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URBIS

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

St Patrick's College
Strathfield NSW

Prepared for

ST PATRICK'S COLLEGE

14 September 2020

URBIS STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REPORT WERE:

Associate Director	Balazs Hansel, MA Arch, MA Hist
Consultant	Meggan Walker, B Arts Archaeology (Hons) & Ancient History.
Consultant	Alexandra Ribeny, BA Arch (Hons), MArchSci
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis have been engaged by St Patrick's College to prepare an Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) for a State Significant Development Application (SSD-10400) at the college, in which consent is sought for the construction of a new Science and Learning building on the school grounds.

This HAA has been prepared to respond to the Response to Submissions, which stated:

5. Non-Aboriginal Archaeology

In accordance with the recommendations of Heritage NSW, an assessment must be provided of the site's non-Aboriginal archaeological potential and significance on the site and the impacts the development may have on this significance.

St Patrick's College main campus is located at 1 Edgar Street, Strathfield. It is bound by Shortland Avenue to the north, Fraser Street to the west, and Francis Street to the east. The site is legally identified as Lot 20 DP 1203221. South of St Patrick's College is the Australian Catholic University Campus, Strathfield. The College campus also extends to the south east, encompassing Lot 10 DP 1061230 and Lot 12 DP 1095571.

This HAA has determined that the proposed building would be located within an area of low-moderate archaeological potential. While the proposed building site potentially contains an historical sport court, this feature is assessed as having low archaeological significance. There is no evidence of any earlier structures or features within the vicinity of the proposal footprint. It is therefore considered that the proposal would not impact on significant historical archaeological relics.

Urbis therefore recommends that works proceed while adhering to **Recommendations 2, 3 and 4** as outlined below.

Historical Archaeology – Subject Area

In relation to the general archaeological potential of the subject area (see Section 4), this HAA has determined that:

- there is low potential for archaeological remains which date to the pre-1907 occupation of the subject area
- there is moderate-high potential for archaeological resources associated with St Patricks College and earlier phases of its development. These may include structural remains, landscape modifications, remnant roads, paths and sport courts which relate to earlier adaptations of the site; and
- there is low-moderate potential for a series of WWII air raid trenches to survive within the north-eastern component of the subject area.

In relation to the general archaeological significance of the subject area (see Section 5), this HAA has established that:

- while there is low potential for archaeological resources which relate to the 19th century occupation of the site, these would have significance on a State level for their ability to address questions relating to land management practices in the early colony;
- archaeological resources which relate to earlier phases of the college's development could have significance on a local level for their ability to corroborate historical sources and demonstrate the evolution of the precinct; and
- the former WWII air raid trenches within the north-eastern component of the subject area would have significance at a State level for their association with WWII adaptations throughout New South Wales.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in respect of the historical archaeological resources throughout the subject area:

- **Recommendation 1 – Archaeological test excavation**

Prior to the commencement of works within areas identified as containing moderate or high archaeological potential (see Figure 1), further assessment should be undertaken to identify the potential impact on significant historical archaeological resources. Based on the outcomes of this assessment, archaeological test excavation might be necessary to test the results of the assessment. Under specific development pathway the test excavation would either be carried out under the conditions of an SSDA or an application for either an Excavation Exemption (Section 139) or Excavation Permit (Section 140) should be made to Heritage NSW under *The Heritage Act 1977* for local development applications or prior to the approval of an SSDA.

▪ **Recommendation 2 – Archaeological monitoring under the conditions of the approved SSD**

Archaeological monitoring of works should be undertaken in line with a developed methodology in the area of the proposed development and defined as containing moderate potential to ensure no potential relics are harmed during the works.

▪ **Recommendation 3 – Archaeological Chance Find Procedure**

In areas identified as having low potential for archaeological resources, although considered highly unlikely, should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a chance find procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:

1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without following the steps below.
2. Site supervisor, or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or DPIE to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist examines the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item and decides on appropriate management.
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area and application for relevant permit may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon relevant approvals from DPIE.

▪ **Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure**

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPIE.
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPIE and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Urbis have been engaged by St Patrick's College to prepare an Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) for a State Significant Development Application (SSD-10400) at the college, in which consent is sought for the construction of a new Science and Learning building on the school grounds.

This HAA has been prepared to respond to the Response to Submissions, which stated:

5. Non-Aboriginal Archaeology

In accordance with the recommendations of Heritage NSW, an assessment must be provided of the site's non-Aboriginal archaeological potential and significance on the site and the impacts the development may have on this significance.

1.2. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT AREA

St Patrick's College main campus is located at 1 Edgar Street, Strathfield. It is bound by Shortland Avenue to the north, Fraser Street to the west, and Francis Street to the east. The site is legally identified as Lot 20 DP 1203221. South of St Patrick's College is the Australian Catholic University Campus, Strathfield. The College campus also extends to the south east, encompassing Lot 10 DP 1061230 and Lot 12 DP 1095571.

The subject area comprises both built forms and landscaped / open areas for the use of the school. The buildings, which are clustered along the southern and eastern boundaries of the site, date to various periods of development since the school's inception. The school's oval, Breen Oval, is located in the north-western corner of the site. The existing tennis courts adjoin the oval to the south.

The school also occupies a section of land at the western end of Merley Road, abutting the Merley Road HCA. This part of the campus contains a swimming pool and associated amenities. The southern boundary of the school borders the oval belonging to the Australian Catholic University campus.

The area of the proposed development is located at the existing playing courts, which sit between the buildings at the southern side of the campus and the open space / oval at the north. There are currently 5 playing courts located along the southern boundary of Breen Oval. South of the playing courts are formal gardens which extend from the school's main pedestrian entrance via Francis Street, along the spine of the southern portion of the campus, culminating at staff car parking facilities accessed via Edgar Street. Fronting north onto the gardens are, from east to west, the Robson Auditorium, the Chapel, the Brother Hickey Building and college reception, the Hanrahan Building, the Maxwell Building and the Westcourt Building.



Figure 1 – Location of the Subject Area. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.

1.3. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposal comprises a new Science and Learning Building located at the centre of the campus, and adjacent to the pedestrianised publicly accessible pedestrianised Edgar Street. The works proposed as part of this SSDA application are:

- Demolition of the existing tennis courts located at the centre of the campus;
- Construction of a new four storey science & learning building consisting of:
 - **Food technology and learning spaces:** 2 x food technology classrooms.
 - **New school canteen, café space and associated indoor and outdoor dining area:** Food services are designed to support the learning, a healthy food canteen service with café function during school hours as well as community functions outside of normal school hours.
 - **Science Learning Spaces:** A range of practical and creative spaces have been designed that support experimental and practical investigation around all science and food technology subjects. These include 6 x wet labs with separate write-up space, 2 x experimental labs, and associated science prep areas.
 - **Flexible General Learning Spaces:** Flexible and multifunctional spaces are designed to support developing and changing mode of learning.
 - **Breakout spaces:** internal amphitheatre stair for informal performances, presentation, open days and teacher training.
 - **Meeting rooms:** Shared meeting spaces distributed throughout the building to be used by staff and students and support diverse stages of learning.
 - **Sports Courts:** 2 x 2 x roof top multi-sports courts and 2 x podium/ground level multi-sports courts

- **Amenity:** Generous storerooms, lift and improved accessibility.
 - **Tiered seating and Landscape:** Overlooking the College's Breen Oval. The northern side of the facility will provide terrace amenity, covered and open tiered seating for spectators during sporting events on the oval. Landscape features are integrated into the building facade and rooftop.
 - **Basement Carpark:** Providing 59 additional secure off-street parking spaces for staff and events.
- New landscaped civic space associated with the College, to the east of the new building.
 - Staged increase in student population cap to a maximum of 1,790 by 2030.

The proposed development will have impacts primarily to the existing tennis courts and surrounds, and so this area has formed the primary focus of this Historical Archaeological Assessment.



Figure 2 – Artist impression of the new STEMM Building, looking south from oval.
Source: BVN Architects



Figure 3 – Existing site plan
Source: BVN Architects, 12/02/2020

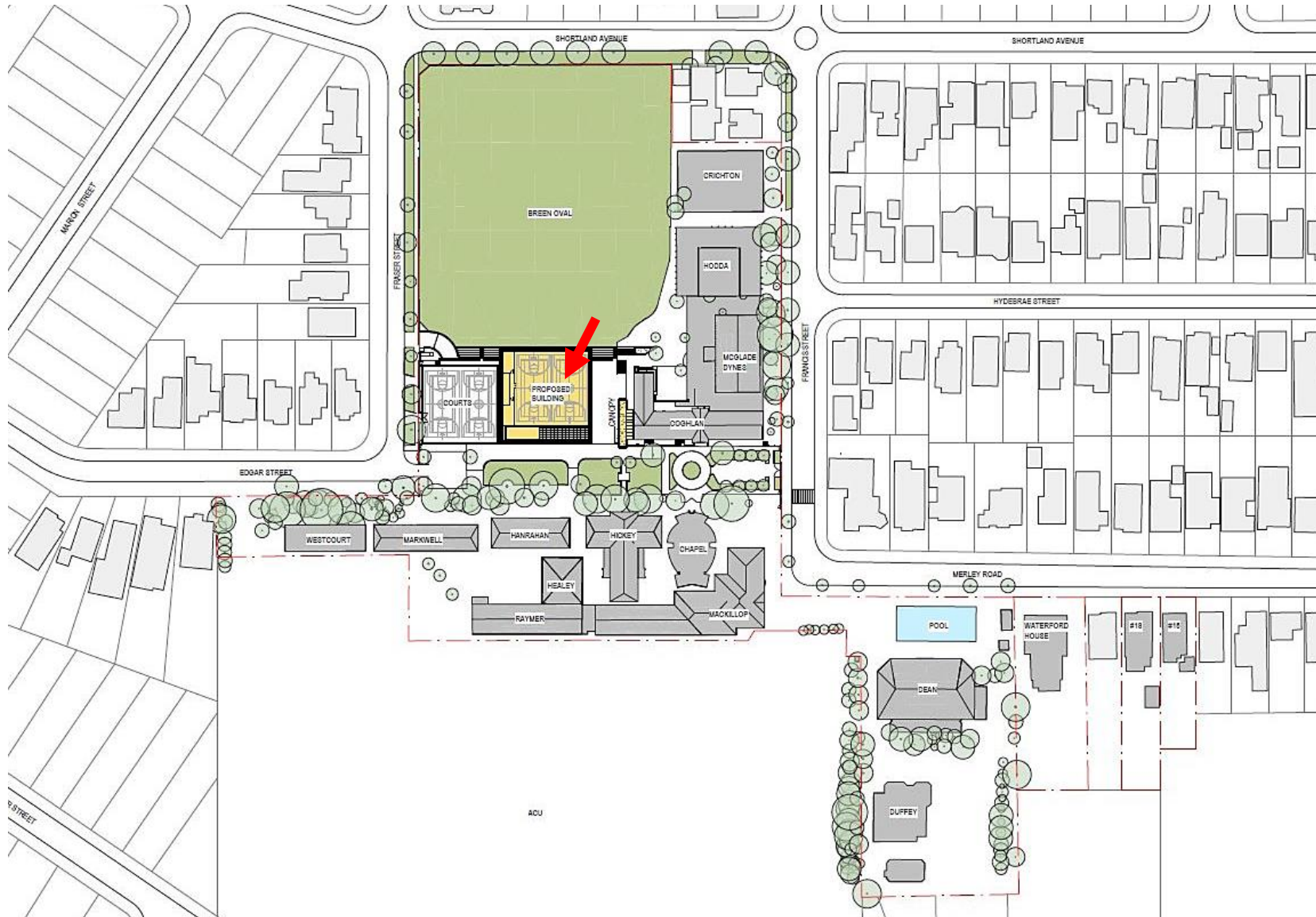


Figure 4 – Proposed Site Plan. Location of proposal indicated with arrow.
Source: BVN Architects, 12/02/2020

1.4. AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION AND METHODOLOGY

This HAA has been prepared by Meggan Walker (Consultant Archaeologist) and Alexandra Ribeny (Consultant Archaeologist). Balazs Hansel (Associate Director / Archaeologist) has reviewed and endorsed its content.

This HAA has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines and documents:

- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (2013).
- *The NSW Heritage Act 1977*.
- *The Heritage Manual* (1996).
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (2009).
- *Historical Archaeological Code of Practice, NSW Department of Planning* (2006).
- *Strathfield Consolidated Development Control Plan* (2015).

1.5. LIMITATIONS

A site inspection has not been undertaken specifically for the preparation of this HAA. Site inspections and photography have been undertaken by Urbis in April 2020 on other project phases, and those results inform this HAA. This HAA also incorporated information from the Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) prepared by Urbis for the site in April 2020.

This report is limited to a presentation and analysis of potential impacts on the historical archaeological (non-Aboriginal) potential only.

No intrusive archaeological methods including archaeological test excavation have been applied for the purposes of this report.

2. STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

2.1.1. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

In 2004, a new Commonwealth heritage management system was introduced under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The National Heritage List (NHL) was established to protect places that have outstanding value to the nation. The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) was established to protect items and places owned or managed by Commonwealth agencies. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) is responsible for the implementation of national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's environment and heritage and to promote Australian arts and culture. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the NHL or CHL.

The subject area is not included on the NHL or the CHL, and no historic heritage items in or within the vicinity of the subject area are listed on the NHL or the CHL.

2.2. STATE LEGISLATION

2.2.1. NSW Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 (the Heritage Act) provides protection to items of environmental heritage in NSW. This includes places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, social, aesthetic, scientific, archaeological, architectural, cultural or natural values. State significant items are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) and are given automatic protection under the Heritage Act against any activities that may damage an item or affect its heritage significance.

2.2.2. State Heritage Register

The Heritage Act is administered by the Office of Environment and Heritage. The purpose of the Heritage Act 1977 is to ensure cultural heritage in NSW is adequately identified and conserved. Items of significance to the State of NSW are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) under Section 60 of the Act.

A search of the SHR was undertaken on 21st July 2020. This search determined no items or objects within the subject area are listed on the State Heritage Register.

2.2.3. Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register

The Heritage Act also requires government agencies to identify and manage heritage assets in their ownership and control. Under Section 170 of the Heritage Act, Government agencies must keep a register which includes all local and State listed items or items which may be subject to an interim heritage order that are owned, occupied or managed by that Government body. Under Section 170A of the Heritage Act all government agencies must also ensure that items entered on its register are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles.

A search of the Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register was undertaken on 21st July 2020. This search determined no items or objects within the subject area are listed on this register.

2.2.4. Historical Archaeology

Under Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act Heritage Council approval is required to move, damage, or destroy a relic listed in the State Heritage Register, or to excavate or disturb land which is listed on the SHR and there is reasonable knowledge or likelihood of relics being disturbed. The Act defines a 'relic' as:

Any deposit, object or material evidence

- (a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being an Aboriginal settlement, and;
- (b) which is 50 or more years old. A Section 60 application is required to disturb relics on an SHR listed site.

Under section 139 of the *Heritage Act*, an excavation permit is required to disturb or excavate land “*knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed*”. This section of the Heritage Act identifies provisions for items /relics outside of those on the State Heritage Register or subject to an Interim Heritage Order (IHO).

2.2.5. The Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter

While not a statutory document, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance including owners, managers, and custodians. The Burra Charter provides specific guidance for physical and procedural actions that should occur in relation to significant places, regardless of their legislative listing. The Burra Charter sets out a number of conservation principles for heritage places which are relevant to the project including use, setting, conservation, management and knowledge.

2.3. HERITAGE CONTEXT

The Brother Hickey Building, which is located on the site of the school, is identified as a heritage item (Item No. I132) under Schedule 5 of the Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012 ('LEP'). Additionally, the site is located in the vicinity of other heritage items and Heritage Conservation Areas which are also listed under the Strathfield LEP 2012. These include:

- *Merley Road Conservation Area, Inter-war Bungalow Style Group*, Item No. C13.
- *Marion Street Conservation Area, Inter-war Bungalow Style Group*, Item No. C12.
- *Australian Catholic University Strathfield Campus, including former “Mount Royal” – various buildings and landscapes*, Item No. I192.
- *“Sirona” – Federation Queen Anne style house*, Item No. I182.

The subject area is not in the vicinity of any state listed items.

3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The subject area is located within the Municipality of Strathfield, County of Cumberland, Parish of Concord. The following table (Table 1) has been adapted from the Heritage Impact Statement prepared by Urbis, under a separate cover (Urbis, 2020), with additional research.

Table 1 – Historical Overview

Year	Overview
1810-1827	The subject area formed part of a glebe belonging to the St James Church of England (see Figure 6). The glebe rights were transferred back to the crown in 1827 and moved to establish the suburb of Glebe. There is no evidence to suggest improvements to the site by the Church during their short period of ownership, especially given in subsequent years the site is described as bushland.
1833	<p>Henry G. Douglass receives a crown grant (6th July) of 280 acres inclusive of the southern portion of the subject area.</p> <p>There is no evidence that Douglas made any improvements to the land. The land was likely used for agricultural purposes at this time. Material remains associated with this phase are likely to include post holes, agricultural equipment and general items resulting from intentional or accidental discard.</p>
1841	<p>Joseph Hyde Potts receives crown grant (3rd December) of 256 acres inclusive of the majority of the subject area. Potts was the first employee of the Bank of NSW and is the namesake for Potts Point in Sydney.</p> <p>There is no evidence that Potts made any improvements on the site. The land was likely used for agricultural purposes at this time. Material remains associated with this phase are likely to include post holes, agricultural equipment and general items resulting from intentional or accidental discard.</p>
1875	By 1875 the site was combined under the Potts Estate (see Figure 7).
1887	<p>The 'Mount Royal' residence is constructed, with design by Harry Chambers Kent and John Hennessy for John Hinchcliff and two other proprietors. The residence eventually passed to the Hinchcliff family following the death of the others. Mount Royal was a large country mansion, to the south of the current subject area. This building remains standing today and is within the grounds of the Australian Catholic University Strathfield campus, as the Edmund Rice Building.</p> <p>There is no evidence of development of the majority of the subject area at this time, with the surrounds of Mount Royal described as having poor access with uncleared bushland, pastures and cattle tracks in proximity. By the late 19th century, roads had been formed around the site (see Figure 8).</p>
1900s	Mount Royal is occupied by the Right Honourable Sir George Reid. Again, there is little evidence of change to the majority of the subject area at this time.
1907	The site is acquired by the Christian Brothers and becomes the centre of the Christian Brothers Congregation for Australia and New Zealand. Brother Patrick Ignatius Hickey commences plans for a school on the site.

Year	Overview
1920s	'Mount Royal' renamed 'Mount St Mary' by the Brothers, and plans are furthered by Brother Hickey to turn the site in to a school despite opposition.
1923	<p>Christian Brothers Training College is operating from the southern portion of the site with the main school building being the Mount St Mary building. There are several other buildings across the campus at this point identified on subdivision plans (see Figure 9). including one building to the south east bordering the south side of Edgar Street, and one building within the site boundary to the south of Merley Road. The date of construction for these buildings is unknown, but it can be assumed that they related to the functioning of the Training college.</p> <p>The building south of Edgar Street has since been demolished, with the chapel and the eastern portion of the Mackillop building located in proximity to where this building was indicated. The building on the south of Merley Road is also no longer present but appear to be located in proximity to the current location of the Dean's House.</p> <p>There is the potential that footings from these structures may remain within the site. There is also potential that structures constructed within the site following this subdivision but prior to the clearance of the land for St Patricks College and associated development to have remained below school buildings in the form of structural remains including footings and cesspits.</p>
1928	St Patrick's College officially opened and blessed by Dr. M. Kelly, Archbishop of Sydney. Brother Hickey Building is the oldest known building on site and was constructed in 1928.
1931	A newspaper article describes the school as a two-storey brick structure, with two science halls, art and manual rooms.
1943	<p>Historic aerials show that air raid trenches, also known as silt trenches, were present in the south eastern corner of the main campus by this time. At this stage there are few buildings across the school, with the northern portion of the site mostly undeveloped. Within the area proposed for impact, there is one sporting court present to the east at this time. (see Figure 11)</p> <p>There is archaeological potential associated with the location of the silt trenches as, during their backfilling, archaeological materials may have been deposited in this area.</p>
1951	Historic aerials show that by 1951 the air raid trenches have been backfilled and the area where they were located appears highly disturbed. The majority of the site is still largely undeveloped, with the area proposed for impacts appearing to be concreted at this time. South of Edgar Street, new buildings have been constructed by this time. There is also a new building to the east of what is now the tennis courts (see Figure 12).
1965	Historic aerials show that by 1965, the south side of Edgar Street has nearly been fully developed. There is also a swimming pool and other structures in the eastern portion of the subject area. There is little change to the area proposed for impact by this time. The sporting fields in the north of the site are increasingly formalised during this time and there is disturbance associated with this on the edge of the concreted area (Figure 13).
1978	There was little evidence change to the site across the late 1960s-1970s as is demonstrated in the 1978 historic aerial (see Figure 14). Major changes during this period are associated with the eastern portion of the College campus, where new buildings were constructed and landscaping undertaken, with significant disturbance surrounding the pool and present

Year	Overview
	location of the Dean's office to the south of Merley Road. There is also development during this period in the north eastern portion of the site in the location of the former silt trenches.
1986	By the 1980s, the Deans building has been constructed south of the pool and there has been development to the east of the site in both the south eastern and north eastern portions. The sporting courts which form the location of the proposed development have been formalised by this time with structures associated with the sporting fields also erected to the north of the courts (see Figure 15).
1994 - 2002	In the 1990s, historical aerals demonstrate little change across the site excluding the eastern portion of the northern campus (see Figure 16). Excluding the pedestrianizing of Edgar Street, there is little other evident change in the early 2000s also.

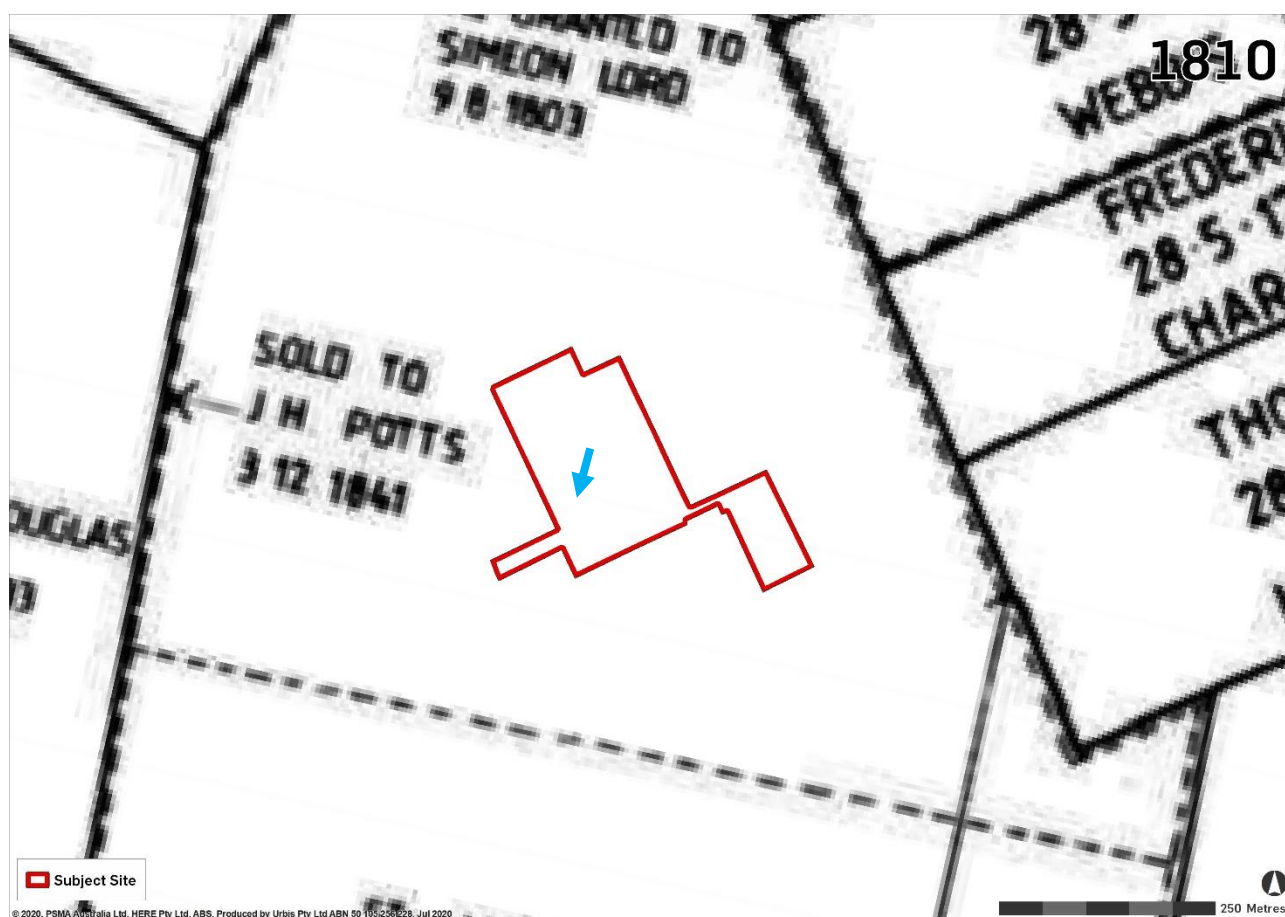


Figure 6 –Map of the subject area in 1810. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.
Source: Strathfield History Society, Heritage Study <https://strathfieldhistory.files.wordpress.com/2010/04/historic-maps-of-strathfield-lga.pdf>

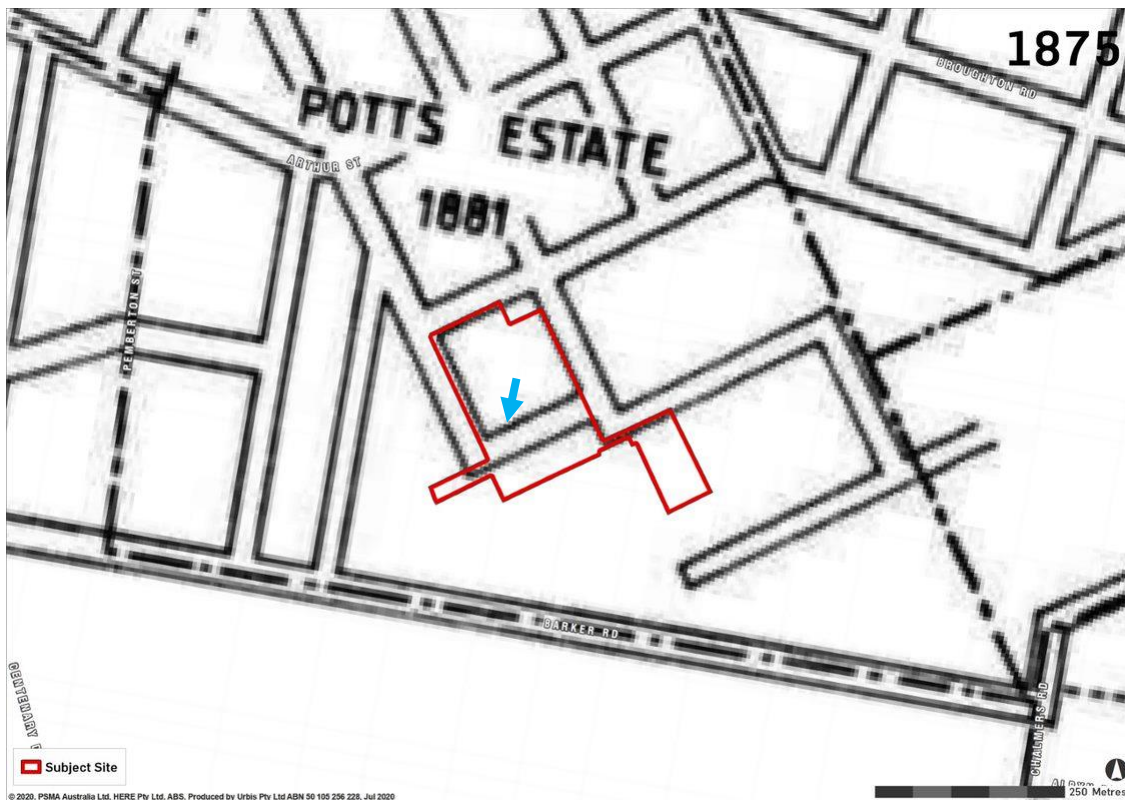


Figure 7 – 1875 map indicating incorporation of subject area within Potts Estate. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.

Source: Strathfield History Society, Heritage Study <https://strathfieldhistory.files.wordpress.com/2010/04/historic-maps-of-strathfield-lga.pdf>

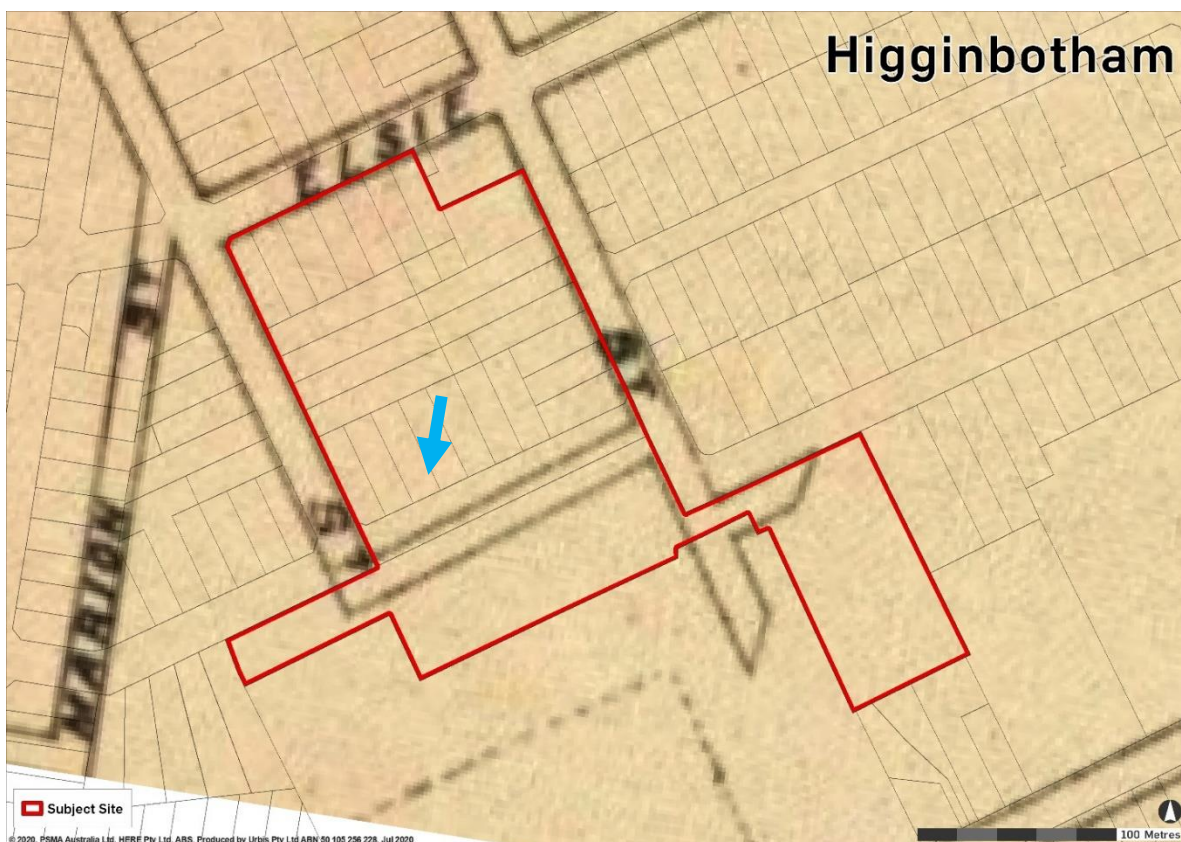


Figure 8 – Early Parish Map dated 1889-1894, by Higginbotham and Robinson. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.

Source: City of Sydney Archives

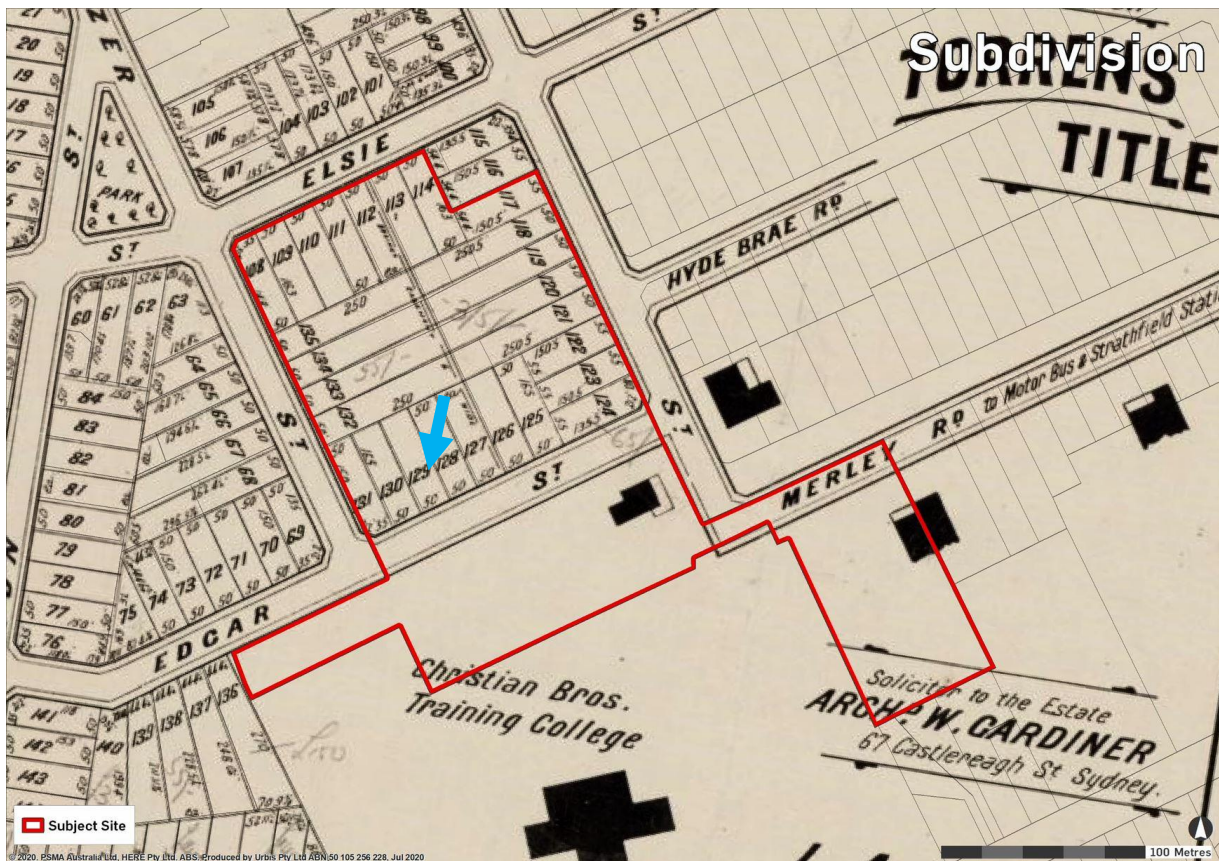


Figure 9 – April 1923 subdivision plan. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.
Source: SLNSW, Z/SP/811/1837/19-1923/952



Figure 10 – The College Oval on sports day, c1938. Note that the ground has been disturbed through cutting and terracing to form the oval, with the battering in the background of this image demonstrating the extent of disturbance.
Source: Thomas W. Mc Namara, "The Origins and Formative Years of St Patrick's College Strathfield".



Figure 11 – 1943 aerial photograph of subject area. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.
Source: Spatial Portal – Historical Imagery, NSW Government.



Figure 12 – 1951 aerial photograph of subject area. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.
Source: Spatial Portal – Historical Imagery, NSW Government.



Figure 13 – 1965 aerial photograph of subject area. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.
 Source: Spatial Portal – Historical Imagery, NSW Government.



Figure 14 – 1978 aerial photograph of subject area. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.
 Source: Spatial Portal – Historical Imagery, NSW Government.



Figure 15 – 1986 aerial photograph of subject area. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.
Source: Spatial Portal – Historical Imagery, NSW Government.



Figure 16 – 1994 aerial photograph of subject area. Approximate location of proposal indicated with arrow.
Source: Spatial Portal – Historical Imagery, NSW Government.

3.1.1. Summary

As is evident from the historical overview above, there have been 3 distinct phases of occupation at the site. This includes the following;

- **Phase 1: Early Settlement**
- **Phase 2: Mount Royal Mansion and Potts Estate**
- **Phase 3 St Patrick's College**

Potential archaeological resources associated with these phases are discussed in more detail in Table 3. Generally, archaeological materials can be anticipated to occur in association with phases 2 and 3 to varying degrees of integrity and significance. It is unlikely, that archaeological materials associated with phase 1 will occur due to the nature of land use, being primarily agricultural and the level of subsequent disturbance associated with phases 2 and 3.

Phase 2 saw the site form the grounds of a large residential estate followed by extensive subdivision. There is the potential that archaeological materials associated with this phase, including structural remains of footings and cesspits as well as artefactual deposits associated with intentional or accidental discard may occur. The level of integrity of these potential resources will be dependent on their location within the College grounds and the level of subsequent disturbance.

Archaeological materials associated with Phase 3 are anticipated to be minimal due to the absence of depositional opportunity, with no potential for underfloor or cavity deposits across the majority of the buildings. However, there is archaeological potential across the site in areas where development was minimal until the later portions of the 20th century, including where silt trenches were located during World War II and where previous structures which were demolished early during the schools development were located.

4. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The archaeological potential of the site not been assessed by any readily available archaeological assessments. Below, archaeological assessments of comparable and local sites are considered for their relevance to the current subject area.

4.1.1. Local Historical Archaeological Context

There are not archaeological publications which relate specifically to the subject area. Publications which relate to Strathfield and the wider region are discussed below in Section 4.1.2.

4.1.2. Regional Historical Archaeological Context

Table 2 -Previous historical archaeological investigations in the wider region

Author/Year	Summary	Relevance to the subject area
CRM 2012, <i>The Strathfield Heritage Study: The Historical Archaeological Component</i>	<p>In 2012 CRM was engaged to prepare a Heritage Study for the municipality of Strathfield. The study area was bound by the stormwater channel in Powells Creek Reserve to the north, Juno Parade in the south, Rookwood Cemetery in the west and The Boulevard in the east.</p> <p>The archaeological analysis and predictive model prepared as part of the review was informed by previous publications and did not identify many new archaeological sites. Detailed site survey was acknowledged as being outside the scope.</p> <p>The Heritage Review identified the following potential phases of archaeological potential within the Strathfield area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Late 18th – Mid 19th century: Small farms with wattle and daub, slab or weatherboard buildings. Establishment of major roads. Very little development of built environment. Unlikely to have survived to present day. ▪ Mid 19th – Early 20th century: Introduction of railway. Rural estates with substantial country residences. Further land clearance and older structures demolished. Increased population, suburban development and working class character established in north. Intense development of north and later pattern of adaptive reuse suggests high potential for this phase. ▪ Early – Late 20th century: Subdivision and development of remaining open spaces. More homogeneous development across study area. Older buildings demolished and mansions converted for residential and institutional purposes. Most extant fabric dates to this phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of approximately 1400 hectares encompassing subject area. • Low potentiality for archaeological relics which predate the early 20th century. Preservation of archaeological resources which predate this period influenced by the ephemeral nature of construction. • Determined that majority of extant structures within the municipality date from the early – late 20th century. • Preservation of archaeological resources throughout municipality most influenced by urbanisation and subdivision, which resulted in the removal of most pre-existing structures.
GBG Australia, 2006, <i>Ground Penetrating Radar Investigation to Map the Extents of Underground Flues for Old Brick Kilns at the Cheltenham Road Quarry, Burwood NSW</i>	<p>In 2008 GBG Australia was commissioned by Burwood Council to undertake a GPR investigation to map the extent of underground flues at the Cheltenham Road Quarry, Burwood. The site was the former location of an old brick quarry and was thought to contain a number of underground brick flues that were historically used to ventilate the old brick kiln. The purpose of the GPR survey was to identify the location of the subsurface flues and to tie these back to two previously-located flues which had been mapped in 2002.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 4km west of subject area. • Effective corroboration of historical sources with GPR data. • High degree of preservation of subsurface archaeological features dating to early 20th century.

Author/Year	Summary	Relevance to the subject area
	<p>The results of the GPR survey indicated that there was evidence of a pre-existing structure in the southern component of the site as well as two reinforced concrete slabs situated side by side with a concrete strip footing at each end.</p> <p>The GPR data identified two types of flues: major (1m wide) and minor (400m wide). Three lines of major flues were located running north-south and six running east-west. An additional major flue was located to the north of the building footprint. Minor flues tended to run in a north-south direction and were located on either side of major flues. It was recommended that further investigation of the flues be undertaken with a remove video camera.</p>	
Sydney Water, 2005, <i>Burwood Sewer Vent, Railway Parade, Burwood: Conservation Management Plan</i>	<p>In 2005 Sydney Water prepared a CMP for the Burwood Sewer Vent (SHR no. 01638) as a means of outlining Sydney Water's heritage obligations and policy level advice in relation to the item.</p> <p>In respect of historical archaeological potential, it was determined that the ventstack was developed in 1919 and replaced a large residential lot. The potential for survival of archaeological relics which pre-dated the ventstack was assessed as low.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 2km west of subject area. • Low potentiality for archaeological relics which predate the early 20th century.
AMAC 2003, <i>Archaeological Test Excavation Report & S149 Permit Application: 55-57 Park Road site of Burwood House (Villa), Burwood NSW</i>	<p>In 2003 AMAC was commissioned by Crown Developments Pty Ltd to undertake archaeological test excavations at the former site of 'Burwood House' at 55-57 Park Road, Burwood. The excavations were principally aimed at determining the integrity and nature of the archaeological remains across the site. An excavation permit was granted based on the outcomes of the Archaeological Assessment Study previously prepared by AMAC in June 2003.</p> <p>Test excavations in 6 locations across the site identified the former location of Burwood House and confirmed that approximately 50% of the structure was located within the site curtilage. Test excavations were undertaken within the location of the outbuildings also, including stables and privies, and data collected with which to address research questions and update the existing statement of significance. Soil profiles were sampled and tested, which revealed information about the former gardens which occupied the site.</p> <p>Based on the excavation programme, it was determined that the former Burwood House was dismantled and all significant materials, including footings, removed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 2.25km west of subject area. • Potential to address research questions relating to the spatial organisation and operations of an early 19th century estate. • Demonstrated degree to which building materials associated with former residence had been comprehensively removed. • Potential of archaeobotanical analyses to compliment historical sources.

Author/Year	Summary	Relevance to the subject area
AMAC 2003, <i>Research Design and Excavation Methodology: 55-57 Park Road site of Burwood House, Burwood NSW</i>	<p>In 2003 AMAC was engaged by Crown Developments Pty Ltd to prepare an HAA at the former site of 'Burwood House' at 55-57 Park Road, Burwood. The HAA was principally interested in addressing questions in relation to the historical development of the former Burwood Estate and Burwood House and precise location of the villa complex.</p> <p>The review of documentary sources revealed that the former Burwood House was present on the estate from c.1817-1937 and may have incorporated an earlier building which had been constructed by 1814. The central villa complex and gardens had been reduced to a single allotment by 1854 and that the study area contained two of the four allotments.</p> <p>The HAA determined that there was potential for archaeological remains associated with the former villa complex to be located within the study area, including former gardens, paths, sheds, privies, stables, fencing, gates and 50% of the main house and kitchen wing. It was assessed that these archaeological relics would have significance on a local and State level for their association with early historical figures in the colony and for their scientific research values. A programme of test excavations was therefore recommended.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 2.25km west of subject area. • Potential to address research questions relating to the spatial organisation and operations of an early 19th century estate.
AMAC 1998, <i>Archaeological Impact Assessment Report: Proposed Olympic Tennis Centre, 2000 Olympic Site</i>	<p>In 1998 AMCG was commissioned by the Olympic Co-Ordination Authority to prepare an AIA report in advance of the development of the Sydney Olympic Tennis Centre at the Homebush Olympic site.</p> <p>The AIA considered previous heritage studies, geotechnical and contamination investigations and development proposals relevant to the subject site as a means of identifying the archaeological sensitivity of the site. Geotechnical studies revealed that fill levels across the study area range from 0-3.5 metres.</p> <p>The site was identified as potentially containing non-Indigenous archaeological relics relating to the Parramatta Road (1790s) and D'arcy Wentworth's racecourse (c.1825-1860) as well as levee banks which were constructed by Wentworth (c.1826).</p> <p>The AIA recommended archaeological monitoring and recordation of all excavation works.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 2km north of subject area. • Potential for archaeological resources relating to the 18th and 19th century development of the area.
AMAC 1997, <i>Archaeological Test Excavations and Survey: Australia Avenue, Fig Tree</i>	<p>In 1997 AMAC was commissioned by the Olympic Co-Ordination Authority to undertake test excavations and survey for undeveloped allotments with an area identified as the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 2.25km north of subject area • Although excavation yielded only 19th century artefacts, predictive model indicated

Author/Year	Summary	Relevance to the subject area
<i>Avenue Circuit, 2000 Olympic Site</i>	<p>potential former location of 'Homebush House' (Carney & Mider 1996) at the 2000 Olympic site, Homebush.</p> <p>The excavation and survey program sought to further define the location of Homebush House and associated structures by identifying the taphonomic processes which had affected the site and potential preservation of archaeological relics. The excavation and survey focused on two locations (study areas 1 and 2) and revealed that while the general topography of the site had remained unimpaired, the ground surface is an introduced or re-formed topsoil. Test excavations revealed cutting and filling and yielded only 19th century artefacts.</p> <p>The report concluded that Prehistoric and early European ground surfaces are located in both study areas and are therefore potentially intact. The identification of 19th century artefact scatters in a portion of study area 1 confirmed documentary evidence that this area is likely to be closest to 'Homebush House' and its curtilage.</p>	<p>preservation of earlier material based on reconstruction of taphonomic processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for investigation of taphonomic processes as a means of predicting rates of preservation.
<i>GML 1997, European Archaeology: Olympic Village Site</i>	<p>In 1997 GML was commissioned by MIRVAC Village Industry Consortium (MVIC) to prepare an HAA for the proposed Olympic Village site at Homebush Bay, Sydney. The assessment excluded the Newington Armament Depot which is contained within the Olympic Village site.</p> <p>The HAA established that the Olympic Village once formed part of the Newington Estate, which was used for institutional purposes in the mid-19th century. The site was used for gunpowder storage in the late 19th century and was transferred to the navy in 1921. The southern portion was subsequently developed by US Navy and the Royal Navy.</p> <p>The HAA determined that there is no evidence of significant archaeological relics associated with the pre-Armaments Depot occupation of the site. The overall archaeological potential of the site was identified as 'negligible'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 3.5km north-west of subject area. • Historical development of area dates from late 19th century. • Low potential for significant archaeological relics.
<i>Fox & Associates, 1988, Burwood Heritage Study</i>	<p>In 1985 the Department of Environment and Planning and Burwood Municipal Council engaged Fox & Associates to prepare a Heritage Study for the municipality of Burwood.</p> <p>As part of the Heritage Study a predictive model was prepared which identified the types of non-Aboriginal archaeological sites which would be associated with the historical development of the study area. When tested against the known data, the following was concluded:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of approximately 7km² approximately 2km east of subject area. • Most archaeological resources within the municipality date from the mid-19th century onwards.

Author/Year	Summary	Relevance to the subject area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no evidence of pre-1800 sites ▪ There is a minimal incidence of 1800-1850 sites known to exist within the study area ▪ There is minimal incidence of landscape modifications, relics or features from the period 1800-1850 within the study area. Most features have been removed through construction, urbanisation, changing technology and land reclamation processes. ▪ There is a high incidence of extant buildings and landscape modifications from the period 1850-1918. ▪ There is a minimal incidence of extant rural and industrial buildings from the period 1850-1918. Most features have been removed through expanding urbanisation. ▪ There is a high incidence of extant structural features and landscape modifications from the post 1918 period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of industrial and rural buildings have been removed through expanding urbanisation.

4.2. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Historical archaeological potential is defined as:

The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996).

Archaeological research potential of a site is the extent to which further study of relics likely to be found is expected to contribute to improved knowledge about NSW history which is not demonstrated by other sites, archaeological resources or available historical evidence. The potential for archaeological relics to survive in a particular place is significantly affected by later activities that may have caused ground disturbance. These processes include the physical development of the site (for example, phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there. The archaeological potential of The Site is assessed based on the background information presented in Section 3, and graded as per:

- **Nil Potential:** the land use history demonstrates that high levels of ground disturbance have occurred that would have completely destroyed any archaeological remains. Alternatively, archaeological excavation has already occurred, and removed any potential resource;
- **Low Potential:** the land use history suggests limited development or use, or there is likely to be quite high impacts in these areas, however deeper sub-surface features such as wells, cesspits and their artefact bearing deposits may survive;
- **Moderate Potential:** the land use history suggests limited phases of low to moderate development intensity, or that there are impacts in the area. A variety of archaeological remains is likely to survive, including building footings and shallower remains, as well as deeper sub-surface features;
- **High Potential:** substantially intact archaeological deposits could survive in these areas.

The potential for archaeological remains or 'relics' to survive in a particular place is significantly affected by land use activities that may have caused ground disturbance. These processes include the physical development of the site (for example, phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there. The following definitions are used to consider the levels of disturbance:

- **Low Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have had a minor effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains;
- **Moderate Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have affected the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be present, however it may be disturbed;
- **High Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that would have had a major effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be greatly disturbed or destroyed.

Historical research (see Section 3) has revealed that the subject area was incorporated within a number of land grants in the early 19th century, however, few adaptations to the site were undertaken in association with this period. In 1875 the subject area was incorporated within the Potts Estate, although there is no evidence which suggests that structures were erected on the site at this time. The first significant changes to the subject area were associated with its acquisition by the Christian Brothers in 1907 and subsequent operations as the Christian Brothers Training College. The subject area has thus been occupied and redeveloped continuously from the early 20th century until the present day.

Over the past century an increasing number of buildings have been erected within the eastern and southern components of the site, resulting in the demolition of a number of earlier buildings and obscuring landscape features associated with earlier adaptations of the site. Excavation and earthworks have been undertaken for the purpose of establishing a swimming pool, sports courts and level surfaces for construction.

The subject area has therefore undergone significant disturbance in association with the various adaptations of the college and it is considered likely that this would have removed any historical archaeological resources which predated this period.

The following Table (Table 3) outlines the potential archaeological resources and overall archaeological potential associated with each phase of the subject area's development.

Table 3 – Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Phase	Events	Summary	Archaeological Resources	Potential
1	Early Land Grants (1823 – 1875)	<p>The subject area formed part of a glebe belonging to the St James Church of England. The glebe rights were transferred back to the crown in 1827 and moved to establish the suburb of Glebe.</p> <p>In 1833 Henry G. Douglass receives a crown grant (6th July) of 280 acres inclusive of the southern portion of the subject area.</p> <p>In 1841 Joseph Hyde Potts receives crown grant (3rd December) of 256 acres inclusive of the majority of the subject area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remnant fencing, wells, tracks and paths. ▪ Foundations and surfaces of houses, sheds and outbuildings. ▪ Archaeobotanical evidence for reconstructing adaptations to native vegetation. ▪ General items resulting from intentional or accidental discard. 	<p>Low – archaeological resources likely to have been removed through subsequent earthworks and development associated with establishment of St Patricks College.</p> <p>No historical archaeological resources identified within proposal footprint.</p>
2	Potts Estate (1875 - 1907)	<p>By 1875 the site was combined under the Potts Estate (see Figure 7).</p> <p>In 1887 the 'Mount Royal' residence is constructed to the south of the current subject area. This building remains extant today. There is no evidence of development of the majority of the subject area at this time, with the surrounds of Mount Royal described as having uncleared bushland, pastures and cattle tracks in proximity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early kerbing and fabric associated with original road configuration. ▪ Foundations and surfaces of houses, sheds and outbuildings. ▪ Remnant fencing, wells, cattle tracks and paths. ▪ Archaeobotanical evidence for reconstructing adaptations to native vegetation. ▪ Evidence of structures potentially erected within the Potts Estate including foundations and footings, cesspits and rubbish pits. 	<p>Low – archaeological resources likely to have been removed through subsequent earthworks and development associated with establishment of St Patricks College.</p> <p>No historical archaeological resources identified within proposal footprint.</p>

Phase	Events	Summary	Archaeological Resources	Potential
3	Christian Brothers Training College (1907 - 1943)	<p>In 1907 the subject area was acquired by the Christian Brothers and became the centre of the Christian Brothers Congregation for Australia and New Zealand.</p> <p>By 1923 the Christian Brothers Training College is operating from the southern portion of the subject area. There are several other buildings across the campus at this point identified on subdivision plans (see Figure 9) including one building to the south-east bordering the south side of Edgar Street, and one building within the site boundary to the south of Merley Road.</p> <p>In 1928 St Patrick's College was officially opened and blessed by Dr. M. Kelly, Archbishop of Sydney.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General items resulting from intentional or accidental discard. Foundations and footings of former structure located to south of Edgar Street. Foundations and footings of former structure located to south of Merley Road. Earthworks and landscaping associated with adaptation of subject area for Christian Brothers Training College. General items resulting from intentional or accidental discard. 	<p>Moderate / High – structural remnants associated with initial phase of the College's development are likely to survive to the south of Edgar Street and Merley Road.</p> <p>No historical archaeological resources identified within proposal footprint.</p>
3	Post-War Period (1943 - 1965)	<p>By 1943 (see Figure 11) air raid trenches, also known as silt trenches, were present in the south eastern corner of the main campus. There are few buildings across the school, with the northern portion of the site mostly undeveloped. There is one sporting court present to the east at this time.</p> <p>By 1951 (see Figure 12) the air raid trenches have been backfilled and the area where they were located appears highly disturbed. The majority of the site is still largely undeveloped.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air raid trenches (or silt trenches) within south-eastern corner of campus. Casual finds and other archaeological material contained within fill of air raid trenches. Fabric associated with original sporting court. Earthworks and landscaping. General items resulting from intentional or accidental discard. 	<p>Low / moderate – adaptations to site associated with WWII may survive beneath extant buildings within north-eastern component of subject area.</p> <p>Sport court located within south-eastern component of proposal footprint.</p>

Phase	Events	Summary	Archaeological Resources	Potential
3	Expansion of Facilities 1965 - 1980s	<p>By 1965 (see Figure 13) the south side of Edgar Street has nearly been fully developed. There is also a swimming pool and other structures in the eastern portion of the subject area. The sporting fields in the north of the site were increasingly formalised at this time.</p> <p>There is little evidence of change to the subject area across the late 1960s-1970s as is demonstrated in the 1978 historic aerial (see Figure 14). New buildings were constructed and landscaping undertaken within the eastern portion of the College campus. There is also development during this period in the north eastern portion of the site in the location of the former silt trenches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General items resulting from intentional or accidental discard. 	<p>Low – Structures and adaptations to the subject area in association with this period remain extant.</p> <p>No historical archaeological resources identified within proposal footprint.</p>
3	1980s - Present	<p>By the 1980s, the Deans building has been constructed south of the pool and there had been development within the eastern component of the subject area. The sporting courts had been formalised by this time with structures erected to the north.</p> <p>In the 1990s (see Figure 16) there is little change across the site excluding the eastern portion of the northern campus. Excluding the pedestrianizing of Edgar Street, there is little other evident change up to the present day (Figure 1).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General items resulting from intentional or accidental discard. 	<p>Low – Structures and adaptations to the subject area in association with this period remain extant.</p> <p>No historical archaeological resources identified within proposal footprint.</p>

4.3. SUMMARY

4.3.1. Subject Area

The potential survival of archaeological resources within the subject area is dependent on the degree of disturbance associated with later phases of the College's development. Figure 17 below illustrates the disturbance levels across the subject area.

As outlined in Section 4.2 above, the subject area has low potential to yield archaeological remains which date to the early 19th century land grants, including remnant tracks, fencing, wells and evidence of early landscape management. Although historical sources do not suggest that structures were erected on the site while it was incorporated within the Potts Estate, this cannot be ruled out entirely. In light of the significant disturbance associated with the establishment of the College, however, the potential for archaeological relics associated with the pre-1907 occupation of the subject area is considered low overall.

There is moderate-high potential for archaeological resources associated with St Patricks College and earlier phases of its development. These may include structural remains and landscape alterations which relate to earlier adaptations of the site, as well as remnant fencing, roads, paths and sport courts. These potential archaeological resources are detailed further in Table 3 above.

Historical aerials have also revealed the former presence of WWII air raid trenches within the north-eastern component of the subject area. Although buildings had been constructed in this location by 1978, it is likely that these were backfilled and built over. There remains low-moderate potential for these to survive.

The overall archaeological potential of the subject area is indicated in Figure 18 below.

The site at St Patricks College has been occupied from the early 19th century, however evidence suggests it was largely undeveloped at this time. It is not until the 1920s that structures are confirmed as present on the site, which prior to this would have formed the non-landscaped setting of the Mount Royal mansion. However, following the establishment of the Christian Brothers training college on the site and subsequent St Patrick's College, development has been varied across the site, with numerous buildings erected and demolished to suit the expanding needs of the college.

The potential archaeological remains associated with the various phases of occupation across the subject area are detailed in Table 3.

4.3.2. Proposal Location

The above assessment of archaeological potential has established that by 1943 a sport court had been constructed within the south-eastern component of the proposal footprint. This feature is likely to have later been incorporated into the courts which exist in this location today.

No other historical archaeological resources have been identified at this location.



Figure 17 – Disturbance levels across the site. Proposal footprint indicated by black hatching.



Figure 18 – Zoning plan of archaeological potential. Proposal footprint indicated by black hatching.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The concept of archaeological significance is independent of archaeological potential. For example, there may be 'low potential' for certain relics to survive, but if they do, they may be assessed as being of 'high (State) significance'.

Archaeological significance has long been accepted as linked directly to archaeological (or scientific) research potential: a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions. Whilst the research potential of an archaeological site is an essential consideration, it is one of a number of potential heritage values which a site or 'relic' may possess. Recent changes to the *Heritage Act 1977* (Section 33(3) (a)) reflect this broader understanding of what constitutes archaeological significance by making it imperative that more than one criterion be considered.¹

5.1. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The following assessment of archaeological significance considers the criteria, as outlined in the NSW Heritage Branch publication *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*. Sections which are extracted verbatim from this document are italicized.

Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E).

Archaeological research potential is the ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'.

While there is low potential for archaeological resources which relate to the 19th century occupation of the site, these would have significance on a State level for their ability to address questions relating to land management practices in the early colony.

Further investigation of the former air raid trenches located within the north-eastern component of the subject area has potential to yield information relating to how these were constructed and adapted to their setting when compared with other examples throughout New South Wales. Artefacts contained within the fill of these trenches would date to the period in which they became obsolete and could therefore be instructive about attitudes and behaviours in the post-war period.

Subsurface remains of earlier structures associated with the college could be used to corroborate historical sources and reveal information about the initial phases of its development. These would have significance on a local level.

Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D).

Archaeological remains may have particular associations with individuals, groups and events which may transform mundane places or objects into significant items through the association with important historical occurrences.

Should the former air raid trenches survive within the north-eastern component of the subject area would have State significance for their association with WWII adaptations throughout New South Wales.

Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C).

Whilst the technical value of archaeology is usually considered as 'research potential' aesthetic values are not usually considered to be relevant to archaeological sites. This is often because until a site has been excavated, its actual features and attributes may remain unknown. It is also because aesthetic is often interpreted to mean attractive, as opposed to the broader sense of sensory perception or 'feeling' as expressed in the Burra Charter. Nevertheless, archaeological excavations which reveal highly intact and legible remains in the form of aesthetically attractive artefacts, aged and worn fabric and remnant structures, may allow both professionals and the community to connect with the past through tangible physical evidence.

¹ Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning, 2009, p.9

No archaeological relics within the subject area have been identified which possess either aesthetic or technical significance.

Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G).

Archaeological remains have an ability to demonstrate how a site was used, what processes occurred, how work was undertaken and the scale of an industrial practice or other historic occupation. They can demonstrate the principal characteristics of a place or process that may be rare or common.

Archaeological resources which date to the 19th century occupation of the site have the potential to demonstrate how the subject area was used and adapted throughout the early colonial period.

The subject area has been in continuous use as a college for over a century and has therefore undergone a number of adaptations in response to changing technologies, demographics and social attitudes. A number of potential archaeological resources across the site may contribute toward this narrative, including evidence of landscape modifications, remnant fencing, roads, paths and sport courts and remains of earlier buildings and infrastructure. These would have significance on a local level.

The assessment for heritage significance is in accordance with the State Heritage Register criteria. An item will be considered as having heritage significance if it meets one or more of the SHR criteria. This assessment considers items assessed as having potential to occur within the subject area in Table 3 above, however it must be acknowledged that this potential is considered to be low-moderate across most of the site.

5.2. STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

While there is low potential for archaeological resources which relate to the 19th century occupation of the site, these would have significance on a State level for their ability to address questions relating to land management practices in the early colony.

Further investigation of the former air raid trenches located within the north-eastern component of the subject area has potential to yield information relating to how these were constructed and adapted to their setting when compared with other examples throughout New South Wales. These would also have significance on a State level for their association with WWII adaptations throughout NSW. Artefacts contained within the fill of these trenches would date to the period in which they became obsolete and could therefore be instructive about attitudes and behaviours in the post-war period.

The subject area has been in continuous use as a college for over a century and has therefore undergone a number of adaptations in response to changing technologies, demographics and social attitudes. A number of potential archaeological resources across the site may contribute toward this narrative, including evidence of landscape modifications, remnant fencing, roads, paths and sport courts and remains of earlier buildings and infrastructure. These may also be used to corroborate historical sources as a means of understanding the initial phases of the college's development. These would have significance on a local level.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposed building would be located within an area of low-moderate archaeological potential (Figure 19).

The south-eastern component of the proposed building site is identified as having moderate potential on the basis that it was the former location of a sport court (see Figure 11). As a superficial feature, it is likely to have been adapted or incorporated within the existing courts in this location. Should remnants of the former sport court survive, these would not contribute additional information to that which can be obtained through historical sources. This feature is therefore assessed as having low archaeological significance.

The north-western component of the proposed building site is identified as having low archaeological potential on the basis that it has historically formed part of the playing field (see Figure 11). There is no evidence of any earlier structures or features in this location.

It is therefore considered that the proposal would not impact on any significant historical archaeological relics.

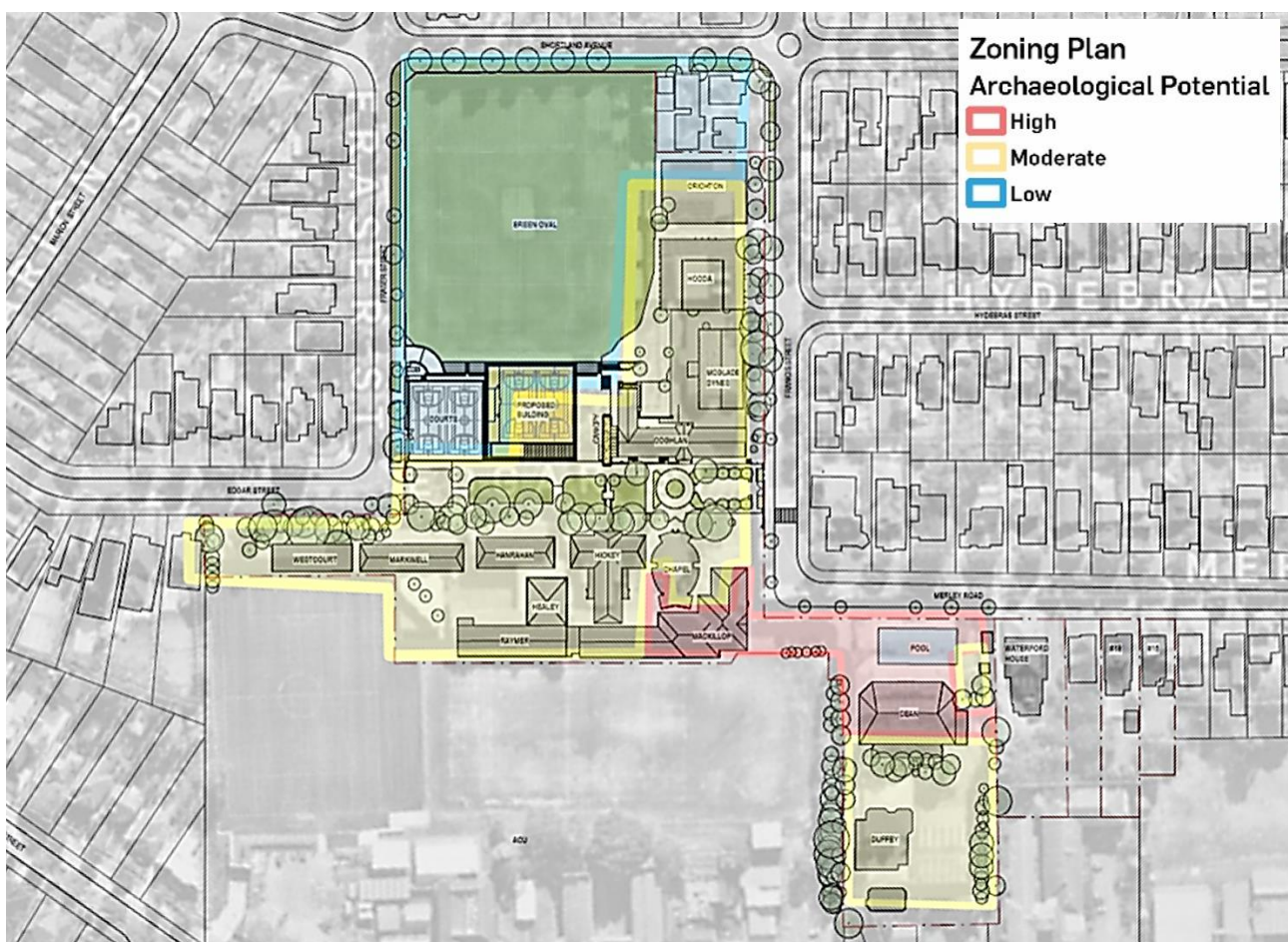


Figure 19 – Overlay of proposed site plan on areas of archaeological potential. The proposed works are indicated in the middle as 'Proposed Building and located within an area of Low to Moderate potential.

Source: BVN Architects, 12/02/2020 (overlay)

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. PROPOSAL AND ASSOCIATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACTS

This HAA has determined that the proposed building would be located within an area of low-moderate archaeological potential. While the proposed building site potentially contains an historical sport court, this feature is assessed as having low archaeological significance. There is no evidence of any earlier structures or features within the vicinity of the proposal footprint. It is therefore considered that the proposal would not impact on significant historical archaeological relics.

Urbis therefore recommends that works proceed while adhering to **Recommendations 2, 3 and 4** as outlined in Section 7.3 below.

7.2. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY – SUBJECT AREA

In relation to the general archaeological potential of the subject area (see Section 4), this HAA has determined that:

- there is low potential for archaeological remains which date to the pre-1907 occupation of the subject area;
- there is moderate-high potential for archaeological resources associated with St Patricks College and earlier phases of its development. These may include structural remains, landscape modifications, remnant roads, paths and sport courts which relate to earlier adaptations of the site; and
- there is low-moderate potential for a series of WWII air raid trenches to survive within the north-eastern component of the subject area.

In relation to the general archaeological significance of the subject area (see Section 5), this HAA has established that:

- while there is low potential for archaeological resources which relate to the 19th century occupation of the site, these would have significance on a State level for their ability to address questions relating to land management practices in the early colony;
- archaeological resources which relate to earlier phases of the college's development could have significance on a local level for their ability to corroborate historical sources and demonstrate the evolution of the precinct; and
- the former WWII air raid trenches within the north-eastern component of the subject area would have significance at a State level for their association with WWII adaptations throughout New South Wales.

7.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made in respect of the historical archaeological resources throughout the subject area:

- **Recommendation 1 – Archaeological test excavation**

Prior to the commencement of works within areas identified as containing moderate or high archaeological potential (see Figure 1), further assessment should be undertaken to identify the potential impact on significant historical archaeological resources. Based on the outcomes of this assessment, archaeological test excavation might be necessary to test the results of the assessment. Under specific development pathway the test excavation would either be carried out under the conditions of an SSDA or an application for either an Excavation Exemption (Section 139) or Excavation Permit (Section 140) should be made to Heritage NSW under *The Heritage Act 1977* for local development applications or prior to the approval of an SSDA.

- **Recommendation 2 – Archaeological monitoring under the conditions of the approved SSD**

Archaeological monitoring of works should be undertaken in line with a developed methodology in the area of the proposed development and defined as containing moderate potential to ensure no potential relics are harmed during the works.

- **Recommendation 3 – Archaeological Chance Find Procedure**

In areas identified as having low potential for archaeological resources, although considered highly unlikely, should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a chance find procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:

1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without following the steps below.
2. Site supervisor, or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or DPIE to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist examines the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item and decides on appropriate management.
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area and application for relevant permit may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon relevant approvals from DPIE.

▪ **Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure**

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPIE.
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPIE and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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