



Hawkesbury City Council

attachment 1
to
item 194

Draft Thompson Square Conservation
Management Plan
Part 2

date of meeting: 14 August 2018
location: council chambers
time: 6:30 p.m.

4.3.4 Artistic Appreciation of the TSCA

Since the early 1800s, Windsor and Thompson Square have drawn artists to its locale to record the landscape and buildings. Beginning with G.W. Evans who painted Thompson Square in 1809 and again in c1811, the appreciation of the historic character of the TSCA and the relationship between the place and the Hawkesbury River has been an inspiration for artists including the “Windsor Group”, nine Sydney artists who painted in the inner city as well as Emu Plains, Richmond and, especially, Windsor between 1935 and 1945. In his introduction to *The Windsor Group* (Edwards & Shaw, 1989), Bernard Smith writes:

"The Windsor Group may be seen as part of a significant trend in Australian painting that began to emerge in the years immediately prior to World War II, when artists began to turn away from the dominance of pastoral landscape in a new awareness of the urban environment.

In Windsor and Richmond what drew their attention and affection was not extensive sun-lit plains but the deeply human and historic presence evoked by old barns, bridges and farmhouses. In this they were a part of the new appreciation of the built and historic environment of the countryside."

Other noted artists who recorded Thompson Square and the surrounding buildings and landscape include Arthur Streeton (1867-1943), Lionel Lindsay (1874-1961) and Alfred Clint (1879-1936).



Figure 4. 26: 1937 painting entitled “River through the trees, Windsor” by Laurie Elbourne, one of the Windsor Group. Source: <https://www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au>



Figure 4. 27: c1926 watercolour: “Untitled (Historic Winsor, Late Afternoon)” by Alfred Clint. Source: The FOHacaRG Collection, <https://ehive.com/collections>



Figure 4. 28: c1919 watercolour by Lionel Lindsay entitled “The Doctor’s House, Windsor”. Source: Art Gallery of NSW, <https://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au/collection>



Figure 4. 29: 1896 painting entitled “The purple noon’s transparent might” by Arthur Streeton. The view is painted of the Hawkesbury River between Richmond and Windsor. Source: National Gallery of Victoria, <https://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/explore/collection>

4.4 Social Values of the Place

Thompson Square is likely to hold considerable value and special cultural associations by contemporary communities of interest. This is amply demonstrated through its longstanding and continuing recognition by way of numerous cultural heritage listings at local and State levels along with media interest and the professional writings and research of numerous historians and others. The proactive involvement of the Federal government and the NSW state government in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980 into the conservation and restoration of the buildings of Thompson Square is also a strong indication of the value placed on this historic locality.

Finally, there can be no better demonstration of the high regard in which the place is held than the fact that it has been occupied continuously (24 hours a day, 7 days a week), for the past 4 years by the group Community Action for Windsor Bridge (CAWB).

The social value and significance attached to the archaeological remains of Thompson Square may be quite accurately assessed with regards to the public response to previous, and ongoing long-term archaeological excavation, testing and salvage programs undertaken in Thompson Square and its environs. In particular the public interest in artefacts collected during the excavations at No. 8 Baker

Street (Section 3.5.1) as well as the preserved footings of a c1819 sandstock-brick wall (once part of the Macquarie Arms Hotel), which are visible on display within the Hawkesbury Regional Museum and Gallery. The museum also incorporates the Georgian property of Howe's House, No. 7 Thompson Square, and attracts a wide audience to the Hawkesbury region.

More recently, the strong community interest, engagement and protest against the salvage excavations within the Lower Reserve of Thompson Square (as part of the RMS Windsor Bridge Replacement Project) have attracted national attention, appearing in national newspapers and on the ABC news.

Thompson Square Conservation Area demonstrates strong social significance for both the local community and visitors to the Hawkesbury region. The buried archaeological remains and the cultural landscapes within Thompson Square are therefore likely to be considered to have a strong association within the community of NSW.

4.5 Comparative Analysis

4.5.1 Introduction

Established in 1795, the area of land reserved by the government that was later to become Thompson Square formed part of the initial colonial settlement of the District of Mulgrave Place and was the focus for the development of the town of the Green Hills (renamed Windsor in 1810 by Governor Macquarie). The District of Mulgrave Place was initially established via the granting of a minimum of 30acre allotments to emancipists and free settlers alike as an agricultural outpost for the town of Sydney. The rich alluvial soils of the Hawkesbury River floodplains promised good cultivation of much needed grains. In 1793 the colony was still only farming 1700 acres and the need to find tracts of fertile ground was a priority.

Mulgrave Place was not the only farming settlement to be established on the outskirts of Sydney, others included the Eastern Farms on the Lane Cove River (1794), the stock farm at Rooty Hill (1802), Emu Plains Agricultural Establishment (1819) and Toongabbie Government Farm (1791). Other than the civic centre of Green Hills with village along the ridgeline, only Toongabbie had a township, but as it was solely part of a government farm where the convict labourers were under strict regulation, it had no public congregation area.

Based on the earliest images of the locality (see Evans c1809), the open space of Thompson Square contained a mix of dwellings and government buildings such as the granary and watch house scattered over the ground which was also used as the loading dock, market place and gathering space for the settlement. However, a number of buildings were constructed to face the square including the Public Stores and Thompson's Stores on the east (now Old Bridge Street) and buildings along the ridgeline to the south (now George Street) and on the west (now the street called Thompson Square).

As discussed above (see Section 2 History), Thompson Square was both a focus for transport (primarily via the river transporting food grains etc to Sydney) as well as a gathering space for the settlers of Green Hills and surrounds. The square was used both for private commercial purposes (trading), as well as a civic administration space (muster point, punishments, blanket distribution, supply distribution etc)

The early configuration of the initial settlement of the Green Hills with the combined private, commercial and civic use of the land between the river bank and the ridgeline, already appeared as a

recognisable public square before Governor Macquarie noted in his diary in January 1811: “The Square in the present Town I have named ‘Thompson Square’”.¹⁷

The naming of the existing public square was one of a group of actions that Macquarie undertook at Green Hills together with the naming of the town (Windsor), the naming of the principal street (George Street), the laying out of new allotments in the town for building substantial new buildings (the Macquarie Arms Hotel), and the erecting of name posts for both Thompson Square and George Street.¹⁸ These actions, which formalised the town planning of Windsor, were repeated by Governor Macquarie in numerous towns throughout N.S.W and Tasmania, including the five Macquarie towns along the Hawkesbury River.

Following his appointment as the Governor of NSW in 1810, Lachlan Macquarie was instructed by the British Government to survey and select five flood-free sites along the Hawkesbury River to determine which were best suited for new townships. To protect the future prosperity of the colony, the development of the selected towns was intended to expand food production and promote progress, self-sufficiency and sustainability amongst the settlers. Macquarie had intended to encourage the farming communities, established in the high-risk flood plains, to relocate and settle in the new townships, thus providing refuge and security for the farmers themselves as well as their livestock and crops.¹⁹ The result was the establishment of the towns of Windsor, Richmond, Castlereagh, Pitt Town and Wilberforce. However, of these five towns, only Windsor, Richmond and Wilberforce retain evidence of Macquarie’s influence and town planning; while Castlereagh and Pitt Town were less successful, developing later and not in their original locations as laid out by Macquarie.

Given this establishment history, Thompson Square can most usefully be compared to pre-Macquarie era (1788-1810) public squares and Macquarie era (1810-1821) planned town squares.

Refer to Comparative Analysis below.

¹⁷ Macquarie, Lachlan; *Memoranda & Related Papers. 22 December 1808-14 July 1823*. Original held in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. Cited in *Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive* <https://www.mq.edu.au/macquarie-archive/lema/1811/1811jan.html>

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹

4.5.2 Comparative Analysis

The following section details the establishment and subsequent history of surviving colonial public squares and spaces:

Pre-Macquarie Era Public Squares

Macquarie Place, Sydney (c1802)

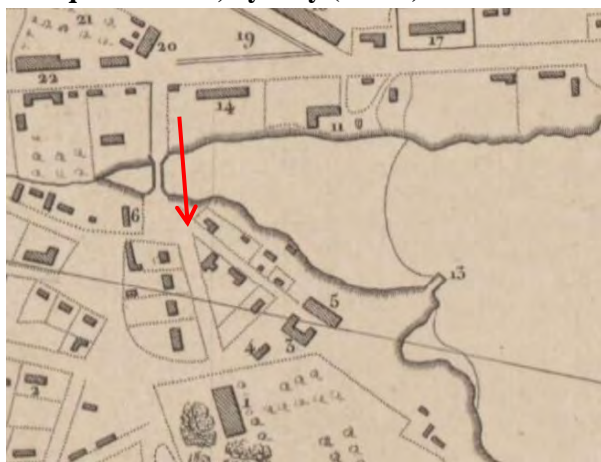


Figure 4. 30: Detail from 1802 plan entitled Plan de la ville de Sydney by Charles Lesueur. The precursor to Macquarie Place is indicated with an arrow, with the Public Store (no. 4), Dry Store (no.3) and General Store (no. 5) adjacent. Source: NLA, Map RaA 2 Plate 30



Figure 4. 31: Aerial photograph of Macquarie Place near Circular Quay today. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

Macquarie Place is shown from c1802 as a triangular area formed by the intersection of three early Colonial roads running in direct lines between three important constructions of the colonial period, including the Guard House at the entrance to First Government House at the south-eastern tip of the triangle, the bridge over the Tank Stream at the south-western tip of the triangle, and the 1788 fortifications (replaced by the Dry Store in 1791) beside the Government Wharf.

Macquarie Place may have operated as a public place of gathering for the early settlement from as early as 1791 alongside the Dry Store, located in the approximate present-day location of Customs House. At least half of the population still depended upon this Dry Store for collecting their food rations by 1801. By 1807 a triangular layout had been formalised (relating to the existing layout of the plots of land) and a guard house had been built next to Government House's main entrance.

In 1810 Macquarie named the principal roads in Sydney town, envisaging a regular grid, and set aside Macquarie Place as public ground. His General Orders of 1810 stated: *It being intended to remove all those old Buildings and Enclosures now on the space of Ground which is bounded by the Government Domain, by the Judge Advocate's, Secretary's, Chaplain's, and Commissary's Houses on the South...and by the Houses of Mr. Lord, Mr. Thompson [the same Andrew Thompson from Windsor], and Mr. Reibey on the North, and to throw the same into an open Area, the said Area or space of Ground, has been named Macquarie Place...*²⁰ Today, Macquarie Place retains its early triangular shape although none of the buildings that once fronted the square survive. The only surviving colonial feature of the place is the obelisk, erected by Governor Macquarie to mark the centre of the town of Sydney and from which all distances were measured from.

²⁰ Sydney Gazette, 6th October 1810

Pre-Macquarie Era Public Squares

Market Place, Sydney (c1806)



Figure 4. 32: Detail from 1807 plan of the Town of Sydney by James Meehan showing the location of the Market Place. Source: NLA, Map F 105B



Figure 4. 33: Aerial photograph of the western side of Circular Quay today indicating the approximate location of the Market Place. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

In c1806, Governor King designated an area of land on the western side of Sydney Cove as a market place. An announcement in the Government Gazette stated: *Whereas great inconvenience attends Boats which come loaded with Ve-getables and other Articles for barter with the Inhabitants and others at Sydney; It is ordered, that in future no Purchase shall be made until everything is landed at the place now appointed ; and that the Mar-ket shall not be considered to be opened until Seven o' Clock in the Morning. The said Market Place shall extend from the end Paling of Daniel McKay's Garden, in the middle of High-street to-wards the Parade.*²¹ For a short period of time, this Market Place thrived, with regulations prohibiting the sale of goods at other locations during the allotted hours for market days. There was also a bell located at the market for announcing the opening and closing hours of the market, a pillory for public punishments and public meetings were held there as well as religious services for working gangs (convicts).

However in 1810, Governor Macquarie announced: *The present Market-Place being very badly and inconveniently situated, it is His EXCELLENCY'S Intention to remove the Market very soon to a more commodious and central Situation for the Inhabitants of the Town in general. The Place thus intended to remove the Market to is that Piece of open Ground bounded by George-street on the East, York-street on the West, Market-street on the North, and the Burying Ground on the South; and is henceforth to be called "Market Square."* For the further Accommodation and Convenience of the Inhabitants in general, and particularly of those Persons bringing Corn or other Grain, Goods or other Merchandize, in Vessels or Boats from the Hawkesbury, &c to the Market, it is intended to erect a Wharf immediately at Cockle Bay, contiguous to the new Market Place; and from thence there will be a good Road or Street made to communicate directly with the said Market Square; and which, when completed [sic], is to be called "Market Wharf". Today, the Queen Victoria Building occupies the new Market Place established by Macquarie, while the original Market Place no longer survives.

²¹ General Order: *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, Sunday 24th August 1806, p. 1

Pre-Macquarie Era Public Squares

Dunn Place Carpark, Hobart (c1810)



Figure 4. 34: Detail from 1829 Plan of the Streets of Hobart Town showing the location of the Commissariat Stores (circled) with open space (gathering space?) directly in front. Source: Tas Archives/136187713

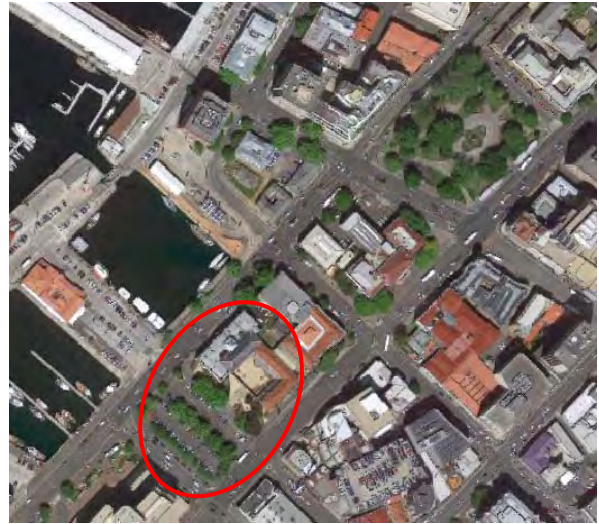


Figure 4. 35: Aerial view of Hobart with Dunn Place carpark and the Commissariat Store circled. Source: GoogleMaps, 2018

Founded in 1804 on the water frontage of Sullivan's Cove, Hobart's earliest market place/town square appears to have been located adjacent to the Commissariat Provision - or Issuing Store - built between 1808 and 1810. The building's location close to the waterfront provided easy access, and it played a vital role in the colony's early economy as the focal point for receiving and distributing goods - including both imported goods and those produced in Hobart and the southern districts. Contracts with the Commissariat were very important to many landowners, providing a guaranteed means of disposing of surplus produce such as game meat, and enabling the colony's first fortunes to be made. The Commissariat also gathered statistical information about the population and, prior to the development of private charitable institutions, assisted the poor. Today, the Commissariat Stores forms part of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery site.

The open space fronting the stores (to the east) is now a carpark²² which, although it still fronts the Commissariat Store building, is not an enclosed space and is not recognisable as an early public square/gathering space.

²² *The Commissariat complex: 1810*, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, cited at <http://www.abc.net.au/local>

The Five Macquarie Towns

Richmond Park, Richmond, N.S.W (1811)



Figure 4. 36: Detail from 1811 plan of Richmond Town showing the central square marked as "Reserve for Market Place". Source: SLNSW, M Z/M2 811.11213/1811/1



Figure 4. 37: Aerial photograph of Richmond Park in the town of Richmond. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

In 1811 the Government surveyor, James Meehan, established the grid pattern of streets for the town of Richmond including the 'Market Square', bounded by Windsor and March Streets, East Market and West Market Streets. The town was laid out over existing land grants held by Nicholas Bayly and William Bowman, but they were persuaded to relinquish their holdings in return for larger grants elsewhere. The reserved open space was reduced after 1821 to an area of 7 acres 3 roods 37 perches (i.e. the present area of 3.23 ha). The remaining portion of Crown reserve, between the 'square' and West Market Street, was set aside for other purposes including building a watch house and later the court house, post office, masonic lodge, School of Arts and public school.

The square was presumably used for buying and selling stock and crops in the 1820s and perhaps the 1830s, though no specific description of early Richmond market days survives. In the 1840s, the land was largely cleared of vegetation and the site underwent a change in use from a market place to an area for more active recreational purposes, particularly for athletics ('foot races') and cricket. With renewed community effort to improve this area of public open space, the status of the square changed and, in 1868, the site was officially gazetted for public recreation. It was also around this same time that the site became first known as Richmond Park.²³

The long use of the area as a recreational space has resulted in a very different character to that of Thompson Square. Richmond Park is not located on the river bank and not of the same intimate scale or colonial character as Thompson Square.

²³ *Richmond Park*, SHR No. 01808, Office of Environment & Heritage and *Richmond Park Conservation Management Plan*, Morris, Jack & Britton for Hawkesbury City Council, 2003

The Five Macquarie Towns

McQuade Park, Windsor, N.S.W (1811)



Figure 4. 38: Detail from 1812 Meehan plan (image quality adjusted) showing the initial layout of McQuade Park noted as "Reserved Square". Thompson Square is (out of frame) to the right. Source: SA Map SZ 529



Figure 4. 39: Aerial photograph of McQuade Park in the town of Windsor. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

When Macquarie laid out the town of Windsor in 1811, as well as naming the existing square Thompson Square, he included a new Square a kilometre west of Green Hills that had all the important expectations of Macquarie's other town squares. James Meehan, the surveyor, spelt out in his field-book the functions envisaged for the new Square: 'Also the Space being 15 chains in length on S34W and 1550 in depth W34N is intended as a Square or Open Area - as a parade or park for the use of the Town ...'. By 1827, when new plans were drawn, the area of the Square had been more than doubled and its shape was no longer rectangular. By 1827 the only part which remained the same as Meehan's initial plan was the southern edge, along George Street, although the George Street frontage was now extended to the west to a total of about 230 metres.

Unlike Richmond's central reserve, Windsor's square was not used for markets, which were held instead at Thompson Square. Because of its position, the square was closely associated with St Matthew's Anglican Church and by the 1840s it was regularly known as the Church Green. By the 1840s cricket was a more regular feature on the Church Green. In 1868 the State government made Church Green into a Public Reserve and the park was named for John McQuade who was mayor of the municipality in 1872.²⁴

²⁴ *McQuade Park SHR No. 01851*, Office of Environment & Heritage and *McQuade Park Conservation Management Plan*, Morris, Jack & Britton for Hawkesbury City Council, 20034

The Five Macquarie Towns

Wilberforce Park, Wilberforce, N.S.W (1811)

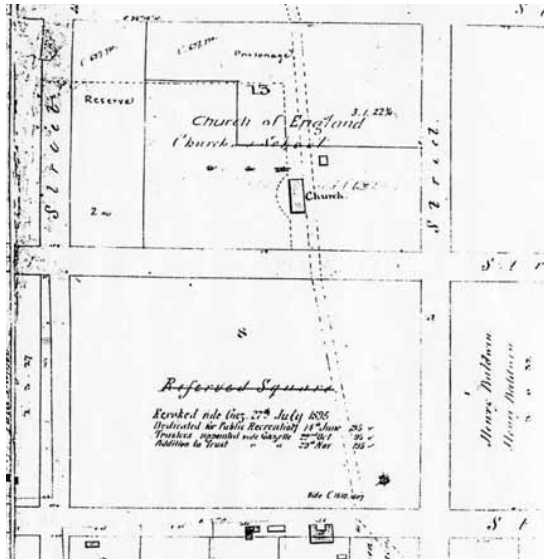


Figure 4. 40: Detail from 1833 plan of Wilberforce showing the central square marked as “Reserved Square”. Source: SRNSW AO MAP 5960 1833, *Wilberforce Park Conservation Management Plan*, 2003, p. 10



Figure 4. 41: Aerial photograph of Wilberforce Park in the town of Wilberforce. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

The river frontage along Wilberforce Reach, close to the future town, had been fully occupied by the end of 1794 and the area along the north-eastern part of York Reach was being farmed by 1795. In Macquarie's time the greatest density of settlement on the inland side still lay to the south-west of the town, within the great bend of the river along the Argyle, Windsor and Wilberforce Reaches. The site chosen for the town on 6 December 1810 was convenient for access to the river and its farms, above the level of any anticipated flood.

The surveyor, James Meehan started his work of laying out Wilberforce on 5 January 1811 with the “Great Square” occupying the whole central rectangular section. The Square was defined by the new town streets, Macquarie to the north, George to the south and, on the short sides of the rectangle, Duke to the west and Church to the east. These new roads did not supersede the older track from the flood-plain up to the road to Kurrajong, which wound across the eastern sector of the new Square. Houses were built which encroached on George Road. Church Road had no building development at all until the very end of the nineteenth century, but the two allotments in Duke Road adjacent to the Square had been developed. On the land above the Square across Macquarie Road, the second Macquarie schoolhouse/chapel, built in 1819, dominated the scene until Edmund Blacket erected St John's Anglican church in front of the Macquarie building in 1860.

Wilberforce Square, in contrast to Richmond Square, was not designated as a market place. The pronounced slope of the land made it unsuitable for team-games. Since the Square is unlikely to have been fenced in the nineteenth century, it is likely that cattle, sheep, horses and pigs would often have grazed there, en-route to the common beyond the burial ground. On 14 June 1895 Macquarie's Great Square was reclassified as a Recreation Ground.²⁵

²⁵ Morris, Jack & Britton, 2003; *Wilberforce Park Conservation Management Plan*, prepared for Hawkesbury City Council

Other Macquarie Towns and Public Squares in N.S.W

Bigge's Square, Liverpool, N.S.W (1810)



Figure 4.42: Detail from (undated) Town Plan of Liverpool showing Bigge Square adjacent to the church lands (to the left) and the hospital lands (to the right). Source: NSW Land Registry Services HLRV



Figure 4.43: Aerial photograph of Bigge Square in Liverpool. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

On November 7, 1810 Governor Lachlan Macquarie founded Liverpool and named it in honour of the Earl of Liverpool, then Secretary of State for the Colonies. Macquarie noted in his diary: “*I determined to erect a Township on it, and named it Liverpool in honor of the Earl of that Title -- now the Secretary of State for the Colonies. -- The Acting Surveyor Mr. Meehan was at the same [time] directed to mark out the Ground for the Town, with a Square in the Center thereof, for the purpose of having a Church hereafter erected within it.*”²⁶

Originally, Bigge's Square (named for John Thomas Bigge, judge and commissioner of inquiry into the colony of New South Wales) stretched from Elizabeth and Bigge Streets in the north and west, to Scott Street in the south. The Georges River formed a natural eastern boundary. Early in its history, the area east of what is now College Street was set aside as the site of the District Hospital. Until 1843, Bigge's Square functioned as a centre for convict punishment. The stock and gallows, and whipping triangles were located within the square, as was the stockade for convict labourers. The park was an integral part of the original survey of Liverpool, and has remained as open space since the foundation of the township. In 1868 Bigges Square was dedicated for public recreation and became Bigge Park, being the area bounded by Bigge, Elizabeth, Moore and College Streets.²⁷

²⁶ Macquarie, Lachlan; *Memoranda & Related Papers*. 22 December 1808-14 July 1823. Original held in the Mitchell Library, Sydney. Cited in *Lachlan & Elizabeth Macquarie Archive* <https://www.mq.edu.au/macquarie-archive/lema/1810/1810.html>

²⁷ *Plan of Management Bigge Park*, 2008, Liverpool City Council

Other Macquarie Towns and Public Squares in N.S.W

Centenary Square, Parramatta (1812/1988)

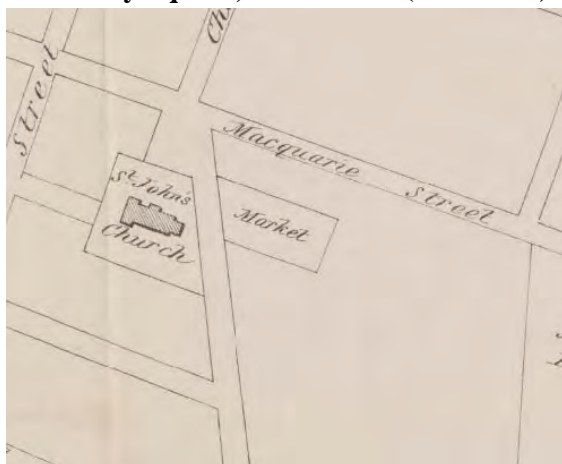


Figure 4. 44: Extract from 1856 map entitled *Town of Parramatta*, by Bowden & Threlkeld showing the location of the original market square opposite St John's Church. Source: NLA, MAP Folder 130, LFSP 2075



Figure 4. 45: Aerial photograph of Centenary Square with the Town Hall and St. John's Church in Parramatta. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

Although a market place located on the south bank of Parramatta River was included in the initial town plan conceived by Governor Phillip and Surveyor Augustus Alt in 1790 for the town of Parramatta, this town square was never developed and it was not until 1812 that Governor Macquarie established Parramatta as a market town. An area of open space to the east of St John's Cathedral was the site of Parramatta's first fair/market organised by Governor Macquarie and held on 13 January 1813. Later it was the site of the annual feast for Aboriginal people first held by Governor Macquarie and continued from 1816 – 1830. However, in 1883 the town hall was built on the site.

Regardless, the area which includes St John's Church (1803), the Town Hall and the Centennial Memorial (1888) is known as Centenary Square (variously Centennial Square or Bicentennial Square). St John's Square was landscaped in c 1909 as a centrepiece of Parramatta and Centenary (Bicentennial) Square was created in 1988 by the closure of Church St (north of Macquarie St and in front of the Town Hall and St John's), and the re-landscaping of the St John's Square.²⁸

²⁸ <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/blog/revitalisation-of-the-market-space-in-parramatta-square-1880-1930> and Kass, Liston, McClymont, 1996; *Parramatta: A Past Revealed*, Parramatta City Council, p. 25

Other Macquarie Towns and Public Squares in N.S.W

Bathurst, NSW (1815)



Figure 4. 46: Detail from 1860 Town Plan of Bathurst map showing the undeveloped land fronting the Macquarie River intersected by the Sydney Road.
Source: NSW LRS online/ <http://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au>



Figure 4. 47: Aerial photograph of the area of early Bathurst with Bathurst Showground and the Sydney Road. Note the location of the old bridge to the north of the new bridge. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

On 7 May 1815, Governor Macquarie at the terminus of Cox's Road from Sydney raised the flag, ordered a ceremonial volley to be fired and proclaimed and named the future town of Bathurst after the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, Henry Bathurst, 3rd Earl Bathurst. Bathurst is the oldest inland town in Australia and was initially intended to be the administrative centre of the western plains of New South Wales.

In 1818 Macquarie granted 50 acres of farmland to ten men, however Macquarie had not received permission from England to establish Bathurst and when found out he was told to stop and future settlement was restricted. These first land grants were all on the eastern bank of the Macquarie River and the western bank was reserved for Government use only (such as soldiers, convicts and stock). This arrangement continued until 1826 during which time Bathurst continued under the control of a Commandant and remained a small and isolated settlement for many years. In 1833, Governor Bourke opened up the Government Reserve lands on the west bank of the Macquarie River for public sale and Surveyor General Sir Thomas Mitchell drew up plans for the new town.²⁹

Governor Macquarie's plans for the establishment of Bathurst did not include a town square as seen in his other towns, as he adopted a completely different approach using the Macquarie River to segregate the government functions from the graziers. Regardless, an undeveloped area of land fronting the Macquarie River adjacent to the Mounted Police/Ordnance lands appear on early plans of Bathurst. This open area (on a much larger scale than Thompson Square) held an early connecting road from the bridge over the river to the hay and corn market (see Figure 4.33). The configuration of this open space remains discernible today, containing the Bathurst Showground and with the Sydney Road to the west, following a similar alignment to the early roadway, although the river bank lands have been developed and the former government reserve lands are now residential and commercial areas.

²⁹ <http://www.abc.net.au/local/photos/2015/01/13/4161443.htm?site=centralwest>; <http://www.bathurst-nsw.com/History.html>

Other Macquarie Towns and Public Squares in N.S.W

Queen's Square, Sydney (1819-1820)



Figure 4. 48: Detail from 1845 plan Map of the City of Sydney by F.W. Shields. Source: City of Sydney Archives_Historical Atlas



Figure 4. 49: Aerial photograph of Queen's Square in Sydney. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

Queens Square is of historical significance as an open space terminating the Macquarie Street boulevard with views of Hyde Park, St James Church, Hyde Park Barracks, the Mint and the former Registrar Generals (Land Titles) Office.

The northern boundary of Hyde Park was at first defined by the edge of the Governor's Demesne (Domain), which the Macquarie's came to regard as their personal pleasure grounds. Macquarie himself directed the building of Hyde Park Barracks (1817-19), St. James' Church (1820) and the Law Courts (1819-28) at the northern end of Hyde Park, using Francis Greenway as his architect, with these buildings as fine embellishments to the colonial town, facing each other across a plaza which terminated Macquarie Street. Macquarie blocked the southern end of Macquarie Street with a wall and entry gate. Macquarie did not name the plaza and it was later known as Queens's Square and excluded all roadways from the park.³⁰ Today however, the roads are open to traffic linking Macquarie Street to College Street and Elizabeth Street. The opening of the roads has interrupted the relationship between the Hyde Park Barracks and St James Church.

³⁰ Extract from SHR listing for *Hyde Park*, SHR No. 01871, Office of Environment & Heritage

Other Macquarie Towns and Public Squares in N.S.W

Market Place, Newcastle (1823)



Figure 4. 50: Detail from 1873 Plan of the City of Newcastle showing the market place to the north of the church grounds. Source: NLA, MAP F 48b



Figure 4. 51: Aerial photograph of the former Market Place (circled) in Newcastle. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

Governor Macquarie's decision to open up the Hunter Valley to free settlers necessitated the closure of the penal settlement and in 1823 Henry Dangar was directed to prepare a town plan on the site of the convict settlement. Dangar set aside land for churches, schools and government buildings and planned a market square in the centre of the town.

Today the market square or market place no longer survives, although the subdivision pattern remains evident in the road alignments of Hunter, King, Thom, Morgan and Laing Streets to the north of the surviving Christ Church Cathedral and Cathedral Park (originally laid out as the Church of England Burial Ground as seen in Figure 4.20).³¹

³¹ Suter Architects, 2007; *Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study: Thematic History*, Newcastle City Council, p. 26-27

Macquarie Towns in Tasmania

Franklin Square, Hobart (c1811)



Figure 4. 52: Detail from a copy of Meehan's 1811 plan for the laying out of Hobart by Macquarie. George's Square in front of Government House is indicated with an arrow. Source: Tas. Archives, AF39411



Figure 4. 53: Aerial photograph of Franklin Square in Hobart. Source: NSW Spatial Services, SixMaps

In 1811 when Governor Macquarie laid out the town of Hobart he included a central square naming it George's Square in honour of the King (now known as Franklin Square). He intended it to be the site of a church, court house, town hall, public market, main guard and public garrison parade area. From 1817 regular musters were held there and the first substantial Government House for the settlement was constructed in 1817. By the 1850s, the early Government House had been demolished and the square had been transformed into a public park, although civic buildings continued to be constructed around its boundaries including a Supreme Court building (1860) and other administrative offices in the 1880s.

Today, Franklin Square does not contain any colonial buildings around its boundaries and although it is surrounded by government buildings, as per Macquarie's original plan, the square is distinctly Victorian in character.

Macquarie Towns in Tasmania

Regent Square, George Town (c1811)



Figure 4. 54: Detail from 1836 plan of George Town showing Regent Square and its proximity to the waterfront of York Cove. Source: Tasmanian Archives Office, LSD264-1-14



Figure 4. 55: Aerial view of Regent Square, George Town today. Source: GoogleMaps, 2018

Regent Square forms part of the original plan for George Town by Governor Macquarie who visited the locality in 1811 accompanied by James Meehan, the Acting Government Surveyor and decided to build a new town near the mouth of the Tamar River.

Macquarie advised Meehan that he had decided to form the town “according to a well digested regular Plan”. The key feature was a large central square, around which the principal buildings of the town should be placed including the church in Elizabeth Street, the Barracks in Anne Street, the Officer's homes in Cimitiere Street and the main working areas in Macquarie Street. In 1879 the square was fenced as a recreation ground and other improvements occurred including the planting of oaks in the Square in 1882. In 1922, Regent Square was gazetted as a Public Reserve and the park survives today substantially intact to its original boundaries, however no colonial buildings are located on its boundaries.³²

³² George Town & District Historical Society Inc: *History of Regent Square*; http://gtdhs.com/html/regent_square

Macquarie Towns in Tasmania

Arthur Square, New Norfolk (c1811)



Figure 4. 56: Detail from the 1825 town map of New Norfolk showing Arthur Square with adjacent church and the two rivers, Derwent to the north and the Lachlan to the south. Source: Tasmanian Archives Office, AF721-1-442



Figure 4. 57: Aerial view of Arthur Square and its immediate surrounds today. Source: GoogleMaps, 2018

Located on the banks of the Derwent River with the Lachlan River to the south, New Norfolk was the third planned settlement to be undertaken in Tasmania, after Hobart and Launceston. The locality was settled in c1807 by people from the Norfolk Island penal colony who were persuaded to relocate to Tasmania (Van Diemen's land). Originally the settlement was known as "The Hills" because of its setting.

In 1811 Governor Macquarie mapped out a town site on the south bank of the Derwent River, and named the town "Elizabeth Town" (after his wife). Governor Macquarie ordered Surveyor Meehan to plan and mark out the township and details of grants and leases.³³ Included in the centre of the new town plan was a small square, originally named George Square and later renamed Arthur Square, after Governor Sir George Arthur. St Matthew's Anglican Church (1823) and presbytery are located on the eastern side of the square, and the government domain was located further to the east, with the military barracks to the south. The square survives today as a public park and Macquarie's town plan remains clearly visible in the street pattern and town layout (see Figure 4.57).

³³ http://www.newnorfolk.org/sites/History_of_New_Norfolk2.shtml

4.5.3 Summary of Comparative Analysis

Pre-Macquarie era Public Squares/Gathering Places (1788-1810)

Green Hills, settled in 1794, is part of the third settlement (the District of Mulgrave Place which included the Richmond area and other small settlements along the Hawkesbury River and South Creek) established by the British on the mainland of Australia, the others being: Sydney (1788) and Parramatta (1788).

Within this context, only Sydney and Windsor appear to retain evidence of very early gathering places/public squares (Thompson Square and Macquarie Place) relating to a particular and very important early function of the colonial government, the supply and distribution of food. For this reason alone, Thompson Square is very rare.

The early years of the colony were beset with problems in terms of providing food for convicts, emancipists, free settlers and regimental officers alike, and a key role for the government was the distribution of supplies to the population. The District of Mulgrave Place was established in these early years specifically to ameliorate this problem and its immediate and ongoing success in providing grain to the town of Sydney gave a certain status to the principal landing place, transport hub and gathering place within the district; thus, Windsor and Thompson Square (as they were to become) became the regional centre for the Hawkesbury River agricultural outposts.

The historic relationship between Sydney and Windsor and the reliance of one on the other for food supply is represented in the survival of the two gathering places: Thompson Square as the provider and Macquarie Place as the recipient. Both locations initially contained stores for the storage and distribution of grain (as well as other goods) and both contained ill-defined open spaces within which the population could gather. Both were also located adjacent to Government Houses with watch houses and gateways separating the public from the government spaces. A further significant link between the two public spaces is the presence of Andrew Thompson, who had a residence on the boundary of both Thompson Square and Macquarie Place.

Similar gathering places for the supply and transportation of food and other goods would have been in place at all other colonial settlements, including for example at Hobart in front of the Commissariat Store and the area known as the Market Place located on the western side of Sydney Cove, however, only Thompson Square and Macquarie Place appear to survive essentially intact to their original size and configuration and as open spaces (Dunn Place in Hobart is now a carpark). Similar examples such as the Market Place have not survived.

Of the known surviving town squares/gathering places associated with the earliest settlements in Australia, Thompson Square is the only space to retain its key relationship with its setting, the Hawkesbury River. Whereas Macquarie Place retains its triangular shape as a result of early road alignments, its relationship to the waterfront has long been superseded by later development and the public park does not contain any pre-Macquarie era built fabric. Evidence of the pre-Macquarie era development and the configuration of Thompson Square remains in the built fabric, subdivision pattern, archaeology and road alignments of the place today.

Macquarie Era Towns and Public Squares (1810-1821)

Governor Macquarie, in the majority of the settlements he either initiated or formalised (such as at Windsor), established public squares to be used by the community, around which the church, schoolhouse, gaol and guard-house (or other government buildings) could be built. This is an achievement that no previous governor had managed, and he successfully introduced the concept of the central public square into town planning in Australia.

This approach to town planning is seen in three of the five towns Macquarie established on the Hawkesbury River: Richmond Park, Wilberforce Park and McQuade Park in Windsor, as well as Bigge's Square, Liverpool. Similarly, Macquarie used the same approach to the series of settlements he established in Tasmania, including New Norfolk (previously Elizabeth Town) and George Town. The provision of public open space as the centrepiece to the government domain within the town was a recurring feature in the town planning of Governor Macquarie and these parks are rare examples surviving in NSW and Tasmania today.³⁴ Of the early settlements established by Macquarie, Bathurst (settled 1815) is most similar to Thompson Square. Located fronting the Macquarie River with a connecting road/path through the open space to the nearby bridge and adjacent to the government domain lands, the undeveloped land provided a separation between the civic and commercial precincts of the early town, much as Thompson Square did in the years up to 1850.

Macquarie also overlaid his town planning schemes onto existing settlements, regularising the street and subdivision patterns, directing the quality and function of the buildings to be constructed and giving names to existing townships, streets and squares, such as Thompson Square, Macquarie Place, the market place at Parramatta and George's Square (now known as Franklin Square), Hobart (and others including Hyde Park, Sydney, Charlotte Place, Sydney and the new Market Place, Sydney).

Of these, Franklin Square in Hobart is the most successful expression of a Macquarie designed "Georgian" town square, with a central public park (originally used as a muster point/gathering place) surrounded by government administration buildings, however all of the surrounding buildings are actually from the Victorian period. None of the original buildings that defined the square in Macquarie's time survive today. In addition, the relationship between the buildings and the square is somewhat disrupted by the main roads of Macquarie Street and Elizabeth Street on its north and west sides.

Conclusion

Thompson Square is a very rare public square that represents two key phases in the development of the colony of Australia: the early settlement of agricultural outposts to support the population of Sydney and Governor Macquarie's grand vision for the self-sufficiency of the colony expressed in his public building and town planning program that established a solid infrastructure for the colony.

The configuration of Thompson Square as we know it today, as an open public space fronting the Hawkesbury River and surrounded on its other three sides by development began its formation in 1794 and was quickly established as a landing spot, transport and trade centre for the transporting of grain to Sydney via the river and regional centre for government administration. Although early buildings including a storehouse and small garrison, as well as scattered dwellings (as seen in Evans's 1809 painting) were located within the functional centre of this open space (what was to become Thompson Square) it is also clear that a number of buildings were established to front the nascent square including Andrew Thompson's Stores and the Public Stores on the east, houses or commercial buildings on the south along the Main Street (later to be known as George Street) and the Military Barracks on the west (on the site of the Macquarie Arms Hotel). This configuration survives today

³⁴ Exhibition catalogue, *Governor Lachlan Macquarie 1810-1821*, State Library of New South Wales, 2010 p.20

(although the original buildings are gone) and illustrates that the area functioned as a public or town square prior to 1811.

Governor Macquarie formalised the public square at Windsor by overlaying his essential formula for the establishment of a new town onto the already developed and functioning administrative centre of Green Hills. Macquarie's *modus operandi* for all new townships was to name the town (Windsor), name the main streets (George Street and Macquarie Street), establish a central public square and name it (Macquarie named the already existing public space, Thompson Square), grant allotments of land surrounding the public square with requirements for high quality buildings (as per his instructions for the building of the Macquarie Arms Hotel) and designate land adjoining the square to the Church (at Windsor, the second granary was converted to a school and chapel by Macquarie to the southeast of the square) and for government purposes (which at Windsor were already well established along the eastern boundary of the square with the Commissariat Stores, watch house, bell post and gates and driveway entry into the Government domain).

Thompson Square, unlike Macquarie's other public squares, was not established as a recreational area or public park, rather it continued on as a functional, shared, civic and commercial space and is distinguished from all other surviving Macquarie era public squares by this early and important history and the prevailing colonial character of its architectural surroundings.

4.6 Analysis of the Conservation Area

The following section provides a review of the differences between the boundaries of the Thompson Square Conservation Area as identified under the State Heritage Register (SHR) and the TSCA as identified under the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012* (LEP). A detailed analysis of these differences is considered necessary to accurately define the conservation area.

In brief, the LEP identifies a larger area while the SHR listing excludes Bridge Street and four properties. For further details refer to Table 4.1 and Figure 4.42 below.

A further complication is that a heritage listing (whether it be local or state) covers the whole of the property allotment, even when some structures located on the allotment are not considered to be of heritage value. For example, the allotment Lot 1 of DP 60716 contains both No. 7 Thompson Square (Howe's House/Coffey's Inn) and the recently constructed Hawkesbury Regional Museum building at (variously addressed as No. 8 Baker Street). Although only No. 7 Thompson Square is considered to be of heritage value, the whole of the allotment is listed in the State Heritage Register listing for the conservation area and in Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury LEP 2012*. As such, although located outside of the boundaries of the conservation area, the contemporary Hawkesbury Regional Museum building is also shown shaded as a local heritage item on the relevant heritage map (see Figure 5.2).

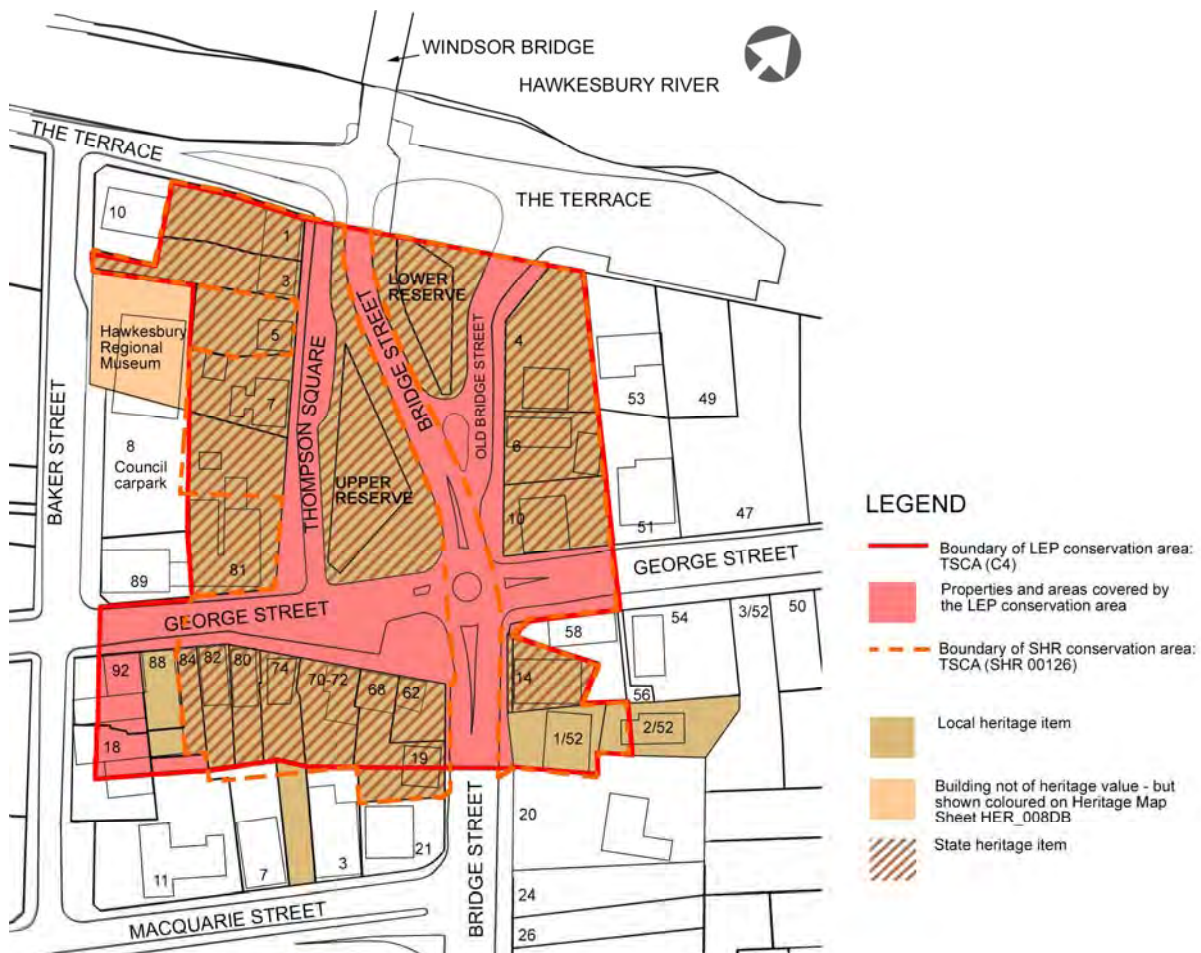


Figure 4. 58: Diagram showing the boundaries of the local and state heritage listed conservation areas and individual properties listed as heritage items in Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury LEP 2012* and the State Heritage Register.

4.6.1 Analysis of Individual Properties

In analysing the listings for the two conservation areas and the individual buildings within them, the following anomalies have been identified:

Bridge Street

Within the boundaries of the LEP conservation area, all roads, road reserves and public reserves are included, although the real property definitions for the roads and road reserves are not listed in Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury LEP 2012*. Regardless, they are protected within the conservation area and are shaded as being local heritage items on the Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB.

Likewise, within the boundaries of the SHR conservation area, most of the roads, road reserves and public reserves are included and protected under the *Heritage Act 1979*, although the real property definitions for the roads and road reserves have not been included under the SHR listing for the conservation area.

However, a major difference between the two conservation areas is the exclusion of the entirety of Bridge Street from the SHR conservation area. At this time no explanation has been found for this

exclusion and it is assumed (though not confirmed) that it may be due to the later date (1930s) of the northern portion of the road.

It is recommended, in the absence of any justification, that the whole of Bridge Street be included within the boundaries of the SHR conservation area, as the road does form part of the historic development of Thompson Square, although it does also present as an anomaly within the historic context of the TSCA and is out of character with its immediate surrounds.

Macquarie Arms Hotel, No. 81 George Street

The Macquarie Arms Hotel occupies the allotment Lot 1 DP 864088 and is included within the boundaries of the LEP conservation and listed in Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury LEP* 2012. However, only the northern half of the allotment for the Macquarie Arms Hotel is included within the boundaries of the SHR conservation area, while the southern half of the allotment which holds the hotel building is listed as a separate individual item on the State Heritage Register. This division across the allotment appears to relate to an earlier subdivision pattern and the details and map for the SHR conservation area have not been updated to reflect the current cadastral information for the property.

It is recommended, that the whole of the allotment for the Macquarie Arms Hotel be included within the boundaries of the SHR conservation area.

No. 5 Thompson Square

The cottage at No. 5 Thompson Square, occupies the allotment Lot 1 DP 745036 and is included within the boundaries of the LEP conservation and listed in Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury LEP* 2012. Although this building is listed separately on the State Heritage Register (SHR No. 0005), it is not included within the boundaries of the SHR conservation area. At this time no explanation has been found for this exclusion, although it may be because a property listed separately on the SHR cannot be listed again as part of a larger area. It is recommended that the No. 5 Thompson Square be included within the boundaries of the SHR conservation area.

No. 19 Bridge Street

No. 19 Bridge Street is a late 1830s or early 1840s cottage directly to the south of 62 George Street. The cottage is located on Lot 1 DP555685 and the allotment also contains Nos. 66-68 George Street. The allotment details are included in both the SHR listing for the conservation area and in Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury LEP* 2012. However, the boundary line of the LEP conservation area bisects the allotment, crossing through the actual building at No. 19 Bridge Street.

It is recommended that the boundary of the LEP Conservation Area be adjusted to align with the southern boundary of Lot 1 DP 55685 and encompass the whole of No. 19 Bridge Street.



Figure 4. 59: Aerial view showing cadastral information and location of the LEP conservation area boundary crossing through Lot 1 DP55685 and the building at No. 19 Bridge Street.

Nos. 1/52 and 2/52 George Street

Included within both the SHR conservation area and the LEP conservation area is the whole of the allotment for No. 1/52 George Street (Lot 1 DP 1127620) and a portion of the allotment for No. 2/52 George Street (Lot 2 DP 1127620). Both these allotments to the south of No. 14 Bridge Street, the former School of Arts building, were redeveloped in the late 20th century and currently hold contemporary town house buildings that are not considered to be of heritage value. Regardless, the properties are included within the conservation areas and are identified as local heritage items under Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury LEP* 2012.

Historically these allotments held the three storey Granary building (at least in part) which was converted to a school and chapel by Governor Macquarie in c1811. It is assumed therefore (although not confirmed at this stage) that the inclusion of these allotments relates to the historic archaeological potential of the properties. In addition, the odd alignment of the subdivision pattern in this area provides some clue to the locations of earlier structures.

These properties should remain within the boundaries of the conservation area until further research into the history of development of the allotments, the archaeological potential of the allotments and the surrounding subdivision pattern has been carried out.

No. 74 George Street

No. 74 George Street (Lot 1 DP 87241) contains the A.C Stern building and the allotment extends from George Street south to Macquarie Street (although the southern portion of the allotment does not contain any structures). Currently the boundaries of both the LEP conservation area and the SHR conservation area bisects the allotment, even though the whole of the allotment is listed as a local heritage item under Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury LEP* 2012 and is shaded on the Heritage Map.

The boundaries of the conservation area should be adjusted to take in the whole of the allotment for No. 74 George Street.

No. 84 George Street

No. 84 George Street (Lot 2 DP 233 054), which is a driveway, is the last allotment on the southern side of the western end of George Street to be included within the boundaries of the SHR conservation area.

The allotment is “battle-axe” shaped and the boundary line cuts through the allotment, excluding the western portion located behind No. 88 George Street (see Figure 4.61). The location of the SHR conservation area boundary line probably relates to an earlier subdivision pattern and should be adjusted to reflect the current allotment boundary.

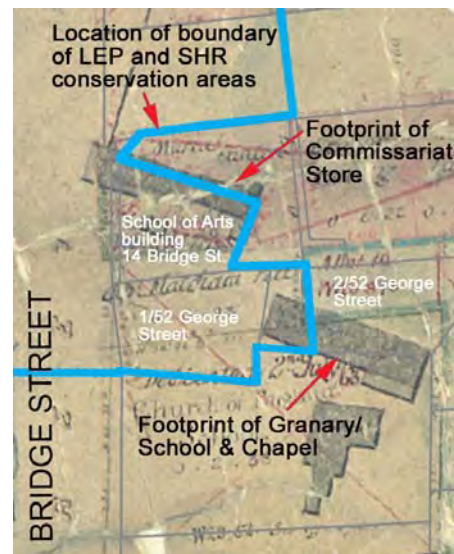


Figure 4. 60: Overlay of J. J. Galloway's 1841 survey showing the location of the boundary of the LEP and SHR conservation areas. Source: W.443.a, Crown Plan



Figure 4. 61: Aerial view showing cadastral information and location of the SHR conservation area boundary crossing through Lot 2 DP 233054. The whole allotment for No. 84 George Street is shaded orange.

No. 88 George Street

No. 88 George Street (the c1910 two-storey commercial building, Lot 1 DP 223433) is included within the boundaries of the LEP conservation area and identified as a local heritage item under Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury LEP 2012*. The property however, is not included within the boundaries of the SHR conservation area although it should be included if the boundaries of the SHR listing are extended as recommended below (see Section 4.6.3).

Nos. 92-94 George Street

As shown on the Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB, the boundaries of the LEP conservation area contain the majority of the property at Nos. 92-94 George Street (Lot 1 DP 730435). However, the allotment is not listed in Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury LEP 2012* and is not shaded as a heritage item on the Heritage Map. The property is also not included within the boundaries of the SHR conservation area.

The allotment for Nos. 92-94 George Street (Lot 1 DP 730435) contains a group of buildings including a two-storey commercial building fronting George Street dating from the mid to late 19th century, a later addition single storey commercial building and other buildings located at the rear and encompassed by later additions (see Figure 4.62).

Based on the historic aerial photographs, the gable roofed warehouse building fronting Baker Street appear to have been constructed in the 1960s, however evidence remains of a hipped roof building with chimneys surviving on the eastern allotment boundary at the rear that appears to date from an earlier period (see Figure 4.63).

Although located some distance from Thompson Square, the property Nos. 92-94 George Street does form part of the early commercial precinct forming the southern boundary of the conservation area, has historic links to the earliest development of George Street and may contain other buildings of historic value (further research would need to be undertaken). As such, the whole of the allotment should be included within the boundaries of the conservation area.

In addition, the allotment itself appears to relate to the lease issued by Governor Patterson in 1809 to William Blady (being Lot 25 Section 7 of the Windsor Town Plan, see Figure 2.16) making the allotment of historical significance.

18 Baker Street

A portion of the property at No. 18 Baker Street (Lot 2 DP 730435) is located within the boundaries of the LEP conservation area, although as with Nos. 92-94 George Street, it is not listed in Schedule 5 of the Hawkesbury LEP 2012 and is not shaded as a heritage item on the Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB. The property is also not included within the boundaries of the SHR conservation area.

As with the adjoining allotment at Nos. 92-94 George Street, No. 18 Baker Street contains a group of buildings including a single storey commercial building fronting Baker Street dating from the late 20th century and other buildings located along the eastern property boundary (see Figure 4.62).

Based on the historic aerial photographs, the early hipped roof building with chimneys adjoining the rear of No. 92-94 George Street extends into the allotment for No. 18 Baker Street (see Figure 4.63).

Although No. 18 Baker Street does not appear to be historically linked to Thompson Square, as it appears to contain an early building associated with Nos. 92-94 George Street, it is recommended that the whole of the allotment should be included within the boundaries of the conservation area until further research can be undertaken to clarify the history of the property and the date and intactness of the apparent early building.



Figure 4. 62: Aerial view showing cadastral information and the location of the LEP conservation area boundary crossing through Lots 1 & 2 DP 730435. Note the early building located on the eastern boundary and across both properties: 92-94 George Street and 18 Baker Street



Figure 4. 63: Aerial view dated 1947-1951 showing the configuration of the buildings at 92-94 George Street and 18 Baker Street at that time. The early building of potential heritage value is indicated with an arrow.

Table 4. 2: Individual properties located within the boundaries of the LEP and SHR conservation areas

Street Address	Real Property Definition	LEP conservation area	Local listing	SHR conservation area	State listing
		Located within boundaries as per Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB	Under Schedule 5 of the Hawkesbury LEP 2012	Located within boundaries of the gazetted Conservation Area	Listed as an item on the State Heritage Register
Individual Properties					
1 Thompson Square-The Doctor's House	Lot B DP 161643	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
3 Thompson Square-The Doctor's House	Lot 1 DP 196531	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
5 Thompson Square	Lot 1 DP 745036	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	No	Yes- SHR No. 00005
7 Thompson Square-Howe's House/Coffey's Inn/Hawkesbury Regional Museum	Lot 1 DP 60716	Yes- eastern part of the site only	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
Hawkesbury Regional Museum* (contemporary building fronting Baker Street)	Lot 1 DP 60716	No	Whole allotment is included in Schedule 5 and shaded as a local heritage item on Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB.	No	No- although whole allotment is included in the listing for SHR No. 00126.
18 Baker Street	Lot 2 DP 730435	Yes- northeast corner included within boundaries on Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB	No	No	No
81 George Street-Macquarie Arms Hotel	Lot 1 DP 864088	Yes	Yes- I00041	No- north portion of rear yard including only	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126 (north portion) Yes- SHR No. 00041 (south portion)
92-94 George Street	Lot 1 DP 730435	Yes- east portion included within boundaries on Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB	No	No	No
88 George Street	Lot 1 DP 223433	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	No	No*

Street Address	Real Property Definition	LEP conservation area	Local listing	SHR conservation area	State listing
		Located within boundaries as per Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB	Under Schedule 5 of the Hawkesbury LEP 2012	Located within boundaries of the gazetted Conservation Area	Listed as an item on the State Heritage Register
84 George Street	Lot 2 DP 233054	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
82 George Street	Lot 10 DP 630209	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
80 George Street	Lot 11 DP 630209	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
74 George Street- A C Stern building	Lot 1 DP 87241	Yes- north portion included within boundaries on Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB	Yes- Part of I00126 (extends south to Macquarie Street outside the boundaries of the Conservation Area)	Yes- east portion included within boundaries on Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126 (North part of Lot only included)
70-72 George Street- Hawkesbury Garage	Lot 1 DP 1011887	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
68 George Street- Hawkesbury Stores	Lot 1 DP 555685	Yes- north portion included within boundaries on Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
62 George Street- Accountant's office	Lot 2 DP 555685	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
1/ 52 George Street	Lot 1 DP 1127620	Yes	Yes- Yes- listed together with No. 14 Bridge Street	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
19 Bridge Street (same allotment as 68 George Street)	Lot 1 DP 555685	Yes- boundary cuts across the actual building.	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
14 Bridge Street- School of Arts	Lot 1 DP 136637	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
10 Bridge Street	Lot A DP 381403	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
6 Old Bridge Street	Lot 1 DP 995391	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
4 Old Bridge Street	Lot 10 666894	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
Public Recreation Areas/Open Spaces					
Lower Reserve (3 Old Bridge Street- called 'Public Reserve') *	Lot 345 DP 752061	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126

Street Address	Real Property Definition	LEP conservation area	Local listing	SHR conservation area	State listing
		Located within boundaries as per Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB	Under Schedule 5 of the Hawkesbury LEP 2012	Located within boundaries of the gazetted Conservation Area	Listed as an item on the State Heritage Register
Upper Reserve (called 'Thompson Square')	Lot 7007 DP 1029964	Yes	Yes- Part of I00126	Yes	Yes- Part of SHR No. 00126
Streets/Roads					
Old Bridge Street	-	Yes	No	Yes	-
Part of Bridge Street	-	Yes	No	No	-
Part of George Street	-	Yes	No	Yes	-
Thompson Square (the street)	-	Yes	No	Yes	

***Notes:**

- The Hawkesbury Regional Museum building fronting Baker Street (variously addressed as No. 8 Baker Street) is also partially constructed over the adjacent allotment to the south: Lot 3 DP 864088.
- No. 88 George Street (Lot 1 DP 223433): An incorrect Lot and DP number is included in the State Heritage Register listing for the Thompson Square Conservation Area (SHR No. 000126) being Lot 2 DP 223433. This lot and DP number does not exist.
- Lower Reserve: The Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB includes the Item No. 001851 adjacent to the Lower Reserve (Public Reserve) I Thompson Square. Item No. 001851 is listed as being 'McQuade Park', 361 George Street, Windsor (Lot 1 DP 556829).

Conclusion

At the time of writing this report, information regarding the initial establishment of the LEP conservation area and the SHR conservation area boundaries had not been located, so understanding the differences between the two conservation areas has been somewhat limited. The absence of up to date inventory sheets for the individual items located within both the SHR conservation area and the LEP conservation area also causes some difficulty in understanding why certain properties are included and others excluded. (However, it is understood that the Hawkesbury City Council are working towards remedying this problem by updating all of the relevant inventory sheets.) As such, in some cases, the reasons behind the discrepancies identified above can only be guessed at.

An obvious reason for several of the differences between the two conservation areas is shifting allotment boundaries. Boundary adjustments made since the gazettal of both conservation areas have not been transposed into the relevant listing, nor the gazetted boundaries for the conservation areas adjusted accordingly. This is a problem that can easily be remedied by both Hawkesbury City Council and the NSW Heritage Council via amendments to the existing maps for the conservation areas.

For consistency in the ongoing conservation and management of the Thompson Square Conservation Area, the desired outcome for any future adjustments to the SHR conservation area and/or the LEP conservation area boundaries, is for both conservation areas to be the same under both statutory listings. To achieve this some minor boundaries adjustments are required, as well as some additional research into the history of certain allotments to establish what (if any) contribution some properties make to the locality (see recommendations for minor adjustments and areas of research required in Table 4.2 below). Additional areas for inclusion in the conservation area are examined below.

4.6.2 Defining the Boundaries of the Conservation Area

Following on from the above analysis of the discrepancies existing between the LEP conservation area and the SHR conservation area and the recommended boundary adjustments (see Table 4.1), it is also worth considering whether the current boundaries accurately reflect the cultural significance of the Thompson Square Conservation Area.

According to the guideline document *Conservation Areas: Guidelines for Managing Change in Heritage Conservation Areas* (Heritage Office & Dept. of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996), a conservation area is identified by analysing its cultural significance and the special characteristics which make up that significance. For the Thompson Square Conservation Area, these special characteristics include (refer to Section 5 for further detail):

- The history of the place;
- The rarity of the place;
- The name of the place;
- The age and architectural style and form of the buildings;
- The subdivision patterns;
- The configuration of the place including the public reserves and public roadways;
- The overall character of the place;
- The archaeological potential of the place (Aboriginal and historic);
- The social links and community esteem held for the place;
- The visual and historic relationships with the Hawkesbury River and broader setting; and
- The historic associations with people of note and important events in Australia's history.

In defining the boundaries of the conservation area, the areas of significance which require the protection of heritage conservation planning should be defined both on maps and in words. Different sorts of boundaries can apply and will be influenced by various factors including land use, building scale and form, architectural periods, subdivision patterns or indeed historic events. The key questions to be asked when determining the most appropriate location for the boundary of a conservation area are:

- *Why is the area significant?* (refer to Section 5)
- *How is that reflected on the ground?* (refer to Section 3)³⁵

It should also be noted that within the boundaries of a conservation area some items will have little or no heritage value in themselves, however their inclusion does not diminish the overall cultural significance of the area. For example, minor buildings which do little more than use compatible materials and display typical features still contribute to the significance of the area as a whole (e.g. No. 80 George Street which is a late 20th century building of a sympathetic style, form and detailing).

For the Thompson Square Conservation Area, the current boundaries (in particular the LEP conservation area boundaries) contain the majority of the principal historic features of the place; that is:

- The upper and lower reserves (remnants of the original open, shared public space known as Thompson Square);

³⁵ Heritage Office and Dept. of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996; *Conservation Areas: Guidelines for Managing Change in Heritage Conservation Areas*, p. 20

- George Street, Bridge Street (the southern portion leading down to South Creek), Thompson Square (the street) and Old Bridge Street (evidence of the early, access road alignments);
- The Macquarie Arms Hotel, No. 81 George Street (the oldest surviving building in the conservation area with significant links to Governor Macquarie and the formalising of the square);
- No. 4 Old Bridge Street (containing a remnant of an early brick wall that defined Andrew Thompson's garden and location of former Presbyterian Manse);
- Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Thompson Square (early buildings and their alignment defining the western extent of the public square);
- Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Old Bridge Street (early buildings and their alignment defining the eastern extent of the public square);
- Nos. 62 to 80 George Street (the early commercial precinct and their alignment defining the southern extent of the public square);
- Subdivision patterns showing evidence of Meehan's laying out of the town, the location of the government domain and associated buildings and pre-Macquarie era leases; and
- Views from the buildings and throughout the conservation area to the setting of the place (the Hawkesbury River and the agricultural lands beyond).

However, some key aspects of the cultural significance of Thompson Square and the town of Windsor have not been included within the SHR conservation area or the LEP conservation area. In brief, these are:

The river bank lands and the Hawkesbury River

Currently the northern boundary of both the LEP conservation area and the SHR conservation terminates along the southern alignment of The Terrace, effectively excluding the whole of the river bank lands directly to the north of Thompson Square from conservation planning considerations (under both the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012* and the *Heritage Act 1977*).

As previously discussed (see Section 3), the Hawkesbury River and the surrounding rich alluvial lands were the principal reasons for the initial British settlement of the district of Mulgrave Place in 1794. The availability of a landing spot at (what is now known as) Thompson Square led to the development of the early town of Green Hills, centred on the shared public lands leading from the river to the ridge above (now the location of George Street), and providing a direct link via the river from the district to Sydney Cove for the transportation of a much-needed grain supply. The Hawkesbury River and the river bank lands are the *raison d'être* of the Thompson Square Conservation Area.

The river bank lands directly to the north of the Thompson Square Conservation Area were and are the location of a number of important features that have significant associations with the establishment and development of the town (many of which are from the pre-Macquarie era), including:

- the fresh water stream;
- the first (c1795), second (c1799) and third (1820s) wharves;
- the ferry man's residence (post 1814);
- early tracks connecting the ridge line to the river;
- the punt (c1814);
- the southern approach to the Windsor Bridge (1874, deck raised 1897);

- the northern portion of Andrew Thompson's lease (c1796) including his garden as seen in G.W. Evans's painting of c1809 (see Figure 2.14); and
- the archaeological potential associated with the above historic features.

Based on the above known history of the riverbank lands and the archaeological potential for evidence surviving of these early and significant features as well as the historic uses of this area (see Section 3.X), the **lands directly to the north of Thompson Square encompassing the whole of the river bank to the Mean High Water Mark (MHW) should be included within the boundaries of the conservation area** (see Figure 4.65 and Table 4.3 below).

The Terrace

Running east-west between the northern boundary of TSCA and the Hawkesbury River and intersected by Bridge Street and Old Bridge Street is the street known as The Terrace. This street is evidence of an early road seen running along the riverbank providing a connection between Thompson Square and the land grants located along the southern bank of the Hawkesbury River to the west. A track or early cart road is visible in the location of The Terrace in the c1809 painting by G.W. Evans (see Figure 2.14) and James Meehan's 1811 plan for the laying out of the town of Windsor (see Figure 2.17).

Along with George Street and Old Bridge Street, The Terrace is surviving evidence of the earliest (pre-Macquarie era) configuration and use of Thompson Square and is considered to be highly significant. For this reason, **The Terrace should be included within the boundaries of the conservation area** (see Figure 4.65 and Table 4.3 below).

The Government Reserve lands

The area of land initially reserved by the government (i.e. not granted to emancipists and settlers for the purposes of agricultural development) and which subsequently developed into the civic and commercial centre of the town of Green Hills was defined to the north by the Hawkesbury River, the south by South Creek, to the east by the western boundary of Samuel Wilcox's grant of land (granted 1794) and to the west by the eastern boundary of James Whitehead/William Baker's grant of land (granted 1795). (Refer also to Section 4.5: Historical Development above).

Evidence of the boundaries of the 1794 government reserved lands survives in the form of the two waterways and in the alignment of two streets: Baker Street and Arndell Street.

Baker Street

Located to the west of the TSCA, Baker Street runs north-south from The Terrace (in the north) to Macquarie Street (in the south) and follows the line of the eastern boundary of the Whitehead/Baker grant which was commonly known as "Baker's Line". The notation "Baker's Line" appears on the 1827 survey prepared by Assistant Surveyor George Boyle White running down the western side of what is now known as Baker Street (see Figure 4.61). The alignment of Baker Street is also seen in Meehan's 1811 plan for the laying out of the town (see Figure 2.21).

Baker's Line (Baker Street) has from the very earliest days defined the western extent of Thompson Square with (initially) informal development by both the government and private settlers (presumably those without land grants or with farming lands away from the main centre of Green Hills) to the east of the line and formal, surveyed grants of land to the west of the line.

As can be seen on the 1811 and 1827 surveys of the government reserve lands, Baker Street is evidence of the 1795 land grant defining the western extent of the earliest configuration of Thompson Square and is considered to be highly significant. For this reason, **Baker Street (from The Terrace in the north terminating in line with the southern boundary of Lot 1 DP 730435) should be included within the boundaries of the conservation area** (see Figure 4.65 and Table 4.3 below).

Arndell Street

Arndell Street is located to the east of Thompson Square and as with Baker Street (discussed above), the street, running north-south, follows the line of the western boundary of the grant made to Samuel Wilcox in 1794. Reference to “Wilcox Line” appears on the Meehan 1811 plan for the laying out of the town (see Figure 4.62 below). However, unlike Baker Street, this grant boundary did not delineate the eastern boundary of Thompson Square, rather it defined the eastern extent of the Government Domain land which began to the east of Andrew Thompson’s lease of land.

Although an historic street with significant associations to the government reserve lands and original land grants of 1794, Arndell Street does not have any direct associations with Thompson Square and the initial establishment of this civic precinct. Therefore, Arndell Street should not be included within the boundaries of the conservation area.



Figure 4. 64: Detail from White's 1827 survey showing the notation for “Baker’s Line” now known as Baker Street (circled). Source: SA Map SZ 523



Figure 4. 65: Detail from Meehan’s 1811 town plan showing the notation for “Wilcox Line” now known as Arndell Street (circled). Source: SA Map SZ 529

Government House

The site of the Government House at Windsor is located on George Street to the east of Thompson Square. Constructed in c1796 and demolished in c1919, the site retains archaeological evidence of this early building. Although associated with the establishment and development of the town of Green Hills (Windsor), it did not form part of the central civic precinct of Thompson Square.

Government House was separated both in distance and by a gate with sentries (see Figure 2.22) from the daily goings-on of the public square, although its location of the top of a rise would have allowed the resident magistrate or visiting government officials (such as Governor Macquarie) to view unimpeded the workings of both the river and Thompson Square.

Significant as it is to the establishment and historic development of the town of Windsor and in particular to that area of land to the east of Bridge Street (refer below), Government House does not form part of the main story of Thompson Square and therefore, should not be included within the boundaries of the conservation area.

However, a separate conservation area encompassing the Government House site and linking to the Government Domain lands may be appropriate. Refer to below.

The Government Domain

The location of the Government House to the east of Thompson Square initiated the development of a larger government domain that began on the eastern boundary of Andrew Thompson's lease stretching east to the "Wilcox Line" (now Arndell Street) and from the riverbank of the Hawkesbury River southwards to South Creek. (See also Section 4.5: Historical Development).

The alignment of Bridge Street (which first appears in c1813 following the construction of Howe's Bridge), running from South Creek up the hill to the George Street ridgeline defines the western extent of the Government Domain. Contained within this area of land, along with the Government House, were the Commissariat Store, the Granary (converted to School and Chapel), the Watch House, the Military Barracks, the Gaol, the Courthouse and (later) the Ordnance Store and the Police Barracks and Stables.

Although highly significant as part of the initial establishment and historic development of the town of Windsor, and although the functioning of the Government at the Green Hills was intertwined with the use of Thompson Square, the Government Domain has a distinct, separate history from that of Thompson Square and therefore should not be included within the boundaries of the conservation area. The locality has also been redeveloped with residential subdivision to an unrecognisable extent.

However, given how important the Government Domain lands are to the initial establishment and history of development of Windsor, further research/study into this area is recommended with a view to creating a larger heritage precinct incorporating the Government Domain.

Sites of the Commissariat Store and Granary/School and Chapel

Although part of the Government Domain lands, parts of the former locations of the Commissariat Store and Granary/School and Chapel are located within the existing boundaries of the TSCA. These very early government buildings were located at the junction of George Street and Bridge Street (in the approximate location of the former School of Arts building and the properties at Nos. 1/52 George and 2/52 George Street. Both of these buildings are clearly visible in the early images of Thompson Square (see Figures 2.14 and 2.20), strongly defining the southeast corner of the early square and playing a crucial role in the functioning of the precinct. The Commissariat Store in particular was the location of a variety of civic functions including a muster point and a punishment location as well as a gathering spot for the distribution of supplies.

The store building and the school/chapel building represent the intersection between the public and government spaces. They were the link between the Government Domain lands and Thompson Square, where government officials, the military, settlers and convicts mixed. Therefore, the former locations of these two government buildings should be retained within the boundaries of the conservation area (unless further research into the historical development of the allotments and the archaeological potential demonstrates the allotments are of no heritage value).

There is also the potential for archaeological evidence relation to the Commissariat Store or other early 19th century government structures to survive at No. 58 George Street. Although further research into the history of this site is required based on the historic plans there is a potential for historic archaeology relating to the Commissariat Store and other early colonial structures to be located on this allotment. Therefore, **58 George Street (Lot 1 DP 1084189) should be included within the boundaries of the conservation area** (see Figure 4.65 and Table 4.3 below).

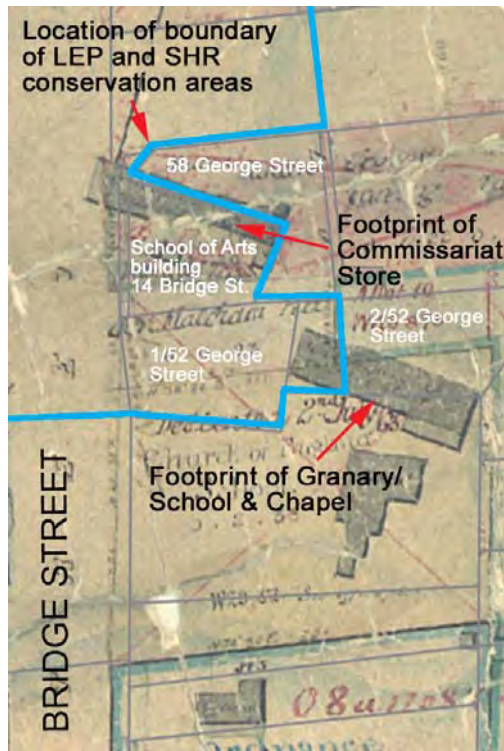


Figure 4. 66: Overlay of J. J. Galloway's 1841 survey showing the location of the boundary of the LEP conservation areas and the footprints of the Commissariat Store and School and Chapel built in the early 1800s. Source: W.443.a, Crown Plan

Macquarie Street

Macquarie Street appears to be an early road located to the south of George Street. Meehan's 1811 plan for the laying out of the town indicates the presence of an early road with annotations showing the formalising of the road to be named Macquarie Street (see Figure 4.64).

The alignment of Macquarie Street appears to have developed to provide an alternative route from Baker Street into the Government Domain, avoiding the bustling civic precinct of Thompson Square. Located on the south-side of the main ridgeline, Macquarie Street is not visible from Thompson Square and appears to have developed quite separately from the history of development of George Street and Thompson Square. Therefore, Macquarie Street should not be included within the boundaries of the conservation area.

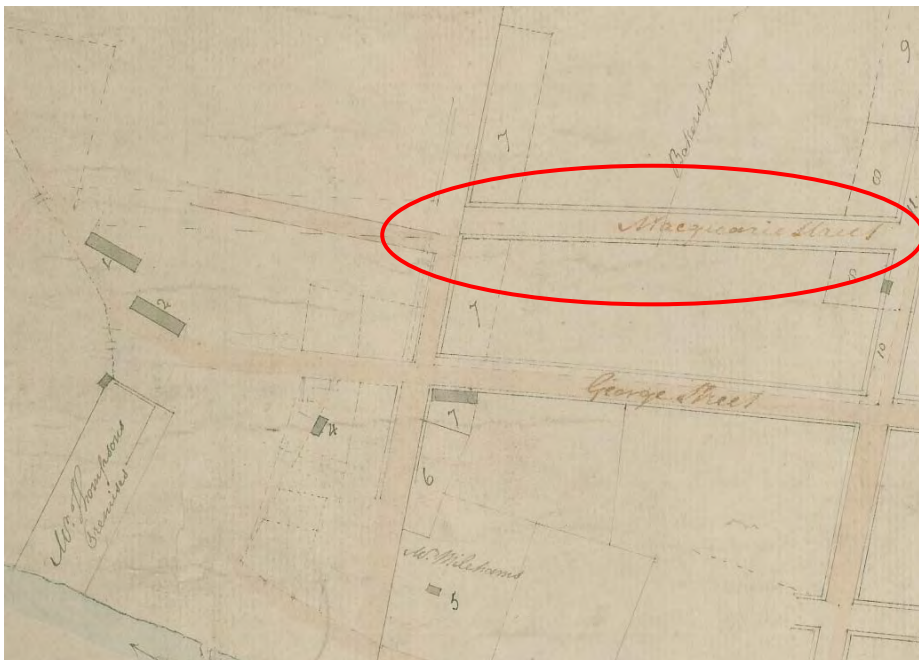


Figure 4. 67: Detail from Meehan's 1811 town plan showing the laying out of Macquarie Street (circled) to the south of George Street and leading into the Government Domain. It should also be noted that Macquarie Street appears to be truncated at the western end at the intersection with Bridge Street. North is pointing down for this plan. Source: SA Map SZ 529

4.6.3 Recommendations for an Expanded TSCA

In addition to the recommended minor adjustments to the existing boundaries of the conservation area (refer to Section 4.6.2 above) and based on the above analysis, it is recommended that the boundaries of the Thompson Square Conservation Area (both the LEP listing and the SHR listing) be expanded to encompass the following additional areas of land:

- Adjust southern boundary of the conservation area to following the current southern legal allotment boundaries of Nos. 68 to 92 George Street and including No. 19 Bridge Street.
- Extend the western boundary of the conservation area to the western kerb line of Baker Street, from the intersection with The Terrace (north) to be in line with the southern boundary of Lot 1 DP 730435 (Nos. 92 George Street) (south);
- Extend the northern boundary to the Mean High Water Mark of the southern river bank of the Hawkesbury River, from the western kerb line of Baker Street (west) to be in line with the eastern boundary line of Lot 10 DP 666895 (No. 4 Old Bridge Street) (east).

For further details regarding the recommended adjustments and alterations to the boundaries of the conservation area, refer to Figure 4.65 and Table 4.3 below.

Contributory Items

As discussed above, not all buildings (or site and landscape features) located within the boundaries of the conservation area will be of heritage value and a simple grading system is typically applied to the individual buildings and principal site and landscape features indicating whether they contribute to the overall significance and character of the conservation area and are mapped accordingly (see Figure 4.66 below).

The following gradings apply:

Contributory Buildings are buildings that make an important contribution to the character of the heritage conservation area (or heritage streetscape) and have a reasonable to high degree of integrity and date from a key development period of significance. Contributory buildings, if altered, are still recognisable and the later works are reversible.

Neutral buildings are buildings that neither contribute nor detract from the significant character of the heritage conservation area. Neutral buildings are:

- from a significant historical period, but altered in form, unlikely to be reversed;
- sympathetic contemporary infill; or
- from a non-significant historical period but do not detract from the character of the Heritage Conservation Area.

Detracting buildings are intrusive to a heritage conservation area because of inappropriate scale, bulk, setbacks, setting, design or materials. They do not represent a key period of significance and detract from the character of a heritage conservation area.

For the Thompson Square Conservation Area, as most of the buildings, site and landscape features are of heritage value and are identified as being heritage items (local and state), most elements within the boundaries of the conservation area are considered to be “Contributory” to the overall significance and historic character of the place.

Later infill development constructed during the latter half of the 20th century, such as No. 80 George Street or No. 1/52 Bridge Street, is considered to be “Neutral”, as these components of the conservation area do not detract from their surroundings and do not overwhelm the adjacent buildings in terms of bulk and scale.

Note that the building at No. 4 Old Bridge Street is identified as being “Neutral” as it is a later development that does not visually detract from the surrounding historic character of the conservation area. However, the site itself is identified as being “Contributory” due to the archaeological potential of the property and its historic associations (specifically the early brick wall defining the western boundary of Andrew Thompson’s garden, see Figure 3.204).

A single exception within the proposed expanded boundaries of the Thompson Square Conservation Area is the contemporary Hawkesbury Regional Museum building fronting Baker Street. Although not considered to be visually detracting or overwhelming within the built context of Baker Street, the museum building unfortunately is constructed over the historic subdivision line that defined the northern boundary of Richard Fitzgerald’s grant of land (dated 1811 and extended in 1819). As such, the current building obscures a significant surviving component of the early development of Thompson Square and is therefore graded as being “Detracting” within the conservation area.

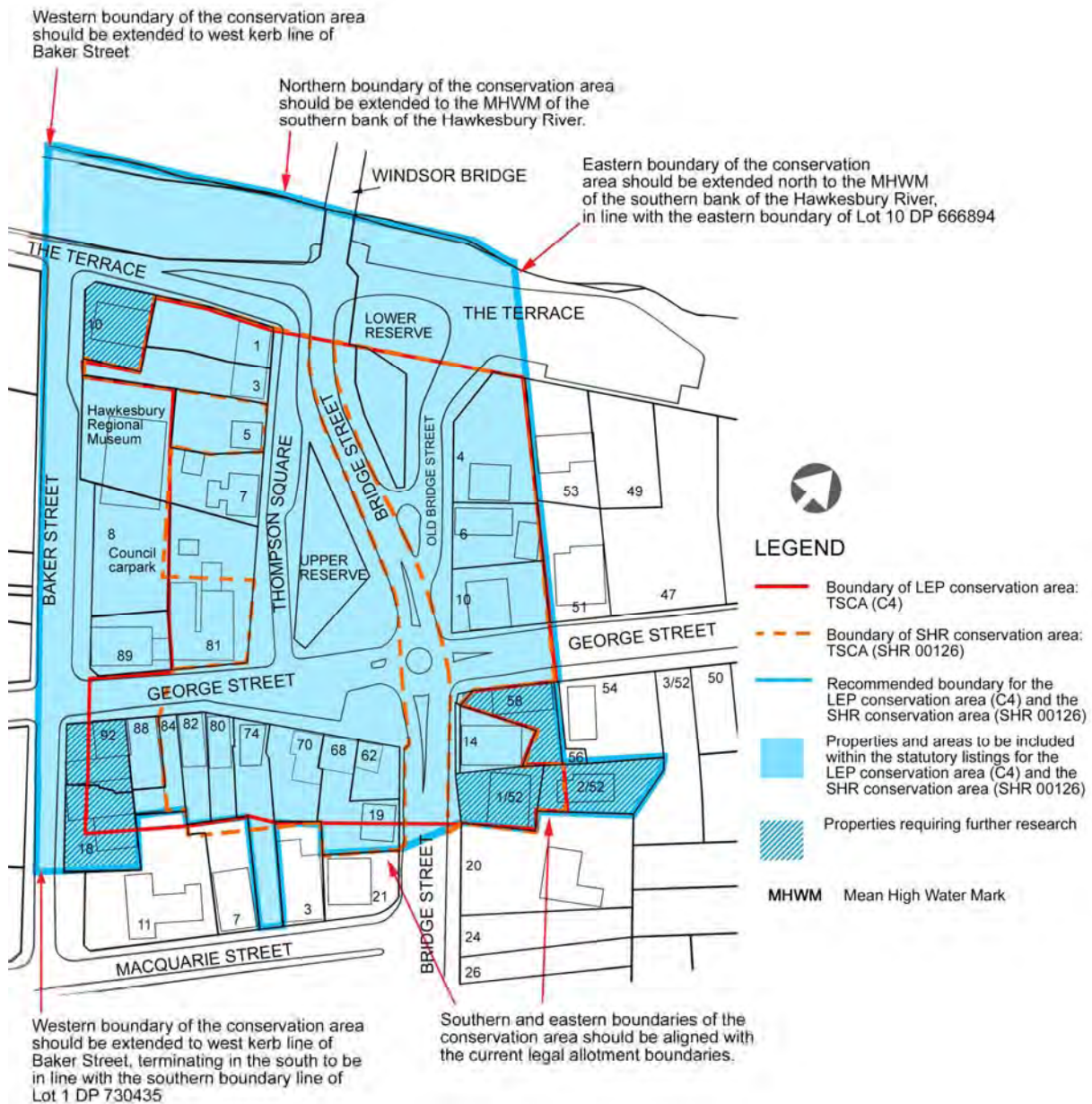


Figure 4. 68: Plan of the TSCA showing recommended adjustments to and expansion of the conservation area boundaries.

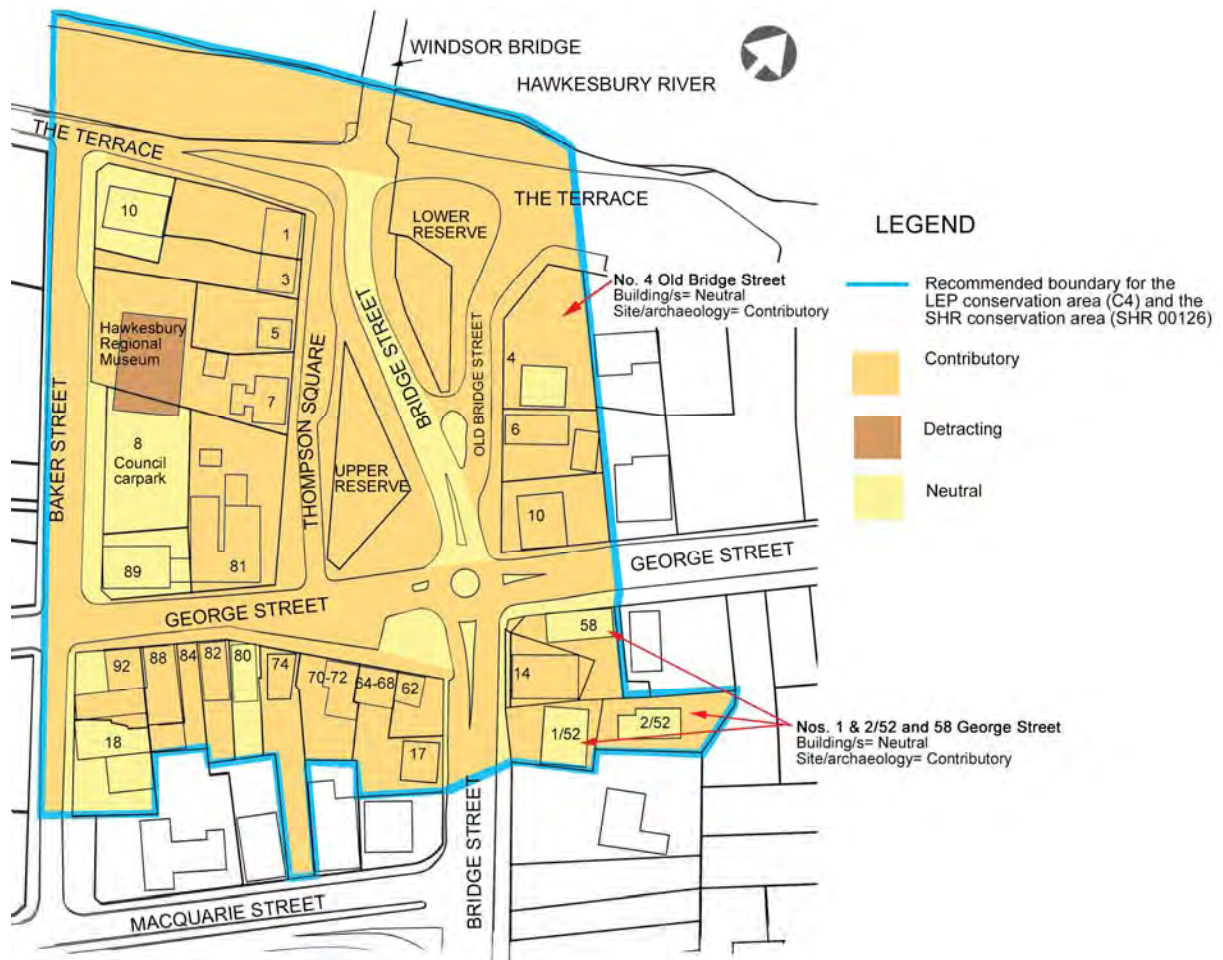


Figure 4. 69: Plan of the TSCA showing grading of the buildings, allotments, roads and street for the level of contribution to the overall significance and historic character of the conservation area.

Table 4. 3: Recommendations for minor adjustments to and the expansion of the Thompson Square Conservation Area. Note: Properties and areas shaded in blue are new additions to the TSCA.

Street Address	Real Property Definition	LEP conservation area	SHR conservation area	Contribution	Comments
		Retain, Include or Exclude	Retain, Include or Exclude	Contributory/ Detracting/ Neutral	
Individual Properties					
1 Thompson Square- The Doctor's House	Lot B DP 161643	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
3 Thompson Square- The Doctor's House	Lot 1 DP 196531	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
5 Thompson Square	Lot 1 DP 745036	Retain	Include	Contributory	Allotment to be included within the SHR conservation area
7 Thompson Square- Former Coffey's Inn/ Howe's House/ Hawkesbury Regional Museum	Lot 1 DP 60716	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
8 Baker Street (Council carpark)	Lot 3 DP 864088	Include	Include	Neutral	Part of the original land grant (Lot 28) made Richard Fitzgerald in 1811. Further research required to establish archaeological potential (site of Fitzgerald's Cottage with stables and outbuildings) Potential site for infill development.
Hawkesbury Regional Museum (fronting Baker Street)	Lot 1 DP 60716	Include	Include	Detracting	Whole allotment to be included in the TSCA
10 Baker Street	Lot 1 DP 542705	Include	Include	Neutral	Further research required to establish significance/ archaeological potential (if any) Potential site for infill development.

Street Address	Real Property Definition	LEP conservation area	SHR conservation area	Contribution	Comments
		Retain, Include or Exclude	Retain, Include or Exclude	Contributory/ Detracting/ Neutral	
18 Baker Street	Lot 2 DP 730435	Retain	Include	Neutral	Whole allotment to be included. Further research required to establish significance Potential site for infill development.
81 George Street- Macquarie Arms Hotel	Lot 1 DP 864088	Retain	Retain	Contributory	Whole allotment to be included be included within SHR conservation area boundaries
92-94 George Street	Lot 1 DP 730435	Retain	Include	Contributory/ Neutral	Whole allotment to be included. Further research required to establish significance.
88 George Street	Lot 1 DP 223433	Retain	Include	Contributory/ Neutral	Whole allotment to be included. Further research required to establish significance
84 George Street	Lot 2 DP 233054	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
82 George Street	Lot 10 DP 630209	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
80 George Street	Lot 11 DP 630209	Retain	Retain	Neutral	
74 George Street- A C Stern building	Lot 1 DP 87241	Retain	Retain	Contributory	Whole allotment to be included.
70 George Street- Hawkesbury Garage	Lot 1 DP 1011887	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
68 George Street- Hawkesbury Stores	Lot 1 DP 555685	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
64 George Street- Hawkesbury Stores	Lot 1 DP 555685	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
62 George Street- Accountant's office	Lot 2 DP 555685	Retain	Retain	Contributory	

Street Address	Real Property Definition	LEP conservation area	SHR conservation area	Contribution	Comments
		Retain, Include or Exclude	Retain, Include or Exclude	Contributory/ Detracting/ Neutral	
58 George Street	Lot 1 DP 1084189	Include	Include	Neutral	Further research required to establish significance/ archaeological potential Potential site for infill development
1/ 52 George Street	Lot 1 DP 1127620	Retain	Retain	Neutral	Further research required to establish significance/ archaeological potential Potential site for infill development.
2/ 52 George Street	Lot 2 1127620	Retain- whole allotment	Retain- whole allotment	Neutral	Further research required to establish significance/ archaeological potential Potential site for infill development.
19 Bridge Street	Lot 1 DP 555685	Retain	Retain	Contributory	Whole allotment to be included
14 Bridge Street- School of Arts	Lot 1 DP 136637	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
10 Bridge Street	Lot A DP 381403	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
6 Old Bridge Street	Lot 1 DP 995391	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
4 Old Bridge Street	Lot 10 666894	Retain	Retain	Neutral/ Contributory	Building is Neutral Allotment is Contributory
Public Domain Areas/Public Reserves					
Lower Reserve (3 Old Bridge Street- called 'Public Reserve') *	Lot 345 DP 752061	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
Upper Reserve (called 'Thompson Square')	Lot 7007 DP 1029964	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
Riverbank (west of Windsor Bridge)	Lot 7011 DP 1030959	Include	Include	Contributory	Terminating at MHWL to the north and in line with the west kerb line of Baker Street to the west Landscape Management Plan required

Street Address	Real Property Definition	LEP conservation area	SHR conservation area	Contribution	Comments
		Retain, Include or Exclude	Retain, Include or Exclude	Contributory/ Detracting/ Neutral	
Riverbank (east of Windsor Bridge)	Lot 7008 DP 1029964	Include	Include	Contributory	Landscape Management Plan required
Roads, Street and Road Reserves					
Old Bridge Street	-	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
Part of Bridge Street	-	Retain	Include	Neutral	To be included within the SHR conservation area.
Part of George Street	-	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
Thompson Square	-	Retain	Retain	Contributory	
Part of Baker Street	-	Include	Include	Contributory	To the west kerb line and terminating in the south in line with the southern boundary of Lot 2 DP730435 and in the north by the MHWL of the south bank of the Hawkesbury River.
Part of The Terrace	-	Include	Include	Contributory	In line with the west kerb line of Baker Street to the west and in line with the east boundary line of Lot 10666894 to the east.

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5 Statement of Significance

The Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendix 1) defines cultural significance as *aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations*. Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups. (*Burra Charter*, Article 1.2).

5.1 Existing Heritage Listings

For copies of all inventory sheets for State and local listed items, refer to Appendix 7.

5.1.1 State Heritage Register

Thompson Square Conservation Area, Windsor is listed on the State Heritage Register under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* as an individual item. The State Heritage Register listing includes the following Statement of Significance for the place:

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia and notable for the large number of Colonial Georgian buildings which surround it. It is the only public space remaining from the original town and has played an important part in the history of the town. It is the only remaining civic space as laid out by Governor Macquarie and is vital precinct in the preservation of the early Colonial character of Windsor. The Square reflects Macquarie's visionary schemes for town planning excellence in the infant colony. (SHR No. 000126)

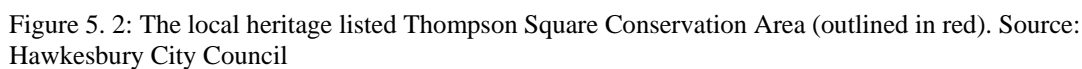
The gazetted boundaries of the State heritage listed Thompson Square Conservation Area are shown in Figure 5.1 below. All individual buildings, roads and public reserves located within the gazetted boundaries of the listing are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

5.1.2 Local Heritage Listing

Thompson Square Conservation Area, Windsor is also listed in Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury Council Local Environmental Plan 2012* as a heritage conservation area (C4). Section 6 of this Plan gives the statutory listing details.

The state heritage inventory includes a Statement of Significance that is identical to that provided for under the State heritage register listing (see above). The boundaries of the local heritage listed Thompson Square Conservation Area are shown in Figure 5.2 below.

The buildings located within the boundaries of the conservation area are also identified individually as being local heritage items under Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury Council LEP 2012*. The only exceptions are Nos. 92-94 George Street and 2 Baker Street, which although parts of the properties are within the boundaries of the conservation area, they are not identified as being local heritage items.



5.1.3 Non-Statutory Heritage Listings

The non-statutory heritage status of the TSCA according to the following organisations is as follows:

National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The TSCA is included on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) under the title of the Thompson Square Precinct. The listing provides the following Statement of Significance:

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia and is notable for the large number of Colonial Georgian buildings which surround it. These are now mainly on the east and west sides where the important Macquarie Arms Hotel and Doctor's Terrace are situated. A number of buildings suffer from enclosure and superficial mutilations whilst rebuilding of the southern side is necessary to preserve its Colonial Character.

The centre of the square is also spoilt by a main road which slices diagonally through it and into a cutting, destroying the visual integrity of the space as was originally intended, being a gently sloping park space with minor access ways to the buildings surrounding it. If the buildings were restored and replaced as necessary and the road closed then Thompson Square would become an outstanding example of Australian early 19th century town planning and urban design.

Inclusion does not have any legal effect, but the register is widely recognised as an authoritative statement on the significance of a place.

Register of the National Estate

The TSCA is listed twice under the Register of the National Estate (RNE), one listing for Thompson Square and the other for the Thompson Square Precinct. The listings provide the following Statements of Significance:

Thompson Square is the only public space remaining from the original town of Windsor, playing an important part in the history of the town. Possibly the only remaining civic space as laid out by Governor Macquarie. (Thompson Square, ID No. 3166)

One of the oldest public squares in Australia. A vital precinct in the preservation of the early colonial character of Windsor and the only public square in that town. (Thompson Square, ID No. 3167)

Inclusion does not have any legal effect, but the Register of the National Estate (RNE) is a useful archive of information about more than 13,000 places of cultural and natural significance throughout Australia.

5.2 Heritage Assessment Criteria

The following section outlines the methodology for assessing cultural significance in NSW, identifies the heritage significance criteria and analyses the documentary and physical evidence detailed in the previous sections, under each of the criteria for the Thompson Square Conservation Area.

5.2.1 NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

The NSW heritage assessment criteria, as set out in *Heritage Assessments* encompasses the five types of significance expressed in a more detailed form by the following criteria:

- Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or in local area).
- Criterion (d) An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Criterion (e) An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places or environments).

The NSW Heritage Branch recommends that all criteria be referred to when assessing the significance of an item, even though only complex items will be significant under all criteria.

The NSW Heritage Branch also recommends that items be compared with similar items of local and/or State significance in order to fully assess their heritage significance (Refer to Section 4.5 Comparative Analysis).

5.3 State Historical Themes

Guidelines from the NSW Heritage Division emphasise the role of history in the heritage assessment process and a list of state historical themes has been developed by the NSW Heritage Council. These themes assist in determining comparative significance and prevent one value taking precedence over others. In this case the place is associated with the following NSW State Historical Themes:

Historic Associations	State Historical Theme	National Historical Theme
<p>Windsor is associated with the Hawkesbury-Nepean Wars (1795-1816). As the regional government centre, raids were led from Windsor by Andrew Thompson and other community members.</p> <p>Thompson Square was the location of food, clothing and blanket distribution as well as the site of punishments inflicted on the local Aboriginal people.</p>	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	2 Peopling Australia
<p>First land grants issued at the Green Hills in 1794 were to emancipist convicts.</p> <p>Convicts were assigned to the settlers in the Mulgrave Place district, including at Windsor and were responsible for most, if not all, of the construction of the local roads, bridges and government buildings from 1794 to (assumed) the early 1840s.</p> <p>Some of the earliest government buildings at Windsor included the Prisoner's Barracks and the bell post, used to summon working gangs, were located in Thompson Square from at least 1809.</p>	Convicts	2 Peopling Australia
<p>The Green Hills/Windsor was initially settled as an agricultural outpost to provide food for the population of Sydney and was one of the more successful agricultural regions in the early years of the colony. Windsor and the locality continued to be an important agricultural centre up to the 1880s.</p>	Agriculture	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
<p>Establishment of the Green Hills as an agricultural outpost of the main settlement of Sydney. Success of the Windsor district as an agricultural centre providing much needed food supplies to the main settlement of Sydney from the late 18th century through to the late 19th century.</p>	Commerce	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
<p>The land form of Thompson Square today owes much to work undertaken in the 18th century including tracks and paths, infrastructure and regrading work.</p>	Environment - cultural landscape	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
<p>The various flood events that have marked the Hawkesbury River and immediate surrounds have continued to leave an impression on the memories of the Windsor community as seen in the plaque attached to the Macquarie Arms Hotel wall commemorating the 1867 floods.</p>	Events	3 Developing local, regional and national economies

Historic Associations	State Historical Theme	National Historical Theme
Establishment of the Green Hills in 1794, as part of the third British settlement on the mainland of Australia (the district of Mulgrave Place)	Towns, suburbs and villages	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
Development of Thompson Square and the town of Windsor in the early 19 th century as the regional centre for the Hawkesbury River region.	Towns, suburbs and villages	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
Establishment of the Green Hills by the leasing/granting of land from 1794 to emancipists and former regimental officers on an equal basis. The lease of land to Andrew Thompson in 1796 that established the eastern extent of the square and for whom the square was named. The leasing of land to William Blady and James Mileham by Acting Governor Paterson in c1809, defining the alignment of George Street and the southern boundary of Thompson Square. The grant of land to Richard Fitzgerald in 1811 by Gov. Macquarie which formalised the southwestern corner of Thompson Square.	Land Tenure	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
The construction of the Macquarie Arms Hotel in 1815, the oldest surviving building in Windsor. The groups of buildings fronting Thompson Square on the east, west and southern side dating from the early 19 th century through to the mid/late 19 th century that define the Georgian square.	Accommodation	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
The influence of the government presence at Windsor from 1795 to the 1840s in forming the eastern boundary of Thompson Square, the use of the square and its subsequent development.	Government and Administration	7 Governing
The associations with Windsor and Thompson Square as the government centre for the region and the impact of the government on the Aboriginal peoples in the locality.	Government and Administration	7 Governing
Thompson Square as a site for punishment, government notices, musters and the government distribution of supplies etc.	Government and Administration	7 Governing
The associations with the landmark court case: John Harris-v-Anthony Fenn Kemp, both local residents of Mulgrave Place (Windsor), and which Harris, an emancipist, won. For the first time an ex-convict's civil rights were enshrined in judgement.	Government and Administration	7 Governing
The use of Thompson Square since its inception as a gathering place, market place, centre for government administration and a transport and communication hub for the Hawkesbury River region up to the late 19 th century.	Commercial and Domestic life	8 Developing Australia's cultural life

Historic Associations	State Historical Theme	National Historical Theme
The architectural contribution of the groups of historic buildings to the overall character of the TSCA, in particular the group of buildings that define the western boundary: the Macquarie Arms Hotel and its boundary wall and Nos. 1-3, 5 and 7 Thompson Square.	Creative endeavour	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
Later history of the use of Thompson Square as a recreation area including mini golf and boat club. The transformation of the public square from a functional, civic space to a community, recreational space is a typical transformation that	Leisure	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
The naming of Thompson Square after Andrew Thompson by Governor Macquarie in 1811, one of two emancipist made magistrates by Macquarie and an influential and active member of the Windsor locality.	Persons	9 Marking the phases of life

5.4 Statement of Cultural Significance

The following statement of significance has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the NSW Heritage Office and Planning NSW's publication, *Heritage Assessments* (2002). Refer also to Section 5.5 for Statement of Aboriginal Cultural Significance and Section 5.6 for Statement of Historic Archaeological Significance.

Criterion (a) Historical Significance

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is historically significant as a very rare public square that represents two key phases in the development of the colony of Australia: the early settlement of agricultural outposts to support the population of Sydney that occurred in the first decade of the British colony; and Governor Macquarie's grand vision for the self-sufficiency of the colony expressed in his public building and town planning program that established a solid infrastructure for the colony, including at Thompson Square.

The place is highly significant as it encompasses a portion of the government reserve at the Green Hills established in 1794/95, forming part of the third British settlement on the mainland of Australia (after Sydney and Parramatta). It was the original landing place for the British settlement of the District of Mulgrave Place, and later the site of wharves, the punt crossing and from the late 19th century, the bridge, rapidly becoming the regional civic and commercial centre and transport hub for the district. As the regional civic centre for the early settlement, Thompson Square is also significant as a location for the interaction between the government and local Aboriginal people, being used as an occasional camp ground, and the site for the distribution of food, clothes and blankets and as a starting point for government led raids.

Of the known surviving town squares/gathering places associated with the earliest settlements in Australia, Thompson Square is the only space to retain its key relationship with its setting, the Hawkesbury River. Evidence of the pre-Macquarie era development and configuration of Thompson Square remains in the land form, the configuration, the archaeology and road alignments (George Street, Old Bridge Street, The Terrace and Baker Street) of the place today.

Thompson Square is highly significant as being one of a group of surviving public squares established by Governor Macquarie in the years 1810-1811 and is a rare example of the type in that it retains its colonial character of its buildings and for named an ex-convict, Andrew Thompson. Evidence of the Macquarie era development and configuration of Thompson Square remains in the Macquarie Arms Hotel, the configuration of the square strongly defined on its south, east and western sides by the buildings, the name of the square and the name of George Street.

Criterion (b) Historical Associational Significance

The place is historically associated with a number of notable persons who are of Local, State and National significance, including Andrew Thompson, for whom the square was named (possibly the only public space named after an emancipist) and who played an important role in the early development and government administration of the district and the commercial development of the place. Thompson Square also has strong associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, Acting-Governor Paterson, Governor King, Surveyor-General Augustus Alt, James Meehan, John Howe, James McGrath, Richard Fitzgerald and numerous others.

Criterion (c) Aesthetic Significance

The setting of the Thompson Square Conservation Area on the banks of the Hawkesbury River, surrounded by flood plains and agricultural flats, lends the place its high scenic quality and contains historic views, many of which have been recorded in paintings and photographs since the early 1800s.

The group of buildings surrounding Thompson Square clearly defines the square and imparts a strong colonial character to the place, containing several buildings of exceptional quality, this makes Thompson Square the most intact example of an early 19th century town square in Australia and the only Macquarie era town square to retain its colonial character.

Criterion (d) Social Significance

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is held in high esteem, as demonstrated by its early and numerous heritage listings dating back to 1949, the proactive involvement of the NSW state government and the Federal government in the conservation of the place in the 1960s and 1970s, being an inspiration for artists and architects including G.W. Evans, William Hardy Wilson, Morton Herman, Lionel Lindsay and others, and by the numerous books and reports that have been produced examining the history of the place. This evidence of early interest and appreciation of Thompson Square demonstrates its long-standing status as a valued historic place. More recently, public events associated with the commemoration of the 1867 floods, the ongoing occupation of the Square by Community Action for Windsor Bridge starting in 2013, and the national public interest in the recent archaeological investigations within the Square are a clear demonstration of the high regard the place is held in the hearts and minds of the Australian community.

Criterion (e) Research Potential

The Thompson Square Conservation Area has high potential in its archaeology and the physical and documentary evidence associated with the place to provide further information about the early history of British settlement in Australia, including the inter-racial relationships between the British and the local Aboriginal people, the dependency of the colony on agricultural outposts for its survival and the associated farming practices, the development of infrastructure such as roads, wharves, punts and drainage systems, early boat building practices and the role of the Hawkesbury River in transportation

and commercial development, the relationships between emancipists, the government and convicts in developing the early towns in Australia, as well as the daily way of life for these early settlers.

The colonial buildings located within the TSCA such as the Macquarie Arms Hotel, the Doctor's House, Nos. 1-3 Thompson Square, Howe's House, No. 7 Thompson Square, No. 62 George Street and No. 19 Bridge Street also have the potential to contain valuable and rare evidence of early building practices in Australia.

Criterion (f) Rarity

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is considered to be exceptionally rare as one of only two known surviving early gathering spaces associated with the supply and distribution of food, a critical role of the colonial government. Thompson Square is considered to be a very rare survivor of the earliest years of the British settlement of Australia and contains tangible evidence of its earliest configuration. It is the only surviving Governor Macquarie public square that retains its colonial character. Thompson Square is also considered to be extremely rare for being the only public space that we know of, named after an emancipist: Andrew Thompson.

The recently uncovered physical evidence of a complex drainage and land-fill system, conceived under Governor Macquarie in 1814 and completed in 1820 by John Howe and James McGrath is the earliest public works of its sort surviving in the colony and the barrel drain is the key surviving element in this sophisticated colonial water management system.

The potential historic archaeological remains within the Thompson Square Conservation Area are likely to reflect the ongoing use and development of Thompson Square as a civic precinct over the past 220+ years. Macquarie and pre-Macquarie-period archaeological remains are considered to be rare and are significant to the cultural history of Windsor and NSW.

The source-bordering dune within the TSCA is a rare and relatively intact deposit and is one of only six other sand bodies with stratified Aboriginal cultural deposits known in NSW.

Criterion (g) Representativeness

Thompson Square is representative of Governor Macquarie's town squares which he established at a number of locations in NSW and Tasmania. At least eight other public square laid out by Macquarie survive today. The TSCA is representative of Governor Macquarie's approach to the administration of the colony and his ambitions for an equitable and productive society. Thompson Square provides a physical expression of many of the hallmarks of Macquarie's administration,¹ as detailed below:

- Equality of opportunity for ex-convicts in colonial society expressed via the naming of the central administrative, commercial and transport centre of the early town of Windsor Thompson Square after Andrew Thompson, emancipist.
- Establishment of new towns to act as centres for expanded settlement beyond Sydney/Parramatta, expressed via the formalising of the town of Windsor and the creation of the other Macquarie towns on the Hawkesbury: Richmond, Castlereagh, Pitt Town and Wilberforce.
- Development of private enterprise as part of the development of non-penal society, expressed via Macquarie instructing Richard Fitzgerald to build a substantial inn, the Macquarie Arms Hotel, to service the community and cater for traveller which has defined the south-western corner of the square since 1815.

¹ Broadbent & Hughes, eds., 1992, *The Age of Macquarie*, Melbourne: Melbourne University Press.

5.4.1 Summary Statement of Significance

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is of exceptional significance as rare surviving evidence of the earliest years of the British colony in Australia, being the third settlement on the mainland established as an agricultural outpost to supply the young colony and Thompson Square is tangible evidence of this history. The only known public space named after an emancipist (Andrew Thompson), Thompson Square is also an important expression of Macquarie's vision for the future of the colony as an equitable and productive society.

The Thompson Square Conservation Area contains physical evidence of both the pre-Macquarie and Macquarie eras that is considered to be rare and of exceptional significance, including the 1814 sandstock brick barrel drain, the 1816 sandstock brick wall defining the eastern boundary of the public square, the 1815 Macquarie Arms Hotel, the alignments of George Street, Bridge Street, Old Bridge Street, Baker Street and The Terrace, the topography and the configuration and subdivision patterns of the place.

The visual and spatial relationships between the place, the Hawkesbury River and the agricultural lands beyond combined with the collection of buildings defining the east, west and southern sides of the public square are evocative of an earlier time and have a strong colonial character that is considered to be unique.

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is recognised and appreciated as a valued historic place, as demonstrated by early and numerous heritage listings, the involvement of the Federal and NSW state governments in restoration programmes of the late 20th century, being the inspiration for artists and architects as well as the subject of numerous books and reports about the history of the place and being the focus of recent community action and national public interest in the future conservation of the place.

The archaeological potential of the place for both the pre-settlement and settlement phases is very rare and of high historic and social significance.

5.4.2 Grades of Significance for Components of the Place

The components of the place can be ranked in accordance with their relative significance as a tool to planning. *Heritage Assessments* (NSW Heritage Branch, 1996, amended August 2000) identifies the following grades of significance:

Grade	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item's local and State significance.	Fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
Little	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing.

5.4.3 Grades of Significance for Components of the Thompson Square Conservation Area

The tables below provide the detailed grades of significance for the individual components of the place as recorded in the fabric surveys undertaken in the preparation of this report. This detailed information should be referred to in the first instance in applying the conservation policies for the treatment of significant fabric contained within this plan (see Section 7: Conservation Policies).

Generally, the grades of significance applied relate to the historical phases of development, contribution to the overall cultural significance of the place and/or their rarity, as per the following:

Exceptional (E)

- Original and early addition features of outstanding interest
- Original and early addition features critical to the appreciation of the place.

High (H)

- Other original and early addition features
- Later features critical to the appreciation of the place

Moderate (M)

- Later features important to the appreciation of the place
- Recent features critical to the appreciation of the place

Little (L)

- Other recent features

Intrusive (I)

- Features that detract from the significance or appreciation of the place.

5.4.4 Grading the Buildings of the TSCA

The following grading of significance of the individual buildings of the TSCA has been considered in terms of **the contribution that the individual building makes to the conservation area as a whole**. In some instances, the individual buildings may be of higher (or lower) significance based on their individual histories, associations and architecture. In addition, individual components of these buildings may also be of higher (or lower) significance.

The assessment provided below should not be wholly relied on for any future proposals for the individual buildings. A plan of the place has also been provided showing indicative grades of significance for the buildings.

Table 5. 1: Significance grading for the individual buildings within the TSCA

Property	Grading of Significance
4 Bridge Street	Little
6 Bridge Street	Exceptional
10 Bridge Street (Lilburn Hall)	Exceptional
14 Bridge Street (School of Arts)	Exceptional
1-2/52 George Street (town houses)	Little
19 Bridge Street	Exceptional
62 George Street	Exceptional
68 George Street (Hawkesbury Stores)	High
70-72 George Street	Moderate
74 George Street	High
80 George Street	Little
82 George Street	High
84 George Street	Moderate
88 George Street	Moderate
92 George Street	Moderate
81 George Street (Macquarie Arms Hotel)	Exceptional
1-3 Thompson Square (Doctor's House/The Terrace)	Exceptional
5 Thompson Square (Loder's House)	Exceptional
7 Thompson Square (Howe's House/Hawkesbury Regional Museum)	Exceptional

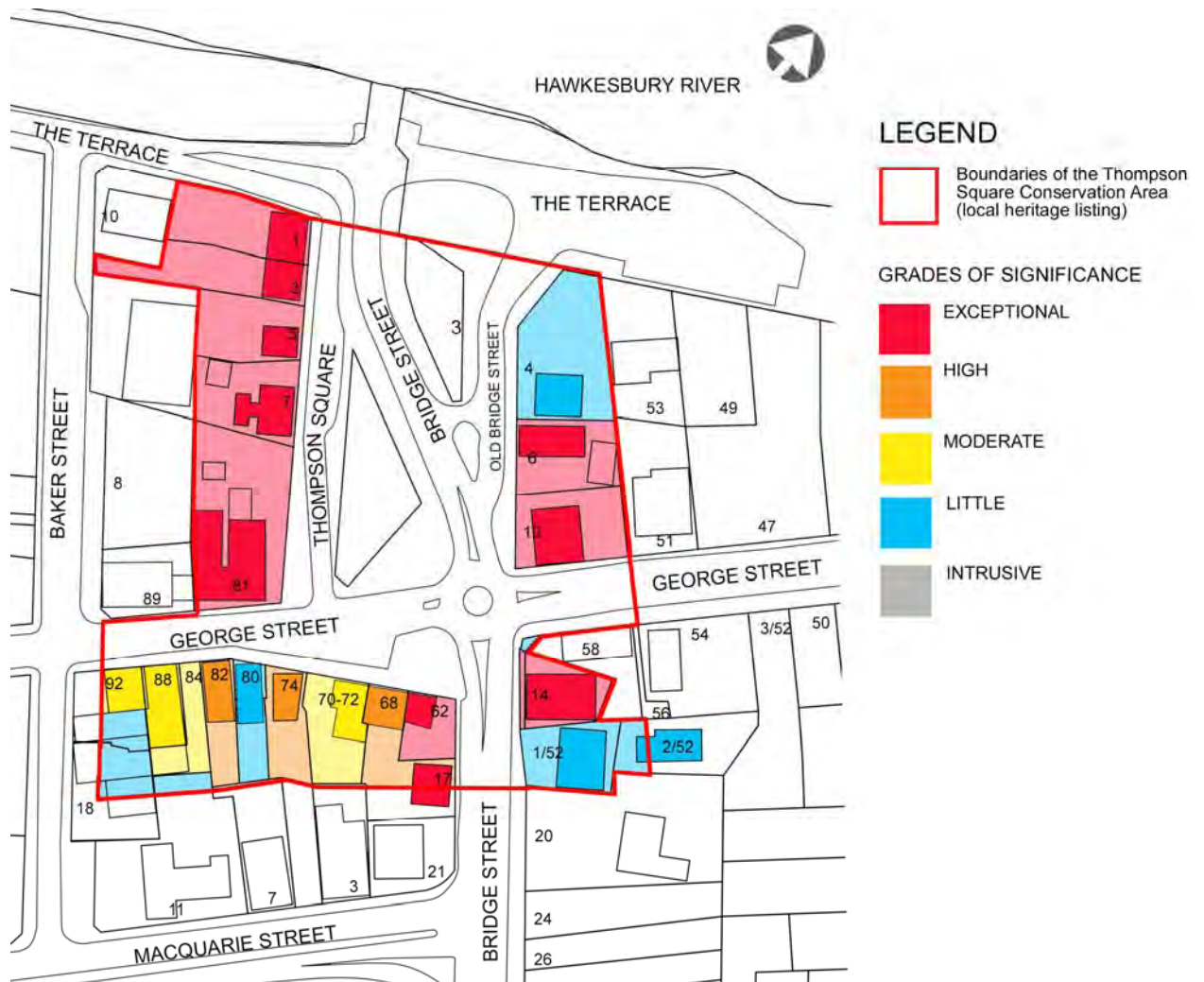


Figure 5. 3: Diagram showing the gradings of the individual buildings with the TSCA

5.4.5 Grading the Landscape and Site Features of the TSCA

Table 5.2: Significance grading for the landscape and site features within the TSCA

Component/Element	Grading of Significance
Landform	
Overall landform over which TSCA is sited	Exceptional
Remnants of 19 th century punt/bridge access earthworks	High
Deep excavation for 1934 roadway	Moderate
Open Spaces	
Upper Reserve of Thompson Square	Exceptional
Lower Reserve of Thompson Square	Exceptional
Commemorative Reserve	Moderate
Road Alignments	
George Street West (from Baker Street to Bridge Street)	Exceptional
George Street East (from Bridge Street to Arndell Street)	High
Bridge Street South (from Macquarie Street to George Street)	Exceptional
Bridge Street North (from George Street to Windsor Bridge)	Little
Old Bridge Street	Exceptional
Thompson Square (street)	Exceptional
Subdivision Pattern	
Evidence of pre-Macquarie era town layout at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the remnant brick wall in the garden of No. 4 Old Bridge Street defining the western boundary of Thompson's garden, the north and south allotment boundaries of the School of Arts (indicating location of the Commissariat Store), Baker Street and Arndell Street (later developments of Baker's Line and Wilcox's Line, the east and west boundaries of the government domain at the Green Hills) 	Exceptional
Evidence of Macquarie era town layout at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allotment boundaries of the Macquarie Arms Hotel and adjacent property at 89 George Street- granted to Richard Fitzgerald in 1811 and extended in 1819. alignments of George Street, Baker Street and Macquarie Street. 	Exceptional
Urban spaces	
Open space between early buildings or walling defining the Thompson Square landscape	Exceptional
Irregular street space at George Street between 72 George Street and Bridge Street.	Exceptional

Component/Element	Grading of Significance
<i>Walls and Fences</i>	
Early brick wall north of 4 Old Bridge Street (fabric and alignment)	Exceptional
East and north boundary brick wall of the Macquarie Arms Hotel (c1819)	Exceptional
Alignment of modern brick wall north of School of Arts building	Exceptional
Fabric of modern brick wall north of School of Exceptional	Little
Low stone wall at frontage of 4 Old Bridge Street	Little
1934 canted top (arris) rail fence to the upper reserve (along Bridge Street and The Terrace)	High
<i>Road edgings</i>	
Sandstone kerbs and gutters	Moderate
Concrete kerbs and gutters	Little
<i>Footpath Paving</i>	
Sandstone flagging east of MAH	Moderate
Brick footpaths and (drain) edges	Little
Concrete footpaths	Little
Bitumen footpaths	Little
Grass verges and unformed footpaths (Old Bridge Street)	High
<i>Street Furniture</i>	
Picnic tables, benches and bubblers	Little
Garbage receptacles	Little
Timber platforms with seating, umbrellas and shade structures in the George Street road reserve	Intrusive
<i>Street Lighting</i>	
All four styles of street lighting	Little
<i>Recent Additions to the Buildings</i>	
Shade structures, umbrellas and the like attached to front verandahs and awnings	Intrusive
Banners and flags attached to front verandahs	Intrusive
Recent commercial signage to parapets, verandah balustrades, boundary fences, free standing signs and roof signs.	Intrusive
Recent commercial signage attached to verandahs of residential properties	Intrusive
<i>Memorials and Plaques</i>	
Memorial 1: Bicentennial Memorial	High
Memorial 2: Memorial of the five Macquarie Towns	High

Component/Element	Grading of Significance
Memorial 3: Macquarie Arms Hotel wall and 1867 flood plaques	High
Memorial 4: Thompson Square Restoration Project plaque	High
Memorial 5: Windsor Bridge commemoration plaque	High
Memorial 6: Tourist facilities plaque	Little
<i>Utilities and Services</i>	
Above ground services including utility poles	Intrusive
<i>Cultural Vegetation</i>	
Hoop Pine in TS upper reserve	High
Silky oaks in TS upper reserve	Moderate
Kurrajongs in TS upper reserve	Moderate
All other vegetation in TS reserves (upper and lower)	Little
Norfolk Island Pines at Macquarie Arms Hotel	Moderate
All other vegetation within TSCA (except species listed as environmental/noxious weeds)	Moderate
Plant spp. listed as environmental/noxious weeds	Little
<i>Views</i>	<i>Grading</i>
Views to Hawkesbury River from TSCA	Exceptional
Views to South Creek from TSCA	High
Views to agricultural floodplains from TSCA	Exceptional
Views across TSCA between early buildings	Exceptional
Views to TSCA from the northern bank of the Hawkesbury River	Exceptional
Views to TSCA from approaching streets	High

5.5 Significance Assessment of Aboriginal Heritage

The following assessment has been extracted from the supporting report: *Thompson Square, Windsor Historical Archaeological Assessment*, prepared by Dominic Steele (see Appendix 5 for full report).

5.5.1 Heritage Significance and Aboriginal Heritage

The following assessment of significance for the documented and potential Aboriginal archaeological, historical and environmental heritage values of the Thompson Square Conservation area (TSCA) is drawn from the appended *Aboriginal Heritage Review* that has been prepared for the project (Appendix xx). These are core Aboriginal heritage values and are closely interrelated, and the following evaluations of each derive from a) an independent review of the results available for previous archaeological test excavations completed within and in the vicinity of Thompson Square and b) through a consideration of how the Windsor evidence compares with that reported for other places within local and regional Aboriginal heritage contexts.

The findings of current archaeological salvage excavations that are being undertaken within the WBRP, along with the outcomes of ongoing Aboriginal community consultation that will establish the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the place its Aboriginal heritage values, are not presently available. It is likely that the preliminary Aboriginal heritage significance statements below will require some level of addition or revision when this additional Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage information is available.

Nevertheless, on the basis of the evidence that has been reported to date, and which is supported by the existing (preliminary) Aboriginal heritage statement of significance for that evidence, it is clear that the future construction of the bridge will disturb and/or destroy rare prehistoric and post-1788 Aboriginal archaeological resources of high cultural and scientific significance that are contained within the TSCA.

Assessing Aboriginal heritage significance

Significance assessments aim to explain why particular sites, places or items may be important to the community and to allow for appropriate management approaches to be developed when changes in land use circumstances may potentially affect their assessed significance values. Cultural significance is defined by the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Significance (*Burra Charter* – Article 1.1) to mean ‘*aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations*’.

This aspect of significance may derive from the fabric of an item or place, its association with other items or places, or the research potential of an item or place. The process of linking this assessment process with a site's historical context is explained by the *NSW Heritage Manual* that establishes seven evaluation criteria which reflect significance categories and representativeness whereby a site, place or item can be evaluated in the context of State or Local historical theme. See Section 5.2.1 Assessment Criteria above.

Different components of a site, place or item may make a different relative contribution to its overall heritage value. Loss of integrity or poor condition for example may diminish a site or an item's

significance. Relative grades that can be used to determine the heritage significance of items as outlined above (see Section 5.4.2).

Places that may possess social, historic, scientific or aesthetic significance to Aboriginal people may also be important to the wider community for educational, historical and cultural reasons and to the scientific community, in particular for potential research value. Such sites and places may include or consist of:

- known places of social, spiritual, cultural value, including natural resources of significance;
- known historic places;
- known Aboriginal objects and/or declared Aboriginal places; and
- potential places/areas of social, spiritual, cultural value, including natural resources, historic or archaeological significance.

Within the context of Aboriginal heritage significance assessment, four values of cultural significance as defined under the *Burra Charter* have been interpreted to mean:

Aesthetic value: refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use.

Historic value: refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have ‘shared’ historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.

Scientific (archaeological and research) value: refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information.

Social or cultural value: refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them. Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.

Consultation

Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the value of their cultural heritage and how it should be protected and conserved. Current best practice Aboriginal cultural heritage management guidelines in NSW (OEH 2010:2) require Aboriginal people have an early and active role in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management process and control of how the heritage information is subsequently used.

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* is the primary legislation that protects certain aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage and one of the objectives of the NPW Act is ‘... *the conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including but not limited to: (i) places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people ...*’ (s.2A(1)(b)).

However, Aboriginal community consultation has not been undertaken for this report, and it is recommended that this be undertaken to establish a fuller understanding of the Aboriginal heritage values and their significance that apply to the TSCA.

5.5.2 Statement of Aboriginal heritage significance

Criterion (a): Historic Significance

Thompson Square contains a rare combination of Aboriginal archaeological and geomorphological evidence, coupled with a post-1788 Aboriginal history, providing important information about the course of NSW's cultural and natural history.

The archaeology recorded in previous investigations at Windsor (and nearby Pitt Town) contributes significantly to our understanding of the nature and timing of prehistoric Aboriginal occupation of the region that extends back possibly over 40,000 years or more and is one of the oldest Aboriginal archaeological sites known in eastern NSW. The archaeological evidence contained in the TSCA has the potential to tell us about the arrival and spread of Aboriginal people through NSW via the coastal and hinterland river systems.

Thompson Square contains intact source bordering dune deposits with Aboriginal archaeological evidence occurring throughout. This deposit has the potential to provide evidence for what the natural environment of the place was like in 1788 and the nature of rapid changes that took place thereafter. At a longer timescale, and from a geomorphic perspective, the archaeological resources contained within the TSCA have the potential to tell us about prehistoric river flow and flood patterns, and to infer past climate conditions, and these avenues of research are useful to understanding the formation and history of the Hawkesbury River Valley during the period Aboriginal people occupied the country.

Because the Aboriginal archaeological record at Windsor has such a long-time depth, and was created by people that lived through periods of significant climate change and successfully managed to adapt to these changing conditions over a long period of time, the TSCA may also contain evidence for long term environmental change and human responses that may be of value in the context of modelling and managing future climate change.

The colonial settlement of the Hawkesbury River and the deep and long-standing impacts that the ensuing racial conflict and land annexure had on the traditional owners of the country each unfolded according a sequence of processes that were to be replicated across many regions of NSW. However, the Hawkesbury district was to be the first area of expansion into Aboriginal country where a large Aboriginal population was knowingly displaced, and the Aboriginal history of the Hawkesbury River tells an important chapter in the Aboriginal story of the State.

The Aboriginal heritage values at Windsor, all of which are potentially contained within and/or are directly related to the TSCA, draw direct comparison with the Aboriginal archaeological and historical and environmental heritage values that are embodied by the '*Parramatta Sand Body*' (PSB) in Parramatta's CBD. The PSB appears to be of similar geomorphic origin and to share a common set of site formation process to the deposits on the Hawkesbury River, and has a comparable Aboriginal archaeological occupation history. The PSB is listed on the SHR under the title '*Ancient Aboriginal and Early Colonial Landscape*' which is a dual heritage descriptor that could also easily be applied to the TSCA.

Criterion (b): Associative Significance – (historic association)

Thompson Square is named after Andrew Thompson who, as Chief Constable of Windsor, was charged with leading a punitive raid on an Aboriginal camp, setting out from Windsor in 1805 and resulting in the killing of Aboriginal people. These actions of the government representatives in the early settlement of Green Hills/Windsor indicate the negative impacts that Aboriginal peoples experienced as a direct result of the settler's permanent presence on otherwise Aboriginal country on the Hawkesbury River in the early 1790s.

The Aboriginal archaeological record of land use occupation at Windsor dating back possibly 40,000 years was created by countless thousands of generations of Aboriginal people and by virtue of this long chronology alone, this unbroken occupation of Windsor is an important part of the history of NSW.

Criterion (c): Aesthetic Creative Significance

The Aboriginal archaeological objects recovered from the TSCA, and those likely to still be contained within the TSCA have the potential to display a comparable degree of technical and creative achievement to that seen elsewhere in the region. The source bordering dune deposits within the TSCA from which some Aboriginal objects were recovered from during the testing program however are rare.

Criterion (d): Social Significance

The place is important to local Aboriginal and other communities, but the precise nature of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the TSCA is not known at present.

Criterion (e): Technical/Research Significance

Thompsons Square contains two principal Aboriginal archaeological landscapes with soil and sand profiles that contain Aboriginal objects; a ridgeline and remnants of a source-bordering dune. The ridgeline soils are shallow and often truncated, contain some concentrations of artefacts but with limited potential for stratified archaeological deposits, and are considered to be of moderate archaeological significance.

The TSCA dune archaeological deposits are deeper, contain the potential for stratified and datable deposits, and are suggestive of prolonged Aboriginal occupation of the place. The Windsor source bordering dune deposits are likely to be a continuation of the soil profiles that had previously been excavated at Windsor Museum and which has identified Aboriginal occupation evidence spanning c.33,000 BP and 8,000 BP.

The archaeological evidence from Windsor (along with that recorded at Pitt Town) indicates that Aboriginal people were using the Hawkesbury River at least 20,000 years ago and possibly up to 35,000 years or more ago and that this is some of the earliest archaeological evidence in the region. Several glass artefacts (dated to between c.1794 and the ~1830s) recovered from lower Thompson Square during recent archaeological testing add a tangible dimension to the Aboriginal historical records about post-settlement racial interactions at the place during this period.

The long chronology of continuous Aboriginal occupation of Windsor, coupled with the historical relationship and proximity of Windsor to documented sites that relate to the racial conflicts that took

place along the river up to 1816 has potential through detailed analysis and regional comparison and interpretation to meet State significant levels.

Criterion (f): Rarity

The archaeological and environmental values of the source-bordering dune deposits contained within the TSCA should meet State significance thresholds. It is rare and relatively intact deposit, and is one of only six other sand bodies with stratified Aboriginal cultural deposits known in NSW (Warkworth (Hughes et al., 2014; Scarp 2008), Pitt Town (Williams et al. 2012, 2014), Windsor Museum (Austral Archaeology, 2011), Parramatta (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management, 2005; Extent Heritage 2016), Glenrowan (Tarro) (AHMS, 2015), and Hunter Street (Newcastle) (AHMS, 2011). It possesses very high scientific significance because it contains Aboriginal objects and cultural deposits that tell us about how people lived on the river for up to and over 30,000 years, how they adapted to long periods of major prehistoric climate change, and subsequently survived and persisted after White settlement.

Criterion (g): Representativeness

The Aboriginal archaeological and environmental evidence contained within the TSCA is significant because it embodies the full record and tangible evidences for how a segment of the Hawkesbury River landscape has naturally developed and been used over many thousands of years. Few other places in NSW have the same level of Aboriginal archaeological, dual-heritage historical and environmental research available.

5.5.3 Summary Statement of Aboriginal Heritage Significance

The documented and potential Aboriginal archaeological, historical and environmental heritage values of the Thompson Square Conservation area (TSCA) are individually rare. Each of these values also possesses comparatively high cultural heritage value and research potential, and are in combination considered to be of State significance. The archaeology documents an unbroken record of Aboriginal occupation and use of the Hawkesbury River for up to and over 30,000 years, and this long chronology was punctuated by significant changes to the living conditions and climate at Windsor at times. The dune deposits preserved in the TSCA have the potential to document the natural life history of the river prior to and overlapping the time frame people were living on the river.

This archaeological and environmental evidence is important to understanding aspects of the cultural and natural evolution of NSW and existing and future interpretations will benefit from in situ conservation of the remaining Aboriginal heritage that is currently preserved and protected in the TSCA via the development of archaeological theory, techniques and technologies.

5.5.4 Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity

The following assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the TSCA and the provisional mapping of the place into archaeological significance and management zones is based primarily on the findings reported for archaeological testing undertaken within and in the vicinity of Thompson Square in 2012 and 2016.

The first investigation confirmed the presence of Aboriginal archaeological cultural materials and provided insight into their potential antiquity and significance. The second study recovered a larger sample of soil and stratigraphic and archaeological data, and was able to provide date parameters for

some of the Aboriginal objects and deposits that are contained within a sand body that is preserved within Thompson Square and beneath adjacent streetscapes.

Archaeological Expectations

In association with recent archaeological investigations for the proposed WBRP, archaeological expectations reported for the proposed salvage Aboriginal excavation were for the recovery of ~7,500 Aboriginal objects that would form a substantial collection for analysis and long-term care. In association with the assemblages from the Hawkesbury Regional Museum (~12,000) and Pitt Town (~10,000) these items would cumulatively have the potential to form one of the most substantial and significant Aboriginal artefact collections in the Sydney Basin, and across much of Australia for the LGM (Last Glacial Maximum) period.

It can be reasonably anticipated that a large proportion of the artefacts that may be recovered via the current archaeological salvage program within the WBRP area will be recovered from the sand body deposits that are contained within the TSCA. The results of the current salvage works will identify and detail the nature and significance of the remainder of the Aboriginal archaeological resources that are potentially contained within the TSCA.

In broad terms, Aboriginal objects and archaeological deposits to a lesser extent are likely to be encountered in three types of subsurface archaeological/stratigraphic circumstances and contexts:

‘Modern’ topsoil and fill

There was a seemingly extensive Aboriginal archaeological site with large numbers of stone artefacts (and other cultural materials) in pre-existence on the river sand body landform that would eventually have Thompson Square overprinted on it. These objects were possibly occasionally destroyed (but not many) but most Aboriginal objects at or near ground surfaces at the time are likely to have been buried and/or reworked and thereby largely obscured by successive land surface changes.

It is highly probable that the scale of Macquarie period drainage and levelling works in the Lower Reserve of Thompson Square for example, and concurrent development of the Upper Reserve, coupled with a subsequently long history of modification and change to the surfaces and subsurface profiles within the TSCA over time, has led to some of these Aboriginal objects being incorporated into a variety of historic-period deposits and archaeological contexts forming current lawn and landscaped profiles. For example, fills making up parts of the existing landscaped terrace surfaces and (deep) modern service line fills are types of ‘historical archaeological’ contexts that may also contain redeposited and ‘out-of-context’ Aboriginal objects that were originally displaced by widespread movement and mixing of sand and soil that occurred during creation and historic use of the TSCA.

The exception to this general observation would be in the case of modern fills used to level or shape or edge parts of Thompson Square that have by virtue of its date and source and contents would have little or no likelihood of containing Aboriginal objects. Likewise, there would be little or no likelihood of Aboriginal objects being located within demonstrably modern (twentieth century) redeveloped soil profiles (‘garden soils’) that are likely to be present as a surface mantle over most of the current open space areas of Thompson Square.

Historical archaeological surfaces and deposits

The current ground levels across the TSCA cover over what is expected to be a variety of historical archaeological ground surfaces, built elements and archaeological deposits that vary in age and occur at differential depths, but will in some locations extend well below ground and deep into the sand dune deposits as would be the case, for example, for deep-set drainage features. Aboriginal objects and possibly in situ Aboriginal archaeological deposit may be present and survive within the full depth of potential archaeological deposit that also may contain historical archaeological deposits and relics.

Because of the archaeological stratigraphic uncertainties associated with loose unconsolidated (and mobile) sand profiles, it may not be always possible to establish whether Aboriginal objects found in historic archaeological topsoil or created surface contexts are contemporary (unless made from worked European materials such as glass and ceramic) or are coeval (residual) or have been reworked into a secondary context. The objects themselves would nevertheless retain high cultural and scientific value.

Prehistoric sand body and ridge top soils

It is expected that deep sand dune profiles that contain significant archaeological deposits and large numbers of prehistoric artefacts occur in Thompson Square, and below historic disturbance, the probability also exists that these deposits will occur intact and in situ and may be very old. Rare Aboriginal archaeological deposits with significant potential to provide new information about Aboriginal life and natural evolution of the river during the earliest periods of occupation of the region may be preserved within the TSCA. This evidence may date back possibly 40,000 years or more, and may also include valuable data for the LGM (24-18,000BP) that was a period of significant climatic variability and change.

The ridge top duplex soils are likely to be shallow and often disturbed, and whilst these soils may contain Aboriginal objects, there is a limited chance that abundant or stratified archaeological deposits will occur. The alluvial influenced deposits towards the lower end of the square may also contain Aboriginal objects, but intact and in situ are not likely unless under exception preservation circumstances.

Predicted Aboriginal archaeology in the TSCA

The archaeological zoning map below (Figure 5.4) identifies that the primary areas of High Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity corresponding to the predicted distribution of the Aeolian/fluvial source bordering dune. This is one of only six known sand bodies in NSW, and is a rare Aboriginal and environmental heritage resource considered to be significant to the State, and core elements of this documented profile distribution and its associated archaeology are contained within the TSCA.

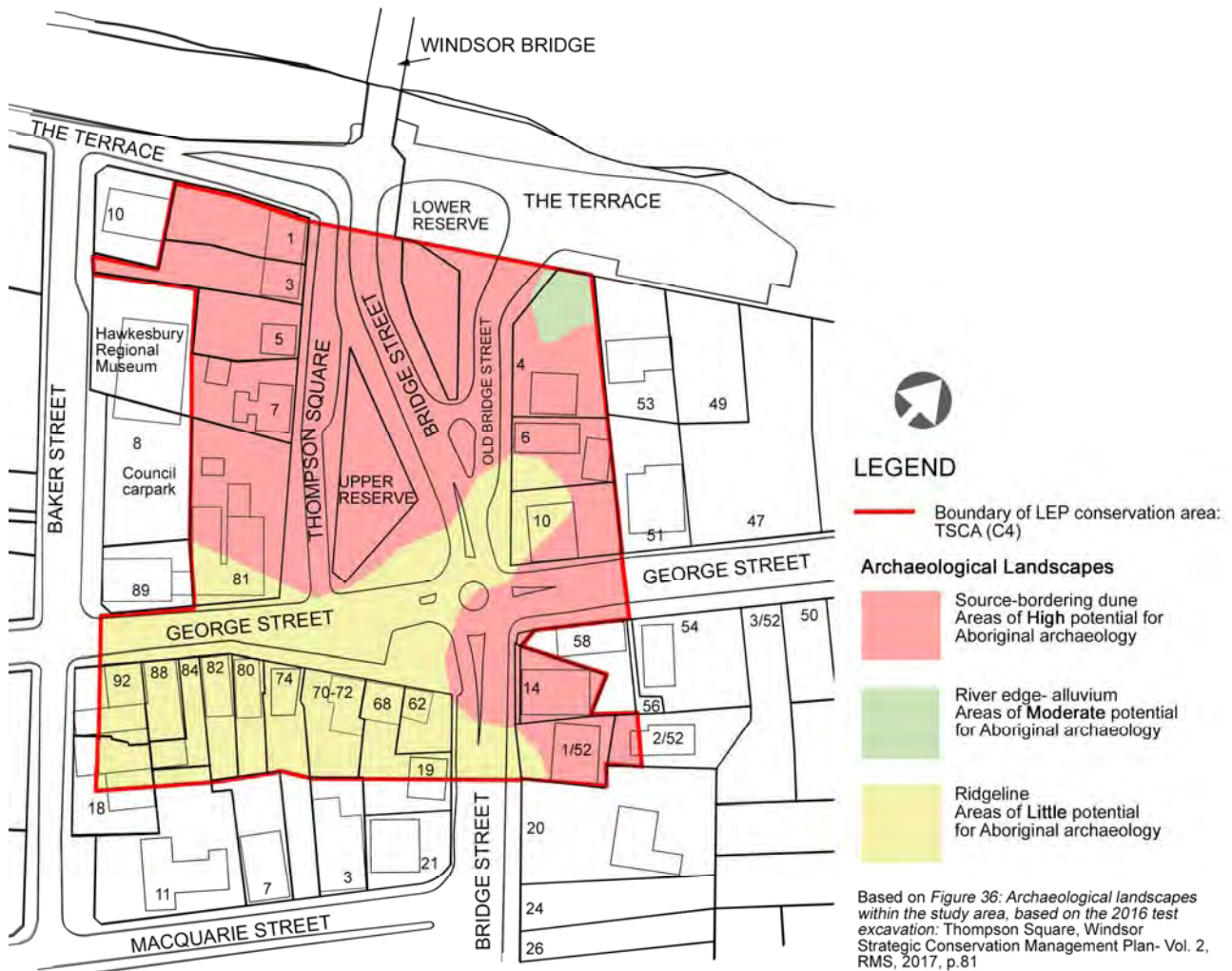


Figure 5. 4: Aboriginal archaeological zoning plan indicating areas across the TSCA with potential for Aboriginal archaeology.

5.6 Statement of Significance of Historic Archaeological Remains

The following assessment has been extracted from the supporting report: *Thompson Square, Windsor Historical Archaeological Assessment*, prepared by Casey & Lowe Architecture and Heritage (see Appendix 6 for full report).

This assessment of archaeological heritage significance has been written to be in accordance with the Heritage Branch 2009 guidelines: *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*. These guidelines provide the following discussion of heritage significance:

“Apart from NSW State guidelines, the nationally recognised Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Significance (*The Burra Charter*) also defines ‘cultural significance’ as meaning:

‘aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.’

Significance is therefore an expression of the cultural value afforded a place, site or item.

Understanding what is meant by value in a heritage sense is fundamental, since any society will only make an effort to conserve things it values. In terms of built heritage, what we have inherited from the past is usually places that have been continuously cared for. Conversely, many archaeological sites will comprise places which, for whatever reason, have not been cared for until the relatively recent period.

Our society considers that many places and items we have inherited from the past have heritage significance because they embody, demonstrate, represent or are tangible expressions of values society recognises and supports. Our future heritage will be what we keep from our inheritance to pass on to the following generations”.²

5.6.1 Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. This process will allow for the analysis of the site’s varied values. These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The *Burra Charter* principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.³

Level of Significance

To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the one of the seven significance criteria
- retain the integrity of its key attributes

² NSW Heritage Branch 2009, pp 1-2. Note that this passage quotes the 1988 version of the *Burra Charter*. The 1999 and 2013 revisions also include ‘spiritual value’ in their definition of cultural significance.

³ NSW Heritage Office 1996, pp 25-27; NSW Heritage Office 2001; NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

If an item is to be considered to be of State significance it should meet more than one criterion, namely in the case of relics, its research potential.⁴ Archaeological Significance:

- may be linked to other significance categories especially where sites were created as a result of a specific historic event or decision, or when sites have been the actual location of particular incidents, events or occupancies.
- Other relevant factors may be comparative values related to the intactness and rarity of individual items. The rarity of individual site types is an important factor, which should inform management decisions.

Relics must also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

- Local Significance
- State Significance

If a potential relic is not considered to reach the local or State significance threshold, then it is not a relic under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

Section 4A of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* defines the two levels of heritage significance as:

‘*State heritage significance*’, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

‘*Local heritage significance*’, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.⁵

Research Potential

The heritage significance of archaeological remains most often lies in their research potential (criterion e of the Heritage Council criteria). The assessment of research potential has its own peculiarities compared with the assessment of other heritage items. The 1996 *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* comment:

“Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research”.⁶

Assessment of Research Potential

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions identified, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

⁴ NSW Heritage Branch 2009, p 9.

⁵ NSW Heritage Branch 2009, p 6.

⁶ NSW Heritage Office 1996, p 26.

Does the site:

- (a) *contribute knowledge which no other resource can?*
- (b) *contribute knowledge which no other site can?*
- (c) *is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?*⁷

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential. The new significance guidelines have taken a broader approach.

5.6.2 Statement of Historic Archaeological Significance

The assessment of archaeological potential, as identified in Section 3.5, indicates that the TSCA has the potential to retain historical archaeological remains likely to reflect the ongoing use and development of the site as a civic square and Government domain since the Green Hills settlement in 1795.

Criterion (a): Historic Significance

The known and potential historic archaeological remains within the TSCA are important to several themes in the cultural history of NSW, and likely reflect its development and continued use as and a civic precinct over the past 200+ years. Key heritage themes include: Tracing the natural environment of Australia, peopling Australia, developing local and regional economies, building settlements, towns and cities, governing, working, and developing cultural life.

Thompson Square was established in 1810 as part of Governor Macquarie's planned town of Windsor, situated on land already recognised as the civic and Government domain of Green Hills. The waterfront character of Thompson Square played a crucial role to early Windsor and continued to do so throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Despite modifications to the formal plan of the Thompson Square reserve throughout the later 19th- and 20th-centuries (specifically the shifting road alignments and division of the public reserve), the broad character of Thompson Square, as established by Governor Macquarie, has been maintained throughout the past two centuries. Thompson Square was a key element in the civic activities of the early township, ships, people and grain arrived and departed, grain was brought in for surrounding farms and stored in the granary and shipped to Parramatta and Sydney. It was the focal point for many cultural, social and economic activities as evidence by the formal recognition of it by Governor Macquarie in 1811.

The historical archaeological remains have the ability to represent the evolving nature of Windsor's settlement throughout the late 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. These historic values are considered to be at a **State** level.

Criterion (b): Associative Significance – (historic association)

The TSCA is strongly associated with several significant historical figures, including:

Governor Lachlan Macquarie (1762-1824), who established the town of Windsor, and within it Thompson Square, considered to be the oldest surviving town square in Australia.

⁷ Bickford and Sullivan 1984, p 23.

Andrew Thompson (c.1773–1810), the emancipated convict and for whom Thompson Square was named. Served as constable, coroner and magistrate for Green Hills. His lease formed the eastern boundary of Thompson Square, and was subsequently incorporated into the Government domain following his death. Naming a square after an emancipated convict is surprising and speaks to the favour in which Macquarie and others held him.

Richard Fitzgerald (1772–1840), the original owner of the Macquarie Arms Hotel, and his son **Robert Fitzgerald** (1807–1865).

John Howe (1774–1852), owner of Howe’s cottage. Contracted with James McGrath to build a toll-bridge over South Creek, as well as a wharf at Thompson Square and a sewerage system through Thompson Square.

James McGrath (1777–1831), Windsor landowner, who (with John Howe) was contracted to construct a wharf and sewerage system at Thompson Square.

Some archaeological remains within the TSCA can be expected to be connected with these individuals and may be relevant to creating a more complete picture of the Square and its development. In particular, evidence of those structures directly associated with a specific individual/s, such as the c.1814–1820 wharfage and sewerage system running through Thompson Square, known to have been constructed by John Howe and James McGrath. Additionally, all archaeological remains dating to the Macquarie era have the potential to be linked to Macquarie and his governance of the colony.

Most archaeological deposits within the TSCA are, however, unlikely to be directly associated with a particular individual or group of persons. The activities these represent are nonetheless considered a significant phase in the early cultural history and establishment of Windsor. This associative value is considered to be at a **State** level.

Criterion (c): Aesthetic Significance

While the Georgian character and modified landscape of the TSCA, including its vistas and park lands, retains scenic aesthetic qualities, any below-ground archaeological remains within the study area have little potential for aesthetic significance.

Although archaeological remains may have aesthetic value, mostly through their novelty and age, they are not usually ‘important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW’. Their aesthetic values are often more by accident than design.

These values are not likely to be significant at either a State or local level.

Criterion (d): Social Significance

The social value and significance attached to the archaeological remains of Thompson Square may be quite accurately assessed with regards to the public response to previous, and ongoing long-term archaeological excavation, testing and salvage programs undertaken in Thompson Square and its environs. In particular, the public interest in artefacts collected during the excavations at 8 Baker Street (Section 3.5) as well as the preserved footings of a c.1818 sandstock-brick (once part of the Macquarie Arms Hotel), which are visible on display within the Hawkesbury Regional Museum and Gallery. The museum also incorporates the Georgian property of Howe’s house, 7 Thompson Square, and attracts a wide audience to the Hawkesbury region.

More recently, the strong community interest, engagement and protest (including the continued occupancy of Thompson Square by the CAWB since 21 July 2013) against the salvage excavations within the lower reserve Thompson Square (as part of the RMS WBRP) have attracted national attention.

TSCA demonstrates strong social significance for both the local community and visitors to the Hawkesbury region. The buried archaeological remains and the cultural landscapes within Thompson Square are therefore likely to be considered to have a strong association within the community of NSW. These values are significant at a **State** level.

Criterion (e): Technical/Research Significance

Potential archaeological remains within the TSCA, many of which have been identified during testing and salvage excavation programs, include:

- Remains of a several early buildings and subsidiary structures dating from the late 18th and early 19th century, erected as part of the early Green Hills settlement. These includes potential remains, such as early houses and government buildings, not mentioned in the historical records or included on maps or in historic images. A number of these structures were evidently cleared in preparation for the planned Thompson Square, however remains of these structures and associated deposits and artefacts may remain under the current roadways and standing structures surrounding Thompson Square.
- Associated archaeological features and deposits related to the early Green Hills settlement and buildings within the Government precinct, i.e. rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts.
- Evidence of land modification, including tracks, and pockets of early cultivation following initial British settlement at Mulgrave Place / Green Hills. Limited evidence of this sort has been identified in testing programs, including planting holes, postholes, modified topsoils, etc. The possibility of archaeobotanical remains should also be considered.
- Various stages of wharfage, essential to the shipment of grain to sustain the town of Sydney, erected at the river's edge. Archaeological evidence of early wharfs, dating to the 1820s and perhaps the earlier c.1814 wharf, has already been demonstrated in maritime investigations along the Terrace.
- Structural remains and subfloor occupation-related artefact deposits associated with 19th-century buildings fronting Thompson Square reserve on its western and eastern boundaries.
- Unrecorded yard features, including rubbish pits, wells, cisterns, or cesspits, and associated deposits related to these 19th-century structures.
- Evidence of early roadways, including those made for the bridge and the 1930s road realignment. Evidence for previous roadways is well documented in the testing programs within Thompson Square. These constructions will have impacted on the potential archaeology within the study area.

The potential archaeological remains identified within the study area and their analysis can provide knowledge that is not available from other resources. The ability of a site to reflect knowledge that no other resource can is dependent upon the **Research Questions** which are posed and the methodology employed to investigate the archaeological resource. The TSCA has the potential to yield archaeological information which can address a range of questions, including:

Environment, Climate, Agriculture & Water

Management and role of water

- Evidence for the management of flood, and establishment and development of infrastructure.

Agriculture

- Nature of early agricultural practices, evidence for clearing, cattle grazing, orcharding, and self-sufficiency. Address this issue through both the analysis of archaeological features as well as through analysis of early pottery, storage of food surpluses, chemical qualities of the soil and pollen samples.

Climate

- How did the British meet the change of this new place climate with its heavy rain and drought and the early El Niño's and La Ninas.

The Beginnings of British Settlement

Settlement of Windsor (Mulgrave Place / Green Hills)

- Is there evidence for the pre-settlement landscape and any indication of land modification in situating the Government precinct here?
- What is the nature and effect of this modification on the landscape?
- What evidence is there for initial contact between the local Aboriginal people and the British settlers?
- Does the site retain any archaeological evidence of its pre-Macquarie use? What evidence is there for the early Green Hills settlement?
- Government buildings (granary, stores, barracks, watch-house, first wharf, Thompson's lease) and associated deposits.
- Paths and tracks.
- Early alignment of George Street (within Thompson's lease?)
- What types of archaeological evidence can be directly associated with the administrative character of Green Hills?
- How does it change or modify our understanding of early building practices or planning in early settlements?
- Evidence for the difficulty of survival in this new environment, such as the nature of diet based on rations and possible modification of scarce material culture resources, such as tools.
- How does evidence from this period compare with Rose Hill and Parramatta?

A Macquarie-Period Regional Settlement

- Is there evidence for establishing a formal layout of Thompson Square?
- Defined limits for the public reserve.
- Original alignments of streets.
- Other infrastructure works (sewerage, wharfage).
- Does the site retain any archaeological evidence for early 19th-century structures no longer standing? What is the nature of these buildings? How do they define the character of the Macquarie-era settlement?
- What kinds of archaeological deposits / artefacts may be associated with the early 19th-century settlement?

Modified Landscapes

- Does the study area retain evidence of historical flood events?
- Is there any evidence of the changing landscape of Thompson Square reserve?
- How much of the early historical archaeological resource is disturbed by later 19th- and 20th-century modifications within Thompson Square?

Life in Windsor: Consumption and commerce in early Windsor

- How does the evidence found within the study area link into issues associated with the local, regional and global economies?
- What does it tell us about cultural and social practices in Windsor, relating to lifeways, diet and other issues associated with consumption?
- Does the material cultural assemblage demonstrate evidence for the shifting use of the standing 19th-century properties?
- What evidence is there for the differences between emancipated convicts, free-settlers, and the military working and living in Windsor?
- Is there any evidence of the standard of living?
- Is there evidence for distinct and shifting functions of Thompson Square; as a market space, recreation area, public reserve?

Development of Rural Towns During The 19th Century

- How does this archaeology of this place add to our understanding of the beginnings of Australian towns and settlements and how they developed and changed throughout the 19th-century?

These values are significant at a State level.

Criterion (f): Rarity

The known and potential archaeological remains within the TSCA are likely to reflect the ongoing use and development of Thompson Square as a civic precinct over the past 200+ years. Macquarie and pre-Macquarie-period archaeological remains are considered to be rare and are significant to the cultural history of Windsor and NSW.

Generally archaeological remains dating to the 20th-century use of the site are not considered to be a rare resource. These values are significant at a **State** level.

Criterion (g): Representativeness

The potential archaeological remains within the TSCA are considered to be representative of Macquarie period, and pre-Macquarie period, regional settlements. The layout of the square and its access to the river reflect the use of Thompson Square as a working environment and is further representative of early 19th-century urban planning.

Integrity

The results of test excavations within Thompson Square have proved particularly valuable in informing the integrity of potential archaeological remains within the square. These testing programs suggest moderate disturbance to the archaeological remains may be expected in some areas of the TSCA, particularly underlying the modern roadways. There is, however, the potential for extensive areas of intact remains.

The preservation of many of the early 19th-century structures, particularly along the eastern and western boundaries of Thompson Square, indicates there is a strong potential for the survival of many of the original architectural features, as well as subfloor deposits. There is also the potential for early archaeological features and structural remains to be preserved underlying these 19th-century constructions. While difficult to identify without open-area excavations, evidence of early tracks and various land modification cannot be discounted.

Where they remain, these values are significant at a **State** level.

5.6.3 Summary Statement of Heritage Significance of Historic Archaeological Remains

The TSCA has the potential to contain historical archaeological evidence relating to the development and ongoing use as a civic precinct since the earliest British settlement, c.1795. The potential archaeological remains within Thompson Square have historic significance in their ability to provide information relating to the Macquarie period and pre-Macquarie period regional settlements. They also have archaeological research significance through their ability to cast light on the administrative character of the late 18th – early 19th century settlement at Green Hills, and its relationship to the colony.

The archaeology of the square relates to a brief but crucial period of early British settlement and the use of this civic space was a key element of the early settlement activities and the distribution of grain from the Hawkesbury to Parramatta and Sydney. The sites of these early buildings testify to its significance as the bread basket of the colony. The potential archaeological remains have the ability to address a wide range of research questions regarding the use of material culture of early Windsor. The square was associated with Governor Macquarie, Andrew Thompson, Richard Fitzgerald, John Howe and James McGrath, all of whom were significant in the early history of Windsor.

These archaeological features, through archaeological analysis, have the potential to further our understanding of the historical development of Windsor, and to contribute to our understanding of its social and cultural history. They are rare as evidence for the third settlement in mainland Australia, after Sydney and Parramatta and for the continuing success of agriculture for development of a sustainable colony. The known and potential archaeological remains within the TSCA are considered to be of **State** heritage significance for historic, associative, social and archaeological values.

5.6.4 Historic Archaeological Potential

The potential historical archaeological remains identified within the study area are presented, in chronological sequence, below in Table 5.3. Although several significant historic buildings, structures and features remain preserved within the Thompson Square Conservation Area, there have been considerable impacts. It is expected that various structures, landscaping and infrastructure have been altered and / or demolished throughout the last 200+ years.

Mapping the Archaeological Potential

Figure 5.5 presents an overlay image illustrating archaeological potential within the TSCA, as determined by the location of structures at various phases of occupation (Section 4.1.3) and later known impacts. The current, and ongoing, salvage excavations (shaded dark grey) are expected to all but remove the archaeological resource within these areas.

As many of the 19th-century buildings in Thompson Square remain extant, there is a Moderate-High potential for archaeological evidence associated with the original configuration of these structures, as well as for subfloor deposits related to their early use (buildings shaded green). There is a Moderate-High potential for undocumented yard features (properties shaded green), as demonstrated by archaeological excavations on similar sites within the vicinity of the TSCA. There is a Low-Moderate potential of archaeological evidence associated with the remains of earlier buildings on these sites (shaded blue), although the exact location of some of these structures is unknown.

Buildings shaded grey are assessed as having Nil-Low potential, and the archaeological resource of these structures does not meet the threshold for local or State significance. Considering the expected level of 19th- and 20th-century disturbance, most of the roadways are considered to retain Nil-Low potential evidence for historical uses (shaded light grey).



Figure 5.5: Overlay plan of the study area indicating the levels of expected archaeological potential within the Thompson Square Conservation Area

5.6.5 Summary of Historic Archaeological Potential

Table 5. 3: Summary table of potential archaeological remains, and the ease to which these can be deciphered, within the Thompson Square Conservation Area. A number of items within this table are outside the limits of the study area and are highlighted in green.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
MULGRAVE PLACE, 1794				
	Original landscape: including pre-settlement landform / topography and how it was altered by natural or human impacts following initial settlement.	Throughout the TSCA.	Nil-Low: The results of testing in Thompson Square suggests evidence of early land modification is detectable in the landscape. Low-Moderate: Original and early modified soil profiles may survive in the park areas with some other evidence across the study area.	Nil-Low: Problematic without very clear stratigraphy. Inconsistent across the site. Unlikely this can be distinguished from later landscaping.
GREEN HILLS: GOVERNMENT DOMAIN, 1795-1810				
	Original landscape including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burning, stumping, fire clearance, Pollen evidence, Flood events deposits, build-up and removal of soil profile, Original/modified topsoil and site topography. 	Throughout the TSCA.	Low-Moderate: Results from testing suggest low-moderate potential for the preservation of the upper layers of the early landscape and modification. Original and early modified soil profiles may survive in the park areas with some other evidence across the study area.	Low-Moderate: Problematic without very clear stratigraphy. Inconsistent across the site.
	Range of early tracks and paths between the wharf and ridge line. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compacted surfaces, Wheel ruts. 	Running north-south throughout current civic square, along the ridgeline of Thompson Square (under the present alignment of George Street), and into the government reserve.	Nil-Low: Remnant tracks may be preserved at depth, if not disturbed by late 19th- and 20th-century constructions.	Nil-Low: Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation to assist with interpretation.
c.1795	First timber store, granary, barracks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remnants of ephemeral timber structures, postholes, Stone or brick foundations, Deposits, artefacts. 	Perhaps at the very northern edge of the TSCA. Partially underlying Old Bridge Street and the lower reserve.	Nil-Low: Probably removed by flooding and buried by subsequent 1815 foreshore works, as well as later flooding, foreshore piling and stabilisation works.	Nil-Low: If preserved, ability to distinguish from later building works could be problematic.
	First wharf <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardwood piles. Timber piers, etc. 	Along the foreshore, exact location unknown.	Nil-Low: Outside study area. Likely removed by flooding.	Nil-Low: If preserved, ability to distinguish from later wharfage could be problematic.
1796	Commandant's House (later Government House / Cottage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible brick / timber foundations (evidence for cellar), Unrecorded yard features and deposits, rubbish pits, levelling fills, ephemeral 	(41 George Street)	Moderate-High: Outside study area. Demolished in the early 1920s. Cellar likely filled in the late 19th century. Strong possibility the original foundations of the cottage and known outbuildings are preserved on site, as well as unrecorded yard features / deposits, rubbish pits.	Moderate-High: Known location, mapped on Meehan's and subsequent plans. Original structure demolished in early 20th century, with a new, smaller, cottage ('Green Hills') erected overlying the original footprint.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
	structures, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stables on eastern boundary. 			
By 1798	<u>Watch House</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, timber log frame with log posts and superstructure, Dirt floor. 	Unknown, possibly the same as Andrew Thompson's residence, or located at the far southeast corner of Thompson's lease (i.e. the structure visible on Meehan's 1811 plan).	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Likely outside study area.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ability to interpret the specific function of a building from postholes / footings alone is unlikely.
By 1799	<u>Andrew Thompson's residence</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, timber log frame with log posts and superstructure, Dirt floor, Deposits, artefacts, Unrecorded yard features. 	Close to the lower reserve. (3 [Old] Bridge Road, perhaps underlying 4 [Old] Bridge Road)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Property incorporated into Government domain c.1816, and perhaps demolished shortly thereafter. Archaeological potential likely affected by 19th- and 20th-century disturbance here, including the construction of 4 (Old) Bridge Road.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Location determined on the basis of Evans' (1809/c.1810) paintings and Slager's c.1811-12 etching. Ability to interpret the specific function of a building from postholes / footings alone is limited.
	<u>Andrew Thompson's Garden</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencelines, Garden beds, Tree holes, Archaeobotanical remains. 	Along eastern edge of current Thompson Square curtilage (partially outside study area). (underlying 4-10 [Old] Bridge Street)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Although archaeological remains area likely to be quite ephemeral.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
c.1796-1800	<u>Two Storehouses</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, timber log frame with log posts and superstructure, Fencelines, Evidence of grain storage, possible grain and pollen. 	Unknown, possibly to the western side of Thompson Square along the Terrace.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Likely outside study area. Likely removed c.1811 following land clearance for Thompson Square reserve. Survival is unlikely considering proximity to foreshore.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ability to interpret the specific function of a building from postholes / footings alone is limited. Possible archaeological and artefactual remains could prove helpful in interpretation.
	Various public buildings (and related deposits) including <u>Two government houses, storehouses, granaries, officers' dwellings, public brick buildings, lock up</u>	Mostly unknown. Evans' 1809 painting suggests some of these are located to the west of Thompson Square, while others may be located within the upper and lower reserves and along George Street.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Likely underlying the current reserve / roadways (the Terrace, Thompson Square, George Street). Archaeological potential is low considering the expected level of 19th/20th century disturbance.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Likely removed c.1811 following land clearance for Thompson Square reserve. Ability to interpret the specific function of a building from postholes / footings alone is limited.
c.1800	<u>Guardhouse (second barracks)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, timber footings, Rubbish pits, Deposits and artefacts. 	Macquarie Arms Hotel (81 George Street)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Site cleared prior to the construction of the Macquarie Arms Hotel. Likely preservation of original footings in yard.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Known location. Mapped on Meehan's 1811 plan, no documented evidence for other (early) structures here.
	<u>Granary (second granary)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post holes, timber footings, Evidence of grain storage, Possible grain and pollen. 	Likely to the west of Thompson's lease (north of first storehouse), partially underlying Old Bridge Street.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Site cleared c.1811 (in preparation for Thompson Square). Archaeological potential is low considering the expected level of 19th/20th century disturbance, particularly the construction of Old Bridge Street.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Location determined on the basis of Evans' (1809/c.1810) paintings and Slager's c.1811-12 etching. Possible archaeological and artefactual remains could prove helpful in

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
				interpretation.
1803	<u>Granary / Commissariat building</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brick footings, postholes, Deposits and artefacts, Evidence of grain storage, possible grain and pollen. 	On the ridgeline at the corner of Bridge and George Streets, underlying brick wall within the property of former School of Arts. (14 Bridge Street)	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Demolished in c.1856. Moderate archaeological potential for the preservation of footings underlying current construction. Possibility of associated outbuildings and deposits preserved here also.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Known location, mapped on Meehan's and subsequent plans. No documented evidence for other (early) structures here.
1804-1807	<u>School & chapel (Storehouse?)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brick footings, postholes, Deposits and artefacts. 	To the southeast of the TSCA, partially outside of study area.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Mostly outside study area. Recorded as being in a "ruinous" state in c.1863 and granted to the Church of England in 1874.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> No documented evidence for any other (early) structures here, strong potential for the preservation of original footings.
c.1807	<u>Boat slip or dry dock</u>	Within Andrew Thompson's lease, at eastern edge of the square along the Terrace.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Outside study area.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Probably little more than a linear ditch within the sand. May include remnant timber logs.
By 1809	<u>Thompson's store & warehouse (stables and workshops at rear)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, timber footings, Rubbish pits, Drains, Deposits and artefacts. 	Within Andrew Thompson's lease, at eastern edge of the square. (perhaps 6-10 [Old] Bridge Street)	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Condemned c.1820. Possible preservation of footings underlying current properties at 6-10 (Old) Bridge Street.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Location determined on the basis of Evan's 1809 painting and Slager's c.1811-12 etching. Ability to interpret the specific function of a building from postholes / footings alone is limited. Possibly underlying later stables.
	<u>Bell post and Stocks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, Remnant postpipe. 	Visible on Evans' 1809/c.1810 painting along the ridgeline. Likely at the intersection of George and Bridge Streets.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Likely underlying modern roadway. Archaeological potential is low considering the ephemeral nature of the remains and expected level of 19th/20th-century disturbance here.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Assumed location (determined on the basis of Evan's 1809 and 1810 painting and Slager's c.1811-12 etching at the junction of George and Bridge Streets.
1795-1810	<u>Archaeological Features and Deposits related to Green Hills settlement</u> <p>Including fences, garden plots, rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts.</p>	Throughout the TSCA, particularly within the yards of current allotments surrounding the reserve.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Evidence from excavations at 7 Thompson Square and 8 Baker Street suggest there is a high potential for unrecorded features and deposits within the properties surrounding the Thompson Square reserve.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.
MACQUARIE'S TOWN: THOMPSON SQUARE, 1810-1820s				
1811	<u>Landscaping following the establishment of Thompson Square</u> Including the major demolition of earlier buildings within the square.	Throughout the TSCA.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Some evidence for landscaping was documented in the excavations at 8 Baker Street, suggesting low-moderate potential for similar evidence elsewhere, particularly within those properties along the west of Thompson Square.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
By 1813	<u>Wharf for Government House</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardwood piles, Timber piers, etc. 	Along western foreshore of the Terrace. Based on Slager's c.1811-1812 etching. No other documented evidence for this wharf.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Outside study area. Survival is unlikely due to flood events which possibly removed the foreshore.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
1814	<u>New ferry & landing place</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cutting back of western bank for landing off the ferry. 	Foreshore, along the Terrace.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Outside study area. Very likely removed by flooding.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
	<u>Punt House</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, Timber / brick footings, Rubbish pits, Deposits and artefacts 	Along the Terrace. (adjacent to 1-3 Thompson Square)	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Outside study area. Yard deposits associated with Punt House documented in test excavations here.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Known location, mapped on Thompson's 1827 plan (and others). No other known (early) structures here, depending on the interpretation of the buildings on Evans' 1809 drawing.
1815	<u>Macquarie Arms Hotel</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features. 	Still Extant (81 George Street)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant. <u>Low-Moderate:</u> potential for sub-floor deposits throughout the hotel, and undocumented yard features.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Possibility of distinct use-patterns of the property (as a Hotel, Officers' mess, and private residence) dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.
1814-1815	<u>Modifications to the landscape of Thompson Square reserve</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drains / sewerage systems, Paths (new access), Landscaping. 	Throughout the TSCA, particularly through the two reserves.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Sections of the barrel drain recently recovered within the (ongoing) salvage excavations in the lower reserve. High potential for the preservation of this drain elsewhere. Evidence for landscaping has been detected in archaeological excavation and testing programs elsewhere in Thompson Square.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Barrel-drain easily recognised within current salvage excavations. Ability to identify paths and landscaping is limited without extensive linked open areas of excavation.
c.1816	<u>Sandstock-brick wall and fenceline around Thompson's garden. Gateways to government domain.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brick footings, Postholes / remnant fenceposts. 	Along eastern edge of current Thompson Square curtilage (and partially outside study area). Within 4 Bridge Street, along the Terrace and underlying Old Bridge Street.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Original sandstock-brick wall along the west of Thompson's lease remains partially extant within the yard of 4 Bridge Street. Test excavations along the Terrace identified evidence of a timber fenceline (wooden posts) along the eastern boundary of Thompson's lease, as well as brick wall-footings identified as the entrance gate to the Government domain within George Street.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Location of eastern wall in particular is well established, and sections remain extant.
c.1815-1820	<u>Second wharf</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardwood piles, Timber piers, etc. 	Foreshore, likely underlying the current Windsor Bridge. Perhaps visible on Meehan's 1812 survey plan.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Outside study area. Maritime survey along the foreshore suggest elements of an early wharf are preserved.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Early wharf structural elements easily identified, although difficult to assign chronology of wharfage.
1817-1818	<u>Military Barracks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber, sandstone and brick footings, Rubbish pits, Deposits and artefacts. 	(32 Bridge Street)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Outside study area. Excavations here demonstrate good preservation of the footings of the guardhouse, suggesting potential for footings of barracks under modern building.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Known location. No documented evidence for other (earlier) structures here.
1819	<u>The 'Lord Nelson Inn' and related (?) building</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber / brick footings, 	(1-3 Thompson Square)	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Demolished in the 1840s. Low potential for original footings considering the subsequent construction of	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Known location. Mapped on Thompson's 1827 plan. No documented evidence

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposits and artefacts. 		"the Doctor's House" included the addition of large cellars.	for other structures here.
1810-1820s	<u>Archaeological Features / Deposits related to Macquarie era</u> (fences, garden plots, rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts).	Throughout the TSCA, particularly within the yards of current allotments surrounding the reserve.	Moderate-High: Comparative archaeological evidence suggests a high potential for unrecorded features and deposits within the TSCA.	Moderate-High: Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.
	<u>Evidence of early road alignments</u>	George Street.	Low-Moderate: Dependant on the interpretation of Meehan's 1811 plan, and original alignment of George Street	Nil-Low: Dependant on type of evidence recovered.
POST-MACQUARIE ERA, 1820-1842				
By 1822	<u>Prisoner and Police barracks (and later stables)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber / brick footings, Rubbish pits, yard features. 	At the southern end of Andrew Thompson's lease (partially outside of study area). (underlying current properties at 6-10 Bridge Street, and 51 George Street)	Low-Moderate: Moderate potential for preservation of original footings, demolished prior to c.1856 (with construction at Lilburn Hall), barrack's demolished c.1835.	Low-Moderate: Known location. Mapped on Abbot's 1831 plan. Prisoner barrack's possibly somewhat overlying (or incorporating?) Thompson's store.
By 1827	<u>Building/s, pre-dating Howe's house</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber / brick footings, Deposits and artefacts, Unrecorded yard features. 	(7 Thompson Square)	Low-Moderate: Results of archaeological testing in the yard of 7 Thompson Square produced evidence of outbuildings dated to c.1820s, possibly related to this building, as well as several rubbish pits with quantities of artefacts dated c.1780-1840s.	Low-Moderate: Known location. Mapped on Thompson's 1827 plan. Replaced with later Howe's house. No documented evidence for other structures here.
By 1835	<u>Buildings on Keys / Keys Lease</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber / brick footings, Deposits and artefacts, Unrecorded yard features. 	(82-94 George Street)	Low-Moderate: Potential for original footprint (including possible cellars) and associated deposits underlying later 19th and 20th century buildings along George Street.	Low-Moderate: Several structures visible on the Keys / Kays lease (approximately 74-92 George Street) in White's plan from c.1835. These are identified as a "cottage" and "house" on Galloway's c.1841 plan, and at the southernmost edge of the TSCA is a building labelled "Blacksmith". These buildings were apparently demolished by the late 19th century.
	<u>62-68 George Street</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features, Timber, brick or sandstone footings, Deposits and artefacts. 	Partially still extant (62 George Street) Western cottages demolished in the c.1870s and replaced with a two-storied building. (64-68 George Street)	Moderate-High: Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant at 62 George Street. Low-Moderate: Potential for under-floor / between-floor deposits and undocumented yard features, as well as for preservation of original footings / related features of 64-68 George Street (demolished c.1870s).	Moderate-High: Known location, and partially (62 George Street) extant. Possibility of distinct use-patterns of the properties (as a private residence and shop) dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.
	<u>17 George Street</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features. 	Still Extant (17 George Street)	Moderate-High: Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant. Low-moderate potential for under-floor / between-floor deposits throughout property.	Moderate-High: Known location, and still extant. Visible on plans by the 1830s.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
By 1837	<u>John Howe's House (Coffey's Inn)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features. 	Still Extant (7 Thompson Square)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant. Excavations here suggest moderate-high potential for under-floor / between-floor deposits throughout the building, as well as a number of undocumented yard features and outbuildings.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Possibility of distinct use-patterns of the property (as a private residence and inn) dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.
1820s-1842	<u>Evidence of early road alignments</u>	Bridge Road (extending from George Street to South Creek).	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Evidence from archaeological testing suggests there is high potential for earlier roadways.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Dependant on type of evidence recovered.
	<u>Archaeological Features / Deposits related to Post-Macquarie era</u> (fences, garden plots, rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns / cesspits, perhaps with quantities of artefacts).	Throughout the TSCA, particularly within the yards of current allotments surrounding the reserve.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Comparative archaeological evidence suggests a high potential for unrecorded features and deposits within the TSCA.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.
LATE 19TH CENTURY, 1843-1900				
1844-1880s	<u>Various Buildings, still extant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features. 	1844 – <u>The Doctor's House</u> (1-3 Thompson Square) 1850s – <u>Cottage</u> (5 Thompson Square) 1850s (late) – <u>Lilburn / Lilburndale</u> (10 Bridge Street) 1860s – <u>Cottage</u> (6 Bridge Street) 1861 – <u>(former) School of Arts</u> (14 Bridge Street) 1865 – <u>Cottage</u> (82 George Street) 1880s – <u>Hawkesbury Stores</u> (64-68 George Street)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant. <u>Low-Moderate:</u> Potential for under-floor / between-floor deposits throughout these properties and undocumented yard features.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Known locations, and still extant, with some modifications. Possibility of distinct use-patterns of these individual properties (as private residences, inns, a school, as well as possible evidence of boatbuilding activities at 6 Bridge Street) dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.
1860s	<u>Sir John Young Hotel</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber, brick footings, Deposits and artefacts. 	(70-72 George Street)	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Burnt out in 1913 and demolished in 1915. Low potential for preservation of original footings / related features.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Possibility of distinct use-patterns dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.
1872-1890s	<u>Construction of Windsor Bridge</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber retaining, Landscaping (along Terrace and within the reserves). 	Along the Terrace, within the reserves. Extension of Bridge Street (Old Bridge Street) and Thompson Square Road.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Evidence from archaeological testing suggests there is moderate potential for earlier roadways related to the construction of Windsor Bridge.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Dependant on type of evidence recovered. Evidence for landscaping is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
1882	<u>Pavilion (Summer-House)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber footings. 	Upper reserve, near George Street.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ephemeral construction, low potential for preservation of original footings / related features.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Dependant on type of evidence recovered.
1850s-1900	<u>Evidence of early road alignments including sandstone kerbs and</u>	Throughout the TSCA, particularly underlying current road	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Evidence from archaeological testing suggests there is high potential	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Dependant on type of evidence recovered.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
	<u>guttering.</u> <u>Landscaping of reserves, including timber fencing</u>	alignments and within the two reserves.	for earlier roadways. Low potential for any preserved evidence for landscaping.	Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
	<u>Archaeological Features and Deposits related to Post-Macquarie era</u> Including fences, garden plots, rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts.	Throughout the TSCA, particularly within the yards of current allotments surrounding the reserve.	Moderate-High: Comparative archaeological evidence suggests a high potential for unrecorded features and deposits within the properties surrounding the Thompson Square reserve.	Moderate-High: Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.
20TH CENTURY, 1900-PRESENT – DOES NOT MEET THE THRESHOLD FOR LOCAL OR STATE SIGNIFICANCE.				
1900-present	<u>Various Buildings, still extant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features. 	1907 – <u>A.C. Stearn Building</u> (74 George Street) 1910 – <u>Commercial Building</u> (88 George Street) 1923 – <u>Former Hawkesbury Garage</u> (70-72 George Street) Post-1948 – <u>Commercial Building</u> (80 George Street) 1955 – <u>Houses</u> (4 Bridge Street) (1/52 George Street)	Moderate-High: Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant. Moderate potential for under-floor / between-floor deposits throughout these properties and undocumented yard features.	Moderate-High: Possibility of distinct use-patterns of these individual properties dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.
1948-49	<u>Boat Club</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cement slab 	Within lower reserve.	Nil-Low: Demolished in 1990s. Within the limits of the current salvage excavations.	Moderate-High: Dependant on preservation.
1900-current	<u>Evidence of previous road alignments including sandstone kerbs and guttering.</u> <u>Landscaping of reserves, including timber fencing</u>	Throughout the TSCA, particularly underlying current road alignments.	Moderate-High: Evidence from archaeological testing suggests there is high potential for earlier roadways. Sandstone kerbing / guttering dating to the late 19th- early 20th century still preserved around the Square.	Low-Moderate: Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.
	<u>Archaeological Features and Deposits related to 20th-century</u> Including fences, garden plots, rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts.	Throughout the TSCA, particularly within the yards of current allotments surrounding the reserve.	Moderate-High: Comparative archaeological evidence suggests a high potential for unrecorded features and deposits within the properties surrounding the Thompson Square reserve.	Moderate-High: Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.

6 Constraints and Opportunities

The significance of the place creates obligations and opportunities regarding its treatment. In addition, many other factors are relevant to the development of appropriate conservation policies for the place. These are discussed below.

6.1 Obligations and Opportunities Arising from Significance

The following ideals are derived from the main issues raised in the Statement of Significance. *While not all of these ideals will necessarily be achievable in conservation policies* when other issues are taken into consideration, the goal should be to work toward satisfying the maximum number possible.

- Conserve and interpret the historic values attributed to the place including those aspects of the place that demonstrate the late 18th century settlement of the Mulgrave Place District and the village of Green Hills (in all forms including the underground archaeology), as forming part of the third British settlement on the mainland and the place's role as the regional civic centre for the Hawkesbury River district in the late 18th and early 19th centuries,
- Conserve and interpret the rarity and historic values attributed to Thompson Square as the oldest public square in Australia and the only known public space named for an emancipist;
- Conserve and interpret the group of buildings surrounding Thompson Square that define the square and impart a strong colonial character to the place and contain several buildings of exceptional quality
- Conserve and interpret the historic associations with Governor Macquarie and Andrew Thompson, as well as other persons of historical note.
- Conserve and interpret the visual and spatial relationships between the place and the Hawkesbury River and the broader agricultural setting;
- Research, conserve and interpret the values of the place associated with the history of Aboriginal dispossession through its settlement and subsequent use as a legal and judicial centre.
- Conserve the research potential of the place associated with the buildings, structures and archaeology (historic and Aboriginal).

6.2 Procedural Constraints Arising from Significance

Because Thompson Square Conservation Area is of considerable cultural significance, works should be carried out in accordance with a recognised cultural conservation methodology such as that of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. The following procedures are recommended:

- The maximum amount of significant fabric, uses, associations and meanings should be preserved and conserved. (Article 3, *Burra Charter*)
- Works to the fabric should be planned and implemented taking into account the relative significance of the elements of the place. Unavoidable intervention should be carried out on elements of lesser significance in preference to those of higher significance. Alterations to interior spaces, such as removal of original finishes, partitioning or construction of new openings and

installation of new services should be carried out in spaces of lesser significance to those of higher significance. (Article 5.2, *Burra Charter*)

- Uses should, if possible, be related to the cultural significance rather than uses that do not take advantage of the interpretative potential of the place. (Article 7, *Burra Charter*)
- If possible, items of significance should be interpreted by either introduced interpretative devices or applicable restoration and reconstruction. (Article 25, *Burra Charter*)
- The use of the place should be organised to minimise the removal or concealment of significant fabric due to statutory requirements including the need for new services, provision of fire egress and access for disabled people. (Article 7.2, *Burra Charter*)
- All alterations and adaptations of the significant fabric should be clearly identified by means of introduced devices or by method of style of construction, as new work. (Article 22.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Work should be carried out by personnel experienced in conservation, both professional disciplines, and building and engineering trades. (Article 30, *Burra Charter*)
- Appropriate recording and documentation procedures, in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* should be carried out before any works. (Article 27.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Conservation guidelines for the place, formulated in accordance with the *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy* should be prepared, adopted and implemented. (Article 26.2, *Burra Charter*)

6.3 Present Condition

Based on the visual inspection of the physical fabric of the Thompson Square Conservation Area undertaken as part of the preparation of this report, the condition of the components of the place is considered to be generally good. However, as detailed fabric and condition surveys of the individual components (i.e. the buildings and the site and landscape features) were not undertaken as part of this report, a detailed appraisal of the condition of the individual components of the TSCA has not been provided.

Of note however is the current condition of the timber stairs and pedestrian walkway running under the southern approach of the Windsor Bridge within the River bank lands. This structure is currently in poor condition and as it is not considered to be of heritage value could be repaired or replaced with a new structure.

It should also be noted that at the time of writing, the lower reserve of Thompson Square was undergoing extensive archaeological investigation by Roads & Maritime Services (RMS) which commenced in October 2017.

This investigative work involved the removal of vegetation and other site features and substantial adjustments to the topography of this portion of land within the TSCA. The Lower Reserve remains an exposed archaeological site.



Figure 6. 1: Recent photograph of “salvage work” in the lower reserve of the TSCA. Source: www.rms.nsw.gov.au/projects/sydney-west/windsor-bridge-replacement, March 2018.

Condition of the Archaeology

As a result of the review of archaeology at the place including the history of excavations and other works it is concluded that even though some areas and properties within the boundaries of the TSCA have been impacted on by past works, the entire precinct and including inside and outside the buildings, retains a large and complex archaeological profile.

As discussed previously (see Section 4.1.3), while the historic archaeological deposits within the Thompson Square Conservation Area exhibited significant disturbance from later construction and flood damage, testing and salvage excavations have demonstrated evidence for:

- Various land modifications and early cultivation in the area (in the form of postholes, planting holes, topsoil modification, etc.).
- 19th-century structural activity (including drains sandstock-brick footings, timber fencelines, service trenches, etc.).
- Previous (19th- and 20th-century) roadways through Thompson Square.

In addition, the buildings and building allotments located within the boundaries of the conservation area are also likely to retain significant archaeological evidence including structural remains and subfloor occupation-related artefact deposits and unrecorded yard features, including rubbish pits, wells, cisterns, or cesspits, and associated deposits related to these 19th-century structures.

6.4 Integrity

The integrity (intactness of the physical fabric) of the individual components and the whole of the conservation area has been discussed above (see Section 3 Physical Evidence).

Overall, many features of the Thompson Square Conservation Area retain their integrity from the date of their establishment. Such features include the topography (in part), the configuration and underlying subdivision pattern of the area, the alignment of many of the roads, the configuration, form and detailing of the buildings and the use of many the buildings and the public spaces.

The study of the built fabric and the site and landscape features of the place and the related documentary evidence indicates that some components of the place could be restored or reconstructed to an earlier known configuration, although further research is recommended for the individual buildings.

Restoration and reconstruction should only be undertaken in order to reveal culturally significant aspects of the place. (*Burra Charter* Article 18) and is to be based on the identified grades of significance for the components of the place (see Section 5.4.3) and the relevant conservation policies (Section 7).

Integrity of the Historic Archaeology

The integrity of the historic archaeology has been discussed in Section 5.6.2 above.

6.5 Interpretation

Because of its significance the place has considerable potential to be explained to visitors by appropriate interpretation. This is already being done in a number of ways including the publishing of books, art exhibits and community events held by Hawkesbury City Council, historic information being made available on the CAWB website, the Hawkesbury City Council library website and local historical societies, and the memorials and plaques located within the conservation area.

However, as the historic character of the place is key to the understanding of the history and significance of the Thompson Square Conservation Area, interpretation techniques need to be controlled to ensure that the introduction of obvious interpretive devices do not detract from the character of the place. Recommendations for the appropriate interpretation of the place are included in this Conservation Management Plan and should be developed further in consultation with specialists (see Section 7).

6.6 Statutory Heritage Constraints

The statutory heritage status of the Thompson Square Conservation Area and its individual components is detailed in Section 4.5: Analysis of the Conservation Area. See copy of listings included in the Appendices.

6.6.1 (NSW) Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* established the NSW Heritage Council and the State Heritage Register (SHR).

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR No. 000126) and therefore the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* apply.

The objective of the Act is to encourage the conservation of the heritage of New South Wales. The aim of heritage management is not to prevent change and development, but to ensure that the heritage significance of recognised items is not harmed by changes. 'Heritage items' refers to buildings, works, relics or places of known historic, aesthetic, scientific or social significance.

Non-inclusion of a place on the State Heritage Register does not imply that place is of no cultural significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or lack of resources.

Development Applications

As the TSCA is included on the State Heritage Register, NSW Heritage Council approval is required for proposed works to the buildings (excluding No. 5 Thompson Square), the streets and roads (excluding Bridge Street), and the public reserves. Section 60 (S60) approval via the Heritage Council is required for.

The first step in the approvals process is usually to apply for an Integrated Development Approval (IDA) through the local council. Local councils are required to advertise all IDAs in local and state newspapers for a period of 30 days. An IDA must be determined within 60 days of lodgment. The local council then refers the application to the Heritage Council. Copies of any public submissions received are also forwarded to the Heritage Council. The Heritage Council then assesses the

application and indicates the general terms of its approval or intention to refuse the application. These general terms are then incorporated into the local council's conditions of approval for the IDA, should the local council decide to approve the application.

Approval to carry out the proposed work (a Section 60 application) is still required following the receipt of an approval pursuant the IDA process.

If major changes are proposed, the Heritage Council may request the preparation of a conservation management plan (CMP). For minor works, a heritage impact statement (HIS) may be sufficient. Activities that require Heritage Council approval are:

- demolition or partial demolition of a building or work;
- alterations or damage to a building;
- moving, damaging, destroying or excavating to expose a relic or movable object;
- development, including intangible development such as subdivision or change of use;
- the addition of notices or advertisements;
- damaging or destroying a tree or vegetation.

Minimum Standards

Owners of items on the State Heritage Register are required by the *Heritage Regulations* 2005 to achieve minimum standards of maintenance and repair. The standards are set out in the Regulation and include weatherproofing, fire protection, security and essential maintenance.

Standard Exemptions

The Heritage Council has exempted the need for approval for some kinds of minor maintenance and repairs from the heritage approval process (Section 57(2) standard exemptions). These exemptions include minor maintenance and repairs, repainting, limited excavation, strictly defined restoration and specific conservation works described in a Conservation Management Plan endorsed by the Heritage Council.

Normally a conservation management plan and/or a heritage impact statement is required to accompany a S60 application and this conservation management plan may satisfy some of the requirements of the NSW Heritage Council.

Only work that is identified as being exempt under the *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval* (NSW Heritage Council, 2009) does not require a S60 approval. Exempt works include typical activities such as building maintenance, minor repairs, alterations to certain interiors or areas and changes of use. Regardless, in many situations, the proposed work will still require the written consent of the Director-General of the NSW Heritage Council.

Site Specific Exemptions

Additional site specific exemptions for a heritage item listed on the State Heritage Register may be requested for works other than those in the attached standard exemptions list. An application for site specific exemptions should be made to the Heritage Council of NSW. The application should be supported by a conservation management plan or similar study carried out by an experienced heritage consultant.

Site specific exemptions must be recommended by the Heritage Council and approved by the Minister and published in the NSW Government Gazette before they are applied to a specific heritage item. The owner/s of the heritage item and the local council is notified when this has occurred.

Historic Archaeological Heritage

Historic archaeological sites and relics (including maritime archaeology) are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended). The Act is administered by the NSW Heritage Council. A historic period archaeological relic is defined as:

any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and is of State or local significance.

This means that depending on the history of a place, most occupied land could potentially contain relics or artefacts.

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* protects the State's natural and cultural heritage and Aboriginal places or objects that are listed on the State Heritage Register.

Development proposals that involving disturbing or excavating sites listed on the State Heritage Register are required to apply for approval for the proposed works S60 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (S60 application) through the Heritage Council.

6.6.2 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) has the legal responsibility to protect Aboriginal heritage objects (sites and artefacts) under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* (1974).

An Aboriginal object is defined as: *any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains* [Section 5(1)].

The OEH maintains a register of identified Aboriginal sites throughout New South Wales through its Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS). Two Aboriginal sites have been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the TSCA:

- South Bank PAD (Potential Archaeological Deposit) Site ID: 45-5-3581
- BEW 97 (Artefact) Site ID: 45-5-2435

All Aboriginal objects are protected under the Act whether listed or not on the AHIMS Aboriginal Sites Register. They are protected from both knowing and unknowing harm unless under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit issued under s90 of the Act.

The strict liability offence of unknowing harm means that a process of Due Diligence needs to be undertaken prior to any activity which may potentially impact Aboriginal heritage (both documented and undocumented). The current CMP procedures will ensure that such Due Diligence standards are met.

In the event that Due Diligence concludes that a proposed activity may impact Aboriginal objects, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit may need to be sought from the OEH. A local council cannot grant consent to a development proposal unless it is satisfied that the likely impact upon Aboriginal objects has been assessed.

6.6.3 (NSW) Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* (1979), local councils are required prepare a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) which guides planning decisions for local government areas. They do this through zoning and development controls, which provide a framework for the way land can be used.

Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is located within the boundaries of the Hawkesbury City Council area and falls under the provisions of the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan* (LEP) 2012.

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is identified as a Heritage Conservation Area under Schedule 5 of the LEP. In addition, the majority of the individual components located within the conservation area are identified as individual heritage items under Schedule 5 of the LEP.

Standard heritage provisions in LEPs require that councils must consider heritage issues when assessing development applications to listed items. Development refers to alterations, additions and demolition, damage to, defacement, or moving of heritage items and may also refer to development in the vicinity of a heritage item, and development affecting relics, identified and potential Aboriginal and archaeological deposits, trees and landscape items.

Clause 5.10(10) provides conservation incentives which also allows for the consent authority (council) to grant consent to development for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed by the Hawkesbury LEP 2012.

Local councils can usually require the submission of heritage impact statements and in some cases can require the submission of conservation management plans with development applications for LEP-listed items and places located within conservation areas.

Development Control Plans (DCPs) prepared by local councils may also contain heritage planning policies which councils endeavour to implement within their boundaries.

Development Consent

Where items are also included on the State Heritage Register, an Integrated Development Application (IDA) is required (see under State Heritage Register (SHR), NSW Heritage Council, below). In such cases, in accordance with Section 92 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the consent authority (being the council) must not refuse the Development Application on heritage grounds.

As the TSCA is identified as a heritage conservation area in Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012*, development consent is required for proposed works to the buildings (excluding No. 5 Thompson Square), the streets and roads (excluding Bridge Street), and the public reserves. As per Clause 5.10(2) of the Hawkesbury LEP 2012, development consent via Hawkesbury City Council is required for:

- Demolishing, moving or altering the exterior of a heritage item, an Aboriginal object or a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area;
- making structural changes to the interior of a building that is a heritage item;
- disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed;
- disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance;
- erecting a building on land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance; and
- subdividing land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

Hawkesbury City Council requires that development applications be accompanied by a heritage impact statement (HIS) and in some cases a conservation management plan (or conservation management strategy) will also be required.

As with the Heritage Council, the Hawkesbury LEP 2012 also includes provisions for the undertaking of some work without the need for a development consent. However, what specifically is considered to be exempt work is not clearly defined and is at Council's discretion as the written consent of Council is required before undertaking any works.

To obtain an exemption through Hawkesbury Council, the applicant for the works is required to demonstrate that the work is minor in nature, is for the maintenance of a heritage item (including an Aboriginal place or archaeological site) or a place within the heritage conservation area and will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt & Complying Development Codes) 2008

The State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) Exempt and Complying Development Codes, which provides for some types of development with minimal impact to be undertaken without consent, does not apply to the properties located within the TSCA, except where an exemption has already been granted under s57(2) of the *Heritage Act 1977* and the development meets the requirements and standards specified by this policy.

Under Clause 1.16 the provisions of exempt development (i.e. undertaking works without the need for development consent) must not be carried out on land that is, or on which there is, an item that is listed on the State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Likewise, under Clause 1.17A, consent cannot be granted for complying development (i.e. undertaking works under a Complying Development Certificate) on land that comprises an item that is listed on the State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1977* or on which such an item is located.

6.7 Non-Statutory Heritage Constraints

The non-statutory heritage status of the Thompson Square Conservation Area according to the following organisations is as follows:

6.7.1 Register of the National Estate (RNE), Australian Heritage Council

The Thompsons Square Conservation Area is included on the Register of the National Estate as the “Thompson Square Precinct” and as Thompson Square”.

The Register of the National Estate is an Australia-wide reference database that operated from 1976 to 2007. A place is included in the Register of the National Estate where it has been assessed to have natural, cultural or indigenous value at a local, state, national, or international level and this significance is considered to have value for future generations.

On 19 February 2012 statutory references to the RNE in the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* were repealed. This means the register ceased to be a statutory heritage list, although it continues to exist as a (closed) inventory of Australian heritage places that were registered between 1976 and 2007.

The *EPBC Act 1999* now provides protection of heritage on Commonwealth land and from Commonwealth actions on other places, as well as targeted protection for nationally significant places found on Australia’s National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists (refer to below).

The Register remains publicly available as an information and educational resource only on the Commonwealth web site.

6.7.2 National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is included on the National Trust Register (NSW) as the “Thompson Square Precinct”.

The register lists those buildings, sites, items, and areas which, in the Trust’s opinion, fall within the following definition: *components of the natural or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historical, architectural, archaeological, scientific, or social significance, or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community.*

Inclusion does not have any legal effect, but the register is widely recognised as an authoritative statement on the significance of a place. The purpose of the register is to alert responsible authorities, property owners and the public so that those concerned may adopt measures to preserve the special qualities which prompted the listing.

When the significance of a place is under threat, the National Trust will take whatever action is deemed appropriate to ensure its protection, including giving advice to the property owner and seeking the use of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* or local government planning powers. For the purposes of such action, the National Trust makes no differentiation between classified and recorded listings in its register.

6.8 Other Legislation

The following is an outline of the opportunities and constraints presented by other legislation that also applies to the Thompson Square Conservation Area.

6.8.1 Biosecurity Act 2015

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* is about managing diseases and pests that may cause harm to human, animal or plant health or the environment. The broad objectives for biosecurity in NSW are to manage biosecurity risks from animal and plant pests and diseases, weeds and contaminants by:

- preventing their entry into NSW;
- quickly finding, containing and eradicating any new entries; and
- effectively minimising the impacts of those pests, diseases, weeds and contaminants that cannot be eradicated through robust management arrangements.¹

Under Part 3 of the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, all land owners or land managers have a “General Biosecurity Duty” to prevent, eliminate or minimise the Biosecurity Risk posed or likely to be posed by Priority Weeds.

Within the local government area of Hawkesbury City Council, the Hawkesbury River County Council (HRCC) is the delegated Local Control Authority. The County Council has a legal obligation to manage the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by reducing the impacts of Priority Weeds on human health, the economy, community and environment. These obligations are met through programs to:

- develop weed management programs and plans;
- control Priority Weeds on Council managed lands; and
- inspect private lands to ensure that owners of land carry out their obligations to manage the Biosecurity Risk as imposed under the Act by controlling Priority Weeds.

The HRCC’s publications *Corporate Policy Biosecurity Priority Weeds Local Plan* (October 2017) and *Priority Weed List* (September 2017) identify at least 12 different species of priority weeds that are known to be located within the riparian zone within the Thompson Square Conservation Area.

6.8.2 National Construction Code

New building work within the boundaries of the Thompson Square Conservation Area is subject to the provisions of the National Construction Code (NCC), which includes the *Building Code of Australia* (BCA). However, the BCA is a performance based document and where it is not possible for new work to comply with the deemed to satisfy provisions, then an “Alternative Solution” may be proposed to meet the objectives of the code.

¹ <https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/about-us/legislation/list/biosecurity-act-2015>

6.8.3 Disability Discrimination Act 1992

The Commonwealth *Disability Discrimination Act* 1992 (DDA), as amended 2013, contains equitable access requirements for persons with a disability which applies to all buildings, new and existing, except where unjustifiable hardship in providing access can be demonstrated. In a legal sense, the DDA will normally override other Commonwealth and state heritage legislation, and solutions must therefore be found to provide dignified access to heritage buildings with minimal impact to the significant fabric.

Given the level of significance of the Thompson Square Conservation Area and the individual components of the place and the fragility of some of the significant fabric, it may not always be possible to provide equitable access to all areas of individual buildings. Regardless, every endeavour should be made by Hawkesbury City Council to reduce barriers to persons with a disability for access and enjoyment of the public domain of the TSCA as much as possible.

6.9 Owner's Requirements

6.9.1 Hawkesbury City Council

As discussed above, Thompson Square Conservation Area is located within the local government area of Hawkesbury City Council, who are the owners of some of the individual components of the place, namely, No. 7 Thompson Square, Old Bridge Street, George Street and the upper and lower public reserves of Thompson Square. Refer to Section 1 for an outline of all owners of the individual properties within the TSCA.

In addition, as Hawkesbury City Council is the local planning authority for the TSCA, Council is also responsible (via relevant planning laws), for the care and management of the majority of the individual elements within the TSCA. This includes controlling development within the conservation area and on the boundaries of the conservation area, maintaining and upgrading public roads, footpaths and public open spaces, managing local environmental issues such as flooding and noxious weeds and servicing and controlling community events associated with the TSCA.

As the local planning authority, Hawkesbury City Council have commissioned the preparation of this conservation management plan to ensure the significant aspects of the TSCA are preserved for future generations and to seek recommendations on how the conservation area can best be managed in terms of potential infill development, enhancement of public area, changes to traffic flows, dealing with aging infrastructure and urban design guidelines (see Section 7: Conservation Policies).

Hawkesbury City Council also has a number of policies guiding the management of the local government area, including some that impact on the culturally significant components of the TSCA. These include:

- *Plan of Management for the Windsor Foreshore Parks Incorporating the Great River Walk* (Hawkesbury City Council, 2009) applies to the foreshore open spaces including Thompson Square and Windsor Wharf Reserve;
- *Hawkesbury Community Strategic Plan 2010-2030* (Hawkesbury City Council, 2010)
- The *Hawkesbury Mobility Plan 2010* consists of a Pedestrian Access Management Plan (PAMP) and a Bike Plan (GTA Consultants, 2010).

6.9.2 Other Owner's Requirements

Within the boundaries of the TSCA, the majority of the buildings are privately owned and Bridge Street is owned and managed by Roads and Maritime Services (RMS). For the preparation of this conservation management plan, stakeholder consultation was not undertaken and input from the individual property owners has not been sought.

For current requirements of RMS for the future redevelopment of Bridge Street, the public reserves of Thompson Square, The Terrace, the river bank lands and the Windsor Bridge, refer to below.

6.10 Other Interested Individuals and Groups

As an historic precinct and a conservation area listed on the State Heritage Register that contains buildings, site and landscape features and archaeology of state significance, the Thompson Square Conservation Area, would be of interest to a range of interested individuals and groups. In addition, over the long history of Thompson Square, numerous individuals and groups are known to have been involved in actively trying to protect and conserve various components of the conservation area, including:

- Community Action for Windsor Bridge (CAWB).
- National Trust of Australia (NSW).
- (Royal) Australian Institute of Architecture
- Country Women's Association.
- Royal Australian Historical Society.
- The Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union (CFMEU).

Due to the location, history, significance, past and current uses and the heritage status of the Thompson Square Conservation Area, there would be a broad cross section of the public (Sydney based, Hawkesbury River district based and Australia wide) that have particular interests in the ongoing care and management of the place.

6.11 Other

6.11.1 Planning Controls

As discussed above, the Thompson Square Conservation Area is place is located within the local government area of Hawkesbury City Council. Local and state planning controls applicable to this locality apply. In brief, the following development standards as per the *Hawkesbury Local Environment Plan* 2012 apply to some or all of the properties located within the TSCA:

Hawkesbury LEP 2012	Development Standard
Clause 2.1: Land Use Zones	B2: Local Centre R2: Low Density Residential RE1: Public Recreation SP: Infrastructure

Hawkesbury LEP 2012	Development Standard
Clause 4.1: Minimum subdivision lot size	450 metres ²
Clause 4.3: Height of Buildings	10 metres
Clause 5.10: Heritage Conservation	Thompson Square Conservation Area ('C4')
Clause 6.4: Terrestrial Biodiversity	Significant vegetation

Refer to the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012* for further detail.

6.11.2 Legal Constraints

Other than those discussed above, no additional legal constraints have been identified by the client in relation to the Thompson Square Conservation Area.

6.11.3 Current Uses

The conservation area, including the public reserves and the individual buildings, is used for a variety of private, commercial, civic and community uses.

6.11.4 Traffic

The following information has been drawn from the *Windsor Bridge Replacement Project: Environmental Impact Statement*, Volume 1, prepared by Prepared by Sinclair Knight Merz for Roads and Maritime Services, November 2012.

The TSCA contains four roads within its boundaries consisting of George Street, Old Bridge Street and Thompson Square (the street) which are all classified as Local Roads and Bridge Street which is classified as a Sub-Arterial Road or Regional Road. Of these roads, only Bridge Street and George Street experience heavy traffic, in particular during peak hours.

Bridge Street, running north-south and linking South Creek to the Hawkesbury River, provides access over the Windsor Bridge to the north of the TSCA and bisects the public reserve areas of Thompson Square. The road forms part of State Route 69 to Singleton and is part of the B-Double Route² from Windsor Road to Wilberforce Road and is approved for use by vehicles up to 26 metres in length and of a higher mass limit (HML).³ Traffic volumes over Windsor Bridge via Bridge Street are estimated to be around 19,000 vehicles per day (Average Daily Traffic estimated from peak hour traffic surveys undertaken in 2011).

George Street connects Bridge Street to the Windsor town centre to the west and to the residential area to the east of the TSCA. The road has one lane in each direction with on-street parking on both sides of the street. The *Windsor Town Centre Traffic Study*⁴ suggests that the eastern approach of George Street to Bridge Street experiences higher than expected volumes in peak times due its role as a link into Bridge Street.

² A B-double is a combination of a prime mover towing two semi-trailers all connected by B-couplings.

³ <http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/business-industry/heavy-vehicles/maps/restricted-access-vehicles-map/map>

⁴ Christopher Hallam & Associates Pty Ltd, July 2011

6.11.5 Windsor Bridge Replacement Project

In December 2013, the (then) Minister for Planning and Infrastructure approved (with conditions) the State Significant Infrastructure application (SSI-4951) made by RMS for the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project. The project includes a range of works that will have direct, physical impacts on the site and landscape features and configuration of the TSCA as well as its setting, including:

- Construction of a new bridge 35 metres downstream (to the west) of the existing Windsor Bridge;
- Partial demolition of the existing Windsor Bridge;
- Construction of a new approach road that would generally follow the alignment of Old Bridge Street along the eastern side of Thompson Square;
- Removal of the existing Old Bridge Street and then backfilling, rehabilitating and landscaping these areas;
- Modifications to local roads and access arrangements;
- Landscaping and urban design work to the public reserve lands of Thompson Square;
- Redevelopment of part of The Terrace to provide continuous access along the southern bank of the river and under the replacement bridge to Windsor Wharf;
- Construction of scour protection works on the southern bank;
- Architectural treatments for noise mitigation, as required, where feasible and reasonable and in agreement with affected property owners;
- Ancillary works including adjustment, relocation and/or protection of utilities and services, as required; and
- Salvage excavation at identified Aboriginal heritage sites on the southern bank of the river.

At the time of writing this report, the Windsor Bridge Replacement Project was still under consideration by the NSW Parliament Legislative Council Portfolio Committee No. 5: Industry and Transport into the expenditure, performance and effectiveness of the project including the maintenance regime, renovation methods and justification for demolition, as well as the economic, social and heritage impacts. Public submissions closed on the 28th January 2018 and the committee is scheduled to report by 29th June 2018.

7 Development of Conservation Policies

Considering the Statement of Significance for the place and the constraints and opportunities identified in Section 6, the following conservation policies and guidelines are recommended and should be adopted by Hawkesbury City Council (HCC) in the continuing care and conservation of the Thompson Square Conservation Area (TSCA).

Given that the properties and public spaces located within the TSCA are of heritage value both as a group and individually, it is expected that over time, site specific conservation management plans may be produced for the individual properties and public spaces. This CMP provides guidance on the treatment of the TSCA as a whole. In the event that there is an inconsistency between a policy in this CMP and the corresponding policy in a site specific CMP, the policy in the site specific CMP takes precedence. In the absence of a relevant policy within a site specific CMP, the policy in this CMP should be relied on.

7.1 Development of Conservation Policies

A conservation management plan should provide a clear set of policies derived from an understanding of the place in order to guide the future care of the place. Conservation policies for the Thompson Square Conservation Area have been developed to address the following:

- conservation of the character of the place;
- treatment of the individual components of the place;
- interpretation of the place;
- use of the place;
- infill development and development on the boundaries of the conservation area;
- conservation procedures and practice; and
- the adoption and review of the conservation policies.

The purpose of the conservation policies is to provide guidance for the ongoing care, use and management of the TSCA including addressing any proposed future changes or development.

It should, however, be noted that depending on future circumstances (e.g. financial limitations, changes in legislation, and other external matters) not all of the conservation policies may be achievable, or their implementation may need to be deferred until such circumstances improve.

7.2 Definition of Terms

Many of the words used below have special meanings defined by the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendices). See also the Glossary (Section 1.12).

7.3 Defining the Place

For this report, the study area encompasses the whole of the conservation area as defined under the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012*.

However, as previously discussed (see Section 4.6), the current boundaries of the TSCA as listed under the LEP and the State Heritage Register contain anomalies that should be rectified to ensure consistency between the two listings. These anomalies are mostly due to the boundary of the conservation area no longer following the legal allotment boundaries of the properties located within it and excluding portions of land.

In addition, there have also been identified adjacent properties and areas of land that should be included within the boundaries of the conservation area as they form a part of the history of the place with significant links to the initial (c1794/95) settlement and early development of the locality. Their inclusion is recommended as these properties and areas of land would benefit from the protection of heritage conservation planning provisions, provide additional control over potential redevelopment sites of little significance abutting properties of exceptional significance, and would also strengthen the understanding of the significant history of Thompson Square.

Policy 1. The boundaries of the conservation area as listed under the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012* and the NSW State Heritage Register should be adjusted as shown in Figure 7.1 to address the current boundary anomalies. In order to achieve this, the whole of the legal allotment and the land areas identified below should be included in the conservation area:

- Lot 2 DP 1127620 No. 2/52 George Street
- Lot 1 DP 1084189 No. 58 George Street
- Lot 1 DP 555685 No. 68 George Street & No. 19 Bridge Street (in the LEP Conservation Area)
- Lot 1 DP 223433 No. 88 George Street (in the SHR Conservation Area)
- Lot 1 DP 730435 Nos. 92-94 George Street
- Lot 2 DP 730435 No. 18 Baker Street
- Lot 1 DP 60716 No. 7 Thompson Square
- Lot 3 DP 864088 No. 8 Baker Street
- Lot 1 DP 542705 No. 10 The Terrace
- Part of Bridge Street currently not within the SHR Conservation Area (in the SHR Conservation Area)

Policy 2. The boundaries of the conservation area as listed under the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012* should be adjusted as shown in Figure 7.1 to exclude the following property from within the boundaries of the conservation area:

- Northern part of Lot 1 DP 1160263 11 Macquarie Street

Policy 3. Extend the western boundary of the conservation area to the western kerb line of Baker Street, from the intersection with The Terrace (north) to be in line with the southern boundary of Lot 2 DP 730435 (No. 18 Baker Street) (south).

Policy 4. Extend the northern boundary to the Mean High Water Mark (MHWM) of the southern river bank of the Hawkesbury River, from the western kerb line of Baker Street (west) to be in line with the eastern boundary line of Lot 10 DP 666895 (No. 4 Old Bridge Street) (east).

Windsor (Green Hills) Government Domain Precinct

In examining the historical development of the TSCA, the importance of the colonial government's role in the establishment and subsequent development of the place is very clear (see Section 4.2.5). However, many of the key elements associated with the government are located outside of the boundaries of the TSCA, for example the court house, the site of government house, the site of the military barracks etc. There is, therefore, an opportunity for either the TSCA to be expanded to include more of the Government Domain or for a new conservation area to be established that encompasses the Windsor Government Domain precinct.

Policy 5. HCC should undertake a future boundary review of the conservation area in close consultation with the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage following further research into the Windsor (Green Hills) Government Domain precinct.

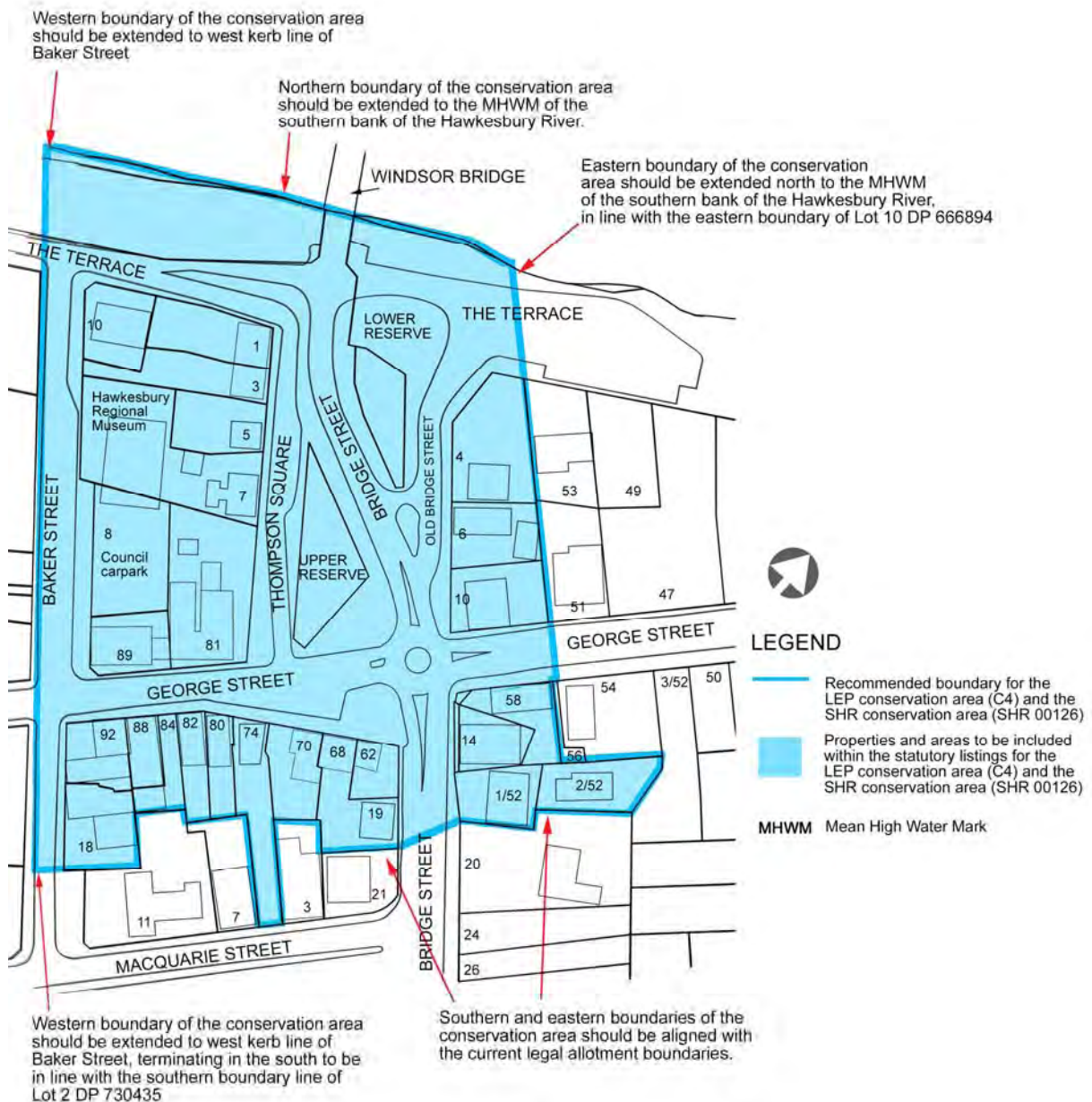


Figure 7. 1: Recommended boundary of the Thompson Square Conservation Area.

The Place

For the purposes of this report, the “place” encompasses the whole of the conservation area as defined under the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012* together with those areas recommended to be included within the expanded boundaries of the TSCA (see Policies 1 to 4 above); and includes the open spaces, the buildings, the streets, roads and footpaths, the subdivision patterns, the views and setting, the landscape and site features and the archaeology (Aboriginal and historic) and archaeological (Aboriginal and historic) potential.

The conservation policies developed for this report apply to all components of the place.

Policy 6. **The extent of the place, for which the conservation policies apply, should be defined as that shown in Figure 7.1, and including the Aboriginal and historic archaeology and archaeological potential, the built fabric, the landscape and site features, streets and roads, the views and the setting of the place within the recommended expanded boundary of the TSCA.**

The Setting

The TSCA is a compact precinct of colonial and 19th and 20th century buildings surrounding two public reserves intersected by roads. Located at the eastern end of the town of Windsor, to the north, south and east of the conservation area are broader expanses of agricultural lands, forming part of the floodplains for the Hawkesbury River and South Creek. Partial and glimpse views of this broader setting against a distant backdrop of the Blue Mountains are available through and around the landscape features and buildings of the conservation area and its immediate surrounds.

For the TSCA, the surrounding agricultural lands and the Hawkesbury River are the principal elements for the initial settlement and subsequent development of Thompson Square and the spatial, historic and visual relationships between the place and its setting should be conserved and where possible, enhanced. In particular the vegetation located on the river bank lands on both the north and south banks of the Hawkesbury River should be managed while facilitating increased views from Thompson Square across the river to the agricultural lands beyond and from the northern side of the river looking south to Thompson Square. See also policies for Treatment of the Vegetation below.

Policy 7. **The setting of the place should be recognised as shown in Figure 7.2 and the significant aspects of the spatial, visual and historic setting of the TSCA should be retained, protected and conserved, including:**

- **The visual relationships between the TSCA, the Hawkesbury River, the Windsor Bridge and the agricultural lands on the northern (Wilberforce side) bank of the river.**
- **The historic visual and spatial relationships between the place and Bridge Street, the South Creek Bridge and the agricultural lands of Mulgrave to the south of Windsor.**

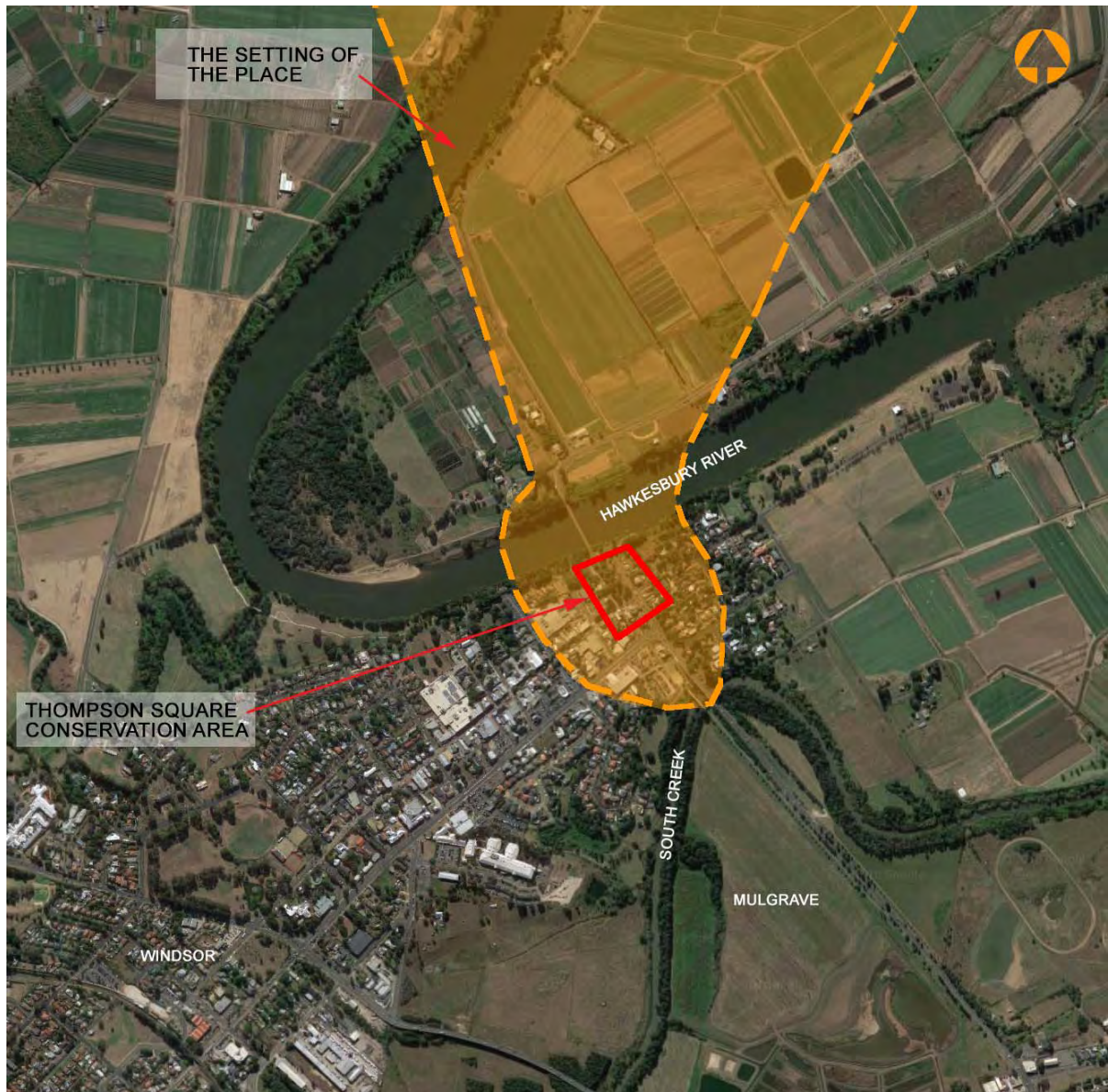


Figure 7. 2: The Setting of the Place. Source: Google Map Data_Satellite View, 2018

7.4 Conservation in Accordance with Significance

Thompson Square, as one of the oldest public squares in Australia, remains a significant example of a nineteenth century townscape and the square's modest "colonial" character should be conserved and restored. The TSCA is a place where "the historical origins and relationships between the various elements create a sense of place that is worth keeping".¹ However, the TSCA is also more than the sum of its parts, with each side of the square contributing a different character of aesthetic significance to the place that should also be conserved:

- The western side of Thompson Square is comprised of a line of high quality colonial buildings and significant landscape features that have a strong colonial character;
- The eastern side is of a more varied character with good quality, Victorian, yet old fashioned, buildings of colonial appearance and aesthetic appeal;
- The southern side provides a strong visual enclosure via the group of mixed 19th and 20th century commercial buildings of aesthetic appeal with a prominent colonial cottage at the corner of Bridge Street and George Street defining the southern entry to the TSCA;
- The northern side leading down to the southern bank of the Hawkesbury River provides some visual enclosure but was the permeable side of the square, linking Thompson Square with the other side of the river, Sydney and the Blue Mountains.

The guiding conservation policies for the Thompson Square Conservation Area are as follows:

- Policy 8.** HCC should continue to recognise and conserve the authenticity of the TSCA as an area where its history, broad characteristics (topography, built form, streetscapes, site and landscape features and setting) and finer detail elements (range of intact 19th and 20th century architecture, original materials, the subdivision pattern, and the historic associations and uses) are of equal importance.
- Policy 9.** The name of the place as the Thompson Square Conservation Area and more particularly, the name of the public reserve areas as Thompson Square, should be retained and conserved.
- Policy 10.** HCC should conserve the significance of the TSCA and its setting in accordance with best conservation methodology and practice.
- Policy 11.** The modest, "colonial" character of the TSCA, as a compact, mixed locality of public reserve lands surrounded by historic buildings and containing historic roads, fronting the Hawkesbury River and located in a semi-rural setting, should be retained and conserved and restored when the opportunity arises.
- Policy 12.** The Statement of Cultural Significance and the rankings of significance of the individual components of the place contained in this report should be accepted by Hawkesbury City Council and the NSW Heritage Council as the basis for the ongoing care and use of the place.
- Policy 13.** The significance of the TSCA, should be protected by maintaining and managing the place, its ongoing use and any future change and development within the boundaries and on the boundaries of the conservation area in accordance with this Conservation Management Plan.

¹ Heritage Office and Dept. of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996; *Conservation Areas: Guidelines for Managing Change in Heritage Conservation Areas*, p.3

7.5 Management of the TSCA

The overall aim for the management of the TSCA and its individual components is to avoid ad hoc changes and repairs and the introduction of inappropriate built structures, site and landscape features to both public and privately-owned lands.

7.5.1 Burra Charter Procedures

Because the place is of outstanding cultural significance, procedures for managing change and activities are to be in accordance with recognised conservation methodologies such as that of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*.

- Policy 14.** The TSCA should be treated as being of exceptional cultural significance. Consequently, activities at the place and decisions made about the future management and care of the place by HCC and other public authorities should continue to be guided by the philosophy of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendix 1).
- Policy 15.** HCC should be involved in the protection of the setting of the place and related places (including South Creek Bridge, Windsor Bridge, the Hawkesbury River, the surrounding agricultural lands etc.) from inappropriate uses and activities, in those instances where there is the potential for negative impacts on the significance of the TSCA.
- Policy 16.** HCC should include/engage with qualified and experienced conservation professionals to undertake research and investigations, maintenance, repair and upgrading works to the significant fabric and components of the place (for both the private and public properties and areas).
- Policy 17.** Systematic photographic surveys of the place should be carried out by HCC before, during and after any works to the public domain within the conservation area and its setting, and the results catalogued and held in Council's archives.

7.5.2 Local Heritage Listing

For the benefit of future management of the TSCA it is recommended that HCC undertake the necessary arrangements to have the recommended adjustments to the boundaries of the TSCA incorporated into the current statutory planning documents of the Hawkesbury City Council (refer to Policies 1 to 4 above).

- Policy 18.** Schedule 5 of the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012* should be updated to address the recommended inclusions and exclusions of individual properties and areas within the boundaries of the TSCA as per Policies 1 to 4 and gazetted under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*.
- Policy 19.** Heritage Map Sheet HER_008DB of the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012* should be adjusted to expand the boundaries of the TSCA as shown in Figure 7.1 and gazetted under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*.

7.5.3 State Heritage Register Listing

Similarly, it is recommended that HCC coordinate with the NSW Heritage Division (or their equivalent) to have a new, revised listing for the Thompson Square Conservation Area gazetted.

It is also recommended that the heritage values currently recognised under the SHR listing be reviewed and expanded in line with the heritage values identified in this conservation management plan, including recognising Aboriginal cultural values and historic archaeology.

As with the defined boundaries of the LEP conservation area, the SHR conservation area boundaries (or curtilage of the place) should be adjusted to those recommended in this conservation management plan (see Policies 1 to 4 above).

For consistency in the ongoing conservation and management of the Thompson Square Conservation Area, the desired outcome for any future adjustments to the SHR conservation area and/or the LEP conservation area boundaries, is for both conservation areas to be the same under both statutory listings.

Policy 20. A new SHR listing should be prepared for the TSCA, addressing all identified heritage values for the place, including Aboriginal cultural values and historic archaeology, and gazetted under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*.

Policy 21. The curtilage of the SHR listing for the TSCA should be adjusted to expand the boundaries of the TSCA as shown in Figure 7.1 and gazetted under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*.

7.5.4 Council Policies and Procedures

The effectiveness of this CMP depends on as many of the conservation policies as possible being implemented, taking into account financial and other constraints. An effective management structure is therefore required to ensure that the policies are implemented and for the most part, this responsibility falls to Hawkesbury City Council.

This CMP should be made available to and read by all relevant managers and officers and council officers should be made aware of the processes that are to be followed when proposing maintenance, repair, upgrading or other work that involves changes to significant fabric within the TSCA and the setting.

This CMP should also be made available for public viewing on Council's website and at Council's Administration Office.

Statutory Considerations

Policy 22. HCC should review the current Heritage Conservation Chapter of the *Hawkesbury Development Control Plan 2002* to incorporate appropriate development provisions consistent with this Conservation Management Plan for the Thompson Square Conservation Area.

Policy 23. HCC should, whenever possible and in accordance with Clause 5.10.6 of the *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012*, require the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan, Conservation Management Strategy or detailed Heritage Impact Statement in support of any proposed substantial works to components of Moderate significance or higher located within the TSCA.

- Policy 24.** Upgrading of the built structures and the public domain within the TSCA to comply with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia and the Disability Discrimination Act should be undertaken in a way which does not damage the cultural significance of the conservation area, the individual components or their setting.
- Policy 25.** HCC should continue to coordinate with the Hawkesbury River County Council to ensure compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* in the management of noxious weeds located within and on the boundaries of the TSCA.
- Policy 26.** Any works proposed to address flood management issues within the TSCA and on the boundaries of the conservation area should be planned and conducted in such a manner that impacts on the potential archaeological resource are avoided. Archaeological advice (Aboriginal and historic) is likely to be required and relevant archaeological approvals obtained prior to these works.

Management Structure

- Policy 27.** An effective management structure for the conservation area should be established which:
- Integrates conservation into the overall management of the TSCA;
 - Encourages cooperation, coordination and an open exchange of information between the various owners of the public domain components of the place and the relevant authorities, to ensure that management objectives are consistent;
 - Balances the needs of the individual owners of the private properties within the TSCA with the requirement to conserve the cultural significance of the whole of the precinct bearing in mind the contribution of the individual buildings.

Management Committee

- Policy 28.** HCC should consider establishing a Management Committee, consisting of Councillors, council staff, conservation professionals and community members, to monitor the ongoing care and maintenance of the TSCA and to guide development within the TSCA and on the boundaries of the TSCA (the buffer zone). Issues for consideration by the Committee should include:
- Alterations and additions to buildings of Moderate, High and Exceptional significance;
 - Infill development and development on the boundary of the conservation area;
 - Location and design of street furniture: seats, tables, garbage bins, bubblers, flag poles;
 - Location and design of memorials and plaques;
 - Tree planting and management of the vegetation along the river bank and within the public reserves;
 - Materials and finishes for the repair, restoration and reconstructions works to the public domain: footpaths, gutters, verges, street paving and road surfaces;
 - Location and type of street lights and utility poles;
 - Signage including statutory signage (i.e. for traffic control), directional signage, interpretation signage and commercial signage.
 - Temporary uses of the public domain including both community and commercial events.
 - Potential impacts on the archaeological resource as a result of any proposed changes (to both the public and private domains).

Asset Management Generally

- Policy 29.** An Asset Management Plan or similar should be prepared for the public domain areas under HCC's management located within the TSCA, including: the public reserves (upper and lower reserves), site and landscape features, vegetation, street furniture, utilities and infrastructure, streets, footpaths, gutters, verges and local roads, to ensure that works undertaken are coordinated across Council and comply with this CMP.
- Policy 30.** A Works Program, a minimum of five years in advance should be developed by HCC for the ongoing care and maintenance of the public domain of the TSCA and the setting, and adjusted as necessary each year.
- Policy 31.** HCC should make all council staff aware of their responsibilities in implementing this CMP and where appropriate, provide in-house training or similar to council staff about heritage matters.

Liaison with Other Agencies

- Policy 32.** HCC should undertake regular inspections of the public infrastructure throughout the TSCA and the river bank lands to monitor change and imminent works.
- Policy 33.** HCC should develop a strategy for liaison with other agencies such as RMS, Energy Australia and telcos etc. to ensure works to existing public infrastructure or the proposed introduction of new infrastructure has minimal impact on the significance of the TSCA, including minimising impacts on significant views and archaeology.

Community Liaison and Involvement

- Policy 34.** HCC should develop a strategy for communication between the local community, council staff and other relevant authorities (the NSW Heritage Council) to inform the community about the conservation needs of the TSCA and its setting, including care and management requirements and any future works activities.

Funding

- Policy 35.** HCC should seek funding annually for conservation and maintenance works to the public domain from relevant programs, initiatives or heritage grants.
- Policy 36.** Funds should be directed to works that conserve significant fabric as a priority over other activities and in accordance with any Works Program developed by HCC.

Records and Archives

- Policy 37.** Opportunities should be sought by council to establishing and developing a dedicated archive relating to the Thompson Square Conservation Area and its individual components, to be held at the Hawkesbury Regional Museum and made available to the public and professionals for research and educational purposes.
- Policy 38.** All artefacts collected and retained from within the TSCA should be held in an Archaeological Repository at the Hawkesbury Regional Museum. The museum should have suitable space for cataloguing, analysis and storage of these archaeological remains.

7.6 Significant Spaces, Fabric and Components

7.6.1 Identifying the Significant Spaces, Fabric and Components

Much of the significance of the place is embodied in the spaces, fabric and individual components. For the TSCA, given that all historic phases up to current day, have been identified as having some level of significance, (i.e. the initial British settlement and the Macquarie era phases of the early 19th century being of (potentially) National and State heritage significance through to the conservation works undertaken in the late 20th century being of local heritage significance), all spaces, fabric and components of the place can be said to reflect aspects of its history and are therefore to some extent significant.

Archaeological evidence (both Aboriginal and historic) should also be recognised as having the same values as those of above-ground structures and landscape and site features in its ability to demonstrate heritage values from all historic phases.

Policy 39. HCC should adopt a holistic approach to the care and management of the TSCA encompassing all significant aspects and components of the place (as identified in Section 3), including:

- The subsurface remains and occupational deposits (Aboriginal and historic archaeology) of former landscape, vegetation, buildings and site features.
- The landform of the place.
- All of the buildings, walls, vegetation and landscape and site features introduced to the place.
- The alignment of the streets and roads, the buildings and walls.
- The evidence of the historic subdivision pattern.
- The views into, out of, within and through the conservation area.
- The setting of the place.
- The practices, memories and associations with the place.
- The visual and spatial relationships between the key components of the place: buildings, walls, site and landscape features, roads and streets and the setting.

Policy 40. HCC should ensure that the authenticity of original and early spaces, components and fabric (both public and privately owned) is maintained.

7.6.2 Fabric to be Conserved

Conservation policies for the place should recommend the extent of retention and conservation of the significant fabric. The most significant fabric located within the TSCA should be retained and conserved in accordance with recognised conservation principles and procedures such as those included in the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. Conservation processes include maintenance, preservation and interpretation including restoration and reconstruction. It also includes adaptation which means modifying a place to suit a (proposed) compatible use.

At TSCA, not all fabric is of such significance as to warrant conservation as defined by the *Burra Charter*. Some fabric introduced during the late 20th century (and more recently) is commonplace and need not be conserved. Non-significant fabric may include introduced services and facilities, directional signage and the like.

- Policy 41.** **The following fabric should be retained and conserved:**
- All in-situ deposits and features (Aboriginal and historic archaeology).
 - All excavated and uncovered archaeological material (artefacts).
 - The topography/landform of the place.
 - All fabric (including buildings and site and landscape features) identified as being of Little significance or higher in Tables 5.1 and 5.2, introduced to the place up to the date of this CMP.
 - The memorials and plaques related to significant events, historic phases and people associated with the place.
 - Associated objects and places (e.g. the grave of Andrew Thompson).
 - All fabric recorded in this report as previous reconstructions unless replaced by a more accurate reconstruction, based on documentary and/or physical evidence.
 - All fabric reconstructed (in the future) in accordance with these policies.

7.6.3 Maintenance

Generally

While any significant fabric is in existence it should be maintained, which means continuous protective care. Reconstructed fabric can also be of interpretive value and therefore should also be included within any maintenance strategy (or Asset Management Plan) for the place (see Policies 29 to 31).

The general requirement for the maintenance of a significant place is to comply with the *Minimum Standards of Maintenance* (Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, 1999).

- Policy 42.** **The following fabric should be maintained with continuous protective care to the minimum standards required under the *Heritage Act 1977*:**
- all significant fabric (see Policies 39 and 41).
 - all fabric recorded in this report as a previous reconstruction.
 - all fabric reconstructed (in the future) in accordance with these policies.

Refer also to Section 7.9: Treatment of the Spaces, Components and Fabric below.

Maintenance of Historic Materials and Finishes

Maintenance works also applies to the original and early finishes applied to the structure of the place (e.g. external walls).

- Policy 43.** **Replacement of significant finishes that have deteriorated due to weathering or use should be done with appropriate materials and details. These include:**
- for metal roofs, this is usually carried out in traditional galvanised steel (not zincalume).
 - for gutters, these are usually galvanised steel.
 - for slate roofs, this is usually Welsh slate
 - for paint to exterior woodwork, this is usually enamel paint
 - for painted walls, this is usually limewash or permeable acrylic paint.

The use of alternative materials should only occur when the effect of the new appearance on the character of the place has been considered and there is a body of experience to the effect that the new materials and details will be technically effective.

Recommended Site-Specific Exemptions

Under Clause 57(2) of the NSW *Heritage Act* 1977, the Minister of Heritage may grant an exemption for obtaining approval for the carrying out of certain works (e.g. landscape maintenance, change of use, painting etc.) to an item listed on the State Heritage Register with the written consent of the Director General. Standard Exemptions have already been gazetted that apply to all State heritage items within NSW.

In this case, the TSCA contains areas of public land (including the public reserves, the roads, the footpaths, gutters and verges) which are under the care and management of Hawkesbury City Council and Roads and Maritime Services (RMS). These public lands, which contain site and landscape features identified as being of significance, are placed under physical strain through their continued use.

In addition, the public lands of the TSCA contain public infrastructure and utilities and these components also require continual maintenance as well as upgrading works to accommodate new and improved technologies.

As such, the regular and ongoing maintenance of the public lands and their individual components may also involve repair, restoration and reconstruction works on a more regular basis than, for example, a private residence or commercial building.

To support Council in their role as caretakers of the Thompson Square Conservation Area, it is recommended that additional, site specific exemptions be included in the State heritage listing for the place to allow HCC to undertake certain work to the public domain lands, site and landscape features and the existing services and utilities without the need to apply for approval through the NSW Heritage Council.

Policy 44. HCC in coordination with the NSW Heritage Council should seek gazettal of the following recommended site-specific exemptions:

- The maintenance of any built structure or memorial/plaque located on public land, where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing or non-significant material.
- Horticultural maintenance, including lawn mowing, pruning, fertilising, aerating and remedial tree surgery.
- Changing the content of existing interpretation and commercial signs.
- Removal of non-significant trees considered by a qualified Arborist to be dead or dangerous and their replacement where it is satisfied that the activity will not materially affect the heritage significance of the public reserves, the streetscapes of the conservation area as a whole, the area in which the works are to be undertaken or negatively impact on significant views into and out of the TSCA.
- Erection and dismantling of temporary infrastructure (for a period of no more than 21 days) such as structures, signs, crowd control barriers, banners, stages, lighting and sound, and public-address equipment associated with special events and functions held in the Public Reserves (upper and lower). This policy does not include invasive works such as excavation, except where exempted or approved in accordance with the *Heritage Act* 1977.
- Maintenance and repair of existing roads, paths, drains, water reticulation facilities and other utilities, where this work is like for like replacement and does not involve alterations to, or opening up of existing significant fabric. This exemption does not apply to excavation, except where it can be demonstrated the subject area is previously disturbed. An Aboriginal heritage impact statement may be required as per Policy 82 to confirm that the activity proposed will have no adverse impact on Aboriginal archaeological resources within the TSCA.

7.7 Interpretation of the Place

7.7.1 Generally

As the place is of exceptional significance there are many opportunities to interpret it to visitors. However, because the place has an evocative character, care should be taken not to detract from the character of the place by the introduction of obvious interpretive devices and as such additional signage or displays within the TSCA are not considered appropriate.

- Policy 45.** Interpretation information should include all the aspects of the place included in the Statement of Significance.
- Policy 46.** The Thompson Square Conservation Area should be interpreted as:
- A very rare public square that is surviving evidence of the government reserve at Green Hills established in 1794/95 as part of the third British settlement on the mainland of Australia.
 - As one of a group of surviving public squares in NSW and Tasmania, established by Governor Macquarie as part of his extensive town planning endeavours.
 - A notable 19th century townscape containing individual buildings of exceptional significance.
 - A place associated with a number of individuals of importance to the history of NSW and Australia and including Andrew Thompson, for whom the place was named.
 - A place containing Aboriginal and historic archaeology of State significance capable of providing further information about the pre-1788 period and the British settlement era.
- Policy 47.** The place should be interpreted utilising a combination of:
- restoration and reconstruction works to the spaces, components and fabric of the place including original/early commercial signage;
 - holding memorial/commemorative events related to the history of the place (for example the commemoration of the 1867 flood event);
 - continued use of the public domain as a public gathering space;
 - books, films, websites, art exhibitions and the like;
 - dedicated exhibitions in the Hawkesbury Regional Museum which itself forms part of the TSCA;
 - school excursions and organised tours addressing topics such as Aboriginal cultural values, historic archaeology, the history of the place and the architecture of the place; and
 - minimal introduced interpretative devices including signage, memorials or public art works and the like.
- Policy 48.** Interpretation should utilise all aspects of the place (the buildings, the landscape and site features, the configuration, the archaeology and the setting) without undue focus on one component, period or group of people.
- Policy 49.** Interpretation should present the place holistically, connecting the public reserves with the buildings, the roads and streets, the archaeology, the landscape and the setting of the place.
- Policy 50.** Opportunities to enhance the modest, “colonial” character of the TSCA should be sought in association with any proposed changes and new works to both the public and private spheres.

- Policy 51.** Opportunities to strengthen the visual and spatial relationship between the TSCA and the Hawkesbury River should be sought in association with any proposed changes and new works to the public spaces.
- Policy 52.** Interpretation should be sensitive to audience needs and cater to the widest possible range of visitors.
- Policy 53.** Aboriginal peoples' cultural values associated with the TSCA should be incorporated into any interpretation strategy or plan developed for the place, recognising that Aboriginal people are the rightful interpreters of their cultural heritage. Any proposed interpretation of Aboriginal peoples' cultural heritage at TSCA should involve relevant stakeholder consultation.

Associated Places

Given the history of the TSCA and the known associations with notable persons in Australia's history, there are a number of other places, not located within the boundaries of the conservation area that form part of the story of the historic development and use of the TSCA and contribute to its overall significance. These associated places should also be included within any interpretation scheme for the place.

- Policy 54.** Interpretation strategies should include other places not located within the boundaries of the TSCA that have historic associations with the place, including:
- The Windsor Bridge, the Hawkesbury River, South Creek and Old Windsor Road;
 - The Windsor (Green Hills) Government Domain Precinct;
 - The five Macquarie Towns: Richmond, Windsor, Pitt Town, Castlereagh and Wilberforce;
 - Other Macquarie designed town squares such as Macquarie Place, Bigge's Park, Richmond Park, Wilberforce Park and those located in Tasmania; and
 - The grave site of Andrew Thompson at St. Matthew's Church cemetery, Windsor.

7.7.2 Elements of Outstanding Significance to be Emphasised

The interpretation of the place should emphasise aspects of significance which are particularly interesting or important.

- Policy 55.** The interpretation of the place should emphasis the following outstanding matters:

Item	Content
Aboriginal Archaeology	The archaeological potential of the two principal Aboriginal archaeological landscapes with soil and sand profiles that contain Aboriginal objects; the ridgeline and remnants of a source-bordering dune and any archaeological objects contained within.

Item	Content
Historic Archaeology potential	<p>The archaeological resources including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • c1814/15 barrel drain (and attached box drain) located within the public reserve lands. • unrecorded archaeological features and deposits and subfloor deposits in 19th century extant buildings including the Macquarie Arms Hotel, No. 7 Thompson Square, No. 5 Thompson Square, Nos. 1-3 Thompson Square, No. 62 George Street, the Hawkesbury Stores, Nos. 64-68 George Street, No. 82 George Street, No. 19 Bridge Street, No. 10 Bridge Street, the former School of Arts building, No. 14 Bridge Street, No. 6 Old Bridge Street, No. 4 Old Bridge Street.
Configuration	<p>Surviving evidence of Macquarie era and pre-Macquarie era subdivision patterns.</p> <p>The visual and spatial relationship between Thompson Square and the Hawkesbury River.</p> <p>The visual and spatial relationships between the historic buildings defining the public square.</p> <p>The skewed alignment of the southern end of George Street at the intersection of Bridge Street.</p>
Public Reserves	<p>The name of the place as Thompson Square.</p> <p>The configuration of the public reserves forming a shared, open gathering or recreational space defined by historic buildings on three sides and leading down to the Hawkesbury River.</p>
Streets and Roads	<p>The name of George Street.</p> <p>The alignment of George Street along the ridgeline</p> <p>The alignment of Old Bridge Road, The Terrace and the street known as Thompson Square (evidence of early tracks and access roadways to the river frontage).</p> <p>The alignment of Baker Street as evidence of “Baker’s Line” established in 1795.</p>
Site Features	<p>The 1819 wall defining the western boundary of Thompson Square (the eastern boundary wall to the Macquarie Arms Hotel).</p> <p>The c1816 sandstock brick wall located within the garden of No. 4 Old Bridge Street defining the boundary of Andrew Thompson’s 1 acre lease of land.</p>
Landscape Features	<p>The topography of the place.</p> <p>The undeveloped river bank lands.</p>
Buildings	<p>All buildings identified as being of Exceptional and High significance.</p> <p>The restoration/reconstruction works undertaken in the late 1980s by Fisher Lucas Architects</p>
The Setting	<p>Available views of the Hawkesbury River and the agricultural lands to the north and south.</p>

7.7.3 Restoration/Reconstruction Works

Another way to interpret the place is to carry out selected restoration and reconstruction works. These terms are defined in the *Burra Charter*. Restoration and reconstruction cannot in themselves increase the cultural significance of a place, but can promote understanding of the former arrangement of components of the place. In some cases, restoration/reconstruction work is essential to any proper understanding of the place.

At the time of writing this report, the lower reserve was undergoing extensive excavation work in association with archaeological investigations for the Windsor Bridge Replacement Scheme. As a result of this work, the majority of the vegetation and a substantial amount of the soil from this area has been removed. As the lower reserve forms part of the public square of Thompson Square, it is essential that the lower reserve be restored as a public reserve and the sloping landform leading down to the river bank be reconstructed. See also policies for Treatment of the Vegetation, the Landform and the Archaeology below.

Although some restoration/reconstruction works to the individual buildings may be of benefit, as this report does not address the individual buildings in detail, restoration/reconstruction works for individual components of the buildings have not been included. It is however recommended that for any future proposal for substantial changes to the individual buildings, restoration/reconstruction are to be included within these proposals. See policies for the Treatment of the Buildings below.

Policy 56. **The lower reserve should be restored and reconstructed to its configuration prior to the current works, following completion of the current archaeological investigations, with the following qualifications:**

- **Minimal planting of trees (i.e. minimal root intervention) to protect archaeology and allow open views to the Hawkesbury River;**
- **No built structures other than those for public use and amenity (e.g. garbage bins, tables and benches); and**
- **Car parking provisions and hard surfaces are not appropriate.**

The Amenity of the TSCA

As discussed, the overall character of the TSCA is colonial in nature and many of the elements within the locality and in the broader setting are more rural than urban. However, the atmosphere or ambience of the place is more akin to an urban setting due to the penetrating noise levels of the through traffic.

Currently, Bridge Street cutting through Thompson Square is heavily used for trucks and other vehicles and the noise generated is extremely distracting, making it difficult to conduct normal conversation in some circumstances and lessening the appeal to use the public reserves for recreational uses. In addition, the commercial premises along south George Street tend to use high levels of sound (i.e. music) to drown out the vehicle noise.

It is worth noting that negative impacts on the amenity of a place of heritage value, such as the TSCA and the individual buildings and spaces within it, can result in the place being considered less appealing for owners, residents and visitors and therefore less likely to be used and cared for appropriately. Negative impacts on amenity also increase the likelihood that unsympathetic additions and alterations are sought in order to minimise these impacts.

As the noise levels in Thompson Square are a fairly recent occurrence and mitigating works have not as yet been introduced, restoring the rural atmosphere and amenity of the place should be given some priority, before the situation worsens.

- Policy 57.** **Opportunities should be sought to divert heavy traffic away from Thompson Square to reduce the noise levels and lessen the impacts on the amenity of the public reserves and the conservation area as a whole.**
- Policy 58.** **Music generated from commercial premises within the TSCA should be controlled to only be heard by the patrons of the premises and not from the adjacent public spaces; except during special occasions such as community events and/or festivals and the like.**

7.7.4 Provision for Future Restoration/Reconstruction

It is desirable that present or short-term activities do not prejudice future opportunities for interpretation by restoration/reconstruction.

- Policy 59.** **Where components of the place are not selected for restoration /reconstruction the place should if possible be managed in a way that will not preclude restoration/reconstruction of the component at a future date.**
- Policy 60.** **Restoration/reconstruction should only be undertaken based on physical and/or documentary evidence (e.g. historic photographs).**

7.7.5 Identification of Reconstructions

In accordance with proper practice and to avoid misinterpretation, restoration/reconstruction works at the place should be identifiable as such at close inspection.

- Policy 61.** **All restoration/reconstruction works introduced pursuant to these guidelines should be identifiable on close inspection by method and/or style of construction as being introduced.**

7.8 Use of the Place

7.8.1 Historical Uses and Land Use that should be Continued

The cultural significance of the place is also embodied in its continuing historical use.

Historical uses will have the least impact on a place in terms of the requirements for access and egress involving less intervention than for other uses (such as introduction of sporting facilities into the public reserves or alterations to the building fabric). The *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012* details the uses permitted by the relevant zoning and includes standard heritage incentive provisions.

The Public Reserves

The history of use of the public reserve areas of the TSCA has for the most part followed the history of other public spaces located in early towns, that is the area known as Thompson Square was initially used as a mixed commercial, civic and public space incorporating markets, punishment, boat building,

a transport hub (by road and river), and as a gathering/meeting space etc. These initial uses of the area had by the mid to late 19th century dropped away (in part) and the dominant use of the public reserves became passive recreation, although with some aspects of the historic uses of the public square occurring occasionally (as a gathering space for community events).

The Private Land

For the most part the majority of the individual buildings have either retained their broad original use (the commercial buildings along George Street remain as commercial buildings) or have returned to their historic use. For example, the Macquarie Arms Hotel was built in 1815 as a hotel and today functions as such, following a brief period of other uses in the mid- 1800s.

The River bank lands

The river bank lands (or riparian zone) historically formed part of Thompson Square and were the intersection between the river and the shared commercial/civic precinct. The river bank of the Hawkesbury River today contains the approach to the Windsor Bridge with pedestrian walking paths and historically was the location for the various wharfs and the punt.

Policy 62. The following existing historical uses should be continued if at all possible:

Location	Use
Public Reserves	As open, undeveloped, shared public recreational and gathering places.
Buildings	Private residential, public uses and commercial uses as appropriate.
River bank lands	As open, undeveloped, landscaped areas for shared public use.

Policy 63. The growth of the existing historical uses should be limited to a level compatible with the identified level of significance of the individual component (buildings, public reserves, public streets/roads, site and landscape features).

7.8.2 New Compatible Uses

The continued use of the public domain areas of the TSCA as shared, public areas should not restrict the introduction of other, compatible uses that involve minimum change to the significant fabric and respect the associations and meanings embodied in the place.

In introducing any new compatible use to the TSCA, those uses which take advantage of the character of the various components of the place should be preferred.

Policy 64. Buildings that are currently in their original or historic use should not be used for an alternative purpose unless it can be demonstrated that changing the use will result in minimal impacts on the significance of the building, the conservation area and its setting and the conservation of the building will be facilitated by the change of use.

Policy 65. The introduction of the following compatible uses is appropriate in conjunction with the historical uses of the place:

- **Temporary use (no more than 21 days) of the public reserves for organised community and commercial events including arts and music festivals, commemorative events, markets, regattas, protests etc.**
- **The use of the place on a regular basis for education and tourism is desirable and should be promoted.**
- **Uses as part of an overall Interpretation Strategy for the TSCA.**

7.8.3 The Continued Use of the Streets and Roads

A significant component of Thompson Square and its historic development are the streets and roads located within the TSCA. George Street, Old Bridge Street, Baker Street, The Terrace and the street known as Thompson Square are of historic significance, with associations dating back to the initial decades of Thompson Square. These roads, originally established for use by foot and horse drawn vehicles, continue to be in use today for local (light vehicle) traffic, which is appropriate.

Bridge Street, which was originally established in c1813 leading from South Creek and terminating at George Street, was extended in 1934 to provide access through Thompson Square to the Windsor Bridge. A road traversing the Square has been a component of the place since the early 19th century at least and some form of access linking the ridge with the river is appropriate.

However, Bridge Street also forms part of State Route 69 and is part of the B-Double Route from Windsor Road to Wilberforce Road and is approved for use by vehicles up to 26 metres in length and of a higher mass limit (HML). According to recent surveys (refer to Section 6) traffic volumes over Windsor Bridge via Bridge Street are estimated to be around 19,000 vehicles per day.

The intensity and type of traffic permitted on Bridge Street through Thompson Square impinges on an appreciation of the Square as a colonial townscape of exceptional significance. Experiencing the internal setting of Thompson Square defined by historic buildings and the river is challenging at present as a result of the intensity, noise and size of the large trucks traversing the Square. This sits uncomfortably with the scale and character of the many 19th century buildings addressing the Square. Where the buildings reinforce a human scale, the large trucks and their speed through the space seems incongruent and affects an appreciation of the Square's otherwise quiet, relaxed and human-scaled setting. The current use of this culturally significant place as a heavy vehicle route is considered to be intrusive.

Policy 66. The continued use of George Street, Old Bridge Street, The Terrace, Baker Street and the street known as Thompson Square for local (light vehicle) traffic is appropriate.

Policy 67. The use of Bridge Street as a heavy vehicle (B-Double) route is not appropriate and future use of the road should be restricted to local traffic/light vehicle use only.

7.8.4 Amalgamation of Properties for Contiguous Use

Amalgamation of properties for contiguous use is not generally appropriate because of the negative impact upon building fabric, historic form, configuration and use, and loss of the original layout and potentially, evidence of the early subdivision pattern.

A proposed contiguous use may only be appropriate where a property has been divided or subdivided at some point in the nineteenth or twentieth century, and it is proposed to reinstate the original configuration of the property and recover its early form and layout.

- Policy 68.** The amalgamation of properties (buildings and allotments) for contiguous use is only appropriate to restore the original/early configuration, form and use of the property.

7.8.5 Organisation of the Uses and Activities at the Place and Setting

The circulation pattern and uses of parts of the place and within its setting should be arranged so as to involve the least intervention in the fabric.

- Policy 69.** The use of the place and activities at the place and within its setting should be organised in a way that allows the conservation of the spaces, components and fabric of the place in accordance with the Policy for the Treatment of the Fabric including considering:
- the effect of structural loadings (minimising impacts on the archaeological potential of the place);
 - the effect of statutory requirements;
 - the effect of service installations;
 - the effect of providing access for people with disabilities;
 - the effect of introducing contemporary servicing requirements (e.g. garbage collection, street lighting, street tree planting etc.);
 - the effect of introducing other new features, including commercial signage and temporary structures (e.g. marquees, stages and sound equipment);
 - the effect of restricting public access to the place (i.e. privatisation of the public reserves);
 - the effect of increasing the intensity and type of vehicular traffic through the place; and
 - the potential impacts on the Aboriginal and historic archaeological resource.

7.8.6 Inappropriate Uses and Activities within the Place and its Setting

When organising or allowing activities within the place, components of the place and its setting, care needs to be taken not to obscure or confuse its significance.

- Policy 70.** Uses and activities within the place, components of the place and within its setting, which lessen, obscure or confuse its historical associations and meanings, should be discouraged.
- Policy 71.** Uses and activities that prohibit or restrict the shared public use of the public reserves, streets and roads on a permanent basis should be prohibited.

7.9 Treatment of the Spaces, Components and Fabric

As per the *Burra Charter* (Article 15.1), change may be necessary to retain cultural significance, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to the spaces, components and fabric of the place should be guided by the cultural significance of the place. Sometimes there are cases where significant fabric needs to be altered or removed for good reasons. For example, some site features and vegetation within the public reserves will eventually need to be replaced for maintenance reasons.

When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek a solution which minimises any reduction to the cultural significance of the space, component, the place as a whole and the setting.

7.9.1 Changing Fabric identified to be Conserved

Generally

The higher the significance of the individual components of the place, the greater the level of care and consideration is required in making any decision or action which may affect it. The overall objective for any change to the fabric of the place is to ensure that changes at the place, whether temporary or permanent, will reinforce and not reduce, the identified significance.

- Policy 72.** The modest “colonial” character and authenticity of the conservation area consisting of the public reserve areas of Thompson Square defined on three sides by historic buildings, intersected by historic roads and fronting the Hawkesbury River, should not be diminished by altering, obscuring or removing original or early components.
- Policy 73.** The authenticity and integrity of the place should be conserved by adopting a cautious approach to any proposed change, “*as much as necessary but as little as possible*” (Article 3: Burra Charter).
- Policy 74.** For any proposal to change significant fabric, the option involving the least amount of physical intervention at the place should be given preference.

In the physical surveys for this report it has not been possible to determine the age and history of some components and care should be taken that these items are not inadvertently damaged or removed if they are significant.

- Policy 75.** Where the nature of a component of the place is uncertain, it should be further investigated by documentary and physical research, prior to carrying out work or removal.

Controlling Change

There are sometimes cases where fabric that otherwise should be retained and conserved needs to be altered or removed for good reasons for example for maintenance reasons in which case some parts of the fabric of a place may eventually need to be replaced. Removal or alteration of some fabric may also be considered essential to maintain the historic or significant use of a place, which may involve periodic renewal and improvement of some components.

Nevertheless, some fabric is so significant that it should be changed only in exceptional circumstances and for the TSCA this is considered to be all surviving original (dated 1794/95 - 1810) and Macquarie era (dated 1811-1821) fabric and evidence (including restored or reconstructed original fabric, see also discussions above).

Considering the relative significance of components listed in Section 5, the following policy is considered appropriate:

- Policy 76.** The following fabric should be retained and conserved with the qualification indicated:

Fabric	Qualification
All fabric identified to be conserved graded ‘Exceptional’ (see Section 5.0)	Except where alteration or removal is brought about by <u>extraordinary or major ‘historic’ events</u> , or <u>essential</u> for the maintenance of the place, or to make a better reconstruction of a component previously reconstructed.

Fabric	Qualification
All fabric identified to be conserved graded 'High' (see Section 5.0)	Except where alteration or removal is <u>essential</u> for the maintenance of the place, or to make a better reconstruction of a component previously reconstructed.
All fabric identified to be conserved graded 'Moderate' (see Section 5.0)	Except where alteration or removal is <u>important</u> as part of reconstruction/restoration works of a component of High or Exceptional significance, <u>important</u> to introduce a compatible use or <u>important</u> for the maintenance of the place. Except where fabric is to be reconstructed based on documentary and/or photographic evidence to replace existing fabric that has been identified as a possible reconstruction.
All fabric identified to be conserved graded 'Little' (see Section 5.0)	Except where alteration or removal is <u>needed</u> as part of reconstruction/restoration works of a component of Moderate or higher significance, <u>needed</u> for the viable use of the place or <u>needed</u> for the maintenance of the place.

7.9.2 Appropriate Changes

At places of cultural significance, there is always pressure to make changes (interventions) for many practical reasons. These include maintenance, access and improvement of services. At important sites, there is also often a need to intervene for research purposes. A conservation policy should identify what types and degrees of intervention are appropriate.

- Policy 77.** Work to the fabric identified to be conserved should be avoided, except for:
- stabilisation and maintenance;
 - introduction of interpretative devices in accordance with the Policy for Interpretation;
 - restoration and /or reconstruction in accordance with the Policy for Interpretation; and
 - other reasons only as listed below.

7.9.3 Unavoidable Changes

In many cases some detracting intervention is unavoidable (i.e. new services) and the policy should address this.

- Policy 78.** Unavoidable intervention should be located in areas of lesser cultural significance in preference to those of higher cultural significance.

7.9.4 Removal of Fabric

If not identified above to be retained and conserved, fabric at the place could be removed.

- Policy 79.** Fabric identified as being 'Intrusive' in the Fabric Surveys (Section 5) of this report could be removed for any reason without reducing the cultural significance of the place.

7.9.5 Treatment of the Archaeology

Generally

- Policy 80.** All subsurface areas below and adjacent to the TSCA should be considered to have archaeological potential (both Aboriginal and historic). This potential should be recognised on statutory heritage listings for the place.
- Policy 81.** All proposed works at the place (including works to private properties) should consider impacts to the archaeological resource (both Aboriginal and historic) and minimise these where possible.

Aboriginal Archaeology

The TSCA contains a highly significant Aboriginal archaeological site with the potential to contain Aboriginal objects and archaeological deposits at almost any depth including immediately below the current ground surfaces. Deeper subsurface levels within the TSCA contain very old prehistoric archaeology, upper topsoil deposits have recorded the co-association of Aboriginal flaked glass and stone artefacts, and there is the possibility that Aboriginal objects also occur within reclaimed and redeposited river edge alluvium and other locally sourced fill materials used historically to create parts of the TSCA landscaping and levels.

Therefore, caution needs to be exercised in planning for future changes in the TSCA that may disturb existing ground surfaces. At this time all subsurface soils within the TSCA (outside of modern garden beds and top-dressing soils) should be considered to represent Aboriginal PAD (potential archaeological deposits) until such time as the precise depth and distribution of modern fills and recently developed soils with little or no potential to contain Aboriginal objects is established.

In addition, as the TSCA forms part of an AHIMS listed Aboriginal archaeological site, the place is required to be managed according to the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

- Policy 82.** Future works within the TSCA that may disturb the ground beyond anything but superficially should be guided by the findings and recommendations of a due diligence level Aboriginal heritage impact statement for the proposed activity.
- Policy 83.** Any future actions that will or are reasonably expected to disturb Aboriginal objects will require an approved Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) issued for the works.
- Policy 84.** Contractor and sub-contractor contracts should specify obligations which need to be met relating to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* dealing with Aboriginal “objects” or artefacts.

Aboriginal Consultation

The preparation of a AHIP application is required by the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) to include consultation with Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places as relevant to the proposed project area. OEH recommends that consultation also be undertaken where it is uncertain whether or not a proposed activity may have the potential to harm Aboriginal objects or places. Consultation is to be undertaken as per Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and is to be guided by the document *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*.

The objective of community consultation is to ensure that Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve assessment outcomes by:

- providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of the Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s);
- influencing the design of the method to assess cultural and scientific significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s);
- actively contributing to the development of cultural heritage management options and recommendations for any Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s); and
- commenting on draft assessment reports before they are submitted to OEH.

Policy 85. As part of the schematic design phases for any substantial works to Thompson Square and including the riverbank lands, and to any areas identified as having Moderate and High potential for Aboriginal archaeology (as per Figure 5.4), and as part of the development of any future Interpretation Plan for the whole of the TSCA, Aboriginal consultation should be undertaken in accordance with relevant legislation and the recommended guidelines.

Historic Archaeology

The NSW Heritage Council's policy in relation to State significant archaeological remains is that they should be conserved *in situ*. Where there is a proposal to impact on State significant archaeology it is essential to consider ways to avoid and minimise impacts. Appropriate mitigation strategies will need to be considered which may include public interpretation, open days to view the archaeology, and dissemination of the results of the archaeological program.

The following policies derive from the historic archaeology Statements of Significance (Section 5.6) and are not restricted to any specific option for the future of the site. The policies have been informed by various archaeological programs conducted within (and within the vicinity of) the TSCA (Section 3.6).

Archaeological salvage excavations have revealed significant areas of intact historic archaeology throughout the lower reserve of TSCA.² Appropriate policies for the management of this resource are:

Policy 86. All actions and activities within the SHR listed curtilage of the TSCA and to individual items listed on the State Heritage Register involving subsurface impacts require an approval under S57(2) or S60 of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*. No subsurface works can be undertaken without consideration of the Archaeological Assessment (AA) and a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) specific to the area to be impacted by the works.

Policy 87. An Archaeological Research Design (ARD) will need to be written as part of the S60 application. This will identify the archaeological approach and methodology to be used on the site, and the type of archaeological questions the archaeological investigation might address.

Policy 88. All State significant historic archaeological remains within the TSCA should be conserved *in situ*, where possible, and interpreted as part of future development proposals.

² Preliminary results of the AAJV Area 1 excavation program (salvage excavations within the lower reserve) are found at: <http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/projects/sydney-west/windsor-bridge-replacement/index.html> [accessed 08/01/2018, 19/01/2018 and 22/02/2018].

Policy 89. Archaeological work should be carried out by a suitable archaeologist who shall devise appropriate management of the archaeological resource. All proposed archaeological methodology has to be approved by the NSW Heritage Council prior to any disturbance of the site and areas of identified archaeological potential taking place.

The archaeological director must meet the current NSW Heritage Council requirements for an Excavation Director of an SHR site and so be able to obtain the appropriate approval or exemptions required under S57(1) or S57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977.

Policy 90. Any artefacts collected and retained during the works should be catalogued and stored securely at the Hawkesbury Regional Museum following the completion of the archaeological program.

Investigation for Research and to Guide Conservation

Investigation to increase knowledge of Australian history and/or to aid conservation work at the place should also be addressed.

Policy 91. Investigation of the place for research in response to impacts that are likely to disturb archaeological remains, may be allowed to increase knowledge of Australian history and other aspects of the occupation and construction of the place. Such investigations should only be allowed when guided by specific and scrutinised research goals and when there are adequate resources available to undertake, complete and publish results of the study and leave the place in a stable condition. Any archaeological intervention or excavation is to be approved by the NSW Heritage Council.

Policy 92. Archaeological investigation to provide information to guide conservation and interpretation work at the place pursuant to these policies should be allowed, but only when there are adequate resources to undertake and complete the work and to stabilise areas destabilised by the intervention.

7.9.6 Treatment of the Landform/Topography

The topography of the TSCA and the town of Windsor, coupled with its strategic location on the banks of the Hawkesbury River, has played an important role in the historic development of the locality.

Despite the myriad changes that the public reserve lands of Thompson Square have undergone over the years, the public square still retains the essence of its overall topographic character where the dramatic 20 metre drop in elevation from the George Street ridge to the river remains appreciable and should be conserved.

The most dramatic alteration to the historic landform came with the 1934 realignment of the road leading to Windsor Bridge resulting in the cutting into the land. This cutting and the increasingly busy Bridge Street have effectively divided the Thompson Square open space into two distinct halves and future works to the landform of the public reserves should only involve reconstructing the lower reserve (refer to Restoration/Reconstruction works above) and minimising the impact of that part of Bridge Street that currently bisects the public square.

Policy 93. The terracing running east-west across Thompson Square and the stepping down of the landform from George Street to the river should be retained and conserved.

- Policy 94.** Should the opportunity arise, the northern portion of Bridge Street that currently bisects Thompson Square should be reduced in width to interpret the historic topography of the public square.
- Policy 95.** Excavations are not appropriate, other than in accordance with the remainder of these policies.

Refer also to Section 7.9.5 Treatment of the Archaeology.

7.9.7 Treatment of Views and Setting

Views

The views to and from the place and views within the place have been identified as contributing to the significance of the place and should be protected from change or (if the opportunity presents itself) be re-established.

For the TSCA there are two significant historic views that have been recorded in artworks and photographs since the earliest days of Thompson Square, the view from the northern bank of the river to the TSCA and the view from Bridge Street looking west down George Street, that should be retained and conserved and, in the case of the view looking south across the river, strengthen.

In addition, views across and through the TSCA, in particular views between the properties located on George Street, Old Bridge Street and the street known as Thompson Square should be enhanced and this may require the removal of some trees. See also policies for Treatment of the Vegetation below.

- Policy 96.** Internal Views V1 to V10, within the boundaries of the TSCA, should be retained, as shown in Figure 3.16 and enhanced.
- Policy 97.** Views V12 to V19, of the TSCA from throughout the setting of the place, should be retained, as shown in Figure 3.16.
- Policy 98.** Key views V20 to V23 from the TSCA to the surrounding areas, should be retained, as shown in Figure 3.16 and enhanced.
- Policy 99.** The historic view V1 of the Macquarie Arms Hotel and George Street as seen from Bridge Street should be retained.
- Policy 100.** Opportunities should be sought to re-establish (at least in part) the historic view V11 (first depicted by G. W. Evans in 1809).

The Setting

As discussed above, the visual relationship between the TSCA and the Hawkesbury River and the broader agricultural lands is an essential element to the understanding of the historic significance of the place. The wider setting for the place brought about by the location and history of land uses within the broader landscape of the floodplains of the Hawkesbury River and available (glimpse) views from the TSCA to the river and the agricultural lands to the north and south should be retained and where possible expanded.

- Policy 101.** Opportunities should be sought to increase available views of the Hawkesbury River to the north and the agricultural lands to the north and south as seen from the TSCA and the visual relationship between the conservation area and its broader setting enhanced.

Refer to also to Treatment of the Public Reserves below.

New structures, buildings and features and other activities within the setting of the place or at associated places may also be detrimental to the place and should be addressed in the conservation guidelines. Refer also to Section 7.9.15 Building on the boundary of the TSCA.

Policy 56: Works and activities within the setting of the place, particularly on the boundary of the place should, if possible, be controlled to minimise visual intrusion and misunderstandings about the associations and meanings embodied at the place.

7.9.8 Treatment of the Subdivision Pattern

Although not always physically expressed (i.e. through the placement of dividing fences etc.), legal boundaries of individual properties do exist and are able to be protected and retained.

As discussed previously, (see Section 4) evidence of the early town plans of the TSCA remain in some of the property allotment boundaries, notably the allotment granted to Richard Fitzgerald in 1811 for the building of the Macquarie Arms Hotel and the western extension of this land for his cottage built in 1819, and the allotments leased to James Mileham and William Blady in 1809 on the southern side of George Street. Historic allotment boundaries should be retained and conserved.

Policy 102. Surviving Macquarie era and pre-Macquarie era allotment boundaries of the individual properties within the TSCA should be retained, conserved and interpreted.

Policy 103. Subdivision or amalgamation of individual allotments that have been in place since the early 19th century is not appropriate.

Policy 104. Locating built structures across historic allotment boundaries is not appropriate.

Building Alignments

An important aspect of character of Thompson Square is the idiosyncratic skewed alignments of walls and buildings along the western edge of the upper reserve, the buildings along the southern side of George Street and the c1816 sandstock wall located within the allotment of No. 4 Old Bridge Street. These historic alignments are physical indications of early buildings and property boundaries, tracks and town plans and are of equal importance to other early components at the place and should be retained and conserved.

Policy 105. The skewed street alignment of the southern end of George Street, at the intersection with Bridge Street, should be retained, remaining visible in the townscape and capable of being appreciated as an unusual streetscape space adjoining George Street.

Policy 106. The “kinked” alignment of the street known as Thompson Square should be retained and remain visible in the townscape.

7.9.9 Treatment of the Vegetation

Vegetation relating to the TSCA takes two broad categories: plantings and occasional weed species associated with the public reserves and within private gardens that tend to have been selected for aesthetic reasons and are not generally locally indigenous species; and the band of mixed opportunistic vegetation along the Hawkesbury River edge.

Within the upper and lower public reserves, the sole mature Hoop Pine represents the oldest and most valuable planting. Other plantings, of Silky Oaks and Kurrajongs, are later introductions but also

serve to define landscape spaces, provide an interpretation of the alignment of the earlier roads traversing the public square and provide amenity.

Given that for the majority of its lifetime Thompson Square has been devoid of trees and other plantings and its current landscape configuration is a fairly recent (late 20th century) development, the vegetation including trees should be managed in a way that allows for the opening up views into and out of the place and re-establishes visual relationships between the historic buildings and the public square and between Thompson Square and the Hawkesbury River on its northern boundary.

- Policy 107.** In order to reinforce the historic landscape character of the TSCA, maintain two distinct vegetation zones for the public reserves and the river bank lands:
- the upper and lower reserves should feature ornamental species used typically in the late 19th century with no locally indigenous species; and
 - the river bank lands should only feature locally indigenous vegetation.
- Policy 108.** The horticultural viability of the sole hoop pine located within the upper reserve should be conserved for as long as possible. Should the tree become senescent or a public safety threat, the tree should be replaced with another hoop pine in a similar position.
- Policy 109.** All plantings ranked as being of Moderate significance should be maintained for as long as possible.
- Policy 110.** Plantings within the upper and lower reserves ranked as being of Little significance could be retained or removed, however as removal would allow for increased views into, through and out of the place, removal is preferred.
- Policy 111.** Species that are potential nuisance species (invasive species and weeds) should be removed.
- Policy 112.** Trees growing towards overhead power lines should be pruned rather than removed.
- Policy 113.** Herbicidal sprays should not be used in a blanket application. Where they are used, the application should only be limited, very selective and carefully focussed on target plants.
- Policy 114.** Council should consider updating the previous Fisher Lucas landscape plan for Thompson Square by devising a landscape master plan that indicates proposed new plantings for the reserves taking into account important views into and out from the Square as well as the setting of the various key buildings surrounding and defining the Square.

River bank lands

The riparian zone (river bank lands) of the Hawkesbury River is an important component of the history of the place and makes a strong contribution to the overall character of the place. Vegetation along the river bank lands including trees, weeds and shrubbery appear to have developed unchecked throughout the 20th century and this area currently has an unkempt appearance that should be managed.

Currently, the visual and spatial relationship between the TSCA and the Hawkesbury River and the agricultural lands further afield are somewhat obscured due to the density of the vegetation both throughout the public reserves and along the river bank lands. The existing density of vegetation is a fairly recent development as the riverbank lands were essentially clear at least until the 1990s.

The vegetation along the riparian zone of the Hawkesbury River represents a major environmental management challenge as it includes many acknowledged environmental nuisance species. Generally, these should be either suppressed or, ideally, eliminated from the riparian zone however it is necessary

to take a more holistic approach to weed management that involves the whole river system in the vicinity of Windsor not just the zone within the TSCA.

Riparian vegetation is critically important for bank stabilisation (particularly given the history of flood events in the area) so the timing and extent of weed removal is also important. The overall objective should be to replace the existing exotic nuisance species with locally indigenous riparian species. Though in the case of the riparian zones within the TSCA, these indigenous species should be limited to low-growing species so as to maintain important views in to, and out from, the conservation area.

Policy 115. A program for the progressive replacement of the existing riparian weed species with locally indigenous riparian vegetation species should be devised in conjunction with the Hawkesbury River County Council.

Where this program coincides with the TSCA, local modifications should be made to ensure important views into, and out from, Thompson Square are maintained or recovered, particularly View V11 looking south from the north bank of the river to the TSCA.

7.9.10 Treatment of the Public Reserves

Upper and Lower Reserves

The upper and lower public reserves form an essential and intrinsic part of the character of the TSCA. It is within this landscape, defined by the historic buildings on three sides and the river to the north, that the basic topographic identity of the Square is evident, an important archaeological resource is retained, and the idiosyncratic open spaces of the public square are preserved. As discussed above, the form of this landscape has changed with the 1934 road cutting dividing it and has undergone various other changes with site and landscape features coming and going over the decades. It is important that the landscape comprising Thompson Square is not further alienated by divisive roadways or excavations or cluttered with unnecessary structures or plantings. See also policies for the treatment of public domain features below.

Policy 116. The informal layout and character of the upper public reserve with open grassed areas, scattered tree planting, white timber fencing and minimal park furniture and facilities, should be retained and conserved.

Policy 117. The lower reserve should be restored and reconstructed to its previous configuration following completion of the current archaeological investigations.

Policy 118. The introduction of car parks and hard surfaces for pathways or other reasons to the upper and lower public reserves is not appropriate.

Policy 119. Fixed cooking facilities, picnic pavilions, amenity blocks and other large outdoor built facilities to the upper and lower public reserves are not appropriate.

Commemoration Reserve

Policy 120. Commemoration Reserve could be retained, altered or removed. Any change to the reserve should retain the skewed alignment of George Street.

Policy 121. Built structures, other than park furniture (garbage bin, table and benches) and memorials, are not appropriate.

River bank lands

- Policy 122.** The informal layout and character of the river bank lands with open grassed areas and tree plantings traversed by The Terrace and a river's edge footpath should be retained and conserved.
- Policy 123.** The introduction of additional car parking provisions into the river bank lands is not appropriate. Hard surfaces including pathways and roads should be kept to a minimum.
- Policy 124.** Fixed cooking facilities, picnic pavilions, amenity blocks and other large outdoor built facilities to the upper and lower public reserves may be appropriate to the eastern side the TSCA, so long as significant views into and out from Thompson Square are retained.
- Policy 125.** When the opportunity arises, kerbs and gutters to The Terrace along the river bank lands should be replaced with sandstone kerbs and gutters.
- Policy 126.** The timber pedestrian stairs and walkway under the Windsor Bridge should be repaired as a matter of urgency.

Mobile and Temporary Structures within the Public Reserves

In most places of significance, the introduction of temporary and mobile structures for good reason is acceptable, provided they are capable of easy and quick removal and have no permanent effect on the setting.

- Policy 127.** The erection of temporary structures (for a period of no more than 21 days) within the place for ceremonial, commercial and community events and other compatible uses identified in the Policy for Use is appropriate.
- Policy 128.** The introduction of mobile or temporary structures for the purpose of distributing information relating to the place or selling light refreshments is appropriate.

7.9.11 Treatment of the Streets and Roads

As discussed above, the streets and roads located within the TSCA are of historic significance, some having been established during the initial decades of British settlement at the Green Hills. The historic alignments of the streets and roads should be retained and conserved. However, given the compact nature of the conservation area, widening any of the roads or introducing new roads into the place would be inappropriate.

In relation to the later extension to Bridge Street currently bisecting the public square, this road was discussed in the report *Thompson Square Windsor: A Concept Plan for Future Development*, Fisher Lucas Architects, 1975, in which the following opinion was included: "Unfortunate as it may be to have a main thoroughfare passing through the square subject to modern vehicular usage, there has always been a traffic route through the square and this is part of its tradition However, any future attempts to upgrade this traffic route should be strongly resisted."³ This continues to be an appropriate analysis of the future treatment of Bridge Street.

Generally

- Policy 129.** New roads or streets within the place are not appropriate.

³ *Thompson Square Windsor: A Concept Plan for Future Development*, Fisher Lucas Architects, 1975, p. 35-36

Policy 130. The historic alignments of George Street, Old Bridge Street, The Terrace and Bridge Street (south of George Street) should be retained.

Policy 131. The existing alignment of Bridge Street (north of George Street) leading to Windsor Bridge should be retained.

The Carriageways

Policy 132. The existing widths of the carriageways of George Street, Bridge Street, Old Bridge Street, Baker Street, the street known as Thompson Square and The Terrace should generally remain as existing.

Policy 133. The existing surface treatments of the road being bitumen to George Street, Bridge Street, Old Bridge Street, Baker Street and The Terrace and brick paving to the street known as Thompson Square should be retained.

Policy 134. The use of modern traffic management devices such as roundabouts, speed humps etc. should only be used when necessary. Design of such devices should be consistent with the historic character of the TSCA and surfaced using materials already evident throughout the public domain, i.e. brick paving with sandstone edging. The use of concrete should be kept to a minimum.

Footpaths, Kerbs and Verges

Throughout the TSCA, many of the footpaths have been replaced with brick paving to distinguish the conservation area from its surroundings. This technique is appropriate, as it relies on the use of a traditional material and is subtle in its design and complements the historic character of the place. However, there are some areas within the conservation area and within the recommended expanded boundaries of the conservation area that do not have brick paved footpaths, namely Bridge Street, the western end of George Street on the southern side, Baker Street and the pathway along the river bank.

Although it is not recommended that all footpaths within the boundaries of the TSCA be brick paved, there are some areas that would benefit from this treatment to provide greater consistency in the appearance of the public domain throughout the area.

However, it is acknowledged that in some cases brick paving for public footpaths is not considered safe as the bricks can eventually lift making pathways uneven and a trip hazard. If this is the case, then Council should consider replacing the brick footpaths with bitumen as this is a visually recessive material and would not be distracting within the area. Large expanses of concrete or concrete paving is not appropriate.

One street within the TSCA does not have a footpath, Old Bridge Street, and pedestrian access is via a “goat track” along the grassed verge. This treatment should be retained as it is considered appropriate to the modest, colonial character of the locality.

Policy 135. Existing sandstone kerbs and gutters should be retained and conserved.

Policy 136. The practice of using of sandstone for kerbs and guttering throughout the TSCA should be continued and should be introduced to the pathways and roads within the river bank lands.

Policy 137. Existing brick paved footpaths should be retained and conserved, unless considered unsafe for public use. If replacement of the footpaths becomes necessary (for public safety reasons only), then bitumen should be used.

- Policy 138.** The pedestrian walkway along the river's edge within the river bank lands should be replaced with either brick paving to match the pedestrian walkway along the "Great River Walk" in Deerubbin Park, or with bitumen.
- Policy 139.** The grass verges along Old Bridge Street and Thompson Square are to be retained and conserved.
- Policy 140.** Formal paved or hard surfaced footpaths to Old Bridge Street are not appropriate.
- Policy 141.** Extruded concrete guttering should only be used in exceptional circumstances.
- Policy 142.** Concrete footpaths and concrete paving to footpaths is not appropriate.

7.9.12 Treatment of Public Domain Features

Generally

The overall approach for the treatment of the public domain features should be one of maintaining the informal, character of the TSCA consistent with the broader rural nature of the town and the setting. This can be achieved in part by avoiding cluttering the public domain with site features and facilities that distract from the historic character of the area and by avoiding the use of "historical" reproduction features and facilities.

There is already an established palette of materials used throughout the public areas of the TSCA, namely sandstone, face brick and white painted timber and the use of these materials should be continued. The aim for the public domain areas of the TSCA should be to provide a continuity across the whole area in appearance, style and materials that is not overt or overdone, but rather discreet and visually recessive.

- Policy 143.** Proposed changes to public domain features should be considered within the context of the TSCA as a whole. Piecemeal or incremental change should be avoided.
- Policy 144.** The introduction of outdoor seating, garbage receptacles, lighting, vehicle barriers, etc. associated with compatible uses identified in Policy for Use is appropriate provided they are designed and located to provide minimal visual intrusion, are low-key in design and in materials appropriate to the colonial character of the place (i.e. timber, sandstone, brick and the like).
- Policy 145.** Relevant and experienced conservation advice and practitioners should be used to assist the development of proposals for the TSCA, for assessments and works programs for the place including the public reserves, the vegetation, streets and roads, street furniture, infrastructure and for carrying out conservation and related works on significant components within the TSCA.
- Policy 146.** Incidental items, historic in nature and character, located in the public domain including retaining walls, marker stones etc. should be retained and conserved.

Park Furniture

The existing park furniture located within the upper reserve and Commemoration Reserve is adequate and is not considered to be significant. Although the benches and tables in the upper reserve may be considered somewhat old fashioned, they are not visually distracting and are of a type that can be found in many public parks throughout NSW. However, a different, more contemporary type of bench and table has been used in the Commemoration Reserve, which is also adequate, not significant and not visually distracting.

As a means of unifying the area and discreetly defining the TSCA from its surrounds, a single type of park furniture should be used in the upper and lower reserves of Thompson Square, Commemoration Reserve and along the river bank lands, preferably of a simple design, not visually distracting and using materials appropriate to the character of the place (e.g. timber).

Policy 147. A consistent style of park furniture e.g. tables and benches should be adopted and installed within the public reserves and the river bank lands throughout the TSCA. Park furniture could be traditional in design or a contemporary interpretation of traditional elements, using traditional materials such as timber and should not be visually distracting or obscure significant views throughout the area.

Street Furniture

The only street furniture located within the TSCA is currently situated along the road reserve on the southern side of George Street in the form of timber platforms with balustrading providing outdoor seating for the adjacent cafes and food outlets. The timber platforms, outdoor seating and associated umbrellas and shade structures are considered intrusive as they obscure views of the front elevations of the historic commercial buildings and inhibit views from the buildings along George Street to the public square and should be removed.

Generally street furniture should not be introduced along footpaths, verges or road reserves within the TSCA.

Policy 148. The introduction of street furniture to the public footpaths and verges of the streets and roads within the TSCA is not appropriate.

Policy 149. Existing timber platforms with outdoor seating located within the road reserve on the southern side of George Street could be removed or altered/reduced to lessen its intrusive nature.

Policy 150. Umbrellas and shade structures to the outdoor seating areas on the south side of George Street should be removed and not replaced.

Policy 151. The introduction of umbrellas and shade structures to the front elevations of the buildings along George Street or along footpaths is not appropriate.

Garbage Bins

Currently, there are no garbage bins located along the streets of the TSCA and this is a situation that should be continued, to minimise visual clutter throughout the conservation area.

Within the upper reserve and the Commemoration Reserve are located a number of garbage bins of the type typically found in public parks, being small galvanised open bins held in timber slatted supports on a post. However, adjacent to these bins in the upper reserve are also located a council “wheelie bin” indicating that the existing bins are inadequate to cope with the amount of rubbish generated when the park is in use by the community and visitors. The “wheelie bins” are considered to be visually intrusive and should be removed.

In order to provide an adequate waste management service for the public reserves, new larger, covered garbage bins or bin enclosures for the “wheelie bins” could be introduced in the same locations as the existing bins.

Policy 152. The introduction of garbage bins along the public footpaths or on the verges of the street and roads within the TSCA is not appropriate.

- Policy 153.** The existing garbage bins and “wheelie bins” located in the upper reserve of Thompson Square should be removed and replaced with larger, covered garbage bins in the same location. The new bins (or bin enclosures) should cause minimal visual intrusion and be low-key in design.
- Policy 154.** The existing garbage bin within the Commemorative Reserve could be replaced with a new bin to match those selected for the upper reserve.

Street Lighting

Currently there are at least four different styles of street lighting located within the TSCA, some of which are required for traffic safety.

- Policy 155.** Should the opportunity arise, a consistent style of street lights should be introduced throughout the TSCA consisting of simple contemporary fittings thoughtfully positioned to provide adequate lighting, with a minimum of visual ‘clutter’ and should not impinge on significant views from Thompson Square to the broader setting or on views of the significant buildings.

Interpretation Signs, Plaques and Memorials within the Public Reserves

Although the TSCA has many factors worth recognising, including its significance, rarity, its history and the involvement of notable persons in its development, the introduction of interpretation signs, memorials, plaques etc. should be resisted to ensure that the public domain areas do not become cluttered.

- Policy 156.** The growth of plaques and memorials within the upper and lower reserves should be resisted. Utilising the existing memorials for the addition of new plaques is preferred.
- Policy 157.** Avoid introducing permanent monuments, memorials or public artworks within Thompson Square that have no direct and compelling relevance to the place or otherwise detract from the setting of Thompson Square.
- Policy 158.** The existing memorials and plaques located within the upper reserve could be rationalised including the removal or relocation of the existing Governor Macquarie memorial with anchor, but only with the support of the local community.

Services and Utilities

At some stage services and utilities along the street known as Thompson Square, along The Terrace in the river bank lands and along the commercial precinct of George Street have been relocated below ground, which has resulted in enhancing the historic character of these streets. A similar approach should be taken for Bridge Street and Old Bridge Street but only if the archaeological potential in these areas is conserved.

- Policy 159.** Relocating existing services and utilities below ground along Old Bridge Street and Bridge Street is preferred but only if existing underground conduits/service channels are used.
- Policy 160.** Should the opportunity arise, utility poles should be repositioned away from in front of significant buildings and should not impinge on significant views into, out from and through Thompson Square.
- Policy 161.** The introduction of new utility poles in accordance with relevant legislation and requirements by other authorities is appropriate. However, these new services should only be introduced in order to replace an existing utility pole and not to add to the numbers of existing utility poles.

- Policy 162.** Any works involving relocating services and utilities underground or the introduction of new services and utilities is to be preceded by appropriate archaeological investigation as per Policies 85 to 90. The high potential for and rarity of the Aboriginal and historic archaeology in the TSCA is to be conserved and protected.

7.9.13 Treatment of the Buildings

Generally

Part of the significance and charm of the TSCA is created by the remarkably intact early, mid and late nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings that form both picturesque and historically important streetscapes, particularly along the street known as Thompson Square. Many of the buildings have been captured in significant early prints, paintings and photographs and the intact nature and colonial character of the townscape of the TSCA is appreciated by the broader community.

The Statement of Significance (Section 5) identifies why the whole of the TSCA is significant including the contribution that the individual buildings make to the conservation area as a whole. In addition, each street within the TSCA has a slightly different, though significant character and the buildings form important streetscapes; as well, each property has its own particular cultural significance.

Previous reconstruction and restoration work (mainly carried out in the 1980s) was based on proper research and evidence to interpret the history of the buildings around the square. This work should be respected and conserved as significant fabric in its own right.

Conservation of properties in the TSCA should take into consideration all aspects of their heritage significance and should recognise both the intangible social and historic aspects of each property as well as the more tangible architectural fabric and elements.

- Policy 163.** Generally, works to the individual buildings (including changes to the interiors) located within the boundaries of the TSCA will require a S60 application (other than S57 exemption works).
- Policy 164.** Proposed changes to the buildings, including internal changes, should be informed by the significance of the individual building and guided by a site-specific Conservation Management Plan, Conservation Management Strategy, detailed Heritage Impact Statement or similar.
- Policy 165.** Further reconstruction or restoration should be informed by research carried out for a site specific Conservation Management Plan, Conservation Management Strategy, detailed Heritage Impact Statement or similar.

Demolition

- Policy 166.** Demolition or partial demolition of buildings ranked as being of Moderate significance or higher is not appropriate.
- Policy 167.** Demolition or partial demolition of later addition built structures, considered to be of Little significance, located to the rear of the principal buildings is appropriate.

Alterations and Additions to Buildings

Alterations and additions to the buildings should be located to the rear of the main building, not clearly visible from Thompson Square and using traditional type timber framed door and window joinery or external finishes of a sympathetic design.

- Policy 168.** Alterations and additions should be of a height and bulk subservient to the existing building and should be located to the rear of the main building. Additions to the side and front elevations are not appropriate.
- Policy 169.** Enclosing front verandahs and balconies is not appropriate.
- Policy 170.** The addition of another storey/level to buildings ranked as being Exceptional or High is not appropriate.
- Policy 171.** New openings to the front and side elevations is not appropriate.
- Policy 172.** New security grilles to window and door openings in the front or side elevations at any level is not appropriate.

Changes to Buildings of Little Significance

Located within the boundaries of the conservation area are a few buildings that are not of heritage value: No. 80 George Street, Nos. 1 and 2/52 George Street and No. 4 Old Bridge Street.

Similarly, there are also buildings located within the proposed extended conservation area boundaries that are also not of heritage value: No. 89 George Street, the contemporary Hawkesbury Regional Museum fronting Baker Street and No. 94 George Street.

Regardless, the form, scale, colour and materials of these buildings are considered to be appropriate; they are neither intrusive nor contributory to the conservation area and are ranked as being of Little significance (“Neutral” contributory buildings). Therefore, these buildings are capable of undergoing more change than buildings ranked as being of Exceptional, High and Moderate significance. Refer also Figure 7.4 below.

- Policy 173.** Alterations and additions to buildings identified as being of Little significance (“Neutral” buildings) should be consistent with the style of the building that is being altered.
- Policy 174.** Alterations and additions to buildings located adjacent to buildings of Moderate or higher significance (“Contributory” buildings) should be sited and designed so that they:
- do not have an adverse impact on the cultural significance of the adjacent building; and
 - do not have an adverse impact on the views of the significant building from the street or the public domain.

Front Fences and Gardens

- Policy 175.** Fences of traditional timber palings of a maximum height of 1.8 metres to existing side and rear boundaries or fences to match existing are appropriate.
- Policy 176.** Front fences to match or timber picket to a maximum height of 1 metre along the front boundaries of the residential properties are appropriate.

In most places, domestic gardens constructed within or amongst existing fabric are appropriate, including the planting of trees provided the suitability of the species and their location is considered in relation to the significance of the place including structural implications and retention of views. As with fence designs, the design of front gardens should be based on archival records and use species known to have been available in the 19th century (ensuring the species does not have a serious weed propensity).

- Policy 177.** Planting new trees within the boundaries of the private properties is appropriate and should take into account the following:
- the proximity of the mature tree to adjoining properties and the road reserve.

- the location of the mature tree and its roots to household drainage. Trees should not be planted closer than 3 metres to a building.
- the location of the mature tree with identified views between the buildings defining the three sides of the public square, and views from the buildings to the public square and the broader setting.

Ancillary Features

- Policy 178.** Ancillary features including A/C units, solar panels, antennae, satellite dishes, aerials should not be affixed to the front or side elevations or to the front or side roof planes of the individual buildings.
- Policy 179.** Roof decks, skylights, dormer windows and lanterns are not appropriate to the front and side roof planes.
- Policy 180.** Minor structures such as decks, garbage bin enclosures, clotheslines, open pavilions, water tanks etc. are appropriate to the rear of the individual buildings.

Garages, Carports and Driveways

- Policy 181.** Garages and carports should be detached and located behind the main building (to the rear yard only).
- Policy 182.** Driveways should be crushed gravel or brick paved to match with footpath details. Large expanses of concrete are not appropriate.
- Policy 183.** Double driveways are not appropriate.
- Policy 184.** Driveways should not be laid directly against a building.

Colours

- Policy 185.** A palette of traditional colours that is tonally appropriate, based on historic photographs or documentation is appropriate.
- Policy 186.** Overly bright colours to walls, roofs, joinery or verandahs and balconies are not appropriate.

Historic Finishes

Generally, the original and early finishes should be retained as a way of conserving the original character of the place. Removal of added render or paint needs to be done carefully so as not to cause damage to the substrate. See also policies for Maintenance above.

- Policy 187.** Original and early plaster, render and/or paint applied to brickwork and masonry should not be removed.
- Policy 188.** If, for interpretation reasons, added plaster, render or paint is proposed to be removed, this should not be done unless by sample it can be removed without causing damage to the original brickwork or masonry and only in areas of lower significance not visible from any public area.
- Policy 189.** Original face brickwork and masonry should be retained (i.e. not covered over by paint, render or plaster).

Shops/Shopfronts

- Policy 190.** Original/early shop fronts (or reconstructed shop fronts) including front doors and windows are to be retained and conserved.
- Policy 191.** Evidence of early commercial signage should be retained and conserved.
- Policy 192.** Building names are to be retained including existing painted signs and raised lettering to parapets.
- Policy 193.** Enclosing of balconies is not appropriate. Avoid the introduction of plastic screens/blinds for weather protection.

Signage on Commercial Buildings

- Policy 194.** New external signage to the existing commercial buildings on George Street, Bridge Street and Baker Street is appropriate, provided it is under-awning or signage to awning fascias.
- Policy 195.** Painted or etched window signs to shop front windows that are discreet and do not clutter or dominate the shop window are appropriate.
- Policy 196.** Commercial signage (other than signs for home businesses/home industries) to residential buildings on the street known as Thompson Square, Bridge Street, Old Bridge Street, The Terrace and Baker Street is not appropriate.
- Policy 197.** Projecting wall signs are only appropriate to the Macquarie Arms Hotel building.
- Policy 198.** Changing the content (text, graphics and colours) of existing awning fascia, under-awning signs and window signs is appropriate.
- Policy 199.** New external signage should be subservient to the existing fabric and historic character of the buildings.
- Policy 200.** Introduction of new signage on significant buildings should not cover, obscure or damage significant fabric. All new signage should be reversible.
- Policy 201.** Attaching signs to front or side boundaries fences is not appropriate.
- Policy 202.** The size and placement of new signage should be carefully considered so that it does not intrude on the setting of the buildings and not detract from views and vistas across Thompson Square.
- Policy 203.** Top of building signs, projecting wall signs, freestanding signs, third party advertisements and banners, flags and fabric signs are not appropriate.
- Policy 204.** Light boxes, neon lights, moving or sequenced lights, strobe lights, video screens, digital displays, laser advertising and the like either externally or within shop windows are not appropriate.
- Policy 205.** Intrusive signage that has accumulated over time should be removed and underlying fabric repaired accordingly.

‘Home Business’/‘Home Industries’ Signage

Regardless of the land use zone that may apply to the individual properties within the TSCA, buildings that were originally constructed as residences should only display signs of a type traditionally associated with residential buildings.

- Policy 206.** Signage attached to buildings originally constructed as residences should be limited to one of the following:

- small, simple flush mounted metal wall plaque attached to brick joints to the front façade of the building; or
- window sign that covers no more than 20% of the surface of the window in which it is displayed.

Policy 207. No more than one sign per premises is appropriate.

Policy 208. New external signage should be subservient to the existing fabric and historic character of the buildings.

Policy 209. All new signage should be reversible.

Policy 210. Light boxes, neon lights, moving or sequenced lights, strobe lights, video screens, digital displays, laser advertising and the like either externally or within front windows are not appropriate.

Policy 211. Attaching signs to verandah balustrades or to front or side boundaries fences is not appropriate.

7.9.14 Infill Development

Even at places of outstanding significance there are usually areas where new developments, buildings and features can be placed without detracting from or reducing the significance of the place. The impact of such adaptations depends on their bulk, form, height, proportions, scale, materials, colours etc.

In this case the configuration of the place is so intact to its mid-19th century configuration that no substantial new constructions are appropriate. In addition, as the place is relatively small in area, no substantial locations exist that could contain new development that would not detract from the significance of the place.

However, there are a few properties that could be altered/redeveloped, including those ranked as being of Little significance / “Neutral” contributory buildings in Figure 7.3 within the TSCA and the recommended expanded boundaries of the conservation area, including the council car park at No. 8 Baker Street and the commercial building at No. 89 George Street.

However, because the significance of the TSCA includes the overall colonial character of the conservation area, the streetscapes and the groups of buildings of high historic continuity, new buildings should be of traditional character and not of overtly modern design.

Generally

The goal with new development within the TSCA is for it to harmonise with the existing streetscapes and roofscapes and not block views or compromise the appreciation of significant buildings.

Policy 212. Infill development within the TSCA (expanded boundaries) is only appropriate for those properties identified as being “Neutral” contributory properties in Figure 7.3.

Policy 213. Infill development within the TSCA should generally comply with the policies for the Treatment of the Buildings (policies 168 to 211) and should:

- be appropriate to the character of the streetscape or context;
- be of a similar height or less than surrounding buildings;
- not obstruct views (including oblique views along the street) of significant buildings;
- not visually dominate the streetscape or roofscape of the TSCA; and

- be set back or further away from the significant building if it is likely to have an adverse impact on a heritage building by virtue of scale, location or appearance.
- Policy 214.** Basing the form and design of infill buildings on the identified key characteristics for residential buildings and commercial buildings is appropriate (as per Section 3.11.5).
- Policy 215.** The siting of new buildings should respond to the established front and side building setbacks within the streetscape.
- Policy 216.** Infill buildings on Old Bridge Street or Bridge Street that appear as commercial buildings are not appropriate.
- Policy 217.** Infill buildings along George Street that appear as residential buildings are not appropriate.
- Policy 218.** The height and location of new buildings or additions to existing buildings at Nos. 8 and 10 Baker Street, No. 18 Baker Street, No. 10 The Terrace, No. 58 George Street, No. 94 George Street or to No. 89 George Street should be controlled to ensure that no more than the roofscape of any building is visible from Thompson Square and that new works do not detract from the colonial character of the place.
- Policy 219.** Interpreting traditional design concepts for infill buildings in a modern way without mimicking existing historic buildings is appropriate.
- Policy 220.** Depending on the scale of work, new infill development should be preceded by a building and streetscape character analysis, streetscape elevation, and definition of suitable envelope, all of which should be discussed with Council's heritage advisor prior to undertaking detailed design.
- Policy 221.** Prior to developing designs for any infill development to No. 10 Baker Street, No. 18 Baker Street, No. 94 Baker Street, No. 58 George Street and Nos. 1 and 2/52 George Street (as indicated in Figure 4.68), further research into the history of these allotments is required in order to establish significance. Nos. 92-94 George Street and No. 18 Baker Street is to be further researched and investigated to determine the date, intactness and significance of the early building located on the east boundary of the allotments.

Archaeological Requirements

Given the high potential for historic archaeology of State significance at some of the properties identified as being suitable for infill development, it is imperative that an archaeological investigation is undertaken to ensure that impacts on

- Policy 222.** Any proposal for infill development to the following properties should be preceded by an Archaeological Assessment (AA) and potentially an Archaeological Research Design (ARD):
- No. 4 Thompson Square;
 - No. 89 George Street;
 - No. 8 Baker Street (Council carpark);
 - No. 58 George Street; and
 - Nos. 1 or 2/52 George Street.

Detailed design for the siting of any new building should be determined by the recommendations of the archaeological assessment.

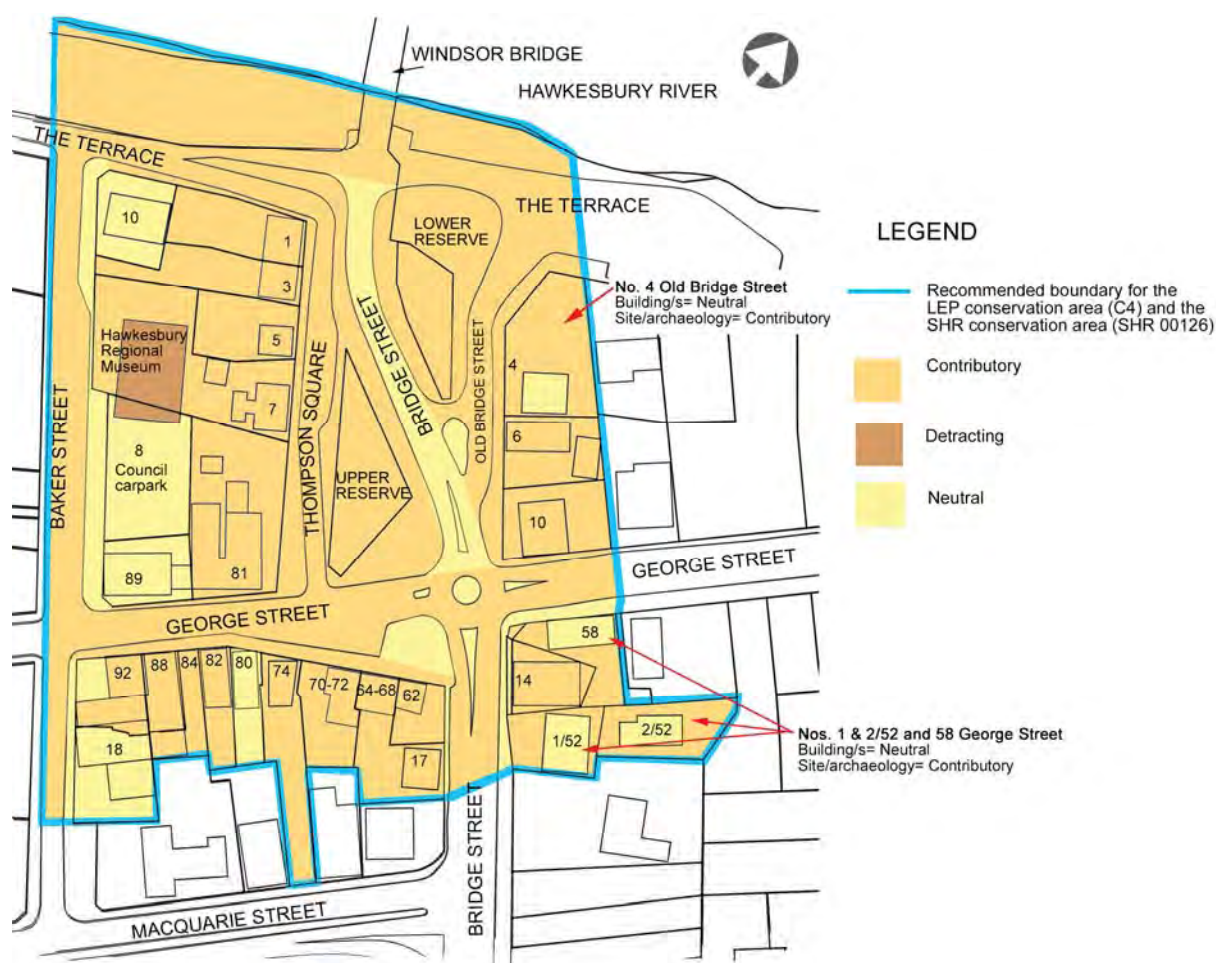


Figure 7. 3: Contributory, Detracting and Neutral properties within the TSCA.

7.9.15 Building on the boundaries of the Conservation Area

Areas surrounding core heritage areas, such as the TSCA, can be identified as buffer or transitional zones and development within these zones is able to be regulated in order to maintain a sympathetic relationship with the adjacent conservation area. The aim of a buffer zone is to ensure that future development on the boundary or within the immediate vicinity of a conservation area does not result in negative impacts on the heritage values, the historic character or the amenity of the properties located within the conservation area.

Generally, the scale, form and configuration of the existing buildings located around the boundaries of the TSCA are appropriate as they do not result in negative visual impacts or impinge on views into and out of the conservation area.

Regardless, in order to control future development on the boundary of the TSCA, a small buffer zone is recommended along the east, west and southern boundaries of the conservation area in which specific provisions for development of these properties is addressed via the development standards within the *Hawkesbury LEP 2012* and/or the development policies within the *Hawkesbury Development Control Plan 2002*.

Policy 223. Hawkesbury City Council should introduce specific planning provisions to address future development within the recommended buffer zone of the TSCA as shown in Figure 7.4, to ensure future development in this zone does not result in negative impacts on the cultural

significance of the TSCA. Planning provisions should address (at a minimum) the following issues:

- The height and location of new buildings or additions to existing buildings within the buffer zone should be controlled to ensure that no more than the roofscape of any buildings within the buffer zone is visible from within the TSCA.
- New development, alterations and additions to existing buildings and landscaping (including tree planting) within the buffer zone should not impede available views from the TSCA to the Hawkesbury River to the north or the agricultural lands beyond to the north and south.
- The placement of signage (traffic, directional, commercial and interpretation) and utilities and services should be controlled to minimise visual clutter on the boundaries of the TSCA.

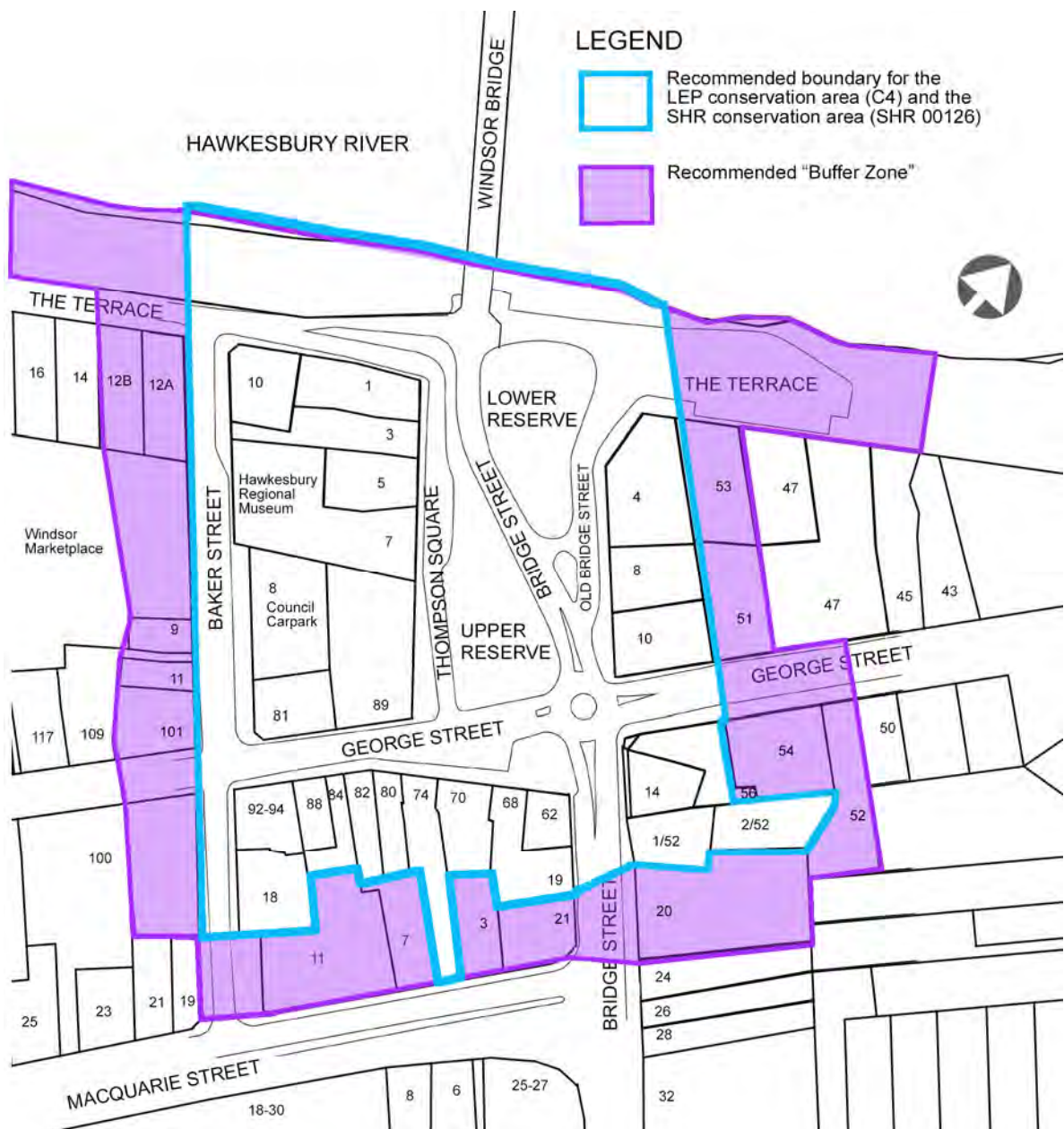


Figure 7. 4: Recommended buffer zone for the Thompson Square Conservation Area.

7.9.16 Adaptation for Structural, Service, Security, Access, Statutory, Hazardous Materials and Improved Amenity Reasons

Adaptations for practical reasons such as the following need to be addressed:

- For structural reasons
- For installation or replacement of services and equipment
- To deal with asbestos and other hazardous materials
- To provide access by people with disabilities

Policy 224. *Structural Safety-* Adaptation of fabric to prevent structural failure of existing fabric is appropriate, provided alteration of fabric identified to be conserved is minimised.

Policy 225. *Services-* The replacement of existing services (electricity, water, sewer etc.) and the installation of new services and equipment at the place in connection with uses retained or introduced in accordance with Policy for Use is appropriate, provided that, as a general rule:

- equipment is concealed and/or installed/located in areas and spaces of lower significance in preference to those of higher significance;
- that the installation is designed and constructed in a way that causes minimum damage to fabric identified to be conserved and is removable without further damage to significant fabric;
- the work is planned and carried out with regards to the below-ground archaeology of the place.

Policy 226. *Statutory Requirements-* Alteration of fabric identified to be conserved in order to comply with the spirit of fire safety and other statutory requirements is appropriate, but only after investigation of alternative fire safety and other alternatives in order to determine design and construction strategies. Adaptation should be located in spaces of lower rather than higher significance, minimise damage to fabric identified to be conserved and provide for the removal of the alterations without further damage to retained fabric.

Policy 227. *Hazardous Materials-* Adaptation of fabric identified to be conserved shown to contain or requiring removal of asbestos or other hazardous materials is appropriate. Removal of fabric, where it cannot practically be sealed from future disturbance, is appropriate. In such cases and where exposed to view in its normal configuration, fabric should be replaced with fabric of matching appearance.

Policy 228. *Equitable Access-* Alteration of the fabric identified to be conserved to facilitate access by disabled people is appropriate, but only after investigation of alternative strategies. Adaptation should be located in spaces of lower rather than higher significance, minimise damage to fabric identified to be conserved and provide for the removal of the alterations without further damage to retained fabric.

7.10 Conservation Procedures and Practice at the Place

7.10.1 Procedures

Because the place is of outstanding cultural significance, procedures for managing change and activities at the place should be in accordance with recognised conservation methodologies such as that of Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. Issues to be addressed by conservation policies should include:

- management and conservation philosophy
- the setting of the place and associated places
- professional advice
- trade skills
- documentation
- archaeological finds
- site recording.

- Policy 229.** *Burra Charter.* The place should be treated as of exceptional cultural significance, and consequently activities at the place should be guided by the philosophy of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendix 1).
- Policy 230.** *Management.* The place should be managed in a way which permits the maximum number of these policies included in this report to be followed.
- Policy 231.** *Setting and Associated Places.* The management body of the place should if possible involve itself in the protection of the setting of the place and associated places and objects from inappropriate uses and activities.
- Policy 232.** *Professional Conservation Team.* Personnel skilled in disciplines of conservation practice at a professional level should be engaged as appropriate to advise on and implement conservation aspects of the place.
- Policy 233.** *Skilled Trade Team.* Skilled traditional building and engineering trades should be engaged as appropriate to advise on the conservation of the place and to carry out all conservation aspects at the place.
- Policy 234.** *Reference Documentation.* Copies of all known historical illustrations and the major written primary and secondary records relating to the place should be assembled, catalogued and made readily available, in a permanent archive to be held at the Hawkesbury Regional Museum.
- Policy 235.** *Archaeological Finds.* All archaeological finds that have been or are in the future removed from the place should be assembled, catalogued and safely housed. These should be stored in the one place (preferably at the Hawkesbury Regional Museum), apart from individual items that might be loaned to repositories elsewhere for particular research or interpretative reasons.
- Policy 236.** *Systematic Photographic Survey.* Systematic photographic surveys of the place should be carried out before, during and after any works and the results catalogued and archived.

7.10.2 Practice- Generally

Because of the significance of the place it is important that the proposed changes are achieved involving a high standard of conservation practice.

Policy 237. Changes at the place should be achieved in the following way:

- (a) *Conservation Guidelines:*
 - Proposals for the place should be assessed in the light of what is recommended in this report. It may be necessary to carry out further research in order to assess and implement the proposed work to a high standard.
 - Research can include physical intervention, for example a search for former decorative surface finishes.
- (b) *Configuration Survey:* Before commencement of work to a component of the place, a full photographic and measured survey should be carried out. Recording should:
 - identify the extent and nature of the fabric; and
 - if possible, the age of each part of the fabric.

This information should be reproduced in a report with a copy held at the archive for the place, as recommended above. Some of this work may already be included in this report.
- (c) *Documentation of Conservation Works:* Proposed work to a component should be documented for implementation in a way that allows the scrutiny of others before the work is executed and also in posterity. A statement setting out the precise aims of the work should be made. The documentary or physical evidence upon which restoration and reconstruction decisions are made for each component should be cited. A copy of the documentation, including schedules and plans, should be held at the archive for the place.
- (d) *Preservation of Fabric and Patina:* During documentation of proposed work to a component of the place, and during the work, the maximum amount of significant fabric and patina should be retained consistent with the preservation of the element and in relation to the relative significance of the element. Replacements, no matter how accurate, should be considered of far less heritage value than the original fabric.
- (e) *Use of traditional techniques and materials:* Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the conservation of significant fabric. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate; however the use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or a body of experience.
- (f) *Information Revealed during Conservation Work:* New information about the materials, configuration, use, age, evolution, etc. of a component of the place that comes to light during the work should be recorded in a report, a copy of which should be held at the archive of the place.
- (g) *Identification of Personnel:* Personnel involved in the documentation and implementation of works to components of the place should be recorded for future reference.

7.11 Adoption and Review of Conservation Policies

Naturally, conservation policies should include recommendations about the adoption and review of the conservation policies and compliance with same.

- Policy 238.** *Adoption of Conservation Guidelines.* These policies should be adopted as the Conservation Management Plan for the place, to guide the operation of the management body. If not adopted, these policies should be revised and then adopted before further works or activities are carried out at the place.
- Policy 239.** *Amendment of other Plans.* Any master development plan or management plan that may exist for the place should be revised to be consistent with these policies.
- Policy 240.** *Compliance with Conservation Management Plan.* Works and activities at the place should be in compliance with the adopted Conservation Management Plan.
- Policy 241.** *Proposals that are not in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan should only be implemented following a revision of the whole of the Conservation Management Plan which results in the conclusion that such proposals are consistent with the revised plan. That is, ad hoc changes in Conservation Management Plans should be avoided.*
- Policy 242.** *Review of Conservation Management Plan.* The Conservation Management Plan should be reviewed after first major works at the place and otherwise at regular intervals, firstly say, seven years from its adoption.
- Policy 243.** *Distribution of Conservation Management Plan.* Unless for reasonable security reasons, copies of the Conservation Management Plan should be held at the archive for the place and be made available to local and other public libraries and be freely available for public inspection.

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Appendix 1

Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance

The Burra Charter

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia; ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988, 26 November 1999 and 31st October 2013.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

1.1 *Place* means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

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

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents, and objects.

1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its cultural *significance*.

1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*.

Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

1.7 *Restoration* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.

1.9 *Adaptation* means changing a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.

1.10 *Use* means the functions of a *place*, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.

1.11 *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

1.12 *Setting* means the immediate and extended environment of a *place* that is part of or contributes to its *cultural significance* and distinctive character.

1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.

1.15 *Associations* mean the connections that exist between people and a *place*.

1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.

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

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.

2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.

2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.

3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.

4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Article 5. Values

5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter Process

6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy. This is the Burra Charter Process.

6.2 Policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

6.4 In developing an effective policy, different ways to retain *cultural significance* and address other factors may need to be explored.

6.5 Changes in circumstances, or new information or perspectives, may require reiteration of part or all of the Burra Charter Process.

Article 7. Use

7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.

7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate *setting*. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9. Location

9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.

9.2 Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.

9.3 If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, *interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. Conservation may also include retention of the contribution that related places and related objects make to the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* and its *use* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation*. Maintenance should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its *maintenance* is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In some cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant *fabric*, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions or other changes to the *place* may be acceptable where it respects and does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such, but must report and respect and have minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

Article 23. Conserving use

Retaining, modifying or reintroducing a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and engagement, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with a *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

Article 27. Managing change

27.1 The impact of proposed changes, including incremental changes, on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be assessed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility for decisions

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Keeping a log

New evidence may come to light while implementing policy or a plan for a *place*. Other factors may arise and require new decisions. A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

Words in *italics* are defined in Article 1.

The Burra Charter Process

Steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance

The Burra Charter should be read as a whole.

Key articles relevant to each step are shown in the boxes. Article 6 summarises the Burra Charter Process.



Appendix 2

Preliminary Urban Design Guidelines

The following preliminary list of urban design guidelines and principles have been drawn from the conservation policies in Section 7 of this report and have been prepared to guide Hawkesbury City Council in their role as caretaker of the Thompson Square Conservation Area.

The following principles and guidelines apply to the privately-owned properties within the TSCA.

Urban Design Principles

Maintain and protect the modest “colonial” character of the TSCA and the configuration of the locality consisting of public reserve lands defined by historic buildings and containing historic roads, fronting the Hawkesbury River.

Maintain and protect the visual relationships between the TSCA, the Hawkesbury River, the Windsor Bridge and the agricultural lands on the northern (Wilberforce side) bank of the river.

Maintain and protect the historic visual and spatial relationships between the TSCA and Bridge Street, the South Creek Bridge and the agricultural lands of Mulgrave to the south of Windsor.

Maintain the public open spaces and public access through Thompson Square and along the river bank lands.

Maintain the authenticity of original and early spaces, components and fabric (both public and privately owned).

Ensure development responds sensitively to the density, scale, form, materials and configuration of the historic precinct.

New development within the TSCA is to harmonise with the existing streetscapes and roofscapes and not block views, or compromise the appreciation of significant buildings.

Adopt a cautious approach to any proposed change, i.e. “as much as necessary but as little as possible”.

Urban Design Guidelines

Generally

All properties identified as being of Exceptional, High or Moderate Significance (Contributory Buildings) are to be retained and conserved.

Archaeology

The extent of future works (including excavation) and the siting of new development should be guided by appropriate research into the potential for Aboriginal and historic archaeology. This may include an Aboriginal heritage impact statement and/or an Archaeological Assessment and Archaeological Research Design.

All State significant historic archaeological remains within the TSCA should be conserved in situ, and where possible, and interpreted as part of future development proposals.

Use

Buildings that are currently in their original or historic use should not be used for an alternative purpose unless it can be demonstrated that changing the use will result in minimal impacts on the significance of the building, the conservation area and its setting and the conservation of the building will be facilitated by the change of use.

Subdivision

Maintain existing early 19th century allotment boundaries and subdivision lines across the TSCA. Subdivision or amalgamation is not appropriate.

Locating built structures across historic allotment boundaries is not appropriate.

Demolition

Demolition or partial demolition of buildings ranked as being of Moderate, High or Exceptional significance (Contributory Buildings) is not appropriate.

Demolition or partial demolition of buildings ranked as being of Little significance ('Neutral' Contributory Buildings) including later addition built structures located to the rear of the principal building is appropriate.

Works to Significant (Contributory) Buildings

Proposed changes to the buildings, including internal changes, should be informed by the significance of the individual building and guided by a site-specific Conservation Management Plan, Conservation Management Strategy, detailed Heritage Impact Statement or similar.

Restoration and reconstruction should be informed by research carried out for a site-specific Conservation Management Plan, Conservation Management Strategy, detailed Heritage Impact Statement or similar.

Alterations and additions should be of a height and bulk subservient to the existing building and should be located to the rear of the main building. Additions to the side and front elevations are not appropriate.

The addition of another storey/level to buildings ranked as being of Exceptional or High significance (Contributory Buildings) is not appropriate.

Enclosing front verandahs and balconies is not appropriate.

New openings to the front and side elevations is not appropriate.

New security grilles to window and door openings in the front or side elevations at any level is not appropriate.

Works to ‘Neutral’ Buildings

Alterations and additions to buildings identified as being of Little significance (“Neutral” contributory buildings) should be consistent with the style of the building that is being altered.

Alterations and additions to buildings located adjacent to buildings of Moderate or higher significance (Contributory Buildings) should be sited and designed so that they:

- do not have an adverse impact on the cultural significance of the adjacent building; and
- do not have an adverse impact on the views of the significant building from the street or the public domain.

Front Fences and Gardens

Fences of traditional timber palings of a maximum height of 1.8 metres to existing side and rear boundaries or fences to match existing are appropriate.

Front fences to match or timber picket to a maximum height of 1 metre along the front boundaries of the residential properties are appropriate.

Planting new trees is appropriate and should take into account the following:

- the proximity of the mature tree to adjoining properties and the road reserve.
- the location of the mature tree and its roots to household drainage. Trees should not be planted closer than 3 metres to a building.
- the location of the mature tree with identified views between the buildings defining the three sides of the public square, and views from the buildings to the public square and the broader setting.

Ancillary Features

Ancillary features including A/C units, solar panels, antennae, satellite dishes, aerials should not be affixed to the front or side elevations or to the front or side roof planes of the individual buildings.

Roof decks, skylights, dormer windows and lanterns are not appropriate to the front and side roof planes.

Minor structures such as decks, garbage bin enclosures, clotheslines, open pavilions, water tanks etc. are appropriate to the rear of the individual buildings only.

Garages and Carports

Garages and carports should be detached and located behind the main building (to the rear yard only).

Driveways and Footpath Crossings

Driveways should be brick paved to match with footpath details. Large expanses of concrete are not appropriate.

Double driveways are not appropriate.

Driveways should not be laid directly against a building.

Existing sandstone kerbs and gutters should be retained and conserved.

Existing brick paved footpaths should be retained and conserved.

The grass verges along Old Bridge Street and Thompson Square are to be retained and conserved.

Formal paved or hard surfaced footpaths to Old Bridge Street are not appropriate.

Concrete footpaths and concrete paving to footpaths is not appropriate.

Colours

A palette of traditional colours that is tonally appropriate, based on historic photographs or documentation is appropriate.

Overly bright colours to walls, roofs, joinery or verandahs and balconies are not appropriate.

Historic Finishes

Original and early plaster, render and/or paint applied to brickwork and masonry should not be removed.

Original face brickwork and masonry should be retained (i.e. not covered over by paint, render or plaster).

Replace or repair original and early finishes with materials and details to match.

Shops/Shopfronts

Original/early shop fronts (or reconstructed shop fronts) including front doors and windows are to be retained and conserved.

Evidence of early commercial signage should be retained and conserved.

Building names are to be retained including existing painted signs and raised lettering to parapets.

Enclosing of balconies is not appropriate. Avoid the introduction of plastic screens/blinds for weather protection.

The addition of shade structures and umbrellas to the front verandahs and awnings or within the road reserves directly in front of the property is not appropriate.

Signage on the Commercial Buildings

New external signage to the commercial buildings on George Street is acceptable provided it is under-awning or signage to awning fascias.

Top of building signs, projecting wall signs, freestanding signs, third party advertisements and banners, flags and fabric signs are not appropriate.

New external signage should be subservient to the existing fabric and historic character of the buildings and should not be in loud colours, illuminated, flashing or neon.

Introduction of new signage on significant buildings should not obscure or damage significant fabric. All new signage should be reversible.

The size and placement of new signage should be carefully considered so that it does not intrude on the setting of the buildings and public reserves and does not detract from views and vistas across Thompson Square.

Changing the content (text, graphics and colours) of existing awning fascia and under-awning signs is appropriate.

Infill Development

Infill development within the TSCA should:

- be appropriate to the character of the streetscape or context;
- be of a similar height or lower than surrounding buildings;
- not obstruct views (including oblique views along the street) of significant buildings;
- not visually dominate the streetscape or roofscape of the TSCA; and
- be set back or further away from the significant building if it is likely to have an adverse impact on a heritage building by virtue of scale, location or appearance.

The siting of new buildings should respond to the established front and side building setbacks within the streetscape.

Infill buildings on Old Bridge Street or Bridge Street that appear as commercial buildings are not appropriate.

Infill buildings along George Street that appear as residential buildings are not appropriate.

The height and location of new buildings or additions to existing buildings to Nos. 4, 8 and 10 Baker Street or to No. 89 George Street should be controlled to ensure that no more than the roofscape of any buildings is visible from Thompson Square and that new works do not detract from the colonial character of the place.

Interpreting traditional design concepts for infill buildings in a modern way without mimicking existing historic buildings is appropriate. Basing the form and design of infill buildings on the identified key characteristics for residential buildings and commercial buildings is appropriate.

Depending on the scale of work, new infill development should be preceded by a building and streetscape character analysis, streetscape elevation, and definition of suitable envelope, all of which should be discussed with Council's heritage advisor prior to undertaking detailed design.

Building on the Boundary of the TSCA

Ensure future development in the buffer zone does not result in negative impacts on the cultural significance of the TSCA.

The height and location of new buildings or additions to existing buildings within the buffer zone should be controlled to ensure that no more than the roofscape of any buildings within the buffer zone is visible from within the TSCA.

New development, alterations and additions to existing buildings and landscaping (including tree planting) within the buffer zone should not impede available views from the TSCA to the Hawkesbury River to the north or the agricultural lands beyond to the north and south.

Appendix 3

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Appendix 4

Valuer-General, Valuation Cards

Windsor December 1923

Bridge Street - North side SANSW 13/7922 From South Creek

Assessment No	Cadastral	Improvements	Owner	Date	ICV	UCV
22	Sec 9 lot 4 2 r 1.5 p	Cott 3R & K Brick Iron roof	Anschau, F B, Macquarie St, Windsor	1/12/23	100	200
23	Cnr Bk 1053 No 397	Farrier's shop - shed	Matthew, Harvey, Windsor Clarke, Bertie Wilson, motor engineer c/- M J Ross, conveyancer, Windsor (cna 1/4/24 £200)	1/12/23	100	150
24	Sec 10	Barracks 3a 3 r 32p Cott 4R O/S Brick Iron roof – Barracks 'Has been condemned four times' crossed out	Police Dept, IG Police	1/12/23 1/1/25	750 875	1800 1500
25	Bellevue CT 1884 f 49 CT 325 f 7	Cott 5R O/S Brick Iron roof	Boyd, estate of Mrs A F, Windsor	1/12/23	240	1050
26	Hall - Here George St	Hall, Club Supper Room Library	Trustees, School of Arts, Windsor	1/12/23	230	1050
27	Cnr Sec 11, lots 4 & 5 8 & 9	Private Hospital 2 Storey Res, 10R Brick on stone, Slate roof	Armstrong, L, Windsor	1/12/23	300	1250
28	Sec 11/10 C T 1482 f 183 - Here Terrace Rd & end	Cott 3R & K Brick, Iron roof, Sheds	Armstrong, Leo, Bridge St, Windsor	1/12/23 15/7/25	138 150	500 550

Bridge Street- South side SANSW 13/7922
From The Terrace

Assessment No	Cadastral	Improvements	Owner	Date	ICV	UCV
30	Bk 719 No 554	Cott 4R & K Brick Iron roof	Ogden, A, Windsor	1/12/23	100	200
31		Cott 3R & K WB, Iron roof	Ogden, A, Windsor	1/12/23	30	140
32		Cott 3R & K WB, Iron roof	Ogden, A, Windsor	1/12/23	40	150
33	Carrington Hotel Bk 346 No 287	2 storey house, 17R, Brick, Iron roof & O/S	James, George Robert, Carrington Hotel, Windsor O'Connor, Patrick Francis, hotelkeeper (cna 20/5/24 £3,000)	1/12/23	430 150	2500 2500
31	- Here South Creek & end	3 a 20p "Abt 1 a arable; Rear Grazing, liable to flood; badly scored and washed"	Curl, Thomas, Windsor	1/12/23	160	185

George Street - West side SANSW 13/7922
From end

Assessment No	Cadastral	Improvements	Owner	Date	ICV	UCV
Bridge St & Thompson Square						
116	6 lot 28 Bk 2333 No 182	Royal Hotel Hotel, 16R, O/S, Brick, Slate roof Stables, 14 stalls, 2 garages, Septic tank, Sheds etc	Curl, Thomas, Windsor	1/12/23 Obj	1800 1400	7000 11,000
Baker Street						

George Street - East side SANSW 13/7922

Assessment No	Cadastral	Improvements	Owner	Date	ICV	UCV
Baker Street						
292	Cor Sec 7 pt 25 Drapery dressmaking 70' 5.75" x abt 68' Bk 556 No 961	2 St residence, 8 R, O/S, Brick, Ir 2 shops	Smith, Mrs Thomasina, c/- J J Paine, Windsor	1/12/23 Amend	500 400	1500 1000
293	Sec 7 pt 25, 26 60 x 250	Shop & residence, 6 R, O/S, Brick, Ir, sheds etc	Farlow, Claude W, butcher, Windsor	1/12/23	480	1900
294	Sec 7 pt 26 35 x 250 Bk 1399 No 771	Cott, 3 R, K, Brick, Ir	Leonard, Alexander, George St, Windsor Clements, Herbert, Australia, Windsor (cna 14/9/25, £725 with val 295)	1/12/23	240	550
295	Sec 7 pt 26 35 x 250 25' x 250 Bk 1399 No 771	Garage	Leonard, Alexander, George St, Windsor Clements, Herbert Australia, Windsor (cna 14/9/25, £725 with val 294)	1/12/23	240	550
296	Sec 7 pt 27 30 x 240 20 x 230	Shop & res, 2 st, 3R, O, Br, Ir	Stearn, Alfred Charles (estate of), George St, Windsor	1/12/23 15/6/25 (for cert)	200 200	900 900
297	Sec 7, lot 20, pt 27 Abt 50 x 215 (includes ROW front 2 streets)	Fencing	Curl, Annie, Royal Hotel, Windsor	1/12/23 Obj	350 275	375 280
298	Sec 7 pt 27 86 x 90 irregular	Cott, 6 R, O/S, & Shops, Brick, Ir	Moses, H M, Windsor	1/12/23	430	1050
Bridge Street						

Thompson Square SANSW 13/7923

Assessment No	Cadastral	Improvements	Owner	Date	ICV	UCV
394	Sec 6 – 44 x 215	Br 2 st res, 8R & O, Ir	War Service Homes Commission, Windsor W D W Arnold, Thompson Square, Windsor	1/12/23	110	650
395	44 x 215	Br 2 st res, 10R & O, Ir, Br garage	John Jackson Paine, Windsor	1/12/23	110	650
396	63 x 102	Br cott, 4R & K, Slate	Miss Maloney, 144 Foveaux St, Surry Hills	1/12/23	95	300
397	73 x 211	“Ravenshaw” Br 2 st res, 8R & O, Ir, Garage	William Robert Stevens, Windsor	1/12/23	140	700
George Street & end						

Appendix 5

Aboriginal Heritage Review: Thompson Square, Windsor, NSW

Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology
5th April 2018

Aboriginal Heritage Review

Thompson Square, Windsor, NSW



Report to
Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd

Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology
5 April 2018

Document control

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Appendix 1: AHIMS search for the TSCA

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project scope and objectives

Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd has been engaged by *Hawkesbury City Council* to prepare a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Thompson Square in Windsor, NSW. This Aboriginal heritage review has been prepared to inform the CMP and presents an overview and evaluation of a range of Aboriginal archaeological, historical and environmental heritage sites and values that have been identified for management within Thompson Square and its immediate surrounds.

Figure 1.1: Thompsons Square Conservation Area (LSJP 2018)



The current Thompson Square CMP is being prepared against the backdrop of the State government's plans to replace Windsor Bridge. If the development goes ahead, the construction will disturb and/or destroy documented and potential prehistoric and post-1788 Aboriginal archaeological resources of high cultural and scientific significance that are contained within the Square.

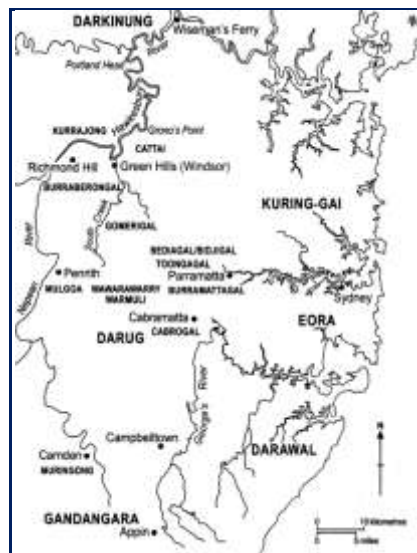
This report identifies Aboriginal heritage values that come under the management of the Thompson Square CMP, evaluates the significance of the archaeological evidence and the historical records for the place, and recommends how these Aboriginal heritage values and resources should be conserved and managed into the future.

1.2 Previous Aboriginal heritage research

1.2.1 Aboriginal history

A significant proportion of the documentary records that relate directly or are relevant to the Aboriginal history of Windsor up to 1816 concern the interracial violence that took place at different times and in different places (and for different reasons) along the Hawkesbury River within a year of the first (official) White settlement of the country in 1794. The hostilities often comprised individual and isolated events or occurred in clusters, but overall can be seen to have peaked and subsided during three time periods that when grouped together formed part of what *Wikipedia* describes as the Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars (1795-1816).

Figure 1.2: 'Darug land, 1795' (caption retained from Connor 2002: Figure 3.1)



Andrew Thomson had a role in these hostilities when chief constable of Windsor in 1805. The (violent) context of the times provide a background to Thompson's actions as leader of a punitive raid on an Aboriginal camp near Shaws Creek that resulted in the killing of Aboriginal people and which was followed by a relatively prolonged period of 'peace' until hostilities broke out again in 1812.

Along similar lines, but at in a wider context, the loss of Aboriginal life and social fragmentation that directly resulted from the military expeditions ordered by Macquarie in 1816 against Aboriginal communities living in the Hawkesbury, Liverpool and Nepean districts is also important to the Aboriginal history of Windsor. Some of the soldiers departed on their respective expeditions from the township, and the results of these military actions in the three districts in combination contributed significantly to end organised Aboriginal resistance on the Cumberland Plain (Kohen 1985).

Subsequent historical records (1820s-1840s) show people were camping long-term on the country taken in by particular settler farms in the district, but none necessarily located close to the town of Windsor itself. Situated to the north of the long-standing Aboriginal settlement at 'The Blacktown' on Richmond Road in Plumpton, the settler properties closest to Windsor for which there is the most documentary evidence for this period of Aboriginal history included those of (Rev.) Samuel Marsden at 'Mamre' on South Creek, at his son Charles's Marsden's 'Tumbledown Barn' located in Riverstone at the junction of South and Eastern Creeks, and on Archibald Bells land situated on Richmond Hill ('Belmont'). It is also very likely that some Aboriginal people continued to live on the river around Sackville Reach and Portland Head during this period, having previously relocated a number of times by c.1804 in response to increased settlement (discussed later), although direct evidence for this is comparatively limited by comparison to that for the 'farm camps' of the period.

The Aboriginal records from c.1840 to about 1880 are also sparse, but suggest that Aboriginal people were *'living in quiet seclusion during this period'* (Brook 1994:16) and family groups and individuals probably continued to 'aggregate' around Sackville Reach. Brook notes (ibid:16-17) that following the gold strikes of the 1850s, the government and churches largely ignored these Aboriginal people for the next thirty years or so, and argues that those 'quite' years allowed a new generation of Aboriginal people to *'consolidate, strengthen'* unhindered by white bureaucracy.

The later nineteenth century records for Windsor itself, and including Thompson Square and other town spaces (and buildings), frequently relate to Aboriginal people coming into town and gathering during the annual distribution of blankets at the courthouse on the Queen's birthday. Many of these people had been living on the river country around Sackville Reach well before the Sackville Reach Aboriginal Reserve was established in the late 1880s.

In combination, these records document aspects of Windsor's cross-cultural past and continue to have resonance with Aboriginal people today. Together with the archaeology, the historical evidence is important for its detail and because it establishes continuing historical phases of an otherwise long and unbroken record of Aboriginal occupation of the place probably extending back to the Pleistocene.

1.2.2 *Aboriginal archaeology*

The presence and potential antiquity of the Aboriginal archaeological record of occupation of Windsor first came into focus following archaeological excavations within close proximity to Thompson Square that was undertaken at Windsor Museum during 2005-2007 (Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd 2011). These investigations revealed deep and intact sandy profiles and about 11,000 Aboriginal objects (stone artefacts) were recovered. It was speculated at the time that the site represented an intact Pleistocene sand dune (ibid:39-40). The sand body is believed to have started forming about 150,000 years ago and

dating of the archaeology has revealed a wide date-range (c.8,000 to 34,000 BP) but one that appears indicative of very long-term occupation of the river.

Archaeological excavations at Pitt Town (2008-2012) revealed ‘corroborating’ evidence for the possible age and significance of the Windsor Museum archaeology. Those investigations recovered about 10,000 Aboriginal objects from deposits that were not dissimilar from those seen Windsor Museum. These deposits and their finds were securely dated and document a largely continuous Aboriginal occupation of the river extending back possibly 36,000 years (AAJV 2016:7).

Within this context, the first study for the WBRP (Heritage Concepts Pty Ltd 2008) was a baseline Aboriginal assessment prepared for the (then) *Roads and Traffic Authority*. This study was prior to the confirmation of a fixed number of potential bridge design options.

With eight options for WBRP in mind, the *Roads and Maritime Services* (RMS) commissioned a baseline (desktop) assessment in 2009 of the options from an Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage perspective (Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd 2011). This study included limited Aboriginal community consultation but highlighted likely areas of potential archaeological sensitivity based on the findings from Windsor Museum and Pitt Town. Although the investigations did not date the artefact bearing deposits themselves or the origins of the sand body deposits, they established high artefact densities occurred within parts of the WBRP and the potential for deep and very old archaeology to be contained in sand body deposits (AAJV 2016:8).

The RMS has recently prepared a Strategic Conservation Management Plan (SCMP) for the lands that would be affected by the bridge replacement. It overlaps and is larger than the current study area, but Thompson Square is central to both. Significant new archaeological information about the timing and nature of prehistoric Aboriginal occupation of the river at Windsor has become increasingly available through excavation for the WBRP since about 2009. This information, and in particular that relating to the known and potential Aboriginal archaeological resources contained within Thompsons Square, has greatly assisted the preparation of this report.

1.3 Key documents reviewed for this study

Key documents that have been reviewed for this study:

- Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd. August 2011. Windsor Bridge NSW. Preliminary Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Baseline Investigation. [Final draft version – July 2009]. Report to RMS.
- Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd. 2011. Windsor Museum, NSW: Aboriginal archaeological and cultural salvage excavation. AHIP #2119. Report to Hawkesbury City Council.

- Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd. September 2012. Windsor Bridge Replacement Project. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. Cultural Heritage Assessment. Report to RMS.
- AAJV. July 2016. Aboriginal Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology. Windsor Bridge Replacement Project 140604-2. Report to RMS.
- AAJV. November 2017. Detailed Salvage Strategy. Windsor Bridge Replacement Project 140604-2. Report to RMS.
- NSW Roads & Maritime Services. May 2017 (final draft). Thompson Square, Windsor, NSW. Strategic Conservation Management Plan. Volume 1: Site Identification, Historical Background and Heritage Status.
- NSW Roads & Maritime Services. May 2017 (final draft). Thompson Square, Windsor, NSW. Strategic Conservation Management Plan. Volume 2: Physical Analysis, Assessment of Significance, Constraints and Opportunities, Policies and Implementation.
- NSW Roads & Maritime Services. May 2017 (final draft). Thompson Square, Windsor, NSW. Strategic Conservation Management Plan. Volume 3: Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Specific Information.

1.4 Methods

The heritage assessment and reporting guidelines below have been considered in preparing this report:

- Australia ICOMOS. 2002 (Revised). The Burra Charter. The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance. Australia ICOMOS Inc.
- NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water. 2010 (September). Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales. DECCW. Sydney.

In addition to a general literature review, research has also included online searches of the following sources and visits to the following libraries:

- Hawkesbury City Library
- NSW State Library
- University of Sydney Fisher Library
- (OEH) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
- National Library of Australia (Trove online)
- State Heritage Inventory (online)
- State Heritage Register (online)

1.5 Authorship

This report has been written by Dominic Steele. A number of archaeological diagrams developed for the WBRP have been adapted by LSJP for this study and this is input are acknowledged.

2.0 Environmental heritage context

2.1 The Hawkesbury River at Windsor

The Hawkesbury (Deerubbin) River flows through Windsor in a meandering north-easterly direction. Its course cuts a channel through its own silty-sand alluvial flood plain and these deposits form relatively cohesive banks that are inset with modern alluvium deposits. The river is tidal to Windsor and the tide range is about 1m. The width of the river at the bridge is about 110m. The river bed is about 6m below sea-level and slopes down from the southern bank to a depth of approximately 4m AHD past the centre-line and then rises steeply towards the northern bank. The natural surface of the riverbed is mostly flat and featureless (Cosmos Archaeology Pty Ltd 2012:67).

2.2 Topography of the study area

Parts of Windsor are built on a ridge located on the southern side of the river. Other parts of Windsor are low-lying and have a long flood history. Bridge Street follows the descent from the elevated ridge down to the bridge on the river. The topography of Thomson square has been modified over time, and particularly through construction of Bridge Street in 1934. The Upper Square is largely level and open and slopes gently towards the river (5% fall) before it is cut off by Bridge Street. The Lower Square slopes more steeply towards the river before levelling at The Terrace and has elevated river views.

Figure 2.1: Division between the Upper and Lower portions of Thompson Square based on contours



Figure 2.2: Elevation - with elevated areas focussed on junction of Windsor Road and George Street



2.3 Geomorphology and soils

Windsor is built upon a ridge of Tertiary clays and gravels. Previous investigations at Pitt Town (Williams et al 2012) in comparable geomorphological and riverine landform contexts to Windsor, and at Windsor Museum (Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd 2011) that is located immediately adjacent to Thompson’s Square have shown deposition of the alluvial sands at these sites began c.120,000 (for the former) to 150,000 (for the latter) years ago.

Two primary soil profiles are likely to occur below modern and historical (archaeological) surfaces and deposits in Thompson Square. They can be predicted on the basis of results of Aboriginal archaeological testing for the WBRP in 2012 (Kelleher Nightingale Consulting 2012) and in 2016 (AAJV 2016, 2017). The first is a disparate and shallow (‘ridgeline’) duplex soil that occurs in patches and contains discrete concentrations of Aboriginal objects. This landscape encompasses the elevated areas in the vicinity of George and Bridge Streets and extends into the upper part of Thompson Square. The second and more significant soil landscape is a (Aeolian/fluviol) sand body up 1.5m or more in depth that extends across the upper and lower portions of Thompson Square (and parts of Old Bridge Street and The Terrace). The deposit probably formed discontinuously between c.80,000 years BP and ~5,000 BP. The archaeology recovered within this deposit was extensive and suggestive of two periods of occupation broadly dated to c.27,000-18,000 BP (onset and peak of the LGM) and the early to mid Holocene

2.4 Flood records

Flood records began at Green Hills in 1799 and the place has possibly the longest flood history record in Australia. It is believed Aboriginal people saw the March 1799 flood coming and advised the settlers, but the warning was not heeded. Using the 1867 flood as an example, the image below shows that outside of ridge top elevations, virtually all of the remainder of the town was affected by the flood waters. Windsor had been subject to repeat and extensive flooding prior to 1867, and no doubt over many thousands of years in prehistory.

The role long term flood patterns played in the formation of the archaeological deposits at Windsor is not fully understood but modern research identify long-term (decades long) flood-dominated and drought-dominated regimes (Karskens 2016:325) that may have also operated in different ways when there were significant changes to the climate and environment at Windsor during the long timeframe over which Aboriginal people were living on the river.

Figure 2.3: Extent of the 1867 Hawkesbury River flood showing the SCMP study area



2.5 Thompsons Square

Thompson Square was dedicated as an open space by Macquarie in 1811. It was initially bordered by the river to the northwest and (largely) pre-existing buildings and allotments on the other three sides. The general landscape position of the space close to and above the river, and its changing military and judicial oversight will have dictated when and under what circumstances Aboriginal people accessed and used this space in the centre of town and has relevance to the Aboriginal history of the place.

3.0 Outline Aboriginal history

3.1 Introduction

This Aboriginal historical overview discusses in context various lines of documentary evidence that are relevant to the Aboriginal history of Windsor. The majority of this evidence often relates to locations and events outside of Windsor and its immediate surrounds, and the use of specific circumstances or events to illustrate or emphasise points considered important has been selective. Overall, a simplified chronological approach has been used to make things easier to follow but this timeline is not exhaustive or without gaps.

Discussion ‘begins’ in 1794 with the first official settlement and the initial displacement of the Aboriginal people who were living on this land at this time. Discussion highlights an issue central to the Aboriginal history of this period which was the need for these Aboriginal people to relocate to other (unoccupied or sparsely settled) parts of the river and away from what was to become a permanent and persistently expanding settlement. This section also touches on some of the complexities of the racial violence that occurred on Argyle Reach in 1794 and the connection between the hostilities and drought and the continual extension of the settlement.

Figure 3.1: European place names for important Aboriginal river landscape elements in 1804 (Jack 2009: Figure 3)



The records for the main early to mid-nineteenth Aboriginal camps of the period, mostly known from those located on a select number of settler farms, are reviewed, and followed by a look at the post c.1850 records which are comparatively sparse up to the early 1880s. A focus of this is the Aboriginal historical records for Windsor itself including Thompsons Square and other town spaces. Discussion ‘ends’ with the establishment of the Sackville Reach Aboriginal Reserve in the late nineteenth century.

3.2 First settlement, racial interactions and conflict in the 1790s

Our understanding of the manner in which White settlement on the Hawkesbury River unfolded from the 1790s, and how this rapid land-grab affected the Aboriginal community's that were already living there at the time, has developed from ongoing research into historical processes and events that are also significant to the wider Aboriginal history of the Cumberland Plain. Kohen's (1993) *'Darug and their neighbours'* is an important generalist study. Research into the background, operations and ultimate failures of the two early nineteenth century 'native institutions' located at Parramatta and Blacktown (Brook & Kohen 1991) is also relevant (up to about the c.1830s). Later nineteenth century Aboriginal historical records for the Hawkesbury region have been compiled by Brook (1994) that relate to the back history and establishment and operations of the Sackville Reach Aboriginal Reserve. That study is appropriately titled *'Shut out of the World'* and is important because (but not only because) many historical records for the period during which the community functioned (1889-1949) that relate to Windsor make reference to Aboriginal individuals and families living on the Reserve who had probably been living independently on the river reaches thereabouts for some time prior to the formal naming of the Reserve. More recent Aboriginal historical research have examined the Hawkesbury and wider Sydney Aboriginal historical evidence from various perspectives (Irish 2016, Barkley-Jack 2009, Corr 2013, Ford 2012) that each shed new light on many aspects of Sydney's Aboriginal history including the complexities behind the violence that took place following settlement on the Hawkesbury.

The historical records detailed in modern studies such as these (and others such as in Millis 1992) underpin *Wikipedia's* entry for the Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars that it breaks down into three historical phases spanning the period 1795 to 1816.¹ The first phase relates to events between 1795 and 1802 ('Pemulwuy's War') and the second phase (1804-1805) is described as 'interwar violence' that preceded the third and final phase of the conflict that is described as the Nepean War (1814-16). The last phase resulted in the deaths of a considerable but unknown number of Aboriginal people and led to further social fragmentation of the remaining communities. The death toll from the 1816 hostilities and increased resource and space pressures coupled with the imposition of Martial Law combined to end organised Aboriginal resistance in the greater Sydney region.

Aboriginal people felt the direct impact of settlement immediately and increasingly from 1794 because the new farms resulted in the destruction (or replacement by cultivation) of 'yam' beds already in

¹ Collins (1974:348) wrote in 1795 that in the Hawkesbury *'an open war seemed about this time to have commenced between the natives and the settlers'*.

existence on the river banks that were favoured and possibly curated by Aboriginal people.² The settler farms also restricted access to lagoons that were important for fish, eels and birds, and there was also the probable loss of game that was shot or driven away by the new arrivals. White settlement not only took the lands that were most densely occupied by Aboriginal people and the locations of their richest food sources, but also took the Aboriginal people's sacred and teaching places (Karskens 2009:123). In an (unsuccessful) attempt to slow or deflect settlement away from the Hawkesbury districts, Collins (1974:308-309) reported in mid 1794 that '*some natives, who had observed the increasing number of the settlers on the banks of the Hawkesbury*' advised of '*a river of fresh water which ran into the sea*' not far from Botany Bay that would be suitable for settlement. The consistent increase in settler numbers from 1794 left Aboriginal people little option other than to move as far as possible away from settlement (but to where?) or to resist.

One of the first recorded instances of violence that occurred nearby to the future town of Windsor occurred in August 1794 when an Aboriginal boy was seized, detained, tortured and murdered on or near the farms of Robert Forrester and Michael Doyle. These farms were situated on the edge of settlement upstream from the future town on the right bank of Argyle Reach. The names of Forrester and Doyle reoccur again in the trial of five settlers for the murder of two other Aboriginal boys in the same location in 1799.

Figure 3.2: John Lewin watercolour (c.1805-1812) showing Argyle Reach and the farm owned in 1799 by Jonas Archer (ploughed field), Forrester's farm (next on right) where the two boys were interrogated, and Doyle's farm - with silos - owned by Edward Powell in 1799 (image and caption adapted from Stewart 2015)



² Hunter recorded in 1789 at the junction of the Grose and Nepean Rivers evidence for Aboriginal people digging for 'yams' (Hunter 1793:6th July 1789 diary entry). Ford (2012) suggests the riverside yam described was a marsh club-rush (*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*) that grows on wet banks and can withstand flood, and has a walnut sized tuber at the stem base as described by Hunter.

Map of Argyle Reach showing land parcels in 1799. The map features a blue river labeled 'ARGYLE REACH' flowing from the top right to the bottom left. Land parcels are shown in green, with some labeled with names like 'David White', 'Simon & Mary', 'Thomas & Sarah', 'Richard', 'James & Mary', and 'Thomas'. A dashed line indicates the 'Government Road'. A north arrow is in the bottom right. A legend at the bottom right explains symbols: a star for 'Other blocks owned by James Archer' and a shaded area for 'Vicinity of water and located of that Aboriginal title'.

By mid 1795 over 400 Europeans were living at the Hawkesbury (roughly). Their farms occupied most of the river banks and principal tributaries leaving few locations where Aboriginal people had direct access to the river banks or inland lagoons. Pressure on space and resources were also exacerbated by drought that caused food shortages in the colony, and the arrival on the river of more settlers increased the pressure. Collins (1974:235) had noticed *‘that as the corn ripened, they [Aboriginal people] constantly drew together round the settlers farms and round the public grounds, for the purpose of committing depredations’*.

³ Journal of Richard Atkins during his residence in NSW: 1791-1810 (online).

When corn was taken individual settler reactions varied. Aboriginal attacks on farms during this period included those in relatively isolated positions and on the edge of settlement. It is likely some Aboriginal people specifically targeted isolated farms in an attempt to restrain the expansion at the 'edges' of the enlarging settlement. In response to these attacks, at least two military expeditions resulted in the death of about eight Aboriginal people and a number of men, women and children being taken prisoner.

Corr (2013) draws attention to evidence provided by Sergeant William Goodall who had been stationed at Windsor in 1799 (HRA Volume II:417-418).⁴ The soldier was asked a series of questions and replied in the affirmative when asked if he had been '*sent to the Hawkesbury for the express purpose of defending the Settlers from the attacks of the Natives in consequence of the representation from the Settlers that they were in Danger of being murdered by the Natives*'. Other questions and answers included:

Q. - Did you not serve in the Detachment at the Hawkesbury as a Sergeant?

A. - Yes I did upwards of two years I was discharged two years ago last April since which I have lived as a free settler.

Q. - Do you recollect during your service at the Hawkesbury the Natives committing any Murders Robberies or other Outrages?

A. - I do some I particularly well remember.

Q. - What steps were taken to Punish such Natives?

A. - Parties of Soldiers were frequently sent out to kill the Natives but being the Senior Sergeant at the Hawkesbury I had the care of the Stores and did not go out with any Detachments.

Q. - From whom did you receive your Orders from time to time at the Hawkesbury?

A. - I received my Orders in writing from Captain John McArthur at Parramatta and those orders were issued in consequence of a Number of Murders about that Time Committed by the Natives.

There are links between what were individual and often unrelated killings (on both sides) during this period and the rate and scale of the expanding settlement, and the (cross-cultural) effects of drought. Settlement grew rapidly around the country to become Windsor between the onset of one drought that started around 1794 and another drought that finished in 1799, and within this environmental context coupled with space and resource competition appear likely reasons behind most of the historically recorded conflict.

Providing a historical summary of sorts, the 1799 murder trial transcripts reported that a between fourteen and sixteen settlers had been killed and four had been wounded during the period 1794-1799. All of the settlers killed were men, except for one infant. About double this number of Aboriginal men

⁴ Macarthur took responsibility to maximise and secure the harvest for a military guard of ten soldiers led by Goodall and the erection of a store house (Corr 2015:1).

women and children were recorded to have been killed and several wounded during the same timeframe. It is probable that the true number of Aboriginal people killed during this period was far greater than that reported.

3.3 ‘Inter-war violence’ (1804-1805) up to 1814

It wasn’t until 1804, and after a decade of continual and by now consolidated-permanent settlement, that Governor King met with Hawkesbury Aboriginal people (at Ebenezer) to discuss their grievances about the impacts that were being caused by settlement.

‘On questioning the cause of their disagreement with the new settlers...[the Aborigines at Portland Head] very ingeniously answered that they did not like to be driven away from the that were left on the banks of the river, where alone they could procure food; that they had gone down the river as the White men took possession of the bank; if they went across White men’s grounds the settlers fired upon them and were angry...The observation [and subsequent request] appear to be so just and so equitable that I assured them no more settlement should be made lower down the river’ (Historical Records of NSW Vol 5:512-513).

These Aboriginal people had just been forced to move for (at least) a second time along the river, following the settlement of the *Coromandel* families. The records are limited, but some of these displaced Aboriginal people were seemingly already living (or continuing to live) beyond Sackville or above Richmond Hill at this time (Barkley-Jack 2009:272).

The second phase of hostilities on the Hawkesbury broke out in May 1804 following an Aboriginal attack on the farm of Matthew Everingham at Portland Head. Everingham’s house and outbuildings were burnt, and he and his wife and their convict servant were speared (non-fatally). Their children were left unhurt. Governor King blamed ‘*Branch Natives*’⁵ for provoking the violence, but did not acknowledge the role played by the extension of settlement into the lower reaches of the river, and contrasted their behaviour with that of the Aboriginal people at Richmond Hill who were described to be ‘*for the most part adverse to the hostile measures adopted by their brethren down the River*’ (SG, 1 July 1804). Two ‘chiefs’ of the Richmond Hill ‘tribe’, named *Yaragowhy* and *Yaramandy* (the latter seemingly corrupted posthumously to Yarramundi in the 1900s)⁶ were summoned by the local Magistrate, Surgeon Thomas Arndell and Rev. Marsden in June 1804 to help put an end to the ‘mischief’s’ (SG, 1 July 1804).

⁵ The term ‘Branch Native’ at first referred to the (then less familiar) ‘First and Second Branches’ of the Hawkesbury River (or the McDonald and Colo Rivers) but its application by the settlers was according to Ford (2012) used to identify the Hawkesbury Aborigines extending across the Nepean River into the Grose Valley towards Springwood.

⁶ This is probably the same *Yellomundy* who camped with Governor Phillip in April 1791 at Portland Head Rock which was also not far from where the Everingham family was attacked (Ford 2012).

Details of the renewed (or continued) hostility on the Hawkesbury during 1804 and 1805 are not especially relevant to this study. One incident however warrants mention because it ended this historical phase of conflict. It was a punitive raid led by (then chief constable) Andrew Thompson on an Aboriginal camp on the Nepean River in April 1805. The *Sydney Gazette* (SG, 12 May 1805) reported the attack was a *'successful assault made upon the Branch natives by a party of Richmond Hill and adjacent settlers'*. In the context of its timing, the attack on the camp took place shortly after General Orders had been issued that banned Aboriginal people from approaching farms and troops had been sent to protect outlying settlements (SG, 27 April 1805). Tensions were high.

The logistics of the attack appears to have been well planned. The party headed out for the Nepean from *'the small port township at the green hills'* at a time the country was inundated from flood. Their baggage wagon included a boat to cross the river which could not be otherwise forded. The road approaches to the river however were also inundated that prevented the wagon from proceeding. The party carried the boat for several miles on their shoulders. After crossing the river at the spot where the Aboriginal encampment had been the day before and seemingly recently abandoned, the party was guided by a couple of unnamed *'Richmond Hill natives, who in consequence of repeated proofs of fidelity'* were armed with muskets. They were promised permission to *'seize and retain a wife a-piece'*. The story goes that *'after much additional fatigue'*, and a site somewhere on the western bank of Nepean River upstream of Yarramundi Bridge and probably near nearby Shaw's Creek, at least seven Aboriginal people were killed by Thompson's party including Yaragowby who had slipped away from Green Hills overnight to warn the Aboriginal people at their camp of Thompson's impending attack. He was the first *'of the seven or eight that fell'*. Prior to his death, Yaragowby had acted as an intermediary between Aboriginal people and settlers for the previous six years. After the attack all the *'spears ["several thousand"] and other war implements were burnt, and little molestation had since been felt about Hawkesbury'*.

An additional but later incident in 1812 illustrate the nature of race relations in the first years of the Macquarie term and relates to a group of Aboriginal people who were able to complain to Matthew Locke (chief constable at Windsor) because they had been shot at and one person killed, although the outcome of the complaint is unknown.

'A few days ago a party of Natives went to the house of Mr. Locke, Chief Constable at Windsor, with a representation that one of their tribe had been fired at and supposed to be killed, at Richmond. They appeared very positive in the truth of their information, and vehemently solicited an immediate cognizance of the complaint; with which Mr. L readily complied. Attended by a party of his sub-ordinates, he went accordingly to the farm whereat the circumstance was alleged to have taken place, and as not traces were visible that could give

colour to the information, the enquiry was extended to the surrounding hamlets; the consequence of which was, that a White man and woman were taken in to Windsor, where, as stated by the latest accounts from thence, they awaited an investigation of the challenge.-Whether the Natives were correct in their information or otherwise.... , as it is our undoubted duty to avoid every excitement to acts of hostility from these uninformed tribes, who, acting from momentary impulse upon all occasions, have it ever in their power to reek their vengeance upon the solitary unoffending settler, or the unguarded traveller’ (SG, 11 January 1812).

3.4 End of hostilities on the Cumberland Plain (1814-1816)

Between 1814 and 1816 there was a drought and food was scarce. The drought ‘broke’ in May 1816 with further flooding in June. In response to renewed outbreaks of violence that were no doubt related to or exacerbated by these conditions, Macquarie sent out three punitive military expeditions to areas of the Nepean (Cowpastures), Hawkesbury and Grose Rivers under the commands of Captain’s Schaw and Wallis and Lieutenant Dawes.

Bidgee Bidgee and Harry were arranged to accompany Schaw from Sydney. William Possum and Creek Jemmy (Nurragingy) joined Schaw at Windsor. Schaw was ordered after consulting with magistrates at Windsor to scour the ‘Kurry Jong Brush’ (Kurrajong) and banks of the Grose River before marching south to the Cowpastures to join forces with Wallis and Dawes.⁷

The military attachments with Aboriginal guides met no resistance and failed to locate (and kill or detain) any Aboriginal people. The only detachment without guides (Wallis) that was sent to the Appin and Airds districts attacked and fatally surprised a sleeping camp in Appin. This camp was nearby to another where Aboriginal people had been camping on a settler farm and the camp occupants may have felt relatively safe. The soldiers killed (at least) fourteen Gundungurra people (including women and children) with another five people being taken prisoner to Liverpool.⁸ The bodies of the dead men were hung from the trees. After the massacre a patrol of soldiers remained in the districts to protect farms and capture ‘troublesome’ or ‘banned’ Aboriginal people on Macquarie’s lists.

In the Hawkesbury, Schaw’s first detachment to leave Windsor (12 April 1816) comprised constables, settlers and Aboriginal guides who marched first to Bell’s farm at Richmond Hill, then up to the Grose River and upstream before the party swung north through Kurrajong to Singleton’s Hill.⁹ At Kurrajong the Aboriginal guides pointed out tracks and led the party to a recent camp which appeared to have

⁷ HRA, Volume IX: 139-140.

⁸ Macquarie to Bathurst, 8th June 1816. HRA Vol 1(9):139-140. Over a decade later the 1828 Census makes a specific point to note Airds (district adjoining Appin to the north) that ‘no natives residing in this district’ (Sainty and Johnson 1985:15).

⁹ Referring to Little Wheeny Creek near the junction of modern Bell’s Line of Road and Comleroy Road.

been slept in the night before but no contact was made. Schaw had also been informed '*Flying Fox Valley....was a likely place to find some natives*' but found no one and returned to Windsor after three days later. His march south to Bringelly was interrupted by orders to go Arndell's Cattai farm first because of reports of recent attacks. This detachment failed to track any people or surprise any camps. Schaw's accounts of these actions suggest there were less hostile activity and fewer Aboriginal people on the Hawkesbury River than in previous years.¹⁰

Key points from Macquarie's Proclamation at this time (SG, 4 May 1816) are summarised below:

- The carrying of weapons by Aboriginal people was banned within a mile of any farm or settlement.
- No more than six Aboriginal people could approach a settlement or farm together.
- Gatherings for ritual punishments were banned.
- Any Aboriginal person who wished to have government protection could apply monthly for a passport (at Sydney).
- Aboriginal people who wished to become 'civilised' could apply for a small land grant.
- The 28th of December was fixed as the date for the annual feast at Parramatta.
- Settlers were empowered to drive off hostile natives and magistrates and troops at Sydney, Parramatta and Windsor were ordered to support settlers in this under what was effectively Martial Law.

Nurragingy was rewarded for his guiding services with a brass gorget that named him as chief of the South Creek Tribe. He and Colebee were also each promised a 30 acre parcel of land on South Creek. The grants didn't eventuate until 1819 and were located on marginal land at Bell's Creek on the Richmond-Blacktown Road near the where the Native Institution was later relocated from Parramatta.

Brook (1994) concludes that at the end of hostilities in 1816 Aboriginal-European relations entered a new phase, and although traditional practices continued in many places,¹¹ Aboriginal people became increasingly dependent on Europeans over time for food and clothing and shelter.

3.5 1828 Census

By the time the Census was taken the Sydney Aboriginal population had been dispossessed of their land and dramatically reduced in number by disease, neglect and violence. Access to traditional food resources was restricted and new Aboriginal groups began to band together and congregate on the fringes of White settlement. This occurred in particular on the estates of some larger landowners. Aboriginal people referred to at the time as the 'South Creek Tribe' camped at Mamre and 'Tumbledown Barn', and a Tharawal clan group of *Cubbitch-Barta* people lived on John Macarthur's land

¹⁰ A local paper (25 October 1890) reported Edward Tuckerman's claim that '*not less than 400 blacks were killed in 1816*'.

¹¹ In 1836 Aboriginal people from Lake Macquarie and headed by M'Gill were reported travelling to Windsor, Parramatta, and Sydney, to teach other tribes a new song and dance which had lately been brought from far beyond the Liverpool Plains where the dialect was seen to be different to that used on the sea coast (SG, 16 July 1836).

at Camden. In 1821, the missionary William Walker¹² recorded Aboriginal groups under locality names including Kissing Point, Windsor, Hawkesbury, South Creek, Mulgoa, Liverpool, Botany Bay, Cow Pastures, Five Islands (Illawarra) and Broken Bay. He also mentioned 'tribes' at Portland Head, Caddie (Cattai) and Prospect (Kohen 1993). The inter-connection of these 'tribes' is reflected by for example by 1820s records of people from the Botany Bay tribe travelling to the Hawkesbury to attend a corroboree at Pitt Town (Brook and Kohen 1993).

As part of his mission, Walker was interacting regularly with people in distant 'bush' settings and continued to work with these communities after the Parramatta institution closed in 1823 and was relocated to 'The Blacktown' where it was under his charge for a time.⁴ This referred to the country around the twin land grants made to Colebee and Nurragingy by Macquarie in 1816, and which had been seen to be and had continued to be a largely autonomous focus for Aboriginal 'settlement' prior to and after that time.

The 1828 Census (Sainty and Johnson 1985:15) records for the area between Parramatta and the Blue Mountains that Aboriginal people were living at Parramatta, Richmond, Mulgoa, Burragorang, Cowpastures, Nepean, and the First Branch (later Lower Branch - McDonald River). On the Hawkesbury River, Aboriginal people are recorded 'residing' at Mullet (Dangar) Island, Mangrove Creek, North East Arm (Brisbane Water), Broken Bay, Erina and Narara (Kohen 1993:19). The Census also recorded seventy three Aboriginal people at Windsor (but who are referred to as the 'Richmond tribe') and one hundred and fourteen people under the grouping of Portland Head (Sainty and Johnson 1985:15).

Kohen (1993:19) cites evidence from 'Returns of Natives' for the period 1832-1843 and identifies several hundred Aboriginal people were living in a dispersed range of locations across Sydney during this period. Locations and 'tribes' labelled by the Whites at this time included Sydney, Broken Bay, Botany Bay, Duck River (Wategora), South Creek, Windsor, Nepean Cattai Creek (Caddie), Richmond, Kurrajong, Prospect (Weymaly), Breakfast Creek (Warrywarry), Georges River (Liverpool), Cowpastures (Muringong), Lower Branch (McDonald River), Colo River, Mangrove Creek, Wollumbine and Putty.

¹² There are two William Walkers mentioned in this report. The first had been appointed in 1820 by the London Wesleyan Missionary Society to the role as the first 'missionary to the Aborigines in Parramatta'. The second is a later nineteenth century local resident of Windsor.

3.6 Aboriginal camps in the 1830s and 1840s

By 1830s Aboriginal people camped at the junction of South and Eastern Creek at ‘Tumbledown Barn’¹³ and Mamre on South Creek near Penrith. Aboriginal people had probably always camped on or around Mamre where Marsden encouraged people to work in exchange for food and clothing. In September 1835, Backhouse and Walker were guided from Parramatta to South Creek by a South Creek Aboriginal man Johnny, and from there to Penrith by another, Simeon, who was also from South Creek. It is not clear whether the South Creek property in questions was Mamre or Tumbledown Barn but the Blacktown settlement had been apparently abandoned by this time. Backhouse wrote of his visit *‘the south creek natives may be considered as half-domesticated, and they often assist in the agricultural operations of the settlers’* (Backhouse 1843).¹⁴

The 1842 Musgrave map of the Windsor district (c.1842) shows ‘Tumbledown Barn’ and a ‘burial ground of the blacks’ is marked on land John Pye and his son Joseph had bought and consolidated from 1815 on Eastern Creek. The family homestead was called ‘Wawarawarry/Warrawarry’ and blanket returns between 1832 and 1843 record a Warrawarry ‘tribe’ at Breakfast Creek (Kohen 1993: 19). Kohen also notes (ibid:97):

‘Johnny Cox and Betty Cox were married in 1819 and lived at the Blacktown. They are mentioned by the missionary Backhouse who had a guide named Johnny provided for him by Samuel Marsden. Johnny was described as belonging to the ‘South Creek Tribe’, and is listed on with his wife and up to 8 children on various ‘blanket returns’ in the 1830s and 1840s. He is said to belong to the waawaarawari clan, which lived along Eastern Creek, a tributary of South Creek. The wife Betty belonged to the ‘Carrai’ or ‘Hawkesbury tribe’, and she was also educated at the Native Institution’.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons (London) recorded in 1837 the effects of colonisation on Australian Aboriginal was *‘dreadful beyond example, both in diminution of their numbers and in their demoralisation’* (Brook 1994:5).

An Aboriginal Protection Society (APS) had been established in England in 1835 by the humanitarian movement to foster the rights of Aboriginal people throughout the Empire but when the initial enthusiasm faded, so did the APS (ibid).

¹³ Hassall (1902:32,33) writes he was at school in Mulgoa between 1836 and 1839 and that his uncle (Charles Simeon Marsden) *‘had a dairy farm near Windsor called the Tumbledown Barn’*. Charles Marsden (b. 1803) was the son of Rev Samuel Marsden.

¹⁴ Corr (2013) also notes that on their return from their trip to Wellington together in October 1835, Backhouse and Walker visited the Hawkesbury and their host at Richmond knew of their visit to Wellington several days before from local Aboriginal people.

Figure 3.4: 'J. Musgrave, Plan of part of the Windsor District contained between the Old Richmond Road and the Road from Windsor' (SLNSW, Mitchell Map Collection, Z/M4 811.1122/1842/1). This is an important Aboriginal historical map showing 'The Blacktown', two 1830-40s campsites, and a burial ground



3.7 Mid nineteenth century records

It is very likely that by the mid 1800s traditional clan and tribal structure on the Cumberland Plain was only remembered by a few of the older people and a thing of the past but Aboriginal people increasingly banded together to live in close proximity to each other (Brook 1994:11). The largest settlements were from north to south at Sackville Reach, Richmond Road at Plumpton, Holsworthy and La Prouse. The information for this period is however limited, and our understanding for example of the process of how people 'transitioned' from living on the settler farms above to living together autonomously or on other settler farms (around Sackville) is poorly understood.

Brook (1994:16-17) cites replies to a circular sent by a Diocesan Board of Missions to a number of Anglican priests in 1851 that enquired about the Aboriginal people in their dioceses. The questions reflect the times and prevalent attitudes, and asked for numbers, names and ages of adults, their places of resort, social condition (single or parents, or *'living in a complete state of nature, partly civilised, or in employment by Europeans'*), and if employed, by whom and for doing what. The capacity of the young for instruction was also asked, as was the *'probable difficulties to be encountered to bring them up under instruction'*. According to the reply from Reverend Henry Stiles of Windsor (May 1851) there was not a single Aboriginal person in his parish, but a few wandered *'from other places, during seasons of public amusements, and at the time of distribution of blankets, but not one do I know belonging to the town, or to the parish under my charge'*. From the Pitt Town parsonage, Reverend T.C. Ewing wrote *'we see no blacks here anymore'*, and he reported that he never met any on his travels between Freemans Reach and Portland Head.

Prior to the establishment of the Reserve at Sackville (below) Aboriginal people were living in huts on the Tizzana Vineyard property owned and operated by Dr. Thomas Henry Fiaschi who was an Italian immigrant and Windsor hospital surgeon, and employed Aboriginal people seasonally as vineyard workers. The vineyard operated successfully from 1887 to 1927.

Figure 3.5: A 1870s Aboriginal cricket team scorecard featuring a number of individual and family names associated with the Aboriginal history of the Hawkesbury including the Barber's, Cox's, Hiram and Dick (Australian, Windsor, Richmond, and Hawkesbury Advertiser, 18 April 1874)

On Friday 18th April 1874, a cricket match was played at Lower Portland, between eleven of the Lower Portland natives and eleven Europeans.

ABORIGINALS—First Innings.

H. Barber, c and b T. Christie	—	6
A. Barber, b F. Watkins	—	0
Hiram, b F. Watkins	—	0
J. Campbell, c Mitchell, b Watkins	—	0
George, c J. Smith, b Watkins	—	0
Ferry, b Watkins	—	0
J. Barber, b Watkins	—	0
Tom, b Watkins	—	14
H. Cox, c J. Smith, b T. Christie	—	4
T. Cox, not out	—	1
Alfred, c T. Christie	—	0
Barber, not out	—	2
Total 1st Innings	—	20

EUROPEANS—1st Innings.

J. Mitchell, b Ferry	—	7
J. Mitchell, c Campbell, b Dick	—	10
F. Watkins, b Dick	—	14
K. Mitchell, c Ferry, b Dick	—	0
C. Green, c and b Dick	—	0
C. Wall, b Dick	—	0
J. Smith, b Dick	—	0
J. Lowe, not out	—	2
W. Everingham, c and b H. Barber	—	0
J. Evans, c and b H. Barber	—	0
T. Christie, c and b Ferry	—	1
Barber, not out	—	0
Total	—	24

ABORIGINALS—2nd Innings.

H. Cox, b F. Watkins	—	0
Hiram, c and b Watkins	—	0
Alfred, b Watkins	—	0
M. Barber, b T. Christie	—	0
J. Campbell, c and b Watkins	—	0
Ferry, not out	—	0
A. Barber, b T. Christie	—	0
Dick, c Wall, b Christie	—	0
A. Barber, c Wall, b Watkins	—	0
Hiram, c Smith, b E. Mitchell	—	0
F. Cox, b E. Mitchell	—	0
Barber, not out	—	0
Total 2nd Innings	—	0

EUROPEANS—2nd Innings.

J. Mitchell, b Ferry	—	7
J. Mitchell, c Campbell, b Dick	—	10
F. Watkins, b Dick	—	14
K. Mitchell, c Ferry, b Dick	—	0
C. Green, c and b Dick	—	0
C. Wall, b Dick	—	0
J. Smith, b Dick	—	0
J. Lowe, not out	—	2
W. Everingham, c and b H. Barber	—	0
J. Evans, c and b H. Barber	—	0
T. Christie, c and b Ferry	—	1
Barber, not out	—	0
Total 2nd Innings	—	24

Total both Innings — 44

The Lower Portland natives have made twelve in one innings with 4 runs to spare. The Europeans played the game well on Wednesday.

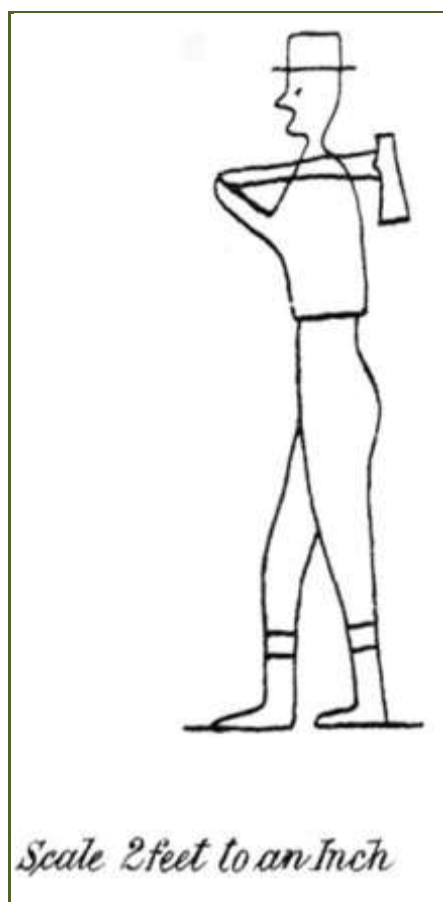
Aboriginal people were also participating in rowing regattas at Windsor (discussed shortly) and were also forming Aboriginal teams and playing in local district teams. As early as 1874 an Aboriginal team is recorded playing against a Lower Portland eleven (Australian, Windsor, Richmond, and Hawkesbury Advertiser, 18 April 1874). This newspaper also reported twenty five years later in 1899 (ibid, 3 February 1899) that a Military team had played an Aboriginal team in Windsor. The Aboriginal team won the game and the Barbers bowled best for the winners.

3.8 Sackville Reach Aboriginal Reserve

3.8.1 Prior occupation of the land

The formal naming of the Sackville Reach Aboriginal Reserve in 1889 (below) recognised that Aboriginal people had been living at the place for some considerable time, and its location was in line with the APB's guidelines which suggested Aboriginal people were better-off when living in small communities and in '*comparatively isolated and removed from intimate contact with Europeans*' (in Brook 1994:22).

Figure 3.6: 'Rock engraving by Aboriginal man Hiram in the 1850s as recorded by Mathews' (Mathews 1896 Plate 8, caption and image from Irish 2011: Figure 6)



The probable longevity of Aboriginal occupation of the land at Sackville was hinted at by surveyor and anthropologist R.H. Mathews who concluded in 1898 that a rock shelter he had located at the lower end of Sackville Reach had no doubt been used by ‘several generations’ of people on the basis of its fire blackened roof and accumulated floor deposits, along with over forty white but faded hand stencils (and one boomerang) that were likely to be of considerable age. Along similar lines, the rock engraving below was created by an Aboriginal man named Hiram around the 1850s, and who was possibly the same man recorded on the 1874 cricket score sheet, and who appears to have died in Windsor in 1879. The engraving had also been shown to Mathews in the 1890s by Andrew Barber, a resident of the nearby Sackville Aboriginal Reserve (see below) and who had witnessed Hiram engraving the image (Mathews 1896, Thomas 2007:46–47). Another man at the Reserve, Charlie Clark, was also recorded to have still been making hand stencils near the Hawkesbury around this time (Thomas 2007:46). The life and times and context of Hiram’s engraving, and its link with pre-Contact tradition require further research. Irish (2011:38-39) notes that several researchers have written about the history of the Sackville Reserve and its social context, most notably Brook (1999), but the engraving site which is located in close proximity to the Reserve is not mentioned and that consideration of the engraving is important to a fuller understanding of the social history of the reserve and its inhabitants.

3.8.2 Establishment and operation of the Reserve

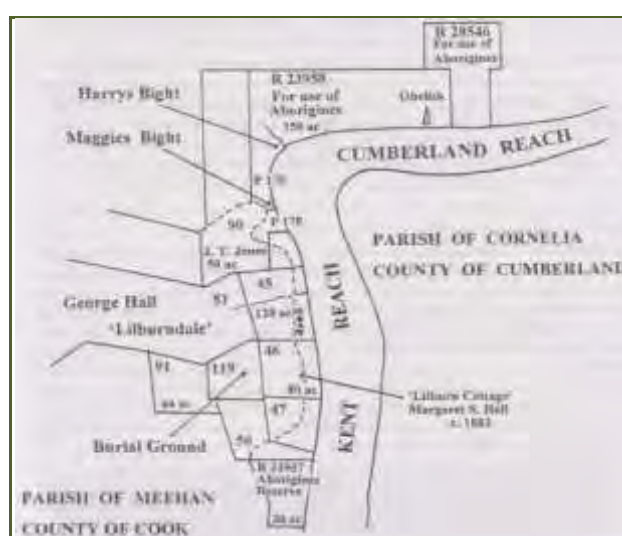
The Aborigines Protection Board (APB) was established to manage Aboriginal reserves and the welfare of Aboriginal people in NSW in 1883. Although rations and farming implements were supplied to the Aboriginal community at Sackville Reach prior to the establishment of the Aboriginal Reserve (below), the people living there were not overly ‘harassed’ by the APB because many had been living there in ‘quite seclusion’ for a long time where they worked on local farms such as that of the Hall family during the harvest (Brook 1994:19). The Halls purchased food first from Windsor and then sold it to local Aboriginal people who paid for it with their wages. The Hall family property ‘Lilburndale’ was the distribution point for rations. The APB policy was that only people unable to support themselves (aged and infirm) or children attending school of parents couldn’t provide for them could receive aid.

The Sackville Reach Aborigines Reserve, of about 150 acres, was proclaimed on in September 1889 and an additional 30 acres was also set aside on Kent Reach.¹⁵ Despite being on Cumberland Reach, the reserve was apparently so named because Aboriginal people had lived on Sackville Reach for some considerable time (Brook 1994:17). The Reserve was in fact located about 4km downstream of the Colo River. The Reserve functioned until the 1940s as something of a base for dislocated Aboriginal people

¹⁵ This was not prime agricultural land. The larger land parcel (No. 23958) consisted of scrub and rock except for about three acres that was suitable for an orchard. There was no fencing and it was not cleared. The smaller land parcel was similar.

who based themselves at Sackville and many took on employment on homesteads and farms within the broader community. There is no recorded history of the Reserve from an Aboriginal perspective or of other important Aboriginal locations on the river. Occasional newspaper accounts describe a well functioning 'Aboriginal Village' at Sackville Reach where the people had transport, the children attended the public school¹⁶ and learned to read and write, and adults engaged in fishing to supplement government rations.

Figure 3.7: Crown land parcels No's 9857 and 9856 in the County of Cook, Parish of Meehan, set aside for the 'use of aborigines' as notified 18 September 1889. The former contained an area of about 150 acres and the latter 30 acres (left) and location of the reserves, burial ground, Harrys Bight, Maggies Bight (Brook 1994)



Andy Barber was the last Aboriginal person associated with the place. He had been at 'Lilburndale' at in the 1850s, and for a time after his wife died he had lived alone beside Ebenezer church before moving down river to Sackville Reserve. Barber died at the age of 103 in Hawkesbury Hospital in 1943. Soon after both reserves were revoked and set aside for public recreation. Prior to that in 1926 the passing of Martha Everingham (*nee* Hobbs) had been observed (WRG, 22 October 1926). Martha was an important Aboriginal woman who featured in the later nineteenth and early twentieth century Aboriginal history of the region. It was reported she was '*one of the original Hawkesbury Aborigines*', had been '*married according to the Aboriginal Rule*', had lived in the district all her life and when she died (aged 80) she had a big mob.

¹⁶ There were six Aboriginal children attending Sackville Reach Public School in 1890 (WRG, 31 May 1890).

3.9 Local Aboriginal historical context

3.9.1 General observations in Windsor

There are a number of late nineteenth century newspaper references to Aboriginal people in Windsor but the majority (particularly in the 1880s and 1890s) often relate to the annual distribution of blankets to Aboriginal people at the court house on the Queen's Birthday.

An early account (1837 to c.1844) is contained in the memoirs of long-standing Windsor resident, William Walker. He makes reference to the previously noted Aboriginal camp near the South and Eastern Creek junction ('Tumbledown Barn') that was seemingly the last (main) Aboriginal camp close to Windsor at this time. The extract below (Walker 1890:6-9) is abridged:

'My parents, with myself and a younger brother and sister, arrived at Windsor...in December, 1837—more than fifty-two years ago. ... There were few good houses in Windsor then, and my father was obliged to take an unfinished place in Macquarie-street. We resided there about four years, during which my father succeeded in establishing a large superior school of boys and girls, many of whom in after life occupied important positions.

During our residence in Macquarie-street we were frequently visited by a small tribe - or rather the remains of a tribe, of local blacks. They consisted only of King Jamie and his gin, and two sons, Billy and Bobby. Their camping place was a short distance off, up the South Creek. Jamie wore a brass plate suspended by a string from his neck, bearing his name, and which he said had been given him by good Governor Macquarie. The old couple were very harmless, and were the objects of charity. They all, however, have now passed away—like the Mohicans. First the Queen went, then the King, then Bobby, who, as well as his brother, was much addicted to rum, foolishly given them by friends in town. Billy had been taught by one of the early clergymen to read, was intelligent, and used to work a little on some of the farms, generally at Mr. Freeman's, Cornwallis. With them the Windsor tribe of blacks became extinct. It was a common thing then for the mothers to frighten their children into quiescence by telling them that if they didn't be still, Black Bobby would be brought to them, and this, I think, was about the only good use that was ever made of that dark specimen of humanity. ... we had at the same time a pleasant establishment in town, namely one of Her Majesty's regiments of the line - the gallant 80th, or Staffords. ... There were a good many blacks down the Hawkesbury then, and I remember the officers on one occasion getting up a corroboree in Thompson's Square. Of course they plied the darkies well with wine, or something stronger. I never saw a corroboree before, and have never seen one since. I will not attempt to describe it - such a thing could not be conceived in the present day. The 80th left Windsor after a year or two'.

3.9.2 Thompsons Square

There are occasional late nineteenth century newspaper references to groups of Aboriginal gathering at a pavilion in Thompsons Square, and also for individuals or small groups of people sometimes described as coming from 'downriver' (Illawarra Mercury, 23 August 1892) and camping overnight (or being moved-on) in the Square. There are others from the same period relating to Aboriginal people in and around town in general, but most references from the 1880s and 1890s relate to the annual distribution of blankets at the court house.

Most of the post 1850 Aboriginal records for the town and its buildings/spaces are however associated with the court house (or lock-up, hospital, or benevolent asylum) as described below. A much earlier reference (Hawkesbury Courier, 13 February 1845) to Aboriginal people in Thompson Square reflects how tightly the space was controlled at that time and also sheds light on a number of aspects of racial relations at Windsor during this period:

'Monday evening as three Aborigines were amusing themselves and several of the Military who flocked around them by throwing the Boomerang in Thompson's Square, Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., on seeing the crowd and hearing the noise which they occasioned, ordered the Natives to be confined in the Watch-house. A constable named Brien, who was present at the time, on hearing the Magistrate's order, immediately rushed on one of them, and dragged and cuffed him along until he was fairly incarcerated. We do not question the propriety of Mr. Fitzgerald's order for imprisoning them - but we do question the right of this constable to ill-treat them or any of her Majesty's subjects in the manner in which he is invariably reported to do on similar occasions; and we hope if any of the inhabitants are spirited enough at any future time to appear against this worthy, and bring home charges of unnecessary severity against him - the Magistrates will do their duty in dismissing him from the police, and otherwise punishing him as he may deserve. We regret to be obliged to notice this man's conduct, but our duty to the Public will not permit us any longer to remain silent on the subject.'

In addition to owning the Macquarie Arms, Fitzgerald was the second largest property owner in the Hawkesbury after William Cox, and (Ford 2012) suggests that his attitude may have been shaped by the ongoing conflicts on his properties along the Namoi and Gwydir Rivers in the late 1830s. Although the above quote is in isolation, it suggests Thompson Square was a controlled military space in the mid 1840s. The military withdrew from Windsor in the 1840s and the barracks was occupied by police from the 1860s until 1924 (Steele 1916:141-142).

3.9.3 Windsor court house (blanket distributions)

Windsor court house was built in 1821, and was likely to have been the place where blankets and rations were distributed to local and district Aboriginal people from the outset. However, pre 1850

records are incomplete or in some years were not taken. In 1834, thirty-five blankets were to be forwarded to ‘Windsor including Wiseman’s and the Hawkesbury’ (SL NSW R3706:109). Designations of ‘tribes’ & ‘places of usual resort’ noted on the return for this year included South Creek (Windsor), Richmond (Richmond) and Lower Branch (Lower Branch). People on the list from the previous year, but who did not attend belonged to Caddie (Windsor), South Creek (Pitt-Town) and North Richmond (North Richmond) groups.¹⁷ Less than a decade before, the 1828 Census (Sainty & Johnson 1985) had recorded the Richmond Tribe at Windsor, but under the heading of Portland Head, described people belonging to the ‘N.E. Arm, Mullet Island and 1st Branch Tribes’ which is suggestive of a wide distribution of Aboriginal people on the Hawkesbury with strong attachments to many different and dispersed parts of the river.

Stephen Tuckerman (Esq, J.P) supervised the yearly distribution of blankets at Windsor Court-house in 1850 where forty-one blankets were distributed (SMH, 1 June 1850). He was again supervising the proceedings a quarter of a century later in 1874 when what were described as the ‘*remnant of the aboriginals belonging to this district received their blankets*’ (Hawkesbury Advertiser, 30 May 1874). The distribution of a suit of clothes in addition to a blanket given annually to each Aboriginal person was under government consideration following the Queen’s Birthday in 1881 (Hawkesbury Advertiser, 8 October 1881). Newspaper accounts of this ‘blanket day’ (Hawkesbury Advertiser, 28 May 1881) describes Aboriginal people of the ‘Lower Portland tribe’, some of whom were of mixed parentage, who were living around Lower Portland at the time. Many of these individuals and their families (Barber, Cox, Everingham, Shaw) were living on the Aboriginal reserve at Sackville Reach within a decade. Town folk often came to watch the distributions, and a few visitors from the City also came in 1881 expecting to see a Corroboree (Hawkesbury Chronicle and Farmers Advocate, 28 May 1881).¹⁸ Brook (1994:29) observes that the authorities did not give much thought to the conditions or care of these Aboriginal people otherwise a more appropriate and less anachronistic approach would have been initiated to replace the old custom of giving out blankets one a year.

In 1890 that a Mr G.A. Gordon has taken up ‘cudgels’ with the government about reserving a piece of land for the use of local Aboriginals, and which was to ultimately result in the establishment of the Reserve at Sackville. Gordon’s home was situated next to the School of Arts in Windsor and his yard was a rendezvous for all the Aboriginal groups in the district for some days prior to ‘blanket day’ proceedings at the courthouse (ibid:25).

¹⁷ A composite band of Aboriginal people, known as the North Richmond Tribe or Belmont tribe, resided at North Richmond on land grated to Archibald Bell. St John of God Hospital stands on part of this land today (Brook 1999:15).

¹⁸ This article also reports the government were considering the ‘*bestowal of a suit of clothes in addition to the blanket given annually to each of the aboriginal natives.*’

The APB reported for 1891 (reproduced in CA, 10 September 1892) the following information for the Hawkesbury River District (Windsor).

Number of aborigines in the district, 91 — 11 full-blood, and 77 half-castes. The men, as a rule, are employed on farms during the spring and harvest. Thirty adults and, thirty-three children, receive aid from the Board in the shape of rations. The following supplies have been distributed during the year: —flour, tea, sugar raisins currants beef, and 50 blankets. Two reserves have been set apart for the use of the aborigines at Sackville Reach, one of 150 acres, the other 30 acres.

Both consist of scrubland and rocks, only a small portion being suitable for cultivation.

They are both occupied by aborigines, galvanized iron having been supplied them to roof their huts. They are provided with a boat. It is in good order, and is used for fishing purposes. Three children are received instruction at the Public School at Sackville. All are supplied annually with blankets by the Government. The issue is necessary, 'and they are in no way misappropriated. They are not addicted to habits of intemperance ; on the contrary, they are very temperate. When ill, they are admitted to the Benevolent Asylum at Windsor, on the recommendation of the local police officer.

3.9.4 'Mission House'

The 'Mission House' referred to a house that was bought for Wesleyan missionary, Rev. Benjamin Carvosso by his (unordained missionary) colleague Walter Lawry in 1820 following the opening of the first Methodist chapel in Windsor. The chapel site is the present site of the Wesleyan Church on Macquarie Street but the location of the 'Mission House' is unknown but was possibly not located too distant from the first chapel. The land on which the chapel was built had been granted to Marsden and formed part of a 50 acre on South Creek that he added by purchase to other land forming part of the town and was gifted to Lawry in 1817.

The Aboriginal connection to this building is via Bennelong's son 'Dicky' who had been placed in the Parramatta Native Institute in 1816. He stayed with occasional absences until 1821 when he was adopted by (missionary to the Aborigines) William Walker and lived for a time with other Aboriginal students walker 'collected' and taught in Parramatta. During this period Dicky returned to the 'bush' with a second young boy in Walker's care (Adam Clarke). Dicky returned (sleeping on the floor in the same room as walker wrapped in a blanket) and was baptised Thomas Walter Coke (pronounced Cook and named after Dr. Coke who founded the Methodist Missions) at Lawry's Chapel in 1822 and died early the following year in February 1823 in the Mission House.

Prior to Dicky's death, Walker and Lawry provided a connections between the town and the Aboriginal communities in the 'bush' and people (mainly youths) often lived with or stayed for a while at the

Mission House that was ‘known to all as the vagrant train’ (see Brook & Kohen 1991). Walker wrote to London that he had been forced to change his situation ‘as this generation of natives will never live at my present residence in consequence of some deaths having happened’. He was referring to Dicky and another boy, Jemmy, who as soon he fell sick went into the bush and in a few weeks also died. ‘He also stated that the Aboriginal people he knew and came into contact with were so ‘superstitious that they believe the place where one has died to be equally fatal to themselves; and they so fret as to be disordered and often die in consequence’. Later he reported:

‘The natives have been engaged in a terrible conflict, in consequence of the death of Coke....a year has elapsed since he died, but his death was avenged only last week. The blacks believe their deaths to be occasioned by the malice and craftiness of the opposite tribes, who unperceived and unfelt shoot a poisoned dart and dies. The discovery of the murderer depends upon some dreamer, and the individual who is identified in the dream is to stand punishment. In Coke’s case, his aunt dreamt about it 12 months after and dreamed it was his companion who had speared him. Was ordered to stand punishment at the race ground [Vaucluse] in Sydney, last Sunday but one.

One spear wounded the youth (unnamed). The man who threw the spear that wounded the boy had to then stand punishment for his transgression and 300 or 400 blacks assembled to do their utmost. He defended all spars successfully with a 1ft broad 3 ft long shield. His friends then had to ‘offend’ his punishers with the result that one had a fractured skull, and they then ‘made it up’.

This type of historical evidence provides insights into the nature and development of some aspects of an urban Aboriginal history at Windsor during the Macquarie period and contrasts with the strong and better known history of Aboriginal-settler conflict up to at least 1816.

3.9.5 Other town spaces and places

A number of still-standing (or archaeological) buildings and spaces in Windsor are also likely to have Aboriginal historical records associated with their use. This research is beyond the scope of this report, but a few places are flagged for future consideration. These include the previously mentioned paddock adjoining the former School of Arts building that was used for camping before and after the ‘blanket day’ proceedings at the court house. The police lock-up and gaol are likely to have ‘robust’ Aboriginal histories but also noting Colebee was a constable at Windsor sometime between 1819 and 1822. Future research for the hospital and benevolent asylum may reveal more ‘compassionate’ records.¹⁹ Finally, nineteenth century Windsor had a large number (and turnover) of hotels and some of these were

¹⁹ The old Benevolent Society Home was on the corner of George and Brabyn Streets. It was built in 1835-36 and used as a home for the old folks up till 1846 and was demolished in 1915 (Steele 1916).

frequented by Aboriginal people, and a small number of references also note that a few hotels, such as the Bell Inn in 1860 (SMH, 16 November 1860) were used as venues inquests into Aboriginal deaths.

3.9.10 The river

A considerable number of references to Aboriginal people at Windsor relate to their involvement with variously named river regattas on the river at Windsor extending back to the 1840s. At the maiden Hawkesbury Regatta in 1845 that was held on the reach of the river facing Windsor (SMH, 31 December 1846), a prize of £1 with a jacket, pair of trousers, and cabbage-tree hat was offered for a canoe race (using a pair of paddles) open to both Aboriginals and Whites (SMH, 14 November 1845). Only one canoe entered (possibly Aboriginal) and no race was contested.

Later records (Sydney Mail, 12 June 1869) refer to four Aboriginal 'residents' on the Hawkesbury awaiting the government to provide a boat for use in times of flood. In January 1871, five Aboriginals won a race against a 'brigade' crew in this boat over a distance of one mile. The Aboriginal crew took the lead early and kept it throughout and coming in amidst a round of applause won the race by four yards (ATCJ, 7 January 1871).

4.0 Aboriginal archaeological overview

4.1 Regional archaeological overview

4.1.1 Sites and dates

The documented and anticipated antiquity of the archaeological record of Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney region has been progressively extended back in time over the last decade or so due to a combination of the timely discovery (and subsequent salvage excavation) of a number of what are regionally rare archaeological sites on the Hawkesbury River at Windsor and Pitt Town in particular, and the concurrent and rapid improvements in archaeological dating technologies and techniques in recent years. The *Dictionary of Sydney* entry for the archaeological heritage of Sydney life (Attenbrow 2012) recorded in 2012 that a little over 160 dates had been determined through radiocarbon (C14), thermoluminescence (TL) and optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) methods for over sixty sites. Many of the historically older C14 dates derive from rock shelter habitation sites, and an increasing number of open sites (especially sand bodies on watercourses) are now being dated using the latter dating methods.

The earliest accepted age for a habitation site in the Sydney region was reported to be 14,000 year BP (before present) which dates a rock shelter on Shaws Creek located adjacent to the western side of the Nepean River. Also noted in this entry was that two significantly earlier dates from Sydney, one of c.40,000 years BP (C14) for stone artefacts from Cranebrook Terrace near Penrith (Nanson, Young and Stockton 1987) and a second date (C14) of 30,000 years BP from a river bank terrace site on the Parramatta River in the Parramatta CBD (Jo McDonald CHM 2005) '*continue to be questioned*'.

However, results from data reanalysis at the former site suggest the original 40,000 year old dates may have been largely accurate after all (Stockton and Merriman 2009). The results of more recent investigations on the Hawkesbury River (associated with both the current WBRP and studies elsewhere on the river nearby) provide solid evidence for Aboriginal occupation of the Hawkesbury River Valley extending back to approximately 35,000 years or more. A similar use of the Parramatta River Valley during the Pleistocene is likely. It fits if Aboriginal people initially used the main Sydney river valleys, like Parramatta and the Hawkesbury and as possibly a *refugia* during periods of extreme or rapid climate shift or variation that are likely to have characterised the earliest periods of Aboriginal life in the region.

It is worth briefly reviewing the evidence for the two sites in question, along with the main findings of other key early sites and dates for the region. This helps illustrate a shift in thinking that has taken place in recent times about how and when it is believed Aboriginal people first arrived in Sydney. When the Cranebrook Terrace date was published in 1987, there was considerable pushback from amongst the

archaeological and wider scientific community because it almost doubled the earliest known and accepted (or expected) time frame for the first occupation of the region which was at the time in the order of c.20,000 years BP.

4.1.2 *Parramatta and Hawkesbury River, Cranebrook Terrace and Shaws Creek*

Excavation in 2005 on the SHR listed *Parramatta Sand Body* on the Parramatta River at Parramatta identified (at RTA-G1) solid evidence for Aboriginal occupation and use of the river by at least 9,000 years ago. This was evidenced by concentrations of manuport ironstone, shale and sandstone materials likely to be older than a C14 determination (9,280 to 8,900 cal BP – 95.4% probability) that was derived from ‘*dispersed charcoal found in the vicinity*’. Charcoal was found to be rare in the lower excavation levels (and artefacts were also sparser with depth) and a small sample of dry sieved material was collected and dated as one sample to approximately c.30,000 years BP (JMCHM 2005:119). The stratigraphic associations between the lowest Aboriginal artefacts in the vicinity, the dated charcoal materials, and the surrounding sediments from which the finds had provenance and from which the charcoal was collected are not secure to automatically assume Aboriginal occupation occurred at this time, although it’s becoming increasingly likely that archaeological evidence of this antiquity on this river will be identified in the future if it has survived urbanisation.

The results of investigations at Cranebrook Terrace published in 1987 included a date of c.41,000 years BP for a collection of ‘choppers and steep-edged scrapers’ found in association with alluvial gravels at the base of the terrace (Nanson, Young and Stockton 1987). Because the artefacts were not found in a habitation site, but rather were scattered throughout what was possibly a reworked gravel unit, their authenticity has not been universally accepted (ibid:72). Specifically, one dilemma is that while the artefacts were found associated with river gravels that were being quarried the collection included an in situ serially flaked chopper that showed no sign of damage indicating this item (and the other artefacts) had seemingly not been rolled down from upstream but had been discarded where they were found. Initial radiocarbon dating of the gravels in which the artefacts were found suggested a date of about 27,000 BP, but it was noticed the carbon samples from below the water table were contaminated by younger carbon introduced by groundwater. A new series of tests using treated carbon samples and TL dating both suggest the gravels were laid down more than 40,000 years ago (Nanson, Young and Stockton 1987). More recently, these findings have been revised (Stockton and Nanson 2004) and answer some archaeological questions by clarifying the riverine stratigraphy and dating the basal gravels up to 50,000 years ago (Nanson et al 2003).

Recent investigations (‘The Cranebrook Terrace revisited’) of an early Holocene alluvial deposit on the banks of the Nepean River at Peach Tree Creek sheds new light on the Cranebrook Terrace issue

(Williams et al 2017). The excavations identified two sedimentary deposits, with the lowest being part of the Cranebrook Formation, a deep alluvial deposit within which artefacts previously dated to >40,000 year BP. This study recovered four indurated mudstone/tuff and two silcrete artefacts, all having characteristics of the late Pleistocene/early Holocene, and which are OSL dated to >9.5,000 years BP from the upper portion of the Richmond Unit of the Cranebrook Formation (almost 4m below the surface). The authors note the results lend increasing support for visitation of the Nepean river corridor by Aboriginal people as a part of the initial colonisation of Australia.

One of the oldest archaeological sites in the region is one of two rock shelters excavated at Shaw's Creek (K1 and K2) near the Nepean River about 10km north of Penrith. Shaw's Creek K1 was located below a rock engraving site and revealed high densities of artefacts (c.6,000 flakes/m³). However, the deposit was found mixed and chronological resolution was poor (Stockton 1993:39). The nearby K2 rock shelter has also been partly excavated, but not to the 'bottom', and it is estimated to have a depth of archaeological deposit of up to 3.5m and the base of the artefact bearing layers has not been reached at present. Chert and quartz artefacts were dominant in the deposit excavated and dated by C14 (charcoal from 1.2m) to 14,700±250 years BP.

More recent investigations on the Hawkesbury River at Windsor (Windsor Museum and WBRP) and Pitt Town, which are discussed in more detail in following sections, have reported Aboriginal occupation evidence dating to possibly 30-35,000 years BP which may be the earliest evidence of Aboriginal people in the Sydney Basin. This archaeological evidence securely confirms Aboriginal people were using the Hawkesbury River at least 20,000 years ago.

4.1.3 Interpreting the evidence

Mindful that 'early' archaeological sites (dating to the late Pleistocene and early Holocene) are rare, and that the range and quantity of evidence from the earliest periods at any given site is often sparse when compared with later periods, the available data suggest a pattern of exploitation of a diverse range of terrestrial and aquatic food resources by highly mobile groups of Aboriginal people (Attenbrow 2010:152-54, McDonald 2008:39). The late Pleistocene and early Holocene stone artefacts suggest a preference for silicified tuff that was probably sourced from the Hawkesbury-Nepean River gravels (McDonald 2008).

Most early occupation sites have been found in stratified (layered) rock shelter deposits or within alluvial and/or Aeolian deposits (sand bodies) on the margins of large river systems. The evidence suggests the initial occupation of the Sydney Basin was focused on these primary river systems and was characterised by a high degree of 'residential mobility' (frequent movement between campsites). When sea levels rose around 6-7,500 years BP, coastal groups that previously occupied the now drowned

coastal strip may have moved inland and the population possibly steadily increased to a point when around 4,000 years BP when many new sites were occupied.

There also appears apparent an increase in rock shelter occupation at this time, along with major changes in stone tool technology, most notable being the use of locally available stone. During the last 1,000 years the use of ground stone appears to have increased. An increase in bipolar flaking at this time probably indicates further intensive use of local resources, but backed artefact manufacture declines. This may be due to the fact that there was less need for these tools as result of either changing social networks or less priority being given to their bulky production.

Archaeological investigations show changes in the types of stone tools Aboriginal people made through time in the Sydney region. One of the first and most enduring sequence of changes in tool types was identified and called the 'Eastern Regional Sequence' (McCarthy 1976: 96-98) after initial excavation and analysis of material from Lapstone Creek rock shelter (Emu Cave) in 1936. This was one of the first scientific excavations in the region but was not published until 1948 (McCarthy 1948:3). Six layers of floor deposit were excavated and the lower units had significant numbers of Bondi points which gave way to 'chunky' adze flakes called eloueras (that could be gummed to a wood handle and were used for wood working) and edge ground axe heads. McCarthy called them Bondaian and Eloueran respectively as cultural markers.

The sequence was modified by Stockton & Holland (1974: 53-56) with four phases of the ERS where after the Capertian, they described the Early Bondaian and Middle Bondaian phases where Bondi points and other small tools become apparent in excavated assemblages in Eastern NSW. Late Bondaian referred to McCarthy's original Eloueran phase. Capertian assemblages contain tools which are generally larger than later items but also contain smaller tools such as thumbnail scrapers and dentate saws. Stockton and Holland's terms are used in the Sydney region today (Attenbrow 2002: 156), and are modified by a prehistoric Aboriginal landuse framework summarised below that was developed to explain the broad phases of Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney region (after JMCHM 2002a:475).

4.1.4 'Phasing' the archaeological evidence

Broad time periods commonly used to establish the Aboriginal archaeological timeline or the Sydney region, and to divide it into 'cultural phases,' are summarised below (adapted from McDonald 2008:349-50). It should be noted that some of the dates (especially those relating to sea-level changes) have been revised since 2008, and specific elements and key attributes of flaked and ground stone artefacts and tool reduction technologies that predominated and/or characterised each archaeological phase is sometimes debatable.

Pre Bondaian: c.30,000 years ago to about 8,000-9,000 BP

Aboriginal groups appear to have been highly mobile and travelled considerable distances between sites during the earliest phases. The focus of stone acquisition was the Hawkesbury-Nepean River gravels. The raw material cores and tools people transported were large, but were used sparingly. Rock art focused on iconic designs and art reinforced broad-scale social networks. The earliest Aboriginal populations will have been small, but little is known of their social organisations, or territorial ranges.

The archaeological record for the earliest periods suggests a preference for the use of silicified tuff, unless the investigated site was too great a distance from sources where it was often augmented with quartz and unheated silcrete. Cores and tools vary in size and weight (some are quite large), but there are no backed artefacts, elouera, or ground stone implements. Unifacial flaking is a predominant technique for stone tool production during this period.

Early Bondaian 8,000 years to c.4,000 years BP

It is possible that rising sea levels forced Aboriginal groups previously occupying the drowning coastal plain to move inland, but it is likely that population densities across the region were still relatively low. The use of rock shelters was increasing or at the very least artefact discard increased so as to be archaeologically visible during this period. Backed artefacts were also introduced into the stone tool kit during this period and produced intensively at some sites. The focus of stone sourcing shifted from gravel beds on the Hawkesbury-Nepean River to more localised resources. Iconic engravings continued to be produced, along with transitional forms, and the increased population pressures in the later part of this phase saw the early development of Sydney style figurative pigment art and open engraved art.

The archaeology for this time frame is complex with considerable variation, but the evidence does suggest a preference for the use of silicified tuff to decline during this period where a greater use is made of local stone materials. Backed artefacts appear sporadically and bipolar flaking was widely in use. It is unknown whether the increase in rock shelter use reflected the onset of colder climate regimes.

Middle Bondaian c.4,000 years to c.1,000 years BP

A possibly dramatic rise in population may have occurred during this period where there is a conspicuous increase in the use of rock shelters for habitation and for artefact manufacture and discard. It is argued that an increased population necessitated social mechanisms to mediate uncontrolled and possible conflict-marked interactions, and evidence for increasing cultural control is the death by ritual spearing of the 'Narrabeen man' around 3,700 cal BP.⁶ Other evidence for increasing social prescription included a proliferation of symbolic behaviour, particularly which demonstrated local group social

affiliation which probably took many forms including body decoration and scarification, and the use of decorated portable material culture. The pigment and engraved art of the region developed and flourished in this escalating sociality.

The use of different raw material types varied between sites and within sites over time, but this is the main phase of backed artefact production and the introduction of asymmetric alternating flaking techniques of stone reduction. Substantially smaller cores and tools are prevalent, and ground stone artefacts appear, though infrequently and are present at fewer than half the dated sites in the region. Elouera (a type of backed artefact) are present but rare.

Late Bondaian c.1,000 years to European contact

There are indications of changing social organisation and stone organisation and use strategies during this period. Rock shelters continued to be used but occupation and artefact deposition rates dropped in these locations. It is argued that as a result of changes to the social system (Walters 1988) the focus shifted at this time to open camp site locations. This focus on open sites is supported by dates for open middens along the south-east coast generally and the vast number of open sites on the Cumberland Plain (some of which are dated), and the ethnohistoric evidence supports this recent habitation focus in open ‘villages ... on the sea coast.’ The archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence suggest that over the last millennium, occupation patterns involved a move away from shelters as a primary focus for habitation.

4.2 Local archaeological context

4.2.1 Previous investigations in Windsor

Archaeological excavations were undertaken in advance of the expansion of Windsor Museum on Baker Street in 2009 (Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd 2011). The investigations were situated on an elevated and moderately steep ridge (~20m AHD) about 100m from the river.

Excavation identified a deep (>1.8m) sandy-soil profile consisting of fine to medium grained and dull orange to bright reddish brown sand that overlay Londonderry Clay. The sand body may have begun developing up to 150,000 years ago (ibid:152) and formed as a source bordering dune or sand sheet (the sand deriving from the river floodplain and channel) and appeared to extend along the high ground marked by George Street and to taper-off to the south east along Macquarie Street. Following the initial discovery of Aboriginal artefacts during historic-archaeological excavations at the site (that recorded AHIMS #45-5-3011), subsequent Aboriginal archaeological excavation of twenty-six contiguous sqm of deposit to depths of up to 1.8m resulted in the recovery of over 12,000 stone items from a sandy deposit believed to represent an intact Pleistocene (Aeolian) sand dune.

4.2.2 Pitt Town

Figure 4.2: Pitt Town residential precincts subject to archaeological investigation prior to development (AHMS 2013: Figure 4)

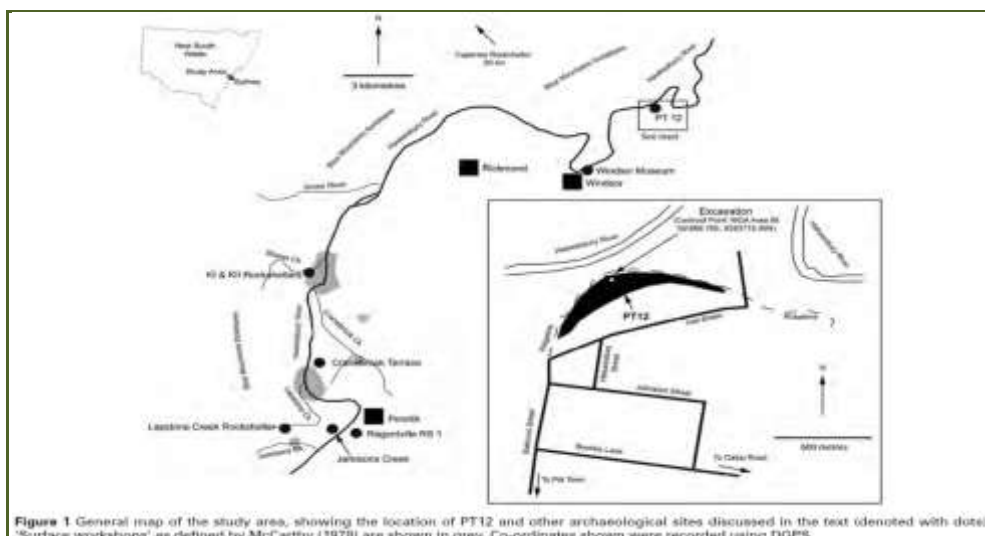


The multi-stage investigation program resulted in the excavation of ~200 sqm of deposit combined at a series of individual ridge top locations. This revealed a 1-2m deep Kandosol soil profile of fine to medium red to brown loamy sand above (culturally sterile) Pitt Town Sands and/or Londonderry Clay. The sand body was deposited primarily through river-flood (fluvial) processes about 120,000 years ago. The upper metre or so of the Kandosol showed reworking by wind action and probably formed within the last 40,000 years. This soil profile extended for ~400m from the edge of the ridge and originally formed part of a small dune-field that covered much of the township (AHMS 2011). Williams *et al.* (2012) detail the results of salvage excavation of one of the locations (PT12) investigated:

‘Salvage excavations of 25 m2 on a levee adjacent to the Hawkesbury River identified a 1.5 m deep sand body containing three discrete artefact assemblages. While problematic, six Optically Stimulated Luminescence ages provided a chronology of the sand body, which began forming > 60 ka. Peak artefact numbers of the two lowest assemblages were centred on ~15 ka and ~11 ka, and retained Capertian characteristics, including amorphous pebble tools and manuports composed of locally-derived river cobbles probably exposed through entrenchment of the river during lower sea-level.

Comparisons with nearby KII rock shelter shows a similar assemblage dated to ~13 ka. The upper assemblage was dominated by backed artefacts composed primarily of silcrete. Reliable OSL ages indicate this assemblage may have been deposited in the early Holocene with a backed blade proliferation centred at ~ 5 ka, although comparisons with other local studies suggest an age of <4.5 ka is more likely. Along with other studies, the site indicates the systematic exploitation of resources, such as river cobbles, along the Hawkesbury River from ~15 ka before an apparent abandonment of the Pitt Town region in the early/mid-Holocene. Late Holocene artefact numbers suggest a subdued re-occupation of the area following this hiatus’.

Figure 4.3: Location of PT 12 at Pitt Town (Williams et al 2012: Figure 1)



Approximately 10,000 stone artefacts were recovered during the investigations at Pitt Town (combined) and they document a largely continuous Aboriginal occupation of the Hawkesbury River from about 36,000 years ago. It is one of the most significant sites in the Sydney Basin (AAJV 2016:7).

4.3 Previous Aboriginal archaeological investigations in the WBRP

4.3.1 WBRP South (KNC 2012)

Aboriginal archaeological test excavation was undertaken part of the original EIS for the WBRP (Kelleher Nightingale Heritage Consulting 2012). This included the excavation of five test pits (of a total of nine) located on the higher elevation and sloping south bank of the river and around the edges of Thompson Square and within the roadway (Old Bridge Road) leading to the wharf. The remaining four test pits were excavated in conjunction with geotechnical investigations across the other (north) side of the river. Indicative images are provided below to illustrate the nature of the soils and some of the artefacts recovered and their finds contexts at shallow depths below road bedding and redeveloped loam and grassed surfaces.

Figure 4.4: Location of Aboriginal archaeological test squares within and adjacent to Thompson Square investigated in 2012



The images below show test excavations (Square 057E 560N) undertaken at the south east corner of Thompson Square and junction of George and Bridge Streets. This revealed fill materials used during the construction of Thomson Square to establish smooth topography (KNC 2012:16). The illustrations to follow show testing in a mid-slope roadway location with sandy soils found buried beneath road construction materials (Square 035E 627N). This ground surface is likely to have been cut-down/graded prior to road construction, and an unknown depth of the profile has been either removed or reworked.

Figure 4.5: Thompson Square showing area of possible fill used to create level terrace in the park (KNC 2012: Plate 4)



Figure 4.6: Aboriginal objects recovered from testing in Thompson Square (KNC 2012: Plate 10-13)



Figure 4.7: Square 057E 560N at top of the bank in SE corner of Thompson Square. Surface elevation was 20.5m AHD and above 1:100 year flood level. The image to the left shows a grey-pink silcrete core from a fine grained sandy layer (32cm depth). To the right is the north wall section showing sandy layer with artefacts and bioturbation (KNC 2012: Plates 7 and 8)



Figure 4.8: Test square (035E 627N) excavated within Old Bridge Street (KNC 2012: Plate 19)



Figure 4.9: Indicative soils profiles exposed by excavation in 2012 (KNC 2012: Plate 20-21)



Plate 20. Test square 035E 627N within Old Bridge Street showing fluvial sand floor

Plate 21. Test square 035E 627N section showing bioturbation and clay leaching caused by flood events

The 2012 testing identified relatively shallow Aeolian topsoil at the upper slope locations investigated (with deposits possibly continuing southwest and beyond the WBRP) and deeper intact sand profiles at mid to lower-slope locations. The nature and preservation of deposit varied depending on slope position and extent historic disturbance.

In Thompsons Square at the top of the bank (057E 560N) the deposits were truncated and bioturbated sandy loams and within the roadway the deposits were either truncated showing exposed basal clay and complete truncation of original surface deposits that may have once contained Aboriginal cultural deposits (050E 591N) or deep fluvial sands (035E 627N).

Figure 4.10: Registered Aboriginal archaeological sites (after KNC 2012) within the WBRP area in 2012



A sample of 185 Aboriginal artefacts (mainly tuff) was recovered from the five test squares excavated in and within the proximity of Thompsons Square. A partially intact sand body was found at the top of the bank in square 057E 560N (20.5m AHD) in the southeast corner of the Square that revealed high stone artefact numbers (n=114). The majority were in a single layer of fine grained sand. A mid slope square (017E 630N) also had moderate artefact densities (n=64) in a more mixed historical context. Both test pits were excavated to a depth of about one metre below present ground surfaces (KNC 2012:19).

Although these investigations did not identify the age of the artefact bearing deposits themselves or the for the origins of the sand body deposits in general, the investigations did establish that high densities of artefacts occurred within parts of the WBRP and there existed the potential for deep and possibly very old archaeology to be contained within sand body deposits recorded (AAJV 2016:8).

Figure 4.11: Archaeological test square and geotechnical borehole location



4.3.2 WBRP South (AAJV 2016)

An extensive programme of Aboriginal archaeological test excavation was undertaken in the WBRP area in late 2016. Although full details of these investigations have not been sourced for this report, the following summary is drawn from the SCMP (Vol 2:77-84) and a separate document detailing excavation methods and research objectives proposed to guide future salvage (AAJV 2017). The plan below shows 38 test pits were excavated in the southern WBRP area.

The excavations recovered 1,434 Aboriginal objects. The majority (1,330) were recovered from testing in the southern project area (18.26 items/m²) were found throughout the soil profile but predominantly between 70cm and 210cm below current surfaces.

Ten geomorphological (or stratigraphic) units that characterised the project area were identified. Along with cultural materials, these could be divided into four archaeological landscapes comprising an elevated ridgeline and a source-bordering dune and alluvium at the river edge (AAJV 2017:12-13). The sand body deposits identified in Thompsons Square are of particular significance.

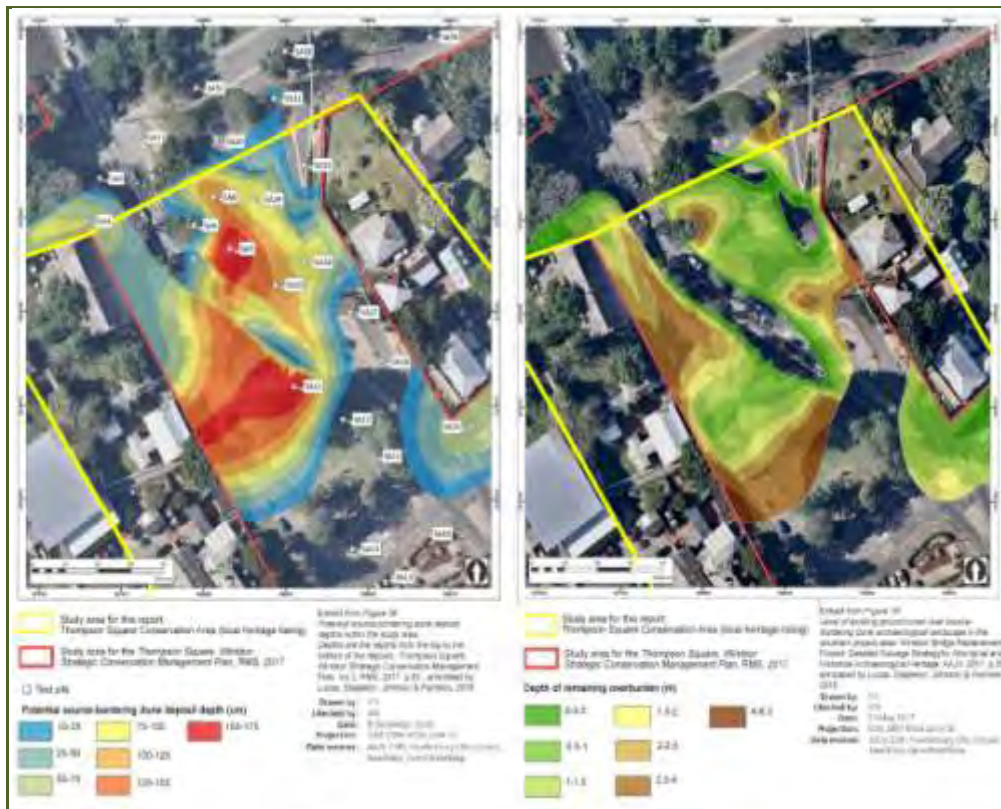
Figure 4.12: Archaeological landscapes within the study area, based on the 2016 test excavation



The ridgeline had shallow duplex soils (frequently disturbed by historical activity and buried beneath historical overburden) that contained discrete pockets of soil and concentrations of Aboriginal objects. The landscape encompasses the elevated areas in the vicinity of George and Bridge Streets, and extends

into the upper part of Thompson Square. The source-bordering dune is a fluvial and Aeolian-derived sand body (typically 1-1.5m in thickness) that extends across the upper and lower portion of Thompson Square and into parts of Old Bridge Street and The Terrace. The landscape is more intact in upper Thompson Square but has been subject to varying levels of burial and/or truncation from past activities. The deposit formed discontinuously between >82ka and the mid-Holocene (~5ka) and the archaeology within this deposit recorded in the WBRP is suggestive of two periods of occupation between 27-18ka (onset and peak of the LGM) and early-to-mid Holocene. The river edge alluvium is a thick clay and fine sand encompassing the entire northern project area and lower areas of the southern project area. Cultural material is found throughout the deposit in low numbers.

Figure 4.13: Potential source-bordering dune deposit depths (left) and existing ground cover over this archaeological landscape. Depths are from the top to the bottom of the deposit



The sand units within Thompson Square contained the majority of the Aboriginal objects (n=995/75% equating to 56 items/m²). The lower unit was formed by fluvial processes (terrace, levee) and the upper layer through wind-blown processes. It is likely to be the remnants of a source-bordering dune. Dating (OSL) indicate these deposits contain cultural materials older than 23,000 years in age. They appear visually and compositionally similar to the nearby Windsor Museum archaeological site which contained archaeology dating to between 33,000 and 8,000 years BP. The remaining archaeological landscapes

appear younger (less than 10,000 years) in age and were found to be often disturbed and/or truncated by historical and/or modern activities. With the exception of one test pit (SA12) within Thompson Square, cultural deposits were generally sparse in these units and have either been reworked by natural (fluvial/alluvial) or human (reclamation/earthworks) processes.

A number of glass artefacts (n=5) were found in the lower portion of Thompson Square (east of Bridge Street). Other historical material found in association, and past records of Windsor suggest that the artefacts likely date to between c.1794 and the 1830s.

Figure 4.14: Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity



4.4 Future WBRP Aboriginal heritage impact mitigation

Mitigation of future impacts to Aboriginal archaeological heritage within the WBRP area would focus on information recovery from the Pleistocene (>10ka) and early Holocene (5-10ka) sand-body deposits that occur within the project area (AAJV 2017:56). An approximately 150 sqm open area excavation is proposed for the source-bordering deposits:

The aims of the proposed Aboriginal salvage works are (AAJV 2017:56):

- Figure 4.15: Proposed WBRP Aboriginal archaeological salvage program focussing on 2016 test squares SA8-11 and SA 29 located in lower Thompson Square



The following research directions and questions are proposed to direct proposed future Aboriginal archaeological salvage excavation (AAJV 2017:57):

- What is the spatial and stratigraphic extent of Aboriginal sites and/or material culture within the WBRP?
- What is the age, integrity and significance of Aboriginal sites and/or material culture within the WBRP?
- What are the environmental characteristics associated with the distribution of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the WBRP? Can site formation processes profile provide information on the nature/ survivability of the archaeological resources? Are there other key factors in the distribution and extent of the material culture within the WBRP?
- How do the cultural materials compare with other Pleistocene sites nearby? What can the material culture tell us about the populations and behaviour of Aboriginal hunter-gatherers during the last 30,000 years? • Is there any evidence for contact period archaeology between the local Aboriginal people and Europeans within the WBRP?
- What are the cultural, social and public values associated with the Aboriginal archaeological resource in the southern project area?
- How should the Aboriginal sites in the region be conserved and managed in future?

4.5 Summary

The primary areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity that has been identified in the WBRP area are located on the southern side of the river and within and in the immediate vicinity of Thompsons Square. Substantial and intact archaeological deposits associated with an ancient source bordering dune archaeological landscape were found in Thompson Square and particular in the northern (lower) portion of the Square. These deposits have a great potential to provide detailed and new information about Aboriginal life during the earliest periods of occupation of the region possibly 40,000 years or more and including use of the place during the LGM (24-18,000 years BP) that was a period of significant climatic variability and change. These sand deposits in Thompson Square also contained glass artefacts that are tangible evidences of post 1788 interracial interactions at Windsor that add to the story that is understood from the historical records.

4.6 Significance assessment

4.6.1 Basis for significance

The SCMP (2017 Vol 2:124ff) provides a significance assessment of the WBRP Aboriginal heritage, with a focus on the archaeology, and this is based on a standard evaluation of three significance criteria comprising archaeological (scientific), cultural (Aboriginal) and public significance. These criteria recognise that Aboriginal sites are valuable in a number of ways:

- To the Aboriginal community as an aspect of their cultural heritage and as part of continuing traditions;
- To the broader community, for educational, historical and cultural enrichment values; and
- To the scientific community for potential research value.

The summary of key findings identified for the WBRP below that focuses on Thompsons Square is adapted from the SCMP (ibid:124-130). This is followed by a response to each of the three assessment criteria noted above, and then by a summary statement of significance for the WBRP. This evaluation has direct relevance to the documented and potential Aboriginal heritage resources contained within Thompsons Square, and the original text is unchanged.

4.6.2 WBRP and Thompsons Square Aboriginal heritage - summary

Test excavation in the WBRP identified four archaeological landscapes; a ridgeline, a source-bordering dune, river's edge – alluvium, and river's edge – reclaimed/introduced fill. Thompson Square contains remnants of the source-bordering dune. This has archaeology suggestive of prolonged and/or repeat occupation that *'formed a key locale of Aboriginal visitation and occupation prior to 23,000 years ago'* (ibid:124). The source-bordering dune deposit is likely to be a continuation of that excavated at nearby Windsor Museum. That site revealed first Aboriginal occupation by 33,000 BP and ongoing use through to 8,000 BP. It is likely that the WBRP cultural assemblage is of a similar age and duration. The archaeological evidence from Windsor, along with information recovered from previous excavations in Pitt Town, lends strong support to Aboriginal people using the Hawkesbury River corridor by ~30-35,000 BP and this represent some of the earliest evidence of people in the Sydney Basin.

The later Aboriginal use of the study area is less understood but there is evidence for a Holocene peak in artefacts near the top of the stratigraphic unit (ibid:125). Several glass artefacts were also recovered from within lower Thompson Square that document some form of post-settlement interaction between Aboriginal people and settlers. These artefacts appear to date to between 1794 and the ~1830s.

Despite parts of the deposit in Thompsons Square having an over-lying layer of historical deposits and localised impacts (including a former road and a sewer main through the centre of the lower park) the Aboriginal archaeological deposits are reported to retain 'stratigraphic robustness' and thereby provides a rare window into the Pleistocene occupation of the region.

4.6.3 Aboriginal cultural significance

The SCMP (ibid:125) identifies that *'the cultural significance of the place is a matter for the local Aboriginal community, traditional owner descendants and knowledge holders to assess'*. On the basis of consultation undertaken to date, it is assessed:

'The Hawkesbury River is a very important cultural feature in the landscape, as a place of very early occupation during the Pleistocene, an important transit route, a major resource zone, a shared boundary between a number of clan and language groups, as the site of the important early Sackville Missions and for the river's associations with creation stories and traditional beliefs. The river represents the longevity of Aboriginal ownership and cultural survival in the region, across thousands of years through the harsh conditions of the Pleistocene and through the dislocation and dispossession that occurred during the late 18th century and the 19th century. The early colonial settlement of Windsor is also important as an early point of engagement with colonial government in matters ranging from settlement of disputes to blanket distribution. Windsor was a manifestation and important symbol of colonisation and the imposition of European control over traditional Darug lands. The area therefore meets this criterion at a local level of significance'.

4.6.4 Public significance

This category concerns a site's potential to educate people about the past, and relates to the heritage value of particular sites as being representative examples of past lifestyles, why they are important, and why they should be preserved.

Pleistocene-age Aboriginal cultural deposits have been identified within the SCMP area sand-body deposits (including Thompsons Square) which are assessed to possess considerable public significance as marking a place of early human occupation of the Sydney basin. The archaeology demonstrates the antiquity of Aboriginal life on the Hawkesbury River and provides insights into aspects Aboriginal life and adaptation to changing environmental and climatic conditions over thousands of years.

The survival of Aboriginal cultural deposits within one of the earliest locations of European settlement on the Hawkesbury-Nepean also has public value. The European glass artefacts from Thompsons Square which have been reworked by Aboriginal people demonstrate continuation of cultural practices and cultural adaptation following White settlement. These values have particular importance for the presentation and interpretation of the Aboriginal history of the area to the public.

The SCMP (ibid:126) assesses that the SCMP study area meets this criterion at a local level, and, through the detailed analysis and presentation/interpretation of findings, has the potential to meet it at a State level of significance.

4.6.5 Scientific significance

Scientific significance assessments aim to determine a site's research potential to contribute knowledge about the past and criteria used to evaluate this potential include consideration of the site's condition/integrity, representativeness and rarity.

The source-bordering dune deposit (test pits SA4, SA8-11, SA24, SA25, SA28, SA29 & SA32) is considered to meet State significance thresholds in several respects. It contains deposits that provide significant information on how Aboriginal people lived on the river for over 30,000 years and provide opportunities to further understand the earliest periods of Aboriginal occupation (and survival) through the LGM. Of the few Pleistocene sand dune sites are known in the region, few have comparable archaeological assemblages to Windsor that been recovered in a controlled fashion and have sound dating. The CMP (ibid:127) concludes the WBRP site is rare and intact, and is one of the most representative sites of its type with only six other sand bodies with stratified cultural deposits known in NSW. The deposit is considered to have high/very high scientific significance at both local and State level due to the presence of a stratified deposit that includes a high number and diversity of artefacts in a subsurface context.

The ridgeline landscape was found to contain patches of high artefact densities. However, the shallow soil profile (often heavily truncated) limits the stratigraphic information that can be obtained from these deposits which are assessed to be of moderate-low significance. The remaining archaeological landscapes (river's edge alluvium & fills), while cultural materials are found throughout, they are often in very low densities and frequently disturbed and/or have post-depositional mixing. The findings suggest that many of the artefacts are likely re-worked and deposited through alluvial processes from upriver and/or eroded from deposits upslope.

The cultural assemblage contains rare Aboriginal objects with research potential, including two edge-ground axe fragments, however overall it is more indicative of only transient or ephemeral occupation in the last 10,000 years. As such, the deposits are considered to have low scientific, aesthetic and historical significance.

South of the Hawkesbury River, cultural material of considerable antiquity has been identified, dating back into the early Holocene and Pleistocene within deep well preserved sand body deposits. Such deposits have considerable significance for their potential to inform about the timing and nature of early occupation of the Hawkesbury-Nepean river system and provide a source of rare and important information about social and cultural responses to climatic and environmental change over an extended period of time. Such information adds to a small but growing body of data collected from excavations on the Hawkesbury at Windsor Museum and at Pitt Town.

In the context of cumulative impact, the distribution of sand bodies with potential to contain early evidence of Aboriginal occupation during the Pleistocene is very limited. The sand bodies that remain intact and have not been truncated or removed by development, quarrying or flood scouring are limited and must be considered to have rarity and a high level of archaeological research potential and significance. The archaeological deposits within the southern portion of the study area, particularly on

intact portions of sand body profile in the southern study area, have a high level of archaeological scientific significance. The part of the study area north of the Hawkesbury River identified little in the way of archaeological materials and is not considered to have Aboriginal heritage significance.

4.6.6 *Statement of Aboriginal cultural significance*

The SCMP (ibid:127) provides the following Aboriginal heritage statement of significance for the evidence recorded within WBRP:

‘Based on the archaeological test excavation, four archaeological landscapes can be identified across the project area, Ridgeline, Source-Bordering Dune, River’s Edge – Alluvium, and River’s Edge – Reclaimed/Introduced Fill. The higher resolution recovery of Aboriginal objects across the project area compared with previous studies, provides a far greater understanding of the archaeological resource and its significance, as well as raising additional questions on the nature and use of the area by Aboriginal people in the past. Those landscapes south of the river have high archaeological potential and significance, particularly the Source-Bordering Dune deposits, which are significant at a State level due to the demonstrated presence of Pleistocene age artefact deposits, and the opportunity these provide to better understand the early Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney Basin. From an Aboriginal community perspective, the place is significant at a local level, due to its association with both the pre-colonial use of the area, and Thompson Square and Windsor more generally as a place of early interaction, conflict, dispossession and engagement with the settler community. From the perspective of the general public, the area has significance at a local level, through the ability of the place to present the life stories of the local Aboriginal inhabitants and has the potential to be of state significance through the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the findings of the archaeological programme and consultation with the local Aboriginal community’.

5.0 Summary and evaluation

5.1 Key issues for consideration

5.1.1 *Aboriginal historical values*

The earliest phases of the White settlement history of the Hawkesbury River, and the irreversible impacts it had on the Aboriginal communities that were living on the land at the time, occurred as a result of a sequence of processes that were to be largely replicated across many regions of NSW during ensuing years. But the Hawkesbury district was the first area of expansion into Aboriginal country outside of the confines and relative safety of the coastal settlement where a large Aboriginal population was knowingly displaced, and the Aboriginal history of the Hawkesbury River districts tells an important chapter in the Indigenous story of the State.

The Aboriginal records for the country to become known first as Green Hills are scant for the period between first 'Contact' and first (White) settlement. The Sydney Aboriginal population had already been devastated by disease in 1789. It had spread rapidly up the river networks from Port Jackson, but the precise effects it had on the Hawkesbury Aboriginal population are unknown. It is likely that the Aboriginal people that were encountered during the first years of the settlement in the early 1790s belonged to groups already operating within reconfigured traditional clan and tribal structures. It is also likely Aboriginal groups using the present site of Windsor, attracted by its riverside creek and elevated terraces with flatter terrain and lagoons 'inland' were gone by the time or shortly after the first settlers arrived at the place.

The early records show that Aboriginal communities were forced to move regularly to gain distance and space between themselves and settlers. The reasons behind the racial violence that broke out from 1794 are numerous and sometimes complex but there was clearly a connection between the hostilities and droughts and the continual extension to the settlement. A 1790s Aboriginal historic site with two independent events (1794 and 1799) related to the violence of this period of history is located on Argyle Reach and not far Windsor. In a broader context, a number of aspects of the Aboriginal history of Windsor up to 1816 can be viewed through a military-history lens that saw hostilities break out and then subside during the Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars that spanned the period c.1795-1816.

Aboriginal historical records for subsequent periods for Windsor (1820s-1840s), which often relate to places situated outside of the town itself but tell of the continued Aboriginal occupation of the landscape during the period show people camping long-term on settler farms like Mamre situated on South Creek, 'Tumbledown Barn' at the junction of South and Eastern Creeks in Riverstone, and at Belmont on Richmond Hill. It is likely that Aboriginal people were also living autonomously on river

stretches from around this time in other locations on the Hawkesbury River northwards of Ebenezer and including Sackville and Cumberland Reach and the river confluences at Lower Portland. It is a historical curiosity that the 1828 Census records Aboriginal people at Windsor (probably counted at the court house) but under the 'Richmond Tribe'. William Walker had recorded a 'Windsor Tribe' in 1821, and blanket returns into the 1840s continue to record the presence of this named group. Likewise, the 'Richmond Tribe' existed as a group entity prior to the Census, and as late as 1843 there is a reference to an envoy of the 'Richmond Tribe' talking to the envoy of the 'Cabramatta Tribe' (Kohen 1993:75).

Aboriginal historical records for the town itself, and including Thompson Square and other urban spaces and buildings are generally random in subject and too infrequent to form strong or obvious patterns. The permanent military presence in Windsor up to the 1840s and the number of military buildings and fixtures in close proximity to Thompsons Square up to this time probably made it an uninviting place to Aboriginal people at times and at least until the end of transportation when the military withdrew from the town. Along these same lines, one old Aboriginal man, probably Tommy Cox ('King' Creek Tommy) claimed he saw the first man hanged at Windsor (Brook 1994:27) at a spot '*somewhere near where the Court house now stands*' (WRG, 29 November 1890). The late nineteenth century records describe local Hawkesbury Aboriginal people (many living at Sackville) and others from farther afield gathering during the annual distribution of blankets at the courthouse and camping together in a settlers yard nearby for some days before and after the proceedings at the courthouse.

5.1.2 Archaeological values

Our understanding of the longevity and complexity of prehistoric Aboriginal occupation of Windsor has increased significantly since 2012 through archaeological investigations undertaken for the WBRP. The possible antiquity of the archaeology, and some parameters for the composition and probable sequence of change in the archaeological record had previously been foreshadowed by investigations at Windsor Museum and Pitt Town. In combination this new information contributes significantly to the ongoing development of existing regional prehistoric archaeological frameworks that have been established for decades but continuously change as new finds come to light via Aboriginal archaeological and historical research in the Sydney Basin.

On the back of this pre-existing archaeological knowledge base, and in particular on the basis of the results of the WBRP test excavations undertaken within Thompsons Square itself, it is possible to predict with some accuracy what type and range of Aboriginal archaeology is likely to be contained within the Square and also the likely significance of these archaeological resources. Key results of this work along with some points for consideration are summarised below to guide future management of the Thompsons Square Aboriginal archaeological resources.

Thompsons Square contains two principal Aboriginal archaeological landscapes with soil and sand profiles that contain Aboriginal objects and archaeological deposits. These comprise a ridgeline and the remnants of a source-bordering dune. The ridgeline contains patches of artefact concentrations but overall the soils are shallow and have often been truncated. This reduces the stratigraphic information that can be obtained from these deposits which are of moderate-low significance.

The dune contains significant archaeological deposits that are suggestive of prolonged occupation for over 20,000 years and the Thompsons Square dune deposit is likely to be a continuation of that excavated at Windsor Museum that previously identified Aboriginal occupation at that site to span the period c.33,000 BP and 8,000 BP. The archaeological evidence from Windsor (and Pitt Town) indicates Aboriginal people were using the Hawkesbury River corridor at least 20,000 years ago and possibly by ~30-35,000 BP and this represents some of the earliest archaeological evidence of people in the Sydney Basin. At the other end of this long timeframe, several glass artefacts were also recovered from within lower Thompson Square that document some form of post-settlement interaction between Aboriginal people and settlers between c.1794 and the ~1830s and add a tangible dimension to the Aboriginal historical records for this period.

As previously noted, the very old Aboriginal archaeological record of continuous occupation of Windsor and the historical context and documented sites nearby Windsor that relate to the racial conflicts that took place along the river up to 1816 has potential through detailed analysis and regional comparison and interpretation to meet State significant levels. The archaeological and environmental values that are embodied by the source-bordering dune should meet State significance thresholds. It is rare and intact, and is one of only six other sand bodies with stratified Aboriginal cultural deposits known in NSW. It possesses very high scientific significance because it contains objects and deposits that tell us about how Aboriginal people lived on the river for over 30,000 years.

5.1.3 Environmental heritage values

South of the Hawkesbury River, cultural material of considerable antiquity has been identified, dating back into the early Holocene and Pleistocene within deep well preserved sand body deposits. Such deposits have considerable significance for their potential to inform about the timing and nature of early occupation of the Hawkesbury-Nepean river system and provide a source of rare and important information about social and cultural responses to climatic and environmental change over an extended period of time. Such information adds to a small but growing body of data collected from excavations on the Hawkesbury at Windsor Museum and at Pitt Town.

In the context of cumulative impact, the distribution of sand bodies with potential to contain early evidence of Aboriginal occupation during the Pleistocene is very limited. The sand bodies that remain

intact and have not been truncated or removed by development, quarrying or flood scouring are limited and must be considered to have rarity and a high level of archaeological research potential and significance. The archaeological deposits within the southern portion of the study area, particularly on intact portions of sand body profile in the southern study area, have a high level of archaeological scientific significance. The part of the study area north of the Hawkesbury River identified little in the way of archaeological materials and is not considered to have Aboriginal heritage significance.

5.2 Significance assessment

5.2.1 Preamble

The following assessment of significance for the documented and potential Aboriginal archaeological, historical and environmental heritage values of the Thompson Square Conservation area (TSCA) is drawn from the appended *Aboriginal Heritage Review* that has been prepared for the project (Appendix xx). These are core Aboriginal heritage values and are closely interrelated, and the following evaluations of each derive from a) an independent review of the results available for previous archaeological test excavations completed within and in the vicinity of Thompson Square and b) through a consideration of how the Windsor evidence compares with that reported for other places within local and regional Aboriginal heritage contexts.

The findings of current archaeological salvage excavations that are being undertaken within the WBRP, along with the outcomes of ongoing Aboriginal community consultation that will establish the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the place its Aboriginal heritage values, are not presently available. It is likely that the Aboriginal heritage significance statements below will require some level of addition or revision when this additional Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage information is available.

Nevertheless, on the basis of the evidence that has been reported to date, and which is supported by the existing (preliminary) Aboriginal heritage statement of significance for that evidence, it is clear that the future construction of the bridge will disturb and/or destroy rare prehistoric and post-1788 Aboriginal archaeological resources of high cultural and scientific significance that are contained within the TSCA.

5.2.2 Basis or assessment and criteria

Significance assessments aim to explain why particular sites, places or items may be important to the community and to allow for appropriate management approaches to be developed when changes in land use circumstances may potentially affect their assessed significance values. Cultural significance is defined by the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Significance (*Burra Charter* – Article 1.1) to mean ‘*aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations*’.

This aspect of significance may derive from the fabric of an item or place, its association with other items or places, or the research potential of an item or place. The process of linking this assessment process with a site's historical context is explained by the *NSW Heritage Manual* that establish seven evaluation criteria which reflect significance categories and representativeness whereby a site, place or item can be evaluated in the context of State or Local historical themes as follows:

- Criterion (a) – an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (b) – an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (c) – an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
- Criterion (d) – an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Criterion (e) – an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (f) – an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (g) – an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

Different components of a site, place or item may make a different relative contribution to its overall heritage value. Loss of integrity or poor condition for example may diminish a site or an item's significance. Relative grades that can be used to determine the heritage significance of items (both built and archaeological) include:

- Exceptional: Rare or outstanding item of Local or State significance. High degree of intactness. Item can be interpreted relatively easily. Fulfils criteria for Local or State listing.
- High: High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance. Fulfils criteria for Local or State listing.
- Moderate: Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value but which contribute to the overall significance of the item. Fulfils criteria for Local or State listing.
- Little: Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret. Does not fulfil criteria for Local or State listing.
- Intrusive: Damaging to the item's heritage significance. Does not fulfil criteria for Local or State listing.

Places that may possess social, historic, scientific or aesthetic significance to Aboriginal people may also be important to the wider community for educational, historical and cultural reasons and to the scientific community in particular for potential research value. Such sites and places may include or consist of:

- known places of social, spiritual, cultural value, including natural resources of significance;
- known historic places;
- known Aboriginal objects and/or declared Aboriginal places; and
- Potential places/areas of social, spiritual, cultural value, including natural resources, historic or archaeological significance.

Aboriginal people are the primary determinants of the value of their cultural heritage and how it should be protected and conserved. Current best practice Aboriginal cultural heritage management guidelines in NSW (OEH 2010:2) require Aboriginal people have an early and active role in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment and management process and control of how the heritage information is subsequently used. The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* is the primary legislation that protects certain aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage and one of the objectives of the NPW Act is ‘... the conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including but not limited to: (i) places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people ...’ (s.2A(1)(b)).

However, Aboriginal community consultation has not been undertaken for this report, and it is recommended that this be undertaken to establish a fuller understanding of the Aboriginal heritage values and their significance that apply to the TSCA.

Within the context of the following Aboriginal heritage significance assessment of Thompsons Square that addresses the standard criteria above, four values of cultural significance as defined under the *Burra Charter* that underpin this assessment are interpreted to mean :

- *Aesthetic value*: refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use.
- *Historic value*: refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have ‘shared’ historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.
- *Scientific* (archaeological and research) value: refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information.

- *Social or cultural value*: refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them. Social or cultural value can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.

5.2.3 Evaluation of TSCA Aboriginal heritage values - Criterion (a) to (g)

Criterion (a) – an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Thompsons Square contains a rare combination of Aboriginal archaeological and geomorphological evidence, coupled with a post 1788 Aboriginal history, which tell us about a number of things that are important in the course of NSWs cultural and natural history.

The archaeology recorded by recent and previous investigations at Windsor (and nearby Pitt Town) contributes significantly to our understanding of the nature and timing of prehistoric Aboriginal occupation of the region that extends back possibly over 40,000 years or more and is one of the oldest Aboriginal archaeological sites known in eastern NSW. The archaeological evidence contained in the TSCA has the potential to tell us about the arrival and spread of Aboriginal people through NSW via the coastal and hinterland river systems.

Thompson Square contains intact source bordering dune deposits with Aboriginal archaeological evidence occurring throughout. This deposit has the potential to provide evidence for what the natural environment of the place was like in 1788 and the nature of rapid changes that place thereafter. At a longer time scale, and from a geomorphic perspective, the archaeological resources contained within the TSCA have the potential to tell us about prehistoric river flow and flood patterns, and to infer past climate conditions, and these avenues of research are useful to understanding the formation and history of the Hawkesbury River Valley during the period Aboriginal people occupied the country. Because the Aboriginal archaeological record at Windsor has such a long time depth, and was created by people that lived through periods of significant climate change and successfully managed to adapt to these changing conditions over a long period of time, the TSCA may also contain evidence for long term environmental change and human responses that may be of value in the context of modelling and managing future climate change.

The colonial settlement of the Hawkesbury River and the deep and long-standing impacts that the ensuing racial conflict and land annexure had on the traditional owners of the country each unfolded according a sequence of processes that were to be replicated across many regions of NSW. However, the Hawkesbury district was to be the first area of expansion into Aboriginal country where a large

Aboriginal population was knowingly displaced, and the Aboriginal history of the Hawkesbury River tells an important chapter in the Aboriginal story of the State.

The Aboriginal heritage values at Windsor, all of which are potentially contained within and/or are directly related to the TSCA, draw direct comparison with the Aboriginal archaeological and historical and environmental heritage values that are embodied by the '*Parramatta Sand Body*' (PSB) in Parramatta's CBD. The PSB appears to be of similar geomorphic origin and to share a common set of site formation process to the deposits on the Hawkesbury River, and has a comparable Aboriginal archaeological occupation history. The PSB is listed on the SHR under the title '*Ancient Aboriginal and Early colonial Landscape*' which is a dual heritage descriptor that could easily be also applied to the TSCA.

Criterion (b) – an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Thompson Square is named after a man who as chief constable of Windsor was charged to lead a punitive raid on an Aboriginal camp that set out from Windsor in 1805 and that resulted in the killing of Aboriginal people. The other life works and achievements of Thompson are not questioned, but this fact does symbolise the sad Aboriginal histories that directly resulted from the initial permanent settlement of Windsor as the main fixed settler presence on the otherwise Aboriginal country on Hawkesbury River in the early 1790s and the subsequent establishment of the Square as the central military and civic space within the town as it developed under Governor Macquarie and mid way through the wider Hawkesbury-Nepean War.

This criterion doesn't often suite the assessment of Aboriginal archaeological or historical heritage values at most Aboriginal archaeological sites. A counter point to this position is the Aboriginal archaeological record of land use occupation at Windsor as a whole was created by countless thousands of generations of Aboriginal people and by virtue of this long chronology alone, this unbroken occupation of Windsor is an important part of the State's history.

Criterion (c) – an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)

The original river landscape setting of Windsor was depicted in the 1790s to be picturesque, and the TSCA retains enough of its topography and relationship to the river for the Aboriginal site that is partly contained within the Square to be appreciated from that perspective.

The Aboriginal archaeological objects recovered from the TSCA, and those likely to still be contained within the TSCA are likely to display a comparable degree of technical and creative achievement to that seen elsewhere in the region. The source bordering dune deposits within the TSCA from which some Aboriginal objects were recovered from during the testing program however are rare.

Criterion (d) – an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

The place is important to local Aboriginal and non Aboriginal communities, but the precise nature of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the TSCA is not known at present.

Criterion (e) – an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

Thompsons Square contains two principal Aboriginal archaeological landscapes with soil and sand profiles that contain Aboriginal objects; a ridgeline and remnants of a source-bordering dune. The ridgeline soils are shallow and often truncated, contain some concentrations of artefacts but with limited potential for stratified archaeological deposits, and are considered to be of moderate archaeological significance.

The TSCA dune archaeological deposits are deeper, contain the potential for stratified and datable deposits, and are suggestive of prolonged Aboriginal occupation of the place. The Windsor source bordering dune deposits are likely to be a continuation of the soil profiles that had previously been excavated at Windsor Museum and which has identified Aboriginal occupation evidence spanning c.33,000 BP and 8,000 BP.

The archaeological evidence from Windsor (along with that recorded at Pitt Town) indicates that Aboriginal people were using the Hawkesbury River at least 20,000 years ago and possibly up to 35,000 years or more ago and that this is some of the earliest archaeological evidence in the region. Several glass artefacts (dated to between c.1794 and the ~1830s) recovered from lower Thompson Square during recent archaeological testing add a tangible dimension to the Aboriginal historical records about post-settlement racial interactions at the place during this period. The long chronology of continuous Aboriginal occupation of Windsor, coupled with the historical relationship and proximity of Windsor to documented sites that relate to the racial conflicts that took place along the river up to 1816 has potential through detailed analysis and interpretation to meet State significant levels.

Criterion (f) – an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

The archaeological and environmental values of the source-bordering dune deposits contained within the TSCA should meet State significance thresholds. It is rare and relatively intact deposit, and is one of only six other sand bodies with stratified Aboriginal cultural deposits known in NSW. It possesses very high scientific significance because it contains Aboriginal objects and cultural deposits that tell us about how people lived on the river for up to and over 30,000 years, how they adapted to long periods of major prehistoric climate change, and subsequently survived and persisted after White settlement.

Criterion (g) – an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments

The Aboriginal archaeological and environmental evidence contained within the TSCA is significant because it embodies the full record and tangible evidences for how a segment of the Hawkesbury River landscape has naturally developed and been used over many thousands of years. Few other places in NSW have the same level of Aboriginal archaeological, dual-heritage historical and environmental research available.

5.2.4 *Summary statement of Aboriginal heritage significance*

The documented and potential Aboriginal archaeological, historical and environmental heritage values of the Thompson Square Conservation area (TSCA) are individually rare. Each of these values also possesses comparatively high cultural heritage value and research potential, and is in combination considered to be of State significance. The archaeology documents an unbroken record of Aboriginal occupation and use of the Hawkesbury River for up to and over 30,000 years, and this long chronology was punctuated by significant changes to the living conditions and climate at Windsor at times. The dune deposits preserved in the TSCA have the potential to document the natural life history of the river prior to and overlapping the time frame people were living on the river. This archaeological and environmental evidence is important to understanding aspects of the cultural and natural evolution of NSW and existing and future interpretations will benefit from in situ conservation of the remaining Aboriginal heritage that is currently preserved and protected in the TSCA via the development and innovation of archaeological theory, dating techniques and technologies.

5.3 **Aboriginal archaeological potential & sensitivity mapping**

5.3.1 *Documented Aboriginal archaeology in the TSCA*

The following assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the TSCA and the provisional mapping of the place into archaeological significance and management zones is based primarily on the findings reported for archaeological testing undertaken within and in the vicinity of Thompson Square in 2012 and 2016.

The first investigation confirmed the presence of Aboriginal archaeological cultural materials and provided insight into their potential antiquity and significance. The second study recovered a larger sample of soil and stratigraphic and archaeological data, and was able to provide date parameters for some of the Aboriginal objects and deposits that are contained within a sand body that is preserved within Thompson Square and beneath adjacent streetscapes.

5.3.2 2012 test excavations

The primary area of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity that was first identified within the WBRP area in 2012 was located within and surrounding Thompson Square. Substantial and largely intact archaeological deposits associated with an ancient source bordering dune were identified. Evidence for the sand body was identified at the top of the bank (Sq 057E 560N) in the southeast corner of Thompson Square at an elevation of 20.5m AHD and 14 stone artefacts were recovered. The majority of these were from a single layer of fine grained sand. A mid-slope square (Sq 017E 630N) also had moderate artefact numbers (64) but these derived from a mixed historical archaeological context. Both test pits were excavated to a depth of about 1m but cultural deposits are likely to continue below this depth.

In summary, this study involved test excavation of five squares within and in the vicinity of Thompson Square that recovered 185 Aboriginal artefacts (mainly tuff) and identified relatively shallow windblown Aeolian topsoil at upper slope locations and deeper intact sand profiles at mid to lower-slope locations.

5.3.3 2016 test excavations

The 2016 test excavations within the WBRP study area investigated 38 test pits and recovered 1,434 Aboriginal objects. Ten stratigraphic units that characterise the project area were identified. These could along with cultural materials be divided into four archaeological landscape units. These comprise an elevated ridgeline and a source-bordering dune and two types of alluvium at the river edge. The sand body deposits identified in Thompson Square are of particular significance and are further described below. The ridgeline had shallow and patchy and shallow duplex soils (frequently disturbed) that contained low number of Aboriginal objects. This landscape unit encompasses the elevated areas in the vicinity of George and Bridge Streets, and extends into the upper part of Thompson Square. The alluvium is thick clay and fine sand and its distribution takes in the northern project area and lower areas of the southern project area. Cultural material was found throughout the deposit in low numbers.

The source-bordering dune is a fluvial and Aeolian-derived sand body, and it is understood that the lower unit of this deposit was formed by fluvial processes (flood terrace, levee) and the upper layer through wind-blown (sand) processes. This deposit is reported typically 1-1.5m thick and extends across the upper and lower portions of Thompson Square and into parts of Old Bridge Street and The Terrace. The deposit is more intact in upper Thompson Square but has been subject to varying levels of historical burial and/or truncation.

The 2016 study identifies that the sand deposit formed discontinuously between >82ka and the mid-Holocene (~5ka) and the archaeology within this deposit is suggestive of two periods of Aboriginal occupation between 27-18ka (onset and peak of the LGM) and early-to-mid Holocene.

The sand units within Thompson Square contained the majority of the Aboriginal objects (n=995/75% equating to 56 items/m²). Dating indicate these deposits contain cultural materials older than 23,000 years in age. The remaining archaeological landscapes appear younger (less than 10,000 years) in age and were found to be often disturbed and/or truncated by historical and/or modern activities. With the exception of one test pit (SA12) within Thompson Square, cultural deposits were sparse in these units and have either been reworked by natural (fluvial) or human (reclamation/earthworks) processes.

A small number of glass artefacts (5) were found in the lower portion of Thompson Square (east of Bridge Street) and other historical material found in association suggest that the artefacts likely date to between c.1794 and the 1830s.

The 2016 test excavation reported that mitigation of future impacts to Aboriginal archaeological heritage within the WBRP area would focus on information recovery from the Pleistocene (>10ka) and early Holocene (5-10ka) sand-body deposits within the project area, and an approximately 150 sqm open area excavation was proposed for the source-bordering deposits. It is understood that this salvage, or a variation of it, is currently underway but the progress results of that work are unknown:

5.3.4 Archaeological expectations

The archaeological expectations reported for the proposed salvage Aboriginal excavation was the recovery of ~7,500 Aboriginal objects that would form a substantial collection for analysis and long-term care. In association with the assemblages from Windsor Museum (~12,000) and Pitt Town (~10,000) these items would cumulatively have the potential to form one of the most substantial and significant Aboriginal artefact collections in the Sydney Basin, and across much of Australia for the LGM period.

It can be reasonably anticipated that a large proportion of the artefacts that may be recovered via the current archaeological salvage program that will focus on the source bordering dune deposits within the WBRP area will be recovered from the sand body deposits that are contained within the TSCA. The results of the current salvage works will identify and detail the nature and significance of the remainder of the Aboriginal archaeological resources potentially contained within the TSCA are likely to comprise.

However, in broad terms, Aboriginal objects and archaeological deposits to a lesser extent are likely to be encountered in three types of subsurface archaeological/stratigraphic circumstances and contexts:

'Modern' topsoil and fill

There was a seemingly extensive Aboriginal archaeological site with large numbers of stone artefacts (and other cultural materials) in pre-existence on the river sand body landform that was to have Thomson Square overprinted on it, and these objects were possibly occasionally destroyed (but not many) but most Aboriginal objects at or near ground surfaces at the time are likely to have been buried

and/or reworked and thereby largely obscured by successive land surface changes. It is highly probable that the scale of Macquarie period drainage and levelling works in the lower Square for example, and concurrent development of the upper Square, coupled with a subsequently long history of modification and change to the surfaces and subsurface profiles within the TSCA over time, has led to some of these Aboriginal objects being incorporated into a variety of historic-period deposits and archaeological contexts forming current lawn and landscaped profiles. For example, fills making up parts of the existing landscaped terrace surfaces and (deep) modern service line fills are types of 'historical archaeological' contexts that may also contain redeposited and 'out-of-context' Aboriginal objects that were originally displaced by widespread movement and mixing of sand and soil that occurred during creation and historic use of the TSCA.

The exception to this general observation would be in the case of modern fills used to level or shape or edge parts of the Square that have by virtue of its date and source and contents would have little or no likelihood of containing Aboriginal objects, or within demonstrably modern (twentieth century) redeveloped soil profiles ('garden soils') that are likely to be present as a surface mantle over most of the current open space areas of Thompson Square.

Historical archaeological surfaces and deposits

The current ground levels across the TSCA seal what is expected to be a variety of historical archaeological ground surfaces, built elements and archaeological deposits that will vary in age and will occur at differential depths, but will in some locations extend well below ground and deep into the sand dune deposits as would be the case for example for deep-set drainage features. Aboriginal objects and possibly in situ Aboriginal archaeological deposit may be present and survive within the full depth of potential archaeological deposit that may contain historical archaeological deposits and relics.

Because of the archaeological stratigraphic uncertainties associated with loose unconsolidated (and mobile) sand profiles, it may not be always possible to establish whether Aboriginal objects found in historic archaeological topsoil or created surface contexts are contemporary (unless made from worked European materials such as glass and ceramic) or are coeval (residual) or have been reworked into a secondary context. The objects themselves would nevertheless retain high cultural and scientific value.

Prehistoric sand body and ridge top soils

It is expected that deep sand dune profiles that contain significant archaeological deposits and large numbers of prehistoric artefacts occur in Thompson Square, and below historic disturbance, the probability also exists that these deposits will occur intact and in situ and may be very old. Rare Aboriginal archaeological deposits with significant potential to provide new information about

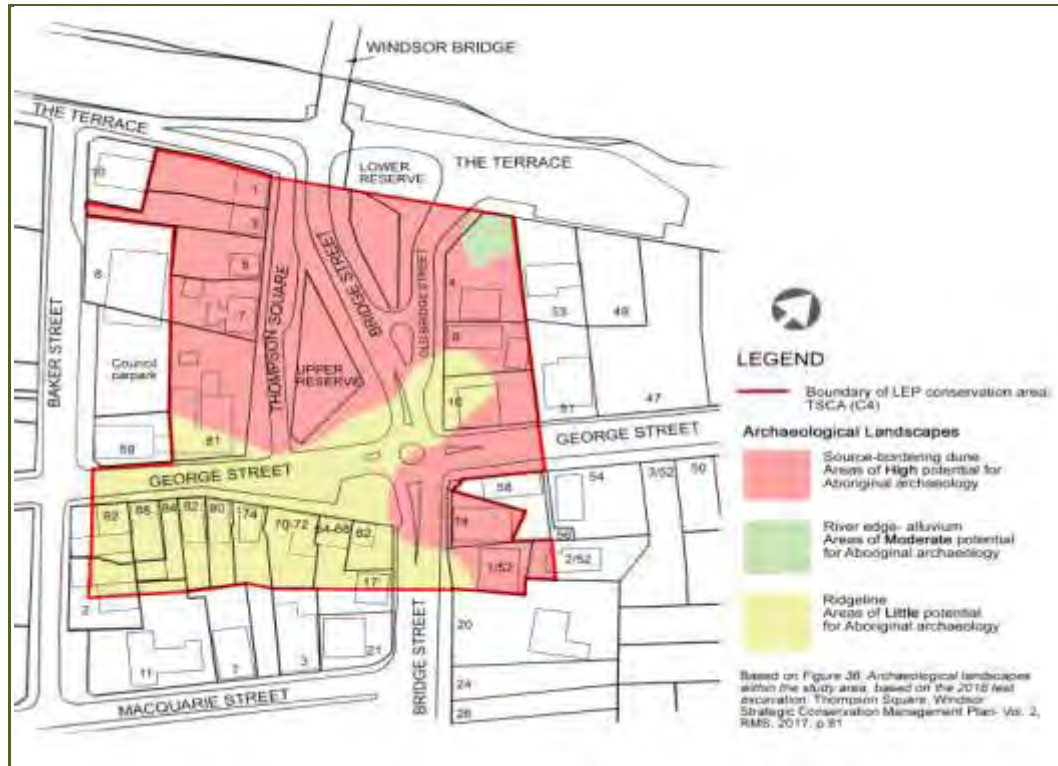
Aboriginal life and natural evolution of the river during the earliest periods of occupation of the region may be preserved within the TSCA. This evidence may date back possibly 40,000 years or more, and may also include valuable data for the LGM (24-18,000BP) that was a period of significant climatic variability and change.

The ridge top duplex soils are likely to be shallow and often disturbed, and whilst these soils may contain Aboriginal objects, there is a limited chance that abundant or stratified archaeological deposits will occur. The alluvial influenced deposits towards the lower end of the square may also contain Aboriginal objects, but intact and in situ are not likely unless under exception preservation circumstances.

5.3.5 Predicted Aboriginal archaeology in the TSCA

The archaeological zoning map below identifies that the primary areas of High Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity correspond to the predicted distribution of the Aeolian/fluvial source bordering dune. This is one of only six known sand bodies in NSW, and is a rare Aboriginal and environmental heritage resource considered to be significant to the State, and core elements of this documented profile distribution and its associated archaeology are contained within the TSCA.

Figure 5.1: TSCA Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity map



6.0 Recommendations

It is recommended that HCC adopt the following Aboriginal heritage management policies for the ongoing care and protection of the archaeological resources contained within the TSCA:

Policy 1 (General):

The TSCA contains a highly significant Aboriginal archaeological site with the potential to contain Aboriginal objects and archaeological deposits at almost any depth including immediately below current ground surfaces. Deeper subsurface levels within the TSCA contain very old prehistoric archaeology, upper topsoil deposits have recorded the co-association of Aboriginal flaked glass and stone artefacts, and there is the possibility that Aboriginal objects also occur within reclaimed and redeposited river edge alluvium and other locally sourced fill materials used historically to create parts of the TSCA landscaping and levels. Caution therefore needs to be exercised in planning for future changes in the TSCA that may disturb existing ground surfaces. At this time all subsurface soils within the TSCA (outside of modern garden beds and top dressing soils) be considered to represent Aboriginal PAD until such time as the precise depth and distribution of modern fills and recently developed soils with little or no potential to contain Aboriginal objects is established.

Policy 2 (statutory):

The TSCA forms part of an AHIMS listed Aboriginal archaeological site and is required to be managed according to the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Future works within the TSCA that may disturb the ground beyond anything but superficially should be guided by the findings and recommendations of a due diligence level Aboriginal heritage impact statement for the proposed activity. Any future actions that will or are reasonably expected to disturb Aboriginal objects will require an approved Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) issued for the works.

Policy 3 (statutory):

Policy 22 of the CMP recommends HCC seek s.57 Standard Exemptions under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* for minor works that **do not apply to excavation, unless Council can demonstrate the locality is previously disturbed or comprises previous fill along with maintenance and repair of existing roads, paths, and services. In line with the previous Aboriginal management Policy above, it is recommended that an** Aboriginal heritage impact statement for those activities proposed for exemption under the Heritage Act also be prepared to confirm that low activity proposals will not have an adverse heritage impact on the Aboriginal archaeological resources of the TSCA.

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Appendix 1

AHIMS site search details for the TSCA



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : Thompson Sq

Client Service ID : 336918

Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting

Date: 04 April 2018

21 Macgregor Street
CROYDON New South Wales 2132

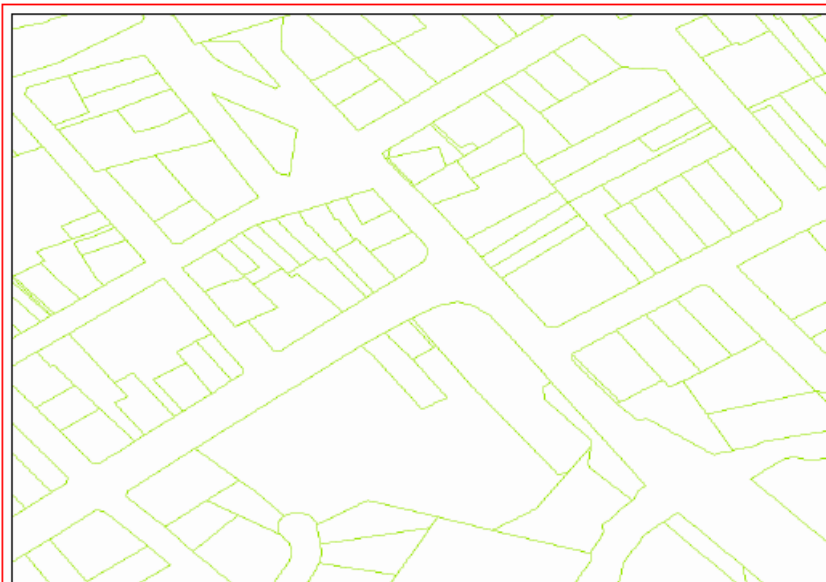
Attention: Dominic Steele

Email: dsca@bigpond.net.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 297960 - 298260, Northings : 6279300 - 6279600 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Dominic Steele on 04 April 2018.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

2	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?


- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) (<http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette>) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings.
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

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<div> <div>Your Ref/PO Number : Thompson Sq</div> <div>Client Service ID : 336910</div> </div>									
SiteID	Site Name	Datum	Zone	Eastings	Northings	Context	Site Status	Site Features	Site Types
46-5-381	South Bank P.A.D. WSP (Windsor)	GDA	56	297957	6279485	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) 1 -	
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<div> <div>Records</div> <div> <div>Heritage Concepts</div> <div> <div>Acid</div> <div>56</div> <div>297900</div> <div>6279250</div> <div>Open site</div> <div>Valid</div> <div>Archaeological Deposit (PAD) 1 -</div> <div>Permits</div> <div>Open Camp Site</div> </div> </div> </div>									
<div> <div>Contact</div> <div> <div>Records</div> <div> <div>Stephanie Leaning</div> <div>Permits</div> <div>919</div> </div> </div> </div>									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 04/04/2018 for Domain Search for the following area at Datum GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 297960 - 298260, Northings : 6279300 - 6279600 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional info: for a CMP for Thompson Sq. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 2

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error or omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such act by or on behalf of.

Appendix 6

Historical Archaeological Assessment Thompson Square, Windsor

Casey & Lowe Archaeology and Heritage
March 2018

THOMPSON SQUARE, WINDSOR

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

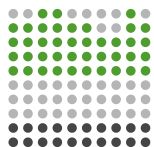
FINAL REPORT
MARCH 2018



A view of part of the town of Windsor (detail), c.1811-1812, Philip Slager (Slaeger).

REPORT TO

LSJ HERITAGE PLANNING & ARCHITECTURE



**CASEY &
LOWE**

ARCHAEOLOGY &
HERITAGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report assesses the potential historical archaeological remains of the Thompson Square Conservation Area (TSCA), as well as the heritage significance of these remains. It has been prepared to provide the historical archaeological component of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP), prepared by Lucas Stapleton Johnson Heritage Architects, on behalf of Hawkesbury City Council.

RESULTS

- The TSCA is listed on the State Heritage Register and the Hawkesbury LEP (2012).
- It has the potential to contain historical archaeological evidence relating to its ongoing use, and development of the site, as a government and later civic precinct since the earliest British settlement, c.1795. This archaeological assessment has shown that the study area has the potential to contain the following remains:
 - Remains of a several early buildings and subsidiary structures dating from the late 18th and early 19th century, erected as part of the early Green Hills settlement. Includes potential remains, such as early houses and government buildings, not mentioned in the historical records or included on maps or in historic images. A number of these structures were evidently cleared in preparation for the planned Thompson Square, however remains of these structures and associated deposits and artefacts may remain under the current roadways and standing structures surrounding Thompson Square.
 - Associated archaeological features and deposits related to the early Green Hills settlement and buildings within the Government precinct (i.e. rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts).
 - Evidence of land modification, including tracks, and pockets of early cultivation following initial European settlement at Mulgrave Place / Green Hills. Limited evidence of this sort has been identified in testing programs (including planting holes, postholes, modified topsoils, etc). The possibility of archaeobotanical remains should also be considered.
 - Various stages of wharfage, essential to the shipment of grain to sustain the town of Sydney, erected at the river's edge. Archaeological evidence of early wharfs (dating to the 1820s and perhaps the earlier c.1814 wharf) has already been demonstrated in maritime investigations along the Terrace.
 - Structural remains and subfloor occupation-related artefact deposits associated with 19th-century buildings fronting Thompson Square reserve on its western and eastern boundaries.
 - Unrecorded yard features (including rubbish pits, wells, cisterns, or cesspits), and associated deposits related to these 19th-century structures.
 - Evidence of early roadways, including those made for the bridge and the 1930s road realignment. Evidence for previous roadways is well documented in the testing programs within Thompson Square. The construction of these roads will have impacted on the potential archaeology within the study area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As the TSCA has the potential to contain State-significant relics, any impacts on the site will require an approval under S60 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* unless the work is undertaken under Division 4.7 (State Significant Development) or Division 5.2 (State Significant Infrastructure) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. If located, opportunities to preserve the potential archaeological remains on the property should be explored.

The following recommendations are based on the historical research and archaeological analysis provided in this assessment:

1. All State significant archaeology within the study area should be conserved *in situ*.
2. Any proposal to impact on archaeology should be discussed with the Heritage Council of NSW, or its delegate (Heritage Council), and alternative design options investigated.
3. The Hawkesbury Regional Museum should be the repository for all archaeological material recovered from the TSCA.
4. As part of any development approvals agreements should be made with private landowners to ensure that that ownership (or management) of the archaeological material is vested in the Hawkesbury Council.
5. Prior to undertaking works that disturb the area within the State Heritage Register curtilage, an approval under S57 or S60 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* will need to be obtained from the Heritage Council. Discussions should be held with the Heritage Division of the Department of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding the nature of the impacts and the proposed archaeological program.
6. A standalone copy of this report should be sent to the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage to inform any future decision making in relation to archaeology within the TSCA and its surrounds.
7. An Archaeological Research Design will need to be written as part of any S60 application. This will identify the archaeological approach and methodology to be used on the site, and the type of archaeological questions the archaeological investigation might address.
8. The archaeological program should include a phase of archaeological testing in areas to inform and influence the location and design of any proposed subsurface impact depending on the nature of potential remains in these areas.
9. Depending on the results of the testing program and any mitigation of impacts, a program of archaeological excavation and recording may be necessary.
10. Any artefacts collected and retained during the works will need to be catalogued and then securely stored in the Hawkesbury Regional Museum after the completion of the archaeological program.
11. If located, opportunities to conserve *in situ* and interpret significant archaeological remains should be explored.
12. At the end of the archaeological program a report presenting the results of the archaeological program and artefact catalogue must be prepared (and will likely be a condition of consent of the S60 approval or any relevant planning approval).

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APPENDICIES

APPENDIX 1: SHI PREVIOUS STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Document Status

STATUS	DATE SUBMITTED	PURPOSE	AUTHOR	AUTHORISED
Draft 1	12.01.2018	Internal review	Iona Kat McRae	Tony Lowe
Draft 2	23.02.2018	Internal review	Iona Kat McRae	Tony Lowe / Mary Casey
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Draft 3	19.03.2018	Internal review	Iona Kat McRae	Kylie Seretis
FINAL	29.03.2018	FINAL	Iona Kat McRae	Kylie Seretis

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT THOMPSON SQUARE, WINDSOR

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Casey & Lowe, Archaeology & Heritage were engaged by Lucas Stapleton Johnson Heritage Architects, on behalf of Hawkesbury City Council, to provide the historical archaeological component of a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the State heritage-listed conservation area of the Thompson Square Conservation Area (TSCA), Windsor and its environs (Figure 1.1). The following report provides:

- A review of the historical development of the area.
- An evaluation of prior archaeological investigations within the study area.
- An assessment of the study area's archaeological potential and significance.

This assessment has been prepared following issue of the Thompson Square Final Draft Strategic Conservation Management Plan (SCMP) in June 2017.¹ Hawkesbury City Council, as the owner/custodian of much of Thompson Square, has requested a revised CMP, primarily on account of the restricted focus of the Draft SCMP study area, which covered only approximately 50% of the Thompson Square Conservation Area / Precinct (SHR curtilage, Heritage Council of NSW).

The following assessment extends the focus of the study area to incorporate those areas outside the limits of the Draft SCMP boundary, but within the parameters defined by the Heritage Council of NSW (Figure 1.2). In the process of preparing this report the boundaries of the TSCA have been reviewed and revised, allowing these boundaries to more accurately reflect the historical significance of Thompson Square.

The assessment incorporates and builds upon much of the work presented in the 2017 Draft SCMP, prepared by Austral Extent Joint Venture (AAJV) for RMS, and acknowledges the value of this research in helping inform the current report.

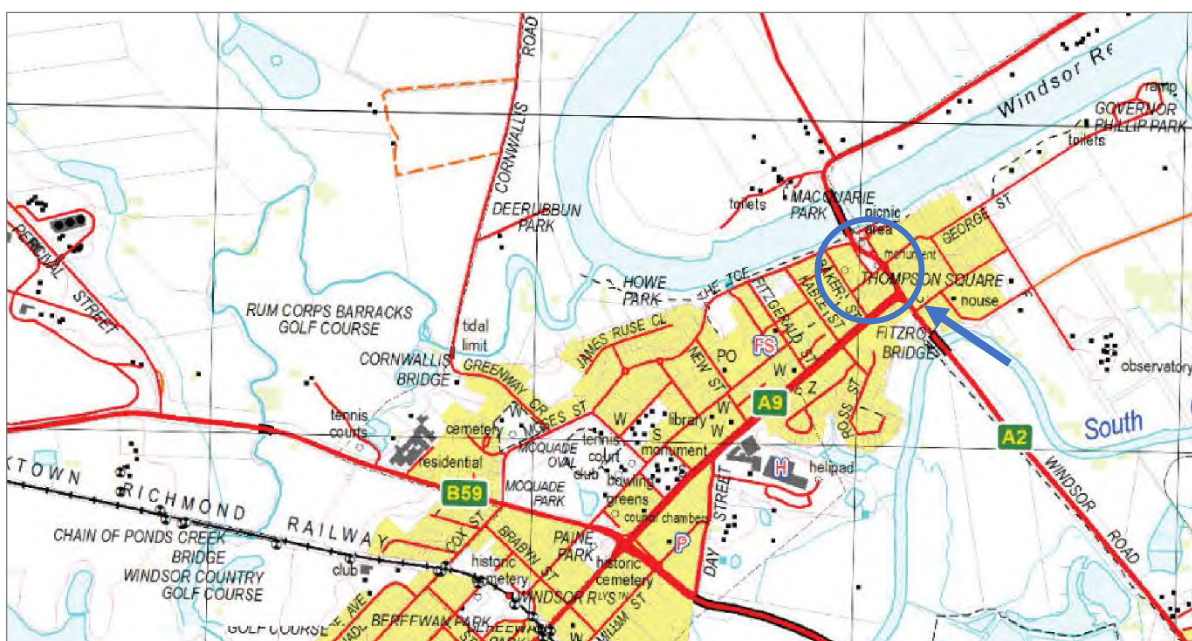


Figure 1.1: Location of the general assessment area of the Thompson Square Conservation Area, Windsor. SIX Maps accessed 20/11/2017.

¹ Prepared by Austral and Extent (formally AHMS) Joint Venture for RMS.

1.2 STUDY AREA

Thompson Square is located in the Hawkesbury Local Government Area (LGA), situated to the south of the Hawkesbury River, and incorporating parts of George Street, Bridge Street, Thompson Square and The Terrace, Windsor (Table 1.1). The square itself, inclusive of the Colonial Georgian buildings that surround it, is centred around the historic Mulgrave Place / Green Hills. Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia and the only preserved civic square established by Governor Lachlan Macquarie.

The limits of the study area used in this report are defined by the boundaries of the TSCA as registered under both its State Heritage Register (SHR) listing and within the Hawkesbury LEP (Figure 1.2). The noted irregularity between these margins is particularly apparent along the western and southern limits of the conservation area. These anomalies are largely accounted for by:

- a. The inclusion of SHR items 00041 (Macquarie Arms Hotel) and 00005 (5 Thompson Square) within the LEP Conservation Precinct,
- b. A shift in the property boundaries between the publication of Heritage Council Plan No. 383 (in 1981) and the Hawkesbury LEP (in 2012). This is particularly apparent with the properties along the southern edge (George Street) of the conservation precinct, and is discussed below in Sections 1.3.2 and 1.3.3.



Figure 1.2: Study Area showing the curtilage of the TSCA as defined under the SHR listing (red) and within the 2012 Hawkesbury LEP (blue). Note that the SHR listing excludes Bridge Street (see below Figure 1.3).

Table 1.1: Properties registered within the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) listing for the TSCA. Note that both the Macquarie Arms Hotel and 5 Thompson Square have individual SHR items. A number of properties included within the Hawkesbury LEP listing for TSCA are not registered on the SHR. These anomalies are discussed below (Section 1.3.3).

ADDRESS	LOT / PLAN NUMBER	LEP 1989	LEP 2012	SHR	ITEM NAME / IDENTIFICATION
4 Bridge Street	Lot 10, DP 666894	273	I00126	00126	Bungalow
6 (8) Bridge Street	Lot 1, DP 995391	273	I00126	00126	House
10 Bridge Street	Part Lot A, DP 381403*	273	I00126	00126	Libum Hall / Lilburndale
14 Bridge Street and 1-2/52 George Street	Lot 1, DP 136637 and Lots 1 and 2, DP 1127620**	273	I00126	-	Former School of Arts
17 Bridge Street	Lot 1, DP 555685	273	I00126	00126	Cottage
62 George Street	Lot 2, DP 555685	273	I00126	00126	House
64-68 George Street	Lot 1, DP 555685	273	I00126	00126	Hawkesbury Stores (Moses' Store)
70(-72) George Street	Lot 1, DP 1011887	273	I00126	00126	Hawkesbury Garage
74 George Street	Lot 1, DP 87241***	273	I00126	00126	A.C. Stearn Building
80 and 82 George Street	Lots 10 and 11, DP 630209	273	I00126	00126	Shop / Commercial Building
84 and 88 George Street	Lot 1, DP 223433**** and Lot 2, DP 233054	273	I00126	-	Shop
3 Old Bridge Road	Lot 345, DP 752061	273	I00126	-	Public Reserve
The Terrace, George and Bridge Street	Lot 7007, DP 1029964	273	I00126	-	Reserve and Streets
1-3 Thompson Square	Lot B, DP 161643 and Lot 1, DP 196531	273	I00126	00126	The Doctor's House
7 Thompson Square	Lot 1, DP 60716***	273	I00126	00126	Hawkesbury Museum (John Howe's House) (Coffey's Inn)
81 George Street	Part Lot 1, DP 864088	273	I00041	00041	Macquarie Arms Hotel
5 Thompson Square	Lot 1, DP 745036	273	I00005	00005	House and Outbuildings
PROPERTIES LISTED IN SHI BUT NOT IN HAWKESBURY LEP 2012					
-	Lot C, DP 379996	273	-	-	Former School of Arts
-	Lot 10, DP 759096	273	-	-	Former School of Arts
PROPERTIES LISTED IN SHI BUT NOT IN HAWKESBURY LEP 2012 / 1989					
7 Macquarie Street	Part Lot 1, DP 1045626	-	-	-	
George Street (in front 14 Bridge Street and 1/52 George Street)	Lot 2, DP 239319	-	-	-	Road / Curb

*Listed as "Lot A" in SHI.

**Listed as "Part Lot 2" in SHI.

***Listed as "Part Lot 1" in SHI.

****Listed as "Lot 2" in SHI.

1.3 STATUTORY CONTEXT

1.3.1 NSW HERITAGE ACT 1977

Listing a heritage item and any associated archaeology on the State Heritage Register (SHR) means that the Minister for Heritage considers the item is of State heritage significance and warrants conservation into the future for the State. Such listings are managed under S57 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

1.3.2 STATE HERITAGE REGISTER LISTING (SHR)

The TSCA is listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR 00126) and is therefore protected under S57 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. The limits of the SHR curtilage for Thompson Square are shown below in Figure 1.3. Both the Macquarie Arms Hotel (81 George Street), and the house and outbuildings of 5 Thompson Square are listed under individual SHR items (SHR 00041 and SHR 00005 respectively). The two items are currently not included in the SHR curtilage of the TSCA (Figure 1.3).²

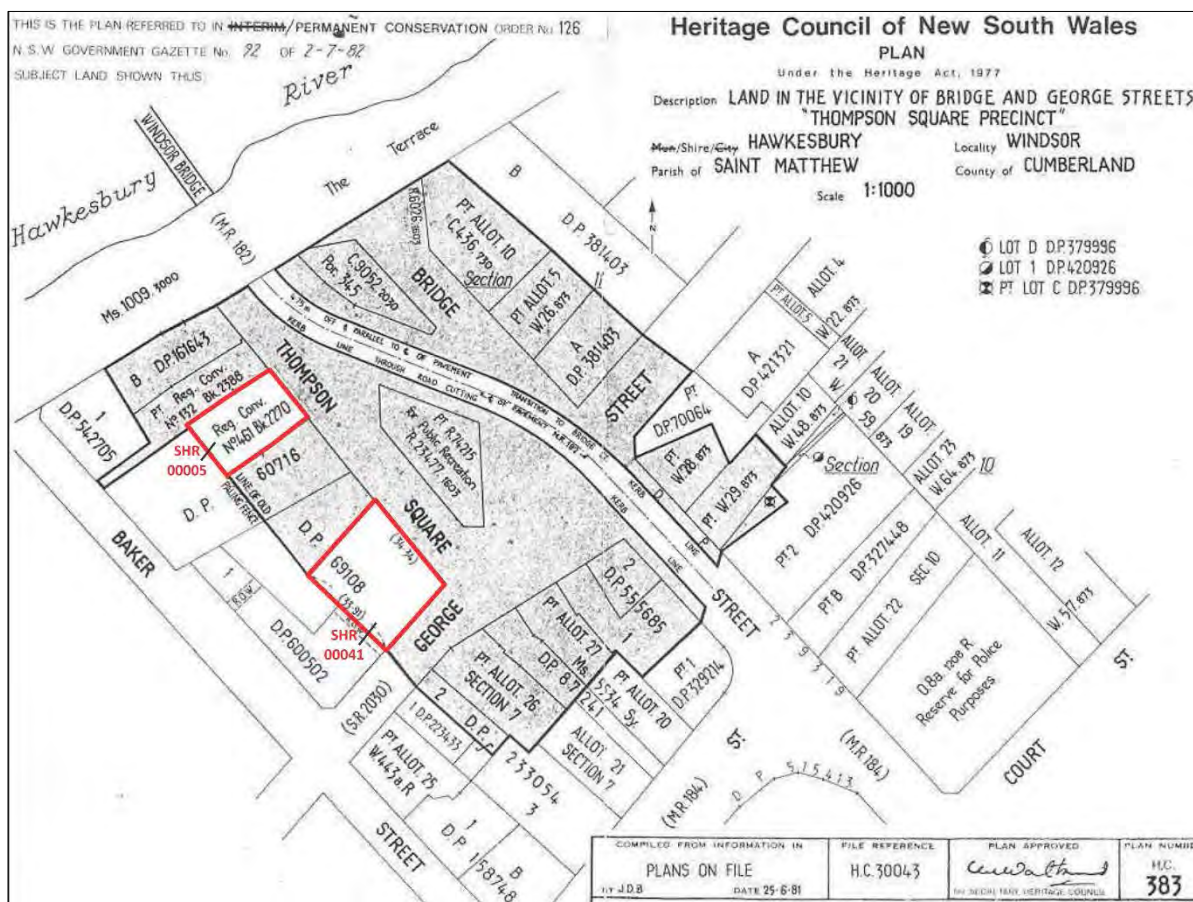


Figure 1.3: Permanent Conservation Order (PCO) No. 126, Plan No. 383, showing the boundaries of the TSCA as defined by state heritage listing. The Macquarie Arms Hotel and 5 Thompson Square are marked in red.

1.3.3 HAWKESBURY LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN (LEP), 2012

The 2012 Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan (LEP) lists the TSCA as an item of local heritage significance (LEP I00126). In addition to defining a broad conservation area for Thompson Square, individual properties have been classified within the listing, although the margins of these do not always align (Figure 1.4). The major inconsistencies are the exclusion (within the conservation area) of:

- The property 2/52 George Street, Former School of Arts (Lot 2, DP 1127620).
- The rear of property 74 George Street (Part Lot 1, DP 87241).
- The rear of property 7 Thompson Square (Part Lot 1, DP 60716).

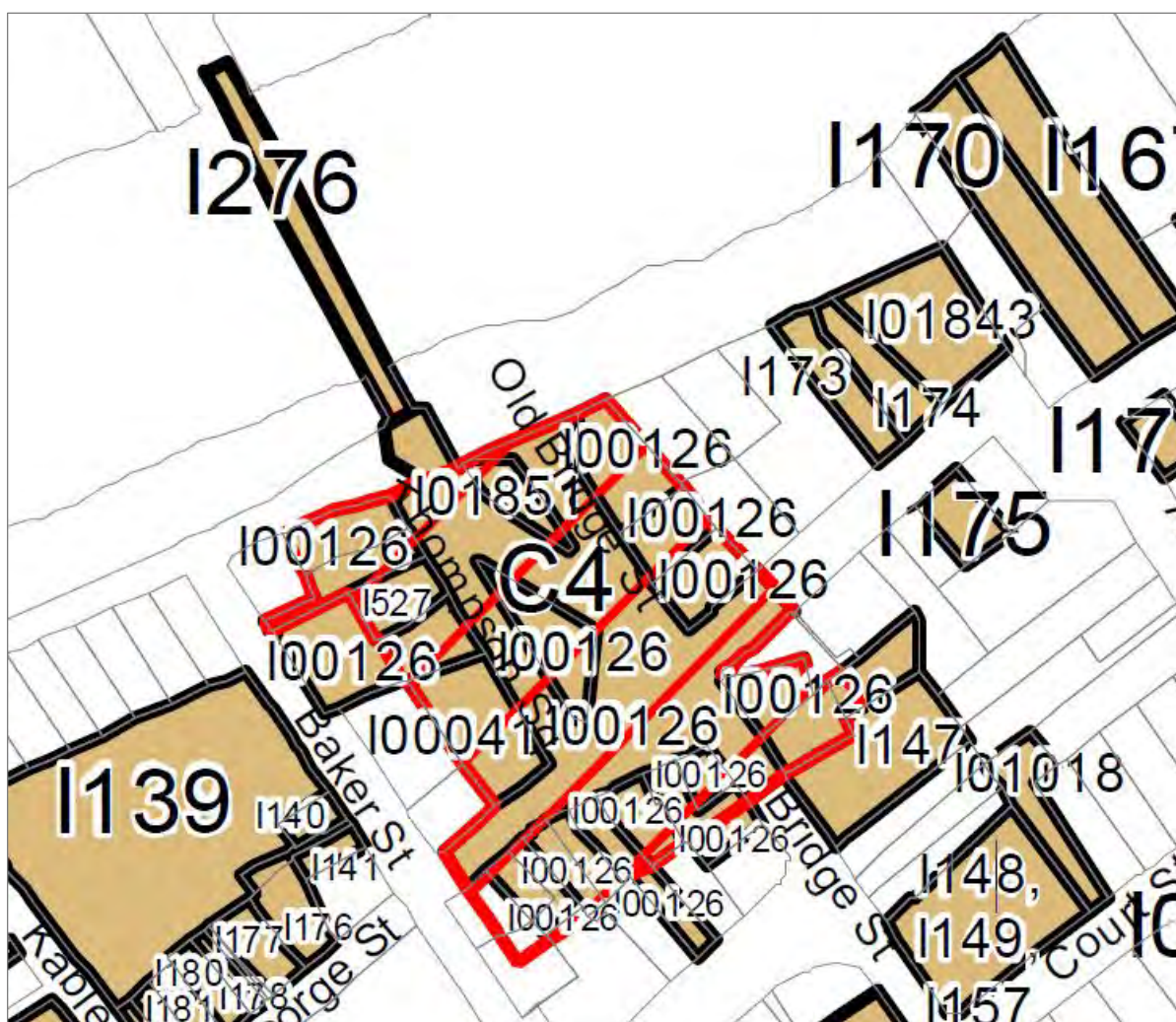
and the inclusion of:

- The rear of property 68 George Street (Lot 1, DP 555685).

² See Section 4.5 of the main report for further analysis of the discrepancies between the SHR and LEP curtilages and recommendations for adjusting the TSCA boundaries.

- Part of properties 92-98 George Street (Lots 1 and 2, DP 730435). Originally these properties were within the 1989 Hawkesbury LEP listing for the Thompson Square Conservation Area (LEP 273).

In addition to these discrepancies within the 2012 Hawkesbury LEP, there are further inconsistencies between the conservation area curtilage as defined under the State listing (above Section 1.3.2), and those defined in the LEP. These boundaries are defined below in Figure 1.5. Largely these anomalies are explained for by alterations (between 1981 and 2012) in property boundaries, and the exclusion, within the Thompson Square SHR listing, of the Macquarie Arms Hotel and 5 Thompson Square.



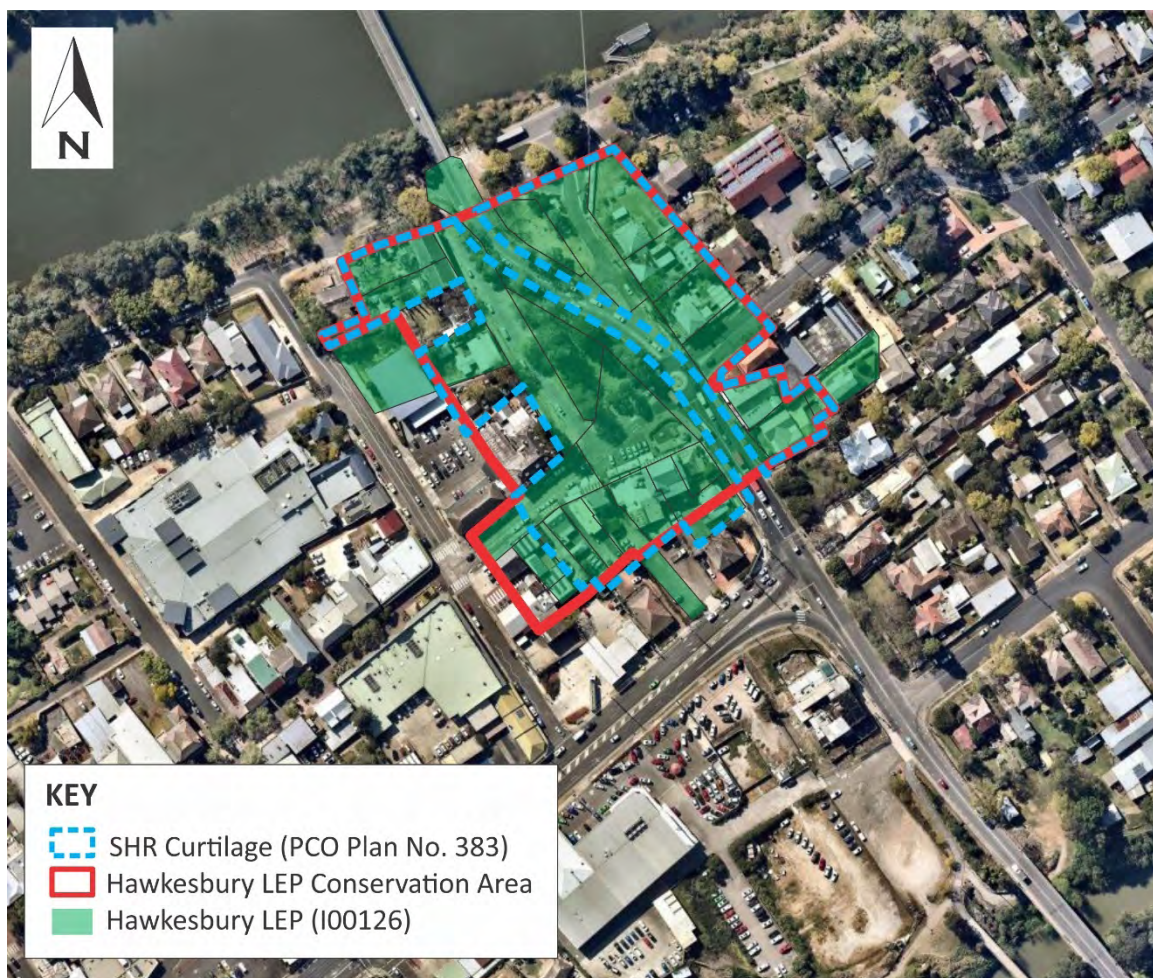


Figure 1.5: Map showing the boundaries of the TSCA as defined under State heritage listing (red) and within the conservation area as defined in the Hawkesbury LEP 2012 (blue). The individual lots listed under the TSCA LEP I00126 are marked in green.

1.3.4 NON-STATUTORY HERITAGE LEGISLATION

The Thompson Square Precinct is listed in both the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NT Listing No. 10510), and the (archived) Register of the National Estate (RNE Place ID 3166). The RNE and NT are non-statutory heritage registers that provide no statutory protection but are generally considered to be a sign of recognition of the heritage values of a site.

1.3.5 STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY GUIDELINES

The management of heritage sites in NSW should conform to the requirements of the Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (the *Burra Charter*). Many of the following guidelines provide for best practice conservation approaches and can be used to inform all the management of the archaeological remains. There are a range of archaeological guidelines which inform the management of the place:

- *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996.
- *Assessing Significance for Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009.
- *NSW Heritage Manual*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996.

- *Historical Archaeological Investigations: A Code of Practice*, NSW Department of Planning, 2006.
- *Historical Archaeological Sites, Investigation and Conservation Guidelines*, Department of Planning and NSW Heritage Council, 1993.
- *Excavation Director's Assessment Criteria*, NSW Heritage Office.
- *ICHAM Charter, The ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage*, ICOMOS International, 1990.
- *Practice Note - The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice*, Australia ICOMOS 2013.
- *Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations*, UNESCO, 1956.
- *Heritage Interpretation Policy and Guidelines*, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, August 2005.
- *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items*, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, 2006.

1.4 PREVIOUS REPORTS

This Archaeological Assessment is largely based upon various earlier documents and reports including:

- *Strategic Conservation Management Plan (2017) - Thompson Square, Windsor NSW*, report prepared by Austral Extent Joint Venture (henceforth AAJV) for RMS. March-May 2017.

Volume 1: Site Identification, Historical Background and Heritage Status.

Volume 2: Physical Analysis, Assessment of Significance, Constraints and Opportunities, Policies and Implementation.

Volume 3: Windsor Bridge Replacement Project specific information.

- *Thompson Square Conservation Area, State Heritage Inventory Listing Item Number 5045195*, NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, accessed 23/10/2017.
- *Historical and Archaeological Investigation of Thompson Square*, report prepared by Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd. July 1986.⁴
- *Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Historic Heritage Assessment and Statement of Heritage Impact*, report prepared by BIOSIS Research and CRM. November 2012.
- *Proposed Windsor Bridge Replacement Maritime Archaeological Statement of Heritage Impact*, report prepared by COSMOS Archaeology. October 2012.
- *Windsor Bridge Replacement Project. Historical and Maritime Archaeological Research Design*, report prepared by AAJV for RMS. October 2016.
- *The Hawkesbury: A Thematic History*, prepared by Helen Proudfoot and Hawkesbury City Council, revised 2017.
- *Hawkesbury Heritage Study*, prepared by Herbert Architects and Terry Kass for the Council of the City of Hawkesbury. June 2001.

1.5 AUTHORSHIP

This report was prepared by Dr Iona Kat McRae, Senior Archaeologist / Researcher, with reference to earlier historical assessments cited above. The summary historical timeline presented in Section 2.0 is supplemented by historical research prepared by Dr Terry Kass, historian. The report was reviewed by Tony Lowe, Dr Mary Casey and Kylie Seretis, Directors, Casey & Lowe.

⁴ Higginbotham 1986a.

1.6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kate Denny, Lucas Stapleton Johnson Heritage Architects
 Rebecca Turnbull, Curator, Hawkesbury Regional Museum
 Kathleen von Witt, Gallery and Museum Director, Hawkesbury Regional Museum

1.7 LIMITATIONS

This report is designed to assess the historic development of the TSCA in order to determine the nature of historic archaeological remains that may be present. It does not deal with the potential of the property to retain evidence of its Aboriginal occupation. The report is based on historical research and field inspection.

1.8 ABBREVIATIONS

AAJV	Austral Extent (formally AHMS) Joint Venture
c.	circa
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
HRA	Historical Records of Australia
HRNSW	Historical Records of NSW
LEP	Local Environment Plan
NLA	National Library of Australia
NT	National Trust
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SCMP	Strategic Conservation Management Plan
SHR	State Heritage Register
SLNSW	State Library NSW
SRNSW	State Archives and Records, NSW
TSCA	Thompson Square Conservation Area
WBRP	Windsor Bridge Replacement Project

1.9 GLOSSARY

The following terms are used in this report:

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (NON-INDIGENOUS/EUROPEAN)

Historical Archaeology (in NSW) is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the British occupation of NSW in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. Historical archaeology includes an examination of how the late 18th and 19th-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OR EXCAVATION

The manual excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation on historic sites usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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

Monitoring is a regular archaeological practice used on many building and development sites. Efforts are made so that monitoring will not impact on the planned works or unduly hold up contractors' work schedules.

RESEARCH DESIGN

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

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'.⁵

RELIC

Means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
 - (b) is of State or local heritage significance.
- (NSW *Heritage Act 1977*, Definitions, Part 1.4)

⁵ Taken from NSW Heritage Branch 2009, p 11.

2.0 SUMMARY HISTORICAL TIMELINE

The following summary provides a brief historical outline of the study area, with particular focus on evidence that has helped to inform the archaeological potential in Section 4.0. A more comprehensive historical background of Thompson Square (and further references) is presented in Section 2.2 (A History of Thompson Square) of the CMP.

2.1 CHRONOLOGY OF THOMPSON SQUARE

MULGRAVE PLACE, 1794

The earliest British settlement on the Hawkesbury River. An initial 22 land grants at Mulgrave Place, expanded to at least 118 by the end of 1794.⁶

GREEN HILLS, 1795-1810: GOVERNMENT DOMAIN

Government precinct and reserve established in the location of present day Thompson Square. The original government precinct would have extended to Baker Street on its western extent, and to Arndell Street on its east,⁷ as defined by the grants made in 1794 to James Whitehouse (to the west)⁸ and Samuel Wilcox (to the east).⁹ William Baker subsequently purchased Whitehouse Farm with a new grant issued in 1800.¹⁰

- c.1795 Several government-built structures, including a storehouse, granary, soldiers' barracks, and wharf erected in the civic square.¹¹ In addition to these buildings a number of tracks and paths are evidently laid out. The early (c.1809-1810) settlement at Green Hills is recorded in Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2.
- 1796 The Commandant's house, a weatherboard dwelling, later referred to as Government house / cottage, is built overlooking the river.¹² Demolished in c.1919.
The foundation of one granary laid out by the end of 1796.¹³
- By 1798 A watch house is built a short distance from the Commandant's house.¹⁴
- By 1799 Andrew Thompson takes up residence in what later becomes Thompson Square (within the government precinct and close to the watch house), erecting a small cottage in the one acre of land leased to him.¹⁵ A public road (100 feet wide) ran through the land, perhaps the precursor of George Street.
- 1799 Major flood washes away the first wharf, barracks and government stores.¹⁶
- 1796-1800 Governor Hunter's Return of Public Works records the construction of two log granaries, enclosed with paling during this time. Hunter also notes the repair and maintenance of two government houses, military barracks, storehouses, granaries, officer's dwellings and various public brick buildings.¹⁷ These structures are all presumably located within the government precinct, although the location of some of these (for example the officer's dwellings and the miscellaneous brick buildings) is not known.
- c.1800 Military barracks and government stores rebuilt and relocated closer to the top of the slope above the river. The barracks are visible on Meehan's town plan in 1811, Figure 2.3.¹⁸
- 1803 Three-storey brick granary constructed on the southeast corner of the square, replacing earlier log and thatch granaries, completed by 1805.¹⁹ Visible in Figure 2.4.

⁶ Barkley-Jack 2009, pp. 54ff, Appendix 1.1.

⁷ Barkley-Jack 2009, p. 104.

⁸ Register of Grants and Leases Series 2, 172.

⁹ Register of Grants and Leases Series 1, 133.

¹⁰ Colonial Secretary, Special Bundles 9/2731, pp. 46, 118, 176

¹¹ Barkley-Jack 2009, pp. 103-105, 293-294.

¹² HRA Series I Vol 2, p. 561; Barkley-Jack 2009, p. 105.

¹³ HRNSW Vol. 3, p. 80.

¹⁴ Harris against A.F. Kemp 1799, ML, CY1093, pp. 49, 50 in Barkley-Jack 2009, p. 363.

¹⁵ Register of Grants and Leases Series 2, p. 320; Barkley-Jack 2009, pp. 105-106, 153.

¹⁶ Barkley-Jack 2009, pp. 100.

¹⁷ HRA Series I Vol 2, p. 560.

¹⁸ HRNSW Vol. 4, p. 152; Barkley-Jack 2009, pp. 100.

¹⁹ HRNSW Vol. 5, p. 163.

- 1804-1807 Two-storey schoolhouse, chapel and schoolmaster's residence, started in 1804²⁰ and completed at some point following 1806.²¹ Marked on Meehan's 1812 town plan. Note that in 1810 Macquarie requested that largest of the two granaries apparently be converted into a temporary chapel and public school, enclosed with a 'strong fence'.²²
- By 1807 Extension and repairs at Government house.²³
Slipway for shipbuilding constructed, visible on Evans' 1807 watercolour.²⁴
- By 1809 Andrew Thompson erects a three-storied store and warehouse facing Thompson Square, visible in Evans' 1807 (not pictured) and 1809 watercolours.²⁵
- 1809 Stables and workshops built at the back of Thompson's store.²⁶
Bell post and stocks visible on Evans' 1809 watercolour.

MACQUARIE'S TOWN, 1810-1820s: THOMPSON SQUARE

- 1810 Governor Macquarie establishes his five 'Macquarie Towns', including Windsor.²⁷
- 1811 Thompson Square established by Governor Macquarie, various public buildings cleared from the precinct and main streets formalised.²⁸ A formal boundary on the western edge of Thompson Square was established with the provision of several allotments here, including the Macquarie Arms hotel, allocated to Richard Fitzgerald with construction began shortly thereafter.²⁹
- 1812-1816 Thompson's three-storied granary store, attached cottage and garden/orchard incorporated into the Government domain.³⁰
- By 1813 Second (?) wharf, built downslope from the Government cottage, visible in Slager's 1811-1812 etching of Windsor (Figure 2.5).
- 1814 A ferry is established across the Hawkesbury. A ferry / punt masters house is depicted on various maps by the foreshore.
- 1815 Macquarie Arms Hotel opened mid-1815,³¹ likely completed in 1816.
- 1814-1815 John Howe and James McGrath commissioned to build new wharfage and sewerage system in Thompson Square,³² apparently electing to build a single central barrel drain with auxiliary channels (as identified in recent excavations). These works involved significant landscaping within the reserve to level the steep angle here.
- c.1816 Government cottage repaired, and sandstock wall and fenceline erected around Thompson's garden,³³ formalising the eastern boundary of the Government domain.
- 1817-1818 New military barracks erected corner of Bridge and Court streets.³⁴ Various modifications made throughout the 19th century. From the 1860s until 1924 the barracks were occupied by the police.³⁵
- c.1818-1819 Boundary wall erected around property facing Thompson Square (Figure 2.6).³⁶
- 1815-1820 New wharf originally constructed in 1815,³⁷ and rebuilt c.1816-1820.

²⁰ HRA Series I Vol 5, p. 46.

²¹ HRA Series I Vol 6, p. 97; HRNSW Vol. 6, p. 43.

²² HRA Series I Vol 10, p. 691.

²³ HRA Series I Vol 6, p. 170.

²⁴ Evans' 1807 plan cannot be reproduced online for publication and is not included here.

²⁵ Higginbotham 1986a, pp. 16-18.

²⁶ Evidence of John Howe to the Commission, 15 December 1820, Bigge Report, Bonwick Transcripts, box 2, pp. 48981-2, ML SLNSW, in Higginbotham 1986a., p. 17, note 1.

²⁷ Macquarie 1979, p. 31.

²⁸ Jack 2010, p. 37.

²⁹ Macquarie 1979, p. 42; Allotment 12 of Section 6, LPI Old Systems Town Grants and Leases Volume 2.

³⁰ HRA Series I Vol 10, p. 691.

³¹ *Sydney Gazette* 15 July 1815, 29 July 1815.

³² Howe Papers, ML SLNSW, ML MSS nos. 37, 38.

³³ HRA Series I Vol 10, p. 691.

³⁴ Holmes 1979, p. 24.

³⁵ Holmes 1979, pp. 5-6.

³⁶ Higginbotham 1986b, p. 27. Boundary wall erected between 7 Thompson Square and Macquarie Arms Hotel, using bricks from the dismantled St Matthews Church.

³⁷ *Sydney Gazette* 3 June 1915, p. 2.

Thompson's store condemned and apparently demolished soon after,³⁸ although the building may have been used as the later Prisoner's barracks (below).

- 1819 Hotel and adjacent cottage (?) constructed at 1-3 Thompson Square, possibly the Lord Nelson, visible in Thompson and G.B. White's c.1827 plans (Figure 2.7).

POST-MACQUARIE ERA, 1820s-1842: DEVELOPING THOMPSON SQUARE

- By 1822 Mounted police barracks and stables erected within Government domain (see Figure 2.8 and Figure 2.9), perhaps incorporating Thompson's Store.
- By 1827 Cottage constructed at 7 Thompson Square, visible in Thompson's 1827 survey, later replaced with Howe's house.
- By 1835 Various buildings marked on the Keys / Kays and Kable lots (approximately 70-94 George Street) in plans from 1835 on (Figure 2.10 and Figure 2.11).
62-68 George Street (three single-storied terraces) is constructed.
Cottage at 17 Bridge Street constructed (i.e. Figure 2.12).
- By 1837 John Howe's house erected at 7 Thompson Square.³⁹

LATE 19TH CENTURY, 1843-1899

- 1844 1-3 Thompson Square the "Doctor's house" is constructed, visible in Figure 2.13
- 1850s Cottage at 5 Thompson Square (Loder's house) erected. Unclear whether this is the same as a small cottage visible abutting the 'Doctor's house' in an image by F.C. Terry (c.1853). Boatbuilding activities later took place here in this yard.
Lilburn Hall (10 [Old] Bridge Street) constructed in late 1850s, visible in Figure 2.13.
- 1851 Government garden abandoned in preparation for the (intended) Church manse.
- 1856 Commissariat Store demolished.
- 1860s Cottage at 6 [Old] Bridge Street constructed, visible in Figure 2.13. A smaller detached building in the rear yard is used as a schoolhouse.
John Young Hotel constructed on site of 70-72 George Street.
82 George Street is constructed.
- 1861 School of the Arts constructed on the site of the Commissariat Store.
- 1872 Construction of Windsor Bridge begun, opened in 1874.
- 1880s 64-68 George Street (Hawkesbury Stores) constructed, following demolition of several single-storied terraces attached to 62 George Street.
- 1882 Summer-house / pavilion constructed within Thompson Square. Removed by 1900.
- By 1894 Thompson Square reserve divided into two distinct reserves, visible Figure 2.14.

20TH CENTURY, 1900-PRESENT

- 1907 A.C. Stearn building at 74 George Street constructed.
- 1910 88 George Street is constructed.
- 1913 John Young Hotel destroyed by fire, demolished in 1915.
- 1923 Former Hawkesbury Garage erected at 70-72 George Street (Figure 2.15).
- 1948-49 The 'Boat Club' building is constructed within the lower Thompson Square.
- Post-1948 Shop at 80 George Street constructed
- c.1947-51 New diagonal road through Thompson Square, visible Figure 2.16.
- 1955 House at 4 Bridge Road constructed.
- 1960s-90s Various adjustments to the boundaries of Thompson Square throughout this time.
- 1990s Boat club demolished.

³⁸ Evidence of John Howe to the Commission, 15 December 1820, Bigge Report, Bonwick Transcripts, box 2, pp. 5942-2, ML SLNSW, in Higginbotham 1986a., p. 18, note 7

³⁹ *Sydney Herald* 27 March 1837, p. 2.

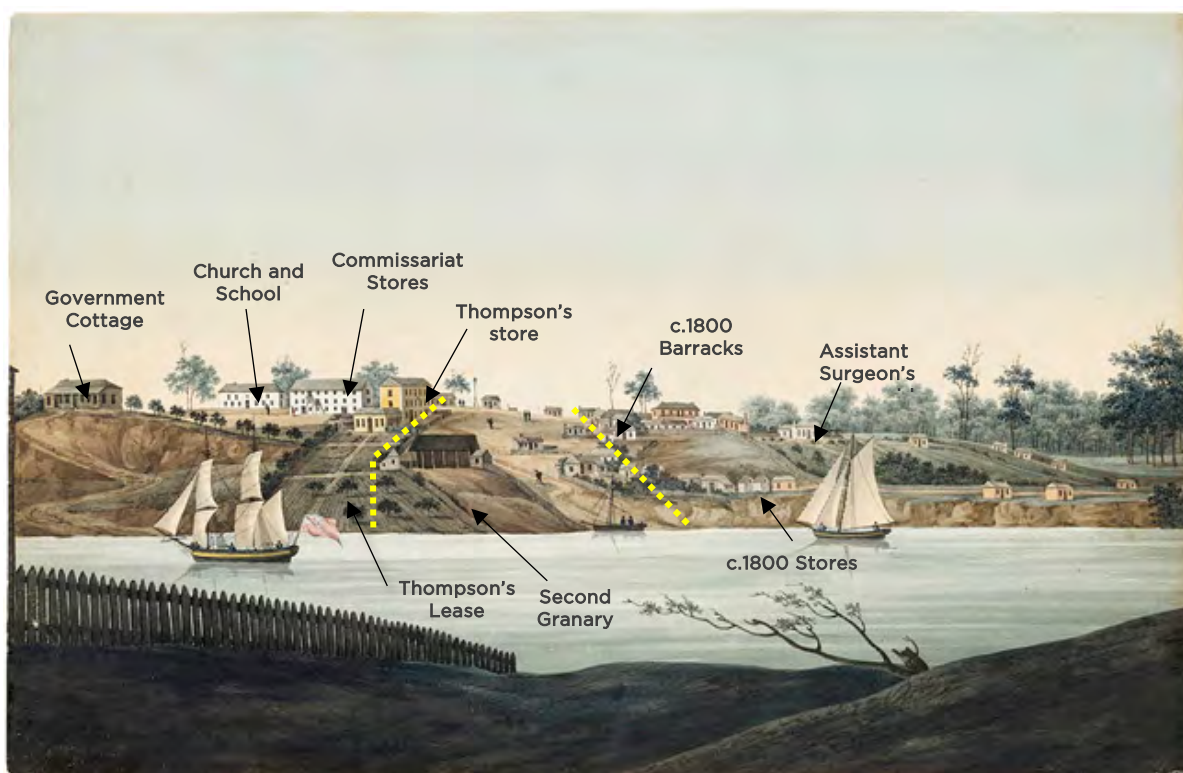


Figure 2.1: Annotated 1809 'Settlement of Green Hills', attributed to George Evans. The approximate line of the (current) western and eastern boundaries of Thompson Square are indicated with dotted yellow lines. ML SLNSW PXD 388, IE no. IE1151943.

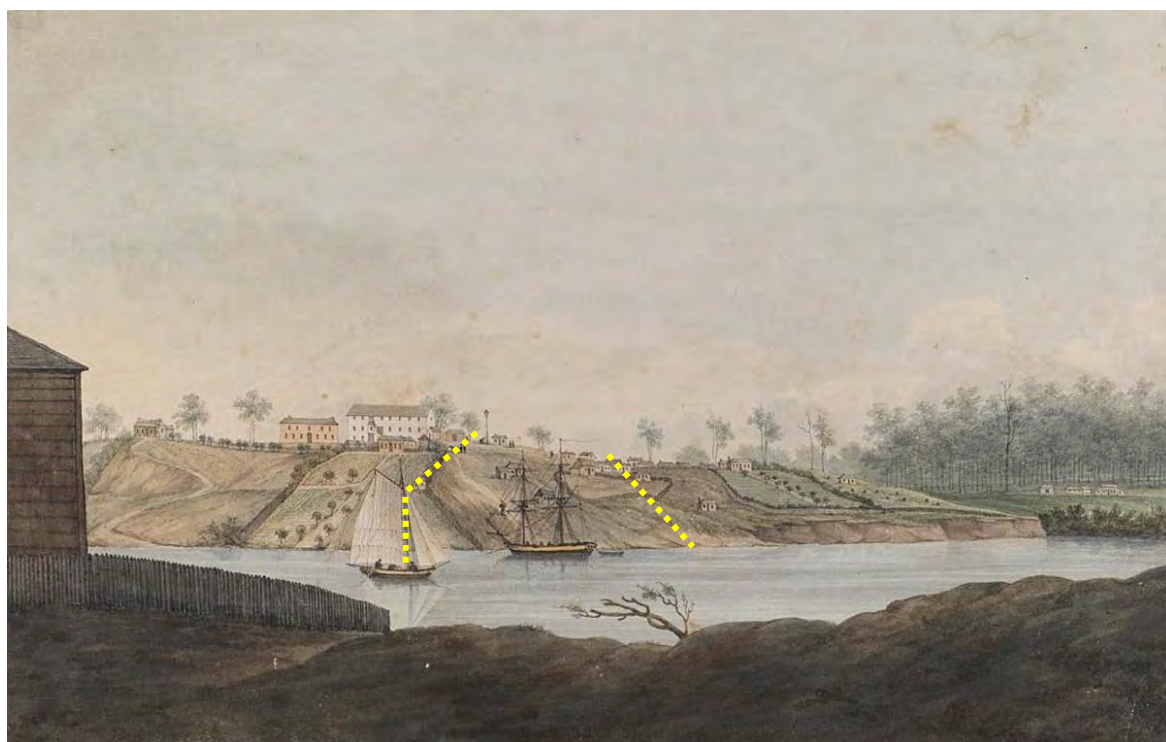


Figure 2.2: c.1810? view of Green Hills, attributed to George Evans. Likely to predate 1807 on account of the absence of "Thompson's warehouse" (constructed c.1807), and the boatyard (visible in the 1807 and 1809 views), as well as the small size of Government House, and the quantity of buildings along the riverbank to the west of the government domain. The approximate line of the (current) western and eastern boundaries of Thompson Square are indicated with dotted yellow lines. SV1B/Wind/6, IE no. IE3234197.

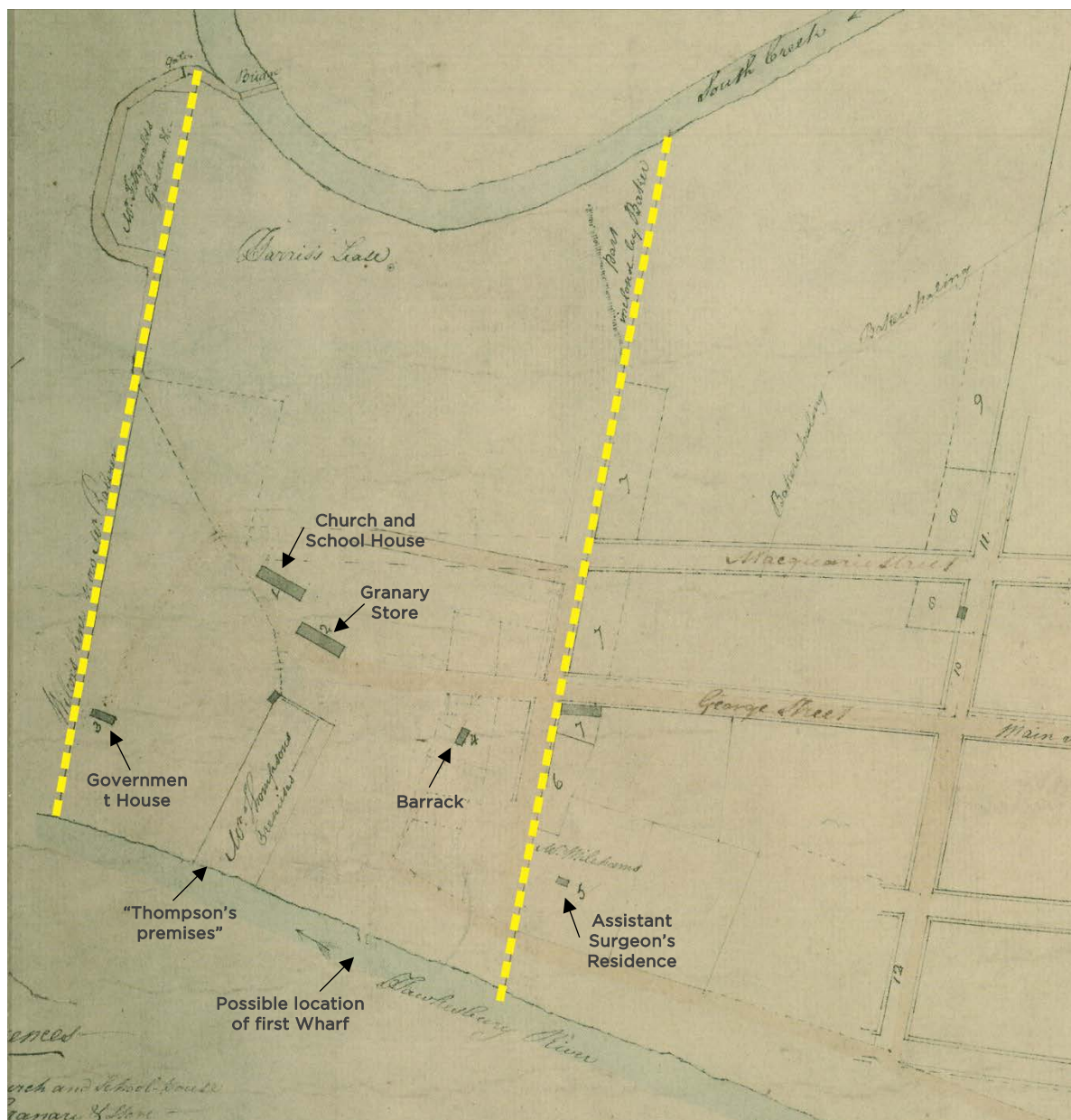


Figure 2.3: Annotated 1812 plan of Windsor drawn by James Meehan, showing the street system as laid out in 1811. The eastern and western limits of the pre-1810 government precinct are marked with dotted yellow lines. The southern and western limits of Thompson Square are defined by the position of George Street and the Thompson Square allotments, 81 George Street, 7 Thompson Square, 5 Thompson Square and 1-3 Thompson Square respectively. SRNSW Map SZ 529.



Figure 2.4: Philip Slager's (Sleager) etching of Windsor, c.1811-1812 (published 1813). Many of the buildings depicted in Evans' earlier watercolours (the Government House, school, and Government stores) are still visible to the east of the square, although considerable changes to the west of the square are evident. Note particularly the three-story building at the top of the ridge, often identified as the Macquarie Arms Hotel under construction. The approximate line of the (current) western and eastern boundaries of Thompson Square are indicated with dotted yellow lines. NLA PIC Drawing 2230 #U2028 NK2044/B.



Figure 2.5: Detail of Slager's etching of Windsor (c.1811-1812), depicting an apparent early second(?) wharf downslope from the Government House / Cottage. NLA PIC Drawing 2230 #U2028 NK2044/B.

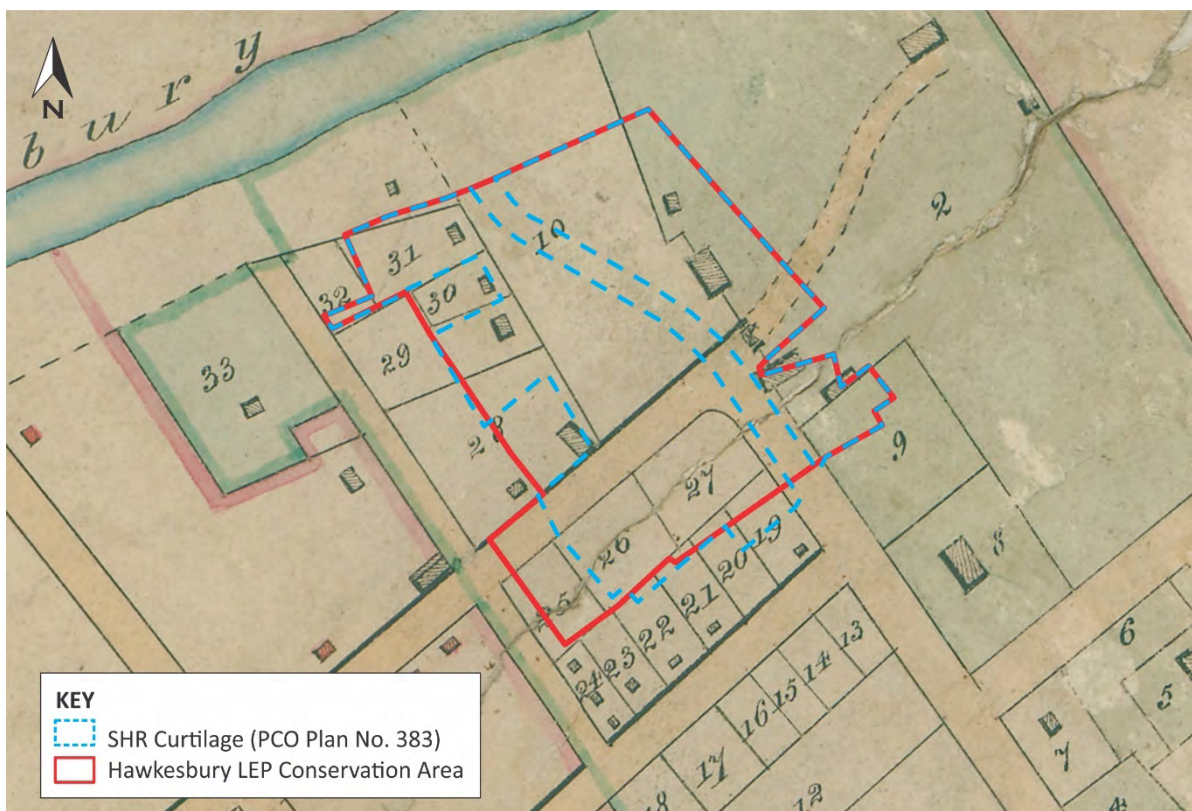


Figure 2.6: Survey of Windsor, 1827, drawn by Surveyor Thompson. The SHR (red) and LEP (blue) curtilages are indicated. SRNSW Map SZ526.

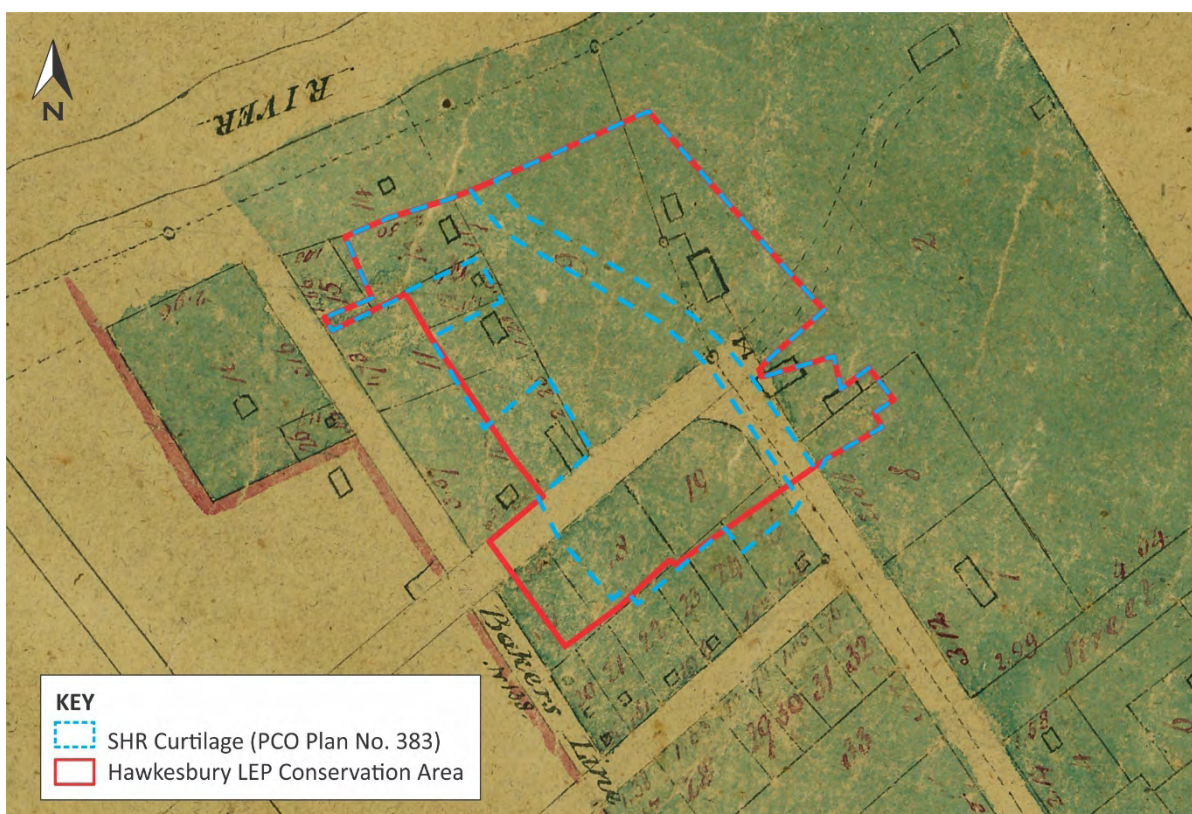


Figure 2.7: G.B. White's rough sketch of Windsor, 1827, likely taken from the same survey as Thompson's 1827 plan (Figure 2.6). The SHR (red) and LEP (blue) curtilages are indicated. SRNSW Map SZ523.

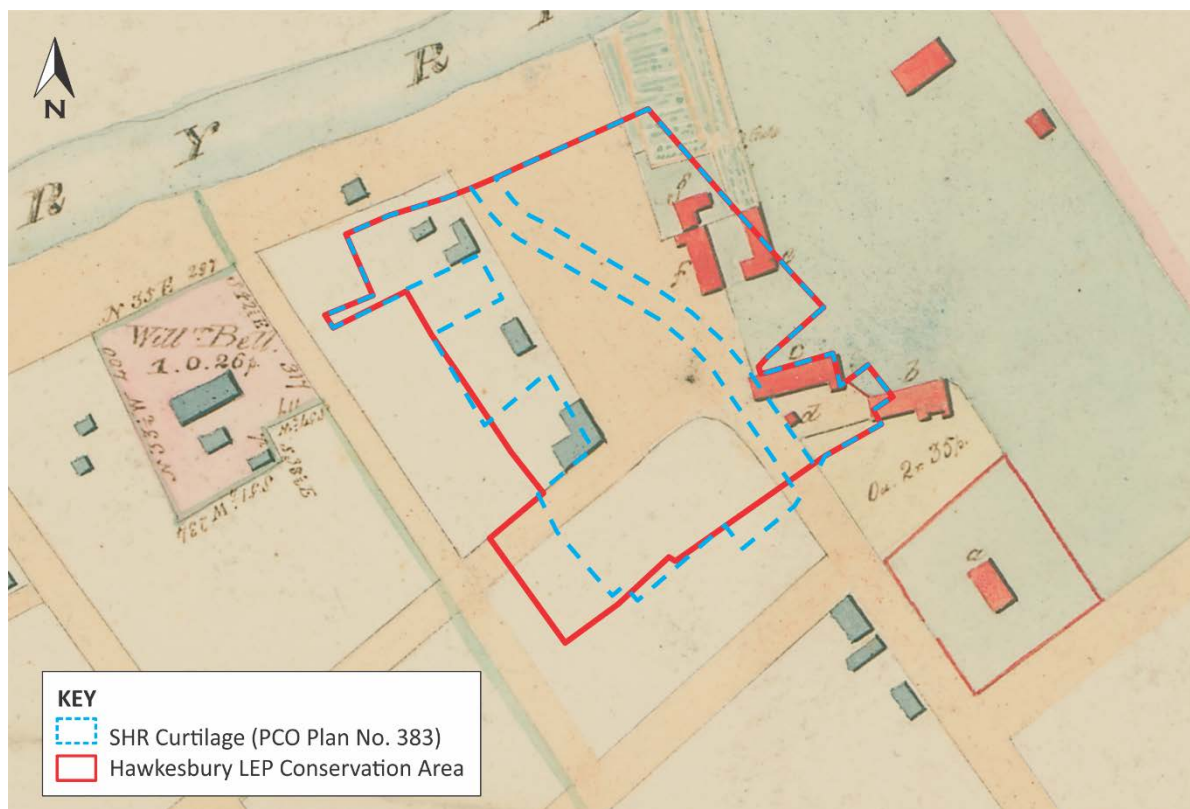


Figure 2.8: Sketch of School Lands, Windsor, 1831, drawn by Surveyor Abbott. The Government domain is shaded green, and Government buildings are coloured red. The SHR (red) and LEP (blue) curtilages are indicated. SRNSW Map 1816.

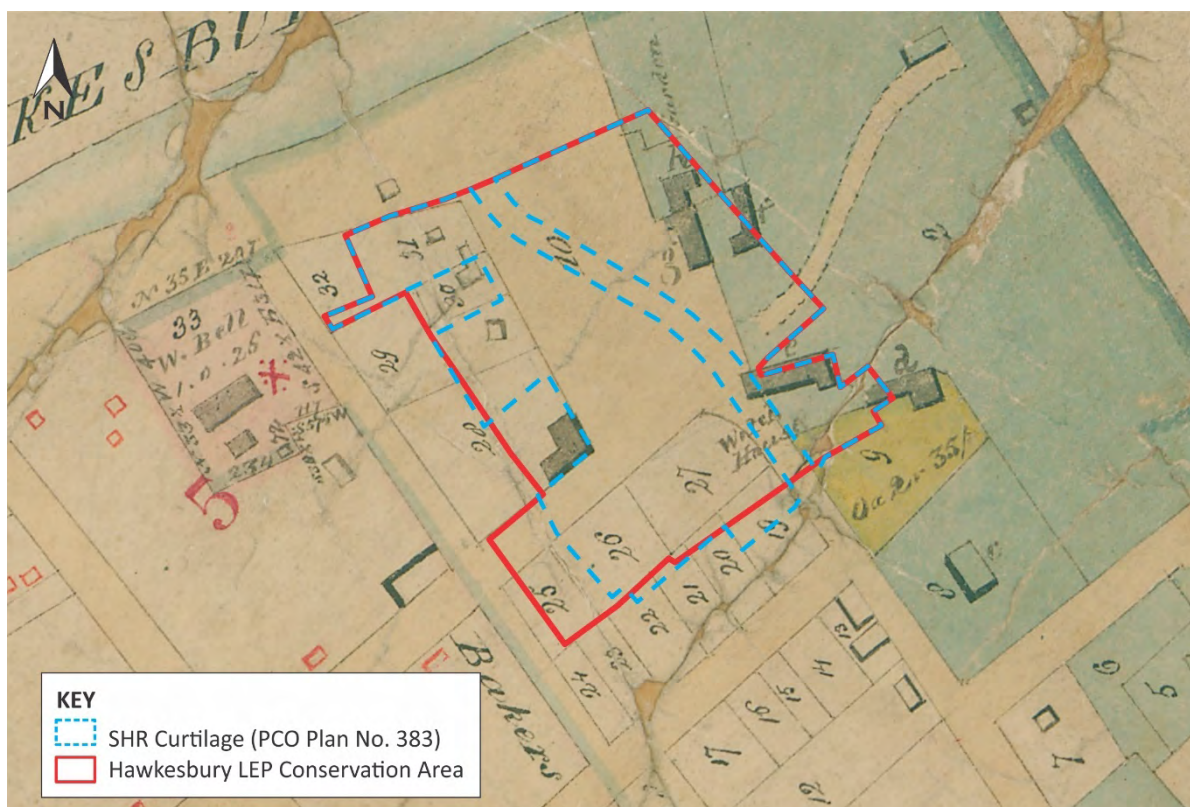


Figure 2.9: Partially incomplete Town of Windsor plan, drawn by surveyor JJ Galloway (no date, pre-1847). The SHR (red) and LEP (blue) curtilages are indicated. SRNSW Map 5966.

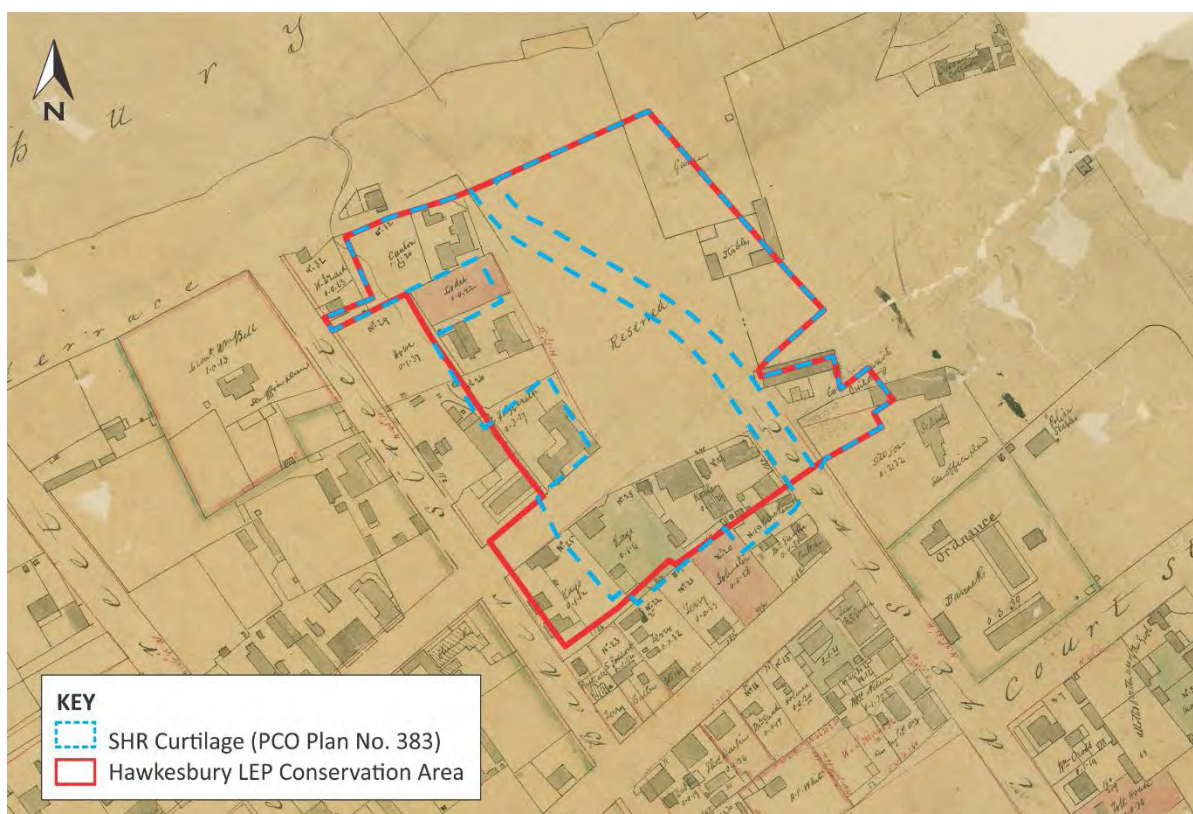


Figure 2.10: G.B. White's 'Map of Windsor', 1835, probably from the same survey as Galloway's 1841 plan. The SHR (red) and LEP (blue) curtilages are indicated. SRNSW Map 5968.

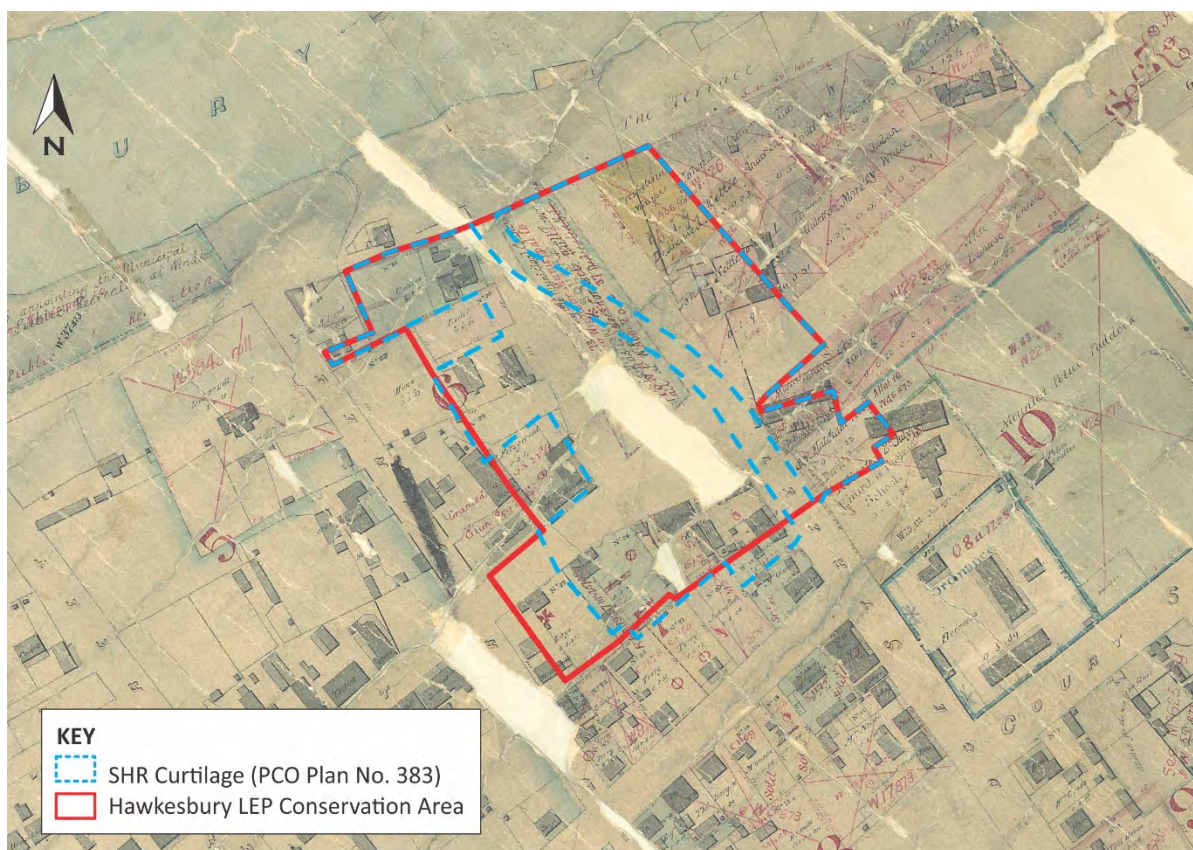


Figure 2.11: Town design survey of Windsor, 1841, by J.J. Galloway. The SHR (red) and LEP (blue) curtilages are indicated. Crown Plan W.443a.

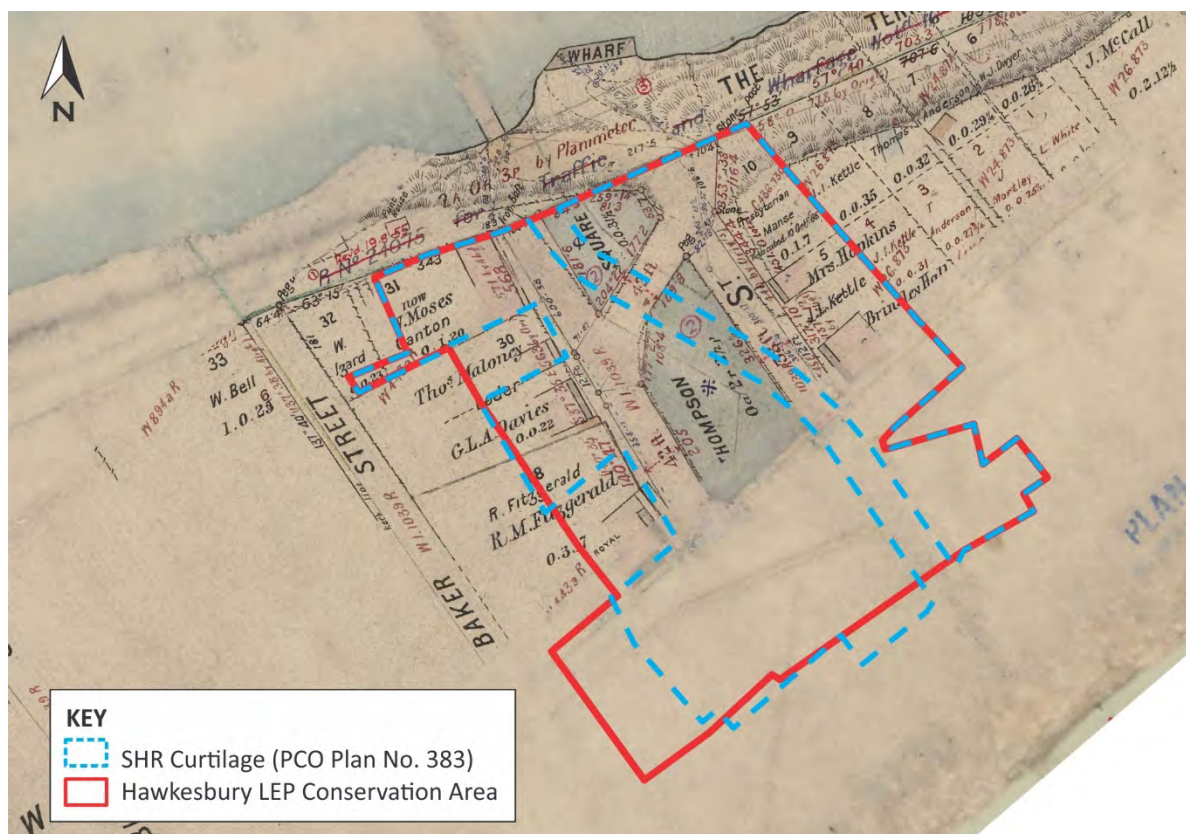


Figure 2.14: Survey by Charles Scrivener, 1894, showing the configuration of two reserves and roadways. The SHR (red) and LEP (blue) curtilages are indicated. Crown Plan Ms.1009.3000.

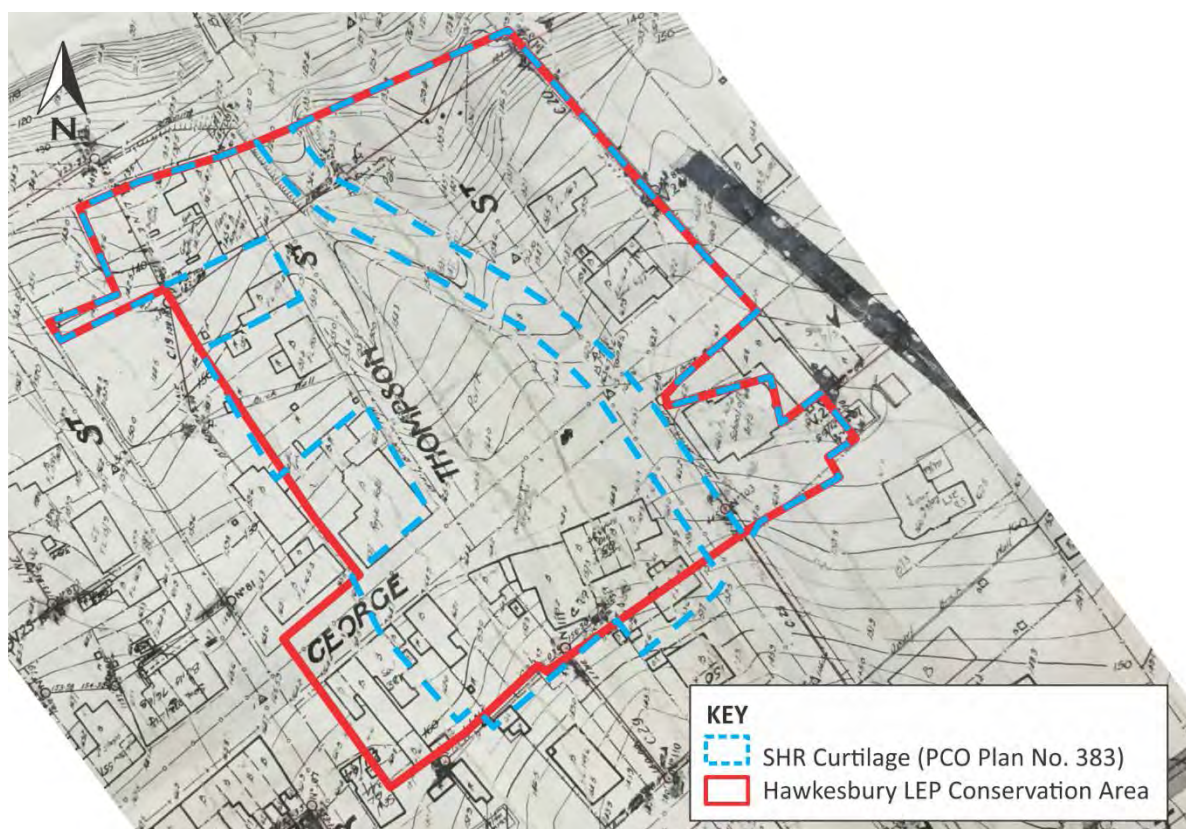


Figure 2.15: Sewerage scheme plan, 1936. The majority of these buildings are still extant. Windsor Sewerage, 3 November 1936, Hawkesbury City Council.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT IN WINDSOR

Several historical archaeological assessments and investigations have been undertaken within the area surrounding, and incorporating, the TSCA. Research and results from these assessments and testing programs can help inform our understanding of the types of remains and levels of preservation that can be expected within Thompson Square, as well as locating the study area within a broader contextual landscape of significance and associations.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF TSCA

Sites in the vicinity of the TSCA that have been subject to historical archaeological excavations are shown in Figure 3.1 and include:

- 7 Thompson Square, Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd (1985 and 1992).
- 8 Baker Street / Hawkesbury Museum Site, Wendy Thorp CRM (2002 and 2004).
- Thompson Square Testing, Wendy Thorp for BIOSOS (2012).
- Thompson Square Testing, AAJV (2016).
- Thompson Square Salvage Excavations, AAJV (2017-2018).
- Windsor Military Guardhouse and Barracks, Bridge Street, Kate Holmes and Sydney University Archaeological Society (1976).

The following section provides a brief summary of the results of each of these investigations, with the exception of the (ongoing) open area salvage excavations undertaken by Austral Archaeology and Extent Heritage (AAJV) for RMS, 2017-2018. Although a number of interim reports have been published on the WBRP webpage,⁴⁰ the results of these excavations remain largely unwritten.

In addition to the 2017 SCMP prepared by AAJV, several historical assessments and investigations have been prepared as part of the RMS WBRP, as well as independently for Thompson Square. These reports provide a significant resource regarding the historical landscape of Windsor, and more specifically Thompson Square and include:

- *Historical and Archaeological Investigation of Thompson Square*, report prepared by Edward Higginbotham and Associates Pty Ltd. July 1986.⁴¹
- *Windsor Bridge Replacement Project Historic Heritage Assessment and Statement of Heritage Impact*, report prepared by BIOSIS Research and CRM. November 2012.
- *Proposed Windsor Bridge Replacement Maritime Archaeological Statement of Heritage Impact*, report prepared by COSMOS Archaeology. October 2012.
- *Windsor Bridge Replacement Project. Historical and Maritime Archaeological Research Design*, report prepared by AAJV. October 2016.

⁴⁰ Found at: <http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/projects/sydney-west/windsor-bridge-replacement/index.html> [accessed 08/01/2018 and 19/01/2018], as well as within community updates issued monthly by RMS <http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/documents/projects/sydney-west/windsor-bridge-replacement/windsor-bridge-replacement-project-community-update-march-2018.pdf> [accessed 19/03/2018]. The recovery, in early December 2017, of two sections of a brick-barrel drain (likely constructed in c.1814) received particularly wide coverage in the media.

⁴¹ Higginbotham 1986a.



Figure 3.1: Plan showing excavated sites (green) within the vicinity of Thompson Square, with testing programs in red and purple. The current excavation areas of the ongoing 2017-2018 RMS/AAJV salvage excavation program are marked here in blue, with grey indicating maritime salvage excavations. SIX MAPS (accessed 10/11/2017) with alterations by Casey & Lowe.

3.2.1 7 THOMPSON SQUARE

Investigations at 7 Thompson Square (Part Lot 1, DP 60716) were conducted by Edward Higginbotham in 1985 and 1992, and comprised the archaeological excavations of the house's basement fill deposits,⁴² as well a focused area in the exterior yard.⁴³ The house itself, the former home of John Howe, was likely constructed in the 1820s and 1830s,⁴⁴ and is registered within the SHR listing for the TSCA.

Excavation within the basement revealed a significant sequence of accumulated deposits overlying the remains of sandstone flagging, mortar floors, and partially rotted joists.⁴⁵ The basement walls were built of sandstone rubble and blocks, with dividing walls lined or constructed with sandstock bricks.⁴⁶ The walls were predominantly plastered with shell-lime plaster and then whitewashed.⁴⁷ A lath and plaster ceiling was partially preserved in

⁴² Higginbotham 1986b.

⁴³ As determined by the proposed location of the Hawkesbury Museum extensions, Higginbotham 1993.

⁴⁴ Higginbotham 1986b, pp. 6, 12ff.

⁴⁵ Higginbotham 1986b, p. 14.

⁴⁶ Higginbotham 1986b, p. 15.

⁴⁷ Although the hall wall was whitewashed without plaster, Higginbotham 1986b, p. 16.

two of the rooms, although in most rooms there was no evidence of a ceiling, and the joists were left exposed.⁴⁸ The deposits and artefacts recovered from the 7 Thompson Square basement provided substantial evidence as to the original configuration of these rooms, and the changing use of the property over time.⁴⁹ Most of the deposits within the basement were likely deposited following the 1867 flood, and some of the artefacts were easily related to specific periods of use within the property.⁵⁰

Excavations within the yard revealed a sequence of deposits including: several structural elements related to the 1860s alterations of the property;⁵¹ a series of rubbish pits dating c.1780-1840;⁵² various pits, postholes, and possible yard surfaces,⁵³ and a sequence of timber outbuildings dating to c.1820.⁵⁴ There was no substantial evidence that could be dated to the pre-1810 government domain, and Higginbotham notes the likelihood of the c.1800 barracks being located within modern boundaries of the Macquarie Arms Hotel.⁵⁵

3.2.2 8 BAKER STREET

Excavations at 8 Baker Street (Part Lot 1, DP 60716, and Lot 3, DP 864088) were conducted by Wendy Thorp (CRM) in 2002 and 2004, prior to the construction of the new Hawkesbury Regional Museum. The property lies to the immediate west of the current limits of the SHR TSCA, although is in part (Lot 1, DP 60716) listed under the Hawkesbury LEP listing (I00126) for Thompson Square. Excavation on Site 1 (Lot 1, DP 60716) revealed very little evidence of 19th-century occupation and is not discussed here.⁵⁶ Excavation at Site 2 (Lot 3, DP 864388), however, revealed a substantial sequence of 19th and 20th-century deposits, including several structural features that may be related to the initial construction of the Macquarie Arms Hotel, c.1811-1830.

The earliest feature identified is that of the c.1818 boundary wall,⁵⁷ running along the northern edge of the original Macquarie Arms property. Excavation also revealed significant evidence for structural elements that may be dated to the c.1840s-1860s, during which time the Macquarie Arms Hotel was in use as a private residence and likely distinct from the adjacent stables and Fitzgerald's cottage. These include:

- A north-south sandstock-brick wall, abutting the hotel boundary wall, dating c. 1841. Presumably erected to create a division between the two private properties (the Macquarie Arms Hotel and Fitzgerald's cottage) at this time.⁵⁸
- A brick-lined cesspit at the junction of the hotel boundary wall and internal wall, to the west of the internal wall.⁵⁹
- A timber structure, possibly related to the subsequent property division in 1865.⁶⁰
- A box drain at the junction with the boundary wall and internal wall, to the east.⁶¹
- A timber drain, to the east of the internal wall.⁶²
- A sandstock-brick structure (cesspit), associated with the Macquarie Arms Hotel.⁶³
- A discrete area of sandstock-brick paving, dating to c.1850, although likely constructed on an earlier (similar) structure.⁶⁴

⁴⁸ Higginbotham 1986b, p. 16.

⁴⁹ Higginbotham 1986b, pp. 17-21.

⁵⁰ Higginbotham 1986b, p. 21.

⁵¹ Higginbotham 1993, p. 11.

⁵² Higginbotham 1993, p. 12.

⁵³ Higginbotham 1993, pp. 12-13.

⁵⁴ Higginbotham 1993, p. 14.

⁵⁵ Higginbotham 1993, p. 50.

⁵⁶ Thorp 2002, p. 20.

⁵⁷ Thorp 2004, p. 32.

⁵⁸ Thorp 2004, pp. 32-33.

⁵⁹ Thorp 2004, p. 27-28.

⁶⁰ Thorp 2004, p. 27.

⁶¹ Thorp 2004, p. 30.

⁶² Thorp 2004.

⁶³ Thorp 2004, pp. 30, 35.

⁶⁴ Thorp 2004, pp. 29, 35.

Additionally, substantial sandstone footings were identified at the western edge of the boundary wall. Thorp relates these footings to an observed gap on the 1842 survey,⁶⁵ and they may be broadly dated to the use of the Macquarie Arms as a mess hall.

3.2.3 THOMPSON SQUARE

Two testing programs have been conducted within the TSCA, as part of the broader RMS WBRP, undertaken by CRM / BIOSIS in 2012, and AAJV in 2016. The results of these testing programs are particularly pertinent to the evaluation of any archaeological potential within Thompson Square. The ongoing salvage program (AAJV, 2017-2018) is not discussed here, however the discovery of a brick barrel drain (dating c.1814), as well as sections of three, albeit damaged, brick box drains,⁶⁶ demonstrates the strong potential for the preservation of archaeological remains in the TSCA, despite the impacts of 20th century activities here.

3.2.3.1 CRM / BIOSIS HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS⁶⁷

CRM / BIOSIS excavated two Test Trenches located within Old Bridge Street Thompson Square (marked in purple in Figure 3.1). Artefacts recovered from remnant surfaces and within various land modifications (including planting holes, postholes, etc.)⁶⁸ suggest the area was in use from perhaps as early as c.1800, and certainly by 1830.⁶⁹ Evidence related to the 19th-century expansion of Bridge Street was recovered from both trenches: including a service trench dating to c.1855, and a later 1860s-1870s service pipe in Trench 1;⁷⁰ as well as substantial structural remains in the form of concrete beams and timber formwork associated with the creation of a new approach to the bridge in 1897 in Trench 2.⁷¹ The upper deposits were noticeably truncated by the subsequent construction and roadworks here throughout the 20th century.⁷²

3.2.3.2 AAJV HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS

AAJV excavated a series of 15 Test Trenches: ten in the southern half (marked in red in Figure 3.1) and five in the northern half of the study area.⁷³ Test Trenches on the northern side of Windsor Bridge produced no *in situ* historical material and are largely not discussed here. Historical artefacts were recovered in most areas and may be to at least the mid- to late-19th century.⁷⁴ Historical archaeological evidence was also recovered during testing for Aboriginal archaeology.⁷⁵ Overall, the historic deposits showed considerable disturbance from later construction and flood damage. The testing program identified a number of State and locally significant features, including:⁷⁶

- Brick footings related to the c.1815-1820 entry gate and compound wall of the Government domain.⁷⁷
- Evidence of a fenceline situated along the Terrace and identifiable as part of the western wall of Thompson's former premises.⁷⁸
- A box drain connecting either Thompson's c.1803 Store, or the c.1830s stables, with a c.1815 vaulted brick drain running through Thompson Square to the river.⁷⁹
- Yard deposits and features associated with the Punt House.⁸⁰

⁶⁵ Thorp 2004, p. 32.

⁶⁶ <http://www.rms.nsw.gov.au/documents/projects/sydney-west/windsor-bridge-replacement/windsor-bridge-replacement-project-community-update-march-2018.pdf> [accessed 19/03/2018].

⁶⁷ BIOSIS/CRM 2012, Appendix 3.

⁶⁸ BIOSIS/CRM 2012, Appendix 3, p. 13.

⁶⁹ BIOSIS/CRM 2012, pp. 214-215, Appendix 3, pp. 11-13, 17.

⁷⁰ BIOSIS/CRM 2012, p. 215.

⁷¹ BIOSIS/CRM 2012, p. 216.

⁷² BIOSIS/CRM 2012, pp. 215-216.

⁷³ AAJV May 2017a, p. 85.

⁷⁴ AAJV May 2017a, p. 87.

⁷⁵ AAJV May 2017a, p. 8, Fig. 44. Note these trenches are not marked on the above Figure 3.1.

⁷⁶ AAJV November 2017, pp. 22-23.

⁷⁷ Situated at the junction of George and Bridge Streets, AAJV May 2017c, p. 78, Figs. 52, 53.

⁷⁸ AAJV May 2017c, p. 60.

⁷⁹ AAJV May 2017c, pp. 81-82, Figs. 54, 55.

⁸⁰ AAJV May 2017c, pp. 64-67, Figs. 40, 41.

- Evidence for early cultivation in the area, including modified topsoils.⁸¹
- Previous roadways / paths, including a 19th-century cobblestone path or road surface,⁸² a Telford-type sandstone road base,⁸³ and evidence for a roadway possibly built during the construction of the bridge in 1874.⁸⁴

Separate maritime investigations were conducted in 2008, 2012 and 2016 by Cosmos Archaeology. Archaeological survey produced evidence of historic wharf structures dating to the 1820s and possibly earlier,⁸⁵ and artefacts recovered from two Test Trenches were dated to the mid-19th century.⁸⁶

3.2.4 WINDSOR MILITARY GUARDHOUSE AND BARRACKS, BRIDGE STREET

The Windsor military guardhouse and barracks are situated to the south of the TSCA, located at 32 Bridge Street (Lot 7017, DP 1030415 and Lot 11, Section 10, DP 759096). The stables at the rear of the former police station are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR I01018), while the lock-ups (LEP I148) and former barrack wall (LEP I157) are listed in the 2012 Hawkesbury LEP as items of local heritage significance. Following their initial discovery, during the widening of Bridge Street, the Bridge Street guardhouse and barracks were subject to a short excavation program in 1977, conducted under the direction of Kate Holmes and the Sydney University Archaeological Society.⁸⁷ The barracks belong to the Macquarie era, and were constructed between 1818 and 1842.⁸⁸ They were likely erected shortly following the construction of the Macquarie Arms Hotel, and the (presumed) abandonment of the second military barracks there.

Excavations revealed substantial sandstone and brick footings, belonging to an outer wall and guardhouse respectively.⁸⁹ No evidence was recovered to strongly indicate the date of the guardhouse's construction, although it was apparently subject to modifications in the 1860s during its use as a Police station.⁹⁰ The majority of the artefacts had been subject to considerable modern disturbance and therefore lacked clear stratigraphic information.⁹¹ Nonetheless those that were datable were predominately c.1830s-1880s.⁹²

⁸¹ AAJV May 2017c, p. 77, Fig 51. See also the evidence on the north side of the Hawkesbury, p. 96, Fig. 68.

⁸² AAJV May 2017c, p. 88, Figs. 61, 62.

⁸³ AAJV May 2017c, pp. 72-76, Figs. 46-50.

⁸⁴ AAJV May 2017c, p. 46, Fig. 23.

⁸⁵ AAJV May 2017a, p. 92.

⁸⁶ AAJV May 2017a, p. 93.

⁸⁷ Holmes 1977; 1979.

⁸⁸ Holmes 1979, p. 24.

⁸⁹ Holmes 1977, pp. 15-17.

⁹⁰ Holmes 1979, p. 21.

⁹¹ Holmes 1979, p. 23.

⁹² Holmes 1979, p. 24.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1 NATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological potential is the degree to which archaeological remains are considered likely to survive within the study area in light of modern impacts and historic activities. A series of assumptions and general principles underlie the analysis of archaeological potential for colonial remains. These have been based on the experience of archaeologists working in New South Wales over the last 40 plus years.

- Structural remains (i.e. building footings) associated with buildings and shown on plan are likely to survive but will be impacted by later phases of building.
- Certain types of remains are typically not shown on plan, although they occasionally feature on later plans. These include:
 - wells
 - cesspits
 - site drainage
 - rubbish pits
 - evidence for gardens, layout and use of the yard areas
 - pet burials
 - fencelines, assisting with clarification of lot boundaries and internal use of lots.
 - pollen and soil evidence
 - land clearing and modification of the landform, including major filling events, i.e., backfilling of ponds or the creek line and more ephemeral evidence of land use including plough, hoe and drainage channels.
 - rubbish dumps
 - other types of archaeological deposits.
- The greater the number of phases, the more complicated the nature of the archaeological remains.

Other issues arise from the nature of impacts from later 20th-century activities such as demolition, clearing and construction. Generally, the following principles apply:

- The later the date a building was demolished, then the greater the impact on the archaeological resource from larger modern machinery.
- Footing systems of single-storey buildings have less impact on the archaeology of earlier phases than those of multi-storey buildings.
- Demolishers and builders typically do as little as they have to because of the need to control costs.
- Higher areas get cut down and levelled and lower damp areas get filled.
- Roadways usually have impacts from modern services.

4.2 SITE VISIT

On 20 November 2017 Tony Lowe and Iona Kat McRae, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, visited the study area (Figure 4.1 – Figure 4.10). The site visit was focused primarily on assessing the impact of later building works on the archaeological remains and deposits associated with earlier phases of occupation in Thompson Square.



Figure 4.1: Thompson Square (upper reserve). View to the northwest. Photo: Casey & Lowe.



Figure 4.2: Thompson Square lower reserve (3 Old Bridge Road) where the current salvage excavation program is being undertaken. View to the north. Photo: Casey & Lowe.



Figure 4.3: View showing the current salvage excavation area of the Thompson Square lower reserve, which will remove all archaeological deposits located here. View to northeast. Photo: Casey & Lowe.



Figure 4.4: View to Thompson Square lower reserve. View to south. Photo: Casey & Lowe.



Figure 4.5: View along Thompson Square. View to south, taken from "the Doctor's House" (1-3 Thompson Square). Photo: Casey & Lowe.



Figure 4.6: Thompson Square (upper reserve). View to the south. Photo: Casey & Lowe.



Figure 4.7: Detail of the sandstone curb running the length of Thompson Square. View to north. Photo: Casey & Lowe.



Figure 4.8: Thompson Square (upper reserve). View to the northeast. Photo: Casey & Lowe.



Figure 4.9: Remains of a brick wall within the premises of 4 Bridge Street. The wall may be identified as the c.1816 sandstock-brick wall constructed along the western boundary of Thompson's garden, and defining the limit of the Government domain from this time on. View to the southeast. Photo: Casey & Lowe.



Figure 4.10: Detail of c.1816 sandstock-brick wall abutting the footings of the standing property at 4 Bridge Street. View to the east. Photo: Casey & Lowe.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The potential archaeological remains within the study area were assessed through an analysis of the overlay of historic plans (Section 2.0), comparative archaeological assessments (Section 3.0), and site inspection (Section 4.2). The available results of testing programs within Thompson Square (Section 3.2.3) have proved particularly instructive with regards to the types, and preservation of, archaeological remains that may be expected within Thompson Square. While the historic archaeological deposits within the TSCA exhibited significant disturbance from later construction and flood damage, testing and salvage excavations have demonstrated evidence for:

- Various land modifications and early cultivation in the area (in the form of postholes, planting holes, topsoil modification, etc.).
- 19th-century structural activity (including drains, sandstock-brick footings, timber fencelines, service trenches, etc.).
- Previous (19th- and 20th-century) roadways through Thompson Square.

The potential historical archaeological remains identified within the study area are presented, in chronological sequence, below in Table 4.1. Archaeological potential has been determined using a series of gradations (**Nil-Low**, **Low-Moderate**, and **Moderate-High**) to indicate the degree to which archaeological remains are likely to survive. Although several significant historic buildings, structures and features remain preserved within the TSCA, there have been considerable impacts. It is expected that various structures, landscaping and infrastructure have been altered and / or demolished throughout the last 200+ years. The identified levels of historic archaeological potential within the TSCA are summarised below:

MULGRAVE PLACE / GREEN HILLS (1794-1810)

- **Nil to Low Potential** for remains of the original landscape and evidence of subsequent landscaping (including paths and tracks). Also, for a number of government buildings known to have been destroyed during early flooding events, or subsequent construction (i.e. the first barracks, granary and storehouses, and second granary). Nil-Low potential for any evidence of the bell post and stocks situated at the top of the ridgeline (at, or near to, the intersection of George and Bridge Streets).
- **Low to Moderate Potential** for the remains of a number of government structures either cleared in c.1811, on establishing Thompson Square (namely various buildings whose location is undetermined), or still standing into the Macquarie-era (i.e. the Commissariat store, Thompson's store, the School and Chapel). Archaeological remains of these structures have likely been impacted to some extent by subsequent construction. There should be considerable evidence for the early topography and soil profile with the ability to interpret this across the square.
- **Moderate to High Potential** for a range of archaeological features such as unrecorded structures, rubbish dumps, and associated artefactual remains. There is a Moderate-High potential for archaeological remains related to the second barracks, situated within the modern property boundaries of the Macquarie Arms Hotel, as well as Andrew Thompson's original lease and house. Remains associated with Thompson's garden are likely ephemeral and may be difficult to interpret.

MACQUARIE ERA (1810-1820s)

- **Nil to Low Potential** for remains of the "Lord Nelson", demolished in the 1840s and presumably removed during the construction of the cellar at 1-3 Thompson Square ("the Doctor's House").
- **Low to Moderate Potential** for evidence of landscaping following the establishment of Thompson Square, including roadways and evidence relating to the original alignment of George Street. Moderate potential for the remains

of the Punt house, including associated deposits (although this lies largely outside of the limits of the study area). Low-Moderate potential of undocumented yard features as well as under-floor / between-floor deposits within the Macquarie Arms Hotel (below).

- **Moderate to High Potential** for the Macquarie Arms Hotel which remains extant, including related archaeological features and deposits. Moderate-High potential of evidence relating to the landscaping and infrastructure works within Thompson Square reserve (including the preserved sandstock-brick wall around Thompson's lease, the c.1814 barrel-drain and related landscaping fills, recently identified in salvage excavations of the lower reserve) and for a range of archaeological features such as unrecorded structures, rubbish dumps, and associated artefactual remains.

POST-MACQUARIE ERA (1820s-1842)

- **Low to Moderate Potential** for several buildings constructed in the early 19th-century (i.e. the Prisoner and Police barracks and associated stables, as well as properties at 7 Thompson Square – prior to John Howe's house, and at 64-68 and 82-94 George Street). Original footings, associated artefacts and deposits are likely preserved underlying later 19th-century constructions.
- **Moderate to High Potential** for a number of early 19th-century constructions which remain standing (John Howe's house – 7 Thompson Square, 62 and 17 George Street). Moderate-High potential for a variety of archaeological features, deposits and associated artefacts, related to these constructions and elsewhere. Moderate potential of evidence relating to landscaping and infrastructure works, including early road alignments.

LATE 19th-CENTURY (1842-1900)

- **Nil to Low Potential** for the remains of the "Sir John Young Hotel" (later the "Hawkesbury Hotel" – 70-72 George Street), including associated deposits and artefacts, burnt out in 1913 and demolished in 1915. Nil-Low potential for the remains of the pavilion (or summer-house) located within the upper reserve of Thompson Square and removed in 1900.
- **Low to Moderate Potential** for "under-floor" / "between-floor" deposits within any of the late 19th century buildings still extant (below).
- **Moderate to High Potential** for several buildings constructed in the late 19th-century and still standing (including "the Doctor's House", Lilburn Hall, the Former School of Arts, the cottages at 5 Thompson Square, 6 Bridge Street and 82 George Street, and the "Hawkesbury Stores" extension at 64-68 George Street), as well as associated archaeological deposits and features related to these structures and elsewhere. Moderate potential for evidence relating to early roadways, including evidence associated with the construction of Windsor Bridge (landscaping, roadways, etc.).

20th-CENTURY (1900-Present)

- **Nil to Low Potential** for remains of the Boat Club, constructed in the lower reserve in the mid-20th-century. Largely demolished in the 1990s and within the current salvage excavation area. While archaeological evidence may remain intact at the site, the resource is assessed as not meeting the threshold for local or State significance.
- **Moderate to High Potential** for several buildings constructed in the early 20th-century and still standing (4 Bridge Street, the A.C. Stearn building – 74 George Street, the Former Hawkesbury garage – 70-72 George Street, and nos. 80, 88 and 1/52 George Street), as well as a range of archaeological features related to these structures and elsewhere, such as subfloor deposits, rubbish pits, etc. While archaeological evidence may remain intact at the site, the resource is assessed as not meeting the threshold for local or State significance.

Table 4.1: Summary table of potential archaeological remains, and the ease to which these can be deciphered, within the TSCA. A number of items within this table are outside the limits of the study area and are highlighted in green.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
MULGRAVE PLACE, 1794				
	Original landscape: including pre-settlement landform / topography and how it was altered by natural or human impacts following initial settlement.	Throughout the TSCA.	Nil-Low: The results of testing in Thompson Square suggests evidence of early land modification is detectable in the landscape. Low-Moderate: Original and early modified soil profiles may survive in the park areas with some other evidence across the study area.	Nil-Low: Problematic without very clear stratigraphy. Inconsistent across the site. Unlikely this can be distinguished from later landscaping.
GREEN HILLS: GOVERNMENT DOMAIN, 1795-1810				
	Original landscape including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burning, stumping, fire clearance, Pollen evidence, Flood events deposits, build-up and removal of soil profile, Original/modified topsoil and site topography. 	Throughout the TSCA.	Low-Moderate: Results from testing suggest low-moderate potential for the preservation of the upper layers of the early landscape and modification. Original and early modified soil profiles may survive in the park areas with some other evidence across the study area.	Low-Moderate: Problematic without very clear stratigraphy. Inconsistent across the site.
	Range of early tracks and paths between the wharf and ridge line. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compacted surfaces, Wheel ruts. 	Running north-south throughout current civic square, along the ridgeline of Thompson Square (under the present alignment of George Street), and into the government reserve.	Nil-Low: Remnant tracks may be preserved at depth, if not disturbed by late 19th- and 20th-century constructions.	Nil-Low: Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation to assist with interpretation.
c.1795	First timber store, granary, barracks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remnants of ephemeral timber structures, postholes, Stone or brick foundations, Deposits, artefacts. 	Perhaps at the very northern edge of the TSCA. Partially underlying Old Bridge Street and the lower reserve.	Nil-Low: Probably removed by flooding and buried by subsequent 1815 foreshore works, as well as later flooding, foreshore piling and stabilisation works.	Nil-Low: If preserved, ability to distinguish from later building works could be problematic.
	First wharf <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardwood piles. Timber piers, etc. 	Along the foreshore, exact location unknown.	Nil-Low: Outside study area. Likely removed by flooding.	Nil-Low: If preserved, ability to distinguish from later wharfage could be problematic.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
1796	<u>Commandant's House (later Government House / Cottage)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible brick / timber foundations (evidence for cellar), Unrecorded yard features and deposits, rubbish pits, levelling fills, ephemeral structures, Stables on eastern boundary. 	(41 George Street)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Outside study area. Demolished in the early 1920s. Cellar likely filled in the late 19th century. Strong possibility the original foundations of the cottage and known outbuildings are preserved on site, as well as unrecorded yard features / deposits, rubbish pits.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Known location, mapped on Meehan's (Figure 2.3) and subsequent plans. Original structure demolished in early 20th century, with a new, smaller, cottage ('Green Hills') erected overlying the original footprint.
By 1798	<u>Watch House</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, timber log frame with log posts and superstructure, Dirt floor. 	Unknown, possibly the same as Andrew Thompson's residence, or located at the far southeast corner of Thompson's lease (i.e. the structure visible on Meehan's 1811 plan).	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Likely outside study area.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ability to interpret the specific function of a building from postholes / footings alone is unlikely.
By 1799	<u>Andrew Thompson's residence</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, timber log frame with log posts and superstructure, Dirt floor, Deposits, artefacts, Unrecorded yard features. 	Close to the lower reserve. (3 [Old] Bridge Road, perhaps underlying 4 [Old] Bridge Road)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Property incorporated into Government domain c.1816, and perhaps demolished shortly thereafter. Archaeological potential likely affected by 19th- and 20th-century disturbance here, including the construction of 4 (Old) Bridge Road.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Location determined on the basis of Evans' (1809/c.1810) paintings and Slager's c.1811-12 etching (Figure 2.1, Figure 2.2 and Figure 2.4). Ability to interpret the specific function of a building from postholes / footings alone is limited.
	<u>Andrew Thompson's Garden</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencelines, Garden beds, Tree holes, Archaeobotanical remains. 	Along eastern edge of current Thompson Square curtilage (partially outside study area). (underlying 4-10 [Old] Bridge Street)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Although archaeological remains area likely to be quite ephemeral.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
c.1796-1800	<u>Two Storehouses</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, timber log frame with log posts and superstructure, Fencelines, Evidence of grain storage, possible grain and pollen. 	Unknown, possibly to the western side of Thompson Square (annotated on Figure 2.1) along the Terrace.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Likely outside study area. Likely removed c.1811 following land clearance for Thompson Square reserve. Survival is unlikely considering proximity to foreshore.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ability to interpret the specific function of a building from postholes / footings alone is limited. Possible archaeobotanical and artefactual remains could prove helpful in interpretation.
	Various public buildings (and related deposits) including <u>Two government houses, storehouses, granaries, officers' dwellings, public brick buildings, lock up</u>	Mostly unknown. Evans' 1809 (Figure 2.1) painting suggests some of these are located to the west of Thompson Square, while others may be located within the upper and lower reserves and along George Street.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Likely underlying the current reserve / roadways (the Terrace, Thompson Square, George Street). Archaeological potential is low considering the expected level of 19th/20th century disturbance.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Likely removed c.1811 following land clearance for Thompson Square reserve. Ability to interpret the specific function of a building from postholes / footings alone is limited.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
c.1800	<u>Guardhouse (second barracks)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, timber footings, Rubbish pits, Deposits and artefacts. 	Macquarie Arms Hotel (81 George Street)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Site cleared prior to the construction of the Macquarie Arms Hotel. Likely preservation of original footings in yard.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Known location. Mapped on Meehan's 1811 plan, no documented evidence for other (early) structures here.
	<u>Granary (second granary)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post holes, timber footings, Evidence of grain storage, Possible grain and pollen. 	Likely to the west of Thompson's lease (north of first storehouse), partially underlying Old Bridge Street.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Site cleared c.1811 (in preparation for Thompson Square). Archaeological potential is low considering the expected level of 19th/20th century disturbance, particularly the construction of Old Bridge Street.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Location determined on the basis of Evans' (1809/c.1810) paintings and Slager's c.1811-12 etching (Figure 2.1, Figure 2.2 and Figure 2.4). Possible archaeobotanical and artefactual remains could prove helpful in interpretation.
1803	<u>Granary / Commissariat building</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brick footings, postholes, Deposits and artefacts, Evidence of grain storage, possible grain and pollen. 	On the ridgeline at the corner of Bridge and George Streets, underlying brick wall within the property of former School of Arts. (14 Bridge Street)	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Demolished in c.1856. Moderate archaeological potential for the preservation of footings underlying current construction. Possibility of associated outbuildings and deposits preserved here also.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Known location, mapped on Meehan's (Figure 2.3) and subsequent plans. No documented evidence for other (early) structures here.
1804-1807	<u>School & chapel (Storehouse?)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brick footings, postholes, Deposits and artefacts. 	To the southeast of the TSCA, partially outside of study area.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Mostly outside study area. Recorded as being in a "ruinous" state in c.1863 and granted to the Church of England in 1874.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> No documented evidence for any other (early) structures here, strong potential for the preservation of original footings.
c.1807	<u>Boat slip or dry dock</u>	Within Andrew Thompson's lease, at eastern edge of the square along the Terrace.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Outside study area.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Probably little more than a linear ditch within the sand. May include remnant timber logs.
By 1809	<u>Thompson's store & warehouse (stables and workshops at rear)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, timber footings, Rubbish pits, Drains, Deposits and artefacts. 	Within Andrew Thompson's lease, at eastern edge of the square. (perhaps 6-10 [Old] Bridge Street)	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Condemned c.1820. Possible preservation of footings underlying current properties at 6-10 (Old) Bridge Street.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Location determined on the basis of Evan's 1809 painting and Slager's c.1811-12 etching (Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.4). Ability to interpret the specific function of a building from postholes / footings alone is limited. Possibly underlying later stables.
	<u>Bell post and Stocks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, Remnant postpipe. 	Visible on Evans' 1809/c.1810 painting (Figure 2.1, Figure 2.2) along the ridgeline. Likely at the intersection of George and Bridge Streets.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Likely underlying modern roadway. Archaeological potential is low considering the ephemeral nature of the remains and expected level of 19th/20th-century disturbance here.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Assumed location (determined on the basis of Evan's 1809 and 1810 painting and Slager's c.1811-12 etching (Figure 2.1, Figure 2.2 and Figure 2.4) at the junction of George and Bridge Streets.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
1795-1810	Archaeological Features and Deposits related to Green Hills settlement Including fences, garden plots, rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts.	Throughout the TSCA, particularly within the yards of current allotments surrounding the reserve.	Moderate-High: Evidence from excavations at 7 Thompson Square and 8 Baker Street (Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 respectively) suggest there is a high potential for unrecorded features and deposits within the properties surrounding the Thompson Square reserve.	Moderate-High: Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.
MACQUARIE'S TOWN: THOMPSON SQUARE, 1810-1820s				
1811	Landscaping following the establishment of Thompson Square Including the major demolition of earlier buildings within the square.	Throughout the TSCA.	Low-Moderate: Some evidence for landscaping was documented in the excavations at 8 Baker Street, suggesting low-moderate potential for similar evidence elsewhere, particularly within those properties along the west of Thompson Square.	Nil-Low: Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
By 1813	Wharf for Government House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardwood piles, Timber piers, etc. 	Along western foreshore of the Terrace. Based on Slager's c.1811-1812 etching. No other documented evidence for this wharf.	Nil-Low: Outside study area. Survival is unlikely due to flood events which possibly removed the foreshore.	Nil-Low: Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
1814	New ferry & landing place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cutting back of western bank for landing off the ferry. 	Foreshore, along the Terrace.	Nil-Low: Outside study area. Very likely removed by flooding.	Nil-Low: Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
	Punt House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Postholes, Timber / brick footings, Rubbish pits, Deposits and artefacts 	Along the Terrace. (adjacent to 1-3 Thompson Square)	Low-Moderate: Outside study area. Yard deposits associated with Punt House documented in test excavations here (Section 3.2.3.2).	Moderate-High: Known location, mapped on Thompson's 1827 plan (and others, Figure 2.6, Figure 2.7, Figure 2.8, Figure 2.9, Figure 2.10, Figure 2.11, Figure 2.12). No other known (early) structures here, depending on the interpretation of the buildings on Evans' 1809 drawing (Figure 2.1).
1815	Macquarie Arms Hotel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features. 	Still Extant (81 George Street)	Moderate-High: Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant. Low-Moderate: potential for sub-floor deposits throughout the hotel, and undocumented yard features.	Moderate-High: Possibility of distinct use-patterns of the property (as a Hotel, Officers' mess, and private residence) dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
1814-1815	<u>Modifications to the landscape of Thompson Square reserve</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drains / sewerage systems, Paths (new access), Landscaping. 	Throughout the TSCA, particularly through the two reserves.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Sections of the barrel drain recently recovered within the (ongoing) salvage excavations in the lower reserve. High potential for the preservation of this drain elsewhere. Evidence for landscaping has been detected in archaeological excavation and testing programs elsewhere in Thompson Square.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Barrel-drain easily recognised within current salvage excavations. Ability to identify paths and landscaping is limited without extensive linked open areas of excavation.
c.1816	<u>Sandstock-brick wall and fenceline around Thompson's garden.</u> <u>Gateways to government domain.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brick footings, Postholes / remnant fenceposts. 	Along eastern edge of current Thompson Square curtilage (and partially outside study area). Within 4 Bridge Street, along the Terrace and underlying Old Bridge Street.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Original sandstock-brick wall along the west of Thompson's lease remains partially extant within the yard of 4 Bridge Street (Figure 4.9 and Figure 4.10). Test excavations along the Terrace identified evidence of a timber fenceline (wooden posts) along the eastern boundary of Thompson's lease, as well as brick wall-footings identified as the entrance gate to the Government domain within George Street (Section 3.2.3.2).	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Location of eastern wall in particular is well established, and sections remain extant.
c.1815-1820	<u>Second wharf</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hardwood piles, Timber piers, etc. 	Foreshore, likely underlying the current Windsor Bridge. Perhaps visible on Meehan's 1812 survey plan.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Outside study area. Maritime survey along the foreshore suggest elements of an early wharf are preserved.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Early wharf structural elements easily identified, although difficult to assign chronology of wharfage.
1817-1818	<u>Military Barracks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber, sandstone and brick footings, Rubbish pits, Deposits and artefacts. 	(32 Bridge Street)	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Outside study area. Excavations here (Section 3.2.4) demonstrate good preservation of the footings of the guardhouse, suggesting potential for footings of barracks under modern building.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Known location. No documented evidence for other (earlier) structures here.
1819	<u>The 'Lord Nelson' and related (?) building</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber / brick footings, Deposits and artefacts. 	(1-3 Thompson Square)	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Demolished in the 1840s. Low potential for original footings considering the subsequent construction of "the Doctor's House" included the addition of large cellars.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Known location. Mapped on Thompson's 1827 plan (Figure 2.6). No documented evidence for other structures here.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
1810-1820s	Archaeological Features / Deposits related to Macquarie era (fences, garden plots, rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts).	Throughout the TSCA, particularly within the yards of current allotments surrounding the reserve.	Moderate-High: Comparative archaeological evidence (Section 3.2.1, 3.2.2) suggests a high potential for unrecorded features and deposits within the TSCA.	Moderate-High: Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.
	Evidence of early road alignments	George Street.	Low-Moderate: Dependant on the interpretation of Meehan's 1811 plan (Figure 2.3), and original alignment of George Street	Nil-Low: Dependant on type of evidence recovered.
POST-MACQUARIE ERA, 1820s-1842				
By 1822	Prisoner and Police barracks (and later stables) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber / brick footings, Rubbish pits, yard features. 	At the southern end of Andrew Thompson's lease (partially outside of study area). (underlying current properties at 6-10 Bridge Street, and 51 George Street)	Low-Moderate: Moderate potential for preservation of original footings, demolished prior to c.1856 (with construction at Lilburn Hall), barrack's demolished c.1835. .	Low-Moderate: Known location. Mapped on Abbot's 1831 plan (Figure 2.8). Prisoner barrack's possibly somewhat overlying (or incorporating?) Thompson's store.
By 1827	Building/s, pre-dating Howe's house <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber / brick footings, Deposits and artefacts, Unrecorded yard features. 	(7 Thompson Square)	Low-Moderate: Results of archaeological testing in the yard of 7 Thompson Square produced evidence of outbuildings dated to c.1820s, possibly related to this building, as well as several rubbish pits with quantities of artefacts dated c.1780-1840s (Section 3.2.1).	Low-Moderate: Known location. Mapped on Thompson's 1827 plan (Figure 2.6). Replaced with later Howe's house. No documented evidence for other structures here.
By 1835	Buildings on Keys / Keys Lease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber / brick footings, Deposits and artefacts, Unrecorded yard features. 	(82-94 George Street)	Low-Moderate: Potential for original footprint (including possible cellars) and associated deposits underlying later 19th and 20th century buildings along George Street.	Low-Moderate: Several structures visible on the Keys / Kays lease (approximately 74-92 George Street) in White's plan from c.1835 (Figure 2.10). These are identified as a "cottage" and "house" on Galloway's c.1841 plan (Figure 2.11), and at the southernmost edge of the TSCA is a building labelled "Blacksmith". These buildings were apparently demolished by the late 19th century (Figure 2.13).
	62-68 George Street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features, Timber, brick or stone footings, 	Partially still extant (62 George Street) Western cottages demolished in the c.1870s and replaced with a two-storied building.	Moderate-High: Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant at 62 George Street. Low-Moderate: Potential for under-floor / between-floor deposits and undocumented yard features, as well	Moderate-High: Known location, and partially (62 George Street) extant. Possibility of distinct use-patterns of the properties (as a private residence and shop) dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposits and artefacts. 	(64-68 George Street)	as for preservation of original footings / related features of 64-68 George Street (demolished c.1870s).	
	17 George Street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features. 	Still Extant (17 George Street)	Moderate-High: Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant. Low-moderate potential for under-floor / between-floor deposits throughout property.	Moderate-High: Known location, and still extant. Visible on plans by the 1830s (Figure 2.10, Figure 2.11, and Figure 2.12).
By 1837	John Howe's House (Coffey's Inn) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features. 	Still Extant (7 Thompson Square)	Moderate-High: Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant. Excavations here (Section 3.2.1) suggest moderate-high potential for under-floor / between-floor deposits throughout the building, as well as a number of undocumented yard features and outbuildings.	Moderate-High: Possibility of distinct use-patterns of the property (as a private residence and inn) dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.
1820s-1842	Evidence of early road alignments	Bridge Road (extending from George Street to South Creek).	Moderate-High: Evidence from archaeological testing suggests there is high potential for earlier roadways (Section 3.2.3.2).	Nil-Low: Dependant on type of evidence recovered.
	Archaeological Features / Deposits related to Post-Macquarie era (fences, garden plots, rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns / cesspits, perhaps with quantities of artefacts).	Throughout the TSCA, particularly within the yards of current allotments surrounding the reserve.	Moderate-High: Comparative archaeological evidence (Section 3.2.1, 3.2.2) suggests a high potential for unrecorded features and deposits within the TSCA.	Moderate-High: Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.
LATE 19TH CENTURY, 1843-1900				
1844-1880s	Various Buildings, still extant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features. 	1844 – The Doctor's House (1-3 Thompson Square) 1850s – Cottage (5 Thompson Square) 1850s (late) – Lilburn / Lilburndale (10 Bridge Street) 1860s – Cottage (6 Bridge Street) 1861 – (former) School of Arts (14 Bridge Street) 1865 – Cottage	Moderate-High: Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant. Low-Moderate: Potential for under-floor / between-floor deposits throughout these properties and undocumented yard features.	Moderate-High: Known locations, and still extant, with some modifications. Possibility of distinct use-patterns of these individual properties (as private residences, inns, a school, as well as possible evidence of boatbuilding activities at 6 Bridge Street) dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
		(82 George Street) 1880s – <u>Hawkesbury Stores</u> (64-68 George Street)		
1860s	<u>Sir John Young Hotel</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber, brick footings, Deposits and artefacts. 	(70-72 George Street)	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Burnt out in 1913 and demolished in 1915. Low potential for preservation of original footings / related features.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Possibility of distinct use-patterns dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.
1872-1890s	<u>Construction of Windsor Bridge</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber retaining, Landscaping (along Terrace and within the reserves). 	Along the Terrace, within the reserves. Extension of Bridge Street (Old Bridge Street) and Thompson Square Road.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Evidence from archaeological testing suggests there is moderate potential for earlier roadways related to the construction of Windsor Bridge (Section 3.2.3.1).	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Dependant on type of evidence recovered. Evidence for landscaping is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
1882	<u>Pavilion (Summer-House)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber footings. 	Upper reserve, near George Street.	<u>Nil-Low:</u> Ephemeral construction, low potential for preservation of original footings / related features.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Dependant on type of evidence recovered.
1850s-1900	<u>Evidence of early road alignments including sandstone kerbs and guttering.</u> <u>Landscaping of reserves, including timber fencing</u>	Throughout the TSCA, particularly underlying current road alignments and within the two reserves.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Evidence from archaeological testing suggests there is high potential for earlier roadways (Section 3.2.3.2). Low potential for any preserved evidence for landscaping.	<u>Low-Moderate:</u> Dependant on type of evidence recovered. Ability to identify as part of a landscape is limited unless extensive linked open areas of excavation.
	<u>Archaeological Features and Deposits related to Post-Macquarie era</u> Including fences, garden plots, rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts.	Throughout the TSCA, particularly within the yards of current allotments surrounding the reserve.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Comparative archaeological evidence (Section 3.2.1, 3.2.2) suggests a high potential for unrecorded features and deposits within the properties surrounding the Thompson Square reserve.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.
20TH CENTURY, 1900-PRESENT – DOES <u>NOT</u> MEET THE THRESHOLD FOR LOCAL OR STATE SIGNIFICANCE.				
1900-present	<u>Various Buildings, still extant</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original fabric, Subfloor deposits, Unrecorded yard features. 	1907 – <u>A.C. Stearn Building</u> (74 George Street) 1910 – <u>Commercial Building</u> (88 George Street) 1923 – <u>Former Hawkesbury Garage</u> (70-72 George Street) Post-1948 – <u>Commercial Building</u> (80 George Street) 1955 – <u>Houses</u>	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Original footprint (and some architectural elements) still extant. Moderate potential for under-floor / between-floor deposits throughout these properties and undocumented yard features.	<u>Moderate-High:</u> Possibility of distinct use-patterns of these individual properties dependant on the types of artefacts recovered.

DATE	TYPES OF REMAINS	LOCATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	EASE BY WHICH DECIPHERED
		(4 Bridge Street) (1/52 George Street)		
1948-49	Boat Club • Cement slab	Within lower reserve.	Nil-Low: Demolished in 1990s. Within the limits of the current salvage excavations.	Moderate-High: Dependant on preservation.
1900-current	Evidence of previous road alignments including sandstone kerbs and guttering. Landscaping of reserves, including timber fencing	Throughout the TSCA, particularly underlying current road alignments.	Moderate-High: Evidence from archaeological testing suggests there is high potential for earlier roadways (Section 3.2.3.2). Sandstone kerbing / guttering dating to the late 19th- early 20th century still preserved around the Square.	Low-Moderate: Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.
	Archaeological Features and Deposits related to 20th-century Including fences, garden plots, rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts.	Throughout the TSCA, particularly within the yards of current allotments surrounding the reserve.	Moderate-High: Comparative archaeological evidence (Section 3.2.1, 3.2.2) suggests a high potential for unrecorded features and deposits within the properties surrounding the Thompson Square reserve.	Moderate-High: Dependant on recovery of datable artefacts.

4.4 MAPPING OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Given the complexity of the TSCA, a series of overlay maps have been produced to show the sequence of historic development within Thompson Square. These maps have been organised chronologically (using the basic chronological division used above in Section 2.1 and Table 4.1) to demonstrate the changing landscape across time. The historical plans used to create these overlays are presented in Section 2.0.

MULGRAVE PLACE / GREEN HILLS (1794-1810)

The overall plan for the study area c.1795-1810 is presented in Figure 4.11. The locations of the (second) barracks, Commissariat Store as well as the Church and School have been determined using Meehan's 1811 town plan of Windsor. The location of Thompson's house and store is determined using a later (c.1827) plan of Windsor by Surveyor G.B. White. Evan's 1809 watercolour of Green Hills depicts numerous buildings and properties scattered throughout the Green Hills settlement. The location of these has been estimated and their accuracy is not guaranteed.

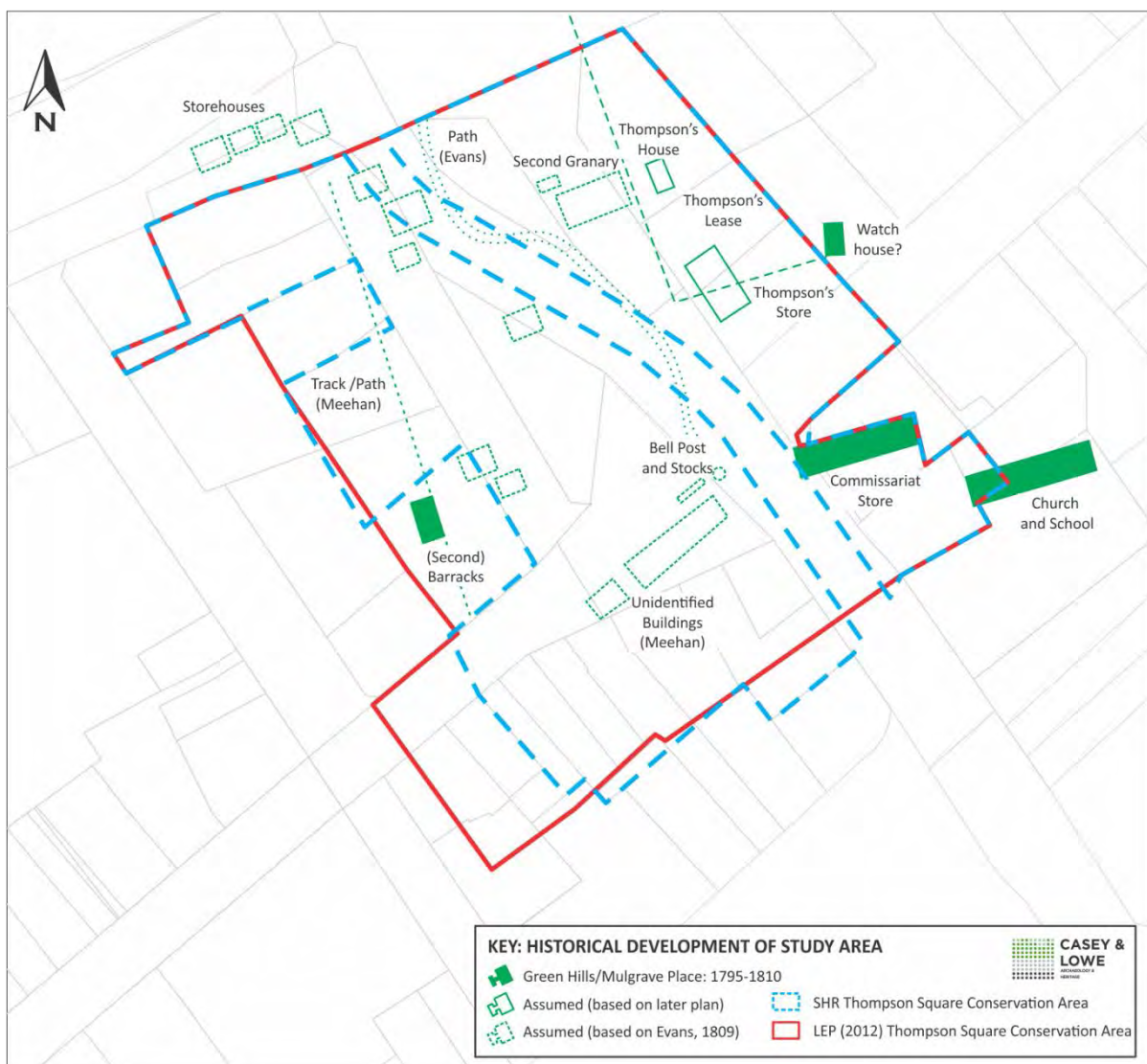


Figure 4.11: Plan showing the location (assumed and determined, using historical overlays) for the Green Hills Government Domain, c. 1795-1810. The SHR and LEP boundaries for the TSCA and marked in blue and red respectively.

MACQUARIE ERA (1810-1820s)

The overall settlement for the study area during the Macquarie era (c.1810-1821) is presented in Figure 4.12. A number of buildings pre-dating the Macquarie-era (specifically Thompson's store, the bell post and stocks, the Commissariat Store and the adjacent Church and School) remained extant / in use at this time.

The locations of the Macquarie Arms Hotel (c.1815), the Old Inn at 1-3 Thompson Square (possibly the Lord Nelson Inn, constructed c.1819), and punt house (post-1814) were determined through an inspection of several later plans, including Thompson and White's 1827 plans and Galloway's c.1841 plan. The outline of the allotments during this time are marked with dotted lines and were determined using Thompson's 1827 plan of Windsor.

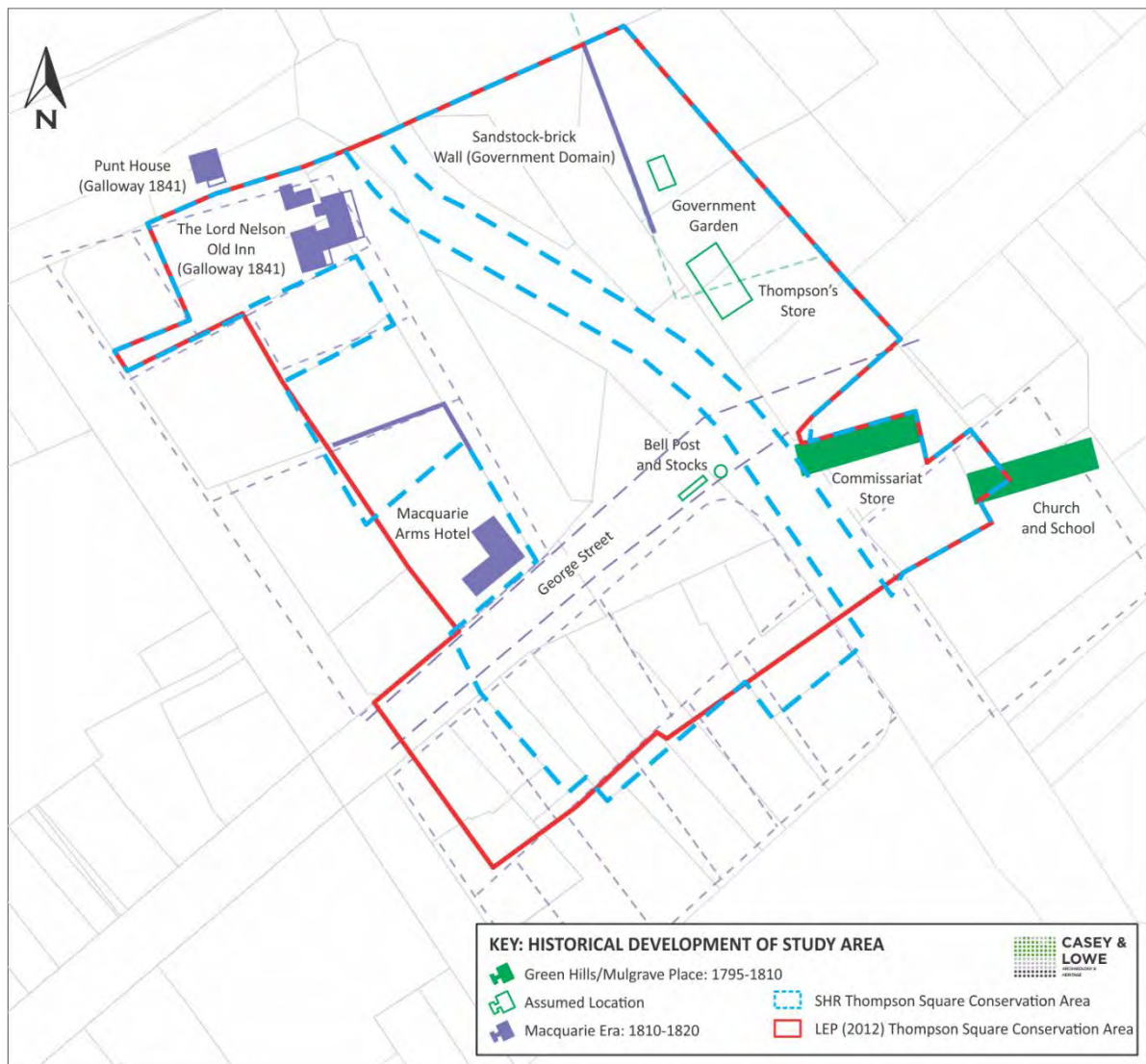


Figure 4.12: Plan showing the location (assumed and determined, using historical overlays) for Thompson Square c.1810-1820s. The SHR and LEP boundaries for the TSCA and marked in blue and red respectively.

POST-MACQUARIE ERA (1820s-1842)

The overall settlement for the study area during the post-Macquarie era (c.1822-1842) is presented in Figure 4.13. Several buildings from the Macquarie-era, and earlier, remained standing at this time (including the Commissariat Store, the adjacent Church and School, the 'Lord Nelson Inn' and the Macquarie Arms Hotel).

The locations of the new buildings were determined through an inspection of several plans, including Thompson and White's 1827 plans, Abbot's 1831 School of Lands plan, Galloway's c.1841 and Armstrong's 1842 plans. There are several houses and outbuildings along George Street within the Keys / Kays and Kable lots. These were apparently demolished by the late 19th century and subsequently replaced with later constructions. The small changes to the allotments during this time (including establishing a dedicated reserve for Thompson Square) were determined using Galloway's c.1841 town plan.

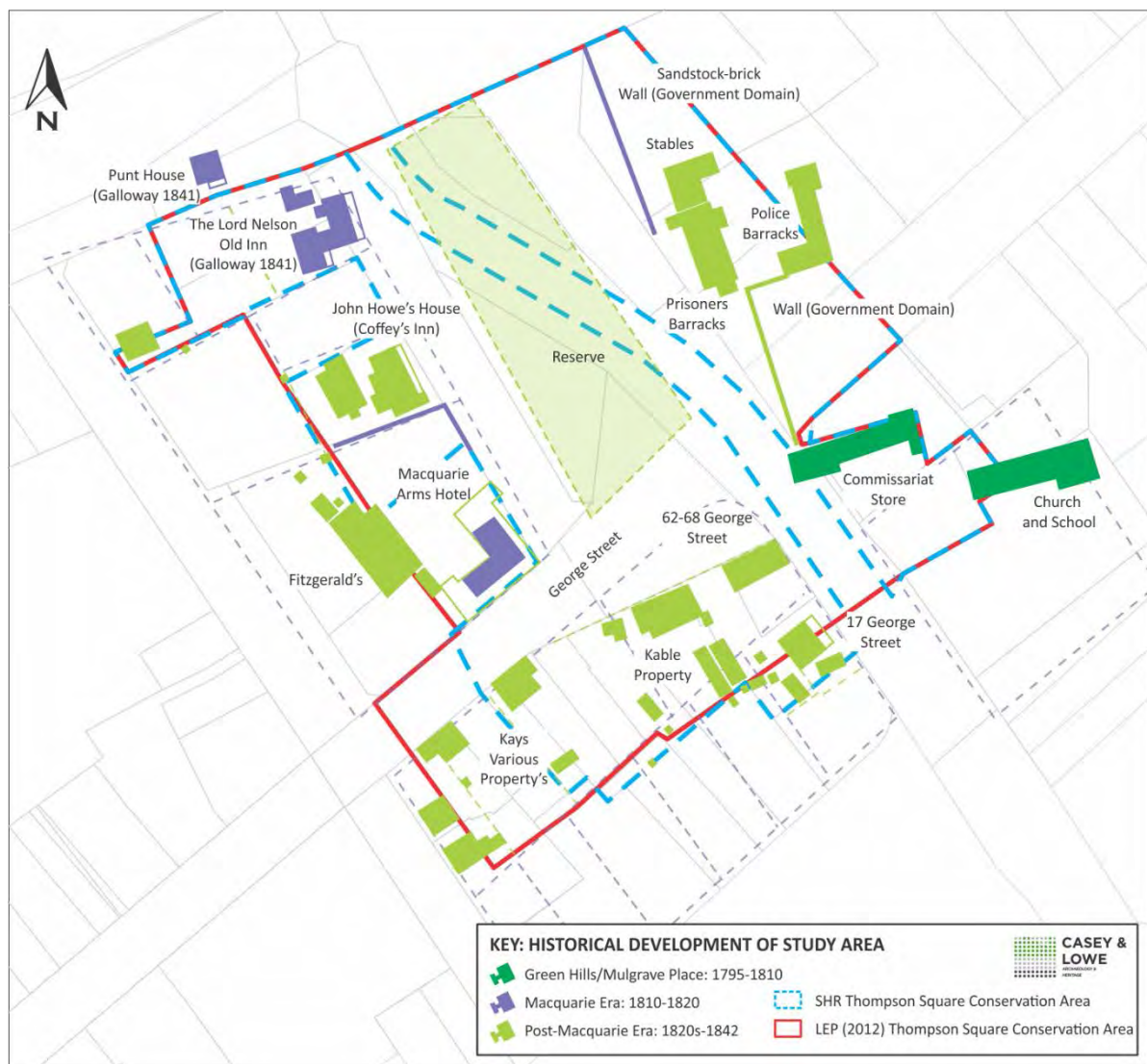


Figure 4.13: Plan showing the location (determined using historical overlays) for Thompson Square c.1820s-1842. The SHR and LEP boundaries for the TSCA and marked in blue and red respectively.

LATE 19th-CENTURY (1842-1900)

The overall settlement for the study area during the late 19th-century (c.1842-1900) is presented in Figure 4.14. Considerable development to the properties around the Thompson Square reserve is evident, with few buildings from the early 19th-century remaining (specifically the two small cottages at 17 and 62 George Street, John Howe's House / Coffey's Inn – 7 Thompson Square, and the Macquarie Arms Hotel).

The locations of new buildings, and alterations to the allotments (including the division of Thompson Square into two reserves) was determined using Handcock's 1871 and Scrivener's 1894 plan.

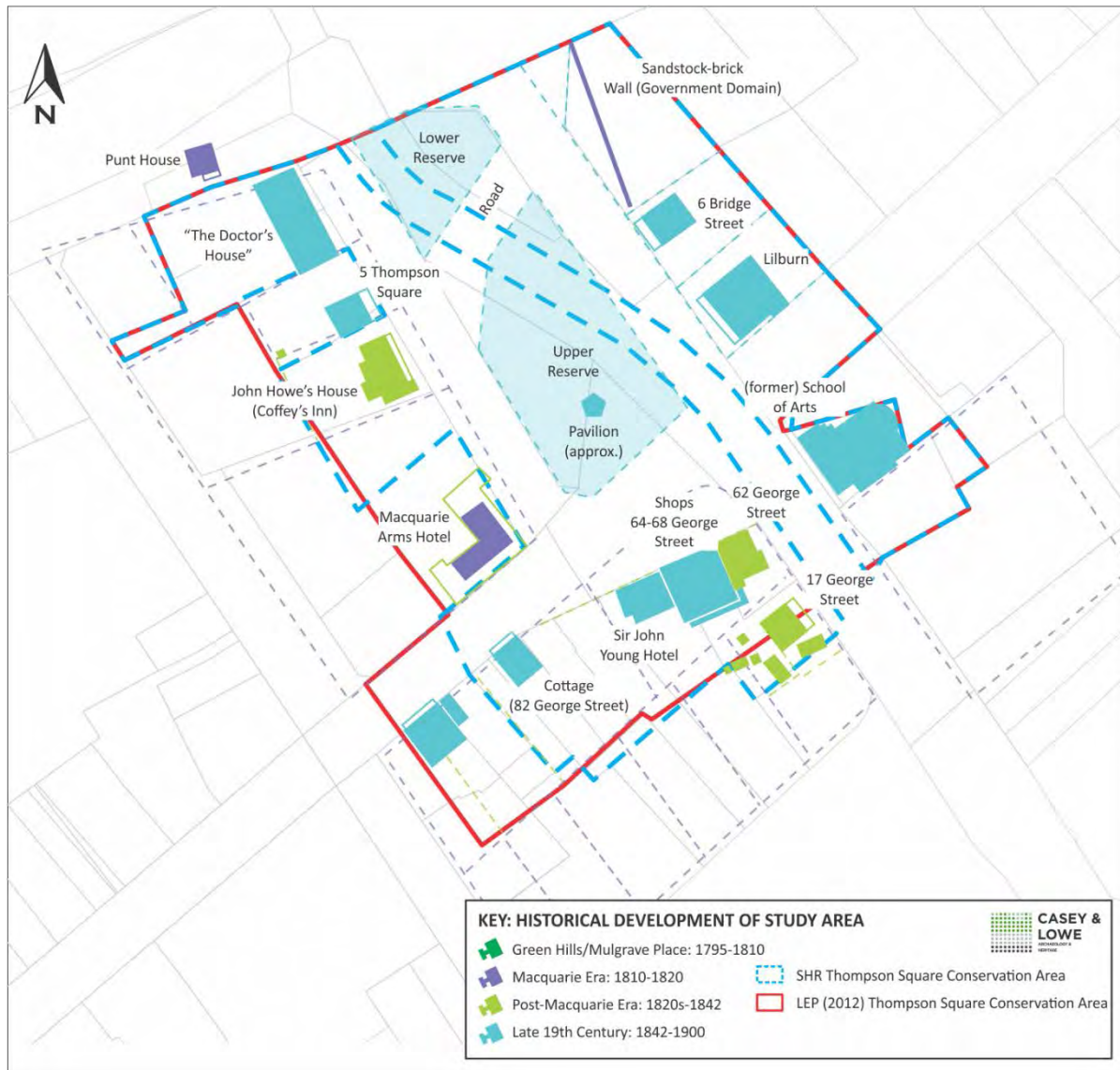


Figure 4.14: Plan showing the location (determined using historical overlays) for Thompson Square c.1842-1900. The SHR and LEP boundaries for the TSCA and marked in blue and red respectively.

20th-CENTURY (1900-Present)

The overall settlement for the study area during the 20th-Century (c.1900-present day) is presented in Figure 4.15. The layout of the buildings as depicted in this plan remains largely unaltered today, with the exception of the Hawkesbury Motor Boat Club building (within the lower reserve), demolished in the 1990s.

The locations of new buildings were determined using a 1936 sewerage plan and recent aerial photography using Near Maps. The current configuration of the two reserves was determined using the 1948 Crown Plan of Thompson Square.

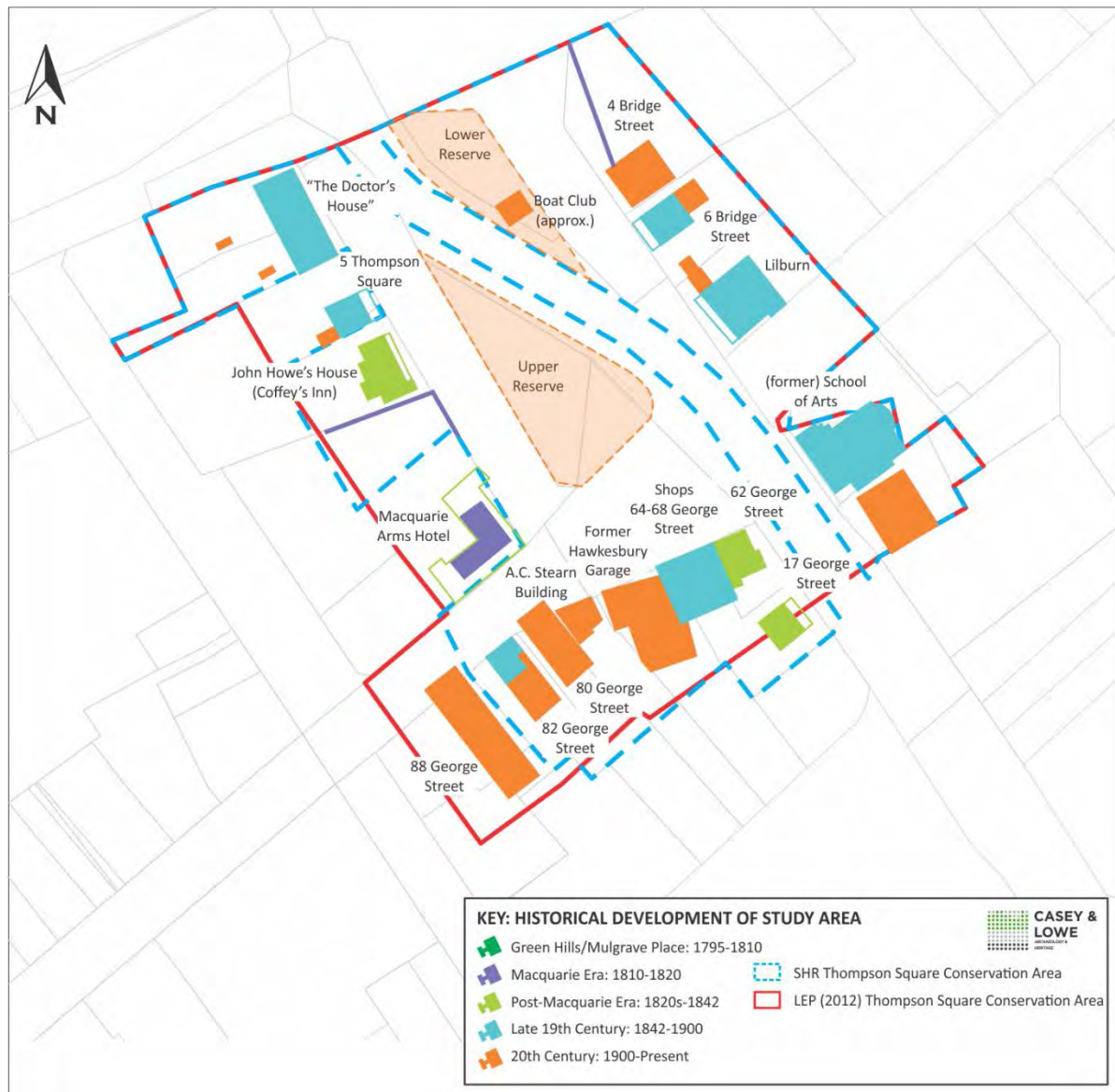


Figure 4.15: Plan showing the location (determined using historical overlays) for Thompson Square c.1900-present. The SHR and LEP boundaries for the TSCA and marked in blue and red respectively.

4.5 MAPPING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Figure 4.16 presents an overlay image illustrating archaeological potential within the TSCA, as determined by the location of structures at various phases of occupation (Section 4.4) and later known impacts. The current, and ongoing, salvage excavations (shaded dark grey) are expected to all but remove the archaeological resource within these areas.

As many of the 19th-century buildings in Thompson Square remain extant, there is a **Moderate-High** potential for archaeological evidence associated with the original configuration of these structures, as well as for subfloor deposits related to their early use (buildings shaded green). There is a **Moderate-High** potential for undocumented yard features (properties shaded green), as demonstrated by archaeological excavations on similar sites within the vicinity of the TSCA. There is a **Low-Moderate** potential of archaeological evidence associated with the remains of earlier buildings on these sites (shaded blue), although the exact location of some of these structures is unknown.

Buildings shaded grey are assessed as having **Nil-Low** potential, and the archaeological resource of these structures does not meet the threshold for local or State significance. Considering the expected level of 19th- and 20th-century disturbance, most of the roadways are considered to retain **Nil-Low** potential evidence for historical uses (shaded light grey).



Figure 4.16: Overlay plan of the study area indicating the levels of expected archaeological potential within the TSCA.

5.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Heritage significance is distinct from archaeological potential. The assessment of archaeological potential considers the probability of physical evidence from previous human activity to still exist on a site. Assessment of heritage significance for archaeological features considers the cultural values associated with those remains.⁹³

The following section is limited to an assessment of the significance of the potential archaeological remains as identified in Section 4.3. The results of several archaeological testing programs within the TSCA (as outlined in Section 3.2.3), and its environs (Section 3.2 generally), have proved particularly valuable in informing the following discussion.

5.2 PREVIOUS STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The overall heritage significance of TSCA has been subject to several assessments, including most recently within the 2017 SCMP for Thompson Square. Additionally, several individual buildings within the TSCA have their own specific, albeit often brief, Statements of Significance (presented in Appendix A), specifically:

SHR Statements of Significance

- Thompson Square Conservation Area
- The Macquarie Arms Hotel (81 George Street)

LEP Statements of Significance

- The Doctor's House (1-3 Thompson Square)
- Victorian Georgian Cottage (5 Thompson Square)
- Coffey's Inn (former, 7 Thompson Square)
- House (6 Bridge Street)
- House - Lilburn / Lilburndale (10 Bridge Street)
- School of Arts (former, 14 Bridge Street)
- Victorian Georgian Building (62 George Street)
- Victorian Commercial Building (64-68 George Street)
- A C Stearn Building (74 George Street)
- Shop (82 George Street)

These Statements of Significance (SOS) were, with the exception of 5 Thompson Square, written prior to the 2009 Significance Guidelines,⁹⁴ and therefore do not comply with the current guidelines and Heritage Council requirements. The following assessment does not attempt to reassess these statements, or to provide an assessment for individual items within the TSCA. Rather, the current SOS considers the historical archaeological context and research potential of these elements within the broader scope of the TSCA.

The 2017 SCMP for Thompson Square provides the following summary statement of historic archaeological heritage significance:

...the historical archaeological remains identified within a substantially modified cultural landscape have the ability to address a range of research questions associated with the early phases of colonial settlement; evidence about the early marine activities and river traffic; the life of convicts, emancipists and military and their ability to manage their existence and social progressions; the nature of successful life of early emancipated convicts and those who had patronage of Governor Macquarie. The artefacts and remains may also have the ability to address questions relating to the evolution of the landscape, townscapes, diet, lifeways and Aboriginal contact.

⁹³ This distinction has long been recognised by historical archaeologists working in heritage management, but has recently been restated in *Practice Note - The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice* (Australia ICOMOS 2013, p 7).

⁹⁴ NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

Cumulatively, both the recorded archaeological remains and the areas identified as having archaeological potential, can make a significant contribution to an understanding of the history and development of Windsor and NSW at **State** and **local** levels.⁹⁵

Considering the study area of the 2017 SCMP is restricted to the RMS WBRP area, and does not include the buildings adjoining Thompson Square, this SOS is not considered an accurate analysis of significance for the TSCA. The following report is designed, therefore, to more precisely reflect the boundaries of the historical significance of Thompson Square.

5.3 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

This assessment of archaeological heritage significance has been written to be in accordance with the Heritage Branch 2009 guidelines: *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*. These guidelines provide the following discussion of heritage significance:

Apart from NSW State guidelines, the nationally recognised Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Significance (*The Burra Charter*) also defines 'cultural significance' as meaning:

'aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.'

Significance is therefore an expression of the cultural value afforded a place, site or item.

Understanding what is meant by value in a heritage sense is fundamental, since any society will only make an effort to conserve things it values. In terms of built heritage, what we have inherited from the past is usually places that have been continuously cared for. Conversely, many archaeological sites will comprise places which, for whatever reason, have not been cared for until the relatively recent period.

Our society considers that many places and items we have inherited from the past have heritage significance because they embody, demonstrate, represent or are tangible expressions of values society recognises and supports. Our future heritage will be what we keep from our inheritance to pass on to the following generations.⁹⁶

5.3.1 BASIS OF ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. This process will allow for the analysis of the site's varied values. These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The *Burra Charter* principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the NSW *Heritage Act* 1977 and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.⁹⁷

5.3.2 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the one of the seven significance criteria
- retain the integrity of its key attributes

If an item is to be considered to be of State significance it should meet more than one criterion, namely in the case of relics, its research potential.⁹⁸ Archaeological Significance:

may be linked to other significance categories especially where sites were created as a result of a specific historic event or decision, or when sites have been the actual location of particular incidents, events or occupancies.

⁹⁵ Extracted from the summary statement produced in AAJV May 2017a, p. 133.

⁹⁶ NSW Heritage Branch 2009, pp 1-2. Note that this passage quotes the 1988 version of the *Burra Charter*. The 1999 and 2013 revisions also include 'spiritual value' in their definition of cultural significance.

⁹⁷ NSW Heritage Office 1996, pp 25-27; NSW Heritage Office 2001; NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

⁹⁸ NSW Heritage Branch 2009, p 9.

Other relevant factors may be comparative values related to the intactness and rarity of individual items. The rarity of individual site types is an important factor, which should inform management decisions.

Relics must also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

- Local Significance
- State Significance

If a potential relic is not considered to reach the local or State significance threshold, then it is not a relic under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

Section 4A of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* defines the two levels of heritage significance as:

'State heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

'Local heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.⁹⁹

5.3.3 RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The heritage significance of archaeological remains most often lies in their research potential (criterion e of the Heritage Council criteria). The assessment of research potential has its own peculiarities compared with the assessment of other heritage items. The 1996 *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* comment:

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.¹⁰⁰

5.3.4 ASSESSMENT OF RESEARCH POTENTIAL

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions identified, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

Does the site:

- (a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
- (b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- (c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?¹⁰¹

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential. The new significance guidelines have taken a broader approach.

⁹⁹ NSW Heritage Branch 2009, p 6.

¹⁰⁰ NSW Heritage Office 1996, p 26.

¹⁰¹ Bickford and Sullivan 1984, p 23.

5.4 DISCUSSION OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The assessment of archaeological potential, as identified in Section 4.3, indicates that the TSCA has the potential to retain historical archaeological remains likely to reflect the ongoing use and development of the site as a civic square and Government domain since the Green Hills settlement in 1795.

Criterion (a): Historic Significance – (evolution)

an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The known and potential historic archaeological remains within the TSCA are important to several themes in the cultural history of NSW, and likely reflect its development and continued use as and a civic precinct over the past 200+ years. Key heritage themes include: Tracing the natural environment of Australia, peopling Australia, developing local and regional economies, building settlements, towns and cities, governing, working, and developing cultural life.

Thompson Square was established in 1810 as part of Governor Macquarie's planned town of Windsor, situated on land already recognised as the civic and Government domain of Green Hills. The waterfront character of Thompson Square played a crucial role to early Windsor and continued to do so throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Despite modifications to the formal plan of the Thompson Square reserve throughout the later 19th- and 20th-centuries (specifically the shifting road alignments and division of the public reserve), the broad character of Thompson Square, as established by Governor Macquarie, has been maintained throughout the past two centuries. Thompson Square was a key element in the civic activities of the early township, ships, people and grain arrived and departed, grain was brought in for surrounding farms and stored in the granary and shipped to Parramatta and Sydney. It was the focal point for many cultural, social and economic activities as evidence by the formal recognition of it by Governor Macquarie in 1811.

The historical archaeological remains have the ability to represent the evolving nature of Windsor's settlement throughout the late 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. These historic values are considered to be at a **State** level.

Criterion (b): Associative Significance – (association)

an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, or importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The TSCA is strongly associated with several significant historical figures, including:

- **Governor Lachlan Macquarie** (1762-1824), who established the town of Windsor, and within it Thompson Square, considered to be the oldest surviving town square in Australia.
- **Andrew Thompson** (c.1773-1810), the emancipated convict and for whom Thompson Square was named. Served as constable, coroner and magistrate for Green Hills. His lease formed the eastern boundary of Thompson Square, and was subsequently incorporated into the Government domain following his death. Naming a square after an emancipated convict is surprising and speaks to the favour in which Macquarie and others held him.
- **Richard Fitzgerald** (1772-1840), the original owner of the Macquarie Arms Hotel, and his son **Robert Fitzgerald** (1807-1865).
- **John Howe** (1774-1852), owner of Howe's cottage. Contracted with James McGrath to build a toll-bridge over South Creek, as well as a wharf at Thompson Square and a sewerage system through Thompson Square.

- **James McGrath** (1777-1831), Windsor landowner, who (with John Howe) was contracted to construct a wharf and sewerage system at Thompson Square.

Some archaeological remains within the TSCA can be expected to be connected with these individuals and may be relevant to creating a more complete picture of the Square and its development. In particular, evidence of those structures directly associated with a specific individual/s, such as the c.1814-1820 wharfage and sewerage system running through Thompson Square, known to have been constructed by John Howe and James McGrath. Additionally, all archaeological remains dating to the Macquarie era have the potential to be linked to Macquarie and his governance of the colony.

Most archaeological deposits within the TSCA are, however, unlikely to be directly associated with a particular individual or group of persons. The activities these represent are nonetheless considered a significant phase in the early cultural history and establishment of Windsor. This associative value is considered to be at a **State** level.

Criterion (c): Aesthetic Significance – (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)

an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

While the Georgian character and modified landscape of the TSCA, including its vistas and park lands, retains scenic aesthetic qualities, any below-ground archaeological remains within the study area have little potential for aesthetic significance.

Although archaeological remains may have aesthetic value, mostly through their novelty and age, they are not usually 'important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW'. Their aesthetic values are often more by accident than design.

These values are not likely to be significant at either a State or local level.

Criterion (d): Social Significance – (contemporary community esteem)

an item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The social value and significance attached to the archaeological remains of Thompson Square may be quite accurately assessed with regards to the public response to previous, and ongoing long-term archaeological excavation, testing and salvage programs undertaken in Thompson Square and its environs. In particular, the public interest in artefacts collected during the excavations at 8 Baker Street (Section 3.2.2), as well as the preserved footings of a c.1818 sandstock-brick (once part of the Macquarie Arms Hotel), which are visible on display within the Hawkesbury Regional Museum and Gallery. The museum also incorporates the Georgian property of Howe's house, 7 Thompson Square, and attracts a wide audience to the Hawkesbury region.

More recently, the strong community interest, engagement and protest (including the continued occupancy of Thompson Square by the CAWB since 21 July 2013) against the salvage excavations within the lower reserve Thompson Square (as part of the RMS WBRP) have attracted national attention.

TSCA demonstrates strong social significance for both the local community and visitors to the Hawkesbury region. The buried archaeological remains and the cultural landscapes within Thompson Square are therefore likely to be considered to have a strong association within the community of NSW. These values are significant at a **State** level.

Criterion (e): Technical/Research Significance – (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)

an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Potential archaeological remains within the TSCA, many of which have been identified during testing and salvage excavation programs, include:

- Remains of a several early buildings and subsidiary structures dating from the late 18th and early 19th century, erected as part of the early Green Hills settlement. These includes potential remains, such as early houses and government buildings, not mentioned in the historical records or included on maps or in historic images. A number of these structures were evidently cleared in preparation for the planned Thompson Square, however remains of these structures and associated deposits and artefacts may remain under the current roadways and standing structures surrounding Thompson Square.
- Associated archaeological features and deposits related to the early Green Hills settlement and buildings within the Government precinct, i.e. rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts.
- Evidence of land modification, including tracks, and pockets of early cultivation following initial British settlement at Mulgrave Place / Green Hills. Limited evidence of this sort has been identified in testing programs, including planting holes, postholes, modified topsoils, etc. The possibility of archaeobotanical remains should also be considered.
- Various stages of wharfage, essential to the shipment of grain to sustain the town of Sydney, erected at the river's edge. Archaeological evidence of early wharfs, dating to the 1820s and perhaps the earlier c.1814 wharf, has already been demonstrated in maritime investigations along the Terrace.
- Structural remains and subfloor occupation-related artefact deposits associated with 19th-century buildings fronting Thompson Square reserve on its western and eastern boundaries.
- Unrecorded yard features, including rubbish pits, wells, cisterns, or cesspits, and associated deposits related to these 19th-century structures.
- Evidence of early roadways, including those made for the bridge and the 1930s road realignment. Evidence for previous roadways is well documented in the testing programs within Thompson Square. These constructions will have impacted on the potential archaeology within the study area.

The potential archaeological remains identified within the study area and their analysis can provide knowledge that is not available from other resources. The ability of a site to reflect knowledge that no other resource can is dependent upon the **Research Questions** which are posed and the methodology employed to investigate the archaeological resource. The TSCA has the potential to yield archaeological information which can address a range of questions, including:

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE, AGRICULTURE & WATER

Management and role of water

- Evidence for the management of flood, and establishment and development of infrastructure.

Agriculture

- Nature of early agricultural practices, evidence for clearing, cattle grazing, orcharding, and self-sufficiency. Address this issue through both the analysis of archaeological features as well as through analysis of early pottery, storage of food surpluses, chemical qualities of the soil and pollen samples.

Climate

- How did the British meet the change of this new place climate with its heavy rain and drought and the early El Niño's and La Ninas.

THE BEGINNINGS OF BRITISH SETTLEMENT

Settlement of Windsor (Mulgrave Place / Green Hills)

- Is there evidence for the pre-settlement landscape and any indication of land modification in situating the Government precinct here?
- What is the nature and effect of this modification on the landscape?
- What evidence is there for initial contact between the local Aboriginal people and the British settlers?
- Does the site retain any archaeological evidence of its pre-Macquarie use? What evidence is there for the early Green Hills settlement?
 - Government buildings (granary, stores, barracks, watch-house, first wharf, Thompson's lease) and associated deposits.
 - Paths and tracks.
 - Early alignment of George Street (within Thompson's lease?)
- What types of archaeological evidence can be directly associated with the administrative character of Green Hills?
- How does it change or modify our understanding of early building practices or planning in early settlements?
- Evidence for the difficulty of survival in this new environment, such as the nature of diet based on rations and possible modification of scarce material culture resources, such as tools.
- How does evidence from this period compare with Rose Hill and Parramatta?

A Macquarie-Period Regional Settlement

- Is there evidence for establishing a formal layout of Thompson Square?
 - Defined limits for the public reserve.
 - Original alignments of streets.
 - Other infrastructure works (sewerage, wharfage).
- Does the site retain any archaeological evidence for early 19th-century structures no longer standing? What is the nature of these buildings? How do they define the character of the Macquarie-era settlement?
- What kinds of archaeological deposits / artefacts may be associated with the early 19th-century settlement?

Modified Landscapes

- Does the study area retain evidence of historical flood events?
- Is there any evidence of the changing landscape of Thompson Square reserve?
- How much of the early historical archaeological resource is disturbed by later 19th- and 20th-century modifications within Thompson Square?

Life in Windsor

- Consumption and commerce in early Windsor:
 - How does the evidence found within the study area link into issues associated with the local, regional and global economies?
 - What does it tell us about cultural and social practices in Windsor, relating to lifeways, diet and other issues associated with consumption?
- Does the material cultural assemblage demonstrate evidence for the shifting use of the standing 19th-century properties?

- What evidence is there for the differences between emancipated convicts, free-settlers, and the military working and living in Windsor?
- Is there any evidence of the standard of living?
- Is there evidence for distinct and shifting functions of Thompson Square; as a market space, recreation area, public reserve?

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOWNS DURING THE 19TH CENTURY

- How does this archaeology of this place add to our understanding of the beginnings of Australian towns and settlements and how they developed and changed throughout the 19th-century?

These values are significant at a **State** level.

Criterion (f): Rarity

an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The known and potential archaeological remains within the TSCA are likely to reflect the ongoing use and development of Thompson Square as a civic precinct over the past 200+ years. Macquarie and pre-Macquarie-period archaeological remains are considered to be rare and are significant to the cultural history of Windsor and NSW.

Generally archaeological remains dating to the 20th-century use of the site are not considered to be a rare resource.

These values are significant at a **State** level.

Criterion (g): Representativeness

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The potential archaeological remains within the TSCA are considered to be representative of Macquarie period, and pre-Macquarie period, regional settlements. The layout of the square and its access to the river reflect the use of Thompson Square as a working environment and is further representative of early 19th-century urban planning.

Integrity

The results of test excavations within Thompson Square have proved particularly valuable in informing the integrity of potential archaeological remains within the square. These testing programs suggest moderate disturbance to the archaeological remains may be expected in some areas of the TSCA, particularly underlying the modern roadways. There is, however, the potential for extensive areas of intact remains.

The preservation of many of the early 19th-century structures, particularly along the eastern and western boundaries of Thompson Square, indicates there is a strong potential for the survival of many of the original architectural features, as well as subfloor deposits. There is also the potential for early archaeological features and structural remains to be preserved underlying these 19th-century constructions. While difficult to identify without open-area excavations, evidence of early tracks and various land modification cannot be discounted.

Where they remain, these values are significant at a **State** level.

5.5 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The TSCA has the potential to contain historical archaeological evidence relating to the development and ongoing use as a civic precinct since the earliest British settlement, c.1795. The potential archaeological remains within Thompson Square have historic significance in their ability to provide information relating to the Macquarie period and pre-Macquarie period regional settlements. They also have archaeological research significance through their ability to cast light on the administrative character of the late 18th – early 19th century settlement at Green Hills, and its relationship to the colony.

The archaeology of the square relates to a brief but crucial period of early British settlement and the use of this civic space was a key element of the early settlement activities and the distribution of grain from the Hawkesbury to Parramatta and Sydney. The sites of these early buildings testify to its significance as the bread basket of the colony. The potential archaeological remains have the ability to address a wide range of research questions regarding the use of material culture of early Windsor. The square was associated with Governor Macquarie, Andrew Thompson, Richard Fitzgerald, John Howe and James McGrath, all of whom were significant in the early history of Windsor.

These archaeological features, through archaeological analysis, have the potential to further our understanding of the historical development of Windsor, and to contribute to our understanding of its social and cultural history. They are rare as evidence for the fourth settlement in New South Wales, after Sydney Cove, Norfolk Island, and Rose Hill/Parramatta and for the continuing success for agriculture for development of a sustainable colony. The known and potential archaeological remains within the TSCA are considered to be of **State** heritage significance for historic, associative, social and archaeological values.

6.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 RESULTS

- The TSCA is listed on the State Heritage Register and the Hawkesbury LEP (2012).
- It has the potential to contain historical archaeological evidence relating to its ongoing use, and development of the site, as a government and later civic precinct since the earliest British settlement, c.1795. This archaeological assessment has shown that the study area has the potential to contain the following remains:
 - Remains of a several early buildings and subsidiary structures dating from the late 18th and early 19th century, erected as part of the early Green Hills settlement. Includes potential remains, such as early houses and government buildings, not mentioned in the historical records or included on maps or in historic images. A number of these structures were evidently cleared in preparation for the planned Thompson Square, however remains of these structures and associated deposits and artefacts may remain under the current roadways and standing structures surrounding Thompson Square.
 - Associated archaeological features and deposits related to the early Green Hills settlement and buildings within the Government precinct (i.e. rubbish pits, backfilled wells, cisterns or cesspits, which may contain quantities of artefacts).
 - Evidence of land modification, including tracks, and pockets of early cultivation following initial European settlement at Mulgrave Place / Green Hills. Limited evidence of this sort has been identified in testing programs (including planting holes, postholes, modified topsoils, etc). The possibility of archaeobotanical remains should also be considered.
 - Various stages of wharfage, essential to the shipment of grain to sustain the town of Sydney, erected at the river's edge. Archaeological evidence of early wharfs (dating to the 1820s and perhaps the earlier c.1814 wharf) has already been demonstrated in maritime investigations along the Terrace.
 - Structural remains and subfloor occupation-related artefact deposits associated with 19th-century buildings fronting Thompson Square reserve on its western and eastern boundaries.
 - Unrecorded yard features (including rubbish pits, wells, cisterns, or cesspits), and associated deposits related to these 19th-century structures.
 - Evidence of early roadways, including those made for the bridge and the 1930s road realignment. Evidence for previous roadways is well documented in the testing programs within Thompson Square. The construction of these roads will have impacted on the potential archaeology within the study area.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

As the TSCA has the potential to contain State-significant relics, any impacts on the site will require an approval under S60 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* unless the work is undertaken under Division 4.7 (State Significant Development) or Division 5.2 (State Significant Infrastructure) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. If located, opportunities to preserve the potential archaeological remains on the property should be explored.

The following recommendations are based on the historical research and archaeological analysis provided in this assessment:

1. All State significant archaeology within the study area should be conserved *in situ*.

2. Any proposal to impact on archaeology should be discussed with the Heritage Council of NSW, or its delegate (Heritage Council), and alternative design options investigated.
3. The Hawkesbury Regional Museum should be the repository for all archaeological material recovered from the TSCA.
4. As part of any development approvals agreements should be made with private landowners to ensure that that ownership (or management) of the archaeological material is vested in the Hawkesbury Council.
5. Prior to undertaking works that disturb the area within the State Heritage Register curtilage, an approval under S57 or S60 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* will need to be obtained from the Heritage Council. Discussions should be held with the Heritage Division of the Department of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding the nature of the impacts and the proposed archaeological program.
6. A standalone copy of this report should be sent to the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage to inform any future decision making in relation to archaeology within the TSCA and its surrounds.
7. An Archaeological Research Design will need to be written as part of any S60 application. This will identify the archaeological approach and methodology to be used on the site, and the type of archaeological questions the archaeological investigation might address.
8. The archaeological program should include a phase of archaeological testing in areas to inform and influence the location and design of any proposed subsurface impact depending on the nature of potential remains in these areas.
9. Depending on the results of the testing program and any mitigation of impacts, a program of archaeological excavation and recording may be necessary.
10. Any artefacts collected and retained during the works will need to be catalogued and then securely stored in the Hawkesbury Regional Museum after the completion of the archaeological program.
11. If located, opportunities to conserve *in situ* and interpret significant archaeological remains should be explored.
12. At the end of the archaeological program a report presenting the results of the archaeological program and artefact catalogue must be prepared (and will likely be a condition of consent of the S60 approval or any relevant planning approval).

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: SHI Previous Statements of Significance

APPENDIX 1: SHI PREVIOUS STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

State Heritage Register

THOMPSON SQUARE CONSERVATION AREA (SHR 00126)

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia and notable for the large number of Colonial Georgian buildings which surround it. It is the only public space remaining from the original town and has played an important part in the history of the town. It is the only remaining civic space as laid out by Governor Macquarie and is a vital precinct in the preservation of the early Colonial character of Windsor. The Square reflects Macquarie's visionary schemes for town planning excellence in the infant colony (Sheedy 1975).

Updated: 30 Sep 1997

THOMPSON SQUARE (SHR 00126)

Thompson Square is one of Australia's earliest public squares. The square is an integral part of Governor Macquarie's plan for Windsor and survives as a key precinct in establishing and reinforcing the colonial character of Windsor. The survival of a number of important Colonial Georgian buildings facing the square reinforce its character.

Updated: 13 Dec 2006

MACQUARIE ARMS HOTEL (SHR 00041)

Opened in 1815 and constructed by emancipist Richard Fitzgerald in response to specific directions from Governor Macquarie, the Macquarie Arms Hotel is of exceptional significance as the most sophisticated and most intact major commercial building dating to the pre-1820 colonial period of Australia's history. Playing a pivotal role in Macquarie's town plan for Windsor, the Macquarie Arms Hotel is the most substantial building to form part of Thompson Square, the best Georgian town square on mainland Australia. The building contains numerous rare and aesthetically superior elements, and continues to be widely recognised for its importance to the understanding of settlement, urban design, and architecture during the colonial period, while its historic associations carry strong cultural messages of the period's society and government. It has been long established by art and architectural historians, and has a prominent place in the contemporary social life of Windsor.

Local Environment Plan 2012

MACQUARIE ARMS HOTEL (LEP 100041)

The Macquarie Arms is Australia's oldest purpose-built hotel, built the same year (1815) as the Bush Inn at Norfolk Tasmania.

The hotel is associated with the important Colonial emancipist, Richard Fitzgerald who constructed the hotel.

A large building on a prominent corner, The Macquarie Arms is a rare surviving purpose built Colonial Georgian hotel in Australia and is important landmark in the commercial part of Windsor and key building in Thompson Square. It is a good example of Colonial Georgian architecture, although somewhat obscured by mid-20th century additions.

Updated: 14 Nov 2006

THE DOCTOR'S HOUSE - 1-3 THOMPSON SQUARE (LEP 100126)

This is a rare example of a Colonial Georgian terrace of outstanding architectural merit. It is located in an important position overlooking Thompson Square, one of the most significant public squares in Australia.

The Doctor's house has high importance as an early hotel in Windsor and for its long use as a doctor's residence.

Updated: 14 Nov 2006

VICTORIAN GEORGIAN COTTAGE - 5 THOMPSON SQUARE (SHR 00005 / LEP 10005)

An authentic early cottage which maintains the colonial character of Thompson Square.

Updated: 13 Jul 2017

COFFER'S INN - 7 THOMPSON SQUARE (LEP 100126)

Thought to be built c.1840, this is one of Windsor's early extant buildings. A substantial and well-presented two storey Victorian Georgian building, it makes an important contribution to the quality of Thompson Square. Its use as Coffey's Inn reflects the importance of Thompson Square and its location near the river.

This building is associated with Louis Asher Davies, who printed and published his newspaper the Australian from this building for many years.

The building also has importance for its role as a museum of the Hawkesbury district for a long period.

Updated: 14 Nov 2006

HOUSE - 6 BRIDGE STREET (LEP 100126)

A good and reasonably intact example of a single storied Victorian Georgian house that contributes to the character of Thompson Square.

Updated: 13 Dec 2006

HOUSE, LILBURNDALE - 10 BRIDGE STREET (LEP 100126)

This is an important and intact example of a substantial Victorian Regency building. Its prominent location in Thompson Square near the junction of George Street make it an important part of the local streetscape.

This building has historical interest for its use in the 19th century for educational uses, firstly as St Catherine's School for Young Ladies and later as Windsor Grammar School.

Updated: 13 Dec 2006

SCHOOL OF ARTS (FORMER) - 14 BRIDGE STREET (LEP 100126)

The former Windsor School of Arts is an important example of the Victorian Italianate style used on a public building. Located at the intersection of George Street and Bridge Street in Thompson Square, it is an important local landmark.

This building is of historic importance for its use as the School of Arts and later as the meeting rooms for Windsor Council.

Updated: 13 Dec 2006

VICTORIAN GEORGIAN BUILDING - 62 GEORGE STREET (LEP 100126)

The surviving building of a terrace of three, this is a rare surviving example of early Victorian terrace development in Windsor. It is an important element at the George Street end of Thompson Square.

Updated: 11 Dec 2006

VICTORIAN COMMERCIAL BUILDING / HAWKESBURY STORES - 64-68 GEORGE STREET (LEP 100126)

This is a good example of a substantial late Victorian commercial building and is of interest as the c.1880 extension of William Moses' Hawkesbury Stores. Located

at the top of Thompson Square, it is an important contributory element to that precinct.

Updated: 11 Dec 2006

A.C. STEARN BUILDINGS - 74 GEORGE STREET (LEP 100126)

An important commercial building that reached its present two-story form in the early 20th century that makes an important contribution to the quality of Thompson Square.

Updated: 11 Dec 2006

SHOP - 82 GEORGE STREET (LEP 100126)

This building is an important extant Victorian residential building that makes an important contribution to the local townscape.

Updated: 14 Nov 2006

Appendix 7

Copies of Heritage Listings

1. Thompson Square Conservation Area State Heritage Register listing: SHR No. 00126
2. Thompson Square Conservation Area Local Heritage listing (state heritage inventory): Database No. 1741540
3. Thompson Square Precinct, Register of the National Estate: Place ID. 3166
4. Thompson Square, Register of the National Estate: Place ID. 3167
5. Thompson Square Precinct, National Trust of Australia (NSW): Listing Card NTN .05.135



Home > Topics > Heritage places and items > [Search for heritage](#)

Thompson Square Conservation Area

Item details

Name of item:	Thompson Square Conservation Area
Other name/s:	Thompson Square Precinct; New Windsor Bridge Project
Type of item:	Conservation Area
Group/Collection:	Urban Area
Category:	Townscape
Location:	Lat: -33.6046136779 Long: 150.8231647740
Primary address:	Thompson Square, Windsor, NSW 2756
Parish:	St Matthew
County:	Cumberland
Local govt. area:	Hawkesbury
Local Aboriginal Land Council:	Deerubbin

Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	1		DP	1011887
LOT	7007		DP	1029964
PART LOT	1		DP	1045626
LOT	1		DP	1127620
PART LOT	2		DP	1127620
LOT	1		DP	136637
LOT	B		DP	161643
LOT	1		DP	196531
LOT	2		DP	223433
LOT	2		DP	233054
LOT	2		DP	239319
LOT	C		DP	379996

LOT	A		DP	381403
LOT	1		DP	555685
LOT	2		DP	555685
PART LOT	1		DP	60716
PART LOT	1		DP	60716
LOT	10		DP	630209
LOT	10		DP	630209
LOT	11		DP	630209
LOT	11		DP	630209
LOT	10		DP	666894
LOT	345		DP	752061
LOT	10	10	DP	759096
PART LOT	1		DP	864088
PART LOT	1		DP	87241
LOT	1		DP	995391

Refer to Heritage Council Plan No 383.

Boundary:

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Thompson Square	Windsor	Hawkesbury	St Matthew	Cumberland	Primary Address
7 Thompson Square	Windsor	Hawkesbury	St Matthew	Cumberland	Alternate Address
George Street	Windsor	Hawkesbury	St Matthew	Cumberland	Alternate Address
82 George Street	Windsor	Hawkesbury	St Matthew	Cumberland	Alternate Address
NEXT TO 7 Thompson Square	Windsor	Hawkesbury	St Matthew	Cumberland	Alternate Address

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
	Private	

	Private	
	Private	
Alkyen Pty Ltd	Private	
Hawkesbury City Council	Local Government	

Statement of significance:

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia and notable for the large number of Colonial Georgian buildings which surround it. It is the only public space remaining from the original town and has played an important part in the history of the town. It is the only remaining civic space as laid out by Governor Macquarie and is a vital precinct in the preservation of the early Colonial character of Windsor. The Square reflects Macquarie's visionary schemes for town planning excellence in the infant colony (Sheedy 1975).

Date significance updated: 30 Sep 97

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

Description

Designer/Maker: Governor Macquarie

Construction years: 1811-

Physical description: Thompson Square consists of George Street, Bridge Street, Thompson Square and The Terrace. These streets surround a small turfed reserve with pleasant trees that helps to conserve an attractive frontage to the important surrounding buildings.

One large old hoop pine tree (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) over the cutting for the Putty Road is reputed to be all that remains of the mid-late 19th century plantings around the square. Once there were Norfolk Island pines (*A.heterophylla*) on the square's western side outside the Macquarie Arms Hotel and in front of the Fitzgerald wall. These were removed, as well as native fig tree species, after protests concerning acts of public indecency by people leaving the nearby hotel relieving themselves under the trees (Skinner, pers.comm., 2015). Also growing around the square are several silky oak trees (*Grevillea robusta*) and one kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*) (Stuart Read, pers.comm., 2015).

Thompson Square is surrounded by a number of Colonial Georgian buildings including;

The Doctor's House - 1-3 Thompson Square

A fine, substantial two storey sandstone brick terrace building. It has a good joinery attic storey, fine front door flanked by engaged columns and a very well designed fanlight.

House & outbuildings - 5 Thompson Square

A brick Georgian single storey cottage of three bays with a corrugated iron roof and three bay timber verandah.

Hawkesbury Museum - 7 Thompson Square

A brick Georgian two storeyed house with corrugated iron roof, five bays wide with a five bay verandah. The balcony is a Victorian addition and has a fine cast iron balustrade.

Macquarie Arms Hotel - cnr Thompson and George Streets

A two storeyed stuccoed brick inn with attic storey and cellars and corrugated iron roof. The Colonial character has been impaired with the addition of box like protruberances to the corners of the building.

Vacant site - 60 George Street

Cottage - 62 George Street

A single storey Georgian cottage. A Victorian cast iron columns, balustrading and valance.

Shops - 64,66,68 George Street

A two storey stuccoed brick house and shop formerly occupied by Georgian single storey terraces.

70,72 George Street

Formerly Hawkesbury Garage, now a shop.

74 George Street (A.C Stearn Building)

Stuccoed two storey building with a parapet to the street front (Fisher Lucas 1981:5).

82 George Street

One storey house turned into a shop.

Vacant site - 4 Bridge Street

House & outbuildings - 6 Bridge Street

A brick Georgian cottage of five bays with a three bay timber verandah and balancing brick chimneys and corrugated iron roof.

House & outbuildings - 10 Bridge Street

A two storey brick Regency style building with a particularly fine cast iron verandah, balcony and stuccoed parapet.

House - 17 Bridge Street

A brick Georgian single storey cottage with corrugated iron roof, of five bays.

Former School of Arts - cnr Bridge Street and George Street

A single storey brick stuccoed Italianate hall with the later additions of side wings and a loggia.

Pioneer Families Bicentennial Memorial

Featuring an anchor, symbolising the importance of the river in the history of the town and the nation, with a plaque recording the names of many of the early families (Hawkesbury City Council, 2016).

Date condition updated: 21 Aug 97

Further information:

The centre of Thompson Square is spoilt by a main road which slices diagonally through it and into a cutting, destroying the visual integrity of the space as was originally intended (Sheedy, 1975).

Current use:

Park, residential and commercial precinct

Former use:

Aboriginal land, Town Square, park, residential and commercial precinct

History

Historical notes:

INDIGENOUS OCCUPATION

The lower Hawkesbury was home to the Dharug people. The proximity to the Nepean River and South Creek qualifies it as a key area for food resources for indigenous groups (Proudfoot, 1987).

The Dharug and Darkinjung people called the river Deerubbin and it was a vital source of food and transport (Nichols, 2010).

NON-INDIGENOUS OCCUPATION

Governor Arthur Phillip explored the local area in search of suitable agricultural land in 1789 and discovered and named the Hawkesbury River after Baron Hawkesbury. This region played a significant role in the early development of the colony with European settlers established here by 1794. Situated on fertile floodplains and well known for its abundant agriculture, Green Hills (as it was originally called) supported the colony through desperate times. However, frequent flooding meant that the farmers along the riverbanks were often ruined.

1794: The study area covering allotments at 23 through to 39 North Street, Windsor, is located on land first alienated for European purposes in a grant made by Francis Grose of thirty acres to Samuel Wilcox, who named it Wilcox Farm. It is likely that land clearance and agricultural activities as well as some building works took place during this period and during the subsequent of occupation. In the early 19th century, the former Wilcox Farm was incorporated into a larger holding of 1500 acres known as Peninsula Farm.

Governor Lachlan Macquarie replaced Governor Bligh, taking up duty on 1/1/1810. Under his influence the colony prospered. His vision was for a free community, working in conjunction with the penal colony. He implemented an unrivalled public works program, completing 265 public buildings, establishing new public amenities and improving existing services such as roads. Under his leadership Hawkesbury district thrived. He visited the district on his first tour and recorded in his journal on 6/12/1810: 'After dinner I christened the new townships...I gave the name of Windsor to the town intended to be erected in the district of the Green Hills...the township in the Richmond district I have named Richmond...' the district reminded Macquarie of those towns in England, whilst Castlereagh, Pitt Town and Wilberforce were named after English statesmen. These are often referred to as Macquarie's Five Towns. Their localities, chiefly Windsor and Richmond, became more permanent with streets, town square and public buildings.

Macquarie also appointed local men in positions of authority. In 1810 a group of settlers sent a letter to him congratulating him on his leadership and improvements. It was

published in the Sydney Gazette with his reply. He was 'much pleased with the sentiments' of the letter and assured them that the Hawkesbury would 'always be an object of the greatest interest' to him (Nichols, 2010).

In marking out the towns of Windsor and Richmond in 1810, Macquarie was acting on instructions from London. All of the Governors who held office between 1789 and 1822, from Phillip to Brisbane, received the same Letter of Instruction regarding the disposal of the 'waste lands of the Crown' that Britain claimed as her own. This included directives for the formation of towns and thus the extension of British civilisation to its Antipodean outpost (Proudfoot 1987, 7-9).

The magistrate held a key position in the colonial towns. At Windsor, Andrew Thompson, an emancipist entrepreneur, had been appointed Chief Constable and then a Magistrate by Macquarie, who was impressed by his enterprise and zeal. Thompson was the richest man on the Hawkesbury, owning a large granary, a brewery and a salt-works. He was a builder of bridges and ships and a trader who had established links with the Pacific Islands. He died in 1810, and Macquarie named Thompson Square at Windsor, where the town wharf was located in his memory. (Proudfoot 1987:7-9). Thompson was only 37 when he died and was buried in St. Matthew's Anglican Church cemetery, Windsor. During his short life he was variously a brewer, convict, emancipist, ferry owner, land owner, magistrate, police officer, salt manufacturer, sealer, ship builder, ship owner, tannery owner and wheat farmer. He also ate at the Governor's table and died a hero, having rescued a number of fellow citizens in one of the Hawkesbury's many floods. A marker of the Great Flood of 1867 is on the wall between Howe House and the Macquarie Arms Hotel (Hawkesbury City Council, 2016).

The Doctor's House - 1-3 Thompson Square

In 1819 James Doyle leased a dwelling and tenement known as the Freemason's Arms on the site of the Doctor's House from Charles Beasley. The 1828 census states Doyle as an innkeeper at Windsor. In 1830 Doyle was licensed to sell wine at the house known as the 'Lord Nelson' at Windsor Terrace. In 1831 Joseph Delandre is listed as the licensee of the 'Lord Nelson'. In 1837 Edward Coffey issued a notice stating that the 'Daniel O'Conner Hotel' at Windsor had opened for the reception of visitors. It adjoined the Kings Wharf, the premises formerly occupied by James Doyle. It has not been established that this was in fact the present Doctors House, though the building is certainly colonial in style. (Proudfoot 1987:20)

House & outbuildings - 5 Thompson Square

Hawkesbury Museum - 7 Thompson Square

The land on which this building stands was part of grant of 12 ha to William Baker in 1800. The site was then given as a town allotment to John Howe in 1811. The building is claimed to have been built about 1843. (Proudfoot 1987:24)

Macquarie Arms Hotel - cnr Thompson and George Streets

During Macquarie's tour of the district in 1811 he gave a large allotment in the square to Richard Fitzgerald on the express condition that he immediately build a handsome commodious inn of brick or stone and to be of at least two stories high. It was built in 1815 and named in honour of Governor Macquarie (Sheedy, 1975).

Cottage - 62 George Street

Built 1830-1840 (Fisher Lucas 1981:16)

Shop - 66,68 George Street

Shop (formerly Hawkesbury Garage) - 70,72 George Street

Probably from the 1920s. (Fisher Lucas 1981:9)

Shop (A.C Stearn Building) - 74 George Street

Photographic evidence indicated that it was originally a single storey building with parapet and with a convex profile corrugated iron street awning. The existing urns and lion were originally on the single storey building. The second storey parapet is dated 1907 (Fisher Lucas 1981:5).

Sites - 4 Bridge Street & 60 George Street

House & outbuildings - 6 Bridge Street

Built c1830.

House & outbuildings - 10 Bridge Street

Built c1850.

House - 17 Bridge Street

Former School of Arts - cnr Bridge Street and George Street

Built 1861.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Clearing land for farming-
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport-Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	Wharf and shipping history-
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport-Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	River Transport-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Expressing lines of early grant allotments-

and cities		
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Selecting land for pastoral or agricultural purposes-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Changing land uses - from rural to suburban-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Resuming private lands for public purposes-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	(none)-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Planning relationships between key structures and town plans-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Developing towns in response to topography-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Planned towns serving a specific industry-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Creating landmark structures and places in regional settings-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Beautifying towns and villages-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Developing civic infrastructure and amenity-

and cities		
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Indicators of early town planning and the disposition of people within the emerging settlement-
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - providing rail transport-
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - providing community facilities-
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - parks and open spaces-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Andrew Thompson, master tanner, brewer, emancipist, ferry owner, magistrate, police officer, ship owner-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a)

[Historical significance]

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia and notable for the large number of Colonial Georgian buildings which surround it. It is the only public space remaining from the original town and has played an important part in the history of the town. It is the only remaining civic space as laid out by Governor Macquarie and is vital precinct in the preservation of the early Colonial character of Windsor. The Square reflects Macquarie's visionary schemes for town planning excellence in the infant colony. (Sheedy 1975)

SHR Criteria c)

[Aesthetic significance]

Thompson Square is surrounded by a large number of Colonial Georgian buildings and sites that preserve the character of the square. (Sheedy 1975)

SHR Criteria f)


[Rarity]

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia. (Sheedy 1975)

Integrity/Intactness:

Thompson Square preserves the early Colonial character of Windsor. (Sheedy 1975)

Assessment criteria:

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of act	Description	Title	Comments	Action date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<p>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS</p> <p>HERITAGE ACT 1977</p> <p>Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <p>1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and</p> <p>2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.</p> <p>FRANK SARTOR</p> <p>Minister for Planning</p> <p>Sydney, 11 July 2008</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	Sep 5 2008

 **Standard exemptions** for works requiring Heritage Council approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register		00126	02 Apr 99	27	1546
Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former		00126	02 Jul 82		
Local Environmental Plan			18 Dec 89		
National Trust of Australia register			16 Jun 75		
Register of the National Estate			21 Oct 80		

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Touri		2007	Thompson Square conservation Area	

sm				View details
Tourism	Attraction Homepage	2007		View details
Written	Carney, Martin & Fenella Atkinson	2005	Permit Application s60 & s140 Heritage Act NSW - 1977: Archaeological Assessment, Research Design, Test Excavation Methodology & Heritage Impact Statement: 16 Bridge Rd & 52 George St including portions of the original St Matthews, Windsor, NSW	
Written	Comber, Jillian	2004	Statement of Heritage Impact for a Proposed Housing Development, 52 George Street, Windsor	
Written	D Sheedy	1975	National Trust Classification Cards - Thompson Square	
Written	Fisher Lucas Architects	1981	Thompson Square Precinct Restoration Proposals	
Written	Hawkesbury City Council	2016	Windsor Heritage Trail (Statement of Heritage Impact, Thompson Square interpretive sign installation)	View details
Written	Helen Proudfoot	1987	The Historic Buildings of Windsor and Richmond	
Written	Nichols, Michelle	2010	Macquarie and the Hawkesbury District	

	(Local Studies Librarian)			
Written	Skinner, Dr.Stephen	2015	personal communication (email)	

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



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

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

- Name:** Heritage Office
- Database number:** 5045195
- File number:** EF14/4730; S90/7461; HC30043

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Thompson Square Conservation Area

Item details

Name of item:	Thompson Square Conservation Area
Type of item:	Conservation Area
Group/Collection:	Urban Area
Category:	Townscape
Location:	Lat: 150.82316477 Long: -33.60461368
Primary address:	Thompson Square, Windsor, NSW 2756
Parish:	St Matthew
County:	Cumberland
Local govt. area:	Hawkesbury

Refer to Heritage Council Plan No 383.

Boundary:

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Thompson Square	Windsor	Hawkesbury	St Matthew	Cumberland	Primary Address
George Street	Windsor	Hawkesbury	St Matthew	Cumberland	Alternate Address
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Statement of significance:

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia and notable for the large number of Colonial Georgian buildings which surround it. It is the only public space remaining from the original town and has played an important part in the history of the town. It is the only remaining civic space as laid out by Governor Macquarie and is a vital precinct in the preservation of the early Colonial character of Windsor. The Square reflects Macquarie's visionary schemes for town planning excellence in the infant colony (Sheedy 1975).

Date significance updated: 30 Sep 97

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

Description

Designer/Maker: Governor Macquarie

Construction years: 1811-

Physical description: Thompson Square consists of George Street, Bridge Street, Thompson Square and The Terrace. These streets surround a small turfed reserve with pleasant trees that helps to conserve an attractive frontage to the important surrounding buildings.

Thompson Square is surrounded by a number of Colonial Georgian buildings including;

The Doctor's House - 1-3 Thompson Square

A fine, substantial two storey sandstone brick terrace building. It has a good joinery attic storey, fine front door flanked by engaged columns and a very well designed fanlight.

House & outbuildings - 5 Thompson Square

A brick Georgian single storey cottage of three bays with a corrugated iron roof and three bay timber verandah.

Hawkesbury Museum - 7 Thompson Square

A brick Georgian two storeyed house with corrugated iron roof, five bays wide with a five bay verandah. The balcony is a Victorian addition and has a fine cast iron balustrade.

Macquarie Arms Hotel - cnr Thompson and George Streets

A two storeyed stuccoed brick inn with attic storey and cellars and corrugated iron roof. The Colonial character has been impaired with the addition of box like protruberances to the corners of the building.

Vacant site - 60 George Street

Cottage - 62 George Street

A single storey Georgian cottage. A Victorian cast iron columns, balustrading and valance.

Shops - 64,66,68 George Street

17/10/2017	<p>Thompson Square Conservation Area NSW Environment & Heritage</p> <p>A two storey stuccoed brick house and shop formerly occupied by Georgian single storey terraces.</p>
	<p>70,72 George Street</p> <p>Formerly Hawkesbury Garage, now a shop.</p>
	<p>74 George Street (A.C Stearn Building)</p> <p>Stuccoed two storey building with a parapet to the street front (Fisher Lucas 1981:5).</p>
	<p>82 George Street</p> <p>One storey house turned into a shop.</p>
	<p>Vacant site - 4 Bridge Street</p>
	<p>House & outbuildings - 6 Bridge Street</p> <p>A brick Georgian cottage of five bays with a three bay timber verandah and balancing brick chimneys and corrugated iron roof.</p>
	<p>House & outbuildings - 10 Bridge Street</p> <p>A two storey brick Regency style building with a particularly fine cast iron verandah, balcony and stuccoed parapet.</p>
	<p>House - 17 Bridge Street</p> <p>A brick Georgian single storey cottage with corrugated iron roof, of five bays.</p>
	<p>Former School of Arts - cnr Bridge Street and George Street</p> <p>A single storey brick stuccoed Italianate hall with the later additions of side wings and a loggia.</p>

Date condition updated:21 Aug 97

Further information:

The centre of Thompson Square is spoilt by a main road which slices diagonally through it and into a cutting, destroying the visual integrity of the space as was originally intended (Sheedy, 1975).

Current use:

Residential and Commercial Precinct

Former use:

Residential and Commercial Precinct

History

Historical notes:

Windsor, first of the 'Macquarie Towns' of the Hawkesbury, was officially founded on 6 December 1810 by Governor Lachlan Macquarie. He was impressed by the Hawkesbury itself, especially the advantages of having a settlement on the banks of the river.

A small settlement began to form around the Windsor site called 'Green Hills'. Settlers took advantage of higher ground bordering the river, where they were free from the floods that periodically swept through the valley. Some official recognition of the settlement was given in the building of a Government cottage, the establishment of a Government garden and the marking out of a public common. Macquarie found it a 'sweet delightful spot' when he arrived in 1810 to formalise the already existing small settlement and to mark out an extension of the town.

In his diary, Macquarie wrote that, with his surveying party he 'walked out to survey the grounds belonging to the Crown in and near the present village on the Green Hills and also the adjoining Public Common marked out ... in the time of Governor King; a convenient part of which it is now my intention to appropriate for a large town and township for the accommodation of the settlers inhabiting the south side of the River Hawkesbury, whose farms are liable to be flooded in any inundation of the river, and to connect the present village of the Green Hills with the intended new town and township.'

The site and situation of the town were decided upon, the church site chosen and plans made for a 'great square' opposite it.

In marking out the towns of Windsor and Richmond, Macquarie was acting on instructions from London. All of the Governors who held office between 1789 and 1822, from Phillip to Brisbane, received the same Letter of Instruction regarding the disposal of the 'waste lands of the Crown' that Britain claimed as her own. This included directives for the formation of towns and thus the extension of British civilisation to its Antipodean outpost.

A little over a week after the Windsor founding ceremony, Macquarie issued a Government and General order attempting to impose a measure of conformity on building standards for this new town on the Hawkesbury. It included instructions that dwelling houses were to be made of brick or weatherboard, to have brick chimneys, shingled roofs and no dwelling house was to be less than nine feet (three metres) high. A plan of the dwelling house was to be left with each District Constable. On 11 May 1811 further regulations were issued stating that no person was to build a house without submitting a plan to the resident magistrate, nor were town leases to be given without such a plan.

The magistrate held a key position in the colonial towns. At Windsor, Andrew Thompson, an emancipist entrepreneur, had been appointed Chief Constable and then a Magistrate by Macquarie, who was impressed by his enterprise and zeal. Thompson was the richest man on the Hawkesbury, owning a large granary, a brewery and a salt-works. He was a builder of bridges and ships and a trader who had established links with the Pacific Islands. He died in 1810, and Macquarie named Thompson Square at Windsor, where the town wharf was located in his memory. (Poudfoot 1987:7-9)

The Doctor's House - 1-3 Thompson Square

In 1819 James Doyle leased a dwelling and tenement known as the Freemason's Arms on the site of the Doctor's House from Charles Beasley. The 1828 census states Doyle as an inkeeper at Windsor. In 1830 Doyle was licensed to sell wine at the house known as the 'Lord Nelson' at Windsor Terrace. In 1831 Joseph Delandre is listed as the licensee of the 'Lord Nelson'. In 1837 Edward Coffey issued a notice stating that the 'Daniel O'Conner Hotel' at Windsor had opened for the reception of visitors. It adjoined the Kings Wharf, the premises formerly occupied by James Doyle. It has not been established that this was in fact the present Doctors House, though the building is certainly colonial in style. (Proudfoot 1987:20)

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The land on which this building stands was part of grant of 12 ha to William Baker in 1800. The site was then given as a town allotment to John Howe in 1811. The building is claimed to have been built about 1843. (Proudfoot 1987:24)

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Cottage - 62 George Street

Built 1830-1840 (Fisher Lucas 1981:16)

Shop - 66,68 George Street

Shop (formerly Hawkesbury Garage) - 70,72 George Street

Probably from the 1920s. (Fisher Lucas 1981:9)

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Photographic evidence indicated that it was originally a single storey building with parapet and with a convex profile corrugated iron street awning. The existing urns and lion were originally on the single storey building. The second storey parapet is dated 1907 (Fisher Lucas 1981:5).

Sites - 4 Bridge Street & 60 George Street

House & outbuildings - 6 Bridge Street

Built c1830.

House & outbuildings - 10 Bridge Street

Built c1850.

House - 17 Bridge Street

Former School of Arts - cnr Bridge Street and George Street

Built 1861.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	(none)-
9. Phases	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable	Associations

of Life-Marking the phases of life	individuals, families and communal groups	with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821-
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Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a)

[Historical significance]

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia and notable for the large number of Colonial Georgian buildings which surround it. It is the only public space remaining from the original town and has played an important part in the history of the town. It is the only remaining civic space as laid out by Governor Macquarie and is vital precinct in the preservation of the early Colonial character of Windsor. The Square reflects Macquarie's visionary schemes for town planning excellence in the infant colony. (Sheedy 1975)

SHR Criteria c)

[Aesthetic significance]

Thompson Square is surrounded by a large number of Colonial Georgian buildings and sites that preserve the character of the square. (Sheedy 1975)

SHR Criteria f)


[Rarity]

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia. (Sheedy 1975)

Integrity/Intactness:

Thompson Square preserves the early Colonial character of Windsor. (Sheedy 1975)

Assessment criteria:

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Hawkesbury LEP 2012	C4	21 Sep 12		
Local Environmental Plan - Lapsed			18 Dec 89		

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Tourism		2007	Thompson Square conservation Area	
Tourism	Attraction Homepage	2007		
Written	Carney, Martin & Fenella Atkinson	2005	Permit Application s60 & s140 Heritage Act NSW - 1977: Archaeological Assessment, Research Design, Test Excavation Methodology & Heritage Impact Statement: 16 Bridge Rd & 52 George St including portions of the original St Matthews, Windsor, NSW	
Written	Comber, Jillian	2004	Statement of Heritage Impact for a Proposed Housing Development, 52 George Street, Windsor	
Written	D	1975	National Trust Classification Cards - Thompson Square	

en	Sheedy			
Writt en	Fisher Lucas Architec ts	1981	Thompson Square Precinct Restoration Proposals	
Writt en	Helen Proudfo ot	1987	The Historic Buildings of Windsor and Richmond	

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



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

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

- Name: Local Government
- Database number: 1741540
- File number: S90/07461; HC 30043

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Thompson Square Precinct, Thompson Sq, Windsor, NSW

Photographs:



List: Register of the National Estate

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Registered](#) (21/10/1980)

Place ID: 3166

Place File No: 1/14/040/0042

Statement of Significance:

Thompson Square is the only public space remaining from the original town of Windsor, playing an important part in the history of the town. Possibly the only remaining civic space as laid out by Governor Macquarie.

(The Commission is in the process of developing and/or upgrading official statements for places listed prior to 1991. The above data was mainly provided by the nominator and has not yet been revised by the Commission.)

Official Values: Not Available

Description:

Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia, notable for the large number of Georgian buildings which surround it. These are now mainly on east and west sides. Number of buildings suffer from enclosure and superficial mutilations. Square spoilt by main road which slices diagonally through and destroys visual integrity of space. Was originally intended as a gently sloping park space with minor access ways to the buildings surrounding it.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

Road should be closed and buildings restored and replaced as necessary.

Location:

Thompson Square, Bridge Street and George Street, Windsor comprising:

Thompson Square, comprising that portion of land known as Thompson Square together with those parts of Bridge and George Streets bordering the square and reserve, the reserve in the centre with trees and turf, Thompson Square, Bridge and George Streets, Windsor;

the Doctor's house 1-3 Thompson Square, Windsor;

house, 5 Thompson Square, Windsor;

the Hawkesbury Museum, 7 Thompson Square, Windsor

the Macquarie Arms Hotel (also known as the Royal Hotel), corner Thompson Square and George Street, Windsor;

former School of Arts, excluding skillion additions at front, corner Bridge and George Streets, Windsor;
house, including outbuildings, 6 Bridge Street, Windsor;
house (old section) and outbuildings, 10 Bridge Street, Windsor;
house, excluding modern additions, 17 Bridge Street, Windsor;
historic sites bordering Thompson Square, 4 Bridge Street, 60, 64-74 and 84 George Street, Windsor.

Bibliography: Not Available

Report Produced: Mon Mar 21 16:04:15 2005

Australian Heritage Database

Place Details

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Thompson Square, Thompson Sq, Windsor, NSW

Photographs: None

List: Register of the National Estate

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Registered](#) (21/03/1978)

Place ID: 3167

Place File No: 1/14/040/0043

Statement of Significance:

One of the oldest public squares in Australia. A vital precinct in the preservation of the early colonial character of Windsor and the only public square in that town. See also main listing for precinct, RR 003166.

(The Commission is in the process of developing and/or upgrading official statements for places listed prior to 1991. The above data was mainly provided by the nominator and has not yet been revised by the Commission.)

Official Values: Not Available

Description:

Village square planned by Governor Macquarie when the town of Windsor was known as Greenhills. Square named in honour of Andrew Thompson, JP and principal magistrate who was recognised founder of village. At present main road passes through centre of Square but hopefully, when highway re-routed around town, Square will be restored to former shape. Small turfed reserve with trees helps conserve an attractive frontage to the most important buildings.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity: Not Available

Location:

Comprising that portion of land known as Thompson Square, together with those parts of Bridge and George Streets bordering the square and reserve, and the reserve in the centre with trees and turf. Part of Thompson Square precinct. Thompson Square and George Street, Windsor.

Bibliography: Not Available

Report Produced: Mon Mar 21 16:03:15 2005

WINDSOR

1. THOMPSON SQUARE PRECINCT, including: CARD 1 OF 12

2. Area of land known as Thompson Square with adjacent streets and open spaces

2. The Doctor's House

3. House - including outbuildings

4. Hawkesbury Museum

5. Macquarie Arms Hotel

6. Former School of Arts

7. House, including outbuildings

8. House, including outbuildings

9. House

10. House

11. Sites, visually important

1-3 Thompson Square

5 Thompson Square

7 Thompson Square

Cnr. Thompson Sq. & George St.

Cnr. Bridge St. & George St.

6 Bridge Street

10 Bridge Street

17 Bridge Street

62 George Street

4 Bridge Street, No. 60

George Street

64-74 and 80 George Street

(Town or District)

Post Code 2756

Local Govt Area

Windsor Mun. Council

Author of Proposal D. Sheedy

Date of Proposal 16/6/75

Suggested Listing Category CL. GROUP

Committee (Trust Use) HBC
SEE FILES

Council (Trust Use) APPROVED

Description

Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant and within your knowledge.

Style Thompson Square is one of the oldest public squares in Australia and is notable for the large number of Colonial Georgian buildings which surround it. These are now mainly on the east and west sides where the important Macquarie Arms Hotel and Doctor's Terrace are situated. A number of buildings suffer from enclosure and superficial mutilations whilst rebuilding of the southern side is necessary to preserve its Colonial Character.

Construction Use The centre of the square is also spoilt by a main road which slices diagonally through it and into a cutting, destroying the visual integrity of the space as was originally intended, being a gently sloping park space with minor access ways to the buildings surrounding it. If the buildings were restored and replaced as necessary and the road closed then Thompson Square would become an outstanding example of Australian early 19th century town planning and urban design.

Architect/s

Builder/s

Date of Construction

Present Condition

History

Owners

Boundaries of proposed listing

Reasons for listing

Thompson Square is the only public space remaining from the original town of Windsor and has played an important part in the history of the town. It is the only remaining civic space as laid out by Governor Macquarie; it survives to remind later generations of possibilities lost by the failure to carry out all of Macquarie's visionary town planning and building schemes.

Sketch plan and photos
Attach additional photos
if any.

WINDSOR - Thompson Square Precinct

curtilage:

Precinct ~~to be~~^{is} bounded by -

south side of The Terrace from Windsor bridge: rear of lots facing Thompson Square to George St; south side of lot 2 DP 233054: rear of lots facing George St to Bridge St (including lot 1 DP 555685); east side of part lot C DP 379996; rear of lots facing Bridge St to The Terrace; south side of The Terrace returning to Windsor Bridge (see plan).

B 4/87

Appendix 8

Inventory sheet for the Thompson Square Conservation Area

Item Details

Name of item:	Thompson Square Conservation Area
Other name/s:	Thompson Square Precinct
Type of item:	Conservation Area
Group/Collection:	Urban Area
Category:	Townscape
Location:	Lat: -33.6046136779 Long: 150.8231647740
Primary address:	Thompson Square, Windsor, NSW 2756
Parish:	St Matthew
County:	Cumberland
Local govt. area:	Hawkesbury
Local Aboriginal Land Council:	Deerubbin

Property Descriptions

Street Address	Real Property Definition	Owner Category	Contribution Contributory/ Detracting/ Neutral	Notes
1 Thompson Square- The Doctor's House	Lot B DP 161643	Private	Contributory	
3 Thompson Square- The Doctor's House	Lot 1 DP 196531	Private	Contributory	
5 Thompson Square	Lot 1 DP 745036	Private	Contributory	
7 Thompson Square- Former Coffey's Inn/ Howe's House/ Hawkesbury Regional Museum	Lot 1 DP 60716	Private	Contributory	

Street Address	Real Property Definition	Owner Category	Contribution Contributory/ Detracting/ Neutral	Notes
8 Baker Street (Council carpark)	Lot 3 DP 864088	Local Council	Neutral	Further research required to establish archaeological potential (site of Fitzgerald's Cottage with stables and outbuildings) Potential site for infill development.
Hawkesbury Regional Museum (fronting Baker Street)	Lot 1 DP 60716	Local Council	Detracting	
10 Baker Street	Lot 1 DP 542705	Private	Neutral	Further research required to establish significance/ archaeological potential (if any) Potential site for infill development.
18 Baker Street	Lot 2 DP 730435	Private	Neutral	Further research required to establish significance Potential site for infill development.
81 George Street- Macquarie Arms Hotel	Lot 1 DP 864088	Private	Contributory	
92-94 George Street	Lot 1 DP 730435	Private	Contributory/ Neutral	Further research required to establish significance.
88 George Street	Lot 1 DP 223433	Private	Contributory/ Neutral	Further research required to establish significance
84 George Street	Lot 2 DP 233054	Private	Contributory	
82 George Street	Lot 10 DP 630209	Private	Contributory	
80 George Street	Lot 11 DP 630209	Private	Neutral	
74 George Street- A C Stern building	Lot 1 DP 87241	Private	Contributory	
70 George Street- Hawkesbury Garage	Lot 1 DP 1011887	Private	Contributory	

Street Address	Real Property Definition	Owner Category	Contribution Contributory/ Detracting/ Neutral	Notes
68 George Street-Hawkesbury Stores	Lot 1 DP 555685	Private	Contributory	
64 George Street-Hawkesbury Stores	Lot 1 DP 555685	Private	Contributory	
62 George Street-Accountant's office	Lot 2 DP 555685	Private	Contributory	
58 George Street	Lot 1 DP 1084189	Private	Neutral	Further research required to establish significance/ archaeological potential Potential site for infill development
1/ 52 George Street	Lot 1 DP 1127620	Private	Neutral	Further research required to establish significance/ archaeological potential Potential site for infill development.
2/ 52 George Street	Lot 2 1127620	Private	Neutral	Further research required to establish significance/ archaeological potential Potential site for infill development.
19 Bridge Street	Lot 1 DP 555685	Private	Contributory	
14 Bridge Street-School of Arts	Lot 1 DP 136637	Private	Contributory	
10 Bridge Street	Lot A DP 381403	Private	Contributory	
6 Old Bridge Street	Lot 1 DP 995391	Private	Contributory	
4 Old Bridge Street	Lot 10 666894	Private	Neutral/ Contributory	Building is Neutral Allotment is Contributory
Lower Reserve (3 Old Bridge Street- called 'Public Reserve')	Lot 345 DP 752061	Local Council	Contributory	
Upper Reserve (called 'Thompson Square')	Lot 7007 DP 1029964	Local Council	Contributory	
Riverbank (west of Windsor Bridge)	Lot 7011 DP 1030959	Local Council	Contributory	Terminating at MHW to the north and in line

Street Address	Real Property Definition	Owner Category	Contribution Contributory/ Detracting/ Neutral	Notes
				with the west kerb line of Baker Street to the west Landscape Management Plan required
Riverbank (east of Windsor Bridge)	Lot 7008 DP 1029964	Local Council	Contributory	Landscape Management Plan required
Old Bridge Street	-	Local Council	Contributory	
Part of Bridge Street	-	Stage government	Neutral	
Part of George Street	-	Local Council	Contributory	
Thompson Square	-	Local Council	Contributory	
Part of Baker Street	-	Local Council	Contributory	To the west kerb line and terminating in the south in line with the southern boundary of Lot 2 DP730435 and in the north by the MHW of the south bank of the Hawkesbury River.
Part of The Terrace	-	Local Council	Contributory	In line with the west kerb line of Baker Street to the west and in line with the east boundary line of Lot 10666894 to the east.

Statement of Significance

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is of exceptional significance as rare surviving evidence of the earliest years of the British colony in Australia, being the third settlement on the mainland established as an agricultural outpost to supply the young colony and Thompson Square is tangible evidence of this history. The only known public space named after an emancipist (Andrew Thompson), Thompson Square is also an important expression of Macquarie's vision for the future of the colony as an equitable and productive society.

The Thompson Square Conservation Area contains physical evidence of both the pre-Macquarie and Macquarie eras that is considered to be rare and of exceptional significance, including the 1814 sandstock brick barrel drain, the 1816 sandstock brick wall defining the eastern boundary of the public square, the 1815 Macquarie Arms Hotel, the alignments of George Street, Bridge Street, Old Bridge

Street, Baker Street and The Terrace, the topography and the configuration and subdivision patterns of the place.

The visual and spatial relationships between the place, the Hawkesbury River and the agricultural lands beyond combined with the collection of buildings defining the east, west and southern sides of the public square are evocative of an earlier time and have a strong colonial character that is considered to be unique.

The Thompson Square Conservation Area is recognised and appreciated as a valued historic place, as demonstrated by early and numerous heritage listings, the involvement of the Federal and NSW state governments in restoration programmes of the late 20th century, being the inspiration for artists and architects as well as the subject of numerous books and reports about the history of the place and being the focus of recent community action and national public interest in the future conservation of the place.

The archaeological potential of the place for both the pre-settlement and settlement phases is very rare and of high historic and social significance.

Description

Designer/Maker:	Andrew Thompson, Governor Lachlan Macquarie, Acting- Governor Paterson, Governor King, Surveyor-General Augustus Alt, James Meehan, John Howe, James McGrath, Richard Fitzgerald and others
Construction years:	1794-
Physical description:	<p>Located towards the eastern end of the town of Windsor, the TSCA is located on the northern side of the main ridgeline that runs east-west through the length of the Windsor between the Hawkesbury River (to the north) and South Creek (to the south).</p> <p>The area known as Thompson Square is bounded by George Street to the south, The Terrace to the north, Thompson Square (street) to the west and Old Bridge Street/Bridge Street on the east. Bridge Street, being the main north-south road through the early town of Windsor travels in a south-east to north-west direction through Thompson Square, bisecting the public open spaces into two separate landscaped areas: the north open space (lower reserve) and the south open space upper reserve), and providing road access to Windsor Bridge located directly to the north. The Thompson Square Conservation Area consists of the two public open spaces together with portions of the adjacent streets and the properties (public and private) located to the east, west and south of the central landscaped areas.</p> <p>The south, east and west boundaries of the conservation area are defined by a mix of commercial and residential buildings dating from the early 1800s through to the late 20th century, while the north boundary is defined by the river foreshore.</p> <p>Both the east and west sides of Thompson Square are predominantly residential in character and building use, while the southern side along George Street forms part of the commercial precinct of Windsor.</p>

Date condition updated:	November/December 2017
Current use:	Park, community, residential and commercial precinct
Former use:	Aboriginal land, Town Square, part of Government Domain lands, trade and transport centre, park, community, residential and commercial precinct

History

Date	Event/Feature
Late 18th Century	
1794	Surveyor General Augustus Alt lays out farms on the Hawkesbury River. An initial 22 land grants at Mulgrave Place, expanded to at least 118 by the end of 1794.
1794	Area left vacant on the Windsor Reach for government use. Wilcox granted land which defines the eastern boundary of the government reserve. Whitehouse granted land that defines the western boundary of the government reserved land.
1795	A number of military officers selected land in the District of Mulgrave Place.
1796	The Commandant's house, a weatherboard dwelling, later referred to as Government house / cottage, is built overlooking the river. Demolished in c1919.
1796	Andrew Thompson, emancipist, is appointed constable of Green Hills and takes up informal occupation of a cottage near the granary.
1796	First military barracks constructed.
1798	Harris leases majority of the southern portion of the government reserve adjacent to South Creek.
1798	Public Storehouse constructed
By 1798	A watch house is built a short distance from the commandant's place.
1799	Major flood washes away the first barracks and government stores.
Early 19th Century	
c1800	Government stores rebuilt and relocated closer to the top of the ridgeline above the river.
c1800	Second military barracks constructed on site of the future Macquarie Arms Hotel
c1800	Baker purchases Whitehouse's land. Western boundary of the government reserve is defined by "Baker's Line".
1802	Andrew Thompson builds floating bridge over South Creek.
1803	Governor King arranges for the construction of a three-storey brick granary constructed on the southeast corner of the square, replacing earlier log and thatch granaries, completed by 1805.
1804	Governor King arranges for the construction of a two-storey schoolhouse, chapel and schoolmaster's residence, started in 1804 and completed at some point following 1806.
c1804	Main road to Richmond Hills is constructed.
By 1807	Extension and repairs at Government house.

Date	Event/Feature
By 1808	Andrew Thompson erects a three-storied store and warehouse facing Thompson Square.
1809	Stables and workshops built at the back of Thompson's store.
1809	Bell post and stocks erected at top of ridgeline (may be earlier).
1809	Andrew Thompson leases a portion of land at corner of George and Baker Street for a new residence.
1809	Acting Governor Paterson issues a lease each to William Blady and James Mileham on the south side of George Street
1809	Flood event- Andrew Thompson is very active in rescuing and assisting the residents of the district.
1810	Governor Macquarie establishes his five 'Macquarie Towns', including Windsor.
1811	Governor Macquarie names the town: Windsor, the public square: Thompson Square and the main street: George street.
1811	Governor Macquarie grants Richard Fitzgerald land with instructions to construct an inn at the southwest corner of Thompson Square.
1811	Meehan surveys the town of Windsor incorporating the existing village of Green Hills.
1811-12	Lesser buildings cleared from across the Government Domain and Thompson Square, including the earlier log granary.
1811-12	1804 Granary converted to temporary chapel and school under instructions by Governor Macquarie
1812	Windsor gaol constructed
1813	Howe builds bridge over South Creek
By 1813	Second (?) wharf, built downslope from the Government cottage, visible in Slaeger's 1811-1812 etching of Windsor.
1814	A ferry/punt is established across the Hawkesbury by John Howe. The ferry/punt master is housed in a small hut in the river bank lands.
1815	Macquarie Arms Hotel opened mid-1815.
1815	Thompson's three-storied granary store purchased by the government.
1815	John Howe and James McGrath contracted to undertake public works in the Square: construction of a sewer with channels through the middle of the square made from bricks from the local brick ground, extensive levelling of the square particularly at the lower end, the construction of a new wharf and extending the new wharf.
1815	Macquarie Arms Hotel completed and opened in 1815.
1816	New wharf damaged due to flood event
1816	Freemason Arms Inn located at 1-3 Thompson Square- land leased by Heydon. Later known as the Lord Nelson Inn when owned by Doyle and for a short time as Coffey's Hotel.
c1816	Sandstock brick wall constructed along west boundary of Thompson's garden.
1817-1818	New military barracks erected corner of Bridge and Court streets.

Date	Event/Feature
1819	North and east boundary wall constructed to the Macquarie Arms Hotel. Richard Fitzgerald extends his grant and builds a cottage with stables and outbuildings at (what is now) No. 89 George Street.
by 1820	Third wharf built
1822	Windsor Court house constructed.
1827	Cottage constructed at 7 Thompson Square (Howe's land) replacing a larger earlier residence.
Mid 19th Century	
by 1831	Mounted police barracks and stables constructed adjacent to Thompson's garden in Government Domain.
1835	Toll house for South Creek constructed
c1835	Cottage built at 62-64 George Street
1837	New two storey building constructed at 7 Thompson Square- Howe's House
1842	Cottage at 19 Bridge Street constructed. Military officer's quarters constructed.
c1842	Military leaves Windsor.
1844	Terrace built at 1-3 Thompson Square. Operated as a post office from 1851-1855.
1852	Government garden abandoned in preparation for the (intended) construction of a Church manse.
1853	Fitzroy Bridge constructed over South Creek
1855	Roadway running west to east through Thompson Square is constructed leading from George Street to the wharf.
c1856	1803 Commissariat Store demolished.
1855-1857	Two storey residence constructed at 10 Bridge Street.
c1857	Cottage constructed at 5 Thompson Square (Loder's land).
1860s	Sir John Young Hotel building constructed at 70-72 George Street. Destroyed by fire in 1919. Two storey commercial building constructed at 92-94 George Street. Cottage constructed at 6 Old Bridge Street
1860-1924	Military Barracks occupied by the police
1861	School of Arts building constructed at 14 Bridge Street. Side wings and loggia added in the early 20 th century
1864	Windsor Railway Station opens
c1865	Cottage constructed at 82 George Street. Restored in 1980.
1867	The Great Flood
1870s	Lilburn Hall, 10 Old Bridge Street used as St Katherine's School for Young Ladies in the 1870s and as Windsor Grammar School in 1875

Date	Event/Feature
1874	Windsor Bridge opens
1880s	River trade and transport cease due to silting of the river bed.
1880s	Two storey commercial building constructed at 68 George Street (Hawkesbury Stores). Extended in 1887 to encompass one half of the adjacent cottage at 62-64 George Street.
1887	Riverside Park proclaimed
1897	Windsor Bridge raised
1899	Thompson Square dedicated as recreation reserve
1907	A C Stearn building at 74 George Street constructed (either as a new building or a second storey added to existing earlier building)
c1910	Two storey commercial building constructed at 88 George Street
1922	Extensive work to Windsor Bridge including replacement of the timber superstructure by reinforced concrete.
1923	Hawkesbury Garage constructed at 70-72 George Street
1936	Fitzgerald's cottage at 89 George Street demolished
1940s	Windsor Wharf either demolished or left to collapse
1949	The Upper Hawkesbury Power Boat Club opened a boathouse in the lower reserve. Clubhouse was removed by 1987.
1949	The Royal Australian Institute of Architects in NSW prepared the first list ever of historic buildings in NSW and included Thompson Square.
1955	No. 4 Old Bridge Street constructed on the site of Andrew Thompson's 1 acre allotment and garden. Remnant brick boundary wall remains on the site.
1980s	Existing commercial building at 89 George Street constructed with public car park at rear.
1980s	No. 80 George Street, a single storey commercial building constructed.
2008	Hawkesbury Regional Museum constructed fronting Baker Street and No. 7 Thompson Square converted as part of the museum
2013	In December 2013, the Minister for the (then) NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure approved the State Significant Infrastructure application (SSI- 4951) for the Windsor Bridge Replacement Scheme including the construction and operation of a replacement bridge, construction of northern and southern approach roads, partial removal of the existing Windsor Bridge and ancillary works including rehabilitation and landscaping.
2013	Since 2013, the grassroots organisation Community Action for Windsor Bridge (CAWB) made up of the local residents of Windsor and surrounds have occupied an area of the upper reserve in Thompson Square, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
2017-2018	Archaeological investigations in the lower reserve of Thompson Square

Historic Themes

Historic Associations	State Historical Theme	National Historical Theme
<p>Windsor is associated with the Hawkesbury-Nepean Wars (1795-1816). As the regional government centre, raids were led from Windsor by Andrew Thompson and other community members.</p> <p>Thompson Square was the location of food, clothing and blanket distribution as well as the site of punishments inflicted on the local Aboriginal people.</p>	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	2 Peopling Australia
<p>First land grants issued at the Green Hills in 1794 were to emancipist convicts.</p> <p>Convicts were assigned to the settlers in the Mulgrave Place district, including at Windsor and were responsible for most, if not all, of the construction of the local roads, bridges and government buildings from 1794 to (assumed) the early 1840s.</p> <p>Some of the earliest government buildings at Windsor included the Prisoner's Barracks and the bell post, used to summon working gangs, were located in Thompson Square from at least 1809.</p>	Convicts	2 Peopling Australia
<p>The Green Hills/Windsor was initially settled as an agricultural outpost to provide food for the population of Sydney and was one of the more successful agricultural regions in the early years of the colony. Windsor and the locality continued to be an important agricultural centre up to the 1880s.</p>	Agriculture	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
<p>Establishment of the Green Hills as an agricultural outpost of the main settlement of Sydney. Success of the Windsor district as an agricultural centre providing much needed food supplies to the main settlement of Sydney from the late 18th century through to the late 19th century.</p>	Commerce	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
<p>The land form of Thompson Square today owes much to work undertaken in the 18th century including tracks and paths, infrastructure and regrading work.</p>	Environment - cultural landscape	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
<p>The various flood events that have marked the Hawkesbury River and immediate surrounds have continued to leave an impression on the memories of the Windsor community as seen in the plaque attached to the Macquarie Arms Hotel wall commemorating the 1867 floods.</p>	Events	3 Developing local, regional and national economies
<p>Establishment of the Green Hills in 1794, as part of the third British settlement on the mainland of Australia (the district of Mulgrave Place)</p>	Towns, suburbs and villages	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
<p>Development of Thompson Square and the town of Windsor in the early 19th century as the regional centre for the Hawkesbury River region.</p>	Towns, suburbs and villages	4 Building settlements, towns and cities

Historic Associations	State Historical Theme	National Historical Theme
<p>Establishment of the Green Hills by the leasing/granting of land from 1794 to emancipists and former regimental officers on an equal basis.</p> <p>The lease of land to Andrew Thompson in 1796 that established the eastern extent of the square and for whom the square was named.</p> <p>The leasing of land to William Blady and James Mileham by Acting Governor Paterson in c1809, defining the alignment of George Street and the southern boundary of Thompson Square.</p> <p>The grant of land to Richard Fitzgerald in 1811 by Gov. Macquarie which formalised the southwestern corner of Thompson Square.</p>	Land Tenure	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
<p>The construction of the Macquarie Arms Hotel in 1815, the oldest surviving building in Windsor.</p> <p>The groups of buildings fronting Thompson Square on the east, west and southern side dating from the early 19th century through to the mid/late 19th century that define the Georgian square.</p>	Accommodation	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
The influence of the government presence at Windsor from 1795 to the 1840s in forming the eastern boundary of Thompson Square, the use of the square and its subsequent development.	Government and Administration	7 Governing
The associations with Windsor and Thompson Square as the government centre for the region and the impact of the government on the Aboriginal peoples in the locality.	Government and Administration	7 Governing
Thompson Square as a site for punishment, government notices, musters and the government distribution of supplies etc.	Government and Administration	7 Governing
The associations with the landmark court case: John Harris-v-Anthony Fenn Kemp, both local residents of Mulgrave Place (Windsor), and which Harris, an emancipist, won. For the first time an ex-convict's civil rights were enshrined in judgement.	Government and Administration	7 Governing
The use of Thompson Square since its inception as a gathering place, market place, centre for government administration and a transport and communication hub for the Hawkesbury River region up to the late 19 th century.	Commercial and Domestic life	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
The architectural contribution of the groups of historic buildings to the overall character of the TSCA, in particular the group of buildings that define the western boundary: the Macquarie Arms Hotel and its boundary wall and Nos. 1-3, 5 and 7 Thompson Square.	Creative endeavour	8 Developing Australia's cultural life

Historic Associations	State Historical Theme	National Historical Theme
Later history of the use of Thompson Square as a recreation area including mini golf and boat club. The transformation of the public square from a functional, civic space to a community, recreational space is a typical transformation that	Leisure	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
The naming of Thompson Square after Andrew Thompson by Governor Macquarie in 1811, one of two emancipist made magistrates by Macquarie and an influential and active member of the Windsor locality.	Persons	9 Marking the phases of life

Assessment of Significance

<p>SHR Criteria a) [Historical significance]</p>	<p>The Thompson Square Conservation Area is historically significant as a very rare public square that represents two key phases in the development of the colony of Australia: the early settlement of agricultural outposts to support the population of Sydney that occurred in the first decade of the British colony; and Governor Macquarie's grand vision for the self-sufficiency of the colony expressed in his public building and town planning program that established a solid infrastructure for the colony, including at Thompson Square.</p> <p>The place is highly significant as it encompasses a portion of the government reserve at the Green Hills established in 1794/95, forming part of the third British settlement on the mainland of Australia (after Sydney and Parramatta). It was the original landing place for the British settlement of the District of Mulgrave Place, and later the site of wharves, the punt crossing and from the late 19th century, the bridge, rapidly becoming the regional civic and commercial centre and transport hub for the district. As the regional civic centre for the early settlement, Thompson Square is also significant as a location for the interaction between the government and local Aboriginal people, being used as an occasional camp ground, and the site for the distribution of food, clothes and blankets and as a starting point for government led raids.</p> <p>Of the known surviving town squares/gathering places associated with the earliest settlements in Australia, Thompson Square is the only space to retain its key relationship with its setting, the Hawkesbury River. Evidence of the pre-Macquarie era development and configuration of Thompson Square remains in the land form, the configuration, the archaeology and road alignments (George Street, Old Bridge Street, The Terrace and Baker Street) of the place today.</p> <p>Thompson Square is highly significant as being one of a group of surviving public squares established by Governor Macquarie in the years 1810-1811 and is a rare example of the type in that it retains its colonial character of its buildings and for named an ex-convict, Andrew Thompson. Evidence of the Macquarie era development and configuration of Thompson Square remains in the Macquarie Arms Hotel, the configuration of the square strongly defined on its south, east and western sides by the buildings, the name of the square and the name of George Street.</p>
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SHR Criteria b) [Historical associational significance]	<p>The place is historically associated with a number of notable persons who are of Local, State and National significance, including Andrew Thompson, for whom the square was named (possibly the only public space named after an emancipist) and who played an important role in the early development and government administration of the district and the commercial development of the place. Thompson Square also has strong associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, Acting- Governor Paterson, Governor King, Surveyor-General Augustus Alt, James Meehan, John Howe, James McGrath, Richard Fitzgerald and numerous others.</p>
SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic significance]	<p>The setting of the Thompson Square Conservation Area on the banks of the Hawkesbury River, surrounded by flood plains and agricultural flats, lends the place its high scenic quality and contains historic views, many of which have been recorded in paintings and photographs since the early 1800s.</p> <p>The group of buildings surrounding Thompson Square clearly defines the square and imparts a strong colonial character to the place, containing several buildings of exceptional quality, this makes Thompson Square the most intact example of an early 19th century town square in Australia and the only Macquarie era town square to retain its colonial character.</p>
SHR Criteria d) [Social significance]	<p>The Thompson Square Conservation Area is held in high esteem, as demonstrated by its early and numerous heritage listings dating back to 1949, the proactive involvement of the NSW state government and the Federal government in the conservation of the place in the 1960s and 1970s, being an inspiration for artists and architects including G.W. Evans, William Hardy Wilson, Morton Herman, Lionel Lindsay and others, and by the numerous books and reports that have been produced examining the history of the place. This evidence of early interest and appreciation of Thompson Square demonstrates its long-standing status as a valued historic place. More recently, public events associated with the commemoration of the 1867 floods, the ongoing occupation of the Square by Community Action for Windsor Bridge starting in 2013, and the national public interest in the recent archaeological investigations within the Square are a clear demonstration of the high regard the place is held in the hearts and minds of the Australian community.</p>
SHR Criteria e) [Research significance]	<p>The Thompson Square Conservation Area has high potential in its archaeology and the physical and documentary evidence associated with the place to provide further information about the early history of British settlement in Australia, including the inter-racial relationships between the British and the local Aboriginal people, the dependency of the colony on agricultural outposts for its survival and the associated farming practices, the development of infrastructure such as roads, wharves, punts and drainage systems, early boat building practices and the role of the Hawkesbury River in transportation and commercial development, the relationships between emancipists, the government and convicts in developing the early towns in Australia, as well as the daily way of life for these early settlers.</p> <p>The colonial buildings located within the TSCA such as the Macquarie Arms Hotel, the Doctor's House, Nos. 1-3 Thompson Square, Howe's House, No. 7 Thompson Square, No. 62 George Street and No. 19 Bridge Street also have the potential to contain valuable and rare evidence of early building practices in Australia.</p>

SHR Criteria f) [Rarity]	<p>The Thompson Square Conservation Area is considered to be exceptionally rare as one of only two known surviving early gathering spaces associated with the supply and distribution of food, a critical role of the colonial government. Thompson Square is considered to be a very rare survivor of the earliest years of the British settlement of Australia and contains tangible evidence of its earliest configuration. It is the only surviving Governor Macquarie public square that retains its colonial character. Thompson Square is also considered to be extremely rare for being the only public space that we know of, named after an emancipist: Andrew Thompson.</p> <p>The recently uncovered physical evidence of a complex drainage and land-fill system, conceived under Governor Macquarie in 1814 and completed in 1820 by John Howe and James McGrath is the earliest public works of its sort surviving in the colony and the barrel drain is the key surviving element in this sophisticated colonial water management system.</p> <p>The potential historic archaeological remains within the Thompson Square Conservation Area are likely to reflect the ongoing use and development of Thompson Square as a civic precinct over the past 220+ years. Macquarie and pre-Macquarie-period archaeological remains are considered to be rare and are significant to the cultural history of Windsor and NSW.</p> <p>The source-bordering dune within the TSCA is a rare and relatively intact deposit and is one of only six other sand bodies with stratified Aboriginal cultural deposits known in NSW.</p>
SHR Criteria g) [Representativeness]	<p>Thompson Square is representative of Governor Macquarie's town squares which he established at a number of locations in NSW and Tasmania. At least eight other public square laid out by Macquarie survive today. The TSCA is representative of Governor Macquarie's approach to the administration of the colony and his ambitions for an equitable and productive society. Thompson Square provides a physical expression of many of the hallmarks of Macquarie's administration, as detailed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality of opportunity for ex-convicts in colonial society expressed via the naming of the central administrative, commercial and transport centre of the early town of Windsor Thompson Square after Andrew Thompson, emancipist. • Establishment of new towns to act as centres for expanded settlement beyond Sydney/Parramatta, expressed via the formalising of the town of Windsor and the creation of the other Macquarie towns on the Hawkesbury: Richmond, Castlereagh, Pitt Town and Wilberforce. • Development of private enterprise as part of the development of non-penal society, expressed via Macquarie instructing Richard Fitzgerald to build a substantial inn, the Macquarie Arms Hotel, to service the community and cater for traveller which has defined the south-western corner of the square since 1815.
Integrity/Intactness:	<p>Overall, many features of the Thompson Square Conservation Area retain their integrity from the date of their establishment. Such features include the topography (in part), the configuration and underlying subdivision pattern of the area, the alignment of many of the roads, the configuration, form and detailing of the buildings and the use of many the buildings and the public spaces.</p>

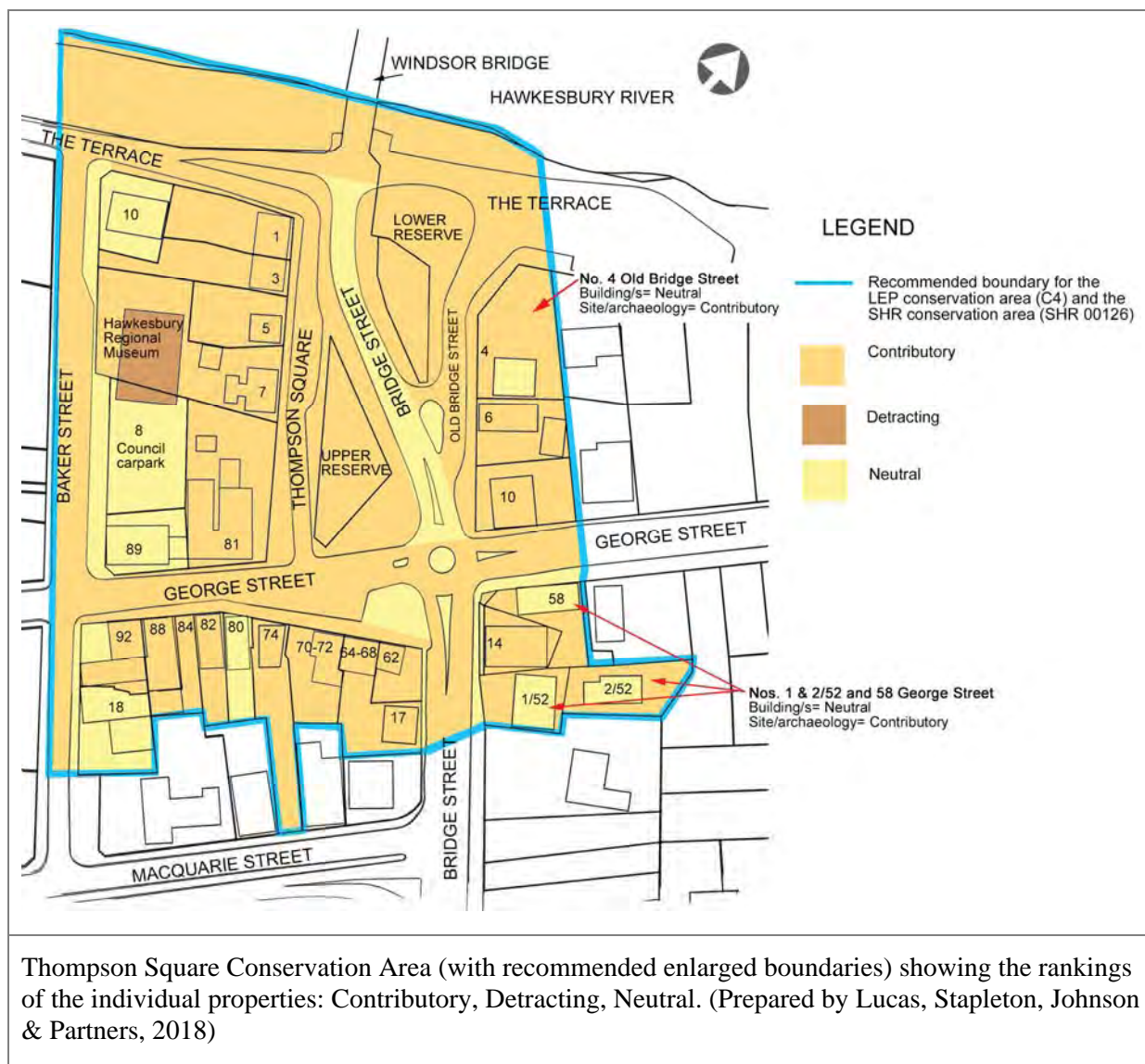
Assessment criteria:	Items are assessed against the State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.
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Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register	00126	02 Apr 99	27
Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former	00126	02 Jul 82	
Local Environmental Plan		18 Dec 89	
National Trust of Australia register		16 Jun 75	
Register of the National Estate		21 Oct 80	

References

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Lucas, Stapleton, Johnson & Partners; Terry Kass History; Casey & Lowe; Geoffrey Britton Environmental Design & Heritage Consultant and Dominic Steele Archaeological Consultancy	2018	Thompson Square Conservation Area Conservation Management Plan prepared for Hawkesbury City Council
Written	D Sheedy	1975	National Trust Classification Cards - Thompson Square
Written	Fisher Lucas Architects	1981	Thompson Square Precinct Restoration Proposals
Written	Helen Proudfoot	1987	The Historic Buildings of Windsor and Richmond



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