

Part 1

Extract from:

**DEVELOPMENT IN PARRAMATTA CITY AND THE IMPACT ON OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND DOMAIN'S WORLD
AND NATIONAL HERITAGE LISTED VALUES
TECHNICAL REPORT**

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The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

The New South Wales Department of Planning and Infrastructure

The New South Wales Heritage Office

Parramatta City Council

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1.

BACKGROUND

PARRAMATTA PLANNING CONTEXT

METROPOLITAN PLAN FOR SYDNEY 2036

This plan describes the one of the keys to Sydney's long-term sustainability being the emergence of Parramatta as the city's second CBD. The Metropolitan Plan targets employment capacity of 70,000 jobs for Parramatta by 2036. The future directions outlined for Parramatta are to:

- strengthen role as Sydney's premier Regional City and second CBD.
- ensure development is consistent with Parramatta City Centre Plan to enhance heritage profile and facilitate creative industries.
- Better integrate Parramatta River with the centre.
- Enhance attractiveness ...including public domain, streetscape, high quality building design. Protect commercial core from residential development that may preclude employment growth.
- Improve liveability consistent with Civic Improvement Plan.
- Revitalise inner city suburbs on Parramatta's edge
- Capitalise on investment in public transport infrastructure.
- Deliver Parramatta to Epping Rail Link, additional growth buses
- Develop a Parramatta Regional City Transport Strategy

THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2007 (LEP)

The Local Environmental Plan (LEP) establishes the current planning controls within Parramatta including zoning, heights, floor space ratios and mentions the need to preserve historic views.

Clause 21: (g) to ensure the preservation of historic views shown in the City Centre Development Control Plan.

PARRAMATTA CITY CENTRE DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2011 (DCP)

The DCP outlines more detailed planning provisions including the mapping and description of historic views (refer to Appendix A, page 92).

This document sets out a number of objectives in reference to views:

- To preserve and enhance district and local views which reinforce and protect the City's urban form and enhance legibility.
- To encourage view sharing through complementary siting of buildings, responsive design and well-positioned landscaping.
- To ensure highly visible sites are designed in scale with the City's setting and encourage visual integration and connectivity between places.

PARRAMATTA CITY CENTRE VISION 2007

The Parramatta City Centre Vision sits alongside the LEP and the DCP to set out a 25 year plan for the future growth of Parramatta. This document sets the scene in terms of planning for growth, creating a centre vision, shaping the city form and celebrating heritage along with the historical context of Parramatta. These themes are summarised below:

PLANNING FOR GROWTH

There are development pressures on Parramatta City as residential growth is forecast to increase from a current population within the city centre of 6,000 residents to 26,000 residents over the next 25 years. Parramatta is successfully attracting an increasing number of finance and business service firms and also has a significant presence in tourism and hospitality. Recent evidence suggests that Parramatta is attaining take-off in relation to sustainable investment and job growth with major public and private projects likely to create new opportunities for employment growth.

THE CITY CENTRE VISION

Parramatta will continue to strengthen its role as a regional city and successful second CBD for Sydney, based on a highly competitive commercial office market, retail, public space, and a range of facilities including cultural, medical, educational, tourism, and recreational.

It will also benefit from a unique inner city residential living environment that values heritage assets and the natural environment. The centre will continue to plan strategically to maintain its position as an accessible primary business services centre for Western Sydney and a significant business location for metropolitan Sydney.

SHAPING THE CITY FORM

Future developments concentrated in the city centre will create an elegant and flowing city skyline. The George Street, Church Street and riverside corridors will play a major part as generators of the new city image and new built forms will celebrate, enhance and reinforce the original Georgian Town Plan.

CELEBRATING THE SPECIAL HERITAGE OF PARRAMATTA

As Australia's second oldest city and originally home to the Dharug people, Parramatta's cultural heritage will be recognised and celebrated. Access to heritage buildings and key sites such as Parramatta Park will be facilitated, its significance illuminated, and heritage promoted and managed as a major cultural tourist asset

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The name Parramatta means "the place where eels lie" and is a reference to the name used by the Burramattagal clan for the area.

The area around Parramatta had been occupied for nearly forty thousand years by the Darug people.

The site of Parramatta, the second oldest European settlement in Australia, was discovered by Governor Arthur Phillip and a small party as early as 23 April 1788. They were searching for suitable land for cultivation and discovered what he called the Crescent, along with thousands of acres of potentially arable land which was visible from the top of the hill.

The township was planned in 1790. The main street (High Street, now George Street) was to be 62 metres wide, spanning on an east west axis from Government House to the public wharf. Another major street planned was Church Street perpendicular to the High Street with the Town Hall on its northern end and St. Johns Church on

its southern end. Given the intended agricultural nature of the settlement the town allotments were larger than those in Sydney and were designed to provide gardens which could be worked by convicts and others to supplement the scarce food supplies of the colony.

The second stage of the planning of Parramatta took place in 1811 when extensions to the town were laid out by Governor Macquarie, to accommodate a rapidly growing population. Constrained by the river, the city expanded south and existing streets were re-sized, including the narrowing of High Street from approximately 61 metres to its present 20 metres and the extension of Church Street to connect the colony with the newly constructed Sydney Road (now Parramatta Road) lying just to the south. The construction of Lennox Bridge at around this time, a northern extension of Church Street, and the emergence of new towns in the surrounding hinterland facilitated the colony's expansion north beyond the river. By 1798, the roof of Phillip's Government House had fallen and a decision was made to demolish it. The new Government House was a two storey brick building described as large, elegant, spacious and roomy with a cellar and attic storey. The building still stands within Parramatta Park albeit with later alterations and additions. The Domain surrounding Government House was declared in 1810 and the Parramatta Park was included in 1857.

Today, strong elements of Parramatta's original urban fabric remain, including the Georgian street layout and key historic buildings, spaces and landscape features. Many of the close up and long distance views of its historic buildings and landscape settings have also been retained.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PROJECT

- Parramatta is growing
- Inner city residential development is likely to expand
- Future developments concentrated in the city centre should create an elegant and flowing city skyline
- Growth should be balanced against heritage values
- The Georgian street layout remains a strong urban element
- George Street, the riverside and Church Street will play a part in generating a new city image. George Street was originally planned by Governor Phillip to be 62m wide. It is now 20m

MANAGING VALUES

The integrity of the values related to Old Government House and Domain are managed under Commonwealth, State and Local legislation and policy.

COMMONWEALTH (WORLD AND NATIONAL) FRAMEWORK

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999 AND REGULATIONS 2000.

Through its inclusion on the National and World Heritage List, the Old Government House and Domain site is subject to the EPBC Act and EPBC Regulations.

Central to the control of identified National and World Heritage values under the EPBC Act is the need for Ministerial approval of:

an activity or 'action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on certain aspects of the environment'—that is, the National or World Heritage values of identified places/properties—and his/her determination as to whether the action 'should proceed'

EPBC ACT GUIDELINES: SIGNIFICANT IMPACT CRITERIA

The purpose of these guidelines is to assist in determining whether there is a need to submit a referral to the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Population and Communities for a decision by the Australian Government Environment Minister on whether assessment and approval is required under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

Under the EPBC Act an action will require approval from the minister if the action *has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.*

These guidelines outline a 'self-assessment' process to assist in determining whether or not referral may be required.

These criteria are as follows:

An action is likely to have a significant impact on the World Heritage values of a declared World Heritage property if there is a real chance or possibility that it will cause:

- *one or more of the World Heritage values to be lost*
- *one or more of the World Heritage values to be degraded or damaged, or*
- *one or more of the World Heritage values to be notably altered, modified, obscured or diminished.*

These guidelines cover a broad range of World Heritage Properties from The Great Barrier Reef to Old Government House and Domain. The guidelines focussing specifically on World Heritage Properties with cultural heritage values are as follows:

An action is likely to have a significant impact on cultural heritage values of a World Heritage property if there is a real chance or possibility that the action will:

- *permanently remove, destroy, damage or substantially alter the fabric of a World Heritage property*

- *extend, renovate, refurbish or substantially alter a World Heritage property in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values*
- *permanently remove, destroy, damage or substantially disturb archaeological deposits or artefacts in a World Heritage property*
- *involve activities in a World Heritage property with substantial and/or long-term impacts on its values*
- *involve construction of buildings or other structures within, adjacent to, or within important sight lines of, a World Heritage property which are inconsistent with relevant values, and*
- *make notable changes to the layout, spaces, form or species composition in a garden, landscape or setting of a World Heritage property which are inconsistent with relevant values restrict or inhibit the existing use of a World Heritage property as a cultural or ceremonial site causing its values to notably diminish over time;*
- *permanently diminish the cultural value of a World Heritage property for a community or group to which its values relate*
- *alter the setting of a World Heritage property in a manner which is inconsistent with relevant values*
- *remove, damage, or substantially disturb cultural artefacts, or ceremonial objects, in a World Heritage property, and*
- *permanently damage or obscure rock art or other cultural or ceremonial features with World Heritage values.*

NEW SOUTH WALES (STATE AND LOCAL) FRAMEWORK

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) establishes the environmental and land use planning system for New South Wales to encourage the proper management, development and conservation of natural resources and the built environment. The EP&A Act requires proposed development to comply with relevant planning controls according to their nature, scale, location and potential impacts on the physical and social environment.

The EP&A Act allows for the creation of environmental planning instruments such as State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). These planning instruments set out the planning provisions and rules that apply to areas that the Minister for Planning considers are of State or Regional significance.

SYDNEY REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN NO. 28 – PARRAMATTA, 1999 (PARRAMATTA REP, NOW SUPERSEDED BY THE PARRAMATTA CITY CENTRE PLAN)

Within the Parramatta REP Parramatta Park is included in the Government Precinct which also comprises the Parramatta River and the North Parramatta Government site. Parramatta Park is recognised as a nationally significant cultural landscape and key planning strategies for the Old Government House and Domain are to:

1. conserve, restore, interpret and promote the Park's landscape sites monuments, archaeological resources, buildings, important views and vistas;
2. protect the Park's boundaries from further excisions, encroachments and inappropriate development;
3. enhance and promote the Park's passive recreational assets and capitalise on the potential links to the North Parramatta Government site

PARRAMATTA CITY CENTRE LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2007

Under the Parramatta LEP, Parramatta Park is zoned as primarily for public recreation use and heritage conservation. The Parramatta Regional Park is heritage listed under the LEP.

HERITAGE ACT 1977

Old Government House and Domain site is listed on the New South Wales State Heritage Register (SHR) and is thus subject to the relevant provisions of the Heritage Act relating to SHR items. The Heritage Council is the statutory authority for any development within the curtilage of NSW state, such as (not limited to):

- Parramatta Park & Old Government House;
- Cumberland Hospital;
- Parramatta Jail;
- The Old King's School/Marsden Rehabilitation Centre;
- Lennox Bridge;
- St. John's Cathedral;
- the Travellers' Rest group (NE cnr. Hunter/Marsden St.;
- Perth House, 90 George Street;

PARRAMATTA PARK TRUST ACT 2001

The Parramatta Park Trust Act 2001 controls the current administration and management of Parramatta Park by a statutory trust of seven (7) members, appointed by the Minister. The functions of the Trust are set out under Part 3 section 6 of the Act, being:

- a) To maintain and improve the trust lands, and*
- b) to encourage the use and enjoyment of the trust lands by the public by promoting the creation, historical, scientific, educational and cultural heritage values of those lands, and*
- c) to ensure the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage values of the trust lands and the protection of the environment within those lands; and,*
- d) such other objects, consistent with the functions of the Trust in relation to the trust lands, as the Trust considers appropriate.*

In the exercise of its functions, the Parramatta Park Trust is subject to the control and direction of the Minister. Conservation and land management operations are undertaken by staff with expertise in administration, conservation and technical services.

PARRAMATTA PARK (OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE) ACT 1967

The purpose of the Parramatta Park (Old Government House) Act 1967 No. 33 is to provide for the care, control and management of that land and to appoint the

National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) as trustee of the land. The National Trust is appointed as a trustee of the land under the Crown Lands Act 989, No. 6 and may use the land for such purposes as the responsible Minister may from time to time approve.

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) elects a board of 12 directors and appoints one exofficio director to administer and direct trust functions in accordance with the National Trust of Australia (NSW) Act 1990. Old Government House is managed by on site staff supported by technical and curatorial staff located at the National Trust Head Office.

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NEW SOUTH WALES) ACT 1990

[The] National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) Act 1990, No. 92 establishes the National Trust in New South Wales as a statutory corporation (but not representing the Crown). The National Trust manages the site in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The objectives of that Act are as follows:

(a) to acquire, control, maintain, protect and preserve for the benefit of the public generally land, buildings, works, structures and articles, of beauty or of national, historical, antiquarian, scientific, artistic, architectural or cultural interest (including Aboriginal relics, Aboriginal rock carvings and Aboriginal rock paintings and archaeological sites), and

(b) to protect and preserve the natural features of and to conserve the fauna and flora on, any land referred to in

paragraph (a) and acquired by, or under the control of the Trust, and

(c) to encourage and promote, by any means whatsoever, public appreciation, knowledge and enjoyment of, respect for, and interest in, any land, buildings, works, structures or articles referred to in paragraph (a), and

(d) to provide and improve amenities on and access to any land, buildings, works and structures referred to in paragraph (a) and acquired by or under the control of the Trust, and

(e) to co-operate with any corporation, body or society, either within or outside New South Wales, having objects wholly or substantially similar to the objects of the Trust, in promoting the objects of such corporation, body or society or the Trust.



OGHD WORLD AND NATIONAL HERITAGE VALUES

Old Government House and Domain is listed under the National and World Heritage (UNESCO) listings. This project will consider the values associated with these listings and the impact of future development upon them.

UNESCO LISTING

Old Government House is one of eleven penal sites, among the thousands established by the British Empire on Australian soil in the 18th and 19th centuries. These eleven penal sites together make up the Australian Convict Sites UNESCO World Heritage Property.

The property is on the World Heritage List on the basis of cultural criteria (iv) and (vi).

Criterion (iv): The Australian convict sites constitute an outstanding example of the way in which conventional forced labour and national prison systems were transformed, in major European nations in the 18th and 19th centuries, into a system of deportation and forced labour forming part of the British Empire's vast colonial project. They illustrate the variety of the creation of penal colonies to serve the many material needs created by the development of a new territory. They bear witness to a penitentiary system which had many objectives, ranging from severe punishment used as a deterrent to forced labour for men, women and children, and the rehabilitation of the convicts through labour and discipline.

This criterion was supported in the nomination on the grounds that, collectively, the Australian Convict Sites represent an outstanding example of the creation of architectural ensembles that illustrate an important

and difficult period of human history, namely, the transportation of prisoners to colonial convict settlements and the use of forced labour.

Criterion (vi): The transportation of criminals, delinquents, and political prisoners to colonial lands by the great nation states between the 18th and 20th centuries is an important aspect of human history, especially with regard to its penal, political and colonial dimensions. The Australian convict settlements provide a particularly complete example of this history and the associated symbolic values derived from discussions in modern and contemporary European society. They illustrate an active phase in the occupation of colonial lands to the detriment of the Aboriginal peoples, and the process of creating a colonial population of European origin through the dialectic of punishment and transportation followed by forced labour and social rehabilitation to the eventual social integration of convicts as settlers.

This criterion was supported in the nomination on the grounds that, the group of sites that make up the property is directly associated with the development of the ideas and debates in Enlightenment Europe about the punishment and rehabilitation of criminals and guilty people in human society.

INTEGRITY

Integrity raises the general issue of the completeness of the various nominated sites as convict settlements. The eleven sites have sometimes been affected by subsequent use, leading to modifications or the addition of anachronistic buildings when compared with their testimony as convict sites.

In terms of the landscape, the listing describes the integrity of most sites as generally fairly satisfactory but comments that

Looking at the landscape perspectives and horizon lines, the urban environment significantly alters the property's integrity at several sites, notably the tall buildings near ...Old Government House.

The tourism development plan for Old Government House and Domain includes several development issues that require better regulation in order to ensure improved respect for the integrity of the site, and;

More broadly, [OGHD] may be threatened by the development of the property's peripheral area and in its buffer zone, notably in terms of the landscape impact of growing urban environments.

Avoiding listing this World Heritage Area on the 'World Heritage in Danger' list is a priority for the Australian Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The International Council on Monuments and Sites recommends that the State Party give consideration to the following (in relation to OGH):

- *Give consideration to removing the anachronistic structures or constructions at Old Government House; and pay attention to managing the landscape values of the sites in or close to urban areas by studying the visual impact of their current environment and any projects liable to affect those values*

THE WORLD HERITAGE BUFFER ZONE

It is important to note that the World Heritage Buffer Zone offers protection to the immediate vicinity of OGH.

"For the purposes of effective protection of the nominated property, a buffer zone is an area surrounding the nominated property which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection to the property. This should include the immediate setting of the nominated property, important views and other areas or attributes that are functionally important as a support to the property and its protection. The area constituting the buffer zone should be determined in each case through appropriate mechanisms. Details on the size, characteristics and authorized uses of a buffer zone, as well as a map indicating the precise boundaries of the property and its buffer zone, should be provided in the

nomination." [Paragraph 104, Operational Guidelines for Implementation of the World Heritage Convention].

Although a buffer zone is not part of the inscribed World Heritage property, the buffer zone boundaries are formally registered at the time of inscription of a property, or at the time modifications are approved by the World Heritage Committee. The buffer zone is an integral component of the State Party's commitment to the protection, conservation and management of the property.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PROJECT

- OGH is one of eleven penal sites which together make up the UNESCO listing 'Australian Convict Sites'.
- Criteria (iv) and (vi) are cultural criteria and while they do not relate directly to the significance of particular views or settings, the listing highlights the importance of the building and its landscape setting to Australia's history, and provides an overall justification for the protection and enhancement of the site, and views to and from the precinct.
- The tall buildings near Old Government House are mentioned as impacting the integrity of the listing.
- It is possible that the listing may be threatened by further development of the surrounding urban landscape

THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

The National Heritage List assessment of OGH D sets out the official values which relate to the National Heritage Listing Criteria which are met by Old Government House and Domain.

These criteria are listed in the following table, including the relevant official values and their relevance to views and settings. The latter information has been 'sieved' into three categories against which views are assessed. These categories are described in detail on page 30.



THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST OFFICIAL VALUES

CRITERIA	OFFICIAL VALUES	RELEVANT CATEGORIES OF VIEWS/SETTINGS
<i>(a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history</i>	<p>Old Government House and the former Government Domain in Parramatta Park provides a most significant tangible link with the earliest days of the foundation of the colonial development of Australia in 1788.</p> <p>Old Government House at Parramatta is the oldest surviving public building on the Australian mainland, and the only early colonial Government House to have survived relatively intact, particularly illustrated by brick flooring of the Phillip era building of July 1790 on display. The three rooms at the front of the main section of the house date to Governor Hunter in 1799 while the remainder of the Palladian style main house and the two side pavilions date to Governor Macquarie in 1818. It provides a publicly accessible cultural focus and landmark for many Australians, providing physical evidence of the earliest years of colonial development.</p> <p>The house and domain also represent convict working places as well as primary sites associated with the foundation of British colonial settlement. The house itself and the surrounding historic elements such as the Crescent, the governor's dairy, the bathhouse, memorials, carriageways and gatehouses, and the remains of Governor Brisbane's observatory, all reflect the establishment of agricultural production, the administration of the colony, the administration of the convict system in Australia, the commencement of town planning, and the site of some of Australia's earliest astronomical and botanical endeavours.</p>	<p>Important considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LANDSCAPE SETTING Views towards the areas of agricultural endeavour (the Crescent, the site of Old Government Farm, Salter's Farm around the Dairy Precinct and the West Meadow [Westmead]). • LAYERING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ELEMENTS The establishment of the original grid pattern of streets can still be seen in the present City of Parramatta. • VISUAL PROMINENCE AND SYMBOLISM The original relationship between the broad avenue of George Street, the township itself, and the Governor's Domain and house on the rise. • VISUAL PROMINENCE AND SYMBOLISM Master and Commander: Old Government House as a seat of authority, an aristocratic and civilising focus for society. • LAYERING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ELEMENTS Views between and towards the various landscape elements - the Crescent, the river, the governor's dairy, the bathhouse, memorials, carriageways and gatehouses, and the remains of Governor Brisbane's observatory.
CRITERIA	OFFICIAL VALUES	RELEVANT CATEGORIES OF VIEWS/SETTINGS
<i>(c) The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history</i>	<p>The Government Domain is an extensive cultural landscape that has yielded archaeological evidence and has potential to yield more, particularly as a convict work place. Supporting information of historic documents and images are available in public records.</p>	<p>Not directly relevant to this study however it should be noted that The NSW Heritage Council is the statutory authority for excavation permits required on land not on the NSW SHR where known or potential historical archaeological 'relics' may be found. This may have a knock on effect on building heights if underground car parks cannot be accommodated due to archaeological relics.</p>

THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST OFFICIAL VALUES CONTINUED.

CRITERIA	OFFICIAL VALUES	RELEVANT CATEGORIES OF VIEWS/SETTINGS
<p><i>(d) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environment</i></p>	<p>Old Government House in its setting of the former Governor's Domain is significant as a cultural landscape of importance in Australia's history. Although the Park has been reduced from the original 99.6 hectares to 85 hectares, allocated in 1856, it contains a number of historic elements that have a tangible link with the earliest days of the foundation of British colonial settlement of Australia, and that interlink with the landscape.</p> <p>These historical elements include the Crescent, the governor's dairy, the bathhouse, memorials, carriageways and gatehouses, and the remains of Governor Brisbane's observatory. These historic elements demonstrate strong links with cultural processes of importance in Australia's development from a penal colony dependant on Great Britain to a self governing colony.</p> <p>Old Government House provides evidence of the evolution of early colonial and convict administration. The development of the house itself mirrors the growth and complexity of these processes, both as the governor's home and as the seat of administration, while the Domain and the Crescent mark the commencement of agricultural production in Australia. Other historic elements within the Domain provide evidence of the beginnings of astronomical and botanical science in this country. Uniquely for a site of this age in Australia, the pattern of use and living established by the early governors is still clearly legible in the house and the surviving historic elements in the landscape.</p>	<p>Important considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAYERING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ELEMENTS The pattern of use and living established by the early governors is still clearly legible in the house and the surviving historic elements in the landscape. • LANDSCAPE SETTING Historical landscape elements, the interlink with the landscape and the earliest days of colonial administration. • LAYERING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ELEMENTS The commencement of early agricultural process can still be discerned in the today's relationship between the government farm area, including the Crescent, the river, the dairy and the house and its outbuildings. • VISUAL PROMINENCE AND SYMBOLISM Old Government House and the Governor's Domain demonstrate an integration of features with the landscape that reflect the development of colonial administration and Australian society The geographical relationship between the Crescent and Old Government House, the relationship between the house, the Domain and the township of Parramatta itself, the remains of the bathhouse, the memorials and the succession of gatehouses. The astronomical work of Governor Brisbane at the site can still be seen in the remains of the observatory and the marker trees.

CRITERIA	OFFICIAL VALUES	RELEVANT CATEGORIES OF VIEWS/SETTINGS
<p><i>(h) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.</i></p>	<p>Old Government House and the Governor's Domain at Parramatta Park are significant for their association with the life and work in Australia of the early colonial governors. Governors Phillip, Hunter, King, Macquarie and Brisbane all resided and worked at the house, and all have left their mark on the site through their development of the fabric of the respective buildings and the enhancement of the Domain. Old Government House and the Domain provide a remarkable insight into the life and work of these governors. This insight is enhanced by the wealth of information available about the site, both in terms of its documentation and the pictorial representations and photographs of the various stages of its development.</p>	<p>Important considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAYERING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ELEMENTS Macquarie had a particularly strong influence in expanding OGH, defining the domain, setting out carriageways and other landscape elements (for example pushing the city back east to absorb Pitt Row into his Domain; building gate houses and fences to keep the city/public out, re landscaping 'his' domain). Pitt Row is legible in the park's landscape levels and mowing heights of grass today. This layering also includes the views towards Old King's School and views towards OGH pine plantings marking Governor Brisbane's observatory and its meridian line points on May's Hill. • VISUAL PROMINENCE AND SYMBOLISM Governor Phillip's original vision for a 62m wide George Street

OTHER POSSIBLE HERITAGE VALUES

Further research revealed other possible relevant heritage values. While not of national heritage value, they could be of state/local value and are included here for completeness.

Criteria (e) Aesthetic characteristics

- THE LOCATION OF OGH IN RELATION TO PARRAMATTA

In the English and Scottish country houses with which Elizabeth Macquarie was familiar, the setting of the house was as important as the design of the house itself. The completed composition of Old Government House, a Palladian style country house set in an extensive park, reflected this belief and was consciously recreating Britain. The layout of the early town of Parramatta reinforced this aspect, with the Governor's house in its park, being a focal point of the town. The vista looking up George Street from the Queens Wharf landing on the river still sweeps the eye along the street to the colonial seat of power on its rise overlooking the town

- THE LANDSCAPE SETTING

The English picturesque style in which smooth undulating grass would run straight to the house, scattered with clumps, belts, scattering of trees, and with serpentine lakes and water features was both fashionable in Elizabeth Macquarie's world, and lent itself to the terrain at Parramatta. Throughout the Domain, undergrowth was thinned with only major native trees remaining. The

landscape was opened up to reveal its parklike nature, and selected English trees such as oak and elm were planted to enhance the parklike design. Open expanses of grasslands led the eye upward from George Street to the house.

Old Government House and the Governor's Domain at Parramatta still retain this picturesque plan of the country seat in its landscaped setting.

Source: <http://www.google.com.au/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=oCCoQFjAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.environment.gov.au%2Fheritage%2Fahc%2Fnational-assessments%2Fold-government-house%2Fpubs%2Fold-government-house.rtf&ei=nMmNUPvxL8qjigfrpICICA&usg=AFQjCNHog8WeSeFoEdP5XmK8dJlicap04w&sig2=1up4G6VtBS9sWnCBA8FJoQ> (National Heritage Assessors Report)

VALUES IN RELATION TO VIEWS AND SETTINGS

The values of most relevance to the determination of important views and settings (and that have implications for the future development of Parramatta) can be grouped into three different categories.

- 1 LAYERING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ELEMENTS
The multilayered cultural landscape elements which show the place's importance in the course of Australia's cultural history.
- 2 VISUAL PROMINENCE AND SYMBOLISM
Old Government House as the seat of Colonial power and its relationship with Parramatta. The landscape setting of Old Government House atop a hill.
- 3 LANDSCAPE SETTING
The landscape setting and landscape elements of Old Government House and Domain.

These categories are discussed in further detail on page 30.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PROJECT

- These values are used to assess the significance of views.



ARTWORKS

The development of OGHd during the various periods of governance is depicted in a number of artworks from the 1790s through the 1880s, these works show the development of the domain over time.

These artworks help to illustrate the historical dominance of Old Government House in the context of early Parramatta.



Governor's House Rosehill [From High/George St] 1790, artist unknown



Government House, 1798, artist unknown



Government House, 1805, Evans



High/ George St from gates of Government House, 1805 , Evans



Government House from north west, 1819, Lycett



National Library of Australia

nlb.pic-vn4312994-v

Government House, c.1886, Kerry



Government House, c.1835, artist unknown



Government House from east, 1870, artist unknown

