

Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan

Part B – Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has exceptional significance for the continuous care over a 164 year period of dispossessed children, reform practices, physical and mental abuse, authority, repression and secular/gender based institutional conditions for children, particularly young girls. The site has become a place of memory and healing and is recognised as an ‘International Site of Conscience’ by the Parra Girls, the wider community of institutionalised children and their families, the Stolen Generation and the Forgotten Australians.

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



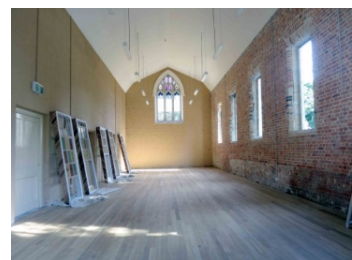
The main building (N01) soon after completion of the north wing in 1867.



The c1844 Main Building (N01) of the Roman Catholic Orphan School with later additions—North Wing (1867) and South Wing (1882).



The Gate Lodge (N07), constructed c1860.



Interior of the c1858 Chapel (N04) at completion of its restoration in 2015.

The site's heritage values are both tangible (reflected in their historic institutional landscapes, buildings and 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.

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has been modified over the last 170 years to adapt to new uses or to respond to changing welfare and reform philosophies. The buildings of the Roman Catholic Orphan School were adapted for the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls in 1887 and have been subject to regular modifications and additions ever since.

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

Conservation of the heritage values of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is dependent on establishing appropriate and sustainable new uses that will facilitate its ongoing conservation.

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

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

The Heritage Management Principles are:

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

7 The PNHS CMP will be reviewed and updated as required to ensure that it continues to provide appropriate guidance for management

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

HOW TO USE THIS CONSOLIDATED CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

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

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

Part A of the PNHS CMP provides an overview history of the PNHS; identifies the significance of the PNHS as a collection of 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 completion of the *PNHS Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan (AACHMP)* and *PNUT Archaeology Management Strategy (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 values and for historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology. Following completion of the archaeological testing and the AACHMP and AMS, the PNHS CMP will be updated to incorporate the results of the archaeological programs, including furthering understanding of the nature and significance of the PNHS's archaeological values.

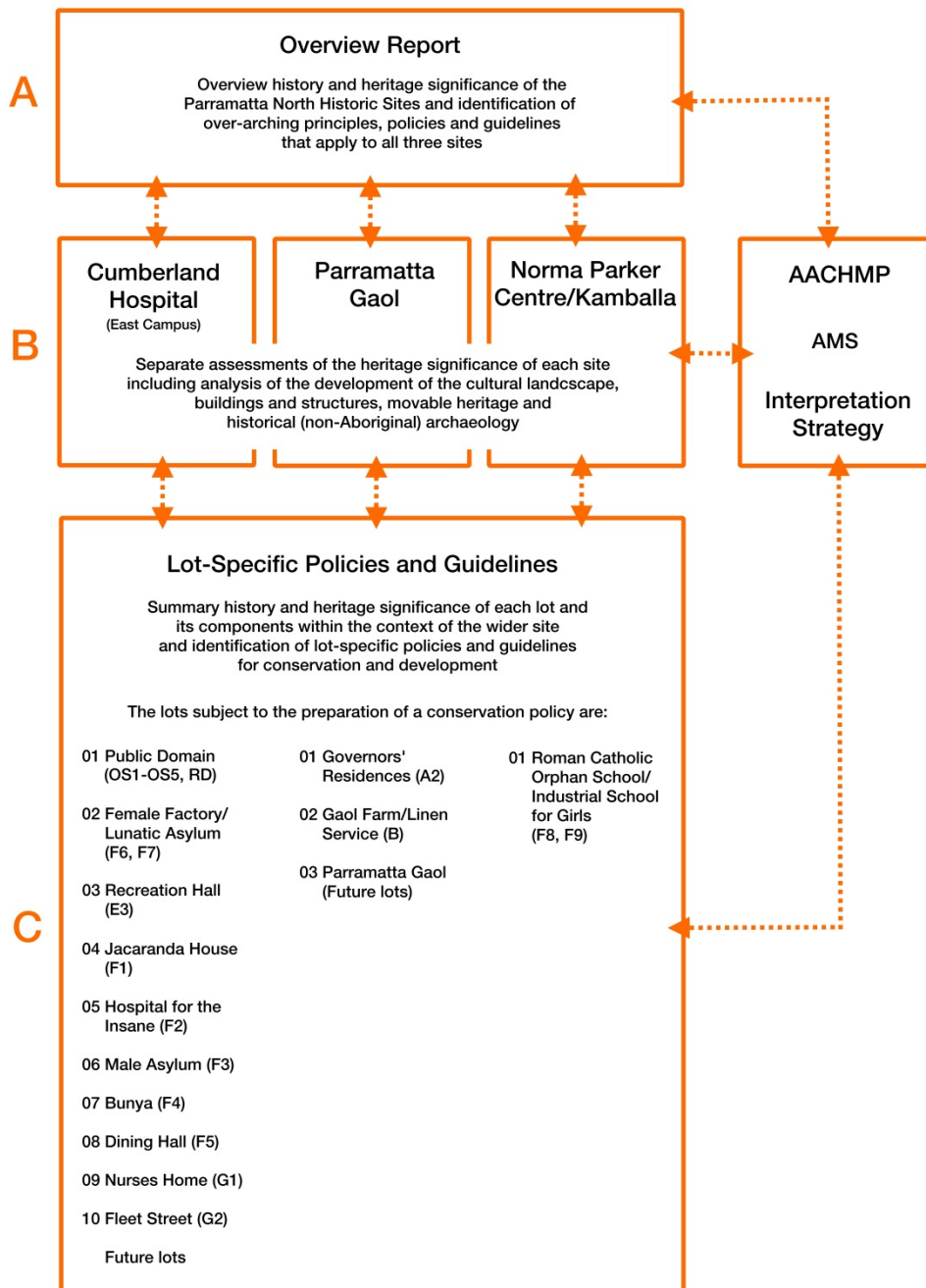
The following studies are also currently being prepared:

- 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 *PNHS Riparian Corridor Strategy*, which provides a planning framework for establishing a riparian corridor along the riverfront.



A remnant painted mural on the wall under the north stair of the Southwest Range (N03).

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



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

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

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APPENDIX D PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX E HERITAGE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

APPENDIX F BUILDING AND WALL INVENTORY

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and purpose of the report

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has exceptional significance for the continuous care over a 164 year period of dispossessed children, reform practices, physical and mental abuse, authority, repression and secular/gender based institutional conditions for children, particularly young girls. The site has become a place of memory and healing and is recognised as an 'International Site of Conscience' by the Parra Girls, the wider community of institutionalised children and their families, the Stolen Generation and the Forgotten Australians.

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

The site has high archaeological potential relating to all phases of its development. It potentially retains evidence of the mill race associated with the first Government watermill constructed on mainland Australia. It also potentially retains evidence of the evolution of the site for institutional purposes, from the Roman Catholic Orphan School to the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls/Parramatta Girls Training School.

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

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

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is no longer able to accommodate its historic uses due to changing community attitudes and approaches to institutional 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site occupies the southern 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.

The Consolidated Conservation Management Plan (the PNHS CMP) has been prepared by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects Pty Ltd on behalf of UrbanGrowth NSW. The purpose of the PNHS CMP is to assist UrbanGrowth NSW, current and future owners, managers and other site users with the ongoing management of the heritage values of the PNHS including the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site should be read in conjunction with the *Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan* (AACHMP), *Archaeology Management Strategy* (AMS) and *Interpretation Strategy* currently being prepared for the PNHS.

The AACHMP and AMS have not yet been prepared—they are dependent on further research, consultation and an archaeological testing program, which is to commence in September 2016. The PNHS CMP therefore incorporates preliminary policies and guidelines 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.

On completion of the AACHMP and AMS, the PNHS CMP is to be amended to incorporate the updated findings, policies and guidelines contained in these studies—anticipated for the end of 2017. At this time, some of the background material currently incorporated into the PNHS CMP will be removed to avoid unnecessary duplication with the AACHMP and AMS.

The PNHS CMP should also be read in conjunction with the *Riparian Corridor Strategy*, which aims to achieve an appropriate balance between the significant natural and cultural heritage values of the riverfront of the PNHS and the introduction of a riparian corridor along the Parramatta River.

1.3 Endorsement of the PNHS CMP

The PNHS CMP, including this Heritage Significance Assessment for the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site 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 AACHMP and AMS, the PNHS CMP is to be amended to incorporate the updated findings, policies and guidelines in these studies and be re-submitted to the Heritage Council of New South Wales for re-endorsement.

1.4 The Place

1.4.1 The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is the southernmost of the Parramatta North Historic Sites (PNHS). The PNHS area is to the north-west of the Parramatta CBD (see Figure 1). The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is broadly delineated by the Parramatta River to the west, the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site to the north, Fleet Street and the Northcott Centre to the east and Parramatta (Pirtek) Stadium, within Parramatta Park to the south.

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site incorporates the Roman Catholic Orphan School (1844-1886), the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls (1887-1946), the Parramatta Girls Training Home (1912-1924), the Parramatta Girl's Training School (Parramatta Girls' Home) (1946-1974), Kamballa Children's Shelter (for Girls) (1974-1983), Taldree Remand Centre for Boys (1974-1980), Norma Parker Correctional Centre for Women (1980-1997) and Norma Parker Periodic Detention Centre for Women (1997-2010).



- 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. The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is located at the south end of the PNHS area.



Source: TKD Architects, 2016.

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site was divided into two precincts for the *North Parramatta Government Precinct Conservation Management Plan* (1998). The precinct boundary was defined using the alignment of the east section of the high brickwork wall constructed around the main complex in 1887. The southwest end of the wall was demolished c1934 for a new hospital block (N11) with most of the remainder demolished c1970 for the Instructional Range (N12). This boundary does not reflect the layout of the earlier Roman Catholic Orphan School and original setting of Bethel House (N06) or the site layout since c1934 and has therefore been amended.



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.



The cultural landscape precincts within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site are:

- 01 Main Complex
- 02 Front Garden
- 03 Entry
- 04 Bethel/Drying Grounds
- 05 Outer Yard
- 06 Riverfront/Riparian Corridor

The boundary for each of the cultural landscape precincts is shown on Figure 4 as are each of the buildings and structures within the site.

1.4.2 Surrounding context

To the east of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is a predominantly residential area with a range of building types from single-story dwellings to three-storey flats, interspersed with non-residential uses of former dwellings. Further east, retail and commercial uses are located on Church Street and Victoria Road. To the north is the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site.

To the west of the Parramatta River is the west campus of the Cumberland Hospital, which includes Wistaria Gardens and Glengariff (former Medical Superintendent's Residence). Beyond the west campus 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.

Also to the west of the river and to the south of the site is Parramatta Park incorporating Parramatta (Pirtek) Stadium and the Parramatta Swimming Pool Centre as well as associated carparking and open space areas. Parramatta Park (incorporating Old Government House and the Domain) is included on the National Heritage List and World Heritage List.

1.4.3 Current ownership, management and site uses

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is currently managed by Property NSW. The buildings associated with the Norma Parker Centre are currently vacant. The buildings associated with Kamballa, are occupied by a number of community groups including the Parramatta Men's Shed and Parragirls—Parramatta Female Factory Precinct (PFFP) Memory Project. The former hospital building (N11) has recently been used as a film production office.

1.5 Statutory and Non-Statutory Heritage Listings

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is included on the State Heritage Register (SHR) as the 'Norma Parker Correctional Centre' (SHR811) and is included on the S170 Interim Heritage and Conservation Register for Corrective Services NSW.

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

The site, along with the Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct on the adjacent Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site forms part of the assessment of the 'Former Female Factory Precinct, Parramatta' for inclusion in the National Heritage List. The nomination is discussed in more detail in Section 4.0 of Part A of the PNHS CMP.

The site is included on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) and Register of the National Estate (RNE). Both listings do not impose any statutory obligations but provide an indication of the value, with which the PNHS is held by the community.



- 3 A plan showing the boundaries of the three SHR listings that apply to the PNHS (blue line) including that of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site (SHR811) 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' (SHR820) but does not form part of the PNHS CMP.



Source: Nearmap, with TKD Architects notation, 2016.

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

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

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;
- **Using this 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 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and its key components;
- **Comparative analysis** (Section 4.0) provides analysis of the site in terms of other similar sites; and
- **Assessment of Heritage Significance** (Section 5.0) provides an assessment of the heritage significance of the site, its individual components and identifies an appropriate curtilage that would facilitate retention of the site's heritage significance.

Appended is the following supporting information:

- Existing Heritage Listings (Appendix A);
- **Associated People** (Appendix B) provides a summary discussion on the key people with an important association with the site;
- **Social Values Assessment and Interpretation** (Appendix C) provides a social history and significance assessment of the site as well as identifies relevant interpretation themes;
- **Preliminary Historical Archaeology Assessment** (Appendix D) provides a preliminary assessment of the historical archaeology of the site;
- **Heritage Management Policies** (Appendix E) sets out the Heritage Management Policy Statements from Part A of the PNHS CMP; and
- **Building 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has been prepared by the following team from Tanner Kibble Denton Architects:

- Megan Jones, Principal and Practice Director—project oversight, heritage management principles, policies and guidelines and report review;
- Sean Williams, Senior Heritage Specialist—analysis, significance assessments, heritage management principles, policies and guidelines, report preparation and co-ordination;
- Dr Roy Lumby, Senior Heritage Specialist—historical overview, comparative analysis and heritage significance assessments;
- Agata Darlak, Graduate of Architecture—report graphics
- Marta Eyles, Architect—historical phase diagrams and report graphics;
- Sarah-Jane Zammit, Heritage Specialist—building inventories and report graphics;
- Hanna Morgan, Heritage Specialist—building inventories and graphics; and
- Camilla Phillips, Architectural Assistant—report graphics.

Margaret Betteridge (Betteridge Consulting Pty Ltd t/a MUSEcape) prepared the social values assessment and identified interpretation themes (Appendix C and provided specialist input into the heritage significance assessment (Section 5.0).

Chris Betteridge (Betteridge Consulting Pty Ltd t/a MUSEcape) provided the cultural landscape assessment and specialist input into the heritage significance assessment (Section 5.0).

Casey & Lowe provided the *Preliminary Historical Archaeology Assessment* (Appendix D), with Mary Casey and Rhian Jones providing the summary analysis at 3.7 *Historical (non-Aboriginal) Archaeology* as well as specialist input into the heritage significance assessment (Section 5.0).

Comber Consultants provided the summary Aboriginal history at 2.3 *The Burrumatta*, the summary analysis in the PNMS CMP Part A as well as specialist input into the heritage significance assessment (Section 5.0).

Valuable assistance has also been provided by Bonney Djuric, Parra Girls.

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

1.9 Terminology

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

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

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

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

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

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

Archaeological monitoring is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless, the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible. In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the works site at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be 'at call' in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

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

Historical Archaeology (in NSW) is the study of physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the arrival of the British in 1788. As well as identifying remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.10 Abbreviations

The commonly used abbreviations in this Conservation Management Plan include:

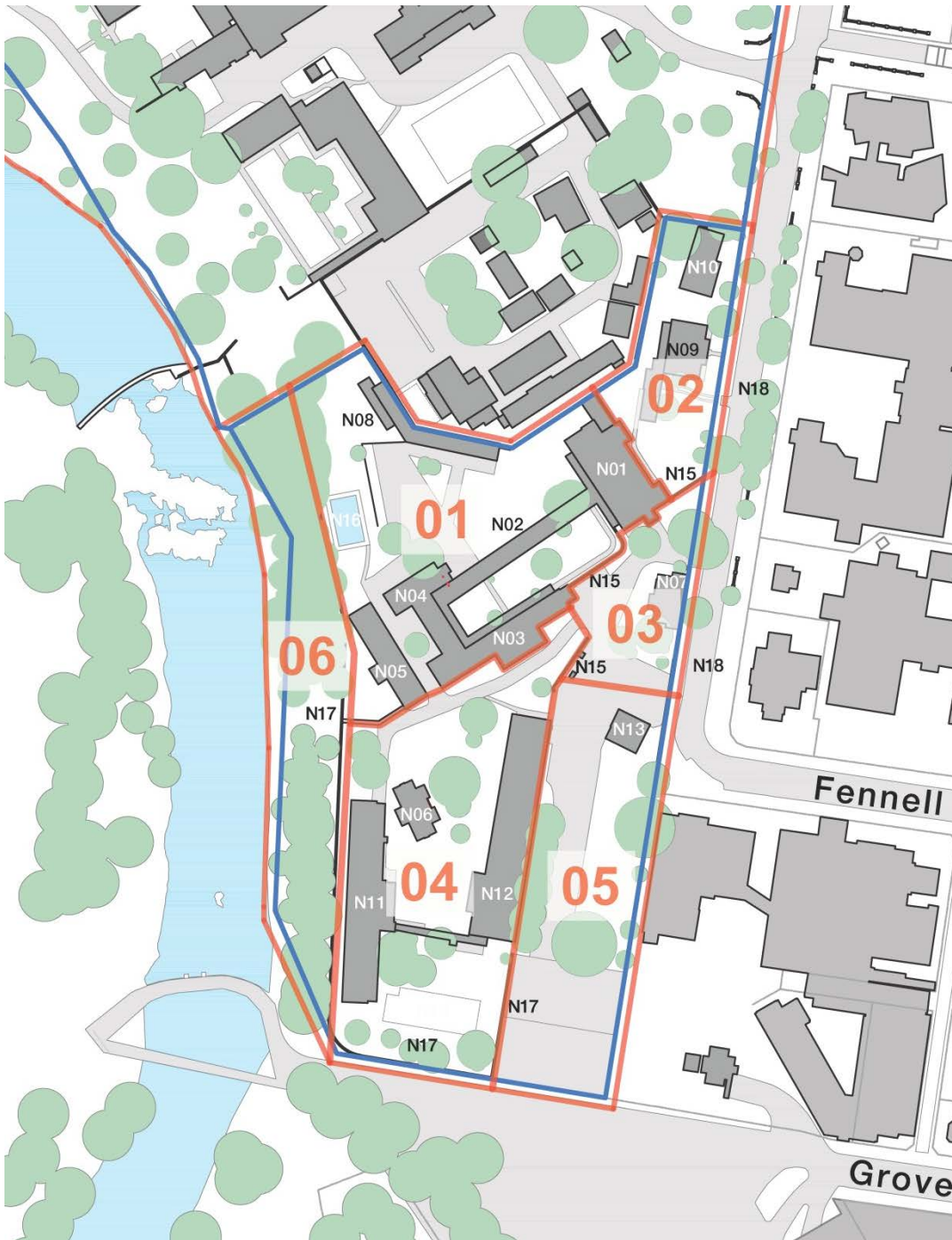
AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
ICOMOS	International Committee on Monuments and Sites
NAA	National Archives of Australia

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

1.11 Building Schedule

The following building schedule identifies the current (and former) names for the buildings and structures within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. It should be read in conjunction with the site plan at Figure 4.

No	Name
N01	Main Building
N02	Covered Way
N03	Southwest Range (Incorporating former Classrooms, Dormitories and Kitchen)
N04	Chapel
N05	Laundry
N06	Bethel House (former 'Infirmery'/'Hospital')
N07	Gate Keeper's Lodge (Gate Lodge)
N08	Sheds
N09	Former Superintendent's Residence
N10	Former Deputy Superintendent's Residence
N11	Kamballa Staff Development Wing (former 1930s Hospital)
N12	Instructional Range
N13	Shed
N14	Concrete Slab (site of former Childcare Centre)
N15	Remnant internal compound walls
N16	Swimming Pool
N17	Perimeter Walls
N18	Palisade Fence



- 4 Cultural landscape precincts within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. (1) The Main Complex; (2) Front Gardens; (3) Front Entry, (4) Bethel and Training School, and (5) Outer Yard. Reference should be made to the Building Schedule on the previous page for identification of buildings and walls. Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The historical overview provides a summary of the development of the Norma Parker centre/Kamballa site. It is based on earlier studies supplemented by some additional original historical research. It should be read in conjunction with the broader historical analysis for the PNHS included in Part A of the PNHS CMP.

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

Analysis of the development of the cultural landscape is based on the material within the *North Parramatta Government Sites Landscape Conservation Plan*, prepared by Geoffrey Britton & Colleen Morris in 1999 and the *Norma Parker Centre, Parramatta Conservation Plan*, prepared by the Heritage Group, DPWS in 1997.

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

The historical phase diagrams included in the historical overview graphically illustrate the PNHS’ development from 1788 to the present day including the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site—they are subject to amendment as the more detailed analysis and assessment of each building and structure within the site are completed in Part C of the PNHS CMP.

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]”.¹

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

Benson and Howell (1990)² 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.³

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

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

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

The composition and structure of the 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).

The riverfront of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site was cleared of vegetation by the mid twentieth century but currently features some regrowth of RFEF and other native plant species albeit heavily-infested with weed species.

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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

2.4 Early Orphan Schools in New South Wales (1800-1844)

The Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta was established to the immediate south of the Female Factory in the first half of the 1840s. It was certainly not the first institution for the care of destitute children in the colony. The Girls Orphan Institution was established in 1800 and opened in a house in George Street, Sydney, in August 1801. It was replaced by the Female Orphan Asylum (later School) at Parramatta, which received its first occupants in 1818.

The former Sydney premises of the Girls Orphan Institution site became the home of the Male Orphan School, which was subsequently relocated to the Liverpool district in 1823. In 1850 the Male Orphan School was closed and its remaining residents moved to the Female Orphan School at Parramatta, which became known as the Protestant Orphan School.

The Roman Catholic Orphan School predates the Parramatta institution. Roman Catholic worship in the colony was officially recognised in 1820 on arrival of Father John Joseph Therry and Father Philip Conolly in May 1820. Conolly subsequently relocated to Hobart. Therry was excluded from the Orphan School (and other government institutions), and was greatly concerned about children of Catholic parents being baptised and taught by Anglican clergy.⁵

Bishop John Bede Polding arrived in Sydney during September 1835. His arrival more or less coincided with certain actions of the British government, which, being “aware of the advantages of religion for an orderly society, was now prepared to allow other denominations to share in state aid which hitherto had been monopolized by the Church of England in New South Wales.” Irish born Governor Richard Bourke’s Church Act of July 1836 gave effect to this new policy.⁶

On 3 July 1836 the Roman Catholic community presented a petition to Governor Bourke seeking separate provision for Roman Catholic orphans. An appropriation of £600 provided financial assistance for destitute Roman Catholic children and allowed the establishment of a school at Waverley.

In June 1837 it was reported that the “Roman Catholics of New South Wales have taken Waverly House, on the South Head Road, for the purpose of forming a Catholic Orphan School.”⁷ Waverly House was built around 1827 by Barnett Levey (1798-1837), merchant, theatre director and the first free Jewish settler in NSW.⁸ Once Waverly House was accommodating Catholic children, the Female Orphan School at Parramatta only received Protestant girls.

⁵ <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/therry-john-joseph-2722>

⁶ <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/polding-john-bede-2557>

⁷ *The Colonist*, 15 June 1837, p.7.

⁸ Waverly House was demolished in June 1904.



5 Waverly House c1890s. Originally constructed c1827 it was demolished c1900.
Source: Waverley Council Library WCL No: 004/004215.

2.5 The Roman Catholic Orphan School (1844-1886)

Funds were assigned for Roman Catholic Orphan Schools towards the end of 1840.⁹ By March 1841 construction was underway on a 'new Male Orphan School' immediately adjacent to the solitary cell block extension to the Female Factory, which was completed in 1840. The Sydney Herald noted the following:

... The gang who completed the Factory and cells have just commenced the erection of the new Male Orphan School. The site for the building is adjoining the Factory, being at once healthy and close to the quarries, which will lessen the cost of the edifice.¹⁰

A further £2,000 was voted towards its construction in July 1841. What was termed the Orphan School Stockade was set up for the convict gangs, although they were also involved on other works as well as the Orphan School.¹¹ By the following November it was reported that:

The new Orphan School adjoining the Factory is rapidly progressing, and will be ready for the roof in about six or eight weeks. It consists of four storeys, the lowest being intended as a storeroom of fifty feet, and the horizontal dimensions are about 56 x 22 feet. At the rear of the building, fronting the domain, an abutting addition of three storeys has been carried up, which is intended as a residence for the Superintendent, Matron and Teachers. The School is to be walled in, the outhouses being ranged round the limits of the enclosure. The whole is being erected by a gang of convicts who are employed on the task system under Mr Reid. It appears the system works well, as although there are only about 70 men employed about the work, they weekly earn indulgences to the amount of between 7 and 8 pounds. The woodwork of the building is also being performed by convicts instead of by contract, by which a material saving is being affected.¹²

⁹ *Australasian Chronicle*, 10 October 1840, p.3.

¹⁰ *Sydney Herald*, 22 March 1841, p.2.

¹¹ *Sydney Herald*, 25 April 1842, p.2.

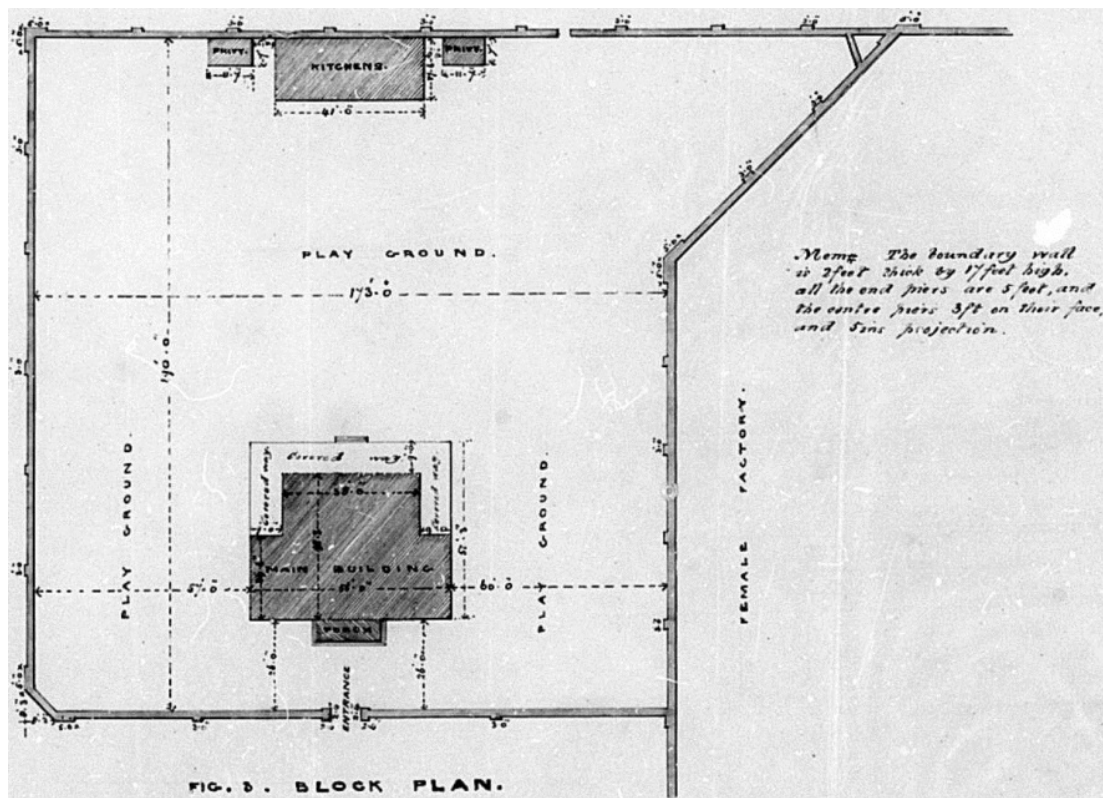
¹² "Parramatta", *The Sydney Herald*, 30 November 1841, p.2.

Tenders for joiner’s work to complete the school were called at the beginning of September 1842¹³—the building was completed by August 1843. The buildings were constructed with locally quarried sandstone.

Completed drawings of the ‘New Orphan School’ were prepared by architect and clerk of works Henry Ginn and countersigned by Colonel George Barney of the Royal Engineers. The main building was T-shaped in plan, the main section consisting of a large open space with a basement dining room, ground floor school room and dormitories on the upper levels. The restrained exterior was distinguished by an elegant portico graced by paired columns. The rear contained the master’s quarters, servant’s bedroom, storeroom and stair. A detached kitchen and servant’s block was flanked on either side by privies.

Although generally described in newspaper articles of the time as the ‘Male Orphan School’ and ‘New Orphan school’, 113 ‘destitute Roman Catholic children’ were transferred from Waverly House to Parramatta on 8 March 1844. Initially the School housed children between the ages of 3 and 9 but later admitted infants and children up to the age of 14. Children could be admitted if they were orphans of one or both parents, were living with vicious and immoral parents or guardians, or if their admission relieved the distress of a large family.¹⁴

The School received government funding for salaries and provisions and until 1852 was managed by a committee consisting of Attorney General, JH Plunkett, Vicar General Reverend Dr Gregory and Colonial Surgeon Patrick Hill. Internally a matron managed the establishment.

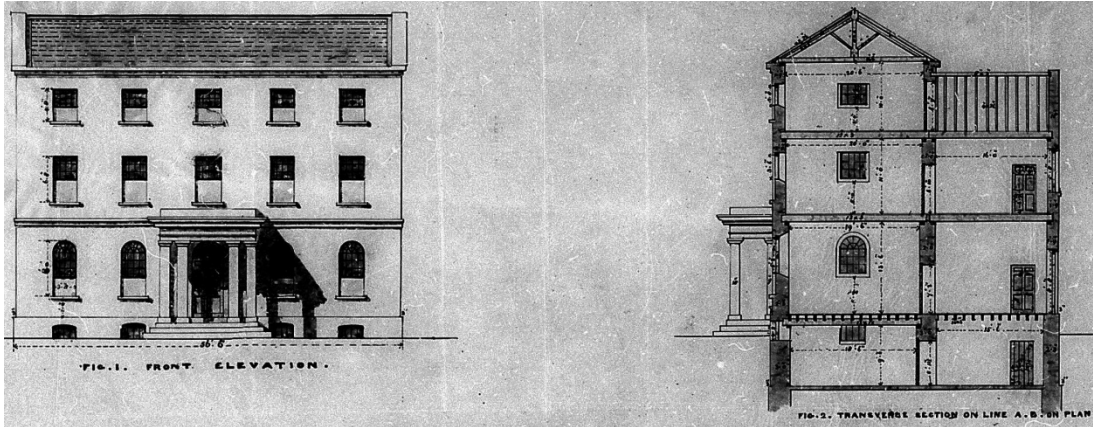


6 1843 Site plan of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.
Source: State Records AO Plan 2427.

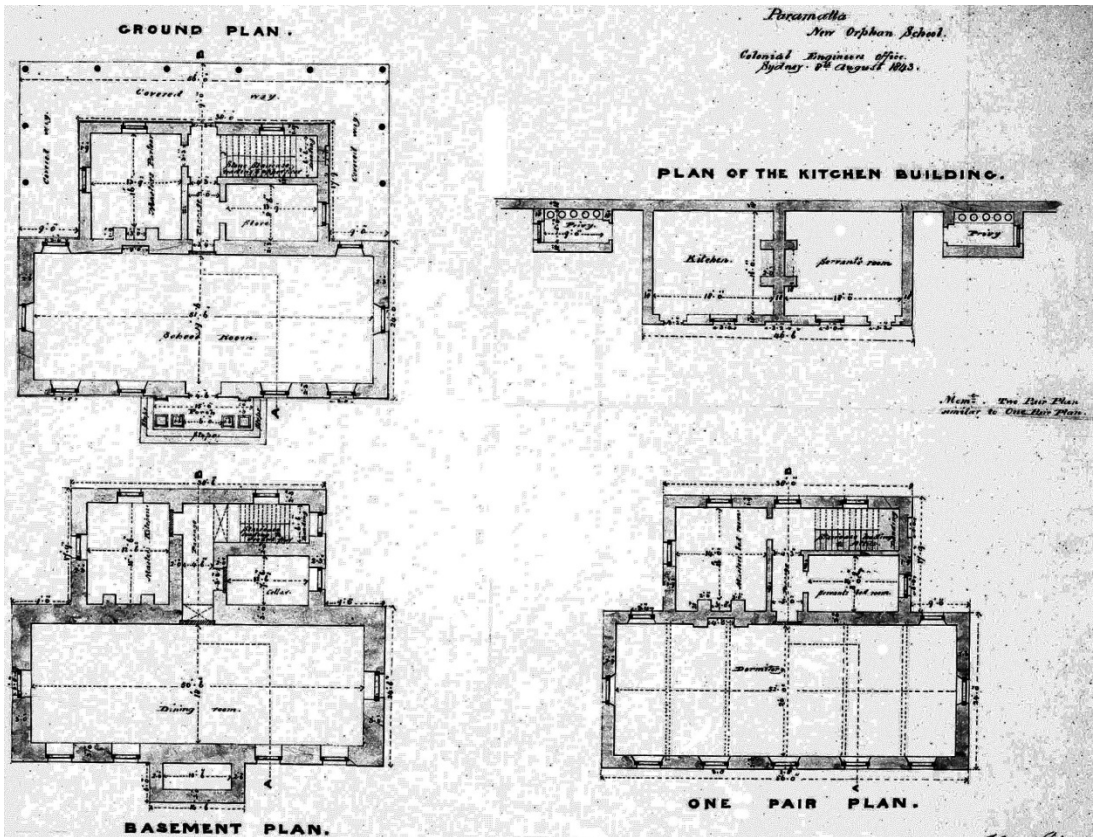


¹³ Sydney Morning Herald, 7 September 1842, p.3.

¹⁴ Bonney Djuric, *Abandon All Hope: a history of Parramatta Industrial School*, p.17.



7 Principal elevation and sectional drawing of the main building at the Orphan School.
Source: State Records AO Plan 2427.



8 Plans of the original Orphan School buildings, 1843.
Source: State Records AO Plan 2428.



- 9 A diagram of the PNHS in 1844 at completion of the Roman Catholic Orphan School. The Female Factory has expanded and the Parramatta Gaol. Some land in the vicinity has been subdivided and sold although dwellings generally only located along the Windsor Road.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.





10 The Roman Catholic Orphan School viewed from the Government Domain, 1844.
Source: SLNSW V1B / Parr /15; digital order no. Album ID: 865457. Unsigned drawing.

In 1847 Dr Gregory wrote to the Colonial Secretary seeking funds for the construction of a dormitory wing. The Colonial Architect was then charged with the preparation of plans and an estimate for its construction. Construction of the two storey building commenced in 1850 and was completed in 1852. It accommodated a dining room on the ground floor and accommodation for boys on the first floor. Construction of the wing coincided with discussions concerning additional land being made available to the School to accommodate further buildings, a garden and recreational areas for the children.

The grounds of the Orphan School were enlarged by about 1.5 hectares at the end of 1849 and were enlarged again in 1851 to provide additional “training” areas for the children following closure of the Male Orphan School at Cabramatta and transfer of boys to the Roman Catholic Orphan School. There was clearly a pressing need, as the new wing was quickly filled with children who had also been orphaned or abandoned during the gold rush.

The Orphan School was inspected in 1855 as part of an Inquiry into the Management of Orphan Schools and the State of Education throughout the Colony. It failed to impress:

The Roman Catholic Orphan School consists of two distinct parts—a stone building, erected for the purpose, but ill adapted, and a brick building recently added which is still less suitable. The ground attached to the institution is too limited in extent—a circumstance which interferes materially with its satisfactory working.

... The kitchen is a dark and dirty apartment, unsupplied with the means of baking or roasting for the number of inmates. It is situated midway between the old and new buildings, and is so far from the dining-room that the food is frequently cold before it can be eaten. The girls and infants have no means of access to the dining-room but by passing through the kitchen. This mal-arrangement ... is productive of much disorder and indecorous conduct on behalf of the children when going to and from their meals.

The dining-room is too small, unventilated, and ill-supplied with furniture; owing to the want of seats the children are obliged to stand at their meals. Food is taken with the fingers, no implement being given to the children but spoons ...

The whole of the arrangements for ensuring cleanliness are extremely defective. Both boys and girls wash in tubs—the former in the cellar, and the latter under a shed in the playground ... The building used as a laundry is very dark and possesses none of the usual appliances for saving labour ...

... The water closets are close to the kitchen, where the effluvium can be distinctly perceived, even in cold weather. They are too small, too much exposed, and are in a filthy condition ...

The dormitories are very badly ventilated, and the old buildings, in particular, infested with bugs ... the accommodation is so insufficient that in many instances two children are obliged to sleep together ...

From the generally healthy state of the children, the infirmary was untenanted on the day of our visit. We infer, therefore, that, although limited in extent, it is sufficiently large for the wants of the establishment.

There are three teachers who have the charge of the boys, girls, and infants schools respectively ... The Boys' School is held in an excellent room, well supplied with desks and maps ... A black board, and many other articles, are also required. The Girls' Schoolroom is ill adapted to the purpose, though tolerably well furnished. ... The Infants' School is destitute of gallery pictures, and every other appliance necessary for a school of the kind. The children are extremely ignorant, and their minds entirely uncultivated. No progress has been made in any branch of instruction. ...¹⁵

The two storey 1852 range was extended with construction of two wings between 1856 and 1858 that are thought to have provided a chapel and sacristy, and a kitchen with staff quarters above it. An existing laundry was enlarged so that boys could bathe and privies were installed in a shed close by.¹⁶ A gatekeeper's cottage was constructed near Fleet Street around 1858.

In 1858 architect William Munro (refer to Appendix C) forwarded documentation for works at the Orphan School to Abbott Gregory. Amongst the documents was a letter deploring the state of the kitchen and laundry, located in a structure that was likened to a cow shed.

Tenders for the erection of an east wing to the 1852 building were called during July 1859.¹⁷ Its architectural design was intended to closely match the existing building. Existing walls and older buildings elsewhere on the site were to be demolished and materials reused in the works. The new wing was completed by the end of 1860 and was linked to the main building by a covered walkway. During 1860 Munro prepared a list that formed the basis of parliamentary estimates for 1861. Items on it included a brick water tank, forming a dwarf wall to the dining room, paling fences to segregate girls and boys, a two room cottage and kitchen for the gardener, additional laundry accommodation, paling fencing for the drying yard, and raised ridge capping on existing buildings to facilitate ventilation.

Between 1859 and 1886 the Orphan School was administered by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (later renamed the Good Samaritans), and was partially funded by the Colonial Government. Several improvements were undertaken during the 1860s.

¹⁵ "Orphan Schools, Parramatta", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 19 November 1855, p.2.

¹⁶ Djuric, p.16. The chapel was certainly in place by the middle of 1862 – refer to "The Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta", *Empire*, 7 June 1862. p.5.

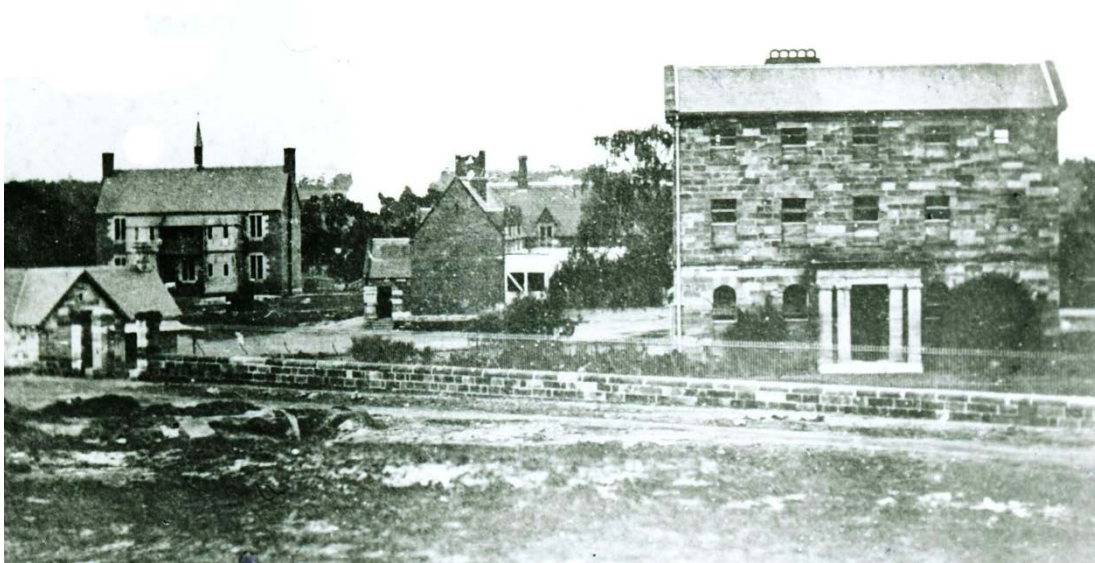
¹⁷ Tender notice, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 23 July 1859, p.2.

In April 1862 tenders were called for an ‘infirmary’ to the south of the main building. Munro subsequently called tenders to complete the building and carry out sundry other works at the Orphan School in March 1863.¹⁸ The infirmary contained four wards, each containing eight beds, a dispensary, dining room, and baths and lavatories to each ward.

In November 1866 Munro called tenders for a new three storey addition to the main building,¹⁹ which contained a nursery and girls’ bath and changing rooms on the ground floor, a school room for girls on the first floor and dormitories on the second floor. The wing was completed two years later. In March 1867 Munro also called tenders for extensions to the boundary wall.²⁰

With subdivision of the government domain at the end of the 1850s, Parramatta Park was proclaimed and other land was designated for farming. The Orphan School received allotments of about 11.9 hectares and 9.7 hectares between 1864 and 1867. From the first half of 1869 the land began to be utilised for production of milk and vegetables, and boys received training to acquire farming skills.

The passage of the 1866 Public Instruction Act placed the Roman Catholic Orphan School under a new regime. Inspectors with authority to visit denominational schools were appointed. The position of Inspector of Public Charities was also established, which also involved supervision of the Orphan School. Following objections to a government inspector visiting the school in 1867 the local committee responsible for the school was stripped of all authority other than apprenticing children. The first inspection took place during May and June 1867.²¹



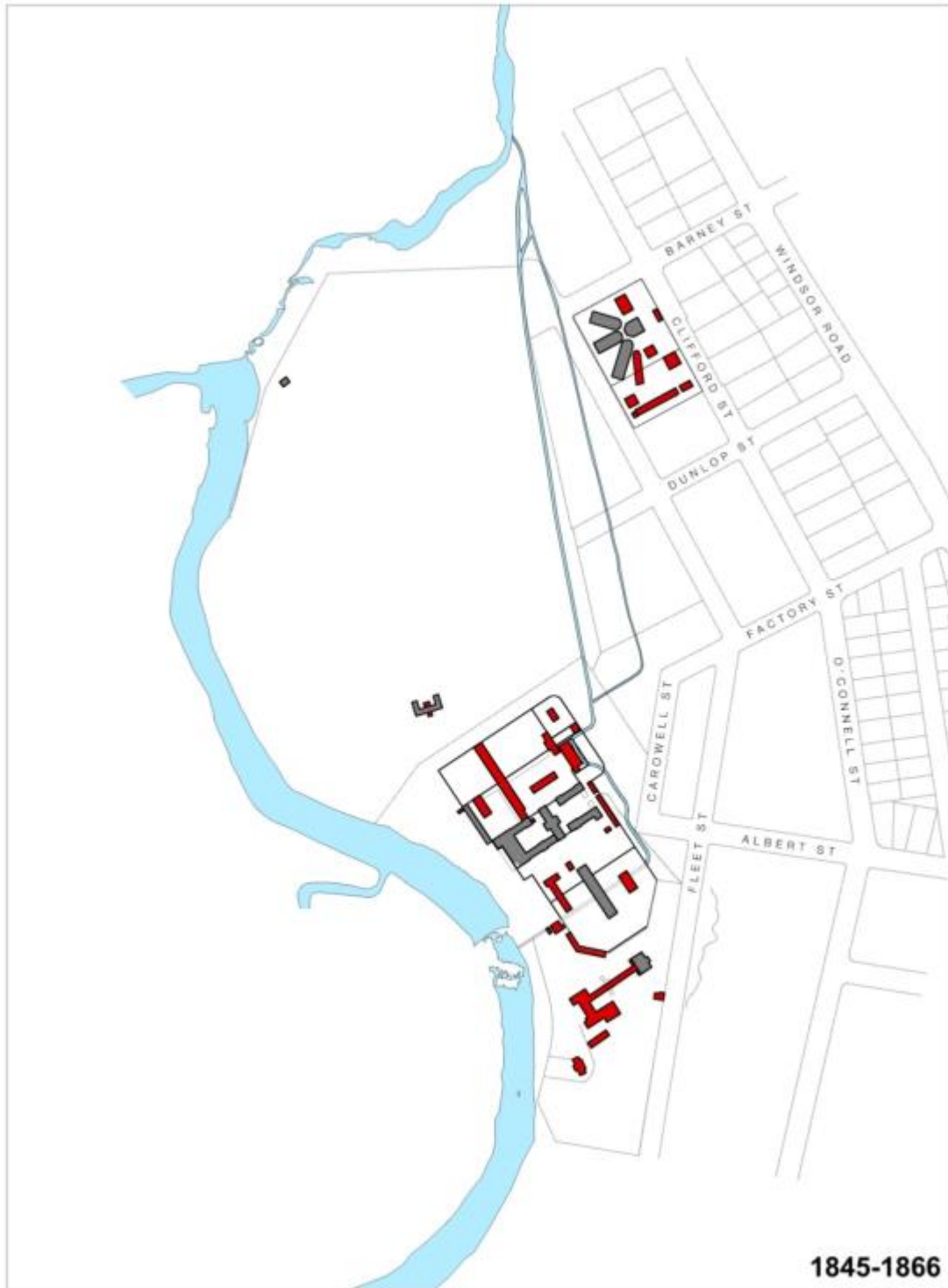
11 c1865 photograph of the Orphan School from Fleet Street prior to the construction of William Munro’s addition to the main building at right. The infirmary, completed c1863 is visible at left behind the single storey gatekeeper’s cottage.
Source: SAG 5/5571.

¹⁸ *Freeman’s Journal*, 25 March 1863, p.8.

¹⁹ Tender notice, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 13 November 1866, p.1.

²⁰ Tender notice, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 30 March 1867, p.12.

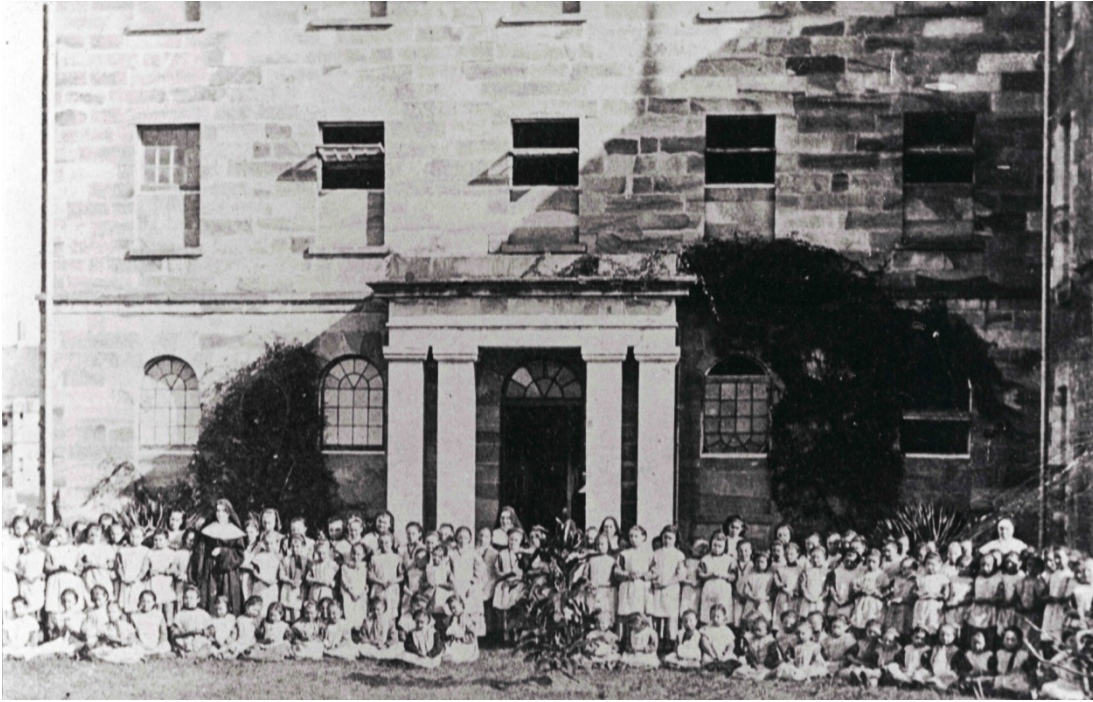
²¹ Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa Parramatta Conservation Management Plan, p.19.



- 12 A diagram of the PNHS in 1866 at completion of the early expansion and additions to the Roman Catholic Orphan school—the north wing of the Main Building will be completed in the following year. The Female Factory has been adapted and extended to become the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum. Expansion and additions to Parramatta Gaol have also occurred. Additional streets including Fleet Street and Cardwell Street have been established.

Source: TKD Architects, 2015.

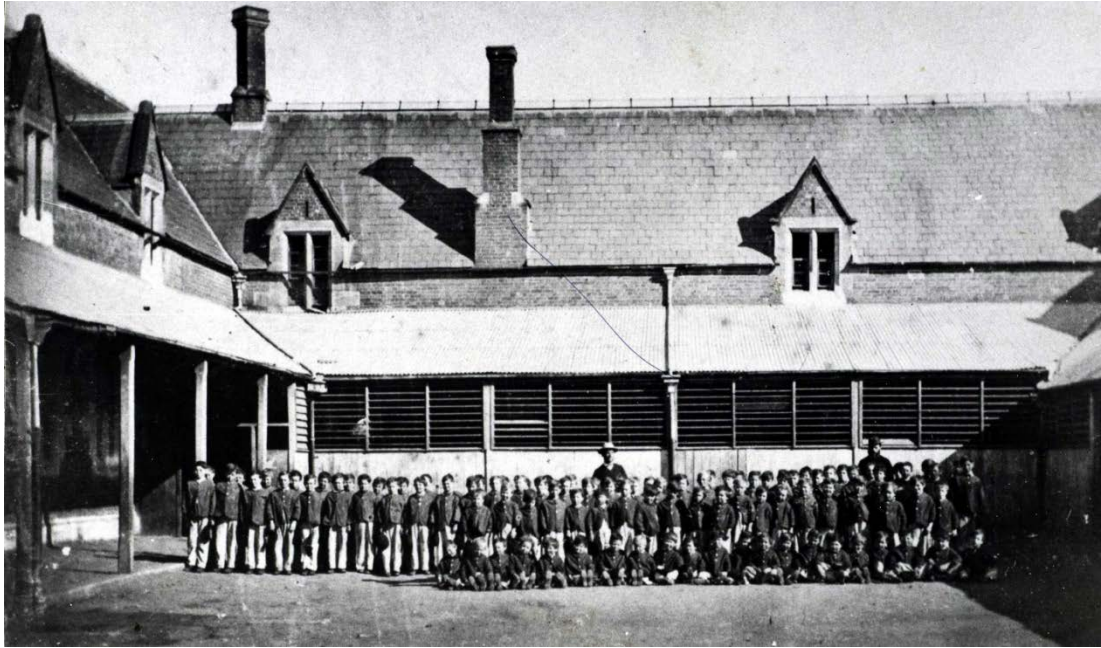




13 Orphaned girls and Sisters posed in front of the Orphan School's main building, c1867 (after completion of the north wing in 1867).
Source: SAG 5/5565—Houison Collection.



14 c1870 view of the main building after completion of Munro's three-storey North Wing addition.
Source: SAG 5/9304B.



- 15 A c1870 photograph with the orphaned boys in front of the 1852 'West Wing' that provided a dining room on the ground floor and a dormitory on the first floor. The new kitchen block (with staff quarters above), completed in 1860 is to the left. Materials from the original kitchen are said to have been salvaged and reused. The covered way, also constructed c1860 is to the right of the image connecting with the enclosed verandah.
Source: SAG; Parramatta Heritage Centre Spine Number LSOP 830.



- 16 c1875 photograph of staff and children posing in front of the infirmary constructed (renamed 'Bethel House' in 1929).
Source: Parramatta Heritage Centre Spine Number LSOP 831.

There were allegations concerning maltreatment of children and low standards of care, hygiene, nutrition and education at the beginning of the 1870s, although eminent visitors such as the Governor of NSW and visiting English social reformers Rosamund and Florence Hill formed a favourable impression of the place.²²

A Public Charities Commission was appointed in April 1873 to report on the workings and management of the Public Charities, in particular the Sydney Infirmary and the Orphan Schools. The Commissioners submitted their first report, on Sydney Infirmary, to Governor Sir Hercules Robinson in September 1873. The second report was given on 27 May 1874 and described in detail institutions for the care of destitute children, including the Parramatta Orphan Schools.

Unlike other institutions, the Roman Catholic Orphan School received a relatively favourable report. However, it was critical about the arrangement of buildings and overcrowding in children's dormitories and staff quarters, and the poor state of sanitary facilities.²³ The commissioners recommended, amongst other things, boarding out or fostering children and dividing institutions into smaller or family-type units rather than institutional child care.

The Department of Public Works invited tenders in April 1880 for construction of a new 'wing, laundry &c.'²⁴ The three storey wing, a south addition to the main building, contained office space and dormitories. Other works included a two storey extension to the southwest range with stores and servants' accommodation, a new laundry building and a cart shed and stables.

Despite these works, the Orphan School's days were numbered. In 1881 the State Children's Relief Board was established by the *State Children's Relief Act 1881*. It was a government agency intended to introduce the boarding out system to NSW and led to the closure of state-run orphanages.

In 1884 the Orphan School was given notice not to admit any more children and the School was closed in August 1886. The children were relocated to the Manly Industrial School and Orphanage. A heated dispute ensued over whether or not the land had been granted to the Roman Catholic Church, but the Minister for Public Instruction subsequently took formal possession of the establishment in 1887.

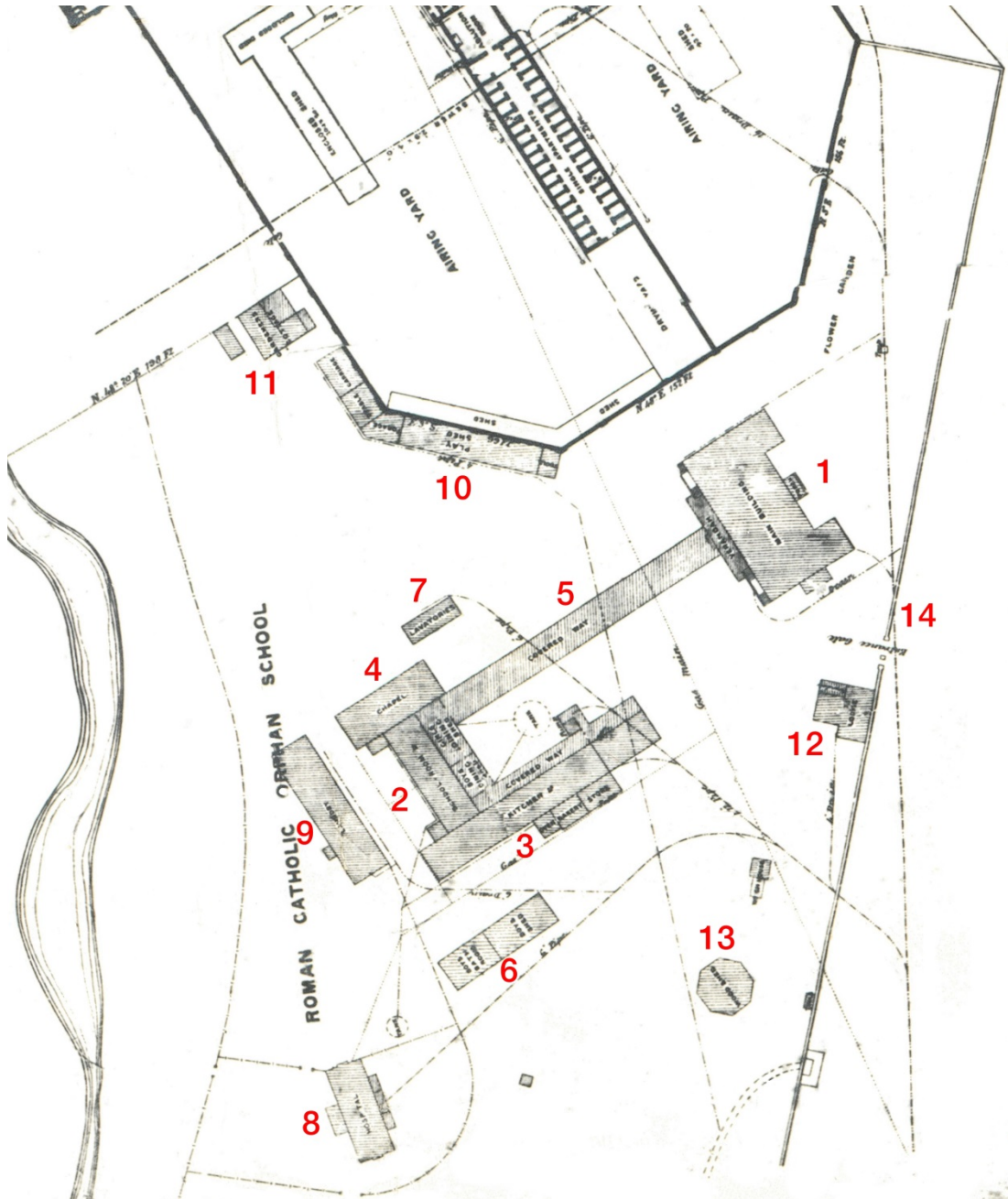
The Roman Catholic Orphan School was succeeded by the Manly Industrial School and Orphanage (1881-1910) and the Mater Dei Narellan Boys & Girls Orphanages (1910-1957). The Manly Industrial School and Orphanage was opened in 1881 by the Sisters of the Good Samaritan at Manly. From 1881 until 1910 it accommodated girls aged two to 18 years and from 1883 to 1891 it also housed boys up to the age of ten. In 1886 it received the remaining children from the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Parramatta, which had just closed.

Manly Industrial School and Orphanage closed in 1910. Children from Manly were transferred to the Mater Dei Orphanage at Narellan. The property was formerly known as 'Wivenhoe' designed by important colonial architect John Verge for prominent politician Charles Cowper, 1837. It was purchased by the Trustees of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan in 1910 to serve as an orphanage for girls aged to 16 years and boys aged up to 12. It became Mater Dei School, a residential special school, in 1957.

²² Djuric, pp.22-23.

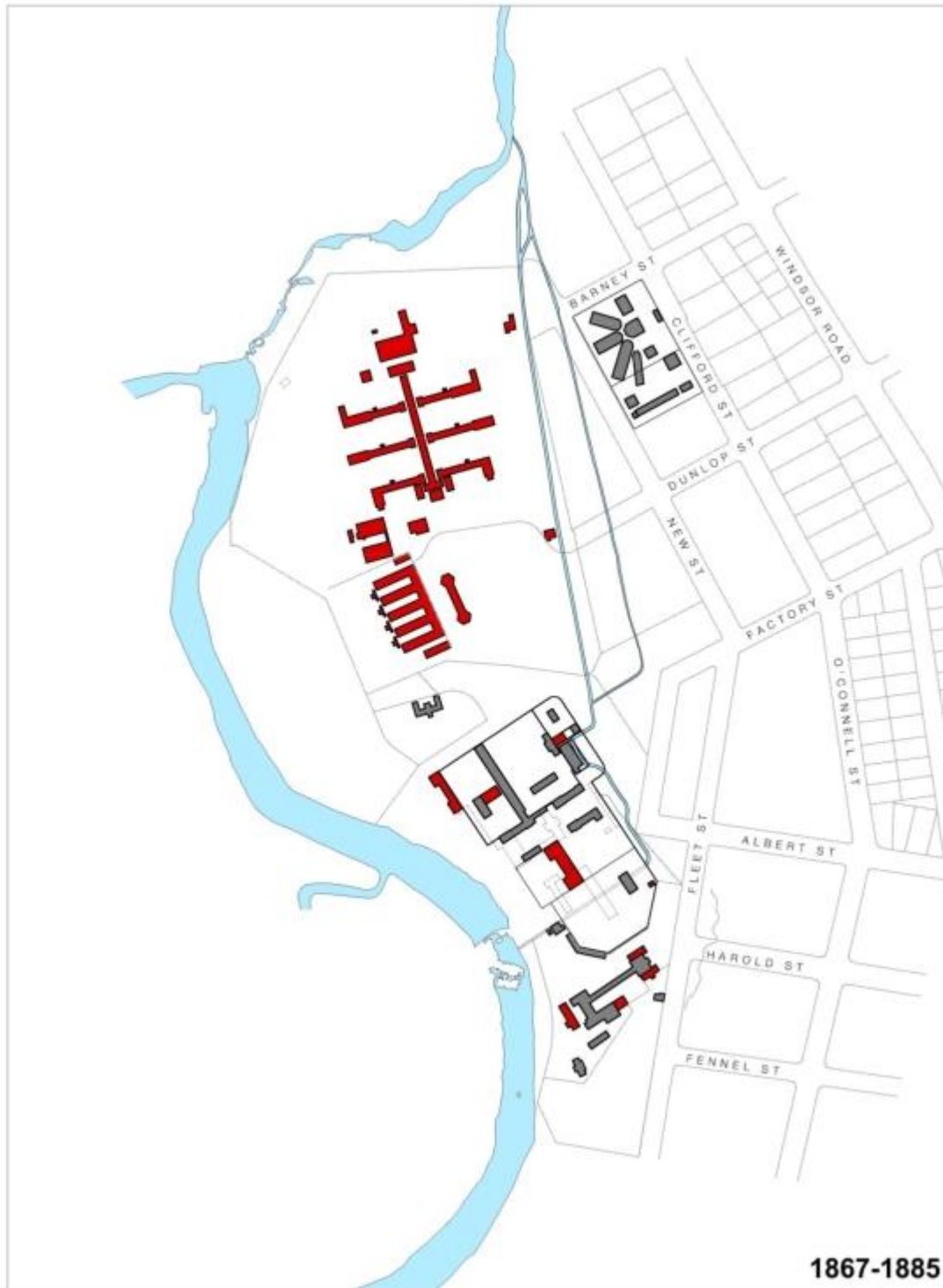
²³ <http://search.records.nsw.gov.au/agencies/5272>, accessed 16 July 2015; "The Public Charities Commission", *The Freeman's Journal*, 6 June 1874, p.8.

²⁴ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 April 1880, p.10.



17 Portion of a c1883 plan of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane prepared in the office of the Colonial Architect showing the layout of the Roman Catholic Orphan School at the time: (1) Main Building, (2) School Room (original 'West Wing' and later 'Winmill Cottage') with enclosed verandah accommodating boys' and girls' dining rooms, (3) Kitchen with later additions, (4) Chapel, (5) Covered Way, (6) Boys' Bathroom and Shed, (7) Lavatories, (8) Hospital (later Bethel House), (9) The Laundry, (10) The Play Shed and Stables etc, (11) Gardener's Cottage, (12) Gate Lodge, (13) 'Wood Shed' and (14) sandstone and cast iron palisade fence and entry.
Source: Cumberland Hospital Museum with TKDA overlay.





- 18 A diagram of the PNHS in 1885. The final stage of additions to the Roman Catholic Orphan School were completed in 1882 including the south wing of the Main Building, the east addition to the southwest range and the new laundry. The north wing of the Main Building was completed earlier in 1867. The Parramatta Hospital for the Insane has expanded into the land formerly owned by Samuel Marsden acquired by the State Government. Little change has occurred at Parramatta Gaol during this period. Residential development continues.
Sources: TKD Architects, 2015.





19 Scenes at the Manly Industrial School and Orphanage, 1901.
Source: Manly Library MML/2439 and MML/2441.

2.6 Parramatta Girls' Industrial School (1887-1946)

The Roman Catholic Orphan School was formally declared a girls' reformatory in April 1887 under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction. Known as the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls (or Girls' Industrial School, Parramatta), it was intended as a child welfare institution for neglected children committed to the care of the state. Most of the girls who were admitted came from the densely populated inner city and industrial suburbs.²⁵

The Orphan School buildings were adapted for its new use and additional security measures were implemented including the construction of the high brick perimeter wall and internal compound walls. 90 girls were relocated there from the reformatory on Cockatoo Island, then known as Biloela, between 9 and 11 May 1887.²⁶

The Industrial School was a shelter, reformatory and training school. Training aimed to produce proficiency in a limited range of domestic skills and instil moral purity. Those regarded as 'good' were indentured to suitable families as domestic servants until the age of 18. The indenture system was in place until 1911.²⁷

Conditions at the School are reflected by the constant appearance of girls at Parramatta Police Court and riots in 1887, 1889, 1890 and 1898 with the blame placed on the inadvertent admission of girls identified as being 'criminal' who incited the violence.

In 1890, in response to the riots, additions were made to an existing isolation cell range located between the Hospital (Infirmary and later renamed Bethel) and the Kitchen range. An additional 2 hectares of land was also enclosed 'for the inmates' and telephone lines connected between the School and Parramatta Police Station.²⁸

Efforts were also made to improve conditions—the quality and quantity of the food was enhanced, a room was set aside for evening 'amusements' with a piano and small library, and the better behaved girls were permitted under supervision to attend local churches on Sundays. In addition, some staff were replaced and CH Spier, the former headmaster of Parramatta North Public School was appointed superintendent.

²⁵ Sabine Willis, "Made to be moral – at Parramatta Girls' School, 1898-1923" in Jill Roe (editor), *Twentieth Century Sydney: studies in urban & social history*, p.179

²⁶ "News of the Day", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 11 May 1887, p.9.

²⁷ Willis, p.181.

²⁸ "Parramatta Industrial School", *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser*, 23 January 1890, p.2; "The Girls' Industrial School, Parramatta", *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrower's Advocate*, 25 January 1890, p.7.

Inmates were also classified according to age and behaviour, ‘and every effort is being made to separate the good from the bad, and to keep the sources of contamination as far as possible away from the better-disposed and less vicious children.’ A bill was also drafted for submission to Parliament, which aimed to prevent girls of the ‘criminal class’ being sent to the School.²⁹ Ultimately these reforms had little effect.

Complaints issuing from the matron of the School led to the establishment of a Public Service Board committee in 1898 to enquire into charges against the superintendent and other officers. The enquiry took place four months after the riot at the School, which at least in part resulted from physical maltreatment of girls.³⁰ However, it was also more darkly suggested that girls of the ‘criminal class’, who had never been intended to house at the School, were inciting revolt.³¹

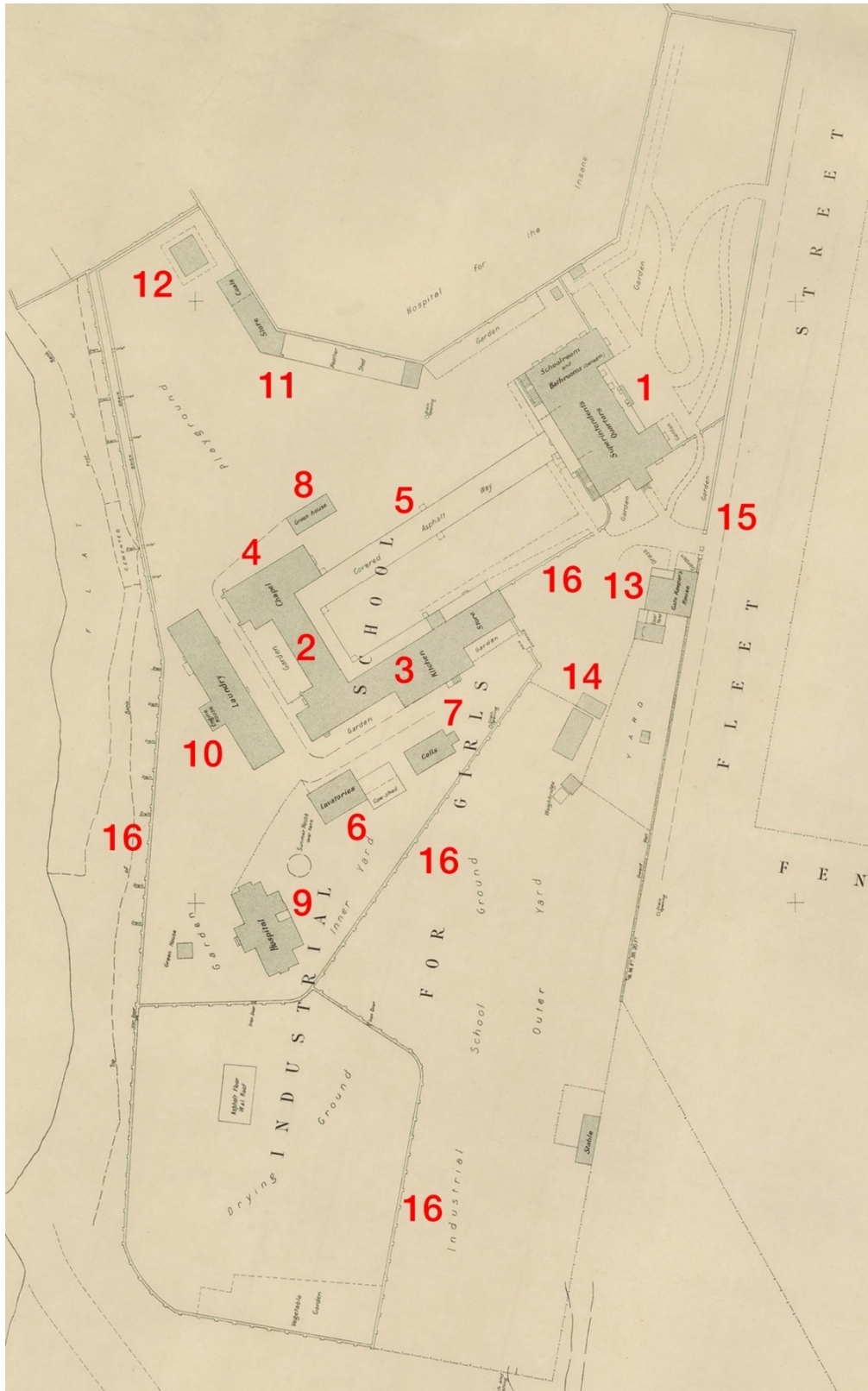


20 A view of the Parramatta River in the late-1890s looking north towards the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls. Note the low-lying causeway and lower water levels of the river. Note also the brick enclosure wall of the Industrial School and associated ‘cemented’ spillway and the lack of remnant vegetation within the riparian corridor.
Source: Society of Australian Genealogists—05/9041.

²⁹ “The Girls’ Industrial School, Parramatta”, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 June 1890, p.6.

³⁰ Willis, p.180.

³¹ Djuric, p.62.



21 1895 plan of the Industrial School for Girls: (1) Main Building, (2) School House, (3) Kitchen, (4) Chapel, (5) Covered Way, (6) Lavatories and cow shed, (7) the Cells, (8) Green House (former lavatory), (9) Hospital ('Bethel House'), (10) Laundry, (11) 'Weather Shed' and stores, (12) Cottage, (13) Gate Keeper's House, (14) sheds, (15) palisade fence and entry, (16) brickwork perimeter and compound walls.
Source: SLNSW NSW Department of Lands, Parramatta Sheet 41.



From 1905 girls below eight years ceased to be committed to the School. The *Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders Act, 1905*, changed the emphasis of the School to concentrate on training and education as means of developing acceptable behaviour.³²

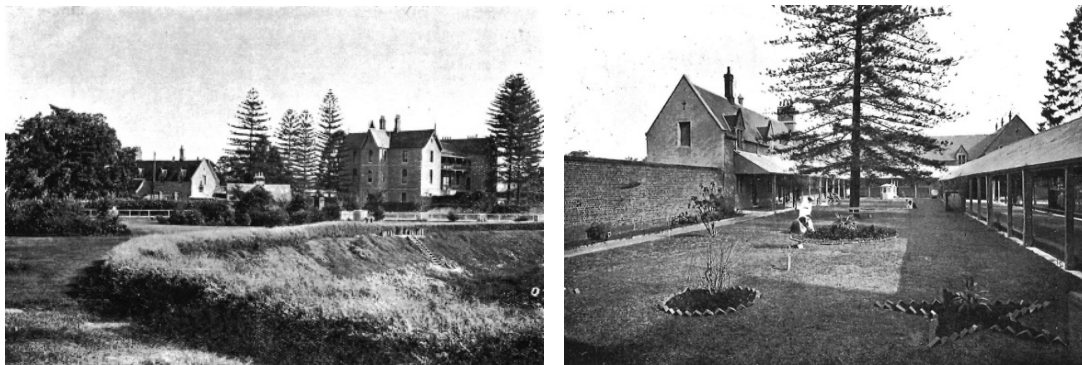
In 1905 the head of the Department of Public Instruction issued a report on the Industrial School, which provides a description of it at this time:

Industrial School for girls occupies about 6 acres, situated on southern side of Hospital for Insane, from which it is separated by a high brick wall. Also had a large farm of 70 acres which was leased to and later transferred to the Hospital for the Insane.

Organisation of School is satisfactory—dormitories, schoolroom, various work and classrooms are in very fair condition and grounds well kept. No need to change it – except that the Hospital for the Insane wants to expand. Hopes that the new Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders Act with truancy laws will make institutions such as Parramatta unnecessary. If it has to move, suggests taking over Randwick Asylum for industrial school.³³

During 1907 investigations were undertaken regarding new accommodation for the criminally insane. The local newspaper even reported that “it is proposed to include the Girls’ Industrial School property in the boundaries of the Parramatta Hospital for Insane.”³⁴

Other sites were investigated for the School, including part of the farm attached to the Hospital for the Insane. Land at Westmead was also investigated.³⁵ It was thought to have potential for a modern Industrial School with cottages instead of dormitory type accommodation for the girls and buildings for education and instruction. The State government did not approve the expenditure. The prospect of the School site becoming a criminal mental hospital was to re-emerge without success in 1922 and again in 1928.



22 The Industrial School for Girls, 1910, viewed from Fleet Street (left) and looking towards the kitchen at left, schoolroom, chapel and covered way (right).
Source: *The Parramatta Industrial School Official Handbook*.

³² <http://investigator.records.nsw.gov.au/Entity.aspx?Path=VAgency\460>, accessed 8 September 2015.

³³ Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa Parramatta Conservation Management Plan, pp.28-29, citing State Records AONSW 5/5229

³⁴ “Brevities”, *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers’ Advocate*, 28 September 1907, p.1.

³⁵ Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa Parramatta Conservation Management Plan, pp.29-30



23 Providing training in the kitchen and laundry, 1910.
Source: *The Parramatta Industrial School Official Handbook*.

In 1912 the Industrial School came under the control of the State Children's Relief Board and on 31 January part of the school was proclaimed 'The Girls' Training Home' including:

'All that building and premises situate at Parramatta, formerly known as the Hospital and Matron's quarters, Hospital lavatory, Assistant Matron's store room and isolation ward of the present Industrial School for Girls'.³⁶

The Training Home was an attempt to separate 'unruly' girls from the general population—it was intended "for girls of an uncontrollable character, but not of immoral tendencies".³⁷ Essentially this led to the creation of an institution within an institution each with autonomy accountable to the Department of Public Instruction. The girls in each institution were segregated apart from times devoted to religious services.

Between 1905 and 1923 an average of 60 girls a year were sent to the Industrial School, which was designated for girls who had reached puberty and were suspected of sexual delinquency. They were examined and those found to have or suspected of having venereal disease were committed to Parramatta.³⁸ A special treatment clinic was established on the site in 1926.

A Royal Commission held during 1919-1920 described the Parramatta establishment as looking like a gaol.³⁹ One outcome of the Commission was the *Child Welfare Act 1923*, which replaced a range of previous acts relating to children, as well as introducing the first adoption legislation in New South Wales. The Child Welfare Department was created following the passage of the Act. The age of children in care, and those who could be considered juvenile criminals, was extended from 16 to 18 years.⁴⁰ With the passing of the Act provision was made for younger children to be placed in newly established institutions and by the late 1930s the qualifying age for girls admitted to the Industrial School was between 11 and 18 years.

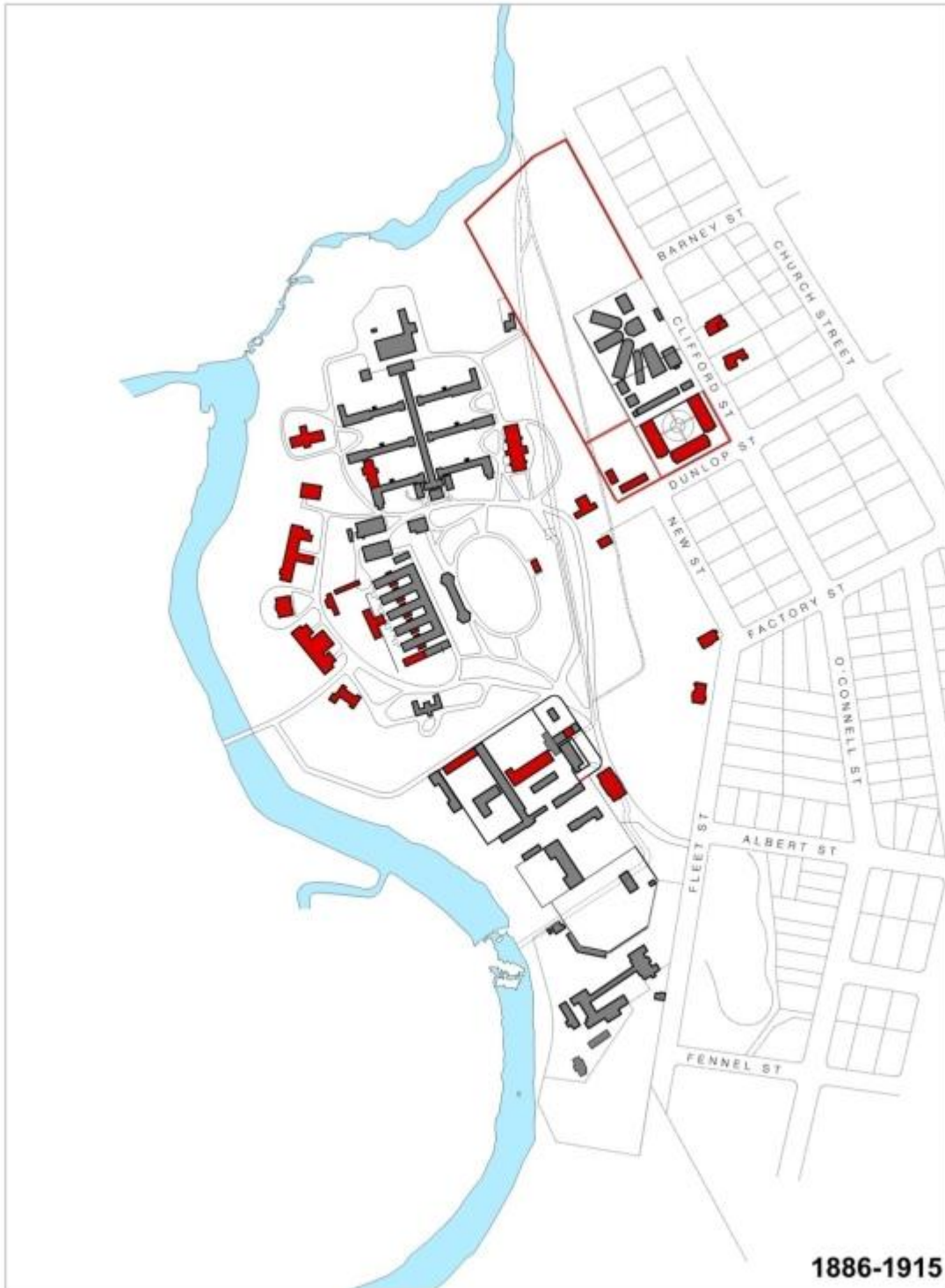
³⁶ Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales, 7 February 1912 [Issue 19], p769.

³⁷ NSW Votes and Proceedings Legislative Assembly, 1911-1912, v.2, p.383.

³⁸ Willis, p.186.

³⁹ Djuric, p.75.

⁴⁰ Willis, p.186.



- 24 A diagram of the PNHS in 1915. Apart from the construction of the perimeter and compound walls very little modification has been made to the former Roman Catholic Orphan School to become the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School are minimal during this period. 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. Residential development expands. Sources: TKD Architects, 2015.



On 7 May 1924, the Girls' Training Home was disestablished and 'deconstituted' and the land and buildings returned to the Girls' Industrial School.

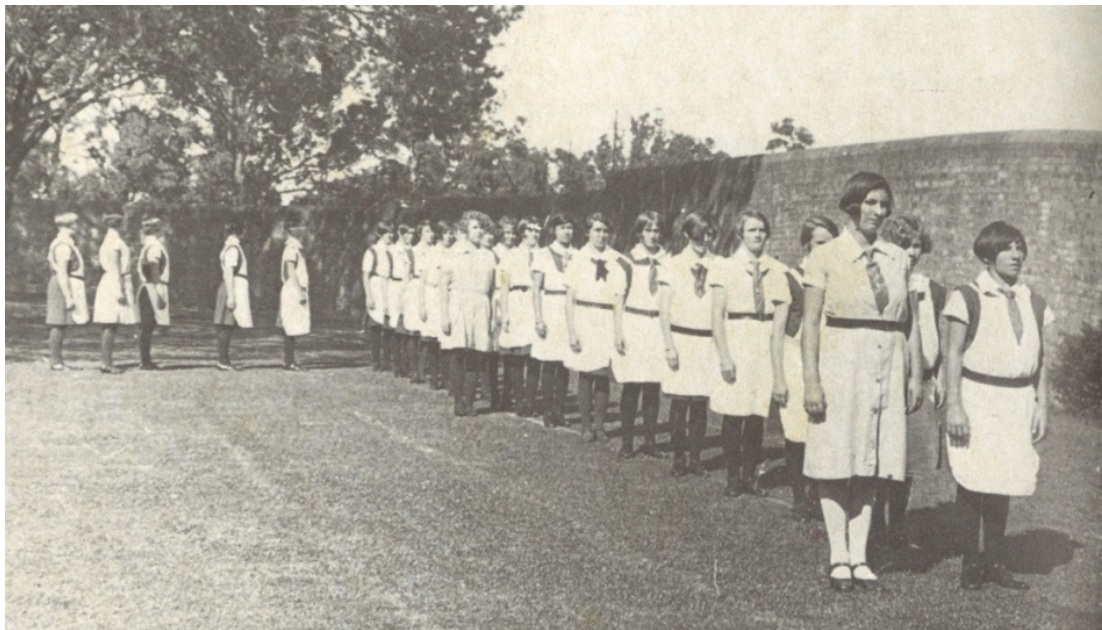
For many years there was relatively little physical change at the Industrial School. In terms of recreation, however, the installation of a bio box in the chapel during 1926 allowed moving picture screenings in the School.

The former infirmary was renamed Bethel House in 1929, in honour of Walter Bethel (1878-1941), President of the State Children's Relief Board from December 1923 to February 1929. Bethel apparently considered Parramatta his 'special project—a place of moral intervention for girls who had lost 'all promise fair.'⁴¹

In 1930 the Child Welfare Department considered relocating the School so that cottage accommodation could be provided. The Depression is likely to have halted further planning. Instead, in 1932 documentation was prepared in the Government Architect's Branch for a new hospital block behind the former infirmary, but construction did not proceed immediately and tenders were received in 1934, along with those for a superintendent's cottage.⁴²

Stipendiary Magistrate John McCulloch carried out enquiries into child welfare during 1934. In one report the School was described as:

... century old, ill-designed, ill-adapted, and wholly unsuitable with the buildings 'gaol-like' firetraps which had not changed since the 1920s apart from the recent addition of a dormitory wing and showers to the clinic, alterations to the shower room in the main building and a residence for the Superintendent.⁴³

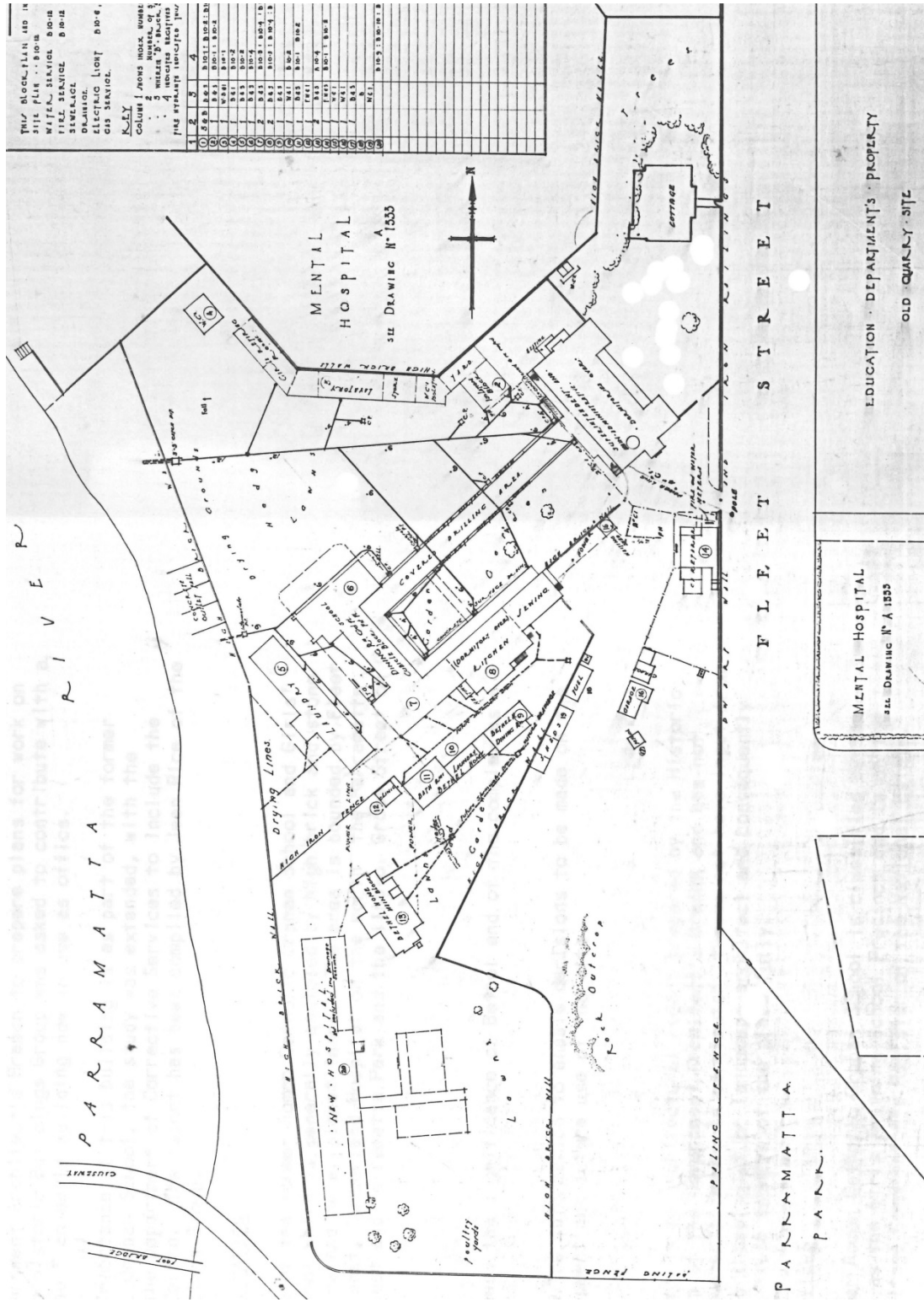


25 Morning parade and exercise (c1928) during which the girls were counted and checked.
Source: Department of Youth and Community Services, reproduced in Willis, p182.

⁴¹ Djuric, p.77.

⁴² "Government Contracts", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 10 April 1934, p.3.

⁴³ Djuric, p.81.



26 A 1935 block plan for the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School.
Source: PWD.





27 A 1939 photograph of the front entry to the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School with the entry gates and sandstone palisade fence and Main Building (N01) in the background.
Source: SLNSW.

After the enquiry a second dormitory wing was constructed as an addition to the clinic and together with a new service building in front of Keller House formed a new admissions section. The first floor of Bethel was used as privileged dormitories for girls who attended college or worked outside the institution. A new isolation block was built near the main building with the former cell block used as a school room and the earlier boys' lavatory/ablutions building converted to a sewing room. Despite these works, McCulloch recommended demolition of the entire establishment and replacement by cottage type accommodation and additional land was purchased in 1937 and 1941 to achieve this end.⁴⁴

Conditions at the Industrial School were sufficiently repressive for riots to break out in 1941, 1942, 1943, 1945 and 1946. It has been suggested that for every riot at least another dozen were quelled before they got out of hand. The rioting led to the preparation of a major report by the Delinquency committee of the Child Welfare Advisory Committee of NSW, which was published in 1945. Norma Parker (refer to Appendix C), who was a member of the committee, resided at the School for a week at the beginning of 1943.⁴⁵ In part the riots may have resulted from the cost-cutting that accompanied World War II, which affected the supply of food and clothing and resulted in the abandonment of the cottage homes initiative.⁴⁶ Many riots started at mealtimes when most girls were together and according to some accounts, were terrifying events with some girls collapsing on the floor weeping hysterically while others destroyed every object and piece of furniture they could.⁴⁷ Despite the riots, the girls contributed to the war effort, knitting socks and making camouflage nets.⁴⁸

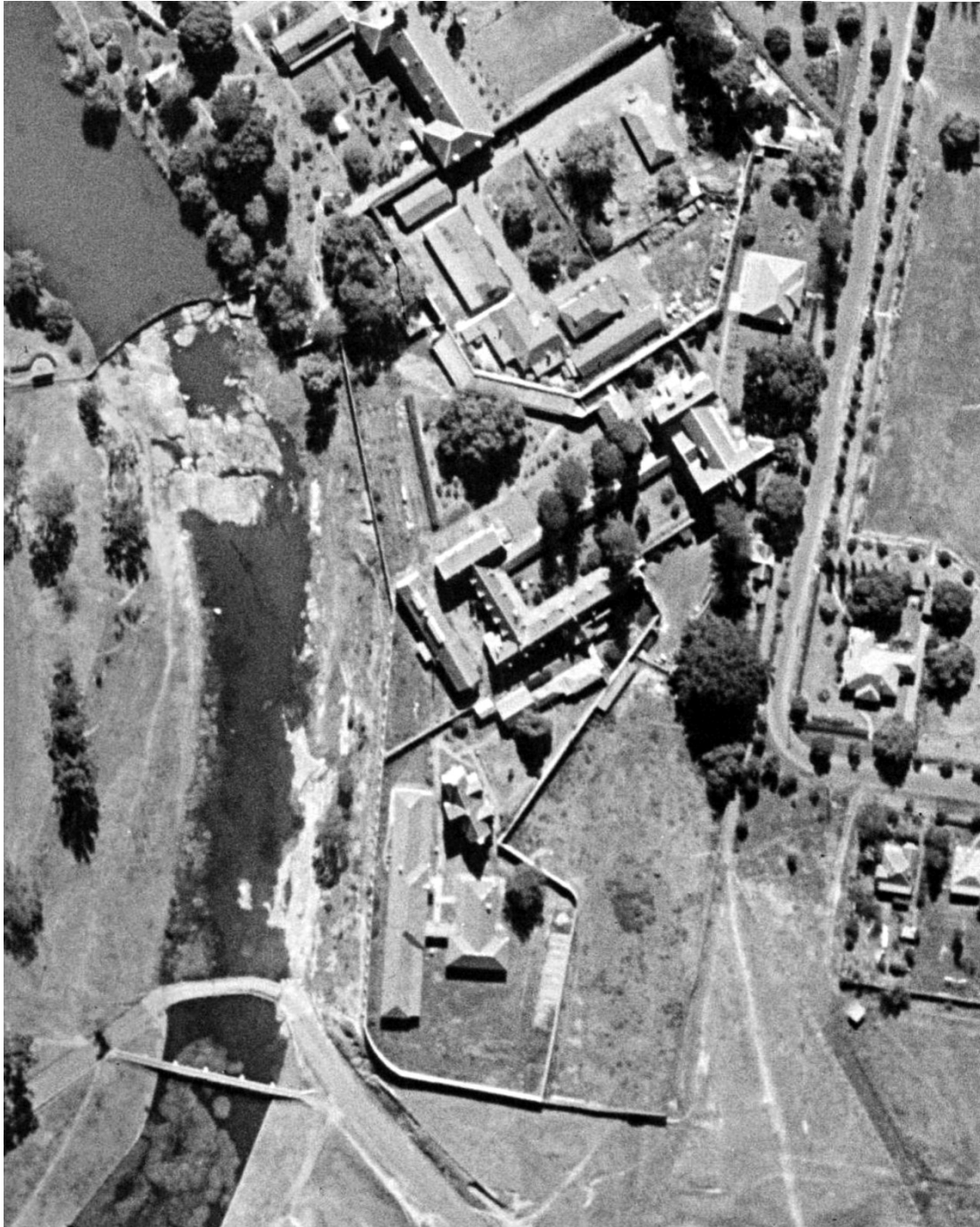
⁴⁴ Djuric, p.83.

⁴⁵ Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa Parramatta Conservation Management Plan, p.37.

⁴⁶ Djuric, p.88.

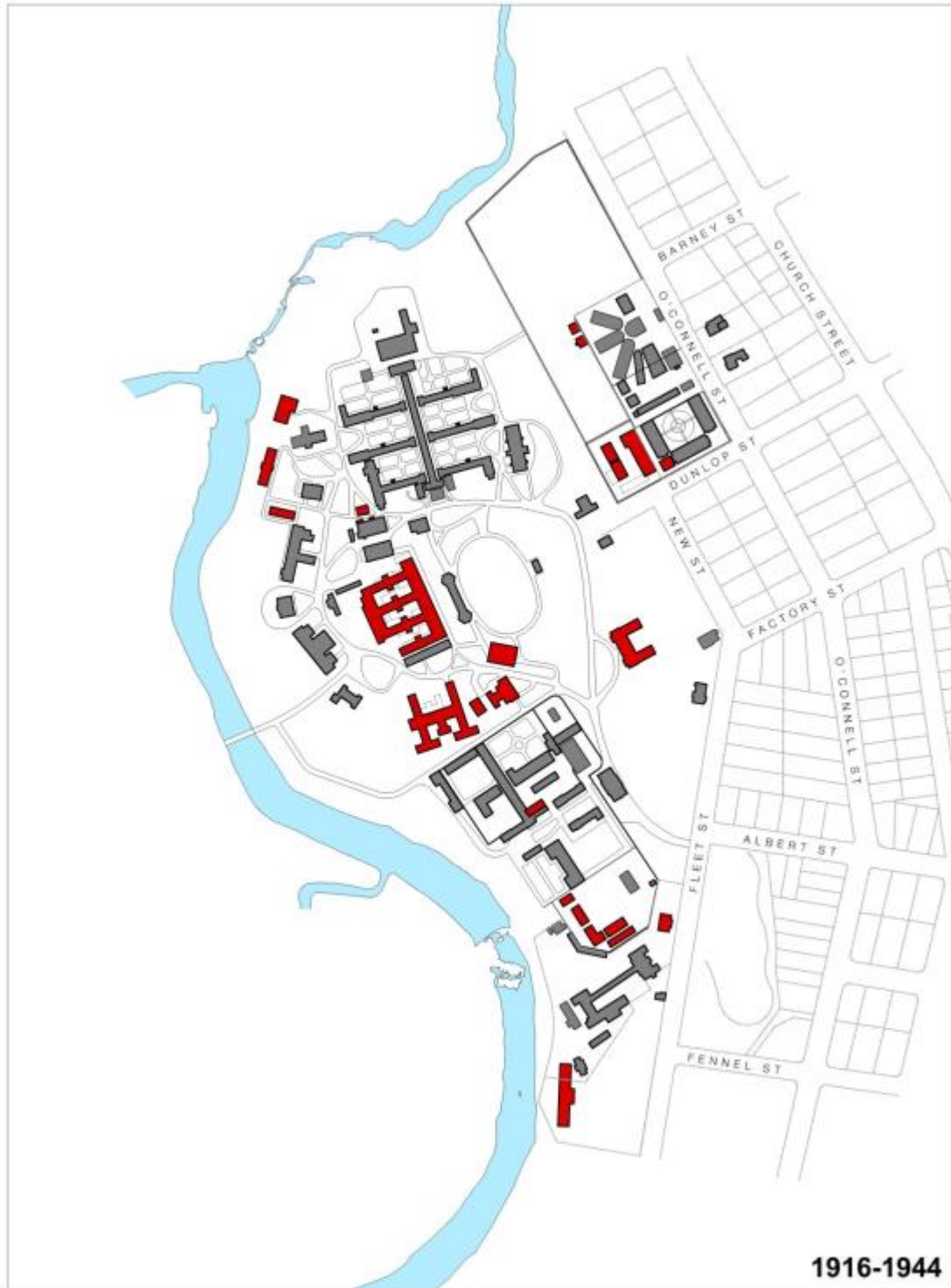
⁴⁷ <http://www.parragirls.org.au/parramatta-girls-home.php> , accessed 7 September 2015.

⁴⁸ Djuric, p.88.



28 A 1943 aerial of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. Note that the east compound wall exists while the compound wall between Bethel and the 'Drying Grounds' has been demolished to allow for construction of the hospital building in 1936. Source: Department of Lands.





- 29 A diagram of the PNHS in 1944. The first new buildings at the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls are completed during the period—the first new buildings in almost 50 years. The Parramatta Hospital for the Insane is now known as the Parramatta Mental Hospital. The Gaol has expanded to the southwest. Residential development expands within the area.
Sources: TKD Architects, 2015.





30 A 1946 photograph of a sewing class of the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School.
Source: SLNSW.

Plans were prepared for the redevelopment of the School during 1945 that included a refectory block, privilege section, cottages, an admission block and a hospital. A site at Thornleigh was earmarked for privilege cottages. The redevelopment of the Industrial School at Parramatta did not proceed, but the institution at Thornleigh was subsequently realised.

2.7 Parramatta Girls' Training School (Parramatta Girls' Home) (1946-1974)

On 16 August 1946 the Industrial School became a facility for the 'reception, detention, maintenance, discipline, education and training of young persons' and was renamed 'The Parramatta Training School for Girls'.⁴⁹

The Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department laid claim to positive changes to the institution, however, very little appears to have changed—there were two riots in 1947 and the conditions at the school were sufficiently unpleasant for riots to break out in 1953 and 1954.

Ministerial reforms took place in 1956, after which the Department of Child Welfare was separated from the Minister for Public Instruction. These reforms also had little effect—there were more riots in 1958 and in February and March 1961.

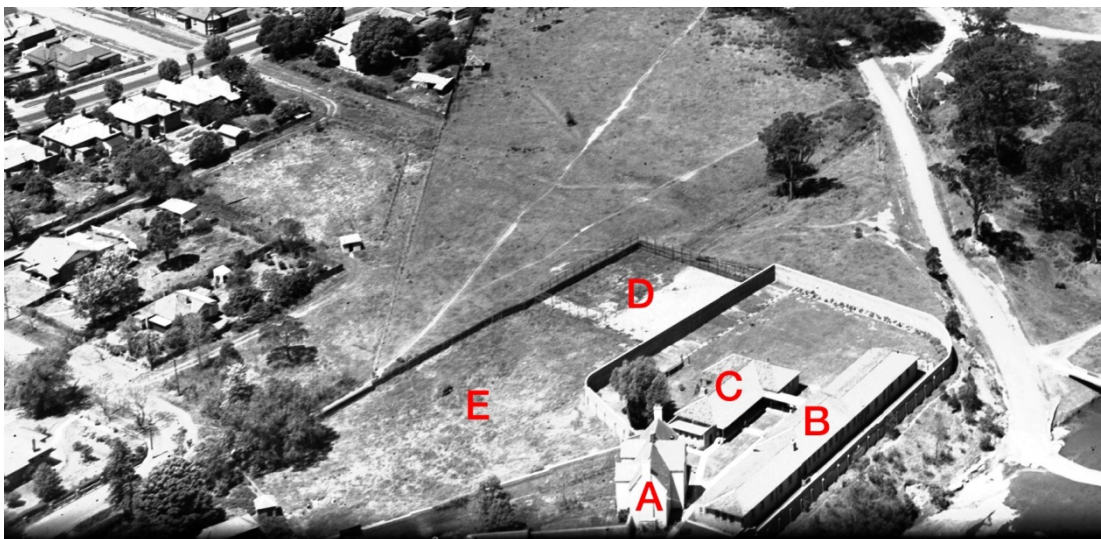
The riots of 1961 attracted a great deal of media attention and it was decided to establish a new institution at Hay for those girls considered incorrigible and in need of further 'training'. The new institution at Hay was opened in July 1961 in the town's historic gaol and quickly became notorious for its harsh treatment and appalling conditions.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ <http://investigator.records.nsw.gov.au/Entity.aspx?Path=VAgency\460>, accessed 8 September 2015.

⁵⁰ According to Bonney Djuric, the precedent for Hay was the Tamworth Institution for Boys, established in 1947 in a colonial era gaol in the town.



31 The recreation room at the Parramatta Girls Training School in 1950.
Source: Child Welfare Department Annual Report, 1950.



32 A c1950s aerial photograph of Parramatta taken by Frank Hurley. In the foreground can be seen the south part of the Parramatta Girls' Training School with 'Bethel' (A), the 1930s Hospital (B) and associated dining room and kitchen block (C), the tennis courts (D) and Outer yard (E).
Source: NLA—PIC FH/7946 LOC Cold store PIC HURL 262/9.



33 A 1955 aerial of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. Note that very little has changed since the 1940s. Note also the former quarry site to the east of Fleet Street. Source: Department of Lands.

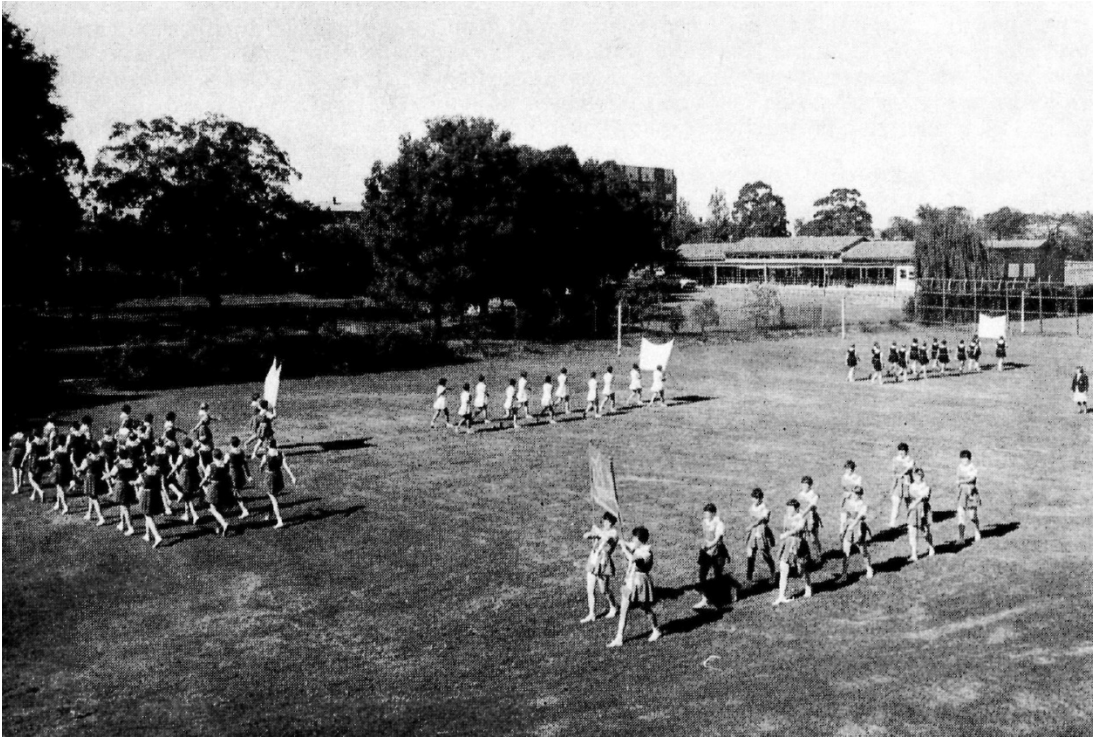




34 A photograph (of Bethel) included in newspaper reports of the 1961 riots.
Source: Daily Advertiser, 3 August 2015.



35 The tennis courts of the Parramatta Girls Training School within the outer yard, before construction of the new Instructional Range.
Source: Child Welfare Department Annual Report, 1964.



36 Basketball teams from the Parramatta Girls' Training School practicing for the opening of the season within the outer yard area.
Source: Child Welfare Department Annual Report, 1967.

From 1963 a limited number of 'privileged' girls were allowed day work as domestics in private homes or other government controlled institutions.

With establishment of Minda Remand Centre in May 1966 the former admissions section was designated as privileged dormitories. (Minda was a shelter and remand centre with a court and separate residential sections and schools for boys and girls aged eight to 18.) One of the upper rooms in Bethel continued to serve as a transition dormitory for girls who were to leave the institution within a number of weeks. The laundry was modernised and became an adjunct to training girls for work outside the School.

An estimated 30,000 children passed through the institution with an average of 160 girls in residence at any given time. These figures rose during the late 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, peaking in 1970 with a recorded 307 girls in residence. In 1966, the resident population averaged around 250 with the transient population that year around 500. On average between 7 and 12% of girls were of Aboriginal descent.

A new 6 room Instructional Range was built 1969-1970. One room was used as a classroom and the remainder for sewing and cookery. This saw demolition of the eastern compound wall (1887) as well as the sewing room (former lavatory block) and school room (former cell block). Bricks thought to be of convict era were salvaged and auctioned to raise money towards the cost of building a swimming pool within the grounds.⁵¹ (It is unlikely that the bricks were manufactured by convicts given that the wall was constructed in the 1880s.)

⁵¹ Djuric, p122.



37 The Instructional Range (left).
Source: Child Welfare Department, Annual Report 1970.

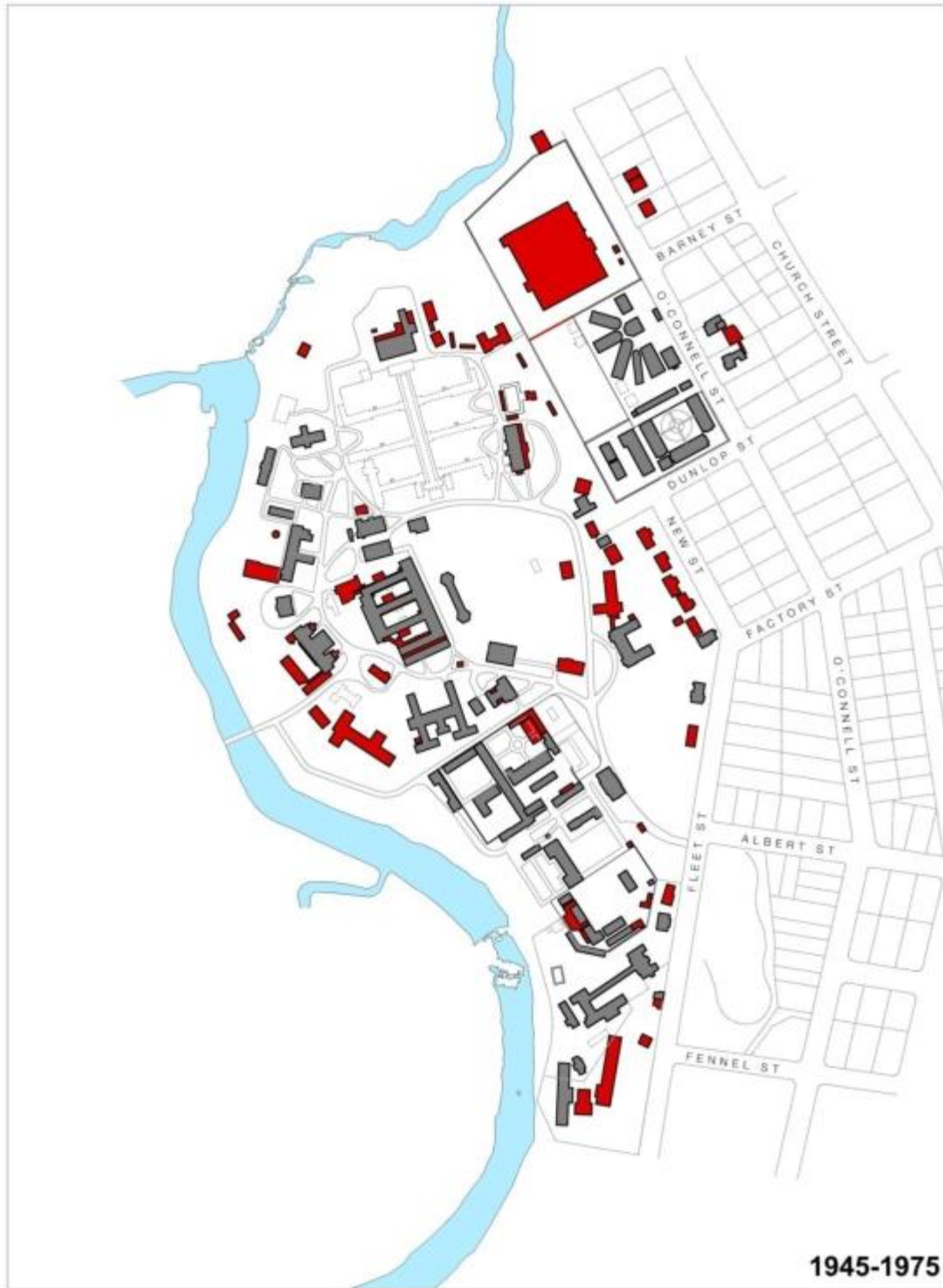
From the early 1970s members of Sydney's women's movement, including the legendary feminist Bessie Guthrie,⁵² had protested about the conditions at the Girls' Training School and Hay Institution for Girls, and the pressure contributed to the government's decision to amend the *Child Welfare Act*, as Child Welfare Minister Richard Healey said at the time, 'to reflect the most positive attitudes of a modern community towards its minors and get rid of any Dickensian overtones.'⁵³ This led to closure of both institutions in 1974.



38 A cookery class (left) and creative arts and crafts (right).
Source: Child Welfare Department, Annual Report 1970.

⁵² See Suzanne Bellamy, 'Guthrie, Bessie Jean Thompson (1905–1977)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/guthrie-bessie-jean-thompson-10382/text18393>, published first in hardcopy 1996, accessed online 29 October 2015.

⁵³ Djuric, pp.133-134, quoting *Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 September 1974.



- 39 A diagram of the PNHS in 1975 showing the final phase of the Parramatta Training School for Girls including the Instructional Range (N11). Development at the Cumberland Hospital focuses on providing new mental health services and demolition of obsolete structures including the Female Weatherboard Division. The Parramatta Linen Service is established.
Sources: TKD Architects, 2015.





40 A 'muster' at the Parramatta Training School (Parramatta Girls' Home) in the 1970s.
Source: Parragirls.

2.8 Kamballa Children's Shelter (for Girls) (1974-1983)

At the closure of the Girls' Training School in 1974, the site was divided into two sections: a special unit for Girls and a separate remand centre for boys.

On 19 February 1975 the north part of the site ('Lot 1, MS 22665 Sy R'—now Lot 1 DP 862127) was proclaimed, under the *Child Welfare Act, 1939* as 'a school for the reception, detention, maintenance, discipline, education and training of children and young persons committed to an institution' to be known as 'Kamballa'.⁵⁴ Although proclaimed in February 1975, Kamballa opened on 31 October 1974 and took in its first girls in December 1974.

Kamballa was a shelter for girls aged 15 to 18 identified as having emotional or behavioural problems. The unit was designed to cater for the needs of girls found unsuitable for other training schools. The emphasis of the institution was to provide extensive counselling and vocational and educational opportunities to facilitate individual development.

Kamballa was located in the main complex of buildings originally constructed as part of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and shared the Instructional Range (N12) with Taldree, but there was no mixing of the children from the two institutions.

Although it was in the 'old home' building, the atmosphere was much more relaxed, there were fewer girls and the 'training features' like laundry work, scrubbing and 'standing out' that had made life so difficult for girls at Parramatta were gone.

⁵⁴ Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales, 7 March 1975 [Issue 42], p807.

In April 1977, the Department of Public Works issued a tender for ‘painting’ at the ‘Kamballa Youth and Community Centre’.⁵⁵ An additional painting tender was issued on 9 March 1979 for the ‘Kamballa Girls Training School’.⁵⁶

In 1980, Kamballa relocated to the south part of the site (now Lot 2 DP 862127), vacated by Taldree earlier in the same year. Kamballa closed as a residential facility in 1983.

The Taldree/Kamballa buildings (Bethel House, former Hospital building and Instructional Range) remained a Department of Community Services administrative centre until 2009.



41 Classes at Kamballa, 1975.
Source: SLNSW digital order nos. d3_29753 and d3_29747.

2.9 Taldree Junior Remand Centre for Boys (1974-1980)

On 19 February 1975 the south part of the former Parramatta Girls’ Training School site (‘Lot 2, MS 22665 Sy R’—now Lot 2 DP 862127) was proclaimed, under the *Child Welfare Act, 1939* as ‘a shelter for the reception and temporary detention and maintenance of children and young persons’ to be known as ‘Taldree’.⁵⁷ Although proclaimed in February 1975, Taldree opened in July 1974 and took in its first boys in December 1974.⁵⁸ Taldree accommodated up to 60 boys under 16 years of age for about two weeks at a time while they awaited their appearance in court—a function that was transferred from the Minda Remand Centre in Lidcombe.⁵⁹

Taldree was located in Bethel (N06) and the 1930s Hospital building (N11). The Instructional Range (N12) provided education for the boys with emphasis placed on basic skills as many were educationally disadvantaged. The school accommodation and administrative staff was shared with the girls from Kamballa but neither classes nor playgrounds were mixed.⁶⁰

When Taldree closed in May 1980 its functions were transferred to the Cobham Remand Centre at Werrington Park⁶¹ and Kamballa relocated into the buildings vacated by Taldree.

⁵⁵ Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales, 29 April, 1977 [Issue 43], p1706.

⁵⁶ Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales, 9 March, 1979 [Issue 36], p1120.

⁵⁷ Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales, 7 March 1975 [Issue 42], p807.

⁵⁸ Department of Youth and Community Services, Report for the year ending 30 June 1975, p78, in NSW Parliamentary Papers 1976-77-78, Vol.12, p1131.

⁵⁹ Department of Youth and Community Services, Report for the year ending 30 June 1974, p53, in NSW Parliamentary Papers 1974-75, Vol.5, p653.

⁶⁰ Brian Boyle, *The Child Welfare Schools: recollections of these unique schools and the men and women who taught in them often under considerable difficulty*. Unpublished typescript, 1996 (held by State Records Library), pp.75-76.

⁶¹ DR 2612.

2.10 Norma Parker Correctional Centre for Women (1980-1997)

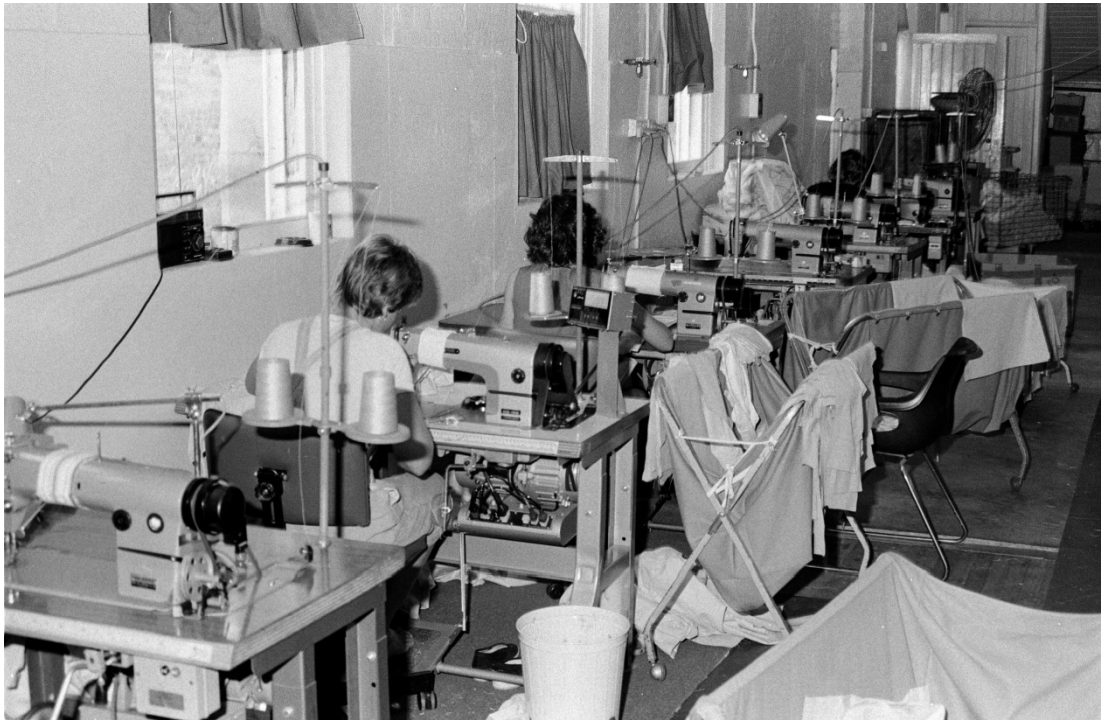
The Norma Parker Correctional Centre was opened in 1980 in the former Kamballa buildings to provide additional accommodation for female prisoners.⁶² It was named in honour of a pioneering and influential social worker Norma Parker CBE (1906-2004).

It was a minimum-security prison that also housed women in the work release program. It was the second facility in NSW for incarcerated women and was the first low security women's prison in the State. Prior to its opening, women classified as 'C' category (low security) went to Cessnock Correctional Centre, where they were accommodated in a wing adjacent to the male facilities. When the male prison population expanded, this wing was closed to women and they were transferred to a small open facility at Tomago near Newcastle.

Norma Parker consisted of three separate accommodation areas: Winmill Cottage, Morgan House, and a section located above the facility's offices for women on Work Release. Accommodation was in single or shared rooms and there were no multiple-occupancy rooms.

The Centre at least provided for some separation of women based on classification levels, although Mulawa continued to house women of differing classification levels in the one facility. The focus was upon education, work and recreation programs.⁶³

The Norma Parker Correctional Centre for Women was closed in mid-1997.



42 A sewing class in 1983 within the Norma Parker Correctional Centre for Women.
Source: SLNSW—d4_14167.

⁶² NSW Government Gazette, 4 January 1980, p24

⁶³ Women in prison, NSW, 1970-2010, UNSW website.

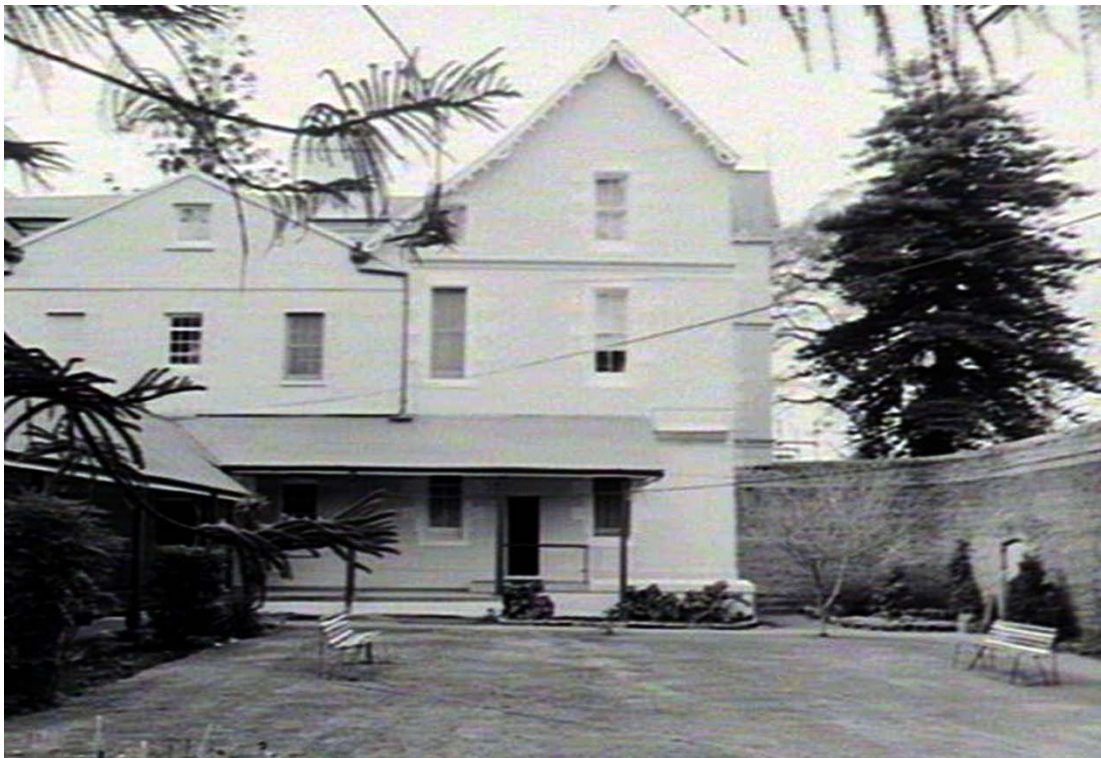


43 Part of a 1980s plan of the site.
Source: PWD.





44 A 1980 photograph of the southwest range soon after establishment of the Norma Parker Correctional Centre for Women.
Source: SLNSW—d3_08077.



45 A 1980 photograph of the rear of the Main Building soon after establishment of the Norma Parker Correctional Centre for Women.
Source: SLNSW—d3_08082.

2.11 Norma Parker Periodic Detention Centre for Women (1997-2010)

The Norma Parker Periodic Detention Centre for Women opened in late 1997.

The *Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act 1970* (Act No 90, 1970) introduced a system of imprisonment only at weekends for selected prisoners sentenced to serve periods of three to 12 months. The first periodic detention centre was opened on 19 March 1971 at Long Bay within the prison, but those sentenced to periodic detention did not have contact with custodial sentence prisoners⁶⁴. This was followed by the Parramatta Periodic Detention Centre which opened on 2 July, 1973⁶⁵ and Bathurst and Silverwater centres in October 1974.

Periodic Detention was extended to female prisoners as a result of the *Periodic Detention of Prisoners (Amendment) Act, 1977* (Act. No 12, 1977). The Merinda Periodic Detention Centre for Women was proclaimed on 11 January 1978—it was located in the north section of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site near Parramatta Gaol.

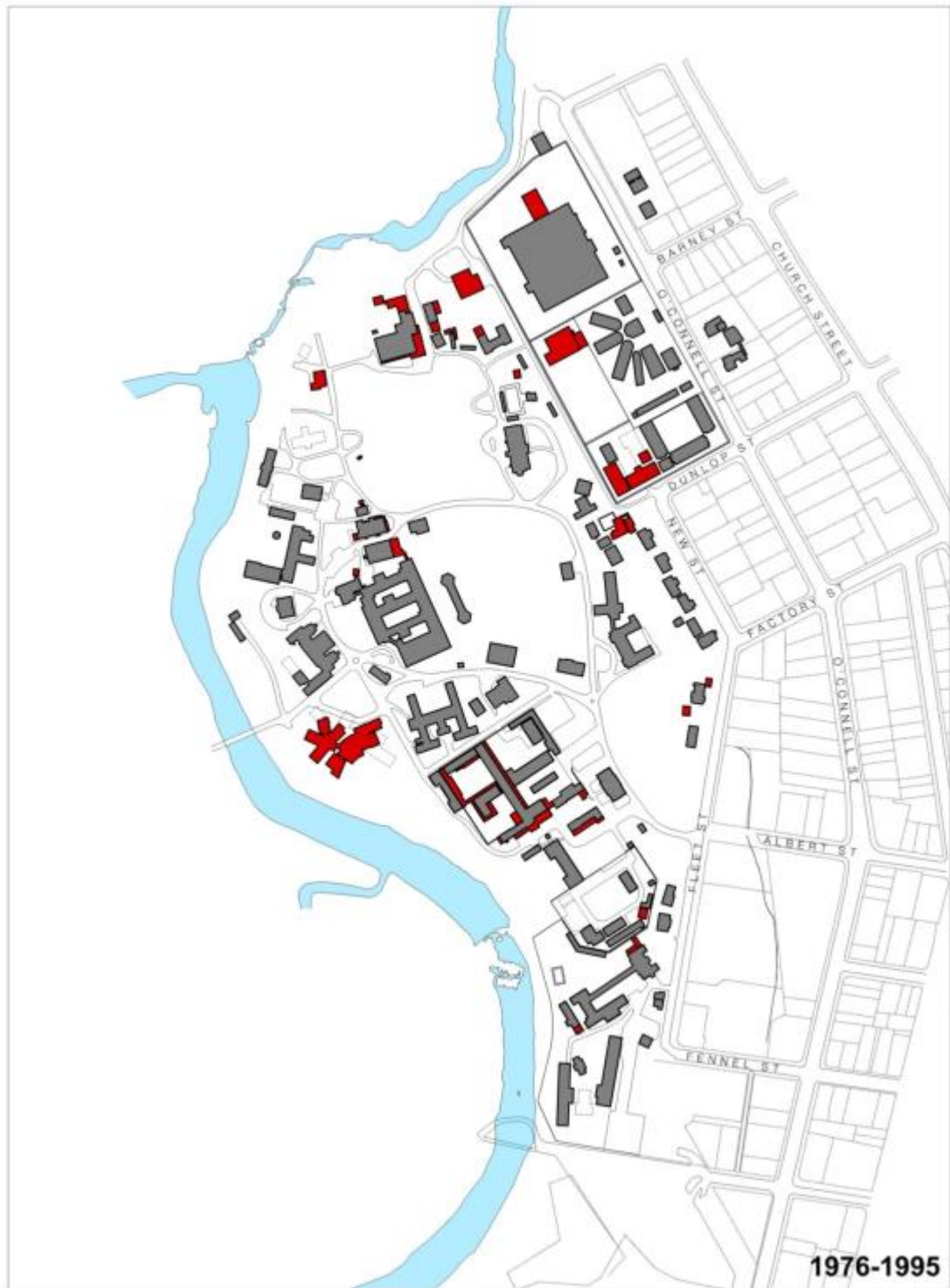
Although the Norma Parker Centre had a capacity of 60 beds at weekends and mid-week, only 25 detainees were attending both sessions⁶⁶—it closed on 24 February 2008 and the remaining detainees were transferred to Emu Plains Periodic Detention Centre. It continued to be used for administrative purposes.

A fire on 22 December 2012 caused extensive damage to the southwest range and former chapel of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

⁶⁴ Department of Corrective Services Annual Report for the year ended 30 June , 1972, p25

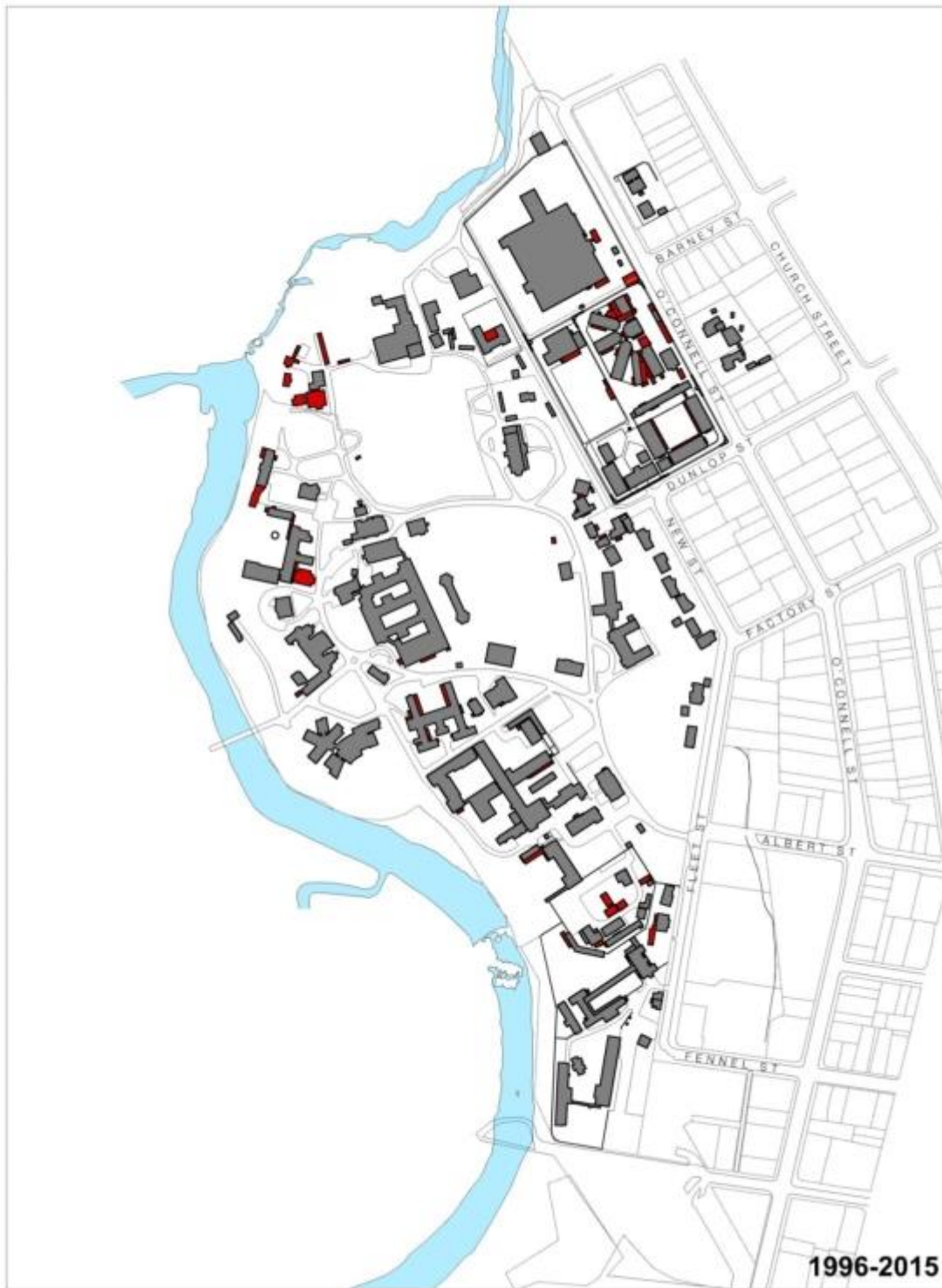
⁶⁵ Department of Corrective Services Annual Report for the year ended 30 June, 1973, p33

⁶⁶ 4130 – Corrective Services – Periodic Detention at <http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au>, accessed 2 November 2015.



- 46 A diagram of 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, 2015.





47 A diagram of the PNHS in 2015. Little new development has occurred throughout this phase except to support existing services within the three complexes.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



3 UNDERSTANDING THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

3.1 Introduction

The Norma Parker/Kamballa site has a distinctive cultural landscape character derived from its historical use as a place of detention and institutional 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 Norma Parker/Kamballa site comprises the setting for the buildings, ie the spaces between the buildings and their inter-relationships, together with views and vistas to, from and within the site and, roads, pathways, walls and ornamental structures as well as planting layouts and plant species diversity and maturity.

In its road network, building layouts, landscaping and archaeology, the Norma Parker/Kamballa site reflects more than 150 years of evolving approaches to institutional care and detention.

While more recent more ad hoc development, demolition of some buildings and loss of trees and horticultural complexity have eroded 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

3.2.1 The Burramatta

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is a significant Aboriginal cultural landscape. The site has the potential to contain material evidence of Aboriginal occupation providing Aboriginal people with continuing, tangible links with the lifestyle and values of their ancestors. Subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits demonstrate the history of Aboriginal land use patterns, resource use and subsistence activities. Refer to Part A of the PNHS CMP for a preliminary assessment of the Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage of the wider PNHS.

3.2.2 Early Colonial Endeavours

Government watermill and associated mill races (1799-1820)

The mill races associated with the Government watermill constructed to the south of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site between 1799-1804 are known to have extended across the PNHS. However, only one of the races appears to have extended across the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. As the mill immediately to the south was demolished in 1820 it is likely that there was no further need for the race to operate and that it was eventually backfilled but it is still shown as being present in the landscape until the later nineteenth century. It is likely that sub-surface evidence of the mill race survives on the site—refer to *Appendix D Preliminary Historical Archaeology Assessment* for further discussion.

Bligh's 1806 land grant

In August 1806 Governor Bligh arranged with outgoing Governor King to receive a grant of 105 acres (42.5 hectares) out of the Government Domain on the north side of the Parramatta River. The grant extended from the Parramatta River to an eastern boundary with the original gaol (and first female factory) reserve (now Prince Alfred Park) roughly aligning with present day Villiers Street and Marist Place and to the northwest to meet the south boundary of Charles Smith's land grant of 1792. Bligh did not make use of the land and the grant was later declared illegal by Governor Macquarie and cancelled in 1819. Macquarie constructed the Female Factory at the north end of the grant from 1818-1821. Bligh's daughter and son-in-law later made a claim on the land in 1839 but after protracted negotiations they gave up the claim in return for clear title to other lands in Sydney and the Hawkesbury.

3.2.3 The Roman Catholic Orphan School (1844-1886)

The majority of the buildings constructed during the Roman Catholic Orphan School phase exist today. This includes the Main Building (N01) and its 1867 north wing and 1882 south wing; Covered Way (N02); Southwest Range (N03); Chapel (N04); Laundry (N05), Bethel House (N06) and the Gate Keeper's Lodge (N07). The outbuildings (N08) were also constructed during this period. The original kitchen/servant building, privies and enclosing stone wall were demolished between 1856 and 1858 to allow for additions to the boy's dormitory and dining room (constructed 1852 as the 'West Wing'). It is likely that the footings and associated deposits and artefact of these elements form part of the site's archaeological resource.

3.2.4 The Parramatta Industrial School for Girls (1887-1946)

Adaption of the Roman Catholic Orphan School to become the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls resulted in some works to the buildings existing at the time—evidence of these modifications is likely to exist within the buildings including paint schemes.

The key element associated with this phase of the site's development relate to the construction of the high brick perimeter and internal compound walls. The Hospital building (N11) was also constructed during this phase as was the Superintendent's Residence (1936).

The majority of existing mature plantings also relate to establishment of the Girls' Industrial School in the late nineteenth century.

3.2.5 The Parramatta Girls' Training School (1946-1974)

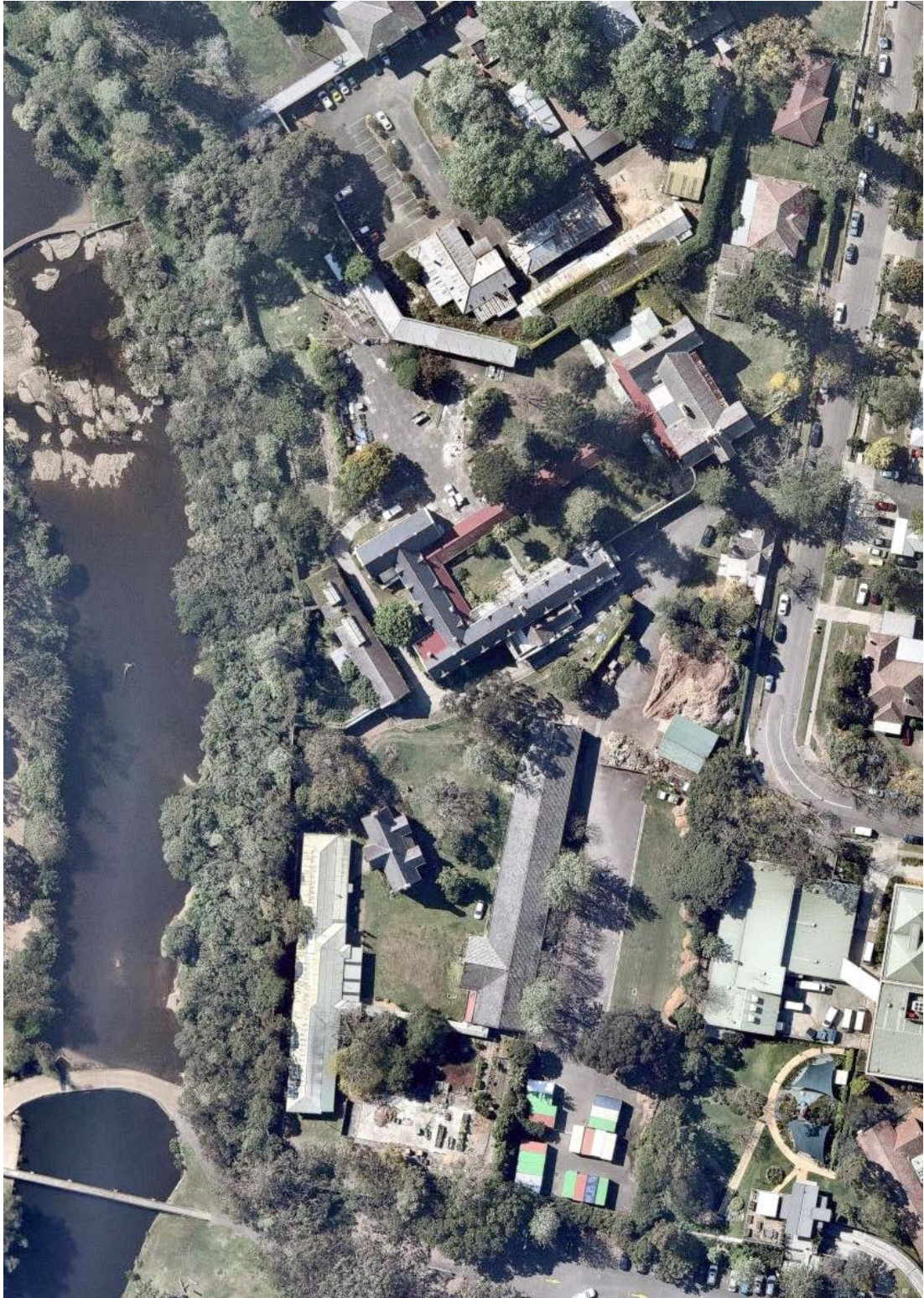
Modifications to the existing buildings occurred during this phase to upgrade the facilities to respond to riots and changing community expectations. Generally this included modifications to Bethel House and the Main Building. The tennis courts were also rebuilt during this period. The smaller support buildings between Bethel and the Southwest Range were demolished as was part of the a section of the compound wall.

3.2.6 Kamballa and Taldree (1974-1983)

Very little modifications were made during this phase to the buildings or grounds.

3.2.7 Norma Parker Correctional Centre for Women/Periodic Detention Centre for Women (1980-2010)

The most significant changes that have occurred were to the interior of the Main Building and the Outbuildings to accommodate young women who were being detained within the main complex of buildings. Some additional fencing and signage was introduced.



48 Aerial photograph of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. The site is dominated by tall Araucarias planted from the 1860s onwards and which are major local landmarks. Source: Nearmap, 6 October 2015.





49 The Gatekeeper's Cottage (Building N07) next to the entrance to Norma Parker Centre / Kamballa from Fleet Street. The signs on the palisade fence tell the story of the Memory Project associated with the Parramatta Girls Home.
Source: MUSEscape, October 2015.



50 North-eastern elevation of Main Dormitory Block (Building N01), showing tall Araucarias at right and behind the building.
Source: MUSEscape, October 2015.



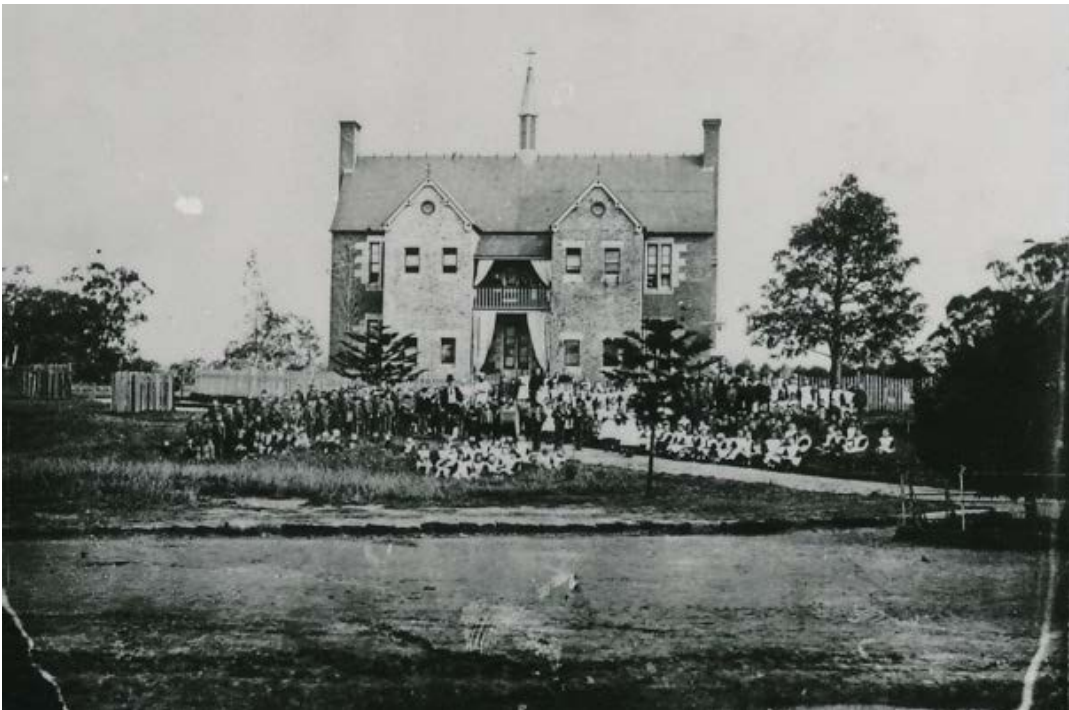
- 51** View north along the western side of the Norma Parker Centre / Kamballa showing the in-ground swimming pool (Item N16), the western boundary wall and ornamental plantings in the riparian corridor of the Parramatta River outside the wall.
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.



- 52** View from Fleet Street to Norma Parker Centre / Kamballa showing the Gatekeeper's Cottage with the Main Dormitory Block behind. The tall Araucarias are major landmarks in the local landscape.
Source: MUSEcape, October 2015.



53 East side of Fleet Street outside the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site showing the sandstone walls and street tree plantings of Australian rainforest trees including *Brachychiton acerifolius* (Illawarra Flame Tree) and *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Queensland Firewheel Tree).
Source: MUSEscape, October 2015.



54 Children and staff assembled in front of the Roman Catholic Orphan School in 1877. Two specimens of *Araucaria* sp. are evident in this photograph. By the late 1870s the cultural landscape of the site included plantings of *Araucaria* species and these tall Australian conifers, now up to 30 metres in height survive as significant landmarks.
Source: Parramatta Heritage Centre—ACC002/34/23.

3.3 History and Analysis of the Gardens and Grounds

3.3.1 Introduction

The following analysis of the development of the gardens and grounds has been extracted from the analysis included in the *Norma Parker Centre, Parramatta Conservation Plan*, prepared by the Heritage Group, Department of Works and Services in 1997.

3.3.2 Roman Catholic Orphan School (1843-1886)

Background and siting

The site chosen for the Roman Catholic Orphan School was in close proximity to other institutions and on land originally granted to William Bligh in 1806. Augustus Earle's painting *'The Female Penitentiary or Factory at Parramatta'* indicates that it is likely that the site contained remnant indigenous vegetation or regrowth. It was close to a water supply and had access to viable farm land across the river.

The original plan for the Roman Catholic Orphan School indicates that the institution was enclosed and separated from its surroundings by a tall stone fence. An early view however, indicates that the building itself was prominent from the Government Domain (now Parramatta Park) and appears as a landmark rising above the vegetation which lines the river. Conversely views out of the site from the upper storey of this building would have looked over remnant indigenous vegetation to cleared and fenced fields and the Domain.

Development of the gardens and grounds

In 1843 the Colonial Engineer's Office Plans for a New Orphan School at Parramatta indicate that the site was surrounded by a boundary wall *'2 feet thick by 17 feet high, all the end piers are 5 feet, and the centre piers 3ft on their face, and 5ins projection'* (see Figure 6). The only break in the wall apart from the main entrance is a smaller unlabelled rear entrance near the kitchen area. The main building is surrounded on three sides by playground and the entrance is shown as being directly opposite the front door. In the same year plants and cuttings of vines were sent from the Botanic Garden to an Orphan School at Parramatta but it is unclear which institution received these.

There is no substantial evidence of any gardening activity on the site until 1846 when plants were sent from the Botanic Gardens to the Roman Catholic Orphan School Parramatta in July, 'to the care of Mrs Sothurlan' [Sutherland] (see Appendix A of the 1997 Conservation plan for a detailed list). This may relate to the proposal for an additional site for a school garden adjoining and to the west of the original site (1997 Conservation Plan, p9). By 1853-4 construction of an additional building beyond the original outbuildings necessitated new fencing and in 1856 play equipment was ordered for the school grounds (1997 Conservation Plan, p12).

Institutions during this period were usually expected to grow the food consumed by the inmates. An 1858 'Sketch Shewing the Boundaries Proposed For a Park, Town of Parramatta' indicates the extent of the farm area assigned to the school (AO Map 4807). The 1997 Conservation Plan (p15) state that these grants for agricultural purposes, dedicated in 1864 and 1867, were lots 100, 101,102,103 and 104 along Toongabbie Creek, which may be a different area to that indicated on the 1858 map. By 1861 permanent accommodation for the gardener had been provided and palisading was erected to separate the boys and girls yards.

A c1865 photograph (Figure 11) shows a vine, possibly Cats Claw Creeper, (*Macfadyena unguisat*) growing on the walls of the main building around the entrance. A mature Eucalypt is in the area to the rear of the main building and the site is backed by indigenous vegetation. There are shrubs in the foreground of several of the buildings with possibly a conifer in the foreground of the new Hospital building (1863-4). New stone and iron post and rail fencing runs across the front of the school to the gatekeepers lodge. The rear boundary fencing is not in evidence in the far ground.

Views taken a few years later in c1870 (Figure 14) of the Main Building indicates the Cats Claw creeper still present around the main entrance and two Norfolk Island Pines in front and slightly to the side of the 1867 extension. Another small tree of a coniferous appearance is planted approximately opposite the entrance. This photograph also contains what is possibly the vine covered remnants of the original wall which surrounded the School. Another photograph (Figure 13) shows a group in front of the main entrance. Flax is planted symmetrically either side of the main building under the outer windows.

A slightly later view, c1870, of the Infirmary (Bethel House) (Figure 16) shows the immediate area around the Infirmary fenced with wooden palisade fencing with two young Norfolk Island Pines planted along the driveway leading to it. A fenced tree, possibly a pine, is at the convergence of this and another drive. Other small fenced enclosures feature. A large tree stands just outside the fence and eucalypts are in the distant background. A view from about the same time of the boys section of the RCOS with a covered way and in filled verandah shows two Norfolk Island Pines, one of which is in the courtyard area (Figure 54).



55 View of the boy's section of the Roman Catholic Orphan School showing the covered way and infilled verandah for the dining hall.
Source: SLNSW.

During this period, landscaping work was being carried out at the adjacent Lunatic Asylum, with much of the work undertaken by patients and the water supplied from a stone dam in the Parramatta River (NSW Medical Gazette, Vol 2, 1871, p81). Plentiful labour for the garden and farm was not as available at the Roman Catholic orphan School. During June 1873, the Royal Commission on Public Charities inspected the farm connected to the school and interviewed the gardener in charge Timothy Brian (Bryan), the one gardener for the school. The elder boys worked on the farm but not for long hours and raised ample vegetables for the institution, with one boy apprenticed as a gardener. It was assessed 'that a larger number of the boys should be employed in gardening and fieldwork' (V&P Legislative Assembly 1873-4, p92).

Timothy Bryan testified that he was not able to keep the ground properly in order as he had the task of looking after the cows and pigs as well as the garden and that 'it would be a great gain to have an assistant in the garden' (V&P Legislative Assembly 1873-4, p120). Bryan described the farm as being 59 or 69 acres of which about 5 acres were under cultivation with extra potatoes the only vegetable that needed to be purchased by the School.

While giving evidence at the Royal Commission on Public Charities in 1874, Director of the Botanic Garden, Charles Moore had stated, 'It is now an almost understood thing that I have to give plants for schools and churches and so on' (V&P Legislative Assembly 1873-4,p339).

Further plants were supplied to the garden in 1877 (AO19/17199), which was depicted in a lithograph 'Bird's Eye View of Parramatta.' The lithograph, which illustrated an artist's impression of Parramatta, showed the stone walling and iron palisade fencing along the present Fleet Street to the point where the street turns. A very large Araucaria is shown to one side of the front of the original main building, indicating the landmark quality of the institution's trees. The orchard or farm area lies on the opposite side of the river and although the covered way is shown, the plantings on either side of it are not drawn (ML SLNSW MLXVIB/Parr/1).

Part of a 'Plan of Hospital For The Insane Parramatta' showing Water, Drain and Gas Pipes, signed by James Barnet, July 1880 indicates the location of the gardener's cottage on the boundary between the Roman Catholic Orphan School and the Hospital (see Figure 17). This boundary and the boundary between the school and the river is not fenced with a stone or brick wall. An octagonal wood shed is in the area of the site occupied by car park in 1997 and the location of the tank in the courtyard and another near the Infirmary is clearly indicated. A further indication of the close relationship between the Hospital for the Insane and the Orphan School was the expression by the Inspector General for the Insane of the need for a dam which would supply both institutions.

Prior to the 1882 east wing addition to the main building a photograph (Figure 14) shows well established Araucarias, Conifers and possibly Bougainvillea in the heavily planted garden area in front of the main building. This view shows a typical mid-19th century planting scheme of massed sombre dark green coniferous foliage as a foil for the dignified pale sandstone building. Extensive planting was undertaken prior to the closure of the school in 1886. In Aug 1885, 18 trees and 72 shrubs were sent to the school from the Botanic Gardens and a year later in July, 48 trees and 60 shrubs were despatched (AO19/17206).

3.3.3 Parramatta Girls Industrial School and Training School (1887-1974)

Between 16 August 1886 and May 1887, prior to the use of the site as a Girl's Industrial School, a high brick perimeter was built to increase the security of the grounds (Thompson 1919 p12). This wall features in a c1890s photograph (Figure 20) taken from near the causeway over the river.

The area outside the boundary brick wall is largely clear between the boundary wall and the river with only a few small trees left standing. An area part way along the wall appears to be made of concrete. A photograph taken at a similar time looking south from the causeway shows the banks to be cleared close to the river with stands of indigenous vegetation in the background. A Water Board Detailed Survey Drawing (Figure 21) from 1893/5 indicates the wall with the 'cemented' section on the bank.

The superintendent's garden (the area between the original main building and Fleet Street) is shown on the Survey Drawing as being landscaped in a gardenesque style with a tear-dropped shaped lawn or garden area directly in front of the original main entrance. This is an almost identical arrangement to the landscape scheme associated with the Medical Superintendent's residence at the adjacent Hospital for the Insane. This is an indication that although the two institutions were separated by a high stone wall their respective landscape design was being treated in a similar manner.

This survey clearly indicates garden areas and buildings. By this stage the octagonal wood shed has disappeared but the presence of several green houses and a summerhouse on top of the tank near the Infirmary (Hospital) suggest that the amount of care for the gardens and grounds has increased with the change of use from orphan school to the Industrial School for Girls. On Aug 4 of the same year 168 shrubs were sent to the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls (AO 19/17205).

In 1893 the gardener of Rookwood Asylum reported that fruit from the orchard of that institution was supplied to the Girl's Industrial School at Parramatta (Marcar and Ballard 1995). Ironically, in the 1870s when the ornamental gardens lacked attention, the school was largely self-sufficient. The gardener during this period was a Mr Henry Wall. Mr Wall, caretaker and gardener was reported by Alex Thompson in 1919 to have succeeded his father in 1872 although the gardener who testified at the Royal Commission was of a different name. Wall's position was transferred to the Industrial School on the closure of the orphan school and 'he looked after the buildings and grounds whilst the present ugly walls were constructed' (Thompson 1919, p.12). In 1896 and 1897 shrubs and plants were sent to the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls (AO 19/17205). More followed in 1899 (AO 19/17204)

By 1905 the grounds were reported to be 'well-kept' (AONSW 5/5229). By this time the farm had been transferred to the Hospital for the Insane. An 1899 image of the Hospital in *Parramatta and Districts Illustrated* shows the maturity of the vegetation and the location of the gateway from Fleet Street to the Superintendent's garden. This gate, which appears to be wooden with wooden posts with what appears to be a wider shallow hipped cap, has since been replaced and the gateway relocated to another position in the fence. The 1899 image appears to show the palisading either painted a light colour or covered with solid panels.

A 1907 plan (AONSW 20/12583) of the Girls Industrial School shows proposals to change the function of the area in the south west corner of the site from a drying ground and vegetable garden to a recreation ground. The octagonal wood shed is indicated on this plan but it is likely that the 1893 Water Board survey is more accurate and that this detail has been transferred from the 1880 plan without surveying the site.

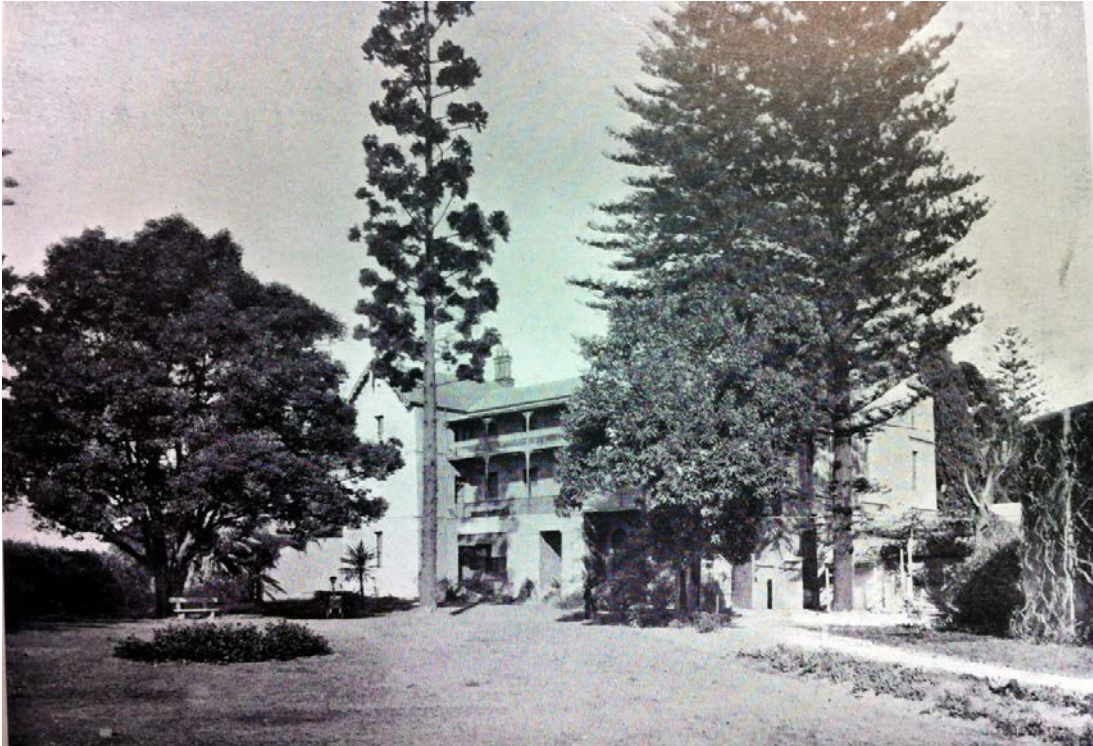
Two views from 1910 show the more intensively gardened areas of the institution. A view of the main courtyard (Figure 57) shows the one Norfolk Island Pine on the southern side of the covered way with brick edged garden beds in a gardenesque style of circular and star shaped flower beds in the lawn. A view of the Main Building from the Superintendent's Garden (Figure 58) indicates that the two Norfolk Island Pines from the c1867 photo are still there. The Camphor Laurel and Hoop Pine which are also well established.



56 A c1910 view of the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School, showing the landscape dominated by a large fig at left and the tall landmark Araucarias planted from the 1860s.
Source: Parramatta Industrial School for Girls Annual Handbook, 1910.



57 A c1910 view looking west in the courtyard of the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls, with the covered way at right leading to the Recreation Room (Chapel—c1858), Dining Room with Dormitory above (c1850) at centre and the Kitchen Annex with staff quarters above at left. This image shows that in the early twentieth century the landscape was well kept with brick edged circular and star-shaped beds popular at that time.
Source: Parramatta Industrial School for Girls Annual Handbook, 1910.



58 A c1910 view of the Main Building from within the front garden.
Source: Parramatta Industrial School for Girls Annual Handbook, 1910.

In 1914 a newspaper article reported that the largest garden was the girl's garden, which is the courtyard (Sydney Morning Herald, 17 June 1914). Articles such as these were based on popular philanthropic views that gardening had a 'reforming' and educational influence on the participant. Similar views underpinned the establishment of the Female Reformatory at Long Bay where women were encouraged to garden in an area which included an aviary and fernery (Morris 1995, pp3-4). The gardener remained constant during this period. Henry Wall retired in 1918 after a reputed forty six and one half years' service (Thompson 1919, p12). In 1919, Thompson who worked at the Industrial School, described the institution, 'Nothing of any importance has been added to these buildings since it ceased to be an orphanage' ... excepting the surrounding wall.

A view of the Courtyard garden c1940 (GPO 22967) indicates the major plantings including the then mature Araucarias. A recently established palm is close to the covered way and dissecting path. Sawtoothed brick edging is still evident around the garden beds. A 1930 Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board 1:10,000 Aerial Mosaic (A032241) Parramatta indicates that the site is largely unchanged since the 1893 survey. Major plantings are distinct: the two Norfolk Island Pines in the Superintendent's Garden have disappeared; mature Bunya Pines which are in the background of a 1929 photo of Bethel House and front garden, are visible; while a simple post and iron pipe rail fence defines the garden area (1997 Conservation Plan p34, Plate 21).

The next major change to the grounds of the site would have taken place with the 1934-6 construction of the new hospital wing and the addition of a cottage in the Superintendent's garden. The construction of each of these buildings would have necessitated the removal of shrubs and trees. It is most likely that the Bunya Pines featured in the photos of Bethel would have been removed at this stage.

Photographs dating from 1941 show both the Superintendent's garden and a view from across the former quarry site to the east of Fleet Street. In the Superintendent's garden a latticed rose arbour has been placed close to and opposite the main entrance. Brick edging is still being used for garden beds and the base of the Hoop Pine is ornamented in this fashion.

The view of the Girls Industrial School from across Fleet Street shows the prominence of the vegetation on the site. A large tree dominates the area to the south west of the Gatekeepers Cottage. Generally, the site is much more heavily vegetated than it is now and the street plantings are small but well-established.

In 1945 the grounds are reported to be well planted with shrubs but generally not in good order (Report on the Girl's Industrial School, Parramatta, NSW, 1945 pl) and by 1951 the large trees on the southern end of the site have been removed (see 1951 aerial photograph—Department of Lands Photo, Run 9, May 51, 12"12200). A description, however, in the 1955 document 'Children in Need' indicates that the courtyard garden is largely unchanged.

A radical alteration took place in 1969-70 when most of the eastern boundary brick wall which defined the inner yard and the drying grounds was demolished as a result of the construction of the Industrial School. By this stage the present Kamballa had few remaining plantings (1970 Aerial Photo Wistaria Gardens, Cumberland Hospital Archives), while outside the boundary wall, the area between the wall and the river was well vegetated.

3.3.4 Conclusion

In the early years of the Roman Catholic Orphan School the development of the gardens and grounds was slow. This was partly due to the need for gardening staff to concentrate on the production of supplies for the School and also to the changes which occurred to the built form on the site. The high, thick wall which originally surrounded and defined the initial curtilage of the school was demolished within the first fifteen years and replaced with a more open style of fencing. By 1877, however, the earliest plantings on the site, in the Superintendent's garden, signalled the location of the School and defined its public face.

A major change occurred in 1886 when the orphan school closed and a portion of the site was fenced with a brick wall with discrete precincts defined and walled within the outer high boundary. This step effectively physically divorced the site from its relationship with its farmland in Parramatta Park. The outer Fleet Street boundary remained as a stone wall with iron railing and posts -later changes included the addition of a timber gate, treatment of the palisading and the alteration of entry points and gate details.

A flurry of gardening activity, based on a more fashionable 1880s gardenesque layout, was associated with the changes and the pattern established during this period appears to have been maintained well into the twentieth century.

The building activity of the 1930s impacted the grounds with the removal of trees and it appears that while some gardening occurred during the following decade, by 1945 it was reported that despite the established planting, the gardens were not in good order. Major changes which led to the removal of sections of the boundary wall 'in the late 1960s further compromised the integrity of the southern end of the site. During the later years of the history of the site, the gardens and grounds appear to have been treated as spaces to fill with buildings. Despite this, some areas, such as the main courtyard and sections of the Superintendent's garden and main campus entry contain a recognisable nineteenth century layout.

3.4 The Cultural Landscape

3.4.1 Introduction

Analysis of historical plans and photographs demonstrate that the site's cultural landscape has changed significantly since establishment of the Roman Catholic Orphan School in 1843.

The Roman Catholic Orphan School featured buildings within an open landscape setting with views to and from the east, south and west towards the Government Domain and other public institutions. Establishment of the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School in 1887 and introduction of the high brick perimeter walls blocked most views in and out of the site and resulted in substantial changes to the landscape. Further changes throughout the twentieth century have resulted in additional modifications to the landscape. Although more recent modifications have tended to detract from the cultural landscape, the site retains powerful values for generations of former inmates and their descendants.

The cultural landscape has deteriorated as a result of unsympathetic post-1960s building and associated earthworks and metal panel sheeting attached to the palisade fence. The swimming pool (removed 2016) is a neutral element in the landscape.

The cultural landscape of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site retains a wide range of historically and aesthetically important buildings, spaces, views and plantings that demonstrate changing approaches to social welfare reform and influences and fashions in landscape design.

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

3.4.2 Natural landforms

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

3.5 Native vegetation

Photographs from the 1860s show mature remnant Eucalypt trees. Some of these were on the site while others were likely located within the Governor's Domain.

All of the native vegetation on the Norma Parker/Kamballa site is likely to have been removed by the end of the nineteenth century to accommodate development of the buildings and structures and play areas. A photograph looking north toward the walls of the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School (see Figure 20) shows that all of the native vegetation on the riverfront portion of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site had been removed by this time.

Today the riverfront features River-Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF) on the steep slope adjacent to the enclosing wall of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. It is likely that this vegetation either self-seeded from the 1960s or was planted from the 1980s. It is heavily weed-infested.

The RFEF is listed on the NSW *Threatened Species Act 1995* as an Endangered Ecological Community, whether or not it is a remnant community or a regrowth community.

3.6 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 2007.⁶⁷ 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*.⁶⁸ 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* (Soutehrn Myotis).

3.6.1 Site layout and built context

All phases of the site's development are evident in the layout and built context of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. In general, the overall layout of the place was established by the late nineteenth.

The buildings associated with the Roman Catholic Orphan School (1843-1886) are arranged in alignment with the remnant original building (the Main Building)—this building is aligned with the southern wall of the adjacent 1840 Solitary Cell Block Enclosure of the Female Factory (Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site). The buildings from the 1930s (Hospital and Superintendent's Residence) and 1960s-1970s (Instructional Range and Deputy Superintendent's Residence) have responded to the spaces created by the introduction of the high perimeter and compound walls in 1887-1893. The enclosing wall is a key defining element in external views of the place.

The principal elements of the site layout are indicated on Figure 76.

3.6.2 Site character and spaces

The strong visual cohesion of the original buildings together with their mature plantings define a character that contrasts markedly with the rest of the site. Beyond this unified 'inner group', the landscape lacks any of its earlier associated plantings and is divorced from its earlier relationship to the complex through unsympathetic earthworks.

⁶⁷ Parramatta North Urban Renewal (PNUR) Proposed Rezoning—Ecological Management Plan, EcoLogical Australia, 28 October 2014, p7.

⁶⁸ *Riparian Corridor Strategy—Parramatta North Urban Transformation*, EcoLogical Australia, March 2016.

The construction of high walls has reinforced the site as a self-contained and inward looking place. Although the adjacent Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site was similarly strongly enclosed, there is a sense of visual continuity between the 'inner' RCOS precinct and the Hospital site. Older buildings, walls, fences and plantings blend from one to the other. Another, somewhat broader, visual connection occurs between these two sites and the older old cultural landscape to the west across the river—Parramatta Park. The link between these three sites, with their mature landmark plantings and historic buildings, is significant.

3.6.3 Spatial qualities

Within the site, the spatial layout of the buildings and spaces between them are significant elements, demonstrating the phases of the site's development. While the character of the whole complex has a degree of homogeneity, each of the main precincts has distinct characteristics. The main spaces are indicated on Figure 76 and are summarised below:

- 1 The front garden, which is bounded by the sandstone walls of the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure of the Female Factory, the Main Building (N01), the palisade fence and sandstone wall along Fleet Street and the boundary with the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and the compound wall from the Main Building to Fleet Street. This space evolved from the original front entry to the Roman Catholic Orphan School to become the Superintendent's Garden in the early twentieth century. It has been adversely impacted by the construction of the two residences in 1936 and 1969.
- 2 The garden areas of the main complex of the Roman Catholic Orphan School at completion of the Laundry and southwest range extensions of 1882. The complex is defined by the sandstone walls of the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure of the Female Factory, the Main Building (N01), the perimeter wall and the compound wall (constructed in 1887) and consists of a courtyard space on the southeast side of the Covered Way and a larger enclosed space to the northwest of the Covered Way.
- 3 The entry space, which is bounded by the Gate Keeper's Lodge (N07) and palisade fence, the Main Building and 1887 compound walls and the shed. The entry is associated with expansion of the site in the early 1860s and provides an important element of the setting of the main complex of buildings.
- 4 The 'Inner Yard' and 'Drying Grounds' created by construction of the perimeter and compound walls in 1887. The 1887 spaces were modified by the construction of the Hospital building (1935) and the Instructional Range (1970) resulting in modifying the immediate setting of Bethel.
- 5 The outer yard, which was originally created by the construction of the perimeter and compound walls in 1887 and is partially bounded by the 1864 palisade fence and mature plantings. Historically the area was used for recreational purposes both during the Roman Catholic Orphan School and then Parramatta Girls' Industrial School/Training School periods. It is currently used for car parking and storage. This precinct is likely to retain physical evidence of the mill race associated with the Government mill.
- 6 The riverfront, which was physically and visually divorced from the remainder of the site with the construction of the high perimeter wall in 1887. Historically it formed an important part of the setting for the Roman Catholic Orphan School, particularly in views from the Governor's Domain (Parramatta Park). It currently features substantial regrowth vegetation, some of which has been identified as River-Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF). It also currently accommodates a grey-headed flying fox camp.



59 The front garden area—the former Superintendent’s Garden impacted by construction of the two residential buildings.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



60 The spaces within the main complex of buildings including the courtyard (left) and the larger enclosed spaces to the northwest (right).
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



61 The front entry area.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



62 The area in and around Bethel.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



63 The former 'Drying Grounds'.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



64 The outer yard.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.

3.6.4 Views and vistas

The buildings of the Roman Catholic Orphan School were sited to have views towards the Parramatta River and Government Domain beyond. Views of surrounding landmarks would have also included the main block of the King's School; the earlier St Patrick's buildings—the 1830s William Ullathorne and 1850s AWN Pugin churches and adjacent convent block; the twin spires of St John's Anglican Cathedral; Parramatta Gaol walls; and during the early years of the institution there are likely to have been views to St Patrick's Cemetery on Church Street.⁶⁹

Few of these historic views exist today due to subsequent development of the area and construction of the perimeter walls associated with the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School. Mature plantings within the neighbouring Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site are apparent from within the site as are views of Parramatta Park from the upper level of the Main Building. The Main Building, southwest range (in particular the two-storey class room and adjacent chapel) and the original Infirmary (Bethel) would also have been prominent in views of the Roman Catholic Orphan School from within the Government Domain, from Fleet Street and from as far away as Church Street. This can be seen in the c1843 sketch showing the view of the Main Building from the vicinity of a bridge over the Domain Creek—see Figure 10.

Notable vistas of the site are from along Fleet Street from the vicinity of the entrance to the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and from within that site; from Fennell Street; from Wistaria Gardens and Parramatta Park; and from the south across the area now featuring the swimming pool, football stadium and Parramatta Leagues Club carpark as well as a long vista from the top of Pitt Street near Mays Hill.



65 View of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site from Fennell Street.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.

⁶⁹ *Norma Parker Centre, Parramatta—Conservation Plan*, Heritage Group, DPWS, 1997, p77.



66 View of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site (in particular the Main Building) from Fleet Street.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



67 View of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site from Wistaria Gardens—the view has been significantly impacted by the regrowth vegetation along the riverfront.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



68 Glimpses of the roof of the Southwest Range and Laundry Building from Wistaria Gardens.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



69 View of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site from Parramatta Park (below)—the view has been significantly impacted by the regrowth vegetation along the riverfront.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



70 Glimpses of the roof and second floor of Bethel are still possible from within Parramatta Park.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.

3.6.5 Cultural plantings

A variety of cultural plantings exist across the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

The most substantial group are associated with Main Building (N01) including within the former Superintendent's garden, around the 1860s covered way and between the main building and the gatehouse. Some of these plants, especially the *Araucaria* species (ie the Hoop, Norfolk Island and Bunya Pines), are evident in photographs from the 1870s and mid-1880s with sufficient growth to suggest an 1850s to 1860s probable planting date. This is consistent with the first phase of expansion on the site.

Other species such as the Camphor Laurel northeast of the Main Building along Fleet Street, the Robinias and Jacaranda further north appear to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Other early tree plantings noted in the historical photographs have been removed, a large Cypress in the courtyard and nearby 'Pepperina' (possibly *Schinus* sp.) as recently as the 1980s.

Some older garden plants on the site appear in twentieth century photos and may date from the Inter War period or immediately post-war. These include the palm and a *Viburnum tinus* next to the covered way, a *Bougainvillea glabra* in front of the Gatehouse, a *Camellia* behind the dining room and a rose, possibly a 'Cecile Brunner', north of the Superintendent's Cottage. A tangle of *Tecomaria capensis* (Cape Honeysuckle) covers part of the Fleet Street boundary fence near the Robinias and may be a vestige of the former garden in this area.

The Fiddlewoods, *Citharexylum spinosum* in both the Norma Parker Centre and Kamballa areas have been planted since 1970, the Jacaranda near 'Bethel' appears to be a post 1920s-1930s planting and the two *Brachychiton acerifolius* are more recent plantings.

Today the cultural landscape includes a highly significant assemblage of landmark Australian conifers including specimens of *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island pine), *A. bidwillii* (Bunya pine) and *A. cunninghamii* (hoop pine) which have historical, aesthetic and horticultural values that make a major contribution to the importance of the place. Norfolk Island Pines this far from coastal areas are unusual.⁷⁰

Other ornamental tree specimens with high aesthetic significance include an outstanding specimen of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (jacaranda) contributing seasonal colour and summer shade and two fine specimens of *Citharexylum spinosum* (fiddlewood), the latter probably dating from the 1950s-1960s.

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

3.6.6 Other cultural landscape elements

Walls

There is no above ground evidence of the original stone boundary wall of the Roman Catholic Orphan School—it is possible that some of the sandstone was re-used in the construction of the palisade fence along Fleet Street from 1864. It is likely that the footings for the original boundary walls form part of the archaeological resource.

The north boundary of the site is generally marked by the high sandstone walls of the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure of the Female Factory (the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site). The original arched opening on the southeast side of the wall is likely to have been infilled in the 1860s, when the Roman Catholic Orphan School site expanded along Fleet Street.

The high brick walls dating from 1887 create a strong physical and visual barrier. It has been repaired in some areas and the height of the entire wall raised. A higher section of the wall is located to the rear of Bethel—it provides evidence of the additional security measures required on the site and aimed to stop inmates from gaining access to the top of the wall from climbing a now-demolished high fence that intersected the wall in that location.

A decorative band of red wash and tuck-pointing—as a possible concession as ornamentation for the prominent external wall—is apparent on the upper brick surface of the exterior of the walls. The band is present on the west and south site boundary walls as well as the south-west courtyard wall and a section of walling within the Superintendent's garden. The lack of this band, and the character of the brickwork, on the small section of walling supporting the 'Bethel' gateway to the north side indicates the wall has either been rebuilt or was not afforded the same ornamentation. The high brick wall to the south and east of 'Bethel' was removed in the late 1960s while the east return section of the high brick wall along the southern boundary was greatly truncated for construction of the 1969 Instructional Block.

Fencing

Nearly the entire 1860s iron palisade fencing along Fleet Street survives intact. Some sections (both iron railings and stone plinths) are in poor condition. Some modifications have occurred to provide for additional gateways and entrance points on Fleet Street.

⁷⁰ Morris & Britton, 1999:Figure 55

The 1941 photo show a section of the fence to the south of the gatehouse pushed over, presumably from impact by a vehicle failing to negotiate the corner into Fleet Street, this may indicate a future management issue. Much of the fence is currently obscured from the outside by panels of ribbed metal sheeting attached to the railings. None of the earlier timber picket fencing, from around Bethel for example, survives.

Paths

No evidence of original or early paths have been found, however it is probable that some, especially to the north east of the main building were simply covered over and that areas of base course and surfacing material remain under the present surfaces. These may be uncovered as part of future site investigation works.

The existing paths and paved areas are likely to relate to the second half of the twentieth century in particular the Parramatta Girls' Training School (Parramatta Girls' Home) phase or the Norma Parker Correctional Centre/Periodic Detention Centre phases.

The Swimming Pool

The swimming pool was constructed c1975. It has recently been infilled.



71 The sandstone wall of the Solitary Cell Block Enclosure (and infilled arched opening).
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



72 The brick perimeter wall. Note the later door opening and extension to the height of the wall.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



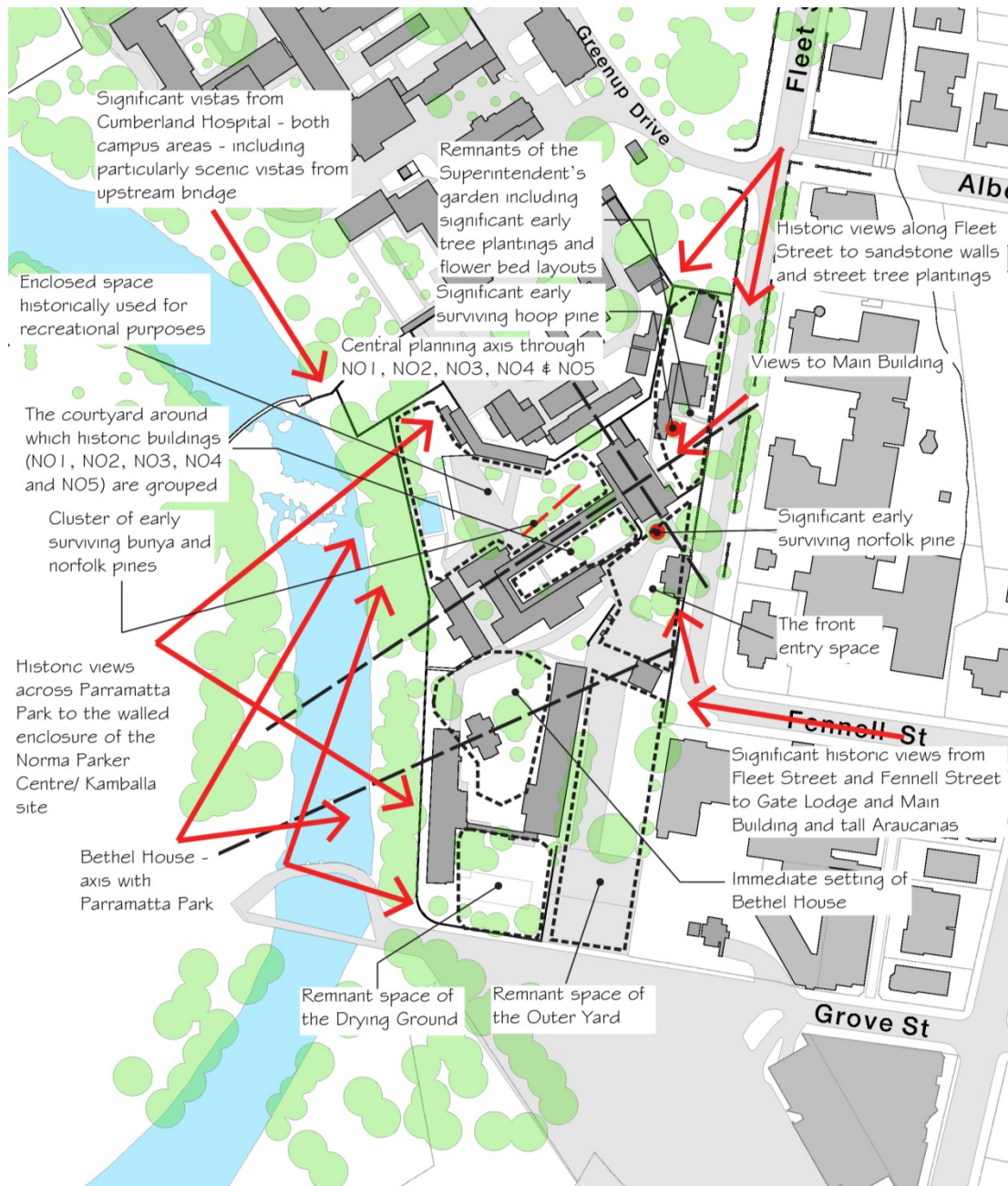
73 The remnant internal compound walls and door openings.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



74 The sandstone and cast iron palisade fence with later gates and other openings.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



75 The swimming pool adjacent to the west perimeter wall and north of the Chapel and Laundry—it has since been infilled.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



76 Summary analysis of key cultural landscape elements within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site including key views into the site.
Source: TKD Architects, 2016.



3.7 Historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology potential

3.7.1 Background

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is likely to contain 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 D). A preliminary site-specific assessment of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is also included in Appendix D 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 archaeological projects undertaken within the PNHS—refer to Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E) for more detail.

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

The archaeology of particular significance within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is summarised below.

3.7.2 Government watermill and associated races

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

The races that supplied water to the mill extended from an upper dam on Darling Mills Creek across land now occupied by the Parramatta Gaol, Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa sites—see Figure 77 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.



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



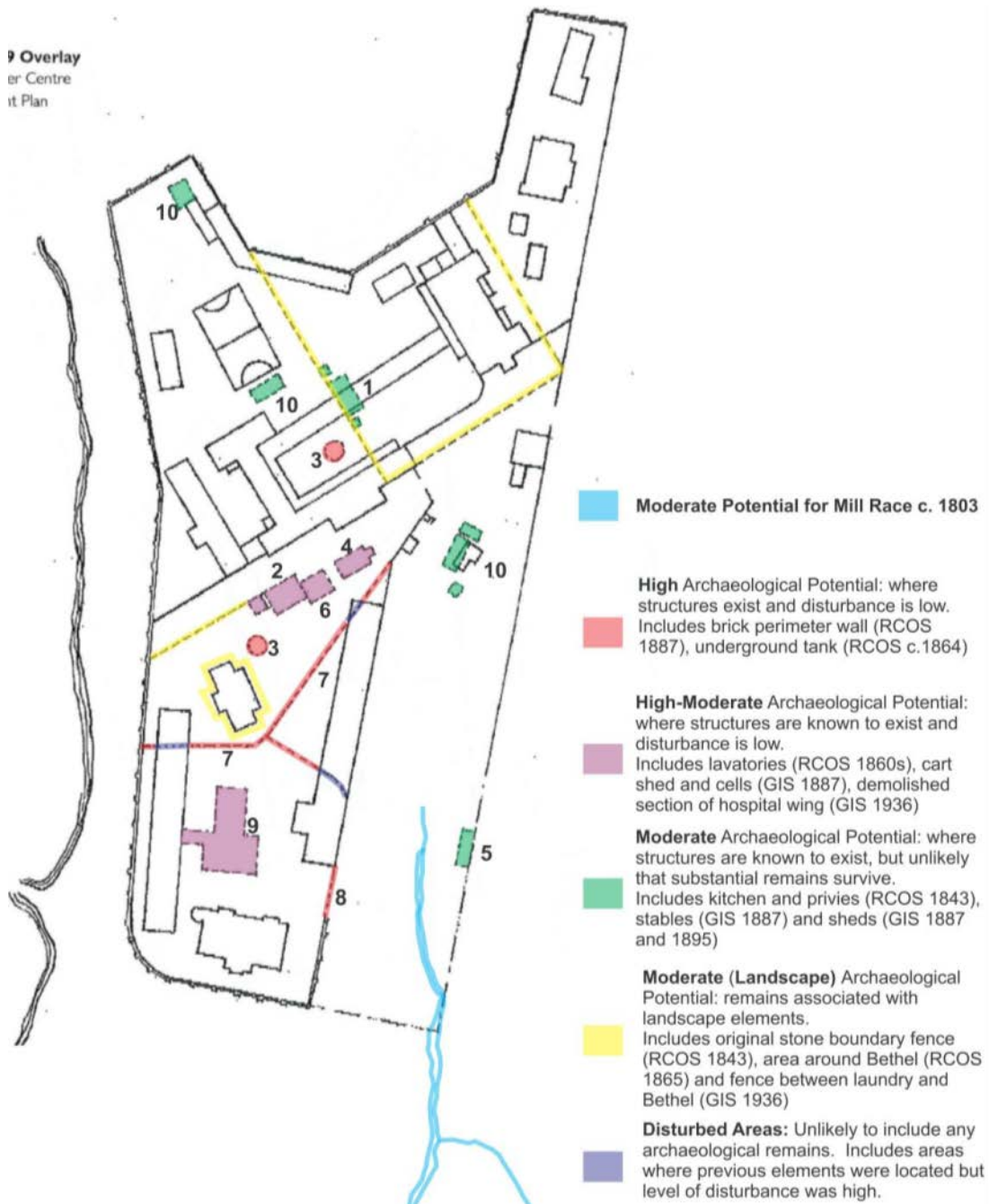
3.7.3 Roman Catholic Orphan School/Parramatta Girls' Industrial School

There is limited archaeological potential for post-1843 uses of the site as the majority of buildings are still extant. The post-1843 potential archaeological resource consists primarily of boundary walls, auxiliary services and structures from both the Roman Catholic Orphan School and Parramatta Girls' Industrial School periods.

The 1855 inquiry indicated that there were significant issues with the conditions of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, notably the kitchen was poorly fitted out, and the hygiene was questionable. It is possible the archaeology will assist with understanding this phase of the site's occupation which was demolished and replaced by standing buildings.

In addition to the structural archaeological remains, there is generally considered to be a high potential for intact subfloor deposits and individual artefacts or ephemera within the extant buildings. This archaeological potential has the ability to yield information relating to a variety of historic themes, including Education, Health, Religion, Ethnic Influences and Welfare. There may also be deposits in wall or roof spaces.

While these items would have little aesthetic significance, they do possess high historical and technical significance and significant research potential. Auxiliary structures and services are rarely prominent in documentary sources and these elements can provide information on how the institutions managed transport, punishment, sanitation and water supply. The archaeological resource, assessed level of potential and significance is shown on Figure 78.



78 Plan showing items and level of archaeological potential within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

Source: Government Architect's Office from Casey & Lowe, 2014.



4 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

The discussion below compares aspects of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site with other like places. Aspects of the historical development of orphan institutions and industrial schools in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are examined in the context of other places in New South Wales and Australia so that the history and characteristics of the place can be understood in a wider context.

4.2 Institutional Roman Catholic child care

From its earliest days the Colony of New South Wales was faced with the problem of providing care for orphaned or neglected children as well as those children whose families were unable to provide for them due to hardship. The first children's institution was established in 1801 and by the end of the decade the first voluntary charitable organisation, the Benevolent Society, was founded to assist the poor and needy in Sydney town.

During the early years of the colony the presence of the Catholic Church was minimal—the role of the early priests was to minister to the convicts and the lower class workers. This changed in 1834 with the arrival of Reverend Dr John Bede Polding, the first Catholic bishop to the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria. His influence on the affairs of the emerging nation were underpinned by his compassion for the disadvantaged members of early colonial life including abandoned children, unmarried mothers and Aboriginal people who were outcasts of colonial society. Under his direction the first Roman Catholic Orphan School was established in 1836 and subsequently relocated to Parramatta in 1843. It was the first purpose-built orphanage for Catholic children in Australia.⁷¹

This pattern of the involvement of religious orders in providing accommodation and care for children in need was repeated across the country. From the 1840s, religious orders from Europe, and from Ireland in particular, were recruited by bishops to serve the needs of a growing population of Catholics. In colonies where there were no established education and welfare systems the religious orders undertook to provide schools and orphanages. However, in Tasmania religious tensions about the Protestant bias of the Orphan School in Hobart (refer to Section 4.5) were solved by granting Catholic clergy the right of access to catholic children, and the first Catholic orphanage in Tasmania was not established until 1879.⁷²

By the 1860s orphanages run and staffed by religious orders were in operation in all capital cities. In Victoria lay Catholic organisations initially secured shelter for children, but in 1856 orphanages had been founded in Melbourne and in Geelong.⁷³ In Brisbane the nominally Protestant Diamantina orphanage opened in 1865, but the following year Catholic children were placed in the custody of the Sisters of Mercy. In Perth both Protestant and Catholic orphanages were established in 1868. In Adelaide children were held in the Destitute Asylum from 1849; a Protestant orphanage was not established until 1860 and a Catholic orphanage took another six years to set up.⁷⁴

⁷¹ Nell Musgrove, *The Scars Remain: a long history of forgotten Australians and children's institutions*, p.16.

⁷² Musgrove, p.16.

⁷³ Musgrove, p.17.

⁷⁴ Musgrove, p.25.

By the 1880s, with the population expanding inland and a growing number of “orphan” children were transported from Ireland, more orphanages were established in the principal cities and in regional centres. By 1900 there were approximately 40 centres being provided by organisations of the Catholic Church. Most of these centres were operated by religious sisters, although religious brothers and priests also opened and operated some centres.

In the early decades of the twentieth century further centres were opened, some by orders already involved in this ministry and some by other religious orders. Religious orders including the Sisters of Mercy, the Sisters of St Joseph and the Poor Sisters of Nazareth ministered to destitute children and poor families in centres across Australia.

Other orders ministered to specific groups. The Good Samaritan Sisters and the Good Shepherd Sisters ministered to girls and women in need. The Christian Brothers provided orphanages and residential training opportunities for boys, including child migrants from Britain and Malta, who were cared for mainly in Western Australia.

The need for accommodation and care of Aboriginal children was not taken up by the Catholic Church in the eastern states in the nineteenth century. However, by the 1840s in Western Australia a Catholic mission at New Norcia began caring for indigenous communities and their children. In the 1890s a “home for native girls” was established in Broome. Over the next 20 years other centres caring for aboriginal children were opened in the Northern Territory in Darwin and on Bathurst and Melville Islands. A centre was also established on Thursday Island. Additional centres were established in inland areas as white settlement spread into the northern and western interior of Australia in the early decades of the twentieth century. The Benedictine Monks, St John of God Sisters, Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Missionaries of the Sacred Heart and Pallottine priests cared for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.

Although religious orders were invited and authorised by bishops to establish orphanages and other centres in their diocese, the dioceses and archdioceses were usually not involved in the direct ministry. In the main, bishops confined their involvement of direct ministry to children to supporting the mission of specific religious orders operating within the diocesan region.

The Dioceses of Broome and Darwin are exceptions to this pattern, having taken a more active role in the provision of centres for the care of aboriginal children.

It was not until the mid-1930s and 1940s that dioceses began to take a direct role in welfare issues and established diocesan social welfare agencies originally known as Catholic Family Welfare Bureaus and now known as “Centacares”. These early agencies became involved in Catholic childrens’ homes offering assistance and specialist professional services to some religious orders. There are now Centacare agencies operating in each of the Catholic dioceses.

By the 1970s, with the declining number of religious personnel available to maintain residential services to children, a number of religious orders had closed their centres or transferred the management to other Church organisations, often a Centacare agency.

The Australian Conference of Leaders of Religious Institutes, an association of the Leaders of Catholic religious orders, provides the national network for the religious orders of sisters, brothers and priests in Australia. The Australian Catholic Social Welfare Commission is the national social welfare organisation of the Catholic bishops of Australia and works closely with the Centacare Agencies.

4.3 Other Government orphan establishments

The Roman Catholic Orphan School was just one of several institutions established to care for destitute children in colonial NSW. The Girls Orphan Institution, set up to care for and train the destitute girls in Sydney, was established by Governor King in 1800 and opened in George Street, Sydney, in August 1801. It was housed in an existing dwelling. The girls were taught spinning and sewing and some were taught reading and writing. Evidence given by Governor Bligh to the British Select Committee on Transportation in 1812 suggested that there was little emphasis on education, and that the Institution had instead become a clothing factory and a source of domestic servants for colonial households.⁷⁵

However, the Institution was not located in Sydney for very long. By 1810, a site on the northern bank of the Parramatta at what is now Rydalmere had already been selected as the future location of a new orphan institute. The more remote Parramatta site was considered preferable because of its distance from the corrupting influences of the township at Sydney. Tenders were called for the erection of a new Female Orphan Asylum during 1810.

Governor Macquarie laid its foundation stone in September 1813 and the Asylum received its first occupants in 1818. The design of the building is thought to have been provided by Mrs Macquarie and Samuel Marsden superintended the construction.

The building in George Street, Sydney then became home to the newly established Male Orphan Institution at the beginning of January 1819.⁷⁶ The Male Orphan Institution (later School) was housed there until 1823, when it was relocated onto farmland near at Liverpool owned by the Female Orphan School.



79 Artist Joseph Lycett's depiction of the Female Orphan School, mid-1820s.
Source: National Library nla.pic-an7690892-v.

⁷⁵ <http://trove.nla.gov.au/people/732073?c=people>, accessed 10 July 2015.

⁷⁶ "Government and General Orders", *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 26 December 1818, p.1.

Initially the two orphan schools were managed by the Governor via the Colonial Secretary's office, but from 1826 until 1833 they were managed by the Clergy and School Lands Trust and subsequently reverted to the Colonial Secretary's office after the Trust was disbanded. Children were admitted to the schools until they were old enough to be apprenticed in domestic or farm work, around the age of 13 or 14. The *Orphan Schools Act of 1826* regulated the apprenticeship of orphans and was subsequently augmented by the Apprentices Acts of 1829 and 1834.

On 30 April 1850 the Male Orphan School was closed and its remaining residents moved to the Female Orphan School site at Parramatta, although Catholic boys are understood to have been sent to the Roman Catholic Orphan School.⁷⁷ Rising costs, fewer children at the two institutions and the distance of the boys' school from Sydney led to the amalgamation of the two orphanages, which became known as the Protestant Orphan School. A hospital, the first purpose-built structure for the combined orphanage was added to the site around 1854. During 1870 an extensive programme of additions and renovations was carried out and many other changes and alterations were made to the site during this time.

In the 1870s integration of orphans into the community at large, particularly through 'boarding out' with foster parents became favoured over the austere environment of the 'barrack' system used at Rydalmere. In 1881 Henry Parkes moved the passage of the *State Children Relief Act*. Amongst other provisions this Act created the State Children's Relief Board, inaugurated in 1882. This Board was formed with a specific mandate to foster children within the community.

By 1886 in response to these political, administrative and philosophical changes there were only sixty-five children left at Rydalmere and in 1888 the site was transferred to the Department of Lunacy. The former Orphan School then became a branch of the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. As well, almost all children who had been in the care of the Benevolent Society were absorbed into the boarding out system.⁷⁸

4.4 Society for the Relief of Destitute Children

Apart from these state-managed endeavours, the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children opened Ormond House, Paddington, in June 1852. The Society had been formed in response to the large numbers of abandoned women and children who were left as men disappeared to the goldfields in search of easy riches.

The children admitted were normally between the ages of three and ten years so not eligible for admission to the Orphan Schools and they received a basic education. An Act to incorporate and otherwise promote the objects of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children was assented to on 23 February, 1857 and it enabled the Society to build larger premises.

The Society's directors were given complete control over the children under their care and could compel parents who had placed children compulsorily under their care to contribute to the support of their children. The directors could also over-rule the rights of parents. The directors were empowered to apprentice children to a trade, or as agricultural workers or domestic servants. There was a component of "moral training" implicit in the education of the children. The Society received Vice-Regal patronage.⁷⁹

⁷⁷ Djuric, p.16.

⁷⁸ <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00314>

⁷⁹ John Ramsland, "An Anatomy of a Nineteenth Century Child-Saving Institution: The Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children", *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, December 1984, pp.196-198.



80 The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children's Asylum at Randwick in 1866.
Source: State Library of Victoria image H15193, Freeman Bros & Prout photographer.

The Government granted land at Randwick and a bequest from the Society's first medical officer allowed the erection of a building to accommodate 400 children, which was completed in 1863. The site included a farm so boys learnt farming skills.

From 1883 the Asylum began boarding-out children and after 1888 the Government ceased funding the home. The premises were increasingly under-utilised until they were taken over by the Federal Government during World War I as a military hospital for wounded and disabled returned servicemen. In April 1915 the children remaining at the Asylum were sent to cottage style institutions or boarded-out.⁸⁰

4.5 Tasmania

In Tasmania the King's (later Queen's) Orphan Asylum in New Town, a suburb of Hobart was built between 1831 and 1833. Although not the first building to house orphans in the colony, it was the first built expressly for this purpose (by convict labour) and designed by notable architect John Lee Archer.

The Asylum operated from 1833 until 1879. In 1848 there were 463 children at the institution, of whom 411 were the children of convicts and seven were Aboriginal. Reports indicate that conditions within the school were harsh: the buildings were sparsely furnished and cold; food was often in short supply; and many of those responsible for caring for the children treated them harshly.

In 1859 an inquiry was established, and conditions at the school, particularly diet, improved in its wake. Further inquiries were held in 1867 and 1871. As with institutions at Parramatta, it was then required to fulfil other requirements.

⁸⁰ <http://www.records.nsw.gov.au/state-archives/indexes-online/indexes-to-education-and-child-welfare-records/index-to-child-care-and-protection/index-to-the-randwick-asylum-for-destitute>



81 The Queen's Orphan School in 1863.
Source: LINC Tasmania, Samuel Clifford photographer.

From 1879 until the 1920s it operated as the New Town Charitable Institution. For a period the building operated as the New Town Infirmary and Consumptive Home. In 1920 following the passing of the *Mental Deficiency Act* which authorised institutionalisation of "feeble-minded" individuals the Charitable Institution was designated to provide this care. In 1934 male "mental defectives" were rehoused in the former Boys' Training School in New Town.⁸¹

There does not appear to have been a Roman Catholic Orphan School established through government support in colonial Tasmania.

4.6 Industrial Schools in NSW

Schools of industry were basically intended to look after children who were neglected, abandoned, orphaned, destitute or had been convicted of a criminal offence. They were amongst the earlier examples of organised charities in NSW.

During 1826 a Female School of Industry was established under the patronage of Eliza Darling, wife of the Governor, in Macquarie Street so that the children of poor households could learn skills needed by household and farm servants. It became an Anglican institution for neglected children that trained young women in domestic service, relying on subscriptions and donations. In Parramatta Mrs Marsden endeavoured to establish a school of industry in 1829. The School established by Eliza Darling was finally dissolved 1926 due to lack of funds and was absorbed by Church of England homes and hostels.

New South Wales was different from other colonies as the government took a primary role with industrial and reform schools in the 1860s. In other colonies this role was dominated by charitable institutions.⁸²

⁸¹ <http://www.orphanschool.org.au/orphanschools.php>, accessed 3 August 2015.

⁸² Anne Varelle Hardy, "... here is an Asylum open ...": constructing a culture of Government care in Australia 1801-2014, p.83,

The NSW Government passed legislation for the relief of destitute children in 1852. It was followed by a committee of inquiry into the state of orphan asylums, which recommended the establishment of industrial schools and reformatories for children. There was a need for such institutions, for children convicted of petty criminal offences were committed to gaols. There was also nothing to provide for needy older children.⁸³

The *Destitute Children Act 1866*, also known as the *Industrial Schools Act*, enabled justices to send vagrant and destitute children under the age of eighteen to work as apprentices or be sent to industrial or reformatory schools. The Act was amended in 1870 to enable boys under the age of six to be cared for by the women superintendents of Female Industrial Schools. The *Act to Establish Juvenile Reformatories* of 1866 provided for establishment of industrial schools and juvenile reformatories. The two Acts were effectively two of the three tiers of education established by the government led by Henry Parkes. The third tier was represented by the *Public Schools Act* of 1866, which endeavoured to rationalise government spending on education and to provide educational facilities to communities that were emerging across the colony following the Land Acts of the early 1860s.⁸⁴

The legislation governing industrial schools empowered authorities to detain, accommodate and educate children deemed not to be under the control of their parents under the age of 16. Children were admitted by court order and subjected to the control of the Superintendent of Industrial Schools as a guardian until they attained the age of 18.⁸⁵

In August 1867 the first Girls' Reformatory and Industrial School was established in Newcastle, largely occupied by girls from Sydney. It was situated in military barracks, which were constructed on the Newcastle Government Domain in the 1830s and 1840s. The garrison was removed when NSW attained Responsible Government in 1856 and the barracks were occupied by the police until the middle of 1867. The various buildings were then rather hastily converted into the Industrial School for Girls. The first reformatory, securely isolated from the industrial school, was established in 1869. The School soon achieved a high level of notoriety because of riots and defiant behaviour provoked by harsh discipline and conditions.

Concerted protest and action by Newcastle's citizens led to its closure in 1871. Over the four years it operated 186 girls the majority of who were aged 14 or 15, were confined in the establishment. Many were associated with prostitution while others were neglected or abused by parents. After the Industrial School and reformatory had vacated the site the place was converted by Colonial Architect James Barnet into what was termed the Asylum for Imbeciles, where 200 people from Tarban Creek and Parramatta Asylum were transferred at the end of September. The docility of the inmates was in marked contrast to the unruliness of the girls of the Industrial School inhabitants and the grounds were made available for public recreation.⁸⁶

104 girls were transferred to Cockatoo Island in Sydney Harbour, another site with an institutional past. In 1839 Gipps announced the establishment of Cockatoo Island for prisoners who were withdrawn from Norfolk Island. Barracks and other buildings were designed and constructed under the control of George Barney by convict gangs. The convict barrack opened in October 1841.⁸⁷

⁸³ Hardy, pp.83-84.

⁸⁴ http://www.governmentschools.det.nsw.edu.au/story/school_act.shtml, accessed 21 August 2015.

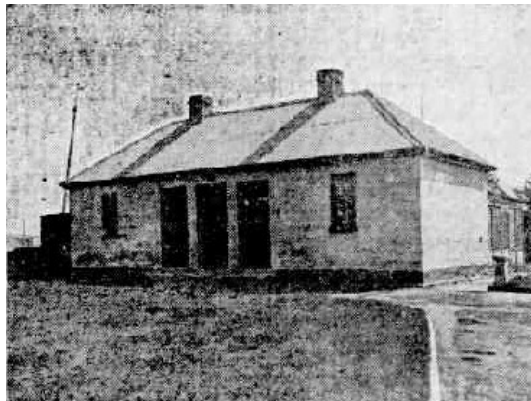
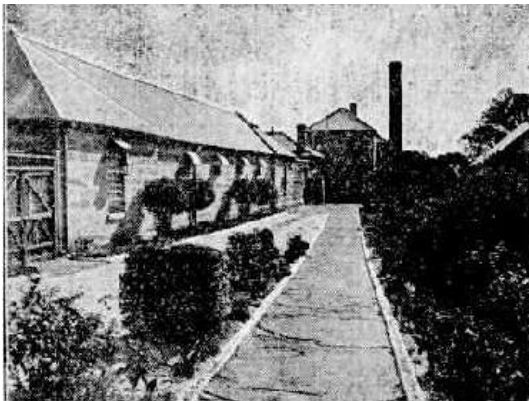
⁸⁵ Hardy, p.85.

⁸⁶ "Newcastle", *Illustrated Sydney News*, 8 April 1875 p.2. The change of use from reformatory to mental asylum was gazetted on 22 September 1871; Coltheart, p.111.

⁸⁷ Register of the National Estate—www.environment.gov.au.

Between 1850 and 1870 the Fitzroy Dock and a workshop were built on another part of the island by prisoners to service Royal Navy and other ships. In 1864, the island was divided between the NSW Department of Prisons and the Public Works Department, which expanded the dockyard around the foreshores. In 1869, the convicts were relocated to Darlinghurst Gaol and the barracks was adapted for the Industrial School for Girls. A ship, the *Vernon*, was docked nearby; from 1867 it was used as an Industrial School and a Reformatory for boys, who were detained there until the age of seven.

The Public Industrial School for Girls was gazetted at the beginning of June 1871.⁸⁸ It was known as Biloela—the name of the island was changed at this time and its new appellation was understood at the time to be a word from one of the most “extensively spoken” Aboriginal languages for “cockatoo”.⁸⁹ Biloela incorporated a Reformatory School component as well. The establishment soon gained a notorious reputation and in 1880 the girls in the Reformatory School were moved to the Shaftesbury Reformatory, a single storey stone cottage on a 7 acre site at the intersection of Old and New South Head Roads, Vacluse.



82 Biloela photographed in 1908, around the time the women’s prison was closed.
Source: Evening News, 1 February 1908, p3.

The Industrial School lasted until 1888 when the girls were moved to Parramatta, coinciding with the completion of a major graving dock on the island. Biloela then became the main women’s prison in NSW until August 1909.

Shaftesbury operated until March 1904, after which girls were located at Ormond House in Paddington and the site was handed over to the Comptroller of Prisons. It then became a minimum security establishment for the “better type” of women prisoners to finish their sentences and a place of detention for habitual drunkards,⁹⁰ and from around 1913 to 1915 a maternity home. Shaftesbury then became a non-criminal inebriates’ home that closed in 1929 and its patients transferred to mental hospitals. The old cottage was subsequently demolished.

⁸⁸ “The Government Gazette”, *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 3 June 1871, p.440.

⁸⁹ “Biloela Industrial School”, *Evening News*, 3 June 1871, p.2. It has also been suggested that “Biloela” was an Aboriginal word for female cockatoos (*Illustrated Sydney News*, 14 November 1889, p.17).

⁹⁰ “Shaftesbury”, *Evening News*, 21 January 1908, p.2.



83 Shaftesbury Reformatory shortly before its closure in 1929.
Source: National Library nla.pic-vn6304295-v.

Cootamundra Girls Training School was unique in that it was an institution for young Aboriginal girls, which operated from 1912. It was established after the passage of the *Aborigines Protection Act 1909*, which provided the Board for Protection of Aborigines, formed in 1883 with legal powers to “provide for the protection and care of Aborigines.” The Act applied to all Aboriginal people but contained provisions for older children, including the right of the Protection Board to remove youths from Aboriginal Reserves and place them into service. The *Aborigines Protection Amending Act 1915* gave the Board the power to assume control and custody of Aboriginal children if it believed this action to be in the moral or physical interest of the child, and to remove the child to “such care and control as it thinks best”.

The school was located in Cootamundra’s first hospital, which opened in 1889 to the east of the town on a site of 35 acres after 5 years of fund raising. In 1910 the Cootamundra District Hospital moved to a more centrally located site in town and the old hospital on the hill closed. The Board for Protection of Aborigines (which was replaced by the Aborigines Welfare Board in 1940) was looking for accommodation for Aboriginal girls under the age of 14 who were too young to enter domestic service. The hospital buildings were purchased in 1911 to become the Cootamundra Home for Orphan and Neglected Aboriginal Children. The Cootamundra Aboriginal Girls' Training Home had its own school up until 1946 when the girls started attending the Cootamundra Public School.

Children from different parts of the state were sent to the school. Children were housed in dormitories according to age. The older girls were considered to be a corruptible influence on the younger ones and were therefore separated. After attaining the age of 14 girls were sent out to work. Many became pregnant whilst in domestic service, only to have their children in turn removed and institutionalised back at Cootamundra or Bomaderry Aboriginal Children’s Home, established in 1908. Some girls were sent to the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School.

In the 1950s, with changes to the management of child welfare institutions, the numbers of girls at Cootamundra dropped significantly as foster caring became more prevalent. In 1969 the NSW Aborigines Welfare Board was abolished and Cootamundra was transferred to the control of the NSW Department of Youth and Community Services. Non-Aboriginal children were also sent to the Home from this time. The School closed in 1974 after which the property passed to the Young Local Aboriginal Land Council.



84 Cootamundra Girls' Training School (left); Yarra Bay House, the La Perouse Girls' Training School from 1928 to 1939.

Source: State Records Digital Id 4346_a020_a020000148; Randwick Library File No. I00 I00135.

La Perouse Training School resulted from reforms following the passage of the Child Welfare Act. In 1925 the Minister for Public Instruction reported that as a result of the legislation endeavours would be made to increase the number of institutions for girls. La Perouse Training School was proclaimed on 28 July 1928 under the control of the Superintendent at Parramatta, with a Matron responsible for day to day operations. It was located in Yarra Bay House, understood to have been built in 1903 for housing associated with the Cable Station that was established in the 1890s. The Cable Station became obsolete around 1917; the first children's institution at Yarra Bay House was subsequently installed by the State Children's Relief Department for state wards who were defined as intellectually handicapped.

On 12 October 1928 an area of two hectares at Yarra Bay, La Perouse was proclaimed an Industrial School to be known as the Girls' Industrial School, La Perouse. An annexe to the Parramatta Training School for Girls it provided accommodation for about 50 girls.

The first girls from Parramatta had been transferred there on 28 July 1927, under the care of a Matron but control of the La Perouse Training Home remained with the Superintendent at Parramatta who visited several times a week. Girls sent to La Perouse were admitted initially to the Industrial School at Parramatta.

The girls at La Perouse were deemed "less depraved and younger" than those at the Parramatta Girls Training Home, and "whose general conduct and good health justify it."⁹¹ Discipline was more relaxed and girls were allowed some liberty to enjoy its beach-side location. Education focused on domestic science and training the girls for domestic duties.

After a dramatic decline in numbers the school closed in December 1939, leaving Parramatta the only government reform school for girls in New South Wales. In some ways it was succeeded by Lynwood Hall, which was established in 1939 in 'Linwood', a house that between 1917 and 1936 served as the Guildford School for Truants. Lynwood Hall was initially called the Guildford Domestic Science Training School and was known as Guildford Special Training School by 1966. It closed in 1993.

In 1940 Yarra Bay House was converted to a Truant School for Boys. By the mid-1950s it was a boys' home run by the Child Welfare Department. The facility was closed in 1985. The property was subsequently transferred to the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council.

⁹¹ <http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE01072b.htm>, accessed 9 October 2015.

La Perouse was not the only facility associated with Parramatta. The **Training School for Girls at Thornleigh**, also known as Ormond House, opened on 8 October 1946. It was a privileged home for girls approaching the end of their sentences at Parramatta who had responded well to training. The Thornleigh program included training in household management and gardening, cultural appreciation and community contact. The school accommodated 28 girls in two specially built cottages. From 1951 some girls attended work during the day.

The Ormond School opened on 16 November 1962 with accommodation for 104 girls. The less experienced girls were removed from Parramatta and the population was therefore predominantly school-aged.

The buildings of the former Training School at Thornleigh became the Privilege Section of Ormond School. Ormond continued as a training school for girls until 1976 when it received boys from the Training School for Boys, Mittagong after that home was closed. The school closed at the end of 1977.

In February 1980 Ormond re-opened as a week-day school for truants but subsequently closed late in 1984. The Ormond Regional Youth Centre opened in the premises in 1985. The purpose of the Centre was to provide assistance to children aged nine to 15 years who had been sentenced by the Courts or who entered voluntarily. It operated until 1998 and after closure the buildings were demolished.⁹²



85 The Training School for Girls at Thornleigh, photographed in 1948—the main building (left) and dining room (right).

Source: SLNSW digital order no's d1_45836 and d1_45822.

4.7 Industrial schools in other parts of Australia

Between 1863 and 1874 all of the Australian colonies had passed legislation for industrial schools, which effectively provided quite uniform systems of providing institutional child care.⁹³

Girls' Industrial Schools in Tasmania do not appear to have been government run establishments. The Hobart Girls Industrial School opened as the Hobart Town Female Refuge in 1862 to accommodate girls considered to be neglected. It was located within a disused Normal School in the suburb of New Town.

⁹²<http://investigator.records.nsw.gov.au/Entity.aspx?Path=\Agency\460>, accessed 9 October 2015; <http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE01062>, accessed 12 October 2015.

⁹³ Musgrove, p.26.

According to historian John Ramsland:

During the period between 1862 and 1945 the Girls' Industrial School was housed in nine successive premises in and around Hobart, including houses ... Between 1873 and 1879 it was located in the 'prison like' Hospital Building within the Anglesea Military Barracks ... The population of the institution throughout its history ranged between about twenty-five and forty inmates.⁹⁴

In 1945, the Salvation Army took over the School and renamed it the Maylands Salvation Army Home for Girls. A Committee of the Ladies' Christian Association appears to have run the Hobart Girls' Training School. Initially a place to reclaim 'fallen' girls, it was subsequently opened to juvenile female offenders under the age of 10 who had been convicted under Tasmania's Industrial Schools Act.⁹⁵

Girls could be sent to Hobart Girls' Training School as an alternative to prison.⁹⁶ The Launceston Girls' Industrial School, which was managed by a Board of Governors and Ladies Committee, opened in 1877. It trained girls up to the age of 16 in domestic and laundry work. In 1921, it became the Launceston Girls' Home. It received some government funding, augmenting money contributed, raised by the Ladies' Committee and provided by the needlework and laundry work of children residing there.

Victoria first established industrial schools in the 1860s. Technically, an industrial school was to provide training to 'neglected' children, while a reformatory was an institution for 'criminal' children. However the lines were often blurred, as the name of Victoria's first child welfare legislation, *The Neglected and Criminal Children's Act*, 1864, makes clear. Industrial schools were eventually abolished altogether in the 1880s.⁹⁷

The first purpose-built industrial school was Sunbury, which opened in 1865. Other schools followed in Geelong and Ballarat. Former prison hulk, the *Nelson* became a 'training ship' for older boys in 1869,⁹⁸ mirroring the use of the *Sobraon* in Sydney. Thus, the failure of the industrial schools system led to the introduction of 'boarding out' in Victoria from 1872. It has been suggested that the 'disastrous' experiment of industrial schools in Victoria led to a conviction that the state, by its very nature, was unable to provide institutional care for 'neglected' children. Many researchers and writers have identified that Victoria, in contrast with other states, was notably reliant on the voluntary institutions run by the charitable and religious sector to provide homes for children.⁹⁹

A government industrial school was opened in Subiaco in Perth in 1897, following a massive population increase in the wake of the discovery of gold. This brought with it a corresponding increase of destitute children. Although intended for girls, it took in boys as well, and soon became a cause of concern. The school closed in 1916 and its buildings became part of King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women.

⁹⁴ John Ramsland, " 'A Place of Refuge from Dangerous Influences': Hobart Town Industrial School for Girls, 1862-1945", *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, December 1985, p.208.

⁹⁵ " 'A Place of Refuge... ' ", p.209.

⁹⁶ <http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/tas/biogs/TE00068b.htm>, accessed 7 August 2015

⁹⁷ <http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/vic/E000312>, accessed 7 August 2015

⁹⁸ <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/vic/E000312>, accessed 12 August 2016.

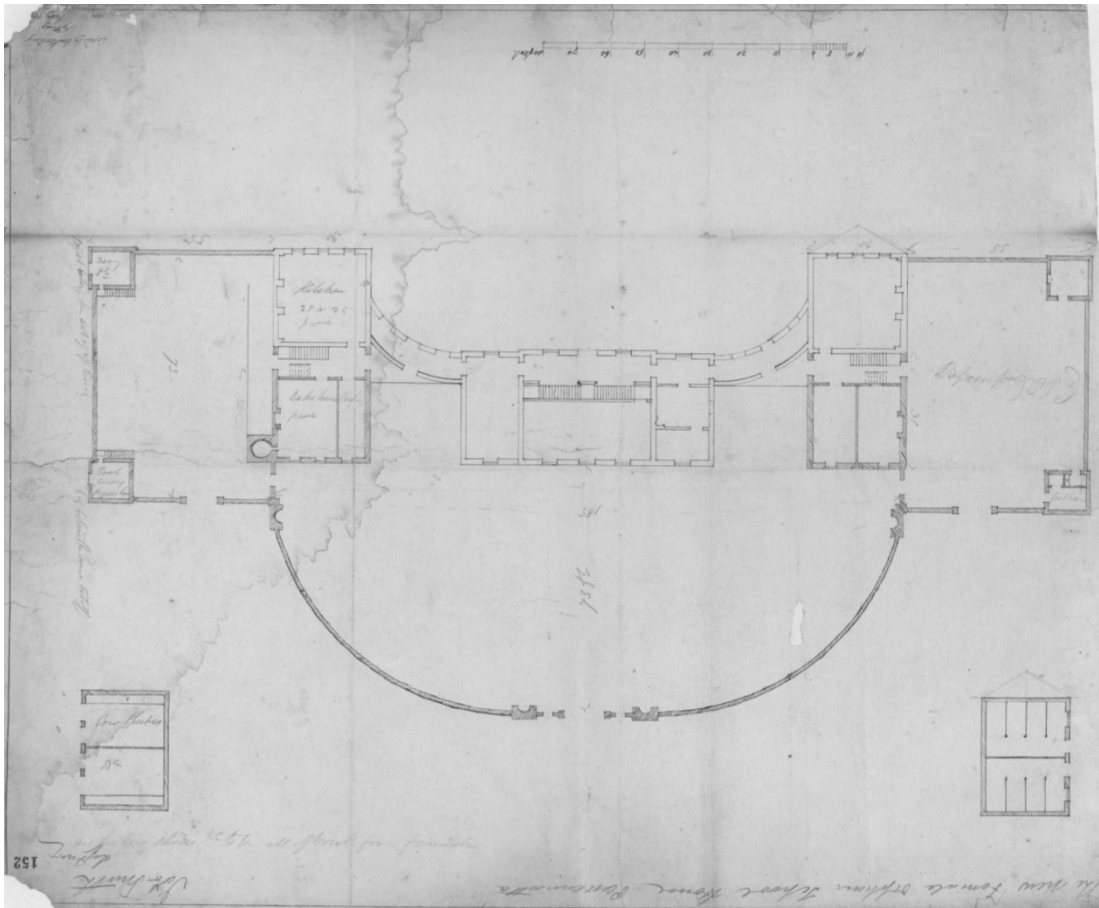
⁹⁹ <http://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/vic/E000312>, accessed 7 August 2015.

4.8 The architecture of orphan institutions and industrial schools

The Female Orphan School was the first purpose-designed orphanage in Australia, constructed between 1813 and 1818. Perhaps the earliest documentation describing the buildings of the School is provided by a plan drawn by James Smith, which was one of seven plans accompanying a letter written by Mrs Macquarie to Commissioner Bigge in January 1821.

The plan showed a central building flanked by quadrant-shaped corridors linked to pavilions on each side of the central building that contained two rooms. Curved walls enclosed a court at the rear (north) of the group of buildings. On the east side were a kitchen, bake house and pantry served by an open court that included a pigeon and fowl house. On the west side were a bleaching yard and another fowl house. Cow sheds were placed outside the enclosed areas.

It was a symmetrically balanced Palladian composition designed in what has been termed the Colonial Georgian style and constructed in sandstock brickwork with sandstone window sills, quoins and string courses. The buildings underwent enlargement and modification.



86 James Smith's plan of the Female Orphan School.
Source: SLNSW Mitchell Library, Bonwick Transcript, Box 36 Plan 16c

The most detailed description of the buildings and the uses to which they were put appeared in a report by the institution's supervising medical officer, Dr Patrick Hill in 1849. This was only a few years after the Roman Catholic Orphan School had opened and just before the construction of its first dormitory wing. Dr Hill had been charged with assessing the suitability of the Female Orphan School to receive boys from the Male Orphan School:

The Female Orphan School at Parramatta is a large and substantial brick building (or buildings) consisting of a centric building of three stories [sic]; on the ground floor are the apartments for the Matron and teachers and a large school room. The upper stories [sic] are occupied as dormitories with the exception of a large room set apart for the matron. The board are of opinion that if the male and female establishments are united that part of the building would be reserved for the accommodation of the girls and the boys under the age of six years ought to be safely and conveniently placed with the girls in this part of the building.

There are two wings or brick buildings of two stories [sic] attached to the main building by curved passages – that in the west side is at present occupied as an infirmary, there are three (rooms?) in the upper storey and an equal number on the ground floor. ...

Nearby adjoining to the west wing is a brick building which might easily be converted into a school room for the boys.¹⁰⁰

By contrast, the initial section of the Roman Catholic Orphan School consisted of a rather austere four level stone building relieved by a refined portico at the main entry. The building contained a basement dining room, ground floor school room and dormitories on the upper levels. It also contained the master’s quarters, servant’s bedroom. A detached kitchen and servant’s block was flanked on either side by privies. The subsequent construction of a detached two storey building allowed separate accommodation and dining for boys and girls.



87 The expansive neo-Palladian composition of the original buildings for the Female Orphan School (left) formed a striking contrast to the compact form of the Roman Catholic Orphan School (right). Sources: National Library nla.pic-an7690892-v; SAG 5/5571.

Overcrowding became a recurring issue with the Protestant Orphan School and the Roman Catholic Orphan School. The building housing the Randwick Asylum seems to have been poorly conceived in terms of accommodation from the start. Evidently indented to house 200 children, spaces included a dining room and nursery (one space), infants’ dormitory, infants’ school room, what was called a day dormitory (possibly infirmary), separate boys and girls school rooms and dormitories.¹⁰¹

¹⁰⁰ Government Medical Officer Letter Book (Patrick Hill), State Records 2/676 – Report of a Board appointed to enquire into the best mode of uniting the Male and Female Orphan School establishments and the removal of part of the Lunatics from the Asylum at Tarban Creek.

¹⁰¹ “Destitute Children’s Protection Society”, *Empire*, 2 February 1858, p.5.

Initially 163 children was placed in the Asylum, a monumental and austere stone building with large windows but little in the way of decorative embellishment. In time the Asylum held up to 800 children in large dormitories and by the 1870s it was condemned by reformers for keeping children in what were termed “barracks.” The exterior of the building and written descriptions suggest it offered accommodation that was not greatly different from that provided by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools.



- 88** The forbidding bulk of the Randwick Asylum. The massing and fenestration of the three storey section recalls the Female Orphan School. Its architecture is not unlike that of buildings erected in contemporary hospitals for people experiencing mental illness.
Source: SLNSW DL PX 149, 36.

The Parramatta Girls’ Industrial School moved into an existing facility, thus inheriting the buildings that had been constructed for the Catholic Orphans. Other institutions in NSW, such as Biloela, Shaftesbury, Cootamundra and La Perouse were all established in existing buildings that had served other purposes—in the case of Biloela a gaol and in the case of Cootamundra a hospital. In other parts of the country new facilities were constructed, but the architecture of the buildings appears to have been little different in terms of aesthetics and planning to that of institutions in NSW.

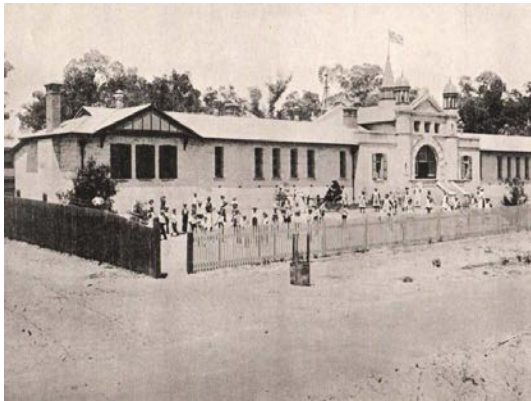
The industrial school at Sunbury, about 40 kilometres northwest of Melbourne consisted of ten large, unheated, bluestone buildings or wards with slate roofs, arranged in two rows of five. Unlike Parramatta, the school was co-educational although girls and boys were segregated. The site was open and the school was exposed to the elements. The wards were 38 metres long and 7.62 metres wide and contained a long dormitory, a ‘mess-room’ and two apartments at one end for officers in charge of the building. Each was intended to house a ‘family’ of 50.¹⁰²

¹⁰² “Sunbury Industrial School”, *Argus*, 1 June 1865, p.5; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunbury_Industrial_School, accessed 12 August 2016.



89 One of the bluestone buildings at Sunbury, photographed c1900 after it had become a mental asylum (left); a similar standard of architectural austerity appears to have accompanied the Roman Catholic Female Orphanage attached to the Sisters of Mercy Convent in Melbourne, photographed in 1866.

Sources: State Library of Victoria Accession no(s) H1238, John Horton photograph.



90 Main building (left) and workshops at the Government Industrial School for Boys and Girls in Subiaco, Western Australia.

Sources: Find and Connect.

The principal elevation of the Government Industrial School's main building at Subiaco in Perth was certainly imposing, at least around the central principal entry. However, it was flanked by linear single storey wings, a photograph of which suggests a row or rows of rooms accessed by a long corridor. The wings were terminated by gabled roofs and a cluster of three windows, adding a deliberate formality to the building. Other buildings associated with the School included long single storey weatherboard structures. Clearly the cost of erecting the buildings was watched carefully.

Although the pair of cream brick 'cottages' designed for the Training School for Girls at Thornleigh, designed in the Government Architect's Office and constructed shortly after the end of World War II demonstrated some architectural pretention, they were simple and functional in form and detail.

The major difference between the cottages and earlier buildings for Industrial School inmates, including Parramatta, was the standard of accommodation offered to the 14 girls occupying each of the buildings.

Admittedly for those ‘most likely to respond to the system of training’, individual girls were ‘provided with a tastefully furnished bedroom, and large airy sitting-rooms are also available. There is a small kitchen on each floor for girls to cook their own snacks.’¹⁰³ This standard of accommodation appears to have been exceptional and was not matched at Parramatta.



- 91 The appearance of the pair of cottages at the Thornleigh Training School for Girls is characteristic of the austerity that prevailed in the years immediately after World War II, when building activity and construction materials were restricted (left). The individual bedrooms appeared to offer a relatively comfortable standard of accommodation for the girls who were sent to the School (right). Sources: SLNSW digital order no's d1_45831 and d1_45824.

4.9 Care and treatment of children

From the earliest days of NSW the institutional care of children has had limited success. Governor King's school for destitute children was observed by contemporaries to neither protect girls from moral danger nor educate them in the skills needed for later life. Early institutions such as the Female Orphan School were not appreciably better, but deteriorated as time passed.

According to the University of Western Sydney, part of which now occupies the Orphan School buildings:

In its early years, the Female Orphan School was administered by a committee appointed by the Governor, and the daily operation of the institution was the responsibility of an appointed Master and Mistress (or Matron) of the school. The school's 1825 General Rules stated 'That Masters and Mistresses shall be required to treat the Children with kindness'.

The school was run with a staff that included teachers, cooks, laundry workers, gardeners and male convict servants who would tend to the farmland and livestock in the fields surrounding the building. When hiring staff, the Female Orphan School gave preference to married men and women.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰³ "Cottage Home for Girls", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 28 October 1946, p.5.

¹⁰⁴ http://www.uws.edu.au/femaleorphanschool/home/the_female_orphan_school_1813_to_1850, accessed 10 August 2016.

Like a number of nineteenth century institutions, the Orphan School received children from parents who were unable or unwilling to provide for them as well as those who were in fact foundlings. The School initially took in Roman Catholic children along with those of other denominations. Many were sent by mothers in the Female Factory. The number of girls accommodated at the school varied over time but their life was consistently regulated. They made their own uniforms, and followed a daily routine of gardening, cooking, domestic work. The girls were taught to read and write and given religious instruction according to the tenets of the Anglican Church, regardless of their parents' religious orientation. The education and training provided was much more limited in scope than what was received by boys at the Male Orphan School in Liverpool, reflecting accepted standards of gender inequality at the time.

Much of the way the girls were treated depended upon how the School was managed. Visitation by relatives and others was allowed but times and supervision varied. Their diet also varied. In 1818 the girls' daily ration included a half litre of milk in the morning and a half litre of milk or tea in the evening, along with bread and meat with vegetables, or rice or flour pudding once or twice a week. By contrast, during the 1840s, the daily rations for each girl consisted of quantities of flour, cornmeal, meat, salt, tea and sugar. Cramped conditions, dietary deficiencies and prevailing standards of hygiene meant that there were times when a significant proportion of the girls were sick at any given time. There were periodic insect infestations and outbreaks of disease but with up to three girls sharing one bed the spread of disease is not surprising. Deaths from measles and scarlet fever were common, particularly during the 1830s. Regular whitewashing of internal walls was intended to combat the spread of disease.

Discipline also became harsher over time. The School's 1825 General Rules stipulated that 'Corporal Punishment be very rarely resorted to' and could only be inflicted by school's Master; the child's name, misdemeanour and punishment was to be recorded on each occasion. The rules added that 'no child shall be punished with the loss of food' and that 'punishment shall generally consist of tasks to be performed after school hours'. Later, punishment became quite public so as to instill a sense of shame and set an example to other girls and. A 'punishment class' of girls was established and they wore a distinctive uniform, were forbidden to play and segregated from other girls during prayers.¹⁰⁵

Practices such as children dressing in uniforms persisted through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth. This particular practice enabled cheap bulk purchase of fabric and children could make their own clothing. It also suppressed individuality and aided identification if a child ran away from an institution.¹⁰⁶

The 1855 Inquiry into the Management of Orphan Schools and the State of Education throughout the Colony compared conditions at the Roman Catholic and Protestant Orphan Schools at Parramatta. Both shared deficiencies in many areas, attributed to 'enlightened and efficient direction', and were thought to be poorly planned and organised, providing a low standard of accommodation for the children. This was matched by the quality of care that the children received.

There was no mention of physical maltreatment, although it is highly unlikely the children were given any opportunity to report it and were equally unlikely to have been believed had they done so. Children were considered to be sufficiently but poorly fed at the Roman Catholic establishment, with inadequate dining facilities—many children stood to eat—and only spoons to eat with.

¹⁰⁵ http://www.uws.edu.au/femaleorphanschool/home/the_female_orphan_school_1813_to_1850

¹⁰⁶ Musgrove, p.121.

Those at the Protestant Orphan School were thought to be better fed and all stood to eat; cutlery was provided but apparently little used by the boys. Children went barefoot in both Orphan Schools and were indifferently clothed, although those at the Roman Catholic institution were marginally better off than those at the Protestant School. However, the Protestant Children had two changes of clothing a week while the Catholic children endured weekly changes. Children at both schools had to wear the same clothing during the day and at night.

Laundry, bathing and sanitary facilities were substandard and unhygienic. In both cases dormitories were over crowded, foul smelling because of poor ventilation and infested with bugs. In the case of the Roman Catholic Orphan School children were locked in at night.

Despite the provision of school rooms at both places, other than the boys' classroom at the Roman Catholic Orphan School these were poorly equipped and the children remained ill-educated. Indeed, the children in both Orphan Schools were engaged on domestic chores at the expense of formal and religious tuition. At the Roman Catholic Orphan School children performed many menial tasks essential to the operation of the place—'the older girls are employed in the laundry, and in performing the whole of the household duties' while 'some of the boys assist in the kitchen ... carrying wood and water are also too laborious occupations for boys under twelve years of age'.¹⁰⁷ Indeed, the general lassitude of the boys was commented on, but not attributed to the labour they performed or the quality of their environs:

At present, the boys have little means of exercise or amusement, and consequently, they seem dull and inert. Instead of the exuberant vivacity usually displayed by children just escaped from the confinement of a school, we saw in general sluggishness. They stood or sat basking in the sun, instead of entering with spirit into the games common among boys of their age.¹⁰⁸

There was no corresponding comment about the Protestant School children, although unlike the Roman Catholic children they were allowed to leave its grounds to go into Parramatta.

In April 1871 the Governor of NSW, the Earl of Belmore, visited the two Parramatta Orphan Schools. The Protestant Orphan School was undergoing major expansion with the construction of several new buildings. Notwithstanding the licence accorded the journalist who covered the auspicious visit in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the children at the Protestant Orphan School were reportedly happy and in good health—the mortality rate was low (only one child had died over the past twenty three months) and there were no children confined to bed in the infirmary. The new buildings, as might be expected, compared more than favourably with older buildings on the site. The girls at the Roman Catholic Orphan School also appeared to enjoy good health, dressed alike in blue frocks and white pinafores. The poor condition of some of the establishment, such as dormitories that were 'scrupulously clean' (perhaps on account of the vice-regal visitor) but 'destitute of colouring, and, generally speaking, in a disreputable state, while the beds in some of the rooms have to be huddled close together, and have each two occupants' was attributed to Governmental parsimony. The children were almost as healthy as those at the Protestant School—one death in the past 14 months and six convalescing—and apparently well fed, notwithstanding the fact that 'if the Government could so far strain a point as to supply crockery instead of tin plates or rather dishes, the children's dinner-table would be thereby relieved from the half-gaol, half-lunatic asylum it now wears.'¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁷ "Orphan Schools, Parramatta", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 19 November 1855, p.2.

¹⁰⁸ "Orphan Schools, Parramatta".

¹⁰⁹ "Viceregal Visit to Parramatta", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 April 1871, p.5.

If the children at the Protestant Orphan School and Roman Catholic Orphan School were apparently well treated, this was not the case at the Randwick Destitute Childrens' Asylum. Here children were normally admitted between the ages of three and ten years. They were not eligible for admission to the government-funded Orphan Schools. Every child admitted (including voluntary admissions) was to remain the responsibility of the Institution until aged 19 or, in the case of a female marrying earlier, until her marriage. However, parents could and did reclaim their children. Like the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphanages, Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children received funding from the New South Wales Government.

Life for children at Randwick was often described as monotonous and reliant on routine and drudgery. By 1859 girls were making all of the clothing for children while boys undertook the development of extensive vegetable gardens to feed the inmates and plaited straw articles and subsequently footwear to sell. A number of older boys and girls undertook heavier chores—girls worked in the laundry and kitchen, boys in the bakery. Others worked in the Asylum's dairy and undertook the Asylum's housekeeping. They were all effectively cheap labour.¹¹⁰ The children received a basic education and from 1877 were given a state education from a couple of teachers from the Council of Education, who were faced with far too many pupils.

The rapid spread of disease was inevitable, given the numbers of children at the Asylum. An outbreak of whooping cough killed 77 children in 1867. The Catherine Hayes Hospital was built on the site as a result. In all, 217 children died in the care of the Asylum, which is a small but significant proportion of the many thousands of children who passed through its doors.¹¹¹ But disease was not all that the children had to contend with. The size and scale of the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children provoked the ire of reformers who condemned the dehumanisation of 'barrack-life'. They wanted destitute and neglected children to experience something that approached family life so advocated boarding out, or fostering. The 1873 Royal Commission into Public Charities, led by Justice William Windeyer, attacked Randwick.¹¹²

In 1876 and again in 1879 there were inquiries held into the management of the place that uncovered evidence of physical abuse, including severe punishments inflicted by the Superintendent, DA Thomas and suggestions of the indecent assault of girls by members of staff. Abuse included severe beatings that inflicted injury on children's bodies and cruel punishments such as confinement for several days with minimal or no food. Male and female staff were responsible for these punishments, many for insignificant "misdemeanours" such as sitting on chains slung across a quadrangle, slopping soup or running across an area of grass. There was even an allegation that one child had died as a result of a beating administered by one of the female attendants.¹¹³ Thomas was still superintendent in the first half of the 1880s.

Events at Randwick highlight one of the serious shortfalls of institutional care for children, which was the people who staffed the establishments. According to historian Dr Nell Musgrove:

Verbal, physical and sexual abuse were failings of the institutions and their staff, and yet they should be understood as by-products of the regimes rather than coincidental aberrations. It is also clear that these acts were not isolated to institutions run by any particular denomination.

¹¹⁰ "An Anatomy of a Nineteenth Century Child-Saving Institution", p.199.

¹¹¹ <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00497>

¹¹² <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00497>

¹¹³ "State of the Randwick Asylum", *Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 25 March 1876, p.399; "Alleged Illtreatment of Destitute Children", *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 15 November 1879.

The system allowed little money for, and placed little importance of, employing high quality staff. Furthermore, the type of work required was not considered particularly desirable. ... Therefore, many people who took employment in children's institutions lacked the capacity to deal with the stressful situations involved, or were even predatory and abusive people seeking access to vulnerable children.¹¹⁴

These comments would seem to be just as applicable to staff employed at Government-run institutions.

The Catholic community used Randwick as a benchmark when criticism was levelled at the Catholic Orphan School because of overcrowding. Its ire was also raised because the Catholic Orphan School building was unfairly compared by 'certain Government officials' and the Industrial School at Biloela. Unlike the children of the Orphan School, the girls at Biloela 'have mostly a taint of crime or immorality adhering to them'.¹¹⁵ This view informed many people's attitudes to girls who were compelled to live in the Girls' Industrial School here and at Parramatta over the years.

Randwick was not the only institution to achieve a high level of notoriety. For instance, the exposed siting of the Industrial School at Sunbury was thought to be a cause of the illness and constant poor health of the children. The school, home to girls and boys, was overcrowded. Boys were expected to learn a trade while girls were expected to handle menial tasks such as washing clothes, cleaning floors and to assist with cooking. The children were poorly fed with stale and rotting food that they ate in isolation. They were given only a little water, no bedding apart from a blanket and were poorly treated when ill. It was estimated that around 10 percent of children died within the first year of operation. Eventually, after public outcry, and after numerous Royal Commissions into the Industrial School System, by 1879 the Sunbury Industrial School was closed. The site was used as an asylum for the mentally ill from 1894.

Although the Parramatta Girls Industrial School gained notoriety after girls rioted in a response to maltreatment, other institutions experienced similar occurrences. The Reformatory for Boys in Melbourne was initially located on board the hulk of a ship from 1865, then in 1873 was moved to the grounds of Pentridge prison at Coburg where it was known as the Jika Reformatory for Boys. In 1879 the Reformatory moved to Ballarat and was finally closed in 1893. The punishment of the boys and youths incarcerated in the place was sufficiently bad to cause rioting five years after it had moved to Coburg. This has been considered the most notable objection to corporal punishment to have taken place in a children's institution during the nineteenth century.¹¹⁶

Riots seem to have been an intermittent occurrence at the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School industrial school during the last two decades of the nineteenth century.¹¹⁷ The riot that took place on 5 June 1898 was sufficiently disruptive to warrant extensive coverage in the press. A Public Service enquiry following complaints by the matron of the School held some months later revealed disturbing evidence of how the girls were treated in the institution. Regular punishments for even minor misdemeanours included caning, slapping and thrashing. Two girls had been whipped because they had decorated their hats with flowers.

¹¹⁴ Musgrove, p.128

¹¹⁵ "The Parramatta Orphan Schools", *Freeman's Journal*, 16 June 1877, p.14.

¹¹⁶ Musgrove, pp.124-125; "Jika Reformatory Outbreak", *Age*, 28 March 1878, p.3.

¹¹⁷ "Disorderly Girls. The Industrial School Riot", *Evening News*, 8 June 1898, p.2.

Solitary confinement in cells with only a blanket for bedding was employed for other transgressions—it was meted out to those involved in the riot; the supposed ringleaders were also caned and their heads shaved. Girls could be held in solitary confinement for two days before a break, and while confined were fed bread and tea. Another cruel punishment was known as ‘standing out’, where the transgressor had to stand perfectly still outside for several hours over several days, depending on what she had done.¹¹⁸

The girls’ life at the school was heavily regulated and restricted. They were frequently mustered and expected to pray, maintain their clothing and the school itself. Domestic instruction took precedence over formal education and was intended to a restricted range of limited skills—training was also intended to instil moral purity.

Between 1866 and 1911 the better behaved girls could be apprenticed out as domestic servants up to the age of 18.¹¹⁹ That this could be disastrous for individuals involved is demonstrated by a court case in which a girl indentured to a dairy farmer in Bega during 1887 successfully sued for damages following physical assault and rape by her employer. Her work day commenced around 3 am and finished at 10 pm; her duties included milking some 40 cows and undertaking substantial household duties.¹²⁰

But life at Parramatta certainly affected the future of all of the girls sent there. Perhaps the most celebrated product of Parramatta from the late nineteenth century was Catherine (Kate) Leigh (1881-1964), described in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* as a ‘crime entrepreneur’,¹²¹ was admitted at age 12 to Parramatta, where she spent the next four years of her life and, according to historian John Ramsland ‘gained a thorough schooling in crime and vice and their methodologies’.¹²²

Legislative changes in the way that child welfare was managed in NSW during 1905 were based on a philosophy of ‘care and assistance rather than Condemnation and punishment of state children’. One result was that a greater number of children came under the control of the state. In practice, during the years that followed there was little or no difference in the treatment of girls at the Industrial School or indeed other institutions. Conditions improved in a number of ways. By the first half of the 1920s the girls at Parramatta were better clothed, received more visitors in the past, were better fed, were allowed more excursions out of the place than previously and few were sent out into service. They were, however, still perceived to be corruptible and susceptible to vice.¹²³

Aboriginal children also suffered under institutional care from the beginning of the twentieth century with the establishment of places such as the Cootamundra Aboriginal Girls' Training Home. The home was unique, as it was the only government-run home designed to train girls for domestic service. Its operation was based on the girls' dormitory that had been set up at the Aborigines Protection Association station at Warangesda near Darlington Point (to the west of Narrandera), in 1893.

¹¹⁸ Willis, pp.180-181

¹¹⁹ Willis, p.181.

¹²⁰ “An Interesting Case. An Industrial School Girl Sues For Damages”, *The Australian Star*, 16 June 1891, p.6.

¹²¹ Judith Allen, ‘Leigh, Kathleen Mary (Kate) (1881–1964)’, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/leigh-kathleen-mary-kate-7164/text12375>, published first in hardcopy 1986, accessed online 18 August 2016.

¹²² John Ramsland, *With Just But Relentless Discipline: a social history of corrective services in New South Wales*, p.252.

¹²³ Willis, p.192.

The dormitory followed the institutional model of its time and taught housekeeping skills to the girls to prepare them for respectable employment in menial duties on nearby stations. Girls were sent to Cootamundra Aboriginal Girls' Training Home until the age of 14 and then they were sent out to work. Cootamundra continued to train girls for domestic service long after the practice had been abandoned for non-Aboriginal girls. Efforts were made to persuade parents to give up their children and if these failed they were removed. Similarly migrant children in institutions were intentionally isolated from their parents so that children would conform to institutional authority and assimilate into the broader community.

At Cootamundra children were housed in dormitories according to their age. Girls slept in two dormitories, holding up to 25 girls each, and did all the cleaning, laundry and gardening work in the home. The older girls were considered to be a corruptible influence on the younger ones and were therefore separated from them. The former hospital morgue was used as a store room but was feared by the girls as a punishment room.

The removal of Aboriginal children who were born and raised in other parts of NSW from their families, culture and "Country" created a major sense of dislocation and alienation. Many girls became pregnant whilst in domestic service, only to have their children in turn removed and institutionalised back at Cootamundra or other homes.

With the replacement of the Aborigines Protection Board by the Aborigines Welfare Board in 1940 conditions at Cootamundra eased to some degree to encourage assimilation into the mainstream culture. Girls began to attend the local high school, and enter their produce and craft in the Cootamundra Show. Townspeople became more involved in fundraising for the home, and girls began to attend dances and socials. They also had more training and employment opportunities, although domestic service remained a priority.¹²⁴



92 Dormitories at Cootamundra (left) and Parramatta (right) during the early decades of the twentieth century appear little different from one another.
Sources: State Records Digital Id 4346_a020_a020000151; Department of Youth and Community Services, reproduced in Willis, p182.

¹²⁴ <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00031>, accessed 17 August 2016.

The treatment of children at Gosford Industrial School for Boys was intended to be character building rather than moral. The boys were trained in manual work and also consisted of orchard, farm and dairy work. Boys were required to participate in sporting activities and to learn to swim.

During the Depression of the 1930s the School may have provided some benefits to boys who were malnourished and in poor physical condition, but an inquiry held during 1934 found that the punishment regime at Gosford included allowing the older boys to administer unsupervised corporal punishment to younger boys. Staff were untrained and some were considered mentally unstable. Boys were also allowed to work in unsafe situations. However, there was large scale absconding from Gosford (and other homes), and in response the Institution for Boys at Tamworth was established in 1947 to take in adolescents between the ages of 15 and 18. It was located in a nineteenth century gaol.

Tamworth gained a reputation as the most notorious place of detention in NSW. People who were incarcerated there have reported dehumanising treatment. Inmates were not allowed to speak to or look at each other, and slept alone in brick-walled cells which were freezing in winter and oppressively hot in summer. They had steel buckets for toilets and the only light came through an iron-barred hole.

Alleged punishments included beatings, food deprivation, isolation, pushing heavy sandstone blocks across the floor and inmates being forced to walk around with cardboard boxes on their heads. Boys who became notorious criminals, including Arthur ‘Neddy’ Smith and George Freeman, described Tamworth as the worst of the institutions they experienced and Freeman described the place as ‘the ultimate finishing school for crims’. Despite a name change in 1976 it remained a maximum security detention centre for young male offenders and was finally closed in 1990 after a series of suicides.¹²⁵

Parramatta Girls’ Industrial School became more notorious because of its reputation for extreme cruelty towards the girls forced to live there.¹²⁶ As in the late-1890s, this led to further rioting that included widely reported riots in 1961. It was subsequently the subject of several scathing inquiries.

The Senate Inquiry into Children in Institutional Care held in 2003 received many witness statements about the appalling conditions at Parramatta. Many girls who had been victims of rape or incest were admitted to the institution while perpetrators went unpunished. Isolated detention and segregation of girls was widely used. Girls were bashed and beaten and were sexually abused by staff. One witness, admitted when she was 14, recalled being punched in the face several times and being made to scrub areas of cement paving with a toothbrush numerous times, with nothing to protect her knees. After four years she was sent to Hay.¹²⁷

¹²⁵ <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00412>; Community Affairs Reference Committee, *Forgotten Australians: A report on Australians who experienced institutional or out-of-home care as children*, p.55.

¹²⁶ Community Affairs Reference Committee, *Forgotten Australians: a report on Australians who experienced institutional or out-of-home care as children*, p.55

¹²⁷ *Forgotten Australians*, pp.55-56.

The website findandconnect provides the following description of Hay, which proved worse than Parramatta—‘more of a mental concentration camp than a reform school’, according to one care leaver.¹²⁸

The first girls were transferred from Parramatta in September 1961. Transfers occurred at night with girls escorted by officers on the long train journey to Narrandera, then placed in a lockup van. Girls were usually sedated with largactil or valium during the journey. On arrival they were issued with institutional clothes, had their hair cropped short and were locked in a ‘scrubbing’ cell, usually for a period of 10 days. After this they were placed in another cell, known as ‘cabins’, for the remainder of their stay. Each cell was furnished with a single bad, thin mattress, a blanket, sheets, pillow, Bible and a night can.

Discipline at Hay was brutal, with girls’ every movement, action and word controlled and directed by officers. The daily routine was designed to humiliate and control. All communication occurred via a reporting procedure, where girls remained silent, standing six feet apart, with ‘eyes to the floor’. Girls had no privacy and did not receive visitors, schooling or mail.

Education and training amounting to hard labour: smashing concrete paths; digging; scrubbing; hand sewing leather, and other repetitive tasks, interspersed with physical exercises known as ‘practices’.¹²⁹

The senate inquiry received conflicting statements about Ormond House, which was also associated with Parramatta. One witness described being molested and physically abused. As at Parramatta, she was caned and beaten, her hair was cut off and she was given an identifying number. However, another woman who had been treated harshly at Parramatta as a child recalled Ormond House as ‘a lovely place. I had a fair go there’.¹³⁰



93 Laundry work at Parramatta in 1910 (left) and Ormaond House c1949 (right). There was little essential change, although technology made some tasks easier.

Sources: The Parramatta Industrial School Official Handbook; SLNSW digital order no. d1_45820.

¹²⁸ *Forgotten Australians*, p.57.

¹²⁹ <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE01033b.htm>, accessed 17 August 2016.

¹³⁰ *Forgotten Australians*, p.58.

4.10 Conclusions

The former Roman Catholic Orphan School and Parramatta Industrial School for Girls occupy a unique place in the history of institutionalised child welfare and reform in NSW and other parts of Australia. Although facilities for the care of orphaned and destitute children were established by government agency and charitable organisations, the Roman Catholic Orphan School was unique because it was a specifically denominational institution, and the one constructed and financed by the colonial government of NSW for the Roman Catholic community. It may also be the only government-built and financed orphanage for Roman Catholic children to have been constructed in Australia.

There were a limited number of industrial schools for girls established in NSW during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and there are a number of links between them. Although not the first government operated industrial school for girls in NSW, Parramatta was the successor to the original School established in Newcastle during the second half of the 1860s and the School at Biloela that opened after the closure of the Newcastle institution. All three were housed in buildings that had been constructed for other purposes. Other Industrial Schools such as the Hobart Industrial School for Girls, occupied a succession of buildings over its existence.

Parramatta was the longest running institution of its type, gaining a high level of notoriety for the way girls and young women were treated and the riots that took place there. It also occupied a pivotal place in the institutional reform of girls and young women in NSW—La Perouse Training School and the Training School for Girls at Thornleigh were founded as annexes to Parramatta and both of these institutions were reputedly less severe in their treatment of the girls who were sent to them.

The Industrial School at Parramatta also has connections to the Cootamundra Girls' Training School, receiving Aboriginal children sent from the country institution, and the notorious and relatively short-lived Institution for Girls in Hay.

The Parramatta Girls Industrial School and other government managed industrial schools in NSW are unusual when compared to other states such as Tasmania, where they were the province of charitable organisations, and Victoria, where government run schools were regarded as a failure and only operated for about twenty years from the 1860s.

Based on admittedly limited evidence, the treatment of children at the Roman Catholic Orphan School appears to have been reasonable by the standards of the day, comparable to the treatment of the children at the Protestant Orphan School. Substandard facilities and accommodation resulted from poor funding rather than other causes. The architectural standard of accommodation at the School appears to have been representative.

The treatment of girls at the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School reflects enduring perceptions about the character and morality of the girls who were made to live there that extend back to the Industrial School at Parramatta. The harsh and violent treatment of the girls was common in many institutions, as demonstrated by the inquiries into the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum in the 1870s. However, this abuse and maltreatment persisted into the post-World War II era and Parramatta was amongst the worst child welfare institutions in NSW, only surpassed by the Institution for Boys at Tamworth (which had a restricted age range) and the Hay Institution for Girls.

5 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Introduction

This section of the report establishes why the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site using the NSW heritage assessment criteria—see Section 5.3 below; and
- identification of the heritage curtilage for the site—see Section 5.6 below.

5.2 Previous significance assessment

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted from the *Norma Parker Centre and Kamballa Conservation Plan*, prepared in 1997 by the Heritage Group of the NSW Department of Public Works and Services:

The Norma/Parker Centre/Kamballa is of considerable significance at a local and regional level because of its ability to demonstrate the functions and underlying philosophy behind both the orphanage and reform school. The detailed documentary evidence available and the intactness of the place today, make it possible to have some appreciation of the lives of generations of unfortunate children for whom this place was home, over a period of almost 130 years. In particular:

- the grouping of the buildings, added to in stages, around courtyards with verandahs and a covered way which provided makeshift dining and assembly areas during the orphanage period and the surviving working buildings such as the laundry where the girls worked;
- the enclosed gardens so formed;
- the form of the courtyard building with the long, narrow attic spaces, which were the dormitories through both periods;
- the uniformity of scale, design and materials of the buildings and the additions built between 1844 and 1882 under the aesthetic influence of the Gothic Revival movement;

- the important relationship of the place with the neighbouring Female Factory and dividing stone wall which reinforces the institutional qualities of the place;
- the central (original) section of the main building, being a rare surviving example in NSW of the work of Henry Ginn of the Colonial Engineers.

Setting

- The place is a key elements in the important historic precinct of the government and institutional sites that extends from Old Government house and its domain to the Parramatta Gaol, related geographically by their common boundary to the Parramatta River and thematically by their institutional nature.

Gardens and Grounds

- Through its extant fabric – structures, plantings and archaeological resources – the place can demonstrate its development as the first permanent Roman Catholic Orphan School in NSW through its current institutional use;
- The earliest plantings, as a prominent landmark, constitute a major component of the setting as well as contributing to a group of institutional buildings and government owned properties of National importance.
- There are elements within the site which are individually important as remnants of the nineteenth century landscape designs, such as the mature araucarias, the Camphor Laurel to Fleet Street, the Tecomaria, the palisade fencing and walling.

Associations

- Associations for which there is little or no surviving physical evidence provide supplementary support for the significance of the place: prominent figures in the early Catholic Church in Australia, Bishops Polding and Moran through whose efforts the orphanage was founded and sustained;
- The religious order of nuns known as the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (later to become the Good Samaritans) who ran the orphanage from 1859 to 1886
- Walter Bethel, the first secretary of the Department of Shild Welfare 1923-1929
- Dr Keith Macarthur Bron, visiting medical officer to the school during the 1920s and the 1930s.
- Norma Parker, social worker and reformer in child welfare.

Social

- For the individuals who went through the institutions, including staff members, families and other associated people.

Archaeology

- The place has some archaeological potential, in particular in areas associated with the convict built wing and early walls, the in-ground wells, concealed spaces within the building and an early convict built brick drain which is documented on a 1970 drainage plan.

This significance assessment is repeated in full in the *North Parramatta Government Sites Conservation Management Plan*, prepared in 1998 by the Heritage Group of DPWS.

5.3 Assessment against State Heritage Criteria

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

Note: refer to Part A of the PNHS CMP for a preliminary 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has a long and continuous institutional history associated with children. This originated with the Roman Catholic Orphan School, in operation between 1844 and 1886, and was consolidated by the Parramatta Girls Industrial School/Parramatta Girls Training Home (1887-1974). The site has retained a substantial number of buildings associated with the Roman Catholic Orphan School, including the Main Building, Covered Way, Southwest Range, Chapel, Laundry and Bethel House.

The Roman Catholic Orphan School was the first and only purpose-built Roman Catholic orphan school in NSW (and possibly Australia) and the only one in NSW until 1881 when the Manly Industrial School and Orphanage was established by the Sisters of the Good Samaritan, the same order of nuns who managed the Parramatta Orphan School between 1859 and 1886.

The Girl’s Industrial School was the longest running government child welfare institution of its type, and the successor to the Industrial Schools established at Newcastle and then Biloela. The history of the establishment reflects the evolution of child welfare legislation and its enforcement from the 1880s to the 1970s. It is also significant because of other institutions established as adjuncts to it at Yarra Bay and Thornleigh.

The site is historically significant because it was the second facility in NSW specifically designated for incarcerated women (the first was the Women’s Reformatory at Long Bay) and was the first low security women’s prison in NSW.

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.

The site is associated with the history of incarceration of Aboriginal children. Aboriginal children were taken from their families and confined at the Orphan School and/or the Parramatta Girls Training School and Taldree Boys Home.

The presence of the first watermill race on mainland Australia connects this site to early agriculture, finding of grain, and sustaining of the population in times of rations. The phasing, analysis and interpretation of the archaeological of the institution period is likely to contribute to our understanding of the development of different attitudes and practices regarding children’s welfare and education, moral and social attitudes towards the welfare and reform of girls and changes in these approaches and practices throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. One of the key values of the potential archaeological resources of Norma Parker is its ability to assist with providing alternative views to those presented by the historical resources and the stories provided by those in power who ran such places.

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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has associations with the following people/groups of people of significance to NSW:

- Governor Richard Bourke, who was supportive of the Roman Catholic community in NSW during the 1830s and who thought it expedient to establish a Roman Catholic Orphan School as a separate institution and secured government funding for it;
- Architects Henry Ginn and William Munro. Henry Ginn is credited with the design of the original buildings at the Orphan School, while Munro designed a succession of additional buildings during the second half of the nineteenth century. Buildings designed by both architects still remain and their early architectural form and character is still legible;
- The Order of the Sisters of Good Samaritans, who managed the establishment from 1859 until its closure in 1886, and transferred orphans still resident at the School to the Industrial School at Manly;
- Reverend Dr John Bede Polding, the first Catholic bishop to the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria who fought to establish the orphan school;
- Walter Edmund Bethel, whose long career with the Department of Public Instruction included serving as its chief clerk. In 1922 he became president of the State Children's Relief Board and in December 1923 was appointed secretary of the Department of Child Welfare within the Ministry of Public Instruction. He appears to have taken a special interest in the Parramatta Girls’ Training School and Bethel House was named in his honour;
- Norma Alice Parker, one of the most important figures associated with social work and reform during the twentieth century in NSW. She was personally involved with the Parramatta Girls’ Training Home during the preparation of a report on the institution while a member of the Delinquency Committee of the Child Welfare Advisory Council during the first half of the 1940s. The Norma Parker Correctional Centre was named in her honour;
- Dr Keith Sigismund Macarthur Brown, member of a prominent Parramatta medical family and a world respected authority on venereal diseases, who was medical supervisor at the Parramatta Girls’ Training home during the 1920s and 1930s.
- 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 stove 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has aesthetic significance because of the scale, form and grouping of its buildings, many of which were constructed for the Roman Catholic Orphan School, and spaces between them. The enclosure of spaces and the group of buildings by perimeter walls contributes to the aesthetic quality of the place. The Main Building, gate lodge and original fence elements make an important contribution to the character of Fleet Street.

The site, in particular its buildings, structures and landscape elements, is a key element of the significant group of government buildings and institutional sites that includes Old Government House and its Domain, Parramatta Park, Cumberland Hospital, Parramatta Gaol and the Parramatta River.

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'. Any historical archaeological remains within the site have little potential for aesthetic significance.

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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has exceptional social significance relating to the care of dispossessed children, reform practices, physical and mental abuse, authority, repression and secular/gender based institutional conditions for children, particularly young girls.

The site has become a place of memory, healing and has been recognised as an International Site of Conscience for former Parra Girls, the wider community of institutionalised girls and boys and their families and the Stolen Generation and Forgotten Australians. 12% of former 'Parra Girls' were of Aboriginal descent, some of whom belong to the Stolen Generation. More recently, evidence which relates directly to people associated with this site has been presented to the ongoing Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.

The site has exceptional social significance for its sensitive associations with former inmates and staff and as evidence of changing attitudes and responses to their care and management in respect of social and moral order, discipline, authority, gender and sectarianism.

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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has potential to reveal information about the treatment, reform and care of children from the 1840s to the 1970s. This may be revealed by the physical fabric of the place and by potential sub-surface archaeology.

The basement level of the Main Building retains graffiti that has potential to provide evidence of people, including children and young adults, who were incarcerated in the institutions.

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.

The c1803 mill race is associated with the first mainland watermill in Australia has ability to address research questions relating to its method of construction and aspects of the 'failure' of the watermill system during difficult time.

The historical archaeological remains of the site may shed light on a range of research questions relating to the evidence and nature of institutional life, which is a major research question in Australian archaeology due to establishment of colonies as penal settlements. It is important to position any discussion and interpretation of the archaeological resource within the larger framework of community dialogue and shared experience and a commitment to the overarching principles of 'never again'. As part of a suite of sites associated with the engendered management of girls and women, remains which can tell us about these practices have State significance while other remains may only have Local significance.

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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site retains evidence of its continuous institutional use from 1843 to 2008—a period of 155 years. It is the only place in NSW that has served as a denominational orphanage, an industrial school for girls and a correctional centre for women.

The site retains the key buildings from the first purpose-built Roman Catholic Orphan School in Australia and was the only orphanage for catholic children in NSW from 1844 to 1886. It is the site of one of only four orphan schools for catholic children in NSW—the others being the original government-funded orphanage established at Waverley House (1836-1844), the Manly Industrial School and Orphanage (1881-1910) and Mater Dei Orphanage, Narellan (1910-1957).

As the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls from 1887 to 1912 and then as the Parramatta Girls Training Home (1912-1974), the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is the site of the longest operated government industrial schools for girls established in NSW.

The site is a rare example of a significant Aboriginal cultural landscape.

Any archaeological remains associated with the mill race would be a rare example of this work or structure as this race is associated with the first watermill on mainland Australia. Archaeological remains associated with construction and occupation of the Roman Catholic Orphan School is expected to be typical of those found in other nineteenth-century orphanages, schools and other institutions. While the archaeological resource of the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the major social and cultural issues of the institutional exploitation and abuse of children, girls and women, it is possible that some remains and artefacts may shed light on the nature of institutional and religious practices. As there have only been a few sites like this excavated in Australia it is difficult to determine this at this time.¹³¹

¹³¹ Casey & Lowe has previously discussed the concepts of abuse with regard to the archaeological record at the Westmead Boys' Home, which is an institution with a similar history through both the 19th and 20th century. Casey & Lowe 2014, pp38-39, 62-64.

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 unique circumstances relating to the history of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and the relatively intact form of the place, which is largely associated with the Roman Catholic Orphan School, precludes fulfilment of this criterion.

The site is a representative example of a significant cultural landscape with links to the past and of significance to current Aboriginal people.

The mill race, as the second made in Australia, is rare as part of the 1803 Government watermill and its historic, associative and research values. Any remains associated with the construction and occupation of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and changes associated with the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School, Kamballa, Taldree and Norma Parker Centre may be representative of the experience of institutionalisation and reform, but still part of a rare group of structures and archaeology which have historic, associative and research significance.

5.4 Summary Statement of Heritage Significance

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is a rare place of State heritage significance because of its continuous associations with the government administration of the welfare of children and young women and reform services in NSW from the 1840s to 2008.

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

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

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

The site is a key element of the significant group of adjacent government buildings, parklands and institutional sites on either side of the Parramatta River. It is considered to have exceptional social significance relating to the institutional care and reform of children at a denominational and government level.

It has significance to present day communities, particularly former inmates and staff, because of the memories of maltreatment and abuse of children that took place there. The site has potential to reveal through physical fabric and archaeological remains information about practices of children's welfare and reform from the 1840s to the 1970s.

The site is a significant Aboriginal cultural landscape. 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 environment, activities and experiences of the children of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and later girls and women of the industrial school and detention centre may be evident in the site’s archaeological resource, while evidence for later periods is less likely. These have the ability to address a range of research questions relating to the nature and condition of the environment experienced, the attitudes and practices towards health, hygiene, education and religious instruction, differing attitudes and practices to boys, girls and Aboriginal children and general evidence of changing ideas and approaches to child welfare and reform.

The c1803 mill race relates to the operation of the early colony and is part of the first watermill on mainland Australia and is of State significance. The archaeology of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is a mixture of local and State significance.

5.5 Relative Significance of Key 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

Grading	Justification for Grading
Exceptional	<p>Element that makes a direct and irreplaceable contribution to the overall heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. It will exhibit a high degree of integrity with any alterations of a minor nature and generally reversible.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would substantially diminish the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.</p>
High	<p>Element that makes a substantial contribution to the overall heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. It has alterations that do not detract from its significance.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would diminish the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.</p>
Moderate	<p>Element that makes a moderate contribution to the overall heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. It may have undergone alteration that detracts from its heritage significance but still contributes to the overall significance of the place.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration may diminish the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.</p>

Grading	Justification for Grading
Little	<p>Element that makes only a minor contribution to the overall heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. The element may have undergone substantial and irreversible alteration and is difficult to interpret.</p> <p>Demolition/removal would not diminish the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.</p>
Intrusive	<p>Element (or component of an element) that adversely impacts on the overall heritage significance of Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.</p> <p>Demolition/removal would enhance the heritage significance the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.</p>

5.5.2 Natural Heritage Values

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has limited natural heritage values. Key values are associated with the rock shelves of Darling Mills Creek and the Parramatta River and the remnants and regrowth areas of River-Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF).

5.5.3 Aboriginal Archaeology (Preliminary)

The site is a significant Aboriginal cultural landscape. Consultation with representatives of the Aboriginal community indicates that the PNHS (including the Parramatta Gaol 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 September 2016 to gain a more detailed understanding of the nature and extent of Aboriginal ‘objects’ that may existing 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 Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management Plan (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 significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the PNHS (including the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa) site has been identified in Part A of the PNHS CMP (Appendix E). For the

archaeological context and significance for the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site refer to the Preliminary Historical Archaeology Assessment at Appendix C for further discussion.

5.5.5 Significant Views and Vistas

The significant views and vistas are identified in Figure 94. The schedule below lists the views and vistas identified as being of High heritage significance.

Views to the site

Panorama of Parramatta River riparian corridor from northeast corner of Parramatta Park

Views across and up Parramatta River from NE corner of Parramatta Park

Panorama of Parramatta River riparian corridor from northeast corner of Parramatta Park including parts of Norma Parker Centre / Kamballa

Panorama of Parramatta River riparian corridor including parts of southern part of Cumberland Hospital (East Precinct) and Norma Parker Centre / Kamballa from northeast corner of Parramatta Park

Views from western end of Fennell Street across Fleet Street to Norma Parker Centre / Kamballa

Views of the Main Building of Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa from Fleet Street

Views north and south along Fleet Street

Refer also to PNHS Part A Appendix E View Analysis.

5.5.6 Significant Cultural Plantings

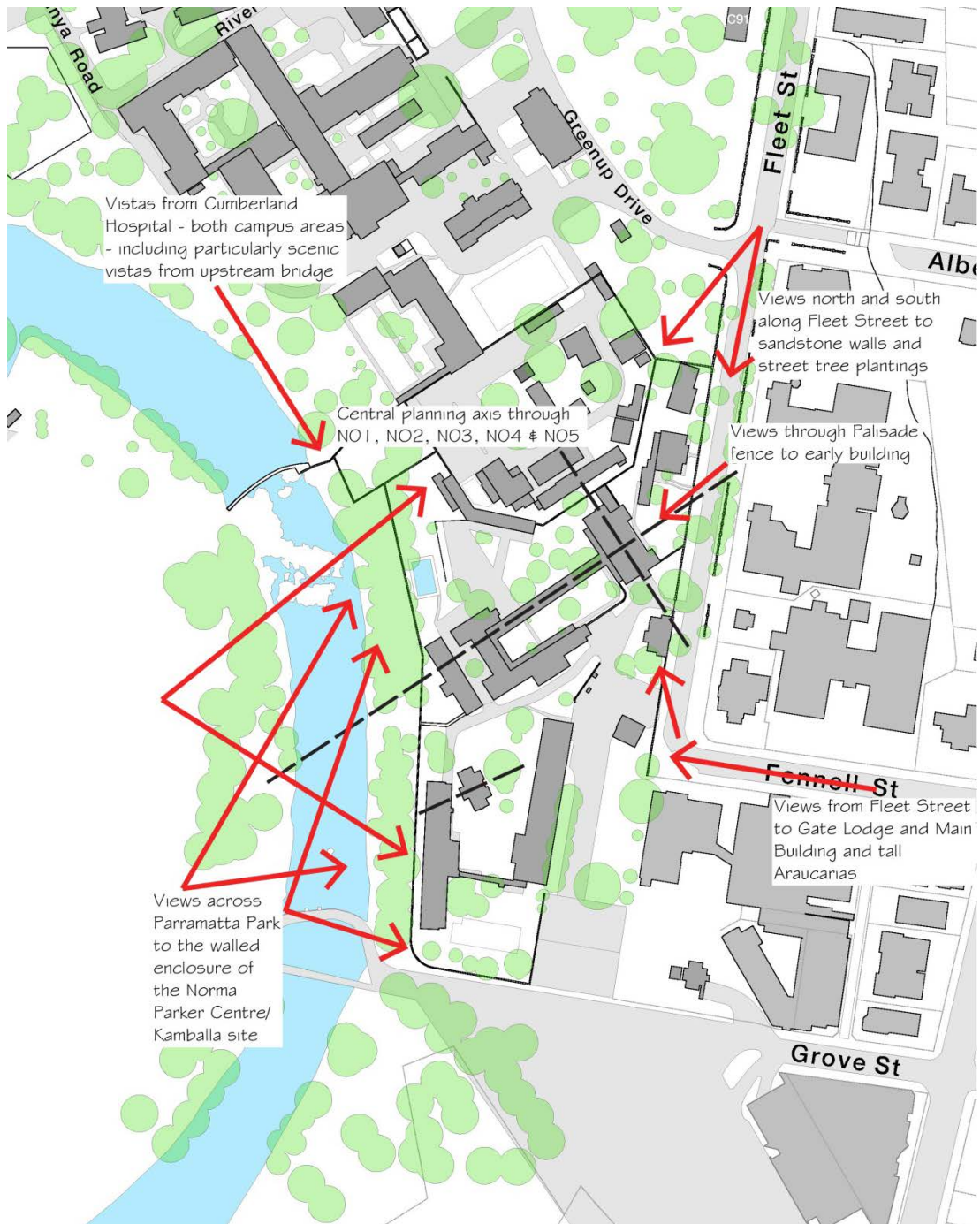
A survey of the majority of the trees on the Norma Parker/Kamballa site was undertaken in 2015 by treeIQ in collaboration with MUSEcape Pty Ltd. The findings were incorporated into an Arboricultural Report, which is appended to Part A of the PNHS CMP.

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. 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.

The heritage significance of all of the surveyed trees on the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is indicated on Figure 95. The plan will need to be read in conjunction with the Tree Assessment Schedule and associated site plans that are appended to the Arboricultural Report included in Part A of the PNHS CMP.



94 Significant views to, from and within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. Refer also PNHS CMP Part A Appendix E

Source: TKD Architects, 2015 (base information provided by Betteridge Consulting Pty Ltd t/a MUSEcape Pty Ltd).





95 Significant Plantings within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015 (base information provided by Betteridge Consulting Pty Ltd t/a MUSEcape Pty Ltd).







5.5.7 Buildings and structures



The significant buildings and structures within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site are identified on the following schedule and Figure 96.

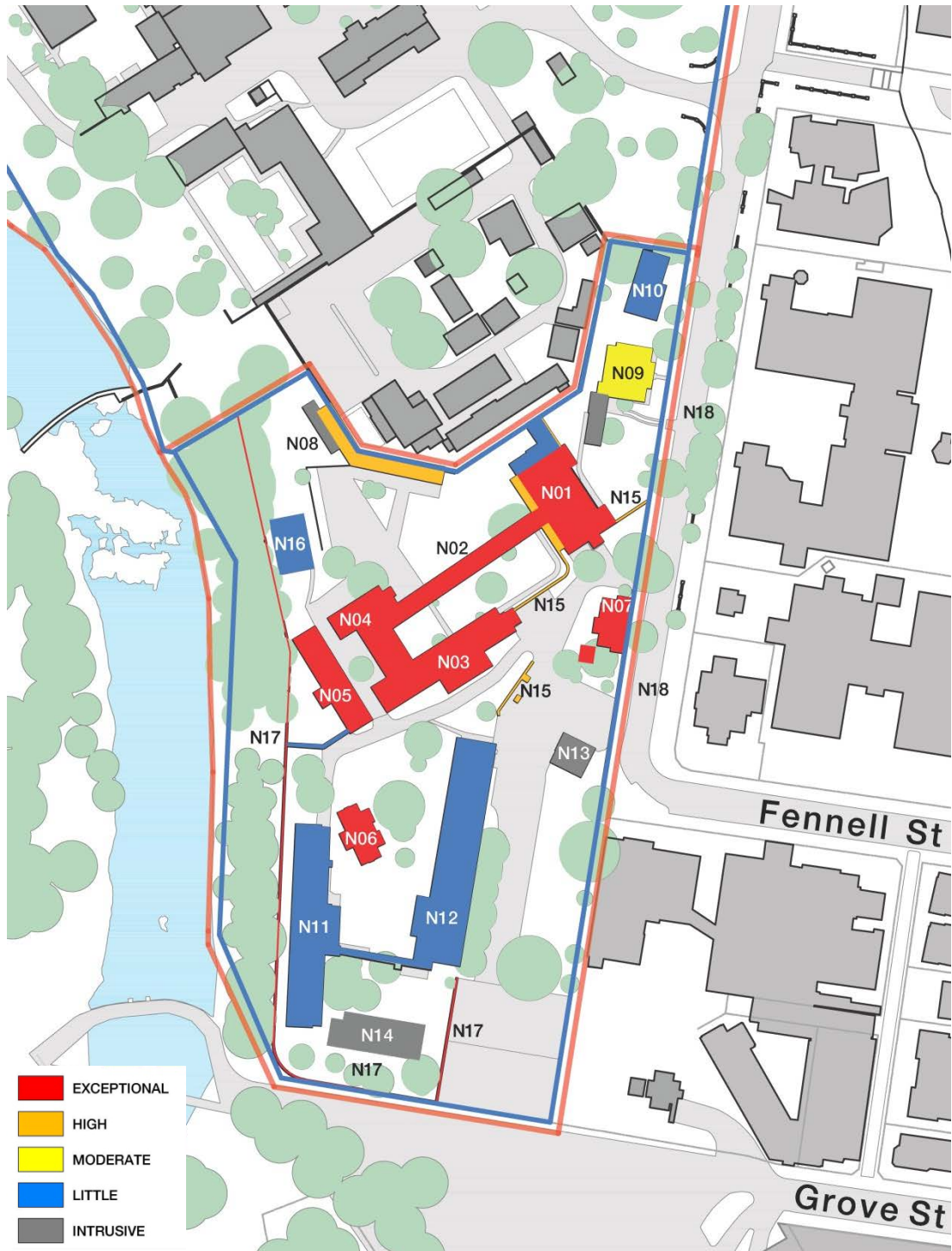
The schedule and site plans should be read in conjunction with the Building Inventory (Appendix E), which provides a summary discussion of the significance of each building and structure. A more detailed analysis and assessment of the heritage significance of each building and structure including key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

No	Name	Image
N01	<p>Main Building</p> <p>The Main Building is of Exceptional heritage significance. Late twentieth century additions—Intrusive.</p>	
N02	<p>Covered Way</p> <p>The Covered Way is of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	
N03	<p>Southwest Range</p> <p>The Southwest Range is of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	
N04	<p>Chapel</p> <p>The Chapel is of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	

No	Name	Image
N05	<p>Laundry</p> <p>The Laundry is of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	
N06	<p>Bethel House</p> <p>Bethel House is of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	
N07	<p>Gate Lodge</p> <p>The Gate Lodge is of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	
N08	<p>Sheds</p> <p>The Sheds are of High heritage significance. Late twentieth century additions—Intrusive.</p>	
N09	<p>Former Superintendent's Residence</p> <p>The former Superintendent's Residence is of Moderate heritage significance. Late twentieth century additions—Intrusive.</p>	
N10	<p>Former Deputy Superintendent's Residence</p> <p>The former Deputy Superintendent's Residence is of Little heritage significance.</p>	

No	Name	Image
N11	<p>Kamballa Staff Development Wing</p> <p>The Kamballa Staff Development Wing is of Little heritage significance.</p>	
N12	<p>Industrial School Building</p> <p>The Industrial School Building is of Little heritage significance.</p>	
N13	<p>Storage Shed</p> <p>The Storage Shed is an Intrusive element.</p>	
N14	<p>Concrete Slab (site of former Childcare Centre) (former Outdoor Attendant's Toilet)</p> <p>The Concrete Slab is an Intrusive element.</p>	
N15	<p>Remnant internal compound walls</p> <p>The remnant internal compound walls are of High heritage significance.</p>	
N16	<p>Swimming Pool</p> <p>The Swimming Pool is of Little heritage significance.</p>	

No	Name	Image
N17	<p>Perimeter Walls</p> <p>The Perimeter Walls are of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	
N18	<p>Palisade Fence</p> <p>The Palisade Fence is of Exceptional heritage significance.</p>	



96 Significance of key buildings and structures on the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



5.5.8 Historical (Non-Aboriginal) Archaeology (Preliminary)

The significant historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the wider PNHS has been identified in Part A of the PNHS CMP. A preliminary significance assessment of the historical archaeology of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is included at Appendix D of this part of the PNHS CMP.

The table below summarises the heritage significance of the historical archaeology of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Potential	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	ID by:
Mill race (extending across the site)	c1803	—	—	—	Moderate	State	—
RCOS—convict-built brick drain	c1843	—	—	—	High-Moderate	State	—
RCOS—kitchen and privies	c1843	c1850s	Moderate	—	Low-Moderate	State	HDS 2000
RCOS—lavatories	c1860s	?	High-Moderate	Local	High-Moderate	Local	HDS 2000
RCOS—two underground water tanks (near Infirmary/Hospital/Bethel House and courtyard)	c1864	—	High	Local	High	Local	HDS 2000
PGIS—cells	1887	?	High-Moderate	State	High-Moderate	State	HDS 2000
PGIS—stables	1887	?	Moderate	Local	Moderate	Local	HDS 2000
PGIS—cart shed	c1887	?	High-Moderate	Local	High-Moderate	Local	HDS 2000
PGIS—brick perimeter wall	1887	?	High	State	High	State	HDS 2000
PGIS—brick perimeter wall	1895	?	High	Local	High	Local	HDS 2000
PGIS—service wing of 1936 hospital	c1936	?	High-Moderate	Local	High-Moderate	Local	HDS 2000
RCOS/PGIS—various outbuildings	Various	Various	Moderate	Local	Moderate	Local	HDS 2000
RCOS/PGIS—Landscape elements including fences	Various	Various	Moderate	Local	Moderate	Local	HDS 2000

5.6 Heritage Curtilage

1.6.1 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.

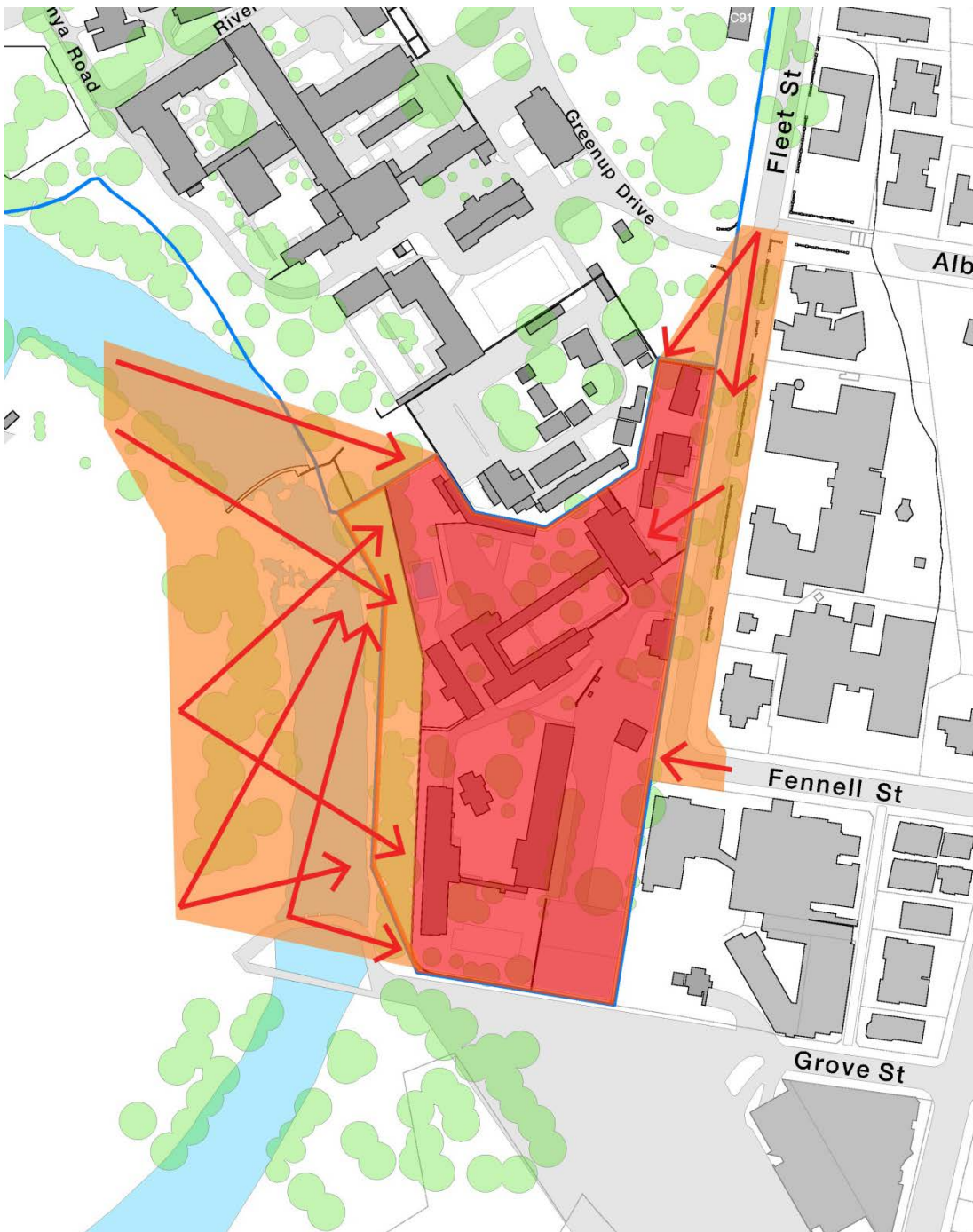
1.6.2 Heritage Curtilage for the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site

The heritage curtilage should endeavour to satisfy the following principles:

- maintaining an understanding of the original relationship of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa and its site;
- providing an adequate setting for the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site that enables its heritage significance to be appropriately maintained; and
- providing adequate visual catchments or corridors to the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site from the public domain and from the site to elements with which it has important visual or historical relationships.

Although a Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage, determined by the existing boundaries of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is appropriate it does not entirely capture the significant views to the site or its setting. An Expanded Heritage Curtilage has therefore also been identified. The setting of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is an important component of its heritage significance and includes buildings and trees outside the boundaries of the site.

The recommended heritage curtilage for the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is set out in the diagram below.



97 Identified heritage curtilage for the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.
Source: TKD Architects, 2015.



APPENDIX A EXISTING HERITAGE LISTINGS

To be included in Final Endorsement Issue

APPENDIX B ASSOCIATED PEOPLE

B.1 The Architects

Henry Ginn (1818-1892) was born in Sussex, England, the son of a clerk of works with the Royal Engineers. As a youth he worked with prominent London speculative builder Thomas Cubitt and while in his office received instruction from architects William Cubitt and John Papworth. Ginn migrated to New South Wales under the patronage of George Barney, who was a family friend. Initially Ginn was engaged as architect for Holy Trinity Church (the so-called Garrison Church) at Miller's Point. He was subsequently appointed clerk of works with the Royal Engineers, in 1841 he was sent back to London to organize labour and materials for several local projects and returned to Sydney the following year.

Ginn established his own practice in 1843. He was encouraged by colonial architect Mortimer Lewis to apply for the position of clerk of works at Port Phillip and after his appointment was approved moved to Melbourne in May 1846. He oversaw the erection of major public works such as the Lunatic Asylum at Yarra Bend and designed buildings for Williamstown, Geelong and Portland. As secretary to the (Royal) Botanic Gardens committee, Ginn prepared designs for the layout of the gardens in the Domain, Melbourne.

Ginn was promoted to colonial architect after Victoria separated from NSW in July 1851, but after various disputes, in part caused by the effects of the gold rush, he resigned in April 1853. His architectural career effectively ended at this time. He subsequently followed a career as director and manager of several companies.¹³²

William Munro (1812-1881) was born in 1812 at Ardisier, Invernesshire, Scotland, son of Finlay Munro and Alexandrina. Munro arrived at Sydney on the *James Moran* in 1839, a carpenter by trade. On 10 July 1852 he married Caroline Marsh at Christ Church St Laurence Sydney.

Munro first worked as a builder in Liverpool, and then on the Holy Trinity church at Singleton. Described as an architect from 1856, the construction of Roman Catholic churches was the basis of his practice between 1858 and 1868.

From 1866 Munro began designing warehouses and residences and is especially remembered for his Presbyterian commissions including St Peter's church and manse, North Sydney and St Andrew's College, University of Sydney (1873-76). Apart from architecture, Munro was an alderman on Glebe Council between 1865 and 1872. Munro died at Forest Lodge on 7 March 1881, aged 67 years.¹³³

B.2 Order of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan in Australia

Bishop Polding supported the establishment of a refuge for women, the House of the Good Shepherd, founded during 1848. It was run by the Sisters of Charity in the old Debtors' Prison at Carters' Barracks in Pitt Street. The future of the refuge was threatened when the Sisters of Charity were no longer able to maintain their ministry—two of the Sisters died within twenty four hours of each other and it was difficult to fill their places since the Sisters of Charity had already undertaken to staff a public hospital, St Vincent's.

¹³² Allan F. Willingham, 'Ginn, Henry (1818–1892)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/ginn-henry-12936/text23377>, published first in hardcopy 2005, accessed online 28 August 2015.

¹³³ <http://www.sydneyaldermen.com.au/alderman/william-munro/>, accessed 12 October 2015.

As a result, the Sisters of the Good Samaritan of the Order of St Benedict was founded by Archbishop Polding on 2 February, 1857. It was the first institute of religious women founded in Australia. Until 1866 the sisters were called Good Shepherd Sisters but the title was changed to avoid confusion with an older Order of the same name.

In 1876 the head of the order, Mother Scholastica Gibbons, resigned and returned to the Sisters of Charity in Tasmania, leaving the Good Samaritan Sisters to elect their first Superior General, Mother Mary Magdalen Adamson. English-born Adamson (circa 1823-1896), who arrived in Australia around 1855, was the Matron of the Roman Catholic Orphan School from 1858 until 1876 and for a number of years after was Mother-General of the Order. Sister Mary Magdalen G Byrne assumed the role of Matron at the Orphan School for 10 years, until its closure in 1886.

As their numbers grew, the Good Samaritans soon extended their work education, to the visitation of the sick and poor. They devoted themselves to the care of orphans and neglected children at the Parramatta Roman Catholic Orphan School, at the Industrial School/Orphanage at Manly and then at Narellan, near Camden. By the 1860s the Sisters were teaching in denominational schools in the inner city and by the 1880s their primary and secondary schools, both primary and secondary, had extended into Sydney's suburbs. As well, the order established primary and secondary day and boarding schools in country centres across NSW. The Good Samaritans presented some of the first women students for matriculation long before secondary education was compulsory in New South Wales and graduates of their high schools gained university degrees.

In 1906, St Scholastica's Teachers' Training College at Glebe, which had functioned informally at the order's Pitt Street Convent from the early days of involvement in education, was approved and registered by the Victorian Department of Education. With various name changes and mergers it continued on the Glebe campus until 1983. The work of the Good Samaritans gradually spread into other States and overseas after World War II. The Sisters of the Good Samaritan continue to serve in a variety of ministries in Australia and overseas.

B.3 The Superintendents

Charles Hill Spier (1842-1896) was born in East Maitland. At the start of his working life he was employed as a clerk by the Railways Department before being placed in charge of a couple of stations. He then spent some time in the Electric Telegraph Department before turning to school teaching. Spier was headmaster of Parramatta North Public School from 1873 until his resignation in 1890 to become Superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls.¹³⁴ Contemporary newspaper reports comment on his beneficial influence at the School through firm but humane administration.

Thomas Edwards Dryhurst (died 1908) succeeded Spier. He had taught at state school teacher for more than 28 years before coming to the Industrial School. He was superintendent there for 10 years. Jane Elizabeth Spier (died 1916) was Matron at the Industrial School while her husband was superintendent and continued to fulfil that role after his death. However, following charges that she made against Dryhurst a Public Service Board inquiry in 1898 transferred her elsewhere in the public service while exonerating Dryhurst.¹³⁵

¹³⁴ "The death of Mr C H Spier", *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 4 July 1896, p.4.

¹³⁵ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 June 1898, p.4.

Alexander Thompson (1872-1939) arrived in Australia with his family in 1879 and entered the realm of education in 1886 as a pupil teacher. He subsequently enrolled in the Teachers' Training College and graduated from the University of Sydney in 1895. Between 1896 and 1901 he was chief schoolmaster on the *Sobraon*, a ship used as a boys' reformatory. In 1920 he became English master at Fort Street School, but in 1906 was appointed superintendent of the Girls' Industrial School. He was later transferred to the head office of the Education Department. From 1923 Thompson was assistant secretary of the Child Welfare Department and succeeded Walter Bethel as secretary in 1929. He retired in October 1934. Thompson was noted for his practical interest in meteorology and his active role as a Freemason.¹³⁶

Thompson is notable for his humane attitudes. He ended degrading punishments such as shaving girls' heads and encouraged them to take an interest in their clothes. He introduced excursions off the School site such as picnics, theatre outings and trips to the zoo. He wanted girls to have access to skills other than those related to domestic service and wanted them to participate in more sporting activities.¹³⁷

B.4 Other influential figures

Sir Charles Kinnaird Mackellar (1844-1926), was born in Sydney and educated at Sydney Grammar School. As a young man he spent several years on the land before proceeding to Scotland to attend the University of Glasgow (M.B., Ch.M., 1871). Returning to Sydney he registered with the Medical Board of New South Wales in March 1872. In 1873-77 he was honorary surgeon at the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary (Sydney Hospital from 1881) where his father had been first salaried medical officer. He was a physician at the hospital in 1882 and a director between 1884 and 1903. He was also a director of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital between 1886 and 1917.

In July 1882 Mackellar became government medical adviser, health officer for Port Jackson, chairman of the Immigration Board, and an official visitor to the hospitals for the insane at Gladesville and Parramatta. He was appointed president of the Board of Health in 1883 and was an ordinary member of the Board of Health until 1925. Persuaded by attorney-general W. B Dalley, Mackellar resigned his official appointments in August 1885 and was nominated to the Legislative Council to promote public health legislation he had helped to draft. In 1886-1887 he served as vice-president of the Executive Council and remained in the council until 1925.

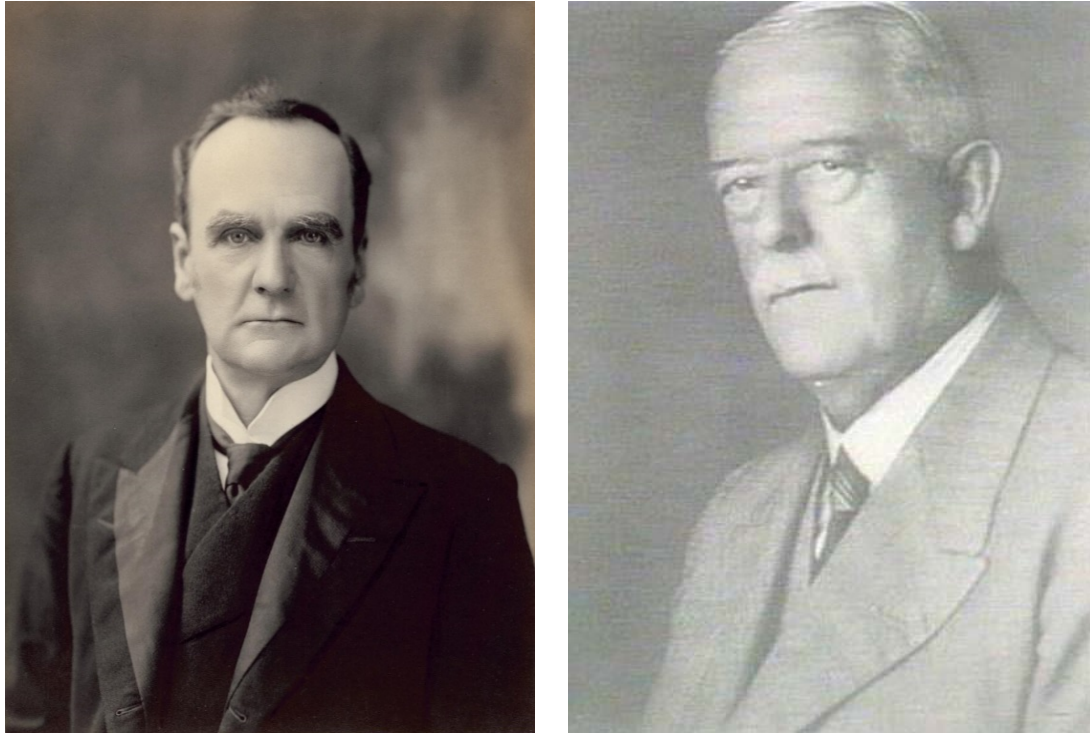
In 1882-85 Mackellar was a member of the State Children's Relief Board. Between 1902 and 1914 he was its president. He was identified with the Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders Act (1905), which created children's courts and the probationary system. Mackellar was knighted in 1912 and appointed K.C.M.G. in 1916.¹³⁸

Mackellar is significant for his endeavours to improve child welfare and the lot of institutionalised children in NSW, particularly when associated with the State Children's Relief Board rather than any direct association with the Girls' Industrial School.

¹³⁶ "Death of Mr A Thompson", *Newcastle Sun*, 22 March 1939, p.5.

¹³⁷ Heritage Group, State Projects, Norma Parker Centre, Kamballa, Parramatta, Conservation Plan Part One, p.48.

¹³⁸ Ann M. Mitchell, 'Mackellar, Sir Charles Kinnaird (1844-1926)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/mackellar-sir-charles-kinnaird-7382/text12833>, published first in hardcopy 1986, accessed online 25 August 2015.



B-1 Charles Kinnaird Mackellar (left) and Walter Edmund Bethel (right).
 Source: NLA PIC Box PIC/7147, J Hubert Newman photograph; SLNSW digital no. d1_23215.

Walter Edmund Bethel (1863-1941) was born at Ashfield. He was educated at Fort Street Model School and entered the Department of Public Instruction in August 1878. In 1902 he and his second wife Edith, who became one of the most prominent women of her generation in public life in New South Wales, took a delegation of Australian teachers to South Africa. He was clerk-in-charge of Norfolk Island affairs with the Chief Secretary's Department from 1904 but returned to the Department of Public Instruction in 1906. Bethel was influential in child welfare policy, and became the Department's chief clerk during 1916.

In 1922 Bethel became president of the State Children's Relief Board and in December 1923 was appointed secretary of the Department of Child Welfare within the Ministry of Public Instruction, following the reorganisation of child welfare services resulting from the passing of the *Child Welfare Act 1923*.

Bethel's belief in institutional discipline represented a retreat from the progressive probation, outdoor relief and cottage home regime of Sir Charles Mackellar, although he appears to have taken a special interest in the Parramatta Girls' Training School. He retired in February 1929. Bethel House at the Parramatta Girls' Training School was named in his honour.

Norma Alice Parker CBE (1906-2004) was born and educated in Perth, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts at the University of Western Australia in the mid 1920s. Interested in social work and child guidance she travelled to the Catholic University of America in Washington DC to undertake post-graduate study and worked in Cleveland and Los Angeles before returning to Australia in 1931. The following year she established an almoners' department (a forerunner of social work departments) at St Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne, where she assumed the role of chief almoner, and was elected to the central committee of the Catholic Women's Social Guild.

Parker moved to New South Wales in 1936, founding the almoners' department at St Vincent's Hospital and played an important role in the establishment of Catholic Welfare Bureaus in Sydney (1941) and Adelaide (1942). In March 1941 she was appointed assistant tutor director to the Board of Social Studies at Sydney University. Together she and the Board's head, Elizabeth Govan, reformed the Child Welfare Department. Between 1941 and 1944 she was a member of the Delinquency Committee of the Child Welfare Advisory Council and co-authored a report on the on the Girls' Industrial School at Parramatta. To gather evidence she lived at the School during January 1943.

This was followed in May 1943 by her appointment as psychiatric social worker at Callan Park Mental Hospital, considered the first post of its kind in Australia. She was at this time president of the Social Workers' Association of New South Wales.¹³⁹ During the 1940s she served as secretary of the Prison Reform Council of New South Wales.¹⁴⁰

Parker was the first psychiatric worker appointed by the Department of Public Health. In 1944, she won a Commonwealth Fund of New York fellowship to study psychiatric social work at the University of Chicago, the first Australian psychiatric worker to do so.¹⁴¹ Later that decade she was instrumental in the foundation of the Australian Association of Social Workers, serving as its inaugural president from 1946 to 1954. Parker convened the committee which established the New South Wales Association for Mental Health in 1956, and was also influential in the foundation of the Australian Council of Social Services (ACOSS). She was appointed associate professor and head of the Department of Social Work at the University of NSW from 1966 to 1969. Parker was made Commander of the Order of the British Empire in June 1972.¹⁴²



C-2 Norma Parker at the official opening of the Norma Parker Centre on 31 July 1980, pictured with Dr Tony Vinson, head of the NSW Department of Corrective Services between 1979 and 1981 (left); Keith Macarthur Brown (right).

Source: SLNSW digital order no. d3_08157; arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au.

¹³⁹ "Appointment to Callan Park", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 May 1943, p.3.

¹⁴⁰ John Ramsland, *With Just but Relentless Discipline: a social history of corrective services in New South Wales*, p.287.

¹⁴¹ "Social Worker's U S Fellowship", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 May 1944, p.6.

¹⁴² Ruth Lee, "Parker, Norma Alice" in *The Encyclopedia of Women and Leadership in Twentieth-Century Australia*. Australian Women's Archives Project. Retrieved 19 August 2014.

Keith Sigismund Macarthur Brown (1890-1962) was the third generation of a prominent family of Parramatta medical practitioners and was born at “Brislington”, the oldest house in the city, located on the Parramatta Hospital site and used as a museum.

Brown was educated at King’s School and Sydney University, where he studied medicine (1910-1915). In 1916 he joined the AIF Medical Corps. After the war he undertook postgraduate medical research in Paris.

Brown was medical supervisor of the Parramatta Girls’ Training Home during the 1920s and 1930s and honorary Medical Officer at Parramatta District Hospital from 1920 to 1946. By the mid-1930s he was recognized as a world authority on venereal disease. Between 1927 and 1938 Brown also maintained a practice in Macquarie Street, Sydney. He wrote *Medical Practice in Old Parramatta*, which is regarded as an authoritative history.¹⁴³

¹⁴³ <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/2015/01/07/keith-sigismund-macarthur-brown/>, accessed 10 October 2015; Heritage Group, State Projects,p.48

APPENDIX C SOCIAL VALUES ASSESSMENT AND INTERPRETATION

C.1 Background Discussion

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is a contested site with a troubled history. For over forty years it was the location for the Roman Catholic Orphan School, administering care to orphaned children. Between 1887 and 1974, it was the site of an institution operating as an industrial/training school for girls. More recently it was a shelter for young girls and boys before becoming adapted as a juvenile detention centre for young women. It is a site which holds significance for members of the Stolen Generation and Forgotten Australians, and with the Female Factory, has been recognised as an International Site of Conscience.

C.2 Caring for orphans

The establishment of NSW as a colonial outpost and penal colony unfortunately transplanted many of the problems which confronted the British Government in the late 18th century. Four years after the colony's foundation, the colonial authorities found it necessary to provide care for orphaned, abandoned and neglected children, along with children whose families were destitute and unable to provide for them due to hardship. During the 18th century social reformers in England had campaigned vigorously to improve the welfare of the undeserving poor, those whose lives were ruled by poverty. Trying to break the cycle of poverty and crime posed a huge challenge to society—especially so far from any support.

Whereas England had charitable, religious and government frameworks which provided some level of care, destitute children in Sydney were not really factored into the penal system. Governor Phillip attempted to find foster parents for them in return for extra rations, but the plan was not a success. His successor, Governor King managed to find premises in which to house destitute young girls, establishing the first Female Orphan School on George Street in August 1801 where they were provided with elementary schooling and training.

Colonial orphanages were modelled on the British precedent which 'rescued' children of the 'deserving poor' from being admitted to houses of corrections and workhouses and provided training to prepare them for work. Orphanages were generally presided over by a male superintendent and a female matron and operated as self-contained dormitory-style accommodation with schoolrooms for education and training. Children were segregated by age, gender and religion, while female staff and older girls supervised female residents and younger boys and male staff typically supervised boys over the age of ten. Buildings were often architectural statements of civic pride, asserting the role of these institutions in caring for the welfare of children in need.

At the instigation of Governor Macquarie, a larger site for a new (Protestant) Female Orphan School was identified on the banks of the Parramatta River (Rydalmere) in 1812. The School moved into new buildings in 1818; the George Street site becoming the Male Orphan School the following year, with a similar emphasis on basic education and skill-training for employment in agricultural, labouring or domestic work. This institution later relocated to a site near Liverpool. Early welfare institutions in the colonies operated largely in a Protestant environment and the first voluntary charitable organisation which supported the neglected and homeless, the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, was not founded until 1818.

C.3 Church and State

The arrival of Reverend Dr John Bede Polding, the first Catholic bishop to arrive in the colonies in 1834 and he wasted no time in demonstrating his compassion for disadvantaged and vulnerable children, unmarried mothers and Aboriginal people and confronting simmering secular tensions with the Protestant Church. At Polding's urging, Governor Bourke reorganised government support for religion and education in the colony and introduced the *Church Act 1836* which provided proportional funding for the predominant denominations, ending the Protestant monopoly.

The first government-funded Roman Catholic orphan school was established in a former private residence, 'Waverley House' on New South Head Road in 1837. It wasn't long before it was unable to cope with the increasing demand for its services. In 1841, the Legislative Council voted £2,000 for the construction of the Institution of Destitute Roman Catholic Children at Parramatta, intended to replace the Male Orphan School at Liverpool. The site selected for it was government-owned land adjacent to the Female Factory in Parramatta and plans were drawn up by architect Henry Ginn on behalf of George Barney, Colonial Engineer who was responsible at this time for the colony's major public and defence works.

113 children were transferred from Waverley to the new Orphan School in 1844. In response to an influx of children orphaned or abandoned during the gold rushes in the early 1850s, an additional wing (western) was added and land allocated for a garden. By 1855 there were 180 children in care, identified as either orphans of one or both parents; or considered 'at risk' under circumstances such as 'living with vicious and immoral parents or guardians' or were removed to relieve the distress of a large family.

The Order of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in 1859 (established by Reverend Polding in 1857; renamed the Good Samaritans in 1867) was appointed to run the orphan school, the nuns fulfilling the role of matron, sub-matron and teachers. Their salaries were paid by the government.

Tension was never far away, sometimes within the Catholic Church itself, prompting an outcry between the clergy and the lay community when the latter were given the funds to manage building improvements in 1850. More was to come in 1862 when the NSW government abolished state financial aid to religious education and in 1866 with the passing of the *Public Industrial Schools Act 1866* which led to the removal of the local management committee.

Inspections of the orphan school during the 1870s compared it unfavourably to the nearby Protestant Orphan School, consistently finding the former to be dilapidated, overcrowded—but the children lively and healthy.

The passing of the *State Children's Relief Act* in 1881 placed the allocation of children into orphanages by a departmental authority, further distancing the church and state relationship. The final chapter was played out between 1882 and 1886 in protracted conflict between the church and state over the ownership of the land which the church claimed had been granted to them. Nothing could be found to prove that they did and they lost their battle to run it privately. The government resumed the land and buildings and the Roman Catholic Orphan School closed on 30 September 1886. The last remaining orphans (41 children) were transferred to the Catholic Industrial School at Manly (established 1881) and the Department of Public Instruction took control of the property. .

C.4 Reforming wayward girls

A different type of institution evolved to meet the needs of orphaned or neglected and abandoned children whose parents were still alive and again, the English had a welfare model which was adopted in Australia. Previously known as ‘workhouses’, reform or industrial schools were based on the notion that vulnerable children, if left to their own devices would become indolent and fall victim to moral degradation or criminal behaviour. Breaking the cycle of this in families by teaching children to be industrious and giving them skills to support themselves was seen as their best chance in life.

On 15 January 1869, the *Reformatory Schools Act 1866* came into operation in NSW. Under this Act, any child under sixteen convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to fourteen or more days imprisonment could be sent to a reformatory for one to five years instead of, or in addition to, time spent in gaol. There were to be separate reformatories for girls and boys and where possible, the parent(s) were required to pay for the child’s maintenance while in the reformatory.

The first ‘public industrial school’ for girls deemed as neglected, delinquent, juvenile offenders, truants or in moral danger was established in the former military barracks at Newcastle in 1867, but management failed to keep the girls occupied or to separate the neglected from the uncontrollable. In 1869, part of the industrial school site was proclaimed a reformatory school for girls who had committed criminal offences. Following a series of riots and breakouts between 1868-1871, the institution relocated to the western side of Cockatoo Island (renamed Biloela Girls Industrial School to remove the stigma associated with the former prison on the Island), accommodating girls aged six to the age of eighteen and boys to the age of seven.

In 1887, the NSW Government determined that the former Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta would become the site of an Industrial School for Females, providing a children’s shelter for juveniles on remand and a training school, a facility which was strengthened in 1905 with the passing of the *Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders Act 1905* which encouraged training and education as means of developing acceptable behaviour. With many of the girls described as having been committed for ‘personal misconduct’ and senior girls ‘grossly ignorant, undisciplined and untrained’¹⁴⁴ it was a challenge. Statistics for 1888 reveal that there were 145 girls enrolled, of whom 42 were under the age of 14 and 103 over that age, with 55 new admissions that year.

The Minister for Public Instruction Sir Joseph Carruthers visited the industrial school at Parramatta in 1889. He was shocked by the general disorder and lack of staff control. Although pleased that the educational opportunities for young girls had been increased, his findings noted that it was still necessary to segregate inmates and confine difficult girls in cells, located to the west of the main building. This building housed 6 isolation cells and was still operational in the 1970s, but by 2003, it had been demolished.

Between 1905 and 1923, 25% of girls sentenced by the courts found their way to Parramatta, mostly charged on the basis of a medical examination, with sexual delinquency, or criminal behaviour. Venereal disease was a common problem among the girls who underwent medical treatment at the institution. They were provided with classroom education, cookery training, sewing and general domestic skills. Most of the girls were required to undertake laundry work, not just for their institution, but for other organisations.

¹⁴⁴ NSW Legislative Council Journal, 1887

Under the provisions of the reformatory act, the hospital section of the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls was proclaimed an Industrial School in 1912 for "for younger girls of an uncontrollable character, but not of immoral tendencies", to be called "The Girl's Training Home". This facility, located in Bethel House (formerly the hospital for the Roman Catholic Orphan School) operated until 1927 when the La Perouse Training School at Yarra Bay was established as an outcome of a Royal Commission in 1920.

Re-named the Parramatta Training School for Girls in 1946 and operating under the provisions of the *Child Welfare Act 1939*, the school provided for 'the reception, detention, maintenance, discipline, education and training of young persons committed to such institutions'. The majority of girls were regarded as having been 'exposed to moral danger', subjected to sexual, physical or emotional abuse and came from all socio-economic backgrounds. Many girls had spent their entire childhood in 'care' either foster care or institutions, and on average between 9% and 15% of the institution's population were indigenous.

The girls were classified and segregated (theoretically at least) as either 'corrupt' or 'not corrupt'. The aim of the institution was to provide character training and secure the mental, moral, physical and vocational 'improvement of the inmate' and 'to equip the girl to take her place in the community as a clean, right-minded, hard-working and respectable woman'.¹⁴⁵ Emphasis within the institution was placed on reforming girls through menial work and domestic duties; schooling was only available to a maximum of 15 girls at any given time.

While the original mid to late-nineteenth century concept of industrial schools and reformatories was based on a philosophy of moral reform through spiritual and scholarly education to promote re-entry to society with sufficient motivation, aspiration and practical measures to support themselves and build a better life to break the cycle of their miserable situation. Sadly, by the mid-twentieth century, this philosophy had degenerated from one of salvation and redemption to punitive and demeaning regimes that encouraged negative responses of fear and loathing.

Segregation and classification began on day one, girls allocated on admission to a 7-class hierarchical order of dormitories. The girls were subjected to intrusive and routine medical examinations and talking and insubordination was punishable. Identification was by number, not name, robbing the girls of their identity.

Their daily routines began at 6am with bed and dress inspections, roll call and muster, after which the majority were set to work. Work included scrubbing floors and walls, washing or mending linen from the asylum in the laundry, cooking and serving at tables or for the better-behaved, sewing or time in the school room.

Parramatta girls continued to be classified in contemporary reports as being neglected and uncontrollable, some immoral and having criminal instincts. Around 50 girls a year were sentenced from the Children's Court to Parramatta, most for their first offence of 'sexual delinquency', some for truancy. It was far from the good boarding school the government claimed it to be. Girls had no voice to claim otherwise and reports of the time attempted to focus on the evidence and benefits of moral reform and education to demonstrate that the system was 'working'.

¹⁴⁵ *Child Welfare Department: report on the general organisation and administration of, with special reference to state welfare institutions* by J E McCulloch, NSW Government Printer, 1934.

Punishments were dispensed for the simplest actions—‘withdrawal of privileges such as visitors, and certain activities; standing still for hours, scrubbing concrete or wooden floors on knees continuously with a scrubbing brush, toothbrush, or brick; demotion to a lower grade dormitory or labour intensive work duties (i.e. laundry work, toilet cleaning, furnace work); segregation or isolation in solitary cells on bread and water. Several areas were set aside for segregation and confinement including the 'dungeon' basement rooms, isolation cells and segregation rooms in the former RCOS hospital building. All were unfurnished windowless rooms, secured with a solid bolted door. Anti-psychotic drugs or sedatives were also used as a form of chemical restraint on girls considered difficult to manage.’¹⁴⁶

Isolation cells were mentioned again in the context of punishment in a 1945 Report on the Girl’s Industrial School, Parramatta. The report noted that isolated detention could only be used in exceptional circumstances and only for girls over 14 years of age.¹⁴⁷ Serious misconduct was referred to the Children’s Court and absconders were transferred to Long Bay Gaol.

However, within this regime there was a dark side of humiliation, victimisation, bullying and physical and emotional abuse perpetrated on the girls by management and in some cases, by girls to each other. The consequences of punishable behaviour, as determined by those in authority, for the girls has had a damaging impact and caused life-long physical and mental traumas for those on the receiving end.

A consequence of oppressive conditions, the demeaning and inhumane treatment and the culture of fear and humiliation that the girls were subjected to led to frequent riotous behaviour. It has been suggested that for every riot at least another dozen were quelled before they got out of hand. Many of the riots started during mealtimes when most of the girls were together and according to accounts given, were terrifying events with some girls collapsing on the floor weeping hysterically while others rampantly destroyed every object and piece of furniture they could. Incarceration in Long Bay prison was the punishment for conduct deemed to ‘prejudice good order and discipline. Following damaging riots in 1961, the government’s solution to applying ‘additional training and discipline’, was to build a maximum security annex in the former jail in the far western NSW town of Hay. Girls were transferred by train to the former Hay Gaol where they were subjected to even harsher treatment, a militaristic routine and abuse.

Both Parramatta Girls Training School and the Hay Institution for Girls closed in 1974 following mounting community pressure to overhaul the State’s welfare system. It is estimated that over 30,000 girls passed through its doors between 1887 and 1974.

C.5 Kamballa/Taldree/Norma Parker Centre

In 1975, the former Parramatta Girls Training School was proclaimed, under the *Child Welfare Act 1939* "a school for the reception, detention, maintenance, discipline, education and training of children and young persons committed to an institution' and renamed 'Kamballa', an Aboriginal word for young women. They were accommodated in the former Training School buildings, under the administration of the Department of Youth and Community Services.

¹⁴⁶ <http://www.Parra.Girls.org.au/parramatta-girls-home.php> accessed 27.06.2015

¹⁴⁷ A Report on the Girls' Industrial School, Parramatta. NSW Child Welfare Advisory Council. Delinquency Committee, 1945

Kamballa had begun accepting girls found unsuitable for other training schools the previous year, providing vocational and educational training and extensive counselling. That same year, 1974, saw the opening of Taldree, a remand centre for young boys, open in new buildings on the site, under the direction of the Department of Youth and Community Services. Their services were designed to cater for the needs of girls found unsuitable for other training schools. The emphasis was on extensive counselling and individual development and the provision of vocational and educational opportunities.

When Taldree closed in 1980, Kamballa was relocated into the former Taldree buildings. The main buildings of the Parramatta Girls Training School were transferred to the Department of Corrective Services and renamed the Norma Parker Correctional Centre. Its concept was to provide a better model for integrated remand and assessment facilities on a regional basis as an outcome of recommendations by Tony Vinson, then Chair of the Corrective Services Commission. It was named after the late Norma Parker CBE (1906-2004) who is considered as one of the founders of social work in Australia. As part of her research to reform the Child Welfare Department during the 1950s-60s, she lived at the Parramatta Girls' Home to compile first-hand evidence.

This was the second facility in NSW for incarcerated women and was the first low security women's prison in the State. Prior to its opening, women classified as 'C' category (low security) had been sent to Cessnock Correctional Centre, where they were accommodated in a wing adjacent to the male facilities. Norma Parker consisted of three separate accommodation areas: Windmill Cottage, Morgan House, and a section located above the facility's offices for women on Work Release. The programs at Norma Parker concentrated on education, work and recreation programs. Accommodation was in single or shared rooms rather than dormitories and women were separated by classification levels.

The Correctional Centre closed in 1997, re-opening as the Norma Parker Periodic Detention Centre under the administration of NSW Corrections. The introduction of periodic detention followed developments in strategies to divert people from the prison system using alternative sentencing options such as periodic (2-day stay) detention, work-release and correctional programs, community service and probation. Thirty percent of inmates participated in credit-based work-release and weekend leave programs while women not meeting the criteria for this privilege were employed in the Centre's Cortex industry. The last offenders were transferred to Emu Plains Periodic Detention Centre in 2008 and the buildings used by the Department of Youth and Community Services until 2009. The 1850s western range was badly damaged by fire in 2012 before being largely restored in 2014-2015.

C.6 Revealing the truth

The full horror of the punishment and abuse meted to girls in Parramatta Girls Home from the mid-1950s until its closure has emerged in recent times through government inquiries into the NSW welfare systems, the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission investigations, the testimonies of former occupants and the continuing Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.¹⁴⁸ In 2003, former Parramatta Girls re-united for the first time since leaving the institution and turned media attention to their association with the site.

¹⁴⁸ <https://www.childabuseroyalcommission.gov.au>

The wider community has learned that behind the Fleet Street walls at Parramatta, young girls were subjected to demeaning and abusive treatment at the hands of those charged with their care in the government employ and by fellow occupants. Such treatment destroyed their identity, self-worth, dignity and right to privacy. Many of the Parra Girls revisiting the site in 2003 and 2006 did so to confront their demons and the site holds immense significance for them on their journey of healing.

The girl's accounts reveal a culture inside the Home that in many cases was more sinister than the one they had faced outside, made worse by the fact that the perpetrators were the very people entrusted with their moral and physical well-being and welfare. Evidence provided by Parra Girls (former occupants of PGTS) to the *Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse* includes recollections of beatings, sexual abuse, harsh discipline and dehumanising treatment. The recollections exposed a serial misuse of power by staff at Parramatta Girls Home during the 1960s to 1974 and highlighted that isolation and solitary confinement continued to punish the girls in the institution for almost a century.

C.7 Never again

The site of the former PGTS, along with the Female Factory, recognised by many groups for its importance as a site of social history, has become a memorial beacon in the international landscape of social conscience and a marker for reconciliation.

The site has been activated through the Parramatta Female Factory Precinct (PFFP) Memory Project by Parra Girls in response to community pressure to address, apologise and heal the many injustices, indignities and deprivations which have been inflicted on individuals and groups by laws and policies enacted by State and Federal Parliaments and administered by government and secular authorities.

This group operates a creative environment where artists, traditional owners and former occupants can work together in ways which engage the wider community in informed conversations and dialogue which facilitate understanding and promotes empathy and reconciliation. Their shared experiences have informed a ground-breaking exhibition at the National Museum of Australia, publications, a play performed at Parramatta's Riverside Theatre and the NSW school education curriculum—all intended to raise the spotlight on injustice so that it never happens again.

C.8 Social Significance

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is significant as the first purpose-built orphan school run by the Roman Catholic Church in NSW. It housed orphaned and vulnerable children for over 40 years. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd managed the orphanage and provided pastoral care and welfare for the occupants. It operated on precedents established in England which sought to break the cycle of poverty and despair by offering education, training and setting moral examples.

The Roman Catholic Orphan School was repurposed several times as the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls and its successors and later as the Norma Parker Centre. The buildings stayed largely intact with additions which provide tangible evidence of the ways which the child welfare and juvenile justice programs were delivered.

These buildings are evidence of the adaptive reuse of buildings on the site and are associated with institutional welfare and juvenile justice and the evolution of site activities from the mid-nineteenth century. The site has exceptional social significance relating to the care of

dispossessed children, reform practices, physical and mental abuse, authority, repression and secular/gender based institutional conditions for children, particularly young girls.

The institutions which evolved from 1887 attempted to retrain disadvantaged young women to adopt a better moral standard and secure a brighter future with education and skills training. This moral reform approach was borne of good intentions but during the twentieth century, it degenerated into places where greater evil was committed to the girls than that which had caused their admission.

The site has become a place of memory, healing and has been recognised as an International Site of Conscience for former Parra Girls, the wider community of institutionalised girls and boys and their families and the Stolen Generation and Forgotten Australians. 12% of former 'Parra Girls' who were of Aboriginal descent, some of whom belong to the Stolen Generation. More recently, evidence which relates directly to people associated with this site has been presented to the ongoing Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse

The site has exceptional social significance for its sensitive associations with former inmates and staff and as evidence of changing attitudes and responses to their care and management in respect of social and moral order, discipline, authority, gender and sectarianism.

C.9 Interpretation

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 is acknowledged as the principal guiding document for managing places of cultural significance and defines the principles and procedures that should be followed in the conservation of places of heritage significance.

One of the aims of the Burra Charter is to interpret the significance of the place. Interpretation provides the tools with which the stories and their meanings can be shared and enriches personal experience and appreciation of heritage sites and places. To be successful, it needs to be informative, relevant and engaging to different audiences and to use methods to reach those audiences.

Interpreting the history and heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site will require an Interpretation Strategy which considers the sensitivities of the site and its tangible and intangible values. Using the Heritage Division, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's framework for developing interpretation, the following table identifies the key themes relevant to the tangible and intangible significance of the sites and locates them to specific places where stories can be told.¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁹<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/NSWHeritageOfficeGuidelinesinfointerpreting.pdf>

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Interpretation
<p>2 Peopling Australia</p>	<p>Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures — Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present.</p>	<p>Traditional land of the Aboriginal people.</p>
<p>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</p>	<p>Health — Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well-being of human.</p>	<p>Hospital (Bethel House). Medical treatment of young girls.</p>
<p>3 Developing local, regional and national economies</p>	<p>Industry — Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods.</p>	<p>Parramatta Industrial School for Girls. Laundry Work.</p>
<p>4 Building settlements, towns and cities</p>	<p>Accommodation — Activities associated with the provision of accommodation and particular types of accommodation.</p>	<p>Roman Catholic Orphan School and Parramatta Industrial School for Girls.</p>
<p>5 Labour</p>	<p>Labour — Activities associated with work practices and organised and unorganised labour.</p>	<p>Enforced labour.</p>
<p>6 Educating</p>	<p>Education — Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.</p>	<p>Reform through education.</p>
<p>7 Governing</p>	<p>Government and administration — Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.</p>	<p>Government-run institutions. Royal Commission and Inquiries.</p>

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Interpretation
7 Governing	Law and order—Maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes.	Punishment, segregation and isolation. Juvenile Justice.
7 Governing	Welfare—Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations.	Government-administered welfare—institutions for young girls and youths.
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.	Architecture by Henry Ginn.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion—Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship.	Sectarianism and segregation. Roman Catholic Church. Sisters of the Good Shepherd.
9 Marking the phases of life	Persons—Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.	Persons associated with the establishment and management of the institutions. Activists for change, eg Norma Parker. The Parra Girls.

APPENDIX D PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT

D.1 Background

The following preliminary assessment of the heritage significance of the historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has been prepared by Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. It includes a preliminary comparative analysis for the site in relation to other orphan school sites and other similar institutions.

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

The preliminary assessment has been prepared consistent with the guidelines: *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, prepared by the Heritage Branch (now Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage), in 2009.

D.2 Comparative Analysis

The archaeology of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site includes the c1803 mill race associated with the Government watermill located immediately to the south of the site. This is the earliest known European archaeology associated with the site—it is discussed in detail in Part A of the PNHS Plan and in the AMS.

The remainder of the archaeology is associated with subsequent uses of the site, notably the:

- Roman Catholic Orphan School (1843-1886);
- Industrial School for Girls (1887-1946);
- Parramatta Girl's Training School (Parramatta Girls Home) (1946-1974);
- Kamballa Children's Shelter (for Girls) (1974-1983);
- Taldree Junior Remand Centre for Boys (1974-1980);
- Norma Parker Correctional Centre for Women (1980-1997); and
- Norma Parker Periodic Detention Centre for Women (1997-2010).

Other contemporary institutions in New South Wales that have no published archaeological data include the Native Institution at Parramatta (1815–1823), the Native Institution at Blacktown (1823-1833) and the Biloela Reformatory and Industrial School for girls on Cockatoo Island (1871-1886). An overseas example which provides a loose comparison is an archaeological investigation of a c1853 Industrial School for Girls in Boston, Massachusetts.

The following sites are relevant to a number of stages of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site in relation to in ground services and water management, material cultures used within these institutions and the daily lives of residents, both children and young women (girls), who had difficult lives. It also offers some opportunity for comparison of the management of institutions by Roman Catholic nuns.

There has been some limited archaeological investigation of institutional orphanages and schools in Parramatta, Rydalmere and Arncliffe, although these investigations have mostly been smaller testing or monitoring programs rather than large-scale systematic excavations. An exception is the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery at the Prince of Wales Hospital where 65 graves of children were excavated and analysed between 1993 and 1996.¹⁵⁰ While this is unlikely to provide a direct comparison to the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site, interpretation of the overall Prince of Wales site does provide comparative material.

There are a number of archaeological investigations of sites within New South Wales that provide a useful context for the archaeological resource of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site, including the Female Orphan School at Rydalmere (1813-1888),¹⁵¹ the Male Orphan School at Liverpool/Bonnyrigg (1824-1850), and Tempe House at Arncliffe.¹⁵²

An exhibition called *Inside: Life in Children's Homes and Institutions* developed by the National Museum of Australia which was on display around Australia between 2011 and 2014 included mundane items such as safety pins, cotton reels, a stone wrapped in layers of newspaper, and marbles. While these items may seem to be part of the usual detritus of occupation, within an institutional environment they become charged with meaning: safety pins were prized as they could secure ill-fitting clothing, cotton reels were tied around children's waists as it was supposed to prevent bed wetting, children fashioned their own toys, such as 'Burnie Balls' which were stones wrapped in newspaper and glued together with wattle gum, and marbles were used as an alternate currency.¹⁵³ Obviously any items of restraint, discipline or corporal punishment including leather belts, straps, cuffs, rulers, lengths of timber or other items may also have a significance and meaning beyond the normative.¹⁵⁴

It is possible, but unlikely, that human skeletal remains may survive within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. While we know women gave birth at the Female Factory it is currently unknown as to whether this happened at the Industrial School. Excavations between 2005 and 2007 at the former Parramatta Hospital (now Parramatta Justice Precinct) revealed skeletal remains of two infants in a shallow circular grave, dating prior to 1818. Bones from infants and human carpal bones were also found in a rubbish pit, which dated to the 1830s or 1840s. The discovery of neonatal or infant remains was not completely unexpected at an early hospital site where burial practices for stillborn or newborn babies may have been haphazard.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵⁰ Results from these excavations were presented by Bickford 1994 and Austral/Godden Mackay 1997.

¹⁵¹ 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. '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.

Reference to the 'Orphan School Stockade', adjoining the Female Factory in *The Sydney Herald*, 30 Nov 1842 may be referring to the same stockade shown on an 1846 plan to the south of the Parramatta Gaol that is referred to as the 'Parramatta Stockade' or 'New Gaol Stockade' in *Sydney Gazette* 22 Dec 1838, 16 May 1839, *Australian* 8 April 1844, *SMH* 24 Sep 1844, 5 Jun 1845. Casey & Lowe 2010: 59.

¹⁵² Casey & Lowe 2010: 59

¹⁵³ A selection of artefacts and their accompanying stories and interpretations is available at <http://www.nma.gov.au/exhibitions/inside-life-in-childrens-homes-and-institutions/home>. Accessed 11/08/2016.

¹⁵⁴ A selection of artefacts and their accompanying stories and interpretations is available at <http://www.nma.gov.au/exhibitions/inside-life-in-childrens-homes-and-institutions/home>. Accessed 11/08/2016.

¹⁵⁵ Casey & Lowe 2009:16-18; Donlon et al.

D.3 Previous Assessments

A 2000 Archaeological Assessment of the southern portion of the Norma Parker Centre provided the following statement of significance for the archaeological remains in that area:

Kamballa (the southern portion of the former Roman Catholic Orphan School and the Girls' Industrial School) is of high-moderate local archaeological significance with some aspects of high state archaeological significance because:

- *It contains archaeological remains associated with the development of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and the Girls' Industrial School. Each establishment was the principal institution of its type during its operation.*
- *The site is a key element in an important institutional heritage precinct recognised to be of state significance (North Parramatta Government Sites), which includes the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa, Cumberland Hospital and the Parramatta Gaol.*
- *The potential archaeological resource, in conjunction with the extant structures and plantings, demonstrate the development of the first major Roman Catholic Orphan School in NSW from 1841 through to the Girls' Industrial School in 1887 and to its current institutional use.*
- *The potential archaeological resource which consists primarily of boundary walls, auxiliary services and structures can provide evidence on construction, function and changing use of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and later the Industrial School. The potential archaeological relics present in Kamballa include sections of the brick perimeter wall (1887 and 1905), underground tank near Bethel, lavatories, cart shed, cells, sheds, stables and the 1936 service wing to the Hospital Block.*
- *The potential archaeological resource contains elements such as the southern boundary of the 1887 brick perimeter wall, which was constructed specifically for the adaptation of the site from an orphan school into the Girls' Industrial School. It is a defining part of the reading of the history as it demonstrates the philosophical approach for juvenile offenders during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.¹⁵⁶*

This assessment and numerous other 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.

¹⁵⁶ Heritage Design Services NSW Department of Public Works and Services, 2000c *Kamballa, Parramatta (formerly Roman Catholic Orphan School and Girls' Industrial School)*, Archaeological Assessment Report.

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.

D.4 Basis of Assessment

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

These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (The Burra Charter). The Burra Charter principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) and implemented through the NSW Heritage Manual and the Archaeological Assessment Guidelines and Assessing significance for historical archaeological sites.¹⁵⁷

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.¹⁵⁸

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.

¹⁵⁷ 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.

¹⁵⁸ Heritage Branch, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009: p9.

'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.¹⁵⁹

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

Research Potential

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.¹⁶⁰

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?¹⁶¹

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.

D.5 Discussion of Significance

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

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 early history of milling in NSW is a story of failure and repeated attempts before eventually leading to the successful milling of grain. 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

¹⁵⁹ This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009: p6.

¹⁶⁰ NSW Heritage Office 1996: p26.

¹⁶¹ Bickford, A & S Sullivan 1984: p23.

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 1795.¹⁶² 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 when it became known as Howell’s watermill. 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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site, the lower (main) dam, mill pond, and mill house and other buildings were located immediately to the south of the site within Parramatta Park and the stadium land.

The Roman Catholic Orphan School (RCOS) is among some of the earliest orphan schools in Australia with others in Sydney, Rydalmere and Liverpool and it was among one of the longest operating in NSW. The 1855 inquiry indicated that there were hygiene and health issues in the management and operations of the orphanage and the orphans’ education was entirely inadequate. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd (later renamed The Good Samaritans) operated the school between 1859 and 1886. In the 1860s they were farming nearby land, producing milk and vegetables. In the 1870s there were complaints of maltreatment but others found the children to be in good condition.

The phasing, analysis and interpretation of the archaeological remains is likely to contribute to our understanding of the development of different attitudes and practices regarding children’s welfare and education, moral and social attitudes towards the welfare and reform of girls and changes in these approaches and practices throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. One of the key values of the potential archaeological resources of the site is its ability to assist with providing alternative views to those presented by the historical resources and the stories provided by those in power who ran such places.

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 Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has a strong association with the early Roman Catholic Church in Australia and specifically with the Reverend Dr John Bede Polding, the first Catholic bishop to the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria. He established the first Roman Catholic orphan school at Waverley in 1836 and in 1843 it was relocated to Parramatta. Between 1859 and 1886 the Orphan School was administered by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (later renamed the Good Samaritans). This association is likely to be strong and be present within the archaeological record and archival records.

¹⁶² Kingston and Arthur’s Vale Historic Area, Heritage Management Plan, Exhibition Draft, February 2015: 25.

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

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

The archaeological evidence of the site may provide insight into the technical aspects of the construction of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and new approaches to site health, hygiene and sanitation and water storage from drains, wells, reservoirs and privies. Such evidence may relate to technical achievement.

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

In addition to the social significance associated with the community of people who were inmates and staff of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site, it is likely that any archaeological remains would also have significance to local community groups who have an interest in the heritage of this place.

There are a number of community groups and historical societies related to the Female Factory and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site including the Parramatta Female Factory Precinct Memory Project, Parra Girls and Parramatta Female Factory Precinct Association. It is noted that this attachment is based on the later 20th-century phases but there is a perceived continuity of the lives of the residents through the occupation of the site. The earliest Roman Catholic Orphan School was constructed by convict gangs¹⁶³, a topic that is always of interest to the general public.

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)

Aside from the surviving evidence of the earthworks or structures associated with the c1803 State-significant mill race, there are 13 potential archaeological structures identified within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site that have various levels of potential for buried or subsurface archaeological remains, features or deposits.

The archaeological potential of the Roman Catholic Orphan School is limited as many of the main buildings of the site are still standing and therefore the key archaeological resource of major demolished buildings is absent. These items include structural remains associated with a number of demolished buildings, kitchen, privies and lavatories, stables and cartshed, part of the hospital wing and cellswater storage and drainage features, including two underground tanks located near Bethel (former Infirmary/Hospital) and courtyard.

¹⁶³ Reference to the 'Orphan School Stockade', adjoining the Female Factory in *The Sydney Herald*, 30 Nov 1842 may be referring to the same stockade shown on an 1846 plan to the south of the Parramatta Gaol that is referred to as the 'Parramatta Stockade' or 'New Gaol Stockade' in *Sydney Gazette* 22 Dec 1838, 16 May 1839, *Australian* 8 April 1844, *SMH* 24 Sep 1844, 5 Jun 1845.

Historical documentation also indicates that convict-built brick drains were installed as part of the earliest development of the Orphan School, and possible evidence of the agricultural or farming activities associated with the Orphan School. Further to this there may be evidence associated with the construction by the later convict gangs, notably brickmaking, shell mortar production or stone finishing.

Other potential remains include underfloor and ceiling deposits, rubbish pits and artefacts, and evidence of demolished buildings. In addition to buried or subsurface remains, there are eight extant buildings with high potential for intact underfloor, occupation or concealed deposits. These items and their level of potential and significance is summarised in the table below.

There are likely to be additional surviving archaeological remains that do not correspond to any structures shown on the historic maps and plans, and 'hidden' elements that do not appear in the documentary or cartographic record, such as wells, drains and sewers, can often provide more insight into the changing attitudes and priorities of a single, long occupation period.¹⁶⁴

Recording and analysis of surviving archaeological remains or artefacts may yield information relating to research questions, including the nature and conditions of the environment the inmates experienced, the attitudes and practices towards health, hygiene, education and religious instruction, differing attitudes and practices to boys, girls and Aboriginal children and general evidence of changing ideas and approaches to welfare and reform of children. These questions would be informed by an investigation of religious and institutional ideology.

The site's archaeological resource is likely to yield information regarding the conditions and types of activities carried out within the institutions and enhance our understanding of the daily lives of both inmates and staff. Research on the Roman Catholic Orphan School indicates that there is considerable historical information about the people who constructed, managed and worked in both the Orphan School and the later Parramatta Girls Industrial School, but this information is not really about the site itself, or how people lived on the site, particularly the marginalised and undocumented experiences of both children and victims of abuse that are seldom recorded in formal written descriptions and histories. The excavation of any early archaeological remains associated with children or institutional life is likely to enhance the data set, depending upon the results. While there are some contemporary and comparative sites, many of them have not been subject to systematic archaeological excavation.

Throughout the operation of the Orphan School and Industrial School, the site defined children or girls by incarceration, enclosure, work and usefulness, assignment, marriage, categorisation, appearance, separation, treatment, religion, sanity and by gender and sexuality. During the Industrial School phase the girls are always defined as 'other', as the root of the problem, as temptress and venal, unstable, a social ill 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 mix of institutional and personal approaches—not all were bad.

The buildings and archaeology of the site can be interpreted as deeply engendered, class defined and usually for the 'social good' as defined by contemporary masculinist, religious and penal ideology. Treatment of boys at the orphan school can also be read as defined by similar interpretative frameworks, in terms of how their futures were perceived with a strong class system tied to religious views of Roman Catholics within colonial society or their successors who managed the industrial school or other institutions on the site.

¹⁶⁴ Thorp 1992, p4.

We do not know how evidence of deprivation, exploitation or abuse may manifest or survive, if at all, within the archaeological record. Our existing frameworks and paradigms must be expanded to encompass a greater understanding when investigating and interpreting the archaeological resource of institutional sites with a history of abuse.

The nature of the site's archaeological resource cannot be simply confined to subsurface features, but must also include the interplay between standing structures, landscape elements and subsurface or concealed deposits. While isolated artefacts are generally only a minor element of a site's archaeological resource, within an institutional environment they may have a hidden, non-normative meaning and significance. While the site's archaeological resource may not directly relate to evidence of deprivation, exploitation, mistreatment or abuse, there may be items that need to be handled with the utmost sensitivity and respect, regarding their identification, interpretation and in deciding how they are best managed. There is an obligation to position any discussion and interpretation of the archaeological resource within the larger framework of community dialogue and shared experience and a commitment to the overarching principles of never again. As part of a suite of sites associated with the engendered management of girls and women, remains which can tell us about these practices have State significance while other more standard remains may only have local significance.

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

Archaeological remains of the mill race (the earliest non-Aboriginal use of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site) would be a rare example of this work or structure as it is associated with the first watermill on mainland Australia. Archaeological remains associated with the construction and occupation of the Orphan School is expected to be typical of those found in other nineteenth-century orphanages, schools and institutions. While the archaeological resource of the site is unlikely to further our understanding of the major social and cultural issues of the exploitation and abuse of children, girls and women in institutions, it is possible that some of the potential remains and artefacts may shed light on the nature of institutional and religious practices. As there have only been a few sites like this excavated in Australia.¹⁶⁵

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

The issue of representativeness is contentious in historical archaeology. While sites can be seen to be representative of sites belonging to private or public enterprise, convict or freed persons, or domestic or industrial spaces, there are always differences within that class or group and each site furthers and extends our knowledge and understanding of these types of sites and the differences between them.

Therefore while the potential archaeological remains within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site are seen to be representative of other contemporary orphanages, Industrial Schools and other types of institutional environments, they will each be different, telling their own story, each with different nuances and meaning.

¹⁶⁵ Casey & Lowe has previously discussed the concepts of abuse with regard to the archaeological record at the Westmead Boys' Home, which is an institution with a similar history through both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Casey & Lowe 2014: 38-39, 62-64.

Any remains associated with the construction and occupation of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and changes associated with the Parramatta Girls Industrial School and later institutional uses may be considered representative of the experience of institutionalisation and reform, but still part of a rare group of structures.

D.6 Summary Statement of Archaeological Significance

The Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site is among the longest-occupied orphan school establishments in NSW. Its uses transformed from a Roman Catholic Orphan School for male and female children, to an industrial school and then training school for girls as well as a remand centre for boys and a girls' shelter and then later a women's detention centre.

The experience of women and children are often unrecorded or marginalised in historical documentation. The unofficial, often forgotten narrative of institutional places is mostly accessible only through oral history and archaeological evidence.

The environment, activities and experiences of the children of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and later girls and women who inhabited the industrial school, training school and detention centre may be evident in the archaeological resource of the site, while evidence for later periods is less likely. These have the ability to address a range of research questions relating to the nature and conditions of the environment the inmates experienced, the attitudes and practices towards health, hygiene, education and religious instruction, differing attitudes and practices to boys, girls and Aboriginal children and general evidence of changing ideas and approaches to the welfare and reform of children. These questions would be informed by an investigation of religious and institutional ideology.

The c1803 mill race that extended across the site relates to the operation of the early colony and is part of the first watermill on mainland Australia and is of State significance. The archaeology of the later uses of the site is a mixture of local and State significance which are outlined in the table below.

Item	Description	Built	Demo	Assessed Potential	Assessed Significance	Re-assessed Potential	Re-assessed Significance	ID by:
—	Mill race (extending across the site)	c1803	—	—	—	Moderate	State	—
—	RCOS—convict-built brick drain	c1843	—	—	—	High-Moderate	State	—
1	RCOS—kitchen and privies	c1843	c1850s	Moderate	—	Low-Moderate	State	HDS 2000
2	RCOS—lavatories	c1860s	?	High-Moderate	Local	High-Moderate	Local	HDS 2000
3	RCOS—two underground water tanks (near Infirmary/Hospital/Bethel House and courtyard)	c1864	—	High	Local	High	Local	HDS 2000
4	PGIS—cells	1887	?	High-Moderate	State	High-Moderate	State	HDS 2000
5	PGIS—stables	1887	?	Moderate	Local	Moderate	Local	HDS 2000
6	PGIS—cart shed	c1887	?	High-Moderate	Local	High-Moderate	Local	HDS 2000
7	PGIS—brick perimeter wall	1887	?	High	State	High	State	HDS 2000
8	PGIS—brick perimeter wall	1895	?	High	Local	High	Local	HDS 2000
9	PGIS—service wing of 1936 hospital	c1936	?	High-Moderate	Local	High-Moderate	Local	HDS 2000
10	RCOS/PGIS—various outbuildings	Various	Various	Moderate	Local	Moderate	Local	HDS 2000
11	RCOS/PGIS—Landscape elements including fences	Various	Various	Moderate	Local	Moderate	Local	HDS 2000

D.7 Bibliography

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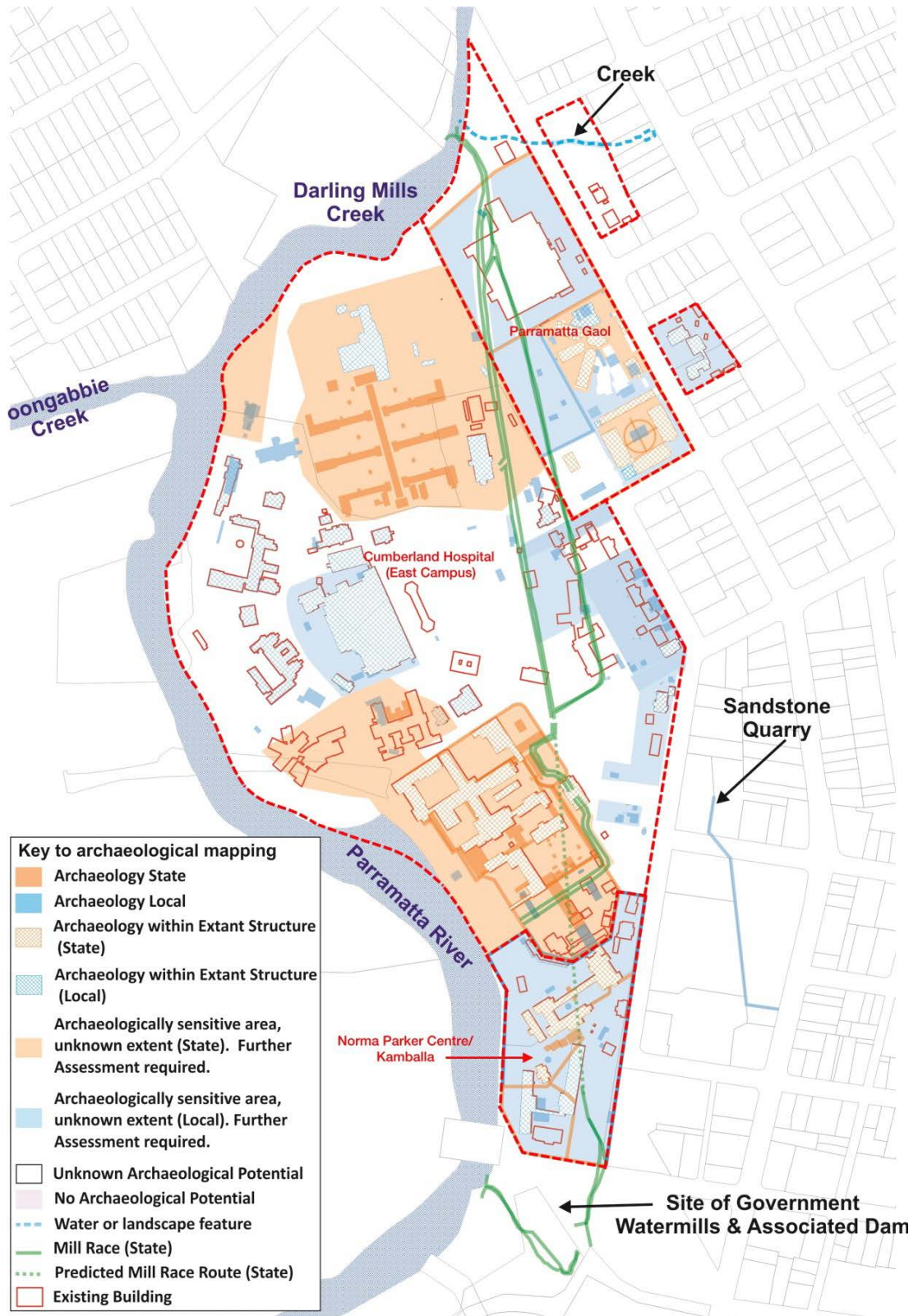
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D-1 The current understanding of archaeology of State and local heritage significance across the PNHS including the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.
 Source: Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, 2016.



APPENDIX E HERITAGE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Policy 1 Implementation and Review of the PNHS CMP

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

Policy 2 Achieving Best-practice Conservation Outcomes

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

Policy 3 Statutory Protection

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

Policy 4 Monitoring of Physical Condition and Integrity

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

Policy 5 Additional Research and Assessment

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

Policy 6 Records of Maintenance and Change

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

Policy 7 Assessing Heritage Impacts

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

Policy 8 Stakeholder and Community Engagement

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

Policy 9 Public Access

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

Policy 10 Obtaining Approvals

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

Policy 11 Natural Heritage Values

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

Policy 12 Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Values (Preliminary)

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

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

Policy 13 Cultural Landscape Values

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

Policy 14 Historical Relationships, Curtilages and Settings and Views

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

Policy 15 Cultural Plantings

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

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

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

Policy 17 Fountains, Ponds and other Ornamental Elements

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

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

Policy 18 Road and path Networks

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

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

Policy 19 Salvaged Materials

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

Policy 20 Significant Buildings and Structures

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

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

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

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

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

Policy 22 Movable Heritage

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

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

Policy 23 In situ Artwork and Graffiti

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

Policy 24 Memorials and Commemorative Plaques and gardens

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

Policy 25 Interpretation

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

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

Policy 26 Naming of Buildings, Structures, Spaces and Roads

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

Policy 27 Wayfinding

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

Policy 28 Education

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

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

Policy 29 Cultural Tourism

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

Policy 30 Commercial Filming and Photography

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

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

Policy 31 Maintenance of Cultural Plantings and Open Spaces

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

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

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

Policy 32 Cleaning, Maintenance and Repair of Built Components

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

Policy 33 Temporary Events

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

Policy 34 Protection of Significant Components

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

Policy 35 Ground Disturbance and Excavation

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

Policy 36 Ground Remediation

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

Policy 37 Removal of Hazardous Building Materials

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

Policy 38 Meeting Building Code Requirements

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

Policy 39 Subdivision Proposals

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

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

Policy 40 Appropriate New Uses and Activities

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

Policy 41 New Landscaping Work

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

Policy 42 Tree Removal, Transplanting and/or Replacement

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

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

Policy 43 Upgrading Services Infrastructure

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

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

Policy 44 Vehicular Access and Parking

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

Policy 45 Signs

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

Policy 46 Public Art

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

Policy 47 Intrusive ('Physical') Investigations

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

Policy 48 Upgrading Services in Existing Buildings

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

Policy 49 Building Alterations and Additions

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

Policy 50 Demolition

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

Policy 51 Design and Construction of New Buildings and Structures

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

APPENDIX F BUILDING AND WALL INVENTORY

The following inventory of buildings and walls on the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site has been developed from analysis of the available physical and documentary evidence relating to the site and to its individual buildings and structures.

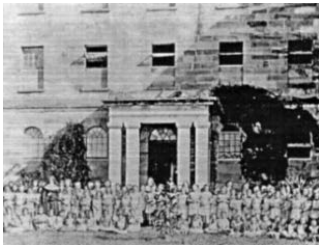
The information, analysis and assessment in the inventory provide the basis for the more detailed analysis and assessment of each of the significant buildings and structure within each management lot to be undertaken as part of Part C of the PNHS CMP.

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

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

Main Building (Administration Building)

N01



Analysis of Evidence

The Main Building was originally constructed in 1843 to a design overseen by the Colonial Engineer Henry Ginn. The main building was the first building to be constructed on the site of the Roman Catholic Orphan School for the care of destitute children in the colony.

The Main Building comprises of the 1843 central section of three and four storeys constructed in sandstone and additions. The original building was t-shaped in plan and defined by large open spaces. It contained a basement, dining room, ground floor school room and dormitories on the two upper levels and had one stone staircase to its rear.

The two symmetrically placed brick and stone dressed additions were constructed in 1867 (north wing) and c1882 (south wing).

As part of the north wing addition, a second staircase was built in the space between the new building and the attached offices to the rear of the earlier building. The c1880 staircase is typical of a late-Victorian entrance hall staircase.

An attached addition to the northern wing was constructed c1960s.

Some early fabric of the building was removed during a 1984-1985 fire safety upgrade including the steel doors from the basement.

The grounds to the north of the main building contain remnants of the superintendent's garden including significant early tree plantings and flower bed layouts. This area has been compromised as a result of the erection of a small brick building and the placement of a demountable structure within close proximity to the main façade.

N01

Main Building

(Administration Building)

Heritage Significance

The Main Building is of **Exceptional** heritage significance.

It is the first building constructed on site of what is now the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa and demonstrates the functions and philosophies behind the orphanage and reform school. It is significant to the individuals who went through the institutions. Although built some 15 years apart, both wing additions were designed in the mid-Victorian, gothic revival styles to harmonise with the other elements of the site. A greater degree of decorative embellishment in the 1882 wing is evidence of the emerging high-Victorian style.

Items of potential moveable heritage including pair of wooden looms, cast iron fuel stove and bread oven in basement, a large cedar cabinet and bookcase, ground floor room and an early pine kitchen bench, located on the verandah (the bench is seen in a 1910 photograph).

The c1960s addition to the north, the enclosure of the portico and paint finishes to exterior surfaces are of lesser significance.

The Main Building has significance to the function of the larger site. Linen and uniforms from the Parramatta Gaol were mended in the sewing room in the Main Building at some stage. The building is a fine example of a colonial Georgian structure and is indicative of its utilitarian purpose. The central section of the main building is a rare surviving example in NSW of the work of Henry Ginn of the Colonial Engineers. The courtyard retains significant early tree plantings and flower bed layouts.



Physical condition and Integrity

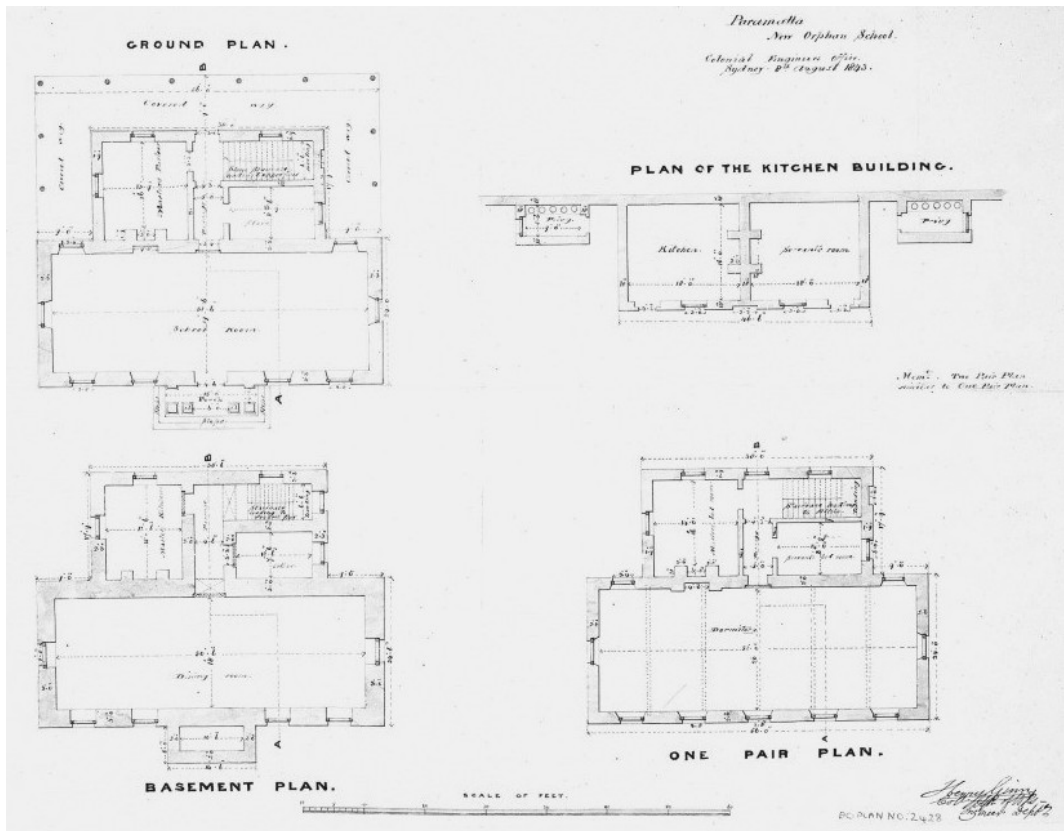
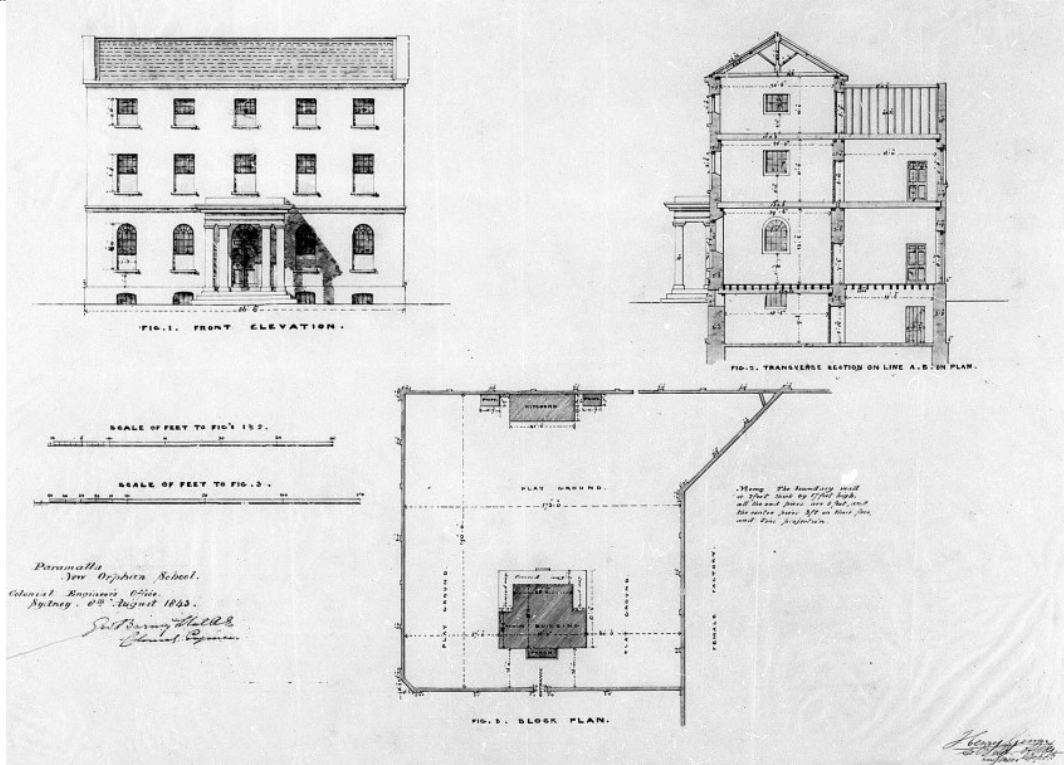
The internal planning of the building has been altered many times due to the subdivision of the principal spaces with partitioning. The organisation of the spaced is discernible. Several openings in the original stone walls have been bricked up and cement rendered in imitation of stonework.

- The building is currently in fair to poor condition.
- A substantial crack is located at the junction between the north wing addition and Stair No.2.
- The timber floor structure above the basement shower room is unsound.
- Few original windows remain intact. There is some evidence that the slate roof may be in need of repair.
- Extensive graffiti is located in the basement level.
- The major architectural feature (entrance portico) is currently obscured with the verandah additions.
- Some early fabric of the building was removed during a 1984-1985 fire safety upgrade including the steel doors from the basement.



Main Building
(Administration Building)

N01



1843 drawings of the 'New Orphan School', Parramatta.

N01**Main Building**
(Administration Building)

Management Recommendations—Preliminary

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

- The Main Building makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
 - The original/early internal spaces should be re-instated when the opportunity arises and remain un-subdivided.
 - Significant markings, graffiti and murals should be retained and conserved in situ.
 - Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
 - Intrusive elements including the c1980s attached addition to the north, 1980s brickwork additions, adjacent demountable structures, non-original toilet enclosures on the front balconies, external services and unsympathetic finishes to stonework should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
 - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
 - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
 - New development should:
 - not compromise significant historical and contemporary visual relationships with neighbouring buildings/structures including the Covered Way (N02), Southwest Range (N03), Chapel (N04) and Gate Lodge (N07);
 - not obstruct significant views and vistas to the river and the Front Entry Garden; and
 - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the former Roman Catholic Orphan School.
-

Covered Way

N02



Analysis of Evidence

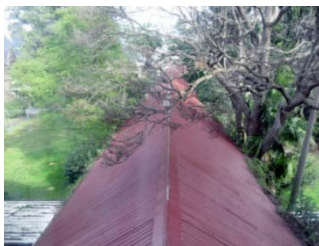
The design of the covered walkway was overseen by architect William Munro and construction was completed in the 1860s. The covered way links the Southwest Range (N03) and Chapel (N04) with the Main Building (N01). Much of the original fabric appears to have been replaced in later years.



Heritage Significance

The Covered Way is of **Exceptional** heritage significance.

It is integral to the circulation of the spaces, linking the courtyard buildings to the main building. The Covered Way is a key element in the important historical development of the site. It is tangible evidence of the operation of the orphanage and the later uses of the site and has connections with W Munro. The construction of the original form—hand crafted timber structure- is of significant technical and creative achievement.



Physical Condition and Integrity

Much of the fabric of the Covered Way has been replaced; however it retains its original form and footprint. The Covered Way is currently in fair condition.

- Significant damage to the fabric, in particular the weathering of the timber.
- An intruding mature tree has potential to cause damage to the roof structure.
- The paint finish is in need of replacement to ensure the protection of the structural elements.

N02

Covered Way

—

Management Recommendations—Preliminary

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

- The Covered Way makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the structure should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
 - not compromise its original functional relationship with the Roman Catholic Orphan School buildings including the Main Building (N01), South-west Range (N03) and Chapel (N04); and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings within the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

South-West Range

N03



Analysis of Evidence

The buildings that make up the Southwest Range were constructed between 1850 and 1852. The Southwest Range forms part of the group of buildings and structures which define the courtyard of the former Roman Catholic Orphan School. The building is located to the west of the Main Building (N01), connected via the Covered Way (N02). The Southwest Range consists of dormitories, a school room and a dining room originally in use as part of the Roman Catholic Orphan School. The open setting between the Laundry (N04) and the western range was defined by a formal garden c1895 (shown on a plan from c1895), representing a shift in the underlying philosophies of institutional design. The ground floor of the buildings retains its original form as a large room. However, a later storeroom and staircase is partitioned off on the western end and a former vestibule to the south west has been converted to a bathroom. The original large attic dormitory on the first floor has been subdivided by lightweight partitioning into a series of small bedrooms. A new stair has been installed at the western end c1972. The staircase additions were probably added in accordance with requirements of fire safety.



N03**South-West Range****Heritage Significance**

The Southwest Range is of **Exceptional** heritage significance.

The Southwest Range played an important role in the operation of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School. The building served to accommodate and educate the children of the Roman Catholic Orphan School. The Southwest Range is tangible evidence of the original function of the site and its modifications reflect its adaption to serve as part of changing institution. The southern and western ranges are significant for their uniformity, architectural character and detailing. Changes in the immediate garden setting reflect significant shifts in the treatment of those within the Institution. The 1970s staircase addition and bedrooms spaces created by lightweight partitioning subdividing the original attic dormitory on the first floor make less of a contribution to the heritage values of the place.

Physical Condition and Integrity

The condition of the southwest range varies—it is currently being restored after it was substantially damaged by fire in 2012. Some sections of the 1882 addition exhibit damage. The original 1850s building ('west wing') was added to in the 1860s and 1880s. Later storeroom and staircase additions, the conversion of the vestibule to a bathroom and partitioning of the first floor compromise the ability to understand and interpret the earlier layouts of the building.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

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

- The South-West Range makes a significant contribution to the significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements including non-original services, lights and air conditioning units mounted to the exterior, temporary steel fencing and renewed fabric that is out of character with the original buildings should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- Alterations and additions must not conceal the original layout and function of the original building.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- The current partitioning of internal spaces may be utilized or removed to reveal the original spatial arrangements. Internal spaces should not be subdivided any further.
- The uniformity of architectural character, scale, materials and detailing should be maintained.
- 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.

South-West Range

N03

Management Recommendations—Preliminary (continued)

- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
 - New development should:
 - not compromise the relationship to significant neighbouring structures or obstruct significant views and vistas;
 - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and later institutions; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.
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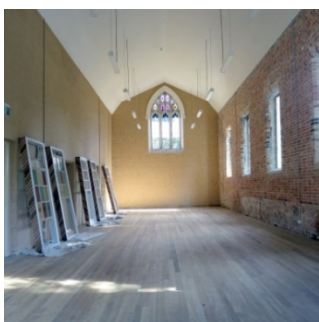
Chapel

N04



Analysis of Evidence

The Chapel was constructed between 1850 and 1882 and forms part of a group of buildings and structures which define the courtyard of the former Roman Catholic Orphan School. The Chapel was sited with views to and from the banks of the Parramatta River. The aesthetics of the Chapel and courtyard buildings are influenced by the gothic revival movement. The Chapel is a single structure with a similar roof form and height to the rest of the courtyard buildings. The open setting to the south east of the building (enclosed by N03, N04 and N05) is shown as a formal garden setting on a plan from 1895. The garden setting reflected a shift in the underlying philosophies of institutional designs. An attachment to the northern end was built in 1926 to enable in-house movies, however was not rebuilt as part of recent restoration works to the building.



Heritage Significance

The Chapel is of **Exceptional** heritage significance.

The Chapel is a significant part of a group of courtyard buildings, remarkable for their uniformity of architectural character, scale, and materials and detailing. The building has significance for its role as the place of worship and faith within the Roman Catholic Orphan School and represents the values behind the establishment of the institution.

The Chapel and the courtyard buildings demonstrate the early function and philosophy of the complex during the period of the site as an orphanage and as part of later institutions. The design and construction of the Chapel demonstrates early philosophies of institutional design with high windows, high surrounding walls and unusual scale and proportions.

Its immediate open setting has significance for its recreational use— its landscape design reflecting the changing philosophies underlying the design of institutions.

N04

Chapel

Physical Condition and Integrity

The building is currently in fair to poor condition.

- The Chapel has been significantly damaged by fire and is currently being restored.
- The exterior brickwork paint is in need of replacement.

Management Recommendations—Preliminary

- The building and its setting should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:
- The Chapel makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- The existing vocabulary of brick detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to brickwork. If bricks require replacement it must be ensured that a good match in size, colour and texture is obtained.
- The original internal spatial configuration should remain un-subdivided.
- Intrusive elements including the unsympathetic lights fixed to the exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
 - not compromise the relationship to significant neighbouring structures including N02, N03 and N05;
 - not obstruct significant views and vistas to the river and the garden setting;
 - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the Roman Catholic Orphan School; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Roman Catholic Orphan School buildings.

Laundry

N05



Analysis of Evidence

In 1880 the Colonial Architect reported on tenders received for the construction of a new wing and laundry. Completed in 1882, the Laundry building is a two-storey building that consisted of a washroom, mangling room and boiler room annex on the ground floor and a loft at first floor level. The Laundry building was constructed to interact with the existing group of buildings of the Roman Catholic Orphan School. It was constructed around the same time as a laundry block and dining room for Bethel House were built to the south of site. From 1886 the numbers of children at the Roman Catholic Orphan School were continually reduced as they were moved to private homes by the State Children's Relief Board and a perimeter wall was constructed around the existing buildings to enclose the institution as it transitioned to the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls. The laundry originally had some relationship to the banks of the Parramatta River; however this was lost when the perimeter wall for the complex was constructed. A plan from 1895 shows the laundry extended on the southern end where an ironing room was established. The existing fence separates the laundry building from the site to the south and was constructed at some time between 1970 and 1975.



Heritage Significance

The Laundry is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. The laundry is significant as tangible evidence of the operation of the orphanage and the later institutional uses for the historical site. The building has significant associations with the Colonial architects by whom the building was designed. The form and layout of the building is of significance as it was designed to cater for the particular needs of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.



N05

Laundry

Heritage Significance (continued)

The original roof form and fabric— Blue Bangor slates with raised ventilating ridge monitors and timber barge boards and fretwork to the gable ends are importance examples of creative and technical roof design.

The continuous row of metal louvres to the upper floor on the northern façade, are probably a later addition related to upgraded plant for the laundry and are of lesser significance. Steel mesh fence with barbed wire separating the area between the northern wall of the Laundry and the back of the courtyard buildings detract from the historic character of the complex.

**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building is remarkably intact with none of its exterior masonry painted, as is the case with the other buildings on site. A continuous row of metal louvres to the upper floor, northern façade, are probably a later addition that relate to plans to upgrade the laundry. Much of the paint finishes to the interiors are failing. There is some settlement cracking to the brick masonry walls.

Management Recommendations—Preliminary

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

- The Laundry building makes a significant contribution to the significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements including the non-original steel mesh fence with barbed wire which separates the area between the northern wall of the Laundry and the back of the courtyard buildings and renewed fabric that is out of character with the original buildings should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- Alterations and additions must not conceal the intended layout and function of the original building. When considering new development, alterations and additions, the loft and roof space should be left intact. The exterior masonry should remain unpainted.
- The existing vocabulary of brick detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to brickwork. If bricks require replacement it must be ensured that a good match in size, colour and texture is obtained.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed 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.

Laundry

N05

Management Recommendations—Preliminary (continued)

- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
 - New development should:
 - not compromise the relationship to significant neighbouring structures including N03 and N04;
 - not obstruct significant views and vistas to the river and open setting; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.
-

Bethel House (former Hospital)

N06



Analysis of Evidence

Bethel House was originally built as an infirmary in 1864. The building comprised of four wards, each having their own shower, bath and lavatory. It is a well-designed gothic revival building separated from, but closely related to the other 'gothic' structures on site. In 1911 the building was used as a Training Home and the cells were adapted as a dining room. In 1927 the building was under the care of Keith McArthur Brown, who is notable for his successful work in combatting venereal disease. The building was adapted at this time as a clinic for the treatment of venereal disease. In an image from 1929, the building is referred to as 'Bethel', probably names after Walter Bethel who it is believed died at this time. The same image shows the ventilator on the roof replaced with what appears to be a small water tank. The original wards have been considerably altered; however, in 1986 it was partially restored as part of its adaptive re-use for offices. There have been few major alterations and some of the original fabric has been restored or re-constructed.

Today the building more closely reflects its original form although some internal modifications continue to affect an understanding of its original layout and use. Bethel House was constructed as a simple institutional building and has never had elaborate finishes or fittings.

Heritage Significance

Bethel House is of **Exceptional** heritage significance.

It is considered to be a model building of its type/time. It is a well-designed gothic revival building, exhibiting typical 'gothic' detailing such as carved barge boards, a steep pitched gabled roof and central fleche. The fleche and the ventilation system within the roof is evidence of the emphasis on the fresh air and sanitation in the late nineteenth century hospital designs. Bethel House is a part of a picturesque Gothic group enhanced by the garden setting.

N06

Bethel House (former Hospital)



Heritage Significance (continued)

The group shows unity of design and materials with its applied Gothic details and unusual scale and proportions. The building is significant as part of the Roman Catholic Orphan School complex and how the early institution operated. The building demonstrates what may be an early use of internal toilets and bathrooms though the early fittings do not remain. Bethel House may have been the site of early medical developments. Later modifications are of little or lesser heritage significance.

The existing modern ceilings are inappropriate. It is likely that all ceilings were originally traditional timber boarding. Sewer pipes, vents, water pipes, electrical services and lights located on the end of the wings detract from the historic character.



Physical Condition and Integrity

The building has been subject to a number of minor changes; however the building retains much of its original form and footprint. Several rooms have been subdivided internally with partitions. Cast iron balustrades replaced the original timber balustrades from the 1860s prior to 1929.

The building is currently in poor condition. Few major alterations have been made to the original building.

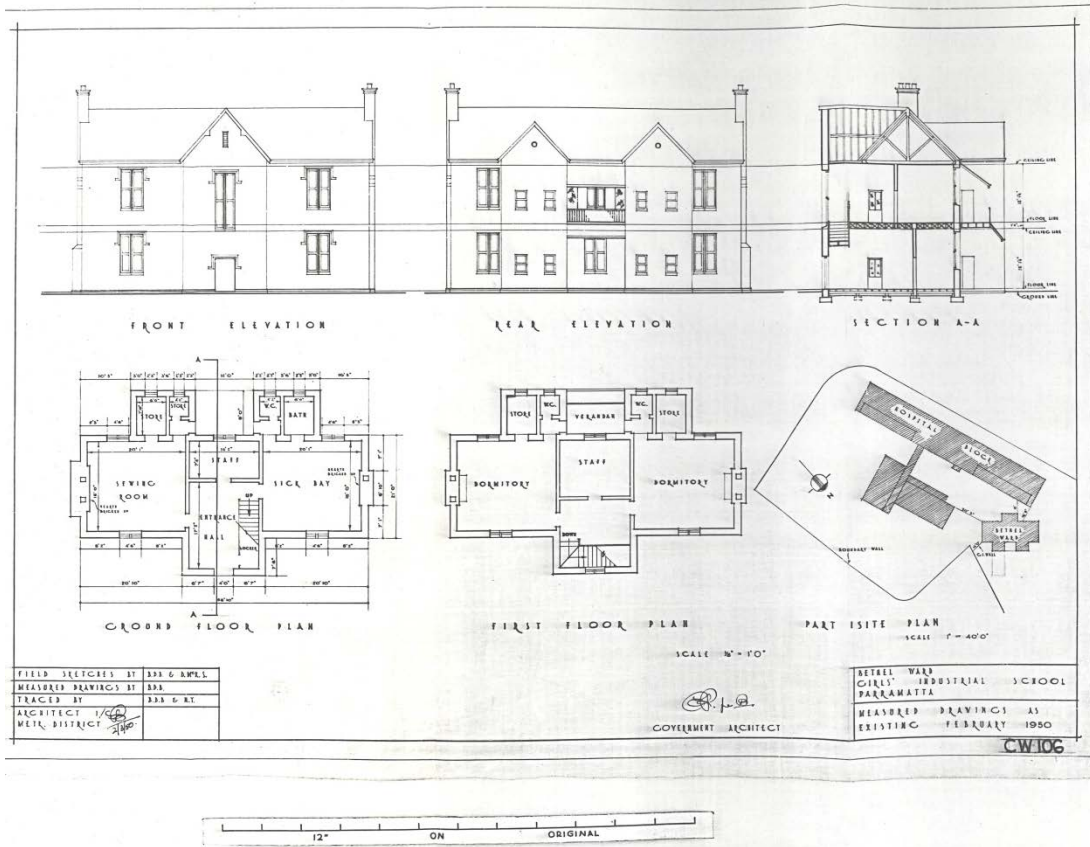
- The interior of the building is in need of major repair. There is substantial damage to the brickwork. The interior paint finish is in need of replacement. The roofing slate appears to be generally in good condition though some slate repair is necessary.
- The northernmost small wing is leaning away from the building and may require underpinning.
- There is evidence of rising damp, particularly in the south west side of the building and in the entrance hall where the lower parts of the wall have been rendered. Downpipes are in working order, however the condition of storm water drains is not known and garden beds adjacent to the building contribute to the problem.
- The ground level around the building has been raised over the years, as early plans show steps up to the door.

Bethel House
(former Hospital)**N06**

Management Recommendations—Preliminary

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

- Bethel House makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
 - The existing vocabulary of brick detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to brickwork. If bricks require replacement it must be ensured that a good match in size, colour and texture is obtained.
 - The original intent for the building to be a public building or chapel should be regarded for any adaptation or new use or interpretation strategies. New uses should ensure that the original and early uses of the building as part of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site can continue to be understood and interpreted.
 - Intrusive elements including non-original sewer pipes, vents, water pipes, electrical services and lights located on the end of the wings and renewed fabric that is out of character with the original buildings should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
 - Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
 - When considering new development, alterations and additions, the original volume and opening of each major space should be retained.
 - A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
 - Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
 - New development should:
 - not compromise the relationship to significant neighbouring structures including N05;
 - not obstruct significant views and vistas; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Roman Catholic Orphan School buildings/ setting.
-



A measured drawing by the Government Architects Office of Bethel House as existing in 1950.

Gate Keeper's Lodge (former Gate Lodge)

N07



Analysis of Evidence

The Gate Lodge appears to have been constructed as part of the works program undertaken in 1861-1862 within the Roman Catholic Orphan School to house the gate keeper. This program included the construction of the South-West Range and the Palisade Fence and main entry gate fronting Fleet Street. The Gate Lodge is T-shaped in plan, with a brick service wing at the rear and is sited at the main entrance to the compound along Fleet Street. The area between the stone and brick building has been infilled with a skillion-roof and verandah. Internally, the house has been restored by the inmates to accommodate a café and arts and crafts gallery.



Heritage Significance

The Gate Lodge is of **Exceptional** heritage significance.

The Gate Lodge is significant physical evidence of the historical development of the site in the 19th century.

The building provides some insight into shifts in the usage and function of the Roman Catholic Orphan Schools and later institutions. Much of the original layout of the building, architectural details and fabric (including hand-dressed sandstone walls, stairways and fireplaces) remains as an aesthetic and creative remnant of a fine 1860s Gate Lodge design. The prominence of the Gatehouse at the Fleet Street entry to the former Roman Catholic Orphan School is important in understanding its original and early roles.

The skillion-roof infill between the main sandstone building and brick service wing is poorly detailed and unsympathetic to the original design. The 1970s wrought iron gate replacements are inappropriate and detract from the historic character of the lodge.

N07**Gate Keeper's Lodge**
(former Gate Lodge)**Physical Condition and Integrity**

The building maintains much of its original form and layout; however the skillion-roof and verandah infills and internal restorations compromise the ability to understand and interpret the original function of the Gate Lodge. The original gates are missing and have been replaced by wrought iron gates. The building is currently in fair to poor condition. The basic form and construction of the house remains intact with the exception of the intrusive lean-to addition. The stone gate pillars adjacent to the gatehouse are in need of repair. The interior finishes are significantly damaged across the building.

**Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

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

- The Gate Keeper's Lodge makes a significant contribution to the significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- The existing vocabulary of sandstone and brickwork detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to masonry. If stones/ bricks require replacement it must be ensured that a good match in size, colour and texture is obtained.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- The original layout of the T-shaped building should remain un-subdivided.
- The ability to read and understand the prominent role of the Gate Lodge at the entry to the Roman Catholic Orphan School on Fleet Street should not be compromised as a result of additions, alterations or new development
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
 - not compromise the relationship to significant neighbouring structures including N01 and N03 or obstruct significant views and vistas;
 - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with its setting as part of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and development of the vicinity; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

Sheds

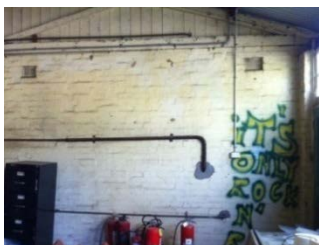
N08

(Carriage Shed/ Stables/ Play Shed/ Stores and Toilets)



Analysis of Evidence

The Sheds comprise a row of buildings to the south and south west of the former Female Factory wall. The sheds were constructed over various stages prior to 1880 as part of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and were originally used as stables, a carriage house, cow shed, play shed and later isolation cells. The buildings have existed in more or less their present form since 1880. The outbuildings have been adapted and possibly re-built since the 1880s and now contain toilets and storerooms.



Heritage Significance

The original form and fabric of the Sheds are of **High** heritage significance. The buildings have the potential to yield information about the early design and function of the site and may still contain concealed significant fabric. They made a significant contribution to the function of the institution. However, the later additions to the north are intrusive.

Physical Condition and Integrity

The buildings have existed in more or less their present form since 1880. Although there is evidence of additions and the adaptation of the original buildings, the outbuildings may still contain concealed significant fabric. There is evidence of modifications to the original openings across the buildings. The Sheds are currently in poor to fair condition. There is considerable amount of damage to some of the existing fabric, in particular in the timber framing and to the exterior paint. Little maintenance and repairs have been undertaken to the original compound walls structures. Extensive graffiti is apparent within the interior of the building.

N08

Sheds

(Carriage Shed/ Stables/ Play Shed/ Stores and Toilets)

Management Recommendations—Preliminary

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

- The Sheds make a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Intrusive elements including non-original toilet and storeroom additions should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- Alterations and additions must not conceal the original layout and function of the original building.
- Damaged or removed original/early features of the building should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
 - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings as part of the Roman Catholic Orphan School and development of the vicinity; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

Residence (1936)

N09

(former Superintendent's Residence)



Analysis of Evidence

The Superintendent's Cottage was constructed in 1936. The Cottage was constructed after a comprehensive enquiry was done into the Child Welfare Department. Issues were raised into the old and unsuitable buildings and untrained staff. It was recommended that funds be spent on new buildings and major and minor repairs to the existing buildings. Possibly as part of this enquiry, representations were made from women's organisations that the administration of homes for young girls would be under the control of well-trained female rather than male staff. A Public Service Board noted a vacancy for a female superintendent at the Girls Industrial School in 1935. The cottage was built in the following year for the accommodation of the superintendent. The superintendent's garden was originally landscaped in a gardenesque style with a tear-drop shaped lawn of garden area directly in front of the original main entrance.



Heritage Significance

The building is of **Moderate** heritage significance. It has significance for its association with the Girl's Industrial School. The Superintendent's Cottage is tangible evidence of the changing uses for the site and of shifts in social attitudes and activities- the cottage tells something about the development of the site- originally used as accommodation for a female superintendent rather than a male. It is a relatively intact example of its type but detracts from the setting of the main administration building.

The gardens and grounds for the Superintendent's Cottage, including the remaining early Hoop and Norfolk Island pine plantings and the remnants of flower bed layouts are of some heritage significance. It is not considered to be of any particular architectural merit. The building is sufficiently remote from the Main Building to appear related.

N09

Residence (1936)

(former Superintendent's Residence)

Physical Condition and Integrity

The building maintains much of its original form and footing. The Residence appears to be relatively intact and in reasonable condition externally.

Management Recommendations

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

- The former Superintendent's Residence and its setting are of Moderate heritage significance and should be retained.
 - If retained:
 - while the building can tolerate considerable change both internally and externally substantial additions to the existing envelope of the building that obstruct the ability to understand and interpret the site should be avoided; and
 - external modifications may be acceptable provided that they do not adversely impact other buildings and structures of greater significance and their setting/curtilage including the main building, the Norma Parker Centre/ Kamballa site in general and the former Female Factory wall to the rear.
 - New development should:
 - not obstruct significant historic views and vistas within in the site; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the nearby significant buildings within the Norma Parker/Kamballa site and the Fleet Street entrance.
-

Residence (1969)

N10

(former Deputy Superintendent's Residence)



Analysis of Evidence

The Deputy Superintendent's Residence was constructed in 1969. There was a need to appoint a deputy superintendent as the Industrial Girls School grew. The appointment of a deputy superintendent and 3-4 more officers at this time was considered necessary for more than 90 girls who were at the school.



Heritage Significance

The 1969 Residence is of **Little** heritage significance. It has some association with the Girl's Industrial School. It is undistinguished architecturally and detracts from the setting of the Main Building of the Roman Catholic Orphan School. Some of the tree plantings in the immediate vicinity may be of some significance- further investigation is required. The later additions including air-conditioning units and services located on the building's exterior intrude on the original character on the 1969 design.

Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears to be have undergone minor later additions and is relatively intact externally.

N10

Residence (1969)

(former Deputy Superintendent's Residence)

Management Recommendations

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

- The Residence (1969) makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and can be retained and adapted or demolished. However, given that the building detracts from the historic landscape character of the site and the ability to understand the original and early function of the Front Entry Garden, it is preferable that the building is demolished to reinstate the historic setting of the Main Building (N01).
- The building can tolerate considerable modification to its interiors and to its external envelope without resulting in significant additional adverse impacts. Additions, however, should not result in additional adverse impacts on the historic character of the site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.
- New development should:
 - Not obstruct significant views and vistas. New development should not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the building with surrounding buildings and the Fleet Street entrance.
 - Respond to the character of surrounding buildings including Bethel House and the other Gothic-revival buildings of the complex; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location and to the significant buildings within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

Kamballa Staff Development Centre (former Hospital Wing)

N11



Analysis of Evidence

The Hospital Wing was constructed c1934 to supplement the infirmary (Bethel House). By 1930, considerations were being made regarding accommodating the girls in smaller homes holding about fifty inmates. As part of this decision, the new hospital wing was planned in 1932. The building was sited parallel to the western boundary behind the existing Bethel hospital. The building comprised of two dormitories with verandahs separated by an administrative and treatment centre and linked by a covered way to a kitchen, dining and washing facilities wing. The Hospital Wing is currently under the administration of the Department of Community Services.



Heritage Significance

The former Hospital Wing is of **Little** heritage significance.

It is an unremarkable example of 1930s hospital design with no aesthetic relationship to the other buildings on the site. The Hospital Wing has some significance for its contribution to the historical development of the place.

The hospital buildings significantly altered the “walled garden” character of the southern part of the site and are not considered to be of any particular architectural merit. The lack of integrity with the other buildings on site sets it apart from the more significant elements within the precinct.

N11

Kamballa Staff Development Centre (former Hospital Wing)

Physical Condition and Integrity

The building appears to retain much of its original footprint and form; however it has undergone some modifications internally as part of the adaption of the interiors to office spaces.

The building is currently in fair to poor condition. The condition varies throughout the building.

- There is considerable amount of damage to some of the existing fabric, in particular to the timber used for framing.
- There is substantial weathering to the timber deck.

Management Recommendations

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

- The Kamballa Staff Development Centre makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
 - If retained, intrusive elements including later air-conditioning units and services fixed to the building's exterior should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
 - The building can undergo considerable internal modification. External modifications may be acceptable provided that they do not adversely impact other buildings and structures of greater significance and their setting/curtilage.
 - New development should:
 - not compromise views to and from the banks of the Parramatta River.
 - not be of further impediment to Bethel or the other gothic-revival buildings of the complex and consider the planning of the structures within the vicinity; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location and to the significant buildings within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.
-

Industrial School Building (Industrial Classroom Block 1967)

N12



Analysis of Evidence

The large brick Industrial School Building was constructed in 1967. The Industrial School Building provided modern facilities for general schooling, home economics, arts and crafts and domestic and commercial sewing. The facility also provided part time instruction in hairdressing and typing. The Industrial School Building was intended to be stage one of a long-term rebuilding and renovation plan for the site. The construction of the new classroom block resulted in the demolition of most of the eastern boundary rick wall which defined the inner yard and the drying grounds.



Heritage Significance

The Industrial School Building is of **Little** heritage significance.

It is a standard Public Works Department building from its time that does not have a visual relationship to other buildings on site. It also intrudes on the setting of Bethel House and obscures views of Bethel House from the street. The Industrial School Block is out of character with the remaining Victorian buildings within the complex. An appreciation of Bethel House as part of the complex of nineteenth-century buildings is denied. Later additions including air-conditioning units and services located to the building's exterior are intrusive.



Physical Condition and Integrity

The building is currently in poor and fair condition.

- A substantial crack is located at the junction between the north wing addition and Stair No.2.
- The timber floor structure above the basement shower room is unsound.
- There is some evidence that the slate roof may need repair.

N12

Industrial School Building
(Industrial Classroom Block 1967)

Management Recommendations

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

- The Industrial School Building makes little contribution to the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and can be retained and adapted or demolished.
 - The building can undergo considerable modification provided that changes do not adversely impact on other buildings and structures of greater significance including Bethel House and the perimeter wall.
 - As the building is likely to be retained over the short to medium term then opportunities to further screen the buildings from views within the complex should be explored.
 - New development in the vicinity should:
 - not compromise views to Bethel House; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to the riverfront location and to the significant buildings within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.
-

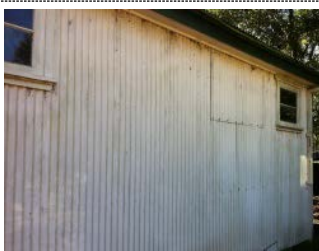
Shed

N13



Analysis of Evidence

The steel shed was constructed in the second-half of the twentieth century to replace a number of earlier structures in the immediate vicinity. It was constructed between 1961 and 1970 at the southern end of the then Parramatta Training School for Girls alongside Fleet Street.



Heritage Significance

The large steel shed is an **Intrusive** element.

The structure is an unremarkable structure with no visual relationship to the significant nineteenth-century buildings on the site. The temporary structure detracts from the landscape character of the precinct and obstructs significant historic and contemporary views across the site.

Physical Condition and Integrity

The shed retains its original footprint and appears to be in fair condition externally.

Management Recommendations

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

- The Shed detracts from the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and its historic landscape character and should be demolished when the opportunity arises.
- The building can undergo considerable modification as part of its temporary use provided that changes do not adversely impact on other buildings and structures of greater significance within the Norma Parker/ Kamballa site.
- New development in the vicinity is discouraged in order to reinstate views across the opening setting towards the original Roman Catholic Orphan School and Bethel House from Fleet Street.

Concrete slab

N14

(site of former Childcare Centre)



Analysis of Evidence

The concrete slab at the south end of the site provides evidence of the childcare centre that was constructed in 1986 but later demolished. In 1996 it was proposed that the Norma Parker Centre be closed as it was no longer useful for the Department of Corrective Services. As a result, the Childcare Centre had no role to play on the site.

Heritage Significance

The concrete slab is an **Intrusive** element. The demolished childcare centre had some significance as tangible evidence of the development of the Norma Parker Centre/ Kamballa and the site as a whole. The concrete slab remnant, however, is little significance and visually detracts from the landscape character of the precinct.

Physical Condition and Integrity

It is difficult to read and understand the former use of the site as a childcare centre based on what remains on the site. The concrete slab is in fair condition with some settlement cracking evident.

Management Recommendations

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

- The Concrete Slab intrudes on the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should be removed when the opportunity arises.

Remnant internal compound walls/ structures

N15



Analysis of Evidence

The Internal Compound Walls/ Structures are remnants of the original internal walls that separated areas within the Norma Parker site. The internal compound walls/ structures were probably constructed c1887 at the time of the high perimeter wall as the institution transitioned from the Roman Catholic Orphan School to the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls.

Heritage Significance

The remnant internal compound walls/structures are of **High** heritage significance. They provide evidence of the historical processes and activities relating to the history of the Norma Parker site. The wall remnants are tangible evidence of changing attitudes during the 19th and 20th centuries regarding the treatment of orphans and delinquent youth. The wall remnants, in particular their increase in height in later years, are evidence of the importance placed on isolating the community from the crime and moral corruption within the precinct. The wall remnants assist in the understanding of the interrelationships of the buildings and spaces within the Norma Parker/Kamballa site.

Physical Condition and Integrity

The remnants are currently in fair to poor condition.

- There is considerable amount of damage to some of the existing fabric including brickwork.
- Graffiti/ vandalism have had a negative impact on the aesthetic quality of the remnants.
- Vegetation overgrowth is obvious; however it is not causing reversible damage.
- There has been little maintenance and repair of the original compound walls structures.

N15**Remnant internal compound walls/ structures****Management Recommendations—Preliminary**

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

- The remnant internal compound walls/ structures make a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- Future proposals for the walls/structures and/or their setting should be based on a more detailed analysis of their history and significance.
- The existing vocabulary of masonry detailing is to be used when detailing modifications to brickwork. If bricks require replacement it must be ensured that a good match in size, colour and texture is obtained.
- In developing plans for the future use of the original precinct, the fabric, space and relationships of the original concept plan should be retained.
- 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 alignment of the wall;
 - and be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the buildings of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

Swimming Pool

N16



Analysis of Evidence

The Swimming Pool is a minor recreational feature for the site. The recreational feature consists of a swimming pool, safety fence and retaining wall. The Swimming Pool was completed in May, 1975. It is not currently in use.



Heritage Significance

The Swimming Pool is of **Little** heritage significance. It may have previously been a valued recreational feature on the site but does not contribute to the overall historic character of the Precinct. The Swimming Pool has some value as evidence of the changing attitude to the function of the grounds within this public institution. The retaining wall provides some context for the setting and is evidence of earlier landscaping. The safety fencing is an intrusive feature.

Physical Condition and Integrity

The Swimming Pool and the adjacent retaining wall are in sound condition.

Management Recommendations

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

- The Swimming Pool makes little contribution to the heritage values of the Norma Parker Centre/ Kamballa site and can be retained and adapted or demolished consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines contained in Part A of the PNHS CMP.
- New development in the vicinity of the Swimming Pool should be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the significant buildings within the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.

Perimeter wall
(south and west boundaries)

N17



Analysis of Evidence

The south and west boundary brick Perimeter Wall was originally constructed as part of the site’s adaption to become the Girl’s Industrial School in 1886. The walls were increased in height in later years. The perimeter walls created a definite boundary around the site, separating the occupants from the surrounding area and society.



Heritage Significance

The Perimeter Wall is considered to be of **Exceptional** heritage significance.

It provides evidence of the evolution of the Girl’s Industrial School site. The perimeter wall provides context for the original setting of the site and is a defining part of the reading of the historical development of the site. The Perimeter Wall was specifically built for the establishment of the Girl’s Industrial School and to allow a new institutional use of the place. This represents a major phase in the site’s history. The Perimeter Wall, in particular its increase in height in later years, is evidence of the importance placed on isolating the community from the crime and moral corruption within the precinct.

Physical Condition and Integrity

Much of the original fabric of the perimeter wall and the later height increase remains. The perimeter wall is currently in fair to poor condition. The condition varies across the structure. The walls are being impacted in many places due to the growth of self-seeded fig trees. There is considerable amount of damage to some of the existing fabric, in particular in the construction of the brick faces. Graffiti/ vandalism have had a negative impact on the aesthetic quality of the remnant and vegetation overgrowth is causing damage to the original form. There has been little maintenance and repair of the original wall.

N17**Perimeter wall**(south and west boundaries)

Management Recommendations—Preliminary

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

- The Perimeter Wall makes a significant contribution to the heritage significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
 - Intrusive elements such as the destructive vegetation should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
 - Alterations and additions to the wall must not conceal the original and early fabric and function of the wall.
 - Damaged or removed original/ early brickwork should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
 - New uses for the site should incorporate the Perimeter Wall to ensure that its significant original and early role can continue to be understood. New uses should ensure that the original and early role of the wall can continue to be understood.
 - In developing plans for the future use of the original precinct, the fabric, space and relationships of the original concept plan should be retained.
 - 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 wall with surrounding buildings as part of the Parramatta Industrial School for Girls and development of the vicinity; and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the early institution.
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Palisade fence
(east boundary)

N18



Analysis of Evidence

The Palisade Fence and Main Entry Gate fronting Fleet Street were originally constructed in the early c1860s as part of the expansion of the Roman Catholic Orphan School at that time. This included the construction of the Covered Way (N02), initial construction of the Southwest Range (N03) and the Gate Lodge (N07). In 1970 large timber gates existed at the entry.



Heritage Significance

The Palisade Fence is of **Exceptional** heritage significance. It makes a strong aesthetic contribution to Fleet Street and is tangible evidence of the historical development of the site. The palisade fence reflects changing attitudes to the use of the grounds within an institution as well as changing fashions in landscaping and architectural styles. The fence is evidence of the importance placed on isolating the community from crime and moral corruption within the precinct. The Palisade Fence makes an exceptional visual contribution to Fleet Street and reflects changing fashions in landscaping and architectural styles. The painted galvanised sheeting additions on the north end of the fence detract from the historic character of the fence and complex.



Physical Condition and Integrity

The Palisade Fence is currently obscured by panels of ribbed metal sheeting attached to the railings. Some of the painted galvanised sheeting conceals the fence at the north end (immediately in front of the Superintendent's Residence and Deputy Superintendent's Residence). The full length of the palisade fence has been retained although two additional openings have been made. The majority of the 1860s iron palisade fencing to the Fleet Street boundary is intact. The fence, however, varies in its physical condition.

N18

Palisade fence

(east boundary)

Physical Condition and Integrity (continued)

- Sections of the fencing (both iron railings and stone plinths) are in poor condition in many places due to the impacts of tree roots and creeper vines— the south end of the fence has been severely impacted by a mature fig tree.
- The paint finish is failing. Paint condition varies across the fence line.



Management Recommendations—Preliminary

The Palisade Fence and Main Entry Gate should be managed consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in Part A and Part C of the PNHS CMP and with the following site-specific recommendations:

- The Palisade Fence makes a significant contribution to the significance of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site and should therefore be retained and appropriately adapted.
- The fence should be re-instated where non-original openings are no longer required.
- The impact of proposed cleaning, paint and graffiti removal techniques should be fully tested and assessed on the stonework prior to the commencement of any cleaning works. The repainting of the iron fencing in an appropriate colour is required to be done on a regular basis.
- Intrusive elements such as the destructive vegetation should be carefully removed when the opportunity arises.
- Alterations and additions to the fence must not conceal the original and early fabric and function of the wall.
- Damaged or removed original/ early iron and stone work should be reconstructed when the opportunity arises.
- A detailed assessment of the physical condition of the building should be undertaken to identify repairs required to ensure that it is structurally sound, watertight and protected from further deterioration.
- Detailed conservation and development guidelines should be prepared to inform proposals for the building and/or its setting. The guidelines should be based on a detailed analysis of the building's historic development and document the significance of its spaces, fabric and features on floor plans and/or with photographs.
- New development should:
 - not impact the ability to understand the original relationship of the fence with the site boundary and with the Main Building (N01) and the Gatekeeper's Lodge (N07); and
 - be of a scale, bulk, form and materiality that appropriately responds to and enhances the character of the early institution.