

URBIS

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Ross Street Teaching & Learning Hub
University of Sydney
Corner of Western Avenue and Parramatta
Road, Camperdown NSW
Gadigal Land

Prepared for

UNIVERSITY INFRASTRUCTURE

16 September 2024

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We acknowledge, in each of our offices the Traditional Owners on whose land we stand.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis has been engaged by University Infrastructure ('the Proponent') to undertake a Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment (HAIA) of a portion of land at the corner of Western Avenue and Parramatta Road, Camperdown NSW, legally defined as Part Lot 1/DP 1171804 ('the subject site').

The HAIA has been completed in support of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) (SSD-57838709) for the redevelopment of the subject site, comprising the construction of a new five storey building and associated infrastructure works to the surrounding area including the campus roads. The HAIA has been undertaken to address the Industry Specific (Tertiary Institutions) Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) that an Archaeological Assessment be prepared to assess the impact of the development on environmental heritage.

The HAIA has been undertaken in accordance with the principles and guidelines of *The Burra Charter*, *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*¹ and the relevant guidelines as required by Heritage NSW.

The HAIA was undertaken to evaluate the probable extent, nature and integrity of historical archaeological resources within the subject site, to determine the significance of those resources and to define the appropriate management for that resource, having regard to significance and statutory requirements.

The HAIA has concluded the following in relation to the historical archaeological potential and significance of the subject site and the impacts of the proposed works:

Archaeological Potential

- The assessment of archaeological potential has identified:
 - High potential for archaeological remains associated with the 1945 Transient Building and the early 1940s air-raid trenches (Phase 3), due to the substantive nature of these remains, however the potential for intact remains or remains with high integrity to be present is **Low**.
 - **Low potential** for archaeological remains associated with the early farming and University Reserve periods (Phases 1 and 2), due to the likely ephemeral nature of such remains and the destructive nature of later impacts.

Archaeological Significance

- The assessment of archaeological significance has identified that:
 - Archaeological resources associated with Phase 1 (Crown Reserve and Grose Farm (1799-1855)), may meet the threshold for **Local** heritage significance under Criterion A (Historical Significance) and Criterion D (Social Significance), if the integrity of the remains is high.
 - Archaeological resources associated with the Phase 3 (World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)), air-raid trenches may meet the threshold for **Local** heritage significance under Criterion A (Historical Significance), Criterion C (Aesthetic or Technical Significance) and Criterion D (Social Significance), if the integrity of the remains is high.
 - **It is unlikely that any of the remaining potential archaeological remains would meet the threshold for State or Local heritage significance, due to the low potential for high integrity remains to be present.**

Impact Assessment

The proposed works comprise the construction of a new five-storey building, associated infrastructural works to the broader area and upgrades to the road and pedestrian areas within the subject site. It is anticipated that the ground impacting works associated with the infrastructural works and surface upgrades will be low to moderate in impact. It is anticipated that ground impacting works associated with the construction of the new five-storey building will be high in impact, with up to 3.0m of depth for the footprint of the proposed structure. Given the proposed depth of ground impacting works, the proposed works are anticipated to involve potential

¹ Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013, *The Burra Charter*, *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*

impact on archaeological remains within the subject site. It is however noted that archaeological remains expected on site are considered unlikely to be in a condition to meet significance thresholds. Management measures are proposed in order to minimise any potential impact.

Recommendations

In view of the above conclusions, Urbis makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – Archaeological Induction

Prior to the commencement of works at the site, an archaeological induction should be given by a suitably qualified archaeologist to lead contractors, to be disseminated as part of regular induction protocols to all site personnel. The Unexpected Finds Procedure in Recommendation 3 should be followed as appropriate.

Recommendation 2 – Interpretation

Should archaeological remains associated with the Phase 3 (World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)) air-raid trenches be discovered during the development works, Urbis recommends that these be considered as part of any Heritage Interpretation Strategy associated with the project.

Recommendation 3 – Unexpected Finds Procedure

An unexpected finds procedure should be implemented, as outlined below:

- All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop. The find location and minimum 2m buffer should be cordoned off with signage identifying the area as a 'no-go zone' to prevent accidental impact. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
- The site supervisor or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) and Place Making NSW to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- The nominated archaeologist must examine the find, provide a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decide on appropriate management measures. Heritage NSW/ Place Making NSW should be notified of the find through a Section 146 notification. Such management may require further consultation with the approval authority, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology.
- Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject site may be required and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
- Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies.
- Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon receipt of approval from Heritage NSW or Place Making NSW.

Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure

Should human remains be identified anywhere within the subject site, the following procedure should be implemented:

- All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop. The find location and minimum 2m buffer should be cordoned off with signage identifying the area as a 'no-go zone' to prevent accidental impact. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
- The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and Place Making NSW.
- The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
- Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW, Place Making NSW and site representatives.

Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis has been engaged by University Infrastructure ('the Proponent') to undertake a Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment (HAIA) of a portion of land at the corner of Western Avenue and Parramatta Road, Camperdown NSW, legally defined as Part Lot 1/DP 1171804 ('the subject site') (Figure 1 & Figure 2)

The HAIA has been completed in support of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) (SSD-57838709) for the redevelopment of the subject site, comprising the construction of a new five storey building and associated infrastructure works to the surrounding area including the campus roads. The HAIA has been undertaken to address the Industry Specific (Tertiary Institutions) Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) for the SSDA, outlined in Table 1: Table 1 – Industry Specific SEARS requirements

Issue and Assessment Requirements	Documentation
<p>20. Environmental Heritage</p> <p>Where there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on the heritage significance of environmental heritage, provide a Statement of Heritage Impact and Archaeological Assessment (if potential impacts to archaeological resources are identified), prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines, which assesses any impacts and outlines measures to ensure they are minimised and mitigated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statement of Heritage Impact ▪ Archaeological Assessment

Source: Industry Specific (Tertiary Institutions) SEARS for SSD-57838709

The HAA has been undertaken in accordance with the principles and guidelines of *The Burra Charter*, *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*² and the following guidelines:

- *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*³
- *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*⁴
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Sites and Relics*⁵
- *Criteria for assessing Excavation Directors*⁶

The HAA was undertaken to evaluate the probable nature, extent, and integrity of any historical archaeological resources within the subject site, to determine the significance of those resources and to define the appropriate management for such resources, having regard to significance and statutory requirements.

1.1. SUBJECT SITE

The subject site is located at the corner of Western Avenue and Parramatta Road, Camperdown NSW, and legally defined as Part Lot 1/DP 1171804 (Figure 1 & Figure 2). The site is approximately 4,910 m² in area and is situated approximately 3km south-west of the Sydney CBD. The site is located within the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA) and is zoned as *SP2 Infrastructure (Educational Establishment)*.

The subject site consists of a portion of the Camperdown Campus of the University of Sydney, located on the east side of the Ross Street entrance on the northern edge of the campus. It comprises land currently occupied by a single storey demountable building directly east of the Ross Street entrance; a portion of the grassed area directly to the west of the Ross Street entrance; the Ross Street entrance gates and areas of Science Road to the south. It is bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, a grassed area to the west, University Oval No. 2 to

² Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2013, *The Burra Charter, The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*

³ Heritage Office of the Department of Planning 2006, *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*

⁴ Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996, *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*

⁵ Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning 2009, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*

⁶ Heritage Council of NSW 2019, *Criteria for assessing Excavation Directors*

the south and by the University Social Sciences building and the RD Watt Building to the east. (see Figure 1 & Figure 2).

1.2. PROPOSED WORKS

The proposed works to the subject site comprise:

- Relocation of existing demountable buildings.
- New 5 storey building comprising approximately 6,200m² GFA.
- General Learning Spaces (GLS) comprising 60, 90 and 120 person flat floor 'formal' learning spaces as well as 'informal' learning spaces.
- 5-star Greenstar building.
- Significantly enhanced public domain, including outdoor seating areas, new landscaping and increased tree canopy.
- The wider project comprises of traffic improvements, including changes on Western Avenue within the University to improve traffic flow and enhanced pedestrian amenity and connectivity.
- The realignment of Science Road, which is a separate REF application, has been shown indicatively.
- Food and beverage offering directly fronting the new public domain.

Plans of the proposed development are provided in Figure 3-Figure 5.

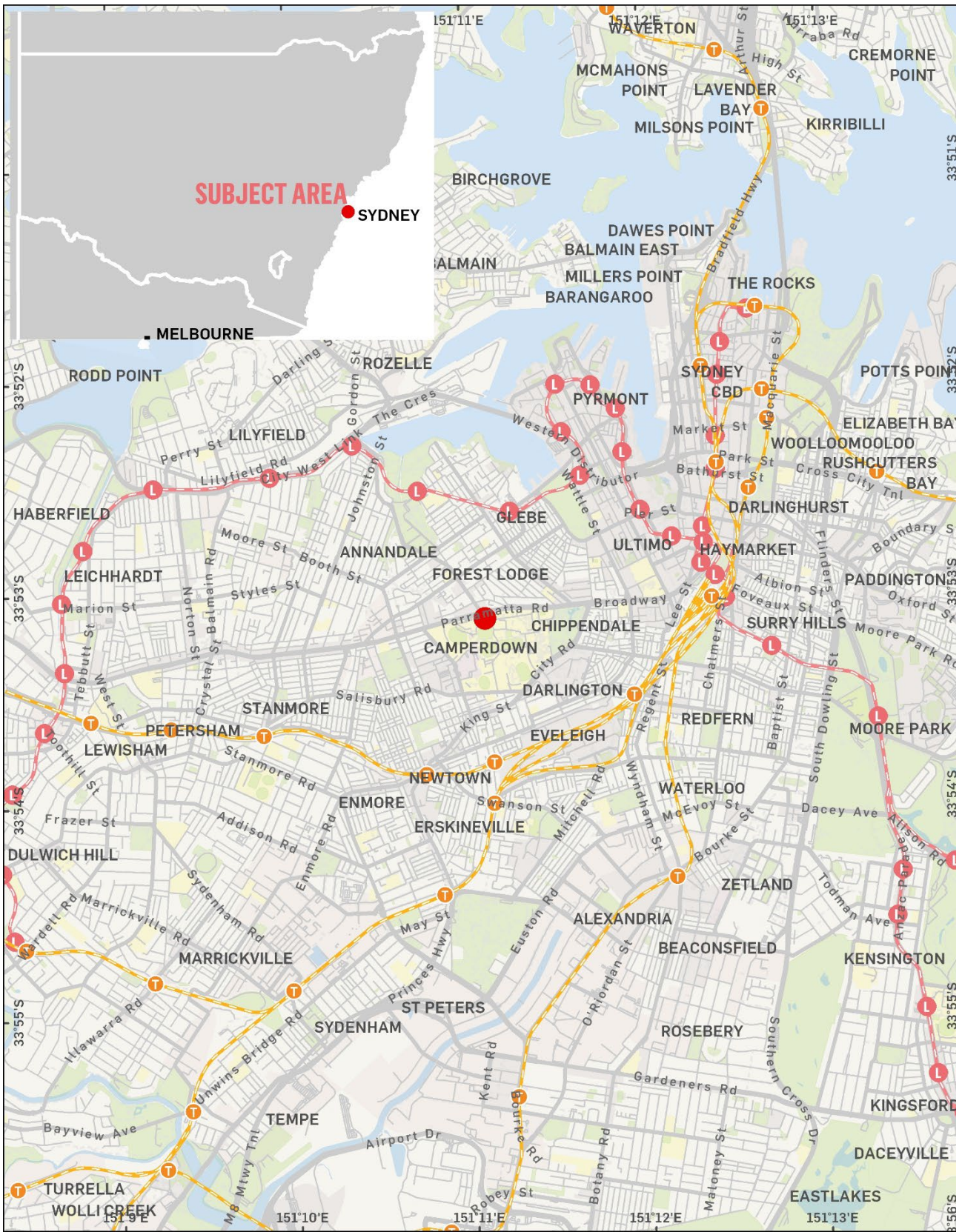
1.3. AUTHORSHIP

The present report has been prepared by Therese McCormick (Urbis Consultant Archaeologist), with review and quality control undertaken by Balazs Hansel (Urbis Director).

Therese McCormick holds a Diploma of Art (Art History) from Griffith University, a Bachelor of Arts (Archaeology and Anthropology) from the Australian National University and a Masters (Archaeological Practice) from the University of the Highlands and Islands. Balazs Hansel holds a Masters (History) and Masters (Archaeology and Museum Studies) from the University of Szeged (Hungary).

1.4. LIMITATIONS

The HAIA is limited to consideration of historical archaeological items and relics protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) and historical archaeological properties and places protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth). Aboriginal objects and places are not considered in this report, but are addressed by Urbis under different cover.



Project No: P0048794
 Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

● Subject Area

Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject site.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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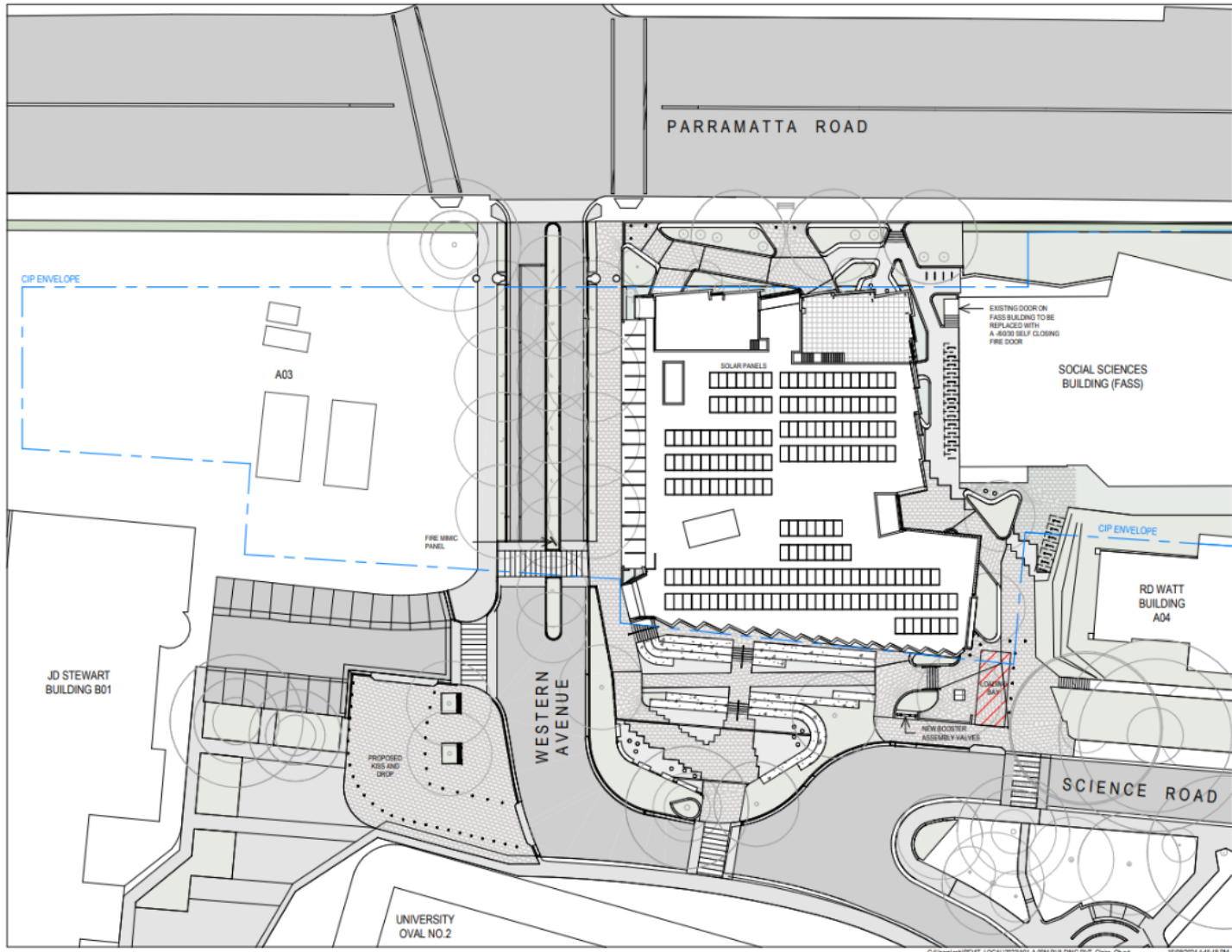


Project No: P0048794
Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area — Contours

LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT AREA
A01 Ross Street Teaching and Learning Hub
University Infrastructure

Figure 2 – Location of the subject site (indicated in red).



BVN

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION BOARD /
NOMINATED ARCHITECTS

NAME: BVN
 THE ARCHITECTS: BVN ARCHITECTS
 THE ENGINEERS: BVN ENGINEERS
 THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS: BVN STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
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FACADE

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CONSULTANT

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WARREN SMITH CONSULTING ENG

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UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

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A01 ROSS ST TEACHING & LEARNING HUB

BVN PROJECT NUMBER

2306010

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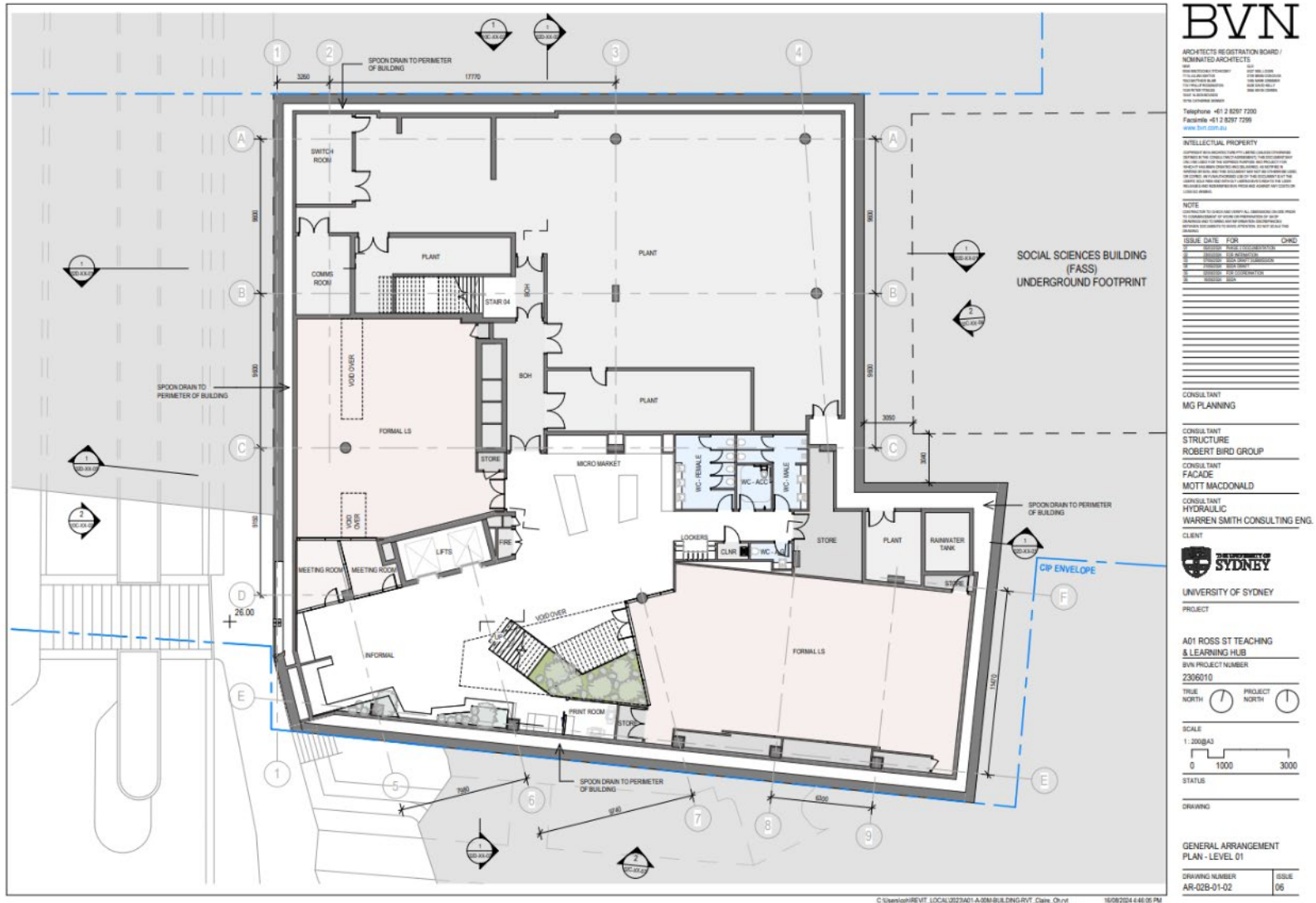
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER ISSUE

AR-02A-XX-04 06

Figure 4 – Proposed site plan.

Source: BVN, 2024.



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GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
 PLAN - LEVEL 01

DRAWING NUMBER	ISSUE
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Figure 5 – Level 1 general arrangement plan.

Source: BVN, 2024.

2. STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1. HERITAGE CONTROLS

The protection and management of heritage items, places and archaeological sites within New South Wales is governed by the relevant Commonwealth, State or local government legislation. These are discussed below in relation to the present subject site.

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 EPBC Act protects any items listed in the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

The National Heritage List (NHL) is a list of natural, historic and Indigenous places of outstanding significance to the nation. It 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.

2.1.2. NSW Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 (the Heritage Act) provides protection to items of environmental heritage in NSW. Heritage items protected under the Heritage Act include 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. Under Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act, Heritage Council approval is required to move, damage, or destroy a 'relic' listed in the SHR, or to excavate or disturb land which is listed on the SHR and there is reasonable knowledge or likelihood of relics being disturbed.

Section 4 of the Heritage 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) is of State or local heritage significance.

The Heritage Act 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 (IHO) 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.

The current HAIA has been undertaken to determine the likelihood of any local or State significant archaeological resources being retained within the subject site.

2.1.3. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires each LGA to produce a Local Environment Plan (LEP) and a Development Control Plan (DCP). The LEP identifies items and areas of local heritage significance and outlines development consent requirements. The DCP provides specific development controls to protect items of heritage significance.

The subject site falls within the City of Sydney LGA and is subject to the provisions of the *Sydney Local Environmental Plan (LEP)* and *Sydney Development Control Plan 2012 (Sydney DCP)*.

2.1.3.1. Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2021

Under Section 5.10, Clause 2 of the Sydney LEP 2012, development consent is required when:

(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed.

Under Section 5.10, Clause 7 it is specified that:

(the) consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies):

(a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and

(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

The present HAIA was undertaken to determine whether any historical heritage items are present within the subject site, whether they will be impacted by the proposed works and to provide recommendations for mitigating such impacts.

2.1.3.2. Sydney Development Control Plan 2012

The subject site is encompassed by the *Sydney Development Control Plan 2012 (DCP)*. However, under Clause 2.10 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021*, the DCP does not apply to State Significant Developments.

2.2. HERITAGE LISTS & REGISTERS

A review of relevant heritage lists and registers was undertaken to determine whether any items are located within the curtilage of, or in proximity to, the subject site.

2.2.1. Australian Heritage Database

The Australian Heritage Database is a database of heritage items included in the World Heritage List, the National Heritage List (NHL), the Commonwealth Heritage list (CHL) and places in the Register of the National Estate. The list also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered, for any one of these lists.

A search of the Australian Heritage Database was undertaken on 8 September 2023. The search did not identify any heritage items within the curtilage of the subject site.

2.2.2. NSW State Heritage Inventory

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is a database of heritage items in NSW which includes declared Aboriginal Places, items listed on the SHR, listed Interim Heritage Orders (IHOs) and items listed of local heritage significance on a local council's LEP.

A search of the SHI was undertaken on 8 September 2022.

- The subject site is located within the curtilage of State heritage item 'The University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park' (SHR no. 01974).
- The subject site is located within the 'University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area' (HCA) (item no. C5), listed under Part 2 of Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP 2012.
- The perimeter fence and Ross Street Gates, partially located within the subject site, are individually listed as local heritage item 'Site landscaping, University of Sydney Perimeter Fencing and Gates' (item no. I72), listed under Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP 2012.

The listed heritage items within the subject site are summarised in Table 2 below and are show in Figure 6.

Table 2 – Heritage items within the subject site

Item Name	Listing	Address	Significance
The University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park	SHR 01974	Corner of Parramatta and City Roads, Camperdown	State
Site landscaping, University of Sydney Perimeter Fencing and Gates	LEP Item No. I72	Parramatta Road, Camperdown	Local
University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area	LEP Item C5	Corner of Parramatta and City Roads, Camperdown	Local



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0048794
 Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

HISTORICAL HERITAGE ITEMS

A01 Ross Street Teaching and Learning Hub
 University Infrastructure

Subject Area
 Conservation Area - General
 Item - General
 State Heritage Register

Figure 6 – Historical Heritage Items within the subject site.

Source: NSW State Heritage Register

2.3. SUMMARY

The statutory context of the subject site is summarised as follows:

- In view of the protections afforded to heritage items by the EPBC Act, the NSW Heritage Act, and the Sydney LEP, the current HAIA has been undertaken to determine the likelihood of historical archaeological remains being retained within the subject site.
- The subject site is located within the curtilage of State heritage item 'The University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park' (SHR no. 01974)
- The subject site is located within the locally significant 'University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area' (HCA) (item no. C5), listed under Part 2 of Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP 2012.
- The perimeter fence and Ross Street Gates, partially located within the subject site, are individually listed as local heritage item 'Site landscaping, University of Sydney Perimeter Fencing and Gates' (item no. I72), listed under Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP 2012.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The history of the subject site provides the basis for understanding what physical evidence of past human activity may be retained. The following description is based on archival source material and provides an overview of the phases of site development, which includes the nature, character and distribution of historical land use and associated ground disturbance.

The historical context is discussed in detail below in relation to the following development and use phases:

- Phase 1: Crown Reserve and Grose Farm (1799-1855)
- Phase 2: University Reserve (1855-1941)
- Phase 3: World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)
- Phase 4: Modern Use (2010-present)

3.1.1. Phase 1: Crown Reserve and Grose Farm (1799-1855)

Exploration of the landscape surrounding the 1788 first settlement at Sydney began under Governor Arthur Phillip within the first year of the settlement's establishment, in a search for land appropriate for cultivation. In 1789, Phillip designated a 1000 acre area of land known as 'Kangaroo Grounds' around Petersham Hill as being for church, school and Crown purposes.⁷ The subject site is situated in what was then the Crown Reserve, a 400 acre area in what is now Camperdown. The original 200 acre School Reserve was situated just south of this and the 400 acre Church Reserve to the north. The Crown Reserve is illustrated in Figure 7.

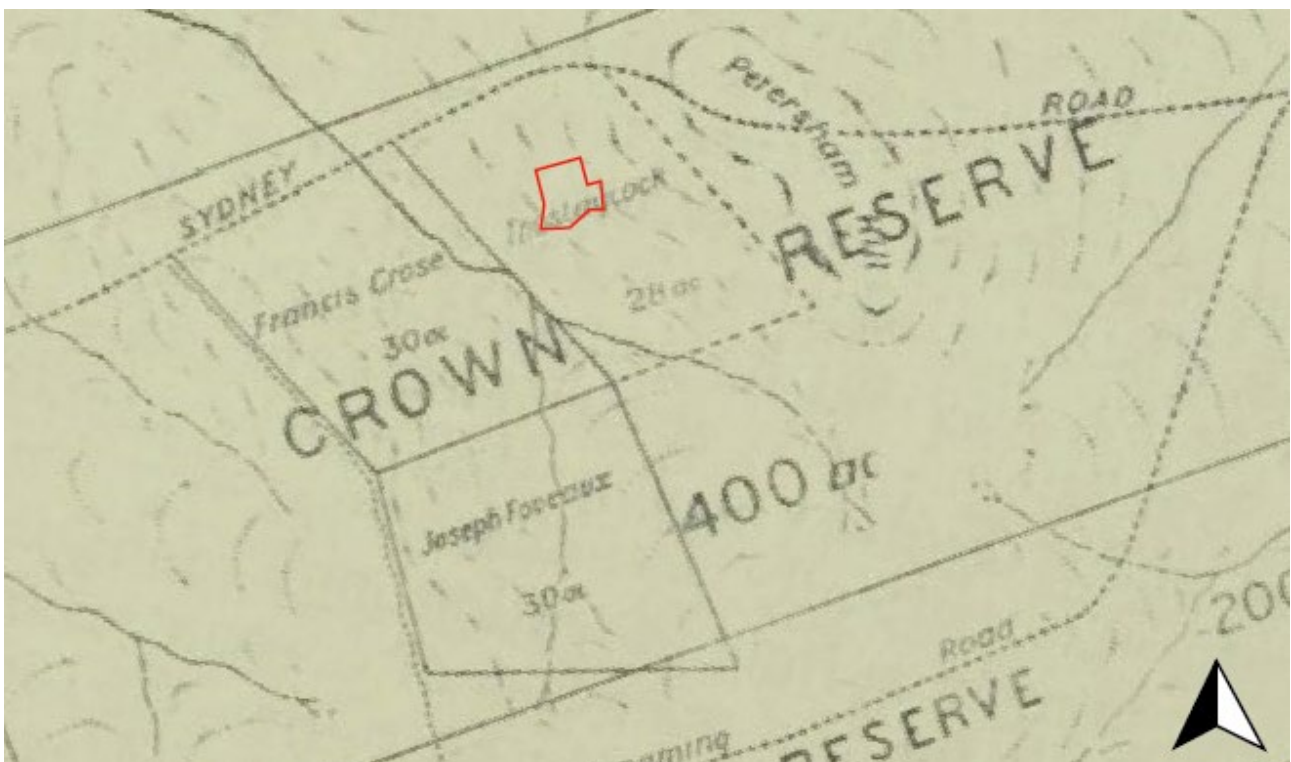


Figure 7 – Extract from Campbell's map of Governor Phillip's 1789 Crown, School and Church reserves. Later grants to Grose, Laycock and Foveaux are shown within the reserve bounds. The subject site is indicated in red.

Source: Campbell, 1930

⁷ Campbell, J.F. 1930. 'The early history of Sydney University grounds'

The Crown Reserve was located between the original lines of Sydney Road (now Parramatta Road) to the north and Bulanaming Road (now City Road) to the south (see Figure 7). Before the 1790s, the land was used as pasturage and grazing land for horses and draught cattle used in works in the Sydney settlement. In 1792, the first land grant in the area was issued to Lieutenant-Governor Francis Grose of the NSW Corp, with further grants to Captain James Foveaux in 1794 and to Quartermaster Thomas Laycock in 1798.⁸ The subject site is situated within the bounds of Laycock's then 28 acre grant.

Grose's grant became known as Grose Farm, a name which would eventually be applied to the broader surrounding area. Grose returned to England in 1794 and his land was transferred to Thomas Laycock. During the period of these early grants, the land was used for grazing and cultivation activity – often with convict labour – though most attempts at cultivation were considered unproductive and the area later came to be considered better for pastoral use than large scale cultivation, due to the heavy and unworkable clay which dominated the soil landscape.⁹

The road from Sydney Town to Parramatta, running approximately east to west to the north of the subject site and bordering the Crown Reserve, was also under construction and improvement during the 1790s by convict labour gangs, who would have been housed in barrack accommodation along the route. Originally built in 1789, the road was at first 'little more than a cart track' and subject to flooding. Over the next decade it was increasingly widened and cleared to accommodate increasing traffic.¹⁰



Figure 8 – Joseph Lycett's 1819 painting 'West view of Sydney taken from Grose's Farm, New South Wales'. Looks westward towards Sydney with what is likely Blackwattle Bay just beyond the foreground. This shows the nature of the Grose Farm area in the period, with a track and fence pictured in the foreground.

Source: National Library of Australia (PIC Drawer 25 #T1631 NK6416/A)

In 1803 Grose Farm, by then increased to 58 acres including the subject site, was purchased back from Laycock by the Crown and granted to Sydney's Orphan Institution, for the purpose of raising stock and to be

⁸ Campbell, J.F. 1930. 'The early history of Sydney University grounds'.

⁹ Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2019. University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan.

¹⁰ City of Parramatta 2020. 'Parramatta Road: A Brief History'.

otherwise at their disposal. The Orphan Institution held the land until 1823 and records suggest the Institution variously cultivated and leased the land for farming purposes during this time. An 1819 painting (Figure 8) showing a view of Sydney from Grose Farm gives an impression of the landscape during this period, suggesting that at this time the land was subject to some clearance of vegetation but not heavily cultivated.

A stockade for over 100 convict labourers was also constructed within Grose Farm during the period of the Orphan Institution. The stockade is recorded to have been in place by 1822 and the location is marked on an 1844 plan of Grose Farm in Figure 9. Convicts stationed at Grose Farm were variously employed in road gangs and in ongoing cultivation activity across the farm area.¹¹ In 1823 the land again reverted to the Crown, who fenced the area off at Parramatta, Newtown, St Paul's and Missenden Roads for pastoral use.¹²

By 1844, Parramatta Road had been bought into its modern alignment, running immediately along the northern boundary of the subject site (see Figure 9).

Records of major structures and dwellings during this early farming period do not indicate any structures within the bounds of the subject site. However, the continuous farming and grazing of the wider area under various leaseholders suggests that minor or temporary structures and infrastructure related to this usage and unrecorded on formal plans may have been erected across the area. Commissioner John Bigge's report of Grose Farm in 1823 indicated that the land was cleared of trees and stumps and contained various farm buildings, brick sheds, fencing and tanks as well as vegetable gardens for convict use. The nearby convict stockade may also have generated various peripheral activities and works that could potentially have encroached on the subject site.¹³

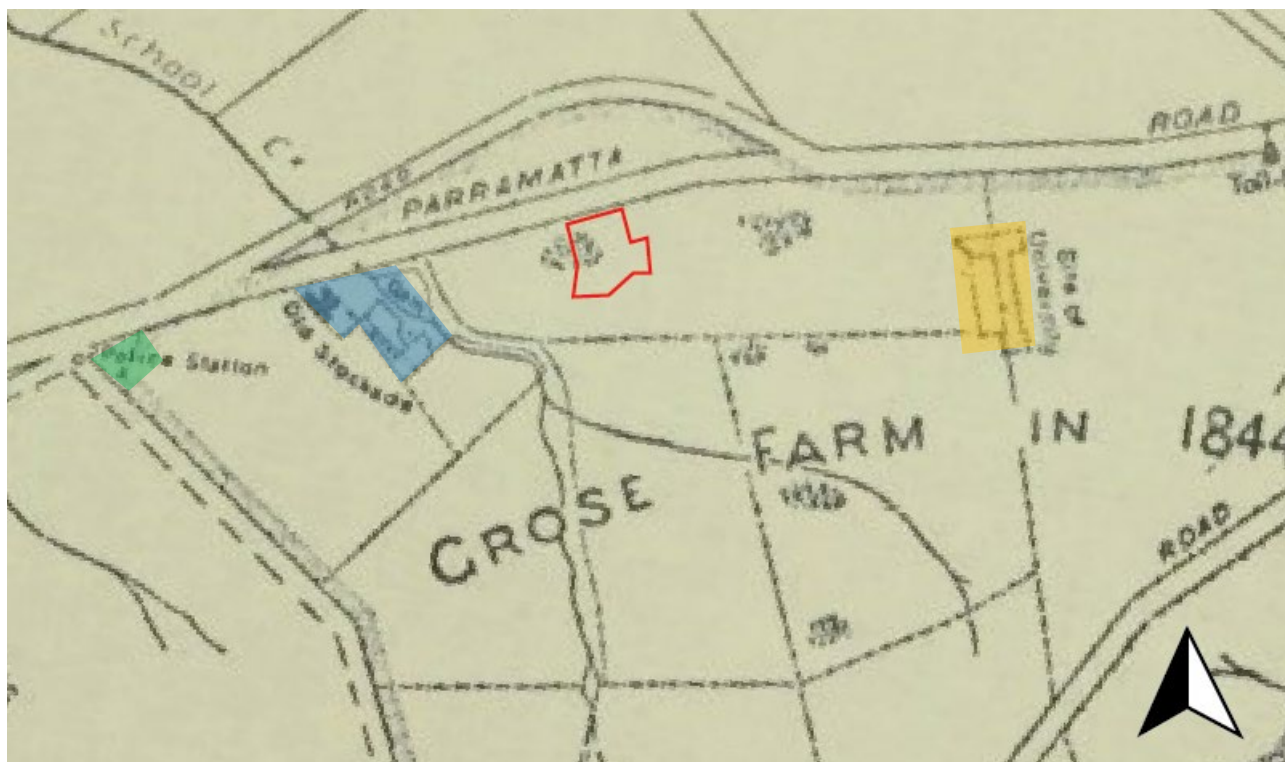


Figure 9 – Extract from Campbell's map of Grose Farm in 1844, showing the location of the Convict Stockade (shaded blue) to the west, the future site of the University Great Hall (in yellow) is dotted in to the east and a Police Station (watch house) (in green) to the far west. The subject site is indicated in red, with trees indicated by the map.

Source: Campbell, 1930

¹¹ Sue Rosen and Associates, 2003. The Grose Farm Stockade Site.

¹² Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2019. University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan.

¹³ Campbell, J.F. 1930. 'The early history of Sydney University grounds'.

3.1.2. Phase 2: University Reserve (1855-1941)

In 1855, 126 acres of land encompassing Grose Farm and including the subject site was granted to the University of Sydney, recently established in 1850 as Australia's first university. An 1855 plan shows the boundaries of the land grant, referred to as the University Reserve (Figure 10).

The University quickly established a number of its major structures, including the Great Hall and St Paul's and St John's Colleges, with the Great Hall and St Paul's opening in 1859 and St John's by 1863.¹⁴ These and other early University structures largely occupied areas to the east, south and west of the University grounds. There is no record of the subject site being built upon during the early decades of the University's history.

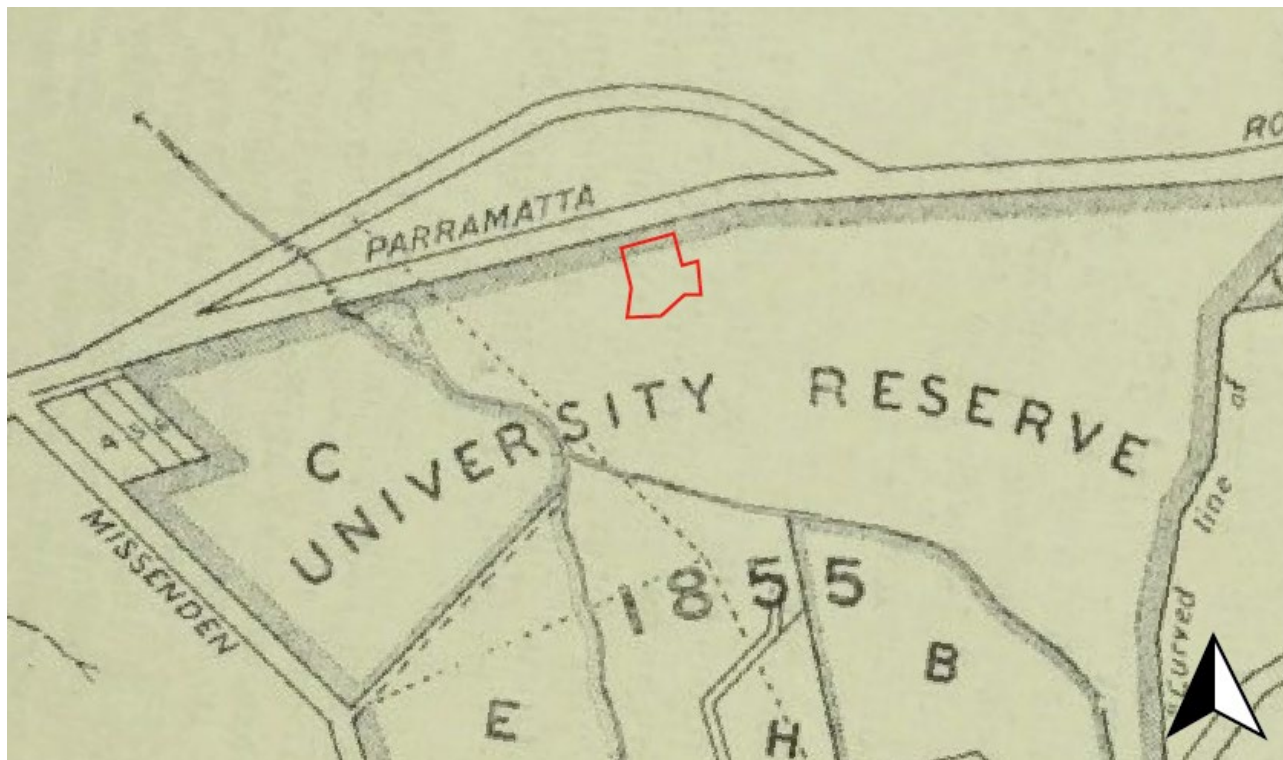


Figure 10 – Extract of Campbell's plan of the 1855 grant of land to the University of Sydney. The subject site is indicated in red.

Source: Campbell 1930

The broader grounds of the University reserve continued to be used for agricultural purposes, the greater part of them described as being leased to a dairy owner for grazing purposes during the late 1800s.¹⁵ An 1860s painting of the University grounds (Figure 11) viewed from Parramatta Road gives an impression of the nature of the area's use, with the main University and subsidiary buildings surrounded by grazing paddocks and cultivation fields. Early photographs (Figure 12 and Figure 13) show cattle grazing on campus grounds in 1860 and cattle grazing, fencing and tree planting in the wider grounds as late as 1900.

From the 1890s to the early 1910s, a rubbish dump was operated at Camperdown Park, approximately 900m south-west of the subject site. This dump serviced much of western Sydney at this time and is one of the earlier known rubbish dumps in wider Sydney.¹⁶ It is likely that prior to the establishment of this and other city dumping sites, waste disposal in the region of the subject site was accomplished either via dumping in the nearby Orphan School Creek, in cesspits or the burying of rubbish in yards or public areas. Given the relatively unutilised nature of the subject site, it may have been used for such disposals up until the time that city rubbish dumps were established.

¹⁴ Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2019. University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan.

¹⁵ Campbell, J.F. 1930. 'The early history of Sydney University grounds'.

¹⁶ Dowell, T. 2022. 'Garbage Dumps and the Expansion of Sydney from the Late 18th to the Mid-20th Century'.



Figure 11 – F. C. Terry’s c1862-1869 ‘Grose Farm from Toll Gate’. This painting looks south-west from Parramatta Road onto Grose Farm after its establishment as University grounds. The major buildings visible in the landscape are the Great Hall, St John’s College and St Paul’s College from left to right. In front of these, smaller buildings, an agricultural landscape and travel activity along the road give an impression of the wider University area and its usage in the 1860s. The approximate location of the subject site is towards the front left of the undeveloped field area in front of the Great Hall building.

Source: NSW State Library, 9qoQ3w01



Figure 12 – 1860 photograph of the grounds around St John’s College, showing the continuing pastoral use of the grounds. This photograph faces south-west and was likely taken from just south of the subject site.

Source: University of Sydney Archives



Figure 13 – 1900 photograph of the grounds with the Great Hall visible in the background, showing the continuing pastoral and landscaping use of the wider grounds. This photograph faces approximately east, the subject site is likely just outside the frame on the left side.

Source: University of Sydney Archives

The first installation of gates at what is now the Ross Street entrance, at the northern extent of the subject site, is not formally recorded but is considered likely to have been shortly after 1910.¹⁷ Science Road,

¹⁷ Cartwright, A and Parkins, A, 2010. Conservation Management Plan – Ross Street Gates, University of Sydney.

currently running east to west across the southern portion of the subject site, was established around 1910 and was extended over time from the eastern side of campus towards the west as the campus further developed, reaching the subject site by 1930. The road was subject to straightening and kerbing in 1931.¹⁸ Western Avenue, currently running north to south down the western portion of the subject site, does not appear in the subject site on any maps or photographs prior to 1930 and is presumed to have been extended into the area during the 1920s or 1930s, potentially at the same time Science Road was extended to the west. An aerial photograph from 1930 (Figure 15) shows Science Road and Western Avenue in place in their modern positions, while the subject site is still grassed and empty of structures and a 1939 plan (Figure 16) shows only the same roads within the subject site.

A development sequence established in the 2002 iteration of the University of Sydney's Grounds Conversation Plan¹⁹ provides a plan of all known structures built on campus grounds from the establishment of the University up to the 21st century. A copy of the sequence plan for the period up to 1940, provided at **Error! Reference source not found.**, shows no recorded structures as having been erected in the subject site during the University's history up to that point. It should be noted that this plan does not include the roads within the subject site or the university gates, which were known to be in place by this time.

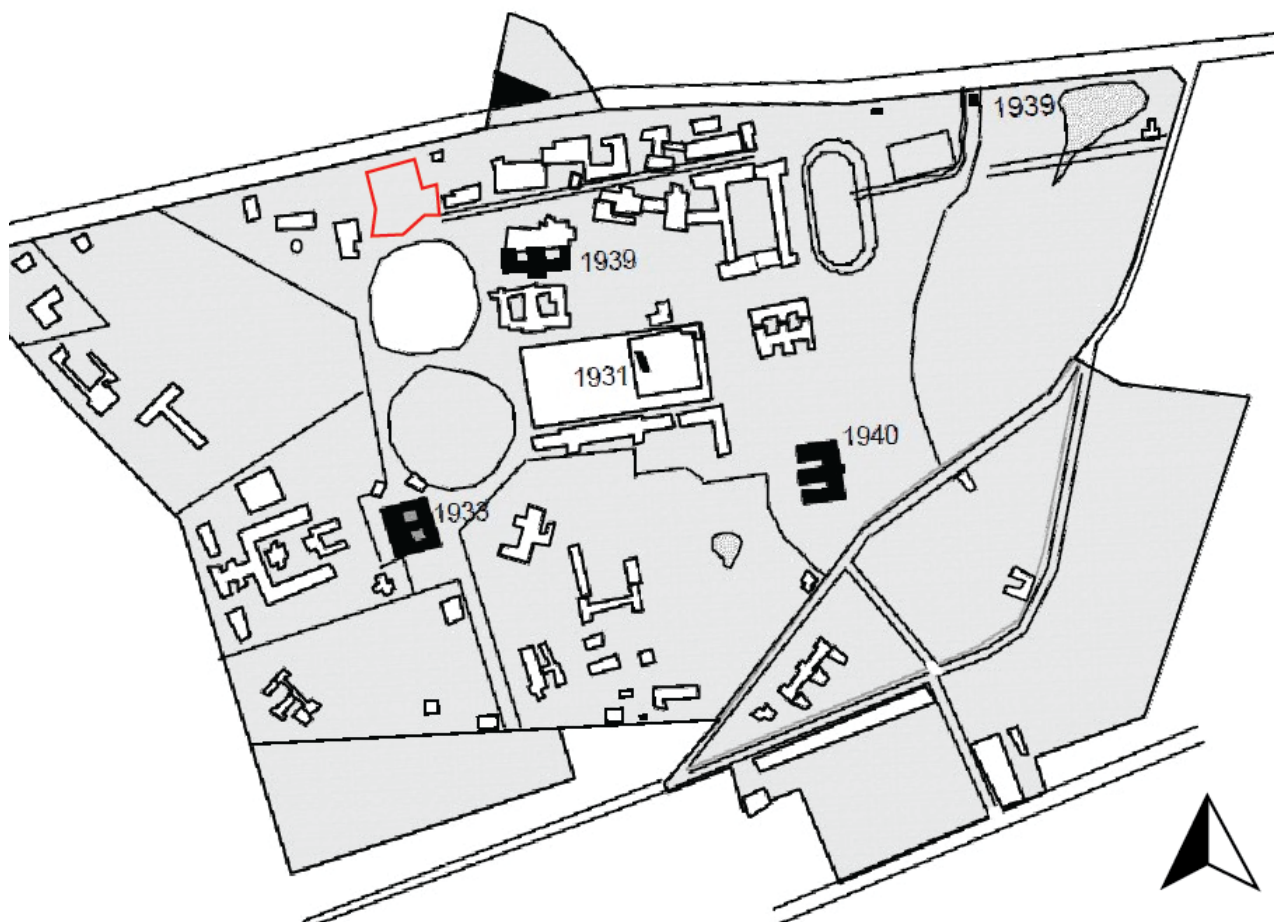


Figure 14 – Extract of a development sequence plan of the University of Sydney showing structures built on the grounds prior to 1940. The subject site is indicated in red. No structures are indicated within the bounds of the subject site.

Source: *University of Sydney Grounds Conversation Plan 2002, Appendix A*

¹⁸ Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2019. University of Sydney Grounds Conversation Plan.

¹⁹ Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2002. University of Sydney Grounds Conversation Plan.

Apart from the roads and superficial landscaping activity, the subject site remained undeveloped until the onset of World War II, with no record of structures erected prior to 1941. The continuing use of the land for farming purposes during the later 19th and early 20th centuries suggests that minor or temporary structures and infrastructure related to this usage and unrecorded on formal plans may have been erected across the area.



Figure 15 – 1930 aerial photograph of the subject site, showing Science Road and Western Avenue in place. The subject site is indicated in red.

Source: Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 16 – Extract from a 1939 plan of Glebe Municipality showing only the roads extant within the subject site.

Source: Housing Improvement Board 1939

3.1.3. Phase 3: World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)

In the midst of World War II and increased hostility in the Pacific theatre, Sydney began to institute civil defence measures for the protection of the city and its citizens. Beginning in 1941, a key component of these was the installation of air raid shelters and trenches in public parks and other spaces across the city.²⁰ Responding to the same concerns, the University of Sydney approved an internal Air Raid Precautions (ARP) committee tasked with the protection of lives, buildings and apparatus associated with the campus. Trenches were considered the best defence against flying debris and rubble in the event of a bombing and were also considered the most cost-effective measure, given that the ARP was provided a very limited budget.²¹

Trenches were laid out in numerous places across the grounds, including across the current subject site. Students were drafted as labour to dig the trenches (Figure 18) as well as to make camouflage netting and sandbags for support.²² Trenches were constructed in a zig-zag pattern as seen in a 1943 aerial photograph of the subject site (Figure 17) and in a wider view of the University at the same time showing extensive trench work (Figure 19).

The Civil Defence authorities and the Metropolitan Fire Brigade published a guide for trench construction in local papers, indicating trenches should be up to 4 to 5 feet (1.2m-1.5m) deep and taper from 4.5 feet (1.3m) wide at the top to 3.5 feet (1m) wide at the base.²³ It is likely the trenches excavated at the subject site were constructed similarly. A 2007 excavation at Little Bay in Sydney's south-east uncovered the remains of air raid trenches which showed they had been reinforced with 'bricks' made of sandbags containing a mix of cement and sand and reinforced with narrow iron rods.²⁴ The trenches at Sydney University may have used these or similar reinforcement techniques. During the war, the University also housed sections of the Royal

²⁰ Department of Veteran's Affairs, 2006. 'Australia's Home Defence 1939-1945'.

²¹ Hurst, M. 2021. 'Dig or be damned: the University's trench frenzy'.

²² Hurst, M. 2021. 'Dig or be damned: the University's trench frenzy'.

²³ Department of Veteran's Affairs, 2006. 'Australia's Home Defence 1939-1945'.

²⁴ Godden Mackay Logan, 2007. Prince Henry Site at Little Bay: Final Archaeological Excavation Report.

Australian Air Force and US Army Medical Corps.²⁵ A military camp on Oval No. 2, just south of the subject site is likely associated with one of these and can be seen in Figure 19.

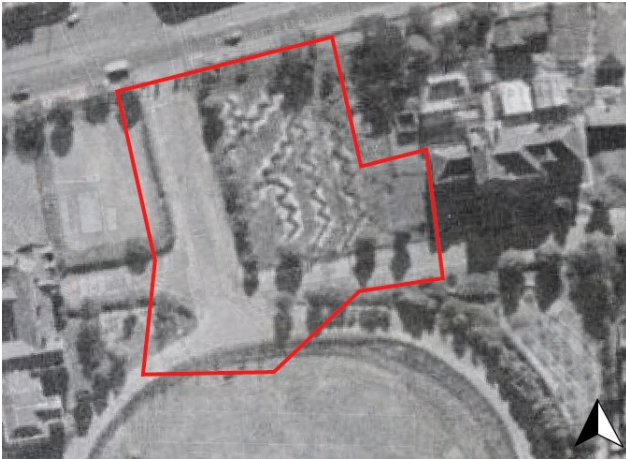


Figure 17 – 1943 aerial photograph of the subject site, showing a number of zig-zag air raid trenches across the site. The subject site is indicated in red.

Source: *Historical Imagery Viewer*



Figure 18 – University students photographed in the early 1940s engaged in the digging of campus air raid trenches.

Source: *University of Sydney Archives*

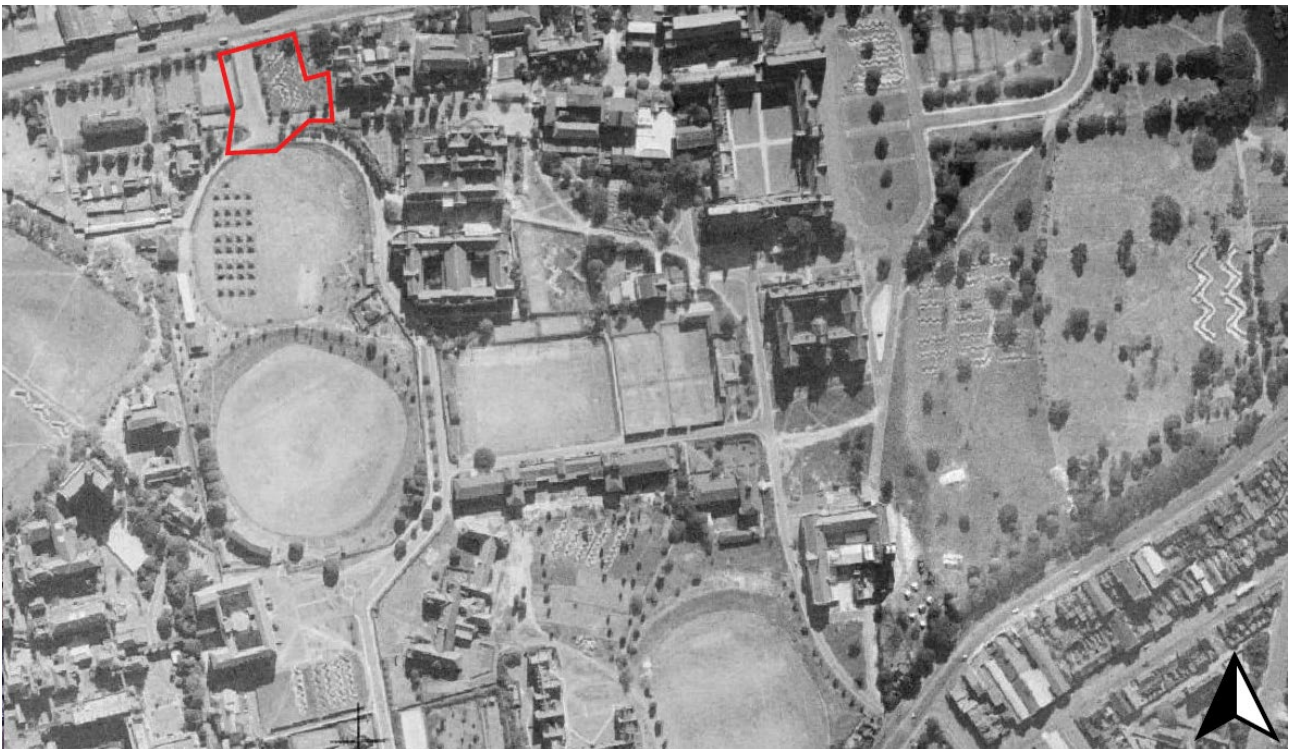


Figure 19 – A 1943 aerial photograph of the wider University campus shows the extent of air raid trench construction across the campus and in Victoria Park to the east. The subject site is indicated in red.

Source: *Historical Imagery Viewer*

In the late stages and immediate aftermath of World War II, the University was subject to a period of rapid expansion. The Government had introduced the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme in 1944,

²⁵ Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2019. University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan.

offering free training and education to returning service personnel to assist them in gaining employment. This resulted in a huge increase in student numbers and an increased need for accommodation and teaching spaces. Several quickly constructed 'transient' buildings were erected across the campus during the immediate post-war years to provide for this expansion in numbers, including the 'Transient Building' at the subject site at the corner of Western Avenue and Science Road, over the location of the earlier air raid trenches.²⁶

Constructed in 1945, the Transient Building (sometimes also referred to as the Ross Street Building or the Biology Building) was a U-shaped two storey structure described in the 2019 iteration of the University of Sydney's Grounds Conservation Management Plan as having a brick plinth with corrugated asbestos cement sheet walling and roofing.²⁷ The structure can be seen in photographs from 1957 and 2015 (Figure 21 and Figure 22). Building plans for the Transient Building have not been preserved, however the written University record and a 2015 archival photographic recording of the building²⁸ strongly suggest that the building did not incorporate a basement level. Impact from the construction of the brick foundations of the Transient Building is therefore likely to have been limited to the upper extents of the ground area, potentially truncating but not destroying any extant remains of the air raid trenches.

In the 1960s, the University widened the Ross Street entrance to accommodate motor vehicles. Plans from 1961 show the removal and relocation of the gates and the addition of a central wrought-iron gate, creating a two-lane thoroughfare along Western Avenue (Figure 20). The original gates were removed, with a single remnant piece salvaged and incorporated into the palisade fence just east of the new entrance.²⁹

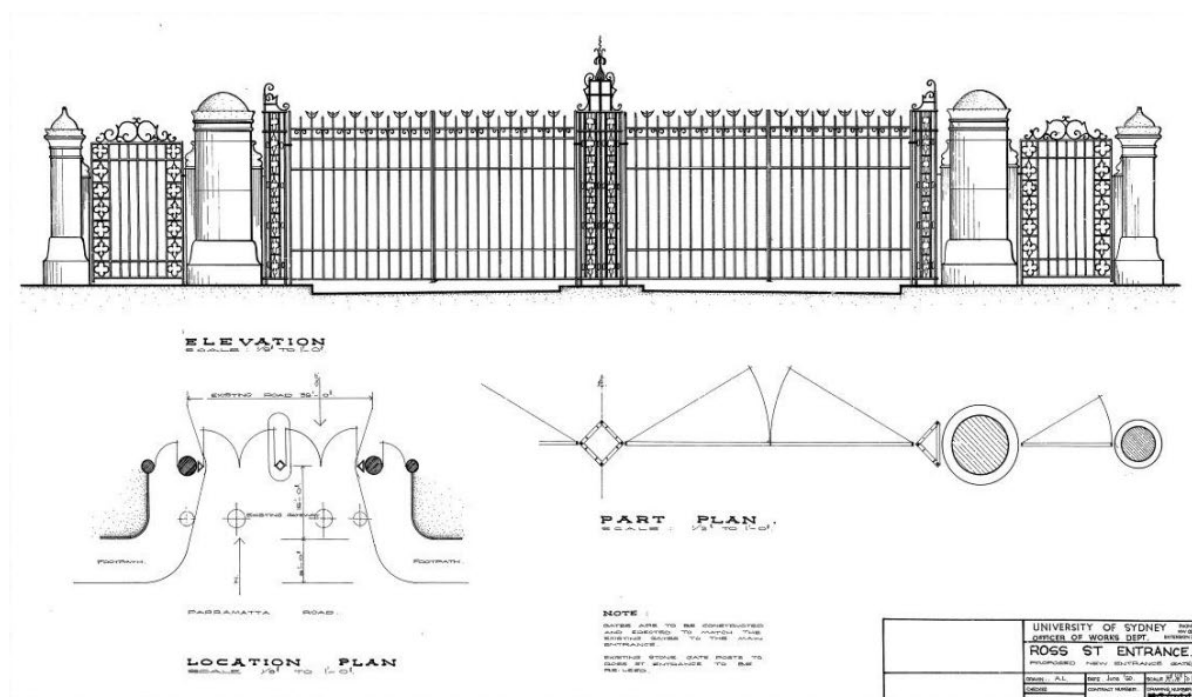


Figure 20 – Proposed plans for the relocation of the Ross Street Gates, 1961.

Source: University of Sydney Archives

²⁶ Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2019. University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan.

²⁷ Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2002. University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan.

²⁸ David Liddle, 2015. Archival photographic heritage recording - Transient Building, University of Sydney.

²⁹ Cartwright, A and Parkins, A, 2010. Conservation Management Plan – Ross Street Gates, University of Sydney.



Figure 21 – The Transient Building, to top left of frame, photographed in 1957 from Parramatta Road.

Source: City of Sydney Archives



Figure 22 – The Transient Building, photographed in 2015 from Science Road.

Source: David Liddle; Archival Recording

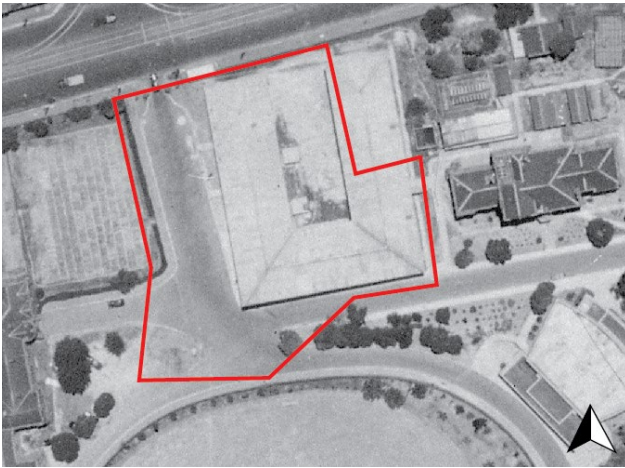


Figure 23 – 1949 aerial photograph of the subject site showing the Transient Building in place.

Source: Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 24 – 2009 aerial photograph of the subject site showing the Transient Building still in place in its final year, amid only minor changes to the remainder of the subject site.

Source: Historical Imagery Viewer

3.1.4. Phase 4: Modern Use (2010-present)

After the relocation of the Ross Street Gates, few changes to the subject site occurred until the early 21st century. Never intended as a permanent structure, the Transient Building nevertheless continued to be used by the University until its demolition in 2010.³⁰ The structure is visible in the subject site in aerial photographs from 1949 (Figure 23) to its final year, 2009 (Figure 24). Minimal changes to the wider subject site are noted during this period. A median strip was added to Western Avenue in the early 21st century, the road surfaces have been upgraded and further tree planting and growth has taken place.

After the 2010 demolition of the Transient Building, the bulk of the subject site was used as a hardstand carpark, with some associated building elements. On the western side, the subject site was partly occupied by a series of cricket bowling nets. In 2013, the carpark was demolished and the currently standing single storey demountable building constructed, with the cricket nets also demolished in 2017 and replaced by pathing and landscaping by 2023. This development sequence is illustrated in aerial photographs provided in Figure 25 to Figure 28.

³⁰ Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2019. University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan.



Figure 25 – The subject site in 2010, showing the demolition of the Transient Building.

Source: Nearmap with Urbis annotation



Figure 26 – The subject site in 2012, showing the area in use as a hardstand carpark.

Source: Nearmap with Urbis annotation



Figure 27 – The subject site in 2017, showing the current demountable building and demolition activity to the western extent.

Source: Nearmap with Urbis annotation



Figure 28 – The subject site in 2023.

Source: Nearmap with Urbis annotation

3.2. PREVIOUS STUDIES

3.2.1. Investigations of the Subject Site

Previous archaeological investigations may identify known archaeological sites or relics or provide information on the type and integrity of archaeological resources in a given area and the significance of archaeological features within the local and State contexts.

Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners 2019, University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan (revised edition)

This Grounds Conservation Management Plan (GCMP) covering the entire grounds of the University of Sydney is a revision of the previous 2002 iteration of the same report. It incorporates documentary research including historic and archaeological background to the grounds. The GCMP provides a comprehensive history of European use of the grounds area from settlement to the present day and documents aspects of the heritage significance of items within the grounds. In particular, the GCMP provides the known history of the former Transient Building within the subject site. The building, which was still extant at the time of the 2002 GCMP, was assigned Medium Historical Value under NSW Heritage Criteria for assessing historic value, for its ability

to demonstrate war-time austerity and the university's response to sudden growth in student numbers. No archaeological excavations are recorded as having taken place within the subject site.

3.2.2. Comparative Studies

Comparative studies of sites in proximity to or with similar histories to the subject site may provide information on the type and integrity of archaeological resources that may be found within the subject site.

Godden Mackay 1993, University Hall, Sydney: Archaeological Excavation Final Report

In 1993, Godden Mackay undertook an archaeological test excavation of the site of University Hall, on the corner of Glebe Point Road and Parramatta Road, approximately 700m east of the subject site. The University Hall site had a history of structures dating to 1856 and had seen ground impacts from further historic and modern construction and demolition phases. Six test trenches across the site found that archaeological resources survived in the form of both archaeological deposits and structural remains across the site at depths between 17.85 and 19.77 AHD (Australian Height Datum). The test excavation also uncovered evidence that the site had been used for clay processing, likely for brick-making or pottery, during the period pre-dating the recorded structures – a usage that had not been recorded in any documentary sources.

The University Hall site has a more extensive structural history than that of the current subject site, however the survival of features at the site despite the impact of 20th century development has implications for the present assessment.

Godden Mackay Logan (GML) 2002, Archaeological Assessment – 8B Missenden Road Camperdown

In 2002, GML assessed the historical archaeological potential of a site on Missenden Road, Camperdown, within the University campus and approximately 475m south-west of the subject site. The site had a similar usage history to that of the subject site, with the area having no recorded structures until the mid-20th century and likely used as pastoral land prior. The site was assessed as having little to no potential for substantial or significant archaeological remains, largely due to the likely ephemeral nature of the pre-20th century usage of the area.

Godden Mackay Logan (GML), 2007. Prince Henry Site at Little Bay: Final Archaeological Excavation Report.

In 2007, GML undertook the archaeological excavation of a site at Little Bay in Sydney's south-east which included the remains of air raid trenches of similar construction and of the same time period as those known to have been constructed in the subject site. The excavation uncovered the truncated but recognisable remains of six air raid trenches, finding they had been reinforced with up to six courses of 'bricks' made of sandbags containing a mix of cement and sand and reinforced with narrow iron rods. The trench remains survived at varying levels of truncation across the site, having been variably impacted by later construction activity and service trenching. This suggests that there is also potential for the retention of such features at the subject site.

Austral 2015, London Pottery, Camperdown – Historical Archaeological Excavation Report

In 2014, Austral undertook the archaeological excavation of a site at Pymont Bridge Road, Camperdown, approximately 575m north-west of the subject site. The subject site had been extensively used from the late 19th century including a substantial pottery firing complex, and prior to this a similar history to the subject site, with a series of early 19th century leaseholders, no structures recorded in the area and the most likely usage being agricultural. The excavation uncovered only minimal and highly ephemeral evidence relating to this early usage phase, in the form of two remnant post holes. This supports the assessment of such phases as having low potential to yield significant or substantial archaeological remains.

3.3. VISUAL INSPECTION

A visual inspection of the subject site was undertaken to further investigate the environmental context of the subject site and to determine if any historical relics were present as surface expressions. The visual inspection was undertaken by Therese McCormick on 20 September 2023. Photographs of the subject site taken during the visual inspection are included from Figure 29 to Figure 38 below.

The visual inspection was undertaken in sunny weather conditions. Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was estimated to be about 10% due to the coverage of much of the area with modern development including building footprints and road surfaces. The overall topography of the site consists of a gentle downward slope westward, becoming more level towards the western extent of the site, at Western Avenue and the western

end of Science Road. It is likely that some cutting or levelling activity occurred for the construction of these roads.

No extant historical relics were identified during the visual inspection. The visual inspection confirmed the extent of ground disturbance indicated by the desktop assessment of the subject site.



Figure 29 – View of current demountable structures within subject site, from conjunction of Western Avenue and Science Road (visible in foreground).



Figure 30 – View of eastern extent of subject site, on left of image, bordered by concrete wall.



Figure 31 – Ground level of current demountable structures, north-western corner.



Figure 32 – View beneath current demountable buildings.



Figure 33 – Current demountable structures within the subject site, southern façade on Science Road.



Figure 34 – Footpaths and road surfaces on Science Road, southern extent of subject site.



Figure 35 – Footpaths and road surfaces on Western Avenue, western extent of the subject site.



Figure 36 – Drainage infrastructure to pathing within the subject site, corner of Western Avenue and Science Road.



Figure 37 – Grassed area to western extent of subject site.



Figure 38 – Current demountable buildings, western façade and Ross Street gates, northern extent of subject site.

3.4. SUMMARY

- The historical development and use of the subject site is broadly categorised according to the following development and use phases:
 - Phase 1: Crown Reserve and Grose Farm (1799-1855)
 - Phase 2: University Reserve (1855-1941)
 - Phase 3: World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)
 - Phase 4: Modern Use (2010-present)
- Potential archaeological resources comprise:
 - Ephemeral remains of minor structures, material dumps, rubbish pits and general discard items associated with Phases 1 and 2.
 - Structural remains of air-raid trenches and artefactual deposits associated with Phase 3.
 - Structural remains of the Transient Building associated with Phase 3.

- Comparative studies of sites in proximity to or with similar history to the current subject site support the assessment of the potential for historical relics associated with Phases 1 and 2 as low, due to the ephemeral nature of such remains and the impact of later disturbances.
- Comparative studies of sites in proximity to or with similar history to the current subject site support the assessment of the potential for historical relics associated with Phase 3 as high, due to the substantial nature of such remains and the shallow impact of later disturbances.
- The visual inspection confirmed the level of ground disturbance indicated by the desktop assessment.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1. FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT

The *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996) defines historical archaeological potential as:

The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research.

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 subject site is assessed based on the background information presented in Section 3 and graded according to the following scheme:

- **Nil Potential:** the land use history demonstrates that high levels of ground disturbance have occurred that would have destroyed any archaeological remains; or 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 there have been some impacts in the area. Some archaeological remains are likely to survive, including building footings and shallower remains, in addition to deeper sub-surface features.
- **High Potential:** substantially intact archaeological deposits could survive in these areas.

The potential for archaeological remains 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 (e.g. 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 are likely to 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. While archaeological evidence may be present, they are likely to have been 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 are likely to be significantly disturbed or destroyed.

The following assessment of archaeological potential of the present subject site has been undertaken based on the above framework.

4.2. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

In order to assess the archaeological potential of the subject site, the potential archaeological resources associated with each of the development phases discussed above are considered in light of the degree of ground disturbance caused by subsequent phases of development and the impact this is likely to have had on

A complete assessment of archaeological potential associated with each phase of development of the subject site is provide in Table 3 below.

The location of potential historical (structural) archaeological resources relative to areas of archaeological potential are indicated in **Error! Reference source not found.** below. The locations of former and extant buildings are indicated as having low potential and the remainder of the site is indicated as having moderate potential.

Table 3 – Assessment of archaeological potential

Phase	Potential Resource	Integrity	Potential
Phase 1: Crown Reserve and Grose Farm (1799-1855)	Ephemeral remains of minor structures such as fence lines or temporary works; material dumps; rubbish pits and general discard items.	<p>During this phase the site was subject to clearance and cultivation activity associated with the early settlement of the broader area. No structures are recorded within the subject site during this phase and remains are likely to be limited to those representing minor structural works such as fences, and isolated discard events such as rubbish disposal.</p> <p>Such resources are inherently vulnerable to impact from later destructive activities. The impact of disturbance from the construction of 20th century roads and buildings as well as the construction of air-raid trenches across a large portion of the site is likely to have removed or destroyed most or all physical evidence of this phase of land use.</p>	Low

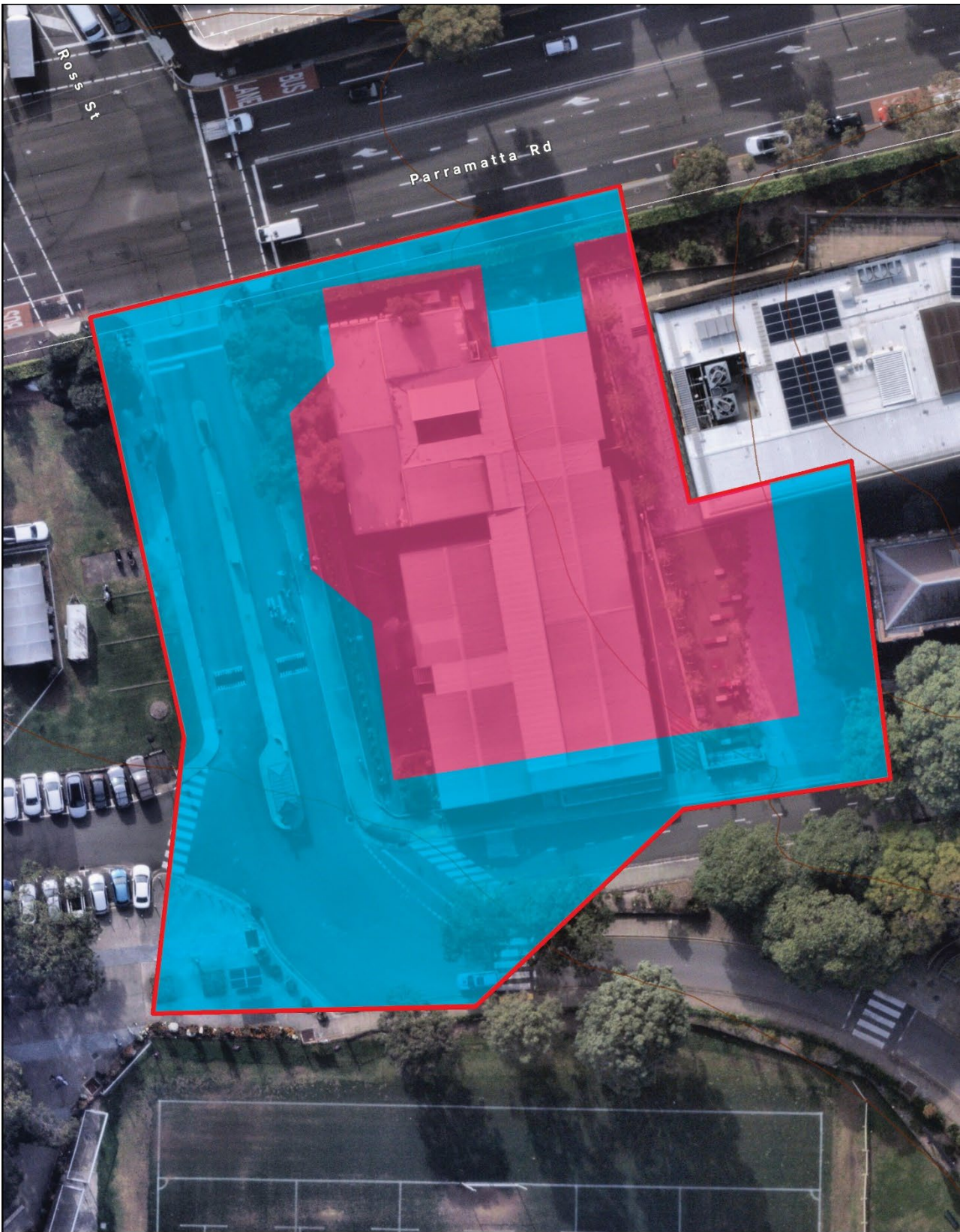
Phase	Potential Resource	Integrity	Potential
<p>Phase 2: University Reserve (1855-1941)</p>	<p>Ephemeral remains of minor structures such as fence lines or temporary works; material dumps; rubbish pits and general discard items.</p>	<p>During this phase the site was subject to grazing and minor cultivation activity associated with University's early leasing of the subject site and broader area. No structures are recorded within the subject site during this phase and remains are likely to be limited to those representing minor structural works such as fences, and isolated discard events such as rubbish disposal.</p> <p>Such resources are inherently vulnerable to impact from later destructive activities. The impact of disturbance from the construction of 20th century roads and buildings as well as the construction of air-raid trenches across a large portion of the site is likely to have removed or destroyed most or all physical evidence of this phase of land use.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Phase 3: World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)</p>	<p>Air-raid trenches and associated artefactual deposits; structural remains of the brick footings of the Transient Building and general discard items.</p>	<p>During this phase the subject site was utilised for the excavation of air-raid trenches in the early 1940s. Following this, a brick-plinthead structure known as the Transient Building was constructed in 1945.</p> <p>The Transient Building was constructed over the location of the air-raid trenches. However, there is no indication that the building incorporated a basement level and its impact is likely to have been limited to the depth of its ground level foundations. The depth and extent of the air-raid trenches likely extends below the levels of the</p>	<p>High</p>

Phase	Potential Resource	Integrity	Potential
		<p>Transient Building's impact. It is likely that the trenches survive in some form beneath the subsurface, albeit truncated. The nature and location of the air-raid trenches and the location of the subsequent Transient Building are shown in Figure 17 and Figure 23 respectively.</p> <p>The Transient Building was demolished in 2010, following which the subject site was used as carpark prior to the installation of the current demountable buildings, which do not include any basement levels.</p> <p>The shallow nature of these later impacts could potentially have truncated but not completely removed the remains of the Transient Building footings. It is likely these survive in some form beneath the subsurface, albeit potentially truncated.</p>	
Phase 4: Modern Use (2010-present)	Extant buildings, infrastructure and landscaping.	N/A	N/A

4.3. SUMMARY

The subject site is assessed to have **High** potential for archaeological remains associated with the 1945 Transient Building and the early 1940s air-raid trenches (Phase 3), due to the substantive nature of these remains and the shallow nature of later impacts.

The subject site is assessed to have **Low** potential for archaeological remains associated with the early farming and University Reserve periods (Phases 1 and 2), due to the likely ephemeral nature of such remains and the destructive nature of later impacts.



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Project No: P0048794

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
A01 Ross Street Teaching and Learning Hub
University Infrastructure

Subject Area
 Contours
 Nil-Low Potential
 High Potential

Figure 39 – The assessed archaeological potential of the subject site (outlined in red). The area marked as high potential covers the known footprints of the WWII air-raid trenches and the Transient Building.

5. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

5.1. FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT

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 having heritage significance. Conversely, while there may be 'high potential' for certain relics, but they may be assessed as having no heritage significance.

Two levels of significance exist in the NSW heritage management system:

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

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

The NSW Heritage Council has adopted the following criteria for assessment of heritage significance related to the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*:

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

The significance of the subject site and any potential historical archaeological resources it retains are assessed below against these criteria.

5.2. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

An assessment of archaeological significance associated with each phase of development of the subject site is provide in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Assessment of significance

Criterion	Discussion	Assessment
A - Historical Significance	The subject site is situated in an area of very early European settlement activity, having been included in a Crown Reserve from 1789 and subject to a series of early land grants. It formed part of Grose Farm, the name of which would come to define the broader area. The area was subject to early European road-building and cultivation activity, including works undertaken by convict labour (NSW Theme 2 – Convict). These early settlement, cultivation and convict activities are emblematic of the European history of the local area and New South Wales. However, the potential archaeological resources within the subject site relating to this	State – nil Local – remains associated with early convict labour and settlement of

Criterion	Discussion	Assessment
	<p>phase are likely to be minor and ephemeral in nature and as such are unlikely to meet the threshold for State heritage significance. Dependent upon the nature and integrity of any such remains, they may meet the threshold for local heritage significance.</p> <p>The subject site is also associated with the University of Sydney, Australia's first and oldest university, being part of the initial land grant issued for the purpose of creating that institution (NSW Theme 6 – Education). However, the lack of activity within the subject site prior to the 20th century suggests it was not significant to the early development or operation of the University. This association is therefore unlikely to meet the threshold for heritage significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The subject site has the potential to contain the remains of a series of WWII air-raid trenches, giving it an association with Australia's engagement with and reaction to the conflict in the Pacific theatre of the second World War (NSW Theme 7 – Defence). Any archaeological remains associated with the WWII air-raid trenches may meet the threshold for local heritage significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The Transient Building represents a distinct phase of the University of Sydney's history, the construction being part of the University's response to a dramatic increase in enrolments in the immediate aftermath of WWII. However, any remains of this structure are likely to be heavily disturbed and it is not considered to represent a historically significant phase in the broader record of Sydney and NSW. Such remains are therefore unlikely to meet the threshold for heritage significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resources within the subject site related to the early settlement of NSW and the use of convict labour or to the WWII air-raid trenches have the potential to contribute to the archaeological record of significant historical themes relevant to the site and therefore may meet the threshold for local heritage significance under this criterion.</p>	<p>NSW; remains of WWII air-raid trenches</p>
<p>B - Associative Significance</p>	<p>The subject site is associated with Lieutenant-Governor Francis Grose, a significant identity of early Sydney and New South Wales. However, activity within the subject site was peripheral to Grose's life and activities in the early colony. This association is therefore unlikely to meet the threshold for heritage significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resources within the subject site related to Lieutenant-Governor Francis Grose are unlikely to have sufficient direct relation to his life and activities and are therefore unlikely to meet the threshold for local heritage significance under this criterion.</p>	<p>State – nil. Local – nil.</p>
<p>C - Aesthetic or technical significance</p>	<p>Many of the potential archaeological resources within the subject site are ephemeral in nature (e.g. plough lines or postholes associated with early farming activity) and are unlikely to possess any notable aesthetic or technical character. Any such resources within the subject site are unlikely to meet the threshold for heritage significance under this criterion.</p>	<p>State – nil. Local – remains of WWII air-raid trenches</p>

Criterion	Discussion	Assessment
	<p>The subject site has the potential to contain the remains of a series of WWII air-raid trenches (NSW Theme 7 – Defence). Such trenches were constructed across the campus and broader Sydney during the war and were largely built along similar lines. However, unless the trenches display unique technical characteristics in the manner of their construction, they are unlikely to meet the threshold for heritage significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The zig-zag pattern of air-raid trench construction gives such features an aesthetic aspect that is specific to their nature and purpose. If the trenches were to survive within the subject site with sufficient integrity for the aesthetic aspect to be retained they may meet the threshold for local heritage significance for their aesthetic value.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resources within the subject site related to the WWII air-raid trenches have an aesthetic component to their construction. Dependent upon the integrity of the remains and the resultant integrity of their aesthetic component, such remains may meet the threshold for local heritage significance under this criterion.</p>	
<p>D - Social Significance</p>	<p>Some of the potential archaeological resources within the subject site relate to the convict era of Australian history, being associated with the use of convict labour gangs in the construction and cultivation activities which underpinned the early European settlement of New South Wales (NSW Theme 2 – Convict). Convict archaeology has the potential to be of social significance for its association with the convict narratives on which part of the modern Australian identity is constructed. However, the archaeological resources in question are likely to be ephemeral or minor remains associated with small-scale, commonplace farming and occupational land use activities and as such are unlikely to meet the threshold for State heritage significance under this criterion. Dependent upon the nature and integrity of any such remains, they may meet the threshold for local heritage significance.</p> <p>The subject site has the potential to contain the remains of a series of WWII air-raid trenches, giving it an association with Australia’s engagement with and reaction to the conflict in the Pacific theatre of the second World War (NSW Theme 7 – Defence). Such remains may have social significance to veterans of that conflict and to the wider community as part of a key 20th century military conflict. Any archaeological remains associated with the WWII air-raid trenches may meet the threshold for local heritage significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resources within the subject site related to the early settlement of NSW and the use of convict labour or to the WWII air-raid trenches have the potential to contribute to the archaeological record of significant historical themes relevant to the site and therefore may meet the threshold for local heritage significance under this criterion.</p>	<p>State – nil</p> <p>Local – remains associated with early convict labour and settlement of NSW; remains of WWII air-raid trenches</p>
<p>E - Research Potential</p>	<p>The subject site has the potential to contain archaeological remains from multiple phases that cover the full extent of European history in the area, including remains associated with early settlement, convict labour and land</p>	<p>State – nil.</p> <p>Local – nil.</p>

Criterion	Discussion	Assessment
	<p>cultivation and the use of the area for civil defence works in the form of air-raid trenches during WWII.</p> <p>However, archaeological resources relating to the early European use of the subject site are likely to be ephemeral and minor remains associated with small-scale, commonplace farming and occupational land use activities and as such are unlikely to have high research potential.</p> <p>The air-raid trenches recorded within the subject site are likely to have been constructed in a broadly similar manner to other trenches from the same era constructed across the University grounds and broader Sydney.</p> <p>Though, if intact, these remains may be substantial, it is unlikely they would exhibit sufficiently unique characteristics to contribute significantly to the established research on such trenches.</p> <p>Though remains of the Transient Building may be present within the subject site, these are likely to be heavily truncated. Additionally, other buildings of the same period and construction remain extant elsewhere within the University grounds. Remains of the Transient Building are therefore unlikely to possess any significant research potential not provided for by the extant buildings.</p> <p>Given the level of disturbance to the overall site and the absence of any known unique characteristics associated with the potential remains, it is unlikely that any of the potential archaeological remains within the subject site will have sufficient integrity or uniqueness to meet the threshold for State or local heritage significance under this criterion.</p>	
F - Rarity	<p>The subject site has the potential to contain archaeological remains from multiple phases that cover the full extent of European history in the area, including remains associated with early settlement, convict labour and land cultivation and the use of the area for civil defence works in the form of air-raid trenches during WWII.</p> <p>However, none of the potential archaeological remains represent phases or activities that would be considered rare within the archaeological record. Remains associated with the early phases of European settlement and use of the land are well represented in the broader archaeological record and several well-preserved examples of air-raid trenches have been investigated across Sydney. It is unlikely that any of the potential archaeological remains within the subject site would meet the threshold for State or local heritage significance under this criterion.</p>	<p>State – nil.</p> <p>Local – nil.</p>
G - Representativeness	<p>The subject site has the potential to contain archaeological remains from multiple phases that cover the full extent of European history in the area, including remains associated with early settlement, convict labour and land cultivation and the use of the area for civil defence works in the form of air-raid trenches during WWII.</p> <p>In principle, any archaeological remains have an ability to demonstrate the past use of a site. However, this criterion requires such remains to possess both sufficiently classic or archetypal features and sufficient integrity to</p>	<p>State – nil.</p> <p>Local – nil.</p>

Criterion	Discussion	Assessment
	<p>serve as a representative example of its type or age. In view of the likely ephemeral nature of the archaeological remains related to the early European phases of the subject site and the impact of later development phases, it is unlikely that these would possess sufficient integrity to meet the threshold for State or local heritage significance under this criterion.</p> <p>While the WWII air-raid trenches are likely to exhibit the classically representative features of such constructions, the impact of later development phases is likely to have truncated these remains to some extent, impacting their archaeological integrity. Additionally, similar trenches from the same era with higher integrity have been excavated elsewhere in Sydney. It is therefore unlikely that any such remains within the subject site would possess sufficient integrity or representativeness to meet the threshold for State or local heritage significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resources in the subject site are broadly representative of the historical phases with which they are associated, but have been subject to several phases of disturbance, likely reducing their integrity in comparison to other known examples of similar remains within the archaeological record. They are therefore unlikely to meet the threshold for local heritage significance under this criterion.</p>	

5.3. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The assessment has concluded that some of the potential archaeological resources anticipated to occur within the subject site may meet the threshold for local significance at a **local level** in accordance with identified a number of identified criteria.

Potential archaeological resources associated with Phase 1 (Crown Reserve and Grose Farm (1799-1855)), dependent upon their nature and integrity, may meet the threshold for **local** heritage significance for their Historic Significance (Criterion A) and Social Significance (Criterion D). Potential archaeological resources associated with Phase 3 (World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)), specifically those associated with the WWII air-raid trenches, dependent upon their nature and integrity, may meet the threshold for **local** heritage significance for their Historic Significance (Criterion A) and Social Significance (Criterion D). **However, it is unlikely that any remains from these phases would be of high integrity, and as such, are unlikely to meet these thresholds.**

The assessment finds that it is unlikely that any of the remaining potential archaeological remains would meet the thresholds for State or local heritage significance.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The following is an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed works on potential archaeological resources within the subject site. Urbis notes that the final design plans are still subject to finalisation at this time and that this impact assessment will be updated if necessary when all plans are finalised.

As discussed in Section 4, this assessment has established the following levels of archaeological potential for the subject site:

- High potential for archaeological remains associated with the 1945 Transient Building and the early 1940s air-raid trenches (Phase 3), due to the substantive nature of these remains and the shallow nature of later impacts.
- Low potential for archaeological remains associated with the early farming and University Reserve periods (Phases 1 and 2), due to the likely ephemeral nature of such remains and the destructive nature of later impacts.

As discussed in Section 5, if present, and dependent upon their integrity and surviving characteristics, archaeological remains present on site associated with Phase 1 (Crown Reserve and Grose Farm (1799-1855)) or associated with the WWII air-raid trenches of Phase 3 (World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)), may meet the threshold for local heritage significance.

The proposed works to the subject site are discussed in Section 1.2. The proposed works comprise the construction of a new five-storey building, associated infrastructural works to the broader area and upgrades to the road and pedestrian areas within the subject site.

It is anticipated that the infrastructural works and upgrades to the road and pedestrian areas within the subject site will be low to moderate in impact in terms of ground works.

It is anticipated that ground-impacting works associated with the construction of the new five-storey building will be high impact, with current plans indicate up to 3.0m of excavation depth for the footprint of the proposed structure.

Given the proposed depth of ground impacting works, the proposed works are anticipated to involve potential impact on archaeological remains within the subject site. Mitigation measures are proposed in Section 6.1 in order to minimise this impact.

6.1. IMPACT MITIGATION MEASURES

In view of the identified potential for impact to archaeological resources, Urbis proposes a number of mitigation measures to minimise any such impact. These measures are outlined below.

6.1.1. Archaeological Induction

Prior to the commencement of works at the site, an archaeological induction should be given by a suitably qualified archaeologist to lead contractors, to be disseminated as part of regular induction protocols to all site personnel.

6.1.2. Interpretation

Should archaeological remains associated with the Phase 3 (World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)) air-raid trenches be discovered during the development works, Urbis recommends that these be considered as part of any Heritage Interpretation Strategy associated with the project.

6.1.3. Unexpected Finds Procedure

An unexpected finds procedure should be implemented, as outlined below:

- All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop. The find location and minimum 2m buffer should be cordoned off with signage identifying the area as a 'no-go zone' to prevent accidental impact. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
- The site supervisor or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) and Place Making NSW to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.

- The nominated archaeologist must examine the find, provide a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decide on appropriate management measures. Heritage NSW/ Place Making NSW should be notified of the find through a Section 146 notification. Such management may require further consultation with the approval authority, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology.
- Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject site may be required and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
- Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies.
- Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon receipt of approval from Heritage NSW or Place Making NSW.

6.1.4. Human Remains Procedure

Should human remains be identified anywhere within the subject site, the following procedure should be implemented:

- All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop. The find location and minimum 2m buffer should be cordoned off with signage identifying the area as a 'no-go zone' to prevent accidental impact. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
- The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and Place Making NSW.
- The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
- Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW, Place Making NSW and site representatives.
- Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.2. CONCLUSIONS

The HAIA has concluded the following in relation to the historical archaeological potential and significance of the subject site and the impacts of the proposed works:

Archaeological Potential

- The assessment of archaeological potential has identified:
 - High potential for archaeological remains associated with the 1945 Transient Building and the early 1940s air-raid trenches (Phase 3), due to the substantive nature of these remains, however the potential for intact remains or remains with high integrity to be present is **Low**.
 - **Low potential** for archaeological remains associated with the early farming and University Reserve periods (Phases 1 and 2), due to the likely ephemeral nature of such remains and the destructive nature of later impacts.

Archaeological Significance

- The assessment of archaeological significance has identified that:
 - Archaeological resources associated with Phase 1 (Crown Reserve and Grose Farm (1799-1855)), may meet the threshold for **Local** heritage significance under Criterion A (Historical Significance) and Criterion D (Social Significance), if the integrity of the remains is high.
 - Archaeological resources associated with the Phase 3 (World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)), air-raid trenches may meet the threshold for **Local** heritage significance under Criterion A (Historical Significance), Criterion C (Aesthetic or Technical Significance) and Criterion D (Social Significance), if the integrity of the remains is high.
 - **It is unlikely that any of the remaining potential archaeological remains would meet the threshold for State or Local heritage significance, due to the low potential for high integrity remains to be present.**

Impact Assessment

- The proposed works comprise the construction of a new five-storey building, associated infrastructural works to the broader area and upgrades to the road and pedestrian areas within the subject site. It is anticipated that the ground impacting works associated with the infrastructural works and surface upgrades will be low to moderate in impact. It is anticipated that ground impacting works associated with the construction of the new five-storey building will be high in impact, with up to 3.0m of depth for the footprint of the proposed structure. Given the proposed depth of ground impacting works, the proposed works are anticipated to involve potential impact on archaeological remains within the subject site. It is however noted that archaeological remains expected on site are considered unlikely to be in a condition to meet significance thresholds. Management measures are proposed in order to minimise any potential impact. .

6.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above conclusions, Urbis makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – Archaeological Induction

Prior to the commencement of works at the site, an archaeological induction should be given by a suitably qualified archaeologist to lead contractors, to be disseminated as part of regular induction protocols to all site personnel. The Unexpected Finds Procedure in Recommendation 3 should be followed as appropriate.

Recommendation 2 – Interpretation

Should archaeological remains associated with the Phase 3 (World War II and Transient Building (1941-2010)) air-raid trenches be discovered during the development works, Urbis recommends that these be considered as part of any Heritage Interpretation Strategy associated with the project.

Recommendation 3 – Unexpected Finds Procedure

Across the remainder of the subject site, an unexpected finds procedure should be implemented, as outlined below:

- All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop. The find location and minimum 2m buffer should be cordoned off with signage identifying the area as a 'no-go zone' to prevent accidental impact. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
- The site supervisor or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555) and Place Making NSW to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- The nominated archaeologist must examine the find, provide a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decide on appropriate management measures. Heritage NSW/ Place Making NSW should be notified of the find through a Section 146 notification. Such management may require further consultation with the approval authority, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology.
- Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject site may be required and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
- Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies.
- Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon receipt of approval from Heritage NSW or Place Making NSW.

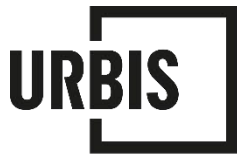
Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure

Should human remains be identified anywhere within the subject site, the following procedure should be implemented:

- All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop. The find location and minimum 2m buffer should be cordoned off with signage identifying the area as a 'no-go zone' to prevent accidental impact. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
- The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and Place Making NSW.
- The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
- Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW, Place Making NSW and site representatives.
- Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

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