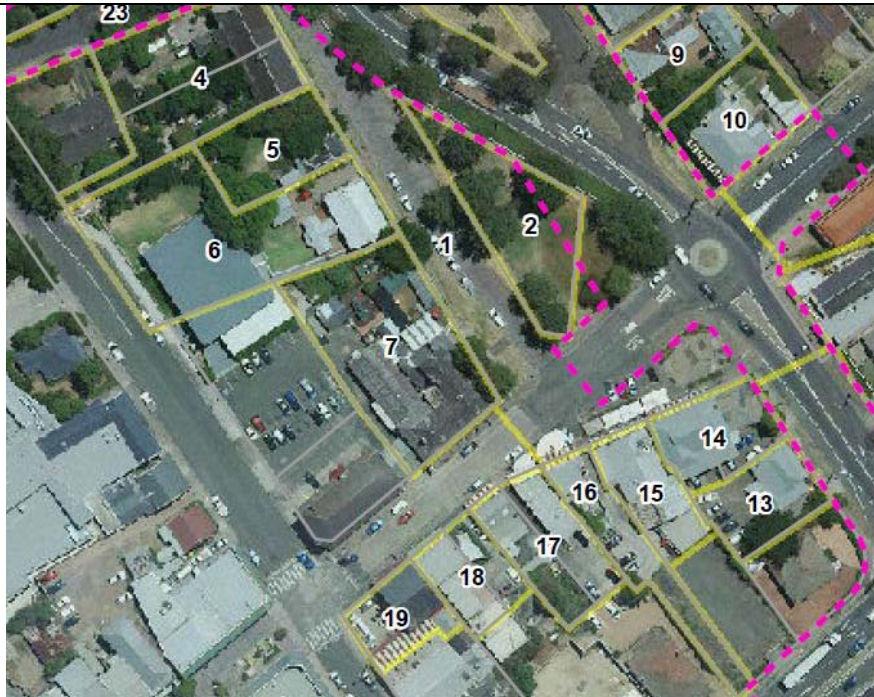


Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 14	Name: Shops (former Hawkesbury Stores)	
Address: 62-68 George Street (is on an "L" shaped lot that has frontage to George Street and 17 Bridge Street. 62: Lot 2 DP 555685 68: Lot 1 DP 555685 (17 Bridge Street is also on this lot)		Property Description: Lots 1 & 2 DP 555685
Chronology: <p>1795: On land that is part of the settlement of Green Hills and incorporated into the government domain.</p> <p>1809 – 1813: Various illustrations show buildings on the ridgeline of George Street; the location cannot be isolated but suggests that the land on which the building is now located may have been previously developed.</p> <p>1835: What is likely to be this building is shown on an 1835 plan (SR 5968).</p> <p>1842: A group of buildings identified as the Hawkesbury Stores has been built on the site.</p> <p>1870s: Two single-storey buildings and a smaller structure appear next to the <i>Sir John Young Hotel</i> (Hawkesbury City Library Services – reproduced below; the single-storey buildings appear in other photographs taken prior to 1880, e.g reproduced in Steel 1914: 183).</p> <p>1888: A two-storey free standing building (appears to be residential) has been built at the end of the cottage at 62 George Street and a two-storey shop with a flat roof has been built next to that (Hawkesbury City Library Services - 1889 – reproduced below; refer also the Mills 1888).</p> <p>1890s: More changes are made during the next decade and the flat-roofed building is either demolished or both are adapted to the form they are in now.</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>		
Description: <p>This group of buildings are listed as components within the Thompson Square Conservation Area.</p> <p>The item comprises:</p> <p>62 George Street is a single-storey late Georgian cottage, with a late-Victorian alteration of cast iron columns, balustrade and valance. A plan from c.1835 shows what appears to be the original building on the site, of which the existing one-storey cottage was part of. A two-storey building is attached to the single-storey cottage at 62. The two structures were built at different times but share the same lot.</p> <p>68 George Street is a two-storey late Victorian stucco brick building with a corrugated steel clad half gabled roof and restored two-storey verandah. The building is believed to have been erected around 1880 by William Moses for his grocery and bakery business and known as the Hawkesbury Stores until relocation of the business in 1920.</p> <p>Evidence from photographs and plans suggests that this section of buildings represents at least three phases: The original single-storey cottage (now truncated) built c. 1835, the building built up against is a two-storey Victorian terrace, which appears in photographs dated to the late 1880s and the building directly adjacent to that is a later two-storey structure built up against the Victorian terrace, date unknown. This third building in the row may be the flat roofed building with a different roof and windows installed.</p>		

Site Number: 14		Name: Shops (former Hawkesbury Stores)			
<p>A photograph possibly taken in the 1870s shows the intact single-storey building at 62 George Street next to another single-story building, which is in turn next to a smaller structure, next to a two-storey building, which has been identified as the <i>Sir John Young/Hawkesbury Hotel</i> (refer to the photo <i>Old shops & houses in George Street Thompsons [sic] Square</i> below).</p> <p>In a later photograph, dated to around 1889, number 62 George Street is visible behind a young tree. Next to that is what appears to be a two-storey free standing house (64?), and next to the house is a flat-roofed building that has the appearance of a shop. The <i>Sir John Young/Hawkesbury Hotel</i> is visible to the right in the photograph (refer to the photo <i>Thompson Square Windsor 1889, showing summer house...</i> below).</p> <p>Comparison with photographs taken in 1956 and 1981 (Fisher Lucas Architects 1981) indicates that the roof of number 64 has been modified to include the building to the west (66-68). The roof was modified by 1929 (Refer to Plate 56 in the working paper) suggesting that the flat-roofed Moses Store was also demolished and replaced with a new building. This is either the building in the 1889 photograph and has been modified or a new building stands in its place. A title search confirmed that the second phase of number 64 shares a lot with number 62, but that is all. Detail relating to the phases of the buildings cannot be discerned from a title search alone.</p>					
					<p>Map: Detail of Figure 3. Shown as 14 on the plan.</p>
Condition: Good	Integrity: Good	Current Use: Commercial			
Heritage listings:		State Heritage Register: 00126		National Trust: S11454	
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: I00126		RNE: 3176 (single-storey)	
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓	Potential:
<p>Statement of Significance:</p> <p>The group of buildings at 62 – 68 George Street is significant as part of the Thompson Square precinct as well as in their own group. The buildings have strong associations with the Moses family, an early prominent business family in Windsor and with the important river trade in Windsor. The buildings show three phases of development with the earliest phase represented by the single storey building. No 62 is also significant for its survival as late Georgian to early Victorian building and the rebuilt sections for their direct association with the historical values of the earlier component of the</p>					

Site Number:
14

Name: Shops (former Hawkesbury Stores)

structure.

The buildings are also significant for their location along the ridge of George Street, which provides them a prominent position at the top of the Square and connect Thompson Square with the commercial entrance to Windsor. They are part of a group that defines the south eastern edge 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.

Grading of significance:

62 (the remaining single-storey cottage) – exceptional

64-68 (the two-story terrace) - high

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: None anticipated however,

- The property is directly adjacent to the project area and a dilapidation report and monitoring has been recommended as a precautionary principle.

Visual impact: Moderate Negative 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 will 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:



62 George Street: This is what remains of the early building. There is a possibility that the building was constructed in 1831 or by 1835. The section to the right (west) was redeveloped by the 1880s to a two-storey structure.

Site Number: 14	Name: Shops (former Hawkesbury Stores)
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The Bridge Street elevation of the original cottage at 62 George Street

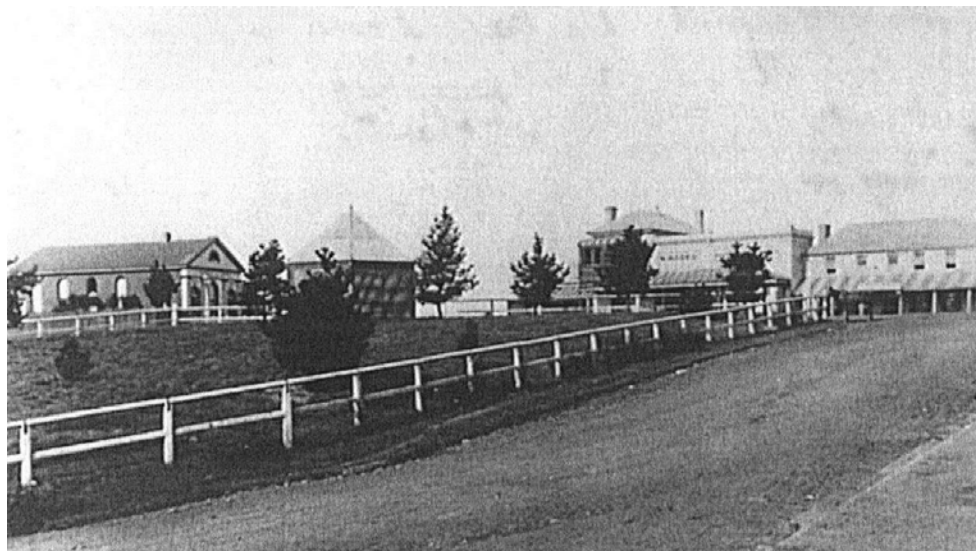


The 1880s redevelopment of the Hawkesbury Stores. The two-storey structure was two separate buildings in 1889; the building on the left is part of 62 George Street and the building on the right is 68 George Street. This building is located on the site of another 2 single storey cottages that were built in a row with the cottage to the left (refer photograph below).

Site Number: 14	Name: Shops (former Hawkesbury Stores)
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Old shops & houses in George Street, Thompsons [sic] Square. Starting from the left is number 62 George Street in its original form; next to that is another single-storey building adjacent to a smaller structure. The *Sir John Young/Hawkesbury Hotel* is the large two-storey building in the centre of the photograph. The date of this photograph is given as "circa 1870s; circa 1880s-1890s?" but must be around the 1870s early 1880s at the latest as the reserve is devoid of trees which are present in an 1889 photograph. A two-storey terrace had been built in place of the western half of the corner cottage by 1889 (compare with the photograph below). Source: Hawkesbury City Council Library Services.

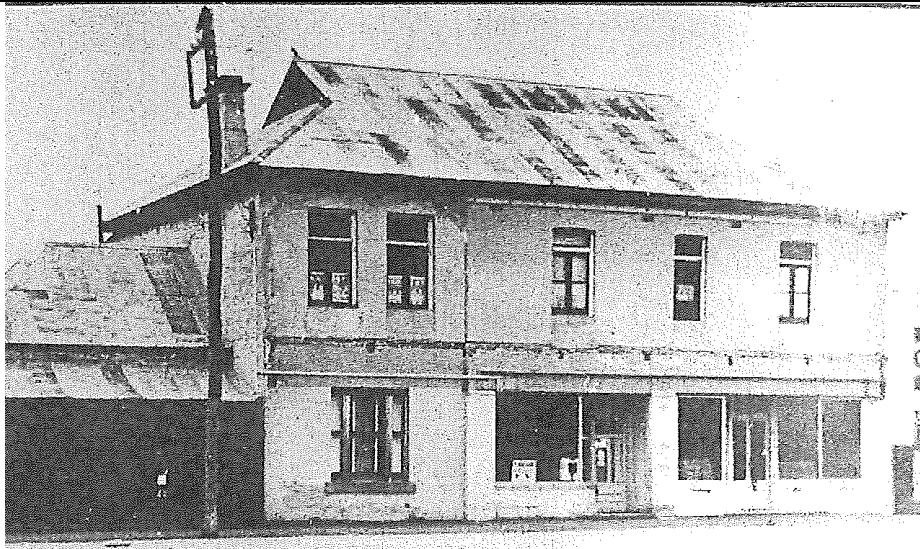


The date of this photograph is given as 1889, which fits in with the beautification of the reserve: tree planting, fencing and the rotunda. Note the form of the buildings in the same row as the photograph above. Number 62 can be glimpsed behind a small tree; next to that is a two-storey terrace house; next to that is a flat-roofed building that resembles a shop (the writing appears to say "W Moses"). At the end of the row in the photograph is *The Sir John Young/Hawkesbury Hotel*. Compare this photograph with the one taken in 1956 (below) and another taken in June 2012. Source: Hawkesbury City Council Library Services.

Site Number:

14

Name: Shops (former Hawkesbury Stores)



The same group of buildings as they appeared in 1956. Note the following: the section of the single-storey cottage is to the left, the two-story terrace has a remodelled roof, which covers the building next to it. The line that delineates the two buildings is clear in this photograph as in the photograph taken in 2012 (below). The marks of a removed awning are also visible. Source: Fisher Lucas Architects 1981: 15.



The point at which the two buildings join is apparent in this photograph taken in 2012. The join is indicated by the red arrow.

Site Number:
14

Name: Shops (former Hawkesbury Stores)



Note the scars on the wall above the window denoting where an earlier verandah awning was.

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*

Site Number: 14	Name: Shops (former Hawkesbury Stores)
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area and ensure that appropriate safeguards against vibration and accidental impacts are in place. Items identified for dilapidation assessment are:

- 1 – 3 Thompson Square, The Doctors House
- 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
- 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.*

11.8.4 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 addressed in the *Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report* (2012) prepared by Spackman

Site Number: 14	Name: Shops (former Hawkesbury Stores)
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The <i>Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report</i>, 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.</p> <p>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 <i>Urban Design and Landscape Concept Report</i> 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).</p> <p>18. <i>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</i></p>	

Site Number: 14	Name: Shops (former Hawkesbury Stores)
	<p><i>for further assessment of the archaeological and built heritage values of the area to be landscaped or potentially impacted.</i></p> <p>19. <i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. "Bridgeview" at 27 Wilberforce Road Freemans Reach</i> <i>b. 4 Bridge Street Windsor</i> <i>c. 6 Bridge Street Windsor</i> <i>d. "House and outbuildings", 10 Bridge Street Windsor</i> <i>e. "The former Hawkesbury Stores", 62 – 68 George Street Windsor</i> <i>f. "The Macquarie Arms Hotel", 81 George Street Windsor</i> <i>g. "The Hawkesbury Museum", 7 Thompson Square Windsor</i> <i>h. "House and outbuildings", 5 Thompson Square Windsor</i> <i>i. "The Doctors House", 1 – 3 Thompson Square Windsor</i> <p>20. <i>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.</i></p> <p>21. <i>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.</i></p> <p>22. <i>Consult with the Heritage Council in the preparation of the urban design and landscape plan.</i></p> <p>23. <i>Ensure that the landscape plan integrates with the Aboriginal, historical and maritime archaeology assessments.</i></p>

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: **Name:** Shops (former Hawkesbury Garage)

15

Address: 70-72 George Street (also addressed as 70 George Street)

Property Description:

The SHR lists this as Lot 20, Section 7 DP 759096; Lot 27, Section 7 DP759096.

SixViewer lists this as Lot 1 DP 1011887.

Chronology:

c1860s: The site of the *Sir John Young Hotel*.

1865 - 1868: The licensee for the hotel was George S Hall.

1869 – 1872: The licensee is G T Bushell.

1873 – 1878: The licensee is Robert Cain.

1880: The licensee is Robert Leddra who changed the name of the establishment to the *Hawkesbury Hotel* (Bowd 1986: 93); refer to the photographs in data sheet 14 (above).

1881 – 1889: The hotel changed hands every year until James Walsh is listed as licensee until it closed.

1908: The Special Local Options Court for the electorate of Hawkesbury decreed that the Hawkesbury Hotel in Windsor would close "at the expiration of three years" (Windsor and Richmond Gazette 20 June 1908: 7).

1911: The *Hawkesbury Hotel* closed.

1913: The hotel building was destroyed by fire.

1915: The remnants were demolished in 1915.

1923: Hawkesbury Garage built and operated as a car sales and repair shop until 1974.

1974: The old building was occupied by Hawkesbury Plumbing Supplies.

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.

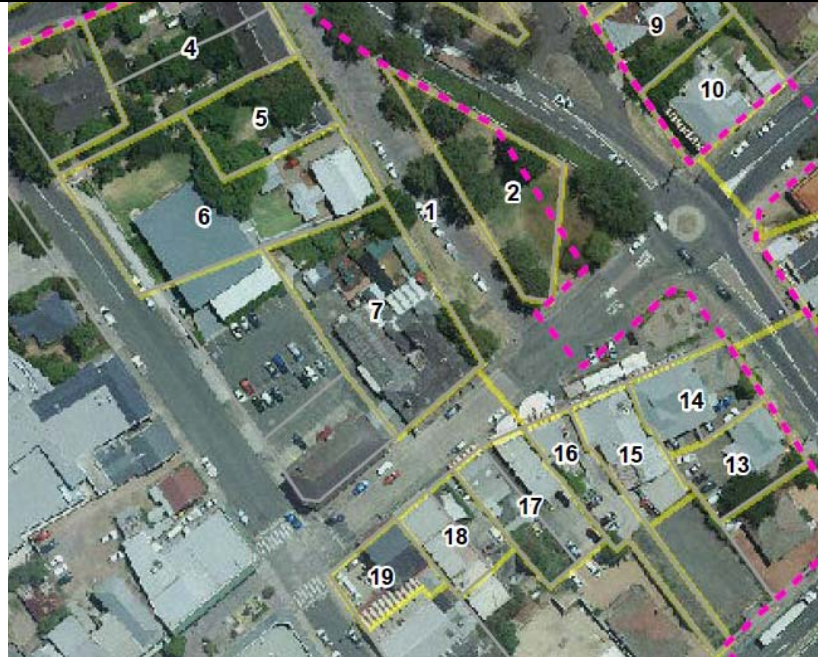
Description:

A 1920s rendered brick single storey former commercial garage. Parapet with three bays. Simple in design, it is currently painted various shades of salmon pink and is obscured by signage, awnings and outdoor shading.

Erected in 1923 by H.A Clements and known as the Hawkesbury Garage, which operated for 50 years on the site of the former *Sir John Young/Hawkesbury Hotel*.

Site Number: 15 **Name:** Shops (former Hawkesbury Garage)

15



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. Shown as 15 on the plan.

Condition: Good	Integrity: Good	Current Use: Commercial (shops)			
Heritage listings:		State Heritage Register: 00126		National Trust: Included in 9737	
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126		RNE: 3177 (as part of a group)	
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓	Potential:
<p>Statement of Significance:</p> <p>The former Hawkesbury Garage is significant in the historical development of the surrounding urban townscape of Thompson Square. Sited on the George Street ridge, it contributes to the definition of the southern end of the precinct and provides a prominent position at the top of the Square and connects Thompson Square with the commercial entrance to Windsor.</p> <p>As part of a group of buildings surrounding Thompson Square, the former Hawkesbury Garage is significant as it 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>In isolation, the building would be of local significance. The signage and painting scheme on the facade of the building detracts from its significance.</p> <p>Number 70-72 is also an archaeological site of some significance as it was the site of a mid-century hotel that burnt down in 1913.</p> <p>Grading of Significance:</p> <p>Moderate</p> <p>Potential Impact of the project:</p> <p>Physical: None</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 modified by the proposed bridge approach. Views to the building are obscured by the al 					

Site Number: 15 **Name:** Shops (former Hawkesbury Garage)

fresco dining area.

- Familiar views to numbers 4, 6 (8) and 10 would be affected but ameliorated by appropriate landscaping.

Images:



The former Hawkesbury Garage at 70 – 72 George Street photographed in 2012. View south.



The former Hawkesbury Garage in as HP Plumbing Supplies. Photograph taken in 1981: Source Fisher Lucas 1981: 10.

Mitigation measures

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

Site Number: **Name:** Shops (former Hawkesbury Garage)

15

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 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.*
14. *Continue the archival record during construction of the replacement bridge.*

Site Number: **Name:** Shops (former Hawkesbury Garage)

15

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 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:** Shops (former Hawkesbury Garage)

15

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: 16					Name: AC Stern Building						
Address: 74 George Street					Property Description: Lot 1 DP 87241						
Chronology: 1907: Construction of the current building on the location of a smaller building shown in the 1835 plan (SR 5968). 1973: Thompson Square recommended for listing to protect it from development pressures. 1975: One of the buildings included in the restoration program of 1975. 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: Stucco brick two storey building with a parapet with decorative cast cement trimming. Reconstructed two storey timber framed verandah. Erected in 1907 by A C Stearn. The current verandah is probably part of the Bicentennial beatification program as the earlier balcony was removed in the 1950s (Bowd 1986: 94).											
					Map: Detail of Figure 3. Shown as 16 on the plan.						
Condition: Good		Integrity: Good		Current Use: Commercial (Shops)							
Heritage listings:				State Heritage Register: 00126			National Trust NSW: 9737 (part of a group)				
				Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126			RNE: 3177 (part of a group)				
Level of Significance:				State: ✓		Local: ✓		Assessed: ✓		Potential:	

Site Number: **Name:** AC Stern Building

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Statement of Significance:

The A C Stearn building is significant in the historical development of the surrounding urban townscape of Thompson Square. Sited on the George Street ridge, it contributes to the definition of the southern end of the precinct and provides a prominent position at the top of the Square and connects Thompson Square with the commercial entrance to Windsor.

As part of a group of buildings surrounding Thompson Square, the A C Stearn Building is significant as it 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.

As an individual item it is of local significance for its historical and aesthetic values.

Grading of significance:

High

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: None

Visual impact: Major negative impact

- Views across Thompson Square, although obscured somewhat by vegetation, will be significantly modified by the proposed bridge approach

Images:



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*

Site Number: **Name:** AC Stern Building

16

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 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

Site Number: **Name:** AC Stern Building

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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 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*

Site Number: **Name:** AC Stern Building

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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: **Name:** Shops

17

Address: 80-82 George Street

Property Description:
Lots 10 & 11 DP 630209

Chronology:

1827: Buildings are not shown on the south side of George Street between Bridge and Baker Streets.

1835: Lot 10 – the SR plan 5968 shows a building on the site. It is not known if the existing building is the one shown on the plan, although it is possible that it is based on its form.

Lot 11 – the SR plan 5968 shows a small structure, possibly a toilet, in the location of the existing building.

1842: Lot 10 – a building with the same footprint as in the 1835 plan is shown by Armstrong.

Lot 11 – the small structure is not shown in Armstrong's survey.

1888 (?): Buildings are shown on both lots of a plan showing the "proposed temporary water supply for the town of Windsor) (ML M4 811.11222ghhd/1888/1). The footprint of the building on Lot 10 has changed, suggesting that the building shown in the 1835 plan has been demolished and replaced by the existing single-storey brick building. The building on Lot 11 was demolished and the lot left vacant for a time (as shown in the 1947 and 1955 aerial photographs) to be replaced by the existing building.

Description:

No. 80 (Lot 11) is a one storey building with parapet. This building is part of the boundary of SHR listing for Thompson Square but the date of construction has not been established. The site is vacant of buildings in the 1947 aerial photograph of Windsor and appears to be vacant in the 1955 aerial photograph also.

A driveway separates the two buildings.

No. 82 (Lot 10) is a one storey building, masonry construction with later parapet addition. Awning over street and gabled roof. Painted but faded signage is visible on the eastern elevation reads "R.E.D coupons" (see images below).



Map:

Detail of Figure 3. Shown as 17 on the plan.

Site Number: 17 **Name:** Shops

Condition:	Integrity:	Current Use: Commercial premises		
Heritage listings:		State Heritage Register: 00126		National Trust of NSW:
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126; C4		RNE:
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓ Potential:

Statement of Significance:

This group of two buildings is significant for the contribution to the streetscape made by no. 82, which has historical and aesthetic significance; it contributes to the sense of age and history that is integral to the identity of Windsor.

Grading of significance:

High for streetscape contribution

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical impacts: none

Visual impacts: minor; oblique views to Thompson Square.

Images:



82 George Street, (Lot 10 DP 630209). The parapet at the top appears to be an addition to the original building. Timber fixtures on the side elevation suggest other structures leaning against the building and confirmed in the 1942 aerial photographs of Windsor (Department of Land and Property Information).

Site Number: Name: Shops

17



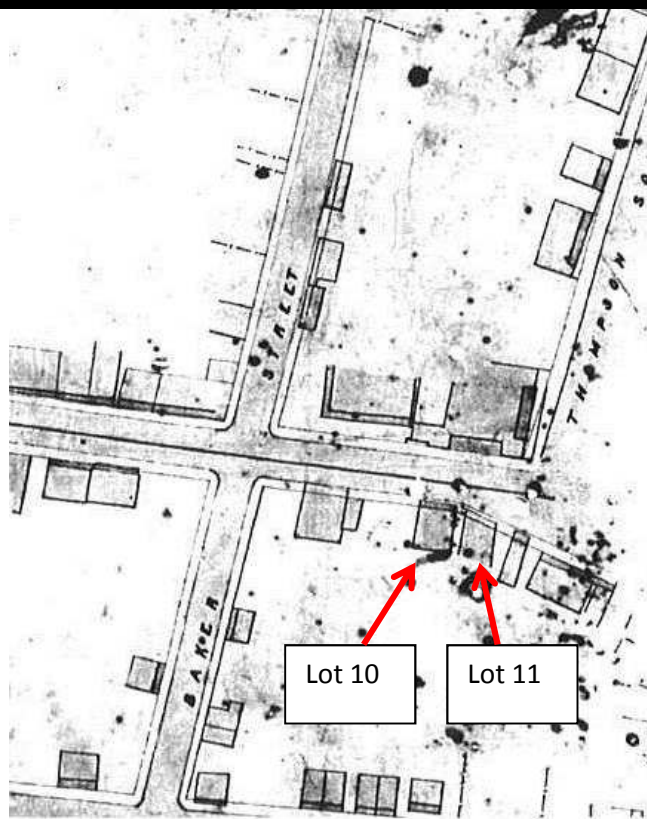
The eastern elevation of 82 George showing the signage painted on the brickwork. The sign says "R.E.D COUPONS".



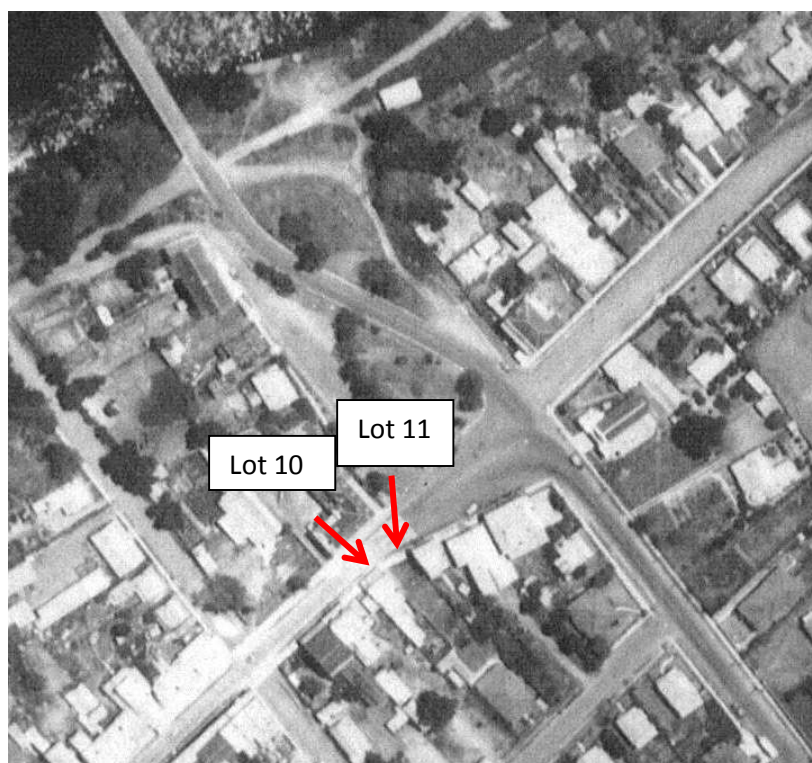
80 George Street (Lot 11 DP 630209). The driveway that separates it from 82 is on the right, the A C Stearn building is on the left. The lot is shown as vacant on a 1948 aerial photograph (Department of Land and Property Information).

Site Number: Name: Shops

17



A detail from the 1888 "Proposed temporary water supply for the town of Windsor" plan (ML M4 811.11222ghhd/1888/1). The Lots 10 and 11 DP 630209 are indicated.



Site Number: **Name:** Shops

17

Detail from the 1947 aerial photograph showing the location of Lots 10 and 11. Note that Lot 11 appears to be vacant and Lot 10 has an extension at the back of the building. The extension has been removed.

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.*

11.8.4 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.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 18					Name: Shops				
Address: 84 and 88 George Street.					Property Description: Six Viewer lists this as Lot 1 DP 223433 and Lot 2 DP 233504				
Chronology: c. 1910 on the site of a smaller building.									
Description: <p>No. 88 is a two-storey face brick building with a parapet. It is a brick masonry building string course and cornice. The top storey has a pair of oriel windows to the street with shingled embrasure and copper awning. Erected ca. 1910s (Austral Archaeology 2009). At present the building is the premises of the Windsor Chinese Restaurant.</p> <p>84 George Street appears to be the gate to the Chinese restaurant and the driveway to its right (to the east). SixViewer has the street number of both of these lots as 88 George Street only and the lot that the driveway is on is Lot 2 DP 233504.</p> <p>Lot 1 DP 223433 (the building) is not within the Thompson Square SHR curtilage but it is listed individually on the HCC LEP heritage schedule.</p>									
					Map: Detail of Figure 3. Shown as 18 on the plan.				
Condition:		Integrity:		Current Use: Commercial premises					
Heritage listings:				State Heritage Register: 00126 (no. 84 George Street)			National Trust #9736 (No. 84 George St.)		
				Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of I00126			RNE 3177 (No. 84 George St.)		
Level of Significance:		State: ✓		Local:		Assessed: ✓		Potential:	
Statement of Significance: Significant as part of the group of buildings surrounding Thompson Square, 88 is significant as it demonstrates the different phases of its development; it contributes to the sense of age and history									

Site Number: **Name:** Shops

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that is integral to the identity of Windsor.

Grading of significance:

High – for the contribution to the streetscape in this section of the conservation area.

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical impacts: none

Visual impacts: none

Images:



88 George Street (lot 1 DP 223433) – the building currently houses the Windsor Chinese Restaurant.



Lot 2 DP 233054 is the land on which the gate to the Chinese restaurant stands and the driveway

Site Number: **Name:** Shops


18

next to it. The driveway is within the SHR curtilage for Thompson Square but the building is not. HCC lists the street address of the driveway and gate as 84 George Street although the number does not appear on SixViewer.

Mitigation measures

None required

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 19					Name: Shops				
Address: 92 George Street					Property Description: Lot 1 DP 730435				
Chronology: <p>None available, although the 1835 SR plan (5968) shows a building on this site.</p> <p>1842: A building is shown in the general location of the corner block but is unlikely to be the building on site today.</p> <p>1888: The plan for the "proposed temporary water supply for the town of Windsor (ML M4 811.1122ghhd/1888/1) shows a building on the site. Based on the architectural style, it must be the building that exists on site currently.</p> <p>1947: The two-storey building is visible in the 1947 aerial (Department of Land and Property Information).</p>									
Description: <p>Two storey mid Victorian (possibly 1860s) building. Corrugated steel clad gabled roof with a restored two storey timber framed verandah. Attached shed at rear (Austral Archaeology, 2009: 207).</p>									
					Map: <p>Detail of Figure 3. Shown as 19 on the plan.</p>				
Condition:		Integrity:		Current Use: Pair of shops					
Heritage listings:		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: Part of the lot is included in C4 (conservation area)							
Level of Significance:		State: ✓		Local:		Assessed: ✓		Potential:	
Statement of Significance: <p>Mid Victorian era two-storey rendered brick shops sited on the crest of the hill, they provide a built element that contributes to the transition from Thompson Square to the George Street commercial strip (Austral Archaeology, 2009: 207).</p> <p>Individual significance not identified as while part of the item appears on the LEP 2012 map within the</p>									

Site Number: **Name:** Shops

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conservation area, it does not appear in the Schedule. Noted as State significance by way of its inclusion within the Thompson Square Heritage Conservation Area which is marked as State significant in the LEP 2012.

Grading of significance:

Not assessed.

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: None

Visual: None

Images:



92 George Street (Lot 1 DP 730435). Described on SixViewer as Unit 1, 92 George Street.

Site Number: Name: Shops

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The west elevation of 92 George Street. The single-storey building set back from the street is also on the same lot as the two-storey building but is described as Unit 2, 92 George Street on SixViewer. Unit 1 is not included within the boundary of the SHR listed Thompson Square Conservation Area but it is included in HCC's Thompson Square Conservation Area (C4). The single-storey shed is not listed on either register within the conservation area or as an individual item.

Mitigation Measures

None required

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 20		Name: Windsor Bridge	
Address: Variously addressed as Wilberforce Road, Hawkesbury River, Bridge Street, MR 182 and Bridge No.415.			Property Description: N/A
Chronology: <p>1795: Possibly the site or close to the site of a wharf at Green Hills.</p> <p>1874: Low level bridge constructed on the probable site of an early wharf.</p> <p>1897: The level of the bridge was raised by eight feet (2.5 metres). The approaches were also modified to accommodate the new level.</p> <p>1922: Reconstruction of the bridge superstructure with reinforced concrete girders, deck and pier crossheads.</p> <p>1941: Iron cross bracing renewed and replaced with steel.</p> <p>1968: Addition of underslung cantilevered footway added.</p>			
Description: <p>The Windsor Bridge is a simple concrete beam bridge on cast iron cylinder piers. The superstructure was originally comprised of timber in the form of a timber beam deck. The superstructure was replaced with concrete in 1922.</p>			
			Map: <p>Detail of Figure 3. the bridge is numbered 20 on the plan</p>
Condition: Moderate	Integrity: Moderate	Current Use: Bridge across the Hawkesbury River	
Heritage listings:		RTA S.170 Register: 4309589	
		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: I276	
Level of Significance:		State: ✓	Local: ✓
Statement of Significance:		Assessed: ✓	Potential:

Site Number: **Name:** Windsor Bridge

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Windsor Bridge has been an important part of the wider Windsor community for more than a century. It physically demonstrates the connection that has existed between the northern and southern banks of the Hawkesbury River since 1795 and by inference the relationship between the agricultural areas and the service centre located within and around the present site of Thompson Square. The bridge still helps to define the role of Windsor in the region and the principal routes that have existed here since the nineteenth century. It is the oldest surviving crossing over the Hawkesbury section of the Hawkesbury - Nepean River and is only the third means that have been used to cross from the northern to southern banks at Windsor replacing a punt and an earlier ferry that had serviced the town since 1814.

Windsor Bridge was the outcome of extensive local political agitation and represents a significant community action designed to improve the management and economy of the town. The construction of this bridge in 1874 was a major event in the development of the town and again so when it was raised in 1897. It was also a substantial public works program for the time. The alterations that have been made to this bridge since its construction illustrate the continuing impact of the river and its floods on the lives of the people close by and the improvements that have been made there.

The design of the bridge came from the NSW Department of Public Works and construction was the work of William King Dixon and Andrew Turnbull, both notable engineers in the colony. The bridge exemplifies two historical phases in bridge building technology employed in New South Wales in the nineteenth century. It has solid iron piers more usually associated with railway bridges but here designed to resist the severe flooding experienced by the Hawkesbury. The simpler timber girder superstructure and timber beam deck were more usually employed in the construction of a road bridge. The use of the two technologies was a response to specific environmental conditions as well as the budget for the project. Despite alterations and substantial refurbishment in 1922 it retains the form of the 1874 bridge. The alterations made in mass concrete are an example of the early use of this material and provided a valuable benchmark in the development of the technology. The combination of materials and technology is unique; no other bridge like it has been identified in New South Wales.

Windsor Bridge encompasses evidence that can inform our current knowledge concerning nineteenth century building practice and very particular aspects of it, for example, the methods used to sink the iron cylinders into the river bottom has yet to be determined. As well the site of the bridge has potential for important archaeological evidence that pre-dates it relevant to the first wharf of 1795 and its replacement in 1815.

The relationship of the bridge to Thompson Square helps to define the connection of that public space to the river and the changing character of the square as it evolved from a destination to a transit area. Windsor Bridge makes a major contribution in the broader views to and from Thompson Square and it has been included in this panorama in photographs and works of art for well over a century and continues to be so. It is a substantial element in the mature cultural landscape and contributes to the picturesque qualities of Thompson Square, its built heritage, landscaping and the relationship to the river. It is a landmark.

Windsor Bridge is of local significance and is significant to the state of New South Wales.

Grading of significance:

High – as an extension of Thompsons Square

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: Major negative impact

Site Number: 20 **Name:** Windsor Bridge

- The bridge would be removed as part of the project
- Impacts to maritime archaeological resources are also possible
- Loss of cultural landscape element

Visual: The contribution that the bridge makes to the Thompson Square Conservation area and the surrounding cultural landscape would be removed.

Images:



Windsor Bridge from Macquarie Park. View to the south east.



Pedestrian access across Windsor Bridge. View from the north bank back to Windsor.

Site Number: **Name:** Windsor Bridge

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Underside of the bridge from the walkway on the southern bank.



Windsor Bridge. The photograph shows the additional 2.5 metre cylinders added to the structure in 1897. View to the south.

Site Number: **Name:** Windsor Bridge

20



The view from the northern side of Windsor Bridge back to 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 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.*

Site Number: **Name:** Windsor Bridge

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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.

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:** Windsor Bridge

20

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 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

Site Number: **Name:** Windsor Bridge

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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.*

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

Site Number: **Name:** Windsor Bridge

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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 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.*

11.8.7 Re-use

The Windsor Bridge will be dismantled as part of the replacement project. Kerb stones, soil, historic fills and other material will also be recovered during construction. Consistent with RMS' sustainability objectives consideration should be given to how those materials with heritage association may be given a second life. Some of the items will be able to be re-used within the project. The interpretation plan and the sustainability component of the construction environment management plan should

Site Number: **Name:** Windsor Bridge

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address the re-use, transfer or disposal of all items with a heritage provenance.

26. *If possible, removed fabric such as the iron piers on the existing Windsor Bridge, should be re-used within the project. Ensure that all components are properly labelled with provenance to assist with re-use elsewhere.*
27. *If re-use is not possible within the project, explore re-use elsewhere rather than be discarded. Ensure that all components are properly labelled with provenance to assist with re-use elsewhere.*

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 21 **Name:** Bridgeview

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Address: 27 Wilberforce Road, Freemans Reach

Property Description: Lot A DP 370895

Chronology:

1794: On land granted to Edward Whitton.

1821: Whitton's farm advertised for auction.

1824: Half of the same property auctioned again.

1839: A public house is erected on *15 acres of cleared land known as Whitton's Farm...and has a public house erected thereon now in full trade* (*The Australian* 27 April 1839: 4). The public house referred to is likely to be *The Squatters Arms Hotel*.

1878: A "house" is shown on the western corner of Freemans Reach Road and Wilberforce Road; it is likely to be *The Squatters Arms*, which was operated by John Ryan (shown as the occupier) (RTA Plan).

1907: Application made to convert to Torrens Title.

1914: The lot is transferred to Cecily McQuade and the Permanent Trustee Company as tenants in common; *The Squatters Arms Hotel* is demolished.

Post 1914: *Bridgeview* constructed (the SHI data sheet puts the date at 1900 – 1910).

Description:

Bridgeview is a substantial single storey house in the Federation bungalow style facing southeast to Wilberforce Road. It has a hipped roof, bellcast over the verandah, with decorative gables over the entry and over the side wings which terminate the verandah. Gablets provide ventilation and mark the square bay windows on the south and east corners of the house. There are three chimneys finished with roughcast render and brick caps.

The roof is of corrugated steel, trimmed with plain timber barge boards and the rafters are exposed on the eaves. The walls are of face red brick.

The verandah faces the street, returning on the sides to terminate in gabled side wings. It is supported on timber posts with curved brackets and a slatted balustrade. The entry gable is marked with battened fibro above a slated arch.

Casement windows are used on the corner bays and the bay in the side wings. Arched windows are either side of the entry. French doors also open to the verandah. The front door is a generous panelled door with art nouveau patterned lead light to the door, sidelights and toplight. Leadlight is also used on the corner bay windows. The windows have rendered sills.

Bridgeview is in a prominent position overlooking Windsor Bridge and Thompson square, making it something of a local landmark (SHI data sheet 1740130).

Bridgeview is also built on an allotment that had an earlier building, possibly *The Squatters Arms Hotel*.

Site Number: 21 **Name:** Bridgeview

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Map:

Detail of Figure 3. Bridgeview is indicated by the number 21.

Condition: Good	Integrity: Good	Current Use: Residence		
Heritage listings:		Hawkesbury LEP 2012: I274		
Level of Significance:		State:	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓
				Potential:

Statement of Significance:

Bridgeview is a fine representative example of a Federation style bungalow. Its elevated position in the landscape and its fine architectural features make it a landmark building, which has been incorporated into the views to the north bank from Thompson Square.

It property is also significant for its archaeological potential, which may include relics of *The Squatters Arms Hotel* built around 1835 and demolished in 1914.

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: None

- In close proximity to project boundary; safeguards recommended as a precautionary measure

Visual: major negative impact

- Views directly across to Thompson Square will be altered significantly with the removal of the existing bridge
- Views to the east and across to Thompson Square will be altered significantly by the addition of the replacement bridge, which is a substantial new structure in the landscape
- Views to the east across what is currently a turf farm will be altered significantly with the addition of the proposed roundabout

Site Number: Name: Bridgeview

21

Images:



Bridgeview – 27 Wilberforce Road, Freemans Reach. The grassy verge in front of the hedge may contain archaeological resources related to the *Squatters Arms Hotel*, demolished in 1914.



Bridgeview from Old Bridge Street. The photographer is standing outside no 6 (or 8) Bridge Street. The proposed roundabout would be located at the end of this road on the north bank.

Site Number: Name: Bridgeview

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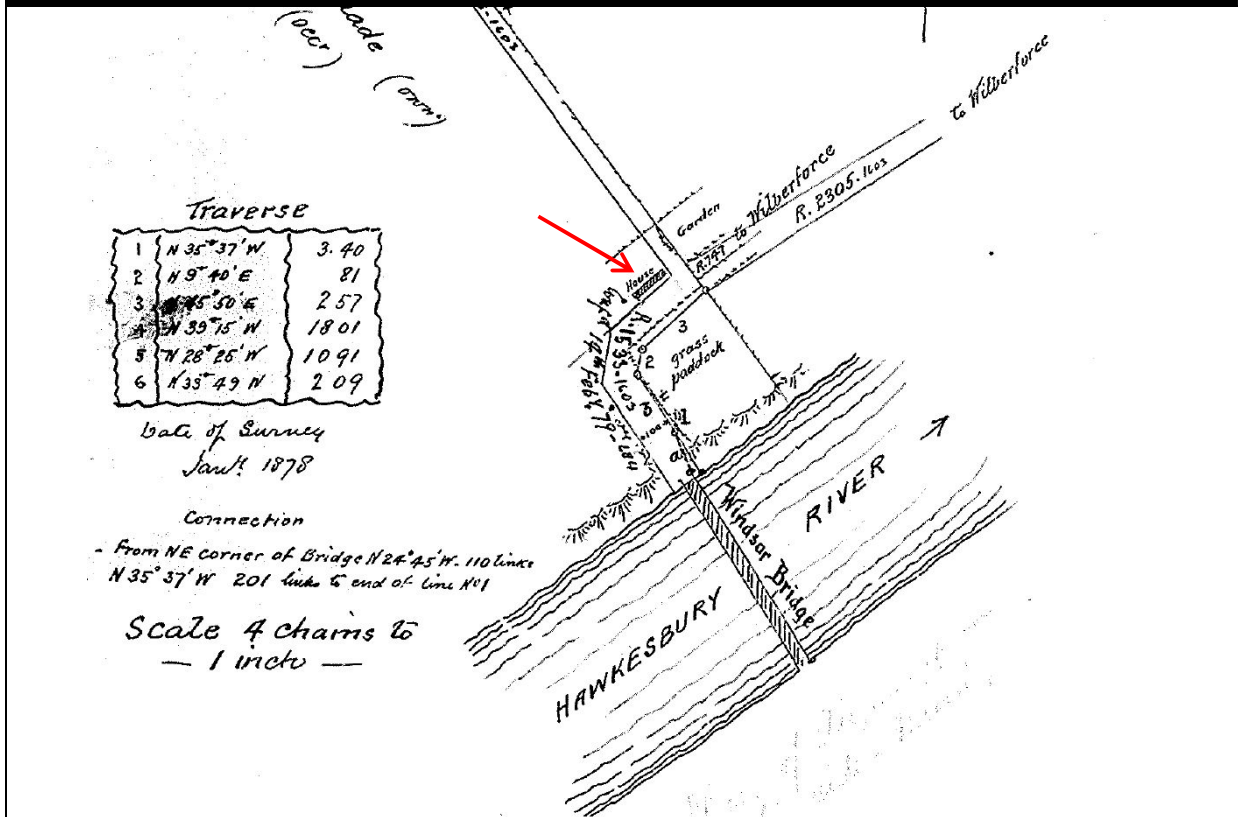
The proposed roundabout would be located on this section of the turf farm. Bridgeview is to the right of the photographer and Thompson Square can be glimpsed between the trees. The Doctors House is visible to the right and Old Bridge Street can be seen in the centre distance of the photograph.



The view to Windsor Bridge from the front of Bridgeview. The view to Thompson Square has been significantly curtailed by the growth of vegetation on the banks of the Hawkesbury River.

Site Number: Name: Bridgeview

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The location of the "house" shown on the 1878 survey plan (Source: RMS plan book 0182 492BC0000, Sheet 3 of 3)

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.

Site Number: 21 **Name:** Bridgeview

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:*
 - **27 Freemans Reach 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.*

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: **Name:** Bridgeview

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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: **Name:** Bridgeview

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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*
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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*
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 - 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: 21 **Name:** Bridgeview

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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: **Name:** Bridgeview

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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: 22	Name: Green Hills Wharf (possible location). For consolidated information on all known and potential maritime sites refer to data sheet 33 This item is in the immediate vicinity of the early punt crossing
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Address:	Property Description:
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Chronology: 1795: Wharf established as part of the administrative area (also called the civic area) to service the outlying farms. c. 1815: The wharf was extended to the east (downstream).

Description: A description of the wharf has not been found, but it is assumed to have been constructed of timber
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	Map: Detail of Figure 3. The potential location of the 1795 wharf is shown as 22 on the plan. The location of the 1795 wharf has been inferred through documentary research. If the wharf is in this location, it may extend further into the river.
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Condition: Potential relic	Integrity: Unknown	Current Use: N/A
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No statutory heritage listings				
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Level of Significance:	State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed:	Potential: ✓
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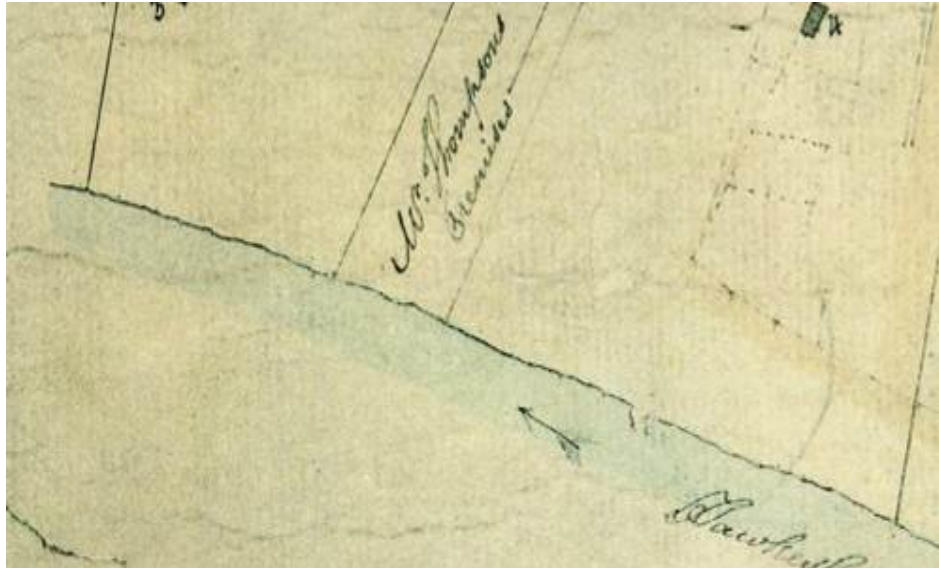
Statement of Significance: Refer to datasheet 33
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Potential impact of the proposal: Physical: Should the 1795 wharf remains be located in the vicinity of the southern abutment of the existing bridge, it will be removed by the proposal during the removal of the bridge. Visual: N/A

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Site Number: 22 **Name:** Green Hills Wharf (possible location). For consolidated information on all known and potential maritime sites refer to data sheet 33
This item is in the immediate vicinity of the early punt crossing

Images:



Detail from James Meehan's survey of 1812. What appears to be a deliberate break in the shoreline is visible near the arrow at the bottom of the image. This has been interpreted as a possible landing place. Consideration has also been given to the break being an anomaly in the plan (SRO Map SZ 529).



Detail of G W Evans' 1809 image showing a track leading to the river's edge. A boat is moored at the end of the track at what is possibly a small wharf. The location of the boat is roughly equivalent to the

Site Number: 22	Name: Green Hills Wharf (possible location). For consolidated information on all known and potential maritime sites refer to data sheet 33 This item is in the immediate vicinity of the early punt crossing
location of the feature in Meehan's plan.	
Mitigation measures These measures apply if the wharf survives in archaeological form. 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 <i>Principles to Guide Future Archaeological Investigation</i> . 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. <i>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.</i> 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	

Site Number: 22	Name: Green Hills Wharf (possible location). For consolidated information on all known and potential maritime sites refer to data sheet 33 This item is in the immediate vicinity of the early punt crossing
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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.*


11.8.6 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.

Site Number:	Name: Green Hills Wharf (possible location). For consolidated information on all known and potential maritime sites refer to data sheet 33
22	This item is in the immediate vicinity of the early punt crossing
24.	<i>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.</i>
25.	<i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>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.</i> b. <i>Ensure that the interpretation plan provides a framework for a sustainable permanent interpretive legacy for the project.</i> c. <i>Explore ways of communicating the significance of the project area to the broadest possible audience.</i> d. <i>Consider naming the replacement bridge to reflect a particular aspect of its significance or the history of the site.</i>

Windsor Bridge Replacement Project – Site Inspection Recording Form

Site Number: 23		Name: Government Wharf Alternative name: Kings Wharf	
Address: 1 Bridge Street		Property Description: Lot 7008 DP 1029964	
Chronology: 1815: Construction began by contractors John McGrath and James Howe; the wharf also serviced a private punt service. 1816: Damaged by flood; work recommenced to a design by Francis Greenway. 1820: Wharf complete. 1832: Government take-over of punt service established in 1815. 1835: The southern landing of the punt is moved upstream to what would now be adjacent to the bridge. c. 1950: The wharf has fallen into ruin. 1874: The punt service becomes redundant.			
Description: The 1815 structure was proposed by Macquarie as: <i>"A Large substantial wooden wharf or quay Constructed in the Centre of Town on the right Bank of the River Hawkesbury for the convenience of Vessels and Boats, trading to Windsor, and at which Quay Vessels of 100 tons burthen can load their Cargoes".</i> The wharf was constructed of timber			
		Map: Detail of Figure 3. The location of the wharf is shown as 23 on the plan.	
Condition:	Integrity:	Current Use: describe use	
No statutory heritage listings			
Level of Significance:	State: ✓	Local: ✓	Assessed: ✓ Potential: ✓
Statement of Significance:			

Site Number: 23 **Name:** Government Wharf
Alternative name: Kings Wharf

Refer to data sheet 32 for a detailed statement of significance of archaeological resources.

Potential impact of the proposal:

Physical: The project would remove the remnants of the wharf as the replacement bridge is proposed to be constructed over the site

Visual: Minor

Images:

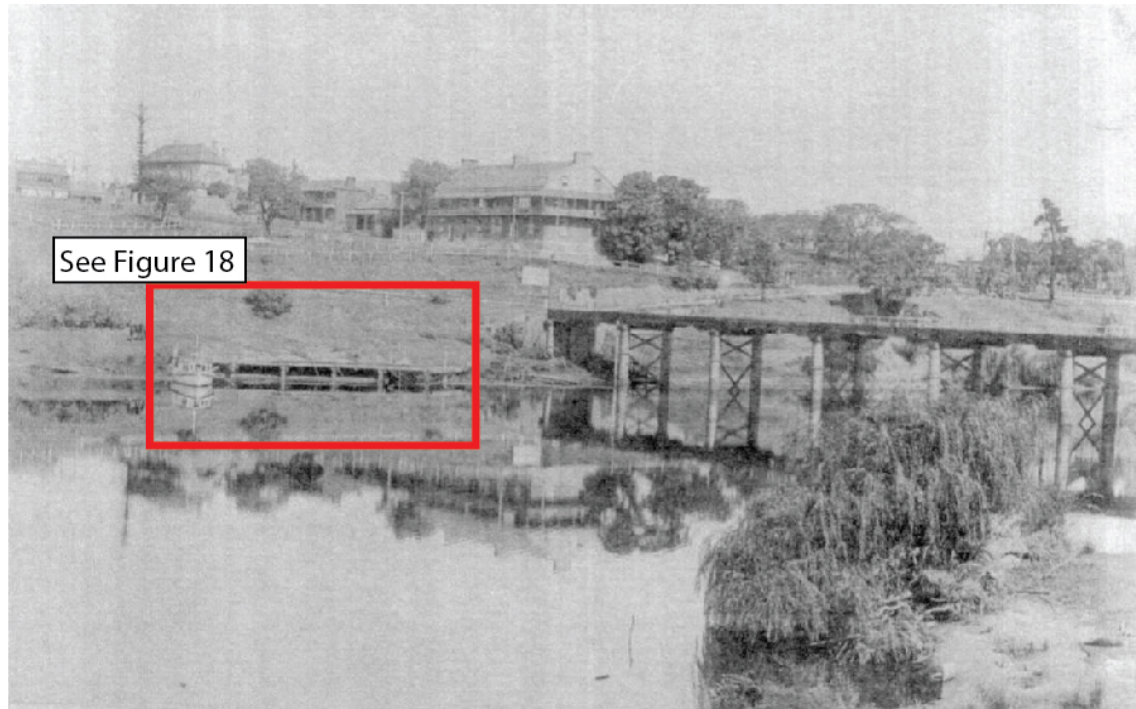


The location of the remnant wharf is along the bank in the foreground. The water level has obscured it but it is often visible in the bank.



Site Number: 23 **Name:** Government Wharf
Alternative name: Kings Wharf

The remnant wharf is located directly opposite the photographer on the southern bank.



The wharf showing its relationship to the bridge and to Thompson Square. No date is given but it is after 1897 as the bridge has been raised. Base image from the Small Picture File in the Mitchell Library; this image with annotation is courtesy of Cosmos Archaeology 2012. Figure 18 is a reference in the Cosmos Archaeology report.

Mitigation measures

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*

Site Number: 23 **Name:** Government Wharf
Alternative name: Kings Wharf

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.*
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.*

11.8.6 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

Site Number: **Name:** Government Wharf

23

Alternative name: Kings Wharf

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.*