

ARCHAEOLOGY – HERITAGE – MEDIATION – ARBITRATION

ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Saint Ignatius' College, Riverview

PREPARED BY
REPORT TO
VERSION NO
DATE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Saint Ignatius' College, Riverview is a Catholic day and boarding school for boys run by The Society of Jesus, established at Riverview in 1880. The grounds of the College occupy over 40 ha. The grounds of the College are separated by Riverview Street into two campuses, a senior campus and a smaller junior campus.

Saint Ignatius' College have developed a Masterplan for the future physical development of the College. The Masterplan provides an overall framework for development over the next 10 to 25 years. The proposal has been submitted to the Department of Planning as a State Significant Development (SSD) and the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) were issued on 14th August 2015 with Application No. SSD7140.

In December 2018 following the completion and 6 months of occupation of the Therry Building, a review of the Masterplan was initiated. As a result of the review, a revised resolution for Stage 2 was determined. The original Stage 2 proposal was for the replacement of the existing Wallace Building with a building of a similar footprint and massing. The revised design relocates the building to the north of the existing building which allows for the retention of the original building during construction of further stages.

The revised proposal is for a five-storey building with basement, new canteen and two new landscaped areas to the north and south of the new building. A portion of the O'Neill Learning Precinct will be refurbished to allow for a connection to the new Wallace Building.

This report for revised Masterplan is being prepared in accordance with requirement 10 of the SEARS, which states:

Where relevant, address Aboriginal Heritage in accordance with the Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Community Consultation 2005 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.

This report makes the following recommendations:

1. There is no objection to the proposed development on Aboriginal archaeological grounds. A Part 6 AHIP is not required for works proposed in the Masterplan.
2. If the final plans for the subsequent stages vary to the concepts detailed in the Masterplan an assessment should be undertaken of the final plans.
3. The registered Aboriginal sites within Saint Ignatius' College, Riverview are not within the areas proposed for works and therefore will not be impacted. However, during the proposed works care must be undertaken to ensure that they are not impacted upon in any way.
4. The rockshelters on Saint Ignatius' College's campus have been defaced by graffiti and the deposition of rubbish. Saint Ignatius' College should develop and implement a management plan for these sites to ensure their ongoing protection and conservation.
5. No further archaeological investigation, monitoring or testing is required in respect of the proposal.
6. If, during the course of the proposed development, any previously undetected Aboriginal "objects", shell or sandstone bedrock is uncovered, work must cease in the vicinity to the object, shell or bedrock and further advice sought from the consultant and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.
7. An induction should be provided to all construction staff, employees, contractors and sub-contractors in respect of Aboriginal heritage protection and their responsibilities under the *National Park Act 1974* by a suitably qualified archaeologist. A written induction should also be provided to be included in all environmental and safety documentation for future reference.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Saint Ignatius' College, Riverview is a Catholic day and boarding school for boys run by The Society of Jesus, established at Riverview in 1880. The grounds of the College occupy over 40 ha. The grounds of the College are separated by Riverview Street into two campuses, a senior campus and a smaller junior campus.

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This report for the revised Masterplan is being prepared in accordance with requirement 10 of the SEARS, which states:

Where relevant, address Aboriginal Heritage in accordance with the Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Community Consultation 2005 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.

1.2 Location

Saint Ignatius College, Riverview is located approximately 6km to the north west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) within the Lane Cove Local Government Area. The school is bound by Tambourine Bay Road and Tambourine Bay to the east, the Lane Cove River to the south, Burns Bay to the west and Riverview Road to the north. Figure 1 below shows the location of Riverview. Figure 2 shows the location of the study area and Figure 3 shows an aerial of the study area.

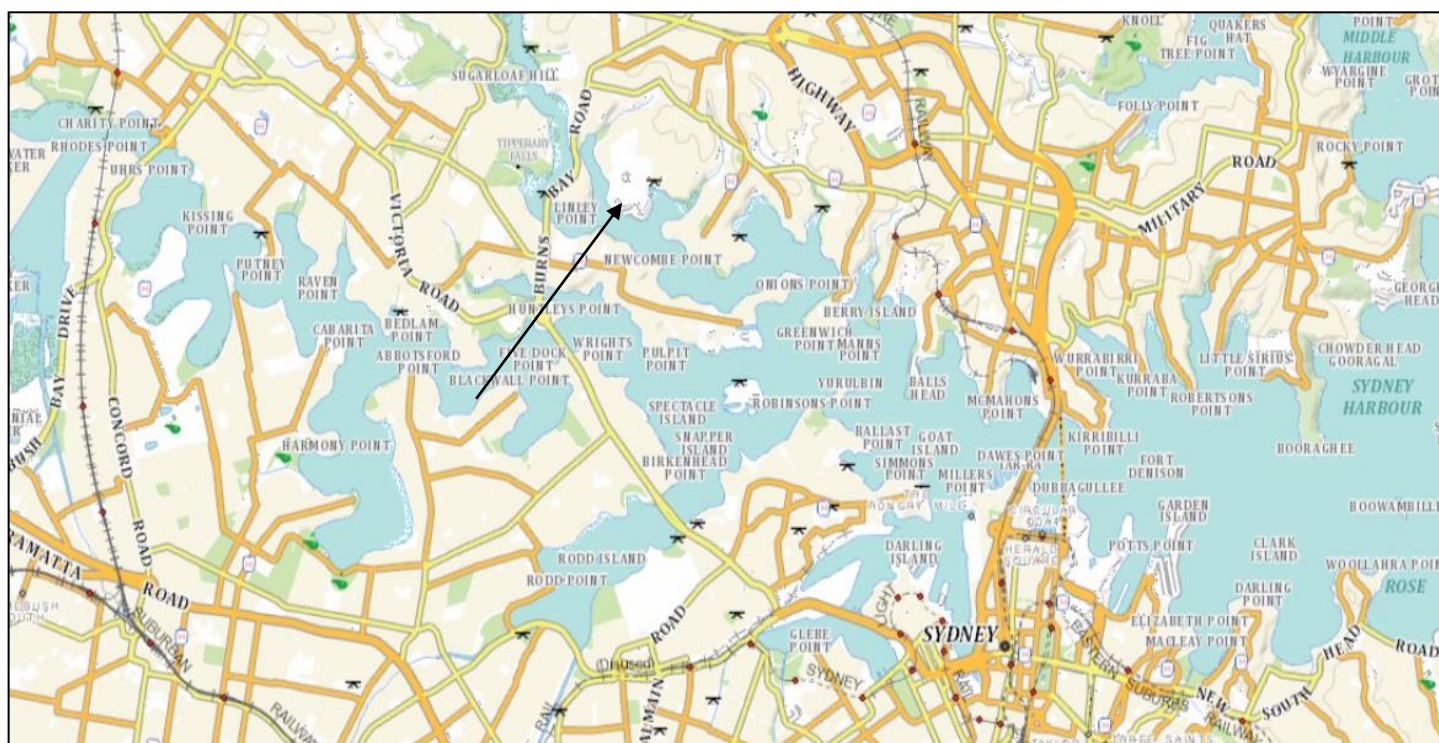


Figure 1: Showing the location of Saint Ignatius' College Riverview as indicated by the arrow (map courtesy of <http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>).

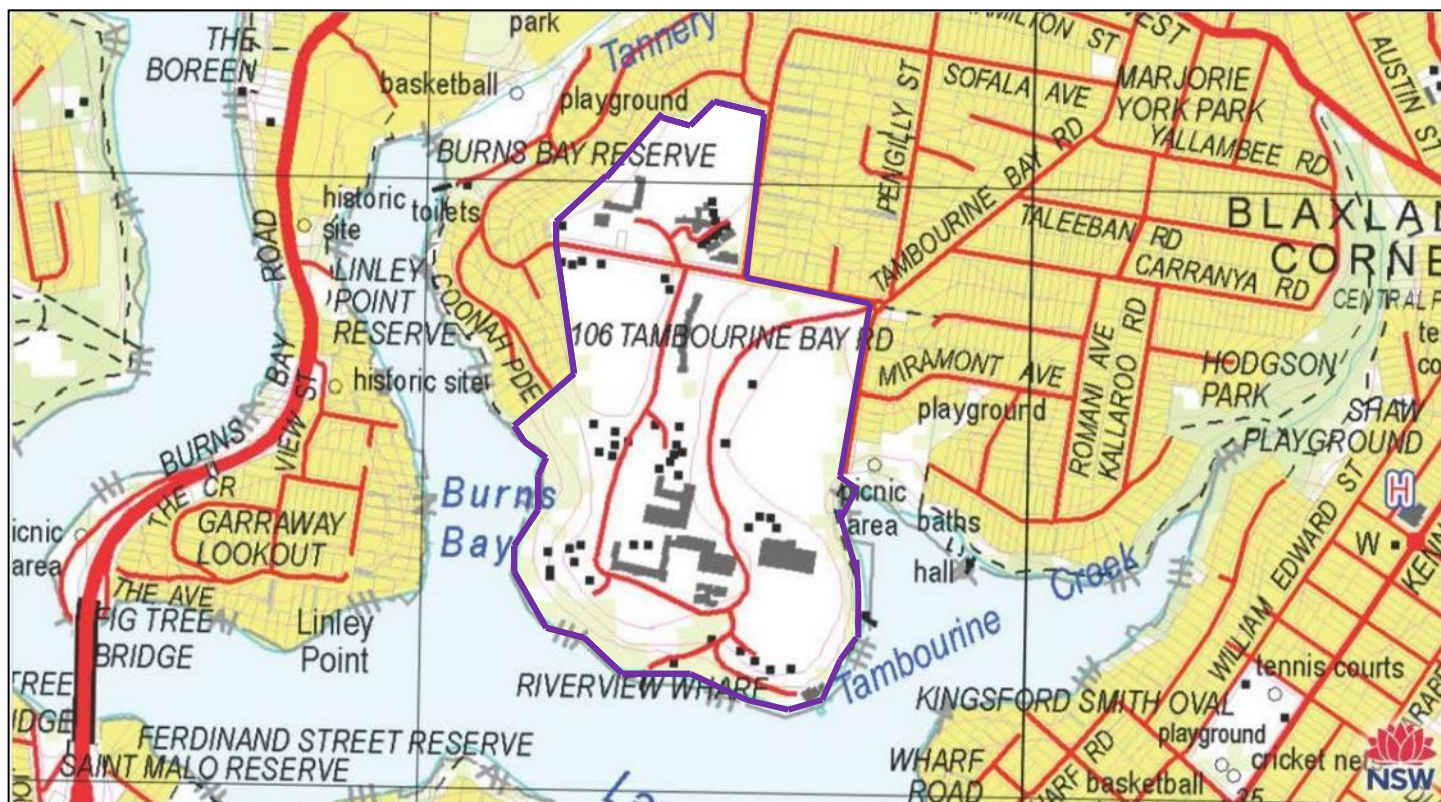


Figure 2: Showing the boundaries of Saint Ignatius' College Riverview outlined in purple (Parramatta River 91303N Third Edition)



Figure 3: Showing the boundaries of Saint Ignatius' College Riverview outlined in red (map courtesy of <http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>).



1.3 Authorship

This report was written and compiled by Tory Stening, B.A., M.A., Archaeologist and revised in 2019 by Jillian Comber, B.A., Litt.B., Archaeologist. The Aboriginal history presented in Section 4.0 of this report was researched and written by Caroline Plim B.A. (History & Archaeology), Associate Diploma Local & Applied History.



2.0 PROPOSAL

2.1 Masterplan Site Concept

The Saint Ignatius College, Riverview Masterplan outlines the following site concepts:

- Reinvent, expand and upgrade existing Therry Learning Precinct.
- Consolidate administration and staff in Main Building.
- Repurpose St Michael's House as Heritage Centre together with expanded retail/food and beverage offer on west.
- Construct a four-storey new Wallace Building to the north of the existing Wallace Building with a connection to the O'Neill Learning Precinct and two landscaped areas to the north and south of the new building.
- Reinvent, expand and upgrade existing Vaughn and O'Neill Learning Precincts.
- Develop strong circulation "streets" with identifiable nodes for faculties and houses as part of the circulation system.
- Engage the space between and adjacent to buildings to reinforce connections and expand learning opportunities.
- Rationalise carparking, service and maintenance activities. Reduce pedestrian and vehicle conflict.
- Consolidate boarding to a defined "home" precinct.
- Develop central communal hub with catering, function and sports amenities as well as centralised service, stores and parking.
- Build on the existing circulation pattern to provide multi level access paths around the campus, reducing pinch points and providing options.
- Expand the existing food and retail offer on the western side of the main quad.
- Expand the learning connections across the road to the east by expansion of recreation courts retaining and potentially expanding carparking.
- Exploit opportunities to create new recreational space and links between indoors and outdoors.

A copy of the full Saint Ignatius College Riverview – SSDA Submission Design Concept Package is attached at Appendix A.

2.2 Stage 1 – Therry Learning Precinct Completed in 2018

Stage 1 involved the expansion and refurbishment of the existing Therry and O'Neill buildings to improve and increase opportunities for learning, accommodate the House group in home bases, create more generous areas for staff and improve connection and circulation within and through the levels. The works are summarised as follows:

- Expansion of the existing Therry building footprint to the north to provide collaborative, connected, contemporary learning spaces.
- Expansion of the existing Therry building footprint to the west and O'Neill building footprint to the north east to create nodes that connect the three levels and provide opportunities for locating and celebrating the House and Staff Faculty areas.
- Refurbishment of the existing Therry and O'Neill Wings to provide collaborative, connected, contemporary learning spaces.
- Upgrade of the existing courtyard between Therry and Vaughn to better integrate with the learning and create a sense of place.
- Upgrade of the existing courtyard to the north of Therry as an extension of the learning at ground level.
- Upgrade of the landscape at the NE corner of the Therry courtyard to create a better transition over the significant level change, further opportunities for outdoor learning and an improved sense of arrival to Stage 1.

A copy of the full Saint Ignatius College – Masterplan Stage 1 is attached at Appendix B. The Site Plan for Stage 1 works is shown at Figure 4 below.





2.3 Stage 2 – Wallace Building

Stage 2 involves the construction of a new five-storey building with basement and new canteen to the north of the original Wallace Building. The new building will house Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and PDHPE faculties as well as six pastoral care house areas. Options utilising the original building as shunt space for construction works and beyond to mitigate the requirement for demountables is being explored. A portion of the O'Neill Learning Precinct will be refurbished to provide a link between the O'Neill Precinct and the new Wallace Building.

Stage 2 also includes a new landscaped outdoor area to the north of the new building and landscaping between the new Wallace Building and the original Wallace Building. Refer to Figure 5 below.

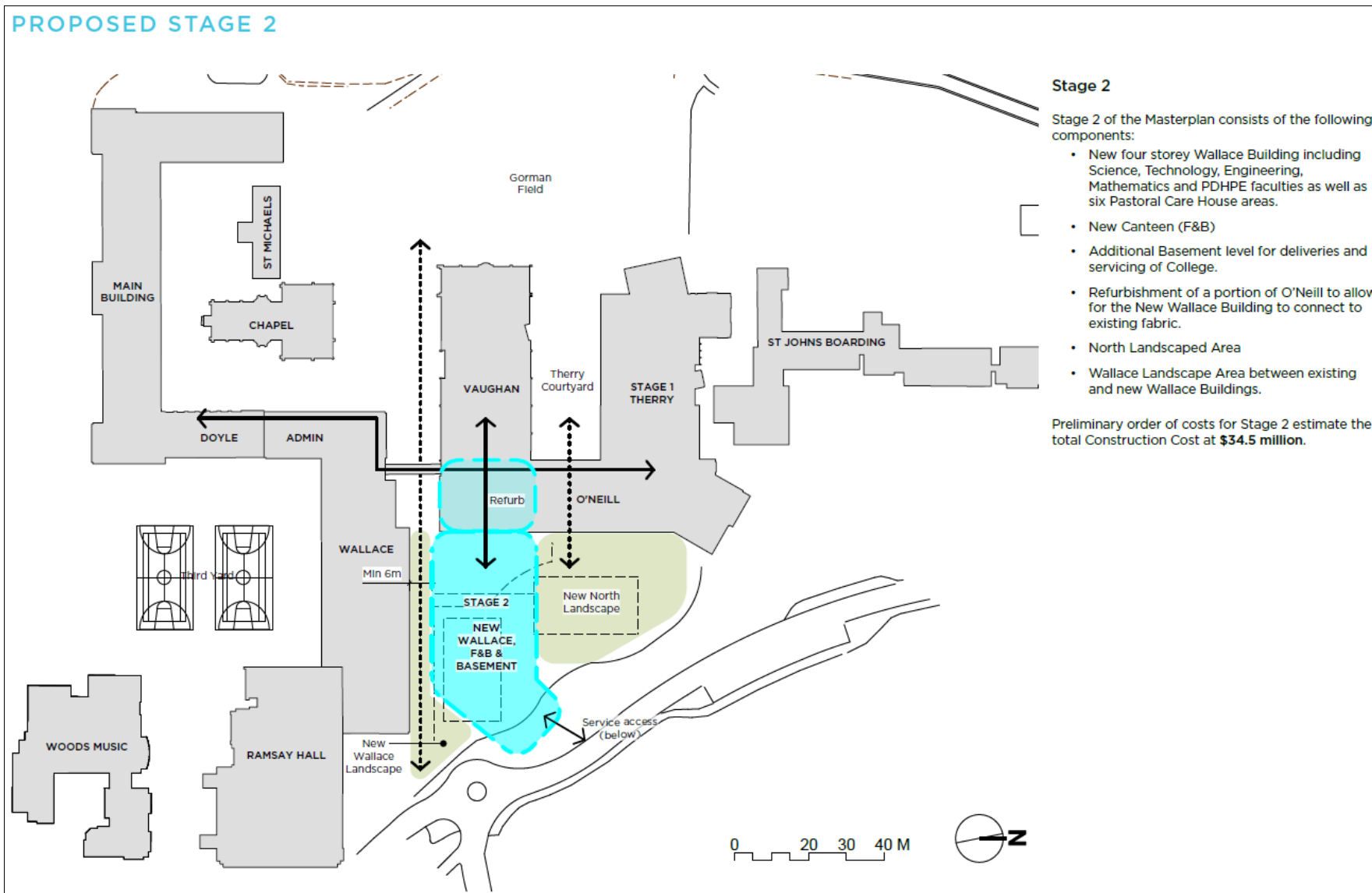


Figure 5: Showing the Site Plan for Stage 2 works



2.4 Future Stages

Vaughn Learning Precinct

Refurbish lower levels of Vaughn Building to create improved contemporary learning environments, House bases, staff areas and better connection between levels. Refurbish the existing library to better locate administration facilities to the west end and open up the learning areas to connect with lower levels of Vaughn and the new Wallace building.

Main Building Precinct

Consolidate administration and staff into the existing Main Building and reinstate a sense of 'Front' door with new reception at ground floor. Locate staff on top two levels and connect these to ground level with new enclosed stair attached to northern façade as a light framed glass element.

Food and Beverage Precinct

Provide a new and expanded Food and Beverage offer as a two storey building north of the existing refectory building and west of St Michael's House, to replace the existing canteen that, from a service perspective is poorly located centrally within the campus.

St Michael's House Precinct

Develop St Michael's House as Heritage Centre providing forum for display and celebration of College's provenance, currently stored in archives at basement of Main Building. Remove most recent northern additions to building to reinstate to original form. Landscape northern area to provide generous areas for School community to gather and eat.

New Learning Precinct

Create additional learning facilities to cater for the specialised and flexible needs of contemporary learning and the College's diverse co-curriculum opportunities.

Recreation Courts Precinct

Create quality recreation space for the existing road and connecting to the sports and recreation precincts to accommodate new basketball courts. Development will result in loss of existing outdoor permanent parking spaces which will be reinstated under podium.

Sports Precinct

Consolidate main playing fields and support facilities, which will include the replacement of the Father Mac Grandstand.

Boarding Precinct

Consolidate boarding into a defined 'home' precinct with a new building accommodating existing boarders from St John and Charles Fraser Boarding houses, both of which will be demolished.

Community Precinct

Develop central communal hub with catering, function, maintenance and sports facilities over a series of levels in a building wholly accommodated into the existing sloping site.

As part of this stage the main vehicular loop road will be reduced to the northern end of the campus to create shorter thoroughfare for buses, service vehicles and student pick up/drop off. The southern end of loop road will be transformed into a pedestrian zone enabling vehicular access as required.

The revised Masterplan Precinct Development Concept Plan is shown at Figure 6 below:

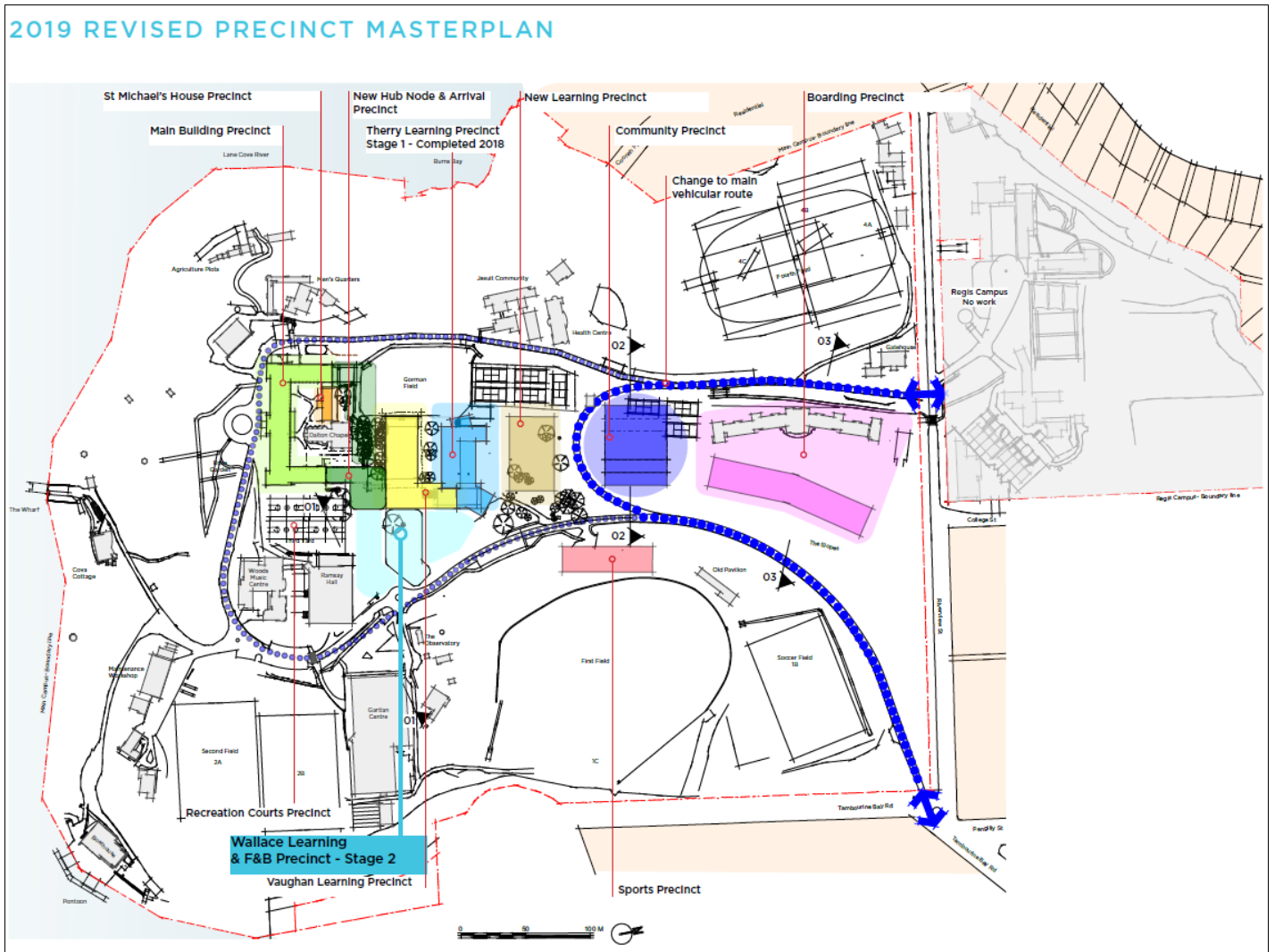


Figure 6: Showing proposed Precinct Development Concept



3.0 METHODOLOGY

This project was conducted in three stages, being background research, field survey and report preparation, as detailed below.

Stage 1: Background Research

Prior to the field component of this project, the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was searched on 7th October 2015. Site data, associated documents and archaeological survey reports held by AHIMS were reviewed. Environmental information relating to Aboriginal land use was also researched. Such research facilitated an understanding of the potential nature of sites and site patterning in the region, which enabled a predictive statement to be made. It also provided an archaeological and environmental context within which a significance assessment could be made, if any Aboriginal sites were located during the field survey. A further search of the AHIMS was undertaken on 13th December 2019 and the results remained the same. No additional sites had been recorded within the study area.

Stage 2: Site Inspection

The archaeological site inspection was undertaken by Tory Stening and David Nutley, archaeologists of Comber Consultants and Lee Davison of Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) on 20th October 2015. The inspection was undertaken on foot.

Stage 3: Report Preparation

Further archaeological research was conducted, where necessary, to clarify the results of the survey. This report was then compiled provided to Saint Ignatius College Riverview.

In 2019 the revised Masterplan was reviewed and included in this report which was updated to include the revised Masterplan.



4.0 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

Condition 10 of the SEARs requires:

Where relevant, address Aboriginal Heritage in accordance with the Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation 2005 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.

The 2005 guidelines require detailed archaeological and environmental research, plus the provision of mitigation and management recommendations. It also requires consultation with relevant Aboriginal community organisations/people. This report has been prepared in accordance with the 2005 guidelines. The relevant Aboriginal organisation is the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council who were invited to participate fully in the project. MLALC were provided with all relevant information and participated in the site inspection. A copy of the draft report was provided to MLALC for their comment and their comments included at Appendix C.

The requirements of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* have been commenced. It takes about four months to complete that consultation. The first stages of the consultation have been completed: the project has been advertised, letters sent to Government agencies and Aboriginal organisations and a list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) compiled. A meeting will be held with the RAPs in the new year and an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) prepared. This archaeological report will be appended to the ACHAR.



5.0 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

5.1 Sources, Place Names and Terminology

Research involved the examination of primary and secondary documentary sources focusing on evidence of occupation, cultural practices and the impact of colonisation. Investigation of sources was undertaken by using various methods including by events, and the names of people and places associated with the locality.

Val Attenbrow's research published in *Sydney's Aboriginal Past* reveals that Colonial records show the 'Gamaragal' clan (recorded in sources as Cammeraygal, Gaimariagal and other spellings) as associated with country on the north shore of Port Jackson, to the east of the Lane Cove River and bordering on the territory of the Borogegal to the east, and the Wallumedegal or 'Kissing Point' clan to west. The spelling 'Gamaragal' used by Attenbrow is adopted in the history except where a variant is used in a direct quotation.

Aboriginal place names known from historical sources include 'Turranburra' or 'Turramurra' used to describe the Lane Cove River and district respectively are linked to the location around the source of the Lane Cove River to the north-west of the study area. The Aboriginal word 'Turranburra' was recorded by European observers as meaning 'Big Hill' (Attenbrow 2010: 10 citing Larmer 1832-33 and Thornton 1899). Today's suburb of Turramurra is about six kms from the source of the Lane Cove River at Thornleigh. European names for the locality after colonisation included 'the north shore' and 'Hunters Hills,' then later Lane Cove (Grimes 1815 ML). The part of Lane Cove around the study area was formally renamed 'Riverview' after the property on which St Ignatius' College was established in the late nineteenth century. Previous names of properties within the college's boundaries included 'St Ives,' 'Murphy's Folly' and 'Ormeau View' (Noel Bell, Ridley Smith & Partners Sept 2004: 11-13).

A significant characteristic of the Aboriginal language recorded in eighteenth-century colonial records is the use of the suffix '-gal' (man) or '-galleon' (woman). When added to a word it denoted a man or woman from a territorial clan name, a linguistic feature common to Aboriginal languages in other parts of Australia. The suffix '-gal' is used in this report as a non-gender-specific term referring to members of a clan of both sexes. There are numerous spelling variations in the sources.

5.2 People and Country

A letter from Governor Arthur Phillip to Lord Sydney in February 1790 made observations about the Aborigines of Port Jackson. Colonial accounts provide evidence of the influence or authority of the Gamaragal over other clans around the harbour. He wrote that,

About the north-west of this harbour there is a tribe which is mentioned as being very powerful, either from their numbers or the abilities of their chief. The district is called Cammerra; the head of the tribe is named Cammerragal, by which name the men of that tribe are distinguished. A woman of that tribe is called Cammerragalleon (HRA Series 1 Vol 1 1914: 160).

Albeit from a European perspective, illustrations and paintings made by Colonial observers record the people of the north shore of Port Jackson, their way of life, and the landscape. One by Thomas Watling is reproduced below in Figure 7.



Figure 7: ‘A Group on the North Shore of Port Jackson, New South Wales’ as depicted by Thomas Watling between 1792 and 1797 (Watling Drawing No 26, Natural History Museum London).

5.3 Clans and Language Groups

The Gamaragal clan are acknowledged as the traditional owners of part of what was known at the time of colonisation as ‘the north shore’ incorporating the land in the vicinity of what is now Riverview. Membership of communities ranged from 35 to 60 people, however often people camped, travelled, foraged, fished and hunted in smaller, extended family groups. Estimates of the total Aboriginal population of the Sydney region in 1788 were between 2000 and 3000 (Hinkson 2001:xix-xxv; Attenbrow 2010: 17, 28-30). Knowledge of the boundaries of language, band and clan groups is limited due to the scarcity of reliable data. Opinions differ, however linguists believe that the Aboriginal people of this region spoke the coastal Darug dialect of the language of the Sydney region (Attenbrow 2010: 30-33). In the late 1960s linguist Arthur Capell argued that an additional and separate language that he suggested was ‘convenient to call Kuringgai (Guringai).’ The area in which it was spoken was suggested as on the north side of the harbour, extending between the east side of Lane Cove River (the study area) and the coast, and as far north as Tuggerah Lake (Capell cited in Attenbrow 2010: 33).

Ann Ross argues that Guringai was also spoken on the Sydney peninsula on the south side of Port Jackson. She points out that there was much contact between people from both sides of the harbour citing the marriage of Bennelong (*Baneelon*) of the Wangal people, and *Barangaroo Daringha*, a ‘Gamaragalleon’ (or Cammeragalleon) (Ross cited in Attenbrow 2010: 34). As Attenbrow comments, it could then be argued that coastal Darug was spoken on the north side of the harbour as well as the south. Attenbrow concludes that it must be remembered that despite present day usage of language group names that due to the impact of Colonial history in the Sydney region ‘the present composition of the groups using the language names and the boundaries within which they operate are, in some places, quite different to those of the past’ (Attenbrow 2010: 34).

Gamaragal woman Barangaroo married Bennelong a prominent Wangal man who is best known for his close association with Governor Phillip, a relationship cultivated by Phillip after Bennelong’s capture in November 1789 (Dark ADB accessed 15 Oct 2015). In September 1790 Barangaroo was for a time Colbee’s wife although her later relationship with Bennelong is more widely recognised (Tench 1789-1798 1966: 177).

Colonial accounts document Barangaroo’s visits to the Sydney settlement and portray her as a strong-willed woman who was confident in expressing her views to her countrymen and colonisers alike (Hoskins 2008: 16). Barangaroo refused to conform to European ways and dress codes that some Aboriginal people, including Bennelong, adopted at the behest of colonial authorities (Tench 1789-1798 1966: 184-190). In 1791 Barangaroo was appalled when a convict was punished at a public flogging for having

stolen Daringa's fishing equipment. In her anger she 'snatched a stick, and menaced the executioner' exhibiting her 'fierce and unsubmissive nature.' As Tench reported, she and other Aboriginal witnesses to the punishment showed 'strong abhorrence for the punishment, and equal sympathy with the sufferer' (Tench 1789-1798 1966: 221-222).

Following Barangaroo's death she was cremated according to traditional funerary practices for adults. Bennelong requested the attendance of his sister Carrangarrang, Caruey, Yemmerrawannie, Governor Phillip, Mr White, David Collins, and a few Aboriginal women. David Collins description of the ceremony is published in his *Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*. Bennelong found a wet-nurse among the 'white women' for his and Barangaroo's infant daughter, Dilboong, who died in infancy. Aboriginal children weren't cremated and in accord with Aboriginal tradition Bennelong slept the night at the child's gravesite in the Governor's garden (Collins 1798, 1975: 490, 499, 502-3).

Other Cammeray people reported on in Colonial accounts include Gooredeeeana, a woman reported by Watkin Tench as of notable beauty but who was reluctant to pursue more than brief contact with Colonists. Other Aboriginal men, and sometimes women, were more confident in travelling around or entering the Sydney settlement and at these times their behaviour, or interactions with other Aboriginal people as well as with colonists, were noted by British observers such as David Collins and Watkin Tench.

5.4 Beliefs, Laws and Rituals

Little was recorded of the belief systems of Sydney clans but Attenbrow argues that 19th century studies in the coastal areas to the north and south of Sydney suggest a common belief system to those in the Sydney region. Despite the loss of some stories associated with Sydney, Aboriginal sites retain 'deep religious significance' for the present generation (Hoskins 2008: 9,10).

Colonial accounts provide evidence of the influence or authority of the Gamaragal over other clans around the harbour. Collins witnessed tooth evulsion performed by Gamaragal men described as the 'principals in the operation' an initiation ceremony at the 'head of Farm Cove' on the south side of the harbour. They were painted 'after the manner of the country' and most equipped with clubs, spears and throwing sticks. The Gamaragal, estimated at twenty in number, led parts of the ceremonies. Four stylised illustrations of the ceremony by an unknown artist accompany Collin's published account. One of the images is reproduced in Figure 8 (Collins 1798, 1975: 466-67, 469).

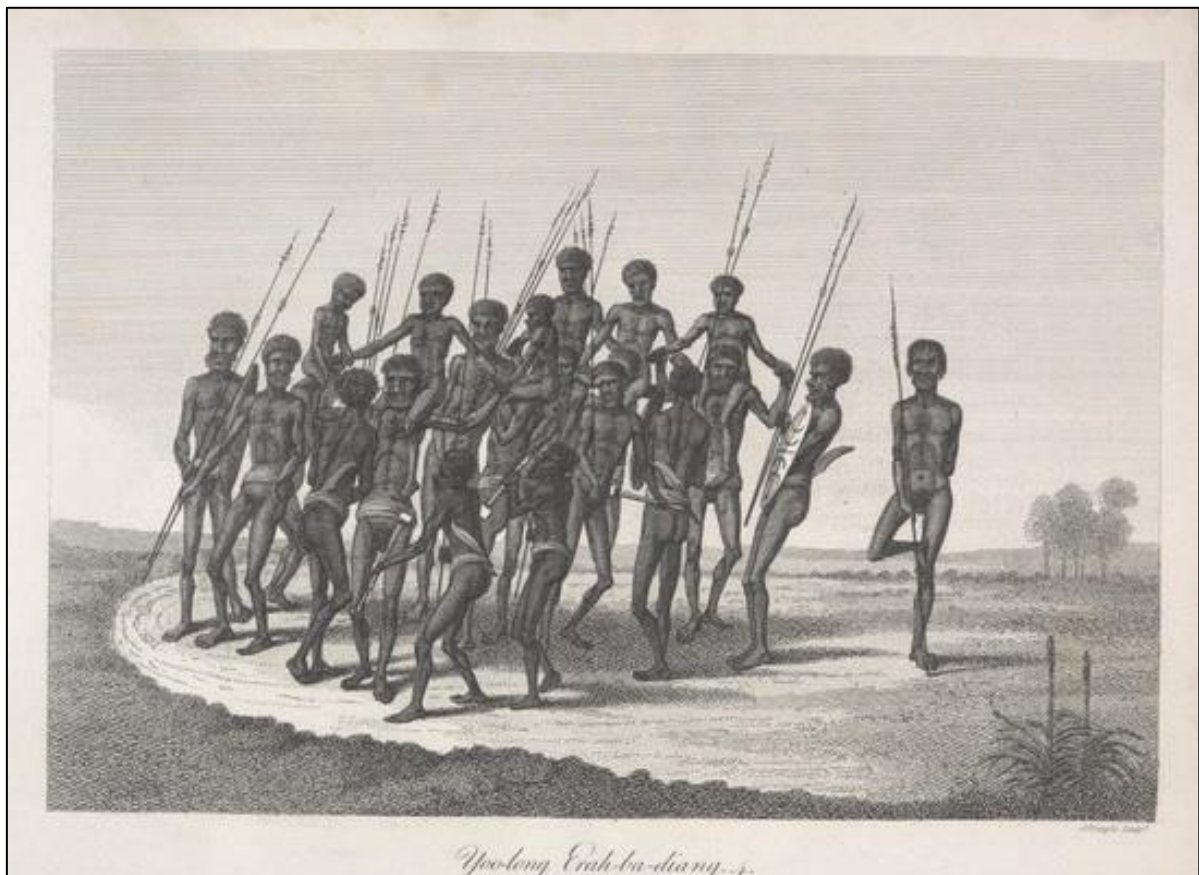


Figure 8: One of four illustrations of an initiation ceremony presided over by Gamaragal people at Farm Cove, Sydney. The illustration shows the initiated boys on the shoulders of Gamaragal men (Collins 1798 (1975: 474)).

Between 1788 and 1797 the Port Jackson painter, an anonymous Colonial artist left a rare record of the leader of the Gamaragal clan (Figure 9) (Watling Dwg No 53, Natural History Museum, London). Notes made by the artist are also rare and make reference to his status and weaponry,

This Mans name is Cameragal the chief of the most powerful Tribe that we at present know of in New south Wales. He holds two fighting spears and a fiz gig in one hand and two throwing stiks in the other.



Figure 9: Portrait of ‘Cameragal the chief of the most powerful Tribe’ made by the Port Jackson Painter between 1788 and 1797 (Watling Dwg No 53, Natural History Museum).

Ritual punishment was an Aboriginal tradition that attracted a lot of interest among Colonial observers. In December 1793 Carradah, a Gamaragal man reputed by David Collins to be a ‘very fine fellow’ was subjected to a ritual punishment on a ‘clear spot between the town and the brickfield,’ where rites and ceremonies were often performed. Carradah was being punished for stabbing another Aboriginal man, although not fatally. He stood for two evenings ‘exposed to the spears’ of the man he wounded and those of other Aboriginal men. With ‘courage and resolution’ he stood there with only a bark shield for protection and at one stage had an arm held down. Carradah sustained a wound to his shield arm but had to endure at a later stage a further punishment. The Gamaragal man was also known as ‘Midjer Bool’ having ‘exchanged names’ with Mr Ball the commander of the Supply (Collins 1798, 1975: 275-76). Members of a hostile clan murdered Carradah in April 1794. He was cremated at a ceremony attended by a large group of Aboriginal people who vowed to avenge his death through the type of punishment that Carradah had endured a few months earlier (Collins 1798, 1975: 305).



5.5 Environment – Resources of the Land and Water

The study area is located in the lower reaches of the Lane Cove River and is in a tidal part of the river a short distance from the point where it merges into Sydney Harbour between Greenwich and Woolwich. The foreshores consist of a series of cliffs, rocky outcrops, small bays and inlets featuring tidal mudflats. The diverse habitat of the river provided a feeding ground for fish, shellfish, crustacea and sea birds that were in turn a rich food source for the Gamaragal. Marine food resources and fauna in the surrounding bushland including possums, wallabies, ducks, goannas and native plants were exploited by the Gamaragal with some variations in availability dependent on seasonal change (Attenbrow 2010: 40-42).

The rocky outcrops above the shoreline offered shelter from weather with ready access to plant and animal resources and raw materials that people required. Campsite types varied from areas where families stayed for several days and other locations where they might have stayed overnight on short journeys to procure materials or food, to organise ceremonies. Early Colonists' observations of Aboriginal people's use of the country in the Sydney region indicated a focus on foreshores and riverbanks such as that in the study area (Attenbrow 2010: 47). Marine resources were crucial to the diet of people living around Sydney Harbour and the Lane Cove River. Watkin Tench wrote that the Gamaragal 'possessed the best fishing ground' (Tench 1793: 193 (1979: 285) cited in Attenbrow 2010: 65-66). More generally he commented about the Aboriginal people around Sydney Harbour that they,

'...wholly depend for food on the few fruits they gather; the roots they dig up in the swamps; and the fish they pick up along shore, or contrive to strike from their canoes with spears. Fishing, indeed, seems to engross nearly the whole of their time, probably from its forming the chief part of a subsistence...' (Tench 1789: 80-81 (1979:48) cited in Attenbrow 2010: 63).

Evidence of animal and marine resources used by, or familiar to, the Gamaragal survives in engravings made by them and found in rock shelters and on rock platforms around the harbour. Aboriginal sites recorded between 1990 and 1992 along the river foreshore within the study area include rock shelters, all with middens and some with art. Section 6.2 of this report details rock shelters found along the foreshore below Saint Ignatius' College and within the College campus. Archaeological investigation of campsites, shell middens and cultural art sites contribute to an understanding of 'pre-colonial Aboriginal land and resource use patterns' especially where historical evidence is lacking (Attenbrow 2010: 47, 48, 56).

5.6 Tools, Weapons and Equipment

The Gamaragal used a diverse range of tools and weapons in obtaining food and raw materials and for 'defensive and offensive purposes.' They included spears, spear-throwers, fishing equipment, hatchets, adzes shields, clubs, and digging sticks, as well as baskets and bags to transport food and goods. Some tools and weapons had multiple uses and were designed for portability. Unmodified shells and stones were used opportunistically when required (Attenbrow 2010: 85). Both men and women carried tool kits of different kinds with women making and using bags, fishing lines and hooks (Hoskins 2008: 14). Canoes were also an important piece of 'equipment' used by Aboriginal people around Sydney Harbour and waterways. In *Sydney's Aboriginal Past* Attenbrow explains in more detail the different types of equipment used, the materials from which they were made or adapted, and how they were used (2010: 85-104).

Records made by Aboriginal people of their tools and weapons are found as stencils and drawings in rock shelters, and as engravings on rock platforms around Sydney Harbour with some along Middle Harbour and the Lane Cove River. Drawings and painting by Colonial observers confirm Aboriginal records and at times provide supplementary information (Attenbrow 2010: 97-98). The Port Jackson Painter's portrait of the 'chief' of the Cameraygal in Figure 8 above provides a valuable record of hunting and fishing spears, and other implements used in the early Colonial era. He stands next to his canoe armed with three spears and two woomeras or spear throwers (Watling Dwg No 53, Natural History Museum).

On 29 August 1923 Father Daniel Finn SJ the Prefect of Studies at St Ignatius College Riverview recorded in his journal that Neville Roche and Len Ward found a spear in a cave in or near the study. Despite Finn reputed to be an archaeologist no further details were provided (School Archives, St Ignatius College Riverview). Further investigations need to be made as to whether the school retained the spear or whether it was passed on to an organisation such as the Australian Museum or Macleay Museum. Tools have been found in the Lane Cove area although none yet linked to the study area. Evidence of plant and woodworking has been identified on Eloueras (a backed flake implement) found in the Lane Cove area. In Sydney Eloueras have been found in archaeological contexts dating to at least 4,000 years (Attenbrow 2010: 113).

5.7 Artistic Cultural Practices

Aboriginal people in the Sydney region had diverse artistic cultural practices ranging from scarification and painting on their bodies to painting or incised designs on tools, weapons, cloaks and elements in the landscape such as rocks and trees. Scarification is evident on the chest of the Gamaragal 'chief' in Figure 8 above. Motifs used in paintings, engravings and stencils on rock platforms and in

rock shelters included human and animal forms, and ancestral and supernatural beings. In contrast designs on tools, weapons and their bodies were geometric in form (Attenbrow 2010: 143). Between 1990 and 1992 Aboriginal sites rock shelters with art were reported in the study area along the river foreshore and within the school grounds (Summary of AHIMS Site Cards). Section 6 of this report contains more details of those sites.

In the mid 1840s naturalist and painter George French Angas (1822-86) inspected rock engravings at sites around Sydney Harbour including at Lane Cove (Angas 1847 (1969) Vol 2: 201-203 cited in Attenbrow 2010: 146). John Plummer wrote an article on 'Aboriginal Carvings on the Lane Cove River and Elsewhere' for the St Ignatius College magazine *Our Alma Mater* in December 1907 extolling the rich abundance of rock drawings and carving in the vicinity of Lane Cove River (St Ignatius College Archives, Riverview). Although not explicit about their age, Plummer stated that according to a leading Australian ethnologist they were 'very old' as,

...the indented lines bear exactly the same appearance as the surface of the rock on which they are made, while chippings near them, in the same rock, over ninety years ago by surveyors and others look obviously modern by comparison (Plummer Dec 1907: 10).

Twentieth century surveys record a 'broad arrow' survey mark (SS 23013) on a rock ledge on the southern shore of the study area to the east of the wharf. A second survey mark is located on a rock to the west of the wharf (SS 23012). Another broad arrow survey mark (SS23004) is situated on a rock ledge in Burns Bay to the west of the study area. It is possible that there were earlier survey marks than those identifiable today. The locations of the survey marks in the study area are reproduced in an aerial photograph in Figure 10 below.



Figure 10: Survey marks in the study area (SIX Maps LPI LPMA NSW).

Another 'ethnological authority' suggested that their age was evident by examination of the extent of erosion on the rock carvings exposed to the open air and the 'depth of alluvium' (Plummer Dec 1907: 10). Mr Etheridge of the Australian Museum noted that among the finished engravings were others that were incomplete or just commenced therefore revealing, he suggested, the method of their production. The incised figures were of all sizes from 'five to seven feet' (1.52-2.13 metres) at their widest while several were from 'sixty or seventy feet' (18.29-21.34 metres). Mr WA Gullick, the NSW Government Printer, found similar groups of figures at Longueville Point a short distance to the east and within sight of Riverview College (*Our Alma Mater*, Dec 1907: 10-11). These figures include illustrations of eight rock engravings (a speared kangaroo, a snake, a porpoise, and several species of fish and sharks) reproduced in Figure 5 below. Descriptions, identification and interpretation of the images attributed to Etheridge and others are recounted in the article (*Our Alma Mater*, Dec 1907: 10-11).

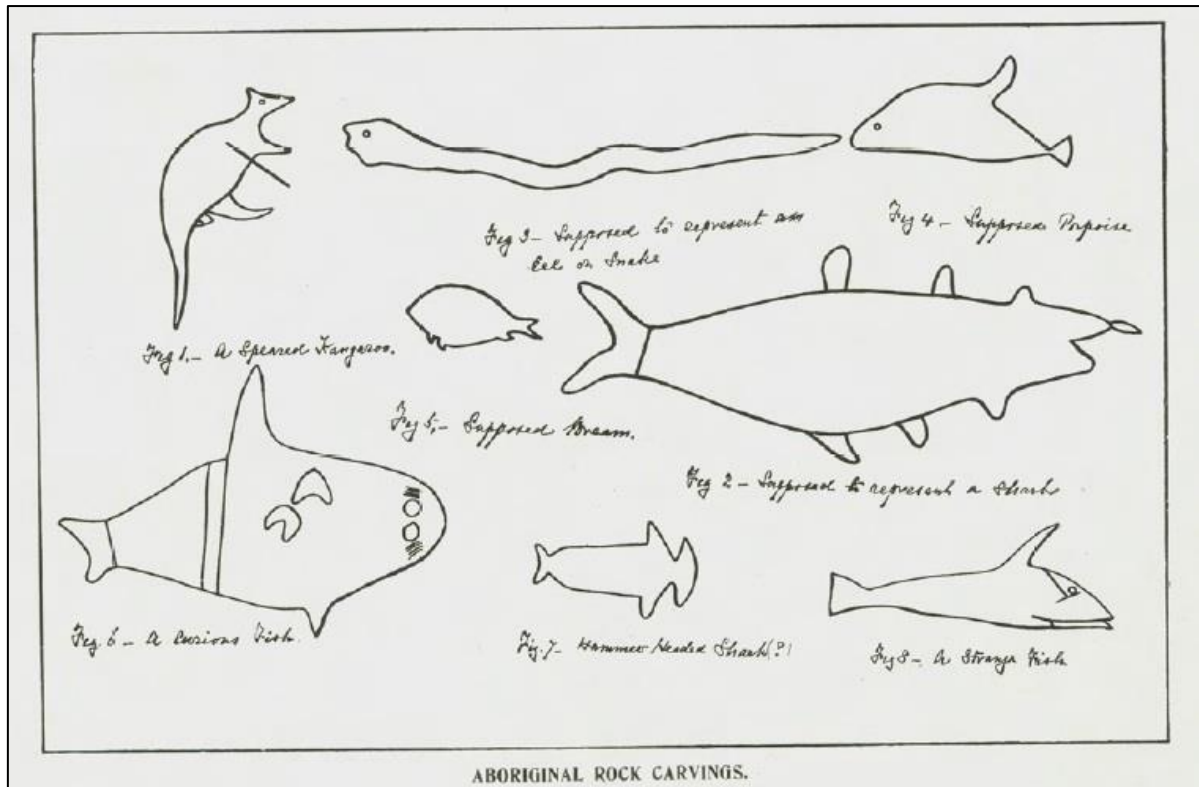


Figure 5: Aboriginal Rock carvings reproduced in an article by John Plummer in December 1907 which were recorded on Longueville Point and "within sight of Riverview College" (*Our Alma Mater*, Dec 1907: np).

5.8 Impact of Colonisation on Life and Traditional Culture

Contact with the British quickly had a profound and devastating impact on Aboriginal life and culture. In April 1789 an epidemic swept through the Colony - a disease considered by Colonists to be smallpox and known by Aboriginal people as gal-galla. Within a year 'well over half' the Aboriginal population of the Sydney region died (Attenbrow 2010: 21). Watkin Tench noted in the 1790s that the North Shore people 'suffered less from the ravages of the small pox' than other clans and, he suggested, adding to their already high status in the community (Tench 1789-98, 1961: 285).

Reports of contact with Gamaragal clan were often at locations in or in close proximity to the Sydney settlement but as settlement spread so did areas of contact and conflict. Gamaragal people attempted to protect their country and precious and, at times, limited food resources from the depredation by Colonists. As timber cutters moved into areas along the Lane Cove River conflict with Gamaragal people increase. Between c1800-11 a stockade or camp was established on the eastern side of Woodford Bay (Longueville), to the east of the study area, to accommodate convicts employed in tending stock and working in the nearby sawpits (Farlow 2011 *Dictionary of Sydney*, accessed 16 Oct 2015; Col Sec's Papers Index: Lane Cove). The increasing proximity of Europeans to Aboriginal pathways, campsites, hunting and fishing grounds, and sacred cultural sites increased the likelihood of encounters and points of conflict.

Censuses of the Aboriginal population, usually made at the same time as the distribution of blankets and supplies, relied on Aboriginal communities travelling to a central point, initially Parramatta, at a certain time of year. Initiated by Governor Lachlan Macquarie in



1816 they were used as a guide to the number of Aboriginal people, of family groups and affiliated places. They do not accurately reflect all Aboriginal people living in the district as not all Aboriginal families attended for fear of retribution for conflict with settlers. They also feared loss of their children to the Native Institution, or the possibility of constraints placed on their freedom and independence. Missionaries, welfare organisations and schools such as the Native Institution also made records. The Gamaragal clan are not shown in either record type. It is possible they were counted among neighbouring 'north shore' clans such as the 'Broken Bay Tribe' (Borogegal) or the 'Kissing Point Tribe,' or that they were not present at those times (Attenbrow 2010: 22; Colonial Secretary: Special Bundles SRNSW).

Colonisation brought competition for food resources, loss of access to traditional lands and cultural places, restrictions on movement, and introduction of diseases against which Aboriginal communities had little or no resistance. Members of clans who survived the early years of Colonisation often found themselves dislocated from family and country. Forced movement of people occurred across the Sydney region and resulted in the loss of some aspects of Aboriginal culture and the emergence of new groups incorporating people from diverse areas. Over time however reorganisation ensured the preservation of some of the core cultural practices and knowledge in Aboriginal communities (Hinkson 2001: xxiv-xxv).

5.9 Acknowledging and Sharing Gamaragal Heritage

Through perseverance and showing great resilience Aboriginal Australians have maintained and still practice core traditions, customs and beliefs, passing them onto future generations despite significant changes imposed on their lives, livelihoods and culture. Important places, beliefs and rituals of the Gamaragal are shared in *Repossession of our Spirit: Traditional owners of northern Sydney* by Dennis Foley, a Gamaragal descendant (2001). Through oral history gleaned from older generations Foley documents important aspects of the culture and place for current and future generations. The Lane Cove River was and still is a significant place for the Gamaragal. It is one of many 'special sites' including Greenwich, Hunters Hill, Woolwich and Cockatoo Island, once accessed from tracks heading south from Crows Nest a 'sit down place' or area from which Aboriginal tracks radiated. The places were part of a creation story that also included sites such as Willoughby Bay and Middle Harbour also accessed from tracks to the northeast of Crows Nest (Foley 2001: 15). The Aboriginal sites in the study area are integral to these 'special places' and important evidence of the lives and culture of the Gamaragal people of Sydney.



6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

6.1 Topography

The study area is located in the central portion of the Sydney Basin. The Sydney Basin is characterised by contrasting landscapes of rugged sandstone escarpments and gently undulating hills over shale (Herbert 1980:21; Sydney 1:100,000 geological map).

The study area is an area of undulating rises on Hawkesbury Sandstone sloping steeply down towards the Harbour. Saint Ignatius' College, Riverview is located approximately 500m to the east of Tannery Creek and approximately 800m to the west of Tambourine Creek.

6.2 Geology

The subject area is located on the Hawkesbury Sandstone. Hawkesbury Sandstone is generally medium to coarse grained, but varies from fine to very coarse grained (Herbert 1980: 18). Material suitable for the manufacture of small tools can be found in scattered white vein quartz pebbles associated with the Hawkesbury Sandstone. Sandstone can be utilised in the sharpening of axes and other ground edge artefacts.

Hawkesbury Sandstones provides materials suitable for the manufacture of ground edge axes and surfaces suitable for engraved art. Hawkesbury sandstone also weathers into overhangs and shelters suitable for habitation and protection from the elements. The quartz which weathers from the sandstone also provides material for artefact manufacture.

However, the tuff and quartz would only have been available in some locations and would not have been widespread. The sandstone may have occurred within the study area as outcrops around the shoreline. Other materials such as chert and silcrete which are valuable materials for the manufacture of small stone tools were not readily available. Such materials, which are highly siliceous and fine grained, can provide a very sharp hard edge suitable for cutting. Buried silcrete deposits are located at Newtown (Steele 2006:24). However, access to these buried deposits may have been limited. Other deposits of silcrete and chert are available from western Sydney at Plumpton, Penrith, St Clair and Prospect (Comber 2008:6), all a considerable distance from Cockle Bay. As a result, people of the Sydney region favoured shell, rather than stone, for tool manufacture (Bradley 1792:92). If stone was required it would have been necessary to travel great distances or trade with neighbouring clans to obtain chert or silcrete.

6.3 Vegetation

The vegetation of the Sydney Basin would once have consisted mainly of dry sclerophyll or open woodland on the higher sections where the soils are sandy and well drained, whilst the slopes would have supported an open Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark forest. The alluvial soils would have supported a river-flat forest, including various *Eucalypt* species and *Angophoras*. The open woodland species would have included *Eucalyptus siberi* (Silvertop Ash), *Eucalyptus piperita* (Sydney Peppermint), *Eucalyptus sclerophylla* (Scribbly Gum), plus *Corymbia* with an understorey of *Banksia serrata* (Old Man Banksia), *Banksia spinulosa* (Hairpin Banksia), *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia) and various *Acacia spp.*, including *Acacia longifolia*. Flowering shrubs would have included *Telopea speciosissima* (Waratah) and *Boronia serrulate* (Native Rose), whilst groundcover species would have included *Grevillia laurifolia* and *Persoonia chamaepitys*. Clumps of *Lomandra longifolia* would also have grown on headland Areas. In addition, various heathland communities would have existed along coastal Areas (Baker et al 1986). Ferns and sclerophyll shrubs would have been growing in rocks along the foreshore and in natural seepage lines at the base of sandstone outcrops (MacPhail 2010:8).

Such vegetation would have provided a rich and varied food source. The needle like leaves of the *Casuarina* were chewed to quench the thirst whilst shields could be made from the bark. Flowers from the *Eucalyptus* and *Banksias* provided a rich nectar. Acacia pods can be eaten and the bark used medicinally. This vegetation also supports a variety of animal life associated with Aboriginal diet. This includes possums, various wallabies and other small marsupials as well as birds and lizards. Bark and wood suitable for spears, shields, water and/or food vessels (coolamons) and other implements would have been available from large trees (Comber 2012:11).

However the urbanisation and industrialisation of the Sydney Basin has ensured that the landscape and its vegetation has been dramatically altered and no longer resembles the pre-contact landscape.

6.4 Current Land Use and Disturbance

A history of the site is presented in the Historical Archaeological Assessment (Comber 2015). Following is a brief précis of that history detailing the disturbance that has impacted on the study area:

The first disturbance to the study area appears to have been the construction of a dwelling known as “Ormeau View” which was constructed prior to 1865 close to the location of the present day Main Building. By 1865 a detached kitchen, fowl house, piggery and other outbuildings had been constructed. A bathing house is shown on an 1867 survey plan on the waterfront, roughly in the location of the present day Saint Ignatius’ College wharf. In 1880, “Ormeau View” became the main classroom building of Saint Ignatius’ College, Riverview with its lavish garden at the front. By about 1883 a jetty was constructed to the east of the bathing house. In 1888 another bathing house was built further to the east of the jetty, roughly in the location of the present day Saint Ignatius’ College boat shed. An infirmary was built in 1884 in the middle of the study area.

Since those improvements, Saint Ignatius’ College, Riverview has undergone significant development with buildings being constructed throughout the central portion of the study area. The remainder of the study area has been landscaped and modified into sports grounds, roads and recreational areas for the students. Figure 6 below shows the 1943 aerial and Figure 13 is an aerial photograph of the school today.. Since 1943 many buildings have been constructed within the study area and much of the study area has been landscaped and modified.

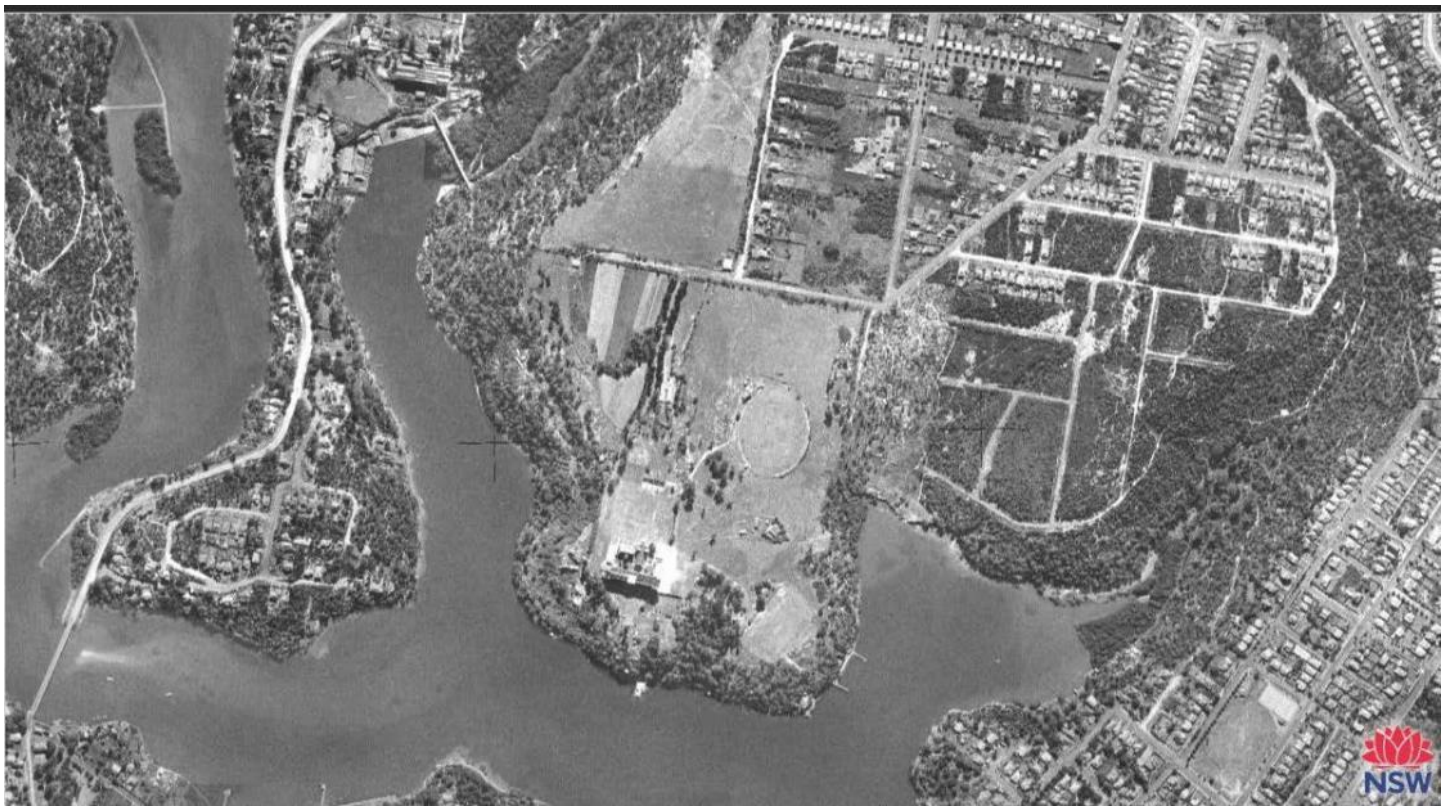


Figure 6:1943 aerial showing the study area (map courtesy of <http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>).



Figure 13: Saint Ignatius' College today
(Google Earth)



7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

7.1 Sydney Harbour

The 1883 publication *Aborigines of Australia* and the 1880 *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* recorded a rock engraving at the area now known as Dawes Point Park, approximately 1km to the north of the present study area. The engraving was either of a whale or a shark with the figure of a man at its head. This engraving has since been destroyed, probably during the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge (AHIMS 45-6-0030). Prior to construction of the Harbour Bridge, Dawes Point would have been a high rocky point.

In 1985 Lampert excavated a midden and camp site at Mort's Bond Store, (previously located at East Circular Quay). The site had been truncated by construction of the building and was in a highly disturbed condition. It contained shell and bone, as well as stone artefacts manufactured from red and grey silcretes, quartz, quartzite and chert. The artefacts were comprised of flakes, flaked pieces and cores. He hypothesised that the stone material was sourced from quarries on the Cumberland Plain (Lampert 1985).

An engraving was recorded "on upright surfaces in creek bed" at Goat Island (AHIMS 45-6-811). These engravings include a whale, kangaroo and fish. Three disturbed middens have also been recorded on Goat Island, (AHIMS 45-6-0811; 45-6-1957; 45-6-2382). Goat Island is situated at the mouth of Darling Harbour, to the west of Pitt Street. Goat Island itself is extremely important, as it was recorded in 1798 as being owned by Bennelong, who played a significant role in early Aboriginal-European relations. It was also recorded as being used by Aboriginal people for imprisonment prior to European settlement. Deputy Judge Advocate David Collins, was required by the Colonial Government "...to observe, record and if possible reconcile the Aborigines..." In 1798 he published details of Bennelong's relationship to Goat Island. This is the first official, written account of ownership of land by an Aboriginal person (Gollan 1993).

A midden was recorded at Bennelong Point, to the north east of Pitt Street. The shell from this midden had been collected by the convicts to burn into lime to provide building mortar (AHIMS 45-6-1615).

Another midden was uncovered during building works near the historic building "Lilyvale" on the corner of Cumberland and Essex Streets, The Rocks, just to the north west of the present study area. It had been highly disturbed by the construction of terrace houses in the 1830s and was subsequently destroyed by the construction of a hotel (AHIMS 45-6-1853).

During historic excavations in relation to the construction of the eastern distributor at Woolloomooloo, an artefact scatter was uncovered. This site was subsequently excavated by Brayshaw (AHIMS 45-6-2580). This site, which was located near a spring contained 4 silcrete, 4 chert, 2 quartz artefacts plus one quartzite and one chalcedonic silica artefact. They were found at a depth of about one metre in "disturbed topsoil, overlain by fill" (AHIMS 45-6-2580:2).

During historic excavations in respect of a development works located at William Street, an artefact scatter was uncovered. This was subsequently excavated and the artefacts included fine quartz debitage and cores, silcrete flakes and tuff cores and flakes (AHIMS 45-6-2651).

During development works at Angel Place stone artefacts were uncovered. This site was subsequently excavated by Steele who retrieved three broken flaked pieces in "partially disturbed topsoil mixed with alluvial silts" (AHIMS 45-6-2581). Steele also recorded a potential archaeological deposit (PAD) on George Street, opposite Wynyard Station (AHIMS 45-6-2796). Neither his assessment report nor subsequent excavation report were available from AHIMS, therefore no further comment about this site can be made. Steele was also requested to record a potential midden at 589-593 George Street, Sydney (AHIMS 45-6-2637) which had been uncovered during historical archaeological excavations prior to redevelopment of the site (Steele 2002a). It 2002 Steele (2002b) excavated a site on the corner of Broadway and Mountain Streets in relation to the Quadrant Development. He uncovered 7 quartz and 6 silcrete artefacts.

Steele (2006) also undertook an assessment and excavations at a development site bound by Kent, Erskine, Napoleon and Sussex Streets, which became known as the KENS site. He retrieved a large assemblage of 952 artefacts which were predominately manufactured from silcrete with some tuff and quartz artefacts (Steele 2006:97). He interpreted the site as being occupied between 2,800 BP to 1788.

Comber (2012) undertook an assessment and excavation at Darling Harbour close to the former shoreline which contained a silty alluvium. It had previously been developed with a large commercial building which was demolished prior to the archaeological excavations and redevelopment of the site. During the archaeological excavation a redeposited midden with ten predominantly chert artefacts was uncovered. The ten artefacts comprised unretouched flakes and flaked pieces with no features that could be used to attribute the artefacts to the phases described by McCarthy (1967) or Gould (1969).



Comber Consultants also undertook Aboriginal archaeological excavations in 2013-2014 at the former International Convention Centre (now known as Darling Harbour Live) on the western shore of Darling Harbour (in prep). They uncovered a sequence of middens along the rocky foreshore which contained six edible shellfish species. A total of 63 artefacts, predominantly silcrete, were retrieved during these excavations. The artefacts from this excavation were predominantly flaked pieces, with nine unretouched flakes and one retouched flake. The artefact analysis indicates that the assemblage collected during these excavations belong to Gould's "Australian small tool tradition" (1969:235) and the Bondaian phase of McCarthy's Eastern Regional Sequence (1976:96). Interestingly, 44 of the artefacts collected at Darling Harbour Live were collected from a discrete knapping floor on the edge of a midden. Radiocarbon dating and environmental information indicates that the midden was deposited between 1690 and 1850.

7.2 Lane Cove

Phil Hunt of the Aboriginal Heritage Office recorded a midden (AHIMS 45-5-3000) on the harbour foreshore at the south-west corner of the Macquarie University Boatshed, approximately 100m to the south east of the present study area. The midden is located on a high bank about 3m above sea level. The northern side of the midden was damaged by the construction of the original boatshed which was destroyed by fire in 2006. The new boatshed was constructed within the original boatshed footprint to protect the remaining midden deposit.

Michal Guider recorded a rock shelter (AHIMS 45-6-2076) behind the 1st Tambourine Bay Sea Scouts Hall, located on Kallaroo Road approximately 200m to the east of the present study area. The rock shelter is recorded as facing southwest with a length of approximately 60 feet, 15 feet high and 4 to 20 feet deep. The rock shelter contained midden material comprising Sydney Cockle, Hercules Club Whelk, Sydney Rock Oyster and Australian Mud Whelk. The AHIMS site card also records a red ochre fish on the wall of the rock shelter.

Guider also recorded a rock shelter with midden (AHIMS 45-6-2075) on the left side of a track at the end of Kallaroo Road which leads to the 1st Tambourine Bay Sea Scouts Hall, approximately 200m to the east of the present study area. The surface of the midden deposit, which includes Sydney Cockle, Hercules Club Whelk, Sydney Rock Oyster and Australian Mud Whelk, has been disturbed, however extensive weed cover may have protected much of the midden deposit. The rock shelter opens onto a large rock platform which is located just to the west of the State Survey Mark 38964.

Guider recorded a series of axe grinding grooves (AHIMS 45-6-2074) beside a small bridge and within the creek bed adjacent to a house at 73 Kallaroo Road, Riverview. This site is located approximately 270m to the east of the present study area. Guider recorded 12 axe grinding grooves, however he records on the AHIMS site card that Rosemary Taplin recorded 37 axe grinding grooves in the 1970s. Guider however records that a retaining wall has been constructed over some of the grooves and that siltation of the creek bed may have concealed some of the grooves.

Guider also recorded a west facing rock shelter (AHIMS 45-6-1966) on the eastern foreshore of Burns Bay, approximately 500m to the north west of the present study area. The rock shelter is recorded as containing some midden material comprising Sydney Cockle and Sydney Rock Oyster.

Guider recorded another rock shelter with midden on the eastern foreshore of Burns Bay (AHIMS 45-6-1967) approximately 150 feet south of AHIMS 45-6-1966. The rock shelter contains a thick midden deposit inside the rock shelter and extending down slope from the shelter. He records the site as having undergone little disturbance, but rubbish and garden refuse litters the site.

Guider records a rock shelter with midden "facing north just west of State Survey Mark 23003" which is located by following the "foreshore from Tambourine Bay Reserve at low tide" and is located on private property (AHIMS 45-6-2325). State Survey Mark 23003 is actually located on the southern foreshore of Tambourine Bay. The description of the location and the location of the recorded Survey Mark do not correlate. It is likely that Guider recorded the wrong State Survey Mark. The rock shelter contains midden material comprising Sydney Cockle, Hercules Club Whelk, Sydney Rock Oyster, Hairy Mussel and Australian Mud Whelk. Charcoal was observed within the sandy floor deposit. No artefacts were recorded.

He records a further rock shelter with midden on private property accessed by following the "foreshore from Tambourine Bay Reserve at low tide" (AHIMS 45-6-2326). He records thick midden material. however states that the centre of the floor deposit within the rock shelter has been excavated "probably by the house owner above". He records Sydney Rock Oyster, Hairy Mussel and Sydney Cockle as the dominant shell species within the midden.

He recorded a further rock shelter with midden material (AHIMS 45-6-1968) which is accessed from a track which leads from the turning circle at the end of Coonah Parade Lane Cove to the water. This rock shelter is located just outside of the present study area on the eastern side of Burns Bay. The rock shelter is facing west with Sydney Cockle, Sydney Rock Oyster and Hercules Mud Whelk the dominant shell species. The shelter is located adjacent to a flat grassy area and an occasional creek.



7.3 The Study Area

In 1990 Michael Guider, an interested non-archaeologist who recorded Aboriginal sites around Sydney, recorded a rock shelter with shell midden (AHIMS 45-6-1969) which is accessed by a track which leads from the end of Coonah Parade Riverview to the water. This rock shelter is located within Saint Ignatius' College, Riverview's grounds. This rockshelter has suffered damage through modern usage. The floor of the midden has been damaged by scuffage and contains considerable amounts of rubbish including cigarette butts. Extensive graffiti was observed during the inspection. The rock shelter is recorded as containing very thick shell midden (now very disturbed and damaged) comprising Sydney Cockle, Sydney Rock Oyster, Hairy Mussel and Australian Mud Whelk. Two small white hand stencils, possibly children's hands were recorded as being located in a niche in the ceiling. These could no longer be observed.

He recorded a further rock shelter with midden deposit (AHIMS 45-6-1977) facing south and measuring "approximately 36 feet in length, 10 feet high and 15 feet deep". It is situated on the harbour foreshore approximately halfway between the present day agriculture compound and the boat ramp. Sydney Cockle and Sydney Rock Oyster are recorded in the sandy floor deposit. It was recorded as a "very distinctive cave" that had been heavily impacted by shale mining.

A rock shelter with midden material and art (AHIMS 45-6-1976) was recorded in 1990. According to the site card it is situated "behind rotunda and up in the cliffline. About 50 feet from waters edge". This rock shelter was re-located during the site inspection. It was located just to the north of the track which follows the foreshore extending from the Saint Ignatius' College boat shed west toward the Saint Ignatius' College wharf. The rock shelter is situated behind the rotunda about 20m north of the foreshore track. The site card records the rock shelter as containing midden material comprising Sydney Rock Oyster, Sydney Cockle and Australian Mud Whelk. It was also recorded as containing stone artefacts and art on the ceiling of the shelter. The art appears to be two emu feet and legs painted in red ochre. The site card records that the shelter has been used "extensively by the school boys and is covered in graffiti, rubbish and cigarette butts". The art was no longer visible, and the artefacts were not visible. A small amount of shell material was observed

Two rock shelters were recorded on the road leading from the maintenance building east towards the Saint Ignatius' College boat shed (AHIMS 45-6-1974, AHIMS 45-6-1975). The two rock shelters are approximately 10m apart on the road and facing south. The rock shelters have been recorded as having remnant shell material, although much of the floor deposit has been removed by road construction. Sydney Cockle and Sydney Rock Oyster were recorded within the shelters. The art could no longer be seen although a small amount of shell was visible. This rockshelter is now propped up by concrete pylons.

The study area is not a registered Aboriginal place.

Figure 7 below shows the location of registered Aboriginal sites in and around the study area.



Figure 7: Showing the location of registered Aboriginal sites within the study area and surrounds

7.4 Site Prediction

To date, archaeological investigation within the vicinity of the study area has been limited, with little systematic research or fully comprehensive archaeological site survey work being conducted. The few surveys that have been carried out have been site selective, having been conducted by an interested non-archaeologist undertaking private surveys and recordings around the foreshore in the late 20th century. These recordings were undertaken after the impact of residential and other development had impacted upon Aboriginal sites. Therefore a regional model of Aboriginal adaptation and population movement has not yet been postulated for this area.

Due to this, the main site type previously recorded within and in the vicinity of the study area has been rockshelters with midden and art. Other site types such as artefact scatters and scarred trees have not been recorded, as they would have been heavily disturbed or destroyed by development. The study area is located on a high rise above the Lane Cover River, an area that would have been a favoured camping spot for Aboriginal people. Prior to construction of the school there may have been artefact scatters located on this rise. However, due to construction of school buildings, gardens, roads etc., it is assumed that such evidence would have been destroyed. Therefore, on the basis of the above environmental and very limited archaeological information, it could be expected that subsurface archaeological deposits containing artefact scatters may exist within areas of the study area not heavily impacted upon and that middens or rock engravings may be located within the study area where sandstone outcrops are found. Scarred or carved trees are not expected due to the landscaping of the grounds.



8.0 RESULTS AND IMPACTS

8.1 Results

During the site inspection undertaken on 20th October 2015, all five of the registered AHIMS sites located within the study area were re-located.

AHIMS 45-6-1969 was inspected and shell was observed throughout the sandy floor deposit. The shelter had clearly been used by school boys and was covered in graffiti. The two white hand stencils previously recorded were no longer visible.

The two rock shelters (AHIMS 45-6-1974, AHIMS 45-6-1975) were inspected and have been heavily impacted since they were recorded in 1990. Both rock shelters had concrete pylons propping up the roofs of the rock shelter. The floor deposit had clearly been disturbed by construction of the road and the concrete pylons. A small amount of shell was visible inside the rock shelters.

The rock shelter with midden and art (AHIMS 45-6-1976) was also found and inspected. The floor of the shelter contained a large amount of rubbish, cigarette butts and cigarette packets. No stone artefacts were observed during the site inspection and the art showing two emu feet and legs were not observed. Shell was visible on the ground surface.

Rock shelter and midden, AHIMS 45-6-1977, was also found and inspected. The area was difficult to access, although an informal track passed through the rock shelter and over the midden. Shell was observed within the rock shelter, across the track and down the slope towards the water.

AHIMS 45-6-1968 which is located outside of the study area was also found and inspected. Shell was observed within the floor deposit, however no artefacts were observed.

No additional Aboriginal objects or sites were located during the site inspection. However, as the study area has been cleared and the College constructed and landscaped, this is not unexpected.

8.2 Impacts

None of the proposed works will impact on any Aboriginal sites registered with the AHIMS database. The recorded rock shelters and middens within the study area are located outside of any areas proposed for redevelopment.

Following is an assessment of each stage of the proposed Concept plan and the potential ground disturbance which could impact upon Aboriginal archaeology associated with each Stage:

Stage 1 impacts

- Expansion of existing Therry building footprint to the north, to the west
- Expansion of existing O'Neill building to the north east
- Upgrade of existing courtyard between Therry and Vaughn buildings
- Upgrade of existing courtyard to the north of Therry building
- Upgrade of the landscape at the north eastern corner of the Therry courtyard

The area to the north of the Therry building has been heavily disturbed by the construction and maintenance of roads and associated services. The area to the west of the existing Therry building has been heavily disturbed by landscaping, the construction of roads, the construction of Gorman Field and the tennis courts. It is considered that the construction of the road and associated services, as well as the disturbance associated with the construction of Gorman Field and the tennis courts in this area would have removed any evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may once have existed.

The area between the Therry and Vaughn buildings has been heavily modified to reduce the slope and during the development of the courtyard between the two buildings. The area to the north east of the O'Neill building has also been heavily modified through the development of courtyards and recreational areas. Therefore it is not expected that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or Aboriginal objects would remain in this portion of the study area.

Stage 2 impacts

- Construction of a new four-storey building with basement
- Two new landscape areas to the north and south of the new building



The impacts of previous works as described for the Stage 1 impacts would have removed any previous evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may have existed.

The construction of the new four storey building and landscaping will not impact upon Aboriginal objects. There are no registered sites within the footprint of the new building and landscaping.

Future stages:

Vaughn Learning Precinct

This building is to be refurbished but not extended. As there will not be any ground disturbance associated with the proposed works in the Vaughn Learning Precinct, there will be no impact

Main Building Precinct:

- Construction of new enclosed stair attached to the northern facade of the existing Main building

It is considered that the construction of the Main Building and the installation of associated services will have removed any potential subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. Therefore it is not expected that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or Aboriginal objects exist within the Main Building Precinct.

Food and Beverage Precinct:

- Construction of new two storey building to the north of the existing refectory building and west of St Michael's House

The area to the north of the existing refectory building and to the west of St Michael's House has been heavily disturbed by the construction of roads, the installation of services and landscaping associated with the courtyards in this area. It is considered that this disturbance will have removed any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or Aboriginal objects within the Food and Beverage Precinct.

St Michael's House Precinct:

- Remove most recent northern additions to building to reinstate original form
- Landscape northern area

The construction of the additions on the northern side of the building, the installation of services through the area to the north of St Michael's House and the previous landscaping would have removed any potential evidence of Aboriginal occupation within this portion of the study area. Therefore it is not expected that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or Aboriginal objects exist within the St Michael's House Precinct.

New Learning Precinct:

- No potential ground disturbance associated with the proposed works in the New Learning Precinct.

There are no potential impacts on Aboriginal heritage associated with the proposed works in the New Learning Precinct.

Recreation Courts Precinct:

- Create a level podium spanning the existing road and connecting to the sports and recreation precincts
- Construction of new basketball courts

The construction and ongoing maintenance of the existing road, in addition to the installation of services associated with the roadway would have removed any evidence of Aboriginal occupation within this portion of the study area. The area proposed for the new basketball courts has previously been landscaped and existing basketball courts are situated in this location. In addition, the landscape slopes steeply from the existing basketball courts to the roadway below. This steep slope would not have been suitable for camping and it is not expected that any sites would have existed in this location. Therefore it is not expected that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or Aboriginal objects exist within the Recreation Courts Precinct.

Sports Precinct:

- Replace existing Father Mac Grandstand
- Consolidate main playing fields and support facilities

The construction of the existing Father Mac Grandstand and the associated landscaping and slope modification in this area would have removed any evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may have existed in this area. In addition, the playing fields area would have been heavily disturbed by the creation and landscaping of the existing main playing fields and support facilities, as well as the installation of associated services within this area. The playing fields area has been heavily modified to manage the sloping site. Therefore it is not expected that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or Aboriginal objects exist within the Sports Precinct.

*Boarding Precinct:*

- Construction of a new building to accommodate existing boarders
- Demolition of St John and Charles Fraser Boarding houses

The construction of a new building to house the boarders is proposed in an area known as “The Slopes”. The steeply sloping topography in this area would not have made an ideal camping site for Aboriginal people. The area has also been heavily landscaped. Therefore it is not expected that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or Aboriginal objects exist within the Boarding Precinct.

The construction of the St John and Charles Fraser Boarding houses would have disturbed any evidence of Aboriginal occupation in this area and it is not expected that demolition of these buildings will uncover any evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

Community Precinct:

- Construction of a building wholly accommodates into the existing sloping site.

The construction of the existing tennis courts and roadways in this portion of the study area will have impacted heavily on the area. The topography of this portion of the study area is steeply sloping and it is considered that this steeply sloping area would not have made an ideal camp site for Aboriginal people. Therefore it is not expected that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or Aboriginal objects exist within the Community Precinct.



9.0 LEGISLATION

9.1 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal sites within New South Wales. The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment are the State Government agency responsible for the implementation and management of this Act. Protection of Aboriginal “objects” is referred to in Part 6 of the Act. An Aboriginal object is defined as:

“Aboriginal object” means any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

Under s86 it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object. Section 90 of the NPW Act details the provisions for the issue of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) for certain activities. When applying for an AHIP it is necessary to undertake Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with OEH’s *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. These guidelines require a lengthy process of consultation which can take approximately four (4) months and include advertising the project, writing to Aboriginal stakeholders allowing sufficient time for stakeholders to respond, holding a meeting and forwarding reports and a research design to stakeholders for comment.

However, as it is not expected that the proposed activities will impact upon an Aboriginal object, it will not be necessary to apply for an AHIP or to undertake additional community consultation.

9.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act and Regulations 2000

This project is a State Significant Development which requires approval from the *Department of Planning under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act and Regulations 2000*. This means that Stage 1 of the project is approved in detail, with the subsequent stages approved in principle. Detailed DA submissions for the subsequent stages would still need to be lodged with Lane Cove Council for final approval, within the context of the overall approval.

The SEARS for the staged development have been issued in accordance with 78A(8A) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* and Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act*. The development description as contained in the SEARS follows:

Stage development application for St Ignatius College Riverview, including:

- Concept proposal for the staged redevelopment of the school over nine stages, comprising demolition, new buildings, alterations and additions, refurbishment works, access arrangements, circulation and landscaping; and
- Detailed plans for the first stage of development comprising the detailed design of Stage 1 – alterations and additions to Therry and O’Neil Wings.

The SEARS state that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared in accordance with clauses 6 and 7 of Schedule 2 of the Environmental Planning Assessment Regulation 2000. This allows the Secretary to impose environmental assessment requirements. In respect of this project the SEARS require that the EIS:

10. *Where relevant, address Aboriginal Heritage in accordance with the Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Community Consultation 2005 and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.*

This report addresses Aboriginal Heritage in accordance with the *Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Community Consultation 2005*. As an AHIP is not required the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* have not been implemented.

9.3 Lane Cove Local Environmental Plan



Section 5.10(1) of the LEP provides protection for Aboriginal objects and places, as detailed below

5.10 Heritage conservation

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Lane Cove,
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (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,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (e) erecting a building on land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land:
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

Stage 1 of this project will be determined by the Department of Planning, so although consultation with Lane Cove Council is required for Stage 1, a DA from Lane Cove Council is not required.

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment will be determining the concept proposal for the staged redevelopment of the school. DA approval for the subsequent stages will be required from Lane Cove Council.



10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made on the basis of:

- Legal requirements under the terms of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended), which states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object without first gaining a permit under Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*;
- Research into the archaeological record for Sydney Harbour and the Lane Cove area;
- Results of the assessment as outlined in this report.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. There is no objection to the proposed development on Aboriginal archaeological grounds. A Part 6 AHIP will not be required.
2. If the final plans for the subsequent stages vary to the concepts detailed in the Masterplan an assessment should be undertaken of the final plans.
3. The registered Aboriginal sites within Saint Ignatius' College, Riverview are not within the areas proposed for works and therefore will not be impacted. However, during the proposed works care must be undertaken to ensure that they are not impacted upon in any way.
4. The rockshelters on Saint Ignatius' College's campus have been defaced by graffiti and the deposition of rubbish. Saint Ignatius' College should develop and implement a management plan for these sites to ensure their ongoing protection and conservation.
5. No further archaeological investigation, monitoring or testing is required in respect of the proposal.
6. If, during the course of the proposed development, any previously undetected Aboriginal objects, shell or sandstone bedrock is uncovered, work must cease in the vicinity to the object, shell or bedrock and further advice sought from the consultant and the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.
7. An induction should be provided to all construction staff, employees, contractors and sub-contractors in respect of Aboriginal heritage protection and their responsibilities under the *National Park Act 1974* by a suitably qualified archaeologist. A written induction should also be provided to be included in all environmental and safety documentation for future reference.



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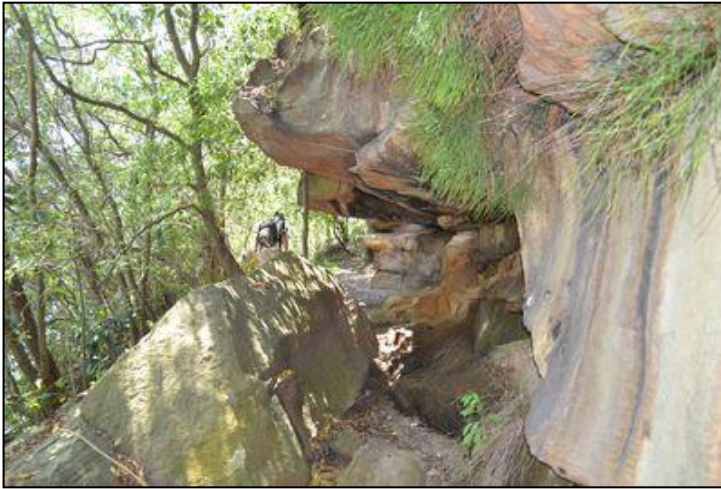
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ABBREVIATIONS

Col Sec	Colonial Secretary's Papers
HRA	<i>Historical Records of Australia</i>
ML	Mitchell Library
n.d.	not dated
n.p.	not paginated
SLNSW	State Library of New South Wales
SMH	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
SRNSW	State Records of NSW
<i>Syd Gaz</i>	Sydney Gazette



PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: Facing west and looking at AHIMS 45-6-1977.



Photograph 2: Looking at the midden material at AHIMS 45-6-1977.



Photograph 3: Facing east and looking at AHIMS 45-6-1974 and AHIMS 45-6-1975 which are now supported by concrete pylons.



Photograph 4: Looking at some shell eroding out of AHIMS 45-6-1974.



Photograph 5: Facing east and looking across AHIMS 45-6-1976. Rubbish can be seen across the floor of the rock shelter and the art was no longer visible.



Photograph 6: Facing east and looking across AHIMS 45-6-1969. Graffiti can be seen all over the rock shelter, however the two white hand stencils were no longer visible.



Photograph 7: Facing east and showing exposed sandstone bedrock within the Rose Garden. This will not be impacted upon by the proposed works.



Photograph 8: Facing west and looking across the area known as the Third Yard.



Photograph 9: Facing east and looking across the courtyard at the rear of the Main Building. The rear of the Main Building can be seen on the right of the photo. The Dalton Chapel is visible on the left of the photo and the administration building can be seen at the rear of the photo.



Photograph 10: Facing north west and looking toward the Wallace Building.



Photograph 11: Facing east and looking at the rear of the Main Building (in the background), Licona (on the right of the photo) and St Michael's House on the left of the picture.



Photograph 10: Facing north and looking across Gorman Field toward the rear of St Michael's House and Licona and at the Vaughn building.





APPENDIX A: SAINT IGNATIUS' COLLEGE RIVERVIEW – SSDA SUBMISSION: DESIGN CONCEPT PACKAGE

Saint Ignatius' College Riverview - SSDA Submission
Design Concept Package
OCTOBER 2015

ISSUE P2 - FOR REVIEW

P M D L 



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9.	Existing Uses	23.	Existing Site Shadow Diagrams June 22 12.00pm
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PMDL



EXISTING SITE ANALYSIS



Although the campus is a large land area there is a significant portion that is restricted or unsuitable for development due to topography, environmental or heritage considerations as indicated. Site falls vary across the campus but can be in excess of 30 metres and this has impacted previous developments and circulation.

The College is situated in a predominantly residential area and is a significant heritage site in the Lane Cove area.

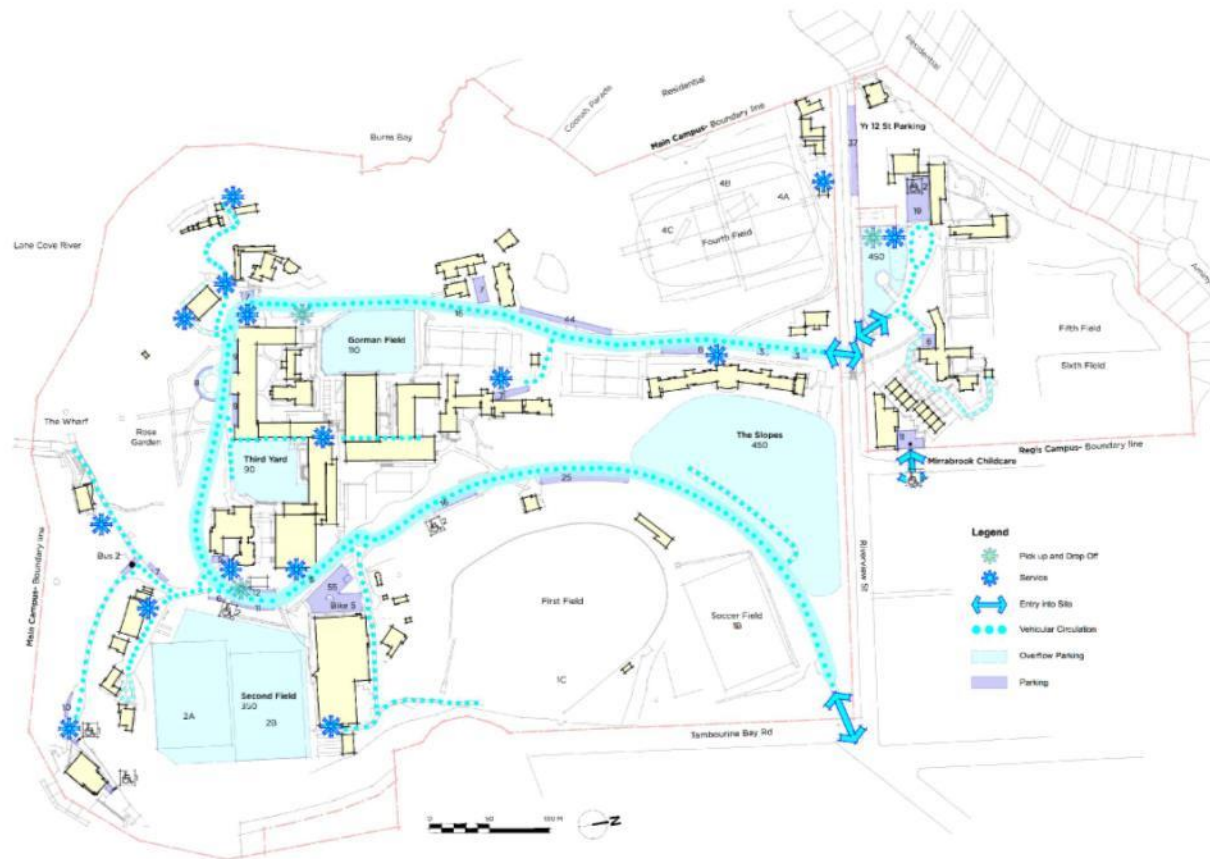
Buildings that are situated on the ridge line benefit from the cooling north east breezes but similarly are impacted by southerly storms.

The site features an "open" feel rather than a "gated community" which is a key part of the Ignatian ethos.

Refer to Landscape Report.



EXISTING VEHICULAR CIRCULATION



The College's primary access was originally from the water but the main address is now by road from the north.

The site is divided by a main vehicle circulation loop road which restricts movement and the full utilisation of the campus. This also creates a major safety issue especially related to service and pedestrian movement.

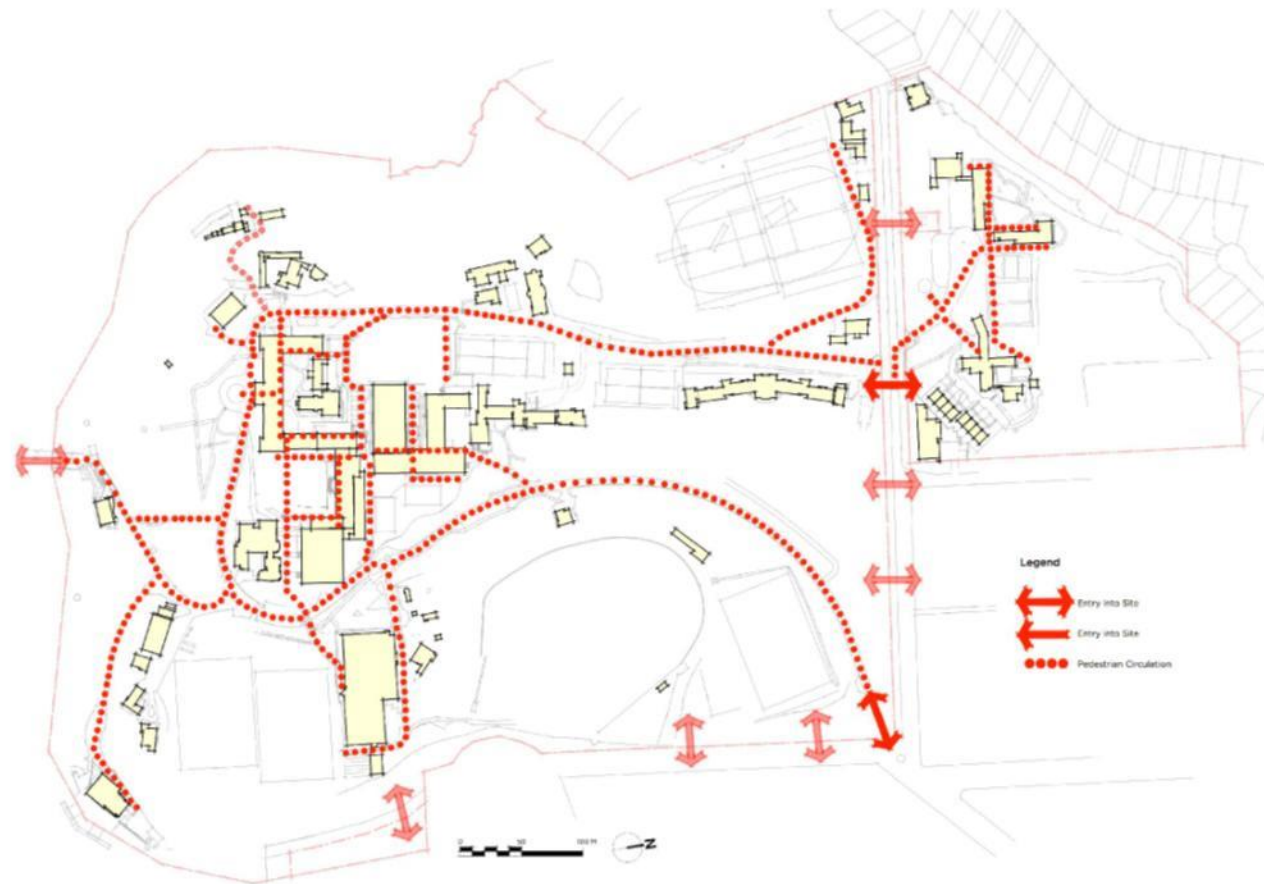
There is a variety of parking distributed around the site in both formal and informal arrangement. Key College community events and sporting matches attract a significant number of vehicles which are well managed and accommodated on site, but have detrimental affects, on fields and open spaces.

Service points are also distributed around the campus providing a lack of clarity and control on deliveries and waste removal.

Refer to Traffic Report.



EXISTING PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION



Pedestrian circulation largely follows the vehicular circulation in many areas of the campus. Access is restricted by level changes and the main loop road.

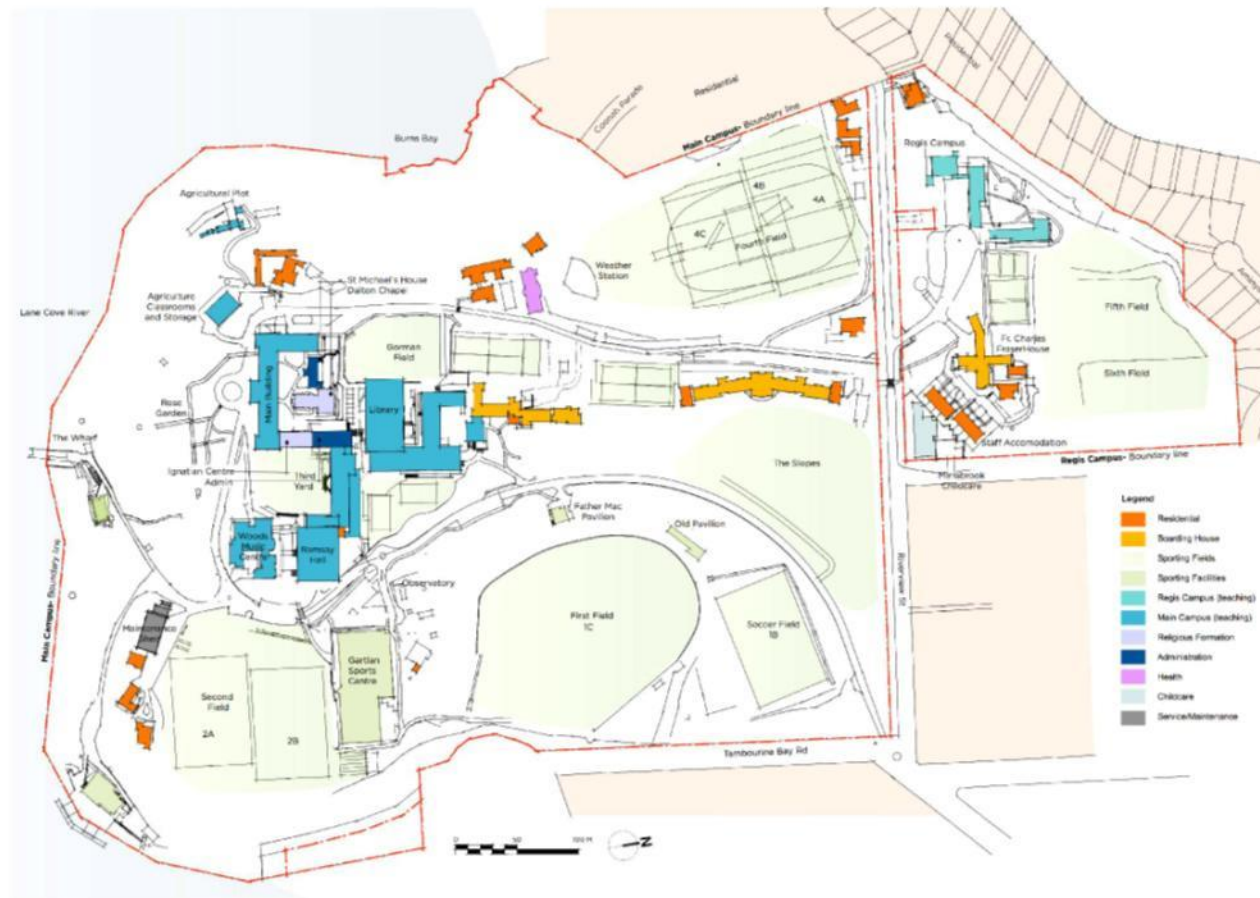
Given the history of development on the campus there are a number of key pinch points that severely impact student and staff circulation.

Similarly, site service conflicts with some of the pedestrian circulation given the location of some facilities.

The site features a "porous" boundary to Riverview Street, inviting a wide diversity of pedestrian access points. The Regis campus is open to surrounding neighbors which creates some conflict in duty of care for the junior students.



EXISTING USES



Usage of the existing facilities lacks a defined structure, with the development of the campus and ongoing changes of use responding to demands and changes in the learning and pastoral environments and making the best of what there is.

There are core areas or precincts of learning, boarding, administration and recreation although these are not clear and are poorly connected.



EVALUATION

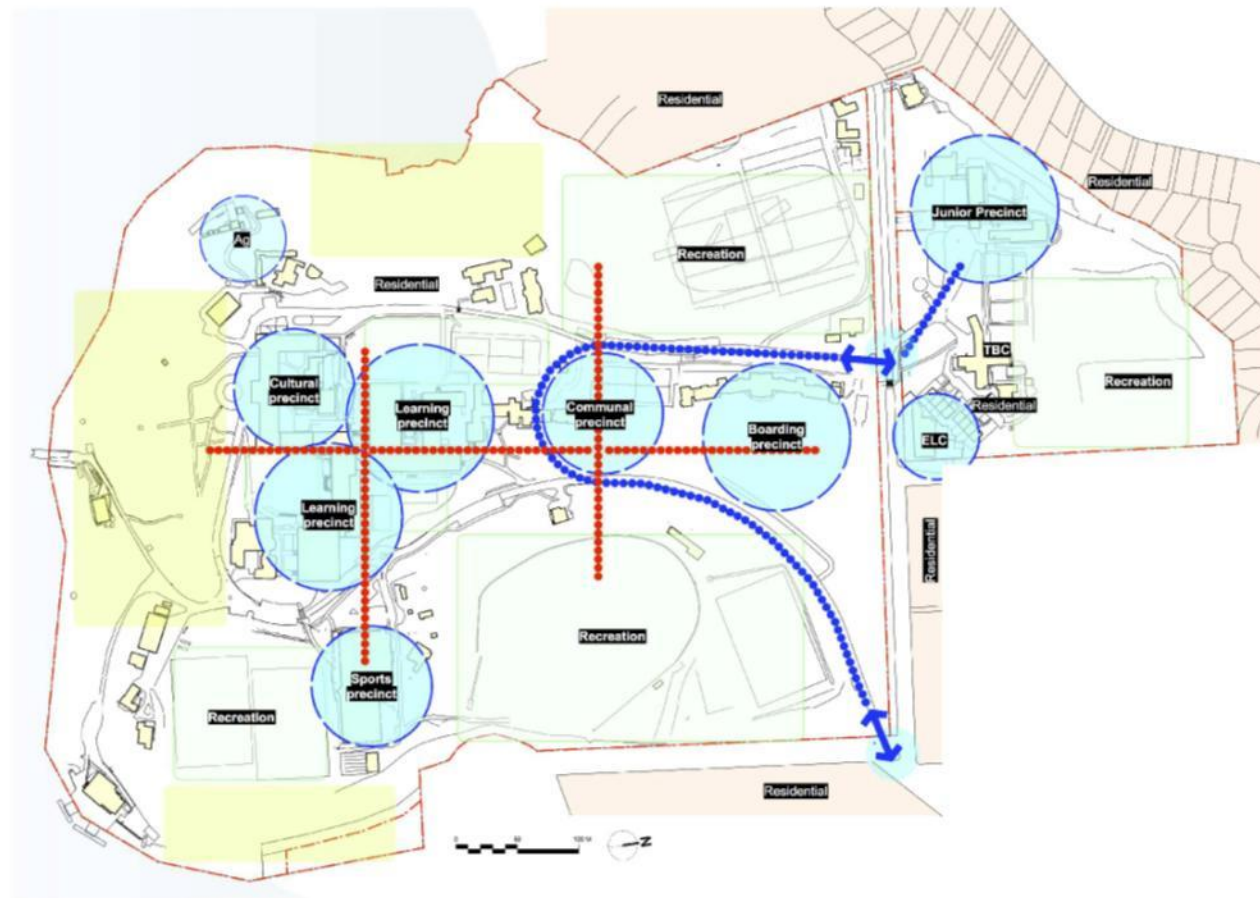


Based on the evaluation of the existing facilities, looking towards the future, and aiming for the best facilities to support the teaching and learning, the campus features a mix of simple ratings.

- The heritage buildings are obviously of high value but optimising their appropriate uses is critical to the overall future of the campus.
- Some maintenance facilities are not best positioned operationally or for safety.
- Specialist facilities are key investments which need to be respected and enhanced where possible.
- Most facilities have the ability for refurbishment, reinvention and reuse for the future.
- The College has some "good bones" that can be built upon.



MASTERPLAN SITE CONCEPT



The concept approach is to develop identifiable activity precincts linked by clear and simple circulation, forming strong pedestrian "streets", whilst supporting managed site service.

The reduction of the main vehicular loop road to the northern end of the campus provides opportunities for the learning spaces to connect to the extended campus areas, significantly improving safety and amenity.

The creation of the "communal hub" provides the opportunity to rationalise site service, catering, functions, maintenance, set down and pick up, parking and associated activities.

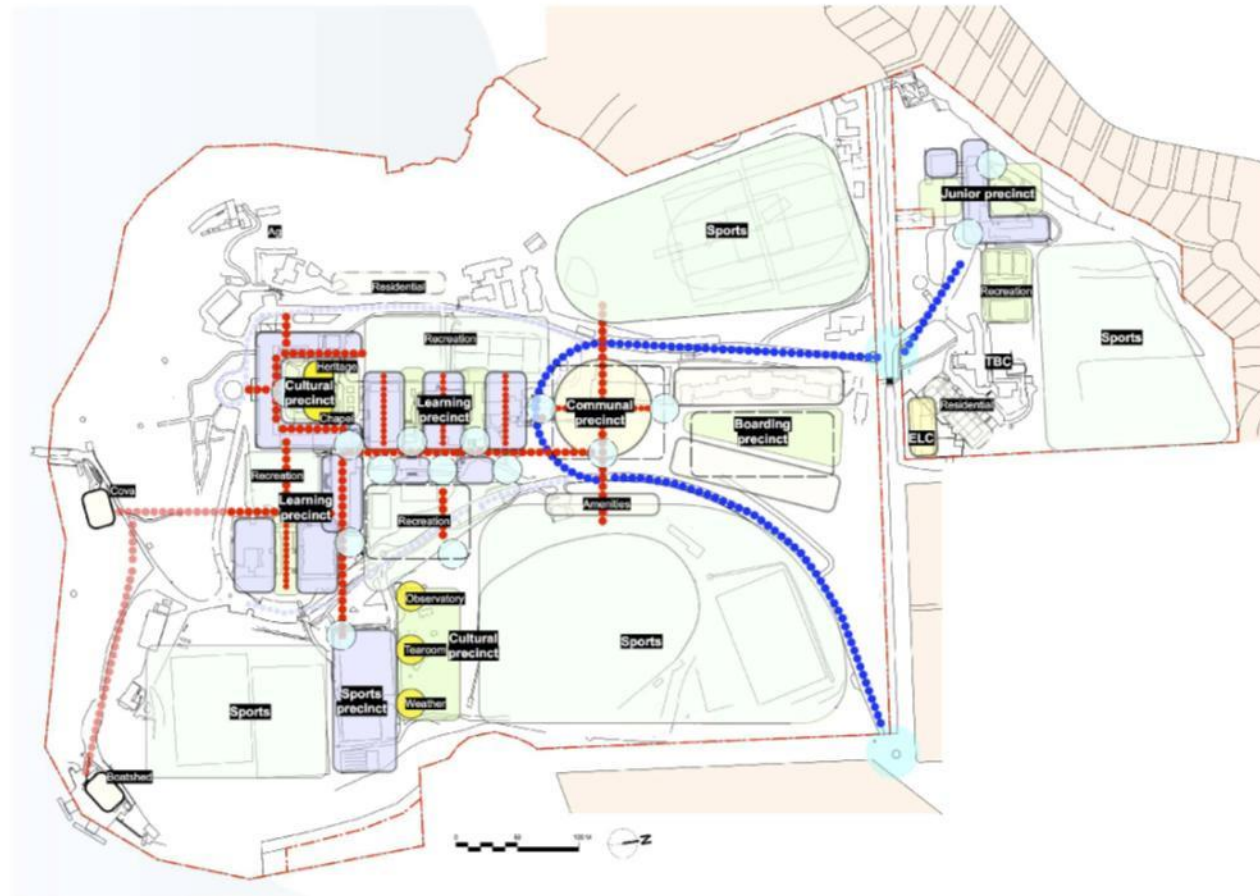
The creation of the boarding precinct enhances the home and school division whilst reflecting the residential character of the area.

Along the pedestrian "streets" the creation of activity nodes and identities provides the opportunity to develop social foci around the house and faculty organisation of the College.

Rather than corridors, the ambition is to develop broad links that are active and celebrate the learning, pastoral, spiritual and social philosophy of the College. Instead of hiding the learning, users and uses, providing opportunities for exhibition, display and celebration.



MASTERPLAN SITE CONCEPT

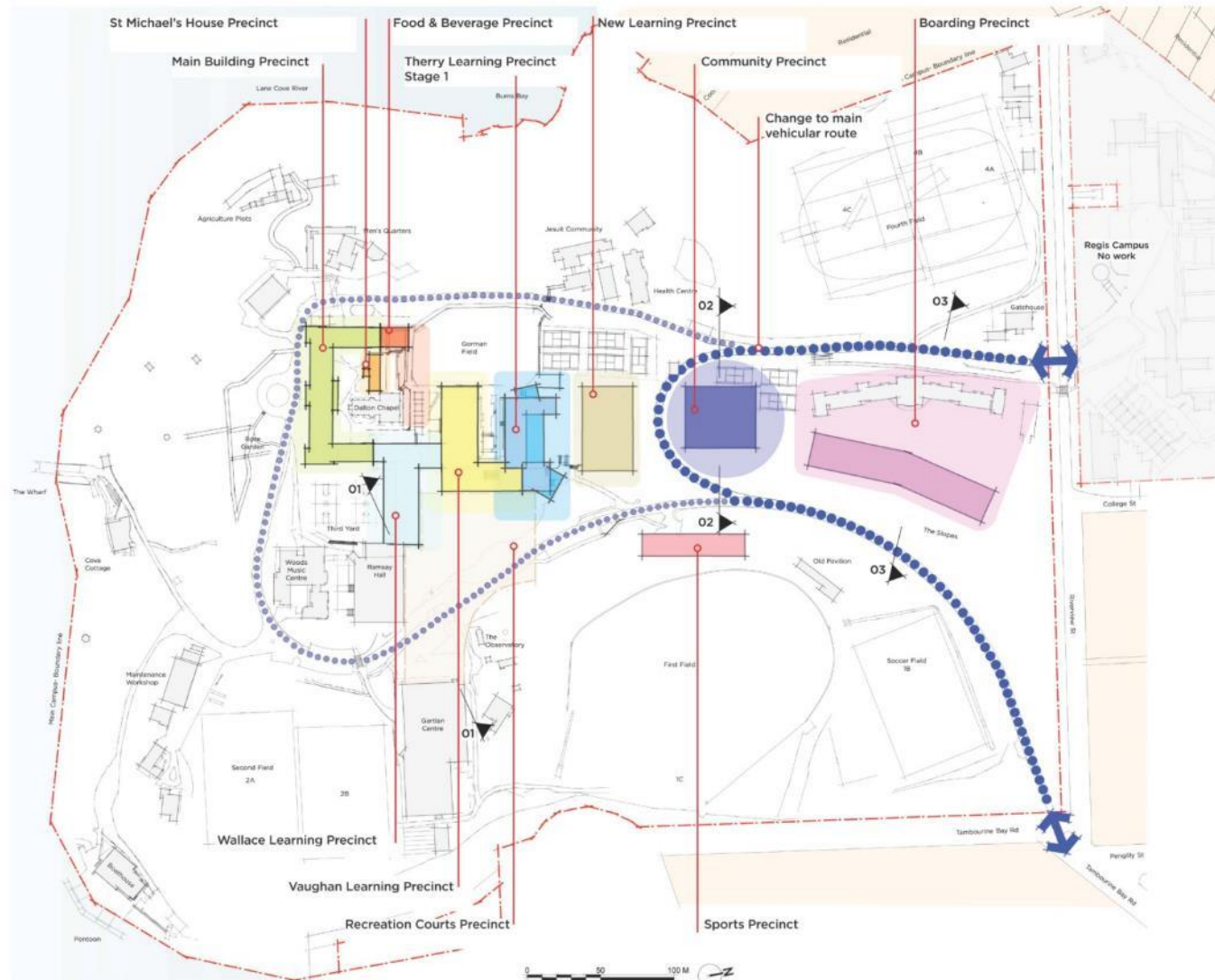


- Stage 1 - Reinvent, expand and upgrade existing Therry Learning Precinct.
- Consolidate administration and staff in Main Building.
- Repurpose St. Michael's House as Heritage Centre together with expanded retail / F&B offer on west.
- Replace existing Wallace with new STEM facility with similar footprint and additional level.
- Reinvent, expand and upgrade existing Vaughan and O'Neil Learning Precinct.
- Develop strong circulation "streets" with identifiable nodes for faculties and houses as part of the circulation system.
- Engage the space between and adjacent buildings to reinforce connections and expand learning opportunities.
- Rationalise carparking, service and maintenance activities. Reduce pedestrian and vehicle conflict.
- Consolidate boarding to a defined "home" precinct.
- Develop central communal hub with catering, function and sports amenities as well as centralised service, stores and parking.
- Consolidate main playing field and support facilities including spectator, amenities and community accommodation.
- Build on the existing circulation pattern to provide multi level access paths around the campus, reducing pinch points and providing options.
- Expand the existing food and retail offer on the western side of the main quad.
- Expand the learning connections across the road to the east by expansion of recreation courts retaining and potentially expanding parking under.
- Exploit opportunities to create new recreation space and links between indoors and outdoors.





MASTERPLAN PRECINCT DEVELOPMENT





Stage 1

Therry Learning Precinct

Therry Precinct - Stage 1 - Expansion and refurbishment of the existing Therry and O'Neil buildings to improve and increase opportunities for learning, accommodate the House group in home bases, create more generous areas for staff and improve connection and circulation within and through the levels. Works are summarised as follows.

- Expansion of the existing Therry building footprint to the north to provide collaborative, connected, contemporary learning spaces.
- Expansion of the existing Therry building footprint to the west and O'Neil building footprint to the north east to create nodes that connect the three levels and provide opportunities for locating and celebrating the House and Staff Faculty areas.
- Refurbishment of the existing Therry and O'Neil Wings to provide collaborative, connected, contemporary learning spaces.
- Upgrade of the existing courtyard between Therry and Vaughan to better integrate with the learning and create a sense of place.
- Upgrade of the existing courtyard to the north of Therry as an extension of the learning at ground level.
- Upgrade of the landscape at the NE corner of the Therry courtyard to create a better transition over the significant level change, further opportunities for outdoor learning and an improved sense of arrival to Stage 1.
 - Additional GFA = 1,850 m²
 - Number of Levels = As existing
 - Revised Building height = RL 49.50 (additional roof profile)

Future Stages

Vaughan Learning Precinct

Refurbish lower 2 levels of Vaughan Building to create improved contemporary learning environments, House bases, staff areas and better connection between levels. Refurbish the existing library to better locate administration facilities to the west end and open up the learning areas to connect with lower levels of Vaughan and the new Wallace building.

Wallace Learning Precinct

Demolish the existing Wallace and Administration buildings and replace with new facility of greater footprint in a similar location. Height of new building at 5 levels will be 1 level higher than the existing facility which will equate to the existing top floor level of the existing Doyle and Vaughan Buildings. The new building will provide improved learning opportunities for Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics as a STEM facility.

Main Building Precinct

Consolidate administration and staff into the existing Main Building and reinstate a sense of 'Front' door with new reception at ground floor. Locate staff on top two levels and connect these to ground level with new enclosed stair attached to northern facade as a light framed glass element.

Food & Beverage Precinct

Provide a new and expanded Food and Beverage offer as a two storey building, north of the existing refectory building and west of St Michael's House, to replace the existing canteen that, from a service perspective, is poorly located centrally within the campus.

St Michael's House Precinct

Develop St Michael's House as Heritage Centre providing forum for display and celebration of College's provenance, currently stored in archives at basement of Main Building. Remove most recent northern additions to building to reinstate to original form. Landscape northern area to provide generous areas for School community to gather and eat.

New Learning Precinct

Create additional learning facilities to cater for the specialised and flexible needs of contemporary learning and the College's diverse co-curriculum opportunities.

Recreation Courts Precinct

Create quality recreation space for the learning precinct as a level podium spanning the existing road and connecting to the sports and recreation precincts to accommodate new basketball courts. Development will result in loss of existing outdoor permanent parking spaces which will be reinstated under podium.

Sports Precinct

Consolidate main playing fields and support facilities, which will include the replacement of the Father Mac Grandstand.

Boarding Precinct

Consolidate boarding into a defined 'home' precinct with a new building accommodating existing boarders from St John and Charles Fraser Boarding houses, both of which will be demolished.

Community Precinct

Develop central communal hub with catering, function, maintenance and sports facilities over a series of levels in a building wholly accommodated into the existing sloping site.

As part of this stage the main vehicular loop road will be reduced to northern end of campus to create shorter thoroughfare for buses, service vehicles and student pick up/drop off. The southern end of loop road will be transformed into a pedestrian zone enabling vehicular access as required.



EXISTING SITE MASSING MODEL



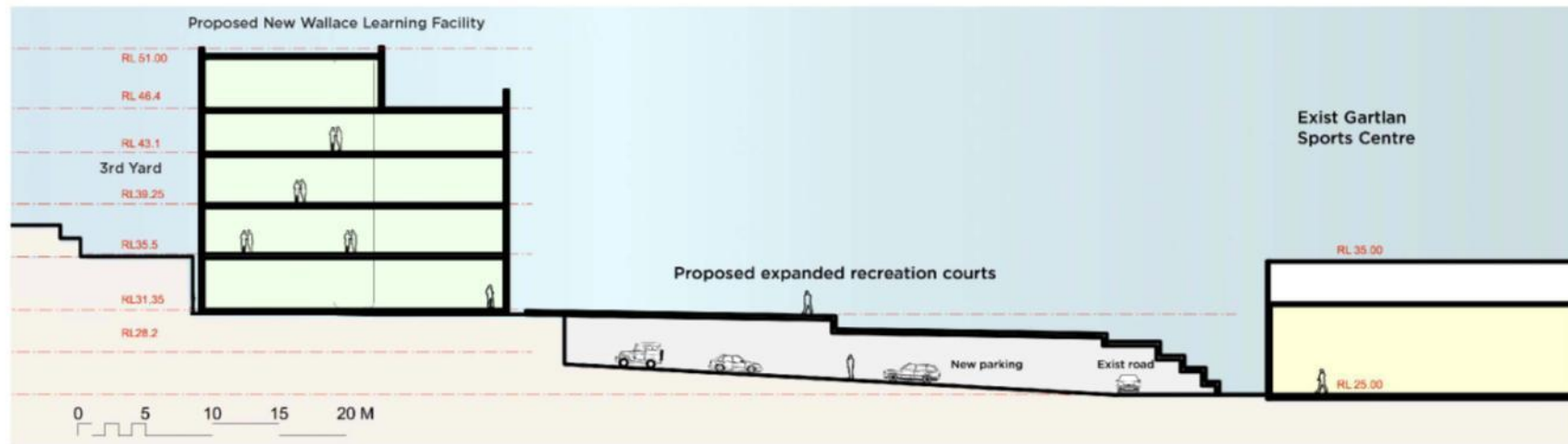


PROPOSED SITE MASSING MODEL





CONCEPT DESIGN SITE SECTIONS



01 Wallace / Recreation Section

The existing Wallace and Administration Buildings will be replaced with a new Wallace facility of greater footprint and GFA in a similar location and with a similar relationship to 3rd Yard and the recreation courts.

The existing recreation courts will be expanded as a level podium spanning the existing road and connecting to Gartlan Sports Centre and recreation fields as a series of landscaped terraces and stairs. The podium will provide additional courts as well as improved connection and safer access between the learning and recreation precincts.

The area created under the podium will provide space for reinstatement of parking spaces lost through the development with potential for further car spaces depending on the extent of excavation.



CONCEPT DESIGN SITE SECTIONS



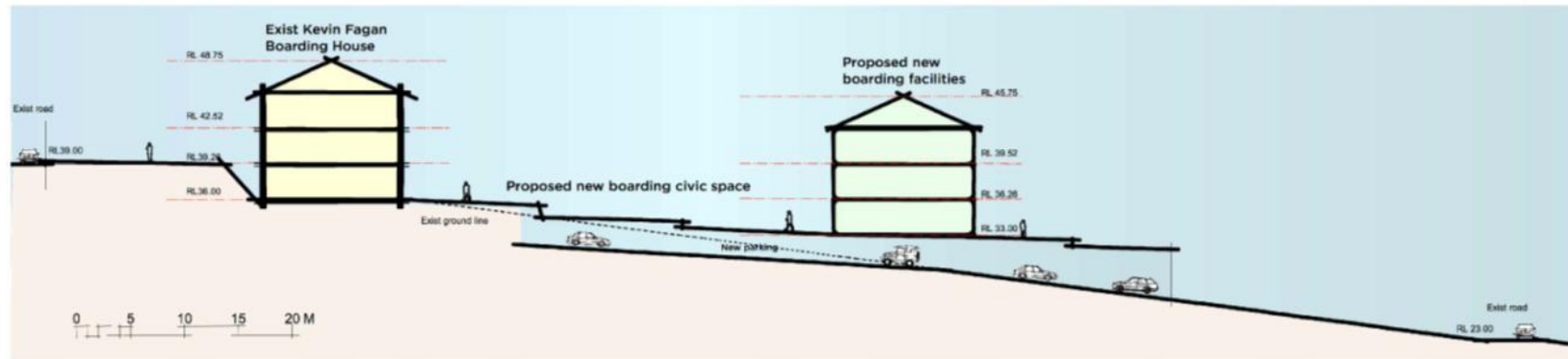
02 Community Precinct Section

With St. John's demolished, a central communal hub will be developed to accommodate catering, function, maintenance and sports facilities over 4 levels. The building will be accommodated wholly within the existing sloping site with parking and services at the bottom level accessed via the lower road and tennis courts reinstated at the top level which will align with the upper road.

The main vehicular loop road will be reduced to the northern end of campus circumnavigating the communal hub. Drop off for buses and vehicles will occur midway along this shortened route providing access directly into the mid levels of the communal and learning facilities either side.



CONCEPT DESIGN SITE SECTIONS



03 Boarding Precinct Section

Boarding will be consolidated into a defined 'home' precinct with a new building of similar footprint and scale to the existing Kevin Fagan Boarding house, accommodating existing boarders from St. John and Father Charles Fraser Boarding houses.

Located on the slopes to the east and downslope of the existing boarding house the new facility will be elevated on a podium to achieve the following:

- A basement under to accommodate overflow parking lost through this development, reinstated as permanent car parking spaces, with on grade access from the lower road.
- An improved landscape solution between the new and existing boarding houses with a raised terraced courtyard providing vital connections and quality outdoor space, reinforcing a sense of place and community.



EXISTING SITE SHADOW DIAGRAMS - JUNE 22 9.00AM





PROPOSED SITE SHADOW DIAGRAMS - JUNE 22 9.00AM





PROPOSED SITE SHADOW DIAGRAMS - JUNE 22 12.00PM





EXISTING SITE SHADOW DIAGRAMS - JUNE 22 3.00PM





PROPOSED SITE SHADOW DIAGRAMS - JUNE 22 3.00PM





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APPENDIX C: SAINT IGNATIUS' COLLEGE – MASTERPLAN STAGE 2

Saint Ignatius' College - Stage 2
Return Brief
1 JULY 2019





INTRODUCTION



Background

2014 Masterplan

Saint Ignatius' College Riverview, appointed PMDL in April 2014 to carry out a detailed masterplan study. The study incorporated analysis and review of existing facilities, formulation of brief through analysis and examination of other schools and facilities, site visits to other learning facilities, discussions with key stakeholders, exploration of learning ambitions and settings and consultation with Lane Cove Council.

The process commenced in earnest in June 2014 with an overall vision being agreed in November 2014 and summarised in the Masterplan document dated May 2015.

Stage 1

On completion of the Masterplan the College approved progressing the Masterplan to an SSDA submission to the Department of Planning. The submission was for a concept design for the campus and a detailed design for what was identified as a Stage 1 project, being the adaptation of the Therry building into contemporary Teaching and Learning.

The design for Therry is a unique transformation of an existing building that supports the College's ambition to evolve its current teaching and learning, reinforce its pastoral commitments and achieve a sustainable response.

The organisational design principles for the Stage 1 were focused on

- Teaching and Learning
- Pastoral Care
- Faculties & Staff
- Access and Connection.

2018-19 Masterplan Review

In December 2018, following completion and 6 months of occupation of the Therry building, the College Executive challenged PMDL and the Masterplan Reference Group with the exercise of reviewing the existing Learning Precinct Masterplan to achieve the following:

- Maintain the College's ambitions for the overarching Masterplan.
- Provide 'pause points' in the Masterplan construction sequence that enabled unimpeded operation of the College and addressed debt levels.
- Ensure the College does not exceed a peak debt of \$30 million.
- Explore options to utilise the existing Wallace building as shunt space for construction works and beyond to mitigate the requirement for demountables and possible support for construction of future stages.

Stage 2

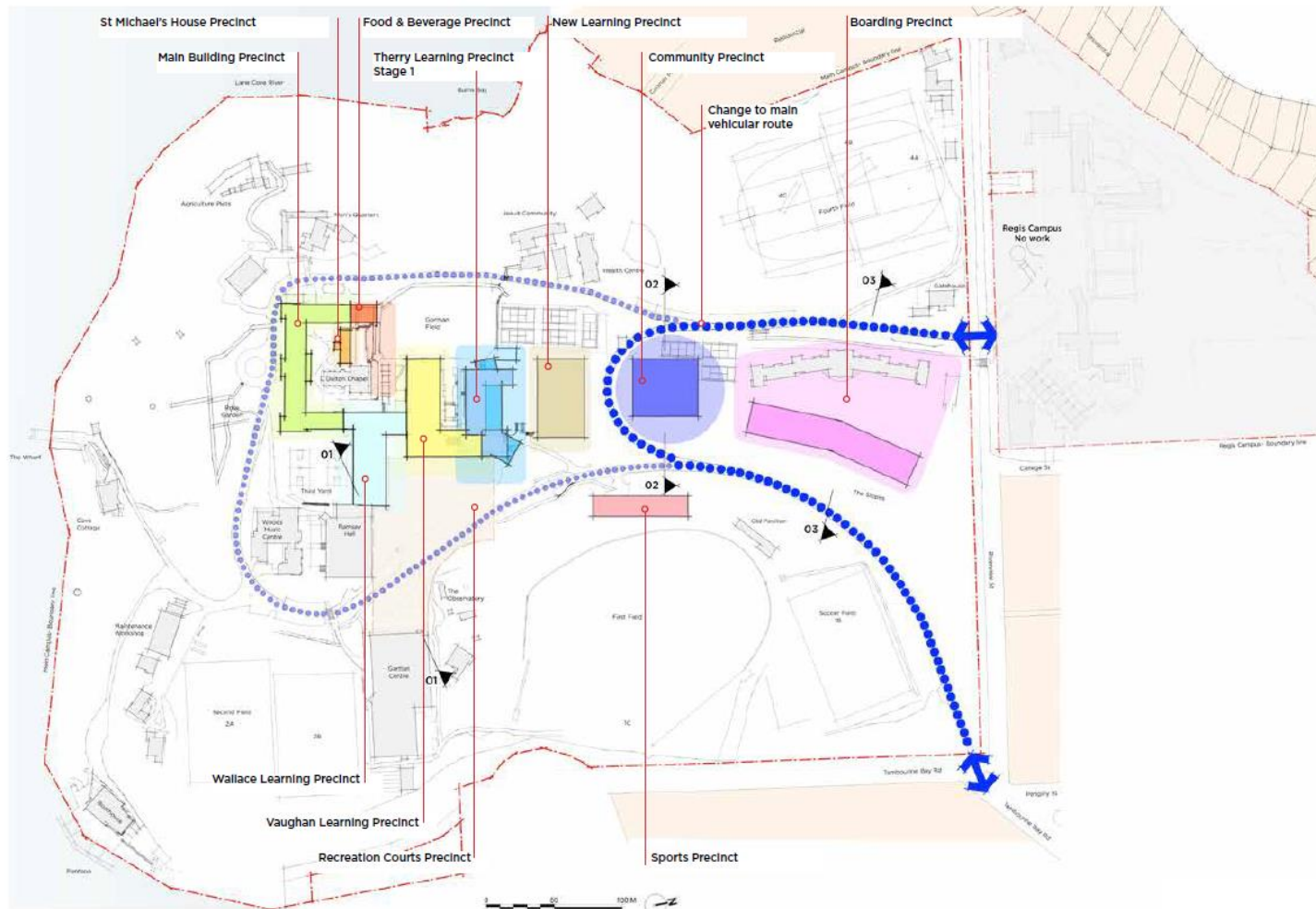
In response to the above exercise a revised resolution for Stage 2 was determined. The original Stage 2 proposal was for replacement of the existing Wallace Building with one of similar footprint and massing in the same location.

Whilst this solution met the College's brief for Teaching and learning, Pastoral Care, Staff and Access, it had inherent challenges operationally during construction and financially. The revised design addresses these challenges through its simple relocation to the north of the existing Wallace building and ability to retain this building until construction of future stages.

In the review of Stage 2 further briefing requirements were considered to ensure the building in its new location provided the best value for money in addressing other College needs. The revised Stage 2 includes the F&B offer and an associated covered outdoor space and a basement level to meet the College's servicing needs.

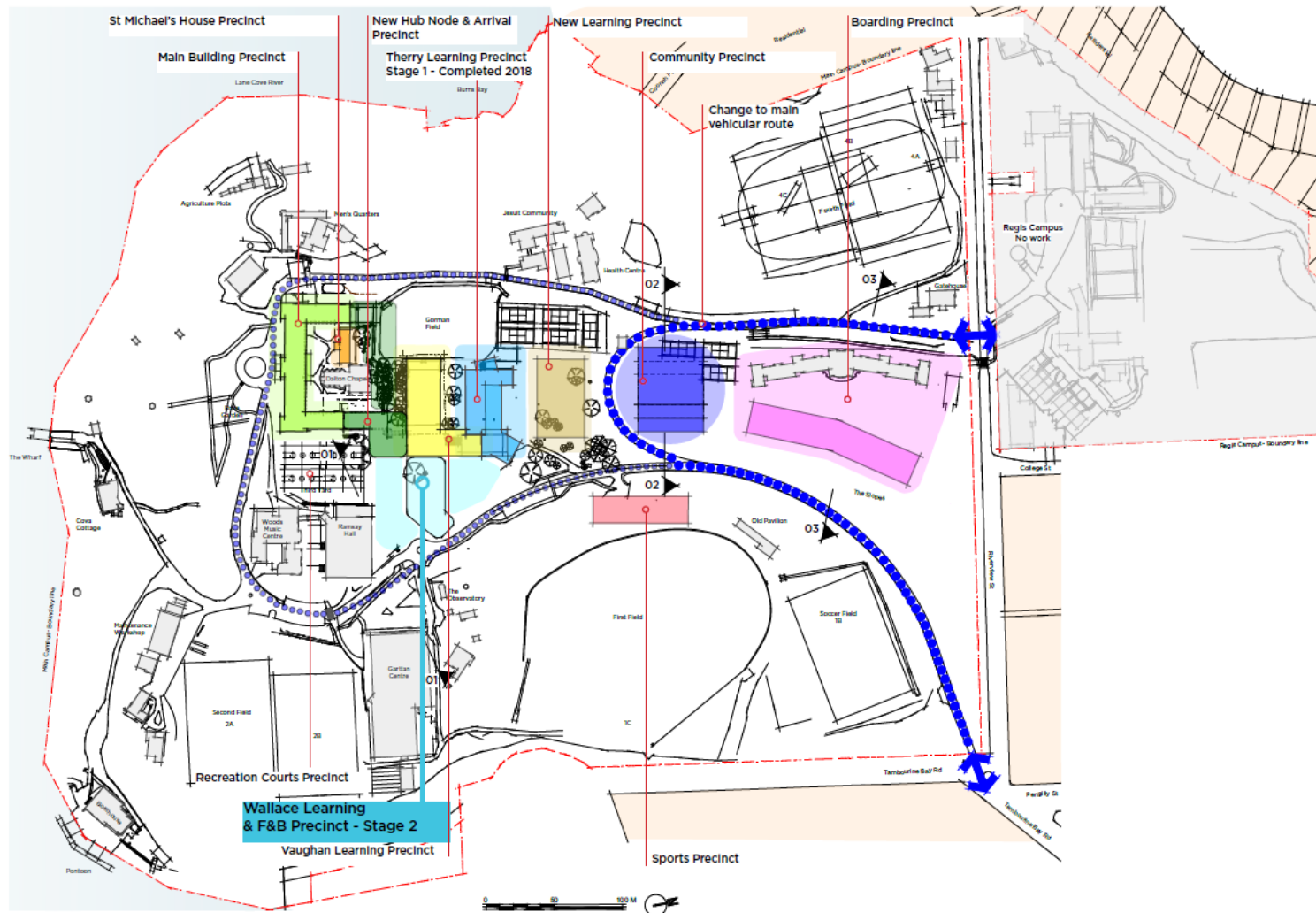


2016 SSDA - PRECINCT MASTERPLAN



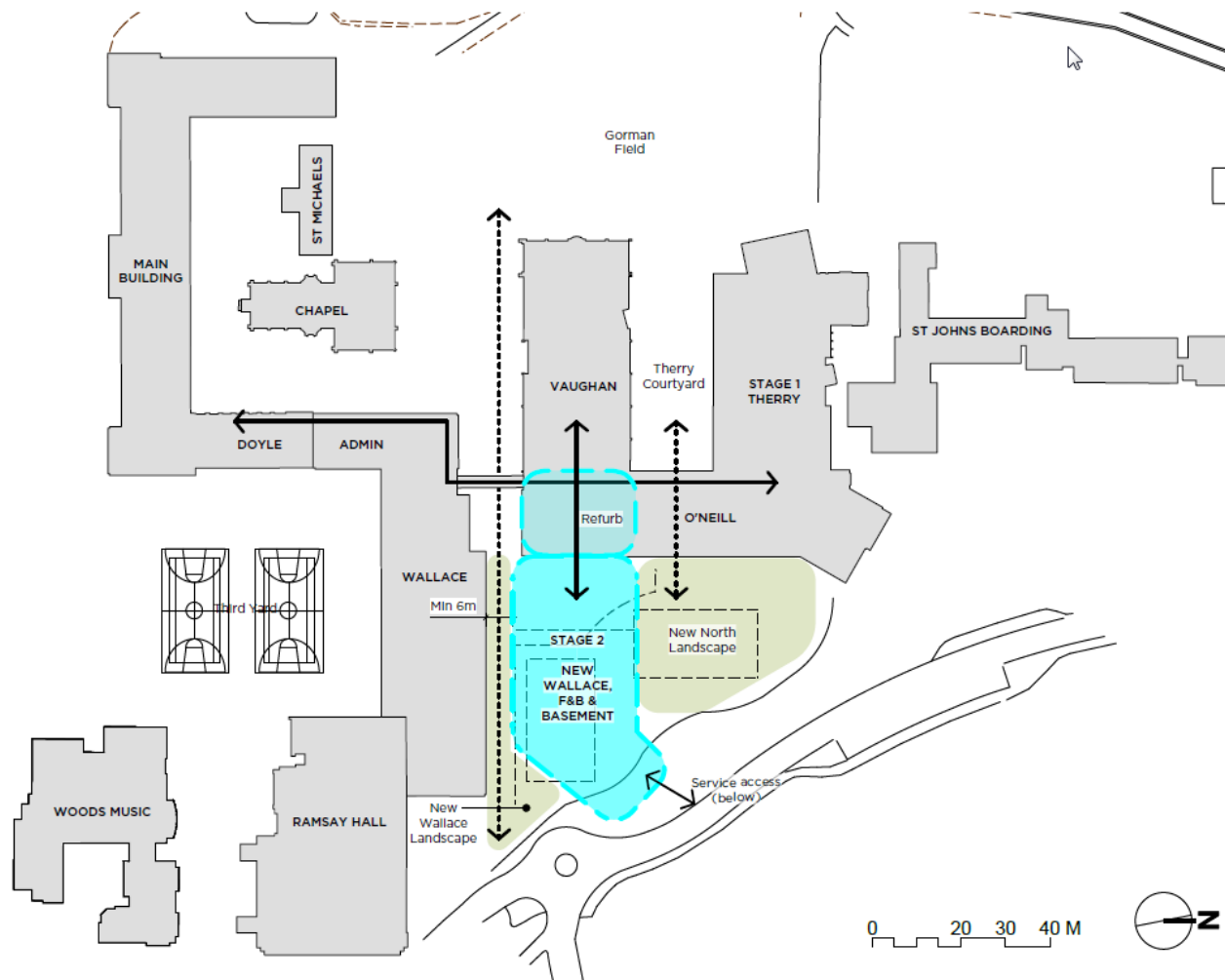


2019 REVISED PRECINCT MASTERPLAN





PROPOSED STAGE 2



Stage 2

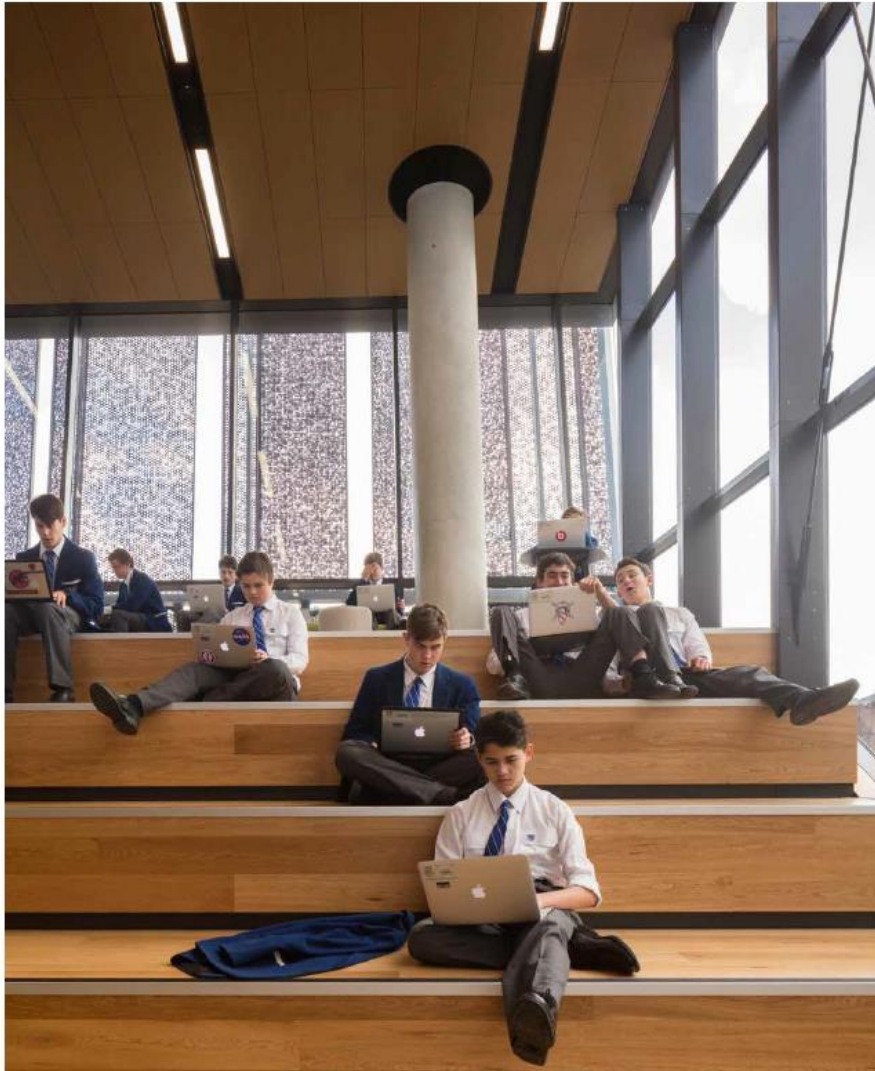
Stage 2 of the Masterplan consists of the following components:

- New four storey Wallace Building including Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and PDHPE faculties as well as six Pastoral Care House areas.
- New Canteen (F&B)
- Additional Basement level for deliveries and servicing of College.
- Refurbishment of a portion of O'Neill to allow for the New Wallace Building to connect to existing fabric.
- North Landscaped Area
- Wallace Landscape Area between existing and new Wallace Buildings.

Preliminary order of costs for Stage 2 estimate the total Construction Cost at **\$34.5 million**.



BRIEF



Ambitions

The brief for Stage 2 design follows similar ambitions to Stage 1 brief for Teaching & Learning, Pastoral Care, Staff & Faculty and Access & Connections, outlined below. The F & B offer, initially included as a separate stage of works, was deemed too restricted in that proposed location. It was included in the Stage 2 brief as an alternative location with far better opportunities for providing an improved food offer, associated amenity and access to other parts of the College on weekends.

Pastoral Care

"Support & Celebrate the Pastoral Care"

- Make the Houses generous and visible.
- Make all Houses equitable.
- Reinforce identity with opportunities for display and 'healthy' rivalry.
- Create a place to call 'home', offering facilities for support, counselling, learning and socialisation.
- Colocate with activity nodes to provide opportunities for extending into these zones.
- Add 8 new houses areas to achieve better equity of offer across the Learning Precinct.

Teaching & Learning

"Celebrate the Learning"

- Reflect the site porosity in the learning.
- Make the learning visible, connected and agile.
- Create varied learning settings for a range of class size and pedagogy.
- Create opportunities for extending the learning outdoors.
- Create a STEM precinct with co-location of Maths, Engineering and Science facilities within the new building and O'Neil.
- Maximise connections to existing TAS facilities to reinforce concept of STEM precinct and achieve operational benefits of being in close proximity.

Staff

"Support & Celebrate the Staff."

- Demonstrate and promote investment in the teachers
- Colocate within the learning and make visible.
- Create hubs for interaction/collaboration between faculties.
- Provide opportunities for identity.
- Make accessible to students.
- Create opportunities outside of staff work areas for cross pollination between faculties.
- Make the teacher's learning visible to the students.

Connections - Nodes

"Improve Circulation & Vertical Connections"

- Reduce pinch points and provide options.
- Make the journey part of the learning and social experience.
- Incorporate stairs as generous vertical connections that incorporate opportunities for learning, socialisation and collaboration.
- Create opportunities for incidence.
- Create circulation nodes as extension of House areas providing opportunities to gather as whole group.

Food & Beverage

"Improve Food Offer & Amenity"

- Review food offer options including opportunities to expand or change current offer.
- Provide associated under cover amenity.
- Provide immediate servicing from basement.
- Provide opportunities for servicing fields on weekends.
- Reinforce connections from F & B level to main courtyard and main circulation 'street'

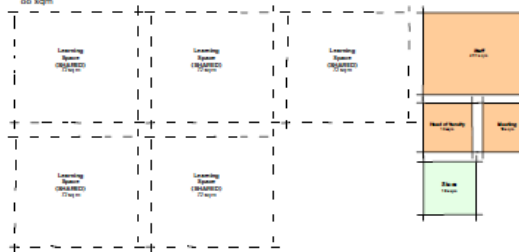


PRELIMINARY AREA BRIEF

Science - May 2017
1,430 sqm



PDHPE - May 2017
88 sqm

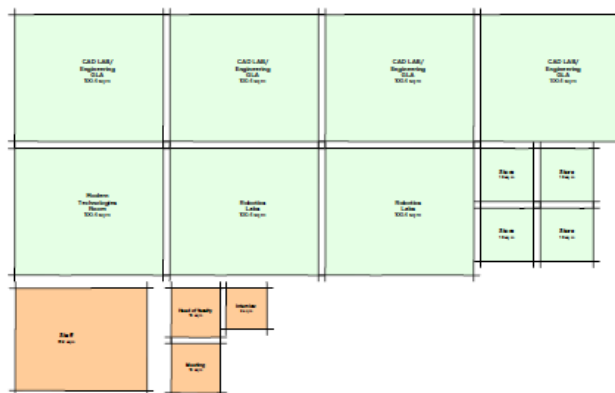


Area brief for Science, TAS, Engineering and Maths to be reviewed with faculties during brief development.

Maths - May 2017
327 sqm



TAS & Engineering - STEM Facility - May 2017
excluding workshop facilities under Ramsay Hall
670sqm





PRELIMINARY AREA BRIEF

Houses - June 2017
16 off @ 100sqm each - 1,600 sqm total NETT (1,750 sqm Gross Approx)



New F&B - June 2017
365 sqm (incl outdoor seating)



Servicing

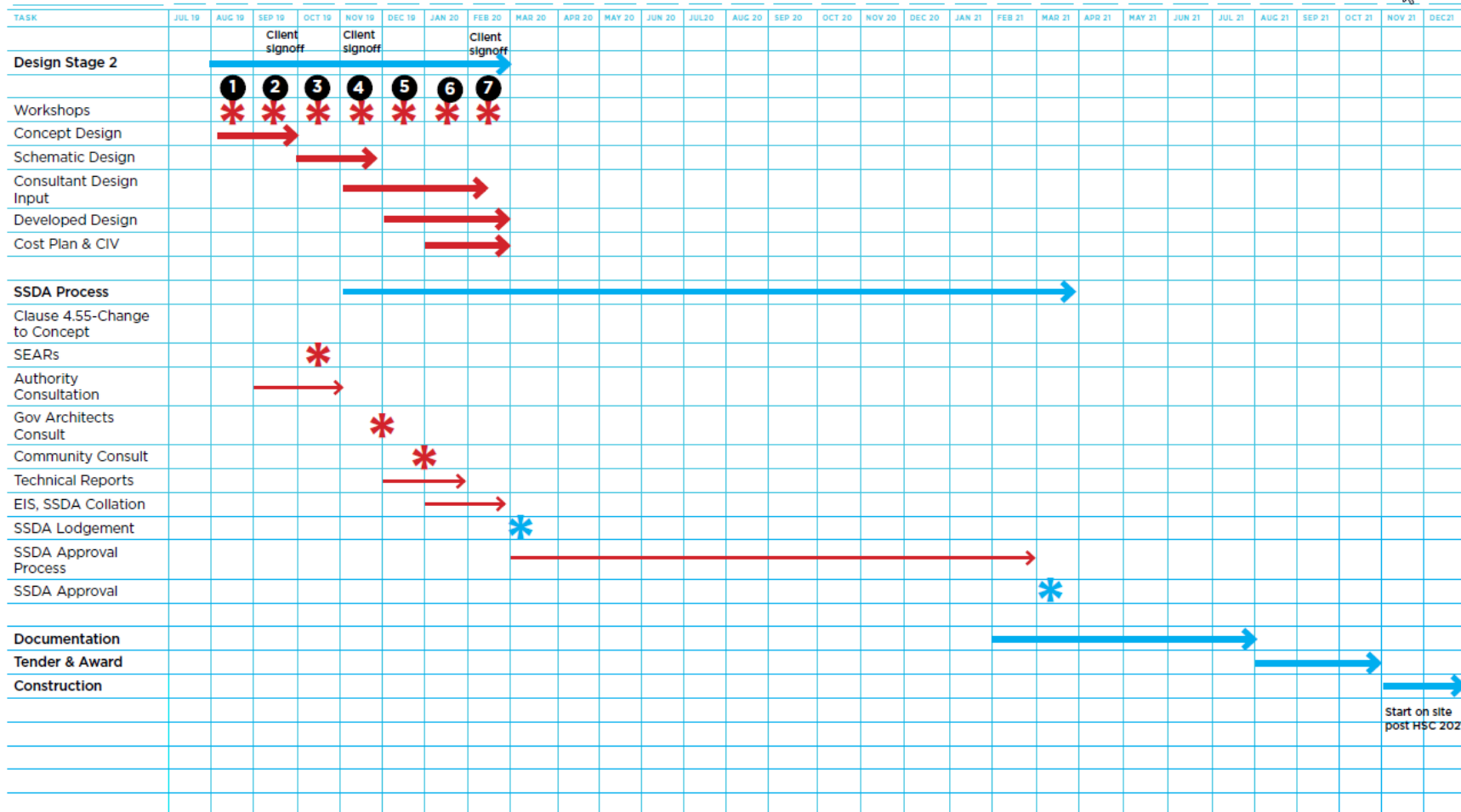
Basement Loading Facility to service building and College.

Layout and requirements TBC

1,000m² allowance.



PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME



Notes

1. Assumes SSDA Approval process of 12 months as concept approval already received.

2. Assumes only one Government Architect Consultation.

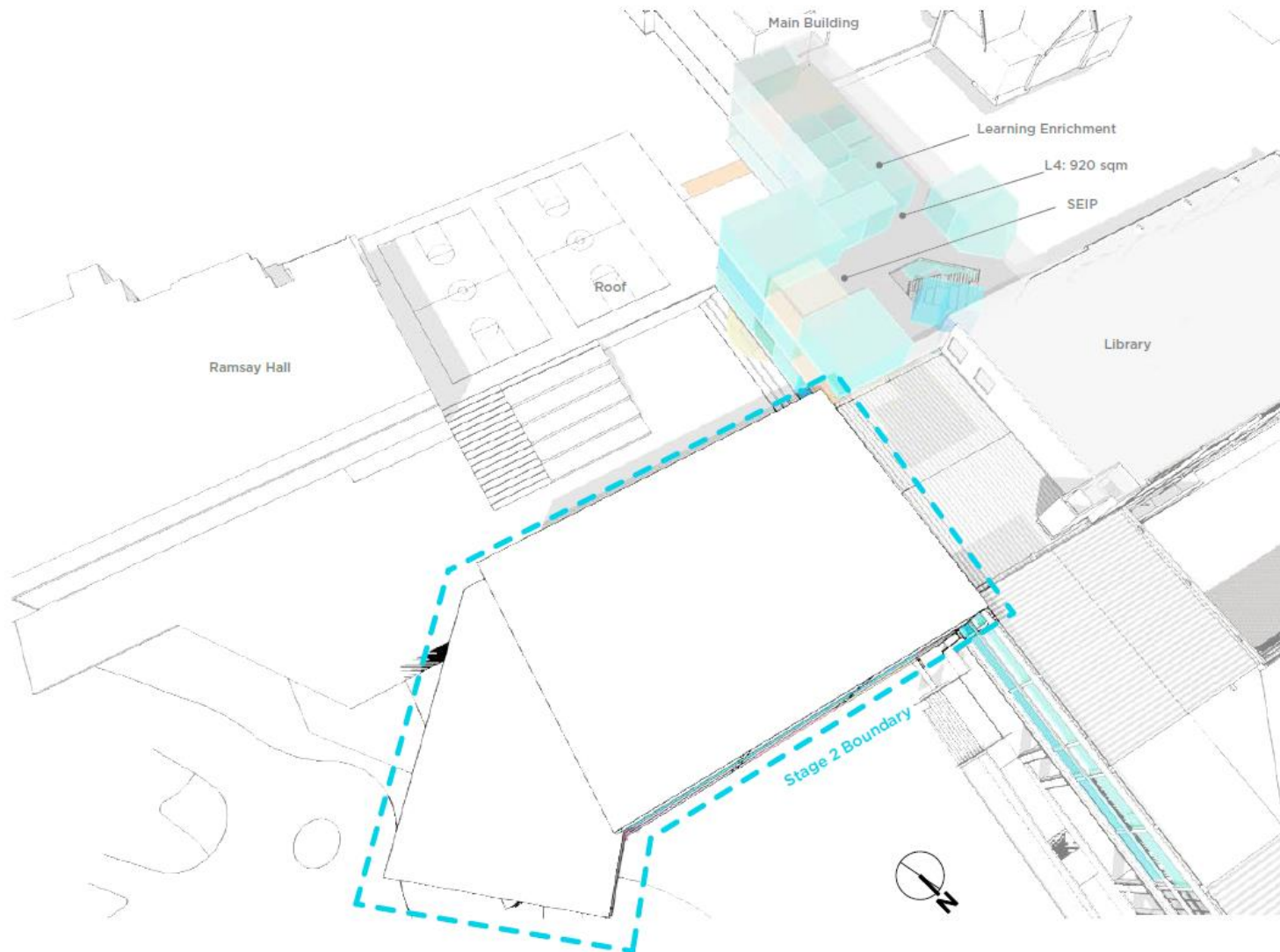


Stage 2 consists of scope as shown on page 6 only.

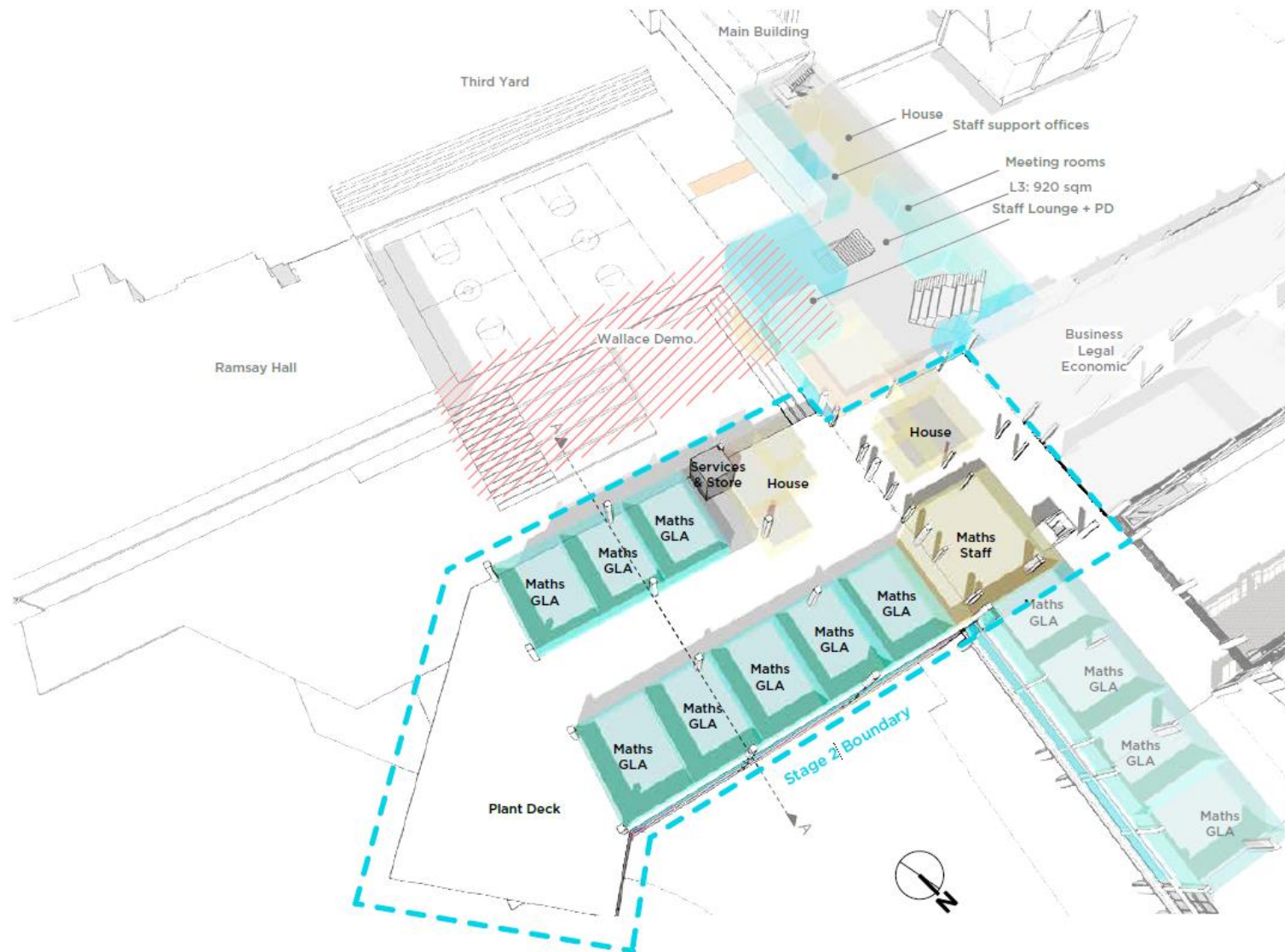




LEVEL 4

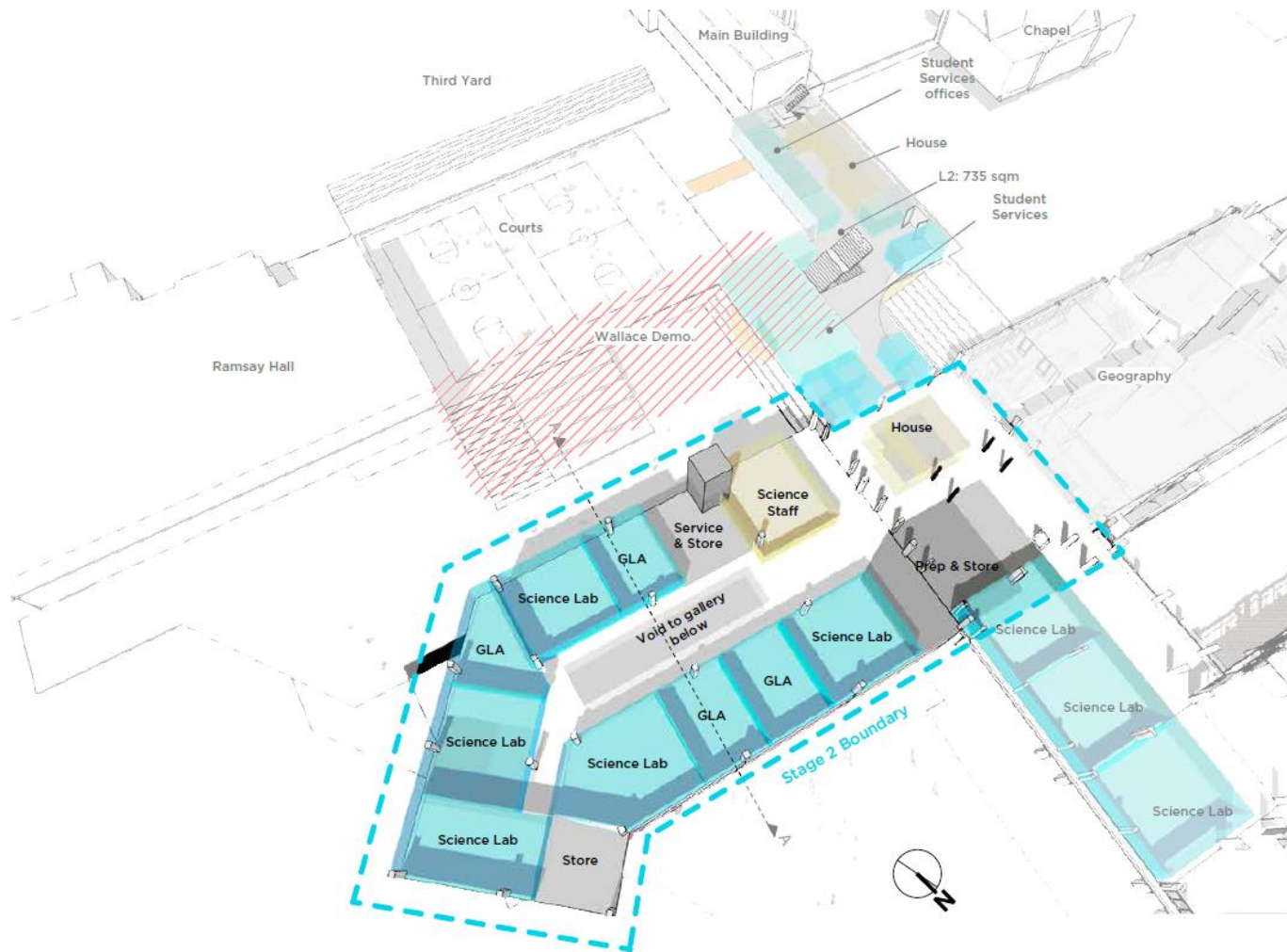


LEVEL 3



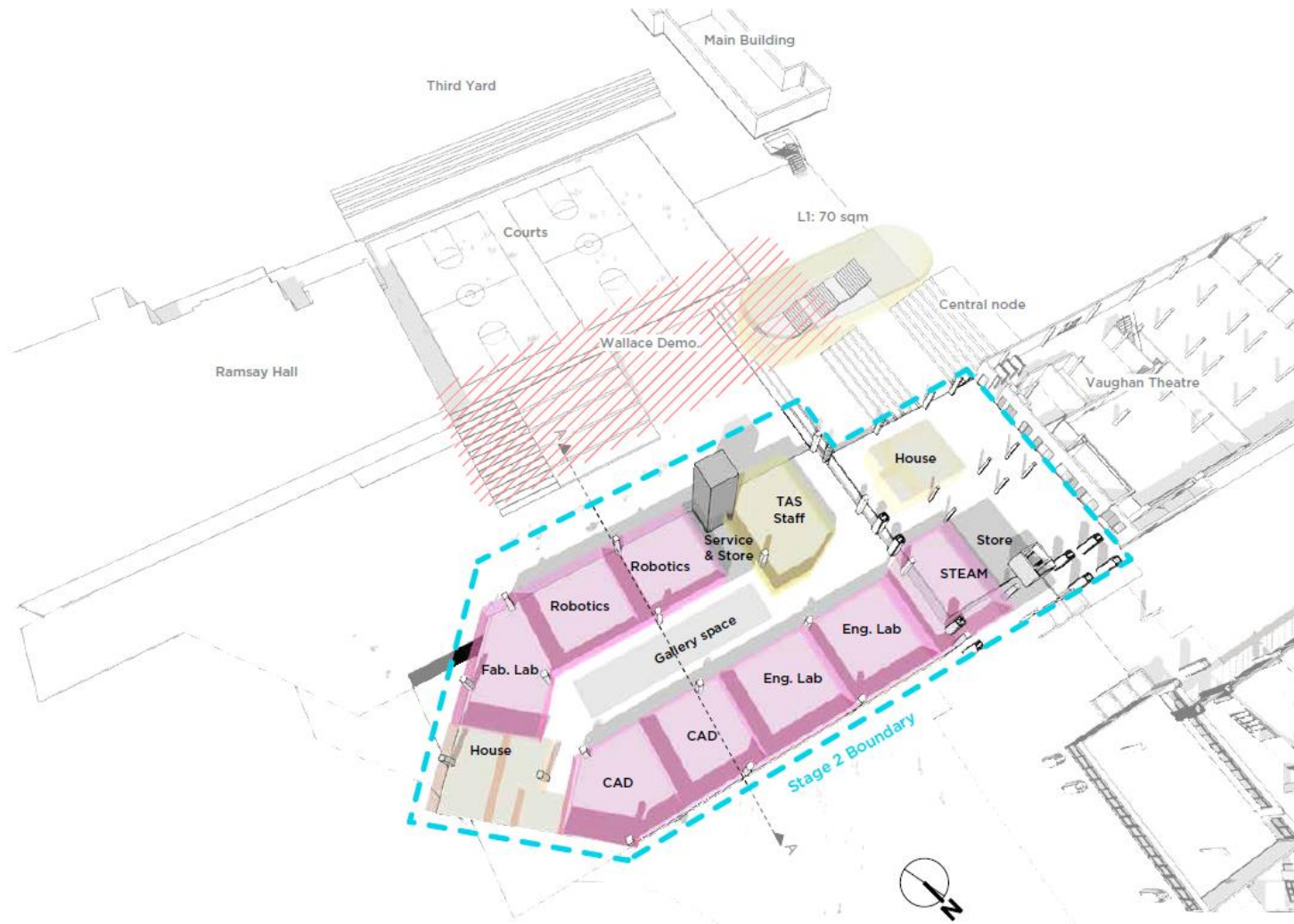


LEVEL 2



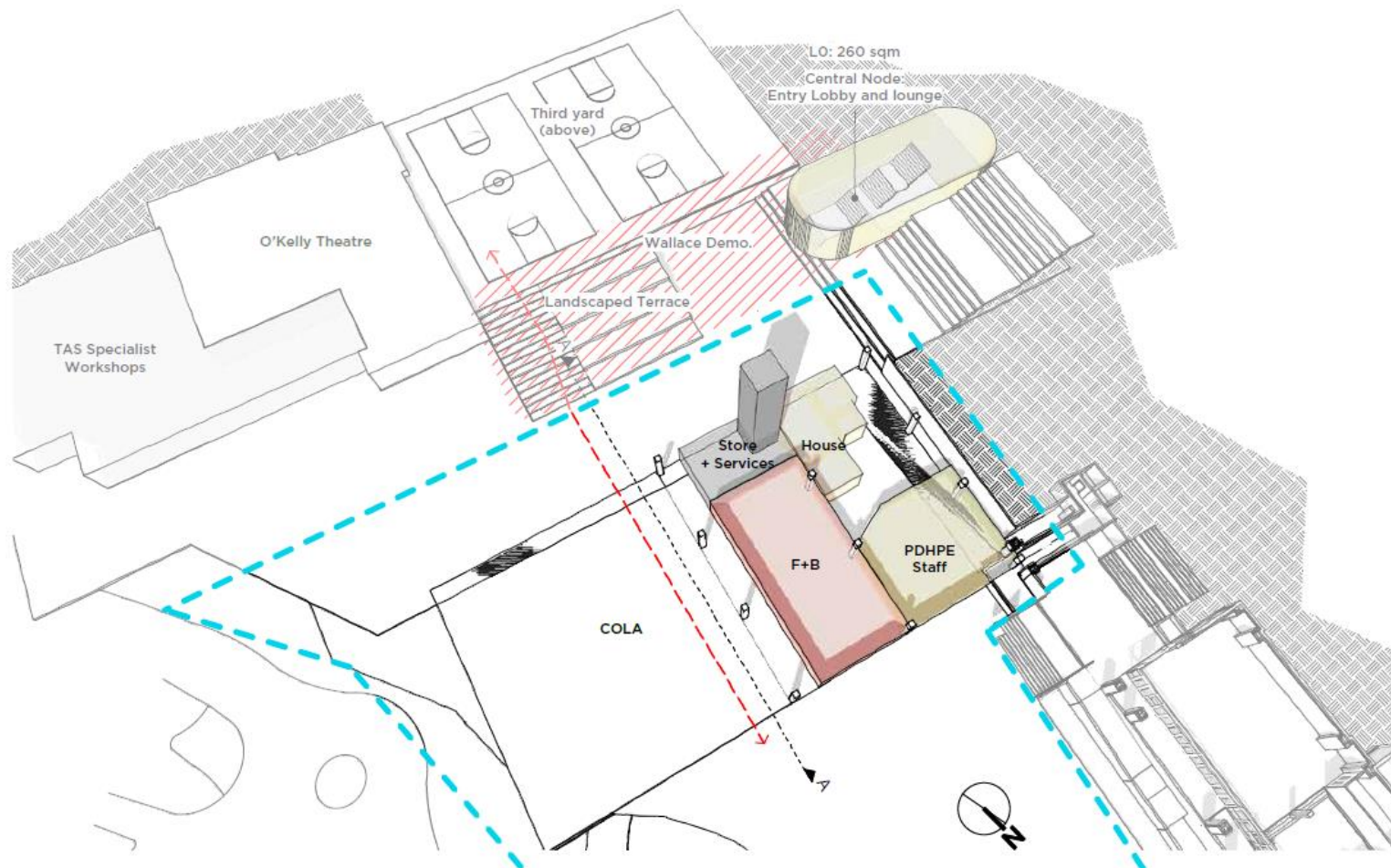


LEVEL 1



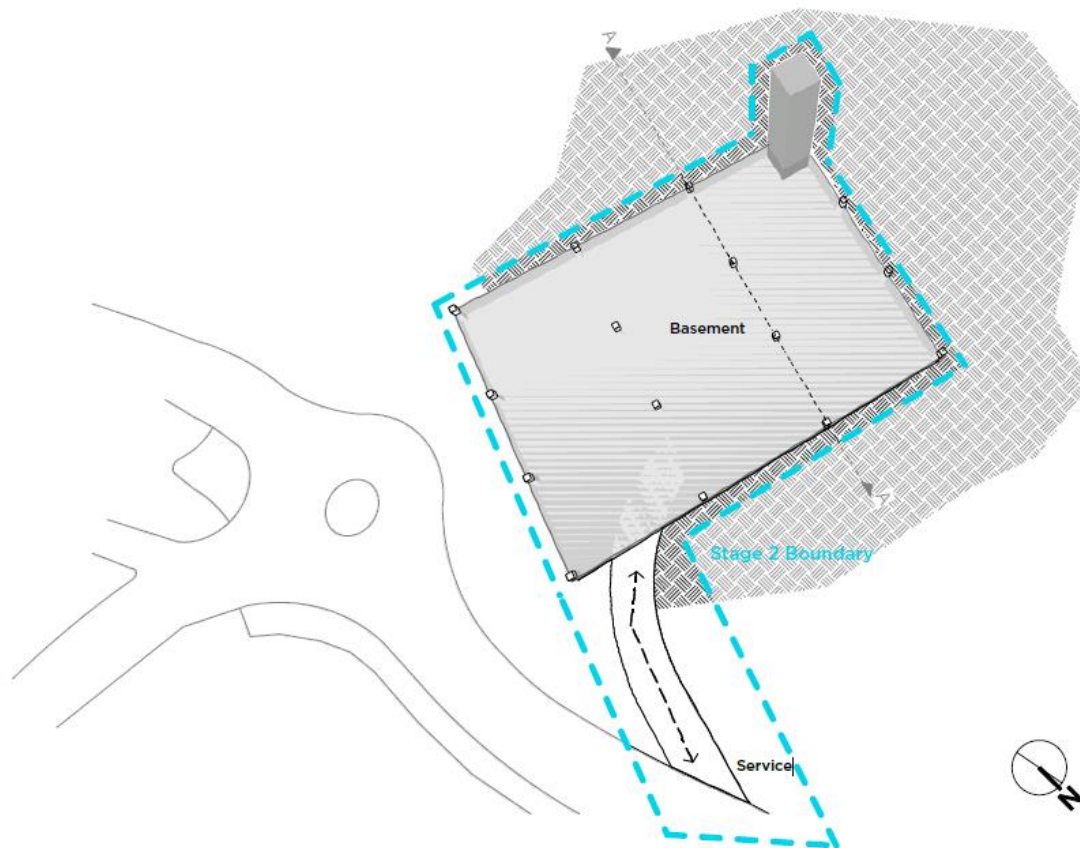


LEVEL 0





BASEMENT





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APPENDIX C: RESPONSE FROM METROPOLITAN LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL

From: Lee Davison [mailto:ldavison@metrolalc.org.au]
Sent: Friday, 30 October 2015 2:14 PM
To: Monica Kaplin
Cc: Tory Stening; Office Admin
Subject: RE: Saint Ignatious Draft Report

Hi Monica and Tory

Having read the Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment on Saint Ignatius' College prepared by Tory and attending the site assessment where the existing AHIMS registered Aboriginal site were re-located, I have no objections to the project proceeding as the works to be carried out will not affect the Aboriginal sites.

I also agree with recommendations that if any alterations of the plan occur further assessment be carried out, and future management of the rock shelters and middens be put in place for their protection and conservation. If any Aboriginal artefacts or evidence of past occupation is uncovered during ground disturbance or construction works please notify MLALC for further investigation and/or monitoring of such works.

For any further information please do not hesitate in contacting me.

Regards,

Lee Davison
Culture and Heritage Officer
<image001.png>
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)
36-38 George St, Redfern NSW 2016 | PO Box 1103, Strawberry Hills NSW 2012
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