

Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School

Historical Archaeological Assessment

Report prepared for Grimshaw Architects on behalf of NSW Department of Education

April 2016



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Report Register

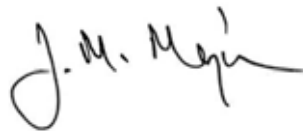
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Cover Image: Visualisation of proposed APHS + PPS. (Source: Grimshaw and BVN, February 2016)

Contents	Page
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Initiation.....	1
1.2 Site Location.....	1
1.3 Proposed Development.....	1
1.4 Statutory Context	2
1.4.1 <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>	2
1.4.2 <i>Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)</i>	3
1.5 Non-Statutory Context.....	3
1.5.1 Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011	3
1.5.2 Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study	4
1.6 Summary of Heritage Listings.....	4
1.7 Report Objectives	5
1.8 Relevant Reports	5
1.7 Limitations	5
1.6 Methodology and Terminology	6
1.8 Author Identification	6
1.9 Endnotes	11
2.0 Historical Background.....	12
2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Aboriginal Occupation	12
2.3 Phase 1: 1788–1809	12
2.4 Phase 2: 1810–1845	13
2.4.1 <i>Northern Part of the Subject Site</i>	13
2.4.2 <i>Southern Part of the Subject Site</i>	13
2.5 Phase 3: 1845–1899	13
2.5.1 <i>Northern Part of the Subject Site</i>	13
2.5.2 <i>Southern Part of the Subject Site</i>	14
2.6 Phase 4: 1900–Present.....	14
2.7 Endnotes	30
3.0 Site Description	31
3.1 Introduction.....	31
3.2 Investigation Reports.....	32
3.2.1 <i>Geotechnical Report</i>	32
3.3 Discussion	32
3.4 Endnotes	37
4.0 Assessment of Historical Archaeological Potential	38
4.1 Introduction.....	38
4.2 Phases of Development.....	38
4.2.1 <i>Phase 1: Early Settlement and Town Leases (1788–1809)</i>	38
4.2.2 <i>Phase 2: Military and Convict Barracks (1810–1845)</i>	38
4.2.3 <i>Phase 3: Municipal Expansion (1845–1899)</i>	39
4.2.4 <i>Phase 5: Twentieth Century Development (1900–Present)</i>	39

4.3 Site Disturbance.....	40
4.4 Archaeology of Neighbourhood	40
4.4.1 One PSQ (143 and 169 Macquarie Street) Parramatta (GML 2014–2015).....	41
4.4.2 7–9 Victoria Road Parramatta (GML 2010–2011).....	41
4.4.3 25 Smith and 76–78 Macquarie Street Parramatta (Edward Higginbotham and Associates 2004)	41
4.4.4 Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (GML 2000)	42
4.5 Historical Archaeological Potential	42
4.5.1 Definitions	42
4.5.2 Assessment of Evidence	42
4.5.3 Summary of Historical Archaeological Potential	43
4.6 Endnotes.....	47
5.0 Assessment of Historical Archaeological Significance	48
5.1 Preamble	48
5.2 Existing Statement of Significance	48
5.3 Assessment Framework.....	48
5.4 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance Relating to Archaeological Sites and Relics.....	49
5.4.1 Archaeological Research Potential (Current NSW Heritage Criterion E)	49
5.4.2 Associations with Individuals, Events or Groups of Historical Importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)	49
5.4.3 Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)	50
5.4.4 Ability to Demonstrate the Past through Archaeological Remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)	50
5.5 Bickford and Sullivan’s Questions	51
5.5.1 Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?	51
5.5.2 Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?	51
5.5.3 Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?	51
5.6 Summary Statement of Significance	52
5.7 Endnotes.....	52
6.0 Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment.....	53
6.1 Potential Impacts.....	53
6.1.1 Zones of Development Impacts Relative to Archaeology	53
6.2 Mitigation Measures.....	54
7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations	55
7.1 Conclusions.....	55
7.2 Recommendations.....	56

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Initiation

GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) has been commissioned by Grimshaw Architects (Grimshaw) on behalf of the NSW Department of Education to prepare a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) for the proposed redevelopment of the Arthur Phillip High School (APHS) and Parramatta Public School (PPS), Parramatta (the site or the subject site).

This report provides an evaluation of the site's potential to contain historical archaeological resources, assesses its significance and provides recommendations for the management of such resources.

The report has been prepared as part of an application (Application No SSD 7237) for a State Significant Development Approval under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EPA Act). The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were reissued on 28 January 2016. The relevant requirements for heritage are as follows:

7. Heritage

Include a Heritage Impact Statement that addresses the significance of, and provides an assessment of the impact on the heritage significance of heritage items on the site and in the vicinity and archaeologically significant areas, in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual.

1.2 Site Location

The site is located on 80–100 and 175 Macquarie Street, Parramatta Central Business District (CBD) between Smith Street and Charles Street (Figure 1.1). The site is entirely within the Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. It includes:

- APHS (south) located on the corner of Macquarie and Smith Street (Lots 1,2 and 3 DP 115296, Lot 414, 820542);
- APHS (north) located on the corner of Macquarie Street and Barracks Lane (Lots 62, 63, 63a, 64 and 65, DP 758829 and lot 413, DP 820541); and
- PPS located immediately south of the Phillip Arthur High School (south) (Lots 23, 24, 25 and 26, DP 7809 and Lot 27a, DP 449406).

1.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development includes the construction of the new high-rise APHS and the neighbouring PPS. The proposed APHS building will be 14 storeys high and will house up to 2,000 secondary students. The PPS will be a four storey curvilinear building wrapped around an outdoor learning area and playground and will have the capacity to house up to 1,000 primary students. The proposed design for both buildings does not include any underground spaces. The new APHS building will include a lower ground level that follows the existing topography, without the need for deep excavation.

The proposed development will require the removal of the extant structures on site, with the exclusion of the heritage items.

The proposed development is shown in Figures 1.3–1.6.

1.4 Statutory Context

In NSW archaeological remains and heritage items are afforded statutory protection under the following Acts:

- the EPA Act; and
- the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act).

1.4.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The EPA Act is administered by the NSW Department of Planning and provides for environmental planning instruments to be made. These planning instruments guide the process of development and land use while providing for the protection of local heritage items and conservation areas through listing on Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). They provide local councils with the framework required to make planning decisions.

Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the EPA Act

Division 4.1—State significant development of Part 4—Development assessment of the EPA Act applies to a development approved by the Minister for Planning, who has been advised and made publicly available advice from the Planning Assessment Commission about state or regional planning significance of the development. The Minister for Planning is usually the consent authority for State Significant Developments (SSD) unless he/she delegates the function to the Planning Assessment Commission, the Secretary, or to the relevant council if a staged development application is made or the stage of the development ceases to be SSD.

Under Section 89J the projects that fall within ambit of Division 4.1 of the EPA Act do not require authorisations under a number of Acts including:

1(c) an approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the Heritage Act 1977,

2 Division 8 of Part 6 of the Heritage Act 1977 does not apply to prevent or interfere with the carrying out of State significant development that is authorised by a development consent granted after the commencement of this Division.

In accordance with Section 89E the Minister may determine a SSD application by:

a) granting consent to the application with such modifications of the proposed development or on such conditions as the Minister may determine,

Projects approved as SSD under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EPA Act do not require approvals under the Heritage Act, however it is expected that the management of heritage resources be undertaken in accordance with the established guidelines issued by the Heritage Council and best practice as well as any Statement of Commitments or consent conditions that form part of the SSD approval. The Minister may also include conditions that include the adherence to the Heritage Act in which case relevant approvals and permits would need to be obtained prior to the commencement of any ground works with potential to disturb relics.

Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011

Following the issue of Amendment No 10 to *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011* (LEP) on 18 December 2015, Parramatta is no longer within the jurisdiction of two LEPs—the Parramatta City Centre LEP 2007 and the Parramatta LEP 2011. Parramatta LEP 2011 includes Part 7 which contains special provisions relating to the Parramatta city centre.¹

Schedule 5 of the Parramatta LEP 2011 lists heritage items and archaeological sites of state and local significance in the Parramatta local government area (LGA). They include specific provisions for managing development to heritage items and sites that should be addressed when new development is proposed for the Parramatta CBD.

Planning controls required by Parramatta LEP 2011 do not apply to SSD approved projects.

1.4.2 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

The Heritage Act is a statutory tool designed to conserve New South Wales' environmental heritage. It is used to regulate the impacts of development on the state's heritage assets. The Heritage Act defines a heritage item as 'a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct'. To assist in management of the state's heritage assets, the Heritage Act distinguishes between items of local and state heritage significance:

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

Specifically for archaeology, relic means any deposit, object or material evidence:

(a) that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and

(b) that is of State or local heritage significance.

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the relics provision of the Heritage Act (as amended in 1999). Section 139[1] of the Heritage Act states that:

A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.²

The site does not contain any built heritage or historical archaeology that is listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). The site does contain the Parramatta Sand Sheet, an ancient Aboriginal landscape that is registered on the SHR.

Given that the proposed development is assessed as a SSD, a permit under Section 139 to disturb relics will not be required.

1.5 Non-Statutory Context

1.5.1 Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011

The *Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011* (DCP) provides detailed planning and design guidance for new development to supplement the provisions of the Parramatta LEP 2011. The DCP is not a statutory document but rather an additional set of planning guidelines to refine plans for development.

Section 3.5 of the Parramatta DCP 2011 sets out the general principles and controls that apply to development on and in the vicinity of heritage items or conservation areas as identified within the Parramatta LEP 2011.

Section 3.5.2 outlines the considerations and procedures relating to archaeology. The objective is to provide appropriate conservation and management of the archaeological resources to the Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA). The design principles set out are:

P.1 In the case of any development where excavation is proposed, the Applicant must refer in their Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) to the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS).

P.2 The SEE must refer to the management recommendations set out in the PHALMS in relation to the subject site, and must show how the applicant intends to comply with those recommendations. If PHALMS recommends further assessment and/or documentation, then such information shall be included in the SEE.

P.3 If necessary, the applicant shall, prior to any excavation work commencing, make an application to the NSW Heritage Office for an application permit under the terms of the Heritage Act 1977. The applicant shall allow sufficient time and resources for the determination of the application and for completion of the archaeological programme required.

P.4 At all times when excavation is being carried out, the applicant (or any persons acting for the applicant) should be aware of any excavation permit requirements including the need for monitoring, stopping work and reporting any relics found to the NSW Heritage Office.

1.5.2 Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study

Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS) is a non-statutory document that was commissioned by the former NSW Heritage Office (the Heritage Division) and completed by GML in 2000. It was developed as a tool to facilitate planning and decision-making about the conservation of Parramatta's historical archaeological resource, and to develop a proactive approach to managing this archaeology with public benefit in mind. PHALMS divided Parramatta into a number of discreet Archaeological Management Units (AMUs), and made recommendations about their research potential, significance of the estimated historical archaeological resource and indicative site requirements for the management of this resource.

The subject site is listed under AMU 2887.

1.6 Summary of Heritage Listings

There are several items within the study area listed on the following registers, as shown in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 Heritage Items in the Study Area.

Item	Significance	Register
Arthur Phillip High School (and potential archaeological site)	Local State	Parramatta LEP 2011 #I720 Department of Education and Communities S170—SHI #4640337 National Trust of Australia #S6656
Convict Barracks Wall (1820s)	Local State	Parramatta LEP 2011 #I717 Regional Environmental Plan #357 Register of the National Estate
Potential Archaeological Site	Local	PHALMS AMU 2887
Infant School Building (1923)	State	Department of Education and Communities S170—SHI #4640016

1.7 Report Objectives

The objectives of this historical archaeological assessment are to:

- enhance readily available historical research to create a site history;
- review existing documentation on the site;
- prepare an assessment of the potential archaeological resource contained within the site;
- prepare an assessment of the significance of potential historical archaeological resources that have been identified;
- identify appropriate measures for the management of any potential historical archaeological resources; and
- prepare a stand-alone report suitable for submission to relevant statutory authorities.

1.8 Relevant Reports

This report has been prepared having regard to the following reports:

- Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta School Constraints and Opportunities Study, Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) and Futurepast, August 2015 (AHMS and Futurepast 2015); and
- Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscaping Study, GML 2000 (PHALMS).

1.7 Limitations

This report assesses the potential historical archaeological resources of the site only and does not include an assessment of potential Aboriginal heritage sites or values. An assessment of Aboriginal heritage is provided in a separate report prepared by GML—Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Public School, Integrated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment Report, March 2016.

No physical archaeological investigation of the site has been undertaken as part of this study. No geotechnical information has been considered as part of this study.

1.6 Methodology and Terminology

This report has been prepared in accordance with the archaeological assessment guidelines contained in the *NSW Heritage Manual* (Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and the Heritage Council of NSW, 1996). This report applies the principles contained in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (Burra Charter) as well as the *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* Guidelines (Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning, 2009)

1.8 Author Identification

This report has been prepared by Anita Yousif, Senior Associate and Archaeologist with assistance by Caitlin D'Gluyas, Graduate Consultants. The existing history of the site has been updated by Jodi Cameron, Graduate Consultant and Archaeologist. The report has been reviewed by Dr Janine Major, Associate and Archaeology Manager.

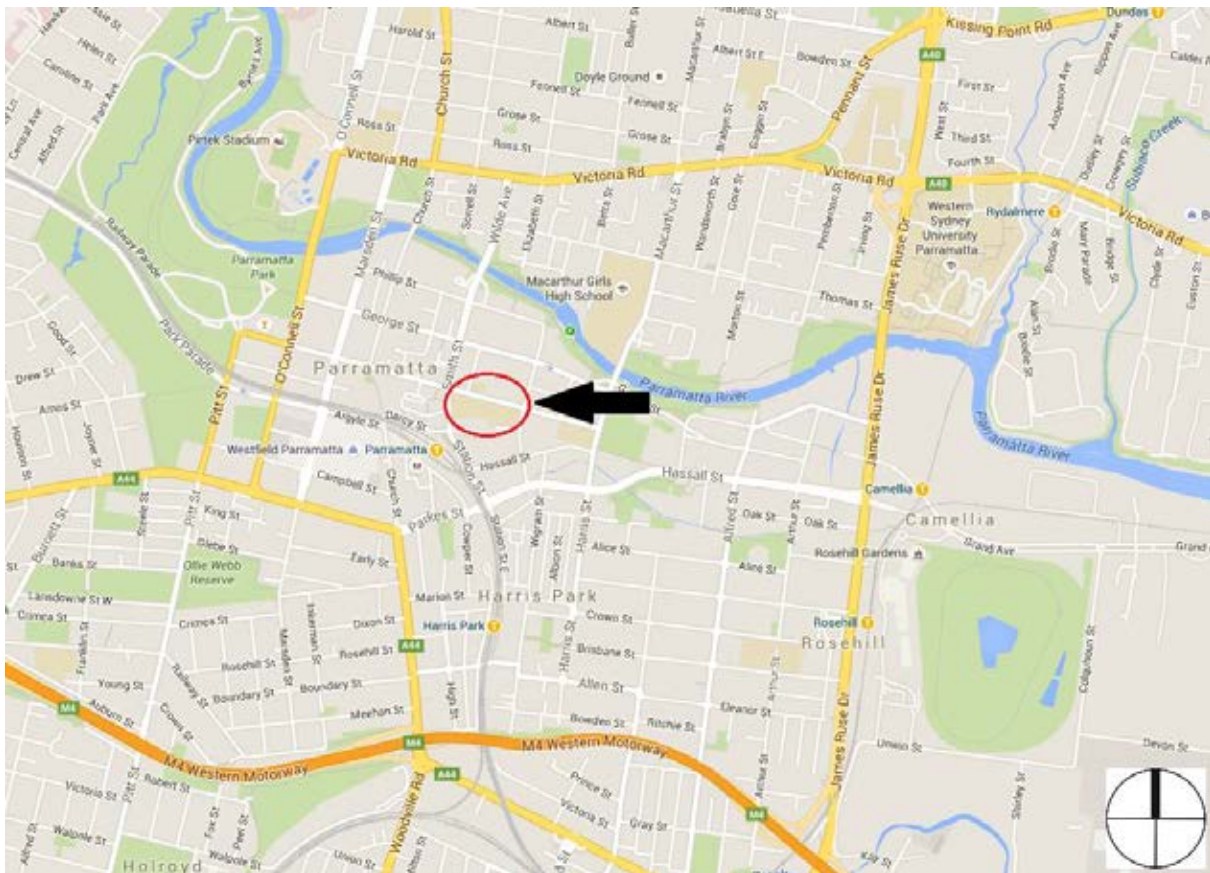


Figure 1.1 The study area location within the Parramatta CBD. (Source: Google Maps with GML overlay 2016)

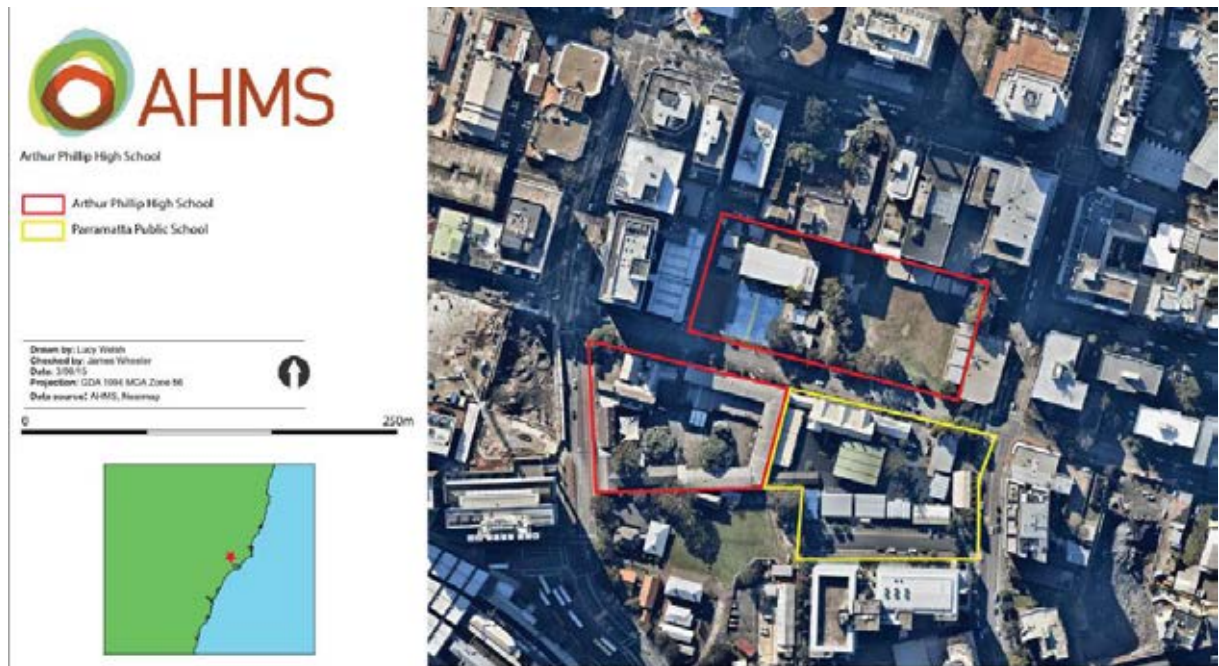


Figure 1.2 The subject site with the two school zones delineated. (Source: AHMS and Futurepast 2015: Figure 3, p 15)

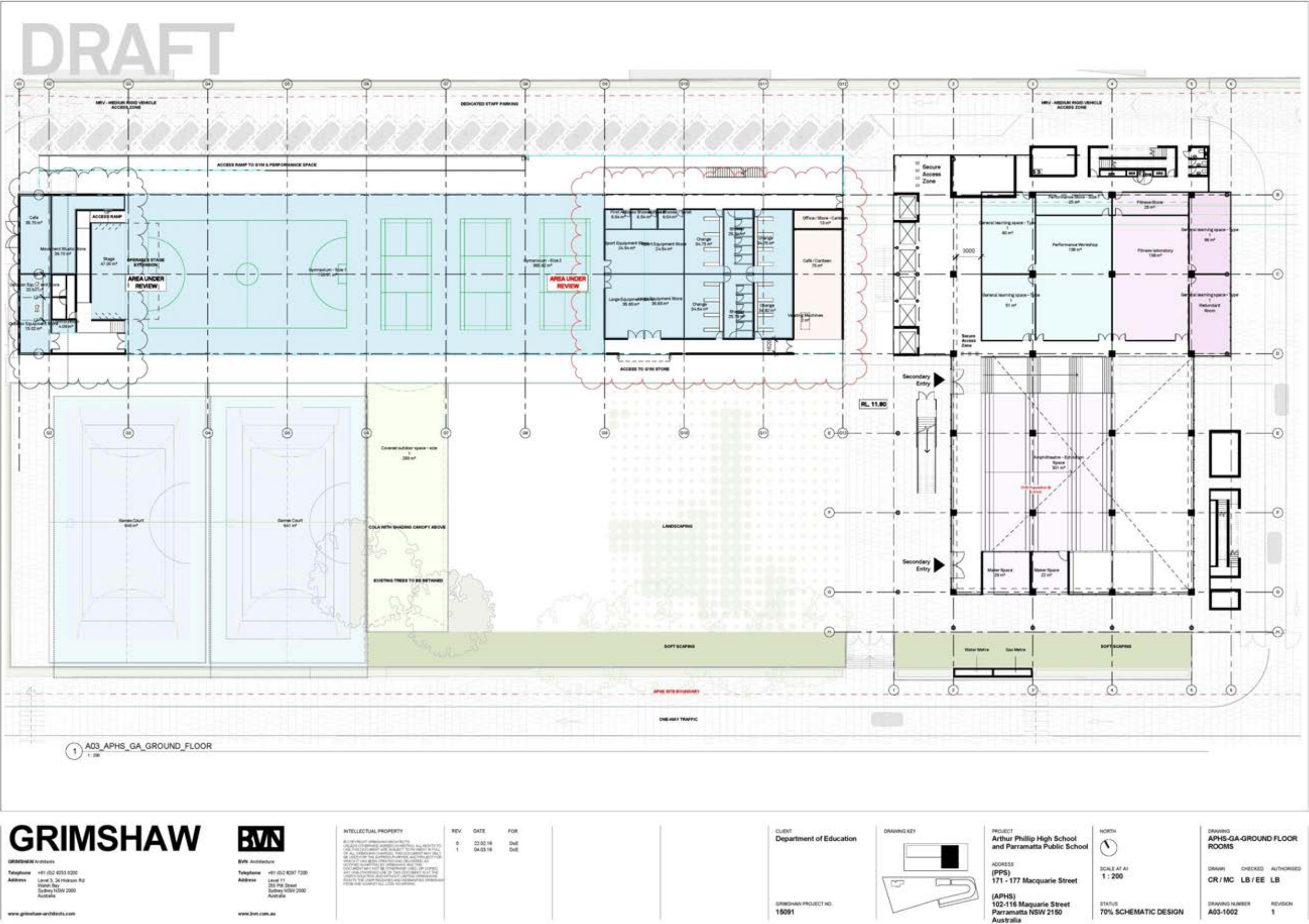


Figure 1.3 Draft plan of the ground floor of the proposed APHS building complex. (Source: Grimshaw BVN 2016)

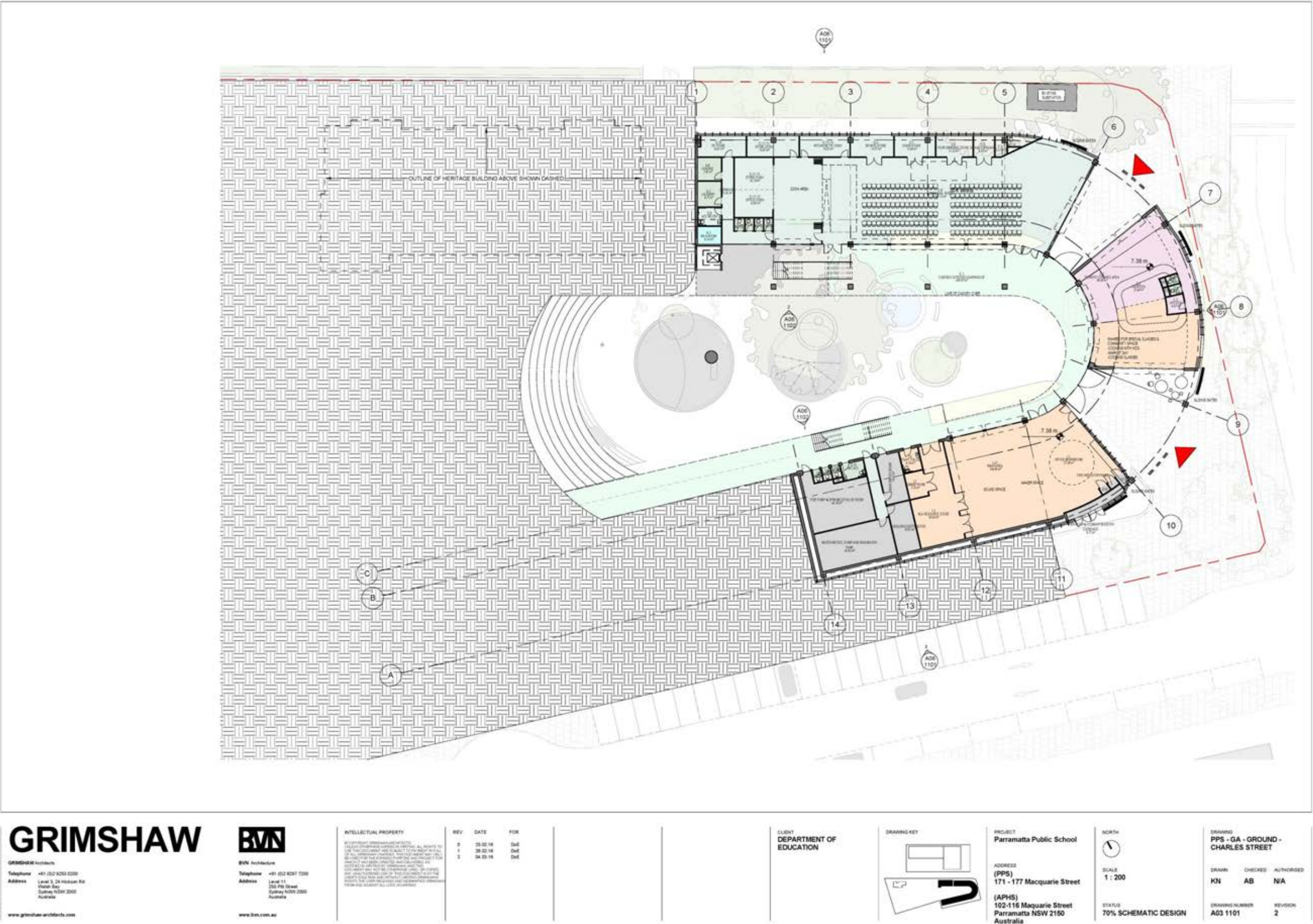


Figure 1.4 Draft plan of the ground area of the proposed PPS. (Source: Grimshaw BVN 2016)



Figure 1.5 Draft design of the north and south street elevations of the proposed APHS and PPS. (Source: Grimshaw BVN 2016)

1.9 Endnotes

- ¹ Parramatta City Council website, 'Planning Controls—Environmental Planning Instruments'
<http://www.parracity.nsw.gov.au/build/forms_and_planning_controls/planning_controls> viewed on 9 March 2016.
- ² NSW legislation website <<http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/viewtop/inforce/act>>.

2.0 Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

The following historical analysis provides a background for the archaeological analysis of the subject site. It has been largely developed from Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) and Futurepast's 2015 Constraints and Opportunities Study.¹ Further information has been drawn from historical research undertaken by Terry Kass², who carried out research of Parramatta up until the 1900s. Additional research regarding the development of the subject area has been undertaken by GML and is based on primary and secondary sources referenced throughout.

2.2 Aboriginal Occupation

At the time of European settlement of Australia, the Aboriginal people occupying the Parramatta region were known as the *Burramataga*³ or *Boromedegal*⁴ clan, who formed part of the larger language-based group of the Darug. The Darug language was spoken along the coast to the Hawkesbury, inland to Windsor and the Blue Mountains, and south to Campbelltown.

The Parramatta River would have provided Aboriginal people with a vast, rich resource, including a combination of freshwater and saltwater food resources. The freshwater streams that entered the river supported ducks, mullet, crayfish, shellfish and turtles, while the river itself would have provided saltwater food sources such as fish, shellfish, molluscs and eels.⁵ A popular source of food in particular would have been eels, which were acquired through use of pronged spears or through the use of hollow eel traps.⁶ The importance of the eel to the local Parramatta Aboriginal peoples is well known, and reflected in the name 'Parramatta' which translates as 'the head of the river' or 'the place where eels lie down'.⁷

The land surrounding the river would also have been utilised by Aboriginal people for food and resources. Located on the eastern Cumberland Plain, the surrounding woodland would have provided mammals such as possums, goannas, wallabies and kangaroos. In addition to providing food resources, the Parramatta woodlands would have also provided traditional medicines such as eucalyptus leaves and bark remedies.⁸

2.3 Phase 1: 1788–1809

Governor Phillip and Lieutenant John Johnstone selected Parramatta as the site of a new settlement in November 1788. Land clearance and development began quickly with both convicts and marines stationed at Parramatta. William Bradley's 1789 map shows the early settlement at Parramatta (Figure 2.1). The subject site is located to the south of the early historic centre of Parramatta.⁹ A 1796 plan of Parramatta indicates the site and its surrounding area as 'Grounds in Cultivation' but does not indicate any specific landholder at this time (Figure 2.2).

From 1796, most land in the town of Parramatta was initially distributed by short-term lease rather than permanent alienation by land grant. This situation continued until the mid-nineteenth century. From 1800 to the end of 1809, 55 leases were granted within the town, mostly to military and civil officials. These post-1800 leases were concentrated along George, Church and Macquarie Streets. According to George William Evens' 1813 plan, the subject site is situated on three allotments with formal leases, 18, 19 and 20 (Figure 2.3). Allotment 18 was leased to Charles Smith, Allotment 19 to Edward Abbot and Allotment 20 was leased to William Balmain. Four smaller town lots occupied without formal lease were present within the site, on the northern side of Macquarie Street.

2.4 Phase 2: 1810–1845

2.4.1 Northern Part of the Subject Site

The 1822 plan of Parramatta shows the extended lines of Macquarie, Smith and Charles Streets (Figure 2.4). To the north of Macquarie Street, the land within the subject site was not developed until 1819 when it became the Convict Barracks and Convict Lumber Yard. The convict barracks were constructed in 1819-1820 to provide accommodation for working convict gangs (Figure 2.5). The land to the east of the convict barracks was occupied by four town lots. Only three of these town lots were within the subject site (Figure 2.5). With the cessation of convict transformation in 1840, the barracks were converted into a military hospital (Figure 2.7).

2.4.2 Southern Part of the Subject Site

The 1822 plan of Parramatta shows the transfer of lease of allotment 20 from William Balmain to become the military barracks (Figure 2.4). In Stewart's 1823 plans there are buildings associated with the military barracks, lying to the south of the subject area (Figure 2.5). The site was officially laid out for the barracks by Governor Macquarie in 1817, with construction taking place between 1818 and 1820. At the time the barracks were referred to as the New Barracks to differentiate them from military barracks previously built in Parramatta. They are now known as Lancer Barracks. As described by Macquarie in 1822, the barracks compound included men's barracks, cook house and privies; officer's quarters (west wing), cookhouse and privies; and officer's quarters, guardroom, cells and store (east wing), cookhouse and privies. Additions were made to the existing buildings between 1820 and 1833. These additions included a covered pathway from the men's barracks to the kitchen, a verandah surrounding three sides of the kitchen and an adjacent armoury. During this construction period, new buildings were also built, including six stables for field officers' horses and a Guardhouse on the Macquarie Street frontage, with the addition of detention cells behind it in 1831. The barracks became known as the Upper Barracks and between 1833 and 1844 were converted from a general military barracks to an officers only barracks. This transition involved significant internal remodelling and external additions.

Allotment 19, to the east of the military barracks was transferred from Edward Abbot to James Hassall. Hassall's allotment was six acres, of which only the northwest area falls into the subject site (Figure 2.9). Hassall did not construct any substantial building on the site.

2.5 Phase 3: 1845–1899

2.5.1 Northern Part of the Subject Site

The Military hospital was closed in 1851. It was converted into an Erysipelas Hospital and opened in 1867 (Figure 2.10). In 1884, the hospital operated as the Macquarie Street Asylum for the Aged. It housed infirm or destitute men, whilst maintaining a number of wards for the treatment of infectious diseases (Figure 2.17).

A patient at the Asylum described the complex in 1881:¹⁰

There is a large and central building, facing the street, and at the rear all the attendant dormitories, lavatories, wash-houses, kitchens, etc necessary to the completion of a well-ordered establishment. A large open shed from the northern boundary, and between it and the main building is a well-kept recreation yard, a portion of it laid down in grass, and the other three sides nicely ornamented with flower beds. Close adjoining, but separate entirely

from the yard and dormitories are a couple of brick cottages, which are left apart for leprosy and other fever cases-or men suffering dangerously infectious diseases.

2.5.2 Southern Part of the Subject Site

In 1848, the barracks were converted back into a military barracks, housing both officers and other ranks of military personnel. By October 1850, the military barracks had been left empty as the last detachment of soldiers was sent to Sydney.¹¹ During this period, a strip of land along the western boundary and cutting across the south-west corner of the military barracks site was acquired for the extension of the railway line from Parramatta to Penrith (Figure 2.9). Military association with the subject site officially ended in 1862 when control of the property was handed over to the NSW Police Department. The military barracks were then referred to as the Police Barracks up until 1897 (Figure 2.11).

The land within the subject site to the east of the police barracks came under the ownership of James Byrnes (Figure 2.6). James Byrnes was a successful politician and businessman in Parramatta.¹² He was a Member of the Legislative Assembly for Parramatta from 1858 to 1872 and in 1862 became the second mayor of Parramatta.¹³ In 1830, partnered with his brother William, Byrnes created a steam ferry service on the Parramatta River.¹⁴ Their business expanded in 1840 with the construction of a flour mill and in 1844 a textiles mill.¹⁵ He built Edgeworth House, within the subject site, where he lived with his family until his death in 1886 (Figure 2.6 and 2.13).

The subject site was first used as a school in 1863, when a block of land at the corner of Smith and Macquarie Streets was converted for use by the Mechanics Institute School of Arts. This initial school use was followed in 1870, 1877, 1888 and 1891 with the land of the former military barracks being absorbed into school grounds, for use by the Parramatta District School (Figure 2.12 and Figure 2.14). By 1891, all of the land within the subject site to the south of Macquarie Street was allocated to the school (Figure 2.21).

The original school building was built in 1875—it is now Arthur Phillip High School administration building (Figure 2.15). The Gothic Revival building located on the corner of Macquarie and Smith Streets was designed by architect G Mansfield. It was extended in 1890 and altered in 1911 when the gothic windows were enlarged and arabesques removed (Figure 2.16). The school was known as Parramatta South Public School and was immediately popular, attracting students living on the south side of the Parramatta River. Evening classes were established in 1881 and in 1887 the school added a super-primary section. With the addition of the super primary section, the school became known as Parramatta South Superior School. Student numbers continued to increase throughout this period.

2.6 Phase 4: 1900–Present

By 1913, the increase in attendance and inclusion of secondary education meant that the school became Parramatta's main school. Intake of secondary pupils had increased creating a demand for a high school where students might be prepared for a university education. As a result, it was decided to split the primary and secondary schools. The current subject site was to be known as Parramatta Public School (for primary education) and secondary students would be sent to a new high school. In 1915, Parramatta High School was opened in Parramatta Park. Parramatta High School has been in continuous use since this time.

The continued development of Parramatta led to the re-establishment of secondary classes for boys within the study site at Parramatta Public School. This section of the school became known as Parramatta Intermediate High School. The following year, domestic science and commercial classes

commenced for girls, in what was known as the Domestic Science School. In 1934, the Domestic Science School was moved to its own accommodation outside of the subject site.

In 1935, on the northern side of Macquarie Street, the asylum was demolished and the land along with the vacated Domestic Science School was transferred for use as a school (Figure 2.18 and Figure 2.20). During the Second World War a series of air raid trenches were excavated on the northern side of Macquarie Street (Figure 2.19). At this time, air raid trenches were strategically dug in school grounds to protect students from attacks from the air.¹⁶ In 1957 Parramatta Intermediate High School was moved to Rydalmere and the land was absorbed into the secondary school. The secondary school became known as Arthur Phillip High School in 1959. Arthur Phillip High School and Parramatta Primary School have been in continuous use within the subject site since this time (Figure 2.22 and Figure 2.23).

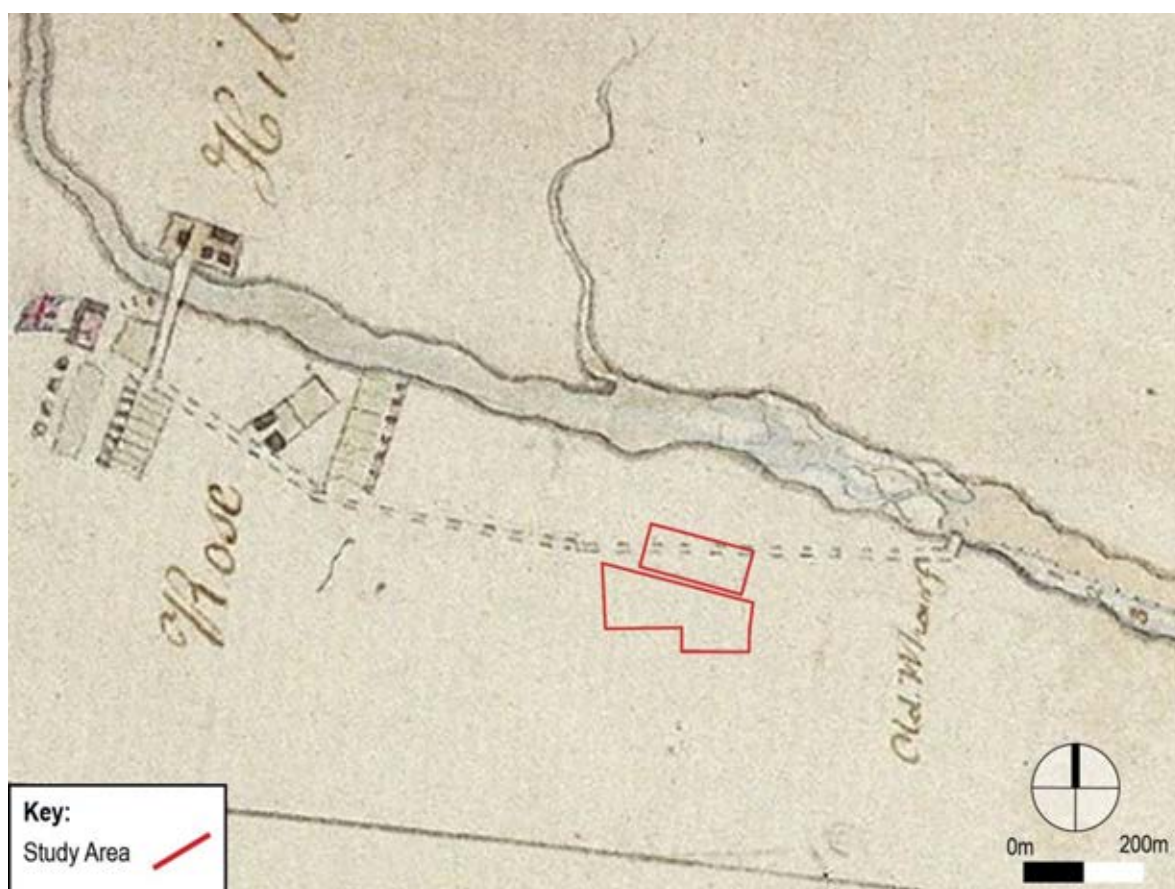


Figure 2.1 Detail of Surveyor William Bradley's 1789 *Flats at the head of Port Jackson and channel up to Rose Hill*. The subject site is outlined in red. (Source: SLNSW, Digital Order No. a127082, with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.2 Detail of the 1796 Plan of the Settlement of Parramatta. The subject site is outlined in red. (Source: SLNSW, Digital Order No. a4178001, with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.3 Detail of 1813 Plan of the Township of Parramatta by George William Evans. The subject site is outlined in red. (Source: ML M2 811.1301/1813/1, with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.4 Detail of the 1822 plan of Parramatta. Subject site is outlined in red. (Source: Town of Parramatta, J Campbell, with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.5 Detail of G. C. Stewart's 1823 Plan of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: SR NSW map 4907 with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.6 Edgeworth House showing James Byrnes and family c1850. (Source: S&K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.)



Figure 2.7 Detail of Brownriggs' 1844 Plan of the Town of Parramatta and Surrounding areas with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Plan of the Town of Parramatta and the adjacent properties / as surveyed by W. Meadows Brownrigg, SLNSW, **Digital Order No. a442001**, with GML additions)

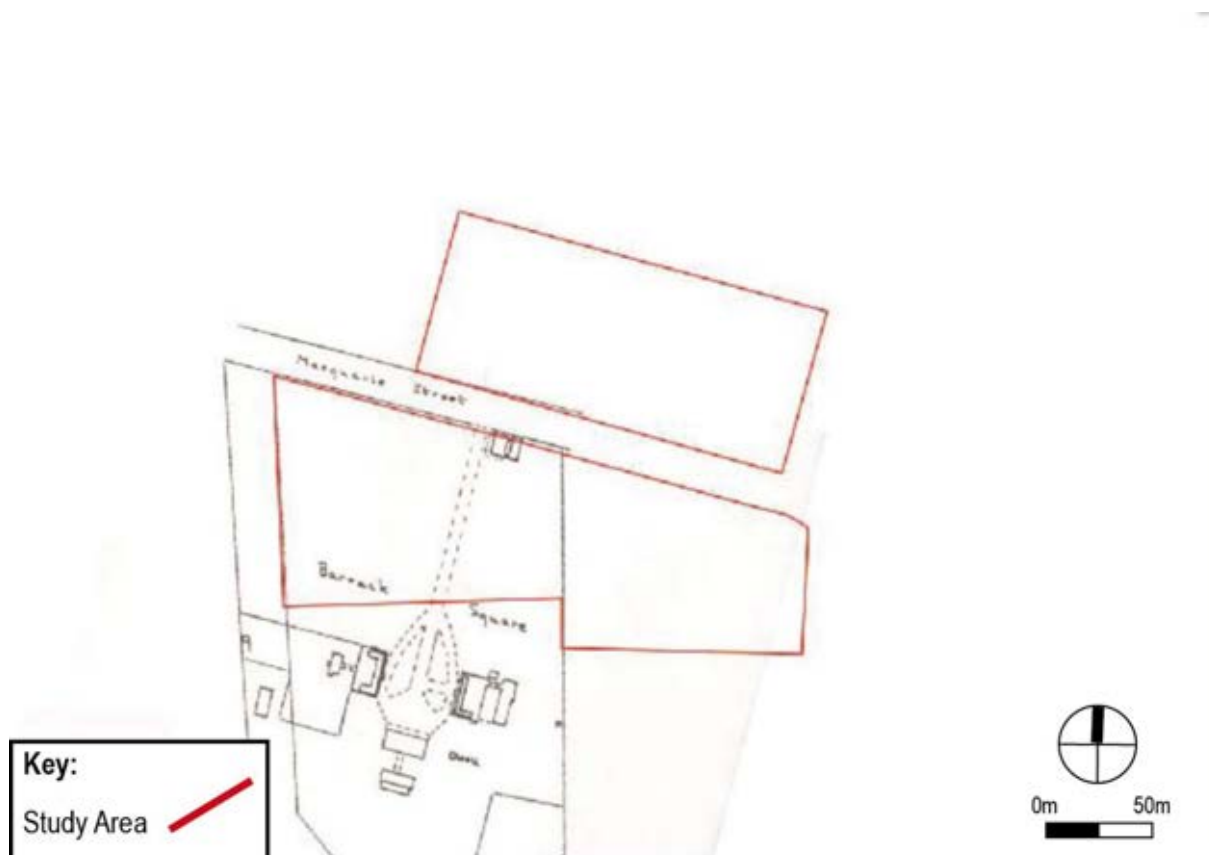


Figure 2.8 Detail of the 1858 trace with the subject site is outlined in red. (Source: AHMS and Futurepast., 2015 *Arthur Phillip High School & Parramatta Public School Constraints and Opportunities Study Aboriginal Heritage, Historical Archaeology & Built Heritage*, for NSW Department of Education. with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.9 Detail of the 1871 Plan of the Environs of Parramatta showing area of land acquired for railway line to southwest of the subject site (outlined in red). (Source: AO Map No. 10683 with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.10 The Erysipelas Hospital, c1870. (Source: S& K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.)



Figure 2.11 Police Barracks, now the Lancer Barracks, c1870. (Source: S & K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.)

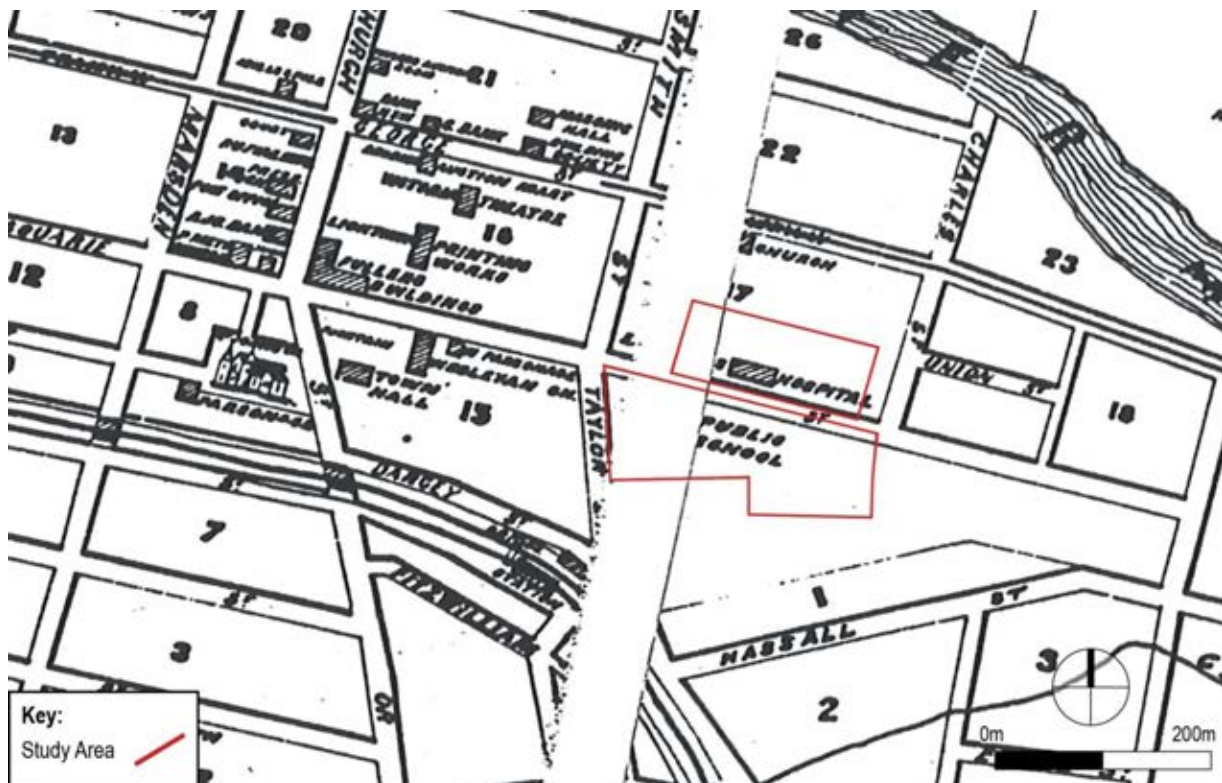


Figure 2.12 Detail of G McKinnon's 1883 Fullers Map of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: SLNSW, M Z/M3 811.1301/1883/ with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.13 Detail of the 1895 Parramatta plan with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Metropolitan Detail Series. SLNSW, Digital Order Number a1364013 & a1364014 with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.14 Detail of the 1904 Map of the town of Parramatta: parishes of St. John and Field of Mars, county of Cumberland, land district of Parramatta. The subject site is outlined in red. (Source: SLNSW, Digital Order No. a6386001, with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.15 Original school building, built in 1875, now part of Arthur Phillip High School. Date unknown. (Source: Public School, Parramatta, SLNSW, Digital Order Number d1_06150)



Figure 2.16 Postcard of the Public School in Parramatta, now Arthur Phillip High School. Date unknown. (Source: Public School, Parramatta, National Museum Australia, 1989.0117.5490)



Figure 2.17 Macquarie Street Asylum, 1911. (Source: Macquarie Street Asylum, Parramatta, SLNSW, Digital Order Number d1_34366)



Figure 2.18 Detail of 1928 aerial photograph of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.19 Detail of 1943 aerial photograph of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. Note the zig-zag air raid trenches on the northern side of Parramatta Road. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.20 Detail of 1951 aerial photograph of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)

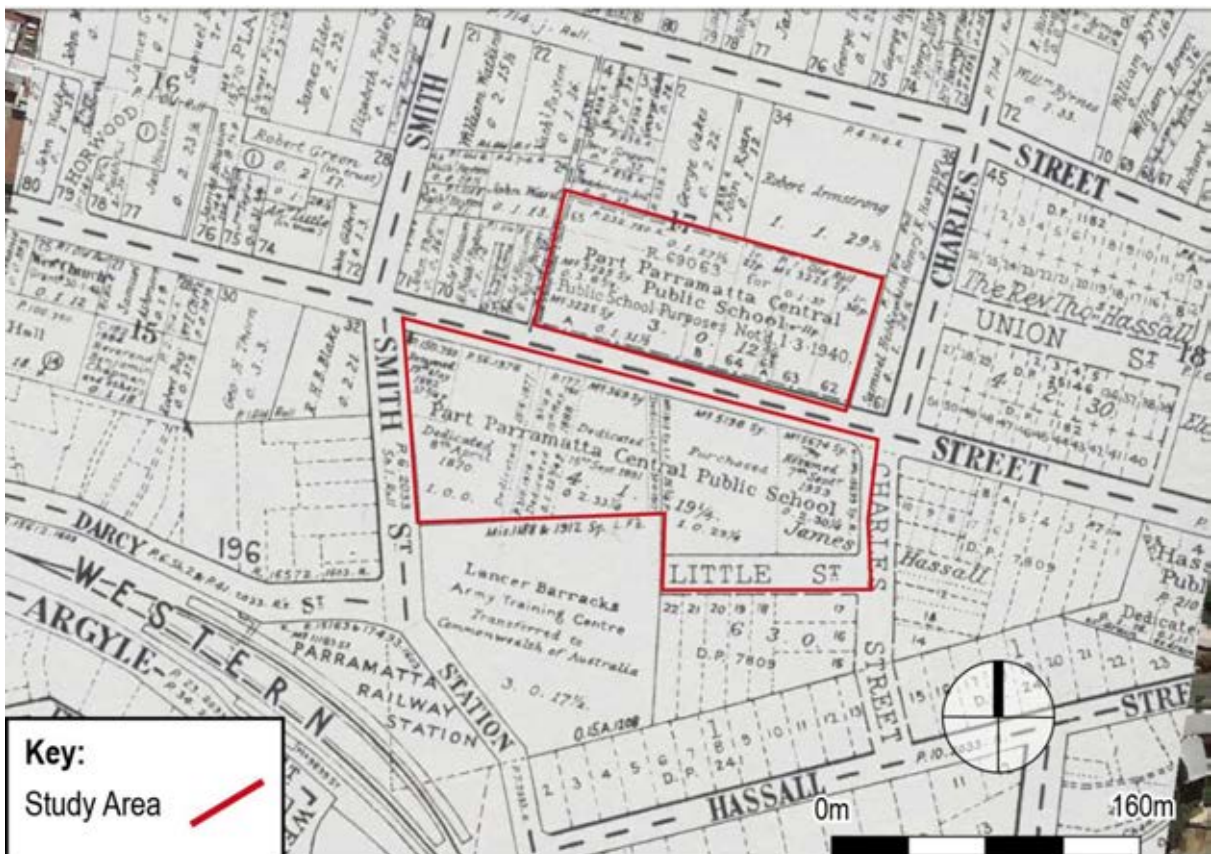


Figure 2.21 Detail of the 1961 Map of the town of Parramatta and suburban and adjacent lands with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Department of Lands. MAP G8974.P3G46 1961 with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.22 Detail of 1972 aerial photograph of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)



Figure 2.23 Detail of 1981 aerial photograph of Parramatta with the subject site outlined in red. (Source: Department of Lands with GML additions 2016)

2.7 Endnotes

- ¹ AHMS (Archeological & Heritage Management Solutions) and Futurepast., 2015 *Arthur Phillip High School & Parramatta Public School Constraints and Opportunities Study Aboriginal Heritage, Historical Archaeology & Built Heritage*, for NSW Department of Education.
- ² T Kass, C Liston John & McClymont, *Parramatta: a past revealed*, Parramatta, Parramatta City Council, 1996.
- ³ J. Kohen, *The Dharug and Their Neighbours. The traditional Aboriginal Owners of the Sydney Region.*, Sydney, Darug Link in association with Blacktown & District Historical Society, 1993.
- ⁴ V Attenbrow, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*, Sydney, University of New South Wales Press, 2010.
- ⁵ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, *The Aboriginal Heritage of Civic Place*, draft report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003.
- ⁶ Kass, Liston John and McClymont.
- ⁷ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, *Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study*, unpublished report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003.
- ⁸ Robinson 1991 in Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, *The Aboriginal Heritage of Civic Place*, draft report prepared for Parramatta City Council, 2003, p 33.
- ⁹ 'Government and General Orders', in *The Sydney Gazette and the New South Wales Advertiser*, Sydney, May 1811, p. 1.
- ¹⁰ AHMS (Archeological & Heritage Management Solutions) and Futurepast., 2015 *Arthur Phillip High School & Parramatta Public School Constraints and Opportunities Study Aboriginal Heritage, Historical Archaeology & Built Heritage*, for NSW Department of Education.
- ¹¹ 'Parramatta', in *Sydney Morning Herald*, October 1850, p. 2, <<http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/12921562/1510023>>.
- ¹² S& K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.
- ¹³ S& K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.
- ¹⁴ S& K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.
- ¹⁵ S& K Brown, *Parramatta: a town caught in time*, Sydney, Hale & Iremonger, 1995.
- ¹⁶ 'Parents Dig Air Raid Trenches At School', in *The Advertiser*, , 23 February 1942, p. 5, <<http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/48745736#>>.

3.0 Site Description

3.1 Introduction

An inspection of the site was undertaken on 4 March 2016 by a team of GML heritage specialists. The subject site was inspected for visible archaeological remains or evidence of former ground disturbance. The purpose of the site inspection was also to take note of current site conditions and to ensure that GML personnel were familiar with the site and its context.

The site inspection was informed by historical evidence, site plans, survey plans and aerial photographs. This evidence is analysed below in Section 4.2. During the inspection various aspects of the study area were recorded, including topography, ground levels across the site, depth of basements and presence of sub-surface services. The following observations were made:

- The study area is dominated by a cluster of single and multi-storey buildings, demountable sheds used as classrooms and a variety of trees.
- In the south portion of the APHS block, the heritage buildings and two storey modern brick buildings enclose an asphalt covered courtyard containing several large trees (Figure 3.1). The courtyard is furnished with light outdoor benches and tables and a pergola.
- A stormwater drain runs across the courtyard and exits the site through the Macquarie Street side gate (Figure 3.2). Other services are located close to the buildings and in the passageway between the APHS and PPS (Figure 3.3).
- The eastern half of the south portion of the site, occupied by the PPS, is located on an obvious drop that falls from Macquarie Street towards Charles Street in the east. (Figure 3.4).
- The drop is also obvious within the schools courtyard, which is covered with an AstroTurf (soft play). It includes a mature bunya pine tree in the centre, and a large pergola (Figure 3.5). The courtyard does not show any obvious signs of underground services.
- There is a general drop in the ground from the south to the north of the site.
- The northern side of Macquarie Street fully occupied by the APHS includes playing fields, a brick gymnasium, 16 demountable buildings, two car parking areas with gravel surfaces and associated pathways. Original measured drawings of the gymnasium, kept by the APHS maintenance staff show the natural topography and a number of support pier foundations for the gymnasium (Figure 3.6).
- The level of the playing field in the west half of the northern portion is somewhat lower than the Macquarie Street level (Figure 3.7). This is likely to be the result of levelling to achieve flat ground surface for the playing field.
- The eastern half of the north portion of the site includes a grassed playing field. It is framed with light demountable structures on the northern and eastern sides. This area is much lower than the Macquarie Street level and the western playing ground due to a significant cut required to provide a flat surface for the playing field (Figure 3.8).

- Remains of the heritage convict brick wall and its sandstone foundations are located along the west portion of the north boundary of the site (Figures 3.9–3.11). The west end of the wall shows evidence of reconstruction with new bricks and concrete. The middle portion of the remaining wall is capped with modern bricks and mortar. The wall has been significantly truncated and the only remaining evidence in the east end of original length includes dislodged sandstone footings.

3.2 Investigation Reports

3.2.1 Geotechnical Report

Alliance Geotechnical Pty Ltd undertook investigation of the subject site in 2015.¹ The investigation involved the drilling of thirteen geotechnical boreholes for sampling and analysis of the sediment to inform the design of the new buildings in site (Figure 3.12). The report also provides information on the configuration of the site's topography, which generally falls to the northeast from around relative level (RL) 14m Australian Height Datum (AHD) in the southwest corner to RL 7m AHD in the northeast corner of the site.²

The results of the boreholes confirmed the following subsurface profiles:³

- Fill: the site is covered with fill encountered at depths of 0.3m in the paved areas (BH7, BH10 and BH11) to 1.5m in playing fields (BH2). The fill generally consists of sandy gravel road base (BH1, BH7, BH8, BH11, BH12 and BH13) and gravelly silty and sandy clay in other areas.
- Alluvium: below the general fill there were layers of alluvium consisting of grey and brown stiff, silty clay and loose and medium dense grey and brown clayey sand. They were identified in BH3 and BH6 to a depth of 4.7m–5.1m.
- Residual Soils: these were identified in all boreholes except for BH3 and BH6, which contained alluvium. Residual soils consisted of stiff silty clay of various colours: grey, brown, orange brown and red. The depth at which the clay was encountered ranged from 1.5m (BH5 and BH11) to 5m (BH2).
- Shale: the bedrock, mostly weathered, was reached at depths of 2.8m (BH1) to 5.8m (BH3).

Groundwater was encountered at between 1.7m and 3.6m below the surface.

3.3 Discussion

The results of the geotechnical investigations, combined with the site inspection observations and documented development activities at the site, demonstrate that the site includes soil horizons that may still contain cultural material. In general, the northern portion of the site has been leveled to provide flat terrain for the APHS playing fields. The western half of the northern portion is higher than the eastern end (which was subject to significant truncation in the past). The matrix of the upper sediments in this portion of the site includes varieties of gravelly and silty clays. Similar matrices are present in the western end of the south portion of the site.

The site inspection indicates that the services are by and large located around the main buildings and as such caused only localised disturbance of the site. Most of the existing trees on site are mature indicating they are likely to be associated with the earlier occupation of the site.



Figure 3.1 View looking southeast showing the central courtyard of APHS. (GML 2016)



Figure 3.2 An outlet of a stormwater drain which runs across the central courtyard in a north-south direction and exists the site through the Macquarie Street side gate. (GML 2016)



Figure 3.3 View looking south showing the location of services in the passageway between the APHS and PPS sites. (GML 2016)



Figure 3.4 View looking southeast showing the row of the 1923 PPS heritage buildings along the Macquarie Street frontage. The drop towards Charles Street in the east is prominent. (GML 2016)



Figure 3.5 View looking northwest showing the asphalted central court of the PPS with a mature pine tree. (GML 2016)

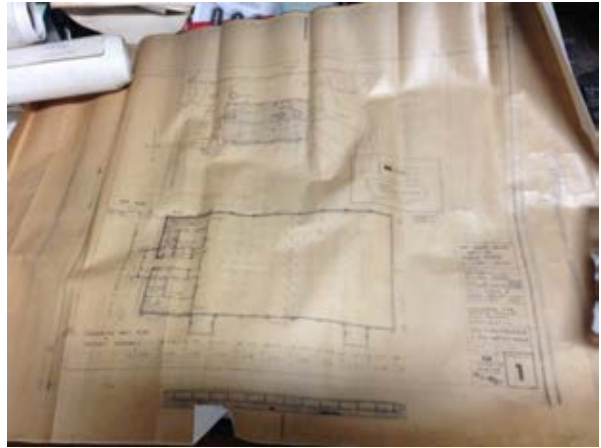


Figure 3.6 A 1964 measured drawing of the APSH gymnasium located at the northwest portion of the site indicates that the central part of the building was supported by numerous piers. (Source: GML 2016)



Figure 3.7 View looking southwest showing the playing field being somewhat lower than the Macquarie Street level. (GML 2016)



Figure 3.8 View looking south showing significant truncation of the east half of the north portion of the site. (GML 2016)



Figure 3.9 Section of the heritage convict brick wall at the western end of the north boundary of the site. The wall shows signs of reconstruction including the concrete reinforcement of the lower northern skin. (GML 2016)



Figure 3.10 The middle section of the heritage brick wall is only a few courses high and capped with modern bricks. (GML 2016)



Figure 3.11 Dislodged sandstone foundation stones are all that is left of the heritage convict wall in the east end of its original length. (GML 2016)



Figure 3.12 Site plan showing the location of geotechnical boreholes within the subject site. (Source: Alliance Geotechnical Report 2015, Appendix A)

3.4 Endnotes

- ¹ Alliance Geotechnical, 2015, Geotechnical Investigation Report Prepared for Department of Education & Communities, Arthur Phillip School and Parramatta Public School Macquarie Street Parramatta, Project Number: 1915, Report Number: 1915-Gr-1-1.
- ² Alliance Geotechnical, 2015, Geotechnical Investigation Report Prepared for Department of Education & Communities, Arthur Phillip School and Parramatta Public School Macquarie Street Parramatta, Project Number: 1915, Report Number: 1915-Gr-1-1, p 3.
- ³ Alliance Geotechnical, 2015, Geotechnical Investigation Report Prepared for Department of Education & Communities, Arthur Phillip School and Parramatta Public School Macquarie Street Parramatta, Project Number: 1915, Report Number: 1915-Gr-1-1, p 4.

4.0 Assessment of Historical Archaeological Potential

4.1 Introduction

This section discusses the site's potential to contain historical archaeological resources. This assessment is based on consideration of the current site conditions, existing reports and examination of historical information related to the development and occupation of the site, including evidence of demolition and construction activities that may have disturbed archaeological remains associated with former site features and activities.

The term 'archaeological potential' is defined as the likelihood that a site may contain physical evidence related to an earlier phase of occupation, activity or development. This term is differentiated from 'archaeological significance' and 'archaeological research potential', which are more subjective statements on the value of the archaeological resource in terms of state or local significance, and discussed in more detail in Section 5.0 of this report.

4.2 Phases of Development

In order to assess the nature and extent of historical archaeological evidence that may have survived at the subject site, a historical overview—including historical plans and photographs presented in Section 2.0—has been analysed in detail to determine how the subject site was used during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The historical information was also augmented with the results of the recently undertaken site inspection, as described in Section 3.0 of this report.

The following discussion focuses on the potential subsurface archaeological remains such as structural elements, occupational deposits, yards and paths in relation to the historic phases of development within the study area.

The following four main phases of historical development have been identified:

- Phase 1: Early Settlement and Town Leases (1788–1809);
- Phase 2: Military and Convict Barracks (1810–1845);
- Phase 3: Municipal Expansion (1845–1899); and
- Phase 4: Twentieth Century Development (1900–present).

4.2.1 Phase 1: Early Settlement and Town Leases (1788–1809)

The earliest maps of Parramatta show the subject site was located to the south of the early historic centre of Parramatta. William Bradley's sketch map of Parramatta in 1789 shows the northern portion of the site comprising the original line of George Street. A 1796 plan of Parramatta indicates the subject site was in the area marked 'Grounds in Cultivation' (Figure 2.2). Although a period of early town leases, none of the early plans show any structures present on the subject site (Figures 2.1–2.3).

4.2.2 Phase 2: Military and Convict Barracks (1810–1845)

This period experienced the first development on the site when the convict barracks complex with lumber yards was constructed on the north portion of the site in 1819–1820 (Figures 2.4 and 2.5). The

land to the east of the convict barracks was occupied by four town lots, with three of these being within the subject site. While adjoining Lot 13 appears vacant, Lots 14 and 15 had a building each, fronting Macquarie Street. By the change of ownership Lots 14 and 15 underwent further development as seen on Brownrigg's 1844 plan.

The convict barracks were converted into a military hospital in 1840 when, potentially, some minor modifications may have occurred.

In the period between 1818 and 1820, the military barracks (now Lancer Barracks) were constructed in the area south of the southern portion of the subject site. They were first shown on J Campbell's 1822 plan of Parramatta. A driveway that provided access to the military barracks from Macquarie Street is shown on GC Stewart's 1823 plan (Figure 2.5). The driveway's south extension included a turning loop between the barrack's buildings.

The site of the military barracks bordered with James Hassall's allotment to the east. The northwest portion of the property, which falls into the site, does not show any structural development (Figure 2.6).

4.2.3 Phase 3: Municipal Expansion (1845–1899)

The Military Hospital complex on the northern portion of the site closed in 1851 and the building complex was transferred to Erysipelas Hospital. In 1884 it became the Macquarie Street Asylum for the Aged. A description of the asylum by a patient provides valuable information about the arrangement of the buildings and their function. The outbuildings fronting Macquarie Street underwent modifications and the back boundary wall was built. An 1895 Metropolitan Detail Series plan shows that the front hospital buildings were infilled and turned into one large central building (Figure 2.13). The former convict barracks' L-shaped building located at the southwest of the barracks complex now includes an additional western wing. The northern boundary wall included an open shed.

In this period, the adjoining Lot 13 gained a dwelling and Lots 14 and 15 include several smaller outbuildings in addition to the original pre-1822 buildings.

The southern portion of the site underwent major changes. The change to the original function of the site as military quarters to police quarters and then to a school required additional space and facilities. The Mechanical Institute School of Arts was established near the corner of Smith and Macquarie Streets in 1863. The extant Parramatta district school building was constructed in 1875. The change associated with function of the original military compound on site was matched by the construction of new buildings to cater for the Mechanical Institute School of Arts, infants' school and public school, as shown on the 1895 Metropolitan Detail Series plan (Figure 2.13).

The adjoining property that was originally granted to James Hassall and now in the ownership of James Byrne, was developed, with what appears to be a main house and two large outbuildings along the boundary of the original military barracks site (Figure 2.6).

4.2.4 Phase 5: Twentieth Century Development (1900–Present)

Whilst the northern portion the site remains unchanged, the southern portion includes a lane (Little street) between the western and eastern portions of the school site. The Byrne dwelling is not shown indicating that it may have been demolished by this time.

A 1928 aerial of the study area (Figure 2.18) shows that buildings in the north portion of the site remain by and large unchanged. The south portion of the site is populated with a number of buildings

associated with the school. In 1935 the asylum (former convict barracks) complex was demolished to provide land for the public school.

A 1943 aerial of the site (Figure 2.19) shows a series of WWII air-raid zig-zag trenches. The western half of the northern portion is devoid of the majority of the asylum buildings, however a number of trees and a building at the southeast corner still remain.

A 1951 aerial of the subject site shows that the east half of the northern portion is now devoid of all structures. However, a number of trees and a building at the southeast corner still remain.

4.3 Site Disturbance

Historical records indicate that the site has been subject to gradual development since the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Episodes of ground disturbance across the site include original land clearing, construction and demolition of past buildings, excavation of WWII air-raid trenches and the installation of underground services.

The demolition of the asylum or former convict barracks and adjoining dwelling in the northern portion of the site in 1935 resulted in the removal of all structural remains except for one building of the asylum complex and associated trees. This building and the trees are likely to have been removed prior to the construction of the gymnasium building in 1964. The construction plans for the gymnasium show that in addition to wall footings the brick building was supported by a number of brick piers.

Demolition and earthmoving activities associated with the current buildings on the site would have resulted in the disturbance and/or removal of archaeological features and deposits associated with the convict barracks and subsequent hospital/asylum.

Substantial cutting undertaken within the eastern section of the northern portion appears to have required removal of up to 3m of the original ground surface. The west and south perimeters of this section include introduced fills. The north perimeter of the site appears to be lower than the foundations of the adjacent heritage convict wall. Such considerable cutting of the ground would have destroyed most of the subsurface features with the exception of deeper features such as wells and cesspits.

Fill has been deposited along the northern section of the PPS precinct to bring the level of the Macquarie Street side of the main building up to a level of the courtyard at the rear. This fill and any other levelling fills in the southern portion of the site would have sealed any remaining archaeology underneath. In general, the potential for the survival of archaeological remains in the south portion of the site is greater than in the northern portion.

The installation of underground services across the site may have caused localised disturbance to potential archaeological remains.

Examples of previous archaeological investigations of similar sites in the neighbouring areas and wider Parramatta precinct suggest that archaeological features and cultural deposits could still exist in the areas of considerable demolition and construction.

4.4 Archaeology of Neighbourhood

A number of archaeological assessments and investigations have been carried out across various sites within the Parramatta CBD. The following works are directly relevant for the assessment of

archaeological potential of the subject site as the results obtained by these studies provide basis for predictive modelling.

4.4.1 One PSQ (143 and 169 Macquarie Street) Parramatta (GML 2014–2015)

A combined program of historical archaeological and Aboriginal investigations was carried out at One PSQ (143 and 169 Macquarie Street) Parramatta between November 2014 and January 2015. One PSQ is part of Parramatta Square (formerly known as Civic Place).

The program of archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation identified several phases of the European site occupation, as well as evidence of Aboriginal presence that was concealed under the modern carpark and associated fill. Although the site's European development has been well documented on historical plans and through written sources, the excavations brought to light additional information about Parramatta's history as well as mid and late nineteenth century lifeways.

Discoveries included structural remains of the pre-1850s White Horse Inn stables; a early nineteenth-century brick and sandstone well and drain that could be associated with William Mahon, an emancipist who first settled on the site in 1823; remains of three late nineteenth and early twentieth-century buildings that once stood along the Smith Street frontage with three well preserved water cisterns and associated outbuildings; and a large artefact assemblage including 2795 pieces.

The nature of the development design required that all of the exposed archaeological remains be removed; the retrieved artefacts have subsequently been sorted and preserved for storage and interpretation within new Parramatta Square.

4.4.2 7–9 Victoria Road Parramatta (GML 2010–2011)

A program of archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation at the site at the corner of 7–9 Victoria Road and 21 Sorrell Street, Parramatta took place between December 2011 and August 2012. The works revealed archaeological remains including:

- timber plate and post remnants associated with the two timber cottages shown on the 1823 and 1844 town plans and their previously unrecorded associated outbuildings;
- a brick well associated with the pre-1823 cottage fronting Victoria Road and its full content; two hard surfaces and a fireplace located at the rear of the pre-1823 cottage fronting Victoria Road;
- a number of rubbish pits and dumps broadly dating to the mid and late nineteenth century; and
- stone and brick foundations of the later nineteenth-century buildings shown on the 1895 town plan and associated features (a WC, garden feature and fence lines) and yard deposits.

An assemblage of 10,250 artefacts from the historical phase occupation and a small Aboriginal artefact assemblage consisting of lithics (stone artefacts), a stone edge-ground hatchet and a hammer/pestle were retrieved from the historical context.

4.4.3 25 Smith and 76–78 Macquarie Street Parramatta (Edward Higginbotham and Associates 2004)

The site at the corner of 25 Smith and 76–78 Macquarie Street is located diagonally opposite the northwest corner of the APHS. The archaeological excavation carried out in 2003 exposed archaeological remains of three house sites shown on 1823 and 1844 maps of Parramatta and a sandstone box drain.¹

The partly preserved structural remains of what was likely to be a timber house shown on 1844 map and occupied in 1835 were discovered along the Smith Street frontage. An associated sandstock brick gutter was identified along the front verandah of the house. The building was demolished in 1910. Substantial spatial information obtained from this house site contributed to the understanding of later sites in Parramatta, namely those developed between 1840s and 1880s. The house site at 76 Macquarie Street that was shown on 1823 and 1844 maps was well preserved. The archaeological evidence included the remains from the early hut phase of construction as well as subsequent buildings phases.

4.4.4 Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (GML 2000)

The Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS), prepared by GML in 2000, provided a preliminary assessment and archaeological zoning plan for the area covered by Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (SREP) 28 (now repealed). The SREP 28 area was divided into individual Archaeological Management Units (AMUs) and their potential significance and management recommendations were outlined. The subject site comprises AMU 2887. According to PHALMS, the archaeological potential of the site is as follows:

The sports field on the northern side of Macquarie Street was identified in the 1991 AZP as having no archaeological potential (Lots 62-64, DP 939368). This area has been levelled, with a steep slope down from Macquarie Street. The remaining sections of the subject area are likely to contain relatively intact subsurface deposits.²

4.5 Historical Archaeological Potential

4.5.1 Definitions

'Archaeological potential' refers to the level of possibility that physical evidence of past historical phases will survive on a site. It is an assessment made by interpreting the results of historical analysis and the extent of previous physical disturbance at a site to determine the likelihood of historical archaeological remains to survive.

Section 4.2 set out the physical evidence that would have existed at the site, based on its historical development.

Section 4.3 discussed the events that may have disturbed archaeological remains at the site, thus affected the potential for this evidence to remain in situ.

Archaeological potential is usually described as low, moderate or high, and is assessed as follows:

- Low—it is unlikely that archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase or feature survives;
- Moderate—it is possible that some archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase or feature survive. If archaeological remains survive they may have been subject to some disturbance.
- High—it is likely that archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase or feature survives intact.

4.5.2 Assessment of Evidence

The subject site has undergone a range of uses since 1789 and has remained largely developed throughout its occupational phases. It was originally part of land dedicated to convict barracks and

lumber yards, military barracks and lots for early town leases. The early nineteenth century structures were altered following different uses over time, including addition of new buildings. This is particularly evident in the southern portion of the site, when in 1863 the site was transferred to the Mechanics Institute School of Arts and used as a school for the first time. The school operations required further expansion to the land on the north side of Macquarie Street, where in 1964 the construction of the gymnasium and playing fields occurred.

Table 4.1 outlines the potential for historical archaeological remains associated with identified historical phases. The graphic representation of historical archaeological potential for the site is shown in Figure 4.2 (an overlay of potential historical archaeological items within the study area from historic plans and an analysis of identified features).

4.5.3 Summary of Historical Archaeological Potential

Table 4.1 Table Showing the Likely Archaeological Remains at the APhS and PPS Site and their Potential for Survival.

Phase	Site location	Types of Archaeological Evidence	Location	Likelihood of Survival
Phase 1: 1788–1809	The natural environment, including landforms.	Original soil profiles (eg alluvial and other deposits and the natural bedrock). Archaeo-botanical evidence.	North Portion South Portion	Low–Moderate Moderate–High
	The early line of George Street.	Original dirt or hard (cobbled) surfaces and associated kerbs, drains, road base. Artefact scatters.	North Portion— West	Low–Nil Low–Nil
Phase 2: 1810–1845	Evidence of convict barracks and lumber yards (1819–1820).	Wall footings (stone, brick) and surfaces. Deeper subsurface features such as saw pits, wells, privies and associated artefacts. Underfloor deposits. Lumber yard surfaces.	North Portion— West	Low–Moderate Moderate–High Low–Nil Low Low
	Evidence of pre-1822 cottages east of the convict barracks and lumber yards.	Wall foundations in the form of brick, stone or timber footings and associated services. Deep subsurface features (wells, privies). Artefacts (in disturbed contexts).	North Portion— East	Nil Low Low
	Evidence of features associated with the new (Lancer) military barracks (1818–1820).	Features in the front lawn of the complex: Archaeo-botanical evidence, gravel path surfaces and landscape furnishings, if any. Gate house at the Macquarie Street frontage (footings). Artefact scatters.	South Portion— West	Low–Moderate Low–Moderate
	Subdivision fencelines.	Postholes with remnant timber posts and artefacts.	Both North and South Portions	Low–Nil

Phase	Site location	Types of Archaeological Evidence	Location	Likelihood of Survival
Phase 3: 1845–1899	Evidence of the military/Erysipelas Hospital/asylum.	Wall footings (stone, brick), services, yard deposits and deeper subsurface features (wells, privies). Boundary sandstone/brick walls. Underfloor deposits. Garden trees and plants (tree bowls and garden beds). Garden furnishings: garden edges, paths, etc.	North Portion—West	Moderate Extant Low–Moderate Low–Moderate Low–Moderate
	Evidence of additional buildings to the original pre-1822 cottages located east of the convict barracks and lumber yards.	Wall foundations in the form of brick, stone or timber footings and associated services. Deep subsurface features (wells, privies). Artefacts (in disturbed contexts).	North Portion—East	Nil Low–Moderate Low
	Mechanical Institute/School of Art (1863)	Wall foundations in the form of brick, stone or timber footings and associated services Deep subsurface features (wells, privies). Artefacts (in disturbed contexts).	South Portion—West	Moderate Extant Moderate
	Evidence of the 1875 school building	School building and associated services.	South Portion—West	Extant
	Evidence of J Byrnes' Edgeworth House and associated buildings	Wall foundations in the form of brick, stone footings and associated underfloor deposits. Deep subsurface features (wells, cisterns, privies). Yard surfaces and deposits, garden furnishings (garden edges, enclosures, paths) and plants (tree bowls and garden beds). Artefacts.	South Portion—East	Moderate–High High Moderate–High High
Phase 4: 1900–present	Evidence of WWII air-raid trenches.	Zig-zag cuts in natural sediments with possibly reinforced banks. Lost, misplaced artefacts.	North Portion	Low Low
	Evidence of the 1923 school building.	School building and associated services.	South Portion—East	Extant

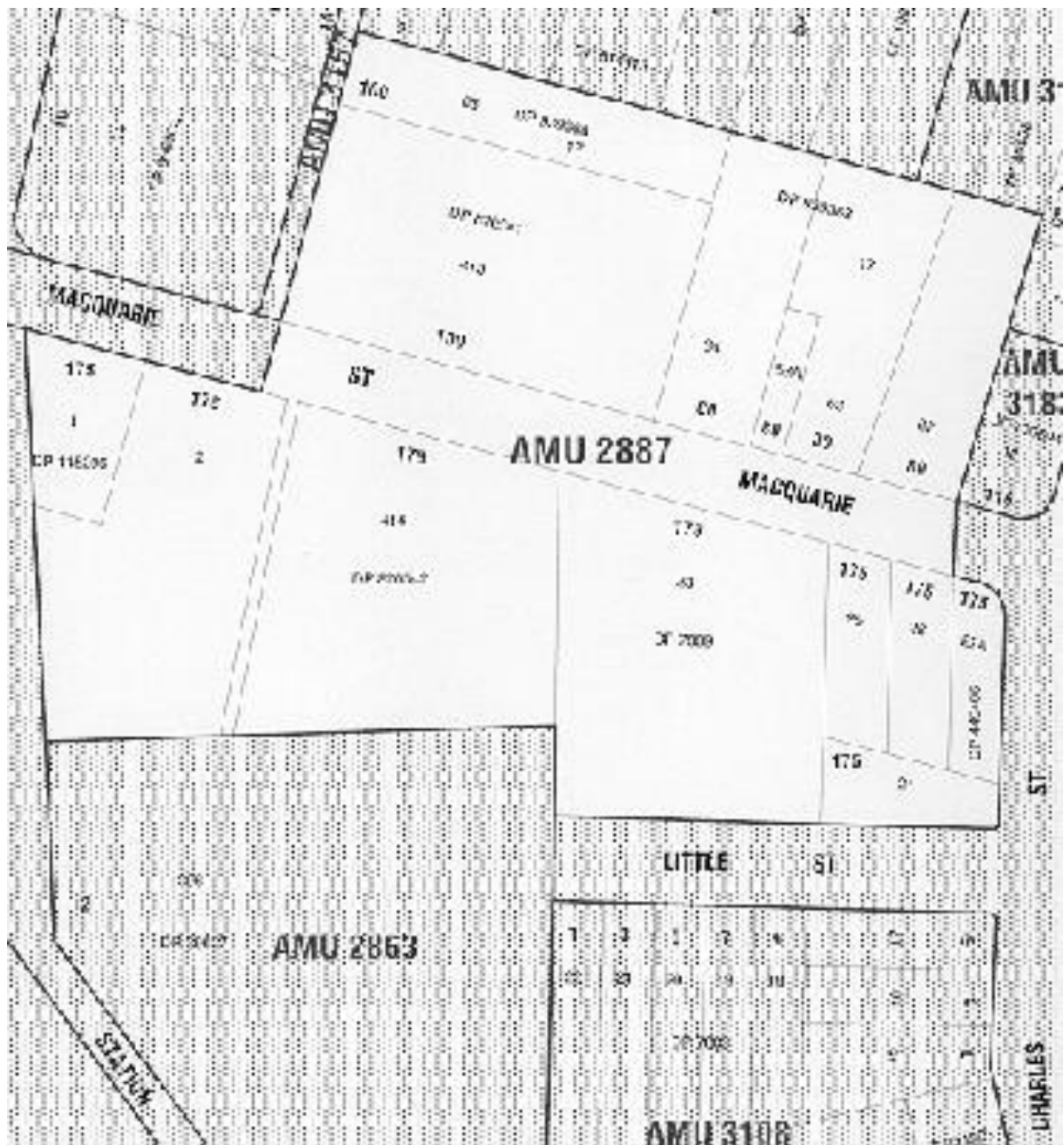


Figure 4.1 Detail of plan showing the boundaries of PHALMS AMU 2887. (Source: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/HeritageItemImage.aspx?ID=2242887#ad-image-0>)

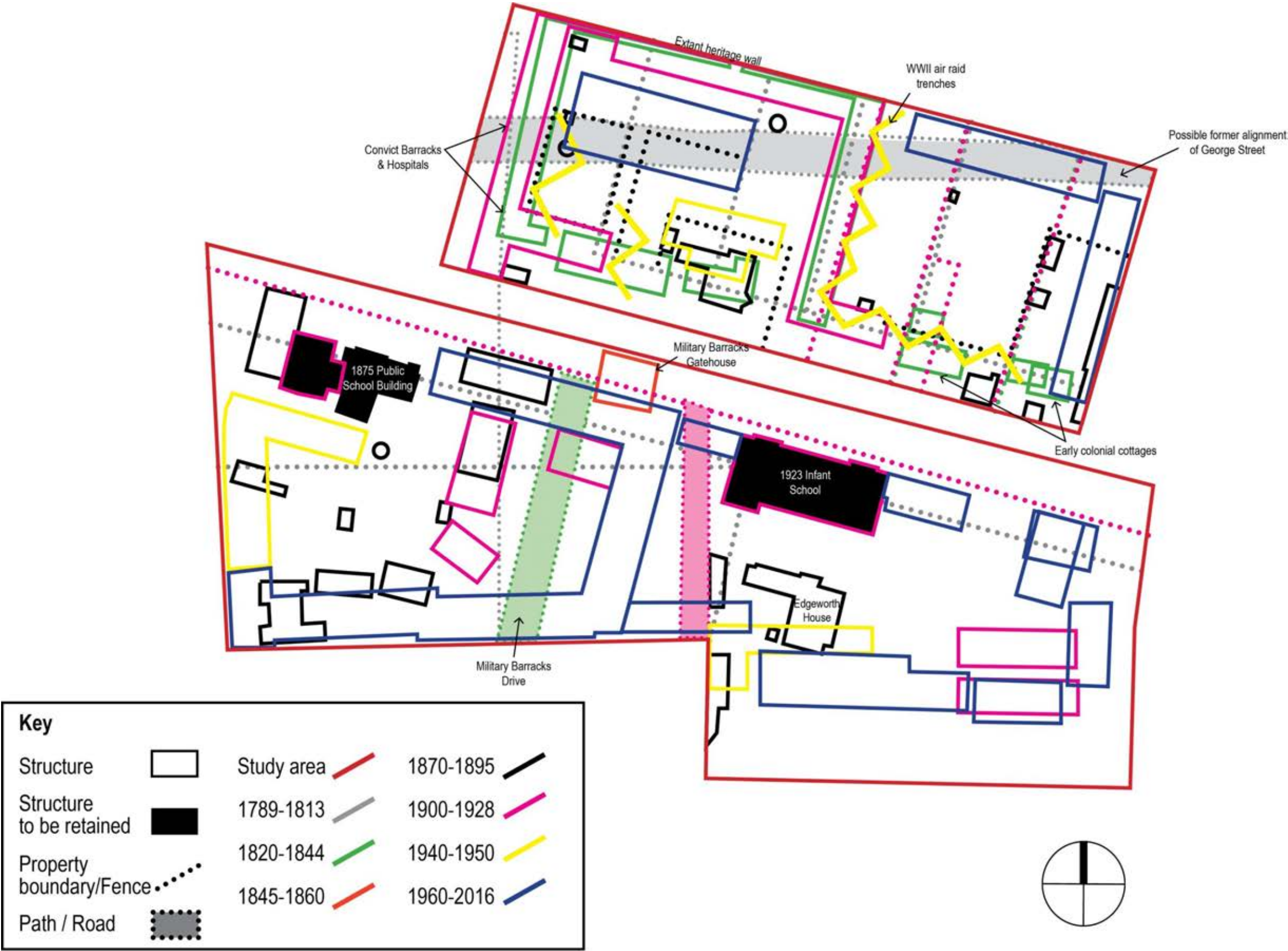


Figure 4.2 Map of the site showing outlines of structures from historical phases. (Source: GML 2016)

4.6 Endnotes

- ¹ Higginbotham E, 2004, Report on the archaeological excavations, 25 Smith and 76–78 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW. Kann Finch Architects and Investa Property Group.
- ² NSW Heritage Office, Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2887, viewed online 11 March 2016 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2242887>>.

5.0 Assessment of Historical Archaeological Significance

5.1 Preamble

Archaeological significance refers to the heritage significance of known or potential archaeological remains. As with other types of heritage items, archaeological remains should be managed in accordance with their significance. In situations where development is proposed, this can influence the degree of impact that may be acceptable or the level of investigation and recording that may be required. This section assesses the significance of the potential archaeological resource at the study area, in conjunction with its built heritage values and against the NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage Division) criteria.

While subsurface archaeological remains often form an integral component of the overall significance of a heritage place, it is necessary to assess them independently from above ground, as well as other historic elements. Assessing the heritage value of these subsurface archaeological remains is made more difficult by the fact that their extent and nature is often unknown. It becomes necessary for judgements to be made on the basis of expected or potential attributes.

This significance assessment specifically considers the historical archaeological resource of the site.

5.2 Existing Statement of Significance

The following statement of significance has been reproduced from PHALMS AMU 2887:

This AMU has exceptional archaeological research potential.

Used as the convict lumberyard, prisoners' barracks and military barracks, this site was of major importance as a workplace and living area during a critical phase of the convict and colonial period. Through later school use, the site has continued its government association.

The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Convicts, Defence, Government and Administration, Housing, Law and Order and Welfare.

Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be subject to minor disturbance. The sports field in the northeast corner of the site has been subject to major disturbance.

This AMU is of State significance.¹

5.3 Assessment Framework

The assessment of significance of historical archaeological relics requires a specialised framework for consideration of their research potential. Generally, relics with a greater research potential will be of higher heritage significance. The most widely used framework for assessing archaeological research potential is three key questions developed by Bickford and Sullivan in 1984²:

1. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
2. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
3. Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

Use of the Bickford and Sullivan questions provide basic but essential information. In addition to the current NSW Heritage Criteria, the Heritage Branch has prepared a set of guidelines to allow consideration of how an individual archaeological site or relic may be assessed in its own right.

The significance assessment of the subject site's archaeological resource is carried out by applying criteria expressed in the publication *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*, prepared by the Heritage Branch, formerly Department of Planning (NSW) (now the Heritage Division, OEH, Department of Premier and Cabinet) in December 2009, which also includes Bickford and Sullivan's questions.

5.4 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance Relating to Archaeological Sites and Relics

5.4.1 Archaeological Research Potential (Current NSW Heritage Criterion E)

The subject site has not previously been archaeologically investigated; however, the assessed nature and extent of the site's archaeological potential indicates that any evidence associated with the early use of the site for military/convict accommodation and associated activities would assist in answering major questions relating to early military, healthcare and commercial life of the Colony. The site's layered history—that, in addition to the early nineteenth century convict/military occupation, also includes nineteenth century households, a hospital and asylum for the aged, James Byrnes' dwelling, evidence of WWII air-raid trenches and schools—holds exceptional research potential as it encompasses a wide range of societal sectors. The site has the potential to enhance our knowledge about the practices observed in the sectors of convictism, military, healthcare, education and everyday life.

The archaeological evidence obtained from the site could provide answers to research questions about the life of people who ran and worked in the major institutions associated with convict management, the military, hospital care and education. It could also provide more insight into the lives of ordinary people who occupied the surrounding households, as well as of those more prominent and better known Parramatta individuals like James Byrnes, former Parramatta Mayor and businessman.

5.4.2 Associations with Individuals, Events or Groups of Historical Importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)

Potential historical archaeological remains from Phase 1 (1788–1809) and Phase 2 (1810–1845) would be of high historical significance for its strong association with early Colonial military and convict labour. The site includes the core area of the early convict barracks complex and lumber yards, and remains from this time would relate to the early history of convict accommodation and labour. The site includes portions of extant Lancer Military Barracks that form part of Defence on a national level.

Later archaeological remains from Phase 3 (1850–1912) would be of local historical significance and relevant to the historical and commercial development of healthcare and public education in the nineteenth century Parramatta.

The potential historical archaeological resource at the study area may have some association with the early military establishment, individuals and events.

Historical association with prominent Parramatta individuals such as James Byrnes and, to some extent, John Hassall and would be of significance at a local level.

Archaeological remains associated with WWII air-raid trenches constructed in the recognisable zig-zag pattern would be representative of the local understanding of this key event in modern human history. Any remnant trenches would have the ability to confirm the construction technique and type of materials used, if any.

Should any intact historical archaeological remains of significance be present on site, they would likely be of particular interest to the wider community. Therefore, creative interpretation of any significant remains retrieved from the site should be considered through various interpretive avenues, including interpretation in the public spaces of the completed development or through virtual or digital medium.

5.4.3 Aesthetic or Technical Significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

The subject site includes the heritage wall along the western portion of the northern perimeter of the subject site. The current condition of this wall, consisting of sandstock bricks on sandstone footings, is poor. It appears that only the western end has been preserved to the full eight. The rest of the wall has been gradually reduced in height measuring approximately 500mm in the middle section and only one sandstone block high in the east end. The original fabric has been highly compromised by reconstruction works using modern brick types and cement and by the lack of adequate maintenance. Previous assessments place the wall to an early construction date of c1820 and attribute it to the convict barracks complex. The earliest representation of the wall is on Brownrigg's 1844 Plan when the site was converted into a military hospital. A large open shed was constructed along the northern boundary some time in the second half of the nineteenth century (as part of the Erysipelas Hospital and later Asylum for the Age possibly suggesting that the wall may be of a later date of construction.

With respect to other potential archaeological remains, it is not possible to determine with any certainty whether they would meet this criterion at this stage of the project. Such a finding would depend of the nature and level of preservation, which in the event that is high, would be considered aesthetically attractive.

The assessed potential archaeological remains on site are likely to demonstrate a level of technical achievement that would be representative of building techniques and architectural design of the respective chronological period they belong to.

5.4.4 Ability to Demonstrate the Past through Archaeological Remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)

The APHS and PPS site has the potential to contain archaeological remains of various levels of preservation. The site already includes extant heritage items (of local significance) that demonstrate part of its historical evolution, including the brick/sandstone wall at the northern perimeter of the site, the 1875 Gothic style School Building and the Infant School building from 1923.

Based on the complex history of the site, the potential archaeological resource at the site would have ability to demonstrate how the site was used over nearly two hundred years of occupation.

Aboriginal objects and deposits would provide evidence of the site's long-lasting occupation predating the formation of the APHS and PPS site that would be a significant contribution to the all-inclusive representation of the site and a distinctive interpretation resource within this section of Parramatta's CBD.

However, if more specific archaeological remains with an intact level of preservation—such as personal artefacts associated with the military or other artefactual material related to particular activities conducted there—were to be identified, they would have higher research potential to

contribute information relevant to the history of the military and defence development at the state and potentially national level.

5.5 Bickford and Sullivan's Questions

5.5.1 Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

The research undertaken for the preparation of this report included an evaluation of readily available documentary evidence. While the general historical development of the site and the land use over time is already known, there are a number of gaps in the historical record that may be addressed through archaeology. Thus, the potential for the site to contribute knowledge that is not available from the historical resources is considerable due to the site's layered history that includes major government institutions dealing with convict management/reformation, the military, healthcare and education.

5.5.2 Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?

The information retrieved from the potential archaeological resource would contribute knowledge about the phases of development and the site character that is specific to this site only. Any tangible information dating from Phase 1 (1788–1810) and Phase 2 (1810–1845) associated with the development of the convict barracks and lumber yards, the Lancer Military Barracks would be regarded as highly valuable for the understanding of the establishment of government manufactories, healthcare and defence systems.

Despite the fact that the subsequent development phases are generally well documented, archaeological investigations could provide additional information about many aspects of the site which are not usually part of the official records. In addition, the site has the potential to contain remnant fabric of diverse activities including the association with the WWII activities within the Sydney Metropolitan Area, which is increasingly being valued for its representative role in the development of the area.

Archaeological remains associated with the mid-nineteenth century development of the site and beyond are generally more common and better understood in the Sydney CBD area.

5.5.3 Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

The APHS and PPS site has been part of the continuous historical development and expansion of Parramatta's CBD. There may be an opportunity for portions of this site to reveal its past through the material remains that have accumulated as a result of various activities that have taken place on the site. The archaeological resource at the site may also be suitable for comparative analysis with other sites with the history of convictism, military activities, healthcare and education.

The potential knowledge that the archaeological resources of the subject site could yield for Phase 2 (1810–1845) and Phase 3 (1845–1899) would be significant for answering questions about the management of convicts, convict labour, beginnings of the military, healthcare practices, and education practices in early Parramatta specifically and Australia generally. The limited nature of the archaeological potential for WWII air-raid trenches within the grounds of the highly disturbed area of the site renders the information that might be derived about this phase of the site development insufficient to address more specific research questions about this component of the site.

In summary, the information that may be derived from investigation of this site may be able to address specific research questions about the development and operation of this site as well as broader research questions regarding the archaeology of convictism, the military, healthcare and education as well as everyday life in NSW, World War II preparation/strategic activities and the broader landscaping archaeology of the site.

5.6 Summary Statement of Significance

APHS and PPS is a site with a complex history that has played a significant role in the development of Parramatta since the early days of its establishment. The known and potential archaeological resource within the site includes items with direct association with the early convict period, military activities, domestic occupation, and health and educational practices. Therefore, the known and potential archaeological resource within the site has an ability to provide a degree of significant information and tell the story about the development of the site since its early formation period and to enhance our understanding of the evolution of the township of Parramatta.

Any evidence associated with Aboriginal occupation or use of the site, particularly isolated objects derived from undisturbed contexts of the rare Parramatta Sand Sheet, would be of archaeological significance.

Archaeological remains relating to the early nineteenth century use of the site and earlier Aboriginal use have potential to shed light on early attitudes toward the interaction between Aborigines and Europeans. Any material remains from the mid- to late nineteenth century and later would have the ability to contribute to the evolution of Parramatta from an early colonial settlement to the second most important urban and business centre after Sydney.

Archaeological remains associated with the 1819–1820 convict barracks and lumber yards would be significant for their high research potential regarding the technological, historical and social development of urban Parramatta. These remains would be considered to be significance at the state level.

Archaeological remains associated with the development of the mid- to late nineteenth century hospital, asylum, school buildings and neighbouring dwellings would be considered to be significant at a local level.

Archaeological remains relating to the WWII facilities have potential to shed light on the significance of the military/defence functions of site.

5.7 Endnotes

- ¹ NSW Heritage Office, Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit 2887, viewed online 11 March 2016 <<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2242887>>.
- ² Bickford, A and Sullivan S 1984, 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in Sullivan S and Bowdler S (eds), *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology* (proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory), Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Canberra.

6.0 Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment

6.1 Potential Impacts

The proposed redevelopment will involve the demolition of the more recent brick buildings, demountable buildings and timber primary school classrooms. The former Parramatta District School building (1875), the main primary school building (1923) and the convict wall (c1820) are to be retained and adaptively reused within the new school complex.

While the proposal is at the 100% schematic design phase, the building footprints for the new constructions will remain largely the same thus the sub-surface impacts are likely to be from removal of previous footings, relocation of current services, contamination remediation, any ground surface levelling, excavation and installation of new footings and services including lift wells and landscaping. There is no proposal for underground facilities such as car parking levels within the new design which would require bulk excavation.

6.1.1 Zones of Development Impacts Relative to Archaeology

North Portion of the Site

- The new APHS high-rise would be located in the east end of the northern portion of the site (Figure 1.3). This area of the site has been assessed to have low–nil potential to contain historical archaeological remains due to the substantial cutting of the ground during the previous phases of development.
- The construction of the new APHS high-rise is considered to constitute a low archaeological impact.
- The redevelopment of the western half of the north portion would include landscaping and construction of the new playing rounds. Depending on the nature of the proposed works—ie whether they require grading or backfilling, location of new plantings, playground elements etc—there may be some impact to the potential archaeological resource that may still be preserved there.

South Portion of the Site

- The new PPS building would be located in the eastern half of the south portion of the site (Figure 1.4). This area was part of John Hassall's property that was transferred to James Byrnes, who built his residence near the western boundary of the site. The potential archaeological remains appear to be outside the footprint of the new curvilinear school building.
- The remaining areas of the site, that does not include the extant heritage building which will be preserved and reused, will be subject to resurfacing and other associated works. These works have the potential to expose and impact on any archaeology that may still be preserved there.
- Any disturbance and/or removal of the site's potential historical archaeological resources would constitute a heritage impact which would need to be mitigated.

6.2 Mitigation Measures

The significance of site's archaeological resources is primarily derived from its research potential and ability to be interpreted for public benefit. The subject site has generally been assessed as having moderate–high potential to contain historical archaeological remains spanning from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth-centuries. If such remains were to be present, they would include fragmented remains associated with the early use of the site by the convict, military and/or mid-nineteenth century commercial and residential occupation.

The western half of the north section of the APHS and PPS site (ie the section that was not subject to substantial cutting to accommodate new school playing fields) has the potential to contain remnant cultural soil deposits with significant historical archaeological features. Therefore, as part of mitigation measures, it is recommended that archaeological testing be undertaken to inform the proposed development design on the depth, extent, nature and integrity of the potential archaeological resource that may still be present there.

Following the results of the testing program, further recommendation including possible archaeological motoring and detailed excavation would be provided. This is to ensure that any potential historical archaeological resource be appropriately identified and recorded, in accordance with an approved ARD, so that research potential of such resource can be fully realised.

In the event that well preserved or significant archaeological remains were to be identified at the site, preservation in situ and their interpretation of those remains would be one of the mitigation measures used to minimise the adverse impacts of the proposed development.

Interpretation would be primarily informed by the archaeological discoveries at the site, and would communicate the history and heritage significance to the community through various mediums, as determined appropriate to the significance of the resources found. Interpretation may include signage, artefact display, 3D scanning or other types of interpretation considered to be appropriate for the site.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

- The APHS and PPS site has a complex development history that includes a low-moderate level of site disturbance that has left the greater portion of the site relatively undisturbed.
- Based on the generally moderate levels of disturbance, most of the subject site has been assessed as having moderate–high archaeological potential.
- The significant historical archaeological remains associated with the early convict barracks and lumber yards may survive in the northern portion of the site. This archaeological resource, if found, would be considered to be significant at a state level.
- The significant historical archaeological remains associated with the Lancer Military Barracks may survive in the southern portion of the site. This archaeological resource, if found, would be considered to be significant at a state level.
- The significant historical archaeological remains associated with the nineteenth century residence of J Byrnes and other neighbouring dwellings that may survive across the site would be considered to be significant at a local level. Any potential remains associated with the WWII air-raid trenches would also be significant at a local level.
- The potential historical archaeological resource within the site is assessed to have varied levels of research potential and archaeological significance that would depend on the date of origin, state of preservation, and ability to provide meaningful information about the site.
- The majority of the proposed development works across the site would involve partial modification and refurbishment of the extant heritage buildings (the 1923 Infant School, the 1875 Public school buildings and the c1820s heritage wall), demolition of other existing school buildings, and construction of the new vertical high school in the east end of the northern portion of the site and the curvilinear primary school building at the eastern end of the southern portion of the site with associated landscaping and other infrastructure works.
- The potential archaeological remains that may still exist within the site have been assessed to be significant at both local and state levels. As such, they constitute relics within the definition of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act).
- The works that would have the potential to disturb historical archaeological remains are limited to those associated with ground disturbance such as the excavation of new footings, services, landscaping and other associated infrastructure works.
- The main construction works would be located in the areas of the site with low potential to contain significant archaeological remains.

7.2 Recommendations

- A programme of historical archaeological test excavation should be undertaken to determine the nature, condition and extent of potential archaeological remains identified in this report. The results of test excavation would inform the proposed development about physical evidence on the depths of fill on site in areas that may be subject to landscaping, service installation and/or construction. This data could then be used to inform design to avoid impacts on significant archaeological remains.
- Should the program of historical test excavation identify substantial and/or significant historical archaeological remains further excavation and recording of these features may be required following demolition of the existing structures on the site.
- Dependent upon the project being assessed as State Significant Development approved under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EPA Act, the relic provision of the Heritage Act would not apply. In this instance, it is recommended that archaeological works be undertaken in accordance with archaeological best practice. This would involve detailed investigation of any exposed archaeological relics by applying established archaeological methodologies (cleaning, recording note taking, photographing, planning, level taking) that would be outlined in an appropriate Archaeological Research Design specifically prepared for the subject site.
- The results of archaeological test excavation and recording of the site should be presented in a succinct excavation report and used to inform future historical heritage management and interpretation measures, if appropriate, as part of the proposed development of the site.
- In the event that the project is not approved as State Significant Development, or that any stage of ground disturbance works, including archaeological (or any other testing) requiring ground disturbance, precedes the determination period, the proposed works would be undertaken in accordance with an excavation permit under Section 141 or an exception from the need for an excavation permit under Section 139(2) of the Heritage Act.
- Any retrieved historical artefactual material would be the responsibility of the owner of the site. This includes appropriate treatment of the artefacts, and their long-term storage in a safe and accessible place.
- In the event that intact state significant historical archaeological evidence or archaeological evidence not identified in this report were to be encountered during site works, works should cease and the NSW Heritage Division, OEH, notified immediately in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act. Further assessment and/or approval may be required before works could recommence.
- A copy of this report and any other relevant reports subsequently prepared as part of this project should be sent to the NSW Heritage Division, OEH for their records.