


Roseville Avenue & Lord Street, Roseville

Historical Archaeological Assessment

Report to Hyecorp

March 2025



 artefact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project overview

This Historical Archaeological Assessment has been prepared by Amanda Bie Wojcik (Graduate Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) to accompany a detailed State Significant Development Application for a residential development including infill affordable housing at 16-24 Lord Street and 21-27 Roseville Avenue, Roseville (the study area). The site consists of nine detached dwellings and has been consolidated into an area of approximately 0.94ha. The legal description of the site is outlined in Table 1.

This Historical Archaeological Assessment provides a detailed assessment of archaeological potential and significance, identifies potential development impact on significant archaeological resources and provides recommendations for their mitigation.

Table 1 Legal Description of study area.

Property Address	Title Description
16-24 Lord Street & 21-27 Roseville Avenue, Roseville, NSW 2069	▪ 21 Roseville Avenue – Lot 9 DP1046734
	▪ 23 Roseville Avenue – Lot 66 Section B DP3277
	▪ 25 Roseville Avenue – Lot 65 Section B DP3277
	▪ 27 Roseville Avenue – Lot 64 Section B DP3277
	▪ 16 Lord Street – Lot 14 Section B DP3277
	▪ 18 Lord Street – Lot 15 Section B DP3277
	▪ 20 Lord Street – Lot 16 Section B DP3277
	▪ 22 Lord Street – Lot 17 Section B DP3277 & Lot 1 DP104781
	▪ 24 Lord Street – Lot 18 DP1173328.
Project Site Area	0.94ha

This report has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project (SSD-78996460).

Following the implementation of the above mitigation measures, the remaining impacts are appropriate.

Summary of findings

This Historical Archaeological Assessment has determined:

- The study area is listed on Schedule 5 of the Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan as C32 "Clanville Conservation Area"
- The study area is not individually listed on any non-statutory heritage registers
- The study area has been assessed as having the potential to contain the following archaeological resources, arranged by historical phases of occupation and development:
 - Phase 1 (1790–1814): The study area has **Nil-Low** potential to contain archaeological resources associated with Phase 1 due to disturbance associated with twentieth

century residential development. Historical research has not identified any substantial development of the study area; therefore, it is assumed that the study area was only used for timber clearing. There is no evidence that the first land guarantee lived in the property and the initial activities on the land are unlikely to have created an archaeological footprint. Furthermore, twentieth-century development likely removed and/or destroyed archaeological resources associated with this Phase.

- Phase 2 (1814–1890s): The study area has **Nil-Low** potential to contain archaeological resources associated with Phase 2 due to disturbance associated with twentieth century residential development. If archaeological resources survive, they would likely be associated with early agricultural activities such as light-weight undocumented ephemeral structures associated with agriculture, post holes associated with fence lines, and evidence of land clearance and cultivation.
 - Phase 3 (1890s–1920s): The study area has **Nil-Low** potential to contain archaeological resources associated with Phase 3 due to disturbance associated with twentieth-century residential development. If archaeological resources survive, they would likely be associated with evidence of twentieth century subdivision and residential development
 - Phase 4 (1920s–present): This phase is represented by extant (not archaeological) residential development within the study area.
- If considerably intact and *in situ* archaeological resources associated with Phases 1-3 are identified, they **may** reach the threshold for significance at a **Local** level. However, due to twentieth century residential development, it is unlikely archaeological resources from these phases remain intact
 - Due to the **Nil-Low** potential for substantial and intact archaeological resources within the study area, it is assessed that the proposal would result in **Neutral** impacts to significant historical archaeological resources.
 - The proposal would not directly impact the potential archaeological resources associated with the listed heritage items.

Approval pathway

This Historical Archaeological Assessment has been prepared by Artefact Heritage and Environment on behalf of Hycorp for a State Significant Development (SSD-78996460) application for the proposal at the study area. The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements issued on 14 January 2025 outline that an Archaeological Assessment would be required to inform the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposal. This report meets the Archaeological Assessment requirement of the Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage conditions as part of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements:

SEAR	Documentation	Response / Location in Report
22. Environmental Heritage		

<p>Where there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on environmental heritage, provide a Statement of Heritage Impact and Archaeological Assessment (where required), in accordance with the relevant guidelines.</p>	<p><u>If required:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Heritage Impact • Archaeological Assessment 	<p>This report meets the Archaeological Assessment requirement as part of the Environmental Heritage conditions of the SEARs.</p>
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Mitigation measures

It is recommended that the following mitigation measures are implemented prior to and during the proposal which requires limited ground penetration including excavation works:

ID	Mitigation Measure
	<p>Unexpected Finds Procedure</p> <p>As the study area has been assessed as having areas of Nil-Low archaeological potential, it is recommended that potential archaeological resources be managed through an Unexpected Finds Procedure that is developed for the proposal. The Unexpected Finds Procedure content is outlined below:</p>
<i>Mitigation measure 1</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If archaeological resources are identified during any stage of the project, works in the area must cease, the area be adequately protected, and a suitably qualified archaeologist notified so as to carry out more detailed investigation and assessment • If the archaeological assessment determines that the remains are 'relics' in the meaning of the Heritage Act, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water must be notified about the discovery of relics in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act. Further approval/s may be required to allow the works to proceed.
	<p>Heritage induction</p>
<i>Mitigation Measure 2</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff involved in the proposed works, including design professionals and tradespeople, must receive a heritage induction prior to the commencement of works. The heritage induction should cover the historical values of the site and the potential for the project to encounter significant archaeological resources • The induction should make contractors aware of the recommendations and mitigation methods included in this report, including the procedure to follow in the event that an unexpected archaeological find is encountered. Clear lines of communication must be established for the reporting of any such finds and for procedures to be rapidly implemented.

ID	Mitigation Measure
General	
<i>Mitigation Measure 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any additions or design modifications to the proposal, outside the scope of this assessment, would require additional heritage assessment to ensure consistency with this assessment.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

Artefact Heritage and Environment (Artefact) have been engaged by Hyecorp to prepare a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) for the proposal at 21-27 Roseville Avenue and 16-24 Lord Street (the study area).

This Historical Archaeological Assessment has been prepared by Artefact Heritage and Environment in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) dated 14 January 2025 and issued for the SSDA (SSD-78996460).

1.2 Study area

The site is located at 16-24 Lord Street and 21-27 Roseville Avenue, Roseville within the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area. The site has a site area of 0.94ha and is legally described as:

- Lot 9 DP1046734
- Lot 66 Section B DP3277
- Lot 65 Section B DP3277
- Lot 64 Section B DP3277
- Lot 14 Section B DP3277
- Lot 15 Section B DP3277
- Lot 16 Section B DP3277
- Lot 17 Section B DP3277 & Lot 1 DP104781
- Lot 18 DP1173328.

The urban context surrounding the site is characterised by low-density residential development. The surrounding locality is described as:

- To the north the site is bounded by Roseville Avenue. Existing development consists of low-density residential uses, beyond which is Roseville Park and suburb of Lindfield.
- To the east the site is bounded by Martin Lane which separates the site from low-density residential development consisting of detached single and two-storey dwellings beyond which is the Roseville Presbyterian Church.
- To the south the site is bounded by Lord Street. Development consists of low-density residential uses, beyond which is Roseville College, Bancroft Park and Roseville Lawn Tennis Club. Boundary Street is situated approximately 450m to the south.
- To the west of the site are low and medium residential uses including three storey walk up flat buildings, beyond which is Roseville Local Centre (Hill Street Precinct) which accommodates a mixture of local scale commercial, retail and health care facilities as well as Roseville train station.

The site is situated within convenient walk distance of Roseville Railway Station (200m), with existing pedestrian access to the station available from Roseville Avenue and Lord Street. Regular, train services are available to North Sydney, Chatswood and Sydney CBD to the south, and Horsby to the

north with a direct connection to the Sydney Metro available at Chatswood Station. Bus services are also available on Pacific Highway providing services to Chatswood and Sydney CBDs and the wider Kur-ring-gai locality.

The existing development consists of 9 detached residential dwellings. There are several large trees and vegetation located throughout the site.

The location of the study area is illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2 below.



Figure 1: Location of the study area

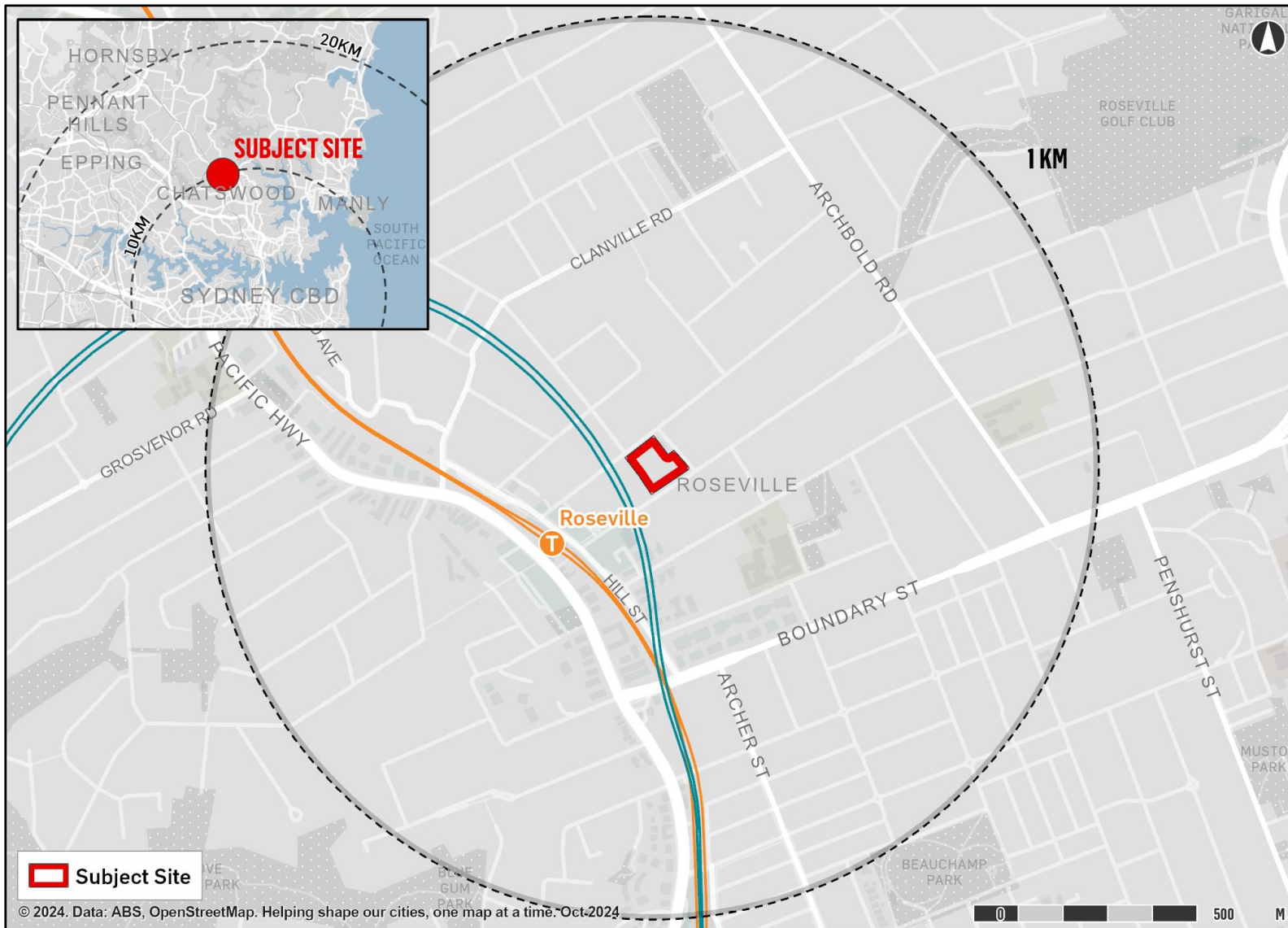


Figure 2: Local context

1.3 Statutory context

In relation to historical archaeology, the site/study area is subject to the following statutory and non-statutory controls:

- *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*¹
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*²
 - *Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015*.³

1.3.1 Heritage Act 1977

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) is the primary item of State legislation affording protection to items of environmental heritage in NSW. The Heritage Act is designed to protect both listed heritage items, such as standing structures, and potential archaeological remains or relics.

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

1.3.1.1 State Heritage Register

The State Heritage Register (SHR) was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites.

To carry out activities within the curtilage of an SHR-listed item, approval must be sought under a Section 60 of the Act. In some circumstances where works are minor in nature and assessed to have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the SHR-listed item, they can be undertaken under a Section 57(2) Exemption⁴ or in accordance with agency or site-specific exemptions.

There are **no** items listed on the SHR within, or within 500 metres (m), of the study area.

1.3.1.2 Section 170 registers

Under the Heritage Act all government agencies are required to identify, conserve and manage heritage items in their ownership or control. Section 170 (s170) requires all government agencies to maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register that lists all heritage assets and an assessment of the significance of each asset. They must ensure that all items inscribed on its list are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the Government on advice of the NSW Heritage Council. These principles serve to protect and conserve the heritage significance of items and are based on NSW heritage legislation and guidelines.

There are **no** items listed on s170 Heritage and Conservation registers within, or within 500 m of the study area.

¹ NSW Heritage Act 1977 <https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1977-136>.

² *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* <https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-1979-203>.

³ NSW Government, Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan 2015.

⁴ Heritage Council of New South Wales, 2021. *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval*.

1.3.1.3 'Relics' provisions

The Heritage Act provides additional protection for archaeological remains through the operation of the 'relics' provisions. The primary aim of an archaeological significance assessment is to identify whether an archaeological resource, deposit, site or feature is of cultural value and therefore, considered to be a 'relic'.⁵

The Heritage Act defines a relic as any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

-
- a. *relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
 - b. *is of local or State significance*
-

The Heritage Council and Heritage NSW have also produced guidelines which defines relics as an object, artefact, or chattel. The Heritage Council of NSW defines chattel as:⁶

A relic can, in some circumstances, become part of the land and be regarded as a fixture (a chattel that becomes permanently affixed to land).

In accordance with Section 139, it is an offence to disturb or excavate land, where this may affect a relic, without an excavation permit under section 140 of the Heritage Act, unless an excavation permit exception is issued for works that are minor in nature, require monitoring or test excavation.⁷

The discovery of unexpected relics, must be reported to Heritage Council under Section 146 of the Act:

-
- (a) within a reasonable time after he or she first becomes aware or believes that he or she has discovered or located that relic, notify the Heritage Council of the location of the relic, unless he or she believes on reasonable grounds that the Heritage Council is aware of the location of the relic, and*
 - (b) within the period required by the Heritage Council, furnish the Heritage Council with such information concerning the relic as the Heritage Council may reasonably require.*
-

In addition to relics, remnants of historical structures may possess research value are considered to be 'works'. 'Works' may be buried, and therefore archaeological in nature, however, exposure of a 'work' does not necessarily trigger a requirement to obtain an excavation permit under the Heritage Act. Works are typically fixed to the land and are generally structural remains.

Examples of 'works' include:

⁵ Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (former), Heritage Division, 2009. Assessing Significance for Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', 4.

⁶ Heritage Council of New South Wales, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', accessed <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Heritage/assess-significance-historical-archaeological-sites-relics.pdf> (6 December 2023).

⁷ Refer to order published in the NSW Government Gazette https://gazette.legislation.nsw.gov.au/so/download.w3p?id=Gazette_2022_2022-59.pdf.

- Former road surfaces or pavement and kerbing.
- Evidence of former drainage infrastructure
- Building footings associated with former infrastructure facilities
- Evidence of former rail track, sleepers or ballast.
- Evidence of former rail platforms and former platform copings.

The Heritage Council of NSW, or its Delegate, issues Excavation Permits under Section 141 of the Heritage Act for relics not listed on the SHR, or Approvals under Section 63 for impacts to archaeology within SHR curtilages. An application for an Excavation Permit or Approval must be supported by an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and Archaeological Assessment prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage archaeological guidelines. Minor works that would have a minimal impact on archaeological relics may be granted an Exception under Section 139 (4) or an Exemption under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act.

If the proposal is subject to Division 4.7 or Division 5.2 (SSD or State Significant Infrastructure) provisions of the EP&A Act, Excavation Permits or Approvals are 'turned off' for works. However, the reporting and notification provisions of the Heritage Act (Section 146) continue to apply.

1.3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits.

The EP&A Act also requires that Local Governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans [LEPs] and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the Act, to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

- The study area is located within the boundaries of the *Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan 2015*.

1.3.2.1 *Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan 2015*

Heritage items listed under Schedule 5 of the Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015 are managed in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.10 Heritage Conservation of the LEP.⁸

A summary of heritage items listed under Schedule 5 of the Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015 within and within 150m of the study area is outlined below:

- Roseville Scout Group Hall (LEP I115)
- Dwelling house (LEP I695)
- Dwelling house (LEP I114)
- "Lawarra", dwelling house (LEP I113)
- Dwelling house (LEP I112)

⁸ NSW Government, *Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan 2015*, Schedule 5, Section 5.10: Heritage Conservation.

- Dwelling house (LEP I108)
- Dwelling house (LEP I697)
- St. Luke's Hall (LEP I689)
- Dwelling house (LEP I698)
- Dwelling house (LEP I699)
- Dwelling house (LEP I691)
- Dwelling house (LEP I692)
- Dwelling house (LEP I106)
- Dwelling house (LEP I95)
- Dwelling house (LEP I93)
- Dwelling house (LEP I92)
- Dwelling house (LEP I97)
- "Westover", dwelling house (LEP I98)
- Dwelling house (LEP I99).

A summary of listed heritage conservation areas listed under Schedule 5 of the Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015 within and within 150m of the study area is outlined below:

- Clanville Conservation Area (LEP C32) (Local)
- Lord Street/Bancroft Avenue Conservation Area (LEP C36) (Local)
- The Grove Conservation Area (LEP C35) (Local).

Further information with respect to heritage items and heritage conservation areas is separately provided in the Heritage Impact Assessment prepared by Urbis.



Figure 3: Heritage item curtilages within, and within 150 m of the study area

1.4 Approach and methodology

This report was prepared in accordance with the principles and procedures established by the following documents:

- *Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact*⁹
- *Archaeological Assessments*¹⁰
- *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*¹¹
- *Assessing heritage significance—Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria*¹²
- *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*.¹³

1.5 Previous report and investigations

This report provides an assessment of historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological resources and their values only and does not assess Aboriginal cultural heritage or built heritage for the study area. Separate reports covering these matters have been prepared by Artefact and Urbis respectively. The potential for archaeological remains to be present is informed by historical research, reviews of available historical plans and maps, professional experience and the information presented in the SHI sheets for the heritage items and conservation areas within and within 150m of the study area.

This report uses historical documentation prepared by third party heritage professionals. Desktop historical research has been undertaken to supplement this existing information.

1.6 Author identification and acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Amanda Bie Wojcik (Graduate Heritage Consultant). The Aboriginal historical background was prepared by Dr Stephen Gapps (Senior Associate – Historian), with mapping input provided by Mike Douglas (GIS Officer). Jenny Winnett (Technical Director) managed Quality Assurance review.

⁹ NSW Heritage Office, Department of Planning and Environment 2023, Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact.

¹⁰ NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996. Archaeological Assessments.

¹¹ Australia ICOMOS 2013 The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance.

¹² NSW Government, Department of Planning and Environment, Assessing Heritage significance: Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria, 2023.

¹³ Heritage Office (former) 2006. Historical Archaeology Code of Practice.

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Aboriginal histories

2.1.1 Sydney region

Many Aboriginal people, like other Indigenous or First Nations people around the world, say they have been living on Country for ‘time immemorial’ – that they have always been here, and their origins lie in the creation of the land and animals. As Elder Aunty Jenny Munro expresses:

‘...from time immemorial, we believe as Aboriginal people, Australia has been here from the first sunrise, our people have been here along with the continent, with the first sunrise. We know our land was given to us by Baiami, we have a sacred duty to protect that land’

Over the last few decades, archaeologists’ knowledge of deep human time in Australia has expanded from just a few thousand years in the 1950s, to 25,000 years in the 1960s, then 40,000 years, to now around 60,000 years or more.¹⁴

Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal people living in the Sydney region from Shaw’s Creek west of the Dyarubbin (Nepean) River is dated at around 14,000 years ago and numerous other sites in the area have been dated at around 15,000 ago. While Cranebrook Terrace, near Penrith in Western Sydney, has been dated to 41,700 years and a site near Parramatta at 30,000 years old, there is growing consensus among archaeologists and historians that people have lived across the Sydney region from around 50,000 years ago.¹⁵

Given the devastating impact of violent dispossession and disease upon Aboriginal people in the Sydney region during colonization, the precise identification of language groups and historical traditional lands or Country for a given area is often difficult today.

2.1.2 From Cammeraygal to Garigal – Aboriginal People from the North Shore to Broken Bay

The present-day suburbs of Sydney’s North Shore sit on ridgelines and spurs with creeks and rivers that over millennia gouged their way through sandstone and run into Sydney Harbour. Other waterways fed from the ridgelines empty into Middle Harbour and the Lane Cove River. Before the British colonists arrived and began clearing the trees, these creeks and rivers had created sheltered environments for plants and animals. It was in these areas where Aboriginal people lived for thousands of years, with the often exposed ridgelines and sandstone outcrops more likely to have been travelling and hunting routes and ceremonial areas.

¹⁴ Belshaw, Nickel & Horton, 2020. ‘Histories of Indigenous Peoples and Canada’; Griffith, 2018, *Deep Time Dreaming*, p. 112; Karskens, *The Colony. A history of early Sydney*, 2009, p 25. Munro in Currie, *An Aboriginal history of Willoughby*, 2008, p. 4.

¹⁵ Attenbrow, 2010, *Sydney’s Aboriginal past*, pp 18-20; Nanson, Young & Stockton, 1987, ‘Chronology and palaeoenvironment of the Cranebrook Terrace’, p. 77; Williams, et al., 2017, ‘The Cranebrook Terrace revisited’, pp 100-109; Attenbrow, 2012, ‘Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal life in Sydney’. See Williams et al., 2012, ‘A terminal Pleistocene open site on the Hawkesbury River’ for comparison of site ages along Dyarubbin. Karskens, Burnett & Ross are confident that ‘Aboriginal people were living on Dyarubbin/ the Nepean River as long as 50,000 years ago’ (2017, ‘Traces in a Lost Landscape’, p. 4).

Along with the creeks and rivers, the coastline to the north of Sydney offered areas of abundant saltwater resources from present day Manly through the Northern Beaches up to the southern shores of Broken Bay. A variety of fish were caught, and rock oysters, cockles, mussels and clams were also consumed, opened either with a thumbnail or stone oyster hammer. Shell middens can still be seen in many places on the north shore and northern beaches.

Inland, there were fruits, seeds, nuts, grains and nectars and rhizomes and tubers would have been important components of the staple diet for Aboriginal people. Some parts of plants would have required special preparation to remove any poisons, but the seeds of all native grasses are edible. The Melaleuca tree's paper-like bark was used as shelter, wrapping, containers and fire lighting.¹⁶

While the coastal foreshores, beaches and coves were prolific food sources, the forests inland were less used. David Collins noted that 'the woods, exclusive of the animals which they occasionally find in their neighbourhood, afford them but little sustenance; a few berries, the yam and fern-root, the flowers of different banksia, and at times some honey, make up the whole vegetable catalogue' (Collins 1789). Collins overstates the distinction, but there was certainly a difference between inland Country and the economies of Aboriginal groups like the Cammeraygal, whose territories included foreshores.

In 1791 John Hunter described how Aboriginal burning the ground on the north side of the harbour, opposite the settlement', was a practice 'constantly' done when the weather was dry. 'Firestick farming' was the practice of burning land to create new green shoots and thereby attract kangaroos for hunting, but fire was also used to control undergrowth and prevent larger bushfires (Figure 4).¹⁷

Men used wooden spears and women wooden digging sticks - two of the most important possessions of Aboriginal people in the pre-colonial past. The other vitally important items for coastal women were fishing lines and fishhooks. Watkin Tench was especially impressed: 'the fishhooks are chopped with stone out a particular shell, and afterwards rubbed until they become smooth...considering the quickness with which they are finished the excellence of the work, if it be inspected, is admirable' (Figure 5).¹⁸

Due to the predominance of relatively soft sandstone in the northern Sydney region, hard stone used for axes and scrapers in particular, was traded from areas such as the basalt gravel beds along the Nepean River. Trading was extensive and far-reaching. Silcrete from an outcrop near present day Plumpton Ridge on the Cumberland Plain in Sydney's west and mudstone from the Hunter Valley or near Warragamba dam have been found in Sydney's north. Numerous grinding grooves for sharpening stone can still be found in the northern suburbs of Sydney in close proximity to water sources or waterholes.¹⁹

In the present-day Willoughby area, the earliest archaeological evidence of occupation appears around 6,000 years ago, at around the time sea levels stabilized to near present-day levels. A small quantity of stone artefacts from an excavation of a midden site at Castle Cove in Middle Harbour were analysed and have been dated to around 1,650 years ago. Quartz, quartzite and silcrete were being modified for use as tools and one quartzite artefact found had a retouched edge and traces of resin indicating hafting onto a wooden handle. The shellfish retrieved from this site were mainly Sydney cockles, rock oysters, hairy mussels and the spiny oysters.²⁰

Along the ridges particularly behind the northern beaches there are large flat sandstone outcrops that still today have many significant engravings. Many, such as the cluster of engravings at 'Whale Rock'

¹⁶ Currie 2008: 10-15.

¹⁷ Hunter 1793: 361.

¹⁸ Tench 1789: 284.

¹⁹ Currie 2008: 15.

²⁰ Attenbrow 2005: 19; Currie 2008: 15-16.

near Mona Vale Road, are located in prominent locations over the surrounding area with views to the north and south, demonstrating the connection between the 'Saltwater people' of the area and the surrounding region. Their locations on the ridge lines and the inclusion of *mundoes* (footprints) suggests connections between the engravings that have been called 'ancestral pathways'.²¹

Today, there is significant remaining historical and archaeological evidence of the presence of Aboriginal people across the Northern Sydney region. An extensive Aboriginal pathway on the north shore probably became the route of the Pacific Highway of today and there was a 'well-marked pathway' that led from Manly to Pittwater. Waringah (Warringah) – noted in the 19th century as Middle Cove - is one of many Aboriginal words that remain in place names in the area. Others such as Turranburra have been replaced (Lane Cove River) but the names survive in historical records.²²

Rock images in the northern Sydney region include kangaroos, wallabies and emus. People and spiritual beings are also commonly represented along with tools and weapons such as spears, shields, digging sticks and boomerangs. Large engravings of the great sky spirit Baiami, his wife Birrahgnooloo and his son, alternatively known as his brother, Daramulan, can be found across the Sydney region with remarkable sites within the Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park.

Charcoal and ochre artworks are often found in rock overhangs and shelters, where they often remain well preserved. Drawings and stencils in charcoal and red, white and yellow ochre are common at sites in the lower north shore. These include white ochre fish and hand stencils, a red ochre eel, charcoal drawings of spirit figures and many others the subjects of which are no longer distinguishable. A source of high quality red and white ochre is known at North Head; however, exactly what sources were used by which clans is not known. Trading of high-quality ochre was common between clans and previous studies have shown that, like stone and other geographically specific resources, ochre can be traded over long distances.²³

In the Warringah, Willoughby, Lane Cove and North Sydney Local Government areas alone there are today approximately 1,000 Aboriginal sites including middens, rock engravings, axe grinding grooves, carved trees and stone arrangements. Several engravings depicting sharks can be found in the lower north shore of Sydney, suggesting that these animals may have been particularly important to the Cammeraygal, and may have been a food source. Whales, fish and stingrays are also commonly depicted in rock engravings in the surrounding North Shore and Northern Beaches areas.

In fact, as North Sydney Historian Ian Hoskins notes, 'North Sydney's foreshore areas have some of the finest cultural sites on the lower north shore' with hand stencils and drawings still visible in caves and rock shelters. Two major engravings on Berry Island depict a large sea creature – possibly a fish or a whale. Nearby this is a small hollowed out rock basin with grinding grooves and an engraving on a sandstone platform near Balls Head shows a large whale or fish with a human figure inside. According to a Bundjalung man from the north coast of NSW the man inside the whale 'is a clever fella' and the whale engraving was 'a place of ceremonies, a place where the whales were sung into the shore'.²⁴

2.1.2.1 Cammeraygal

After the massive dispossession of Country by the British colonists from 1788 and the smallpox epidemic of 1789, traditional Aboriginal society was decimated. Few historical records by early colonisers are accurate or reliable, often misunderstanding Aboriginal culture and land tenure. 'Cammeray' is the name of the area to which the people belonged, and the addition of 'gal' refers to

²¹ Kellerher Nightingale 2015: 34; Symons and Welsh 2021, Pers. Comm.

²² Currie 2008 :69; Karskens 2015; Larmer 1898 [1832]: 223-229.

²³ Currie 2008: 50.

²⁴ Hoskins 2015: 6-7.

the people from that place. The Cammeraygal clan group may have taken their name from the *camy*, a common term for a spear in the Sydney area (they were regarded as a fierce and war-like clan).

While it is difficult to determine precisely, the Cammeraygal people have been associated with Country around what is now known as Willoughby, Lane Cove, Ku-ring-gai and North Sydney Council areas as well as Mosman. Governor Arthur Phillip rather vaguely noted that the Cammeraygal (Gammeraigal) inhabited 'the northwest side of Port Jackson'. North Sydney Historian Ian Hoskins notes this is 'now thought to extend from Cremorne in the east, to Woodford Bay in the west, and probably to Middle Harbour which forms a natural boundary to the north'. Phillip also referred to a group called the Wallumedegal as occupying the 'opposite shore' (to Sydney Cove). Hoskins and others consider the Wallumedegal clan group to have extended from Lane Cove westward to Parramatta and the Borogegal clan to have lived around Bradleys Head. Further to the north, it seems the Garigal lived on the southern edges of Broken Bay.²⁵

There has long been confusion around the language spoken on the north shore of Sydney Harbour (as elsewhere across Sydney, the colonists often misinterpreted Aboriginal people or failed to ask pertinent questions). As Jessica Currie notes in her history of the area around Willoughby, *Bo-ra-ne Ya-goo-na Par-ry-boo-go. Yesterday Today Tomorrow*, 'it has been long accepted that the Cammeraygal clan are part of the Guringai language nation, however, there are also claims that the Darug language extended through this area.' The 2015 Aboriginal Heritage Office report 'Filling a void – Guringai language review' notes that the first use of the word 'Guringai' was in 1892 and was based on a Hunter Valley group 'Gringai or Guringay' in an attempt to fill a void in language information to the north of Sydney. More recent research has identified Karikal or Garigal as the clan group associated with the southern side of Broken Bay. The term 'Kuringai' (Guringai) has now been rejected by the Aboriginal Heritage Office and other researchers.²⁶

As Currie also notes, 'as the Aboriginal population in the Willoughby area was severely diminished following the British occupation in 1788, oral accounts of the Cammeraygal available to us today are all but non-existent.' Today, much of what we know about the traditional lives of Aboriginal people on the north shore of Sydney Harbour comes from the often imprecise and limited pens of colonial diarists such as Watkin Tench and David Collins.²⁷

²⁵ Hoskins 2019: 3; Currie 2008: 33.

²⁶ AHO 2015: 40-41; Currie 2008: 3; Attenbrow 2010: 22-25; Collins 1798: 453; Smith 2006: 10.

²⁷ Currie 2008, p. 3.



Figure 4: Sketch by Joseph Lycett of Aboriginal men hunting wildlife and 'cleaning Country'²⁸

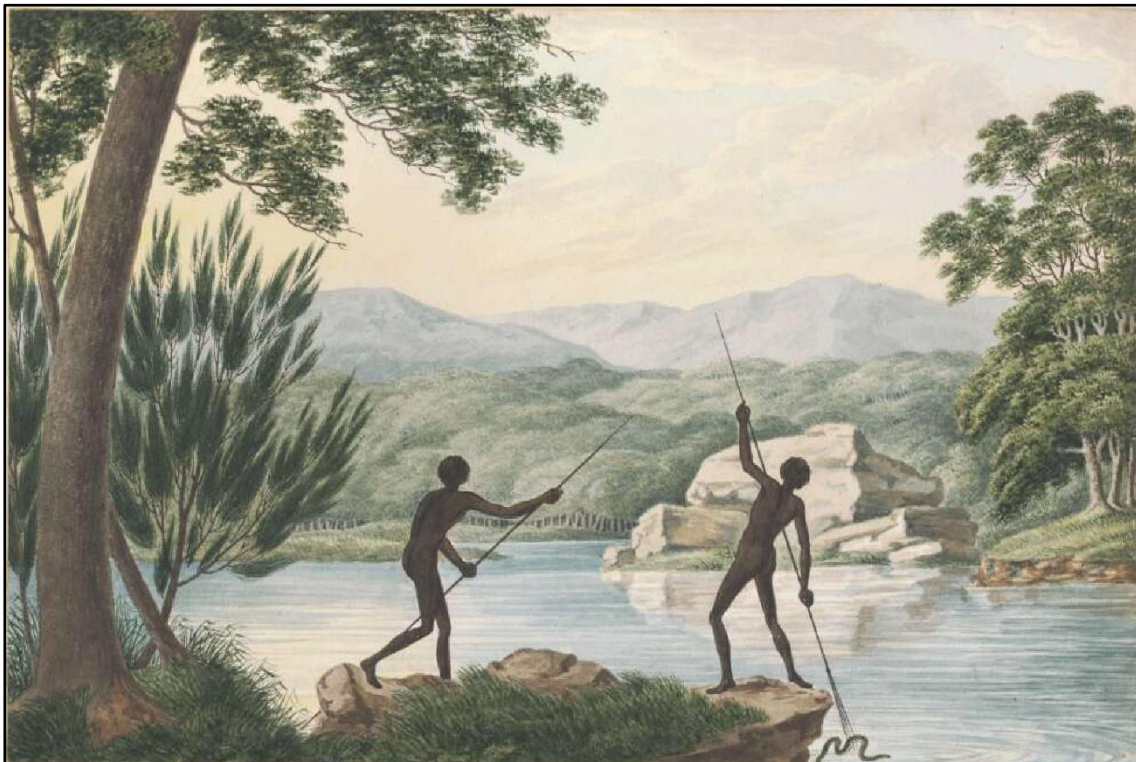


Figure 5: Sketch by Joseph Lycett of two Aboriginal men spearing eels, c. 1817²⁹

²⁸ The University of Newcastle, The Lycett Album ca. 1820: Aboriginal People of Newcastle and Lake Macquarie in European Colonial Art.

²⁹ Two Aboriginal Australian men fishing for eels, New South Wales, ca. 1817 [picture]/[Joseph Lycett], accessed <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-138499671/view> (24 April 2024).

2.2 Early European settlement

2.2.1 Sydney region – a British colony

The establishment of the British colony of New South Wales in 1788 marked the start of a penal settlement. Following the American War of Independence, Britain, grappling with social turmoil amid profound agricultural, industrial, and societal transformations, confronted the predicament of overcrowded prisons and prison ships. In the absence of a suitable destination for transporting convicts, the discovery and annexation of the east coast of Australia by Lieutenant James Cook in 1770 gained renewed significance. Sir Joseph Banks, a prominent botanist who had accompanied Cook on the voyage, ardently advocated for "Botany Bay" as an ideal location for a new British settlement and convict colony. Motivated by strategic and commercial considerations, the British government resolved to undertake this new settlement initiative.³⁰

The inaugural settlement, established in Sydney, comprised approximately 850 convicts, along with their Marine guards and officers, under the leadership of Governor Arthur Phillip. Arriving at Botany Bay in the "First Fleet" of nine transport ships accompanied by two small warships in January 1788, the settlers found the area unsuitable for habitation. For this reason, the British chose to establish the settlement at Sydney Cove (known as Port Jackson) where the first Governor's House was constructed (Figure 6 and Figure 7).

2.2.2 Sydney region – Aboriginal land with a British colony

The local Aboriginal people were increasingly displaced from Country following this European settlement and devastated by violent clashes and new diseases including what Aboriginal people called smallpox or galgala. Despite the massive death and disruption to Aboriginal lives across Sydney from the smallpox disease, in 1790s resistance warfare against the colonizers began largely under the leadership of the famous warrior Pemulwuy. At one point settlers gathered 'what arms they could' and 'seven or eight' Aboriginal people were 'killed on the spot' in what was the first recorded massacre of Aboriginal people in the British colony. This 'constant sort of war' as one colonist described it, continued until Governor Macquarie ordered the now infamous military campaign across the Sydney region that ended in the Appin Massacre of April 17th, 1816.³¹

Sydney Aboriginal society was not static and did not cease after contact with Europeans. Both material and cultural traditions of Aboriginal Sydney continued after the devastation to Aboriginal society, sometimes for example, by incorporating non-Aboriginal materials in traditional elements such as using glass and ceramics to make spear points and other tools. Twenty-nine engraved and pigment art sites have been dated to the period after European arrival. Some creation and other stories told to R. H. Mathews by Gandangarra people in 1901 were carried on for generations and survive today.³²

³⁰ Parliament of New South Wales, '1788 to 1810' - Early European Settlement, accessed <https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/about/Pages/1788-to-1810-Early-European-Settlement.aspx#:~:text=The%20first%20settlement%2C%20at%20Sydney,warships%2C%20in%20January%2C%201788> (12 December 2023).

³¹ Gapps, 2018, *The Sydney Wars*, pp 125-155, 226-255.

³² Irish & Gowan, 2012, '*Where's the evidence? The archaeology of Sydney's Aboriginal history*', p. 61. There are several sites in Western Sydney where flaked glass has been recorded, for example at Prospect and Oran Park (Artefact Heritage, 2022, 'Aspect Industrial Estate', p. 18). See also Goward, 2011, 'Aboriginal glass artefacts of the Sydney region'; Smith & Jennings, 2011, 'The petroglyphs of Gundungurra Country', P. 241.

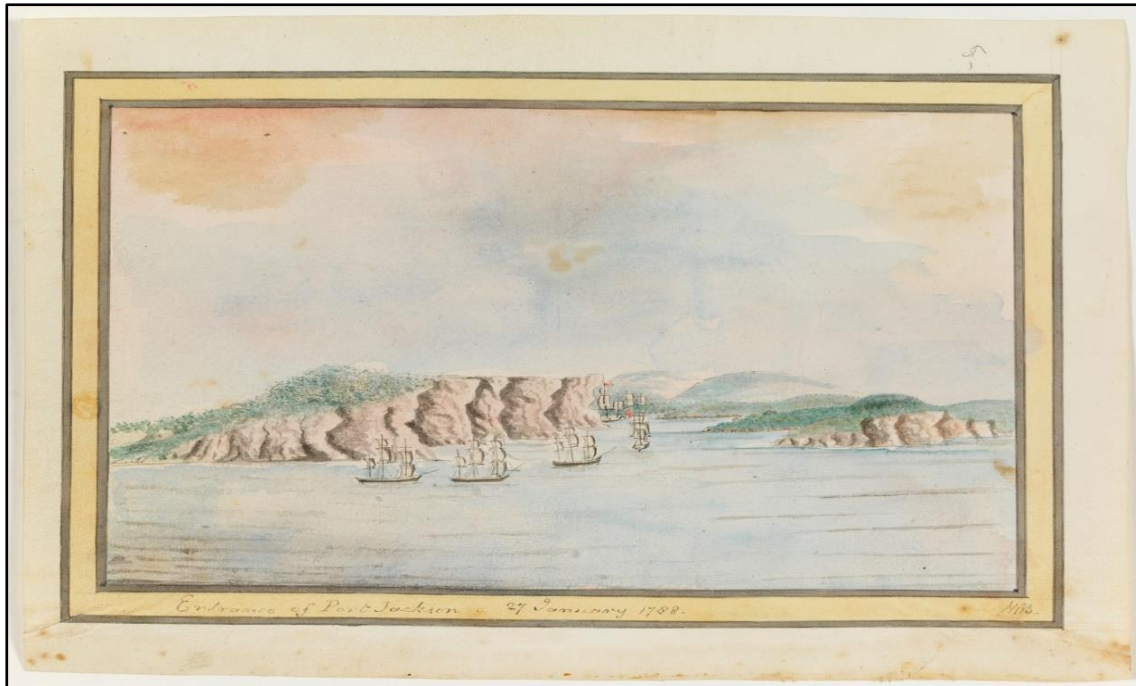


Figure 6: The British colony at the entrance of Port Jackson, 1788³³

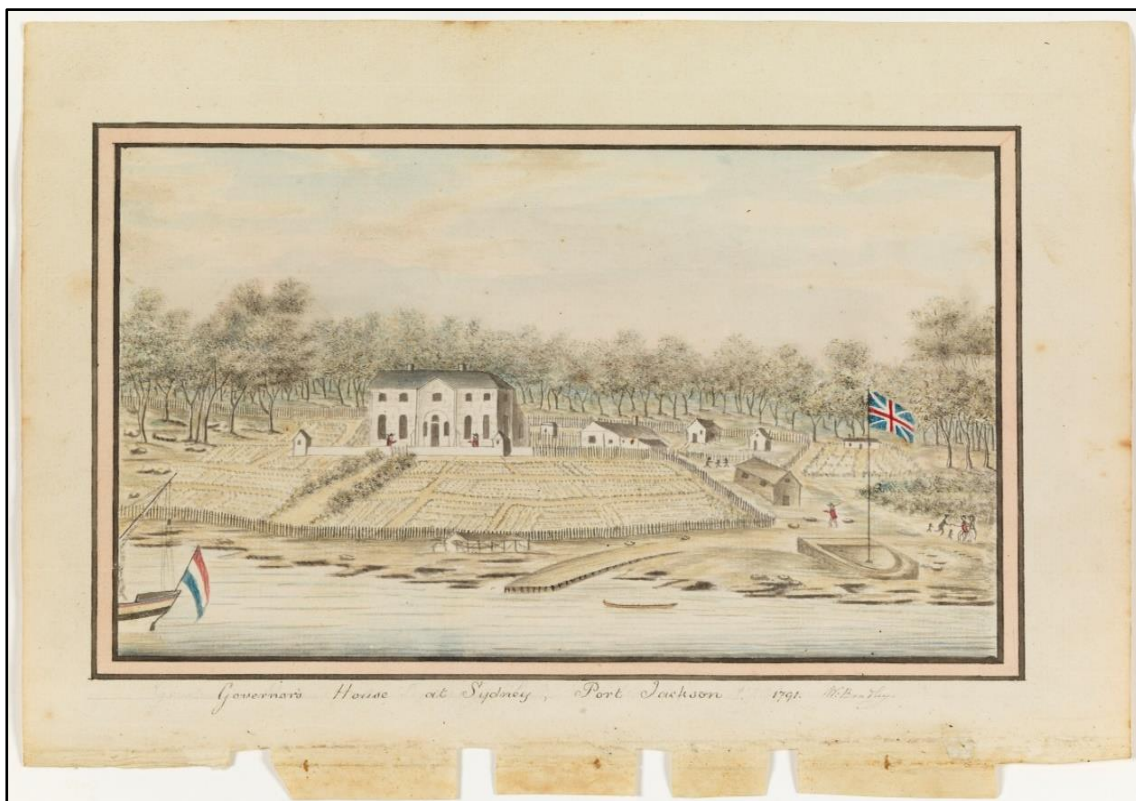


Figure 7: Governor's House at Sydney, 1791³⁴

³³ State Library New South Wales, William Bradley drawings from his journal 'A Voyage to New South Wales', ca. 1802, accessed <https://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110316551> (24 April 2024).

³⁴ State Library New South Wales, William Bradley drawings from his journal 'A Voyage to New South Wales', ca. 1802, accessed <https://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110316551> (18 December 2023).

2.3 Early settlement of the North Shore and Roseville

One of the first Europeans recorded in the north shore area was William Bradley, who surveyed the area while sailing along the Lane Cove River. Some months later Lieutenant Henry Ball, along with his party, were sent to survey the land to report on its suitability for occupation and development. In 1790, Lieutenant Ralph Clark arrived to establish cooperative relationships with the Indigenous population in the area to extract natural resources such as timber and shells for construction, and grass for fodder and thatch.³⁵

Early timber-getters prized the area's richness in bluegums, stingybarks, blackbutts, turpentines and red mahoganies. The area was also great for grass cutters to produce fodder and thatch, which were much needed in the colonies.³⁶ Other notable industries which flourished in the North Shore area were orchards to grow fruit, candle and soap making, leather tanning (tanneries), crockery and pottery, wood pipes, orchards, dairies and pig farms. The area made it easy for the transportation of goods to the markets due to the Lane Cove River which was located to the south of Roseville.

In the early nineteenth century, around 1814, the first European in the Roseville area was William Henry, who farmed on land beside the Lane Cove River near the present Fullers Bridge. By 1821, Michael Fitzgerald was given the first land grant in the area from Boundary Street to present Rifleway.³⁷ William Henry was granted land from the Rifleway to present Bayswater Road and sold it before 1828 to Chinese gardeners Why Tiy and Kwong Shing, which used the land for market gardens.³⁸

Daniel Dering Matthews acquired a 400-acre grant in 1819, which he named *Clanville Estate*. The study area is located on the southern section of his land (Figure 9). He was required to cultivate 45 acres and the government claimed timber from his land for the navy as required. Matthews used his land primarily for timber logging and farming.³⁹ Matthews sold his grant in 1824 to Richard Archbold, who extracted the timber from the area until there were no more trees and planted fruit trees in their place.⁴⁰ A parish map shows the footprint of where the Archbold residence was located, west of the study area (Figure 8). It is reported that Archbold's son-in-law built a stone cottage named 'Rose Villa' which was demolished during the construction of the North Shore Railway Line; this structure was potentially 'Rose Villa'. Around 1822-23, two convict mechanics were assigned to work on the land during this transfer (Figure 10). Following his death in 1836, Richard's wife Mary Pawley continued to farm the land with assigned convict labourers until 1850, when she passed away. The estate was then divided between their sons Richard and Gerald, who built on the land grant. However, due to a lack of historical records, it is unclear where these early houses were located. The study area is located on Gerald's section of this division. The brothers then acquired more land throughout the suburb and modern East Lindfield, as well as Michael Fitzgerald's grant.

In the 1890s, the holdings of the Archbold brothers were subdivided into residential blocks. In 1900, blocks located along Roseville Avenue and the northern side of Lord Street were put up for auction. Population growth in the suburb started with the establishment of the railway line in 1890, and increased especially after World War II, with many of the dwelling houses being constructed during the inter-war period.⁴¹

³⁵ Margaret Farlow, Lane Cove, *The Dictionary of Sydney*, State Library of New South Wales, 2011.

³⁶ Margaret Farlow, Lane Cove, *The Dictionary of Sydney*, State Library of New South Wales, 2011.

³⁷ Zeny Edwards, Roseville, *The Dictionary of Sydney*, State Library of New South Wales, 2008.

³⁸ Malcher, Helen et al., Roseville, *Focus on Ku-Ring-Gai*, Ku-Ring-Gai Historical Society, Sydney, 1996 (1st Edition), p 27.

³⁹ Ku-ring-gai Historical Society Inc., "Roseville", *Early Settlers*. Accessed on: <https://khs.org.au/roseville-local-history/> (30 January 2025)

⁴⁰ Malcher, Helen et al., 1996, p.28.

⁴¹ Historical Land Records Viewer.

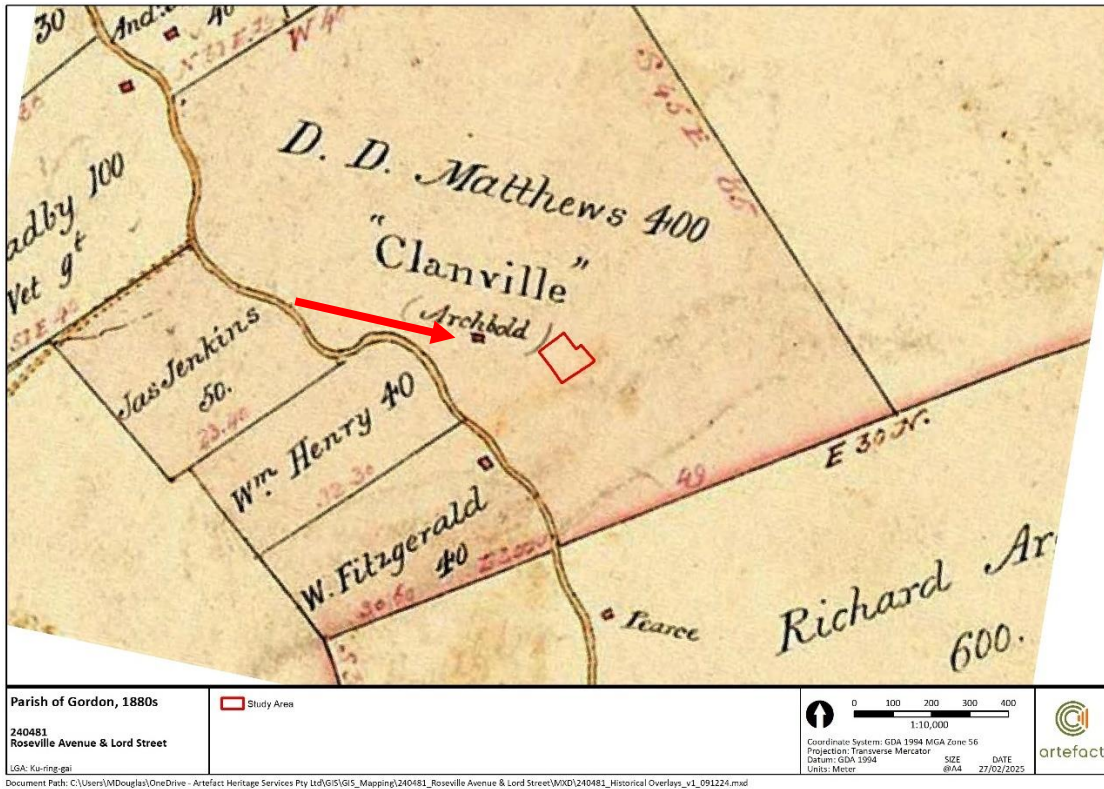


Figure 8: Parish of Gordon c. 1880s, footprint of Archbold residence pointed out in relation to study area (outlined).



Figure 9: Parish of Gordon, 1883. Study area outlined in red within D. D. Matthews land.⁴²

⁴² Historical Land Records Viewer.

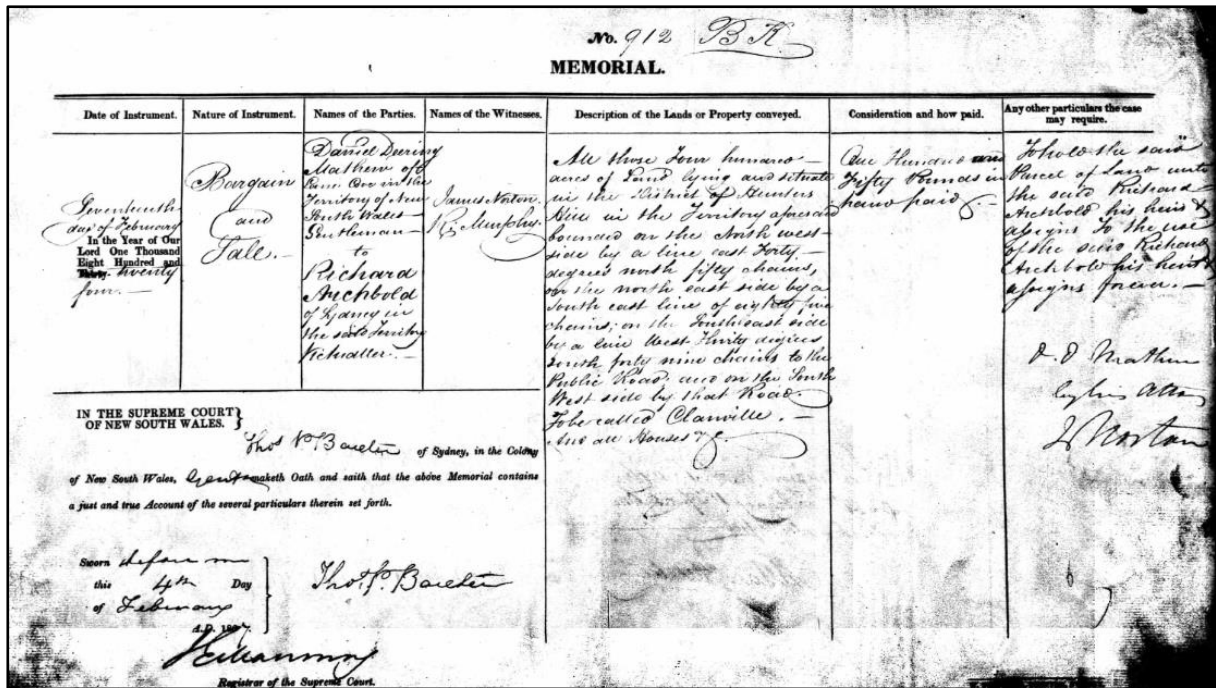


Figure 10: Transfer from Matthew to Archbold, references '... to be called Clanville and all houses...'43

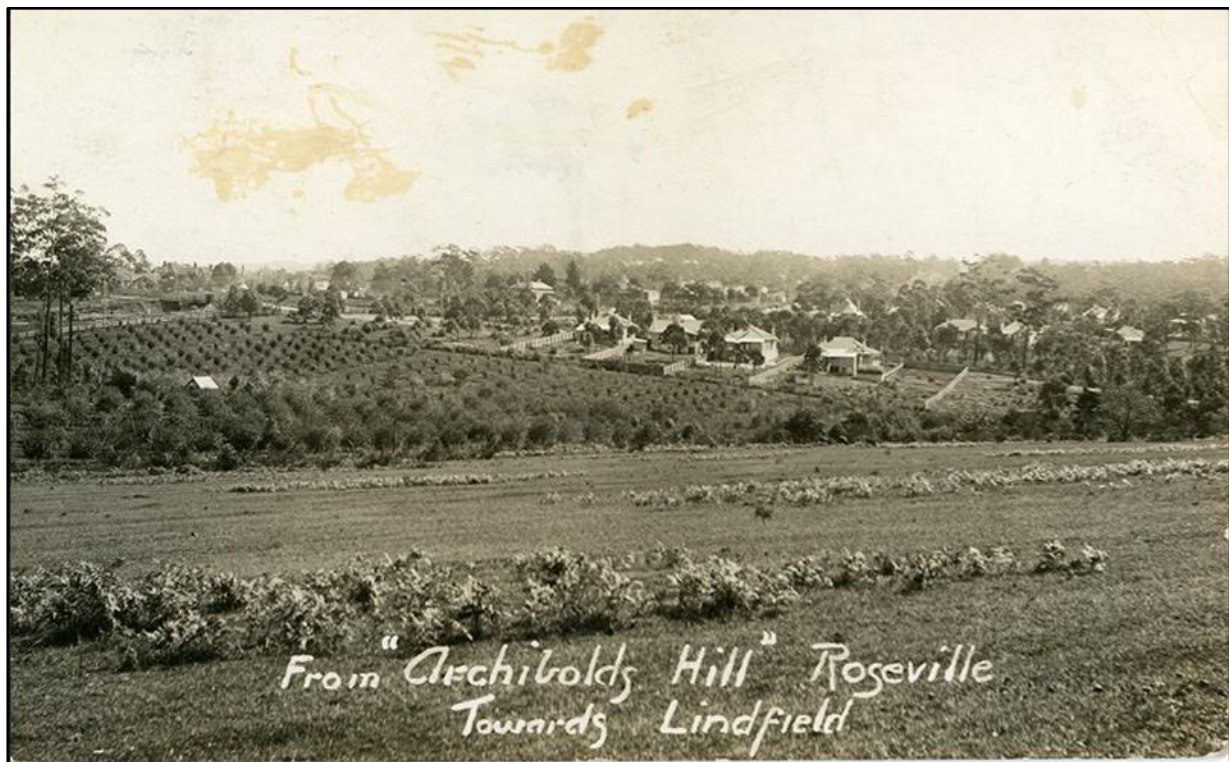


Figure 11: Roseville looking towards Lindfield 1907, apparent land subdivisions.44

43 General Register of Deeds

44 Ku-ring-gai Council, Scenes from Lindfield and Roseville.



Figure 12: Roseville Station looking east 1907.⁴⁵

2.3.1 Clanville Conservation Area (LEP C32)

The following physical description statement has been extracted from the Clanville Conservation Area SHI listing:

The Clanville Conservation Area covers a large part of the eastern side of the suburb of Roseville and represents a substantial portion of the 400-acre land grant to Daniel Dering Mathew. Following the purchase of Mathews' land by Richard Archbold, upon his death the land was subsequently divided amongst his eight children. The 400 acres was divided into 50-acre strips of land running between the Pacific Highway and Archbold Road, and it is the division between these eight lots that form the main roads through the area, running east-west, including Boundary Street, Bancroft Avenue, Lord Street, Roseville Avenue, Clanville Road, Chelmsford Avenue and Middle Harbour Road. These long avenues are joined periodically by smaller and narrower side streets to allow access through the area. Most of the streets developed with a linear pattern, except for the section between the railway line and Trafalgar Avenue, within which the street pattern follows the original irregular lines of Gerald and Richard Archbold junior's land parcels. The irregularity can be seen in Clanville Road, Roslyn Avenue, Kelburn Road and Waimea Road. The main roads through the area are generally wide and slope gently down from the railway line and rise up again towards Archbold Road.

The area contains great consistency of intact buildings. The predominant architectural style is Federation, and this varies from Federation Arts and Crafts to Queen Anne and the Bungalow. There are many fine examples of the inter-war Old English and Californian Bungalow styles which emerged after the Federation

⁴⁵ Ku-ring-gai Council, Scenes from Lindfield and Roseville.

period. There are also examples of late twentieth century Sydney regional style within the area.

The earliest subdivided areas such as Victoria Street, Bancroft Avenue, Lord Street, and Roseville Avenue contain the majority of Queen Anne and Arts and Crafts style buildings, but there are still elements of inter-war styles, such as California Bungalows and Old English, as well. The later subdivided area, such as Belgium Avenue, Trafalgar Avenue, Clanville Street, Kelburn Road and Rawhiti Street, contains highly significant buildings with more variety of architectural styles, including Federation Arts and Crafts, Federation Bungalow and inter-war styles such as Old English, Art Deco, Spanish Mission, but Californian Bungalows predominate.

The area is characterised by extensive avenue plantings, dominated by jacarandas and brushboxes. The pedestrian network of footpaths throughout the suburb is uniform, as are the grassed verges, creating a practical and user-friendly pedestrian environment. Private gardens are consistent in volume, density and style and generally an understanding by the owners of the architectural period of residence that the gardens surround. Many gardens are intricately designed and well maintained and provide a stimulating backdrop to the streetscape. There is distinct uniformity on front fencing, style and sizes.

Detracting elements within the area include dominating garages and driveways, carports within the front setback, obstructive front hedges, enclosed front verandahs, dominating front porch additions, aluminium front windows, large dormers windows at the front of the house, upper storey front balconies, rendered face brick work, painted face brick work and uncharacteristic colour schemes.⁴⁶

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the Clanville Conservation Area SHI listing:

... The area has further historic significance for the successive subdivisions of "Clanville" in the late nineteenth century with the subdivisions of Roseville Park Estate (1893) and Roseville Station Estate (1896), and the early twentieth century subdivisions of Clanville Estate (1903); Clanville Heights Estate (aka Lindfield Heights Estate of 1906) (1905); Terry's Hill Estate (1908); Archbold Hill Estate (1909); Clermiston Estate (1912); Taraville Estate (1914); The Firs Estate (1918); The Garden Estate (1920); Hordern's Roseville Estate (1922) and Archbold Hill Estate (1923). These subdivisions demonstrate the development resulting from the construction of the North Shore rail line at the end of the nineteenth century.

The area has aesthetic significance for the highly intact and quality Federation and inter-war houses, with some examples of mid to late twentieth century development. Architectural styles present from the Federation period include Federation and transitional bungalows, Queen Anne, and Arts and Crafts, and present from the inter-war period mostly Californian Bungalows with some examples of Old English, Art Deco and Spanish Mission.

⁴⁶ Heritage NSW, 2024, "Clanville Conservation Area". SHI database no: 1882683. Accessed on: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1882683>

The area is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical and aesthetic value. This satisfies two of the Heritage Council criteria of local heritage significance for local listing.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ Heritage NSW, 2024, "Clanville Conservation Area". *SHI database no: 1882683*. Accessed on: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1882683>

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Figure 13: Subdivision for sale, 1906, showing approximate location of the study area.⁴⁸

2.3.2 Roseville Scout Group Hall (LEP I115)

The Roseville Scout Group Hall a small-scale single storey Scout Hall building constructed during the inter-war period of common brick and terracotta tiles. Its façade faces Roseville Avenue and is directly next to the study area.

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the item's SHI listing:

The property has a high degree of historic and social significance as a local scout hall and for its part in the early development of the suburb during the 1920s-30s. The brick scout hall building remains largely intact externally with some later additions at the rear of the original single storey brick building. The small largely intact sandstone building at the rear of the site has high historic, aesthetic and social significance as the earliest scout hall on the site.

The item is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and social value. This satisfies three of the Heritage Council criteria of local heritage significance for local listing.⁴⁹

2.3.3 Dwelling houses around the study area

There is a large number of dwelling houses within and surrounding the study area, shown in Figure 3. These were all constructed during the inter-war period, and most have undergone substantial modifications since the 1980s. However, they still meet the local criterion of significance due to their importance in the development of the suburb and their typical inter-war architecture. They are testaments to the evolving patterns of subdivision and residential development within the suburb after World War II, they are intact and have aesthetic values.

2.3.4 The study area in the twentieth century

The study area was within the Clanville Estate and was used for agriculture and market gardens as mentioned previously (Figure 14). It was increasingly subdivided throughout the early twentieth century, with development mainly taking place during and post-World War II (Figure 13 & Figure 18). The inter-war period houses surrounding the study area along with the development of the rail line reveal how the suburb of Roseville was intended to be a popular residential area.

The 1930 parish map shows the intensified subdivision which took place during the inter-war period, and the 1930 aerial imagery shows how the study area was almost entirely developed (Figure 16 & Figure 17). The study area was fully developed with its current layout by 1943 and remained largely unchanged until present day (Figure 18 & Figure 19 & Figure 20). There are minor observable changes to the houses such as upgrades, modifications and additions such as swimming pools and trees. The study area is made up of nine houses with backyards.

⁴⁸ The National Library of Australia.

⁴⁹ Heritage NSW, 2024, "Roseville Scout Group Hall". *SHI database no. 1882546*. Accessed on: <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1882546>



Figure 14: Parish of Gordon, 1893. Study area outlined in red within the Clanville Estate.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Historical Land Records Viewer.



Figure 15: 1906 Parish map, study area outlined in red with significant land subdivision.⁵¹

⁵¹ Historical Land Records Viewer.



Figure 16: 1930 Parish map, study area outlined in red with further land subdivision in the suburb.⁵²

⁵² Historical Land Records Viewer.



Figure 17: 1930 aerial imagery of study area. Preliminary development, study area appears to have some houses already.⁵³

⁵³ Spatial Collaboration Portal, Historical Imagery.



Figure 18: 1943 Aerial of study area, fully developed with current houses.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ Spatial Collaboration Portal, Historical Imagery.



Figure 19: 1986 aerial of study area show how the study area remained largely unchanged throughout the mid to late twentieth-century.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Spatial Collaboration Portal, Historical Imagery.



Figure 20: 2005 aerial shows current condition of study area. It has remained largely unchanged since its initial development in the early to mid-twentieth century.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ Spatial Collaboration Portal, Historical Imagery.

2.4 Phases of historical development and land use

The land use of the study area has been divided into four general phases of European historical activity, which are outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Phases of historical development

Phase	Description
Phase 1 (1790–1814) Early Europeans in the area	<p>William Bradley and Henry Ball are the first Europeans to sail the Lane Cove River and survey the area. Lieutenant Ralph Clarke arrived to establish a relationship with the Indigenous population for the extraction of timber, shells and grass, as well to start residential development in the area.</p> <p>No known development in the study area.</p>
Phase 2 (1814–1890s) Early land grants and the Clanville Estate	<p>William Henry arrived in the Roseville area and farmed on land beside the Lane Cove River. He was given land in Roseville as well as Michael Fitzgerald in 1821. William Henry sold large portions of his land to Chinese gardeners Why Tiy and Kwong Shing before 1828, who used it as market gardens.</p> <p>The study area is located within the <i>Clanville Estate</i>, a 400-acre piece of land acquired in 1819 by Daniel Dering Matthews who named it so. Matthews sold the grant in 1824 to Richard Archbold, who constructed a house, and used the land for timber logging, and then for the agriculture of fruit trees. Upon his death, his wife Mary Pawley continued to farm the land until her passing in 1850. The land was inherited by their children and subdivided. The study area is located on one of their sons, Gerald Archbold's, section, who also built a house on the land. The siblings proceeded to acquire more land throughout the suburb and East Lindfield, as well as Michael Fitzgerald's grant.</p>
Phase 3 (1890s–1920s) The railway line and intensified subdivision of the land	<p>The holdings of the Archbold brothers were subdivided into residential blocks by the 1890s.</p> <p>The railway line was established in 1890 and brought more residential potential to the suburb.</p> <p>By 1900, blocks located along Roseville Avenue and Lord Street were put up for auction.</p> <p>Subdivision and auctions throughout the suburb took place during this period until the inter-war period.</p>
Phase 4 (1920s–present) The inter-war period, World War II and present	<p>Construction of most dwelling houses took place from 1930-1950, with the study area being fully developed before 1943.</p> <p>Construction of Roseville Scout Group Hall took place during this period.</p> <p>The layout of houses has remained unchanged and there have been minimal changes such as additions of swimming pools and trees as well as small upgrades and modifications.</p>

3.0 PYHSICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Site Inspection

The first physical inspection of the study area was undertaken on 21 January 2025 by Sammut Sammut (Heritage Consultant) and Beatrix Ye (Graduate Heritage Consultant), as well as Katrina Eckford (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Officer). The areas proposed for development, as outlined in the project Concept Plan (see Section 6.2), were inspected to inform the assessment of archaeological potential, identify heritage items and potential heritage fabric that may be affected by the proposal. The inspection was undertaken on foot, and a photographic record was made.

3.1.1 Study area

The study area is located at 21-27 Roseville Avenue and 16-24 Lord Street, Roseville (Lot 9 DP 1046734, Lot 66 Section B DP 3277, Lot 65 Section B DP 3277, Lot 64 Section B DP 3277, Lot 14 Section B DP 3277, Lot 15 Section B DP 3277, Lot 16 Section B DP 3277, Lot 17 Section B DP 3277, Lot 1 DP 104781, Lot 18 DP 1173328) within the suburb of Roseville, NSW. The study area is within the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area (LGA) and the Parish of Gordon, within the County of Cumberland. The study area covers an area of 0.94ha. It is bound by Martin Lane on the northeast, Roseville Avenue to the northwest and Lord Street to the south.

The study area is comprised of nine (9) early twentieth-century residential houses, with pools and terraces.

3.1.2 Heritage items

The study area is not contained within the boundaries of any gazetted heritage items, it is within 150 metres of the heritage curtilages of **19** listed items and **3** Conservation Areas. These include items on the LEP register and are scattered throughout the area surrounding the study area. Because the topography of the surrounding area is mildly vegetated and developed with multiple houses, sightlines to the study area from some of the heritage items are interrupted.

No archaeological remains were identified within the study area during the site inspection.



Figure 21: 16 Lord St, backyard facing southwest.



Figure 22: 16 Lord St, opposite side of backyard.



Figure 23: View of 16 Lord St, house frontage northwest.



Figure 24: 16 Lord St, driveway.



Figure 25: Lord St, on a slope.



Figure 26: 18 Lord St, house frontage.



Figure 27: 18 Lord St, basement door.



Figure 28: 18 Lord St, backyard.



Figure 29: 18 Lord St, house frontage facing northeast.



Figure 30: 20 Lord St, house frontage, high amounts of vegetation.

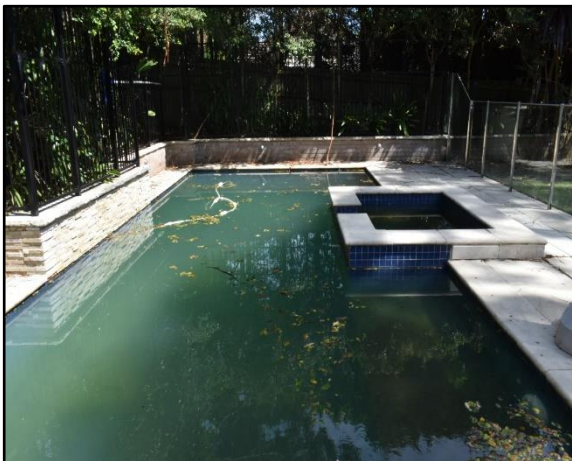


Figure 31: 20 Lord St, backyard and pool.



Figure 32: 20 Lord St, underneath the house.



Figure 33: 22 Lord St, house from backyard.



Figure 34: 22 Lord St, driveway view from street.



Figure 35: 22 Lord St, entrance towards backyard.



Figure 36: 22 Lord St, terracing in front yard view southwest.



Figure 37: Small structure associated with the Roseville Scout Hall.



Figure 38: Roseville Scout Hall, facing west.



Figure 39: Roseville Scouts Hall facing south.



Figure 40: Roseville Scouts Hall facing southwest.

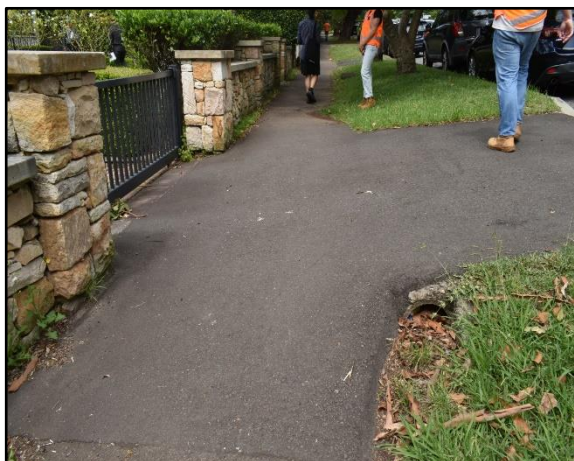


Figure 41: 27 Roseville Ave, fence and small pipe across from the house.



Figure 42: 27 Roseville Ave, house frontage.



Figure 43: 25 Roseville Ave, side backyard.

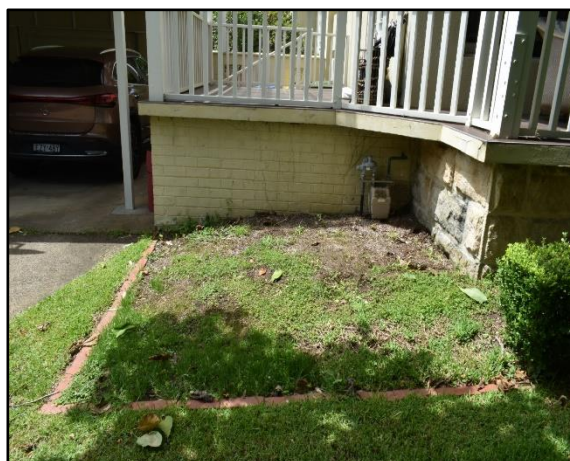


Figure 44: 25 Roseville Ave, raised terrace.



Figure 45: 25 Roseville Ave, backyard.



Figure 46: Compacted gravels observed at 25 Roseville Ave.



Figure 47: 23 Roseville Ave, stone path.

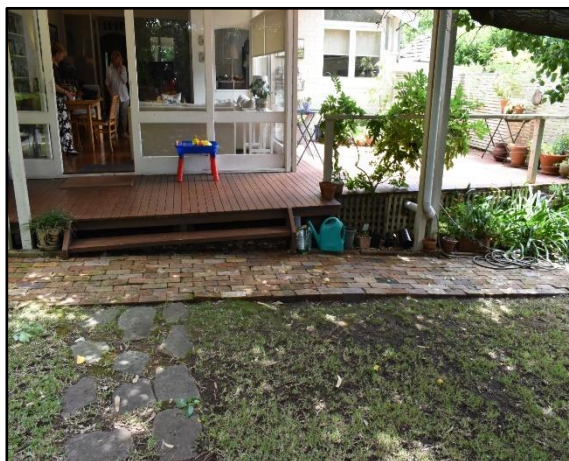


Figure 48: 23 Roseville Ave, house frontage with brick layout and stone path.



Figure 49: 23 Roseville Ave, basement.



Figure 50: 23 Roseville Ave, concrete pipe.



Figure 51: 21 Roseville Ave, house foundations and pipe.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1 Introduction

The potential for the survival of archaeological resources is significantly affected by development activities that required ground disturbance. This assessment is therefore based on consideration of current ground conditions, and analysis of the historical development of the study area.

'Archaeological potential' refers to the likelihood that an area contains physical resources associated with an earlier phase of occupation, activity or development of that area. This is distinct from 'archaeological significance' and 'archaeological research potential'. These designations refer to the cultural value of potential archaeological resources and are the primary basis of the recommended management actions included in this document.

The archaeological potential of a site is presented in terms of the likelihood of the presence of archaeological resources, considering the land use history and previous impacts at the site. This evaluation is presented in Table 3 using the following grades of archaeological potential:

Table 3: Grading of archaeological potential

Grade	Definition
High	Evidence of multiple phases of historical development and structures with minimal or localised twentieth century development impacts, and it is likely the archaeological resource would be largely intact
Moderate	Analysis demonstrates known historical development and some previous impacts, but it is likely that archaeological remains survive with some localised truncation and disturbance
Low	Research indicates little historical development, or where there have been substantial previous disturbance and/or truncation which may not have removed deep subsurface features entirely
Nil	No evidence of historical development or use, or where previous impacts would have removed all archaeological evidence

4.2 Discussion of disturbance according to historical development phases

The European historical occupation of the study area has been divided into four phases of historical activity, as identified in Section 2.4 above. Table 4 presents a discussion of archaeological potential and land disturbance, arranged by historical phases of development.

Table 4: Land use summary

Phase	Discussion
Phase 1 (1790–1814) Early Europeans in the area	<p>Historical activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Europeans sailing along the Lane Cove River and assessing the area. • Early land clearance of overall area. • No known development in the study area. <p>Potential archaeological resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential evidence of land clearance and cultivation of land. • Development associated with Phase 4 would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources from this phase.
Phase 2 (1814–1890s) Early land grants and the <i>Clanville Estate</i>	<p>Historical activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First land grants in Roseville given to William Henry and Michael Fitzgerald. • Study area located on land granted to Daniel Dering Matthews in 1819. • Establishment of the <i>Clanville Estate</i>. • Study area sold to Richard Archbold in 1824. The land was used for timber logging and later for fruit trees. • Convicts assigned to the area to work with timber logging during the land transfer. • Subdivided between his children in 1850 and Gerald Archbold inherited the section where the study area is located. • The siblings acquired more land throughout Roseville and East Lindfield. • No known development within the study area. <p>Potential archaeological resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines • Potential resources such as footings associated with the Archbold brothers' residences. • Development associated with Phase 4 would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources from this phase.

Phase	Discussion
	Historical activities
Phase 3 (1890s–1920s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of the railway line, which brought more residential interest to the area.• Intensified land subdivision and auction of land blocks.• Initial construction of dwelling houses in the suburb.
The railway line and intensified subdivision of the land	Potential archaeological resources <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evidence of land subdivision.• It is assumed that the study area was vacant as there is no evidence that any structures were present post-subdivision of the land and pre-construction of the extant residences. Therefore, no archaeology is expected during this Phase.• Development associated with Phase 4 would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources from this phase.
	Historical activities
Phase 4 (1920s–present)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intensified residential development with most of the houses being constructed during the inter-war period.• More residential development took place after World War II.• Study area fully developed since 1943.• Layout of houses has not changed since then.• Minimal additions, upgrades and modifications were made to the houses such as swimming pools and trees.
The inter-war period, World War II and present	Potential archaeological resources <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The houses within the study area are extant (not archaeological).

4.3 Summary of archaeological potential

Based on the review of the information obtained from historical sources and the current condition of the site, it can be concluded that the study area has **Nil-Low** potential to contain historical archaeological resources.

This assessed level of potential is consistent with early land grants, historical mapping and aerial imagery which demonstrates the study area was cleared land from the early nineteenth century, and development started in the mid-twentieth century, with no structural changes within the study area.

Summary

Table 5 below provides a summary of the type of potential archaeological remains and their likelihood of survival relative to the phase of historical development that they are associated with. The graphic representation of the site's archaeological potential is presented in (Figure 52).

Table 5: Historical archaeological potential summary

Phase	Description of potential remains	Degree of survival
Phase 1 (1790–1814)		
Early Europeans in the area	Potential evidence of land clearance and cultivation of land.	Nil-low
Phase 2 (1814–1890s)		
Early land grants and The Clanville Estate	Evidence of land clearance and cultivation of land. Resources associated with the initial establishment of land grants. This may include the establishment of light weight undocumented structures associated with housing or herd management.	Nil-low
	Evidence of light weight structures associated with the Archbold brothers. Evidence of subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines and vegetation clearance.	
Phase 3 (1890s–1920s)		
The railway line and intensified subdivision of the land	Evidence of subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines and vegetation clearance.	Nil-low
Phase 4 (1920s–present)		
The inter-war period, World War II and present	Extant (not archaeological)	No significance



Figure 52: Archaeological potential within the study area, Nil-Low.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Basis for assessment

Heritage or 'cultural' significance is defined in the '*Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)*' as: '*Aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present and future generations*'.

Determining the cultural significance of a place or an item assists in identifying what characteristics of the place contribute to that significance. The assessed significance forms the basis for identification of appropriate management measures associated with any work that may impact heritage and archaeological items of significance.

Assessing heritage significance (NSW Heritage Office, as amended 2001) was developed as part of the *NSW Heritage Manual* to provide the basis for an assessment of heritage significance of an item or place. The seven heritage criteria are outlined in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Heritage criteria for assessing significance

Heritage criterion	Description
A – Historical Significance	An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history.
B – Associative Significance	An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area's cultural or natural history.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.
D – Social Significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
E – Research potential	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's cultural or natural history.
F – Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural or natural history.
G - Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The specific nature of archaeological resource necessitates that they be assessed independently from aboveground and other heritage elements because of the challenges associated with the often-unknown nature and extent of buried archaeological remains and judgment is usually formulated based on anticipated attributes. To facilitate assessment of archaeological significance, the NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage NSW) arranged the seven heritage criteria into four groups:

- Archaeological research potential (NSW Criterion E)
- Association with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B, & D)
- Aesthetic of technical significance (Criterion C)

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

The following significance assessment of the study area's potential archaeological remains is guided by 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics''.⁵⁷ A summary of the criteria is included in Table 7.

Table 7: Overview of NSW Heritage Office archaeological significance criteria

Heritage Branch archaeological significance criteria	Meaning
Archaeological Research Potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)	Archaeological research potential is the ability of the archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source, written or otherwise, and which contributes to the archaeological significance of the site and its 'relics'. The integrity of a site, the state of preservation of archaeological material and deposits will also be relevant.
Association with individuals or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B, and D)	Archaeological remains may have particular associations with individuals, groups and events which may transform mundane places or objects into significant items through the association with important historical occurrences.
Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)	Whilst the technical value of archaeology is usually considered as 'research potential' aesthetic values are not usually considered to be relevant to archaeological sites. This is often because until a site has been excavated, its actual features and attributes may remain unknown. It is also because aesthetic is often interpreted to mean attractive, as opposed to the broader sense of sensory perception or 'feeling' as expressed in the <i>Burra Charter</i> . Nevertheless, archaeological excavations which reveal highly intact and legible remains in the form of aesthetically attractive artefacts, aged and worn fabric and remnant structures, may allow both professionals and the community to connect with the past through tangible physical evidence.
Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F, and G)	Archaeological remains have an ability to demonstrate how a site was used, what processes occurred, how work was undertaken and the scale of an industrial practice or other historic occupation. They can demonstrate the principal characteristics of a place or process that may be rare or common. A site may best demonstrate these aspects at the time of excavation. It may also be possible to explain the nature of the site and demonstrate past practices via public interpretation with before, during, or after excavation.

⁵⁷ Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009. Assessing significance for Historical Archaeological sites and 'Relics'.

5.2 NSW Heritage criteria for assessing significance related to archaeological sites and relics

5.2.1 Archaeological research potential (NSW Criterion E)

Potential archaeological resources associated with land clearance and early land grants would have research potential. However, historical sources and/or evidence indicate that the study area was clearly subdivided since the late nineteenth century and construction within the study area started in the early twentieth century, as aerial imagery from 1930 shows some residential development (Figure 17). As a result, there is no documented evidence of any previous significant structures or deposits within the study area which predate the current residential layout.

Potential archaeological resources of undocumented structures associated with remains of land clearing, fencing and agricultural activities would have research potential for their ability to yield information regarding European land settlement and the *Clanville Estate*. It is of note that the Archbold brothers developed structures – such as potentially their residences - throughout their respective land grants. However, as previously mentioned, due to the lack of historical resources and the disturbance of the area during the inter-war period, it is unlikely that such resources associated with the structures would have survived.

If substantially intact and *in situ* archaeological resources associated with early agricultural activities, land clearance and/or subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines are identified, then the archaeological resource **may** meet the threshold for **Local** significance.

5.2.2 Association with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)

Potential archaeological resources associated with early agricultural activities would have historical significance for their ability to provide information relating to the early European settlement and land use within the Roseville region from c.1800s onwards. The land within the study area was first granted to Daniel Dering Matthews in 1819, who sold it to Richard Archbold in 1824, and he used the land for logging and later agricultural purposes for fruit trees. The site is unlikely to contain archaeological resources directly associated with the Matthews or Archbold families, and therefore unlikely to meet the threshold under these criteria.

Potential archaeological resources associated with these early agricultural activities, if found substantially intact and *in situ*, may contain social significance amongst members of the surrounding community, as well as individuals or associations interested in the early colonial history of Roseville and NSW. Undocumented light weight structures associated with the Archbold brothers may contain social significance amongst members of the community as well as individuals or associations interested in the early colonial history of Roseville and NSW as well. However, the twentieth-century extant residential development would have cut into the natural landform and highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources associated with early agricultural activities, land clearance and/or subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines.

If substantially intact and *in situ* archaeological resources associated with early agricultural activities, land clearance and/or subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines, and undocumented light weight structures are identified, then the archaeological resource **may** meet the threshold for **Local** significance.

5.2.3 Aesthetic of technical significance (Criterion C)

The potential archaeological resource associated with early agricultural activities is unlikely to be highly intact and/or legible and therefore would not demonstrate past pastoral and agricultural activities that took place within the early stages of European settlement within NSW.

The study area is unlikely to contain an aesthetically significant artefact assemblages as it only has limited potential to contain archaeological resources associated with undocumented structures, early agricultural activities, land clearance and/or subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines. Potential artefact bearing deposits are unlikely to be *in situ* due to later disturbance in the area. Although it is recognised that exposed *in situ* archaeological remains may have distinctive/attractive visual qualities, only rarely are these considered 'important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW'.

Archaeological resources associated with early agricultural activities **would not** reach the threshold of **Local** significance under this criterion.

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

Potential archaeological resources associated with early agriculture and land grants within the study area are unlikely to be highly intact and/or legible and therefore would not demonstrate past pastoral and agricultural activities that took place within the early stages of European settlement within Roseville and NSW. Additionally, the high disturbance of the land caused by residential development in the twentieth century likely removed and/or destroyed archaeological resources associated with early agricultural activities, land clearance and/or subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines and undocumented light weight structures.

Archaeological resources associated with early agricultural activities, land clearance and/or subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines **would not** reach the threshold of **Local** significance under this criterion.

5.3 Bickford and Sullivan's questions

Historical archaeological assessment also necessitates a discussion of research potential, as distinct from the potential of remains to be present. The significance of an archaeological site is intrinsically linked to the level of scientific research potential it retains. Bickford and Sullivan state:⁵⁸

"A site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions. That is scientific significance is defined as research potential"

To guide the assessment of research potential for archaeological sites, Bickford and Sullivan posed a series of questions, which now form part of the standard assessment of archaeological significance in NSW. Due to the low levels of archaeological potential assessed within the study area, only one of these questions have been addressed below.

⁵⁸ Bickford and Sullivan 1984, P. 22-24.

5.3.1 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 potential archaeological resource associated with land clearance and early land grants as well as undocumented structures associated with early agricultural activities, land clearance and/or subdivision including postholes associated with fence lines within the study area have the potential to contribute to local history only, as they fit into a broader narrative of land grants and subdivisions in early European settlements and industrial and residential development as the population in the area increased.

The potential archaeological resource associated with early agricultural activities within the study area has the potential to contribute information relating to the development of agricultural practices and pastoral activities. The resource also has potential to contribute information associated with early European settlement and land-use within this region.

5.4 Summary statement of archaeological significance

Phases 1-3 (1790-1920s)

The study area has been assessed as having **Nil-Low** potential to contain historical archaeological resources from Phases 1-3, spanning from 1790-1920s. These phases of occupation are associated with the early stages of land grants in the region, agricultural activities, intensified land subdivision and early residential development in Roseville.

If considerably intact and *in situ* archaeological resources definitively associated with early agricultural activities, from these phases, are identified, these would likely reach the threshold for significance at a Local level. Should substantial archaeological resources from these phases survive, they may have research potential for their ability to yield information regarding European land settlement within Roseville and NSW.

If considerable intact and *in situ* archaeological remains definitively associated with intensified land subdivision, and resources associated with the Archbold brothers, these would likely reach the threshold for significance at a Local level. Should substantial archaeological remains from this phase survive they may have research potential for their ability to yield information regarding early land grants within the Roseville region.

Potential archaeological resources associated with these phases are **unlikely** to be present within the study area due to disturbance as a result of the twentieth-century extant residential development which would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources.

Phase 4 (1920s-present)

The later Phase 4 is represented by extant (not archaeological) development including the inter and post-war residential development, which does not meet the threshold for archaeological significance.

5.5 Summary of historical archaeological potential and significance

The summary for archaeological potential and significance is outlined in Table 8 below. The HAA has identified that the study area has a Nil-low level of potential to contain significant archaeological resources. The potential archaeological resource has been identified as works and not 'relics'. As a result, the study area is unlikely to contain archaeological 'relics' as defined and protected under the

NSW Heritage Act 1977. Works do not typically trigger a requirement to obtain an excavation permit under the Heritage Act.

Table 8: Historical archaeological potential and significance

Phase	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Phase 1 (1790–1814) Early Europeans in the area	Nil-Low	Nil
Phase 2 (1814–1890s) Early land grants and The Clanville Estate	Nil-Low	Local
Phase 3 (1890s–1920s) The railway line and intensified subdivision of the land	Nil-Low	No significance
Phase 4 (1920s–present) The inter-war period, World War II and present	Extant (not archaeological)	No significance

6.0 ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

6.1 Methodology

This section assesses the heritage impact of the proposed works on the potential archaeological resource within the study area. This report has been prepared using the Statement of Heritage Impact 2023,⁵⁹ prepared by the NSW Heritage Office, contained within the NSW Heritage Manual, as a guideline.

Justifications for heritage impacts including information on optioneering have been included where available in accordance with the Statement of Heritage Impact 2023 document.⁶⁰

6.1.1 Grading of impacts

Specific terminology and definitions are used in this assessment to consistently identify the magnitude of the project's impact on heritage. Terminology and definitions are based on those contained in guidelines prepared by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and are outlined in Table 9 below:

Table 9: Terminology for assessing the magnitude of heritage impact

Magnitude	Definition
Major	<p>Actions that would have a long-term and substantial impact on the significance of a heritage item. Actions that would remove key historic building elements, key historic landscape features, or significant archaeological materials, thereby resulting in a change of historic character, or altering of a historical resource.</p> <p>These actions cannot be fully mitigated.</p>
Moderate	<p>This would include actions involving the modification of a heritage, including altering the setting of a heritage item or landscape, partially removing archaeological resources, or the alteration of significant elements of fabric from historic structures.</p> <p>The impacts arising from such actions may be able to be partially mitigated.</p>
Minor	<p>Actions that would results in the slight alteration of heritage buildings, archaeological resources, or the setting of an historical item.</p> <p>The impacts arising from such actions can usually be mitigated.</p>
Negligible	<p>Actions that would result in very minor changes to heritage items.</p>
Neutral	<p>Actions that would have no heritage impact.</p>

⁵⁹ NSW Heritage Office, Department of Planning and Environment 2023, Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact.

⁶⁰ NSW Heritage Office, Department of Planning and Environment 2023, Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact.

6.2 Proposed development

The application seeks consent for the demolition of existing buildings and structures on the site and development of 259 residential apartments with affordable housing and basement parking (Figure 53 and Figure 54).

Specifically, the SSDA seeks development consent for:

- Demolition of existing buildings and structures and removal of selected trees.
- Excavation & construction of a 3-level basement.
- Construction of a residential flat building up to 9 storeys in height (RL121.4m) to provide 259 apartments including affordable housing, residential amenities and services.
- Provision of car parking spaces at basement level and bicycle parking.
- Provision of hard and soft landscaping.
- Associated works for the provision of infrastructure and servicing.

Brief Description

The proposal is for the construction of an in-fill affordable housing residential development within 200m of Roseville train station.

Detailed Description

- Construction of 259 residential apartments in buildings up to 9 storeys in height.
- Provision of 30,391.5m² GFA
- Provision of:
 - 28 no. 1-bedroom apartments
 - 117 no. 2-bedroom apartments
 - 104 no. 3-bedroom apartments
 - 10 no. 4-bedroom apartments
- Provision of 344 basement car parking spaces and bicycle parking.
- Provision of 17% affordable housing in a mix of units (5,166.55m²).
- Provision of residential amenities and services on site, including swimming pool, gym, lounge, media and games rooms and kids' club.
- Retention of existing significant trees and provision of landscape planting.
- Provision of central courtyard.

The purpose of the project is to deliver high quality market and affordable housing within convenient walking distance of Roseville Station.

6.3 Archaeological impact assessment

The proposal would result in substantial impact to the ground surface of the study area. However, the study area has been assessed as having areas of **Nil-Low** potential to contain significant historical archaeological resources that would reach the threshold for **Local** significance. As a result, it is expected that the proposal would likely not encounter or impact any potential significant archaeological resource within the study area.

It is not expected that significant archaeological relics would be impacted by the proposal. No impacts to State significant archaeology are expected during the proposal.

Archaeological impact: Neutral

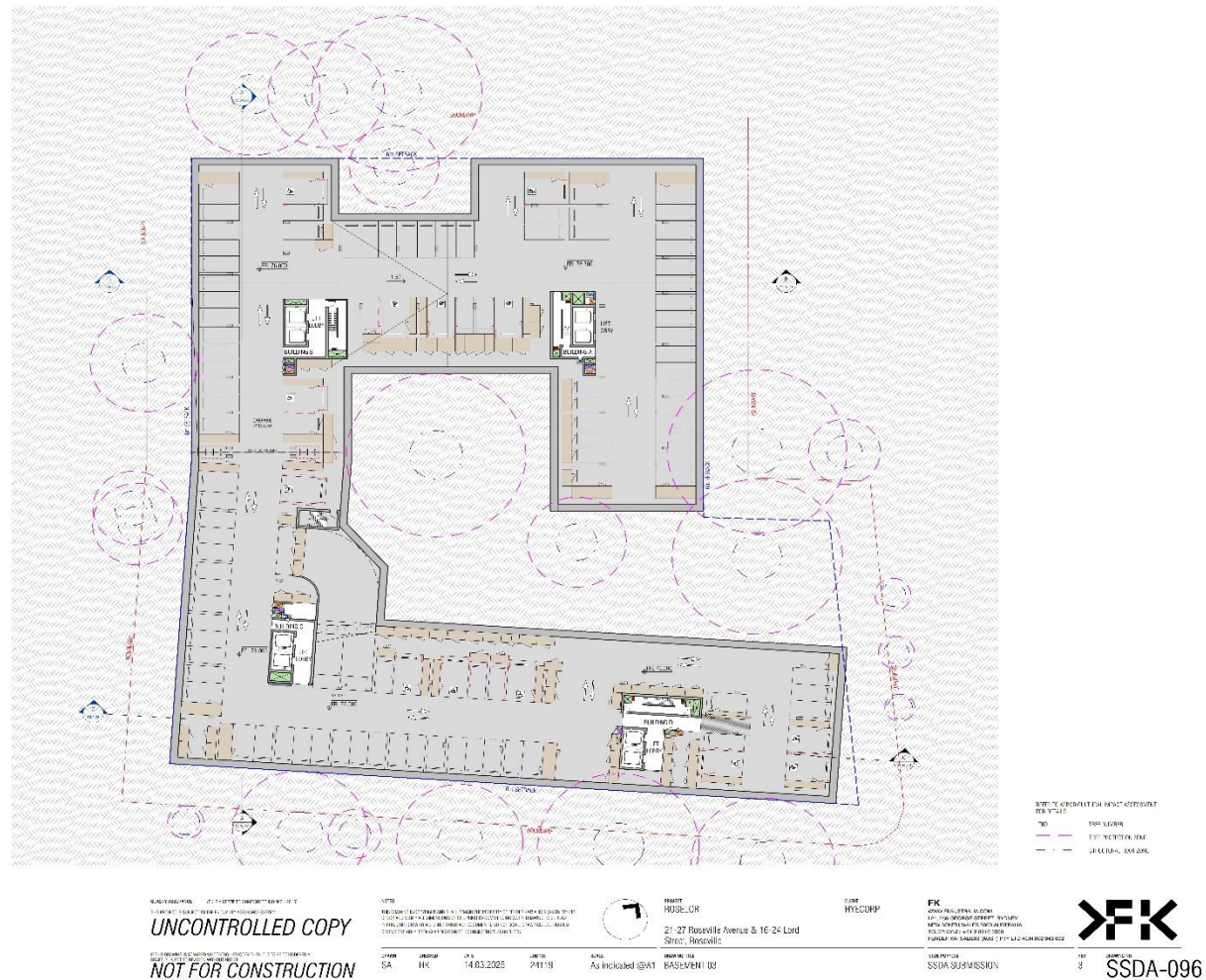


Figure 53: Basement 03 plan for the proposal⁶¹

⁶¹ Detailed design provided by the client.



Figure 54: Lower Ground Plan for the proposal⁶²

⁶² Detailed Design provided by the client.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND MITIGATIONS

7.1 Summary of findings

Historical Archaeological Assessment of the study area has determined:

- The study area is listed in the statutory register LEP C32 “Clanville Conservation Area” in the Ku-ring-gai Local Government Area 2015.
- The study area is not individually listed on any non-statutory heritage registers
- The study area is located within 150m of 19 Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015 listed items and 3 Conservation Areas:

Heritage items

- Roseville Scout Group Hall (LEP I115)
- Dwelling house (LEP I695)
- Dwelling house (LEP I114)
- “Lawarra”, dwelling house (LEP I113)
- Dwelling house (LEP I112)
- Dwelling house (LEP I108)
- Dwelling house (LEP I697)
- St. Luke’s Hall (LEP I689)
- Dwelling house (LEP I698)
- Dwelling house (LEP I699)
- Dwelling house (LEP I691)
- Dwelling house (LEP I692)
- Dwelling house (LEP I106)
- Dwelling house (LEP I95)
- Dwelling house (LEP I93)
- Dwelling house (LEP I92)
- Dwelling house (LEP I97)
- “Westover”, dwelling house (LEP I98)
- Dwelling house (LEP I99)

Heritage conservation areas

- Clanville Conservation Area (LEP C32)
 - Lord Street/Bancroft Avenue Conservation Area (LEP C36)
 - The Grove Conservation Area (LEP C35)
- The proposal would not directly impact the potential archaeological resources associated with the listed heritage items
 - The archaeological potential of a study area is presented in terms of the likelihood of the presence of archaeological resources, considering the land use history and previous impacts at the site. The study area has been assessed as having the following archaeological potential, arranged by historical phases of occupation and development:

- Phase 1 (1790–1814): The study area has **Nil-Low** potential to contain archaeological resources associated with Phase 1 due to disturbance associated with twentieth century residential development. If archaeological resources survive, they would likely be associated with early agricultural activities such as light-weight undocumented ephemeral structures associated with agriculture, post holes associated with fence lines, and evidence of land clearance and cultivation.
 - Phase 2 (1814–1890s): The study area has **Nil-Low** potential to contain archaeological resources associated with Phase 2 due to disturbance associated with twentieth century residential development. If archaeological resources survive, they would likely be associated with early agricultural activities such as light-weight undocumented ephemeral structures associated with agriculture, post holes associated with fence lines, and evidence of land clearance and cultivation.
 - Phase 3 (1890s–1920s): The study area has **Nil-Low** potential to contain archaeological resources associated with Phase 3 due to disturbance associated with twentieth-century residential development. If archaeological resources survive, they would likely be associated with evidence of twentieth century subdivision and residential development.
 - Phase 4 (1920s–present): This phase is represented by extant (not archaeological) residential development within the study area.
- If considerably intact and *in situ* archaeological resources associated with Phases 1-3 are identified, they **may** reach the threshold for significance at a **Local** level. However, due to twentieth century residential development, it is unlikely archaeological resources from these phases remain intact.
 - Potential archaeological resources from Phase 4 have been assessed as having no archaeological significance.
 - Due to the **Nil-Low** potential for substantial and intact archaeological resources within the study area, it is assessed that the proposal would result in **Neutral** impacts to significant historical archaeological resources.

7.2 Approval pathway

This HAA has been prepared by Artefact Heritage and Environment for an SSD Application (SSD 78996460) for the proposal at the study area. The SEARs issued on 14 January 2025 outline that an Archaeological Assessment would be required to inform the EIS for the residential development. This report meets the Archaeological Assessment requirement of Item 22 of the SEARs.⁶³

⁶³ NSW Government, Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements, Application Number: SSD-78996460.

Table 10: Item 22 of the project SEARs

SEAR	Documentation	Response / Location in Report
22. Environmental Heritage		
Where there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on environmental heritage, provide a Statement of Heritage Impact and Archaeological Assessment (where required), in accordance with the relevant guidelines.	<p><u>If required:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of Heritage Impact • Archaeological Assessment 	This report meets the Archaeological Assessment requirement as part of the Environmental Heritage conditions of the SEARs.

7.3 Mitigation measures

It is recommended that the following mitigation measures are implemented prior to and during the proposal which requires limited ground penetration including excavation works:

Table 11: Recommended mitigation measures for the project

ID	Mitigation Measure
Heritage Management	
Unexpected Finds Procedure	
	As the study area has been assessed as having Nil-Low archaeological potential, it is recommended that potential archaeological resources be managed through an Unexpected Finds Procedure (UFP) that is developed for the proposal. Example UFP content is outlined below for consideration during preparation of the UFP:
<i>Mitigation measure 1</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If archaeological resources are identified during any stage of the project, works in the area must cease, the area adequately protected, and a suitably qualified archaeologist notified so as to carry out more detailed investigation and assessment • If the archaeological assessment determines that the remains are 'relics' in the meaning of the Heritage Act, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water must be notified about the discovery of relics in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act. Further approval/s may be required to allow the works to proceed.
Heritage induction	
<i>Mitigation Measure 2</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff involved in the proposed works, including design professionals and tradespeople, must receive a heritage induction prior to the commencement of works. The heritage induction should cover the historical values of the site and the potential for the project to encounter significant archaeological resources • The induction should make contractors aware of the recommendations and mitigation methods included in this report, including the procedure to follow in the event that an unexpected archaeological find is encountered. Clear lines of communication must be established for the reporting of any such finds and for procedures to be rapidly implemented.

ID	Mitigation Measure
<i>Mitigation Measure 3</i>	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any additions or design modifications to the proposal, outside the scope of this assessment, would require additional heritage assessment to ensure consistency with this assessment• A copy of this report should be provided to the Ku-ring-gai Council and Heritage NSW to inform them of the proposal and the potential impacts to the study area.

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