The building replaced an earlier 'Dispensary' in the former 'Gate Lodge'/'Gate House' (constructed 1880s at the Dunlop Street entry to the Male and Female Divisions, demolished 1975-1982). It is also located immediately southeast of the original sports 'pavilion' (constructed 1880s, demolished 1975-1982). The building is on or immediately adjacent to the c1800 water race associated with the Government Water Mill. Its orientation marks the race's alignment and that of an 1880s roadway that connected the Female Division with the main complex of the Hospital for the Insane.

The simple, utilitarian building appears to retain its original form and much of its original external fabric including the timber-framed awning windows. The roller shutter, loading dock and concrete ramp appear to be later additions. Steel security mesh has been added to the windows on the west side.



### Heritage Significance

The AHS Health Promotions Store is of **Little** heritage significance. The building has some significance for its ancillary supporting role as the former Pharmacy/Dispensary for the hospital. Although the building also marks the alignment of the water race and 1880s roadway this is not readily understood. The building also detracts from the more historic landscape character of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) Site and the Sports Oval in particular.

C73

## AHS Health Promotions Store

(Pharmacy/Hospital Dispensary/Building 31)

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building retains most of its original external fabric, which appears to be in generally fair condition.

Minor cracking is evident in the brickwork of the southwest wall with more substantial cracking in the southeast wall—possibly associated with the building's location on or immediately adjacent to the water race.

There is also considerable weathering of the gutters, downpipes and timber fascia, particularly on the west side.



### Management Recommendations

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

- The AHS Health Promotions Store makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can therefore either be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building detracts from the more historic landscape character of the site and the Sports Oval in particular then it is preferable that the building be demolished when the opportunity arises.
- If retained, while the building can tolerate considerable modifications to its interiors to accommodate a new use, to ensure that the open setting is not further obstructed, substantially increasing the existing envelope should be avoided.
- New development should:
  - be designed to ensure that significant historic views and key contemporary views into and across the site, in particular to and from the Sports Oval are not impacted;
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the Sports Oval and its surrounds; and
  - incorporate opportunities to interpret the alignment of the significant water race.

## Recreation Hall and Chapel (Amusement Hall/Building 29)

C75



1895. 'Church and Concert Hall'.  
Source: Town and Country  
article.



### Analysis of Evidence

Construction of the Recreation Hall and Chapel originally commenced c1886-1887; however the building was not completed until 1892 due to insufficient funds. The building was designed in response to a philosophy that a Hall and Chapel were required for the benefit of the patients. The foundations of the Hall were constructed from stone salvaged by the hospital attendants and patients from demolished buildings.

The building was constructed to open towards the Female Asylum to the west as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The building now opens towards an extensive open setting as a result of the demolition of the Female Asylum in the 1970s. A formal garden setting to the west of the building is maintained throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The building has been extensively modified. Major alterations and additions were recorded to take place c1967. Modifications include two timber-framed gabled dormers added to the north western and south western roof, a double gabled brick addition to the northern end and flat roofed additions (c1967) constructed to the north east and south eastern facades. The windows on the south western façade have been partially infilled and rectangular double hung timber framed windows have been added to the openings. The door opening on the northern smaller projection has been infilled.

Although somewhat concealed by additions, the original form and details remain. Internally the Hall and additions have been refurbished, however, some earlier fabric also remains. Its setting includes Palm Circuit and a number of mature trees and plantings and is orientated to the Sports Oval and has a visual relationship with an open grassed area to the west that formerly featured the Female Weatherboard Cottage. A formal garden setting to the west of the building is maintained throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



C75

## Recreation Hall and Chapel

(Amusement Hall/Building 29)

### Heritage Significance

The Recreation Hall and Chapel is of **High** heritage significance.

The original form and fabric of the building are of high heritage significance as evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century craftsmanship and design in Australia. Although significantly modified the building maintains its prominent setting within the landscape. It is also a place of high significance for its important role in the social life of patients. The building has a strong visual relationship and association with the area that formerly featured the Female Weatherboard Division.



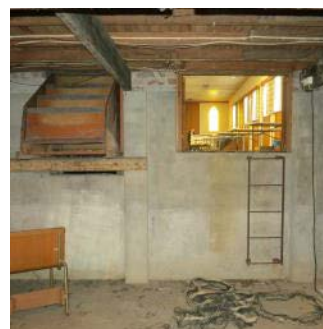
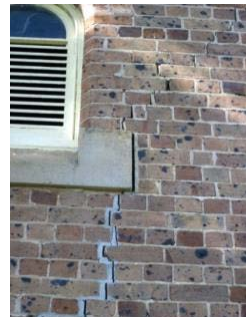
1965. Source: SLNSW



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Recreation Hall and Chapel is in sound and fair condition. There is extensive evidence of additions and alterations; however, the building retains much of its original 1880s fabric. The condition of the fabric varies across the building. Damage includes:

- The gutters, downpipes and fascia are weathered and failing, particularly on the western façade of the building.
- Minor rising damp to northern façade.
- Minor settlement cracking to side entry east and west elevation.
- Minor movement of brickwork under eaves on southern elevation.
- Paint failure and damages plasterwork in areas that have not been subject to a refurbishment in recent years.



## Recreation Hall and Chapel

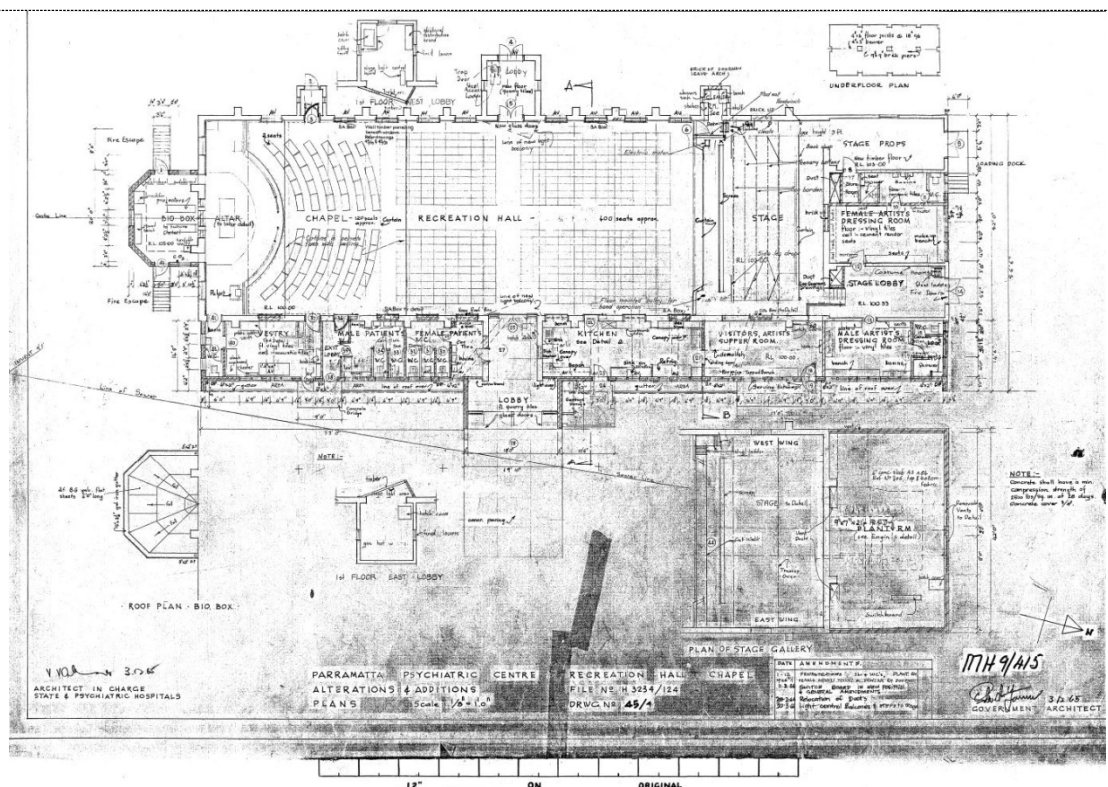
(Amusement Hall/Building 29)

C75

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Recreation Hall and Chapel makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- The form, fabric and architectural character of the original building should be retained and conserved including the gabled roof form, chimneys, turret, dormer windows and architectural details.
- Intrusive elements including the 1967 additions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - be avoided within the immediate setting of the building.
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the building within its historic open setting.



The 1965 drawings for amendments to the Parramatta Psychiatric Centre, Recreation Hall and Chapel. A plan for a

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stage gallery is included

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## Swimming Pool Complex (Swimming Pool and Dressing Shed/Building 30)

C76



### Analysis of Evidence

The Swimming Pool and Dressing Sheds were constructed c1966. Lightweight steel-framed sheds and a flat roofed face brick structure for dressing and shelter are located within the pool enclosure.

The flat roof brick and concrete/malthoid building was most recently used as a structure for the pool attendant. The building was originally an Air Raid Shelter. This is one of two former Air Raid Shelters from c1941 that are within the site boundary.

A lightweight structure and shade cloth were added to the site in later years.



### Heritage Significance

The Swimming Pool and Dressing Sheds are of **Little** heritage significance.

The Swimming Pool and associated structures may have some significance for their social and recreational role within the precinct. They have a role in the development of the Cumberland Hospital site.

However, they are of little technical or creative achievement and are out of character with the historically significant site. The two reputed Ex Air Raid Shelters are of some historical interest.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The pool and dressing sheds appear to be in good condition. Settlement cracking is evident to the southern façade at the entry of the Women's Dressing Shed. There is some cracking to the concrete roof slab of the Ex Air Raid Shelter, north of the Swimming Pool.



**C76**

## **Swimming Pool Complex**

(Swimming Pool and Dressing Shed/Building 30)

### **Management Recommendations**

The swimming pool complex should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in the PNHS CMP (Parts A and C) and the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Swimming Pool Complex makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
- New development should:
  - ensure that the setting of the Recreation Hall and Chapel (C75) is maintained and conserved;
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the recreation Hall and Chapel within its historic setting; and
  - include opportunities to interpret the mill race, which extends across the area.

## Willyama Aged Day Care Centre (Nurses Education Centre/Building 28A)

C77



### Analysis of Evidence

The now Willyama Aged Day Care Centre was constructed c1971 as an education centre for nurses.

The building is connected with a lightweight covered link to the former Gardener's Cottage (C78). The building is a simple, square utilitarian type structure.

### Heritage Significance

The Willyama Classroom is of **Little** heritage significance.

The building has a role in the understanding of the development of the rich history of the Cumberland Hospital. It has some significance for its continuing association with health services, as an education centre for nurses from the 1970s and later as an Aged Day Care Centre.

However, the building detracts from the historic character of the significant surrounding buildings including the former Gardener's Cottage (C78) and Recreation Hall and Chapel (C75).

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building retains much of its original fabric. The original layout has been substantially retained. It is in sound and good condition, with minor damage to the brickwork and concrete tile roof cladding.

C77

## Willyama Aged Day Care Centre

(Nurses Education Centre/Building 28A)

### Management Recommendations

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

The Willyama Aged Day Care Centre makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. The demolition of the building would assist in the reinstatement of views to and from Dunlop Street across the site and to Parramatta Gaol from within the site.

The building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without significant additional adverse impacts to the heritage significance of the site.

New development should:

- be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to its location within an historic site and its close proximity to Parramatta gaol and the Recreation Hall.

## Gardener's Cottage

C78

(Gardener's Cottage/Nurses Education Centre/Building  
28B/Interpreter Services)



### Analysis of Evidence

The Gardener's Cottage was designed by the Government Architect's Office and was constructed c1899 with a direct relationship to the Dunlop Street entry to the site. The original cottage has been subject to multiple alterations and additions over the years.

The original cottage was a timber framed and weatherboard clad structure on a brick base and piers with half gabled and skillion roof. A detached house was located to the north west of the building. An additional drawing room was added to the west of the cottage by 1910. A room to the east was added as part of the 1910 works designed by the Government architects (overseen by W L Vernon). In recent years the Gardener's Cottage has been in use as an Anxiety Treatment and Research Unit. The building is now connected to Willyama (C77) via a covered link.

### Heritage Significance

The Gardener's Cottage is of **Moderate** heritage significance.

The Gardener's Cottage maintains its direct relationship to the Dunlop Street entry to the site. Significant original architectural features such as multipaned windows and panelled doors remain. Some later additions, in particular the covered link detract from the historic layout and character of the building.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Cottage retains its historic relationship to the Dunlop Street entry and much of its historic fabric and layout. The additional rooms and covered link compromise the original form and function of the building. It is in sound condition with visible cracks in the northwest section of the building and where brick additions adjoin.



C78

## Gardeners Cottage

(Gardener's Cottage/Nurses Education Centre/Building  
28B/Interpreter Services)

### Management Recommendations

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

The Gardeners Cottage makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.

If retained, the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and more recent additions are of lesser significance and should be demolished when the opportunity arises.

New development should:

- Be designed to ensure that significant historic views and key contemporary views into and across the site, in particular towards C66 from Dunlop Street are not impacted; and
- Be of scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the immediate setting.



The original c1899 drawings for the Gardener's Cottage

## WSAHS Human Resources (Demountable)

(Nurses Education Centre/Building 28C)

C79



### Analysis of Evidence

The WSAHS Human Resources demountable was first installed c1970s. The demountable was previously recorded in use as the 'Nurses Education Centre'. Later additions to the structure include air condition units mounted to the exterior, a timber deck to the north-eastern façade and a concrete path.

### Heritage Significance

The WSAHS Human Resources demountable is an **Intrusive** feature within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The structure has some significance for its association with health services. The structure was previously used as the Nurse's Education Centre and currently functions as the Human Resources building for the Cumberland Hospital. However, the simple, steel frame and aluminium clad demountable is out of character with the more significant features of the historic site. The demountable obstructs the open setting to The Shelter Shed (C66) when viewed from the Dunlop Street Entry.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The WSAHS Human Resources demountable has undergone few modifications, retaining its original form and external fabric. It appears to be in sound and fair condition externally.

### Management Recommendations

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

The WSAHS Human Resources demountable is an intrusive element and should be demolished when the opportunity arises.

Replacement development and additions to the existing building are discouraged to reinstate the historic view from the Dunlop Street entry.



## Rose Cottage and Garage

C80

(Matron's Cottage/Rose Cottage/Building 54/Human Resources Department/Rose Cottage—Workers Compensation/Occupational Rehabilitation Unit)



### Analysis of Evidence

The Rose Cottage was originally constructed c1950. The original vehicular access is emphasised by the associated detached single-storey garage structure with its roller door facing New Street. The building forms part of a group of buildings that are located at the Dunlop Street Entry to the site. The building was originally constructed as the Matron's Cottage. The building has served as the cottage for the Human Resources Department, Worker's Compensation and Occupational Rehabilitation Unit. Later additions include the air-conditioning units and associated ducting on the north elevation.

### Heritage Significance

The Rose Cottage and Garage are of **Moderate** heritage significance. The structures have some significance for their association with the Matrons (Parramatta Hospital for the Insane) and later for its ongoing role in health care. However, the buildings are of little architectural or technical achievement and are out of character with the culturally significant structure that formed the earlier site.

The building detracts from the significant views from Dunlop Street into the site. Later additions and alterations including ramps and concrete paving are of lesser significance.



## C80

### Rose Cottage and Garage

(Matron's Cottage/Rose Cottage/Building 54/Human Resources Department/Rose Cottage—Workers Compensation/Occupational Rehabilitation Unit)

#### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Rose Cottage and Garage retains its original form and much of its original fabric. The cottage and garage appear to be in sound and good condition. There is a substantial amount of damage to the timber work of the garage. The carpark surface has not been levelled. The steel framed car port structure is in sound condition, however the metal deck roof cladding. The steel framing is rusting.



#### Management Recommendations

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

- Rose Cottage and Garage make a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained. However, the demolition of Rose Cottage and Garage would assist in the reinstatement of significant historical views to and from the Dunlop Street entrance.
- If retained, while the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and to the external fabric, substantial additions to the existing envelope are discouraged to enable views into the site from Dunlop Street.
- New development is discouraged to reinstate historic views from Dunlop Street into the site.
- Any new development in the vicinity of the Dunlop Street entrance should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the immediate setting.

## WSAHS Human Resources (Demountable)

(Western Sector, Public Health Unit, Health Promotion Centre/Human resources Department)

C81



### Analysis of Evidence

The Human Resources demountable consists of two demountable structures installed c1990s. The structures were sited at the Dunlop Street Entrance to the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The demountable building has been used as part of the Public Health Unit for the Health Promotion Centre and Human Resources Department. Later additions to the structure include a timber deck and a covered pathway connecting between the two structures.

### Heritage Significance

The demountable is an **Intrusive** structure.

The 1990s structures do not contribute to the overall character of the precinct. The demountable obstructs views to and from Dunlop Street, particularly towards the Shelter Shed (C66).

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Human Resources demountable appears to be in sound and good condition.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The WSAHS Human Resources (Demountable) intrudes on the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be demolished when the opportunity arises
- Replacement development and additions to the existing building are discouraged to reinstate the historic view from the Dunlop Street entry.



## Figtree Cottage/TMHC

C82

(New Nurses' Home/Building 27/Nurses Education Centre and WSAHS)



### Analysis of Evidence

Figtree Cottage/TMHC was constructed c1964 to a 1960 design by the NSW Department of Public works overseen by the Government architect E. Farmer. The building was sited to the north of the Nurses Home, opening towards the Sports Oval. Figtree Cottage/TMHC is linked to the Nurses Home building by a single storey brick, timber and steel covered walkway. The original building is substantially intact, retaining its layout and fabric. The large ground floor classroom/meeting room has been refurbished in later years.



### Heritage Significance

Figtree Cottage/TMHC is of **Little** heritage significance. The original interior details including timber joinery, mosaic tiling in wet areas and first floor terrazzo stair and original fabric including terracotta tile roof cladding, brickwork, glazed timber doors and double-hung timber sash windows are of little significance as tangible evidence of the 1960s Nurses' Home Extension. The building played a role in the accommodation of nurses on the site but is of little technical or creative merit. Services mounted to the exterior of the building including air conditioning units are of lesser significance or are intrusive.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears to be relatively intact externally. It is in sound and good condition. The canvas covering to the awnings on the west are failing and damaged. A creeper vine has attached to the brick face of the eastern wall of the western wing and is causing some damaged to brickwork.



**C82**

## **Figtree Cottage/TMHC**

(New Nurses' Home/Building 27/Nurses Education Centre and WSAHS)

### **Management Recommendations**

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

Figtree Cottage/TMHC makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. The demolition of the building would assist in the reinstatement of views across the Sports Oval to and from the Cricket Pavilion (C66) and New Street.

The building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts. Additions on the west side should be avoided to maintain the open setting.

New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the setting of the former Nurses Home (C83).

## Car Shade Structure

C82a



### Analysis of Evidence

The Car Shade Structure was constructed c1960s and continues in use. The structure is shown on a 1960 plan for the 'new' Nurses' Home (C82).



### Heritage Significance

The shade structure is of **Little** heritage significance.

The structure has some technical significance for its cantilevered design. The shade structure, however, has little association with the architectural character of the significant surrounding buildings and overall site.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Car Shade Structure is in poor condition. There is significant weathering and rusting to the structure.

### Management Recommendations

The structure and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in the PNHS CMP (Parts A and C) and the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Car Shade Structure makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic landscape character of the setting of the former Nurses Home (C83).



## Centre of Addiction Medicine

(Nurses Quarters/Nurses' Home No.1/Building 26/  
Old Nurses Home)

C83



Source: SLNSW



'Sisters Home'. 1950.

Source: GPO



### Analysis of Evidence

The Primary Health Institute was constructed c1928 and is the second purpose-built home on the site. The Primary Health Institute/ Nursing Research building was prominently sited within an open landscape setting with unobstructed views from New Street. The original architect is not known. Alterations to the building have been recorded to have taken place in 1948, 1965 and 1968.

The building is relatively intact externally- a small later addition is located at the end of the northern wing. Modifications to the interior include paint finishes and refurbished wet areas. Work is currently being done to both the verandah and the building's interior.

The 1929 DPW Annual Report included the following description:

Parramatta Mental Hospital, Nurses' Quarters—This building will be detached and of a U-shaped plan, consisting of two floors, and is to be built of brick with tile roofs, the main front having a westerly aspect.

On the ground floor provision has been made for thirty-two nurses, and on the first floor for thirty-eight, and in addition there will be a large reception room, two sitting rooms, two kitchenettes, a laundrette, and the necessary lavatory accommodation.

The main entrance is planned in the centre of west front and opens on to the principal staircase, and will have a subsidiary staircase at the end of each wing. On the eastern side and facing the courtyard, a verandah has been provided on the ground floor, with a sleeping-out balcony above.

Estimates cost of the work 17,400.



**C83**

## Centre of Addiction Medicine

(Nurses Quarters/Nurses' Home No.1/Building 26/  
Old Nurses Home)

### Analysis of Evidence (continued)

Later uses for the building include:

Drug and alcohol outpatient clinic. Pharmacotherapy and drug and alcohol counselling

'Cannabis and Mental Health' and 'Cannabis and other Drug Treatment' at the Cumberland Hospital Centre for Addiction Medicine

Staff scheduling unit (ProAct and Kronos)

Drug addiction treatment centre



### Heritage Significance

The Primary Health Institute is of **High** heritage significance.

It is tangible evidence of the historic evolution of the Cumberland Hospital for its role as accommodation for nurses on the hospital site and changing uses as part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus).

The existing form and fabric provides historical evidence of evolving craftsmanship and design in the 1900s.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The small addition to the northern wing compromises the symmetrical form of the original building. Much of the original fabric remains. The rear facades have been adversely affected by the installation of services to the exterior.

The building generally appears in good condition. There is considerable damage to subfloor vents with some missing. There is minor settlement cracking to the northeast corner and north end of west arm and cracking to the common room additions at junction. The west facing balconies membrane has failed and there is cracking to the parapet side walls.

## Centre of Addiction Medicine

(Nurses Quarters/Nurses' Home No.1/Building 26/  
Old Nurses Home)

C83

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Centre of Addiction Medicine makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements including externally mounted security lighting, services and infrastructure such as air conditioning units should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- New uses should ensure that the original use as accommodation for nurses, while allowing a new institutional use of the place, can continue to be understood and interpreted.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with its surrounding context including the loop driveway, the Sports Oval and the former Administration Building (C112);
  - ensure views to and from the building from the opposite side of the river from along River Road are retained; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the building within its historic setting.



## CHIPS Cottage No.6

C84

(11 New Street) (Hospital Residence/Building 53)



### Analysis of Evidence

The cottage was constructed c1960s as a hospital residence (original architect is not known). It forms part of a group of buildings that face New Street (far east of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site).

The awning over the main entrance is likely to be a later addition.

### Heritage Significance

The cottage is of **Little** heritage significance.

The cottage provides some evidence of the historical development of the site however is of little technical or creative achievement and detracts from the historic character of the place.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The cottage retains much of its original fabric and form. This is somewhat compromised by the extended colorbond awning over the main entrance.

The original building is in fair/ good condition externally. It appears intact with little damage to the concrete tile roof and brick facades. There are minor areas of pointing deterioration at the ground level.

(The interior of the building was not inspected due to security and privacy considerations)



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**C84**

## **CHIPS Cottage No.6**

(11 New Street) (Hospital Residence/Building 53)

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### **Management Recommendations**

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

- The CHIPS Cottage makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
  - If retained, while the building can tolerate considerable change both internally, additions to the building envelope should not impact the historic character of the site.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the nearby historic buildings including Parramatt Gaol.
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<p><b>CHIPS Cottage No.5</b> (7 New Street) (Hospital Residence/Building 52)</p>	<p><b>C85</b></p>
	
	<p><b>Analysis of Evidence</b></p> <p>The cottage was constructed c1960s as a hospital residence (original architect is not known). The cottage forms part of a group of buildings that face New Street (far east of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site). The awning over the main entrance may be a later addition.</p>
	<p><b>Heritage Significance</b></p> <p>The cottage is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p> <p>The existing cottage provides some evidence of the historical development of the site however is of little technical or creative achievement and detracts from the historic character of the place.</p>
	<p><b>Physical Condition and Integrity</b></p> <p>The cottage retains much of its original fabric and form. This is somewhat compromised by the extended colorbond awning over the main entrance. The original building is in fair/ good condition externally. It appears intact with little damage to the concrete tile roof and brick structure. There are minor areas of pointing deterioration at ground level. The wet areas are refurbished and in good condition.</p> <p>(The interior of the building was not inspected due to security and privacy considerations)</p>

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**C85**

## **CHIPS Cottage No.5**


(7 New Street) (Hospital Residence/Building 52)

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### **Management Recommendations**

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

- The CHIPS Cottage makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
  - If retained, while the building can tolerate considerable change both internally, additions to the building envelope should not impact the historic character of the site.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic character of the site.
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<p><b>CHIPS Cottage No.4</b> (5 New Street) (Hospital Residence/Building 51)</p>	<p><b>C86</b></p>
	
	<p><b>Analysis of Evidence</b></p> <p>The cottage was constructed c1960s as a hospital residence (original architect is not known). The cottage forms part of a group of building that face New Street to the east of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The awning over the main entrance it likely to be a later addition.</p>
	<p><b>Heritage Significance</b></p> <p>The cottage is of <b>Little</b> heritage significance.</p> <p>The cottage provides some evidence of the historical development of the site however is of little technical or creative achievement and detracts from the historic character of the place.</p>
	<p><b>Physical Condition and Integrity</b></p> <p>The cottage retains much of its original fabric and form. This is somewhat compromised by the extended colorbond awning over the main entrance. The original building is in fair/ good condition externally. It is intact with little damage to the concrete tile roof and brick facades. There are minor areas of pointing deterioration at ground level. The wet areas are refurbished and in good condition.</p> <p>(The interior of the building was not inspected due to security and privacy considerations)</p>



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**C86**

## **CHIPS Cottage No.4**

(5 New Street) (Hospital Residence/Building 51)

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### **Management Recommendations**

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

- The CHIPS Cottage makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
  - If retained, while the building can tolerate considerable change both internally, additions to the building envelope should not impact the historic character of the site.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic character of the site.
-

## CHIPS Cottage No.3

C87

(3 New Street) (Hospital Residence/Building 50)



### Analysis of Evidence

The cottage was constructed c1960s as a hospital residence (original architect is not known). It forms part of a group of buildings that face New Street to the east of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The awning over the main entrance is likely to be a later addition.

### Heritage Significance

The cottage is of **Little** heritage significance.

The cottage provides some evidence of the historical development of the site. The building is of little technical or creative achievement.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The cottage retains much of its original fabric and form. This is somewhat compromised by the extended colorbond awning over the main entrance. The original building is in fair/ good condition externally. It is intact with little damage to the concrete tile roof and brick facades. There are minor areas of pointing deterioration at ground level. The wet areas are refurbished and in good condition.

(The interior of the building was not inspected due to security and privacy considerations)

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C87

## CHIPS Cottage No.3

(3 New Street) (Hospital Residence/Building 50)

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### Management Recommendations

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

- The CHIPS Cottage makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
  - If retained, while the building can tolerate considerable change both internally, additions to the building envelope should not impact the historic character of the site.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic character of the site.
-

## CHIPS Cottage No.2

C88

(1 New Street) (Hospital Residence/Building 49)



### Analysis of Evidence

The cottage was constructed c1960s as a hospital residence (original architect is not known). It forms part of a group of building that face New Street to the east of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. The awning over the main entrance may be a later addition.



### Heritage Significance

The cottage is of **Little** heritage significance.

The cottage provides some evidence of the historical development of the site. The building is of little technical or creative achievement.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The cottage retains much of its original fabric and form. This is somewhat compromised by the extended colorbond awning over the main entrance. The original building is in fair/ good condition. It is externally intact with little damage to the concrete tile roof and brick facades. There are minor areas of pointing deterioration at the ground level. The wet areas are refurbished and in good condition.



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**C88**

## **CHIPS Cottage No.2**

(1 New Street) (Hospital Residence/Building 49)

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### **Management Recommendations**

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

- The CHIPS Cottage makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
  - If retained, while the building can tolerate considerable change both internally, additions to the building envelope should not impact the historic character of the site.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic character of the site.
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## CHIPS Cottage No.1

C89

(9 Fleet Street) (former Chief Attendant's Cottage/Hospital Residence/Building 48)



### Analysis of Evidence

The former Chief Attendant's Cottage was originally constructed to a 1910 design overseen by the Government architect W L Vernon. The building was originally designed as a hospital residence for the chief attendant and was orientated to align with Fleet Street and Factory Street. The original 1910 plans for the building include a porch and staircase to the southern end of the building. The porch appears infilled and there is no evidence of a staircase in the floor plan from 1930. The porch and entry, however, do exist today. Prior to 1996, the verandah to the east had undergone a timber and fibro infill.



### Heritage Significance

The former Chief Attendant's Cottage is of **Moderate** heritage significance. The building is of significance as an intact residence associated with W L Vernon and the Government architects of its time. It contributes to the ability to understand changing patient care and subsequently design philosophies associated with the site.

Its contribution is secondary to the key buildings from this phase including the Administration Block (to Mental Hospital), Female Ward No.7 (Admissions) and Male Ward No.7 (Mental Hospital Admissions Block). The building's association with these buildings is also not easily understood as it is located on the other side of the campus. The building does however make a positive contribution to the Fleet Street streetscape. Later additions including the infill to the east end verandah are intrusive. The infill compromises the intended character and form of the original building.

C89

## CHIPS Cottage No.1

(9 Fleet Street) (former Chief Attendant's Cottage/Hospital Residence/Building 48)

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building retains much of its original form and fabric. The interior layout retains the majority of its original spatial intent.

The building is in good condition. It is externally intact with little damage to the rough stucco walls and concrete tile roof. Some original fireplaces and their surroundings are in good condition. There is minor damage to the external fabric.

### Management Recommendations

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

- CHIPS Cottage No. 1 makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- While the building can tolerate considerable change internally, substantial additions to the existing envelope should be avoided;
- Unsympathetic additions including services, air conditioning units and associated ducting mounted on the exterior and the east end verandah infill should be carefully removed ensuring no adverse damage to the original form and fabric of the building.
- The late 20th century and more recent additions are of lesser significance and can be demolished.
- New development should:
  - not further obstruct views from Fleet and Factory Street into and across the site; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the nearby historic buildings of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.

## Community Forensic Mental Health

(7 Fleet Street) (Assistant Superintendent's Residence/Hospital Residence/Building 47/Bridgeway House)

C90



### Analysis of Evidence

The Community Forensic Mental Health building was originally designed c1890 and proposed to be located on a different site. A drawing was prepared for the current site in 1892 in which the rooms originally intended to be included in a basement space were relocated as part of a ground floor kitchen wing. The design was overseen by the Government architect W L Vernon and accommodated the assistant superintendent. The drawing appears on the 1895 site plan for the hospital and construction is assumed to have taken place between 1892 and 1895. The building faces towards Fleet Street with extensive open space located to the west.

The 1930 plan illustrates minor changes to the internal layout of the first floor, including the addition of a bathroom and a trellised and roofed enclosure at the northeast corner of the building. A significant sandstone front boundary wall was also constructed c1930.

Minor rear alterations and verandah infills to the south end of both the ground and first floor were probably done as part of the alterations that took place in 1947. The layout of the first floor has been altered to provide access to an additional room. There is evidence that the additions to the rear took place sometime between 1943 and 1955. The trellised and roofed enclosure has been converted to another room in later years. The majority of the spaces retain their original purpose. Aside from the verandah infill, the external form and fabric of the building is relatively intact.



**C90****Community Forensic Mental Health**

(7 Fleet Street) (Assistant Superintendent's Residence/Hospital Residence/Building 47/Bridgeway House)

**Heritage Significance**

The Community Forensic Mental Health building is of **Moderate** heritage significance.

The building is of significance as an intact residence associated with W L Vernon and the Government architects of the time. It contributes to the ability to understand changing patient care and design philosophies within the Hospital for the Insane.

Its contribution is secondary to the key buildings from this phase including the Administration Block (to Mental Hospital), Female Ward No.7 (Admissions) and Male Ward No.7 (Mental Hospital Admissions Block). The building's association with these buildings is also not easily understood as it is located on the other side of the campus. The building does however make a positive contribution to the Fleet Street streetscape. Later additions including the verandah infill are of little significance. The infill compromises the intended character and form of the original building.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building is in good condition. It is relatively intact externally with little damage to the brick walls and decorative details. There is significant timber rot evident on the verandah posts that frame the front entry. Acroprops are currently installed adjacent to the posts to support the weight of the first floor. There is evidence of the location of the fireplaces; however none of the fabric remains.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The former Assistant Superintendent's Residence makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- The significant sandstone front boundary wall (C119) and sandstone kerbs on Fleet Street should be retained and conserved.
- Unsympathetic additions including services, air conditioning units and associated ducting mounted to the exterior and the verandah infill should be carefully removed avoiding damage to the original form and fabric of the building.
- New development should:
  - not further obstruct views from Fleet and Factory Street into and across the site; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the nearby historic buildings of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.

## Bridgeway Centre Annex (5 Fleet Street)

C90a



### Analysis of Evidence

The Bridgeway Centre Annex comprises a brickwork addition to the former Assistant Superintendent's Residence and adjoining carport structure. The brickwork addition was constructed between 1943 and 1955. The Bridgeway Centre Annex was used as the visitor's entrance for the Community Forensic Mental Health building in recent years.

### Heritage Significance

The Bridgeway Centre Annex is of **Little** heritage significance. The building has some significance for its role in the site's functions but it detracts from the historic character of the site.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Bridgeway Centre Annex is currently in good condition.

### Management Recommendations

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

The Bridgeway Centre Annex makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can therefore be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building and associated fencing detract from the historic landscape character of the site and the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct it is preferable that it is demolished when the opportunity arises.

The significant sandstone front boundary wall (C119) and sandstone kerbs on Fleet Street should be retained and conserved.

Replacement development is discouraged in order to reinstate views into the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum precinct from Fleet Street.



## Community Cottage/Craft Cottage (Hospital Residence/Building 46/Bridgeway House)

C91



### Analysis of Evidence

The Community Cottage was constructed post-1943—c1960.

The building opens towards Fleet Street (far east of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site). The significant sandstone front boundary wall was constructed c1930.

The remnant sandstone kerbs on Fleet Street date from the nineteenth century.

The building is a similar layout to CHIPS Cottages (C84-C88) with an attached garage.



### Heritage Significance

The building is of **Little** heritage significance.

The Community Cottage is a simple rectangular residential building of little creative or technical significance. The building obstructs views from Fleet Street to the former Female Factory complex and detracts from the historic character of the site.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Community Cottage is currently in sound and good condition. There is some damage to the brickwork on the façade facing Fleet Street possibly caused by the modification of openings or the intrusive mounting of services.



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**C91**

## **Community Cottage/Craft Cottage** (Hospital Residence/Building 46/Bridgeway House)

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### **Management Recommendations**

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

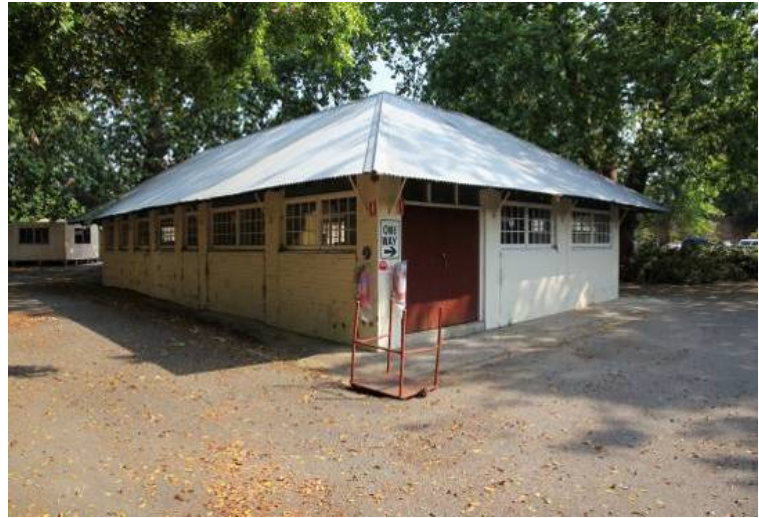
The Community Cottage/Craft Cottage makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building compromises significant historical views towards the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum complex it is preferable that the building be demolished when the opportunity arises.

The significant sandstone front boundary wall (C119) and sandstone kerbs along Fleet Street should be retained and conserved.

While the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and to the external fabric, substantial additions to the existing envelope of the building should be avoided.

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**Store** **C100a**  
(Shelter Shed/Store)



**Analysis of Evidence**

The original date of construction is unknown.

The store, however, is shown on an 1863 plan of the Asylum as part of three shelter sheds in the female yards. The building is associated with the airing yards to the Cell Blocks and was used as open air mess halls. The shelter sheds were generally of timber-framed construction with a timber shingle roof.

The two sheds to the west of the surviving building were demolished to make place for Ward 1 (C101) in the 1880s. The store has been considerably modified over the years, the majority of the original fabric has been replaced and the openings enclosed. The overall form and some fabric have survived.

## C100a

## Store

(Shelter Shed/Store)

### Heritage Significance

The original form and fabric of the Store building is of **High** heritage significance.

The Store has significance for its association with the use of the yard during the 1860s. The integrity of the Store has been compromised as a result of continued modifications to the openings and fabric.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The shelter shed appears to be in good condition. Interior works and the removal of attached external elements have been recently undertaken. The integrity of the building has been significantly compromised as a result of the modifications to the interior and replacement of much of the original fabric.

### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

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

- The Store makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- The original form and remaining fabric of the original building should be retained and conserved—including, but not limited to the roof shape and bracketed eaves details.
- Intrusive elements including later modifications to interiors and openings should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.

New development should:

- include re-instatement of as much of its original/early form and fabric as possible; and
- be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure.

## Artisans' Workshop

(Electrician's Workshop/Tailor's Workshop)

C100b



### Analysis of Evidence

The building was constructed in the 1920s to serve as the Electrician's Workshop and further as the Tailor's Workshop as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The building appears to retain its original form and much of its original fabric and architectural detailing. Some of its machinery is retained.

### Heritage Significance

The building is of **Moderate** heritage significance. The Artisan's Workshop has some historical significance as a former Artisans' Workshop for the Cumberland Hospital precinct. The Workshop forms part of an industrial precinct that represented a new phase for the hospital as the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears to be in sound and fair condition. It is currently vacant, has been poorly maintained and is in need of repair. The roof sheeting appears to have been replaced. There is significant paint failure to the brickwork.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Artisan's Workshop makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- The structure makes a lesser contribution to understanding the historic character and functions of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum and Solitary Cell Block Enclosure in particular and can be subject to internal and external modifications.
- New development including additions should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the nearby historic buildings of the Female/ Lunatic Asylum Precinct and significant industrial structures within the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure.





**Artisans' Workshop****C100c**

(Plumber's Workshop/Toy Workshop/ OT Block)

**Analysis of Evidence**

The building was originally constructed in the 1920s as a Plumber's Workshop. The building was later used as the Occupational Therapy Block. The east end was added post-1943. The building appears to retain its original form and some of its original fabric and architectural detailing. The building comprises a mix of building materials, window and door openings, which suggest that they were each extended and modified according to current requirements.

**Heritage Significance**

The building is of **Moderate** heritage significance. It has some historical significance as the Former Plumber's Workshop for the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane and as tangible evidence of the historical evolution of the Cumberland Hospital precinct.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building appears to be in sound and fair condition. It is currently vacant, has been poorly maintained and is in need of repair. The variety of building materials and continuous modifications have compromised the integrity of the building, however the form and footprint remain.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The Artisan's Workshop makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the nearby historic buildings of Solitary Cell Block Enclosure.



## Artisans' Workshop (Fitter's Workshop)

C100d



### Analysis of Evidence

The former Fitter's Workshop was originally constructed in the 1920s as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane complex. The building appears to retain its original form and some of its original fabric and architectural detailing. The building comprises a mix of building materials, window and door openings, which suggest that they were each extended and modified according to current requirements.

### Heritage Significance

The building is of **Moderate** heritage significance. The building has historical significance as part of the Former Artisans' Workshop within the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The Workshop range reflects a new period for and development of the hospital complex.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears to be in sound and fair condition. It is currently vacant, has been poorly maintained and is in need of repair. The paint finish is in need of replacement and there is some damage to roofing. The integrity of the structure has been compromised as a result of continuous modifications to the form, including new window and door openings and changes in building materials replacing the original fabric.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Artisan's Workshop makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- New development including additions should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure.





## Storage Sheds C100e



### Analysis of Evidence

The storage sheds were constructed in the 1980s. The storage sheds include four structures located within the central area of the compound to the south of the former Female Factory. The compound is noted as being a 'Workshop Yard' in a plan from 1959. Included as part of the structures are two gabled roof buildings clad in steel which face a sealed apron and the Carpenters and Plumbers buildings.

### Heritage Significance

The storage sheds are of **Little** heritage significance. The storage sheds have some role as part of the development of the 'Workshop Yard' at the southern end of the Cumberland Hospital complex. However, the storage sheds detract from the more significant buildings and structures in the vicinity.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The storage sheds are currently in sound condition externally. The paint finishes are in need of replacement. Further investigation into the interior of the structures is required.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Storage Sheds make little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that they detract from the historic character of the site and the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure in particular it is preferable that they be demolished when the opportunity arises.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure.



## Storage Shed

C100f



### Analysis of Evidence

The storage shed is a small timber framed shed with walls and hipped roof clad in corrugated iron. The site of the storage shed had been developed as an enclosed formal garden in the late 1800s. The open setting was connected to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane by a gate in the north east corner. The original structure was possibly constructed c1920s. The footprint of the building appears on a 1959 aerial as part of the Workshop's Yard. The original fabric has been replaced.

### Heritage Significance

The storage shed is of **Little** heritage significance. The building has some role as part of the Workshop Yard, however is of little significance to the cultural significance of the historical site and detracts from the more historic character of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct in particular.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The storage shed is currently in poor condition externally. The corrugated iron sheeting is in need of replacement as it has been significantly weathered and damaged. Further investigation is required into the extent of modifications that compromise the integrity of the original form.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Storage Shed makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the structure detracts from the historic landscape character of the site and the Cell Block Enclosure, it is preferable that it is demolished when the opportunity arises.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure.





## Storage Shed C100g



### Analysis of Evidence

The storage shed is a steel-framed Colorbond shed. The date of construction is unknown (within the period of c1920s-1990s). The site of the storage shed had been developed as an enclosed formal garden in the late 1800s. The open setting was connected to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane by a gate in the north east corner. The shed was later constructed as part of a Workshop's Yard that evolved in its place at the turn of the twentieth century.

### Heritage Significance

The storage shed is an **Intrusive** structure. The steel-framed shed detracts from the more significant buildings and structures in the vicinity, including the industrial structures originally used as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The structure compromises the original open nature of the place and is out of character with the significant structures precinct.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The storage shed is currently in good condition externally. Further investigation is required into the condition of the interiors and extent of the modifications to the original form.

### Management Recommendations

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

The Storage Shed intrudes on the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be demolished when the opportunity arises.

New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure.



## Demountables

C100h



### Analysis of Evidence

The buildings consist of two steel-framed demountable structures. The date of construction is unknown (c1920s-1990s). The site of the demountable structures had been developed as an enclosed formal garden in the late 1800s. The open setting was connected to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane by a gate in the north east corner. The structures were later built as part of a Workshop's Yard that evolved in its place at the turn of the twentieth century.

### Heritage Significance

The demountables are considered as **Intrusive** structures. The demountables detract from the more significant buildings and structures in the vicinity, including the industrial structures originally used as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The structure compromises the original open nature of the setting and is out of character with the significant structures of the significant cultural precinct.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The demountable structures are in poor condition externally. Further investigation is required into the condition of the interiors. They are currently vacant, have been poorly maintained and are in need of repair.

### Management Recommendations

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

The demountables intrude on the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be demolished when the opportunity arises.

New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure.





## Storage Shed

C100i



### Analysis of Evidence

The storage shed is a steel-framed Colorbond shed. The date of construction is unknown (within the period of c1920s-1990s). The site of the storage shed had been developed as an enclosed formal garden in the late 1800s. The open setting was connected to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane by a gate in the north east corner. The shed was later constructed as part of a Workshop's Yard that evolved in its place at the turn of the twentieth century.

### Heritage Significance

The storage shed is an **Intrusive** structure. The steel-framed shed detracts from the more significant buildings and structures in the vicinity, including the industrial structures originally used as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The structure compromises the original open nature of the setting and is out of character with the significant structures of the significant cultural precinct.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The storage shed is currently in sound and good condition externally. Further investigation is required into the condition of the interiors and extent of the modifications to the original form.

### Management Recommendations

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

The storage shed intrudes on the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be demolished when the opportunity arises.

New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure.



## Flammable Liquid Store

C100j



### Analysis of Evidence

Further investigation is required into the flammable liquid store. There is evidence that the store was constructed between 1982 and 1994. Prior to its construction, the site was established as a formal garden c1895. The enhancement of the setting represents a shift in philosophies of the treatment of the patients and subsequently the design of the landscape as the precinct moved from the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.

### Heritage Significance

The brick flammable liquid store building is of **Little** heritage significance and detracts from the more historical setting of the compound.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Flammable Liquid Store is currently in sound condition. The paint finish has weathered. Further investigation is required into the condition and integrity of the interior of the building.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Flammable Liquid Store makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the structure detracts from the historic landscape character of Solitary Cell Block Enclosure, it is preferable that it is demolished when the opportunity arises.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure.





## Sheds

C100k

**Analysis of Evidence**

The construction date of the timber-framed structures is unknown. Prior to their construction, the site was established as a formal garden. The buildings were located at the entrance of the Cell Block Extension to the south of the former Female Factory complex. They appear to have been modified and the fabric renewed. The structures were most recently used as gardeners sheds.

**Heritage Significance**

The timber-framed Sheds are of **Little** heritage significance. The sheds have some significance as part of the 'Workshop' compound. However, the structures make little contribution to the heritage values of the cultural landscape. The buildings are of little creative and technical merit.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The structures are in poor condition externally. There is significant damage to the external fabric. They appear to have been significantly modified and fabric has been renewed.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The Sheds makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the structures detract from the historic landscape character of the site and the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure, it is preferable that they are demolished when the opportunity arises.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure.



## Storage Shed

C100I



### Analysis of Evidence

The storage shed comprises a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron and features various wall cladding. The structure was constructed between 1959 and 1975 in what was known as the 'Workshop Yards' c1959. Prior to its construction, the site was established as a formal garden in c1895. The formal landscape represented shifts in philosophies regarding the treatment of the patients and subsequently the design of the landscape as the site moved from the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.

### Heritage Significance

The Storage Shed is of **Little** heritage significance. The shed has some significance as part of the 'Workshop Yard' compound located to the south of the former Female Factory. However, the structure makes little contribution to the heritage values of the significant cultural landscape. The simple utilitarian structure is of little creative and technical merit.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The storage shed appears to be in poor condition externally.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Storage Shed makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that it detracts from the historic landscape character of the site and the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure, it is preferable that it is demolished when the opportunity arises.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure.





## Storage Bunkers (Concrete)

C100m



### Analysis of Evidence

The concrete storage bunkers were most recently used to store soil, gravel and grass/plant clippings. Prior to the construction of the bunkers, the site was established as a formal garden. The formal landscape represented shifts in philosophies regarding the treatment of the patients and subsequently the design of the landscape as the precinct moved from the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.

### Heritage Significance

The Concrete Storage Bunkers are **Intrusive** features. They detract from the historic character of the compound and the ability to understand its original use and layout.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The concrete bunkers are in fair condition.

### Management Recommendations

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

The Storage Bunkers intrude on the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be demolished when the opportunity arises.

New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure.



## Storage Bunkers (Sandstone)

C100n



### Analysis of Evidence

The dwarf stone walls are constructed of salvaged sandstone. The coping stones were salvaged from the adjacent sandstone compound wall. The walls were used as storage bunkers. Further investigation is required into the date of their construction.



### Heritage Significance

The Sandstone Storage Bunkers are of **Moderate** heritage significance. While they detract from the ability to understand the original use and layout of the precinct, the bunkers are of some significance for their association with their salvaged sandstone likely to have come from demolished buildings of the Female Factory or Lunatic Asylum.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The sandstone storage bunkers are currently in sound condition. There is some weathering to the sandstone masonry.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Storage Bunkers make a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- Should their removal be proposed, the sandstone blockwork and coping stones should be salvaged for potential conservation of other significant structures.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure.





## Salvaged Sandstone

C100o



### Analysis of Evidence

The sandstone that forms the blockwork stockpile was salvaged from the Cumberland Hospital site and is likely to come from now demolished buildings from the Female Factory and Asylum.



### Heritage Significance

The Salvaged Sandstone is of **Moderate** heritage significance.

While it is not currently known where the salvaged sandstone originally came from, the stones are of moderate significance as their provenance is likely to be associated with the demolished buildings of the Female Factory or Lunatic Asylum.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The sandstone blocks vary in their condition. Many of the blocks are of irregular form and have been impacted by damage from aging and weathering.

### Management Recommendations

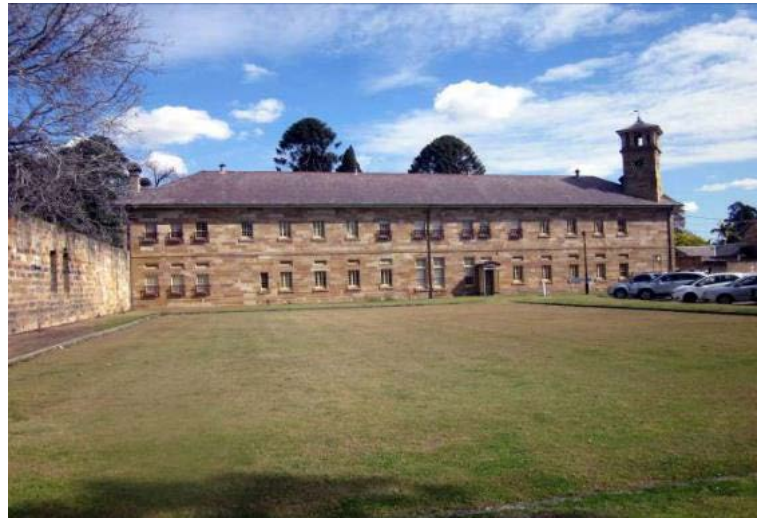
The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in the PNHS CMP (Parts A and C) and the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Salvaged Sandstone makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic cultural landscape of the Solitary Cell Block enclosure.



## NSW Institute of Psychiatry (Male Asylum Ward 1/Hope Hostel/Building 1A)

C101



### Analysis of Evidence

The now NSW Institute of Psychiatry building was originally constructed c1883-1885 to a design by J Barnett, who was Colonial Architect between 1865 and 1890. It was built to accommodate Ward 1 of the Male Asylum of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane (1878-1912) - a period of major transformation for the site where most of the original Female Factory buildings were demolished and the existing sandstone buildings constructed. It is said to have been constructed using salvaged stone from the central three-storey dormitory building of the Female Factory when it was demolished c1883 (black and white image to left). There is documentary evidence to support this but likely nonetheless and consistent with what has happened across the site over the last 190 odd years.

The building, in later years, was used as the Hope Hostel and was vacant for a period in the early 1990s prior to its refurbishment in 1995 for use by the Institute of Psychiatry. The building was fully redecorated in 1995 and the original character was obscured. The original clock was also moved to the tower and campanile located in the northern corner of the building. The clock is said to be one of the oldest 'public' clocks in Australia and was installed in 1827. It was made in by Thwaites and Reed, said to be the oldest clock-making company in the world and who were also responsible for the 'Royal Clock' in the Queen Victoria Building (Sydney) and with rebuilding and maintaining of 'The Great Clock', more commonly known as 'Big Ben' at Westminster (London) and installed in 1827.



C101

## NSW Institute of Psychiatry

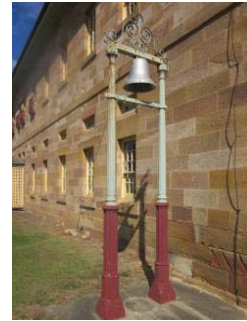
(Male Asylum Ward 1/Hope Hostel/Building 1A)

### Analysis of Evidence (continued)



### The King George Clock

The Female Factory clock was one of five of identical specification gifted to the colony by King George. Comparisons with the existing clock face and that of the Female Factory suggests that only the clock mechanism is original and the clock face and hands were replaced when it was installed into the former Ward 1 building. A substation is located to the north of the building. The NSW Institute of Psychiatry building is orientated to address the river and opposite bank (Parramatta Park and Cumberland Hospital West Campus).



### Heritage Significance

The NSW Institute of Psychiatry is of **High** heritage significance.

The building is of significance as a residence associated with J Barnett and with the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum Hospital. The clock and bell from the original main building of the Female Factory is incorporated in the 1880s building. It is tangible evidence of the historical development of health care and contributes to the ability to understand ideas regarding the accommodation and treatment of psychiatric patients at the Cumberland hospital complex and in Australia. Landscaping elements including the courtyard and 'ha ha' that separated the patient's 'airing yard' from the terracing of the riverfront are of high significance.

Some later additions/modifications are of lesser significance or are intrusive including the faux stone finish to parts of the sandstone wall and portico addition to east façade.



## NSW Institute of Psychiatry (former Male Asylum Ward 1/Hope Hostel/Building 1A)

C101



### Physical Condition and Integrity

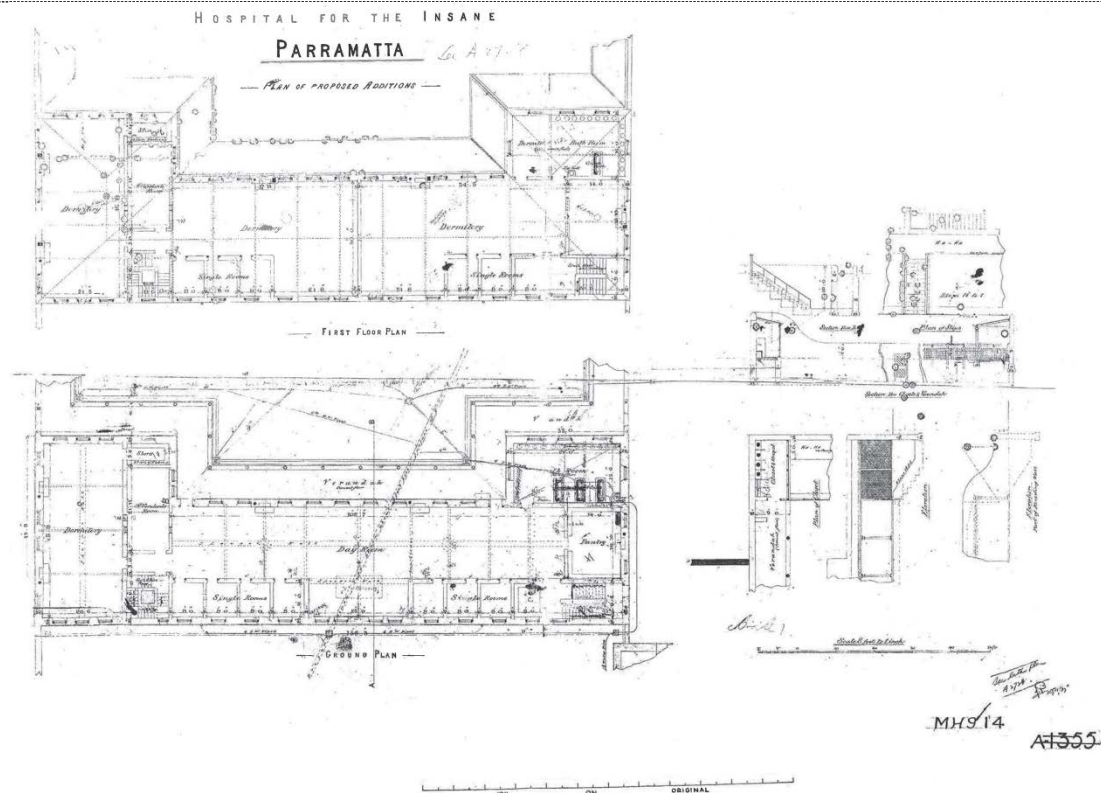
Verandahs maintain original features including copper pipes and verandah kerb cut into solid sandstone. New roof sheeting is evident. Some original doors and frames remain. Render and paint used to simulate stonework is evident in some areas.

The building appears to be in sound and good condition as a result of the refurbishment in 1995. The building appears to be relatively intact externally but less intact internally.

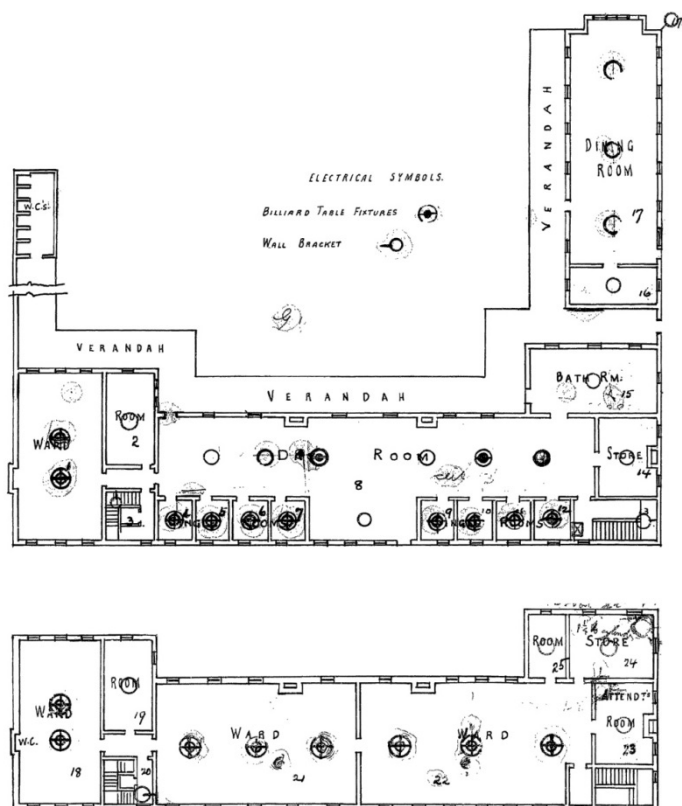
### Management Recommendations

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

- The NSW Institute of Psychiatry makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements including the substation, faux sandstone additions, strip lighting and air conditioning units and associated ducting mounted on the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise the relationship to the courtyard, walled compound, NSW Institute of Psychiatry (C102) and other significant associated buildings within the precinct.
  - not obstruct significant views and vistas to the river, the garden setting and Parramatta Park or impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the hospital complex; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum complex.



Plans for 'proposed additions' to c101. 1883

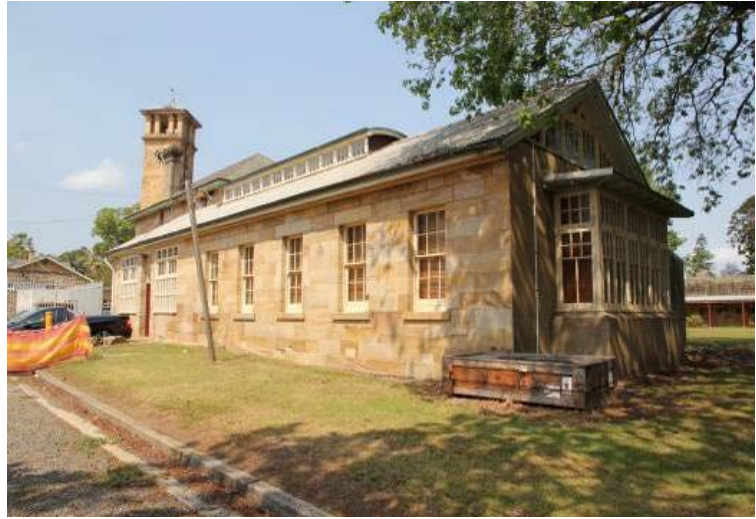


Plans for electricity in c101. C1932.

## NSW Institute of Psychiatry

(Dining Room for Male Asylum Ward 1/NSWIP Offices and Library/Building 1B)

C102



### Analysis of Evidence

The NSW Institute of Psychiatry was constructed c1883-1885 to a design by the Government architects under the supervision of J. Barnet to be used as a utilitarian storage building associated with Ward 1 within the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The former store room was constructed on the site of the southwest range of the Female Factory and was later modified to become the Ward 1 dining room. The NSW Institute of Psychiatry building is orientated to address the river and opposite bank (Parramatta Park and Cumberland Hospital West Campus). In 1895 it was noted as being a “coat store” and “straw store”.

It was altered in the late nineteenth century when the internal decoration and clerestory appear to have been added. The bay window appears to have replaced an earlier skillion-roofed structure c1915. The building is now used in association with the Institute of Psychiatry.

The attached toilet block on the south wall is a later modification. The toilets were originally located in the south west corner of the yard. The building is linked to NSW Institute of Psychiatry (former Male Asylum Ward 1/Hope Hostel (C101)) by a covered way.

The building features varied window patterns and openings which indicate successive alterations. The hall was recorded to be redecorated in 1995; however the original character is still evident.

The building has undergone an extensive refurbishment to the interior in recent years to accommodate its role as the NSW Institute of Psychiatry.



**C102****NSW Institute of Psychiatry**

(Dining Room for Male Asylum Ward 1/NSWIP Offices and Library/Building 1B)

**Heritage Significance**

The NSW Institute of Psychiatry (Ward 1 Dining Room) is of **High** heritage significance. The building is of importance due to its association with the Government architects including J. Barnet. It is tangible evidence of the historical development of health care and contributes to the ability to understand the development of the Cumberland Hospital complex including the underlying philosophies regarding the treatment of its patients. Some later additions/modifications are of lesser significance or are intrusive including the unsympathetic render to the sandstone walls and toilet block attachment on the south wall

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building appears to be in sound condition. There is some minor damp/stone fretting to the south-western elevation. There is evident failure of the roof drainage system and minor cracking to the junction of the bay window additions. The building appears to be relatively intact.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The NSW Institute of Psychiatry makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive additions including the toilet block, strip lighting and air conditioning units and associated ducting mounted on the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise the building's relationship to the courtyard, walled compound, NSW Institute of Psychiatry (C101) and other significant buildings within the precinct.
  - should not obstruct significant views and vistas to the river, the garden setting and Parramatta Park and not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the hospital complex; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct complex.

## NSW Institute of Psychiatry (Female Factory Southeast Range/Store/Building 23)

**C103**



### Analysis of Evidence

The NSW Institute of Psychiatry (former Female Factory Southeast Range) was originally constructed to an 1818 plan as part of the former Female Factory designed by the Government architects under the supervision of Francis Greenway. The building was constructed as a store, flanking a courtyard and the Superintendent's quarters for the Female Factory. It was one of a pair of buildings (with C111) located near the entry of the original complex.

The building has undergone substantial alterations, both internally and externally. There is evidence that dormer windows and an attic space existed c1880, before being removed at some stage. The two storey section of the building at the northern end is possibly the result of rebuilding as part of proposed works in 1865.

The bay windows to the northern section of the building were probably added in the early twentieth century, possibly around the time that the porch at the north eastern corner was added (c1915). Internally the building features modern finishes and most of the internal walls have been removed. The floor plan today has little resemblance to the floor plan from 1818. More additions were added successively from the 1930s and 1950s during which time it was used as a store building. It is now been used by the Institute of Psychiatry as a lecture room.

**C103**

## NSW Institute of Psychiatry

(Female Factory Southeast Range/Store/Building 23)

### Heritage Significance

The NSW Institute of Psychiatry (former Female Factory Southeast Range) is of **Exceptional** heritage significance.

The building is of importance due to its association with the Government architects of the time including Francis Greenway. It is tangible evidence of the historical development of health care and contributes to the ability to understand the development of the Cumberland Hospital complex including the underlying philosophies regarding the treatment of its patients.

Some late additions/modifications are of lesser significance or are intrusive. Intrusive additions on northern facade and intrusive infills on southern façade.



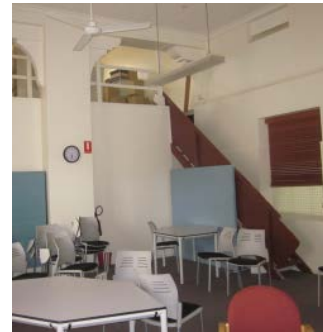
### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building generally appears to be in fair condition. The condition varies throughout the building and the integrity has been substantially compromised.

Some rising damp is deteriorating the sandstone base course.

Numerous features are overlaid suggesting later alterations and additions.

There is some damage and deterioration to the fabric including the timber for the framing of openings and the slate and galvanised iron used as roof cladding.



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## NSW Institute of Psychiatry

(Female Factory Southeast Range/Store/Building 23)

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**C103**

### Management Recommendations

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

- The NSW Institute of Psychiatry (former Female Factory Southeast Range) makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - Intrusive additions including the infill located at the southern façade, additions to the northern façade and air conditioning units and associated ducting mounted on the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should:
    - not compromise the relationship to the courtyard, walled compound, **C101** and other significant associated buildings within the precinct.
    - should not obstruct significant views and vistas to the river, the garden setting and Parramatta Park and not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the hospital complex; and
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings.
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## Archives/Store/Meeting Rooms

(Main Kitchen/Building 39)

C104



### Analysis of Evidence

The former Main Hospital Kitchen Building was constructed to an 1892 plan designed by the Government architects under the supervision of W L Vernon. It was used as the Main Kitchen of Male Ward of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The building replaced earlier buildings located in the vicinity. The original building has distinctive features including a tall brick stack at the junction between the two main parts of the building and art and crafts detailing. It is defined by several clerestories which were originally provided to allow the escape of steam and smoke from the kitchen. The window now provides additional natural light to the high ceilinged interior. The original building has been subject to extensive modification. The southern portion has undergone extensive alterations including the skillion roofed addition and timber framed porch attached to the south eastern façade c1915. A one story skillion-roofed structure was constructed within the northern courtyard flanked by C104 and C104a in more recent years (possibly during the 1980s). The building is connected to C111 and is now known as Archives/Store/Meeting Rooms.

## C104

## Archives/Store/Meeting Rooms

(Main Kitchen/Building 39)

### Heritage Significance

The building is of **High** heritage significance.

Although the building has been subject to extensive additions and modifications, the building has significance for its central role as the kitchen building for the Male Ward within the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The distinctive architectural features including the tall brick stack, high ceilings and clerestories are tangible evidence of the use of the building and it's significant in the Male Ward of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The building is of importance due to its association with its significant designers— The Government architects and W L Vernon. Some later additions/modifications are of lesser significance or are intrusive.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears to be in sound condition, however, run down as it is largely vacant. The integrity of the building has been significantly compromised by the extensive modifications and additions.

- There is some evidence of excessive damp to the base of the walls.
- Evidence of damage to the pointing of the stonework.
- Settlement cracking to the stonework is evident to the south west elevation centre block.
- There is notable roof fascia rot and stone movement to the attached store at the rear.
- The guttering of the original building is failing.
- There is significant damage to the timber framework.
- Some paint finishes to the timberwork and interiors are failing.



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## Archives/Store/Meeting Rooms

(Main Kitchen/Building 39)

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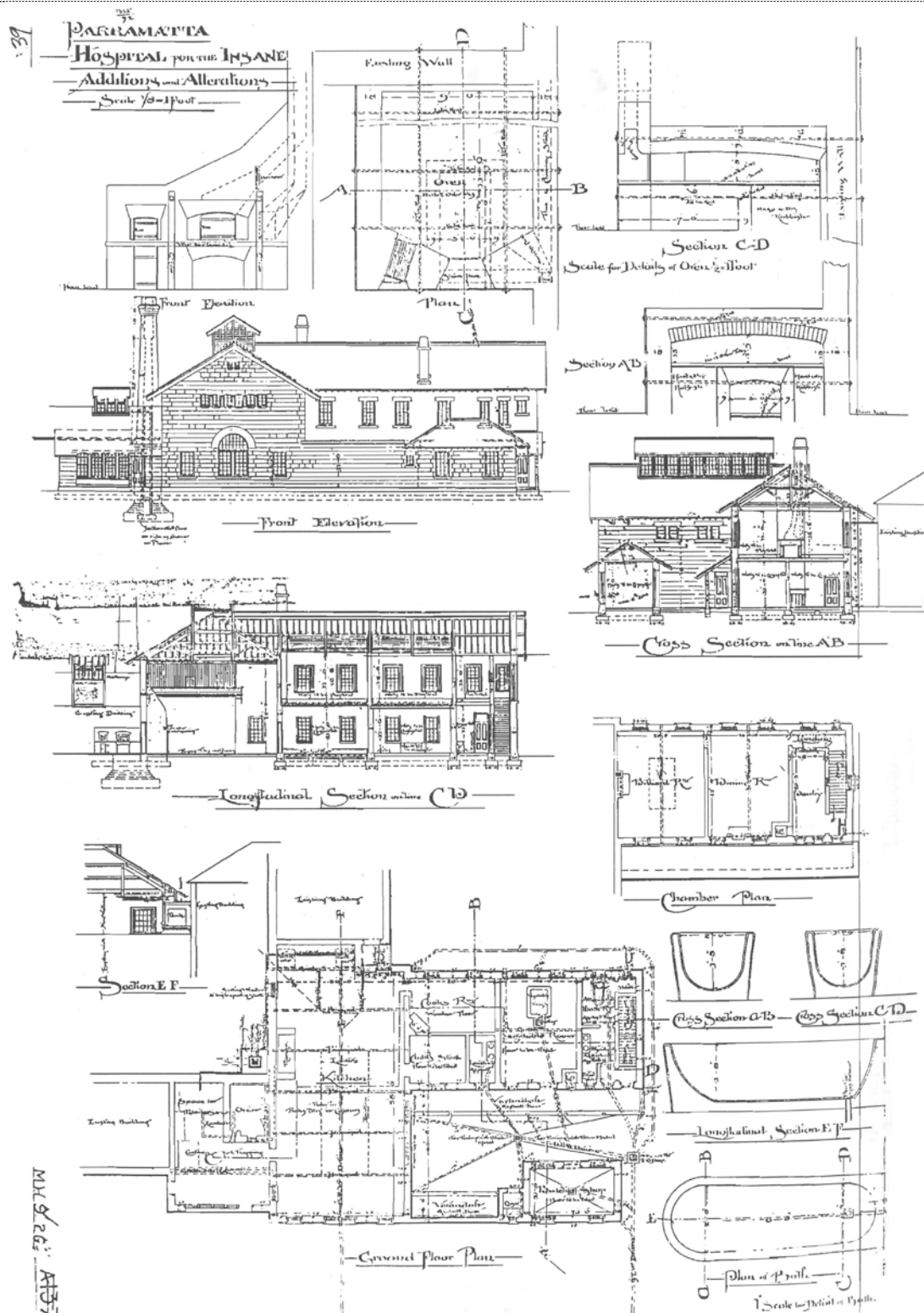
**C104**

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Archives/Store/Meeting Rooms building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
  - Unsympathetic and intrusive additions including the roller door additions, skillion roofed addition and timber framed porch should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should:
    - not compromise the relationship to the courtyard or impose on other significant neighbouring buildings including C101, C103 and C111. New development should not obstruct significant views and vistas to the river, the garden setting and Parramatta Park and not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the hospital complex; and
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the surrounding buildings.
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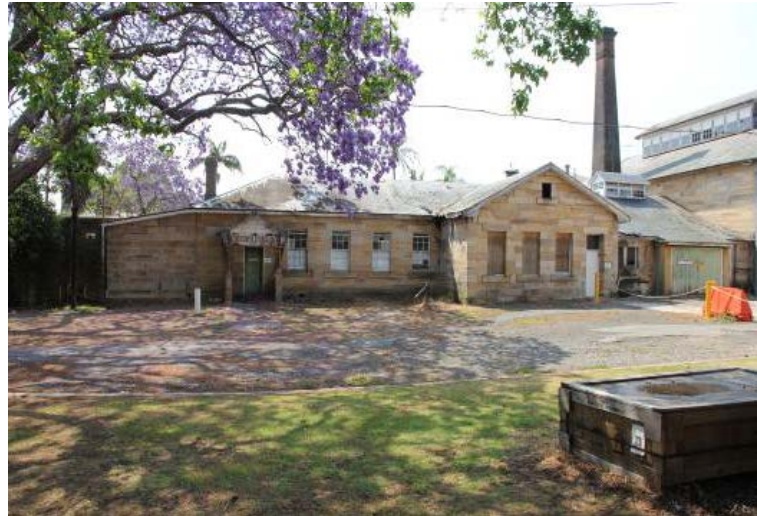




Original 1892 plans for the Main Kitchen as part of additions and alterations for the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane

## Vacant (‘Dirty Ward’ — Ward 9)

### C104a



#### Analysis of Evidence

The building was constructed as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane c1892. The building is noted as comprising a kitchen block, lavatory and bath rooms and a ‘dirty ward’ in an aerial plan from 1895. The building opened to formal gardens to the south, shown in earlier plans of the site. There is some evidence of modifications to the original form including the change of the timber work within the roof structure to a section in the south east of the building. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century portico to the south east end and the box window to the east are later additions. Further investigations are required regarding modifications and additions. A kitchen block is located to the western end of the building.

The building has been vacant since it was damaged by a fire a few years ago.



1950. ‘Hospital Kitchen’ - Vehicles delivering hot dinners to the various wards.



#### Heritage Significance

The former Parramatta Hospital for the Insane building is of **High** heritage significance.

The building has significance for its association with the Government architects and as a remnant of a group of buildings that signify the establishment of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. Original and early fabric including handcrafted sandstone, ceiling vents and timber roof structure are of high significance.

Some later additions/modifications are of lesser significance. The extension of the building to the south east compromises the original form of the building however its function may be of some significance.

Boarded up openings, unsympathetic render to some interior sandstone and services fixed to original elements intrude on the significant heritage values of the building.

**C104a****Vacant**

('Dirty Ward' — Ward 9)

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building is in poor condition. There is some evidence of excessive damp to the base of the walls and damage to the slate work to the roof. There is significant damage to the clerestories including the timber framing, openings and roofing. The paint finish to the interiors requires replacement and there is extensive damage to the sandstone as a result of the fixture of services to the interior. Some tiling within the kitchen space is missing or damaged.

The interiors reveal some early paint work and colour schemes. The addition to the south east compromises the original form and footprint of the c1892 building.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The former 'Dirty Ward' — Ward 9 makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive additions including the unsympathetic services fixed to both the interior and exterior sandstone and render to the interior stone work should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise the relationship to the other significant neighbouring buildings in the vicinity including C102, C104, C105, C105a and C107. New development should not obstruct significant views and vistas to the Parramatta River or adversely impact on the footprint of the early garden setting; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum buildings.

## Information Technology Service (Dormitory of Female Factory Penitentiary/Storage/Building 5)

C105



1975



### Analysis of Evidence

The former Female Factory Sleeping Penitentiary was constructed by the Royal Engineers c1825 as the first major extension to the former Female Factory. The building was used as a sleeping quarters, projecting into a walled yard. Workshops, kitchens and dining areas were located around the perimeter. The building was originally 2 storeys with the stair located in the south eastern room. The building was later used as a ward for patients with 'uncleanly' (wet and dirty) habits. A verandah was installed to the west elevation c1863.

The upper room was removed in the 1880s, by which time the majority of the perimeter structures had been removed. The courtyard was landscaped to enhance the setting of what was then the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. This reflected shifting views in the patient care— architectural features and the setting enhanced to improve the livelihood of the mentally ill. The northern wing was added c1890 as the former Female Factory Sleeping Penitentiary became a new Hospital Ward. The building has recently been refurbished and has most recently been used for storage and as part of Information Technology Services. The vernacular Georgian details have been modified and Gothic Revival timber elements were added in an attempt to create a more picturesque composition. The building retains its significant historical relationship with the courtyard.



## C105

## Information Technology Service

(Dormitory of Female Factory Penitentiary/Storage/Building 5)

### Heritage Significance

The Information Technology Services building is of **Exceptional** heritage significance.

Although the original building has been altered, including the removal of the second storey, addition of the northern wing and extension of the verandah, the building has importance for its role as the original sleeping quarters for the former Female Factory and later as part of the Hospital Ward within the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. Much of the original fabric remains as tangible evidence of the historical development of the site, reflected in its multiple uses and subsequently changes to the building. The building is of importance due to its association with the Royal Engineers c1825. Some later additions/modifications are of lesser significance or are intrusive including those impacting on the integrity of the courtyard particularly the steel mesh fence.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears to be in sound condition, however, is run down. Some rising damp is evident in the base of the walls, particularly in the north western façade. Some of the windows of the southern wing are broken and have been boarded up. The verandah around the southern portion is also in poor condition with some of the timber posts displaced. Verandah soffit lining boards are missing.

There are missing slates and failed guttering to the north wing. The interiors are somewhat compromised by the refurbishment of the interiors. The ceilings have been lowered and partition walls have been installed to convert the spaces for more recent uses.



## Information Technology Service

**C105**

(Dormitory of Female Factory Penitentiary/Storage/Building 5)

### Management Recommendations

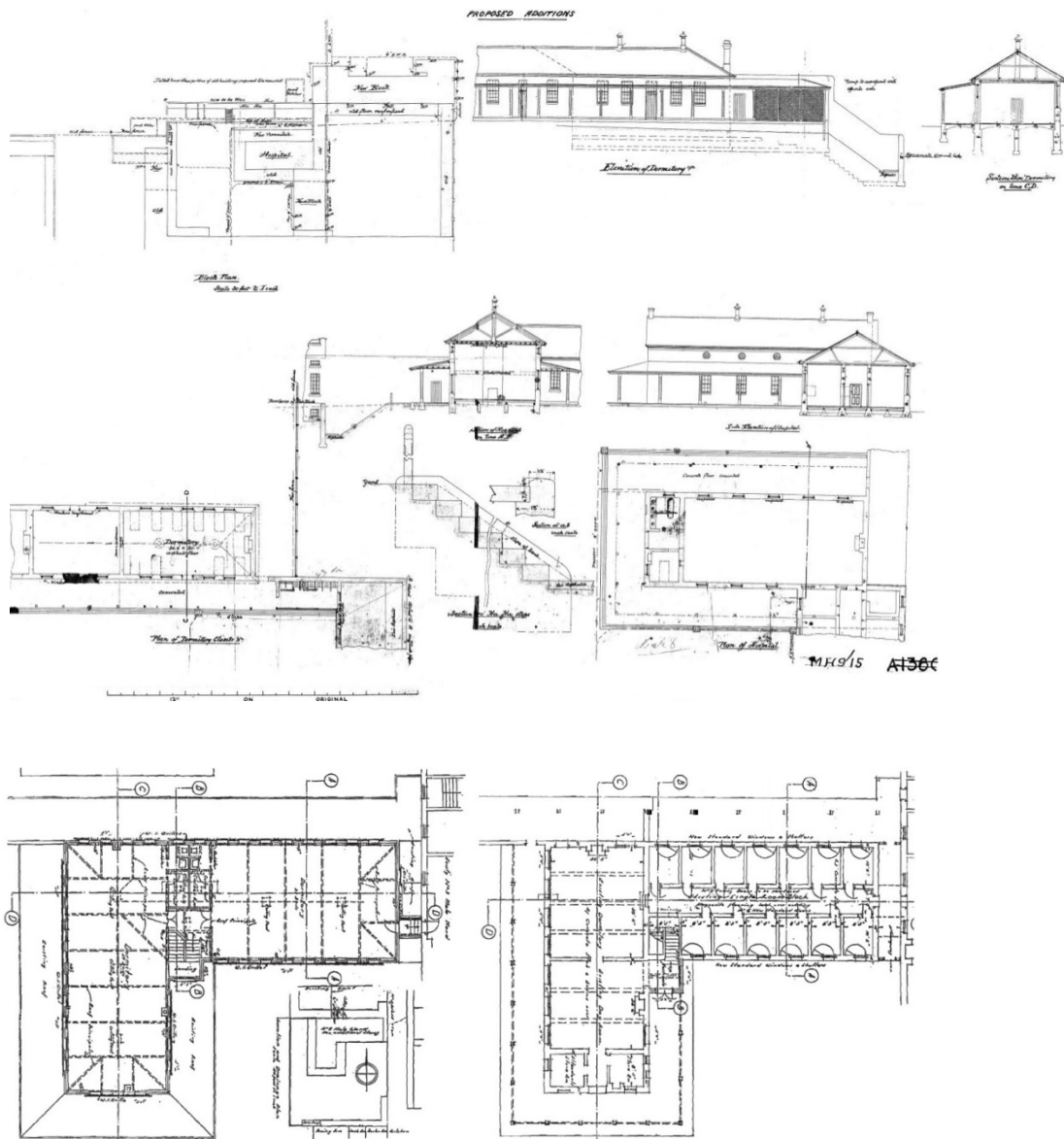
The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in the PNHS CMP (Parts A and C) and the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Information Technology Service makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive additions including the steel mesh fenced enclosure should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise the relationship to the courtyard or impose on other significant neighbouring buildings including **C105a**. New development should not obstruct significant views and vistas to the river, the garden setting and Parramatta Park and not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the hospital complex; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum buildings.

C105

## Information Technology Service

(Dormitory of Female Factory Penitentiary/Storage/Building 5)



1939 drawings of 'additions to No 8 Male Ward and wash room basins'

## Information Technology Service (former 'Wet and Dirty' Ward/Ward 8)

C105a



1952. Ward 8, Hospital for the Insane.

### Analysis of Evidence

The 'new' northern wing was completed by 1890. The building was designed to serve as accommodation for patients with "uncleanly" habits. Adjoining C105, the buildings became the new Hospital Ward.

Doors were salvaged from building C107 for use within the now Information Technology Service building. An early verandah addition is connected to the western façade. The building has recently been refurbished but is currently vacant.



### Heritage Significance

The Wet and Dirty Ward is of **High** heritage significance.

The building has importance for its role as the former 'Wet and Dirty' Ward/ Ward 8 as part of the Hospital Ward within the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. Much of the original fabric remains as tangible evidence of the historical development of the site, reflected in its multiple uses and subsequently the changes to the building.

Some later additions/modifications are of lesser significance or are intrusive including the services mounted to the exterior, impacting on the integrity and character of the c1890 building. The western verandah addition may compromise the original form of the building and layout and function of the openings, however serves as tangible evidence of the changing function of the former ward.



**C105a****Information Technology Service**

(former 'Wet and Dirty' Ward/Ward 8)

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

Ward 8 (Wet and Dirty Ward) appears to be in sound condition. However it is run down and presently only used as a storage unit. Slates and guttering are missing in areas. The Western verandah is in poor condition and compromises the original use of the openings. There is some moisture damage to the stonework at the base of the walls.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

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

- The Information Technology Service building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive additions including services fixed to the stonework should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise the relationship to the western and eastern courtyards or impose on other significant neighbouring buildings including **C105**. New development should not obstruct significant views and vistas to the river the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the hospital complex; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane buildings.

## Information Technology Service (former West Range of Ward 4)

C106



### Analysis of Evidence

The former West Range of Ward 4 was constructed c1889 to a design overseen by the architects Manning and J Barnet. It was sited with a relationship to the Parramatta river and constructed outside of the former enclosure of what was the Female Factory prior to 1849. The original range comprised of two storeys over a basement that was constructed as a cold store. The building was constructed as a ward for epileptics, with three large rooms and four individual cells per floor. A scullery and boiler house were located on the south western façade. Alterations occurred in 1901 as a northern range was added. Later lightweight additions include a verandah to the north eastern façade that overlooks the courtyard. The building was most recently used by Information Technology Services.



### Heritage Significance

The Information Technology Services Ward 4 (west range) is of **High** heritage significance.

The building has importance for its association with the architects Manning and J Barnet. The building is tangible evidence of its original and early use and maintains the views towards the Parramatta River, however the relationship has somewhat compromised by intrusive paving.

The building has significance for its over 120 year association with health care in New South Wales.

Some later additions/modifications including the verandah addition are of lesser significance.

**C106****Information Technology Service**  
(former West Range of Ward 4)**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building appears to be in sound and good condition externally. The fabric is relatively intact.

- The external stonework has in parts been affected by the poor installation of services and alterations of openings.
- There is some evidence of water damage to the sandstone on the south western façade.
- There is evidence of failure to the paint finish of the timber framework.

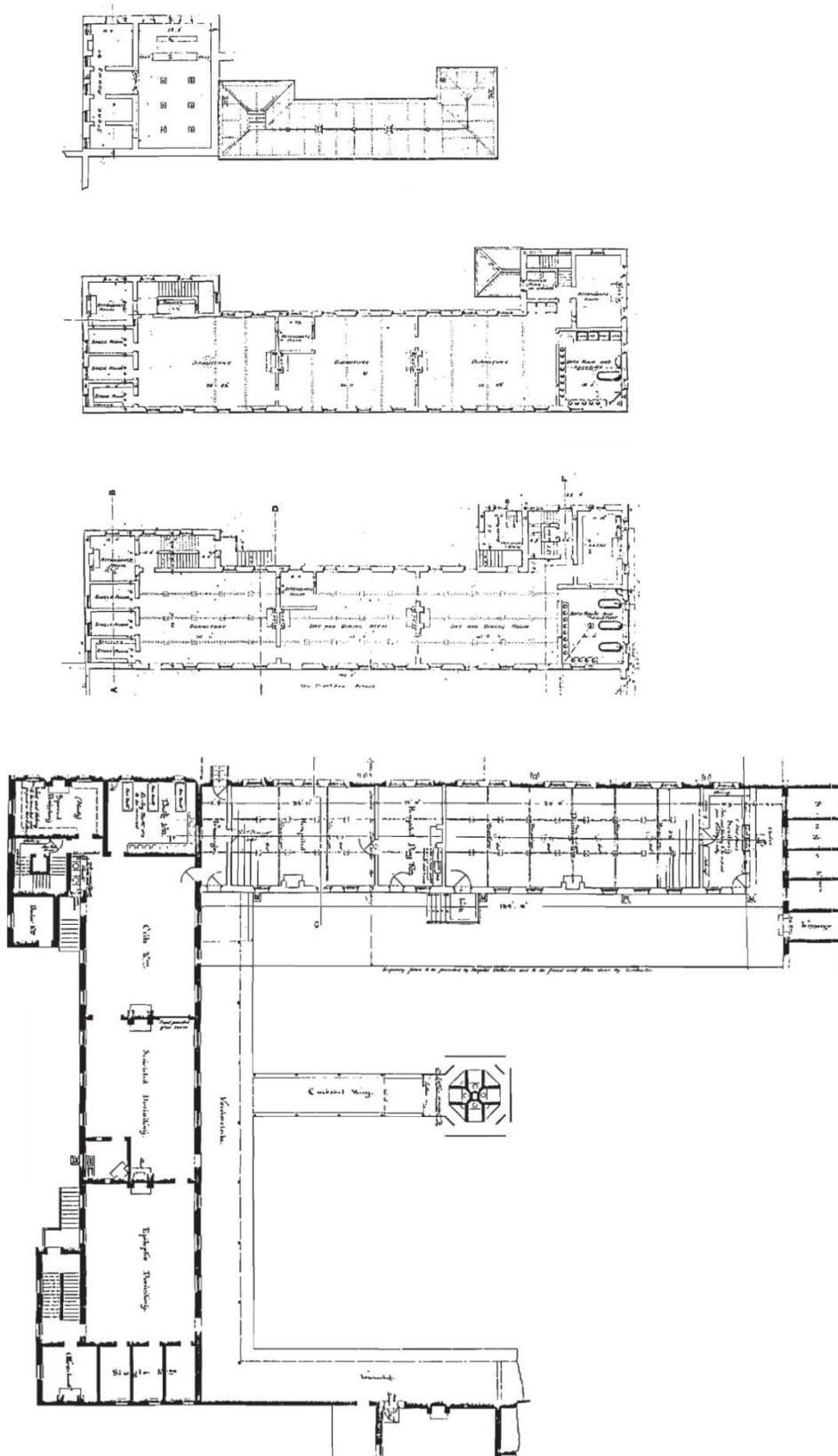
**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

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

- The Information Technology Service building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive additions including later verandah additions, unsympathetic services fixed to the exterior and pavement enclosing the building should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise views to and from the river and its visual relationship with the courtyard to the north east and the relationship with **C106a** (former North Range of Ward 4); and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane buildings.

## Information Technology Service (former West Range of Ward 4)

C106



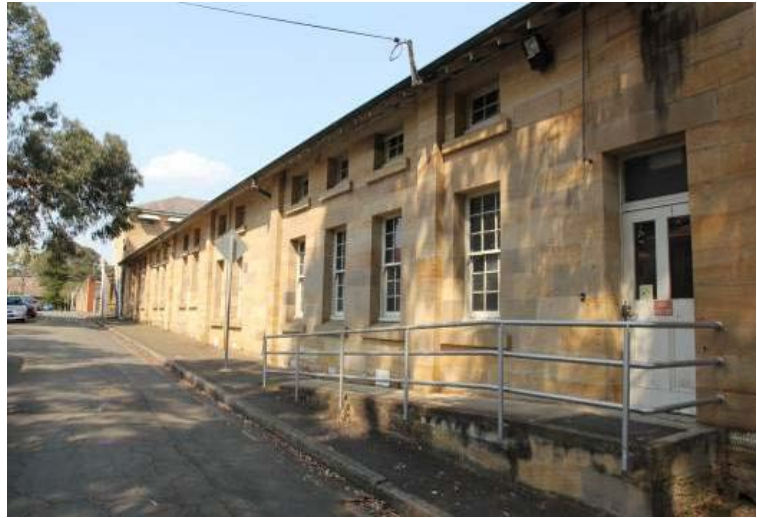
C106 building plans





## Information Technology Service (former North Range of Ward 4)

**C106a**



### Analysis of Evidence

The former North Range of Ward 4 was constructed c1901 to a design overseen by W L Vernon. It was constructed as a ward addition to C106 (former West Range of Ward 4) as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The building opened to a then landscaped courtyard to its south east. The building was most recently used by Information Technology Services. A concrete access ramp addition has been constructed to the south western elevation.

### Heritage Significance

The Information Technology Services Ward 4 (North Range) is of **High** heritage significance. The building has significance for its association with W L Vernon and is tangible evidence of a Vernon design and associated construction techniques. The building has significance for an over 100 year association with health care in New South Wales within the Cumberland Hospital precinct. Some later additions/modifications are of lesser significance or are intrusive.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears to be in sound and good condition. The fabric is relatively intact.

- The external stonework has in parts been affected by poor installation of services and alterations of openings.
- Some damp is evident to the sandstone resulting in sandstone deterioration and fretting at ground level. The pointing is also deteriorating.

## C106a

## Information Technology Service (former North Range of Ward 4)

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Information Technology Service building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive additions including the concrete access ramp, air conditioning units and associated ducting mounted on the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise its relationship with the courtyard to the south east and the relationship with C106 (former West Range of Ward 4); and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane buildings.

## Information Technology Service (former Male Asylum Wards 2 and 3/Spinal Range)

C107



1900. Courtyard near Ward 3 showing part of Ward 2.



### Analysis of Evidence

The former Male Asylum Wards 2 and 3/ Spinal Range was constructed c.1876 to a design by the Government architects under the supervision of J Barnet. It was the first new building to be completed under the Manning administration- a notable period that resulted in a shift in the treatment of patients. The building was originally used as Wards 2 and 3 within the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum. The building replaced a row of old structures on the north eastern boundary of the airing yard and was described as having a dormitory and day room for 50 patients as well as 34 single rooms. The building was noted as being used for dining and mess rooms for the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane in a plan from 1895. The toilet blocks were added in the 1940's. The original timber floor on the ground floor has been replaced with a concrete slab at some stage.

A contemporary infill link exists between C107 and C109.

The building was refurbished in the early 2000s for use by the IT Department.



### Heritage Significance

Wards 2 and 3 of the Male Asylum/Spinal Range are of **High** heritage significance.

The building has significance for its enduring association with health care in New South Wales, particularly within the Cumberland Hospital site. The building has importance for its association notable historical figures including Manning, J Barnet and the Government architects. Some later additions/modifications are of lesser significance or are intrusive including the unsympathetic fire stair on the northern elevation and unsympathetic stone replacements to courtyard facade.



## C107

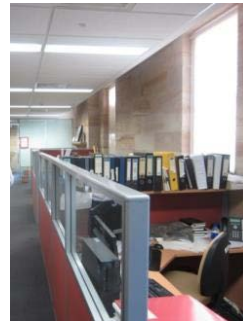
## Information Technology Service

(former Male Asylum Wards 2 and 3/Spinal Range)

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building is in sound condition due to the relatively recent refurbishment works. The buildings fabric is relatively intact.

- New stonework has stronger striations and is not bedded correctly.
- Stone has been affected by the addition of services and soiling.
- The stonework at the base of the north western end is failing and showing signs of rising damp and general damage/ deterioration.
- The integrity is compromised by the 'new' interior layout as a result of the buildings conversion to office spaces.



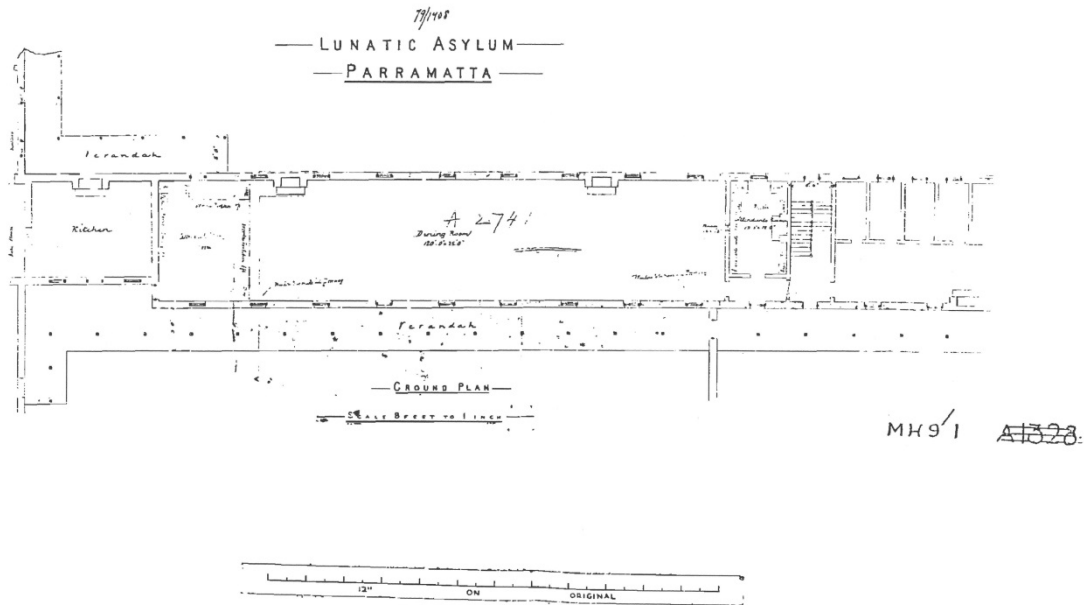
### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

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

- The Information Technology Service building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive additions including the enclosing pavement, fire stair, stone replacements and air conditioning units and associated ducting mounted on the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise its relationship with the original airing yard spaces and the relationship with C106 (former West Range of Ward 4); and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum buildings.

## Information Technology Service (former Male Asylum Wards 2 and 3/Spinal Range)

C107



C107 building plans



## Timber Storage Sheds (former Workshops)

C108



### Analysis of Evidence

The former Shelter Sheds and Workshops consist of two separate structures. The skillion-roofed weatherboard structures were built against the remnant sandstone walls from c1870. The buildings were constructed as part of the open space 'airing yards' for C107 (the former Spinal Range) with their orientation and form defined by the stone wall enclosure. The timber storage shed to the north east of C108a was constructed between 1943 and 1955. The timber storage shed that extends along the north west wall was constructed between 1955 and 1961. The shed to the north west was constructed on the footprint of an earlier shed that extended along the north west wall.

The buildings were constructed as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane to the north east of the then former Female Factory site. A linen house is noted at what is now the junction of the storage sheds in an 1880 plan. The immediate surroundings were defined by a formal courtyard layout in 1895. The site of the storage shed maintains some of the original open setting; however it is has been paved in recent years and is informally being used as a car park at present. The remaining 1880s shelter and the section of the sandstone wall were removed between 1970 and 1982.

### Heritage Significance

The original form and fabric of the structures are of **Moderate** heritage significance.

The structures are tangible evidence of the historical evolution of the Cumberland Hospital. The shed to the north west gives some indication of the function and orientation earlier shelter sheds of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The former Shelter Sheds and Workshops have been largely modified over the years to cater for different uses. The later modifications and fabric replacements are of lesser significance. The 20<sup>th</sup> century asphalt and concrete road paving compromises the early garden design shown in an 1895 plan for the enhancement of the precinct.



## C108

### Timber Storage Sheds (former Workshops)

#### Physical Condition and Integrity

The exteriors of the former Shelter Sheds and Workshops are in poor condition. The roof over the north eastern structure appears to have failed and there is significant damage to the weatherboards and gutters. Paint failure is evident.

#### Management Recommendations

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

- The Timber Storage Sheds make a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
- The structures can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally. Substantial additions should be avoided.
- New development should respond to the historic relationship with the open space and surround significant structures of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.

## Cumberland Storage Shed C108a



### Analysis of Evidence

The Cumberland Storage shed was constructed between 1975 and 1982 as a transport shelter. The building was constructed to the north east of the former Female Factory site. The land was not previously built on, although the immediate area was defined by a formal courtyard layout in 1895. It is a free standing lightweight structure with walls and gabled roof clad in profile metal sheeting. The building features a suspended awning at the northern end. The site of the storage shed maintains some of the original open setting; however it is has been paved in recent years and is informally being used as a car park at present.

### Heritage Significance

The Cumberland Storage Shed is an **Intrusive** element. The lightweight shed has some significance as a central storage unit for the Parramatta Psychiatric Centre and Cumberland Hospital. The structure also serves as tangible evidence of the historical evolution of the place. The building is not in keeping with the character of the immediate historic setting and Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and is of little technical significance.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The detached steel shed is in poor/fair condition. The gutter on the south west façade is failing.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The building intrudes on the significant cultural landscape and should be demolished when the opportunity arises.
- The surrounding landscape and garden setting should be reinstated and conserved based on existing documentary and physical evidence.



## Post Acute Community Care (PACC) (former Ward 2 and Visitor's Annex)

**C109**



### Analysis of Evidence

The Post Acute Community Care building was originally constructed c1895 to a design by the Government architects including W L Vernon. The original sandstone building was used as the bathroom for a brick with gable and hipped roof addition constructed to a further plan overseen by Vernon dated 1897. The addition was constructed as patient wards, distinguished by a row of patient wards accessible by a long corridor.

The former Ward 2 and Visitor's Annex was constructed on the grounds within the former Female Factory complex of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The building was sited on what was the original north western boundary of the former Female Factory airing ground prior to 1849. The land was not previously built on; however a small structure was located near the verandah of building C107 on 1895 plans.

Further additions were carried out to the building c1905, c1938 and c1945. Modifications from c1905 included the extension of the central part of the building to the south eastern façade. The extension of the 1987 building at the north eastern corner and south eastern façade occurred c1938 and c1945.

The building has been converted for office use in later years and most of the internal cell walls have been removed. The southern end has recently been refurbished to be used as amenities and connects to the ITS Department occupying Building C107.



**C109****Post Acute Community Care (PACC)**

(former Ward 2 and Visitor's Annex)

**Analysis of Evidence** (continued)

The building is currently being used for Post Acute Community Care. PACC provides continuity of care for patients from hospital to the community as well as providing a service for patients suffering acute episodes. PACC provides short term monitoring, support and education to patients with chronic medical conditions who may otherwise be at risk of representation to hospital without immediate support.

The building continues to address the open courtyard to the south east and is bounded by a courtyard currently in use as a car park to the north west.

**Heritage Significance**

The Post-Acute Community Care building is of **High** heritage significance. The building is of importance for its over 120 year role association with the health care system within the Cumberland Hospital, in particular for its role as patient's wards and Visitor's Annex for was formerly known as the Lunatic Asylum within the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The building is of importance for its association with the Government Architects in particular Walter Liberty Vernon. Some later additions/modifications are of lesser significance or are intrusive.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building is in good and sound condition due to its on-going use and relatively recent refurbishment works. The buildings fabric appears to be relatively intact. There is some movement to the brickwork above the c1938/45 addition to the south eastern façade. Deterioration to the brickwork on the north eastern façade is evident resulting from rising damp and pointing decay. The form of the 1895 and 1897 building is significantly compromised by the later additions in particular the extension of the building to the south eastern façade. The four types of brick and stone work are evidence of this continuous modification. The original plan of the building defined by a row of single rooms accessible by the long corridor has been significantly altered by the removal or interior walls to create office spaces.

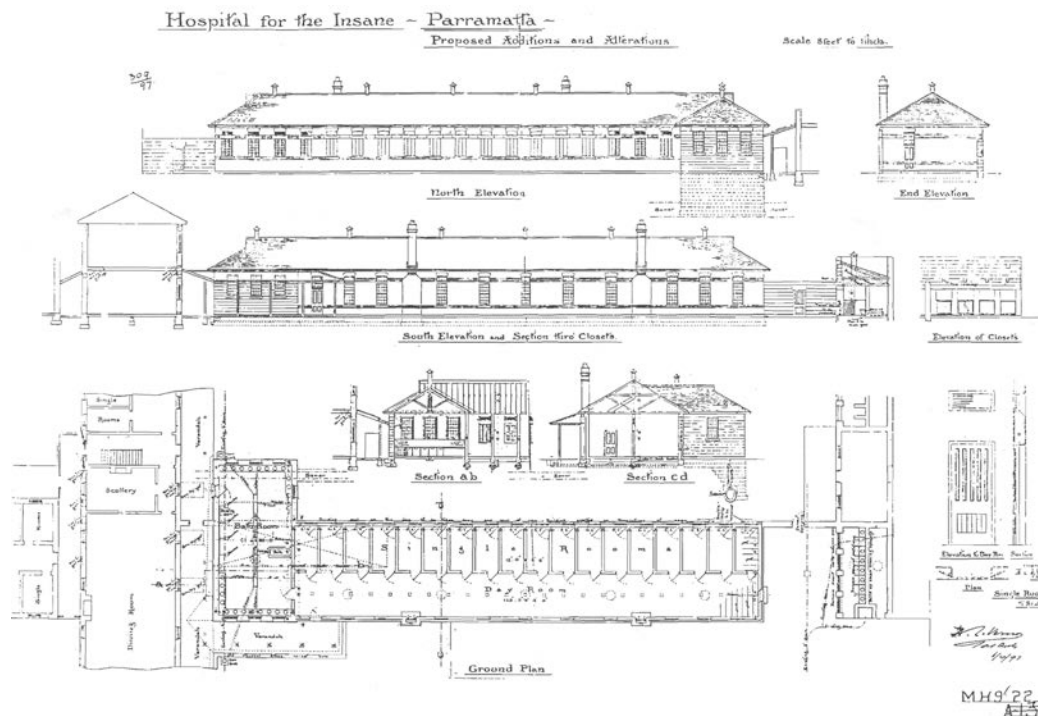
## Post Acute Community Care (PACC) (former Ward 2 and Visitor's Annex)

C109

### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

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

- The Post Acute Community Care (PACC) building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive additions including the verandah infills should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise its relationship courtyard to the north west or impose on the neighbouring significant structures including C107; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane buildings.

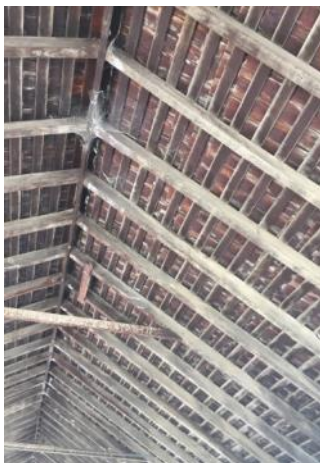


The original 1897 plans for patient wards as part of 'proposed additions and alterations for the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta'. The drawings are signed by Government Architect W L Vernon



## Male Shelter Shed

C110



### Analysis of Evidence

The former Male Shelter Shed was constructed c1860 on the site of the airing yards within the outer walls of what was formerly the Female Factory complex prior to 1849. It was originally used as the main male dining hall for the Asylum. An 1895 plan for the complex refers to the structure as a “weather shed” and is shown surrounded by a formalised courtyard. The enhancement of the setting within the complex reflects changing philosophies regarding the treatment of patient’s within the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum and Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. This was largely influenced by the notable medical practitioner, Fredrick Norton Manning. The structure was later noted to have been given tar pavement edging with a brick drain to carry off rainwater. Evidence of this may be the spoon drain located at the south western end of the surrounding courtyard. The structure has also been significantly shortened on the south western end in later years.

The Shelter Shed is a prominent landscape feature of the courtyard that is now enclosed by C104, C109 and C111. The building fabric may have been renewed and the form of the structure compromised, however the timber structure has been retained. Much of the exposed timber shingle roofing below the corrugated iron roof sheeting is probably original.



## C110

## Male Shelter Shed

### Heritage Significance

The former Male Shelter Shed is of **Exceptional** Significance.

The structure has played an over 150 year role in the social and recreational pursuits of those associated with the site. The structure has importance for its role in health care, functioning as the main dining hall for the Asylum.

Although the structure is not in keeping with its original form due to it being reduced in size in later years, the structure is tangible evidence of the character of the precinct c1860.

The exposed timber shingle roof and hand crafted timber posts have technical significance and provide information regarding construction methods c1860.

It has retained much of its early fabric and is a representative example of shelter sheds from the late nineteenth century that was constructed in Mental Hospitals across New South Wales. The structure is one of two Male Shelter Sheds left on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Shelter Shed appears to be in poor/fair condition. Damage to the structure includes:

- Weathering to the base of the timber posts.
- Damage to the paint finish of the timber beams and weatherboard gables to the north east and south west ends and weathering of timber shingles.
- Considerable rust damage to the corrugated galvanised iron roof sheeting.
- Cracking to the paving possibly due to damage by the roots of the large camphor laurel tree and seating areas in poor condition.
- Some galvanised roof sheeting at the north eastern portion of the roof has been replaced in later years. The integrity of the structure has been compromised by the shortening of the form. The surrounding landscaped setting has been compromised by the concrete pavement.

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**Male Shelter Shed****C110**

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**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

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

- The Male Shelter Shed makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
  - The form and fabric of the original and early structure including the exposed timber shingles below the corrugated galvanised iron roof sheets and hand crafted timber posts and beams are of exceptional significance.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should:
    - not compromise its relationship within the courtyard, wall compound and the relationship with C109 and C111 and be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum buildings.
-



## State Health Credit Union (former Female Factory Northeast Range)

**C111**



1900. Close up of fountain in central courtyard between buildings 103 and 111.



### Analysis of Evidence

The former Female Factory Northeast Range was constructed between 1818 and 1821 to a design by the Government architects under the supervision of Francis Greenway. The building is meant to be read as a pair with building **C103**. It was originally used as a hospital building prior to 1855 and contained a 'Dead Room' and hospital wards. The building was later used as a stores building and housed the 'head keeper' in a plan from 1855. It is shown in use as a provisions store, tailor, shop and medical superintendent's office in a plan from 1895. The enhancement of the courtyard to the south, including garden beds and an entry fountain, influenced by changing philosophies regarding the treatment of mentally ill patients pioneered by Manning is shown on this early plan. The building has been subject to many additions and modifications. A two storey sandstone addition to the north eastern end of the building is recorded to have possibly taken place as part of building occurring c1870s. A further single storey extension to this end, defined by its entry portico appears to have been constructed between 1956 and 1961. Intrusive infill additions have taken place on the courtyard side of building and joining building **CH111** with **CH104**. The courtyard additions have been unsympathetically rendered to appear as sandstone.

The interior of the building has been refurbished prior to the early 1990s for the adaption of the building as the State Health Credit Union.



**C111****State Health Credit Union**  
(Female Factory Northeast Range)**Heritage Significance**

The State Health Credit Union is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The building has importance for its association with the Government architects including Francis Greenway. Although the original form and interior of the building has been significantly modified over the years, the original structure is still relatively intact. Much of the original fabric and character of the 1818-1821 Female Factory Range remains. The building is tangible evidence of the significant function of the former Female Factory and the historic evolution of the use of the overall site. The building has importance for its relationship with adjacent structures; in particular **C103** and the courtyard setting- enhance c1895 as influenced by Manning. Some later additions/modifications including the verandah infill, portico extension, addition connecting with **C104** and interior refurbishment are of lesser significance or are intrusive.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The condition of the building is relatively poor. The condition varies across the extensions/additions.

- The fabric has been affected by the various additions, including insertion of roller doors and aluminium framed doors.
- Some weathering of the base of the walls in particular the base of the western façade is evident.
- There is minor repointing damage to the stonework.
- There is minor fretting of the sandstone to the north-west elevation.
- Some long term movement to the stone work on the original section of the north-west elevation at the lower gable section and similarly at the south east elevation is evident.
- Later infill and additions compromise the integrity of the original structure. Major refurbishment to the interior in the 1990s compromises the original layout.



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## State Health Credit Union

**C111**

(former Female Factory Northeast Range)

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### Management Recommendations—Preliminary

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

- The State Health Credit Union building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
  - The form, fabric, scale and architectural character of the original and early building including the gable and hipped roof form and banded brickwork of the 1897 addition and stone work are of importance. Original openings and architectural details should be reinstated.
  - Intrusive additions including the verandah infill, portico extension and addition connecting the building with C104 should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should:
    - Not compromise its relationship courtyard to the south east or compromise the relationship with **C103** and be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the former Female Factory complex.
-



## Mental Health Sciences Building (former Visitor's and Administration Block)

C112



C1980s. Source: PHS



1975



### Analysis of Evidence

The Mental Health Sciences Building was designed by the Government architects under the supervision of Walter Liberty Vernon and George MacRae. The building was constructed to a 1909 plan at the entrance to the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane, sited with a direct visual and axial connection to the Parramatta River and the open space to the north east.

Some alterations and additions to the north western end of the building have been undertaken at a later stage, including the addition of the arched opening and alterations to the brickwork. Alterations to the openings and the addition of a concrete ramp are evident on the south eastern façade. Aluminium screens have been added to window openings and air conditioning units have been fitted to the facades.



### Heritage Significance

The Mental Health Sciences Building is of **High** heritage significance.

The building has an enduring association with psychiatric care within what is now known as the Cumberland Hospital.

The building retains much of its original fabric and form, significant as evidence of its fine craftsmanship and design.

The Mental Health Sciences Building is of significance due to its association with the Government architects including Walter Liberty Vernon and George MacRae.

The adjacent concrete ramps and aprons, surrounding garden beds and air-conditioning units are of little significance or are intrusive.



**C112****Mental Health Sciences Building**  
(former Visitor's and Administration Block)**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The Mental Health Sciences Building is relatively intact. The stone work, particularly to the front façade is eroded in parts. Some movement and failure to the stone mortar joints is evident. The front porch appears to have settled, with stonework at the junction of the floor and walls possibly affected by cleaning and mopping of the floor tiles. The brick and stonework has generally been affected by the installation of services and the addition of signage elements. Air conditioning units have also been fixed to some of the windows and facades.

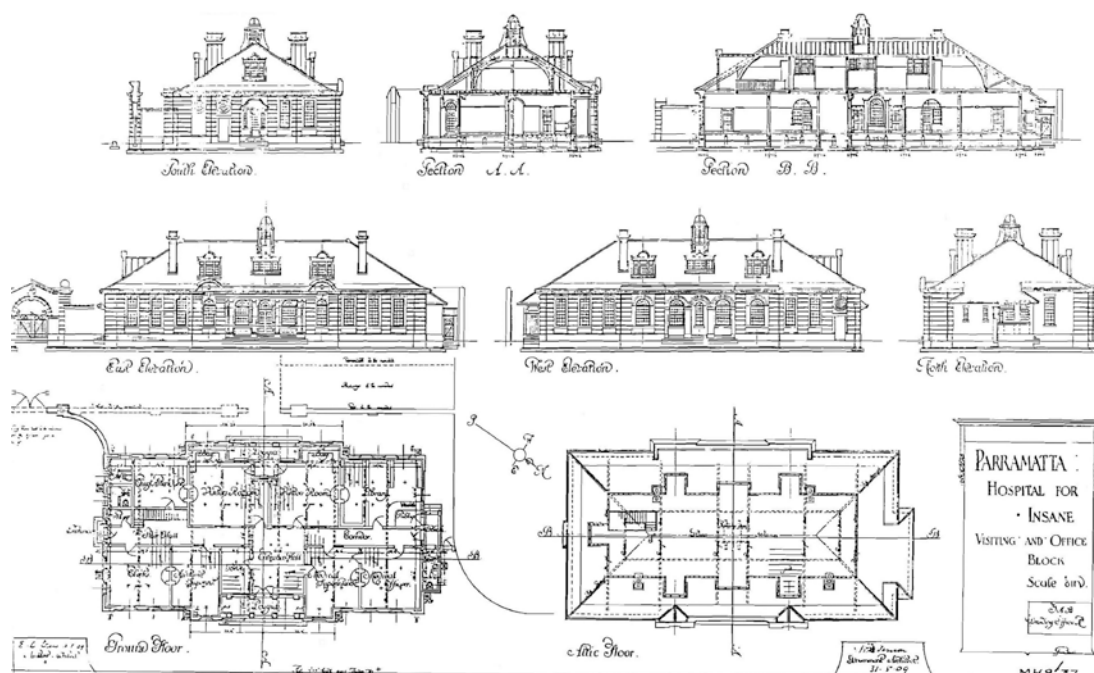
**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

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

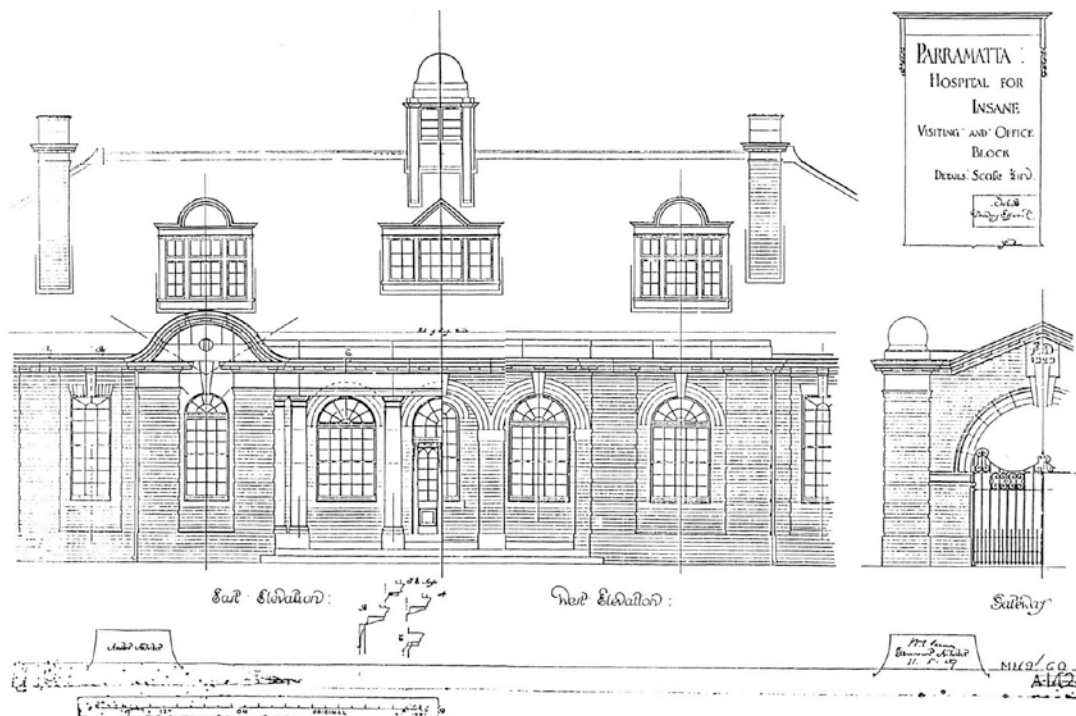
- The Mental Health Sciences Building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- The form, fabric, scale and architectural character of the original and early building including the gable and hipped roof form and banded brickwork of the 1897 addition and stone work are of importance. Original openings and architectural details should be reinstated.
- Intrusive additions including the concrete access ramp, aluminium screen to openings and air conditioning units and associated ducting mounted to the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - ensure vistas to the Parramatta River (west side) and relationship with the entry drive and Fleet Street are maintained;
  - ensure that the building's prominence in the landscape is maintained— the visual relationship with its immediate landscape setting and the courtyards should be retained; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum precinct.

# Mental Health Sciences Building (former Visitor's and Administration Block)

C112



The original 1909 plans for the 'Visiting and Office Block' as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. The drawings are signed by Government Architect W L Vernon and assistant architect E L Drew



Original 1909 drawings of east and west elevations and gateway for the 'Visiting and Office Block' as part of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.



## Public Toilet

C113

**Analysis of Evidence**

The public toilet building was constructed c1955. The building is located to the east of the former Female Factory site near the Fleet Street entrance to the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

**Heritage Significance**

The Public Toilet building is of **Little** heritage significance. The building has some technical and creative interest due to its unusual decorative elements including the semi-circular portico and decorative cupola. However, it is a simple utilitarian structure of little historical, technical or aesthetic significance and compromises the historically significant and contemporary views from the Fleet Street entrance to the former Female Factory complex.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The Public Toilet is in good condition. There is some damage to the gutters to the north east and south west facades and to the paint finishes of the timber openings. Settlement cracking is evident to the entry pathway. The Public Toilet building appears to be significantly intact with no evident modifications or additions. The building retains its original form and footprint.

**Management Recommendations**

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

The Public Toilet makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.



## C113

## Public Toilet

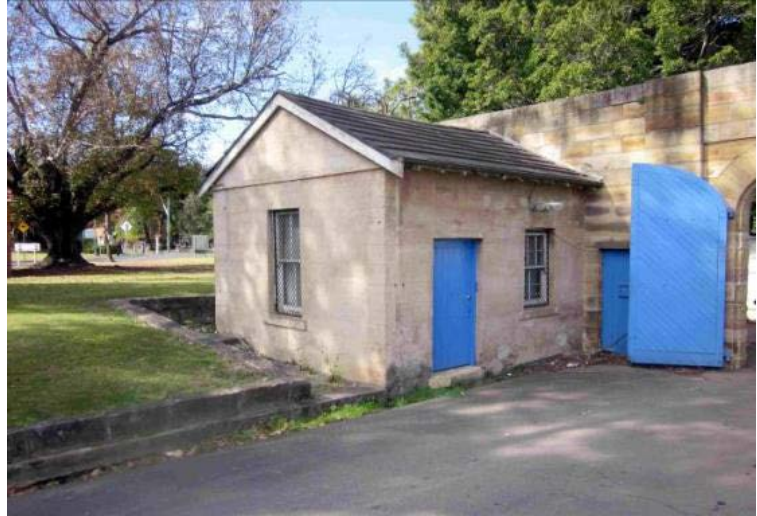
### Management Recommendations (continued)

While the building can tolerate some change internally and externally, substantial additions to the existing envelope of the building that further impact the views from the Fleet Street entrance to the former Female Factory site should be avoided.

- New development should:
  - retain significant historic views into and across the site, in particular towards the former Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum site from the Fleet Street entrance are not impacted;
  - ensure the retention of significant trees within the immediate setting; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that responds to and enhances the historic character of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct in particular.

## The Dead House (part of Parramatta Lunatic Asylum complex)

C114



### Analysis of Evidence

The Dead House appears to have been originally constructed as a mortuary sometime between 1855 and 1880. The small structure to the southern end of the precinct is shown on a 1880s plan of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane labelled as the 'Dead House'. The building is believed to have been constructed in line with numerous structures constructed during the site's time as the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum. In a plan from 1895, the building is shown as part of the Carpenter's Shop. The building retains a part of the c1839 Female Factory wall that it was constructed against prior to 1880. The open space enclosed by C101 and C103 to the south west is shown on a 1880s plan as the site of a laundry building. It becomes the site for a paint shop and blacksmith's c1895 and later as the site for the Bowling Green in the 1950s (shown on the image above left). A plan from 1959 shows the structure in its original form and in use as the Attendant's Office in a plan from 1959. The Dead House was used as the Attendant's Office until recent years and is currently in use as a storage facility.



### Heritage Significance

The Dead House is of **High** heritage significance.

The form and fabric is tangible evidence of the role of the building. It is significant for its use as a mortuary prior to the 1880s for use within the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum and continuing ancillary role for the Parramatta Psychiatric Centre and Cumberland Hospital. The building retains some of the c1838 former Female Factory wall to the north east. The open space to the building's south west has social significance and has the potential to reveal further information regarding the use of the site.

**C114****The Dead House**

(part of Parramatta Lunatic Asylum complex)

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building retains its original form and some early fabric of the former Female Factory. There are some intrusive modifications including the paint finish to the timber door. The condition of the Dead House varies. There is considerable damage to the northern wall. Much of the sandstone to base of the building has been significantly impacted by damp. There is some damage to the concrete roof tiles.

**Management Recommendations**

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

- The Dead House makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- The form, fabric, scale and architectural character of the original and early building inclusive of the adjoining stone wall are of high significance. Original openings and architectural details should be reinstated.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not compromise its original form and the ability to read and understand its original and early function. New development should be sympathetic to the significant structures in the vicinity including NSW Institute of Psychiatry (former Male Asylum Ward 1 (C101)) and NSW Institute of Psychiatry (former Female Factory Southeast Range (C103)) and the open space that they enclose; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum buildings.

## Sandstone Perimeter Walls

(Solitary Cell Block Enclosure, Female Factory)

C115



### Analysis of Evidence

The 'perimeter wall' was constructed 1838 as part of the Cell Block extension of the Female Factory. Repairs to the wall were undertaken in the 1860s and the 1880s.

### Heritage Significance

The Sandstone Perimeter Wall is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The sandstone wall marks the boundary of the 1838 Gipps' Cell Block extension of the Female Factory. Architectural details and craftsmanship are of exceptional significance.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

Overall the wall appears to be structurally sound and in fair condition. There is evidence of temporary repairs across the wall where pointing has failed.

- Some damage, spalling and erosion is evident in sections as is failure of the mortar joints.
- The sandstone wall is sagging in areas, possible as a result of dampness.
- Vegetation is growing on a large portion and has impacted on the northern and southern sections of the wall. The wall retains its original form and boundary line.



## C115

## Sandstone Perimeter Walls

(Solitary Cell Block Enclosure, Female Factory)

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Sandstone Perimeter Walls make a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive vegetation should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- New openings should be minimised as much as possible and existing openings reused. New openings may be appropriate provided that they do not diminish the ability to understand its original function as a barrier of detention.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
  - not encroach on the ability to understand and interpret the perimeter walls as former barriers of detention or compromise the original footprint of the former Female Factory or impact on the significant structures in the vicinity; and
  - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the former Female Factory complex.

## Sandstone Compound Wall

C116



### Analysis of Evidence

The original 'compound wall' was constructed 1838 but demolished in the 1870s. The wall was constructed to enclose women within the former Female Factory complex. It was rebuilt in the 1880s after the Cell Block was demolished and Male Ward 1 constructed.



### Heritage Significance

The Sandstone Compound Wall is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The compound wall is tangible evidence of the function of the former Female Factory, retaining the original form and much of the original sandstone. A plaque is located to the north of the compound wall marking the site of the first five sisters ministered to the women convicts from 1883.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

Overall the wall appears to be structurally sound and in fair condition.

Some damage, spalling and erosion is evident in sections as is failure of the mortar joints.

Vegetation is growing on a large portion and has impacted on the northern and southern sections of the wall.

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## C116 Sandstone Compound Wall

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### Management Recommendations

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

- The Sandstone Compound Wall makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
  - Intrusive vegetation should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - The sandstone coping stones on top of the adjacent storage bunkers should be re-instated on the compound wall when the opportunity arises.
  - New openings should be minimised as much as possible and existing openings reused. New uses should ensure that the original function of the wall can continue to be understood and interpreted.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should:
    - Not encroach on the ability to understand and interpret the compound wall as a barrier of detention and not compromise the original footprint of the former Female Factory or impact on the significant structures in the vicinity; and
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the former Female Factory complex.
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## Lunatic Asylum Wall Remnants

(part of Parramatta Lunatic Asylum complex)

C117



### Analysis of Evidence

The original walls of the Lunatic Asylum have been largely retained with some large sections removed on the north and east sides. A section of the east wall has been clad with brickwork, possibly in the 1960s.



### Heritage Significance

The Remnant walls of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum are of **High** heritage significance.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Lunatic Asylum Wall Remnants are currently in sound and good condition. There is some evidence of water damage and staining to the brickwork. The light fixtures and services mounted to the walls compromise the form and character of the original structure.



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**C117****Lunatic Asylum Wall Remnants**

(part of Parramatta Lunatic Asylum complex)

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**Management Recommendations**

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

- The Lunatic Asylum Wall Remnants make a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
  - Intrusive vegetation should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - The sandstone coping stones on top of the adjacent storage bunkers should be re-instated on the compound wall when the opportunity arises.
  - New openings should be minimised as much as possible and existing openings reused. New openings may be appropriate provided that they do not diminish the ability to understand its original function as a barrier of detention.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development should:
    - Not encroach on the ability to understand and interpret original wall as a barrier of detention and not compromise the original footprint of the former Female Factory or impact on the significant structures in the vicinity; and
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the former Female Factory complex.
-

## Lunatic Asylum Privy Remnants

C118



### Analysis of Evidence

The remnants formed part of the privies constructed for the Lunatic Asylum in the 1870s. They are the only remains on the 1860s penitentiary block constructed in this part of the Asylum compound. Later modifications to the remnants include openings and the replacement of the significant fabric.



### Heritage Significance

The Remnants of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum Privies are of **High** heritage significance. The privy remnants are all that remains of the 1860s penitentiary block constructed in this part of the Asylum compound. Some later additions/modifications are of lesser significance or are intrusive.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The former Lunatic Asylum Privies are generally in poor condition with the roof collapsed in one section and the interiors of both sections weather-affected.

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**C118**

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**Lunatic Asylum Privy Remnants**

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**Management Recommendations**

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

- The Lunatic Asylum Privy Remnants make a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
  - Intrusive vegetation should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
  - New openings should be minimised as much as possible and existing openings reused. New openings may be appropriate provided that they do not diminish the ability to understand its original function as a barrier of detention.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development in the vicinity of the sandstone perimeter walls should not compromise the original footprint of the former Female Factory or impact on the significant structures in the vicinity.
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## Sandstone boundary walls

C119



### Analysis of Evidence

The sandstone boundary walls were constructed in the 1930s by patients of the Parramatta Mental Hospital.



### Heritage Significance

The sandstone walls are of **High** heritage significance.

They are of particular social significance for their association with the hospital patients and the former practice of involving patients in the upkeep of the hospital as part of their rehabilitation. The walls have a rusticated character that provides evidence of the level of expertise of the patients and likely limited access to stonemasonry equipment. The character of the walls makes a significant contribution to the Fleet Street streetscape.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The sandstone walls are in fair condition. Replacement/repair mortar has compromised their physical appearance. Some sections of the wall have been impacted by new openings—particularly on the east side of Fleet Street.



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## C119 Sandstone boundary walls

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### Management Recommendations

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

- The Sandstone boundary walls make a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should therefore be retained, conserved and appropriately adapted.
  - New openings should be minimised as much as possible and existing openings reused. New openings may be appropriate provided that they do not diminish the ability to understand its original function and character of the walls.
  - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structure should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
  - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the structure and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the structure's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
  - New development in the vicinity of the sandstone boundary walls should not compromise the original footprint of the former Female Factory or impact on the significant structures in the vicinity.
-

## Electrical Substations/Generators

C120



### Analysis of Evidence

The substation and associated infrastructure has been installed in recent years as part of the upgrade to the electrical services within the precinct.



### Heritage Significance

The Electrical Sub-station and associated infrastructure are **Intrusive** elements.

The substations and associated infrastructure detract from the current setting of the more significant structures of the Female Factory and Parramatta Lunatic Asylum Precinct.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Substation/Generators are in sound and good condition.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The Electrical Substation/Generator detracts from the significant cultural landscape and should be removed when the opportunity arises.
- If retained in the short to medium term then the substations should be obscured from view behind appropriately detailed screens.
- New development in the vicinity of the substation should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the significant neighbouring structures including C105 and 106a.



## Gas Bottle Storage

C121



### Analysis of Evidence

The gas bottle store and associated infrastructure was constructed in the 1980s.



### Heritage Significance

The gas bottle store and associated infrastructure are **Intrusive** elements.

The building detracts from the current setting of the more significant structures of the Female Factory and Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

Some weathering of the base of the walls in particular the base of the western façade is evident.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The building intrudes on the significant cultural landscape and should be removed when the opportunity arises.
- New development in the vicinity of the substation should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to its open setting.





## Weather Station

C122



### Analysis of Evidence

The weather station and associated infrastructure have been installed in recent years as part of the upgrade to the electrical services within the precinct.

### Heritage Significance

The weather station is an **Intrusive** element.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

Some weathering of the base of the walls in particular the base of the western façade is evident.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The weather station intrudes on the significant cultural landscape and should be removed when the opportunity arises.
- If retained in the short to medium term then the weather station should be obscured from views across the site behind appropriately detailed screens.



## Storage Buildings

C123

(World War II air raid shelters/Stores/Garden Shed)



### Analysis of Evidence

The Storage Buildings consist of four structures (**123a**, **123b**, **123c** and **123d**) and associated landscape elements located in the northern area of the Cumberland Hospital. The buildings were constructed as air raid shelters for World War II. The land now occupied by the structures appeared as open space on an earlier plan of the complex produced in 1880. The structures were constructed between 1935 and 1943- they are first shown on an aerial plan from 1943.

### Heritage Significance

The Storage Buildings are of **Moderate** heritage significance.

Although the structures do not contribute to the character of the overall hospital complex, they continue to exist as tangible evidence of the historical evolution of the site. The former air raid shelters are evidence of the measures put in place during World War II to provide shelter in the case of an air raid. The later modifications detract from the ability to appreciate their original use. The substantial wall thickness of the structures and durable fabric give the building its architectural significance.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The condition of the Storage Buildings varies across the structures. The paint finishes to the brickwork is significantly damaged across the four buildings as a result of weathering and aging. There is considerable damage to the concrete where it has been used. The associated structures within the landscape including shipping containers and a lightweight open timber shelter shed with corrugated iron roof sheeting are in poor condition. There is considerable rusting to external walls of the shipping containers (further research is required to be done in to the interior of the shipping containers). Much of the lightweight timber of the open shelter building is damaged and weathered. The integrity of the buildings as an air raid shelter complex has been compromised due to later modifications.



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**C123**

**Storage Buildings**

(World War II air raid shelters/Stores/Garden Shed)

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**Management Recommendations**

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

- The Storage Buildings make a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
  - Later modifications that detract from the ability to appreciate the original function of the building should be removed.
  - The building can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the historic character of the site.
-

## Laundry (Laundry Building/Stores and Maintenance Buildings)

C124



### Analysis of Evidence

The former Laundry Block was originally constructed c1883 to a plan designed by the Government architects under the supervision of James Barnet. It was attached to the Female Weatherboard Division and Bath House by covered ways. The laundry complex was constructed to employ females from the adjacent women's wards.



Alterations and additions took place to the building block c1901. Plans for alterations and additions to the laundry block were designed by the Government architects under the supervision of W.L. Vernon and G. Oakeshott. The plans incorporated the addition of parallel ranges constructed out of rendered brick with open roof trusses.

The building has continued to be significantly modified and retains hazardous materials throughout.



Original building completed 1883 and included a mangling and ironing room, and a wash house, supported by a receiving room, 'foul linen wash house', officer's laundry' and drying room at either end. With engine room, boiler room and coal shed extending to the north.

Alterations and additions in 1901 included relocation of the officer's laundry/ironing room to the original receiving room

Known as the 'Stores and Maintenance' building in 1995.

**C124**

## Laundry

(Laundry Building/Stores and Maintenance Buildings)

### Heritage Significance

The former Laundry Block is of **Moderate** heritage significance.

The former Laundry block has importance for its role in the employment of females from the adjacent women's wards. The building block is tangible evidence of a shift in the treatment of the patients within the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane and had a significant role in teaching skills to and the employment of women. Some later modifications and additions are of lesser significance.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

The former Laundry Block is currently in poor condition. There is significant damage to the original fabric. Glass panes are missing from the windows; there is significant rusting to the failing gutters and extensive damage to the paint finish to masonry walls and timber framing for openings. Metal grilles to the openings and services mounted to the exterior compromise the integrity of the building.

### Management Recommendations

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

The Laundry makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.

New development should:

- Not obstruct significant views and vistas to the river and open setting;
- Not obstruct the visual relationship to the open setting and to **C124a** and **C125**; and
- be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the nearby Hospital for the Insane buildings.

## Laundry Block Addition

C124a

(Issuing Store/Receiving Store/Stores and Maintenance)



### Analysis of Evidence

The Laundry Block addition was constructed prior to 1930 but after the completion of the original Laundry Block in 1883. It was probably constructed as part of the additions that are recorded to have been constructed c1901. The c1901 plans for alterations and additions to the laundry block were designed by the Government architects under the supervision of W.L. Vernon and G. Oakeshott. The pergola at the entrance of the building appears to be a later addition. The building is currently vacant. Further research is required.



### Heritage Significance

The Laundry Block addition is of **Moderate** heritage significance.

The building has importance for its role in the employment of females from the adjacent women's wards. The building is tangible evidence of a shift in the treatment of the patients within the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The Laundry Block addition is in poor condition externally. The condition varies across the building. There is considerable damage to the external architectural details including vents, sills and lintels. The paint finish is in need of replacement. Some moisture damage is evident to the stonework at ground level and below the gutter line. A large crack probably caused by impact is located on the southern façade. There is some failure of the gutters and roofing. Air conditioning units have been mounted in the original openings and an unsympathetic roller door addition has been installed within the archway at the entrance. The verandah addition compromises the original form and ability to read and understand the original design.



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**C124a**

**Laundry Block Addition**

(Issuing Store/Receiving Store/Stores and Maintenance )

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**Management Recommendations**

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

- The former Laundry Block makes a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and should be retained.
  - Intrusive alterations and additions including, but not limited to the entry pergola, air conditioning units and roller door, should be removed when the opportunity arises to assist with re-instating previous spatial relationships and design intent.
  - New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the historic character of the site.
-

## Boiler House and Coal Store

C125



### Analysis of Evidence

The Boiler House was originally constructed c1950 to increase the capacity for hot water and steam within the Laundry (C124). It replaced the original Boiler House and Coal Store from c1883 that employed females from the adjacent women's wards. The original Boiler House is shown on the 1880 plan for the Laundry site adjoining an engine room to the south and coal shed to the north. The building was constructed to a design by the Government architects under the supervision of James Barnet. Further investigation is required.

Engine room, boiler house and chimney stack, fitter's shop and coal shed.

### Heritage Significance

The Boiler House is of **Little** significance.

It has some importance for its role in the industrial laundry complex. Later additions including services mounted to the exterior and modifications to the openings are of little significance or are intrusive.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

Intrusive additions and modifications, in particular the roller doors, compromise the original character and fabric of the building. The exterior form of the building remains significantly intact.

The Boiler House is currently in poor condition. There is evident weathering to brickwork and damage to the gutters, timber framing used for openings and paint finishes.

## C125

## Boiler House and Coal Store

### Management Recommendations

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

The Boiler House and Coal Store make little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the buildings detract from the historic landscape character of the site and the Male and Female Asylum precinct in particular, it is preferable that the buildings be demolished when the opportunity arises.

The buildings can tolerate considerable modification to their interiors and external envelopes without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts.

New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location and to the buildings of the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct.

## Garage

C126a



### Analysis of Evidence

The garage was constructed in the mid-1950s.

### Heritage Significance

The former garage is of **Little** heritage significance.

While it has potentially played an important educational support role and demonstrates the changing use of this area of the site over time, it detracts from the historic character of the laundry precinct and on the cultural significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building is in fair condition.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The garage makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
- If retained, the building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts.
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the historic character of the site.





## Staff Amenities

C126b



### Analysis of Evidence

The staff amenities building is likely to have been constructed in the 1980s as part of the area's use by the Department of Corrective Services.



### Heritage Significance

The staff amenities building is of **Little** heritage significance. While it has potentially played an important educational support role and demonstrates the changing use of this area of the site over time, it detracts from the historic character of the laundry precinct and on the cultural significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The staff amenities building is in fair condition.

### Management Recommendations

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

The staff amenities building makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.

If retained, the building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts.

New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location.



## Classroom (Demountable)

C126c



### Analysis of Evidence

The classroom demountable was constructed in the late-1980s to support the site's use by the Department of Corrective Services.



### Heritage Significance

The Classroom demountable is of **Little** heritage significance.

While it has potentially played an important educational support role and demonstrates the changing use of this area of the site over time, it detracts from the historic character of the laundry precinct and the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The demountable is in poor condition.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The classroom (demountable) makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building and associated fencing detract from the historic landscape character of the site, it is preferable that the building is demolished when the opportunity
- New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location.





## Offices (Demountables)

C127



### Analysis of Evidence

The demountable offices to the east of the Laundry building (C124) were installed sometime between 1975 and 1982 most likely to support the operations of the Department of Corrective Services, which obtained possession of this part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site in 1975.

Today the building consists of a number of demountables and a covered paved area to the northeast. The south end of the building, the covered paved area and the lattice structure to the southeast were added some time between 1992 and 2005.

Sandstone blocks form a garden bed along the west side of the building— the stones are likely to have been salvaged from elsewhere on the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.



### Heritage Significance

The building is of **Little** heritage significance.

While the building may have provided ancillary support for the Department of Corrective Services, it is of minimal historical significance and is of little aesthetic or technical significance.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The demountable offices are currently in poor condition.

The structures retain much of their integrity as simple utilitarian buildings with little additions and modifications to both their interior and exterior.

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**C127**

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**Offices (Demountables)**

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**Management Recommendations**

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

The Offices (Demountables) make little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the buildings detract from the historic landscape character of the site and the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct in particular, it is preferable that the buildings be demolished when the opportunity arises.

The buildings can tolerate considerable modification to their interiors and external envelope without resulting in significant adverse impacts. Additions, however, should not result in additional adverse impacts on the historic character of the site and the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum precinct.

The sandstone blockwork in the immediate vicinity of the building should be salvaged and stored in a safe location on the site for potential repairs to significant sandstone buildings and structures or to assist with interpretation opportunities in the landscape.

New development should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location.

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## Emergency Assembly Point building (Stores Annex)

**C128**



### Analysis of Evidence

The Emergency Assembly Point building was originally constructed c1962, most likely to assist with the operations of the Laundry building (C124). In 1995 the building was in use by the Department of Corrective Services as a file store and was known as the 'Stores Annex'.

The simple rectilinear low-gabled single-storey brick building has timber-framed windows along its east and west sides. A metal security screen has been added on the east and west sides and around the south entry.

### Heritage Significance

The Emergency Assembly Point building is of **Little** heritage significance.

The building has played an ancillary support role within the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and is of little aesthetic or technical significance.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building retains most of its original form and fabric.

The external fabric is in fair to poor condition—most gutters have been removed and there is evidence of damage to the timber fascia and other roof elements.

### Management Recommendations

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

The Emergency Assembly Point building makes little contribution to the heritage values of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.





## Stores Building (New Store)

C129



### Analysis of Evidence

The Stores Building was originally constructed 1991-1992 on the former bowling green of the Cumberland Hospital to provide storage for the Department of Corrective Services.

The original structure, known as the 'New Store' is of brick construction with a colorbond roof. A steel-framed skillion-roofed structure has been added on the east side.



### Heritage Significance

The Stores Building is of **Little** heritage significance.

The building has some significance for its role in the operations of the Department of Corrective Services and provides evidence of the occupation of the land by the Department since 1975. However, it detracts from the open space character of the area and the more significant structures of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and Parramatta Goal.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The exterior of the Stores Building is in good condition.

(The interior of the building was not inspected due to security considerations.)

### Management Recommendations

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

The Stores building makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.



## Merinda Periodic Detention Centre

C130



### Analysis of Evidence

The Merinda Periodic Detention Centre was constructed in the late-1970s to provide weekend accommodation for females.

The building is on the site of the Women's Occupational Therapy Ward ('weatherboard hut'), which was constructed in the late-1930s and expanded in the late-1960s to the early-1970s.

Although historical overlays show that the Merinda Periodic Detention Centre is located on the same site and with the same orientation as the earlier building there is no apparent evidence that any part of the original building has been incorporated into the current building.

The building originally had a truncated U-shaped configuration. The north end of the west wing was extended between 1982 and 1994 and the courtyard verandah was constructed between 1994 and 2005.

The building is defined by its U-shaped plan consisting of two ranges with a spinal passage flanked by single room accommodation.

The building was recorded as being unoccupied in March 1995. Changes in fabric and the character of the building suggest that the Centre has been heavily modified.

The building was constructed in the vicinity of a timber weatherboard building known as the Engineer's Cottage (1880), which was later used as a Gatekeeper's Cottage (1895)—the building was demolished in the 1920s.



## C130

## Merinda Periodic Detention Centre

### Heritage Significance

The Merinda Periodic Detention Centre is of **Little** heritage significance.

The building has some significance for its 20 year role as a weekend detention centre for females and makes some contribution to the historical development of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site. However, it is of little aesthetic or technical significance.



### Physical Condition and Integrity

Although the Merinda Periodic Detention Centre has been subject to considerable modification it is still possible to discern its original form.

The Merinda Periodic Detention Centre is in poor condition. There is damage to the exterior fabric including timber boards and failure to the roof sheeting and structure.



### Management Recommendations

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

The former Merinda Periodic Detention Centre makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.

While the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally, substantial additions to the existing envelope of the building should avoid detracting from the historic character of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and significant historic views to Parramatta Gaol.

## SES Complex

C131

(Site of Marsden's Mill and later vegetable and rose gardens)



### Analysis of Evidence

The State Emergency Services (SES) complex consists of a range of demountable buildings, timber and steel-framed sheds and one brick building. The (painted) brick building appears was constructed in the early-1940s to provide toilet facilities for the hospital rose garden. The adjacent building and the long shed were constructed from the mid-1970s as part of the area's use by the Department of Public Works as a depot. The large sheds at the south end were constructed in the late-1990s. All other buildings (including demountables) are more recent structures.

The SES Complex is within the vicinity of Marsden's Mill (c1810-1840s) and associated cottage and workers' accommodation. Large amounts of fill were introduced in the 1890s to create a terraced vegetable garden, which was later replaced by a rose garden established for the Parramatta Mental Hospital (1912-196) before the Public Works Department Depot was established on the site in the mid-1970s.

The complex of buildings and surrounding open space is currently being used by the Parramatta Branch of the NSW State Emergency Services.



### Heritage Significance

The building complex is of **Little** heritage significance.

The buildings have some significance as tangible evidence of the historical evolution of the site, in particular the toilet block, and accommodate the Parramatta branch of the NSW State Emergency Services, an important community organisation.

However, the complex is of little technical or creative significance and detracts from the ability to appreciate the original landform and early setting of Marsden's Mill and the later vegetable garden and rose garden. The buildings also detract from the overall historic character of the site.

**C131**

## **SES Complex**

(Site of Marsden's Mill and later vegetable and rose gardens)

### **Physical condition and integrity**

The early-1940s toilet block appears to retain much of its original external fabric.

The complex appears to be in fair condition.



### **Management Recommendations**

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

The building complex makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that they detract from the historic landscape character of the site it is preferable that the buildings be demolished or relocated when the opportunity arises.

If retained, the buildings can tolerate consideration modification internally and to the external fabric.

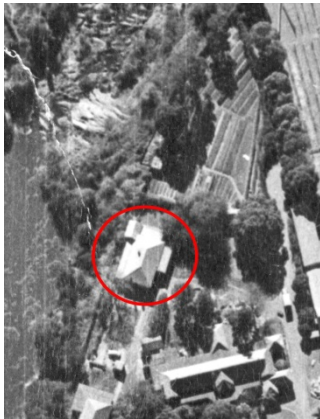
New development should:

- be designed to ensure that significant historic views to and from the banks of the Parramatta River towards the site of Marsden's Mill are not impacted; and
- not adversely impact the ability to understand the original landscape, in particular the setting of Marsden's Mill.
- be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location.



## Building Remnants (Gardener's Residence)

C132



### Analysis of Evidence

The building remnants (walls, floor slabs etc.) are associated with a 'Gardener's Residence' built c1890. The site is within an area that featured extensive vegetable and flower gardens established around the same time—large amounts of fill were imported to create level ground.

The building was later converted into a convalescent ward in the early part of the Parramatta Mental Hospital phase (1916-1962). The building was demolished in the late-1960s.

### Physical Condition and Integrity

The building remnants are in poor condition.



### Heritage Significance

The building remnants are of **Moderate** heritage significance.

While the remnants have some potential to reveal information about the demolished Gardener's Residence and the previous use of this part of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site for vegetable and flower gardens their integrity is poor.

### Management Recommendations

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

- The building remnants make a moderate contribution to the heritage significance of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, providing evidence of the Gardener's Residence and the use of the area for vegetable and flower cultivation and should be retained in situ.



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**C132**

## **Building Remnants**

(Gardener's Residence)

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### **Management Recommendations** (continued)

- New development should:
    - incorporate opportunities to interpret the Gardener's Residence and the use of the area for vegetable and flower cultivation.
    - not obstruct significant historic views and vistas to and from the Parramatta River; and
    - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the nearby Hospital for the Insane buildings.
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