

Appendix 4: Project Area Data Sheets by Unit

Appendix 4: Site Inspection Recording Forms

1.0 Introduction

The following recording forms have been prepared to provide information relating to individual components of the project area and its surrounds. The components have been divided into units and given inventory numbers. The breakdown of units is based on legal property boundaries where possible, or by landscape type.

These recording forms reflect the division of the project area as provided in Section 1 of the report and illustrated on Figure 3.

Not all components are significant; the data sheets were organised in this way at the start of the project to keep information manageable. Two additional data sheets (32 and 33) were created to consolidate all the known and potential archaeological resources that were identified during the course of investigation. Some of the archaeological resources have a dedicated data sheet which is a consequence of the initial project area organisation as well as the discovery of archaeological resources with sufficient potential to warrant their own data sheet. Archaeological resources within the various components of Thompson Square are mentioned in the relevant data sheet but are also included in the comprehensive terrestrial archaeological resources data sheet (32) and the maritime archaeological resources data sheet (33). Information regarding maritime archaeological resources was collected through review of the maritime archaeological report (Cosmos Archaeology 2012) and through independent research for this report as well as discussions between Chris Lewczak, Wendy Thorp and Pamela Kottaras.

The site recording forms are based upon the format used in the *Built Heritage & Archaeological Landscape Investigation: Windsor Bridge Options* report of 2009 (Austral Archaeology, 2009), revised and adapted for the purpose of the current report. This approach complies with the client's specified reporting requirements for this project.

The mitigation measures in the data sheets are repeated in the SoHI in Table 10 and Section 11; there are no new mitigation measures in this section. However, it is necessary to read the discussion, recommendations and mitigation measures in the SoHI to ensure that all measures are understood in context. With respect to the potential archaeological resource, it is generally advised that impacts to any part of the project area are considered in the integrated archaeological program.

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 01 **Name:** Thompson Square

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Address: Thompson Square, including all components.

Property Description:
Comprises the SHR boundary and land to the river

Chronology:

1795: Assumed access track from ridge (now George Street) and upper slope of the Government reserve to the water's edge, for access to the wharf.

1809: A track meandering to the river from the ridge is shown in Evans' 1809 watercolour. The track adheres predominantly to the eastern side of the space.

1812 – 1813: A road to access the properties on the western perimeter of Thompson Square would have existed from at least when the first structures were built in 1812 but is not shown clearly until it appears in photographs in the 1870s (Plate 50 main report).

1842: The Armstrong 1842 survey (Plate 36) shows a road arcing across the square from the western side and down to the punt wharf.

1855: The earliest solid evidence of Bridge Street (on or close to the alignment of Old Bridge Street) is mentioned in an 1855 contract to extend the road into Windsor over the ridge (George Street) where it met the winding road from the south west corner of the square. Pictorial evidence suggests that the most direct alignment of Old Bridge Road (originally Bridge Road) was not made until about 1888 (James Mills photograph Plate 51 main report).

1874: The road to the wharf now forked to take traffic across the bridge as well as to the wharf. The early road alignments to the bridge and wharf are visible in the 1947 aerial photograph (refer below).

1880s: The installation of sandstone kerbs commenced in the 1880s and continued into the 1890s.

1890: A survey plan from 1890 clearly shows the existing state of the roads from George Street (Plate 52 main report). Thompson Square road, the earlier alignment that crossed the square diagonally, Bridge Street (now Old Bridge Street) and the two approaches to the wharf and the bridge are clear in this plan.

1934: The next major change to the road alignment is the cutting to realign Bridge Street (the old alignment became Old Bridge Street).

1973: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures.

1977: The sandstone kerbs on Thompson Square (road) were placed there during the 1977 Bicentennial program and were sourced from other parts of the shire.

1982: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed over Thompson Square incorporating this property (Bridge Street excluded).

1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register (the Bridge Street approach to the bridge was excluded).

Description:

This component includes areas within the project area that are in the SHR boundary but also outside of the SHR boundary. For example, Bridge Street from George Street to the bridge is not included in the SHR boundary but it has been included as a component in this data sheet.

Old Bridge Street: paved road providing access to numbers 4, 6 (sometimes called 8) and 10 Bridge Street. The road is accessed from Bridge Street and provides access to the lower parkland area, and the north eastern corner of the small car park at the northern end of the lower parkland area (03).

Thompson Square road: Recently brick-paved road from George Street at the Macquarie Arms, servicing 1-3 to 7 Thompson Square and the side entrance of the Macquarie Arms Hotel and joining The Terrace along the river bank. The current appearance of the road in this section is a result of the

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beautification program for the Bicentennial.

Bridge Street: Excavated in 1934 as a direct route from the intersection at George Street. The physical impacts to Thompson Square included bulk removal of what is likely to have been a substantial archaeological resource. It also created a deeper demarcation of one side of Thompson Square to the other.

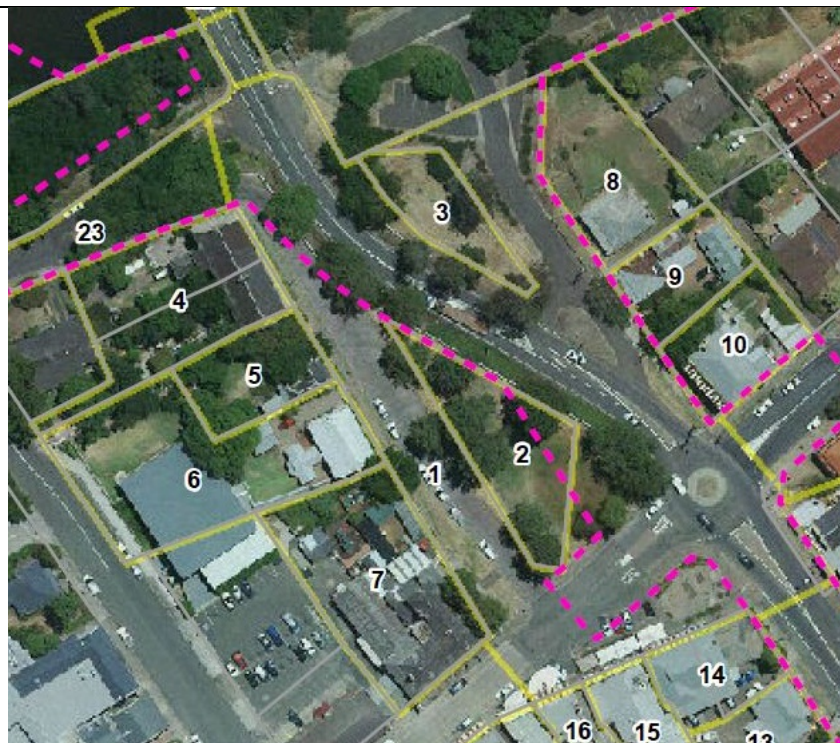
Sandstone kerbs have been installed along the southern end of Thompson Square along George Street, on the south western corner of Bridge and George Streets, and along the entire western side of Thompson Square road from the Macquarie Arms Hotel to the Doctors House, including short sections of George Street and The Terrace.

The section of Bridge Street in front of the former School of Arts may possess potential for archaeological resources dating to the early period of European occupation. The current building was constructed on the site of one of the government stores, which extended onto what is now part of the Bridge Street road surface.

Archaeological test excavation undertaken within Old Bridge Street during this investigation revealed evidence of former roads and landscaping. The road alignments demonstrate the development of Thompson Square. Their positions provide an understanding of the town's relationship to the river and how that relationship has changed with the demise of river traffic and the permanent connection across the river.

All the roads related to Thompson Square, that is, Old Bridge Street, Thompson Square road and Bridge Street, represent significant phases in the places development. Apart from the 1934 Bridge Road alignment demonstrate the continuation of the Macquarie period alignments with subtle modifications.

The roadways within Thompson Square are an integral component of the place.



Plan:

Detail of Figure 3. The number 1 represents all roads within Thompson Square. The pink dotted line is the project area.

Site Number: 01					Name: Thompson Square						
Condition: Good (all)		Integrity: Good (all)		Current Use: <u>Lower Park:</u> recreation area with picnic tables (refer data sheet 02). <u>Upper Park:</u> recreation area with picnic tables (refer to data sheet 03). <u>Surrounding Buildings:</u> Residences, commercial premises, civic uses (each component is identified and discussed in its individual data sheet). <u>Old Bridge Street:</u> paved road servicing numbers 4, 6 (8) and 10 Bridge Street and parking lots along the Terrace by the wharf. Provides pedestrian access to The Terrace and the bridge. <u>Thompson Square (road):</u> Provides pedestrian and vehicular access from George Street to the terrace, the properties along the road and the upper parkland area. <u>Bridge Street:</u> paved road from George Street roundabout to the existing Windsor Bridge providing vehicular access only.							
Statutory heritage listings:				State Heritage Register #00126			National Trust				
				Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126; C4			RNE 3167				
Level of Significance:				State: ✓		Local: ✓		Assessed: ✓		Potential: ✓	
<p>Statement of Significance:</p> <p>Thompson Square encompasses part of the civic area established in 1795 to service the Green Hills agricultural farms on the northern bank of the Hawkesbury River. The civic area on the southern bank expanded in the period up to 1810 to encompass administrative buildings and other service buildings, a school, place of worship, commercial buildings and improvements including a wharf, landscape works as well as leasehold land. This precinct was considerably larger than the present area of Thompson Square but this is the only extant element of the open space that surrounded these eighteenth and early nineteenth century works. Green Hills was the third settlement in Australia following Sydney and Parramatta, and the second agricultural one and it was vital to the success of the colony providing much needed food in the first years of settlement. Green Hills also provided a base for outward exploration and expansion of the colony. Its population provides a representative demographic of the colony in its earliest years. There is no surviving evidence from the Green Hills period of development from 1795-1810 above ground but there is the potential for archaeological evidence to survive from this period providing the only physical connection between the earliest settlement and that of Windsor. This would be a rare opportunity to document evidence from not only the earliest days of settlement at Windsor but of the colony in New South Wales.</p> <p>The civic precinct of Green Hills became part of the planned town of Windsor established by Governor Macquarie in 1810 along with four other towns on the Hawkesbury-Nepean River system. It was the only one of these towns to incorporate an existing settlement. Thompson Square encompasses part of the older service centre but the open space was moulded by means of new allotments and roads and a regularised waterfront to conform to a standard plan the Governor was initiating throughout all the towns. This became a small public reserve, similar to others that were planned for Macquarie towns, while the principal town square was located in the centre of the new town; this is the site of McQuade Park. Several of these greater and lesser squares are still visible, coherent historical identities in other towns such as Liverpool and Castlereagh as Thompson Square and McQuade Park are identifiable components of the Macquarie-era town plan for Windsor.</p> <p>Thompson Square is named after a man prominent in early Sydney and, particularly, at Green Hills.</p>											

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Andrew Thompson arrived as a convict in 1792 and died in 1810 one the wealthiest and most respected men in the colony, a personal friend of several governors. Thompson Square encompassed one of his houses and several commercial buildings that were particularly important in the regional economy. The bequests from Thompson's will were influential in the evolution not only of Thompson Square but the land encompassed within the larger earlier Green Hills precinct.

The naming of Thompson Square was the initiative of Governor Lachlan Macquarie; it is a rare personal testimonial. Apart from Thompson this square is most closely associated with this governor, one of the most significant figures in Australian history. Some of the important aspects of its form and appearance derive directly from his involvement. Apart from standard town plans Governor Macquarie's urban planning initiatives required provision for better planned and executed works that improved the facility, function and amenity of towns. Provisions for the Macquarie Arms Hotel, drainage and improved wharf facilities all demonstrate this concern and foresight with regard to these aspects in the new town of Windsor. The hotel is a significant building in its own right for its architectural qualities, rarity and its contribution to the historic and aesthetic environment of Thompson Square.

The location of the wharf that serviced the river traffic to this settlement at the northern end of Thompson Square meant that this place became an important focus of town life. The many inns and hotels, commercial outlets including the large warehouse of Andrew Thompson on the eastern side of Thompson Square and the several administrative buildings here demonstrate this role. For approximately half a century it was the centre of regional administration with buildings within or bordering it devoted to government, law enforcement, the military, the economy, education, spiritual endeavours, education and provisioning. Thompson Square retained this importance until the decline of river traffic in the later years of the nineteenth century. During this period Thompson Square was the home and business place of several important local and regional identities including John Howe and James McGrath who were involved with construction of the Macquarie-era wharf and brick drain within Thompson Square and Robert Fitzgerald who built and owned the Macquarie Arms Hotel at the instructions of Governor Macquarie.

The buildings that surround Thompson Square can document the broad historical trends of the town and its response to regional changes. They also provide an assemblage of individual and often very fine examples of architecture that encompass works from the early, middle and later years of the nineteenth century and early years of the twentieth century. These buildings are very important in creating the sense of age and place and identity that is so important in the relationship of Thompson Square to the rest of Windsor and beyond it. Several buildings from this post-Macquarie period of development are important for the contribution they make to Thompson Square and should be considered significant in their own right; they include the Doctors House and the Museum building on Bridge Street. These buildings form prominent components of the Thompson Square Conservation Area along with the Macquarie Arms and the house and outbuildings at 5 Thompson Square.

The open space, the reserves and roads also make vital contributions to the aesthetic qualities of this place. They provide places to view the built environment, they provide pleasing and contrasting green spaces and they are important elements in their own right in the development of this space. The establishment of landscaped reserves in the later years of the nineteenth century is informative about the role of Thompson Square at that time. The position of the roads is informative of the relationship of the town to the river but these also document the changing status of Thompson Square from a destination to a transit area. The landscape adds another layer of aesthetic value and historical information to this place.

The aesthetic appeal of Thompson Square is not just confined to views within it. It has landmark

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qualities on the approach to Windsor from the north and is a focal point of the town and communicates arrival to Windsor on the approach over the George Street ridge. The views and vistas allow Thompson Square to be appreciated from several locations and the record of these views stretch back into the nineteenth century. This demonstrates that this has been a valued landscape for a very long time.

As river traffic decreased the focus of the town's commercial life shifted to the west demonstrated by the change in function of several inns to private occupation, the construction of specifically built residences and the emergence of the public reserves. These physical and historical changes illustrate important economic and social changes within the town and its place in the region. The construction of the bridge in 1874 was an important event in the life of the town and the subsequent alterations to the square illustrate the changing status of the place. It was during this period of change that Thompson Square was landscaped with the idea of parklands started to form. Construction of new approach to this bridge in 1934 was a public work that would have a profound impact on the western side of the public space.

Rehabilitation commenced in the later 1930s and 1940s through small schemes of civic improvements but the real change in the status of Thompson Square was due to the emerging heritage awareness of Australian society to its past. This movement commenced in the early years of the twentieth century and was consolidated in the 1970s and 1980s, demonstrated by the enactment of heritage legislation. Thompson Square provides an outstanding example of this process of cultural awakening. It has been the subject of heritage listings that date back to the 1960s and much of its current appearance is due to restoration programs of the later decades of the twentieth century.

These works and actions reflect both a national and local awareness of the Australian past and its role in creating local and national identity. The cultural landscape of Thompson Square also embodies the historic identity of the town of Windsor. This derives from the survival of intact and evocative fabric of several periods and restoration projects that have enhanced this fabric. The importance of Thompson Square in this respect can be demonstrated by its prominence in art and literature as a representation of Windsor and by more recent literature and responses to planned changes to the site that have focused on its historic importance. For the present community it embodies the history of the town, is a symbol for it and gives it a sense of place and identity. It is a place that is used for community activities and is a valued destination for tourists. The vocal and polarising response to the present project demonstrates the importance of Thompson Square to the community of Windsor and beyond. Thompson Square is also important to a much larger community of those who are concerned about the preservation of evidence that demonstrates the history of this country and its contribution to the modern urban environment. This concern can be demonstrated by amongst others long-term interests of community groups such as the Royal Australian Historical Society and the National Trust of Australia and statutory listings that extend back to the 1960s.

The visible above ground resources of Thompson Square are likely to be complimented complemented by a complex archaeological profile that encompasses occupation, building and landscape improvements from 1795 to the present day including components specifically associated with the Macquarie period of urban design and important events in the town including the construction of the bridge as well as unique evidence of lives and activities. The archaeology of this place encompasses both terrestrial and maritime resources; the later could encompass sites of great importance to the earliest settlement including the first wharf as well as other waterfront activities and evidence related to the bridge, bridge construction and travel between the two sides of the river. The value of this profile is more than the individual components within it; it has value as a cumulative profile of over two centuries of European occupation. It is likely to be the only place in Windsor that

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provides that depth of development and one of very few places in NSW to be able to do so.

Thompson Square is a product of over two centuries of development. It is a complex, evocative cultural landscape and the fabric contained within it, above and below ground, the green space within it, and the views to and from it, provide a narrative of its development from the period of the Green Hills settlement through to the present day and the factors that have influenced this development. It documents the growing awareness of the importance of this past in forming our present identity and sense of place. The preservation of an urban space like this for nearly the entire span of European settlement is rare particularly as it remains a community space.

Thompson Square is of local significance and is significant to the state of New South Wales.

Thompson Square is of local significance and is significant to the state of New South Wales. Evidence contained within it, above and below ground that can be determined to have a direct association with the Green Hills Settlement or the period of expansion under the direction of Governor Lachlan Macquarie would be of national significance.

Grading:

- Old Bridge Street alignment and remnant alignments preserved in the access road to the small car park (originally to the bridge) and the lower car park (originally to the early wharf): High
- Sandstone kerbs: Moderate to low
- Brick paving on Thompson Square (road): Neutral
- Current road to bridge (1934): Moderate to low (for demonstrating historical development)
- Upper and lower parks – high
- Buildings – moderate to exceptional
- Archaeological resources – moderate to exceptional (refer to data sheet 32)

Potential Impacts of the proposal:

Physical: Major negative impact (Bridge Street and Old Bridge Street)

Physical impacts are proposed for the eastern margin of the public domain of Thompson Square. These involve the removal of relics between the proposed bridge abutments and close to the roundabout on George and Bridge Streets.

Direct impacts:

- Archaeological resources beneath Old Bridge Street (confirmed by archaeological test excavation). The degree of construction impacts may be affected by the selection of construction techniques still under consideration
- The nineteenth century alignment of Old Bridge Street will be considerably modified
- The road created in 1934 would be filled and incorporated into the green space of Thompson Square
- Sandstone kerbs would be removed
- All of the roads are likely to encompass archaeological evidence that has the potential to date to all phases of occupation including evidence of the Green Hills period

In close proximity:

- The early sandstone retaining wall within 4 Bridge Street
- Re-used sandstone wall in front of 4 Bridge Street
- The buildings at 6 and 10 Bridge Street

Visual: Major negative impact

- A substantial change in form, bulk and alignment of the existing road configurations with the replacement bridge approach
- Views along Old Bridge Street to the north would be affected

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- Views across Thompson Square would be affected
- Views from the Doctors House to the north and north east would be affected
- Views from the north back to Thompson Square, which also currently include Windsor Bridge would be affected

Images:



Detail from a 1947 aerial photograph showing the earlier roads to the bridge and wharf. The current house at 4 Bridge Street has not been built but there is a structure at the end of the yard on what would now be the car park along the foreshore (source: Department of Land and Property Information).

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Old Bridge Street towards Hawkesbury River showing a twentieth century sandstone wall in front of 4 Bridge Street. Re-used sandstone kerbs line part of the west side of Old Bridge Street and the small traffic islands within the alignment.



The car park at foot of Old Bridge Street. This was part of the old alignment that approached Windsor Bridge; No. 4 Bridge Street can be seen in the top right corner of the photograph. The car park was the location of Test Trench 2, which revealed evidence of improvements to the approaches when the bridge was raised in 1897.

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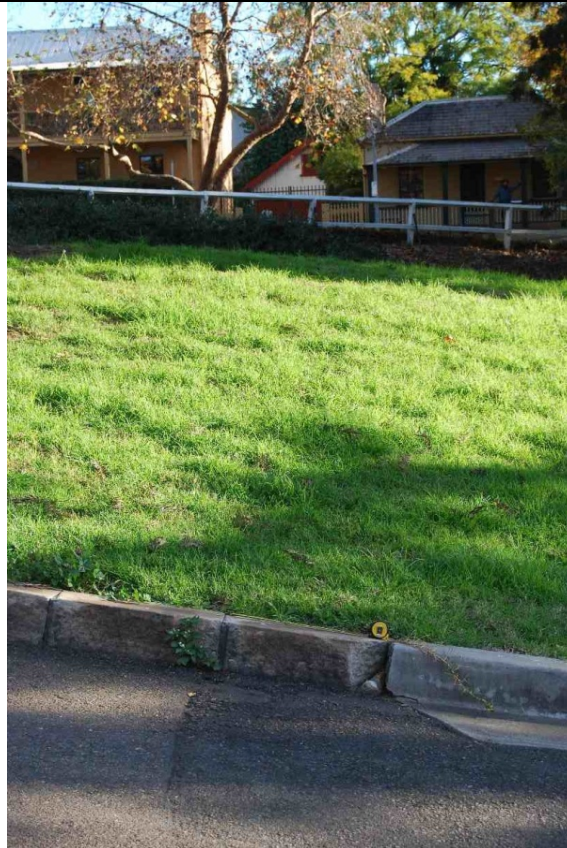
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The late nineteenth century road alignments to the Windsor Bridge (left – now terminating in a small car park; refer to the image above) and to the wharf to the right are still visible in the landscape. View north west from the sunroom of 4 Bridge Street. The pattern of the old road alignments would be removed by the proposal. The view would be altered by the removal of the bridge and the completion of the proposed southern approach road.

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Old Bridge Street showing where the sandstone kerbing ends and the concrete kerbing begins. View west toward nos. 5 and 7 Thompson Square. The kerb blocks lining this part of the square would be removed by the proposal.



Sandstone kerbing on traffic island where Old Bridge and Bridge Streets separate. There kerbs have been re-used from elsewhere. View south west. The kerbs lining this part of the square would be removed by the proposal.

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Sandstone kerbing at corner of Old Bridge and Bridge Streets. The kerbing has been re-used from elsewhere. The kerbing lining this part of the square would be removed by the proposal.



Sandstone kerbing at corner Thompson Square Road and George Street. View south east to the roundabout. The kerbs lining this part of the square would be removed by the proposal.

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Sandstone kerbing and guttering on George Street along southern edge of Thompson Square, with brick pedestrian path paving. View west along George Street with the Macquarie Arms Hotel on the right.



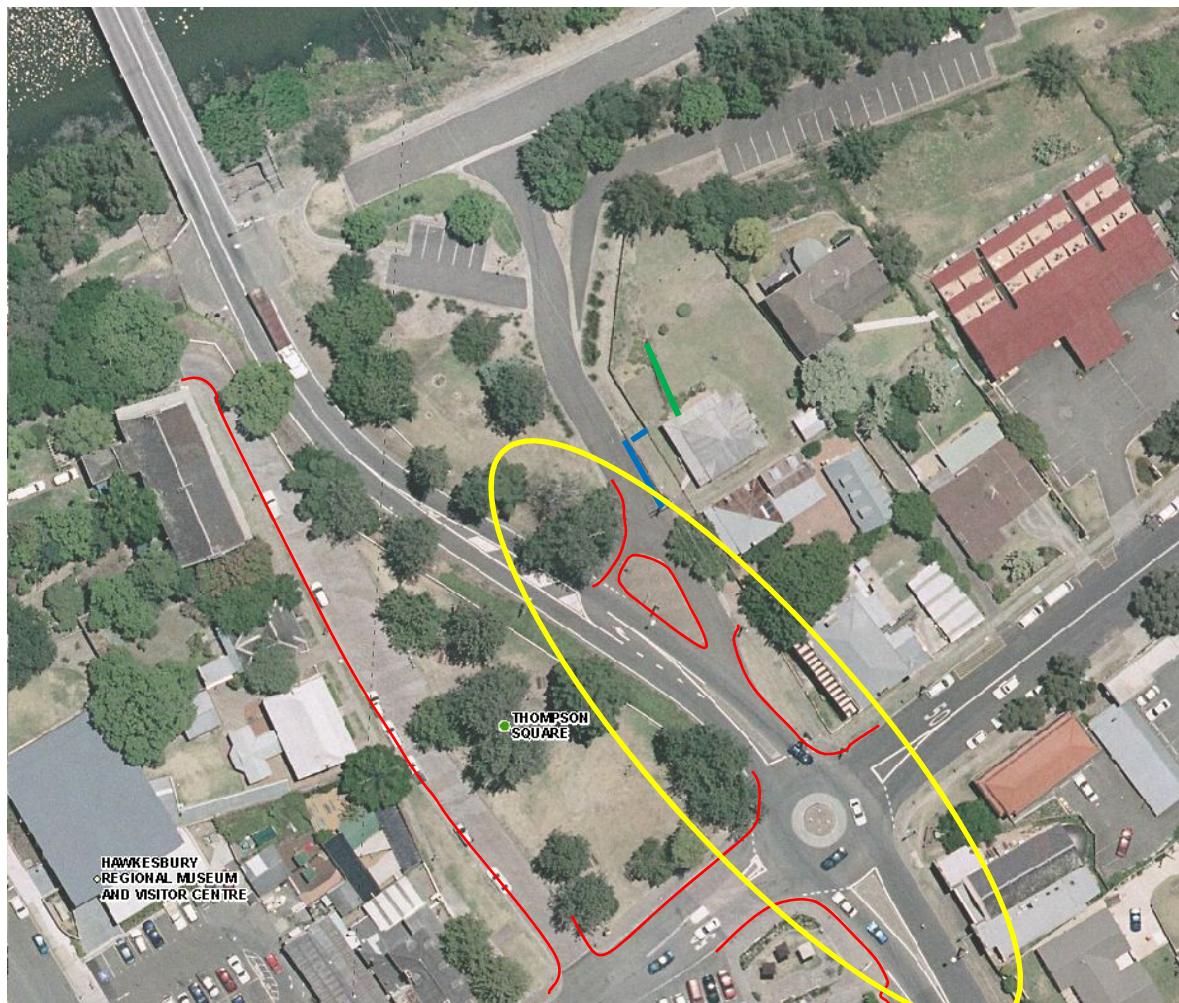
The ridge of George Street from the roundabout at Bridge Street. View west with the Macquarie Arms on the right and the former Hawkesbury Stores on the left.

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Sandstone kerbing and guttering on Thompson Square Road. View west to the Doctors House. The Terrace is on the right. This section of Thompson Square is within the vicinity of the project but not within the project area. Impacts are not expected from construction but road surfacing materials will be assessed in the Thompson Square Urban Design and Landscape Plan.



Aerial image of Thompson Square showing the locations of sandstone kerbs in red, and the sandstone retaining wall in front on 4 Bridge Street (blue). The brick retaining wall within the property

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boundary of 4 Bridge Street is shown in green. It is expected that all the sandstone kerbs within the yellow ellipse would be directly impacted by the proposal. The sandstone retaining wall in front of 4 Bridge Street has been identified as a feature to be retained and protected during construction.

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: Reduce impacts to the existing cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - a. *Prepare dilapidation reports for heritage items in the immediate vicinity of the project area and ensure that appropriate safeguards against vibration and accidental impacts are in place. Items identified for dilapidation assessment are:*
 - *"Bridgeview", 27 Wilberforce Road*
 - *4 Bridge Street, the brick retaining wall in the backyard*
 - *6 (8) Bridge Street, House*
 - *"House and Outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street*
 - *62 George Street, single-storey building of the former Hawkesbury Stores*
 - *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street and surrounding wall*
 - *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square*
 - *Other heritage items if the requirement is identified during construction*
 - b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*
7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts to not occur.*
8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in the Noise and Vibration working paper.*

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the

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construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
14. *Continue the archival record during construction of the replacement bridge.*
15. *Prepare an archival record of the Windsor Bridge prior to, and during, its demolition.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement*

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bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Thalys Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish

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than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
- Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.

Site Number: **Name:** Thompson Square

01

- Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
 - Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
 - Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
 - Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
 - Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences.
 - A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
 - Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.
24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*
25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*
- a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*
 - b. *Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.*
 - c. *Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*
 - d. *Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 02 **Name:** Thompson Square – upper parkland area

Address: Thompson Square

Property Description: Lot 7007 DP 1029964

Chronology:

1795 - 1810: The upper parkland area is located within what was part of the larger service area that developed around the wharf access. Included a number of buildings.

1810 – 1880s: Part of the larger government reserve (incorporating government buildings and Andrew Thompson's Lease in the early nineteenth century). Trees were planted in the reserve some time after 1879 and 1888. Allotments were formed and development was at a steady pace. The formation of roads through Thompson Square influenced the ultimate configuration of the two parkland areas that exist today.

1899: The parkland areas were dedicated as reserves. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the parks were configured so that one was directly adjacent to the other in a line from George Street to the river.

1934: The nineteenth century form of Thompson Square park, which was influenced by the development of the road alignments changed dramatically with the realignment of Bridge Street. The two reserves were now placed one either side of Bridge Street; what is currently the upper parkland area incorporates part of the nineteenth century lower reserve as well as the road that bisected them.

1973: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures.

1982: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed over Thompson Square incorporating this property.

1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register.

Description:

The upper parkland area is larger than the legal boundary and extends to the south east and into road reserve.

The park is part of the Thompson Square reserve dedicated by Governor Macquarie in 1811. It is a remnant of a once much larger civic area that serviced the outlying farms by providing storage for produce arriving at and leaving Green Hills.

It is also a potential archaeological resource.

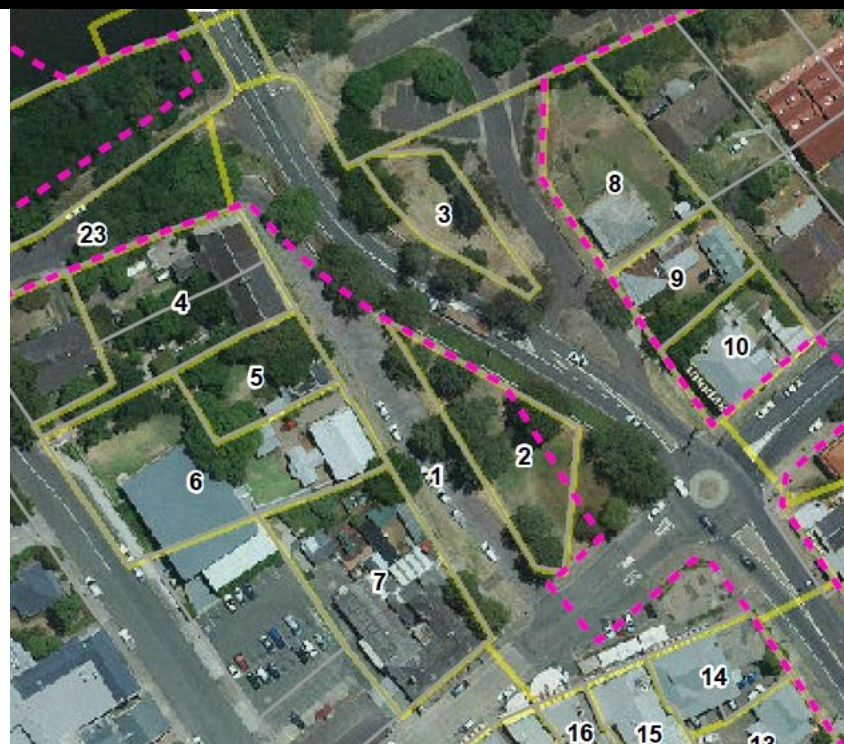
The upper parkland area is defined by the Thompson Square roadway on the west, Bridge Street to the east (moving diagonally to the north), George Street to the south and The Terrace (and retaining wall) to the north. The western boundary of Thompson Square is bound by four properties, two of which are included in the Thompson Square SHR listing and another two that are listed on the SHR independently. They are listed below and also have their own data sheet:

- 1- 3 Thompson Square; The Doctors House (Thompson Square SHR 00126)
- 5 Thompson Square; House and Outbuildings (Independent listing SHR 00005)
- 7 Thompson Square; Hawkesbury Museum (Thompson Square SHR 001216)
- 81 George Street; Macquarie Arms Hotel (Independent listing SHR 00041)

Picnic tables and a number of trees provide public amenity. The Pioneers Memorial is located within the park close to George Street.

Part of the brick drain/sewer that was a component of Macquarie's 1815 contract for the square may be located beneath this area.

Site Number: 02 **Name:** Thompson Square – upper parkland area



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. Item 2 is shown. The legal boundary does not encompass the entire park, but for the purposes of this report, the unit is the whole of the existing upper parkland area.

Condition: Good	Integrity: Good (see note in above entry)	Current Use: Public park with picnic tables, mature trees and is the site of the Pioneer Memorial. It is also used for public events organised by Hawkesbury City Council.
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Heritage listings:	State Heritage Register #00126	National Trust: S10510
	Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126; C4	RNE 3166 (Thompson Square Precinct); 3167 (Thompson Square)

Level of Significance:	State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓	Potential:
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Statement of Significance:

The upper parkland area is significant as one of two remnant sections of open space established in the early years of Windsor's European settlement. As one of the open spaces, the upper parkland contributes to the aesthetic qualities of this place, providing places to view the built environment as well as pleasing and contrasting green spaces.

The upper parkland area is also significant as it demonstrates the historical development of the surrounding area from the phase encompassing Green Hills to modern Windsor. In combination with the lower parkland area, it demonstrates the change of use of the space from a utilitarian service area to one used for recreational purposes. The dedication of the two green spaces as council reserves in 1899 heralded a major shift in the function of the spaces; the establishment of landscaped reserves in the later years of the nineteenth century is informative about the role of Thompson Square at that time. This change was reflected in the character of the reserves from a predominantly utilitarian space to an area with a greater focus on recreational uses.

The upper parkland area is also significant for the archaeological potential it holds, particularly resources relating to the Green Hills phase of the site and the Macquarie-era improvements such as the brick-barrel drain.

Site Number: 02 **Name:** Thompson Square – upper parkland area

Grading:

High

Further reference should be made to data sheet 32 with respect to terrestrial archaeological resources.

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: Moderate negative impact

- The addition of a footpath to access the replacement bridge on the south east corner of the upper parkland area
- The removal of a mature Silky Oak (*Grevillea sp*) from the south east corner
- Potential construction impacts to the section of the park within the project area
- The consolidation of the two parkland areas by infilling Bridge Street from George Street to The Terrace.

Visual: Major negative impact

- From the western side of Thompson Square, a regular flow of traffic at ground level on the eastern perimeter of Thompson Square within the square,
- The visual dislocation of the relationship of the heritage listed properties on either side of the square.
- Changes to the existing significant cultural landscape with the removal of the existing bridge and the addition of the new bridge
- External views to Freemans Reach with the addition of a substantial roundabout, the removal of the existing bridge and the addition of the replacement bridge
- The removal of the current approach to the existing bridge

In the vicinity:

- 1-3 Thompson Square – The Doctors House
- 5 Thompson Square – House and outbuildings
- 7 Thompson Square – Hawkesbury Regional Museum
- 81 George Street – the Macquarie Arms Hotel
- 62-68 George Street – the former Hawkesbury Stores
- 70-72 George Street – Hawkesbury Garage
- 78 George Street – A C Stearn Building

Images:

Site Number: 02 **Name:** Thompson Square – upper parkland area



A detail from the 1947 aerial showing the location of the upper parkland area



View north west of the upper parkland area towards the no 5 Thompson Square and the Doctors House. The rail fence separating the park from the 1934 road cutting is visible to the right. The trees are Norfolk Island pines and may be from the original 1887 plantings or self-seeded offspring (refer to Landscape working paper for details). Note the moderate slope to the north.

Site Number: 02 **Name:** Thompson Square – upper parkland area



View east across the upper parkland area of Thompson Square. This image illustrates the slope of the park to the north and down to the river. The house in the background is no. 4 Bridge Street.



Thompson Square upper parkland. The view is south towards George Street. The pioneer monument is visible between the two trees in the centre of the photograph. The pavilion that was removed in the early twentieth century is thought to have been at the top part of the park.

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: reduce impacts to the cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach*

Site Number: 02 **Name:** Thompson Square – upper parkland area

Road and Wilberforce Road.

4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*
7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts do not occur.*

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Site Number: 02 **Name:** Thompson Square – upper parkland area

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Talis Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The

Site Number: **Name:** Thompson Square – upper parkland area

02

signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.

Site Number: 02 **Name:** Thompson Square – upper parkland area

- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
 - Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
 - Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
 - Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
 - Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
 - Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
 - Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences
 - A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
 - Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.
24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*
25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*
- a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*
 - b. *Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.*
 - c. *Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 03 **Name:** Thompson Square – lower parkland area

Address: 1 Bridge Street.

Property Description: Lot
345 DP 752061

Chronology:

1795: The upper parkland area is located within what was part of the larger service area that developed around the wharf access.

1810 – 1880s: Part of the larger government reserve (incorporating government buildings and Andrew Thompson's Lease in the early nineteenth century). The formation of roads through Thompson Square influenced the ultimate configuration of the two parkland areas that exist today. Part of the brick drain/sewer that was a component of Macquarie's 1815 contract for the square may be located beneath this area.

1899: The parkland areas were dedicated as reserves. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the parks were configured so that one was directly adjacent to the other in a line from George Street to the river.

1934: The nineteenth century form of Thompson Square parks, which was influenced by the development of the road alignments changed dramatically with the realignment of Bridge Street. The two reserves were now placed one either side of Bridge Street; what is currently the upper parkland area incorporates part of the nineteenth century lower reserve as well as the road that bisected them.

1950s: Was the location of the Windsor Boat Club building. The club building was removed in the 1960s. Anecdotal evidence claims that the shed was relocated to Wilberforce when it was removed from the reserve.

1973: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures.

1982: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed over Thompson Square incorporating this property.

1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register.

Description:

The lower parkland area is larger than the legal boundary.

The park is part of the Thompson Square reserve dedicated by Governor Macquarie in 1811. It is also a remnant of a once much larger civic area that serviced the outlying farms by providing storage for produce arriving at and leaving Green Hills.

The shape of the reserve has been directly influenced by the 1934 road cutting and the creation of the small car park on its northern perimeter.

The lower parkland area is the green space bounded by Old Bridge Street, Bridge Street, the small car park at its foot and the turn from Bridge Street into Old Bridge Street and is accessed from Old Bridge Street. The lower reserve is elevated from the surrounding roadways and it furnished with two picnic tables, has a number of mature trees and has modern drains beneath.

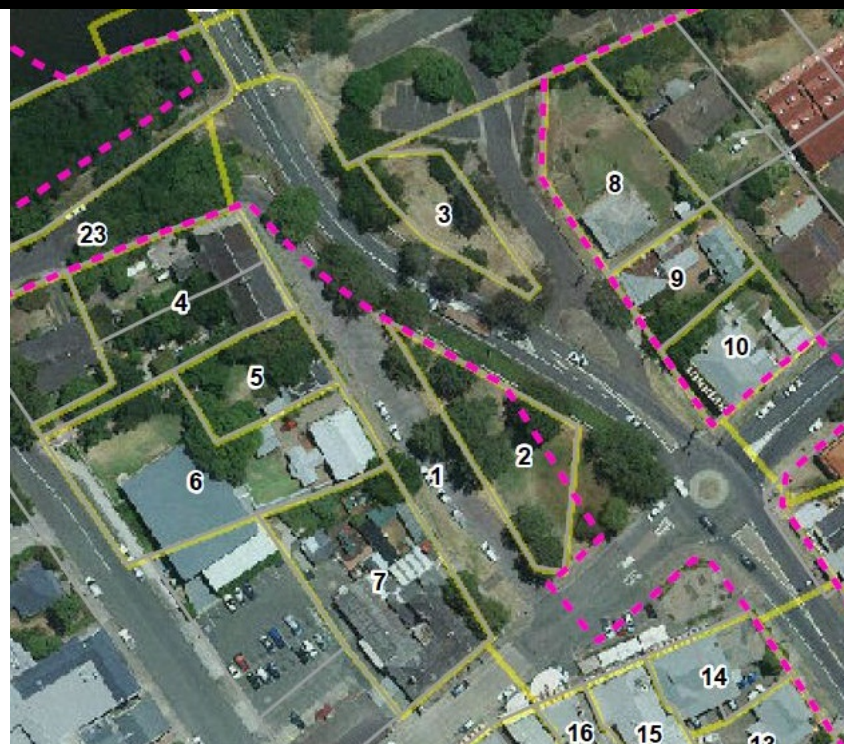
A timber rail fence provides the boundary between the park and the road approach to the bridge.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that part of the brick-barrel drain (1815-1820) is located beneath this reserve.

The park is bound on the eastern side by three properties that are included in the SHR listing for Thompson Square. They are:

- 4 Bridge Street; a 1950s house with verandah on two sides. The property is probably included in the listing as it is on the boundary and it contains what are very likely to be significant archaeological resources. It was also reserved for the purposes of establishing a manse but there is no evidence that it was developed until the existing house was built.
- 6 Bridge Street; a c. 1860 cottage with slab building on the southern perimeter.

Site Number: 03 **Name:** Thompson Square – lower parkland area



Plan:

The lower parkland area is shown as 3.

Condition: Good	Integrity: Good	Current Use: Public park with picnic tables			
Heritage listings:		State Heritage Register #00126		National Trust of NSW: S10510	
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126; C4		RNE: 3166 (Thompson Square Precinct); 3167 (Thompson Square)	
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓	Potential: ✓

Statement of Significance:

The lower parkland area is significant as one of two remnant sections of open space established in the early years of Windsor's European settlement. As one of the open spaces, the lower parkland contributes to the aesthetic qualities of this place, providing places to view the built environment as well as pleasing and contrasting green spaces.

The lower parkland area is also significant as it demonstrates the historical development of the surrounding area from the phase encompassing Green Hills to modern Windsor. In combination with the lower parkland area, it demonstrates the change of use of the space from a utilitarian service area to one used for recreational purposes. The dedication of the two green spaces as council reserves in 1899 heralded a major shift in the function of the spaces; the establishment of landscaped reserves in the later years of the nineteenth century is informative about the role of Thompson Square at that time. This change was reflected in the character of the reserves from a predominantly utilitarian spaced to an area with a greater focus on recreational uses.

The lower parkland area is also significant for the archaeological potential it holds, particularly resources relating to the Green Hills phase of the site and the Macquarie-era improvements such as the brick-barrel drain.

Site Number: 03 **Name:** Thompson Square – lower parkland area

Grading:

High

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: Major negative impact

- The eastern perimeter will be beneath the southern approach road and a flight of stairs providing access from the proposed park to the road
- Potential archaeological resources including the Macquarie-era brick drain

Visual: Major negative impact

- The direct physical element of the retaining wall of the proposed approach road will result in the disruption of the existing visual relationship between the lower parkland area and the buildings on Bridge Street.

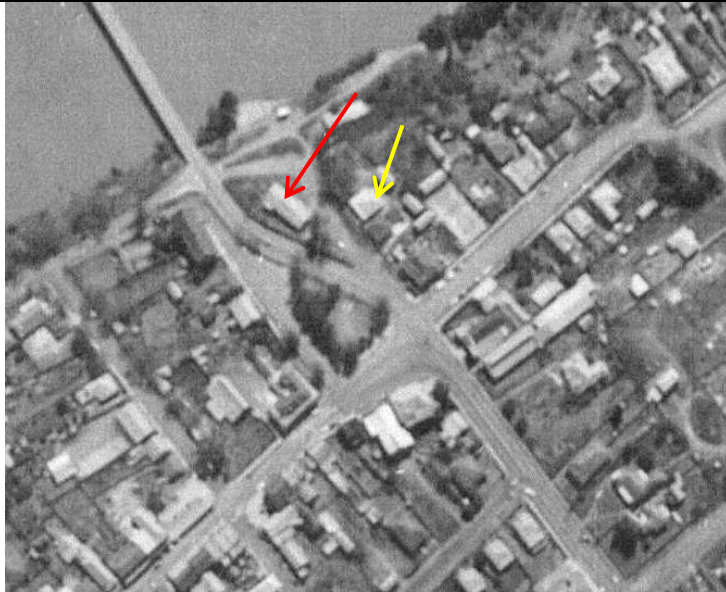
Images:



Detail from a 1947 aerial. The lower parkland area is not as formalised as it is today.

Site Number: 03 **Name:** Thompson Square – lower parkland area

03



Detail from a 1955 aerial. The boat club (red arrow) has been built on the lower parkland area by this stage. The house at 4 Bridge Road has also been built (yellow arrow) (Source: Land and Property Information).



View of the lower parkland area from the entrance to the lower car park. The view is south west with Bridge Street leading to the top left of the photograph, the entrance to the small car park to the right behind the fencing. The aris rail fencing dividing the lower parkland area from the 1934 road cutting is visible in the centre of the photograph as are the trees growing on the upper parkland area (in the background).

Site Number: 03 **Name:** Thompson Square – lower parkland area



The lower parkland area of Thompson Square. The view is north west. The slope of the park to the north east (towards the river) and the 1934 re-alignment of Bridge Street are clear in this photograph. The Windsor Boat Club building stood on this site for a few years during the 1950s and there is speculation, based on anecdotal evidence, that a brick drain ordered by Macquarie also runs underground in this area.



Thompson Square lower parkland area from the embankment in front of the Doctors house; view to the south east. The 1934 re-alignment of Bridge Street is clear although the photograph flattens out the depth of the cutting. It is likely that a substantial amount of archaeological resource was destroyed without record when the road was put through.

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: reduce impacts to the cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*

Site Number: 03 **Name:** Thompson Square – lower parkland area

2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*
7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts to not occur.*

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should

Site Number: 03 **Name:** Thompson Square – lower parkland area

be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Talis Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

Site Number: 03 **Name:** Thompson Square – lower parkland area

03

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*

Site Number: 03 **Name:** Thompson Square – lower parkland area

23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

11.8.6 Interpretation

The Windsor Bridge Replacement Project has provided the opportunity to carry out interpretive projects to enhance the community's knowledge about the history of Windsor. The heritage reports prepared for this project, that is, the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeological assessments, as well as the results of archaeological excavations, would provide good quality data for interpretive displays in and around Thompson Square. Without limiting the scope of potential interpretation of heritage values, some ideas that have been successfully tried in other places are as follows:

- An interpretation strategy within the archaeological project plan and research design would identify opportunities for public understanding and engagement with the archaeological investigation process. This would assess and recommend strategies such as those listed below which can be done prior to completion of the interpretation plan.
- Provide guided tours during archaeological excavations.
- Have elements of the post-excavation archaeological analysis such as artefact sorting take place in the Museum environment, potentially with public involvement.
- Identify particular vistas of historical significance or interest in the urban design and landscape plan and ensure these are maintained.
- Consider incorporating interpretation about Thompson Square, Windsor Bridge and Freemans Reach into the Great River Walk. For instance, historic views to Thompson Square from Freemans Reach could be included as a numbered interpretive display that incorporates historic Windsor and Green Hills into a leg of the Great River Walk. This way, the replacement bridge is crossed and becomes part of the story of Windsor.
- Temporary and permanent interpretive displays in the Hawkesbury Museum that incorporate the pre-colonial landscape, the historic landscape, the environmental history such as floods and their effect on the geology and history of the place, based on the results of excavation.
- Artefacts from the historical archaeological excavation can be used for future workshops at the Hawkesbury Museum.
- Papers on aspects of the investigations and their results in magazines and journals to a range of different audiences
- A virtual reality walk through the project alignment at different periods of time.
- Heritage-based interpretative ideas have also been expressed in the landscape plan, including reflecting the river connection, incorporating shells and flood levels in finishes to the abutments.

24. *Prepare an Interpretation Strategy as part of the Archaeological research design and project plan to maximise opportunities for people to visit and understand the process of archaeology and witness revelation of the site's significance during the archaeological excavation programs.*

25. *Prepare an interpretation plan drawing on all of the heritage assessments to provide a framework for making information about the site's significance publicly accessible. Include provision for interpretation as follows:*

- a. *Undertake interpretation prior to, during and after the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project to ensure that the community is kept informed of progress, can participate in the act of revealing information about and understands the historical context of the project area.*
- b. *Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent*

Site Number: 03 **Name:** Thompson Square – lower parkland area

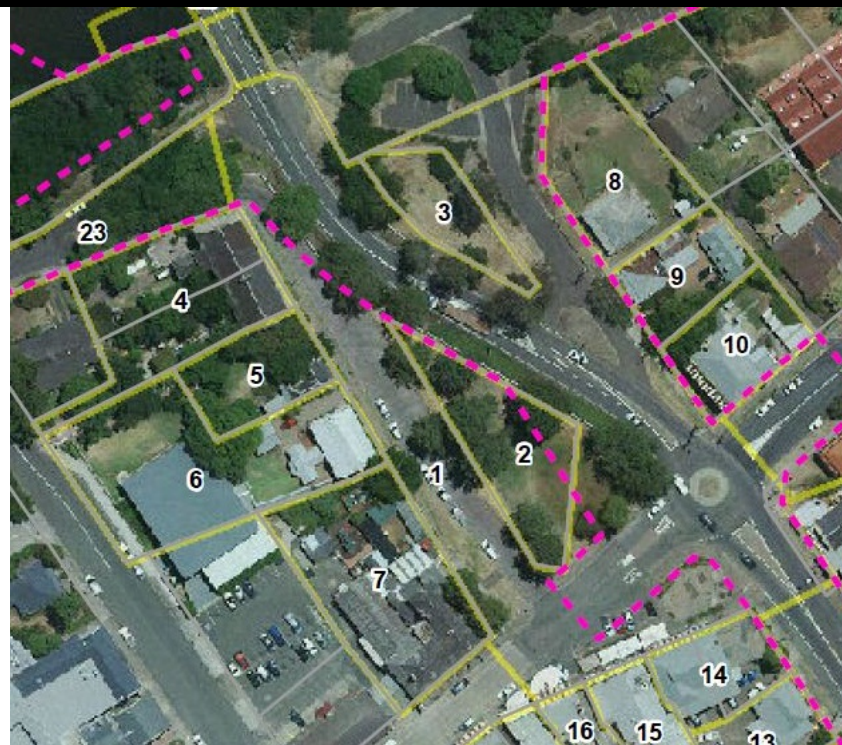
interpretive legacy for the project.

- c. *Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 04		Name: The Doctors House	
Address: 1-3 Thompson Square		Property Description: Lot B DP 161643; Lot 1 DP 196531	
<p>Chronology:</p> <p>1795 – c.1819 (?): A high point of land overlooking the Hawkesbury River.</p> <p>1819: the site of an inn, <i>The Lord Nelson</i>.</p> <p>1842: A building is shown on an 1842 survey and described as "old inn".</p> <p>c. 1844: The current building was constructed as two separate dwellings.</p> <p>1851 – 1855: Used as a post office.</p> <p>1858: advertised with the Coffey Inn as part of the "Burke's Buildings" and let to Doctor Day.</p> <p>1877 (or 1879): Occupied by Dr Fiasci and is thought to have had been occupied by a series of doctors after that.</p> <p>1973: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures.</p> <p>1982: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed over Thompson Square incorporating this property.</p> <p>1988: Some modifications/works during the Thompson Square revitalisation undertaken as part of the Bicentennial activities.</p> <p>1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register.</p>			
<p>Description:</p> <p>The Doctors House is a component of the SHR listing for the Thompson Square Conservation Area.</p> <p>It is a twin, three-storey early Victorian style terrace, (two-stories plus attics and basements). Face brick on an ashlar sandstone base. White painted joinery including six pane sash windows, panelled doors, semi-elliptical fanlights, and jalousie shutters. The front doors are flanked by engaged columns.</p> <p>Cantilevered balcony on two sides with cast iron balustrade and posts. French doors to the first floor. Cast iron balustrade on first-floor balcony, with roof added in 1880s. The Doctors House terminates the west side of Thompson Square and is sited in a highly prominent position overlooking the river.</p> <p>The Doctors House is built on the site of a former inn called <i>The Lord Nelson</i> (1819 – 1944). Despite the cellars built into the current building, the property has archaeological potential.</p>			

Site Number: 04 **Name:** The Doctors House



Plan:

The Doctors House is shown as 4.

Condition: Good	Integrity: Highly intact	Current Use: Residential		
Heritage listings:		State Heritage Register #00126		National Trust: S11446
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126; C4		RNE 3168
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓ Potential: ✓

Statement of Significance:

The Doctors House is a significant as an individual item for its historic, aesthetic and architectural qualities. It has been a landmark building since it was constructed and played a prominent role in the history of the commercial precinct of Thompson Square.

The Doctors House is also significant for its contribution to the overall significance of Thompson Square by providing a recognisable definition to the western perimeter of the square. As part of a group of buildings surrounding Thompson Square, the Doctors House is one of the buildings, which as a group, demonstrates the different phases of the square's development. It contributes to the sense of age and history that is integral to the identity of Thompson Square and Windsor.

The site of the Doctors House is significant also for the archaeological potential it holds, having previously been the site of an inn.

Grading:

Exceptional

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: None. Potential impacts associated with the removal of Windsor Bridge have been identified but will be mitigated.

Site Number: **Name:** The Doctors House

04

Visual: Major negative impact

- The existing bridge would be removed, which will have a substantial effect on views across the river
- The replacement bridge will add a substantial new element, which will modify the existing cultural landscape and alter the views downstream.
- Views back to Windsor will be altered as the bridge, which draws the eye to the Doctors House will be gone, thereby diminishing the historical relationship of the bridge with the house.

Images:



The Doctors House (1-3 Thompson Square) view from the upper parkland area of Thompson Square and looking north west.

Site Number: **Name:** The Doctors House

04



The Doctors House; view to the south west. This photograph gives an indication of how steep the landscape would have been in the early days of the settlement. The current bridge level dates to 1897 and was raised from its original 1874 level. The photograph also indicates that this lower section of the road is likely to be filled and therefore may preserve archaeological resources.



The Doctors House. View south-south west.

Site Number: **Name:** The Doctors House

04



The Doctors House from The Terrace. View to the south east.

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: reduce impacts to the cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - c. *prepare dilapidation reports for heritage items in the immediate vicinity of the project area and ensure that appropriate safeguards against vibration and accidental impacts are in place. Items identified for dilapidation assessment are:*

- *"Bridgeview", 27 Wilberforce Road*

Site Number: 04 **Name:** The Doctors House

04

- 4 Bridge Street, the brick retaining wall in the backyard
- 6 (8) Bridge Street, House
- "House and Outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street
- 62 George Street, single-storey building of the former Hawkesbury Stores
- "The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street and surrounding wall
- **"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square**
- Other heritage items if the requirement is identified during construction

d. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*

7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts to not occur.*

8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in the Noise and Vibration working paper.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Thalys Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential

Site Number: 04 **Name:** The Doctors House

archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*

Site Number: **Name:** The Doctors House

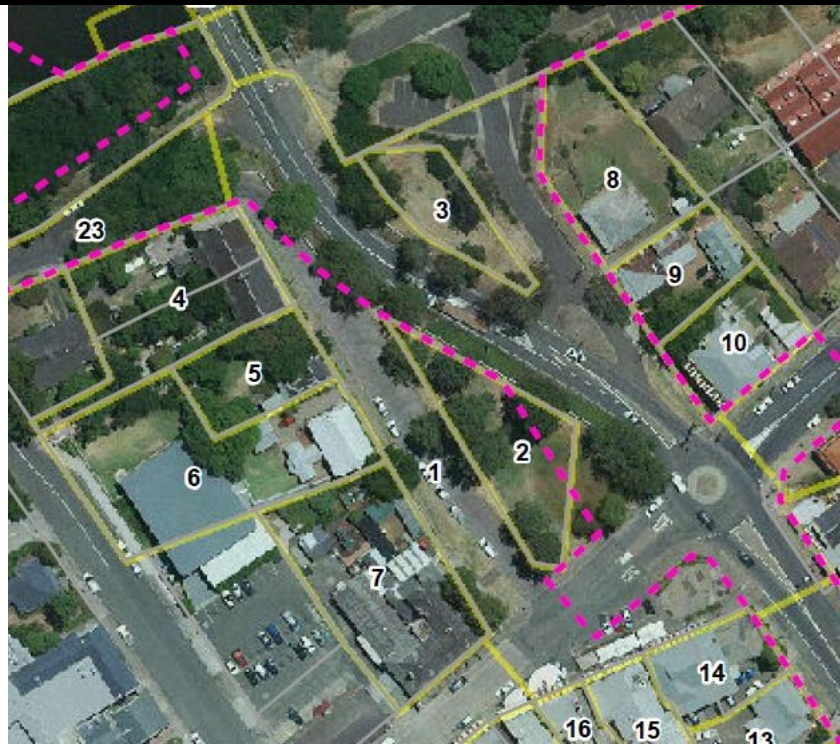
04

- b. 4 Bridge Street Windsor
 - c. 6 Bridge Street Windsor
 - d. "House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor
 - e. "The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor
 - f. "The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor
 - g. "The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor
 - h. "House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor
 - i. "The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 05		Name: House and Outbuilding	
Address: 5 Thompson Square		Property Description: Lot 1 DP 7450356	
Chronology: <p>c. 1857: Constructed (does not appear on the 1842 survey). Date of slab outbuildings uncertain but may date to the construction of the cottage. Built on land granted originally to George Loder.</p> <p>1972: Restored by the NSW Planning and Environment who is listed as owner at this time.</p> <p>1979: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed on property to protect it "for all time".</p> <p>1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register.</p>			
Description: <p>No 5 Thompson Square is listed individually on the SHR but it is one of the buildings that define the urban space around the parks.</p> <p>Single storey early-Victorian cottage. Painted brick with a slate tiled hipped roof and hipped roof veranda supported by posts. The facade is symmetrical, with multi-paned (12 in total) sash windows either side of a timber panelled door with square fanlights above. Restoration work has been undertaken to the cottage, especially to the front verandah. The verandah is stone flagged.</p> <p>The RNE listing for the building states that the front door has been altered but that the building otherwise appears original (RNE 3169).</p> <p>A timber slab outbuilding is situated at the rear of the property.</p> <p>Appears to be described in <i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i>, 23rd December 1857 as "That newly erected brick built cottage containing four rooms, detached kitchen, out offices etc with a wide verandah in front and rear, situate in Thompson – square [sic] Windsor at present rented to Mr James Atkinson, builder at £50 per annum. This cottage being situate [sic] in the most healthy and pleasant locality in the town of Windsor commanding a splendid view of the River Hawkesbury and the adjacent country. The cottage stands in an allotment of land having 70' frontage to Thompson-square by a depth of 100"</p>			

Site Number: 05 **Name:** House and Outbuilding



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. Shown as 5 on the plan.

Condition: Good	Integrity: High (but restored)	Current Use: Doctor's surgery
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Heritage listings:	State Heritage Register #00005	National Trust of NSW: S11447
	Hawkesbury LEP 2012: I00005; C4	RNE:3169

Level of Significance:	State: ✓	Local:	Assessed: ✓	Potential:
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Statement of Significance:

The house (and outbuildings) at 5 Thompson Square is significant as an individual item as an early Victorian cottage showing few external modifications.

The house and outbuildings is an authentic early Victorian element is also significant for its contribution to the overall significance of Thompson Square as one of the properties providing definition to the western perimeter of the square. The combination of all the buildings within the Thompson Square heritage curtilage demonstrates the different phases of Thompson Square's development. It contributes to the sense of age and history that is integral to the identity of Thompson Square and Windsor.

Grading:

Exceptional

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: Low potential for vibration-related impacts.

Visual impact: Major negative impact

- Views across Thompson Square, although obscured somewhat by vegetation, will be significantly modified by the proposed bridge approach
- The introduction of a new, imposing view of the approach road and traffic at the same level as

Site Number: 05 **Name:** House and Outbuilding

the house

Images:



The facade of 5 Thompson Square.



The rear yard of 5 Thompson Square with one of the outbuildings in the background

Site Number: 05 **Name:** House and Outbuilding

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: Reduce impacts to the existing cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*
7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts do not occur.*
8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in the Noise and Vibration working paper.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council*

Site Number: **Name:** House and Outbuilding

05

guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.

16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Talis Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a

Site Number: **Name:** House and Outbuilding

05

retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
- 21 *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 06		Name: Hawkesbury Museum and Tourist Information Centre (part of)	
Address: 7 Thompson Square		Property Description: Lot 1 DP 60716	
<p>Chronology:</p> <p>1831: A building is shown in the 1831 Abbott survey.</p> <p>1835: A building that retains its form on plan appears on a plan by an unnamed surveyor (SR 5968).</p> <p>c. 1835 - 1837: Built by John Howe.</p> <p>c. 1837 – 1848: Used as an inn by Edward Coffey (also spelled "Coffee").</p> <p>1848: The building accepted as Howe's House (Coffey's Inn) is not shown on a plan dated 1848. Curiously, the <i>Lord Nelson Inn</i> is where the Doctors House should be. The plan is showing allotments for sale in the police paddocks and may be showing old details.</p> <p>1858: Put up for sale with the site of the former Lord Nelson Hotel (1-3 Thompson Square).</p> <p>1860: Known as the "Royal Oak Inn" and the "Daniel O'Connell Inn"; it was sold in the same year.</p> <p>1871 – 1899: It became the office and printing works of the local <i>Australian</i> newspaper.</p> <p>1911 – 1967: used as a private residence by the Stevens family.</p> <p>1967: Bought by Windsor Municipal Council for use as a museum.</p> <p>1975: Classified by the National Trust of Australia.</p> <p>1978: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures.</p> <p>1981: Added to the Register of the National Estate.</p> <p>1989: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed.</p> <p>1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register.</p> <p>1999 – 1967: Private residential.</p> <p>1967 - present: Museum.</p>			
<p>Description:</p> <p>No 7 Thompson Square is a component of the SHR listing for Thompson Square Conservation Area.</p> <p>Substantial late Georgian building with five bays. Two-storey, brick construction, with a hipped roof clad with corrugated metal sheet (originally shingled). The facade is symmetrical, divided into five bays with a central entrance at ground level surmounted by an arched lintel and fanlight. The facade features a two storey veranda and balcony which replaced an original single storey verandah probably in the 1890s. Brick outbuilding at rear.</p> <p>John Howe placed an advertisement in 1837 for a <i>newly erected house situate in Thompson Square</i>. The house included cellars, parlours, bedrooms, office and store rooms with a kitchen, wash-house, servants' room and granary.</p> <p>The form of the building on plan indicates that the walkway between the south elevation and the Macquarie Arms was covered at one point; refer to the photograph of the wall below. An historical photograph (Mills 1888) also suggests a structure in this location.</p> <p>The chronology raises questions regarding the date of the existing building and the possibility that there was a building in this location prior to Howe's House.</p> <p>The building has undergone restoration and a new museum and tourist information centre constructed at the rear of the property fronting Baker Street. Part of the SHR curtilage of this item extends into the property of the Macquarie Arms Hotel and incorporates some of the rear and side wall of the hotel.</p>			

Site Number: 06 **Name:** Hawkesbury Museum and Tourist Information Centre (part of)



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. No. 7 Thompson Square is shown as 6 on the plan.

Condition: Good	Integrity: High (but restored).	Current Use: Museum			
Heritage listings:		State Heritage Register #00126		National Trust S11448	
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126; C4		RNE: 3170	
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓	Potential:
<p>Statement of Significance:</p> <p>The building is significant as an excellent example of a late Georgian two-storey residence addressing Thompson Square. It demonstrates the historical development of the square and is associated with important figures in the local area. Built twenty years after the Macquarie Arms Hotel, the building is an early addition to the Thompson Square group and has aesthetic and architectural merit. Its age and condition add to its significance.</p> <p>It is a vital component of the urban colonial character of Thompson Square (RNE 3170).</p> <p>7 Thompson Square is also significant for its contribution to the overall significance of Thompson Square by providing a recognisable definition to the western perimeter of the square. In combination with the surrounding buildings in Thompsons Square, 7 Thompson Square demonstrates the different phases of the square's development. It contributes to the sense of age and history that is integral to the identity of Thompson Square and Windsor.</p> <p>Grading: Exceptional</p>					
<p>Potential impact of the proposal:</p> <p>Physical: Low potential for vibration-related impacts</p> <p>Visual impact: Major negative impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views across Thompson Square, although obscured somewhat by vegetation, will be significantly modified by the proposed bridge approach The introduction of a new, imposing view of the approach road and traffic at the same level as 					

Site Number: 06 **Name:** Hawkesbury Museum and Tourist Information Centre (part of)

the house

Images:



View of the Hawkesbury Regional Museum at 7 Thompson Square. The wall of the Macquarie Arms Hotel is visible in the background.



The wall of the Macquarie Arms Hotel facing the south elevation of 7 Thompson Square. Note the

Site Number: 06 **Name:** Hawkesbury Museum and Tourist Information Centre (part of)

06

flashing at the top, the paint to the right and what appears to be a scar next to it. There are enough inconsistencies in the overall form of the wall to invite closer inspection and raise the possibility that the unpainted section of wall represents a different phase and suggests that the walkway was covered at one point.



A scar on the western side of the wall between the Macquarie Arms Hotel and 7 Thompson Square.

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: Reduce impacts to the existing cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly*

Site Number: 06 **Name:** Hawkesbury Museum and Tourist Information Centre (part of)

06

identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.

7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts do not occur.*
8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in the Noise and Vibration working paper.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Talis Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside

Site Number: 06 **Name:** Hawkesbury Museum and Tourist Information Centre (part of)

settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*

Site Number: 06 **Name:** Hawkesbury Museum and Tourist Information Centre (part of)

i. "The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor

20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 07		Name: Macquarie Arms Hotel (also called "The Royal Hotel" between the years 1873 and 1961).	
Address: 81 George Street (also addressed as Thompson Square)		Property Description: Lot 1 DP 864088	
Chronology: <p>1812: The outline of the hotel can be seen on Meehan's survey of 1812 – suggesting that construction had commenced by this date (?).</p> <p>1815: Construction complete (had been in construction for "some time"); called "The Macquarie Arms Hotel".</p> <p>1815 – 1835: Public hotel.</p> <p>1835 – 1845: Officer's mess.</p> <p>1845 – 1865: Private ownership (J C L Fitzpatrick suggests that Dr Day lived here at one point before it was licenced again and became <i>The Royal Hotel</i>).</p> <p>c. 1873 – 1961: Inn, renamed <i>The Royal Hotel</i>.</p> <p>1961: Reverted to the name <i>The Macquarie Arms Hotel</i>.</p> <p>1975?: Classified by the National Trust of Australia as part of the Thompson Square Precinct.</p> <p>1978: Added to the Register of the National Estate.</p> <p>1981: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed to protect it from unsympathetic modifications.</p> <p>1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register.</p>			
Description: <p>Colonial Georgian hotel. L-plan, two storey building plus attic and cellar. Sandstock brick construction with a stucco finish. Hipped roof clad with corrugated metal sheet roof (originally shingled).</p> <p>Prior to 1841, a colonnaded veranda with enclosed corner pavilions ran along both the Thompson Square and George Street elevations. A balcony on both frontages and extensions upward of the corner pavilions were added between 1916 and 1929. Attic dormers were also added at the same time.</p> <p>Part of a brick wall from to the side and rear of the property addressing Thompson Square forms part of the listing. The bricks are said to be cast-offs from an order placed for St Matthews in Windsor.</p> <p>The SHR curtilage does not include the rear yard of hotel, which encompasses much of the brick wall. The rear yard of the Macquarie Arms Hotel is included in the Thompson Square Conservation Area SHR curtilage.</p>			
Condition: Generally Good. The masonry perimeter wall requires attention	Integrity: Good	Current Use: Hotel/public house	
Heritage listings:		State Heritage Register #00041	National Trust: S11449
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: I00041; C4	RNE: 3171
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local: ✓
		Assessed: ✓	Potential:

Site Number: 07 **Name:** Macquarie Arms Hotel (also called "The Royal Hotel" between the years 1873 and 1961).

Statement of Significance:

The Macquarie Arms Hotel is significant as one of the earliest surviving buildings in the State and in Windsor. *It is the earliest surviving hotel in Australia* (RNE 3171). Constructed by emancipist Richard Fitzgerald upon the instructions of Governor Macquarie, the building is significant for its use as a hotel and officers' mess during the period when the government domain surrounded Thompson Square.

Although the Macquarie Arms Hotel has been slightly modified but retains a high degree of intactness. *The building contains numerous rare and aesthetically superior elements, and continues to be widely recognised for its importance to the understanding of settlement, urban design, and architecture during the colonial period, while its historic associations carry strong cultural messages of the period's society and government. It has been long established by art and architectural historians, and has a prominent place in the contemporary social life of Windsor (SHR Listing 00041).*

It is a substantial building significant for its landmark qualities and is a highly recognised feature of Thompson Square. It is part of a group of buildings representing the numerous architectural phases that form the perimeter of Thompson Square and demonstrate its development. It contributes to the sense of age and history that is integral to the identity of Thompson Square and Windsor.

Grading:

Exceptional

Potential Impacts of the proposal:

Physical: None anticipated, however due to the age and fragility of the building, mitigation measures are recommended as a precautionary principle.

Visual impact: Major negative impact

- Views across Thompson Square, although obscured somewhat by vegetation, will be significantly modified by the proposed bridge approach
- The introduction of a new, imposing view of the approach road and traffic at the same level as the hotel
- The interruption of current views and the addition of the new element of the approach road and replacement bridge into the hotel's visual catchment will impact significantly on the setting of the building

Images:



Site Number: 07 **Name:** Macquarie Arms Hotel (also called "The Royal Hotel" between the years 1873 and 1961).

The Thompson Square entrance to the Macquarie Arms Hotel.



View of the wall surrounding the Macquarie Arms Hotel. The bricks used to make this wall were intended for St Matthews but were considered inferior. A section of this wall is not included in the SHR listing for the hotel but is included in the conservation area listing.



The masonry wall on the northern boundary adjacent to 7 Thompson Square showing substantial cracking.

Site Number: 07 **Name:** Macquarie Arms Hotel (also called "The Royal Hotel" between the years 1873 and 1961).



The masonry wall facing Thompson Square is showing a number of cracks. The plaques are simple interpretation. The top plaque reads *This wall was built in 1819 by Richard Fitzgerald with rejected bricks from St Matthews Church of Eng.*

The bottom plaque is the 1867 flood marker.

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: Reduce impacts to the existing cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - a. *prepare dilapidation reports for heritage items in the immediate vicinity of the project area and ensure that appropriate safeguards against vibration and accidental impacts*

Site Number: 07 **Name:** Macquarie Arms Hotel (also called "The Royal Hotel" between the years 1873 and 1961).

are in place. Items identified for dilapidation assessment are:

- "Bridgeview", 27 Wilberforce Road
- 4 Bridge Street, the brick retaining wall in the backyard
- 6 (8) Bridge Street, House
- "House and Outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street
- 62 George Street, single-storey building of the former Hawkesbury Stores
- **"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street and surrounding brick wall,**
- "The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square
- Other heritage items if the requirement is identified during construction

b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*

7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts to not occur.*
8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in the Noise and Vibration working paper.*
9. *Ensure that architectural noise mitigation measures proposed to minimise traffic noise on heritage listed residential properties are developed by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to advice prepared by City Plan Heritage (9 August 2012).*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

Site Number: 07 **Name:** Macquarie Arms Hotel (also called "The Royal Hotel" between the years 1873 and 1961).

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Talis Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT

Site Number: 07 **Name:** Macquarie Arms Hotel (also called "The Royal Hotel" between the years 1873 and 1961).

report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
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 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 08 **Name:** House (on land with a high degree of archaeological potential)

Address: 4 Bridge Street

Property Description:
SHR lists this as Lot 10,
Section 11 DP 759096. Six
Viewer lists it as Lot 10 DP
666894

Chronology:

1795: Part of the area that formed the civic/service area from the ridge to the river.

1809: Part of the central section of the government domain; probably within Andrew Thompson's allotment as suggested in a watercolour by G W Evans.

1810: On the outside eastern boundary of the newly formed Thompson Square.

1831: Survey plan shows a large garden in this location at the base of the government stables, prisoners barracks and police barracks.

1874: Allocated to Presbyterian Church for Manse.

1899/1903: Resumption of small section for road at the northern end of the property.

1903: Sold into private ownership.

1955-present: Weatherboard cottage on site.

1973: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures.

1982: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed over Thompson Square incorporating this property.

1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register.

Description:

This property is a component of the Thompson Square Conservation Area SHR listing. Reasons for its inclusion are inferred by its location as a property providing definition, but it is also an archaeologically sensitive area.

Constructed in 1955 single storey weatherboard cottage with a low pitched pyramidal corrugated steel clad hipped roof. Front verandah has later glazing. The footings of the building are brick.

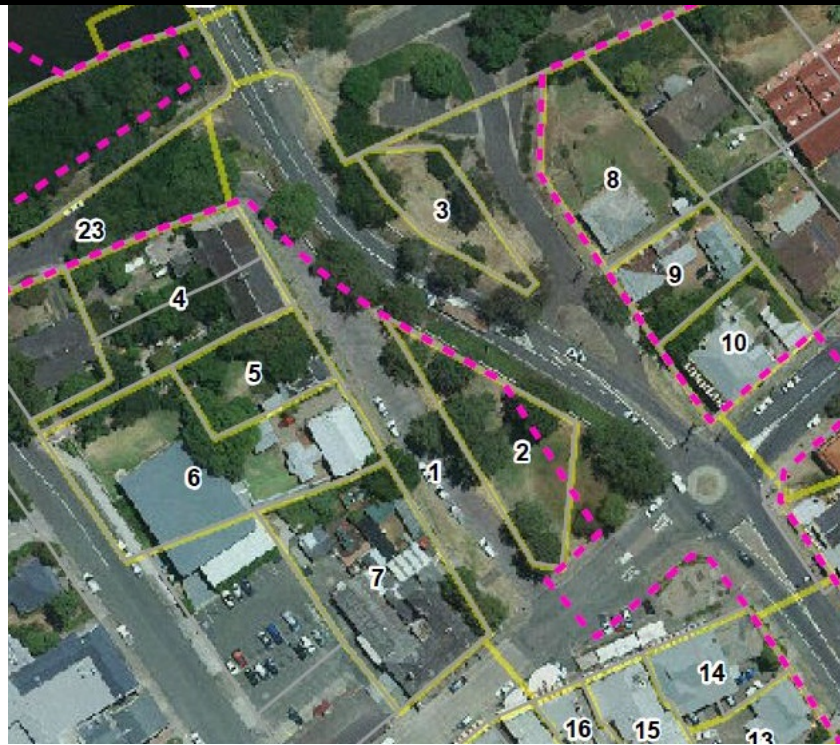
An early brick retaining wall is visible within the back yard of the property and a high concentration of artefacts can be seen eroding out of the soil.

The property is the site of Andrew Thompson's Windsor property being where his general store was probably located. Thompson's property became part of the Government Domain and was set aside for a Presbyterian Manse, although never taken up as such (Austral Archaeology, 2009: 158).

4 Bridge Street is listed as it is one of properties defining Thompson Square. Although it is not mentioned in the SHR listing, the significant fabric of this contributory item is the potential it retains for significant archaeological resources dating from the Green Hills period to the present. The potential for Aboriginal material culture has not been included in this assessment. The lot is likely to retain evidence of Andrew Thompson's occupation and the later government uses on the site.

Grateful acknowledgement to Mrs Armstrong and her nephew Peter Armstrong for allowing us access to the property.

Site Number: 08 **Name:** House (on land with a high degree of archaeological potential)



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. Shown as 8 on the plan.

Condition: Good	Integrity: Good	Current Use: Private dwelling		
Heritage listings:		State Heritage Register #00126		National Trust: S11455
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126; C4		RNE: 3166
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local:	Assessed: ✓
<p>Potential: ✓</p>				
<p>Statement of Significance:</p> <p>Number 4 Bridge Street is significant as an individual item as well as a contributory item to Thompson Square. As in individual item, the site is the location of Andrew Thompson's holdings and is very likely to contain significant relics relating to Green Hills, Andrew Thompson's occupation and the later Government occupation.</p> <p>The property is also significant as part of the group that defines the perimeter of Thompson Square and provides a visual demonstration of the many historical phases that have contributed to the current situation of Thompson Square.</p> <p>The site is significant also for its archaeological potential. The property encompasses part of the early Government Domain and some or part of the buildings belonging to Andrew Thompson and therefore has a high degree of scientific potential.</p>				
<p>Potential impact of the proposal:</p> <p>Physical: Vibration related impacts may occur during construction and possibly during operation, with potential effects on the building and on the archaeological resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vibration control measures have been identified during construction Note that the sandstock brick retaining wall is fragile and will require a high level of protection to ensure it remains stable <p>Visual impact: Major negative impact</p>				

Site Number: 08 **Name:** House (on land with a high degree of archaeological potential)

08

- The introduction of a new, imposing view of the approach road and traffic directly adjacent will introduce substantial visual elements
- Views across Thompson Square, although obscured somewhat by vegetation, will be significantly modified by the proposed bridge approach

Images



4 Bridge Street, view east. The slope of the landscape, although modified throughout history is still quite steep.



View south east toward 4 Bridge Street. Photograph taken from the small car park.

Site Number: 08 **Name:** House (on land with a high degree of archaeological potential)

08



The top view of the area behind the brick retaining wall within the yard of 4 Bridge Street. View to the north west.



The sandstock brick retaining wall within the yard of 4 Bridge Street. View east.

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: Reduce impacts to the existing cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the

Site Number: 08 **Name:** House (on land with a high degree of archaeological potential)

setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - a. *prepare dilapidation reports for heritage items in the immediate vicinity of the project area and ensure that appropriate safeguards against vibration and accidental impacts are in place. Items identified for dilapidation assessment are:*
 - Bridgeview, 27 Wilberforce Road
 - **4 Bridge Street, the brick retaining wall in the backyard**
 - 6 (8) Bridge Street, House
 - 10 Bridge Street, House and Outbuildings
 - 62 George Street, single-storey building of the former Hawkesbury Stores
 - 81 George Street and surrounding wall, The Macquarie Arms Hotel
 - The Doctors House, 1 – 3 Thompson Square
 - Other heritage items if the requirement is identified during construction
 - b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*
7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts to not occur.*
8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in the Noise and Vibration working paper.*
9. *Ensure that architectural noise mitigation measures proposed to minimise traffic noise on heritage listed residential properties are developed by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to advice prepared by City Plan Heritage (9 August 2012).*

11.8.3 Archaeological management

Test excavation revealed that the archaeological resource is a result of continued cultural and environmental modifications resulting in a complex and significant stratigraphic sequence. The extent of the archaeological excavation would need to be greater than the extent of the impacts of the construction footprint to retrieve meaningful information.

This section should be read in conjunction with section 11.5.5 *Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation*. The loss of information through the anticipated construction-related excavation requires careful management. Open area excavation would require a combination of mechanical and manual excavation undertaken by professional archaeologists in association with an

Site Number: 08 **Name:** House (on land with a high degree of archaeological potential)

experienced excavator operator. All professional standards of excavation, recording and artefact curation must be adhered to and a comprehensive report and interpretation of the work prepared at the conclusion of site works. As the history of Windsor goes back further than two centuries, it must be designed to meet best practice standards for the recovery of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeology, conducted as a single investigative process.

Impacts are also predicted where it is proposed that utilities will be installed along Bridge Street from Macquarie Street to the George Street intersection. Installation is likely to be by one of two methods: directional drilling or open trenching. Consideration has been given in these recommendations for managing impacts deriving from the installation of services along Bridge Street by minimising impacts.

11. *Develop an integrated archaeological project (terrestrial, maritime and Aboriginal) and research design in conjunction with heritage agency stakeholders. The research design should seek to investigate the project area and realise its archaeological potential. The archaeological project and research design will set out in detail the archaeological program, the research objectives and questions, and methods of analysis and dissemination of the results. The points identified in the discussion of archaeological resources should be considered when developing the archaeological program.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
14. *Continue the archival record during construction of the replacement bridge.*
15. *Prepare an archival record of the Windsor Bridge prior to, and during, its demolition.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been

Site Number: 08 **Name:** House (on land with a high degree of archaeological potential)

addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Thalys Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design

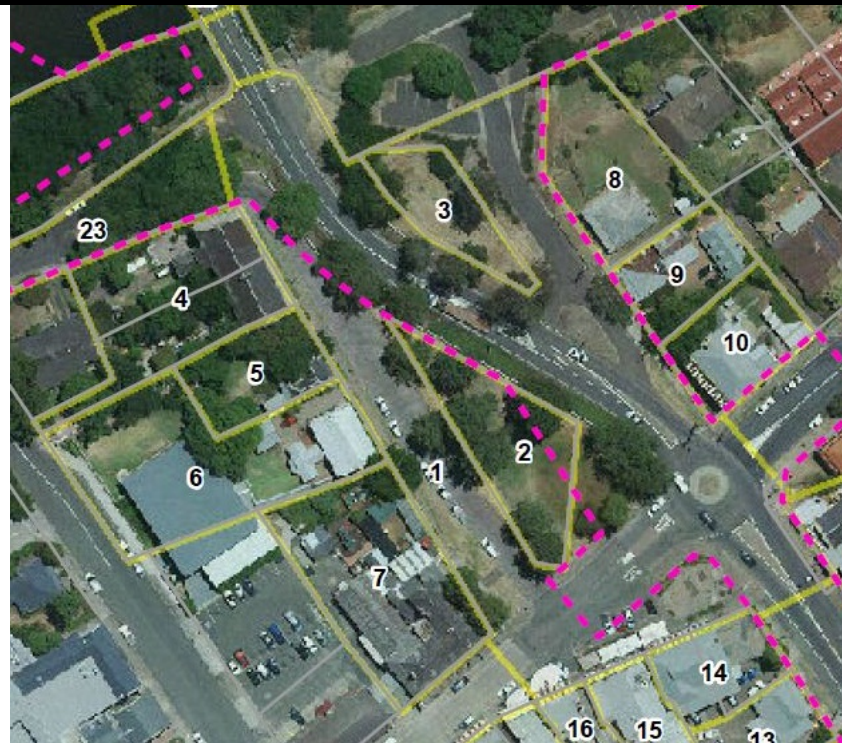
Site Number: 08 **Name:** House (on land with a high degree of archaeological potential)

- prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
 20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
 21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
 22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
 23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 09		Name: House	
Address: 6 Bridge Street (addressed as 8 Bridge Street on the Hawkesbury LEP 2012)		Property Description: Lot 1 DP 995391	
Chronology: <p>1795 – 1810: Part of the government domain and service area to the wharf.</p> <p>1810: Remained part of the government domain.</p> <p>1851: Subdivided and sold to John Icke Kettle.</p> <p>c1860: Construction of the present building.</p> <p>1871 – 1886: Operated as a private school run by Mrs Eliza Hopkins.</p> <p>1917: Elizabeth Irwon is registered owner.</p> <p>1917: Property transferred to William Lumley.</p> <p>1926: Property transferred to Leo Armstrong.</p> <p>1973: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures.</p> <p>1982: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed over Thompson Square incorporating this property (Bridge Street excluded).</p> <p>1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register (Bridge Street excluded).</p>			
Description: <p>A mid-Victorian era (ca 1860) brick cottage with a timber verandah, flanking brick chimneys and a corrugated iron clad high-pitched hipped roof, which would have originally been shingled. Bowd (1986) states that the two-storey brick building at the rear was where Mrs Eliza Hopkins held her private school (1871 – 1866). A two-storey brick building is situated at the rear of the property and is used as a car port; a photograph c1960 suggests a different building; the photograph on the RNE (May 1980 suggests that the house had been stuccoed and the outbuilding has been removed).</p> <p>The house is located in the former Government Domain.</p>			

Site Number: 09 **Name:** House



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. Shown as 9 on the plan.

Condition: Good	Integrity: Good	Current Use: Commercial premises
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Heritage listings:	State Heritage Register #00126	National Trust: S11451
	Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126; C4	RNE: 3173

Level of Significance:	State: ✓	Local:	Assessed: ✓	Potential:
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Statement of Significance:

Number 6 Bridge Street is a mid-Victorian, single-storey brick cottage. It has historical associations with private education in Windsor and is associated with the Leo and Allan Armstrong who are significant local figures for their contribution to the Windsor Fire Brigade.

The building is part of the group that defines the perimeter of Thompson Square. The combination of all the buildings within the Thompson Square heritage curtilage demonstrates the different phases of Thompson Square's development. It contributes to the sense of age and history that is integral to the identity of Thompson Square and Windsor.

The site is significant also for its archaeological potential. The property encompasses part of the early Government Domain and some or part of the buildings belonging to Andrew Thompson and therefore has a high degree of scientific potential.

Grading:
Exceptional

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: No

- Impacts through vibration have been identified and vibration control measures would be

Site Number: **Name:** House

09

implemented during construction

Visual impact: Major negative impact

- The introduction of a new, imposing view of the approach road and traffic directly adjacent will introduce substantial visual elements
- Views across Thompson Square, although obscured somewhat by vegetation, will be significantly modified by the proposed bridge approach

Images:



No 6 (also 8) Bridge Street.



No 6 (also 8) Bridge Street is the building on the right. No 4 is adjacent. View to the north east.

Site Number: **Name:** House

09



No 6 (also 8) Bridge Street with a view down the drive way and glimpses of the garage. The age of the car port is not known but may be the two-storey building described by Bowd as being Mrs Eliza Hopkins' school. View to the north east.



The slab buildings on the southern boundary of the property. Anecdotal evidence suggests that these buildings were used as the laundry when the Armstrong family lived here. The building closest to the road has weatherboards beneath the slab. View east.

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: Reduce impacts to the existing cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the

Site Number: **Name:** House

09

setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - a *prepare dilapidation reports for heritage items in the immediate vicinity of the project area and ensure that appropriate safeguards against vibration and accidental impacts are in place. Items identified for dilapidation assessment are:*
 - Bridgeview, 27 Wilberforce Road
 - 4 Bridge Street, the brick retaining wall in the backyard
 - **6 (8) Bridge Street, House**
 - House and Outbuildings, 10 Bridge Street, Windsor
 - 62 George Street, single-storey building of the former Hawkesbury Stores
 - The Macquarie Arms Hotel, 81 George Street and surrounding wall,
 - The Doctors House, 1 – 3 Thompson Square
 - Other heritage items if the requirement is identified during construction
 - b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*
7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts to not occur.*
8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in the Noise and Vibration working paper.*
9. *Ensure that architectural noise mitigation measures proposed to minimise traffic noise on heritage listed residential properties are developed by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to advice prepared by City Plan Heritage (9 August 2012).*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge

Site Number: **Name:** House

09

and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Thalys Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The

Site Number: **Name:** House

09

concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 10		Name: Building and outbuildings (River Music)	
Address: 10 Bridge Street		Property Description: Part Lot A DP 381403	
<p>Chronology:</p> <p>1795 – 1810: Part of the government domain and service area to the wharf.</p> <p>1810: Remained part of the government domain.</p> <p>1851: Subdivided and sold to John Icke Kettle.</p> <p>1856: Two-storey building erected by Dr Joshua Dowe.</p> <p>1875: Windsor Grammar School with a period before that as St Katherine's private school for young ladies.</p> <p>1887: Owned by Dr. J Callahan.</p> <p>1901 – 1919: Known as <i>Lilburndale</i> and lived in by Brinsley Hall, the local MLA (Member of the Legislative Assembly).</p> <p>1923 – 1934: Maternity hospital named <i>Craigneish</i>.</p> <p>1946: A small kiosk erected on the facade (now demolished).</p> <p>1952: A portion of the lot containing 10 Bridge Street transferred to Joyce Douglas.</p> <p>1973: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures.</p> <p>1982: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed over Thompson Square incorporating this property (Bridge Street excluded).</p> <p>1988: Some modifications/works during the Thompson Square revitalisation undertaken as part of the Bicentennial activities.</p> <p>1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register (Bridge Street excluded).</p>			
<p>Description:</p> <p>This property is a component of the Thompson Square Conservation Area SHR listing. It is built over the government domain and has a high level of archaeological potential.</p> <p>Two storey brick Regency style building of the early-Victorian era (1856). It has a particularly fine cast iron verandah to both floors fronting Bridge Street, stucco parapet and slate roof (Austral Archaeology 2009).</p> <p>The building features highly intact timber door and window joinery to both ground and first floor main street facades. The windows to both levels are timber-framed multi-paned double-hung windows with six-panes to each sash. The upper residential part of the premises features five French doors onto a front timber balcony (City Plan Heritage 2012).</p> <p>The two good slab outbuildings at the rear identified in the RNE listing were not sought out during this investigation, therefore their status is unknown. (All components of this property will be subject to the mitigation measures included at the end of this data sheet and in the main report).</p>			

Site Number: 10 **Name:** Building and outbuildings (River Music)

10



Plan:

No 10 Bridge Street is shown as 10 on the plan.

Condition: Good	Integrity: Good	Current Use: Commercial premises ("River Music") downstairs with some residential upstairs.			
Heritage listings:		State Heritage Register #00126		National Trust: S11452	
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126; C4		RNE: 3174	
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local:	Assessed: ✓	Potential: ✓
<p>Statement of Significance:</p> <p>10 Bridge Street is a fine example of a substantial early Victorian building. It retains a high degree of intact joinery to the windows and doors. Its location on the corner of Bridge and George Street on the ridge overlooking the river makes it a landmark building as well as one that defines the eastern edge of Thompson Square. The building is also significant for its historic associations with education and health care having been, at times, a school, a hospital and the private residence of doctors.</p> <p>The building is significant for its association with the provision of education and health care.</p> <p>The building is also significant as part of the group of buildings that surround Thompson Square and contribute to the item's overall significance. As part of a group of buildings surrounding Thompson Square, the 10 Bridge Street demonstrates the different phases of its development. It contributes to the sense of age and history that is integral to the identity of Thompson Square and Windsor.</p> <p>The property is also significant for the potential it retains, to hold significant relics related to the Green Hills and Macquarie-era phases of the site. It was part of the government domain and is likely to be built on the site of early substantial buildings.</p> <p>Grading of significance</p> <p>Exceptional</p> <p>Potential impact of the proposal:</p>					

Site Number: 10 **Name:** Building and outbuildings (River Music)

10

Physical: Minor negative impacts

- Impacts through vibration have been identified and vibration control measures would be implemented during construction
- Also will undergo a minor negative impact with the introduction of noise-proofing measures to the upper storey.

Visual impact: Major negative impact

- The introduction of a new, imposing view of the approach road and traffic directly adjacent will introduce substantial visual elements
- Views across Thompson Square, although obscured somewhat by vegetation, will be significantly modified by the proposed bridge approach

Images:



10 Bridge Street. View east.

Site Number: 10 **Name:** Building and outbuildings (River Music)

10



The view of 10 Bridge Street from the roundabout. View north east.



View of the side of 10 Bridge Street from George Street.

Site Number: 10 **Name:** Building and outbuildings (River Music)

10



10 Bridge Street as it appears from the western side of the Thompson Square upper parkland area. The Macquarie Arms Hotel is behind the photographer. Note the topography within the reserve, which is probably due to introduced fill (as shown by the Aboriginal test pit program). The view across the square from this location is unimpeded.

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: Reduce impacts to the existing cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape.

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - a *prepare dilapidation reports for heritage items in the immediate vicinity of the project area and ensure that appropriate safeguards against vibration and accidental impacts are in place. Items identified for dilapidation assessment are:*

Site Number: **Name:** Building and outbuildings (River Music)

10

- 27 Wilberforce Road, Bridgeview
- 4 Bridge Street, the brick retaining wall in the backyard
- 6 (8) Bridge Street, House
- **10 Bridge Street, House and Outbuildings**
- 62 George Street, single-storey building of the former Hawkesbury Stores
- 81 George Street and surrounding wall, The Macquarie Arms Hotel
- 1 – 3 Thompson Square, The Doctors House
- Other heritage items if the requirement is identified during construction

b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*

7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts to not occur.*
8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in the Noise and Vibration working paper.*
9. *Ensure that architectural noise mitigation measures proposed to minimise traffic noise on heritage listed residential properties are developed by a suitably qualified professional. Refer to advice prepared by City Plan Heritage (9 August 2012).*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Talis Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the

Site Number: **Name:** Building and outbuildings (River Music)

10

archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*

Site Number: **Name:** Building and outbuildings (River Music)

10

19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.*
21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 11		Name: Former School of Arts Building	
Address: 14 Bridge Street		Property Description: Lot 1 DP 136637; Lots 1 & 2 DP 1127620	
<p>Chronology:</p> <p>1795: Part of the government domain.</p> <p>1809: A large rectilinear building is shown on a watercolour painted by G W Evans; the building appears again in another watercolour attributed to Evans in 1810/11 as well as in a lithograph prepared by Philip Slaeger (probably around 1812). This building has been identified as one of the Government Stores.</p> <p>1812: A large rectilinear building is shown on Meehan's plan.</p> <p>1827: A large rectilinear building is shown in or close to this location on the plan <i>Map of the Town of Windsor</i>.</p> <p>1831: The survey by Abbott shows what is probably the same rectilinear building that is shown either on or directly adjacent to the site.</p> <p>1861: The School of Arts was constructed (the present building).</p> <p>1947: Sold to Enoch Taylor and used as a boot factory.</p> <p>1973: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures.</p> <p>1982: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed over Thompson Square incorporating this property.</p> <p>1988: Some modifications/works during the Thompson Square revitalisation undertaken as part of the Bicentennial activities.</p> <p>1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register.</p>			
<p>Description:</p> <p>Part of the SHR Thompson Square Conservation Area. A mid-Victorian building constructed for civic purposes. It is a stuccoed Italianate single-storey building with four engaged columns to the facade and a central window flanked by two doors.</p> <p>Large enclosed rooms have been added to either side of the facade have been added as have stairs to the front door, creating a bulkier appearance when compared with the form shown in the historic photograph. The condition of the building appears good from the outside; modifications to the building obscure its original form and detract from its aesthetic value. It is clear from comparing photographs (refer below) that Bridge Street has been widened considerably.</p> <p>The existing building is a product of the "School of Arts" movement (also known as the "mechanics' institute movement") originating in Scotland in the nineteenth century. The movement was based on the philosophy that education in the sciences of the skilled working class (artisan class) would engender an environment of invention and have social benefits as well. Schools of Arts were run by volunteers, assisted by minor government grants and were there to serve the community. These buildings are where public lectures were held; they housed the local library and were the venue for fund raisers and the neighbourhood centre (Dictionary of Sydney).</p>			

Site Number: 11 **Name:** Former School of Arts Building

11



Plan:

No 14 Bridge Street is shown as 11.

Condition: Good	Integrity: Good	Current Use: Commercial premises			
Heritage listings:		State Heritage Register #00126		National Trust: S11450	
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126; C4		RNE: 3172	
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓	Potential:
<p>Statement of Significance:</p> <p>The former School of Arts building is significant as a mid-Victorian building with civic beginnings. It appears to be largely intact and therefore retains the ability to be restored to its most significant aesthetic form. The former School of Arts building is also significant for its links with early community life in Windsor.</p> <p>It has historical significance as representing a movement that promoted the benefits of educating the skilled working classes, which was the birth of the municipal library and neighbourhood centre.</p> <p>The building is part of the group that defines the perimeter of Thompson Square. The combination of all the buildings within the Thompson Square heritage curtilage demonstrates the different phases of Thompson Square's development. It contributes to the sense of age and history that is integral to the identity of Thompson Square and Windsor.</p> <p>The site is significant also for its archaeological potential. The property encompasses part of the early Government Domain and the former School of Arts is built on some or part of a government storehouse and therefore has a high degree of scientific potential.</p> <p>Grading of significance:</p> <p>High</p> <p>Potential impact of the proposal:</p>					

Site Number: **Name:** Former School of Arts Building

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Physical: No

- Vibration control measures would be implemented during construction as a precautionary measure

Visual impact: Moderate to negligible impact

- The main road to the bridge currently passes in front of this item. No major changes are expected with the operation of the proposed road
- The installation of traffic lights in the location of the current roundabout would feature prominently this close to the item

In the vicinity:

- Future installation of services may be required; if so, this section of the project area would require consideration in a comprehensive archaeological program (refer data sheet 32) for details.

Images:



The former School of Arts building photographed in June 2012. The building is on the southern side of the Bridge Street/George Street roundabout as shown by the land sloping towards South Creek. Compare the depth of the street frontage of the photograph above with the photograph below.

Site Number: **Name:** Former School of Arts Building

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Undated image of the School of Arts (ML GPO 1-06260)

Mitigation measures

11.8.1 The cultural landscape: Reduce impacts to the existing cultural landscape

Impacts to the cultural landscape would be generated by the project. These impacts would affect the setting and view and vistas as well as archaeological fabric (which is addressed in a separate section below). The measures below have been formulated to reduce the overall impacts to the cultural landscape

1. *Ensure that the replacement bridge is designed to minimise visual impact to the landscape.*
2. *Ensure that the landscape scheme for the Thompson Square parkland area retains its informal character. Refer also to section 11.8.5.*
3. *Investigate the possibility of further reducing the size of the roundabout at Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road.*
4. *Investigate opportunities to relocate above-ground utilities underground so that they do not pose a visual impediment to the resulting cultural landscape.*
5. *Include the existing cultural landscape in all archival recording activities undertaken for the project.*

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*
 - b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*
7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts do not occur.*
8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in*

Site Number: **Name:** Former School of Arts Building

11

the Noise and Vibration working paper.

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*
13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*
16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*
17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Talis Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

Site Number: **Name:** Former School of Arts Building

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From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*
19. *Post-construction landscaping should be prioritised where it would provide residences and businesses with a buffer to the completed project. The items that have been identified include:*
 - a. *"Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach*
 - b. *4 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - c. *6 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - d. *"House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor*
 - e. *"The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor*
 - f. *"The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor*
 - g. *"The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - h. *"House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor*
 - i. *"The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor*
20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced*


Site Number: **Name:** Former School of Arts Building

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ground plan down to the river.

21. *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*
22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*
23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 12					Name: Cottage				
Address: 20 Bridge Street					Property Description: Part Lot 2 DP 420926				
Chronology: 1795: Land is part of the government domain. c. 1860: The date of the building has been inferred from the date of the former School of Arts building that was erected once the former government store was demolished. 1908: Land grant to Sarah Ann Boyd.									
Description: Victorian brick single-storey cottage with corrugated iron roof (later addition). The building is set back from the road and private property. It was not accessed for the current investigation.									
					Plan: No 20 Bridge Street is shown as 12.				
Condition: Unknown		Integrity: Unknown		Current Use: Residential					
Heritage listings:		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: I147				National Trust #S8051			
Level of Significance:		State:		Local: ✓		Assessed: ✓		Potential:	
Statement of Significance: The cottage is of local significance for its ability to demonstrate the historical development of Thompson Square.									
Grading of significance:									

Site Number: 12 **Name:** Cottage

Moderate

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: None; however, vibration monitoring that would be applied to other buildings would apply here as a precautionary measure.

Visual: None

Images:



View east along the driveway of 20 Bridge Street. The front section of the house appears to be older than the rear section. A land and property search did not shed any light of the age of the building but it may date from the 1860s when the government building next door was demolished and the School of Arts was built.

Mitigation measures

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*

b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*

7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts to not occur.*

8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in the Noise and Vibration working paper.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 13 **Name:** Cottage

Address: 17 Bridge Street (also addressed as 68 George Street). The property is an "L" shaped lot with frontage on Bridge Street and George Street. Site number 13 is 17 Bridge Street.

Property Description: Lot 1 DP 555685

Chronology:

1835: A building is shown on a plan dated to 1835 (SR 5968); it is of the same form and therefor inferred to be the building that exists today.

1842: A building on this location is in the Armstrong survey plan.

1843: Granted to Michael McQuade on the 31st of March although transactions on the land or part of the land had been occurring since 1830.

1922: Converted to Torrens Title at the request of Hilton Mountford Moses.

1973: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures.

1982: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) placed over Thompson Square incorporating this property.

1988: Some modifications/works during the Thompson Square revitalisation undertaken as part of the Bicentennial activities.

1999: PCO transferred to the State Heritage Register.

Description:

Brick early Victorian single storey cottage with corrugated iron roof (Austral Archaeology, 2009: 168).



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. Shown as 13 on the plan.

Condition:

Good

Integrity:

Good

Current Use: Residential

Heritage listings:

State Heritage Register: 00126

National Trust: 1453

Hawkesbury LEP 2012: I00126; C4

RNE: 3175; 3166

Site Number: 13 **Name:** Cottage

Level of Significance:	State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓	Potential:
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Statement of Significance:

17 Bridge Street is significant as an early Victorian cottage built in the vernacular style that was popular until the late 1860s. It is representative of late Georgian to mid-Victorian cottages – a style that is becoming rarer as Sydney is redeveloped.

It is one of the buildings defining the historic precinct of Thompson Square upon entry to Windsor and contributes to the historic aesthetic of the locality.

It is included in the Thompson Square Conservation Area (SHR).

Grading of significance:

Exceptional

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: No

- Impacts through vibration have been identified and vibration control measures would be implemented during construction

Visual impact: None

- The main road to the bridge currently passes in front of this item. No major changes are expected with the operation of the proposed road
- The installation of traffic lights in the location of the current roundabout will affect views from the item

In the vicinity:

- Future installation of services may be required; if so, this section of the project area would require consideration in a comprehensive archaeological program (refer data sheet 32) for details.

Images:



17 Bridge Street; view west

Site Number: **Name:** Cottage

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Mitigation measures

11.8.2 Prior to and during construction: Safeguards prior to and during construction

Safeguards will be required in the area of construction to avoid inadvertent impacts to heritage items and significant trees (refer to the landscape assessment report) within or adjacent to the project area.

6. *Prior to construction:*

b. *Ensure that all personnel working on site undergo a heritage induction to clearly identify the value of the place and how to avoid inadvertent impacts.*

7. *Identify heritage items in the project area to ensure that inadvertent impacts to not occur.*

8. *Monitor heritage items during construction for construction-related impacts as described in the Noise and Vibration working paper.*

11.8.4 Archival recording

The changes to the surrounding landscape that will result from the project will be extensive. Therefore prior to commencing works, an archival record of the project area and the immediate vicinity should be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for items of State significance. Prior to starting any work associated with archival recording, it would be prudent to discuss the range and level of documentation with the Heritage Branch and the Hawkesbury Museum.

Following the record of the project area and surrounds prior to works commencing, include a photographic record of the project in progress, including the large scale works such as the construction of the replacement bridge, a photographic record of the demolition of the Windsor Bridge and other major events during the project.

Consideration should also be given to making a social record before, during and after the project that captures intangible aspects of the project area's significance and community esteem.

Any archaeological program includes an archival record of the process and findings as part of the methodology.

12. *Consult with the Heritage Branch (on behalf of the Heritage Council) and the Hawkesbury Museum regarding the level of archival recording appropriate for the site.*

13. *At a minimum undertake archival recording in accordance with the Heritage Council guidelines for recording items of State significance prior to any further works.*

16. *Prepare a final archival record of the project area and its immediate vicinity promptly once the project works have been completed.*

17. *RMS to develop a social record of Thompson Square and the building of the replacement bridge in conjunction with the Hawkesbury Museum and potentially other partners to capture community views on this change to their environment.*

11.8.5 Post-construction landscaping

Landscaping and urban design principles of the project area and Thompson Square have been addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman Mossop and Michaels and Hill Talis Architecture + Urban Projects for RMS. It is essential that during the landscaping process for this project and any future project, due consideration is given to the archaeological potential of the project area, in particular Thompson Square and the immediate

Site Number: **Name:** Cottage

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waterfront. Until an extensive archaeological excavation program is complete and the interpretation of the data has been prepared, the area within and surrounding Thompson Square, including the foreshore, must be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. In the first instance, any potential archaeological resource should be treated as if it is of state significance until additional investigation is undertaken.

The preferred landscape design would be one that interprets significant aspects of Thompson Square and enables it to be interpreted as a historical civic space. One of the most significant aspects of Thompson Square is its setting, and the views and vistas to and from it. Historical views that are documented in Appendix 1 of this technical paper provide the basis for both reinforcing the historical structure of the project area and addressing change and evolution within the open space and riverside settings. Whether directly alluded to through pictorial reminders, or just enhanced by vegetation reduction, the visual curtilage will become one of the strongest passive interpretative measures that can be applied.

From the 1880s Thompson Square has been subject to informal landscaping with the planting of trees, the erection of a pavilion, which was removed in the early twentieth century and aris rail fencing. The asymmetry and unstructured look of Thompson Square reinforced the informal design. More recently, the Pioneers Memorial and other features such as picnic tables and chairs were added.

The *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report*, prepared for this project respects the historical development of Thompson Square by promoting an informal landscape scheme that maintains the current character of the square and maintains the unstructured character of the parkland areas. The signature species suggested in the Urban Design Landscape Plan of native and exotic trees and their placement continues the tradition of deliberately planted trees in a naturalistic fashion. There are no straight lines of trees and a mix of species. Other than the retaining wall of the approach road and the stairs, there are few hard edges shown and a high degree of grassed areas. The terraced section, as shown in the long section (Plate 121 of the working paper), undulates gently to The Terrace. The concept for the future landscape plan is for an informal scheme; it is strongly recommended that the notion of the informal landscape scheme is carried through to the final landscape plan.

The landscape on the northern side of the project area is currently open farmland and a small number of buildings. The proposal on this side of the river is for the construction of a roundabout, shared pedestrian/cycle ways and a water quality basin. The recommendations of the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* is for a planting scheme comprising of a mixture of trees, grass and garden beds on the relatively level section before it drops toward the river. A shared pathway over a retaining wall marks the extent of the level area, which then drops away to the river. Where the landscape drops to the river the concept suggests that the river bank is re-vegetated with riparian (river) species and at the bank/water interface, the project construct riprap scour protection. This scour protection should be constructed of roughly dimensioned sandstone blocks, which would be loosely coursed with the gaps in between planted with sedges to provide a more naturalistic finish than basic concrete scour protection (refer to Figures 6.8, 6.15 and plan on page 90 of the SMM/HT report).

18. *Prepare an urban design landscape plan to guide the rehabilitation of Thompson Square following replacement bridge construction that takes its cue from the concept design prepared for the project (SMM and Hills Thalys 2012). Further works must consider the need for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.*

20. *Ensure that any future landscape plan retains the informal scheme that characterises*

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Thompson Square. That is, a minimum of hard-paved areas including pathways and retaining walls, maximise grassed areas, employ an informal planting scheme and a gently terraced ground plan down to the river.

21 *The preferred landscape design would be that Thompson Square retains the sense of open space and its setting and enhances its significant aspects, particularly those historical views that have contributed to the sense of place and access to the river bank.*

22. *Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.*

23. *Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.*