PARRAMATTA GAOL STUDY

Phase One: Existing Conditions

For The Department of Corrective Services

By NSW Department of Public Works
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1. PREFACE

1.1 The Study

The study of Parramatta Gaol is being conducted in three parts. The first stage is concerned with an accurate description of the present situation including an assessment of the historical background, the status and condition of the present built fabric, the various functional activities and an examination of social and economic factors associated with the Gaol.

The aim of Stage 1 is to provide an accurate base for the subsequent exploration and testing of future development options which will be undertaken during Stage 2. The preferred development option, identified in Stage 2, will be further refined as the strategic plan for the Gaol during Stage 3. The strategic plan will incorporate the identified objectives, policies and priorities and provide a firm but practical framework for the future development of the complex. Actions related to change, upgrading or the provision of new facilities can be tested against the strategic plan and informed investment decisions taken.

1.2 The Gaol

Parramatta Gaol is one of eight maximum security prisons in NSW. The other category A institutions include Bathurst, Goulburn, Grafton, Maitland and the three separate prisons within the Malabar complex at Long Bay.
The Nagle Royal Commission was instrumental in the decision to close Katingal and the commitment to commence construction of a new maximum security prison at Parklea.

Parramatta Gaol currently fulfills a number of roles within the corrective services framework. The roles include:

- Maximum security prison for hard core recidivists over 25.
- Reception gaol for the western suburbs of Sydney including the housing of prisoners on remand pending hearing and resolution of charges brought against them.
- Accommodation of prisoners in transit for medical or other reasons.
- Provision of prison labour to help operate the Parramatta Linen Service. The decision to construct the Parramatta Linen Service was originally based on the assumption that maximum security prisoners would not be involved in its operation. Labour is currently drawn from Parramatta Gaol as well as from other sources.

Although the gaol is designed for approximately 300 prisoners, the average prisoner population in Parramatta over the last two years has been around 430 which is equivalent to some 11% of the State's prison population.

More recent figures for 1980 suggest that the daily average has dropped to around 400, although the figure has varied between 440 and 359.

The multiple role of the gaol is reflected in the structure of the prisoner population recorded in July 1980 with some 76% classified as A or B (maximum/medium security) 9% classified as C (minimum security), and the remaining 15% taken up by unsentenced prisoners (on remand).
2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Development of Parramatta

The development of Parramatta, or Rose Hill as it was earlier known, followed closely on the initial establishment of the colony. The search for fertile soils led exploration parties to Rose Hill on the banks of a navigable (Parramatta) river. In November 1788 Governor Phillip and Surveyor General Baron Alt marked out the main streets of the settlement and by November 1789 the first crops had been harvested. The records show that "200 bushels of wheat, 35 bushels of barley and a quantity of maize were gathered."

In 1790 the potential was reflected in the laying out of a town plan in a grand Baroque style even though the population barely numbered 100. The plan provided for a dominant main avenue, one mile long and two hundred feet wide, linking the riverside wharf area with Government House. Land was also set aside for public buildings and public purposes while other areas within the township were leased to early settlers. In addition, substantial grants of land, immediately adjacent to the town, were also made to people such as James Ruse, John Macarthur, William Bligh, Samuel Marsden and others.
By 1820 Parramatta had emerged as a strong centre complete with market place, major institutions, an active river trade with mills and wharves bordering the banks. The main road westward from Sydney passed through the settlement and the town played an important service role. The town continued to grow and by 1840 the settlement had extended northward to the site of the present gaol.

An entry in the Gazette dated 30 March 1837 describes Parramatta in glowing terms.

"The streets of the town are wide, regular and well marked - the main street can boast some very handsome private dwelling houses and shops and also a few splendid inns; it is terminated by Government House, a commodious and tasty edifice, surrounded with a stone wall, and standing isolated in a park-like domain on rising ground".

By 1881 Parramatta had a population of around 10,500 and the physical constraints on growth exercised by the earlier land grants were removed with the subdivision of the major estates. Following this growth in the late nineteenth century there was a period of limited physical development up until the 1950's and it was during this period that Parramatta's historical significance was consolidated.
2.2 Gaols

Parramatta has contained a gaol since around 1797. In September 1796 Governor Hunter announced his intention to erect in Parramatta (and Sydney) a "strong log building for the security of all idle and worthless characters". Settlers were ordered to provide 10 nine foot logs weekly, while officers who employed convicts were expected to deliver twenty logs per week. In December 1799, the gaol was destroyed by fire and in 1802, Governor King committed the start of a two storey stone gaol. The gaol provided for some 130 prisoners but by 1830 there were a number of doubts about its structural integrity which was reflected in the need for a sentry to be stationed both inside and out.

The structural problems associated with the gaol together with the collapse of one of the walls led to the decision to build a new gaol on the northern outskirts of the town. In 1835, the Government architect Mortimer Lewis, commenced design work and by February 1836 the foundations had been dug and construction was about to commence. The new building was opened in January 1842 and the old gaol demolished. The new building represented the first phase of development and further expansion and growth took place during the remainder of the nineteenth century. During this century most change has been concerned with upgrading, minor additions and some demolition. Parramatta Gaol has continued to meet various prison needs since the 1840's, although the institution was closed briefly for some years in the 1910's but reopened in 1922.

The 1822 town plan of Parramatta indicates the location of the early gaols in Church Street on the site of what is now Alfred Square. The plan also shows the location of the early convict barracks in Macquarie Street.
3. PRESENT SETTING

3.1 Natural Environment

Parramatta is located at the head of a once navigable tidal portion of the Parramatta River. The city is situated in a shallow basin separated by low ridges from the Georges River and Eastern Creek to the south and west respectively. To the north, the land form is more rugged rising to the high ridge between Parramatta River and Cattai/Berowra Creeks.

The geology of the subregion reflects similar changes moving from the shales and alluvium of the low country to the Hawkesbury sandstone in the north.

The climate is noticeably different from Sydney with lower rainfall, approximately 880 mm per year, frosts, severe heat in summer and winds that vary from cold westerlies in winter to hot westerlies/nor-westerlies in summer. The records indicate temperature extremes ranging from -3° to 46.5° C and up to 3° C variation compared with equivalent Sydney figures.

The present vegetation reflects the particular combination of climate and geology. Eucalypt species include grey box, iron bark, forest red gum and wollybutt, while the alluvium areas tend to favour cabbage gums, swamp oak and river oak.
3.2 Built Environment

For many years, Parramatta remained a separate settlement but today forms part of the wider Sydney metropolitan area that stretches from the coast west to Penrith. The built environment contains a number of historic buildings that are in reasonable state of repair and contribute to the urban character and quality of the city. A recent report identified 264 buildings, groups, sites and objects to be of historical importance. Parramatta Gaol was one of the identified elements.

3.3 The Gaol

Unlike many other prisons, Parramatta Gaol is closely linked with the urban fabric of the city and is within 1800 m of the city centre.

The land uses surrounding the gaol are varied and include the extensive grounds of both the North Parramatta Psychiatric Centre and a number of Department of Corrective Services facilities to the west and a mix of tightly packed residential, commercial and light industrial uses to the east along O'Connell and Church Streets. To the south-east, there has been significant development of medium density residential buildings ranging in height from 3 to 6 storeys, while to the north, across Darling Mills Creek, there is a range of medium to heavy engineering works.
Department of Corrective Services
PARRAMATTA GAOL STUDY
PHASE ONE: EXISTING CONDITIONS

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NSW Department of Public Works

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EXISTING LANDUSE

2
There is a marked contrast between the quiet, open, spacious planted institutional character of the land to the west of the gaol and the range of urban land uses and the bustle of traffic along O'Connell and Church Streets to the east.

The high stone walls, the slate roofs of the main cell blocks and the sentry towers help provide a firm edge to the gaol boundaries and highlight the juxtaposition between prison and urban land use.
4. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

4.1 Forward Planning

In 1968, the Sydney Region Outline Plan noted that "Parramatta will be near the geographical centre of the enlarged urban area and at a focal point on the communications system. The city has played an historic role in Sydney's foundation and development and is the next most important shopping centre outside the metropolitan area".

A recent study carried out jointly by the Planning and Environment Commission and Parramatta City Council has confirmed the importance of Parramatta in the metropolitan area. The study focussed on the city centre and the plans recently released provide for the reinforcement of Parramatta's role as an employment and commercial centre as well as improved accessibility, and upgrading of roads and parking. The plans also provide for diversification of landuse to include entertainment such that Parramatta will become the focus of the western subregion.

Actions have already been committed to provide and develop Parramatta. They include the Australian Government Centre, the expansion of health services, with Parramatta as the headquarters of the Health Commission's Western Metropolitan Region, and the development of Westmead Hospital together with a land acquisition programme focussed on Experiment Farm Cottage and along the Parramatta River.
The population in the subregion grew from around 1,000,000 in 1971 to 1,215,000 in 1980. The anticipated population by 2000 has been estimated at 1,744,000. To meet these needs, proposals are in hand to expand the employment opportunities in the city centre to around 50,000 and to encourage the further development of Parramatta, which is currently the second largest shopping centre in the metropolitan area, to grow to some 300,000 m² of floor space. To meet these needs, the revised plans for the city centre provide for growth and development in a wider zone than before. At its northern point the central area zone is within 700 m of Parramatta Gaol.

4.2 Impact on Parramatta Gaol

The land use proposals contained in the Interim Development Order essentially reinforce the present pattern. The gaol and the adjacent North Parramatta Psychiatric Centre are located on land identified for Institutions. Under the Local Government Act 1919, this definition means a building principally used for any of the following uses:
- a home or other institution for mental defectives
- a mental hospital
- a penal or reformative institution

The zoning would permit the development of corrective services facilities on land adjacent to the present Gaol.

Apart from a section of land between Board and Barney Streets, set aside for institutional (gaol) purposes, the land to the east of the Gaol is zoned for light industrial use. This includes the area between O'Connell and Church Streets. Further east the
zoning changes to single house residential development. To the south east, the zoning provides for medium density residential use while to the north the area is shown as light industrial.

One of the major impacts stemming from the city centre review is confirmation of the need to upgrade traffic flows in O'Connell Street. The city centre proposals include the pedestrianisation of Church Street and the diversion of traffic into O'Connell Street. Plans provide for the extension of O'Connell Street northward to link with Windsor Road and North Rocks Road and although Parramatta City Council has acquired some of the land to achieve this objective, there is still a substantial portion of land owned by United Dairies yet to be acquired.

Present proposals for O'Connell Street provide for a 22 m road reservation, compared with the existing 20 m, with two lanes in each direction. In the long term the possibility of a six lane road has been canvassed. The road is regarded as a local distributor and it is not proposed to place any restraint on property access. Present upgrading is directed toward the provision of an 8 m carriageway and upgrading of the pedestrian areas. O'Connell Street is a classified road, No. 2066, and the Department of Main Roads provides 50% of funding for maintenance and upgrading.

4.3 Future Policy

A number of statements which will influence the future development of Parramatta Gaol have been made by the Premier of New South Wales and the Minister of Corrective Services.
In a letter dated 14 September 1978 the Premier advised the Member for Parramatta that

"I would like to give an unequivocal assurance that there is no possibility of an extension of the Gaol, particularly outside the walls of the present institution".

The Member for Parramatta then brought this advice to the attention of the Minister for Corrective Services on 27 November 1978 and requested confirmation

"that the plans to utilise the area outside the walls of Parramatta Gaol recently transferred from the Department of Health for minimum security accommodation have now been abandoned".

The Minister for Corrective Services replied to the Member for Parramatta's earlier enquiry (dated 4 September 1978) on the 12 March 1979 and advised that

"with respect to the recent assurance that I gave you, no additional cellular accommodation is intended in plans for the future development of Parramatta Gaol".

Following a further enquiry the Minister again wrote to the Member for Parramatta in June 1978 noting that

"you are aware that I wrote to you earlier and gave you an assurance that no additional development is intended outside the existing walls of Parramatta Gaol. However it is intended to redevelop existing facilities within Parramatta Gaol with a view to updating the facilities to provide better accommodation for inmates".
5. THE SITE

5.1 Introduction

The land owned by the Department of Corrective Services in and adjacent to Parramatta Gaol occupies an area of 105 ha. There are three separate sites. The major site contains the Gaol, the Parramatta Linen Service, the Merinda Periodic Detention Centre, and two maintenance complexes. This site is bounded to the east by O'Connell Street, to the north by Darling Mills Creek, to the west by North Parramatta Psychiatric Centre and to the south by Dunlop Street. The site is U shaped, with a gentle fall of 6 m from east to west and occupies an area of 94 ha. West of the Gaol the grounds are park-like in character and abutt the natural, but unkempt, edge of Darling Mills Creek.

To the east there are two separate sites both with frontages to O'Connell Street. The first site, located between Barney Street and Dunlop Street, includes the houses originally built for the Gaol Superintendent and his Deputy, while the second site between Barney Street and Board Street contains two more recent cottages (also intended for the Superintendent and his Deputy) and a car park. The sites cover areas of 4.6 ha and 6.5 ha respectively.
5.2 Area West of Gaol

The area west of the Gaol contains a range of building types and uses as well as an oval and park-like grounds. The various buildings are described below.

- Merinda Periodic Detention Centre

  A single storey timber building with a galvanised iron roof. The building and external timber screens are in good condition. The centre is used to house female prisoners (capacity 19) at weekends from Friday night to Sunday afternoon. The building has been open for 2½ years and is also used by the Department as a conference centre and for accommodating country Department staff overnight during the week. Food and stores are drawn from Parramatta Gaol and the Gaol security staff check the building at night.

- Motor Maintenance and Stores Complex

  A group of six stone and brick single storey buildings, some of which are in a poor state of repair. The buildings house facilities for carrying out all motor maintenance for vehicles associated with the Gaol and the Parramatta Linen Service (PLS), PLS stores and a linen mending workshop.

- FWD Compound

  A group of nine galvanised iron sheds in the western corner of site. The sheds are generally in poor condition and are used for the storage of lawn movers and other garden tools used by prisoners for grounds maintenance work associated with the land owned by the Department.
5.3 Area East of Gaol

There are two sites owned by the Department on the eastern side of O'Connell Street. The site located between Dunlop and Barney Streets is elevated and contains two 2 storey brick and timber residences that were built in the early 1900's. There are also two transportable buildings. The southern building is used for officer mess facilities and provides limited accommodation for officers. The adjacent transportable is used as a recreation hall by the officers while to the rear of the site there is an area set aside for car parking. The buildings are in reasonable condition.

The northern building and attached transportable classroom are used as a periodic (weekend) detention centre for male prisoners. The building has recently been renovated by PWD and is in good condition. It has been used as a detention centre since 1973 and can accommodate 22 prisoners.

The site between Barney and Board Streets contains two single storey brick and timber cottages and a demountable classroom. The northern section of the site is used for car parking.

There is some indication that the parole centre will need to be expanded with the transfer of Probation and Parole officers from Gosford following the closing of Milson Island. There is also likely to be a demand for a further welfare officer. The northern most cottage and classroom are occupied by 10 parole officers and administration staff of the Parramatta Probation and Parole Service.
The buildings have been occupied by the present users since 1979 at weekends.

- The external portion of the two periodic detention centres
- The movement of personnel between
- The handling of emergency situations
- Responsibilities include the

24-hour basis and covers Parramatta, Blacktown, St Ives, Hornsby, and with Parramatta Goal and the Central Detention Unit which operates on

The southern cottage houses some administration functions associated with
6. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS

6.1 Introduction

The net expenditure for the Department of Corrective Services in 1979-80 was some $64.9 million. Of this, $42.5 million was allocated against salaries, which represents a large cash flow into the community, if through by no other channel than consumer spending by prison staff and their families.

Detailed cost and expenditure information for Parramatta Gaol, as a separate entity, is not readily available. To date the Department has not generally separated costs by institution which makes it difficult to place Parramatta within the overall expenditure pattern of the Department of Corrective Services.

The annual wage bill for the prison staff at Parramatta is likely to be in the order of $4.5 million, based on current salaries. This figure includes overtime and other salary overheads. While direct Departmental expenditure within the Parramatta area is not very high, the proportion of this salary that will find its way into retail purchases is considerable since many of the staff live in the area.

The annual expenditure for goods and services purchased by Parramatta Gaol for 1979-80, excluding prisoner buy ups, was some $1.9m. Data collected from the officers at Parramatta Gaol provided the following partial breakdown.

- Perishable goods excluding vegetables $178,000
- Vegetables $42,000
- Other consumables and equipment $360,000
There are a number of revenue producing industries within the Parramatta Gaol. The following figures indicate the available data on income and expenditure for 1979-80.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>$ Income</th>
<th>$ Expenditure</th>
<th>$ Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texcon garments (PLS)</td>
<td>1,170,820</td>
<td>1,334,158</td>
<td>(163,338)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texcon flatwork (PLS)</td>
<td>2,821,055</td>
<td>2,502,096</td>
<td>318,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light engineering</td>
<td>15,640</td>
<td>9,986</td>
<td>(5,654)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>12,190</td>
<td>20,190</td>
<td>(8,000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Parramatta Linen Service

The Parramatta Linen Service is comparable in size to the Orange-Central West Linen Service. The most striking difference is that the Central West Linen Service employs civilian and not prisoner staff and that its staffing level is about 50% lower than that of the PLS.

Unlike the Central West Linen Service, the PLS runs at a loss ($920,000 in 1979-1980).

PLS Income to June 1980 2,660,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff salaries</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoner's meals</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superannuation</td>
<td>112,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals, power, high temp.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot water, plant maintenance</td>
<td>1,138,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New (replacement) linen</td>
<td>855,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NET LOSS $ 920,000
6.3 Prisoner Buy Ups

Prisoners earn between $12 and $32 per week, dependent on whether they work in the PLS or other industries. Collectively, they earn almost $500,000 per year, of which some $278,000 is spent as follows:

- Parramatta Gaol prisoner canteen $116,000
- PLS prisoner canteen $114,400
- Arts and crafts $48,000

$278,800

The $48,000 spent annually on arts and crafts is spent exclusively in Parramatta on a wide range of consumer goods including radios, record players, records, tapes, books and hobby materials.

Many prisoners send most of the money they earn at the PLS to their families.

6.4 Employment/Interaction with Local Community

Parramatta Gaol employs 242 prison officer staff, two medical practitioners and five civilians within the prison. The Parramatta Linen Service employs a further 12 civilians. A dentist calls at the Gaol as required.

The Environmental Impact Statement for a new Metropolitan Maximum Security Prison reported that Parramatta Gaol had a waiting list of officers wanting transfers to the Gaol to reduce their burden of commuting.
The findings of a detailed survey of residents immediately surrounding the prison and of residents within 1.6 km (reported in the same EIS) was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Effect</th>
<th>Near Gaol</th>
<th>Away from Gaol</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitely beneficial</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably beneficial</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No appreciable effects</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probably undesirable</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitely undesirable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The report noted that "very few adverse effects on property values were mentioned, with most concern in this regard being over the stigma placed on the area rather than reduced property value or saleability of land".

Interaction with outside groups is considerable. Visitors include entertainers and theatrical groups, sports teams, debating teams, Rotary and Apex Clubs. Occasionally the Salvation Army Band plays outside the perimeter wall.
6.5 Socio-Economic Profile of Prisoners

General observations about the States prison population drawn from the 1974 prison census included the following:

"The average age of prisoners is 30 and the age range between 21 and 30 accounts for 45% of the prison population.

18% of the prison population is made up of prisoners between the ages of 18 and 21.

The prison population is younger than the general population with 64% aged between 18 and 30 whereas in the general population only 29% falls in that age group.

Over 61% of all people in prison had no formal educational qualifications while a further 13.6% had only either the Intermediate Certificate or the School Certificate. 1% had a university degree, while slightly over 9% had a trade certificate.

64% of all prisoners described their usual occupation as labourers, process workers and similar jobs whereas 33% of the general population fall in these categories. Whereas 41% of the general population is employed in the white collar occupations, only 10% of prisoners were in this line of work."

The average age of Parramatta inmates is a little higher than that for the total State's prisoner population. 53.7% of Parramatta's prisoner population is aged between 26 and 34, compared with 40% for the State. 32.4% of Parramatta's prisoners are under 26, compared with 42.5% for the State. See Table 6.1.
**TABLE 6.1**

**PARRAMATTA PRISONER POPULATION**
**BY AGE - AS AT 2.10.80**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 59</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 - 29</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 25</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>373*</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,034</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 22 warrants were not available
6.6 Place of Residence Prior to Imprisonment

A "Prisoners' Place of Residence Survey" was carried out by the Department of Corrective Services in August 1979. Data was summarised on a State basis for all institutions but was not analysed on a prison by prison basis. The data has been examined and the findings are as follows:

The 1974 Prison Census found that 75% of the State's total prisoner population resided in the metropolitan area prior to imprisonment. The figure for 1979 was 64%, a drop of 11%.

However Parramatta Gaol appears to provide for a much wider State catchment with only 25% of its prisoners coming from the metropolitan area. Drawing 4 shows the distribution of prisoner origin through NSW and compares Parramatta's figures with those for the State as a whole.

The percentage of prisoners previously residing outside NSW is the same, about 13%, for both Parramatta Gaol and the State as a whole.
PHASE ONE: EXISTING CONDITIONS

Government Architects Branch
NSW Department of Public Works

lester firth & murton pty ltd
architects urban planners and environmental consultants
Prisoner classification within Parramatta is as shown in Table 6.2 while Tables 6.3 and 6.4 indicate the lengths of sentence and types of crime committed. Some 47% of prisoners are serving sentences of more than five years, 15% are serving less than or equal to one year sentences and 4% are serving sentences of a month or less. 21.5% of prisoners at Parramatta are unsentenced.

Homicide, robbery (with assault), property theft and breach of release conditions account for 74% of sentenced prisoners and 65% of unsentenced prisoners.

6.7 Visitors

Information on visitors is not readily available. An examination of prisoners' visit records appears to indicate a predominance of visitors from the northern suburbs of Sydney. There appear to be as many visits from interstate and from parts of NSW other than the metropolitan area, which is consistent with the prisoner origin data.

Although there is information on family/next of kin residence, the data does not provide any indication of visiting patterns since prisoners are frequently visited by friends or ex-prisoners with whom they were serving sentences.
### TABLE 6.3

Length of Sentences for Prisoner Population
As at 2.10.80

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remand</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appellant</td>
<td>16 85</td>
<td>4.1 21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor's pleasure</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of parole *</td>
<td>6 6</td>
<td>1.5 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 15 days</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 90</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 - 365</td>
<td>38 58</td>
<td>9.6 14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 5 years</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 10</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 15</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 (av. 20.7)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>395</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 6.4

Parramatta Prisoner Population by Type of Crime
As at 30.6.79

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sentenced %</th>
<th>Unsented %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assaults</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual offence</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving and traffic</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement of order</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offensive behaviour</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(347 prisoners) (85 prisoners)
7. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 Introduction

Until late in the eighteenth century prisoners had lived in crowded, non-segregated association, largely left to their own devices. In 1777 the Sheriff of Bedford, John Howard, compiled a document entitled "The State of the Prisons". After describing the atrocious existing conditions in English gaols, he made an appeal for reform, particularly recommending segregation according to sex, age and crime. He also advocated roomy, hygienic, sanitary, secure buildings, and a regime of reform including work and religious exercise.

The English Penitentiary Act, 1779, stipulated cellular (versus dormitory) confinement when not working, strict supervision during work and exercise in association, hard and servile labour, enforced attendance at religious services, and a fixed daily routine. It also created the Commissioners for Penitentiary Houses who, in 1782, conducted a design competition which resulted in England's first radial prisons - Ipswich Gaol and New Bayley Prison. Like Parramatta, they had no central point of supervision. Howard's ideals were more or less made law under the English Gaols Act of 1791, but the reality was that England simply could not afford the high cost of supervision and capital works required. Transportation had long been an inexpensive solution to her penal problems and, in 1786, the decision had been made to transport convicts to New South Wales. The colony continued to receive convicts from 1788 to 1850, averaging around 1,100 men from the UK each year.
The colony still faced financial problems associated with accommodation and supervision of convicts. Initially, they were given a great deal of freedom, working part of the day for themselves, to pay for their own shelter. The system of 'assignment' was later evolved, in which convicts were assigned as servants to private citizens who undertook to work, feed and house them. The colony became heavily dependent on this cheap labour source but a massive influx of convicts around 1818 forced the Government to take some responsibility for their accommodation and administration. The first convict barracks were built in 1819. Convict barracks at Parramatta, south of the river, were built in 1820. The financial strain still being excessive, Darling developed the chain-gang system as a cheaper alternative to the penal settlement in 1826.

7.2 Solitary, Separate and Silent Systems

The Pennsylvania, or solitary, system of imprisonment had been developed in the United States with the Walnut Street Penitentiary in Philadelphia, built in 1790. This gaol was followed by the widely imitated Eastern Penitentiary at Cherry Hill, Pennsylvania, designed in 1821 by John Haviland, an English born architect, and finished in 1829. The administrative principle behind this system was simple, prisoners were confined in solitary for the term of their imprisonment. They worked, ate and slept in their cell, which had its own exercise yard. The intention was ostensibly to encourage introspection and penitence (hence the term 'penitentiary'; the system was devised by Quakers). In fact, it frequently drove prisoners insane. An administrative advantage of this system was the extremely low cost of supervision and for this reason, at least in part, it was widely adopted in England and Europe. Another system, the Auburn, or silent system, was to be preferred in America.
The physical manifestation of a Pennsylvania prison was central supervision of radial cell blocks with the cells along the outside walls. The need for individual exercise yards kept the buildings low; in section they were very similar to the radial wings at Long Bay. Cells needed to be large enough to permit inmates to work inside, although this aspect was not always adhered to.

The English Prisons Act of 1835 adopted a modified version of the solitary system known as 'separate treatment'. Solitary confinement was relieved by visits of officers, the chaplain, the surgeon, and two hours silent exercise a day outside the cell.

Pentonville was the first English example, built from 1840 to 1842. The three storey blocks with basement, similar in section to the non radial wings at Parramatta, represented a departure from the American model. The individual exercise yards were detached from the cells much like the individual exercise yards within the Circle at Parramatta. A difference is that all the prisoners at Pentonville had to exercise in such yards.

Following a recommendation that the old gaols at Sydney and Parramatta be replaced in 1835, Mortimer Lewis, the Colonial Architect, designed Darlinghurst and Parramatta gaols. The former was occupied in 1841, the latter in 1842. Gaols at Goulburn, Maitland and Bathurst were also under construction in 1839. All these gaols incorporated separation, classification and inspection systems based on English models. The old stone gaol at Parramatta, built between 1802 to 1804, was based on Newgate and the County Gaols in England with prisoners housed in dormitory association. However, a review in 1835 by the Committee on Police and Gaols decided that Parramatta Gaol which was was overcrowded, structurally unsound, not very secure and was based on outmoded principles needed replacing.
The New South Wales Prison Act of 1840 provided for separate confinement for the whole or part of the term of imprisonment, under the order of the Sheriff or Visiting Justice, and for classification of prisoners as:

- debtors, and others confined for contempt on civil processes;
- prisoners convicted of misdemeanours, or committed on charges of felony, or disdemeanor, or for want of sureties;
- prisoners convicted of felony.

7.3 Mortimer Lewis (1769-1879)

Lewis' predecessors were Francis Greenway (1816-1822), Standish Harris (1822-1825), George Cookney (1825-1826), and Ambrose Hallen (1826-1835). Greenway had been a most prolific Colonial Architect, but Lewis, who held the post for 14 years, was exceptionally prolific. In fact, in 1838, Governor Gipps reported to Lord Glenelg that:

"There are at present in progress in the Colony in the Department of the Colonial Architect: 1 Government House, 11 Churches, 4 Gaols, 1 Lunatic Asylum, 1 Watch house, 3 Courthouses, 1 National School, 1 Signal House, 1 Police Office and numerous places of separate confinement; also in a few weeks there will be another Gaol, 3 or 4 more Courthouses, 2 Watchhouses, a Police Station, and another Church commenced, independent of the Custom House, Police Office, and other buildings at Port Phillip, and they are all under the superintendence of one Architect, Mr Lewis, of whose talents and assiduity I cannot speak too highly."
All this with only one draftsman, a clerk, and a clerk-of-works. He is nevertheless considered an unimaginative, bookish architect, whose work relied heavily on his personal supervision for its success. He was most comfortable when working in the Greek Revival style, and led Australian Architects in this field. His courthouses at Darlinghurst, Berrima, Hartley and Parramatta were perhaps his best buildings. The last mentioned no longer exists, but all had been designed to a similar formula derived from English examples. He also produced work in Picturesque Gothic, Colonial and Italianate palazzo.

Lewis was born in Derby, and trained as a surveyor and draftsman in London. As a surveyor he spent some time in the office of the Inspector of Fortifications and may therefore have been familiar with the radial Dartmoor Prison (1805-1809). He arrived in Sydney in 1830 and was appointed Colonial Architect in January 1835. He resigned in 1849, and was followed by Edmund Blacket.

7.4 Lewis’ Design

Lewis certainly designed Darlinghurst and Parramatta Gaols. He may have been responsible for parts of Berrima, Maitland, Bathurst and Goulburn Gaols. Lewis’ gaol at Parramatta still stands, and holds about a third of the present gaol’s population of 390 or so prisoners. It is the oldest gaol still functioning in New South Wales.

The design comprised three cell blocks (1, 2 and 3 Wings) radiating from a Gaoler’s House, the whole surrounded by a secure wall. Although radial, it was not based on the Eastern Penitentiary model. It has no central supervision; exercise is in open yards in association; work is in association and prisoners were classified for association and accommodation (one wing was used for females).
Nor was it based on Pentonville since it predates it. Rather it was probably based on earlier radial English examples like Dartmoor, New Bridewall at Westminster, Ipswich and New Bayley which were used by Lewis as a basis for Darlinghurst. He rejected the suggestion that the Eastern Penitentiary be used as a model.

The design provided for 80 large cells and 20 single cells. Perhaps the large cells held more than one inmate, or the single cells were used for prisoners held under 'separate treatment'. The single cells were located in the ground floor of 1 Wing only, which was subdivided by a longitudinal wall at this level, resulting in two doors and two quadrant stairs at the eastern end. The remainder of 1 Wing, and all of 2 Wing and 3 Wing were made up of large cells. Six cells in 3 Wing, at the south end, were single, perhaps used as stores. Many of these large cells were later subdivided into single cells (all of 3 Wing, ground level of 2 Wing), although this trend has recently been reversed - few single cells remain. 3 Wing has since been extended.

Lewis notes that the three three-storey wings were 30.5 m long and 12 m wide. In fact they are generally smaller, and not identical. He also notes that the 6m high external wall enclosed a space 82 m x 82 m but again it was smaller.

The Gaolers House, which is the present Administration building, contained apartments for the Gaoler and Turnkeys, store rooms, and chapel for inmates. Exercise yards were formed between the radial wings. Although supervision of the wings and yards was not possible from one central station, the turnkeys did not have far to travel since the stairs to the wings were located at the converging ends.
7.5 Construction of Lewis' Design

The gaol was first voted funds of £1000 in 1835. Tenders for the construction of the enclosing wall were called on 21 September that year and the contract was awarded to Nathaniel Payton on 27 November, for £2550. The bonded Hawkesbury sandstone used throughout the gaol was quarried locally. The wall was finished by mid October 1837, except for the repair of some minor fractures.

Meanwhile, tenders had been called on 6 June 1837 for 'carpenters, masons and others for the erection of the new gaol at Parramatta'. A schedule of rates was included. Two tenders were received in July, one from Robert Gooch and the other from James Houison (a well-known architect-builder of Parramatta) and Nathaniel Payton. The latter tender, undertaking to complete the work within three years for 35% more than the scheduled rates, was accepted.

Tenders for the slate roof were called on 6 January 1840; it was suggested that the slaters brought in to roof the new Government House in Sydney be employed, using surplus slates from that job. By 31 May 1841 Lewis could report that the 'whole of the buildings are on the eve of completion, the Prison Buildings requiring only the cell doors and the Gaolers House the internal finishing'. The costs to that date, for the gaol and courthouse, totalled £35,453. Tenders for the cell doors were called on 26 July 1841 and for joiners' work within the Gaolers House in September and October 1841.

Lewis' gaol was inspected by the Governor in 1841, and he considered that it could be occupied on 1 January 1842. Houison and Payton requested payment for their work (a great deal of which had been done by prisoners) on 22 January 1842. The gaol was officially opened in 1844. Although the 1840's were a time of recession, the gaol was
soon to be developed further. Houison and Payton submitted an estimate of £360, for entrance lodges, on 22 December 1843. The drawings for the lodges do not correspond with the existing Gatehouse fully - they do not show a hipped roof, for example, but a valley roof instead. In 1848 a bell was provided to summon the prisoners to work and meals. In that year, £260 was allowed for dividing the exercise yards and providing privies, and seating in the Chapel was needed for 30 or 40 persons.

In 1849 Lewis resigned as Colonial Architect.

7.6 Further Development of the Gaol

The gaol has undergone almost continuous development, with buildings rising and falling and walls being extended, up to the present day. Most of the present buildings in the gaol were built in the last century and are amazingly homogeneous being mainly of coursed tooled sandstone walls and slate roofs.

A number of buildings no longer exist. These include the quarters of the principal turnkey (1864), perhaps once on the site of the present auditorium, and a mat workshop (ca 1912) on the same site. A shoe shop, perhaps the old brushmaker's shop, was built around 1866. An old non-contact visiting booth no longer exists, nor does a blacksmith, a dentist-visiting block, and a host of lesser buildings. Because of this uncertainty, the accompanying diagrams are conjectural in part.
Of the buildings that still stand, a number have changed their functions, some a number of times. The present disused bakehouse for example, was originally a single storey hospital for female prisoners (planned around 1852 and finished around 1857). A ground floor store and office, and a second floor for male prisoners, was added to the hospital from 1863 to 1865. As a bakehouse it replaced an earlier building dating from 1863. The small TV repair shop was originally a dead-house, or morgue. It was proposed as early as 1860, and completed by 1864. The Administration building originally served as accommodation, stores, and a chapel. Baths were built into the basement under the Chapel in 1864, and some lateral additions were proposed in 1866. Alternative accommodation for the superintendent and deputy superintendent (gaoler and principal turnkey) was built outside the prison walls in 1901.

The two level workshop, attached to the former morgue, has always been a workshop. It was proposed in 1863 and finished in 1866. The present cookhouse was probably built around 1863, replacing an earlier one built around 1855 which was demolished with the expansion of the gaol in 1863.

The Chapel was built in 1864, as was a stable. It is possible that the present stores building, with its arcaded ground floor, was this stable. The watch towers are not original. The earliest ones were built in 1863, but were improved in 1866 and no doubt several times since.

3 Wing was to be extended by 24 cells as early as 1863 (12 single cells on the ground floor, 6 large cells on each of the first and second floors). 5 Wing was built in 1883 in response to a severe overcrowding in NSW prisons (in 1882 there were 2000 prisoners, but only 1007 cells). 4 Wing, built in 1887, was used to house a new,
seventh, class of prisoners in solitary confinement. These prisoners were males 16-25 years old who had been sentenced for up to 6 months. From 1898, the year that 6 Wing was completed, police lock-up gaols and smaller gaols were phased out.

The Circle was contemplated as early as 1865, but was not documented until 1899. It was built around 1915. The laundry addition to 5 Wing was documented in 1908 and built in 1910. In that year Parramatta became the State's chief industrial gaol with the relocation of the Darlinghurst workshops. Workshops for recidivists were provided there in 1911. In 1914 the young offenders and first offenders at Parramatta were transferred to Goulburn. Due to a diminishing prison population, Parramatta Gaol was closed in 1918 and turned over to the adjacent mental hospital which lacked permanent facilities. Although its inmates were relocated elsewhere, the system still had over 600 spare cells! However, the trend reversed and the prison population increased. By 1921 congestion at Long Bay was causing anxiety and Parramatta, after being refitted by prison labour, was re-opened in 1922.

Since then, there have been some additions to the Boiler House (1924 and 1928), some additions to the Administration and Bakehouse buildings (1929) and extensions to the Bakehouse (1943), Gatehouse (1953, 1964) and store building. A new auditorium (1971) and a dentist's surgery are the main free-standing structures erected within the gaols walls recently. The Parramatta Linen Service (1976) was built on land formerly serving as a prison farm and piggery.
7.7 Conservation Assessment

The Parramatta Gaol complex has been subject to a number of conservation assessments by various groups including:

- Planning and Environment Commission
- National Trust
- Historic Building Section, Department of Public Works

There appears to be a measure of agreement that the Gaol contains a number of significant buildings. The drawing indicates a preliminary assessment using three construction categories.

- Category One - Building considered to be of significant importance and that every effort be made to retain in present condition or return to original condition.

- Category Two - External facade of the building considered to be of importance together with the general internal pattern of use.

- Category Three - Building considered of little intrinsic merit or impaired by unsympathetic additions.
8. THE GAOL COMPLEX

8.1 Introduction

The Parramatta Gaol complex covers an area of some 44 ha and stretches from Dunlop Street in the south to the banks of the Darling Mills Creek in the north. The area is rectangular in shape measuring around 345 m x 130 m. There is a fall of approximately 8 m along O'Connell Street from the Gatehouse to the northern wall and an even 5 m fall from east to west. The O'Connell Street contains a row of heavily pruned Camphor Laurel trees adjacent to the Gaol.

The Gaol area is defined by a 6-7 m high secure wall with sentry posts. The wall also defines three separate zones within the Gaol complex:

- Linen Service
- Gaol
- Sports Yard

8.2 Linen Service

The Parramatta Linen Service contains an industrial laundry, landscaped lawns, a gatehouse and a vehicle lock connecting the zone with the Gaol. The maximum security area which permanently covers the Gaol and Sports Ground zones is extended to include the Linen Service area when prisoners from the Gaol are engaged in the laundry.
8.3 The Gaol and Sports Yard

The Gaol zone is divided by the Bootshop building into two sectors. The northern sector, which includes the older parts of the Gaol, contains the following buildings:

- Gatehouse
- Three radial accommodation wings (1, 2 and 3 Wings)
- Administration buildings
- Bakehouse
- Auditorium

The southern sector contains:

- Three accommodation wings (4, 5 and 6 Wings)
- The "Circle"
- Boilerhouse
- Stores and Ablution block building

The Sports Yard includes the northern area containing workshop and transformer, which is separated by a fence from the playing field to the south.
8.4 Character of the Gaol

The basic character of the Gaol reflects the substantial scale of the early buildings and the use of massive coursed sandstone walls and slate roofs. Brick walls and corrugated iron have also been used for smaller buildings. Floors include sandstone and timber in a number of the buildings while concrete has been used in more recent structures.

The formal layout of the buildings, evident in the earlier structures, has not been followed in later development, nor has it readily allowed for expansion and upgrading. Many of the original buildings now have a series of adhoc unrelated extensions. As a result, there are many awkwardly shaped, fragmented open spaces, as well as a number of temporary or disused structures. There are also the remains of early buildings including the Sanitary Shed, vegetable preparation area, outdoor toilets, etc. There are still some footings of demolished buildings evident throughout the site. The massive scale of the early buildings means that parts of the adjacent grounds are often in permanent shade. There is also a lack of a clear movement pattern throughout the Gaol complex.

Most of the external areas are paved and divided by mesh security fences. The Sports Yard provides one of the few grassed areas within the Gaol and apart from the flower bed adjacent to the Chapel, landscaping within the Gaol is minimal.
8.5 Electrical Services

The electrical services within the Gaol precinct are connected to the majority of Gaol buildings. Services range from basic light and power to recreational and security facilities.

Recent upgrading of the electrical services has included the supply and installation of the following:

- Service cables
- Substation
- Consumer mains
- Main switchboard
- Site sub-main cables
- Distribution systems for light and power
- Television antennae facilities
- Closed circuit surveillance television
- Telephone services
- Radio relay cabling
- Security lighting

The following summary of electrical trunk services identifies the present level of services and work currently in progress which is scheduled for completion in early 1981.
Power

Due to the largely outdated and obsolete power reticulation system within the Gaol, a general revision was undertaken. The upgrading was documented in 1979 and work commenced in early 1980. The main trunk services are listed below.

Substation

Prospect County Council 750kVA 11,000/415 volt transformer installed on site. Incoming cables will enter the building from the Council's underground reticulation outside the west wall of the Gaol via the Parramatta Linen Service compound. Fault level at the MV switchboard is designated as 21kA.

Consumer Mains

Two 500 mm² copper TPI cables per phase installed on cable tray between the transformer and main switchboard. Note that the main switchboard is located in the same building as the transformer and emergency diesel generator set.

Main Switchboard

A main switchboard installed in 1980 controls all site reticulation from a common 1400 amp bus-bar. At present the main switch is rated at 800 amp and would limit the upgrading of the present board. Sufficient space probably exists to replace the 800 amp with one rated at 1200 amp or 1600 amp.

Spare space exists to add 200 amp or 400 amp combination fuse switches for future outgoing sub-mains, a total of 5 circuits in all.
Present reticulation from the main switchboard is by means of a 400 amp rated fuse switch supplying the Main Distributor Board (north), and by means of a 600 amp rated fuse switch supplying the Main Distribution Board (south).

Interconnected to the main switchboard via a 100 amp fuse switch and automatic transfer switch is a 70kVA emergency diesel generator set. Provision to reticulate emergency services power also exists on a distribution board that supplies power to various distribution boards throughout the complex.

Emergency Diesel Generator Set

A 70kVA auto start emergency diesel generator set has been installed to provide power for emergency services only.

The set is air cooled by means of outside air forced into the building through an axial fan and exhausted through the air cooled radiator.

A free standing engine control and changeover panel monitors and controls all functions of the set.

Duct mounted resistance elements allow the means to test the set on load. An existing 5kVA generating set supplying power for emergency lighting is to be disconnected when the 70kVA set is fully commissioned.

Sub-Main Cabling

Sub-maincabling is copper conductor, 300 mm² with one cable per phase to MDB (north) and two cables per phase to MDB (south). Cables are run in underground Category 'A' PVC pipe to the switchboard locations.
Main Distribution Boards

Two main distribution boards serve the Gaol precinct; MDB (north) located in the ground floor Administration Building and serving the following buildings:

- Administration
- Bakehouse
- 1 Wing
- 2 Wing
- 3 Wing

MDB (south) is located at the west end of the Workshop building and serves the following:

- Workshops
- 4 Wing
- 5 Wing
- 6 Wing
- Boilerhouse
- Store and Ablution Block

Each main distribution board has 600 amp rated bus-bars and a fault rating of 14kA. Spare space on these boards is limited which in turn limits the facilities for future growth. DBM (north) has two spare switch spaces and DBM (south) has three spare circuits.
Distribution Boards

Distribution boards are located in all major buildings to reticulate power to final sub-circuits. New sub-distribution boards connected indirectly to DBM (north) include:

- Gatehouse
- Cookhouse
- Auditorium
- Chapel

Also incorporated in the Gatehouse sub-distribution are 1 and 2 Towers in the Gatehouse and a 5kVA diesel generator set described above.

Sub-distribution boards connected to DBM (south) are:

- 5 and 6 Towers
- 7 and 8 Towers
- 5 Wing (laundry)
- 6 Wing (arts and crafts)
- Boiler house (light engineering)

Final Sub-Circuits

Final sub-circuit wiring originates at distribution boards and is run in surface mounted galvanised steel conduit, concealed in wall or floor cavities and/or ceiling spaces in the wings and wiring is in a special galvanised steel trunking fixed to the walls.
Telephones

Telephone services throughout the site consist of a private automatic exchange (PAX) serving the Gaol precincts and a private automatic branch exchange (PABX), located in the Parramatta Line Service Administration Building providing access to the Telecom network.

PAX exchange equipment is located on the first floor of the gatehouse in an equipment room. Exchange equipment is electro-mechanical step-by-step rotary selector. Installed in 1968 it is nearing the end of its economic life.

The equipment room is non-pressurised and dust ingress could be a contributing factor in the equipment maintenance problems being experienced.

PABX

PABX equipment, installed in 1980, is housed in a first floor room of the Linen Service Administration Building. The room is to Telecom Australia standards.

Equipment comprises a Plessey ARD571 two stage PABX and associated power supply, equipped for 19 exchange lines and 150 extensions (122 extensions are in use).

Current planning is underway to extend this PABX to replace the Gaol PAX and thereby upgrade the total telephone communications.
Public Address

A public address paging system control console is located in the Gatehouse and speakers located throughout the Gaol allow paging to all areas.

Cell Call System

A cell call system is incorporated throughout the cell blocks with indication at each Wing office and overall indication at the Gatehouse. In brief, facilities include:

- Cell mounted push button
- Cell indicator light panel in wing office
- Cell block flashing red light on exterior
  - (1, 2 and 3 Wings only at present)
- Wing indication in Gatehouse
- Alarm mute and call cancel facilities
- Gatehouse buzzer.

Television Aerial System

A master TV aerial system is installed using antennae to serve all Wings with amplifiers and splitters located in each Wing office or switchroom.

Equipment comprises:

- Aerial
- Masthead amplifier
- Wing repeater amplifiers
- Cabling and splitters to each Wing
- Individual cell TV aerial outlets,
Closed Circuit Television

Closed circuit television (CCTV) surveillance is provided by means of 10 cameras mounted throughout the Gaol area. Cameras have a fixed field of view, are not controllable and relay pictures to a central monitoring point in the Guardhouse.

Current equipment reliability problems limit the usefulness of the system at present, although the equipment is not yet fully commissioned.

"Image hold" facilities incorporated into the system reduce the need for continuous monitoring by Gaol staff. The system is passive and its effectiveness is therefore dependent on the monitoring of the output information.

Lighting

Security lighting is generally provided to building perimeters with minimum lighting on Gaol walls. Night time effectiveness of the CCTV system is limited at present by low standard lighting in these areas and plans are currently in hand to install high intensity discharge lighting to these areas.

Interior lighting is largely fluorescent, recessed or surface mounted depending upon ceiling type and building construction. Vandal resistant, weatherproof fittings are used in areas susceptible to damage or where required by environmental conditions.
8.6 Hydraulic Services

Sewer

There are two separate systems serving the Gaol. The first system services the southern section of the Gaol and connects to the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board sewer in Dunlop Street through a 225 mm boundary trap in the extreme south western corner of the Gaol. The system extends from this point to service:

- Store and ablution block
- Cell pan cleaning area
- Boilerhouse
- 4 Wing
- 5 Wing
- 6 Wing
- Laundry
- Sentry Post 1
- Sentry Post 7
- Sentry Post 8
- Sentry Post 5.

The second system services the northern section of the Gaol and connects to the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board sewer located within the old Parramatta Mental Hospital through a 150 mm boundary trap in the extreme north western corner of the Gaol proper.
The system then extends from this point to service:

- Sentry Post 4
- 1 Wing
- 2 Wing
- 3 Wing
- Bakehouse
- Administration building
- Gatehouse
- Auditorium
- Kitchen
- Dental surgery
- Workshops
- Circle
- Sentry Post 6
- Sentry Post 3
- Sentry Post 2

Water Supply System

The Gaol water supply system is connected to the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board 225 mm water main in O'Connell Street. The system then extends via a 150 mm water meter on the inside face of the east wall adjacent to 4 Wing to all points requiring service. Cast iron has generally been used for underground mains. Galvanised MS pipe has been used for external, above ground piping and in some
older buildings. Copper pipe has been used for internal and some external piping where recent work has been carried out, for example, the oval watering system.

Gas

The Gaol gas system is connected to the Australian Gas Light Co. 150 mm medium pressure gas main in O'Connell Street via an 85 m³ per hour gas meter. The main supply rises as a 100 mm galvanised ms pipe and extends at high level along the Administration Building and 3 Wing. There is an 80 mm branch to the Kitchen. The system terminates at the end of the Wing and is capped and valved.

Fire Hydrants

The gaol fire hydrant system is connected to the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board 200 mm water main in Dunlop Street.

The system extends through a pressure reducing valve and hydrant booster valve (located outside the Gaol wall at the south west corner) in 100 mm galvanised ms pipe to seven fire hydrant positions. A pressure gauge at the hydrant adjacent the Administration Building indicates the reticulation system is under a pressure of 310kPa. However, engineers suggest that the pressure drops significantly when even one hydrant is operated.
Department of Corrective Services
PARRAMATTA GAOL STUDY
PHASE ONE: EXISTING CONDITIONS

Government Architects Branch
NSW Department of Public Works

lester firth & murton pty ltd
architects urban planners and environmental consultants
Storm Water

Generally, storm water in most areas of the site is collected by sumps in the paved areas. The sumps are connected to the major storm water collection pits which are located in the south west and north west corners. These major pits are in turn connected by a 375 mm drainage line to the North Parramatta Psychiatric Centre storm water system.

8.7 Mechanical Services

The mechanical services within the Gaol are not extensive and consist mainly of steam raising boilers and domestic hot water heat exchangers. The steam is used mainly in the kitchen and the prisoners' laundry in 5 Wing. High temperature hot water is supplied from the Westmead Hospital complex to the steam generators and to the Parramatta Linen Service. Drawing 9 shows the general location of the trunk mains for high temperature water, steam and domestic hot water throughout the site.
9. BUILDINGS

Introduction

This section deals with each of the major buildings within the Gaol complex, as well as a number of minor structures. Each of the buildings has been systematically assessed against the following headings:

- Description
- Function
- Structural Condition
- Electrical Services
- Hydraulic Services
- Mechanical Services
- Comment

Drawing 10 indicates the location of each building within the Gaol complex.
Site Coverage and Plot Ratio

A comparison between the land occupied by buildings and the total site area has been made (site coverage). An assessment of the total floor area compared with site area has also been made (plot ratio). The following table indicates the present situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Site Coverage</th>
<th>Plot Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaol</td>
<td>1.85 ha</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaol/Sports Yard</td>
<td>2.5 ha</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaol Complex (incl. PLS)</td>
<td>4.4 ha</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ordinance 70

Occupancy Class - As an institutional complex the Gaol is class IXa, with the Auditorium and Chapel being class IXb. It contains buildings representative of most occupancy classes, the Wings, for example, could be considered to be class III.

Construction Type - The three storey buildings would be required to meet Type 1 construction criteria which are the most stringent. Requirements for smaller buildings are more relaxed.

Ventilation and Illumination - Ordinance 70 requires adequate ventilation and illumination of habitable rooms, by either natural or artificial means. All the cells are both naturally and artificially lit, while none are artificially ventilated. Generally natural ventilation requirements would be satisfied with 1, 2 and 3 Wings and not satisfied with 4, 5 and 6 Wings although there may be exceptions.
Assuming an average cell floor area of 10 m² the minimum ventilation area would be .5 m² and the minimum window area 1 m². None of the cells would meet the natural lighting criteria. The single cells in 4, 5 and 6 Wings have a window area of about 0.25 m². The average cell size per Wing is as follows.

- 1 Wing: 10.75 m²
- 2 Wing: 9.25 m²
- 3 Wing: 10.0 m²
- 4 Wing: 6.9 m²
- 5 Wing: 7.2 m²
- 6 Wing: 8.0 m²

Room Size - The minimum floor area for habitable rooms in class III buildings is 7.5 m². 4 Wing and 5 Wing would not comply were they considered to be class III.

Fire Safety - Egress requirements for class IXa buildings are normally stipulated by the Board of Fire Commissioners. Ordinance 70 has no requirements under Part 26, relating to fire protection in class IX buildings. However, some of the stairways in the Gaol do not comply with Ordinance 70. For example, the stairs in the wings are nearly all within 6 m of unprotected external windows. Stores and offices under some non-fire isolated stairs are not of one-hour fire-rated construction. Some of the non-fire isolated stairs do not provide continuous travel to exits. (See Appendix 2 for a summary of the Board of Fire Commissioner's Report.)
Future Development: Committed and Requested

There has been a continuing programme of upgrading, new development and demolition within the Gaol complex. At the present time there are a number of committed works which have been included within the loan vote programme for 1980-81, as well as a series of formal requests. The adjacent schedule sets out in detail the individual items in both categories.
9.1 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (Building 1)

Description

The Administration Building is a two storey building with full basement. The elevations, however, are deceptive since the eastern half of the building contains two floors above ground while the western section has only one. The original building was constructed with sandstone walls, hardwood timber floors, stone stairs and slate roof. There have been a number of minor single storey additions in stone and brick.

Function

The building houses a multiple range of diverse functions in what appear to be random locations. They include:

- Superintendent's office
- Central administration for the Gaol
- Seven bed hospital and sick bay
- Two prisoner activity areas
- Area for prisoner recidivist group
- Superintendent's 'tea' room
- Store
- Archives.

Structural Condition

The hardwood trimming timbers on the ground floor appear to be infested with termites. There is evidence that some stone walls in the basement may be crumbling in places. The stone steps to the second floor are badly worn. The sandstone walls indicate some signs of surface weathering.
Electrical Services

The main distribution board located at ground level provides power to the Administration building and the northern portion of the Gaol. Wiring within the building is generally sound and where not concealed is installed in galvanized steel conduit. Lighting to office areas is recessed fluorescent, surface mounted elsewhere.

Hospital facilities include general illumination together with 1 x 20W overbed units, general power reticulation plus additional GPO's alongside each bed. No emergency light or power services are provided to the Hospital.

Incoming cables run in steel ducting installed through basement areas of the Administration building.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - There are WC's, sinks and basins located throughout the building on most levels. All are in fair condition apart from the disused shower on the first floor.

Hot Water - Hot water to the various fixtures is supplied from at least six different sources. The units include electric mains pressure, instantaneous gas, instantaneous electric and underbench electric mains pressure. A new electric main pressure unit has been installed to service the Hospital toilets but has not yet been connected.
Cold Water - Service provided from underground reticulation with copper risers to upper floors.

Gas - Supplied from the 100 mm mains via a ms gas pipe rising to the roof space and then dropping to supply fixtures including ranges and gas fires.

Downpipes - Copper downpipes are in good condition. Downpipes to annexes are galvanised iron and in need of repair.

Mechanical Services

A small split system air conditioning plant serves the Superintendent's office. A gas range and kitchen exhaust hood is located at the second floor level.

Comment

The basement areas have minimal light and ventilation. The various accesses and egresses to the basement areas are constrained and could prove to be a problem in the event of fire. Apart from the hospital, access to the ground floor and parts of the upper floors is controlled by padlocked gates.

The rewiring to the basement has led to some damage in the activity and archives areas.

The standard of sanitary facilities is poor.
9.2 GATEHOUSE (Building 2)

Description

The Gatehouse is a long two storey building (approximately 5.5 m x 43 m) attached to the secure wall. The building has been constructed in three phases, the original building symmetrical about the gateway, the next a minor extension to the north and south and the last, a major extension to the south. The original building has sandstone walls, timber floors and a hipped slate roof. Both extensions have brick cavity walls, the first extension has been rendered and scribed to match the sandstone blocks while the second extension has not been treated. The roof structure also varies with a reinforced concrete slab and a flat metal deck respectively.

Function

Control point for all pedestrian and vehicular access to the Gaol. Facilities include:

- Access control lock
- Gate office and central paging
- Non-contact visiting
- Prison officers' locker area
- Armoury
- Guard Room
Structural Condition

Some indication of heavy surface weathering on external blockwork, also signs of deterioration in mortar joints. Some vehicular damage to stone walls in vicinity of gateway.

Electrical Services

The Gatehouse has a new distribution board. Light and power services have been upgraded using surface mounted steel conduit to fixtures. Generally, fluorescent lighting has been used throughout. Electrical services are generally sound with considerable clean-up work required to complete new work.

Gate office services reflect lack of overall planning and considerable diversity in age and quality is evident. No apparent co-ordination between services or development of a common control console segregated from general enquiry counter. The Gate office services include:

- CCTV
- Cell call system
- PAX
- Public address/paging
- Battery charging of two-way radio batteries.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - 2 WC's and one hand basin in warders locker room on the first floor. On the ground floor there is a drinking fountain in the search room, WC and hand basin in visitors toilet and stainless steel sink in the warders lunch room. All are generally in good condition.
Hot Water - No hot water to warders locker room toilet or visitors toilet. Hot water to sink in warders lunch room is supplied from an electric instantaneous heater.

Cold Water - Supplied to WC cisterns, drinking fountain, sink and hand basins.

Downpipes - Copper recessed in the external wall discharging to stormwater drainage system.

Comment

The present Gateway and lock restricts size of vehicles and forces use of secondary courtyard lock for most vehicles. There is also a conflict between vehicles and pedestrians using the same entry point. The provision and standard of officer facilities is limited. The general level of upgrading, co-ordination and maintenance is low.

The new Gate to the north between the Parramatta Linen Service and the Gaol is subject to an industrial ban.
9.3 BAKEHOUSE (Building 3)

Description

The Bakehouse is a two storey structure with sandstone walls and hipped slate roof. There are a number of single storey additions in brick and stone on all sides, other than the north, with roof treatment varying between flat concrete slab and corrugated iron. The Bakehouse floor is a concrete slab with inlaid metal decking.

Function

The building no longer functions as a Bakehouse although some of the baking equipment remains. Apart from the use of two rooms on the southern side of the building as a reception office and dispensary, the building has no permanent use. It is temporarily being used as a storage area by the contractors responsible for electrical upgrading with the Gaol complex.

Structural Condition

There is no evidence of any structural problems.

Electrical Services

Electrical services to the Bakehouse are generally in a poor condition. A large part of the equipment previously used in the building has been removed and the electrical supply disconnected.
Power and lighting is still available within the building from the old distribution board. A new distribution board is planned for this building and electrical services would be renovated at the time the building is upgraded for any new purpose.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - Basin in reception offices. WC, urinal and basin in Bakehouse toilets in very poor condition. Plumbing has been started for two new showers and a basin.

Hot water - No hot water supplied.

Cold Water - Supplied from the underground reticulation. Piping to Bakehouse toilet is in exposed galvanised mild steel piping, the urinal cistern has been disconnected. Piping for new showers and basin in concealed copper tubing.

Downpipes - Downpipes to the main building are of copper and are in good condition. Downpipes to annexes are galvanised iron, some are missing and all are generally in need of repair. Downpipes discharge directly to the ground.

Mechanical Services

Sundry baking plant. One coal fired calorifier is in disrepair.

Comment

Little maintenance has been carried out internally. Some attention also required to slate roof and downpipes. Underutilisation of an existing resource.
9.4 AUDITORIUM (Building 4)

Description

The Auditorium is a three storey reinforced concrete framed building (approximately 28 m x 12 m) with face brick infill panels, reinforced concrete floors, steel roof trusses and mortar deck roofing. The building was completed in the 1970's.

Function

The building provides for a number of functions including:

- Library
- Multi-purpose auditorium/stage/recreation area
- Contact/legal/welfare visiting area
- Administrative/professional offices

Structural Condition

Inspection of the ground floor revealed severe flexural cracking in the support beams to the first floor concrete slab. The cracks located in the web of the beams are almost the full depth of the beam web. Cracks have been filled with a sealant.

Some of the external brickwork panels have cracked vertically possibly due to differential settlement and/or deflection of transverse concrete beams. Internal faces of the brickwork panels on the third floor are out of plumb.
Apart from the qualification noted above, which will require further detailed investigation, the building appears to be structurally sound.

Electrical Services

The building is one of the most recently constructed on the Gaol site and in general the electrical services are in good order.

A new distribution board has been installed in a ground floor office and connects the building into the new site reticulation. Some small upgrading of facilities has recently taken place to allow the connection of television camera equipment.

In addition to normal light and power facilities, the building is provided with movie projection, sound equipment (recording/playback) and stage lighting facilities. All are controlled from the bio-box, adjacent to the Library.

These are recessed fluorescent light fittings to the main hall and surface mounted units elsewhere.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - WC's and basins in ground floor visitors toilet. WC's, basin and a stainless steel urinal in ground floor toilets for kitchen staff. WC's and basins in male and female performer's toilets on
first floor. WC's, basins and a stainless steel urinal in Auditorium toilets on first floor. WC and basin in staff toilets, first floor. WC and basin in staff toilets, second floor. WC and basin in prisoners toilets, second floor.

Hot Water - Hot water to visitors toilets, ground floor and performers toilets, first floor is supplied from a 90 litre electric mains pressure hot water unit located in the male performer's toilet. Hot water to the kitchen staff toilets, Auditorium and staff toilets, first floor and staff and prisoner toilets, second floor, is supplied from a 90 litre electric mains pressure hot water unit located in the store on the second floor.

Cold Water - Supplied via copper cold water risers, one located at the north end of the building and one at the south end.

Flusherettes - Flusherette valves on the WC's are supplied from a copper water storage tank located on the roof.

Fire Hose Reels - Two fire hose reels, one in the Auditorium, first floor and one in the visitor's section, ground floor, are supplied with cold water from a copper cold water riser.
Downpipes - Downpipes are copper and discharge direct to the stormwater drainage system.

Mechanical Services

Mechanical equipment in this building is in good condition and includes:

- Ground floor - A ducted ventilation system consisting of filter fans, ductwork, registers and door grilles, three steam heaters.
- First floor - Four steam heat forced draft units.

Comments

Access to ground floor area controlled. Fire protection measures include hose reels and extinguishers to ground floor area and Auditorium. The northern stair is fire isolated but presently used for storage.
9.5 1, 2 AND 3 WINGS (Buildings 5, 6 and 7)

Description

1, 2 and 3 Wings radiate from the Administration building. They are all three storey, essentially rectangular in shape with semi-circular walls at their eastern end. Internally there is a central void extending vertically through the building with galleries at the higher levels providing access to the cell, which line the long external walls. Stairs are stone cantilevered from the semi-circular walls, although in 1 Wing the stairs from the first to second floors are constructed of steel. Steel mesh extends across the central void at each level and the floors are constructed of sandstone slabs. The galleries are generally formed by cantilevered stone slabs. The slate roofs are supported by hardwood trusses and hardwood decking.

The dimensions of 1 and 2 Wings are approximately 11 m x 30 m while 3 Wing, which was extended in the 1860's by 24 cells, is around 11 m x 40 m. The floor to floor heights are around 3.5 m.

The original cells which were approximately 2.5 m x 2 m and 3.1 m high, have since been paired and the average cell size is around 2.5 m in width and varies in depth from 3.7 m to 4.3 m. The redundant doorways have been blocked up in 1 and 2 Wings while in 3 Wing they have been welded shut.
Function

1, 2 and 3 Wings provide cell accommodation for prisoners. The cell capacity and indicative level of occupancy is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Number of Cells</th>
<th>Number of Stores</th>
<th>Number of Prisoners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>92 (variable)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Control of wing function and access is exercised by prison officers stationed at the eastern end of the buildings. 1 Wing has a classroom for inmate education at the first floor level in the semi-circular end of the building. The Wings are used to house different prisoner groups and the present distribution is as follows:

- 1 Wing currently accommodates long term prisoners
- 2 Wing mostly accommodates cookhouse staff
- 3 Wing used to house prisoners on remand and reception prisoners.

In 3 Wing there is generally more than one prisoner per cell and in some circumstances up to four or five prisoners have been housed in individual cells, with overflow being accommodated in the central passage way. In a number of cases, three of the original cells have been combined.
Structural Condition

1, 2 and 3 Wings have sandstone walls and generally are in good condition. There is evidence of superficial weathering and in 1 and 3 Wings the original lime mortar joints have deteriorated.

In general, the hardwood roof trusses appear to be satisfactory, although it is recommended that further inspection for dry rot and termite infestation is carried out.

The hardwood timber planking which supports the slate roof is generally in poor condition and is considered to be in the latter stages of its servicable life.

The ring beams in 2 and 3 Wings are in poor condition. In both buildings a ring beam has failed in shear and represents a structural risk. The beams should be replaced without delay.

Electrical Services

Electrical Services have been renovated throughout, with Wing distribution boards adjacent to the Wing office, connected to the site reticulation system. Power and light cabling is reticulated throughout the Wings in a purpose made steel wiring panel fixed to the walls. Penetrations through the walls provide for direct connection to the cell facilities panel and the light fittings in each cell.

The panel provides the following:

- One 2 x 20W fluorescent light fitting
- 15 amp circuit breaker
- Three GPO's
- Two light switches
- Two heater switches
- One cell call switch
- One loudspeaker linking the radio system
- One television/radio outlet.

Separate fittings within each cell include:

- 2 x 20W fluorescent light
- 850W wall mounted strip heater.

In 3 Wing the distribution board is located in a converted cell adjacent to the Wing office. A cell monitoring panel for the cell call system is mounted and located within each Wing office.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - Basin and WC in each cell. In 1 Wing there is a basin and WC in the warders toilet on the first floor and in 3 Wing showers are being installed at the west end of each floor.

Hot Water - No hot water supplied apart from the electric mains pressure units in 3 Wing for the showers.

Cold water - Supplied to basins, sinks and showers.

Flusherettes - A water storage located within the roof space is linked to the flusherette valves at each WC.
Sanitary Plumbing - WC and basins on each floor are paired and discharge to a common 100 mm soil stack enclosed in a brick duct in each alternate cell. In 3 Wing the showers discharge into a copper waste stack recessed into the end wall.

Downpipes - Copper with 2 m cast iron at their base discharging directly to the ground.

Comments

The massive stone wall construction tends to stabilise heating and cooling changes. There is limited natural lighting and ventilation to cells with an average cell window size of .25 m².

Fire extinguishers are provided in each Wing. Access to Wings via eastern end only with subsequent travel distance from cells to egress points up to 33 m. Some of the alternative ground floor exits are blocked.
9.6 4, 5 and 6 WINGS (Buildings 8, 9, 10)

Description

The three wings are set around a quadrangle in which is located the "Circle". The Bootshop forms the fourth side of the quadrangle. The Wings are similar in design with only minor differences. The buildings are all three storey rectangular structures (40 m x 12 m) with sandstone block walls, sandstone floors and slate roofs supported on hardwood timber trusses. There are small annexes to each building and 5 and 6 Wings have basements.

There is a two storey sandstone building (approximately 12 m x 13 m) immediately west of 5 Wing with timbered first floor, slate roof and external stair. In 4 and 5 Wings the galleries are cantilevered sandstone while the central void has a continuous barrel vault at the second floor level. The gallery to 6 Wing is constructed of steel decking on steel trusses and there is no barrel vault over the central void. The cells vary in size, although the average in 4 and 5 Wings is 2.5 m x 3 m with a height of 3.1 m. In 6 Wing the average size of cells is around 2 m x 4 m with an average height of 3.1 m. The cell ceilings are vaulted and each cell has an unglazed, barred, horizontal 1000 x 250 window. The access to 4 and 5 Wings is via a central gate. For 6 Wing there is both central and lateral access.

The stone stairs to 4 and 5 Wings are centrally located opposite the main entry and the prison officers' control office is adjacent to and partly under the stair. There is an emergency exit for prison officers.
The central gallery has steel mesh at each level. There are also steel gates at the first and second level adjacent to each landing. In 6 Wing the steel stairs are located in the central void with steel cages at each stair head.

Function

The Wings provide cell accommodation for prisoners. Cell capacity and indicative level of occupancy is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>No. Cells</th>
<th>No. Stores</th>
<th>No. Prisoners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Control of wing function and access is exercised by prison officers stationed in the centre of the buildings. The wings are used to house different prisoner groups and the present distribution is as follows:

- 4 Wing - Long term prisoners, plus a number of cells for prisoners under observation
- 5 Wing - Long term prisoners.
- 6 Wing - Ground floor occupied by segregated and protected prisoners and those isolated under section 22.
  The remainder of the building houses short term inmates.

The two storey sandstone building immediately west of 5 Wing has a prisoner laundry on the ground floor and a prisoner's private property store on the first floor.
Structural Condition

The sandstone walls appear to be structurally sound although there are some signs of external weathering. A number of mortar joints show signs of deterioration and repointing will be required. The internal sandstone walls are plastered and painted. In 4 Wing cracking has occurred in the barrel vault. The cracks roof in the vault are transverse to the ridge line at regular intervals of 5 m. They do not constitute a serious structural problem.

Electrical Services

Electrical services have been renovated throughout, with Wing distribution boards adjacent to the Wing office, connected to the site reticulation system. Power and light cabling is reticulated throughout the wings in a purpose made steel wiring panel fixed to the walls. Penetrations through the walls provide for direct connection to the cell facilities panel and the light fittings in each cell. The panel provides the following:

- One 2 x 20 W fluorescent light fitting
- 15 amp circuit breaker
- Three GPO's
- Two light switches
- Two heater switches
- One cell call switch
- One loudspeaker linking the radio system
- One television/radio outlet

Separate fittings within each cell include:

- 2 x 20 W fluorescent light
- 850 W wall mounted strip heater
Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - Basin and WC in each cell. In 4 Wing there are three showers at the south end of ground floor, with sinks in similar positions, on the first and second floors. In 5 Wing there is a sink on the ground floor at the west end and in 6 Wing there is a shower tub and washing machine at the southern end of the ground floor.

Hot water - Supplied to shower and sinks from central boiler house.

Cold water - Supplied to all basins, sinks and showers.

Flusherettes - Water storage located within the roof space at each WC.

Sanitary Plumbing - WC and basins are paired and discharged to a common 100 mm soil stack enclosed in a brick duct in each alternative cell.

Downpipes - All copper with 2m cast iron at their base discharged directly to the ground.

Mechanical Services

The laundry equipment includes washers, spin driers and ironing presses. Hot water to the laundry is supplied from the heat exchanger via a high level storage tank located between 6 Wing and the laundry.
Comment

The massive stone wall construction tends to stabilise heating and cooling changes. There is limited natural lighting and ventilation to cells with an average window size of 0.25 m². Cell daylighting and cross ventilation is poor.

Fire extinguishers are provided in each wing.

Access to head of stairs from distant cells up to 22 m.
9.7 THE CIRCLE (Building 11)

Description

The Circle is a round structure, approximately 30 m in diameter, centrally located in the court formed by 4, 5 and 6 Wings. The building contains 4 quadrants, each of 8 cells, linked to an inner circular court which in turn is connected to 4, 5 and 6 Wings by masonry access corridors and padlocked steel security gates. In each quadrant the cells have steel frames, steel clad walls radiating from the inner court. The doors to each cell are steel clad. The inner half of the cells have a steel mesh roof while the outer half of the cells have a steel deck roof. The outer circumferential wall is masonry.

At the upper level linked to the ground via a central enclosed spiral steel stair in the central court, there are four surveillance galleries with steel plate floors, steel deck roofed with open mesh sides. The galleries are physically linked to 4, 5 and 6 Wings but access is not provided.

Function

The Circle is used for exercise by intractable prisoners (Section 22) and protected prisoners. It is also used as a route to and from the protection area under 1 Tower by prisoners under escort.
Structural Condition

There are no apparent structural problems although painting of the steel work is required to prevent corrosion.

Electrical Services

Minimum services are provided to this area apart from outdoor vandal resistant light fittings for prison officer security.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - There are a limited number of cells (5) with WC's and of these three also have showers.

Comment

Access presently controlled with prisoner movement under escort.

The Circle provides the only external exercise facility for segregated or protected prisoners apart from the yard adjacent to 1 Tower.
9.8 STORES AND ABLUTION BLOCK (Building 12)

Description

The Stores building consists of three attached structures. The original building is constructed of sandstone block walls, timber floors and corrugated iron roof on timber lining supported by hardwood/tie rod trusses. The timber mezzanine is supported on steel beams. There is a timber balcony to the eastern face of the building. The internal stairs are timber, while the external stairs are steel.

The second structure, south of the original, is also two storeys with brick walls, concrete floors and corrugated iron roof on a timber structure. The third building, south of the second, is a single storey structure with a concrete floor, corrugated iron roof. The concrete floor has been tiled.

The overall dimensions of the stores buildings are 43 m x 9 m.

Function

The stores building meets a number of needs including: prison stores, prisoner weight lifting area, prisoner Ablution block.

The original building is used for prison stores as is the upper level of the second building. The ground floor of the second building is used for prisoner weight lifting activities while the single storey building is the Ablution block for prisoners.
Structural condition

The external sandstone walls are sound although there are some signs of superficial weathering. There is also some deterioration in the mortar joints. The first floor hardwood, support beams and decking are in good condition. The roof framework appears to be structurally sound.

Electrical Services

The new distribution board has been installed in the first floor and the existing wiring largely retained. Supply of power is also provided to the goods hoist. There is industrial reflector type lighting to the stores and the weight lighting area, while the ablution area has incandescent well-glass fittings.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - There are sinks and a shower in the Stores building. The Ablution block contains 18 showers and two baths.

Hot water - Supplied to first floor store sink by an electric instantaneous unit. Hot water to ablution block supplied directly from the boiler house.

Sanitary plumbing - Showers in the ablution block discharge into an open channel which is linked to the sewer. The baths discharge directly to the sewer drainage system.

Cold Water - Supplied from the underground reticulation system.
Downpipes - The Ablution block downpipes are galvanised iron and in poor condition. Downpipe from the stores are copper and in good condition.

Comment

Access to ground level store via locked grill or external steel stairs.

The stores area is potentially flammable and extinguishers are provided.

The area is under surveillance from Tower 7.

There appears to be a low level of maintenance and there is some condensation damage to the Ablution block ceiling.
9.9 **COOKHOUSE** (Building 13)

**Description**

The Cookhouse is a long single storey building with distinctive ridge clerestorey lighting and ventilation.

Although basically rectangular, the original building is irregular in shape, (approximately 7 m x 34 m). The walls of the original building are sandstone block with a pitched corrugated iron roof, which is supported on hardwood trusses and decking. The ridge clerestorey ventilators are timber framed with ornate barge-boards. The floor is lined with ceramic tiles and has been graded to a channel which runs the internal length of the western side of the building. There have been a number of minor additions to the west and east facades. Construction materials include brick walls and corrugated iron roofs. Some of the walls have been rendered and scribed to match the original sandstone.

**Function**

The Cookhouse provides prepared food for Gaol inmates. The food is produced in the building and taken to the various Wings by bain marie trolleys for distribution. Facilities within the building include:

- vegetable store and cold room
- meat cold room and preparation area
- showers and toilets
- main kitchen area
Structural Condition

The building is considered to be structurally adequate, although it is noted that steam and fumes are not being effectively exhausted. In certain cases steam is discharged directly on to the hardwood ceiling decking which could lead to a shorter service life. The roof of the Cookhouse has not been inspected.

Electrical Services

There is a new distribution board supplied from 3 Wing. Local circuits are fed from the new board and include new vapour and vandal resistant light fittings. The power services to the electrical appliances and the toilets for the portable bain marie equipment have been upgraded. Rewiring to the existing refrigeration equipment has also been carried out and the installation of a new pastry oven is imminent.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - There are six sinks in the kitchen and preparation area together with basin, WC in the staff toilet area. Sinks in the vegetable preparation area are in fair condition while the remainder of the fixtures are in good condition.

Hot Water - Supplied to the sinks in the kitchen and to the staff toilets area. Hot water is not available to the vegetable area.

Cold Water - Supplied to all fixtures.
Sanitary Plumbing - Kitchen equipment and fixtures drain to the floor which in turn is graded to a 300 channel along the western wall. Connection to the main sewer is via a grease arrestor.

Gas - Supplied to the various kitchen appliances via an 80 mm galvanised ms pipe.

Downpipes - The galvanised iron downpipes are in very poor condition.

Mechanical Services

Two refrigeration systems are located in the stores and kitchen. Cooking equipment includes:

- Gas fired equipment - grill plates, furnace stoves, toaster.
- Steam heated equipment - wash basin, large stock pots, steam ovens.

Comments

Access to the building is controlled.

The standard of additions and maintenance appears to be poor. Exhaust ventilation is inadequate and consists of one exhaust hood with fan over the hot plates and 3 x 100 mm propellor fans in roof over stock pots. There is a need for adequate ventilation given the steam and humidity generated by cooking equipment.

Fire extinguishers provided.
9.10 BOILERHOUSE (Building 14)

Description

The Boilerhouse is essentially a single level rectangular building, built in three stages. The first stage has a complex hipped roof with central ridge clerestorey. The later stages are monopitch additions, one to the south and the other to the west. The building has brick walls, apart from sandstone to the southeast addition, concrete floors, hardwood/tie rod two way trusses supporting timber decking and corrugated iron roof.

There are distinctive brick arches to main doors, windows and openings.

Function

The boilerhouse formerly generated power for the prison complex. The building now contains: printing workshop, light metal workshop, boiler room and store.

Structural Condition

Masonry walls are in good condition with no apparent evidence of foundation settlement apart from some severe cracking at the crown of several arches in the printing workshop area. A large vertical crack is visible at the junction of the main building and the western extension. The cracking appears to have been caused by localised settlement.
Roof trusses appear to be in good condition but inspection is recommended for dry rot and termite infestation. In the printing workshop area the roof beams appear to have deflected beyond normal limits and further inspection is recommended.

Electrical Services

Wiring to the boiler appears satisfactory. There is a proposal to upgrade all electrical services within the boiler house. The planned upgrading will include bringing all wiring throughout the building up to current standards.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - Basin and urinal in the printing workshop. Basin, shower, WC, sink and bath in boiler house. Sink in the engineering workshop.

Hot water - Supplied from the boiler.

Cold water - Supplied from under ground reticulation system.

Downpipes - Galvanised iron downpipes with cast iron section at their bases in poor condition.

Mechanical Services

The boiler area contains steam raising and domestic hot water equipment, including two steam generators and one heat exchanger. Both the steam generators and the heat exchanger are supplied with high temperature hot water (176 °C) from the Westmead Hospital complex.
Steam is used for the kitchen equipment and the plant is in good condition. The hot water heat exchanger feeds the high level storage tank outside the building which in turn supplies water to the bathhouse.

The equipment within the light metal workshop includes a two wheel grinder, a light gauge metal press break, punch, guillotine, a bench saw and electric and gas welding plant. There is also an air compressor connected to air operated equipment.

Printing workshop has the capacity to produce quality work and has a wide range of equipment including their depressed printing machine, offset printers, IBM typesetters and guillotine. There is an exhaust fan, duct and hood system over the lead casting machines and a rail hoist for material handling.

Comment

Poor cross ventilation in boiler room despite ridge ventilators/clear storey lights. Natural lighting levels inadequate for industrial processes.

Boiler house and printing workshop sensitive to explosion and fire and extinguishers are provided in both locations.

Access to all zones via padlocked gates.


9.11 BOOTSHOP (Building 15)

Description

The former Bootmaker/Tinsmith building is a long low two storey building that effectively separates 1, 2 and 3 Wings from 4, 5 and 6 Wings. The east west fall permits a part third floor on the western end of the building. There is some evidence of a former basement with arched entrances at the western end of the building. Overall dimensions are approximately 67 m X 5.5 m. The walls are constructed from sandstone blocks, while the roof is sheeted with corrugated iron on timber trusses with rockwool insulation. The ground floor is sandstone, while the first floor is of timber construction with a full length cantilevered balcony to the north face. The balcony is also protected by a corrugated iron roof supported by cast iron posts. The internal stairs are of timber and the external stairs to the balcony are steel. There is a single storey stone wall building with a pyramidal slate roof at the western end of the Bootshop.

Function

The Bootshop has contained many different uses over time. The top floor is presently used as a tailor's shop while the ground floor uses include:

- office for principal industrial officer
- building maintenance workshop
- prisoner canteen
- television repair shop
Structural Condition

External sandstone walls are in good condition with some signs of superficial weathering. The internal walls are natural sandstone in good condition, although some repointing may be required.

There are a number of sandstone blocks (around 2%) in the first floor walls that are badly cracked including one lintol block. Attention is required particularly where the damage represents a structural risk.

The hardwood first floor is in good condition.

The top floor and balcony were badly damaged by fire in 1975 and have since been rebuilt.

Electrical Services

Power is supplied to the building from two distribution boards. Electrical services are in good condition having been completely renovated following fire. Power supply to the boiler shop is largely by means of an enclosed bus-bar system and plug-in connectors. Suspended industrial reflector type light fittings are generally used throughout the building.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - Four WC's and basins on the mezzanine floor in the carpenter's workshop. One basin in the barber shop.

Hot water - Nil
Cold water - supplied to all fixtures.

Downpipes - are copper and discharged directly to the ground. They are in good condition.

Mechanical Services

Air compressor and receiver on ground floor with compressed air lines to ground floor.

Comments

Controlled access to building maintenance workshop and tailor's shop. Apparent underutilisation of tailor's shop.
9.12 CHAPEL (Building 16)

Description

The Chapel is a single storey rectangular (approximately 12 m x 17 m) with a stepped gable roof and porch. The walls are sandstone block and the internal space (approximately 10 m high) provides for a cantilevered choir gallery at the southern end. The slate roof is supported by timber decking on hardwood trusses.

Function

Chapel services are conducted by the Salvation Army. The building is also used for band practice, meditation and the occasional prisoner wedding. There is also an office for the Chaplain.

Structural Condition

The external sandstone walls are in good condition although a number of mortar joints have deteriorated. Some cracking has occurred in the sandstone wall at the Chancel end of the Chapel.

Internal plaster walls appear to be patchy, possibly requiring nominal remedial work. The hardwood trusses appear to be serviceable although it is recommended that they be inspected for dry rot and termite infestation.
Electrical Services

The Chapel distribution board is supplied from the Auditorium. Services within the building are in reasonable condition and include power to general purpose outlets, the roof mounted fans and incandescent lighting.

Mechanical Services

Two roof mounted exhaust fans.

Comments

The Chapel appears to be in a good condition although some windows are damaged and have been partly boarded. There is some evidence of dampness in the walls. Access to the building is controlled by prison officers.
Description

The Linen Service is a substantial industrial complex of recent construction. The complex includes the Gatehouse and Linen Service buildings which are reinforced concrete structures with metal deck cladding to walls and roof.

The Linen Service building is rectangular in shape (around 84 m x 73 m) with one major level, basement and two upper levels along the western edge. The roof form is complex but largely monopitch.

The Gatehouse is rectangular (13m x 19m) with 3 levels and metal deck mansard roof.

There is also a rectangular steel cage and gates, adjacent to 3 Tower, designed to provide secure entry to the Gaol. Minor buildings include a pump house.
Function

The Linen Service provides laundry services to a range of state institutions and provides employment for inmates from several corrective institutions, including Parramatta Gaol.

The lawns in front of Linen Service are used on weekends for contact visits.

The new entry cage and gates are controlled from 3 Tower. There is an industrial ban on its use at present.

Comment

The Linen Service complex is treated as a maximum security area when staffed by prisoners from Parramatta Gaol.

The Linen Service Gatehouse provides indirect access to O'Connell Street.
9.14 WALLS AND TOWERS (Buildings T 1-11)

Description

The 6 to 7.5m high walls that enclose the Gaol and Linen Service and the Sports area are built of sandstone, approximately 750 mm in thickness, and of brick mainly along the western boundary. The walls are stiffened with piers at regular intervals and are either stepped or raked along the contours. There is an 8 m fall along O'Connell Street from the Gatehouse to the northern wall enclosing the Linen Service.

There are 11 Towers providing access to the Sentry Posts. The Towers are constructed of both sandstone and brick and vary in open plan form. Stairways include timber concrete and steel.

The Sentry Posts are generally built with octagonal brick walls to 1 m, glazing above and conical metal deck roof. There are patrol catwalks along the top of the wall connected to the Towers. A catwalk links 8 Tower to 9 Tower.

Function

The Towers provide facilities for 24 hour armed surveillance.

Structural Condition

Generally the walls are in good condition although in some areas there is significant weathering. There has also been deterioration of the mortar joints in some areas and repointing will be necessary.
Structural Condition

Generally the walls are in good condition although in some areas there is significant weathering. There has also been deterioration of the mortar joints in some areas and repointing will be necessary.

The condition of stairs to the Towers vary. There are a number of well worn timber and concrete treads and the hand rails are missing in places.

Electrical Services

Closed circuit TV cameras have been mounted on the walls adjacent to the Towers. Sentry posts are provided with fluorescent lighting, GPO's for heating appliances and are connected to the PAX. Apart from the PAX wiring, the facilities are being upgraded.

Hydraulic Services

Fixtures - WC and basin to each Tower.

Cold Water - Supplied by copper riser connected to underground reticulation.

Sanitary plumbing - WC and basin discharge to 100 m cast iron soil stack downpipe. Galvanized gutter spigots discharge to ground.
Comment

Access to Towers controlled by key lowered from Sentry Posts. Doors open inward and cannot be barricaded from outside. The main doors are controlled externally while 10 and 11 Towers are accessed from within the goal complex.

Steep stairs may prove difficult for fully equipped prison officers.

Glass to sentry posts is not bullet or shatter proof.

Exposed pipework and other elements reduce effective secure height of wall.
9.15 MINOR BUILDINGS (Buildings M1-M5)

Dental Surgery (Building M1)

A small rectangular 8.5 m x 3.0 m with a hipped roof. The building was formerly a Barber shop and is now used weekly by a visiting Dentist. The building is constructed of brick walls, concrete floor slab and concrete roof tiles on timber structure. The building is in good condition and is under surveillance from 2 Tower.

Blacksmith (Building M2)

A rectangular building constructed with concrete block walls, corrugated iron roof, concrete floor. The building is approximately 17.5 m x 8 m and was formerly a garage. The building now is used as a heavy metal workshop. It is in poor condition, partly demolished and is scheduled for full demolition in the near future. The building is under surveillance from 6 Tower and is fenced from Sports Yard.

Transformer (Building M3)

Structure is prefabricated concrete, approximately 6 m x 7 m with brick infill. The building is sheltered by secure walls and isolated from most of the Gaol buildings.
Sanitary Shed (Building M4)

A rectangular open structure with concrete floor, slab timber posts, corrugated iron roof. Dimensions 7.5 m x 5.5 m. Previously used for the disposal of night soil but the Wings have now been sewered. The building is scheduled for demolition.

Stores (Building M5)

There are two small buildings with brick walls, concrete floor and roof. The larger store is the former "sulphur" house.

Miscellaneous Elements

There are a number of miscellaneous elements scattered throughout the Gaol including night posts, toilets and verandahs.

The night guard posts were formerly manned at night but are now used for shelter by night time prison officer patrols. They are usually rendered masonry structures with concrete slab and roof.

There are a number of daytime toilets for use by inmates in the exercise areas. They are usually in poor condition and are other blocked, damaged or disused.

A number of verandahs previously attached to the various Wings have been removed. Verandahs are still attached to all Wings and the Circle.
10. FUNCTION

10.1 Introduction

This section deals with the way in which the built fabric of the Gaol is used for various functional activities. The main functions are (see Drawing 11):

- Administration
- Accommodation
- Industry
- Prisoner recreation
- Visiting
- Support

The functions have been organised in terms of the various user groups which include:

- Prisoners
- Prison officers
- Visitors
- Supply of goods and services

There is also a short section dealing with the various security zones within the Gaol.
Parramatta Gaol operates on four daily shifts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Watch</th>
<th>Commence Duty</th>
<th>Cease Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Watch (part)</td>
<td>7.00 am</td>
<td>3.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Watch</td>
<td>8.00 am</td>
<td>4.00 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Watch</td>
<td>10.30 am</td>
<td>6.30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Watch</td>
<td>3.45 pm</td>
<td>11.45 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Watch</td>
<td>11.45 pm</td>
<td>7.30 am</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Parramatta Linen Service operates on two daily production shifts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shift</th>
<th>Commence Duty</th>
<th>Cease Duty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>7.30 am</td>
<td>3.30 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>3.30 pm</td>
<td>11.30 pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Except for general unbolt and lock up times, 7.00 am and 5.30 pm, the daily schedule is relatively informal for those prisoners who choose not to work. However there is a specific daily schedule for intractable or protection prisoners.
10.2 Prisoners

The number of prisoners in Parramatta Gaol as at 2.10.1980 was 395. There is a current ban exercised by prison officers on prisoner numbers exceeding 400, although in the past up to 500 prisoners have been accommodated in the Gaol.

Although the prisoner population stands at around 400, up to 210 prisoners are received or transferred each month. Prison officers escort arriving prisoners in a Central Emergency Unit van. The prisoner is taken through the reception area to the reception office in the Bakehouse. Following completion of the necessary formalities, the prisoner is normally escorted to 3 Wing which is also known as the reception wing.
Intractable and protection prisoners are moved according to the following procedure:

7.00 am: A Senior Prison Officer unlocks an individual cell and passes the prisoner to a Prison Officer (1st Class) at the wing entrance. Gates allowing access between Circle yards are locked. The Prison Officer passes the prisoner to the Chief Prison Officer and a Prison Officer. The prisoner is searched and then locked in a Circle cell.

The process is repeated until all prisoners are secured in the Circle. They include intractables and protection prisoners from 6 Wing, prisoners in 5 Wing for misdemeanors and some prisoners under observation in 4 wing.

The remaining protection prisoners are locked either within the ground floor half of 6 Wing which they occupy, or are taken in small groups, through the Circle and 4 Wing to the protection yard between the ends of 4 and 5 Wings.

When all the prisoners are housed, four prison officers man the Circle and the catwalks above the Circle.

Three officers man the Circle at all times while one escorts prisoners to the visitors section or elsewhere as required.
11.45 am - 12.45 pm: Meals are given to prisoners in their cells. The process of moving them from the Circle or the protection yard to their cells is reversed.

12.45 pm - 3.00 pm: Prisoners are again housed in the Circle or in the protection yard.

3.00 pm: Prisoners are secured in their cells.

3.30 pm - 4.00 pm: Evening meal.

4.00 pm - 7.00 am: Prisoners locked in their cells.

Industry

Between 170 and 240 prisoners work in one or other of the prisoner industries. The table below indicates the daily level of involvement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>No. of Prisoners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parramatta Linen Service</td>
<td>100 - 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cookhouse</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building maintenance</td>
<td>10 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailor shop</td>
<td>4 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light metal shop</td>
<td>3 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>1 - 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside (grounds maintenance) gang</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing workshop</td>
<td>3 - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiler room</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditorium (sweepers)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing sweepers (3 per Wing)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing storemen (1 per Wing, 2 in 6 Wing)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage truck</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The numbers vary and are dependent on the current trade skills of the prisoner population and their inclination to work.

Those prisoners who work at the PLS (making up the bulk of the day shift) have their breakfast and lunch at the PLS cafeteria.

The tailor shop's prisoner staff is dwindling and it is planned to close down the facility. The principal reason appears to be a discrepancy between wages in the tailors shop and those at the PLS.

Prisoner Movement

There are three basic areas related to prisoner movement.

- No prisoner access
- Segregated prisoner areas
- Unrestricted prisoner access.

The zones are illustrated on Drawing 13.

Meals

Meal times are flexible. Breakfast is available in the accommodation wings from 7 am to 8 am. Prisoners can return to their accommodation wings for lunch from 11.30 am to 1.00 pm.
Leisure

Leisure activities in which prisoners can participate include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports</th>
<th>Leisure</th>
<th>Arts and Crafts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>Debating (Resurgents Group)</td>
<td>Glass painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxing</td>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>Copper craft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>Yoga</td>
<td>Woodcraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>Veneer inlay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td>Television viewing</td>
<td>Hobbies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volley ball</td>
<td>Creative writing</td>
<td>Painting(oils/water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jogging</td>
<td>Films</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snooker</td>
<td>Concerts and plays</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table tennis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The facilities include:

- A small gymnasium with various equipment including weights.

- A playing field 45 m x 75 m (compared to a regulation sized soccer field 64 m x 100 m) which provides the only usable grassed area within the prison.

- A boxing ring between 1 and 2 Wings used for bouts between prisoners and visiting boxers on tour.
The main Auditorium floor provides space for snooker, table tennis and other indoor activities, including films, concerts and plays. Inmates stage plays written by prisoners. Parramatta Gaol is well known for its theatrical activities which are encouraged by the Superintendent. The auditorium is well equipped with stage and stage machinery.

The Administration Building basement is used for arts, crafts, hobbies and the resurgents group. It is also used for entertaining visiting sportsmen and stage artists and has accommodated up to 50 people for coffee and light refreshments.

The Gaol also has a recidivist group which organises the "day in gaol" programme for young first offenders to inform them about prison life. There is also a resurgents group of some 14 prisoners, active in State debating championships.
10.3 Prison Officers

The total current staff strength stands at 242 positions of which 233 have been authorised. The structure is as follows:

**Custodial Officers:**
- 1 Superintendent
- 1 Deputy Superintendent
- 1 Assistant Superintendent
- 3 Principal Prison Officers
- 7 Chief Prison Officers
- 16 Senior Prison Officers
- 31 Prison Officers 1st Class
- 119 Prison Officers
- 179

**Industrial Officers:**
- 2 Principal Industrial Officers
- 2 Storekeepers
- 2 Assistant Storekeepers
- 1 Store Assistant
- 2 Chief Overseers
- 20 Senior Overseers
- 24 Overseers

The eleven currently unauthorised positions, which assist with D Watch rosters, are primarily for custodial officers. The additional positions are currently the subject of an enquiry by the State Public Service Board.

Additionally, the Gaol employs two medical and five clerical staff who work within the prison confines. The Parramatta Linen Service employs an additional 12 civilian clerical staff.
On a typical day, the distribution of the total staff could be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duty</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detached duty</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escort</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest days</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation leave</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick leave</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special leave</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>242</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Custodial officers are rostered into the four daily watches and hold posts during the day from 7.30 am to 6.00 pm, as indicated in Drawing 14.

During the day, several security posts serve as:

- Relief officers to Wing officers and Tower officers
- Outside gang supervisor
- Car driver
- Additional normal patrols.

Parramatta also draws on the Central Emergency Unit (staffed during the day, on call at night) to assist with prisoner transfers between institutions and prisoner escorts to courts.
The staff numbers vary according to the various watches. The table below indicates the staff pattern.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Watch</th>
<th>Custodial Gaol</th>
<th>Custodial PLS</th>
<th>Industrial Gaol</th>
<th>Industrial PLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Watch (7.00 am - 4.00 pm)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Watch (10.30 am - 6.30 pm)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Watch (3.45 pm - 11.45 pm)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Watch (11.45 pm - 7.30 am)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that there are up to 64 custodial staff in the Gaol, 12 in the PLS during the day and 14 in the Gaol during the night.

Industrial officers and overseers maintain support functions such as the Cookhouse, Boilerhouse and Store and supervise the prisoner industries including the PLS.

In some industries, the overseers carry out a substantial part of the work themselves given the small number of prisoners involved.
10.4 Visitors

Visitor entitlements for prisoners are as follows:

. Convicted prisoners - one regulation (non-contact) visit per seven days
. Unsentenced prisoners - three regulation visits per week ending Saturdays.
. Contact visits are a privilege arranged by application to the Superintendent. At Parramatta, contact visits can be earned by working at the Parramatta Linen Service or in other industries. Legal and welfare visits are unlimited between 9.00 am and 3.00 pm daily.

Visitors use the main gate for all regulation visits and contact visits for those prisoners not working at the PLS. The PLS gate is used for contact visits to prisoners working at the Linen Service.

Visitors using the main gate for contact visits are searched in the guard room prior to being escorted through the security yard to the ground floor of the Auditorium.

Visitor numbers for September 1980 indicate that the contact visiting area in the PLS gardens is heavily used on Saturdays, when up to 400 visitors, excluding children, visit some 100 to 120 prisoners. Visitor and vehicular access are shown on Drawing 15.

The large numbers of visitors only have access to one male and one female toilet located within the PLS gatehouse. The problem is complicated by the need for staff to escort all visitors within the Gatehouse.
The following table indicates the pattern of visitor activity to both the Gaol and the PLS. The table is based on September 1980 data.

**VISITS TO PRISONERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Special</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Legal</th>
<th>Parole/ Welfare</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GAOL:</strong></td>
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<td>(150-400)</td>
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</table>

*Excludes 50+ children 3 weeks to 6 years of age.

**OFFICIAL VISITORS & VEHICLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Official Visitors</th>
<th>Vehicles</th>
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<td>Range</td>
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<td>(2-4)</td>
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<td><strong>PLS:</strong></td>
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<td>(60-80)</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Range</td>
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<td>(10-20)</td>
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10.5 The Supply of Goods

Parramatta Gaol receives most of its goods from either the central store at the Malabar complex or through direct orders placed within the metropolitan area. Few goods, except those purchased by prisoners with their buy-up money, are purchased in Parramatta.

The Gaol has a goods truck, a bread truck, a car and a garbage truck. The garbage truck also services other properties owned by the Department of Corrective Services.

Most perishable stores such as vegetables and meat are purchased on a weekly basis, and stored in the vegetable preparation and coolroom areas beside the kitchen.

Other stores, such as consumables and uniforms (officer and prisoner) are mostly ordered on a weekly basis as the storerooms are too small to carry stocks for longer periods. The adequacy of the Stores building and the desirability of moving it outside the wall is the subject of a report currently being prepared. Vehicular access is shown on Drawing 15.
10.6 The Supply of Services

The principal service is the supply of clean linen through the Parramatta Linen Service. The PLS serves the needs of Westmead Hospital and several metropolitan State psychiatric institutions. The PLS runs its own truck fleet and uses contractors to supplement deliveries and pick ups.

Dirty linen is received at the ground floor of the PLS where it is despatched via conveyor to the third level. Here it is sorted and dropped into large washing machines through chutes. It is then dried, finished and/or dry folded for assembly into linen orders.

Day shift labour is drawn principally from Parramatta Gaol while the evening shift is staffed by low security prisoners from Silverwater and by Work Release II prisoners.

The basement of the PLS houses 'Texcon', which is organisationally separate from the PLS. Texcon is responsible for tailoring and repairs of PLS linen. It is staffed by women from the Mulawa training and detention centre, some Work Release II prisoners and a few civilians.

The tailors' shop in the Gaol produces garments such as pyjamas for State psychiatric institutions.

The printing workshop has full typesetting facilities. Contract work for both private and government clients is carried out and it is understood to be the only profitable prisoner industry in Parramatta Gaol.

There are other prisoner industries which provide internal support facilities.
10.7 Security

The arrangement of fences and gates is intended to restrain rather than prohibit prisoner movement in those areas open during the day.

There is a clearly defined zone bounded by the Chapel, the Bakehouse, the Administration Building and the Gatehouse, in which prisoners are not permitted without a prison officer escort. This ensures a minimum of two locked gates between prisoners and an open main gate while vehicles enter or leave.

During the day, gates and fences segregate and control prisoner movement into three distinct zones.

Zone 1: No prisoner access except under guard.

Zone 2: The circle and protection yard segregates intractable and protection prisoners from the remaining prison population.

Zone 3: Unrestricted prisoner access during the day

Pedestrian access from the Gaol to the PLS is controlled by a lock, opened by a prison officer, and a bolt opened by the 1l Tower guard.

Closed circuit television has recently been installed and is undergoing final testing. The monitor and control panel are located in the gate office.
The perimeter wall is a minimum of 6 m high. The main steam pipe from Westmead Hospital runs flush against the outside of the south west wall for some 30 m either side of 6 Tower. It is about 300 mm in diameter and at its highest point, is only some 3 m from the top of the wall.

10 and 11 Towers are currently accessible only from within the prison. Catwalks linking them to 7 and 6 Towers respectively are currently being designed.
Appendix 1

Data Sources

1. COX, Phillip and LUCAS, Clive

2. FREELAND, J.M.
   'Architecture in Australia: a history'

3. HERMAN, Morton
   'The Early Australian Architects and their Work'

4. JERVIS, James

5. NAGLE, The Hon. Mr Justice


7. SHAW, A.G.L.
   'Convicts and the Colonies'
   Faber and Faber, London, 1964
Sources of Information (continued)

8. UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

9. HISTORIC BUILDINGS & SITES PARRAMATTA
   'Parramatta City Centre Study, NSW Planning and Environment Commission in Conjunction with Council of the City of Parramatta, 1975.'
APPENDIX 2

Summary of the Board of Fire Commissioner's Report. The report dated 13.6.79 covers egress, inmates, fire fighting and vehicle access.

1. Egress - Dead-end travel should be eliminated by providing alternative egress, particularly to the Wings. Exit stairs should be fire-isolated if possible, and should discharge outside or at an outside door. The steps should not be worn, and should be uncluttered and provide emergency lighting. Exit signs need to be provided. Escape in non-restrained situations should be facilitated by such devices as panic-release bolts.

2. Inmates - Inmates should have the means to rise the alarm. An emergency holding area for inmates needs to be developed. The means and personnel should be made available to ensure prompt release of confined inmates (e.g. adequate night-time staff to deal with emergencies). Master keys, duplicate keys, and emergency equipment for forced cell entry should be provided.

3. Fire Fighting - A fire fighting procedure for the Gaol should be established, and staff should be trained in fire fighting techniques. The Fire Brigade will not enter until inmates have been removed from the threatened zones. Hose reels and an automatic sprinkler system should be provided at all floors of all buildings. Extra fire extinguishers (CO₂ and dry chemicals) should be provided to some areas. A fire hydrant ring mains and hydrants should be installed to current standards throughout the Gaol, with a booster valve outside the walls. Those lengths to the hydrants and reels should be adequate.

4. Vehicle Access - Access into and throughout the site should allow for vehicles at least 14 m x 3 m wide and 4 m high, weighing at least 18 tonnes.