

Newcastle Inner City Bypass – Rankin Park to Jesmond

Environmental impact statement

Technical Paper 9 – Non-Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

November 2016



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baker archaeology 

Aurecon Australasia Pty Ltd

Newcastle Inner City Bypass - Rankin Park to Jesmond
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Executive Summary

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) is seeking approval to construct the fifth section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass between Rankin Park and Jesmond (the project). The project would involve the construction of a new 3.4 kilometre four-lane dual carriageway highway between the intersection of McCaffrey Drive and Lookout Road, New Lambton Heights and the intersection of Newcastle Road and Main Road at Jesmond.

This non-Aboriginal heritage assessment forms part of an environmental impact statement (EIS) which is being prepared as part of a State significant infrastructure project.

The heritage investigations did not identify listed heritage items within the construction footprint, although a series of locally listed heritage items occur within 500 metres of the construction footprint. However, the project passes through former colliery owned bushland, the northern end of which was bounded by the former Wallsend-Plattsburg tramway, currently converted to use as a shared path along an old embankment through Jesmond Park and Rudd Park. The former tramway also served as the boundary of a Depression-era shanty town known locally as 'Hollywood' which persisted possibly until the 1960s. Archaeological evidence of the Hollywood shanty town and associated activities was identified during field survey for this assessment. Evidence included the presence of corrugated iron and other metal fragments within an area from the former tramway and south for 600 metres. Although not currently heritage listed, the former Wallsend-Plattsburg tramway is recognised in this assessment as an item of local heritage significance in its own right, but most importantly as an element of the Hollywood shanty town site. The Hollywood shanty town was literally on "the wrong side of the tracks" as defined by the tramway which separated the poorer Hollywood inhabitants on the south side from the greater Jesmond suburban community on the north side of the tram tracks.

The Hollywood shanty town, incorporating the former tramway as an important boundary component, is assessed as being of local significance for its scientific research value and association with the Great Depression era. The archaeological remains, including the tramway (of which only the embankment remains) are defined as the Hollywood archaeological site. Much of the Hollywood site will be directly impacted as a result of the project. An impact mitigation program is recommended whereby the research value is realised through a salvage investigation integrating archaeological analysis, archival research and oral history recording. This salvage program would result in an archival record of the Hollywood shanty town site. An interpretation strategy for the shanty town area within and adjacent to the construction footprint is recommended. The salvage program will serve as the basis for the interpretation strategy.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project overview

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) is seeking approval to construct the fifth section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass between Rankin Park and Jesmond (the project). The approval is sought under Part 5.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

The Newcastle Inner City Bypass is part of Roads and Maritimes' long-term strategy to provide an orbital road within Newcastle's road network to connect the Pacific Highway at Bennetts Green with the Pacific Highway at Sandgate.

Construction of the project would form part of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass. This would provide improved traffic flows across the western suburbs of Newcastle and connect key regional destinations such as Bennetts Green, Charlestown and Jesmond shopping centres, John Hunter Hospital precinct, The University of Newcastle and the Pacific Highway.

The north-south road corridor was first planned in the 1950s and incorporated into the Northumberland County Planning Scheme in 1957.

Sections of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass have opened progressively since the early 1980s as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Newcastle Inner City Bypass sections status

Section	Route	Length	Status
A	West Charlestown Bypass	6 km	Completed in 2003
B	Kotara to Rankin Park	2.4 km	Completed in 1983
C	Rankin Park to Jesmond	3.4 km	Subject to this planning approval
D	Jesmond to Shortland	3.2 km	Completed in 1993
E	Shortland to Sandgate	2.3 km	Completed in 2014

A strategic design for the Rankin Park to Jesmond project was displayed for community comment in 2007. Community feedback was considered to finalise the preferred route corridor, which was reserved in Newcastle City Council's local environmental plan.

In June 2014 the NSW Government announced it would complete the \$280 million Rankin Park to Jesmond section of the bypass, including \$150 million from Restart NSW to progress the project. Roads and Maritime has since carried out a comprehensive review of the 2007 strategic design and a refined strategic design was displayed for community feedback in May and June 2016. A concept design has since been developed for the project, which forms the basis of this assessment that has been prepared to support the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the project.

Construction of the project is expected to start in late 2017 and be open to traffic in 2020.

1.2 The project

The project would involve the construction of about 3.4 kilometres of new four lane divided road between Lookout Road at New Lambton Heights and Newcastle Road at Jesmond. The project is located in the Newcastle local government area (LGA), about 11 kilometres west of the Newcastle central business district and about 160 kilometres north of Sydney (Figure 1).

Key features of the project (Figure 2) include:

- New road with two lanes in each direction, separated by a median
- Three interchanges, consisting of:
 - Northern interchange providing access to Newcastle Road and the existing Jesmond to Shortland section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass. The full interchange provides all movements to/from the bypass and Newcastle Road
 - Hospital interchange providing access between John Hunter Hospital precinct and the bypass. The half-interchange providing access to/from the north
 - Southern interchange providing access to Lookout Road and the existing Kotara to Rankin Park section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass. The bypass would travel under McCaffrey Drive. The half interchange provides connection in both directions on Lookout Road
- Structures along the road to allow for drainage, animal and bushwalker access
- Tie in and upgrades to connecting roads, including Lookout Road, McCaffrey Drive and Newcastle Road
- Large cut and fill embankments due to steep and undulating terrain
- Pedestrian and cycling facilities, including a shared path bridge over Newcastle Road
- Noise barriers and/or architectural treatment, as required
- Permanent operational water quality measures.

Ancillary works to facilitate construction of the project (Figure 3), including:

- Adjustment, relocation and/or protection of public utilities and services
- Mine subsidence treatment, as required
- Temporary construction facilities, including sedimentation basins, compounds and stockpile sites
- Temporary and permanent access tracks
- Concrete/asphalt batching plant, as required.

1.3 Project objectives

The key objectives of the project are to:

- Provide continuity of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass between Bennetts Green and Sandgate
- Reduce travel times and congestion on the Newcastle Inner City Bypass
- Provide traffic relief on key parts of the surrounding road network.

In so doing, it is intended to:

- Improve road safety
- Minimise impacts on the natural and built environment
- Provide value for money.

To support the project objectives, the concept design and environmental assessment has been developed by:

- Designing the project to consider the environmental constraints and avoid or minimise impacts to the environment
- Satisfying the technical requirements for the design of the project
- Optimising the concept design to ensure the project can be constructed and maintained both practically and efficiently
- Applying appropriate urban design, landscape and visual principles in the concept design of the project elements
- Carrying out appropriate community and stakeholder consultation
- Designing all connections, modifications and improvements necessary to link the project to the existing road network

Planning temporary arrangements which minimise disruption to local and through traffic and maintain access to adjacent properties during construction. The overall project goal is to achieve the best possible result for each of the above tasks, both in isolation and when considered together.

1.4 Purpose of this report

The objective of this study is to assess non-Aboriginal heritage issues from the project operation and construction, and where required, identify feasible and reasonable management measures.

This non-Aboriginal heritage assessment has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the Newcastle Inner City Bypass between Rankin Park and Jesmond for the purpose of seeking project approval for State significant infrastructure (SSI) under Part 5.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Table 2 outline the requirements relevant to this assessment and where they are addressed in the report.

Table 2. Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements

Requirement	Where addressed in report
Impacts to non-Aboriginal heritage (including heritage items and archaeology) should be assessed, including through survey where appropriate. Where impacts are identified, the assessment shall:	Listed heritage items identified in Section 5. Archaeological relics identified through survey described in section 6.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline the proposed mitigation and management measures (including measures to avoid significant impacts and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures) generally consistent with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and DUAP 1996) 	Sections 8 and 9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage consultant(s) (note: where archaeological excavations are proposed the relevant consultant must meet the NSW Heritage Council’s Excavation Director criteria) 	Section 1.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include a statement of heritage impact for all heritage items (including significance assessment) 	Sections 7 and 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider impacts from vibration, demolition, archaeological disturbance, altered historical arrangements and access, landscape and vistas, and architectural noise treatment 	Section 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where required, develop an appropriate archaeological assessment methodology, including research design, in consultation with the Department and the Heritage Council of New South Wales, to guide physical archaeological test excavations and include the results of these excavations. 	Not applicable as test excavations are not required for this assessment. A salvage program, including sub-surface archaeological investigations, will be implemented in consultation with the Department of Planning and Environment, Office of Environment and Heritage (Heritage Division) and Heritage Council of New South Wales prior to the start of construction as detailed in Section 9.

Guidelines cited in the SEARs include Heritage Manual (DUAP 1996 and subsequent updates), *Statements of Heritage Impact* (Heritage Office and DUAP 2002) and *The Burra Charter 2013* (Australia ICOMOS). Agency correspondence appended to the SEARs reflects the requirements in Table 2.

Baker Archaeology was commissioned to prepare a non-Aboriginal heritage assessment as part of the EIS. The assessment was prepared by Neville Baker BA Hons Archaeology (Sydney). The overall aim of this study is the assessment of direct and indirect impacts of the project on the heritage values of heritage items within or near to the study area.

The objectives to achieve this aim include:

- Research to identify the history of the area

- Database searches to identify known heritage items
- Site survey to identify heritage items
- Assessment of heritage values
- Assessment of impacts
- Development of mitigation measures which respond to the identified heritage values.

1.5 Study area

The study area comprises the operational and construction footprint of the project (Figure 7) and a 500 metre surrounding area within the Newcastle local government area (LGA), generally extending between Lookout Road, Rankin Park to Newcastle Road Jesmond. Much of the construction footprint is within undulating bushland and passes to the immediate west of the John Hunter Hospital precinct.

1.6 Report structure

The structure and content of this report reflect the requirements of the SEARs and the guidelines cited therein.

The report structure is as follows:

- Section 1 provides an overview of the project and the purpose of this report
- Section 2 describes the project
- Section 3 summarises key statutory requirements in regard to this assessment
- Section 4 details the methodology employed in this assessment
- Section 5 provides historical context for the assessment
- Section 6 tabulates listed heritage items within the study area
- Section 7 describes the results of archaeological fieldwork
- Section 8 includes the assessment of heritage values and statement of significance
- Section 9 includes the impact assessment
- Section 10 present recommendations for impact mitigation and the Roads and Maritime unexpected finds procedure.

1.7 Report authorship

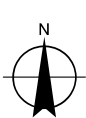
This report was prepared by Neville Baker BA Hons (Sydney) MAACAI who is a consultant archaeologist of over 20 years' experience. Lachlan Wetherall is acknowledged for his blog (Wetherall 2015) pointing me toward the 1944 aerial photo of the Hollywood shanty town.



LEGEND

- The Project
- National Parks and Wildlife Service Estate and bushland reserves
- Road
- Local government area
- Watercourse area

Paper Size A4
 0 270 540 1,080 1,620 2,160
 Metres
 Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
 Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Rankin Park to Jesmond Job Number 22-17656
 Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report Revision 0
 Date 26 Aug 2016

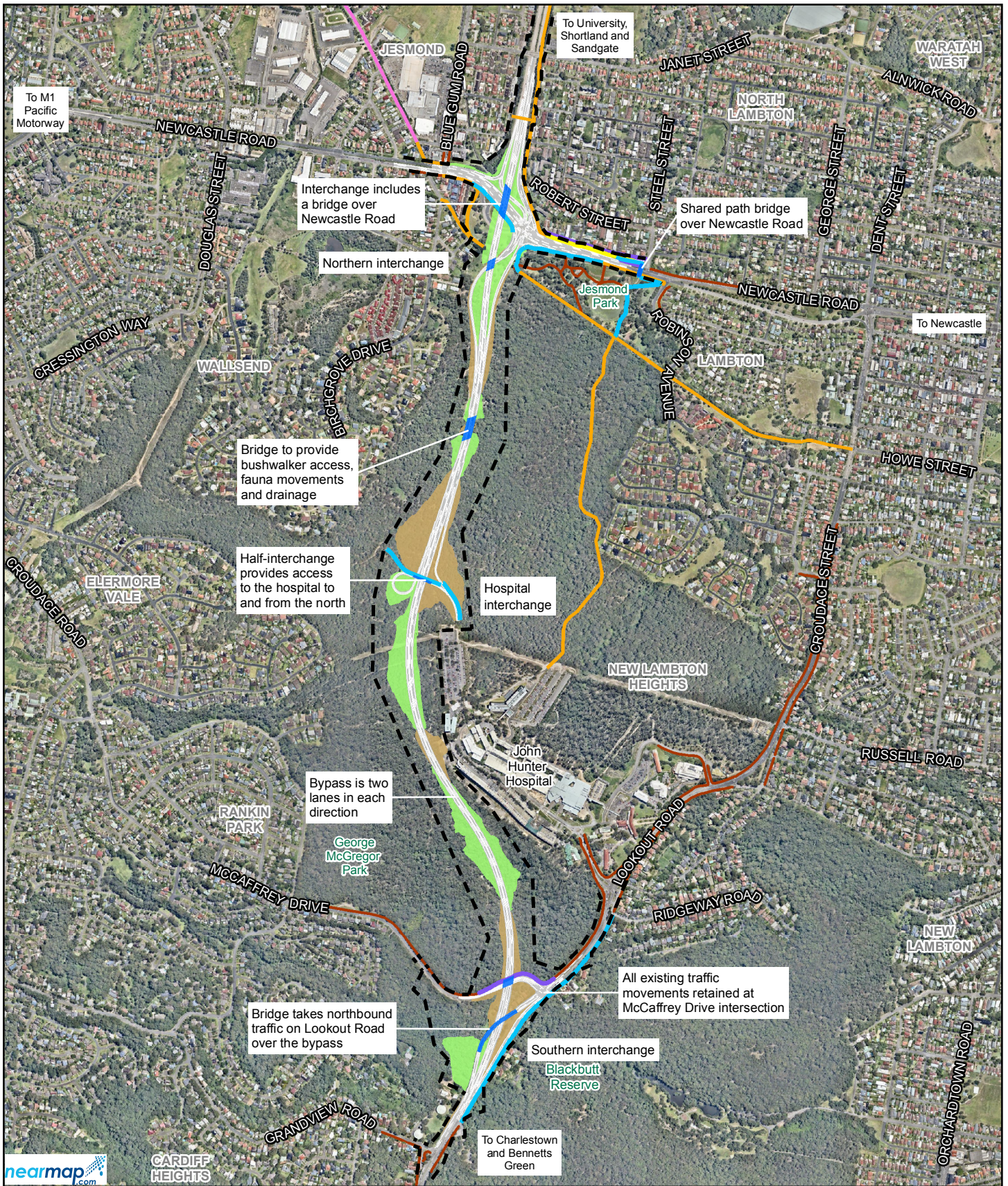
Project locality

Figure 1

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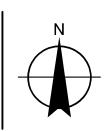
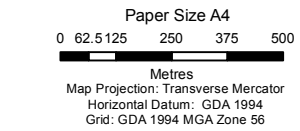
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Data source: Geoscience Australia: 250k Topographic Series 3, 2012; Aurecon: The project, 2015; LPI: DTDB, 2006. Created by: fmnackay



LEGEND

— Design	Earthworks cut	Existing on-road cycleway	Existing footpath
— Pavement	Earthworks fill	Existing shared path	Proposed footpath
— Bridge	— Proposed road corridor	Proposed shared path	Proposed on-road cycleway

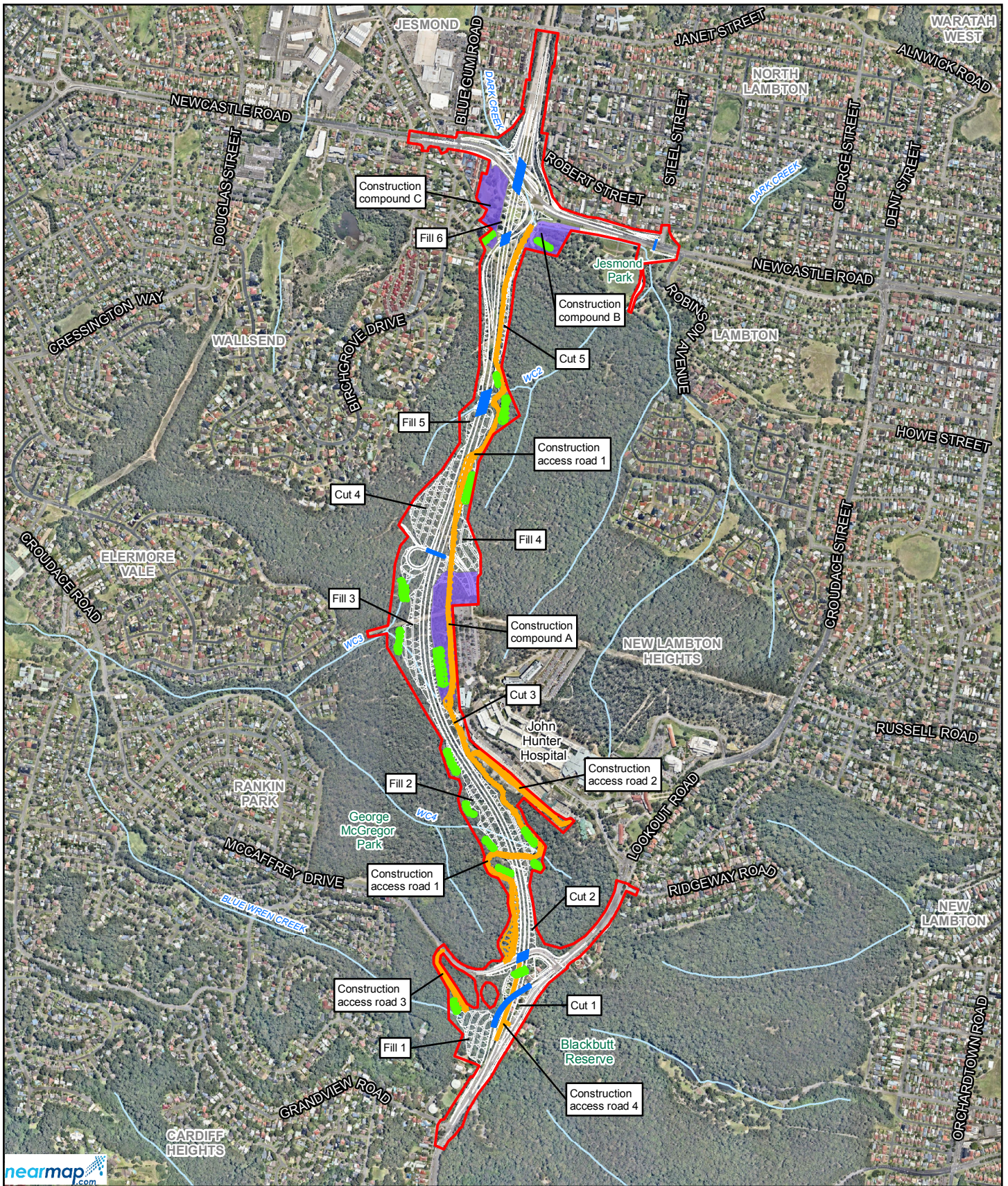


Rankin Park to Jesmond
 Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report

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 Revision | 0
 Date | 26 Aug 2016

Project overview

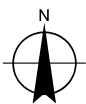
Figure 2



LEGEND

- Construction footprint
- Construction compound
- Construction access tracks
- Construction sedimentation basin
- Design
- Bridge
- Watercourse

Paper Size A4
 0 62.5 125 250 375 500
 Metres
 Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
 Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Rankin Park to Jesmond
 Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report

Job Number 22-17656
 Revision 0
 Date 26 Aug 2016

Construction ancillary facilities

Figure 3

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Data source: Neamap: Aerial Imagery, 20160331; Aurecon: Construction footprint/ Design / Water quality structures, 2016; LPI: DTDB, 2012. Created by: tmorton, fmackay

2 Legislative Requirements

2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides protection for the environment on Commonwealth land, consideration of environmental impact of Commonwealth activities and provides protection for environmental matters of Commonwealth and National Heritage significance. The Act establishes the Commonwealth Heritage List and National Heritage List. The Commonwealth Heritage List only applies to heritage items on Commonwealth land and is thus not relevant here. The National Heritage List identifies items of National heritage value. The National Heritage list was searched on 25 November 2015 and no items were found within the study area. Likewise there are no world heritage items within the study area.

2.2 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

The NSW *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) provides for the consideration of the environment in land use planning and development approvals.

The project falls under clause 1, Schedule 3 of *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* and therefore does not require development consent under Part 4 of the EP&A Act. The project is being assessed as SSI under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act. The SEARs for the project were issued on the 3 March 2015 and detailed requirements for an environmental impact statement. Requirements for non-Aboriginal heritage are outlined above in Table 2.

Under section 115ZG of the EP&A Act authorisations under other legislation are not required for SSI projects, including an approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Furthermore, under s.115ZG(4) any investigative heritage work for the EIS such as test excavation does not require approval under the *Heritage Act 1977* but must comply with the SEARs.

2.3 Heritage Act 1977

Certain historic heritage items are protected in NSW under the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act). The Heritage Act establishes the State Heritage Register which lists heritage items formally assessed as being of state significance. Interim heritage protection orders may also be employed to protect heritage items. The Heritage Act also includes protection for certain relics in archaeological contexts. Section 4 of the Heritage Act defines relic as “*any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:*

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

(b) is of State or local heritage significance.”

An approval under section 60 of the Heritage Act is required for impact to State Heritage Register listed heritage items. An excavation permit under section 139 of the Heritage Act is required for archaeological relics. However, as stated in Section 2.2 above, permits and approvals under the Heritage Act are not required for assessments under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act.

Heritage items of local significance are typically protected via listing in a heritage schedule attached to a local environment plan. Alternately NSW government agencies are required to prepare a register of heritage items in their care under section 170 of the Heritage Act. Section 3.3 outlines the heritage databases reviewed for this assessment.

2.4 Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012

The *Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012* (Newcastle LEP) makes land use planning provisions that considers the needs of the community while conserving and managing the natural and built resources of the City of Newcastle. Clause 5.10 sets out the requirements for consent for impact or alteration to heritage items and Aboriginal sites, however this is not applicable for SSI projects under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act. Heritage Items are listed in Schedule 5 “Environmental Heritage” of the Newcastle LEP which identifies those structure, areas and archaeological sites deemed to be of local or state significance. Typically, such heritage schedules are informed by a heritage study. Any impact to heritage items listed in the Newcastle LEP generally require a Statement of Heritage Impact and notification to the local council. The *Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study 1996-97* and *Newcastle Archaeological Management Plan* were prepared by Suters Architects in 1997 for this purpose.

3 Methodology

3.1 Review of previous assessments

Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study 1996-97

A major heritage study was carried out by a consortium of heritage specialists coordinated by Suters Architects (Suters 1997a) to inform the development of a heritage schedule for the Newcastle LEP. The study covers all of the Newcastle City area including the study area. A sub-set of items listed in the study's inventory were recommended for subsequent listing in the Newcastle LEP. Inventory items were compiled as they were brought to the attention of the study team during investigations and public consultation (Suters 1997a Vol. 1:3/1). Not all inventory items were identified as having local significance.

Rankin Park Hospital and Croudace House within the current John Hunter Hospital precinct were identified as heritage items warranting ongoing Newcastle LEP listing. No items in Jesmond were identified for listing.

Newcastle Archaeological Management Plan

An archaeological management study was completed by Suters Architects (Suters 1997b) to complement the heritage study which had focussed on non-archaeological heritage. Despite a wide ranging study across the City of Newcastle, no archaeological sites are mentioned as occurring within the study area.

Non-Indigenous Heritage – Preliminary Assessment of the Proposed State Highway 23 Realignment from Rankin Park to Jesmond, NSW

In 2006, as part of the options study for the project, Umwelt (Umwelt 2006) undertook an assessment of historic heritage covering a corridor through, but not including all, of the present study area. The study noted the proximity of a number of items listed in the 1997 heritage study but stated that these were "not material to the study area". The items noted were:

- JESM.001: Purified Coal and Coke Company Site, Drury Street, Jesmond
- JESM.002: Housing Commission Cottages, Steel Street (corner of Kiah Street), Jesmond
- JESM.003: Residence, 298 Newcastle Road (corner of Arthur Street), Jesmond
- JESM.004: Residence, 288 Newcastle Road, Jesmond
- JESM.005: Residence, 330 Newcastle Road, Jesmond.

The study identified two key historical associations with the options study area: the former West Wallsend tramway, presently used as the shared path (for pedestrians and cyclists) through Jesmond Park, and the "Jesmond shanty town". The tramway, which extends across both the Lake Macquarie and Newcastle local government areas, was assessed to be of local significance on the basis of its heritage listing in the *Lake Macquarie Local Environment Plan 2004* (Lake Macquarie LEP) 2004 Heritage Schedule. The Umwelt study did not assess the Jesmond shanty town as it failed to identify its archaeological remains.

A key focus of the study was the route and corridor of the former tramway running through the northern end of the study area. While the study noted that the tramway was absent from the Newcastle heritage study (Suters Architects 1997a), it identified the West Wallsend tramway is listed under the Lake Macquarie LEP. It continues to be listed in the Lake Macquarie LEP as item 92. Umwelt made recommendations for an excavation permit under section 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977* and archaeological monitoring.

The study noted the “reputed use of the eastern part of Jesmond Park during the Great Depression as ‘shanty town’ for which there was no evidence identified during the study’s fieldwork. Furthermore, it stated that there was “no historical evidence to suggest that the majority of the study area south of the former tramway corridor has been settled or used otherwise than for ephemeral camping” (Umwelt 2006: 5). The later study by Parsons Brinkerhoff Australia Pty Ltd (PB 2014) (detailed below) and the present study provide evidence to the contrary. The present study suggests that the shanty town is the key heritage feature within the study area.

Newcastle Inner City Bypass, Rankin Park to Jesmond, Preliminary Environmental Investigation

A preliminary environmental investigation by Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB) included an assessment of “non-Aboriginal heritage” including new information about listed heritage items and aerial photography evidence for the Jesmond shanty town referred to colloquially and in historic records as “Hollywood”. The study noted that 1954 aerial photography indicated structures along a track south of the tramway consistent with the recollections of Hollywood described in a *Newcastle Herald* article of 2008 (Ray 2008).

The study identified six listed heritage items in the vicinity of the study area, including one listed heritage item (Marquis of Midlothian Hotel) within the study area as was then defined. This place occurs outside of the current study area. Table 3 provides the current listings.

Table 3. PB 2014 Identified Heritage Items in the Vicinity of the Study Area

Heritage Item and Address	Listed Significance
Croudace House and Garden (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Local (LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I358)
Lambton Water Pumping Station (1 km east of study area on Newcastle Road, Lambton)	Local (Hunter Water Corporation S.170 Register)
Original Building (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Local (NSW Department of Health S.170 Register)
Rankin Park Hospital (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Local (LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I356)
Remnant Garden, Croudace House (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Local (LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I357)
Marquis of Midlothian Hotel (42 Robert St Jesmond)	Local (LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I207)

3.2 Review of sources

A historic summary of the study area was prepared on the basis of research including:

- Parish maps
- Historic aerial photographs
- Newspaper article
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) Heritage Division library and archaeological database
- Newcastle local studies library

- Previous historic assessment reports including the 2006 Umwelt report
- A recent blog website compiling information about the Hollywood shanty town by Lachlan Wetherall (Wetherall 2015).

3.3 Review of heritage databases

Previously listed heritage items were identified, mapped and described on the basis of searches of the following databases conducted in May 2015:

- NSW State Heritage Register
- NSW State Heritage Inventory
- Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012
- Department of Health Section 170 Register; Roads and Maritime Section 170 Register
- Commonwealth Heritage List
- National Trust heritage list (which links to the NSW State Heritage Inventory).

3.4 Interviews

Informal interviews were conducted with two local residents with memories of the “Hollywood” shanty town with reference to the 1954 air photo which includes potential shanty town features of interest.

3.5 Site inspection

A site inspection of the study area was conducted by Neville Baker on 12 May 2015 focusing on the potential archaeological sites and record data on physical description, location, setting, fabric, current use and associated features (see Section 6 below).

3.6 Heritage values assessment

Heritage values were assessed in accordance with the *Assessing Heritage Significance* guideline (Heritage Office 2001) on the basis of existing listings and available information.

3.7 Impact assessment

An impact assessment was conducted for each unlisted heritage item within the study area in accordance with the *Statements of Heritage Impact* guideline (Heritage Office 2002) within the *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and DUAP 1996 and updates). The assessment had regard to the different components of the heritage item (including curtilage) and their contribution to the item’s overall heritage value.

4 History

4.1 Sources

The history of the study area is summarised to provide context to the heritage items identified in this study. This summary draws heavily on the extensive history provided in Suters 1997a and thematic history prepared by the NSW Heritage Office (HO 1996).

4.2 Themes

Relevant historic themes applicable to the study area include:

- *Economic Development/ Mining* in relation to the purchase and mining of the land
- *Pattern of Settlement/ Townships* in relation to the development of surrounding villages later to become Newcastle suburbs and ad hoc settlement within the land with the development of the shanty town
- *Social Development/Health* in relation to the development of the hospital precinct
- *Pattern of Settlement/Transportation* in relation to the tramway development.

4.3 Mining and settlement

Establishment of Newcastle

The study area is situated in the western suburbs of the City of Newcastle, originally a settlement founded unsuccessfully in 1801 and finally with success as a penal settlement to exploit coal, timber and lime shell resources in 1804. A decision to open the Hunter Valley to free settlement was taken in 1820 and the opening of a road from Sydney to the Upper Hunter valley prompted the end of military administration in 1823 with the move of convicts not assigned to the Australian Agricultural Company to the Port Macquarie penal settlement.

Colliery village development

The Hunter Valley's first coal mines were in Newcastle with the Australian Agricultural Company dominating coal production. The development of private colliery steam railways allowed the rapid development of colliery villages west of Newcastle with Lambton and New Lambton developed in the 1860s close to the study area.

The study area has previously been undermined from the former Lambton Colliery established in 1862 on 1280 acres by the Scottish Australia Mining Company (Figure 4). A study from 1985 (DMR 1985) determined that surface evidence of mining within the study area was minimal with known sites of adits, drifts and vertical shafts in the area found to have been infilled. The Lambton Colliery extracted coal from both the Borehole and Victoria Tunnel Seams using board and pillar and total extraction mining methods. In 1868 a new mine was developed by the Brown brothers nearby to the south east of Lambton Colliery and called New Lambton. Mining buildings were established well to the east of the study area and are no longer present.

Croudace House, still extant within the John Hunter Hospital precinct, was constructed for the Lambton colliery manager, Thomas Croudace, in 1863.

At the north end of the study area, Jesmond village developed in this period around the steam saw mills of land grantee William Steel and soap works of John Campion. The original name of Dark Creek for the area relates to the now-canalised creek running through Jesmond Park in the northern end of the study area.

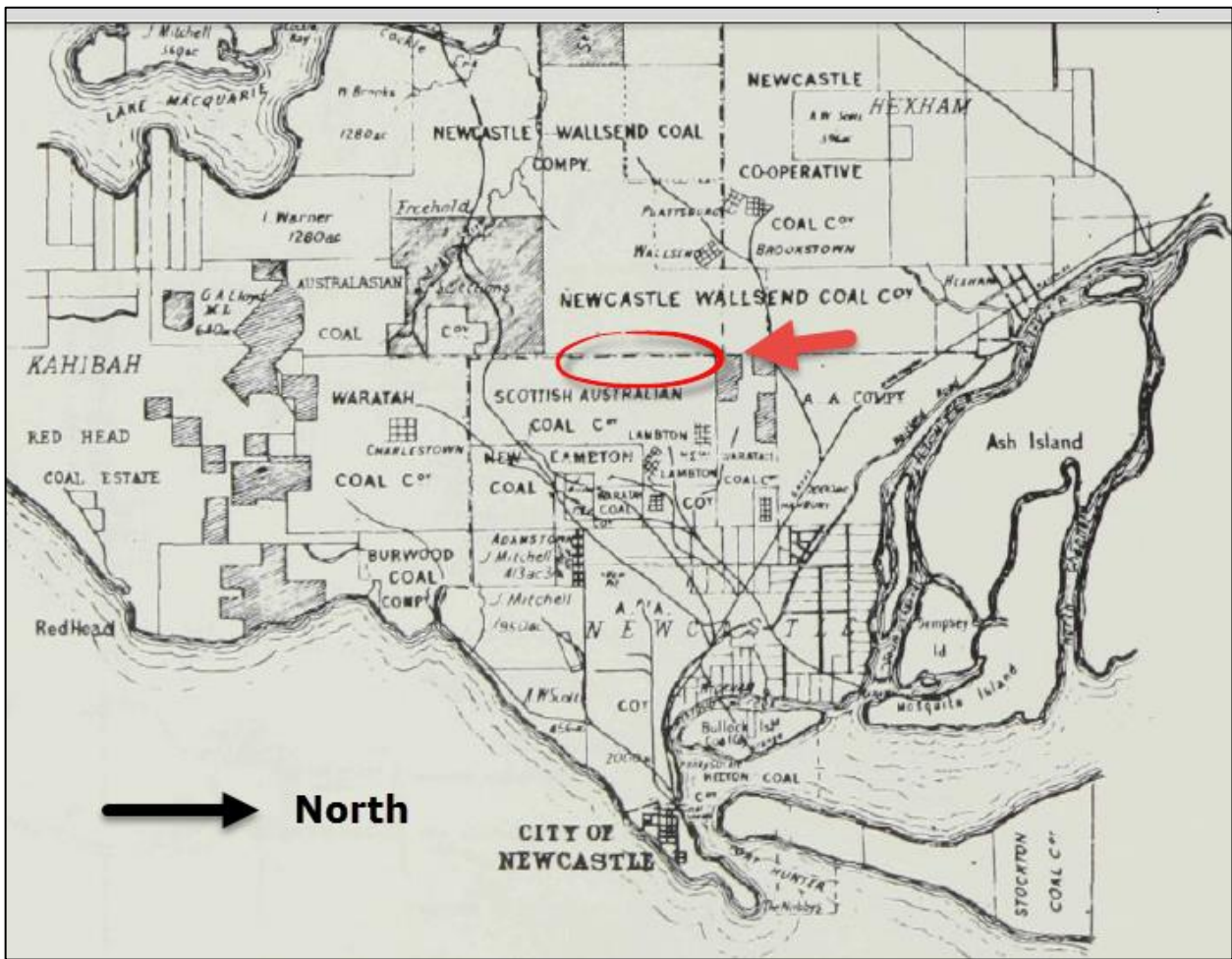


Figure 4. Undated plan showing mine boundaries

Red circle – general location of project

Source: Turner 1982 Map 3; General location of Hollywood shanty town and project arrowed

Hollywood shanty town

The current bushland portion of the study area south of Jesmond Park has a central ‘paper road’ visible on the cadastre which serves as the division between the Parish of Newcastle to the east and Parish of Kahibah to the west. It is along this paper road, still presently visible in part as a dirt track, that the shanty town of Hollywood developed in the Great Depression of the 1930s following clearances from “Nobbys Camp when it was taken over by the Defence Department” (*Newcastle Sun* 20 December 1939:7), a move attested in an article from 1937 “Exit Nobbys Camp” (*Newcastle Sun* 16 July 1937:4). By 1949, 70 to 80 families were resident in shanties primarily along the paper road from the tramway line at Jesmond stretching for 550 metres to the heavily incised creek valley to the south.

A recollection of an elderly former local resident, Mr Geoffrey Payne (pers.comm. 28 April 2015) who lived in Jesmond as a boy in the 1940s and had school friends in Hollywood, was that the houses were constructed along the dirt track south of the tramway and that there was a single tap at the north end of the track near the tramway which was the source of water for all the residents. The track is visible in a 1944 air photo (Figure 5), a 1954 air photo (Figure 6) and is still present today. The track roughly follows the paper road and therefore may have started as an informally cleared access way for surveyors and land owners. Another elderly former Jesmond resident, Mr Kevin Simpson (pers.comm. 27 March 2015),

recalled a broader pattern of shanties in the 1940s extending east of the track and scattered throughout the bush behind Jesmond Park. This pattern corresponds to the description from 1936:

“DOGGYVILLE” or “HOLLYWOOD”: Suggestive of extremes, “Doggyville” or “Hollywood” are the alternative names with which a growing unemployed hamlet between Wallsend and Lambton has been “christened”. On the Wallsend-Lambton boundary, the camp flanks the southern side of the picturesque section of the Newcastle-Wallsend tram route, between Lambton and Jesmond ... the site of the camp crossed by an unformed boundary road (*Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners’ Advocate* 15 May 1936:10).

The earliest air photo for the area available from Land and Property Information dates to 22 July 1954 (NSW 252-5052 Run 4N - Figure 6). Features with prominent shadows are interpreted as shanty structures concentrated along the unformed track and extending in a generally scattered linear pattern from the track for a distance of 850 metres to the south east (see Section 6 and Figure 9 and Figure 10 therein). The interpreted structures appear to be associated with a cleared area of ground which, according to former residents cited above, served as a two-up school, and was later developed as a drive-in and is presently in the vicinity of Drysdale Circuit, Lambton. Published recollections of the settlement suggest it was cleared by the local council in the mid to late 1950s (Ray 2008: A6-A7) or 1960s (Proudman & Ryan 2014:2).

An additional air photo from 1944 (Figure 5) is provided on the web blog of Lachlan Wetherall (2015).

The configuration of the Hollywood shanty town settlement may be attributable to a combination of natural topography, limited access to water, the effects of mining on the land-surface to the east of the road, the presence of the paper road track and the proximity to the tramway.

The paper road served as the western boundary of the Scottish Australian Mining Company via its initial purchase by R.A.A. Moreland and Matthew Young and eastern boundary of the Joseph Weller land grant subsequently transferred to the Wallsend Coal Company (see Figure 4 above). The heavily undermined land, steep terrain and colliery ownership have served to preserve the land from development and consequently protected the rapidly fading archaeological traces of the Hollywood shanty town.

More detail on the Hollywood shanty town is provided below.



Figure 5. 1944 air photo of Hollywood shanty town

Source: Wetherall 2015 who cites "Portion of an aerial photograph from 1944 that shows the "Hollywood" settlement. Newcastle Library, Local Studies. [Run 5, Image 01465]"



Figure 6. 1954 Air Photo, Jesmond showing “paper road” and tramway alignments

Source: LPI Air Photo NSW 252-5052 Run 4N 22.7.54 overlaid on Google Earth Pro; Clearance footprint in yellow outline

Hospital development

Limited information is available for the development of the hospital. The listing for the “Original Building” on Lookout Road states that its development at New Lambton Height during WWII was as an emergency hospital, should it have been necessary to evacuate the Royal Newcastle Hospital.

Tramway

Parish maps indicate that a corridor for the development of a steam tramway had been established in 1888 from Wallsend to Newcastle (Figure 6). Umwelt (2006) reports that the Wallsend Plattsburg tramway was constructed between 1886 and 1887 to provide reliable transportation between Newcastle at the satellite mining and industrial villages.

The original steam tramway was converted to electric traction between 1923 and 1926. Decreasing patronage threatened the viability of tramways, their closure delayed only by the Depression and wartime with eventual closure of the Wallsend Plattsburg line in 1949.

The tramway has been converted to a shared path for pedestrians and cyclists with all original fabric removed from the tramway leaving only the earthen embankment through the Dark Creek valley at Jesmond Park. The shared path continues along the tramway embankment to the east through Rudd Park for a distance of about 1.5 kilometres. Umwelt notes that “Realistically, it is very unlikely that artefacts may be located in the immediate sub-surface.” (2006:7).

5 Heritage Listings and Present Status

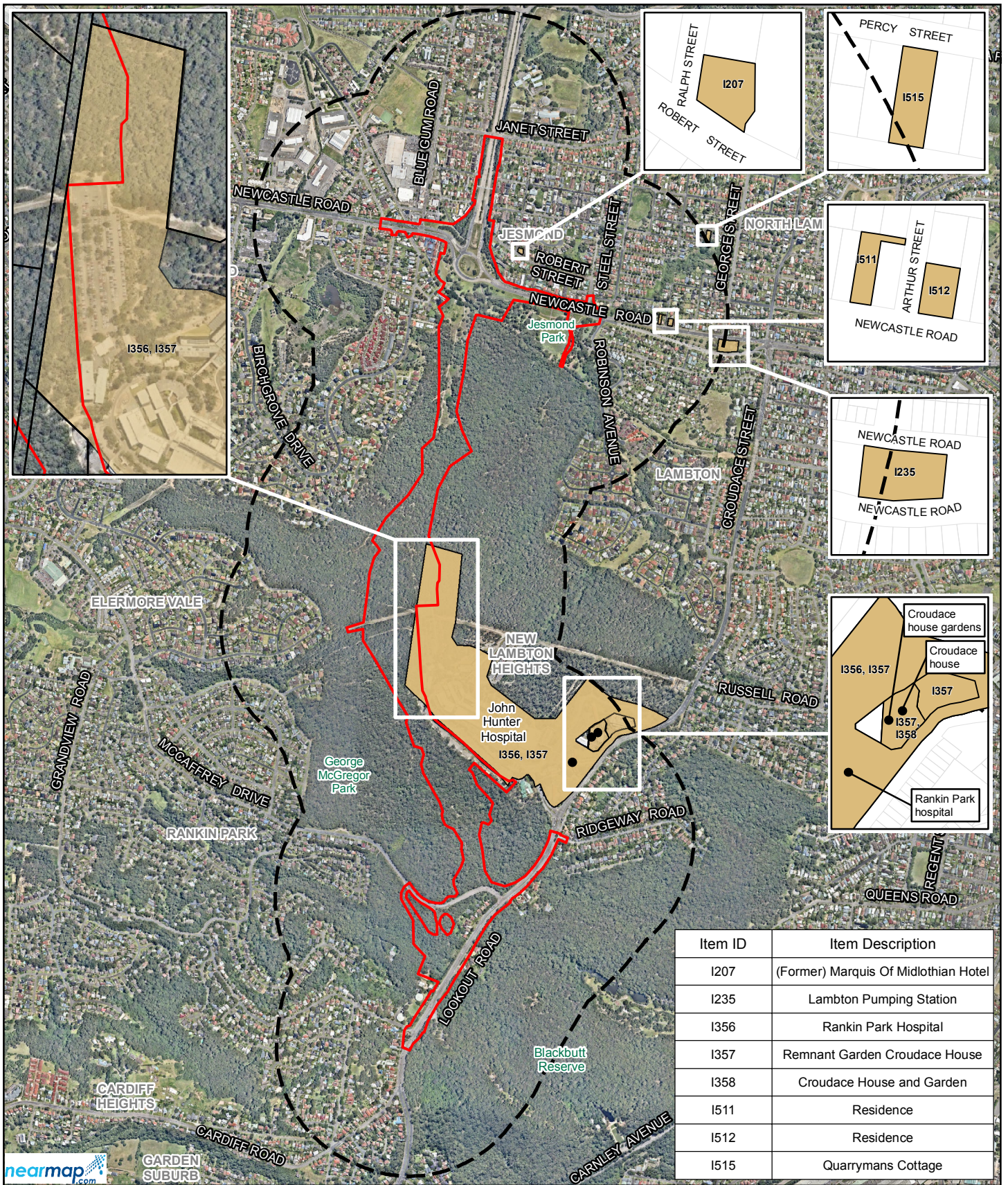
The following listed heritage items occur in the study area (Figure 7).

Table 4. Listed Heritage Items in the Vicinity of the Study Area

Heritage Address	Item and Listed Significance (Item and ID)	Location	Present status
Croudace House and Garden (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Local (Newcastle LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I358)	Actual house located in the eastern extent of the John Hunter Hospital precinct near Lookout Road. The Newcastle LEP listed curtilage includes most of the existing John Hunter Hospital precinct including the modern car park on the western edge.	Croudace House is maintained in good condition within the John Hunter Hospital precinct. Its current function includes a café.
Remnant Garden, Croudace House (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Local (Newcastle LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I357)	Garden associated with Croudace House located in the eastern extent of the John Hunter Hospital precinct near Lookout Road	The gardens are actively maintained in good condition as part of the grounds of the private hospital campus within the John Hunter Hospital precinct.
Rankin Park Hospital (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Local (Newcastle LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I356)	The building is located in the eastern extent of the John Hunter Hospital precinct near Lookout Road. The Newcastle LEP listed curtilage includes most of the existing John Hunter Hospital precinct including the modern car park on the western edge	The building is actively used as a functioning hospital building and maintained in good condition.
Original Building (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Local (NSW Department of Health S.170 Register); Appears to be a duplicate listing as "Rankin Park Hospital" Newcastle LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I356)	As described above for Rankin Park Hospital	As described above for Rankin Park Hospital

Heritage Address	Item and	Listed Significance (Item and ID)	Location	Present status
Marquis of Midlothian Hotel (42 Robert St Jesmond)		Local (Newcastle LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I207)	House on small standard suburban land parcel block is located on the corner of Robert Street and Ralph Street in Jesmond about 160 metres north-east of the existing Jesmond roundabout	The house is maintained in good condition as a private residence.
Lambton Pumping Station (307A Newcastle Road)		Local (Newcastle LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I235)	A well-detailed, large-scale water pumping facility located in a prominent position on a major road into Newcastle. Located 500 m east of the proposed Newcastle Road shared path bridge.	The facility is a robust brick building in good condition. The item has high integrity and continues in service for its original function.
Residence (288 Newcastle Road)		Local (Newcastle LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I511)	Face stonework house on residential block fronting Newcastle Road just to the west of its intersection with Arthur Street. It is located about 750 metres east of the existing Jesmond roundabout.	The house is maintained in good condition as a private residence.
Residence (298 Newcastle Road)		Local (Newcastle LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I512)	Two-storey face stone built house (ca 1892) with detached stone building at rear on residential block fronting Newcastle Road. Located on the eastern corner of the Newcastle Road/ Arthur Street intersection, it is about 780 metres east of the existing Jesmond roundabout	The house is maintained in good condition as a private residence.

Heritage Address	Item and	Listed Significance (Item and ID)	Location	Present status
"Quarrymans Cottage" 15 Percy Street		Local (Newcastle LEP 2012 Schedule 5 I515)	A 1980s reconstruction of a quarrymans stone cottage built "to the original plan and form" (State Heritage Inventory listing). Located about 950 metres north-east of the existing Jesmond roundabout.	The cottage is in a newly renovated condition with modern roof and serves as a private residence



LEGEND

- Construction footprint
- Item - General
- Study area

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 Metres
 Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
 Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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Listed heritage items

Figure 7

6 Fieldwork

6.1 Objectives

Pedestrian field survey for the purpose of identifying archaeological remains was conducted by Neville Baker on 12 May 2015. Fieldwork involved a pedestrian traverse through all bushland areas in the construction footprint.

The objectives of the field work were:

- To focus on the Jesmond bushland end of the study area to identify any archaeological evidence of the Hollywood shanty town
- Attempt to understand the spatial patterning of Hollywood in light of conflicting accounts (see Section 3.1 above)
- Inspect other bushland areas and explore for relics.

6.2 Background

A review of 1954 aerial photography by PB (2014) challenged the statements in Umwelt 2006 about Hollywood being located in Jesmond Park and undetectable. The PB report identified features in the air photo as structures along a dirt road south of the tramway through Jesmond Park and probably corresponding to the shanty town. The location of the structures corresponded to a first-hand account of Hollywood published in the *Newcastle Herald* in 2008 (Ray 2008) where a line of shanties was remembered primarily along the eastern side of a dirt track up the slope behind the tramway.

“...As Norm talks the genteel cycleway becomes a clattering tramway again and the well-kept park turns back to patchy scrub housing a smelly soap factory and a bright green “Chinaman’s garden”.

A short walk from the track Norm takes a bit of flat ground, some broken bricks and fragments of rusty iron and rebuilds “Slack” Maher’s house.

As we walk on up the slope he builds them all again: all the long gone shacks and shantys, some rickety and some well-kept, that made up Hollywood. He puts them all back together with their bush pole frames, their painted sugar-bag and brattice walls, their dirt floors and tin roofs...” (Ray 2008:A6).

The 2008 article described the unofficial mining of coal in bush pits and the clearance of the shanty town in the 1950s. A 2014 article in the *Newcastle Herald* (Proudman & Ryan 2014) suggests that Hollywood survived into the 1960s. The article does not indicate whether this involved anyone living there or it just being a locality in the local consciousness.

Each of these points is pertinent to the archaeological investigation:

- The presence of archaeological evidence
- The removal of much of the material evidence through a concerted clearance in the 1950s suggesting a disturbed and diminished archaeological record
- Notwithstanding the diminished archaeological record, preservation of the area on land which has remained undeveloped since the clearances.

Newspaper images of shanties reinforce the scant archaeological potential, showing stump foundations and highly degradable structural fabric (Figure 8).



Figure 8. 1941 *Newcastle Sun* image of a Hollywood Shanty

Source: *The Newcastle Sun* 24 Jan 1941 p.5 via TROVE <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article167431311> accessed 27 April 2015

6.3 Methods

Prior to fieldwork a copy of the 1954 air photos covering all of the study area was obtained from Land and Property Information. A scan of the Jesmond area was overlaid onto Google Earth Pro software and features of interest marked. Attention was paid to features with rectilinear outlines and strong southerly shadows interpreted as shanty structures (Figure 9).

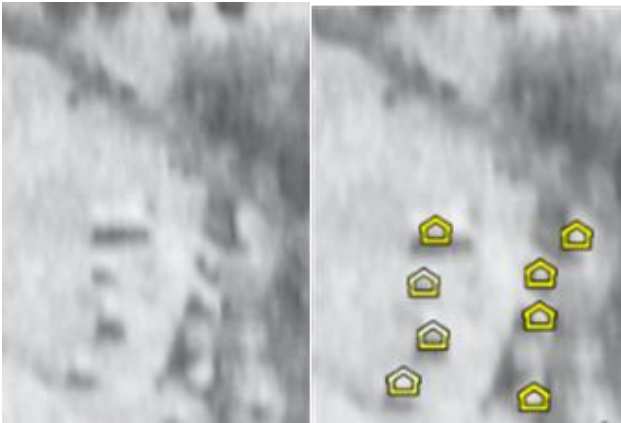


Figure 9. Example of 1954 Air Photo Features interpreted as Shanty Structures

This process identified 57 structures with a greater density at the northern end of the track closest to the reported single water tap servicing the entire settlement (Figure 10). There is a strong association between the cleared areas along the dirt track and the extent of settlement. A series of structures were also identified to the east apparently leading to a cleared area within the bush indicated by informants as the old two-up ground.

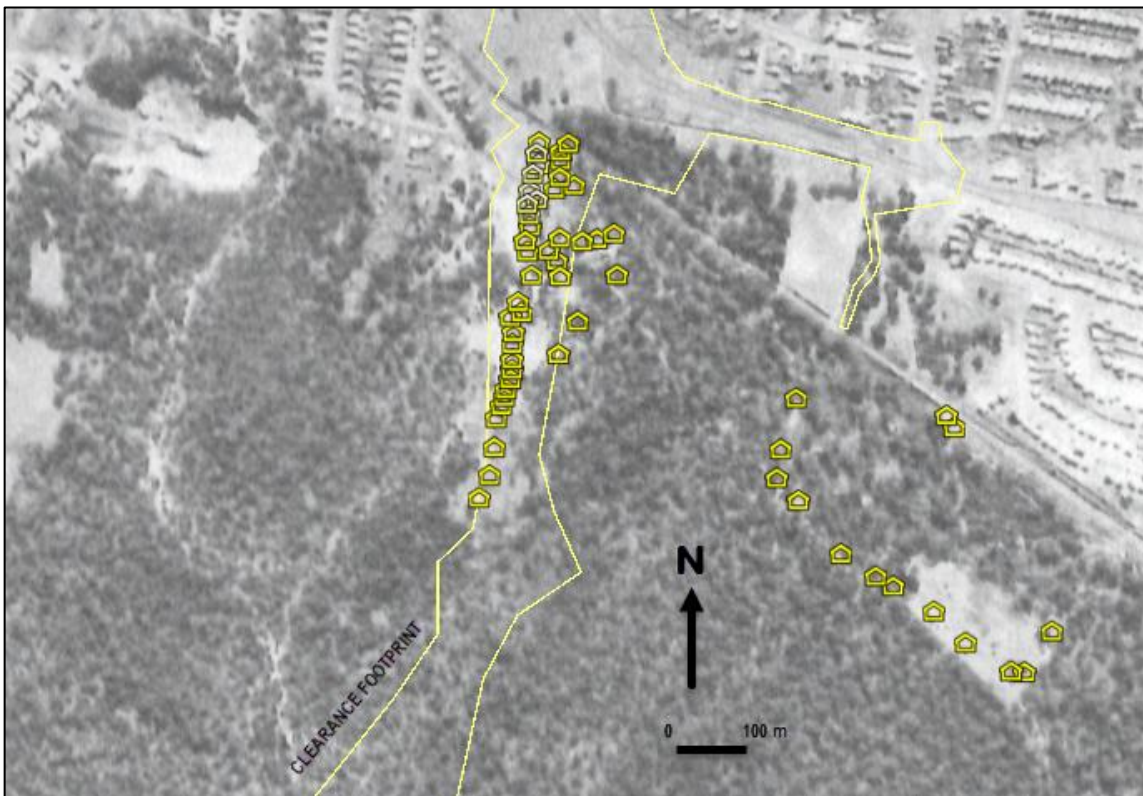


Figure 10. Interpretation of Hollywood Structures on 1954 Air Photo

Source: LPI Air Photo NSW 252-5052 Run 4N 22.7.54 overlaid on Google Earth Pro; Author annotations
 Coordinates of structures were derived from the overlaid image and set as way points in a GPS receiver for survey. The path taken for survey followed the dirt track south from the shared path, into the bush

east of the dirt track, south through drainage course and slopes to the hospital precinct and adjacent steep slopes.

6.4 Observations

Survey in the southern half of the clearance footprint revealed a lack of relics. Key observations therefore relate primarily to the Hollywood shanty town area. Key observations included:

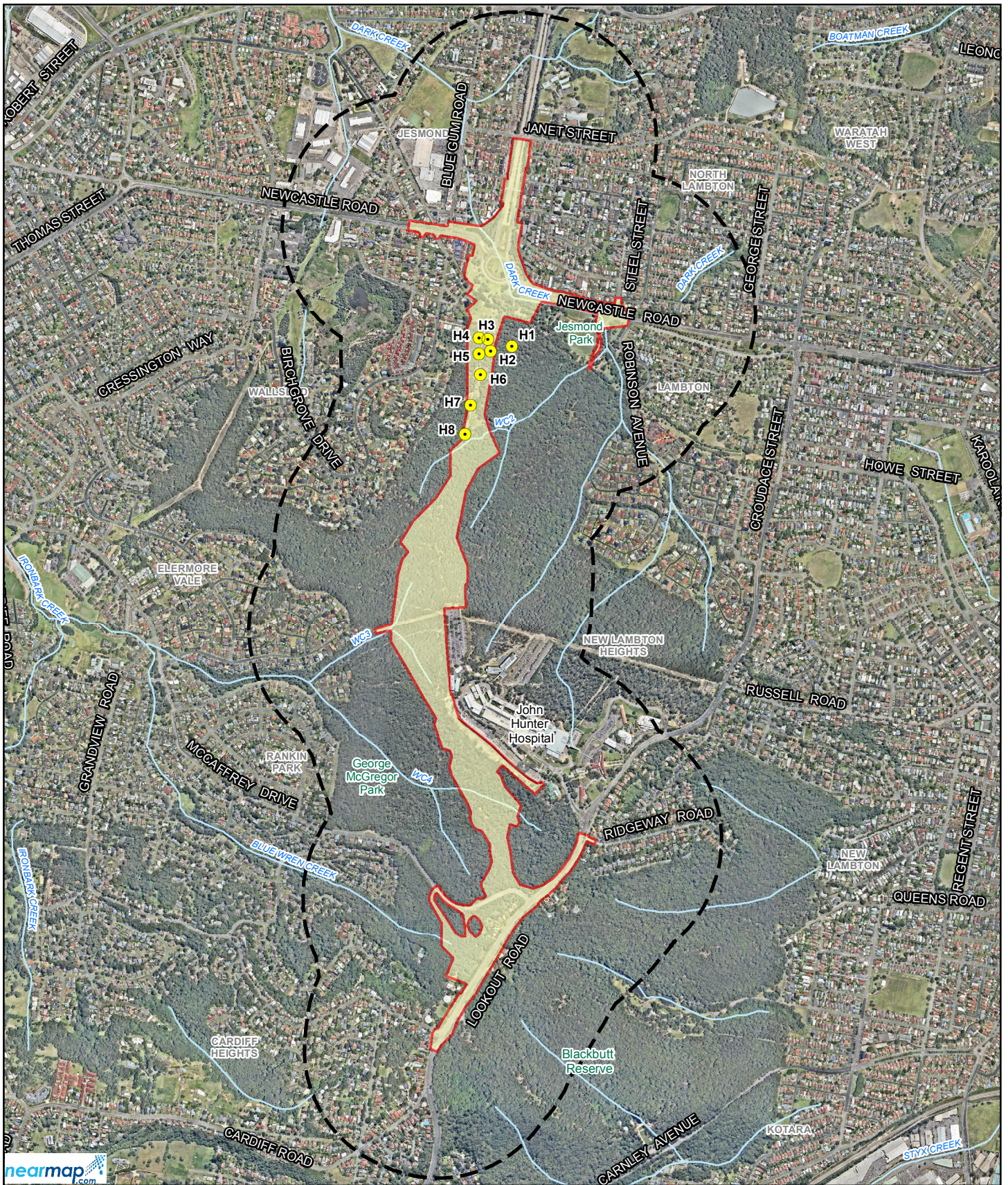
- The presence of corrugated iron and other metal fragments concentrated at several sites generally in the vicinity of the dirt track heading south from the Jesmond shared path
- Heavy grass growth obscuring the locations of former shanty locations as indicated on Figure 10
- An extensive series of surface depressions within bushland east of the Hollywood track indicative of pronounced subsidence or localised excavations
- No evidence of shanty remains south of the those features indicated in Figure 10
- Bushland devoid of archaeological evidence south of the Hollywood area despite the presence of some remarkable conglomerate and sandstone outcrops along watercourses with some water pools.

Archaeological evidence of shanties is rarely immediately apparent amidst heavy vegetation growth which included lantana thickets, thorny vines and high patches of bladey grass in the clearings along the track shown in the 1954 air photos. In nearly all areas of heavy grass growth, a concerted effort had to be made to walk over all of the ground until one stumbled upon the rusting remnant of flattened kerosene tins and corrugated iron within the heavy grass. In many areas, the archaeological evidence cannot be seen until the observer is standing on top of it due to the high grass cover.

Photographs were taken at a series of sites for the purpose of demonstrating the presence and spread of archaeological remains. These sites are not considered to be a complete recording of the evidence. It is predicted that there may be more relics that were not detected due to the heavy vegetation, however the observations were sufficient to demonstrate the presence, distribution and research potential of the archaeological remains. MGA coordinates based on a Garmin non-differential GPSmap 60CSx receiver are provided in the site descriptions below. Geotagged field photographs were taken with GPS enabled Nikon AW100 camera.

Archaeological remains of shanties were observed to be on both sides of the present day dirt track, contrary to the 2008 *Newcastle Herald* observation that the shanties were located only on the eastern side. It is likely that the present day track follows a slightly different alignment just east of the original track to avoid the present day horse paddock at the northern end. Alternatively, the memory could be wrong, or shanties may have been on the western side in a timeframe outside of the 2008 *Newcastle Herald* memoir.

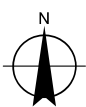
In the course of the inspection along the dirt track it became apparent that broad openings in the woodland where patches of thick high grass occurred generally corresponded to archaeological evidence. From this it may be inferred that the woodland openings along the track corresponded to shanty clearings with woodland regrowth inhibited by ground occupation or impacts from decades of continuous human trampling and activity. This inference remains to be tested. Observations at eight locations, referred to as Sites H1 to H8 (Figure 11), are described in the following sections. Survey to the south of the Hollywood track identified bushland devoid of historic relics.



LEGEND

- Construction footprint
- Study area
- Watercourse
- Site survey locations

Paper Size A4
 0 75 150 300 450 600
 Metres
 Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
 Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



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Site survey locations

Figure 11

Site H1 Ground depressions 377788E 6358044N (MGA)

A winding trench-like depression was observed in the vicinity of a new surveyors peg marked CG03. The trench was observed to be generally more than 15 metres in length and over one metre irregular depth by around three metres width. However, the dimensions of the depression was difficult to ascertain as it was surrounded by what appeared to be an extensive irregular spread of similar trenches nearby for over 40 metres. The entire area was heavily overgrown with weeds and lantana with foot and bike tracks weaving along the narrow earthen ridges between frequent depressions (Photograph 1, Photograph 2).



Photograph 1. Site H1 view south



Photograph 2. Site H1 view south east

Site H2 Corrugated Iron Sheets 377703E 6358025N (MGA)

A pile of corrugated iron sheets was observed at the edge of a lantana thicket spread over a seven by four metre area. A lump of formed concrete and a small fragment of asbestos fibro sheeting were also observed within the pile (Photograph 3, Photograph 4).



Photograph 3. Site H2 view south west



Photograph 4. Site H2 detail

Site H3 Kerosene tin fragments 377693N 6358071N

In thick grass on the eastern side of the track a small patch of rusted flat iron fragments derived from a flattened kerosene tin was observed. One had to be standing virtually on top of the metal to see it in the thigh high grass. The fragments observed may have only spread over a one square metre area, although grass clearing may reveal more (Photograph 5, Photograph 6).



Photograph 5. Site H3 general view south along track



Photograph 6. Site H3 detail

Site H4 Metal on Ants Nest 377658E 6358077N

Small metal fragments were observed on the western side of the track in an ants nest exposure (Photograph 7, Photograph 8).



Photograph 7. Site H4 view north east



Photograph 8. Site H4 detail

Site H5 Rock mound, concrete and metal 377658E 6358016N

On the western side of the track a distinctive low mound of sandstone cobble-sized rocks about two metres by one metre in plan and raised 30 centimetres was found in the vicinity of corrugated iron and concrete fragments about four metres away. The features are next to a large tree with prominent buttress roots. The total area with features was eight metres by two metres within ground obscured by vegetation and leaf litter (Photograph 9, Photograph 10).



Photograph 9. Site H5 low stone mound feature



Photograph 10. Site H5 iron

Site H6 Metal Fragments in bracken patch 377663E 6357932N

Kerosene tin fragments were found within a chest high patch of grass and bracken about 15 metres east of the current track. The metal fragments were found in an area about two metres by one metre. As shown in the photos below, the material is highly obscured by the chest-high bracken and grass (Photograph 11, Photograph 12).



Photograph 11. Site H6 kerosene tin fragments



Photograph 12. Site H6 heavy vegetation context

Site H7 Crest Complex 377655E 6357857N

A number of different forms of material evidence were observed over a 50 by 20 metre area corresponding to the top of the slope and southern upper slope. A recently scraped patch of topsoil (three by three metres) revealed topsoil rich with rusted flakes of metal and small scraps of corrugated iron. Fragments of narrow water pipe, bricks, concrete and corrugated iron sheeting were observed amidst the heavy high grass growth (Photograph 13, Photograph 14, Photograph 15, Photograph 16).



Photograph 13. Site H7 scraped patch view south east



Photograph 14. Site H7 metal within scrape



Photograph 15. Site H7 pipe



Photograph 16. Site H7 bricks and ceramic

Site H8 Creek-side metal cluster 377602E 6357695N

At the southern end of the straight stretch of current dirt track as it bends to the west, a cluster of rusting corrugated iron and a kitchen sink was found with a water filled soak nearby on the eastern side of the metal cluster. The location corresponds to the southern-most house in the Hollywood shanty town shown on the 1954 air photo and as described in the 2008 recollection. The material is spread over an area of

about eight metres by four metres with the soak/possible well remains immediately adjacent (Photograph 17, Photograph 18, Photograph 19, Photograph 20).



Photograph 17. Site H8 view south east to creek gully



Photograph 18. Site H8 remains



Photograph 19. Site H8 metal remains



Photograph 20. Site H8 soak/well

6.5 Discussion

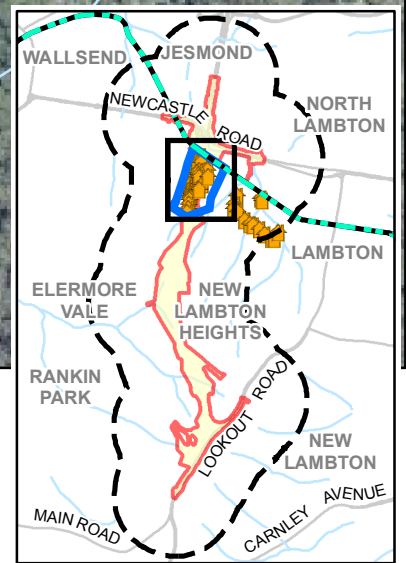
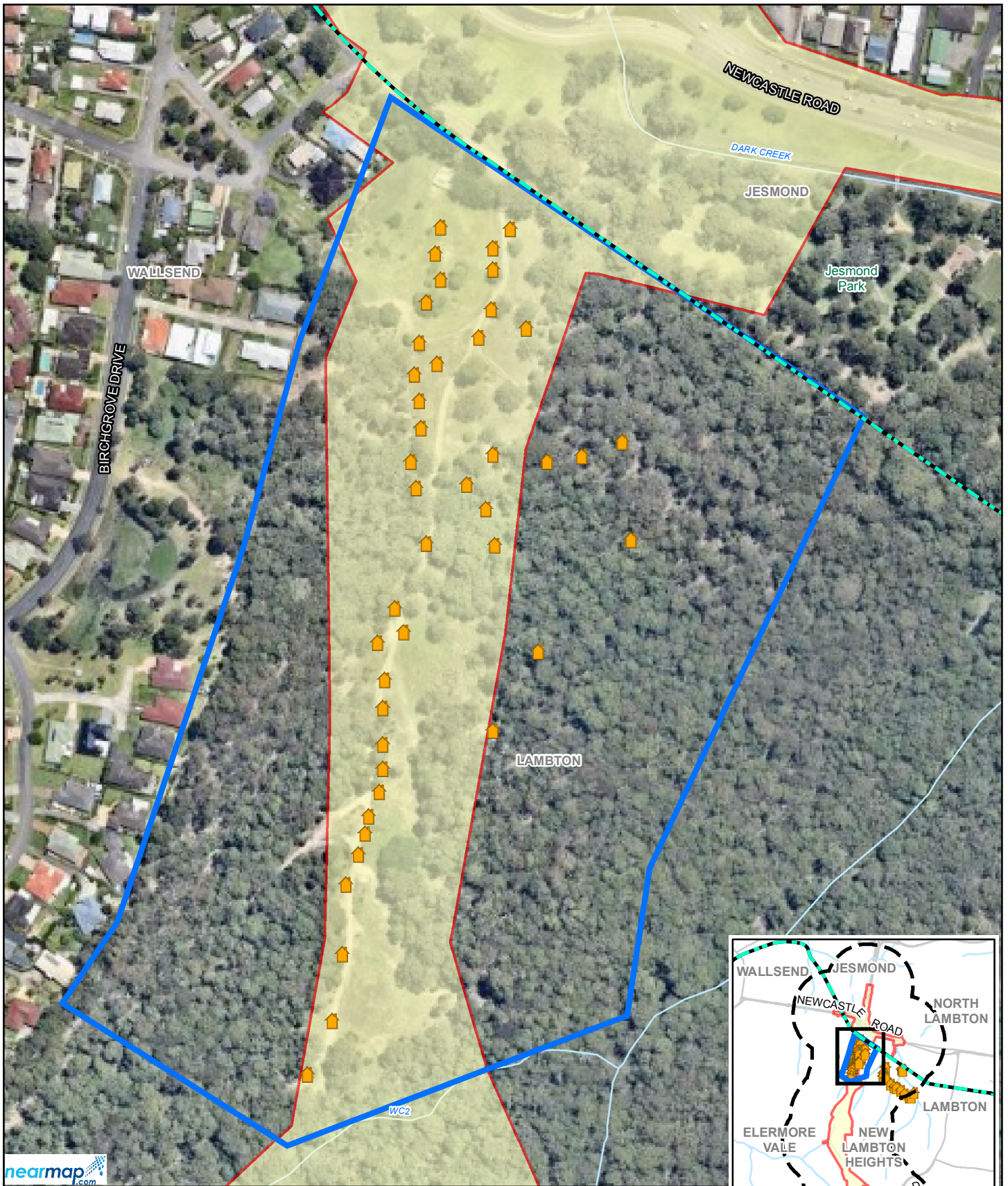
The area from Jesmond Park and south for about 600 metres retains a rare record of Depression era occupation persisting to the mid 1950s or possibly the 1960s. Physical features and landmarks which constrained and defined the limits of the Hollywood shanty town persist to the present day. Those marginalised by poverty found a hidden place on land “back and beyond” the limits of care. Colliery operations were managed from pit heads kilometres to the south east. The tramway and Dark Creek within Jesmond formed a physical boundary to conventional suburban spread.

Subsidence and possible unauthorised mining in bushland areas to the south of Jesmond Park limited land suitability for structures to the east and a track south from the tramway provided access to bushland shacks and travel route from bushland shacks to the single source of water at the Jesmond Park tap. To the south a steep creek gully marked the end of the settlement (Figure 12). It should be noted that the sites shown on Figure 12 reflects extent of confirmed physical evidence and may change with further investigation.

With the exception of the tap, evidence all of these features were apparent during fieldwork. Archaeological survey has demonstrated that the Hollywood shanty town settlement which grew up around these features and was subsequently cleared in the late 1950s or 1960s also survives as a series of archaeological relics still reflecting the pattern of settlement and affording a rare insight into the oppressive living conditions endured by an unfortunate section of society.

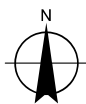
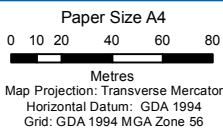
Field survey identified archaeological evidence that points toward an extensive but highly degraded remnant of structures that were, at best, temporary in nature. The fragile and degraded nature of the original fabric means that little structural impact has been made on the ground for the archaeologist to unearth. What little remains warrants a careful program of investigations and archival recording with test excavations at key locations to explore the nature of any archaeological record. The *Newcastle Herald* memoir of 2008 made reference to an illegal shop at the southern end of settlement by the creek operated by the Watson family. The “end shanty” was also independently identified by Mr Geoffrey Payne as being the residence of the Watsons. A more substantial dwelling on the crest at site H7 (Figure 11) is suggested by evidence of possible plumbing, concrete paving and a greater abundance of corrugated iron remains. This was an area identified by Mr Payne as the residence of one of the Maher family. Another more infamous member of that family, Ernest John “Slack” Maher, who at 48 years of age featured in the press in the 1951 as a murder victim, is said to have owned the northern-most shanty.

The archaeological research potential and historic association of the place described in Section 7 warrants a program of archival recording and detailed investigation prior to construction of the project, the impact of which is described in Section 8 below.



LEGEND

- Construction footprint
- Hollywood Shanty Town site boundary
- Study area
- Structures 1954
- Watercourse
- Wallsend Plattsburg Tramway



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**Hollywood Shanty Town
site boundary and tramway**

Figure 12

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© 2016. Whilst every care has been taken to prepare this map, GHD, Baker Archaeology, Nearemap, Aurecon and LPI make no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and cannot accept liability and responsibility of any kind (whether in contract, tort or otherwise) for any expenses, losses, damages and/or costs (including indirect or consequential damage) which are or may be incurred by any party as a result of the map being inaccurate, incomplete or unsuitable in any way and for any reason.

7 Heritage assessment

7.1 Scope of assessment

The study area includes archaeological remains of the Hollywood shanty town dating from the era of the great Depression in the early 1930s to the late 1950s or 1960s. The entire Hollywood shanty town area, which includes the Wallsend Plattsburg tramway embankment, is considered a single heritage item of local heritage significance. An assessment of significance has been prepared below.

The heritage values of listed heritage items within the study area are also included.

7.2 Method of assessment

The assessment follows the guidelines *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office 2001), *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2008), and *The Burra Charter* (2013). Article 1 of The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. These criteria are generally reflected in the NSW heritage criteria:

- (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);
- (b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- (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);
- (d) An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (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);
- (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);
- (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's
 - cultural or natural places; or
 - cultural or natural environments;(or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.).

Items are assessed either as of State, local or of no significance.

7.3 Assessment of the Hollywood Shanty Town

7.3.1 Definition

The Hollywood Shanty town is defined as the areas and relics therein bounded by the former tramway and current shared path in the north, south to the unnamed creek gully and the limit of observed archaeological evidence to the east and west (see Figure 12). The area includes surface archaeological fabric of stone, ceramic, and metal in highly degraded condition reflecting the former locations of shanty structures as impacted by government demolition in the late 1950s or 1960s and subsequent material degradation over about six decades. The tramway is a key boundary feature and thus a component which contributes to the site's interpretation.

7.3.2 Criterion (a) historic association

Hollywood is associated with the significant Depression to post WWII period in Newcastle's history. It was one of a series of notorious shanty towns throughout the lower Hunter and its origin may be traced to the Depression-era clearance of Nobbys Camp in the heart of Newcastle itself. The shanty town is testament to a bygone era in Newcastle where there was informal tolerance for those on the poorer fringe of society to survive in conditions that are rarely accepted in today's welfare state.

7.3.3 Criterion (b) association with important person(s)

Hollywood has no association with important persons.

7.3.4 Criterion (c) aesthetic importance or technical achievement

Hollywood does not exhibit aesthetic or technical achievement.

7.3.5 Criterion (d) association with particular community or cultural group

Hollywood may have a particular attachment for former residents. The memories of surviving former residents are valuable, however it would not be accurate that surviving residents collectively fit the definition of a "cultural group" or "community" under the criterion (d).

7.3.6 Criterion (e) scientific research potential

Hollywood retains potential to inform current society of the life and material culture of a marginalised poorer segment of society living in conditions barely imaginable today. Although further investigation is needed to fully identify the types of archaeological evidence available, the observations made to date for this assessment confirm the presence of evidence that, together with further oral history, can provide a gateway into a significant period of Newcastle's and the state's history. The archaeological evidence does not display a great level of integrity, however there may be sufficient to explore questions in internal social dynamics and hierarchy whereby control of key locations to greater advantage may be reflected in the material record, through marrying oral, archival and archaeological evidence.

7.3.7 Criterion (f) rarity

Hollywood is a rare example of a Depression-era shanty town archaeological site within the City of Newcastle area. While the fabric is degraded, it is in an undeveloped and otherwise relatively undisturbed setting where archaeological evidence has been left since the clearances of the late 1950s or 1960s.

7.3.8 Criterion (g) representativeness

Hollywood cannot yet be said to have representative value until further investigation is carried out. On present evidence it seems to have such degraded fabric that it does not provide a good demonstration of the principal characteristics of its class.

7.3.9 Statement of Significance

The Hollywood Shanty Town site is at least of local significance as a rare Depression era archaeological site with scientific potential for expanding knowledge of Depression era shanty town settlement patterning and material culture. The shanty town is documented in brief newspaper articles from the 1940s and 1950s and in grainy features on 1943 and 1954 air photos. The archaeological evidence of the settlement has diminished integrity through natural decay and the effects of council clearances in the late 1950s or 1960s, but survives in a landscape setting relatively untouched since the clearances. While there is a potentially significant historical resource in the now-elderly former residents of Hollywood, there is an urgent need to document oral history before they are no longer with us. The area provides a valuable opportunity to enhance our knowledge of a form of settlement no longer in existence in the local area.

7.4 Assessment of the Wallsend Plattsburg Tramway Embankment

7.4.1 Definition

A section of former tramway corridor, including an original tramway embankment runs through Jesmond Park and Rudd Park for about 1.5 km, presently forming part of a shared path. The corridor and embankment owes its origin to the original Wallsend to Plattsburg steam tramway. The embankment was constructed to provide a level track across the Dark Creek valley between Lambton and Jesmond. No rails or other relics from the tramway construction remain apart from the earthen embankment. The tramway itself is not identified as a heritage item in the Newcastle Heritage Study (Suters 1997a), although it makes comment that remains of past railway lines should be retained where possible.

7.4.2 Criterion (a) historic association

The tramway is associated with a period of expanding urban transport in the late nineteenth century and is a physical reminder of a past mode of transport from 1887 to its close in 1951. Within Jesmond Park, the tramway formed a tangible demarcation line between the greater Jesmond community, and those on the “wrong side of the tracks”, literally the south side of the tram tracks. The historical value is thus closely tied to the Hollywood shanty town itself.

7.4.3 Criterion (b) association with important person(s)

The tramway is not associated with important persons.

7.4.4 Criterion (c) aesthetic importance or technical achievement

The tramway does not possess aesthetic significance or represent technical achievement.

7.4.5 Criterion (d) association with particular community or cultural group

The tramway is noted in past railway history websites, but is not of particular note, nor is the corridor or embankment feature noted.

7.4.6 Criterion (e) scientific research potential

The tramway does not have research potential.

7.4.7 Criterion (f) rarity

The tramway does not contain any elements which are rare.

7.4.8 Criterion (g) representativeness

The tram line does not include any elements which have representative value for demonstrating late nineteenth century tramways. As stated above in section 7.4.1, all distinctive characteristics of the tramway, apart from the embankment and alignment, have been removed.

7.4.9 Statement of Significance

The tramway, which includes the embankment through Jesmond Park and associated corridor to the east through Rudd Park contains local historical value primarily as a tangible reminder of past light rail transport. The primary heritage value rests in the role of the tramway embankment as an element of the Hollywood shanty town site. The tramway embankment served as an important boundary separating the rough shanty town bush environs from the manicured Jesmond Park environs.

Although not currently heritage listed, the former Wallsend-Plattsburg tramway is recognised in this assessment as an item of local heritage significance in its own right, but most importantly as an element of the Hollywood shanty town site. Listed heritage items

The heritage values of listed items within the study area are derived from statements of significance compiled on the State Heritage Inventory (Table 5).

Table 5. Heritage Significance of listed Heritage Items

Heritage Item and Address	Listed Heritage Significance
Croudace House and Garden (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	<p>Lambton Lodge (also known as Croudace House), located in the grounds of John Hunter Hospital and Rankin Park Hospital, New Lambton Heights, Newcastle, and erected in 1863, has aesthetic significance as a considerably intact example of the Victorian vernacular style with Georgian influences. The tower, with its crowning cupola, is a most striking element and an intriguing departure from the design restraint which is typically associated with this style. The tower is a muscular and overt response to the building's location on a prominent hilltop. The position of the house on this hilltop and its visibility from surrounding areas, gives the house landmark qualities.</p> <p>The building has significant historical significance being constructed for Thomas Croudace, first Manager of Lambton Colliery. Before coming to Australia, he was employed for two years in the offices and engineering works of the celebrated Robert Stephenson. Mr Croudace was also elected Mayor of Lambton Council three times.</p> <p>The township of Lambton was formed as a direct result of the Mine, the town being named after John George Lambton, the First Earl of Durham. Land was selected and measured for the township in September, 1862. Lambton, as with several other suburbs of Newcastle, owes its founding and development to Lambton Colliery, and as such, this building has a direct association with the history of Lambton.</p> <p>Lambton Lodge has social significance, being constructed as a grand residence and lately occupied by various hospitals.</p>
Remnant Garden, Croudace House (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Of historical, aesthetic, social and horticultural botany value within the Newcastle area. Association with Thomas Croudace and the early 20th century development of hospitals in Newcastle.
Rankin Park Hospital (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Played an important role in the development of health care facilities in the Hunter, and continues in this role. Unusual architectural style in a prominent location.
Original Building (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Of historical and architectural significance, built during World War II as part of the ongoing provision of medical services to the Hunter Region.
Marquis of Midlothian Hotel (42 Robert St Jesmond)	A reasonably intact representative of the public inns constructed in the mid 19th century and mainly served as accommodation and rest stops for travellers.
Lambton Pumping Station (307A Newcastle Road)	The Lambton WPS is a well-detailed, large-scale water pumping facility located in a prominent position on a major road into Newcastle. The item has high integrity and continues in service for its original function.

Heritage Item and Address	Listed Heritage Significance
Residence (288 Newcastle Road)	There were numerous hotels in this area during the late 19th century, servicing the workers from the coal mines and stone quarries in the area. The building is significant in demonstrating the patterns of development of the early townships and is of aesthetic interest, along with 298 Newcastle Road and the Percy Street cottage, being built of face stonework, a relatively unusual material for small scale buildings in Newcastle such as these. Internal fabric of note.
Residence (298 Newcastle Road)	There were numerous hotels in this area during the late 19th century, servicing the workers from the coal mines and stone quarries in the area, and it was thought that the building may have been built or used as a hotel at some time. It is significant in demonstrating the patterns of development of the early townships and is of aesthetic interest, along with 288 Newcastle Road and the Percy Street cottage being built of face stonework, a relatively unusual material for small scale buildings in Newcastle such as these. Internal fabric of note.
"Quarrymans Cottage" 15 Percy Street	The Quarryman's cottage was rebuilt in the 1980s, to the original plan and form. The whimsical decoration was added at the time. The item is locally significant as the house built for and lived in by the Quarry man.

8 Statement of Heritage Impact

8.1 Identified Heritage Items

The study area incorporates the Hollywood shanty town site falling directly in the path of construction, and a series of locally listed heritage places within a wider study area for which indirect impacts warrant consideration.

The Hollywood shanty town site is an archaeological site of local significance for its scientific research value and historic association with Depression-era marginal settlement. The shanty town is demarcated by an old tramway embankment which is one of the last remaining vestiges of the Wallsend Plattsburg tramway. The locally significant (but presently unlisted) tramway is integrated with the shanty town as a defining feature as well as an element with local heritage value in its own right.

The Noise and Vibration Assessment prepared for the project (GHD, 2016) assessed the construction vibration impacts of the project. The assessment found that construction vibration impacts would comply with the heritage building / structure DIN 4150-3 criteria (3 mm/s) where activities were at least 35 metres away from the structure. However, should blasting be required the noise and vibration assessment identified that there may be vibration impacts to heritage listed buildings and this would be investigated further in the event that blasting is determined to be required to ensure the relevant criteria are not exceeded. If required, blasting would only occur near the John Hunter Hospital precinct. This has been considered below in Table 6 when assessing impacts.

The curtilage of the Rankin Park Hospital (ID I356) and Remnant Garden, Croudace House (ID I357) listings extend partially within the construction footprint. However, this appears to be based on cadastral mapping as the part of the mapped curtilage occurring within the construction footprint contains a modern car park and a largely undisturbed bushland area with no heritage value. The values statements for Rankin Park Hospital and Remnant Garden, Croudace House relates to the building fabric itself, garden plantings and their historic associations all of which are located in the eastern extent of the John Hunter Hospital precinct near Lookout Road. The car park and bushland areas included in the LEP heritage map is based on cadastral mapping and does not contribute to the significance of the place, and therefore does not contain any heritage values associated with the listings.

8.2 Impact Assessment

Table 6 identifies whether there will be impacts on all listed and unlisted heritage items identified in this assessment. Figure 13 shows the locations of all listed and unlisted heritage items identified in this assessment and their proximity to the construction footprint.

Table 6. Impact Assessment for each Heritage Item

Heritage Item and Address	Location	Impact Assessment
Hollywood Shanty Town Site	The Hollywood shanty town is aligned with the central part of the construction footprint	MAJOR IMPACT. All primary elements of the site including archaeological features described in this assessment will be removed by the construction.

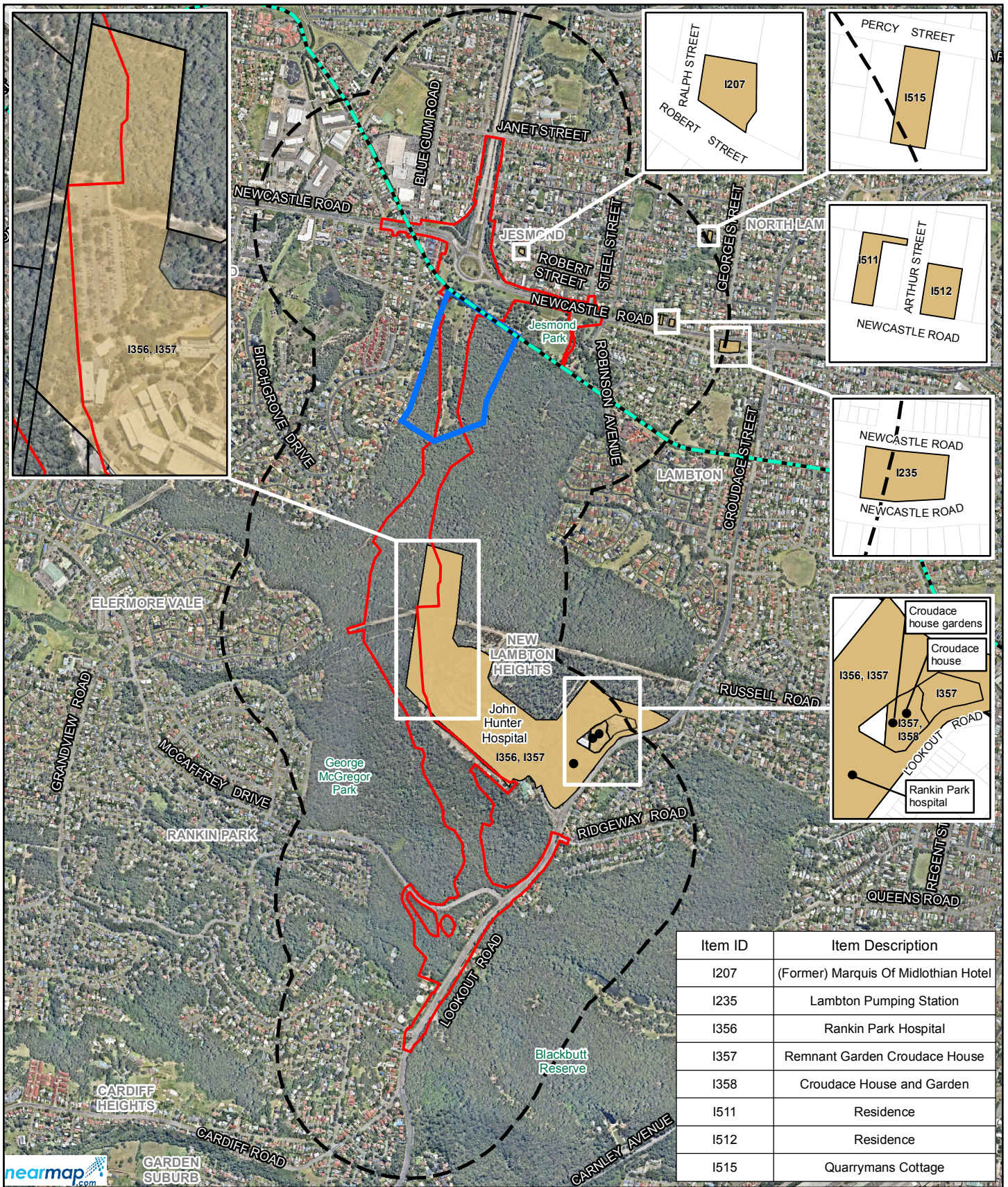
Heritage Item and Address	Location	Impact Assessment
Tramway (including the tramway embankment)	Tramway traverses construction footprint parallel to Newcastle Road	MAJOR IMPACT. All primary elements of about 200 metres of the tramway and its embankment will be removed or covered by construction of the project. While this would result in permanent loss of this portion of the tramway, the embankment, outside the construction footprint there is about 1.3 kilometres of embankment that would not be impacted. There is potential for historical objects associated with operation of the tramway to be uncovered during construction and these would be managed in accordance with the Roads and Maritime <i>Standard Management Procedure, Unexpected Heritage Items</i> .
Croudace House and Garden (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Actual house located about 450 m east of construction footprint. The Newcastle LEP-listed curtilage includes the modern hospital car park which borders the construction footprint.	NO IMPACT. The house is more than 35 metres from construction and therefore will not encounter vibration from general construction activities in exceedance of 3 mm/s. Should blasting be required, appropriate assessment will be carried out to ensure the relevant criteria are not exceeded. Garden sight lines are oriented away from the project and will suffer no loss of existing vista. The garden is protected by modern buildings from any faint traffic noise, and may positively benefit from the diversion of traffic away from the nearby Croudace Street/ Lookout Road.
Remnant Garden, Croudace House (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Located about 470 m east of the study area	NO IMPACT. The item is more than 35 metres from construction and therefore will not encounter vibration from general construction activities in exceedance of 3 mm/s. Garden sight lines are oriented away from the project and will suffer no loss of existing vista. The garden is protected by modern buildings from any faint traffic noise, and may positively benefit from the diversion of traffic away from the nearby Croudace Street/ Lookout Road.
Rankin Park Hospital (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	Structure is located about 260 m east of the construction footprint.	NO IMPACT. The structure is more than 35 metres from construction footprint and therefore will not encounter vibration from general construction activities in exceedance of 3 mm/s. Should blasting be required, appropriate assessment will be carried out to ensure the relevant criteria are not exceeded. The front-of-building sight lines are already oriented away from the project.

Heritage Item and Address	Location	Impact Assessment
Rankin Park Hospital / Remnant Garden, Croudace House curtilages (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	The Newcastle LEP listed curtilages include the modern hospital car park and a largely undisturbed bushland area which is partially in the construction footprint	NO IMPACT. The curtilage of the hospital encroaches on the construction footprint but as stated above the curtilage is based on cadastral mapping and contains the modern car park and bushland area with no heritage value.
Original Building (John Hunter Hospital precinct. New Lambton Heights)	As described above for Rankin Park Hospital	NO IMPACT. The structure is more than 35 metres from construction and therefore will not encounter vibration from general construction activities in exceedance of 3 mm/s. The front-of-building sight lines are already oriented away and block from the project.
Marquis of Midlothian Hotel (42 Robert St Jesmond)	House on small standard suburban land parcel block is located about 100 m east of the construction footprint near the existing Jesmond roundabout	NO IMPACT. The structure is more than 35 metres from construction and therefore will not encounter vibration from general construction activities in exceedance of 3 mm/s. There will be no substantive change to the existing modern urban main road setting, vista or acoustic setting.
Lambton Pumping Station (307A Newcastle Road)	A well-detailed, large- scale water pumping facility located in a prominent position on a major road into Newcastle. Located 500 m east of the proposed Newcastle Road footbridge element.	NO IMPACT. The structure is more than 35 metres from construction and therefore will not encounter vibration from general construction activities in exceedance of 3 mm/s. There will be no substantive change to the existing modern urban main road setting, vista or acoustic setting.
Residence (288 Newcastle Road)	Face stonework house on residential block fronting Newcastle Road. Located 250 m east of the proposed Newcastle Road footbridge element	NO IMPACT. The structure is more than 35 metres from construction and therefore will not encounter vibration from general construction activities in exceedance of 3 mm/s. There will be no substantive change to the existing modern urban main road setting, vista or acoustic setting.

Heritage Item and Address	Location	Impact Assessment
Residence (298 Newcastle Road)	Two-storey face stone built house (ca 1892) with detached stone building at rear on residential block fronting Newcastle Road. Located 250 m east of the proposed Newcastle Road footbridge element	NO IMPACT. The structure is more than 35 metres from construction and therefore will not encounter vibration from general construction activities in exceedance of 3 mm/s. There will be no substantive change to the existing modern urban main road setting, vista or acoustic setting.
“Quarrymans Cottage” 15 Percy Street	A 1980s reconstruction of a quarrymans stone cottage built “to the original plan and form” (SHI Listing). Located over 400 m north east of the proposed Newcastle Road footbridge element	NO IMPACT. The structure is more than 35 metres from construction and therefore will not encounter vibration in exceedance of 3 mm/s. There will be no substantive change to the existing modern urban main road setting, vista or acoustic setting.

8.3 Can impact be avoided?

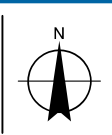
Impact on the Hollywood shanty town site and tramway is unavoidable given that the Hollywood area lies within the construction footprint, the alignment of which was developed considering environmental and engineering constraints. Due to the northern connection of the project to the existing Jesmond to Shortland section of the Newcastle Inner City Bypass, all feasible alignment options considered for the project impact on both the Hollywood shanty town site and tramway. The preferred alignment that was chosen best balanced these considerations. As the shanty town is located in the middle of the preferred alignment, it could not be avoided.



LEGEND

- Construction footprint
- Study area
- Item - General
- Hollywood Shanty Town site boundary
- Wallsend Plattsburg Tramway

Paper Size A4
 0 75 150 300 450 600
 Metres
 Map Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Horizontal Datum: GDA 1994
 Grid: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Rankin Park to Jesmond
 Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report

Job Number | 22-17656
 Revision | 0
 Date | 26 Aug 2016

Heritage items and the Project **Figure 13**

Level 3, GHD Tower, 24 Honeysuckle Drive, Newcastle NSW 2300 T 61 2 4979 9999 F 61 2 4979 9988 E ntmail@ghd.com W www.ghd.com.au
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 Data source: Baker Archaeology: Heritage data, 2015, DoPI: Heritage Items, 2012; Nearmap: Aerial Imagery, 20160331; Aurecon: Construction footprint, 2016; LPI: DCDB / DTDB, 2012. Created by: fmackay, tmorton

9 Recommendations

9.1 Basis of recommendations

The recommendations are made on the basis of the identified heritage values pertaining to the study area and relevant adjacent areas that may sustain impact from construction and operation of the project. They also refer to the Roads and Maritime unexpected finds procedure.

This assessment has found that the project would result in the total loss of value of the Hollywood shanty town site, an extensive Great Depression to late 1950s or 1960s archaeological site of local significance which incorporates the former tramway as its northern boundary, a series of known and yet to be identified clusters of shanty debris, vegetation patterns reflecting the settlement impacts and landform pits and undulations that serve either to limit settlement or reflect the unauthorised coal diggings of Hollywood shanty town residents and its archaeological potential. The heritage values include scientific research value and historic association with Depression-era marginal settlement. These values are embodied in the physical evidence and landscape context. The physical evidence, including surface and any undetected subsurface archaeological relics, would be removed and the landscape changed by construction of the project.

The project would require excavation and filling over about 200 metres of the tramway embankment, which is currently used as a shared path. This would result in permanent loss of this portion of the tramway embankment, however about 1.3 kilometres of embankment outside the construction footprint would not be impacted.

As such, a salvage program is proposed covering both the Hollywood shanty town site and the associated impacted section of the tramway as described in the following sections.

9.2 Mitigation of impacts on heritage values

Mitigation of impacts would be achieved through the implementation of:

- a salvage program of investigation and archival recording
- an interpretation plan which draws on the results of the salvage program
- worker inductions which would include a summary of heritage values and salvage requirements
- unexpected finds procedure.

The mitigation program may be carried out by Roads and Maritime in consultation with local organisations or government bodies such as the university, regional museum or relevant local government department. Roads and Maritime should support and resource the salvage of information from oral, pictorial and archaeological sources, support interpretation and promote the story of Hollywood in partnership with an enduring body in the community.

These mitigation measures, which would be incorporated into relevant construction management planning documents, are described below.

The proposed mitigation measures would be effective in mitigating the projects impact and are generally consistent with the guidelines in the *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and DUAP 1996).

9.3 Salvage

9.3.1 Approach

The impact on the archaeological values should be mitigated through a realisation of its research potential in a program of archaeological investigation and archival recording supplemented by further archival and oral history research. The research would be conducted in consultation with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (Heritage Division) and Heritage Council of NSW. The work should result in a report to publication standard which tells the story of the Hollywood shanty town community from personal recollection, archaeological evidence and the historic record. The program should constitute a substantial salvage exercise given the rarity of the evidence and imminent loss.

Three investigative strands are proposed: archival, oral and archaeological. Reference is made to each of these for each research questions proposed beginning from the basic descriptive to more interpretive questions.

9.3.2 Questions

Questions which give direction to the investigations and methods to address them may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- When was the Hollywood shanty town established? When was it cleared? (archival research – Council records of resolutions to assist or act; coal company archives for records of illegal occupations)
- Who lived in Hollywood? Were they locals or had they come from other camp? What was life like in Hollywood? Is there evidence of ‘making do’ and recycling materials? What was the material culture and diet? How did people maintain their dignity? What was the relationship between Hollywood and Newcastle and their populations?
- What were the life experiences and reminiscences particular to each component of the site? (oral history recording)
- What was the pattern and range of structures and facilities? (newspaper and other photographic archives; archaeological investigation)
- What are the irregular trench depressions west of the Hollywood track and could they relate to unauthorised coal mining? (archaeological investigation)
- Was the settlement a collection of uniformly impoverished structures or was there more substantial construction? (archaeological test excavation at least four locations along the track from the tramway; comparative description of artefact assemblage composition and richness; oral history).

9.3.3 Methods and timing

Planning execution, analysis and reporting may take an iterative approach, with stage two excavations warranted to clarify aspects of the archaeology identified in initial stage one testing phases. This would be confirmed in a salvage methodology. For this reason, it is imperative that a salvage program be developed and implemented ahead of construction.

Archaeological investigations may include the following methods, but this is not an exhaustive or mandatory methodology:

- Clearing of grassed and weedy areas along the main Hollywood dirt track and around structural remains
- Detailed mapping of all surface evidence employing sub-metre accuracy survey instruments or GPS
- Test trenches of about 10 metres by two metres at four locations by appropriate methods which will involve mechanical and hand methods to test for assemblage consistency:
 - on a clearing at the north end of the track near the tramway
 - at site H5 with particular attention to the low sandstone mound
 - at site H7 on the top of the hill
 - at site H8 near the southern creek gully
- In-field recording of artefacts with retention of a sample for analysis by a specialist
- Soil compaction tests in transects across testing locations to identify the limits of more heavily used areas with soil samples collected for compositional analysis
- Clearing and investigation of at least two trench-like depression features to examine whether they derive from subsidence, unauthorised coal mining or other
- Follow up excavations to clarify issues identified.

Archival investigations could include but not be limited to:

- Archives of the Scottish Australian Coal company, Wallsend Coal Company and other relevant land owning parties to identify if illegal occupation of the Hollywood settlement found mention in relevant company documents
- Archives of the relevant municipal councils or Newcastle City Council should be investigated for records of resolutions to clear the Hollywood shanty town in the late 1950s as suggested in the 2008 newspaper memoir or 1960s as suggested by the 2014 *Newcastle Herald* article
- Old maps for records of clearing along the track to see if the roads and cleared bushland predated the shanty town or might be linked to its establishment.

Oral history investigations may involve a public exercise inviting those elderly residents with a memory of either living in Hollywood or interacting in some manner with it to participate in a program of oral history interviews. These could be compiled in a thematic manner such as the Depression era records in Lowenstein's 1978 book: *Weevils in the Flour* which includes Great Depression memories from across Australia as relatively short first person accounts. Where appropriate, those with relevant memories may be invited to visit the site.

Each of the three strands of investigation should inform the other and a single report should integrate should be prepared to compile all of the information.

9.4 Interpretation plan

An interpretation plan should explore a range of interpretive elements that commemorate the site of the 'Hollywood' shanty town, which could range from web based interpretation utilising the oral histories, to

site based interpretation at appropriate locations that people access such as the tramway shared path, to large scale 'drive by' artistic elements, such as incorporating appropriate visual references into noise walls. The Heritage interpretation plan should conform to the Roads and Maritime Heritage Interpretation Guidelines (currently in draft form dated February 2016) – making interpretation easy to plan and deliver.

9.5 Heritage induction

The heritage values of the construction areas should be communicated succinctly to construction workers. The content of the heritage induction should be sufficient to understand the requirements for avoiding certain areas until completion of salvage and procedures to be carried out in the event of unexpected finds.

9.6 Unexpected finds procedure

In the event that either historic heritage items or skeletal remains are identified in the course of construction the procedure detailed in Roads and Maritime Service *Standard Management Procedure: Unexpected Heritage Items* (2015) will be followed.

References

- Department of Main Roads (DMR) 1985, State Highway 23, Section: Lookout Road to Newcastle Road Environmental Impact Statement
- GHD (2016) *Newcastle Inner City Bypass - Rankin Park to Jesmond Noise and Vibration Assessment Report* to Roads and Maritime Services
- Heritage Office (HO) 1996 "Lower Hunter" Chapter 2 in **Regional Histories** Heritage Office and DUAP
- Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 2002, NSW Heritage Manual and associated guidelines.
- Lowenstein, W. (1978) **Weevils in the Flour – An Oral History of the 1930s Depression in Australia** Melbourne: Hyland House
- Parson Brinkerhoff (PB) (2014) *Newcastle Inner City Bypass, Rankin Park to Jesmond, Preliminary Environmental Investigation* Report to Roads and Maritime Services
- Proudman, D. & S. Ryan (2014) "Crime Files: One down at two-up" Newcastle Herald 17 Oct 2014 <http://www.theherald.com.au/story/2629845/crime-files-one-down-at-two-up/> accessed 2 May 2015
- Ray, G. (2008) "Say Goodbye to Hollywood" **The Newcastle Herald** H2 19 Jan 20108 pp.A6-A7
- Suters Architects (1997a) *Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study 1996-97* Report to Newcastle City Council
- Suters Architects (1997b) *Newcastle Archaeological Management Plan* Report to Newcastle City Council
- Umwelt (2006) *Non-Indigenous Heritage – Preliminary Assessment of the Proposed State Highway 23 Realignment from Rankin Park to Jesmond, NSW* Report to Roads and Traffic Authority
- Wetherall, L. (2015) "Hollywood" in Blog "A Bit of This, A Bit of That" <http://lachlanwetherall.com/then-and-now/hollywood/> (accessed 8 April 2016)

Appendix A Heritage Listings



Home > Topics > Heritage places and items > Search for heritage

Residence

Item details

Name of item:	Residence
Type of item:	Built
Group/Collection:	Residential buildings (private)
Category:	Other - Residential Buildings (private)
Primary address:	288 Newcastle Road, North Lambton, NSW
Local govt. area:	Newcastle

JESM.004 Field survey number 1220

Boundary:

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
288 Newcastle Road	North Lambton	Newcastle			Primary Address

Statement of significance:

There were numerous hotels in this area during the late 19th century, servicing the workers from the coal mines and stone quarries in the area. The building is significant in demonstrating the patterns of development of the early townships and is of aesthetic interest, along with 298 Newcastle Road and the Percy Street cottage, being built of face stonework, a relatively unusual material for small scale buildings in Newcastle such as these. Internal fabric of note.

Date significance updated: 29 Oct 12

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Division intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Further information: Action - further research required

History

Historical notes: 288 Newcastle Road was probably built about the same time as 298 Newcastle Road. The front verandah was originally open and had iron lace. The current owner occupied the place in the 1970's and undertook various alterations and additions. He notes that there was a suggestion the house was once occupied by a mine manager, but there is no indication the building was ever used as a hotel.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme

3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry-Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods	industry-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	living in the suburbs-

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan		1511	15 Jun 12	64	
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study	1996	JESM.004	Suters Architects Snell		Yes

References, internet links & images

None

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on thumbnail for full size image and image details)

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government
Database number: 2171572
File number: 1572

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Residence

Item details

Name of item: Residence
Type of item: Built
Group/Collection: Residential buildings (private)
Category: Other - Residential Buildings (private)
Primary address: 298 Newcastle Road, North Lambton, NSW
Local govt. area: Newcastle

JESM.003 Field survey number 1219

Boundary:

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
298 Newcastle Road	North Lambton	Newcastle			Primary Address

Statement of significance:

There were numerous hotels in this area during the late 19th century, servicing the workers from the coal mines and stone quarries in the area, and it was thought that the building may have been built or used as a hotel at some time. It is significant in demonstrating the patterns of development of the early townships and is of aesthetic interest, along with 288 Newcastle Road and the Percy Street cottage being built of face stonework, a relatively unusual material for small scale buildings in Newcastle such as these. Internal fabric of note.

Date significance updated: 29 Oct 12

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Division intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Further information: Action - further research required

History

Historical notes: 298 Newcastle Road is a substantial 2 storey residence of face stonework, including a detached stone building at the rear. It appears to have been built and occupied by local builder Henry Burgess c.1892. It was sold to Patrick Fayhey c.190, Fayhey being a "rich bookmaker" and fairly prominent citizen at that time, recalled for his comfortable life and the horse and trap he took everywhere, with stables apparently at the rear of the house. Fayhey sold to Charles Lightfoot c.1914. The Lightfoot family established some of the first general stores in the Jesmond/Lambton area, including one nearby at 19 Robert Street. The family sold the building in the 1960's when it was converted into three flats. The current owners purchased the building in 1978 returning it to a single residence, and have undertaken considerable research as to its history. They note that the adjacent lot appears to have been a quarry, and it may be that the stone for the construction of the building came from there. Note that there is no indication the building was ever used as a hotel.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan		1512	15 Jun 12	64	
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study	1996	JESM.003	Suters Architects Snell		Yes

References, internet links & images

None

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database number: 2171571

File number: 1571

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Place Details

[Send Feedback](#)

Croudace House & Garden, 14 Lookout Rd, New Lambton Heights, NSW, Australia

Photographs	None
List	Register of the National Estate (Non-statutory archive)
Class	Historic
Legal Status	Indicative Place
Place ID	100973
Place File No	1/09/063/0094

Nominator's Statement of Significance

Lambton Lodge (also known as Croudace House), located in the grounds of John Hunter Hospital and Rankin Park Hospital, New Lambton Heights, Newcastle, and erected in 1863, has aesthetic significance as a considerably intact example of the Victorian vernacular style with Georgian influences. The tower, with its crowning cupola, is a most striking element and an intriguing departure from the design restraint which is typically associated with this style. The tower is a muscular and overt response to the building's location on a prominent hilltop. The position of the house on this hilltop and its visibility from surrounding areas, gives the house landmark qualities.

The building has significant historical significance being constructed for Thomas Croudace, first Manager of Lambton Colliery. Before coming to Australia, he was employed for two years in the offices and engineering works of the celebrated Robert Stephenson. Mr Croudace was also elected Mayor of Lambton Council three times.

The township of Lambton was formed as a direct result of the Mine, the town being named after John George Lambton, the First Earl of Durham. Land was selected and measured for the township in September, 1862. Lambton, as with several other suburbs of Newcastle, owes its founding and development to Lambton Colliery, and as such, this building has a direct association with the history of Lambton.

Lambton Lodge has social significance, being constructed as a grand residence and lately occupied by various hospitals.

Official Values Not Available

Description

History:

Lambton Lodge was completed in October, 1863 for Thomas Croudace, Manager of the Lambton Mine which was owned by the Scottish Australian Mining Company.

Thomas Croudace was born in Durham, England in 1838. He served his apprenticeship as a mining engineer and was for two years employed at the engineering works of R Stephenson. In 1861 he was employed with the Scottish Australian Mining Company of London to take charge of their mining properties in New South Wales and to develop the Lambton Colliery. To this object Mr Croudace came out to the colonies.

In 1863 the first coal of this Mine was sent to market and the output and importance of the Colliery steadily increased from that date, and employed approximately 500 men in 1888.

Thomas Croudace was elected Mayor of Lambton three times and during this period used his influence to create the present Lambton Park which was cleared and laid out as a Recreation Reserve. He was founder and president of the local School of Arts and was a member of the School Board since its establishment. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Member of the Licensing Bench.

The building was used during and after World War Two as what was locally known as the chest hospital. It was later a home for pregnant single girls.

In 1986 it was reported that Lambton Lodge was being used as a storage area and maintenance base for equipment used in the Domiciliary Care Unit.

The Department of Public Works commenced much needed repairs to the house in 1987; the leaking roof was replaced and the former windows installed. New downpipes and guttering were also fitted and the interior was restored retaining the original skirting boards, doors, fireplaces and staircases.

The building currently houses a Mammagram Unit and other Services.

Description:

Located on a prominent hilltop, this building is a two storey example of the Victorian vernacular style with Georgian influences. The building is a collection of one and two storey forms which, although they are of matching form and detail, represent additions to the original residence and its transformation into a medical facility.

The masonry walls are rendered and the timber framed windows and doors are often set in round headed openings. From the bay facade of the main building component rises an intriguing tower with its crowning cupola. The tower, a muscular and overt statement of the building's hilltop position, represents the only obvious departure from the restraint typically associated with this style.

The roofs are generally of hipped form, of medium to high pitch and clad in corrugated iron. Several chimneys punctuate the roofline.

The gabled entrance portico and detailing thereof suggests that it was constructed c 1910-1920 in the Federation style.

History Not Available

Condition and Integrity

The exterior of the building is in good condition and retains a significant proportion of original fabric and integrity.

An article in the Lambton-New Lambton Advertiser of 2 September, 1986 states that the building, at that time, contained a 'majestic staircase' and cedar mantle pieces. The interior was restored at the same time as the exterior.

It is possible that remnants of the original garden survive. This matter requires further investigation.

Location

14 Lookout Road, New Lambton Heights, in the grounds of John Hunter Hospital and Rankin Park Hospital.

Bibliography

Lambton-New Lambton Advertiser, 2 September, 1986.

Croudace House Conservation Study, NSW PWD - JW Thompson, Govt Architect 1985.

Report Produced Thu May 21 08:54:09 2015

[Home](#) > [Heritage sites](#) > [Searches and directories](#) > NSW heritage search

Original building

Item details

Name of item: Original building
Type of item: Built
Primary address: Lookout Road, New Lambton, NSW 2305
Parish: NEWCASTLE
County: NORTHUMBERLAND
Local govt. area: Newcastle

Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Lookout Road	New Lambton	Newcastle	NEWCASTLE	NORTHUMBERLAND	Primary Address

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
NSW Department of Health	State Government	20 Jul 05

Statement of significance:

Of historical and architectural significance, built during World War II as part of the ongoing provision of medical services to the Hunter Region.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical description: A large, purpose built hospital. Construction: Brick walls, tile roof.

Further information: Recommended conservation strategy: As per Preliminary Heritage and Conservation Register - Hunter AHS. Requires reasonable care to protect external architectural integrity and the character of key internal spaces and structural systems.

Current use: Hospital

Former use: Hospital

Historical notes: Built during World War II as an emergency hospital, should it have been necessary to evacuate the Royal Newcastle Hospital. From 1949 until 1967 used as treatment centre for tuberculosis, then converted for long term patients. Now Geriatric and Rehabilitative care.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Health-Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	(none)-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) Of historical and architectural significance, built during World War II as part of the ongoing provision of medical services to the Hunter Region.
[Historical significance]

Assessment criteria: Items are assessed against the [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended management:

Refer to Preliminary Heritage and Conservation Register - Hunter AHS

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register	Dep. Of Health s.170 Register				

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Schwager Brooks and Partners Pty Ltd		Study	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

Data source

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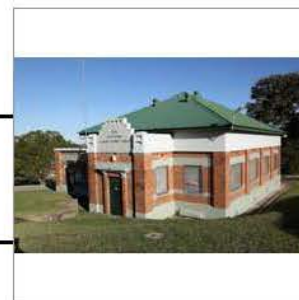
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Hunter Water S170 Register

SHI No.: *Name:*
3630037 Lambton Water Pump Station

Location Lot 2 Newcastle Rd, Lambton NSW 2299

Other ID nos IW ID: 37. Other ID: WSLAM031.



Description:

The Lambton Water Pumping Station is a large brick built building with painted rendered details, string course above brick and base, oblong in shape, with an open transformer yard to the east. Painted rendered banding coincides with the sill and head of windows. A porch to the north has a decorative gable on which is written, in bronze letters with green enamel infill, "1946. HDW Board. Lambton Pumping Station".

The roof over the main body of the building is hipped colorbond, without gutters, whilst the porch has a flat roof. The fascia cover is recent and colorbond, with an unpainted fibrous cement soffit, which has a rendered panel at the underside.

The building has an ornamental brick and precast doorway, with a recent flush door. The windows on the pumping station are covered over, however the windows to the adjacent transformer bay are exposed, double-sash windows.

There is a drainage channel at the perimeter of the property, a downpipe on the east, and a slight loss of paint to the underside of the rendered plinth due to moisture.

Significance:

The Lambton WPS is a well-detailed, large-scale water pumping facility located in a prominent position on a major road into Newcastle. The item has high integrity and continues in service for its original function.

Assessed Significance: Local

Endorsed Significance: Local

Historical Notes:

Constructed: -1949

In 1949-50 a new pumping house was installed at Lambton Reservoir. The existing, No. 2 pumping plant, was removed from the old Pump House and transferred to the new Pump House, and a new, additional, pumping unit was ordered for installation.

Designer/Builder: Hunter District Water Board

Current Use: Water pumping station

Former Uses:

Physical Condition:

Good overall condition. There is evidence of disrupted masonry to the north east of the transformer bay

Further Information:

The Lambton Water Pumping Station is situated adjacent to a reservoir, on an island in the middle of Newcastle Road, within a mown grassed area.

Recommended Management:

- This item contributes to local character and should be conserved.
- Original details should be maintained including doors, windows and original signage.
- New materials should be sympathetic to the nature and character of the original building.
- In the event of major proposed changes, prepare a Conservation Management Strategy and undertake an archival recording.
- Wherever possible, changes should be restricted to the interior of the building.
- Routine maintenance of existing fabric is essential.

References:

Clem Lloyd, Patrick Troy and Shelley Schreiner 1992, For the Public Health. The Hunter District Water Board 1892-1992. Publisher: Longman Cheshire Pty Ltd, Melbourne.

Hunter Water S170 Register

Department of Public Works , Annual Reports, 1888 to 1892 and 1893-94 to 1960-61.

Glennie Jones 1967, The Movement for Newcastle's First Water Supply 1875-1885, Newcastle History Monographs No. 2. Publisher: The Council of the City of Newcastle, Newcastle.

Hunter District Water Board , Annual Reports, 1938-39 to 1987-88.

Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board , Annual Reports, 1897-98 to 1937-38.

Hunter Water Board , Annual Reports, 1988-89 to 1990-91.

Hunter Water Corporation , Annual Reports, 1991-92 to 2008-09.

John W Armstrong 1967, Pipelines and People. The History of the Hunter District Water Board Newcastle, New South Wales. Publisher: The Hunter District Water Board, Newcastle.

Mal Hindley 1983, 'From Weirs, Dams and Sand', in Shaping the Hunter. Publisher: The Newcastle Division of the Institute of Engineers Australia, Newcastle.

Studies:

- 1 Futurepast Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd 2010, 'Hunter Water Conservation and Heritage Register Study'.
Reference: .
-

Listings:

- 1 *Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register:*
Listing date: . Reference Number:
 - 2 *Local Environmental Plan: Lambton Pumping Station*
Listing date: 8/08/2003. Reference Number:
-

Data Entry: *Date First Entered:* 26/Apr/2010 *Date Updated:* 10/Sep/2010 *Status:* Partial

Hunter Water S170 Register

Images



Lambton Water Pump Station

File: Lambton WPS.jpg

Copyright:

Image by: Futurepast Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd

Date: 28/04/2010

Thumbnail: t_Lambton WPS.jpg



Lambton Water Pump Station location (courtesy of Google Earth)

File: lambton pumping station GE.jpg

Copyright:

Image by: Google Earth

Date:

Thumbnail: t_lambton pumping station GE.jpg

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Marquis of Midlothian Hotel

Item details

Name of item: Marquis of Midlothian Hotel
Type of item: Built
Group/Collection: Commercial
Category: Hotel
Primary address: 42 Robert Street, Jesmond, NSW 2299
Local govt. area: Newcastle

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
42 Robert Street	Jesmond	Newcastle			Primary Address

Statement of significance:

A reasonably intact representative of the public inns constructed in the mid-19th century and mainly served as accommodation and rest stops for travellers.

Date significance updated: 04 Dec 12

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan		I207	15 Jun 12	64	
Heritage study					

References, internet links & images

None

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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Name: Local Government

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number:

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Original building

Item details

Name of item: Original building
Type of item: Built
Primary address: Lookout Road, New Lambton, NSW 2305
Parish: NEWCASTLE
County: NORTHUMBERLAND
Local govt. area: Newcastle

Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Lookout Road	New Lambton	Newcastle	NEWCASTLE	NORTHUMBERLAND	Primary Address

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
NSW Department of Health	State Government	20 Jul 05

Statement of significance:

Of historical and architectural significance, built during World War II as part of the ongoing provision of medical services to the Hunter Region.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical description: A large, purpose built hospital. Construction: Brick walls, tile roof.

Further information: Recommended conservation strategy: As per Preliminary Heritage and Conservation Register - Hunter AHS. Requires reasonable care to protect external architectural integrity and the character of key internal spaces and structural systems.

Current use: Hospital

Former use: Hospital

History

Historical notes: Built during World War II as an emergency hospital, should it have been necessary to evacuate the Royal Newcastle Hospital. From 1949 until 1967 used as treatment centre for tuberculosis, then converted for long term patients. Now Geriatric and Rehabilitative care.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Health-Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	(none)-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) Of historical and architectural significance, built during World War II as part of the ongoing provision of medical services to the Hunter Region.
[Historical significance]

Assessment criteria: Items are assessed against the [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended management:

Refer to Preliminary Heritage and Conservation Register - Hunter AHS

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register	Dep. Of Health s.170 Register				

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Schwager Brooks and Partners Pty Ltd		Study	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

Data source

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Name: State Government
Database number: 3540133

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Quarrymans Cottage

Item details

Name of item:	Quarrymans Cottage
Type of item:	Built
Group/Collection:	Residential buildings (private)
Category:	Cottage
Primary address:	15 Percy Street, North Lambton, NSW 2299
Local govt. area:	Newcastle

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
15 Percy Street	North Lambton	Newcastle			Primary Address

Statement of significance:

The Quarryman's cottage was rebuilt in the 1980s, to the original plan and form. The whimsical decoration was added at the time. The item is locally significant as the house built for and lived in by the Quarry man.

Date significance updated: 28 Nov 12

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Division intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan		1515	15 Jun 12	64	
Heritage study					

References, internet links & images

None

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Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

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Rankin Park Hospital

Item details

Name of item: Rankin Park Hospital
Type of item: Built
Group/Collection: Health Services
Category: Hospital
Primary address: 2 Lookout Road, New Lambton Heights, NSW 2305
Local govt. area: Newcastle

NEWL.012 Field Survey No. 0533

Boundary:

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
2 Lookout Road	New Lambton Heights	Newcastle			Primary Address

Statement of significance:

Played an important role in the development of health care facilities in the Hunter, and continues in this role. Unusual architectural style in a prominent location.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical description: Predominantly two storey long horizontal building with rounded corners at the wing ends. Metal framed windows with "ribbon" style emphasizing the buildings horizontality. Columns are not emphasized and are between the glazing panels. Long horizontal spandrels dividing floor levels. Hipped roof with terra cotta tiling over main building structure.

Further information: Action - Further research required.

Current use: Hospital

History

Historical notes: The Hospital was named in honour of the Chairman of the Royal Newcastle Board Mr A.A.Rankin. It was built as a precautionary hospital to treat the war wounded of the Japanese invasion of WWII.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Health-Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	(none)-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) Regional Representative
[Historical significance]

SHR Criteria c) Local Representative
[Aesthetic significance]

SHR Criteria g) Local, Regional
[Representativeness]

Assessment criteria: Items are assessed against the [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan		I356	15 Jun 12	64	
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study	1996	NEWL.012	Suters Architects Snell	SA	Yes

References, internet links & images

None

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government

Database number: 2170885

File number: 885

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Remnant Garden, Croudace House

Item details

Name of item: Remnant Garden, Croudace House
Other name/s: Nib Private Medical Centre
Type of item: Landscape
Group/Collection: Landscape - Cultural
Category: Other - Landscape - Cultural
Primary address: 2, 14 & 20 Lookout Road, New Lambton Heights, NSW 2305
Local govt. area: Newcastle

NEWL.010/a Field Survey No. 1234

Boundary:

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
2, 14 & 20 Lookout Road	New Lambton Heights	Newcastle			Primary Address

Statement of significance:

Of historical, aesthetic, social and horticultural botany value within the Newcastle area. Association with Thomas Croudace and the early 20th century development of hospitals in Newcastle.

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical description: Many remnant older trees and shrubs as part of Croudace and early hospital landscape. Plants include Australian Red Cedar, Brazilin Peppercorn Tree, Bunya Pine and Tuckeroos.

History

Historical notes: Part of land owned by Morehead and Young. In 1867 site of single storey house 'The Lodge' which, owing to mine subsidence, was rebuilt by 1870s as a two storey building as currently stands. Thomas Croudace lived in both and probably designed the studied formal garden from this period. Hospital use from 1920s.

Historic themes

Australian theme		Local
-------------------------	--	--------------


(abbrev)	New South Wales theme	theme
8. Culture-Developing cultural institutions and ways of 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.	(none)-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) Local Representative
[Historical significance]

SHR Criteria c) Local Representative
[Aesthetic significance]

SHR Criteria g) Local
[Representativeness]

Assessment criteria: Items are assessed against the  [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended management:

Needs Conservation Plan.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan		I357	15 Jun 12	64	
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study	1996	NEWL.010/a	Suters Architects Snell	GB	Yes

References, internet links & images

None

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name: Local Government
Database number: 2171586
File number: 1586

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