

SCEGGS Darlingtonhurst 2040 Masterplan

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

OCTOBER 2018

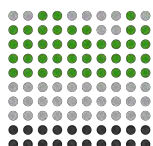


for

TKD Architects

on behalf of

SCEGGS Darlingtonhurst



**CASEY &
LOWE**

ARCHAEOLOGY &
HERITAGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Results

- The areas between and to the west of the existing Barham and Chapel buildings, to the south of the Chapel building, and to the east of the Old Gymnasium may contain remains connected with the 1830s Barham Hall, its outbuildings and gardens.
- The area to the east of the Science and Library buildings is likely to retain evidence of the rear yards of the demolished Bourke Street terraces. This will be impacted by the construction of the Multi-Purpose Building.
- These remains are considered to be of Local heritage significance.
- The site of the stone cottage at the corner of Forbes and St Peters Street is likely to have been removed due to the impact of the roadway and Wilkinson House.
- The proposed development of the study area will remove any surviving archaeological remains within their footprint.
- Sections of quarried rockface from the pre-1840s government stone quarry are present around the Science and Library blocks. These have landscape value.

Recommendations

1. No development-related or archaeological works can be undertaken in the identified parts of the site prior development approval and the receipt of conditions relating to the site's archaeology.
2. A qualified archaeologist should be appointed as excavation director to manage the site's archaeology.
3. Depending on the impacts, an archaeological testing and recording program should be undertaken to the east of Barham on the site of the proposed Administration Building, in the current open areas to the south and west of the Chapel, and in the areas to the east of the Science and Library buildings on the site of the proposed Multi-Purpose Building.
4. Enough flexibility in the development timetable must be allowed to enable remains to be recorded in appropriate detail.
5. In accordance with standard permit conditions artefacts recovered during an excavation will need to be catalogued and entered into a database. An excavation report will need to be written including responses to the identified research design.
6. The exposed sections of pre-1840s government quarry should be recorded by an appropriate consultant prior to impacts on them.

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Historical Archaeological Assessment SCEGGS Darlinghurst 2040 Masterplan

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Study Area

Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd was commissioned to provide an archaeological assessment for the SCEGGS Darlinghurst 2040 Masterplan. The SCEGGS site has frontages to Forbes and St Peters Streets, Darlinghurst (**Figure 1.1**).

SCEGGS Darlinghurst lodged a Request for SEARs (Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements) for SCEGGS Darlinghurst 2040 Masterplan. The SEARs were received in January 2018. The School is now preparing a Development Application for the 2040 Masterplan as a State Significant Development Application (SSDA). The SSDA seeks development consent for:

1. Concept approval of the 2040 Masterplan for the SCEGGS Darlinghurst campus, including:
 - Conceptual approval for the demolition of the following buildings:
 - o Wilkinson House fronting Forbes Street.
 - o Library and science building fronting Bourke Street.
 - o The old gym building at the northern end of Thomson Street.
 - o Part of the additions to the Barham Building fronting Forbes Street.
 - Building envelopes and land use for the following new buildings:
 - o Four-storey school building at the corner of Forbes Street and St Peters Street for general school purposes.
 - o Maximum seven storey multi-purpose building fronting Bourke Street for general school purposes and a potential centre based child care facility.
 - o On-site vehicular drop-off with associated car parking from Bourke Street within the multi-purpose building.
 - o Maximum three-storey administration building fronting Forbes Street for general school purposes.
 - Conservation works to the existing Barham Building within the school premises to remove non-original building fabric and use for general school purposes.
2. Detailed consent for the demolition of Wilkinson House, basement excavation, and construction of a new four storey building (new Wilkinson House) comprising approximately **1,507sqm** of gross floor area (GFA) and a maximum height of 15m for the purposes of new teaching and education spaces.

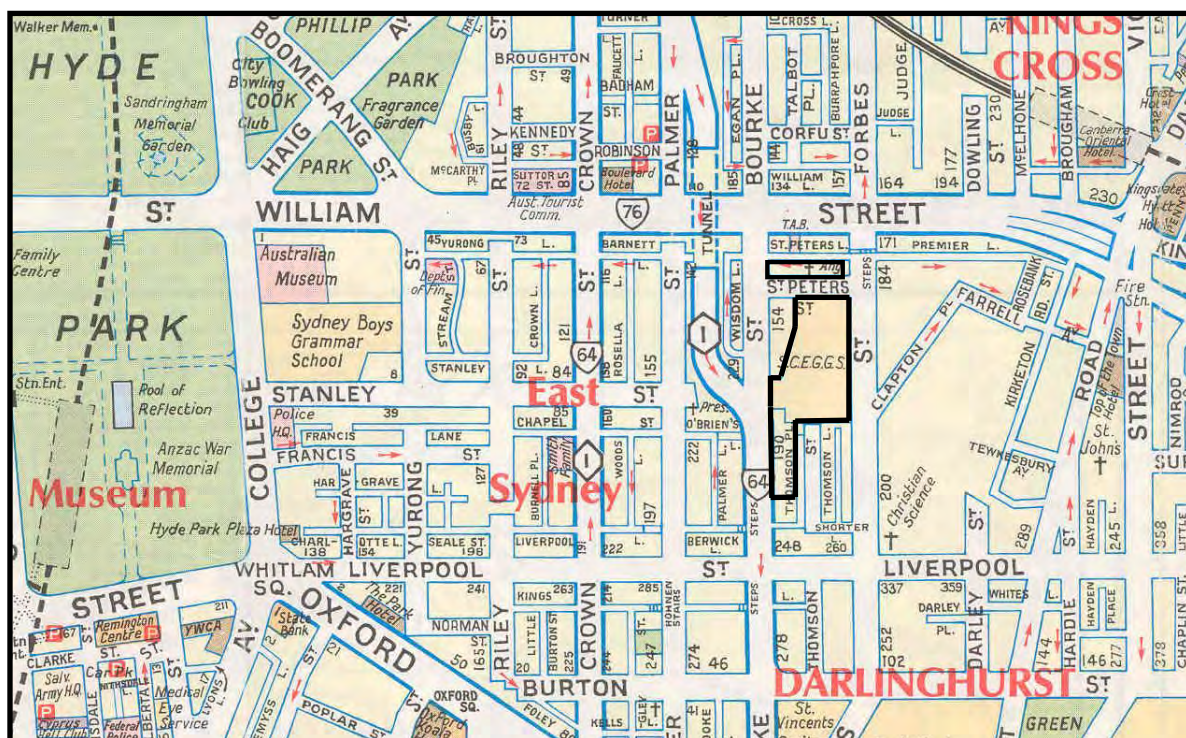


Figure 1.1: SCEGGS location plan.

The Masterplan includes a new building in the northeast corner replacing the Wilkinson building, a new Administration building on the site of the Barham later eastern additions, a new Multi-Purpose Building replacing the old Gymnasium, Science and Library buildings, and restoration works in Barham (Figure 1.2).



Figure 1.3: Aerial photograph showing main campus area.



Figure 1.4: View southwest along St Peters Street showing Wilkinson Building cut into the slope.



Figure 1.5: View eastwards off Bourke Street showing quarried rockface at the western edge of Thompson Street (cf Figure 2.6).



Figure 1.6: View of Chapel Building showing driveway and parking area at left.



Figure 1.7: View northwards along Forbes Street showing bedrock exposed to the east of the Barham extension.

1.2 Methodology

The production of an Archaeological Assessment is a systematic methodological process that involves a series of phases:

1. Historical research utilising primary material such as maps, pictorial material, directories and council records, and secondary sources. Through this process sub-surface remains may be located on plan and an analysis made of their historical development, construction and use. This provides a picture of the likely extent of archaeological remains and a mini-picture of land use for the site within the context of a wider land use scenario.
2. This analysis is then compared to the extant buildings and vacant spaces of the site. From this synthesis an assessment can be made of the nature and extent of existing archaeological deposits. In addition archaeological deposits associated with extant structures can be identified. This leads into a discussion of the archaeological potential of the site.
3. The heritage significance of the site's archaeological deposits is addressed through criteria listed in the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (amended) and implemented through the *Burra Charter* and the *State Heritage Inventory Program*. They include the nature and degree of heritage significance such as historical, social, research potential, rarity and representativeness and other types of significance.
4. Based on this assessment of archaeological potential and significance, policy and recommendations are produced regarding the management of the archaeological deposits and mitigating actions in light of a proposed development.

The above process is based on the *Burra Charter* guidelines and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* for the establishment of heritage significance and the development of a conservation policy. Through this methodology the archaeological resource will be best served and delays to or interference with development proposals will be minimised.

1.3 Statutory Constraints

1.3.1 Heritage Act 1977

Division 9: Section 139, 140-146 - Relics Provisions - Excavation Permit.

The main legislative constraint on archaeological remains is the relics provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

According to Section 139:

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

A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.

A 'relic' is an item of 'environmental heritage' defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended) as:

those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts of State or local heritage significance.

A relic as further defined by the Act is:

..any deposit, object or material evidence -

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

In the present case, if the development work is approved as a State Significant Development, approval for any impacts on archaeological relics or any program of archaeological excavation and recording would be approved by the Department of Planning with input from the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage.

1.3.2 Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012

Clause 5.10 (7) of the SLEP states:

(7) Archaeological sites

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

- (a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

The quarry / cliff face and retaining wall off Thompson Place is listed an item (I472) of Local significance on the LEP:

Locality	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item no
Darlinghurst	Cliff face and retaining wall	Thompson Place		Local	I472

1.4 Limitations

There were no particular impediments to establishing the site's land-use history and therefore the potential archaeological resource within the study area.

1.5 Author Identification

This assessment was written by Tony Lowe and reviewed by Dr Mary Casey, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. Some of the historical research contained in this report (Section 2) was originally undertaken by Dr Rosemary Annable for an earlier report:

Casey & Lowe 2009 *Archaeological Assessment – Joan Freeman Science and Technology Centre Site, SCEGGS*, report for Tanner Architects.

Comments on a draft were received from TKD Architects.

1.6 Acknowledgements

Ian Burgher, Sarah-Jane Zammit, Robert Denton, TKD Architects

1.7 Terminology¹

Historical Archaeology

Historical Archaeology (in NSW) is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the European occupation of NSW in 1788. As

¹ Many of the definitions used here are taken from the *Archaeological Assessments Guidelines*, Heritage Office of New South Wales.

well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. It includes an examination of how the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

- Archaeological Sites:
 - below ground: these contains relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
 - above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
- Cultural Landscapes
- Maritime Sites:
 - shipwrecks
 - structures associated with maritime activities.

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is here used and defined as a site's potential to contain archaeological relics which fall under the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended). This potential is identified through historical research and by judging whether current building or other activities have removed all evidence of known previous land use.

Archaeological Site

A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

Archaeological Investigation or Excavation

The manual excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation on historic sites usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas.

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible. In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the works site at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be 'at call' in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist.

Monitoring is a regular archaeological practice used on many building and development sites.

Excavation Permit

A permit to disturb or excavate a relic issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales under Section 140 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

Research Design

A set of questions which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. A research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool that ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge.

Research Potential

The ability of a site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation. The significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to their ability to contribute information to substantive research questions.

1.8 Abbreviations

ADB	Australian Dictionary of Biography
Bk	Book
CCS	Council of the City of Sydney
CRS	Council Record Series
CT	Certificate of Title
DP	Deposited Plan (LTO)
HRA	Historical Records of Australia
HRNSW	Historical Records of New South Wales
LTO	Land Titles Office
LTOD	Land Titles Office, Deed
ML	Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW
No	Number
OS	Old System
PC	Proceedings of Council
SG	<i>Sydney Gazette</i>
SRNSW	State Records, New South Wales

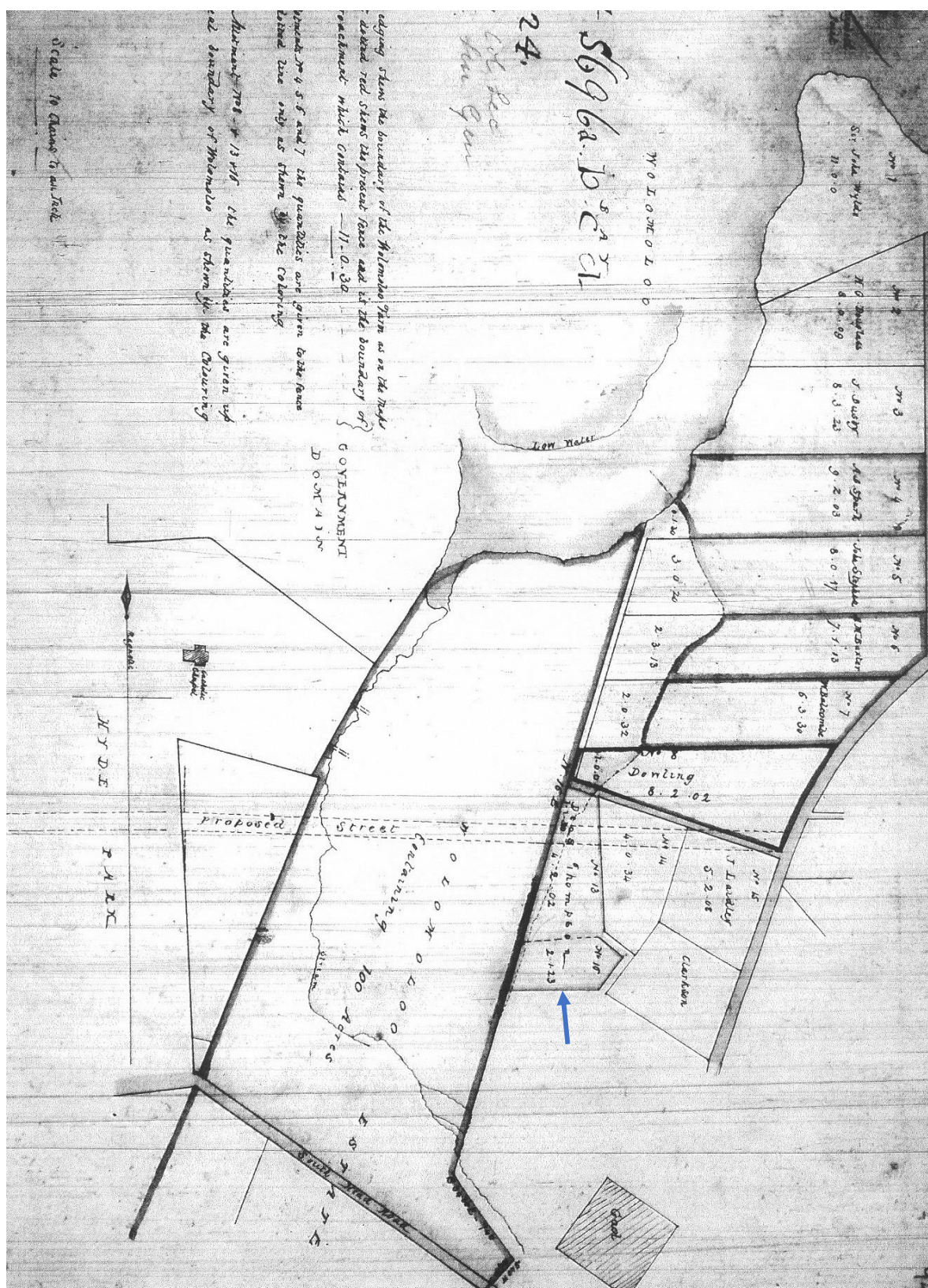


Figure 2.2: A number of the Darlinghurst allotments, including Deas Thomson's promised allotments 13 and 16 (arrowed), encroached on the eastern boundary of the much earlier Wolomoloo Farm. By 1831 attempts were being made to sort out this encroachment and to plan a new road to the east. Plan showing encroachments and proposed line of road. Surveyor-General's Sketch Books Vol. 1 Fol. 24, Reel 2778 State Records NSW.

As originally surveyed, the Darlinghurst allotments had no direct communication towards Sydney on the west, where they were bounded by the estate at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay that had been granted to Commissary John Palmer in 1793 and later owned by Edward Riley. Access to Deas Thomson's two allotments was along tracks leading to the South Head Road (now Oxford Street), while a formally planned road separated his land from that of Judge Dowling. This road in turn gave access to Macleay Street.³ By the time Deas Thomson was being promised his grant two problems had become evident with the plan of the Darlinghurst allotments: first, some of the allotments (including Thomson's) encroached upon the boundary of the much earlier Wolomoloo Estate (**Figure 2.2**); and second, that communication between Sydney and its developing suburbs to the east could only be made by cutting through some of the allotments.⁴

Edward Deas Thomson, then clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils, was promised this land by Governor Darling in May 1830⁵ and was one of the recipients of the special grants on Woolloomooloo Hill that were intended as sites for residences for government officials (**Figure 2.3**). Attached to these grants was the condition that within three years of the order for the land a single villa or residence was to be erected, to a value of no less than £1000.⁶ Early in 1833 and approaching his three year deadline to build, Deas Thomson commissioned the architect John Verge to design his new home and this was completed the same year.⁷ In September 1833 Deas Thomson married Anne Maria Bourke (daughter of Governor Bourke) and Barham became their family home until his death in 1879. Shortly before their marriage Deas Thomson's land grant at Darlinghurst, together with some 2560 acres at Jarvis Bay, were conveyed to trustees as part of his future wife's marriage settlement.⁸ From then onwards any dealings related to Barham were contracted by the trustees, with the knowledge and agreement of Deas Thomson and his wife. In January 1837 Edward Deas Thomson succeeded Alexander Macleay as Colonial Secretary, a position that he held until 1856.

Deas Thomson's estate, 'to be called Barham', was formally granted in January 1835 and comprised two of the Darlinghurst allotments (Nos. 13 and 16), a total of 6a 3r 25p. In 1841 the deed of grant was endorsed with confirmation that a villa of the required value had been erected.⁹ The study area, which was purchased in 1900 on behalf of the Church of England Grammar School for Girls and is today part of the premises of the Sydney Church of England Girls Grammar School (SCEGGS), was once part of the grounds of Barham, the home of Sir Edward Deas Thomson.

³ 'Plan of several Allotments near Wolomoloo shewing the proposed situation for the Buildings', Surveyor General's Sketch Books Vol. 1 Fol. 25, Reel 2778. State Records NSW.

⁴ Plan showing encroachments and proposed line of road, Surveyor General's Sketch Books Vol. 1 Fol. 24, Reel 2778. State Records NSW.

⁵ Recited in deed of grant dated 16 January 1835, Grant Register Ser. 35 p. 45. Land & Property Information.

⁶ James Broadbent: 'The push east: Woolloomooloo Hill, the first suburb' in M Kelly (ed.): *Sydney: City of Suburbs*, NSW University Press in association with the Sydney History Group, 1987, pp. 12-29.

⁷ Will Graves Verge: *John Verge Early Australian Architect, His ledger & his clients*, Wentworth Books, Sydney, 1962, pp. 106-107.

⁸ Book F675 Release dated 17 September 1833. Land & Property Information (L&PI).

⁹ Deed of grant 16 January 1835, Grant Register Ser. 35 pp. 45-46. L&PI.



Figure 2.3: The Darlinghurst allotments intended as sites for residences for government officials. Edward Deas Thomson was granted allotments 13 and 16. Barham on Lot 16 is arrowed. Another building is shown to its north on Lot 13. *Plan of several Allotments near Wolomoloo shewing the proposed situation for the Buildings.* Surveyor-General's Sketch Books Vol 1. Fol. 25, Reel 2778 State Records NSW.

2.2 Barham and its estate buildings

In 1835, by which time Barham Hall had been built, a plan of the new streets proposed for Wolomoloo Hill included William Street which cut through the north end of the Barham estate and Bourke Street bordering it on the west (**Figure 2.4**).¹⁰ The plan does not show any details of the layout of the grounds of the Barham estate, where the house was sited on an elevated part of allotment 16, with a range of outbuildings to the southeast. It does, however, show two other small buildings, one mid-way between the main residence and the proposed line of William Street and a second immediately to the north of William Street. Later documentary sources describe these as stone cottages and it seems likely that they were cottages for workers on the Barham estate.

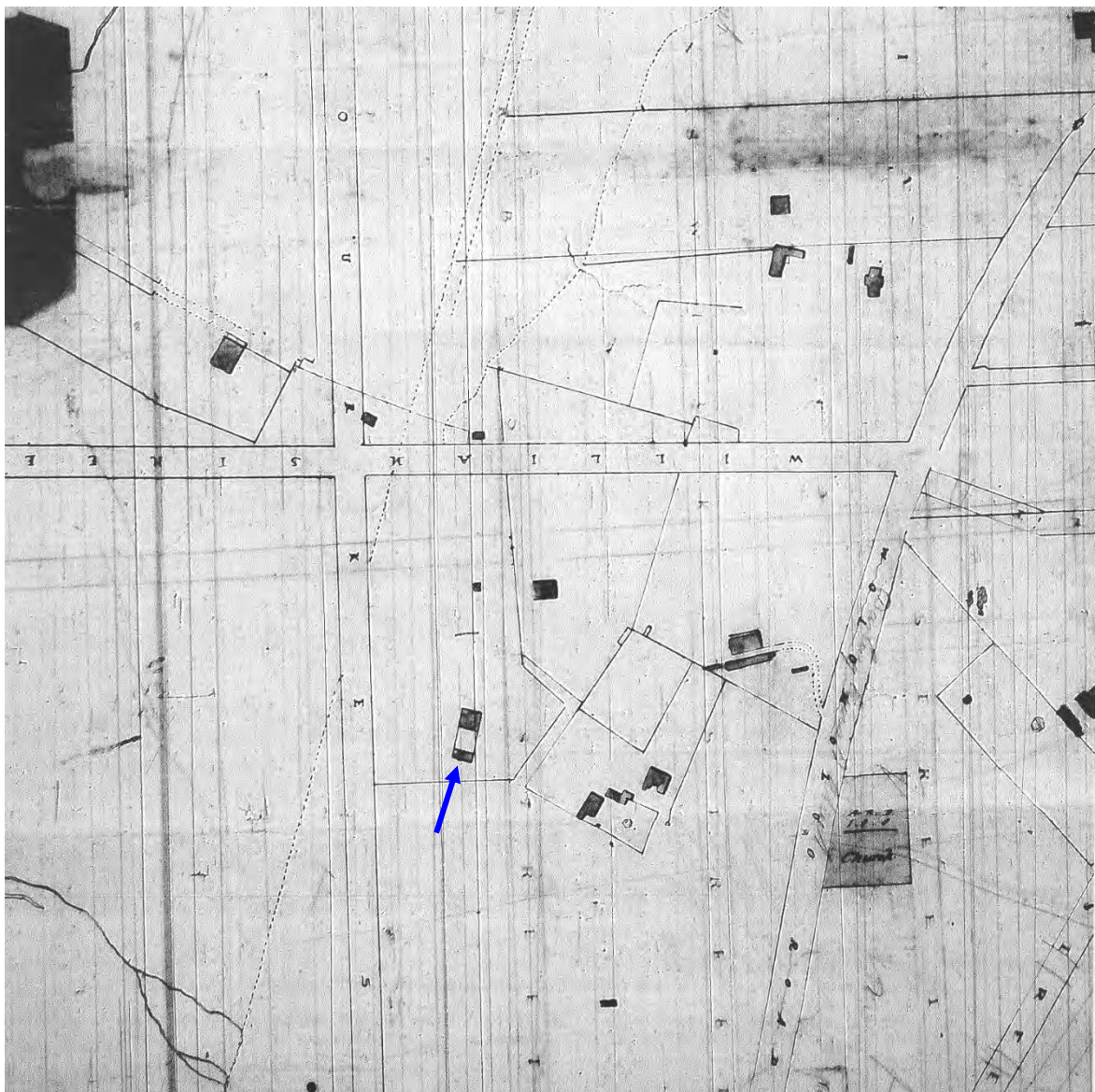


Figure 2.4: By 1835 the line of William Street had been determined, cutting through the northern end of Barham estate with Bourke Street bordering it on the west. A small building is shown to the north of the main house (blue arrow) on Edward Deas Thomson's grant. 'Plan of new streets proposed for Wolomoloo Hill' dated December 1835. Surveyor-General's Sketch Books Vol. 3 Fols 37 & 38, Reel 2778 State Records NSW.

¹⁰ 'Plan of new streets proposed for Wolomoloo Hill', dated December 1835, Surveyor General's Sketch Books Vol. 3 Fols 37 & 38, Reel 2778. State Records NSW.

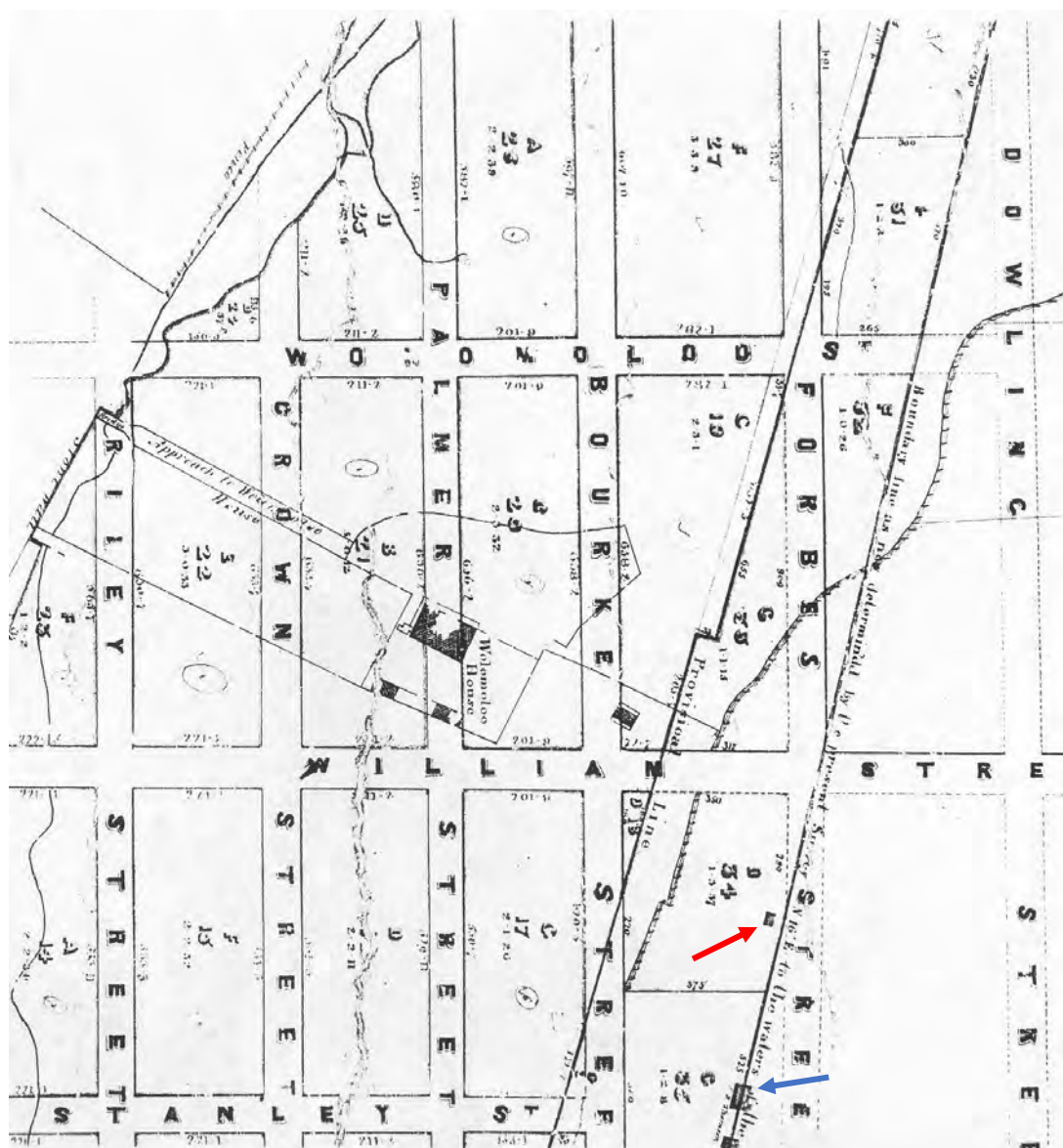


Figure 2.5: The northern part of the Barham estate in 1845 showing Barham Hall (blue arrow) and its outbuildings, the stone cottage close to the line of Forbes Street (red arrow) and the fence line of the old Wolomoloo estate. Wolomoloo Estate, Z M4 811.18112/1845/1 Mitchell Library.

It was not until the early 1840s that the legal complexities of the Riley Estate (the former Palmer grant / Wolomoloo Farm) were sorted out and the lines of the streets through Darlinghurst were finally agreed upon. Plans prepared for the Commissioners of the Riley Estate in 1845 (Figure 2.5) show the site of the residence at Barham and the two structures shown in the 1835 plan, which are identified as stone cottages. The plan also shows the location of the 'present road as used by Mr Thompson [sic]' to the south-east of the house leading south to the South Head Road.¹¹ The Wolomoloo Farm fence lines and the quarries to the west and south-west of Barham are also shown (Figure 2.6).¹² The quarry to the west of Barham is described as a 'Government stone quarry', which would have provided stone for government and public buildings in Sydney. Evidence for

¹¹ Plan of the Riley estate in Surveyor General's Sketch Books Vol. 4 Fol. 219, Reel 2779 (State Records NSW) and similar plan of the Riley Estate CRS 518. Sydney City Council Archives.

¹² Plan of the Riley estate in Surveyor General's Sketch Books Vol. 4 Fol. 219, Reel 2779 (State Records NSW) and 'Wolomoloo Estate' dated 1845, Z M4 811.18112/1845/1. Mitchell Library.

quarrying is evident in various places around Barham, especially the quarried sides of the quarry off Bourke Street (Figure 1.5).

Other evidence for these cottages appears in the earliest rate assessment books for the City of Sydney (drawn up in 1845) in which Barham is listed as No. 19 South Head Road.

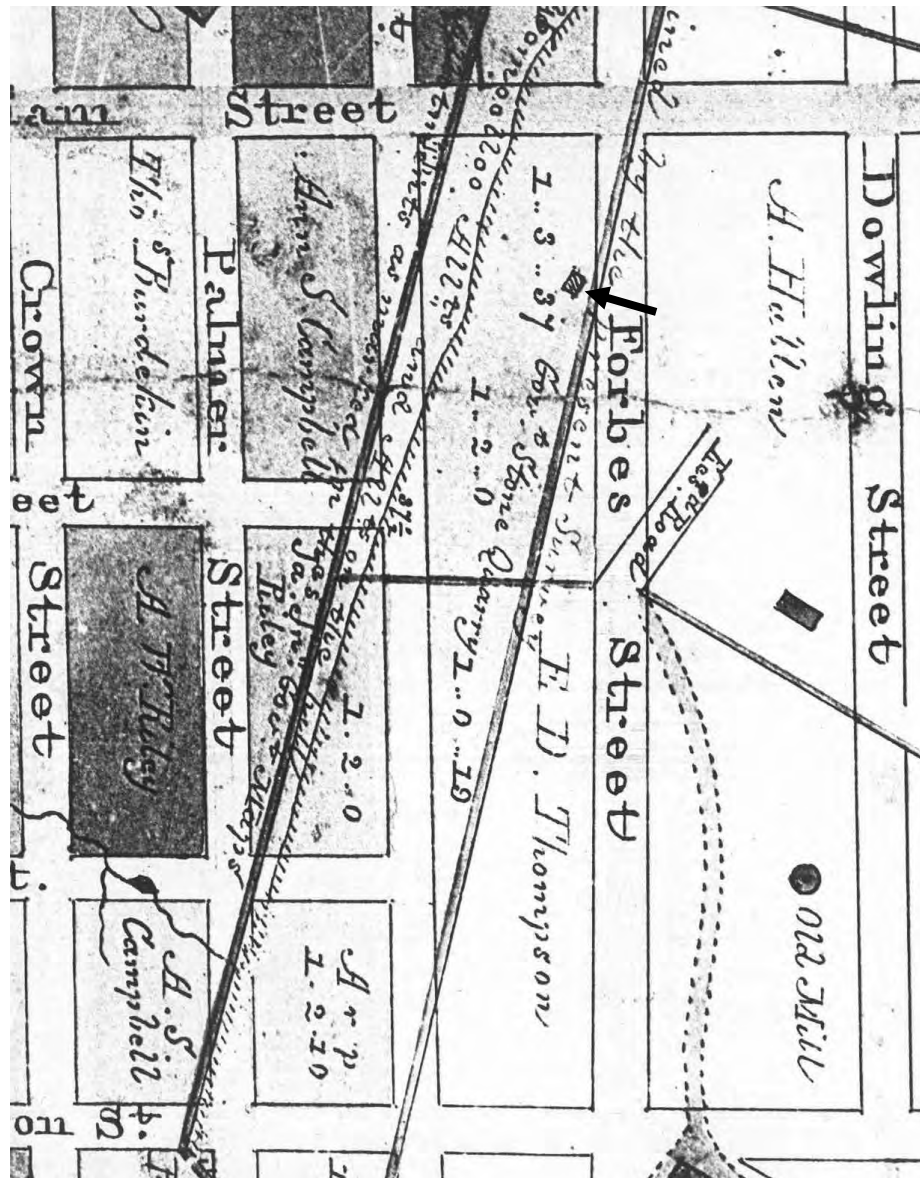


Figure 2.6: While Barham, the house built by Edward Deas Thomson, does not appear, this plan shows the stone cottage close to Forbes Street shown on the previous two plans (arrowed). The land to the west of the cottage is labelled 'Gov. Stone Quarry', evidence of which can be seen in the quarried stone faces within the study area (cf Figure 1.5). Detail from 'Plan of the allotments comprising the Riley Estate...1844'. ML, SLNSW, ZMB2 811.1811/1844/1.



Figure 2.7: The main house (blue arrow) has a wrap-around verandah. The building to the north (red arrow) is labelled 'stone cottage'. Shields 1845.

In addition to the main residence there are three other dwellings on the property owned by Deas Thomson on the South Head Road: No. 18 a single-room stone dwelling with shingle roof occupied by John Clancy; No. 20 a two-room shingled, stone dwelling occupied by John Brennan; and No. 35 also a two-room shingled, stone dwelling occupied by Cornelius Troy, the latter with grounds 100ft x 100ft (83m²).¹³ The numbering of the two cottages adjacent to Barham at Nos. 18 and 20 South Head Road on land owned by

¹³ Rate Assessment Book Cook Ward 1845 Nos. 654-656 & 671. Sydney City Council Archives.

Deas Thomson suggests that these were within the Barham estate and could be the two stone cottages shown in the 1835 and 1845 plans (**Figure 2.4, Figure 2.5**).

W H Wells' plan of Sydney published in 1850 (**Figure 2.8**) also shows a building adjacent to the line of Forbes Street within the grounds of Barham. The orientation of this small building, within Block M to the north of Barham, is reminiscent of the stone cottage in the 1835 and 1845 plans and may be the same building. It also appears in Woolcott & Clarke's 1854 map of the City of Sydney (**Figure 2.12**) with another building to the south not shown in Wells' 1850 map but disappears from the record after this date (**Figure 2.13**).¹⁴

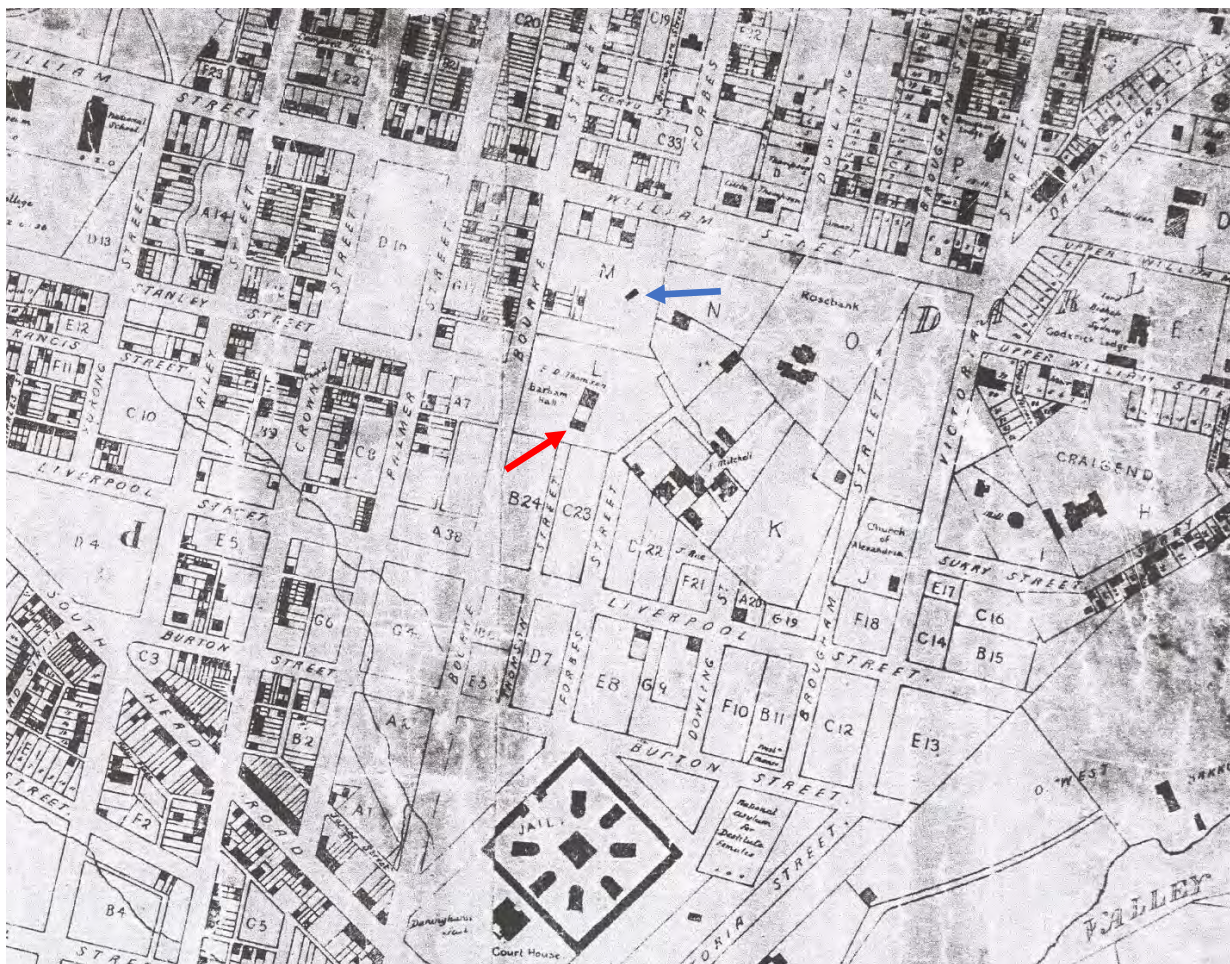


Figure 2.8: W H Wells' 'Plan of the City of Sydney' of 1850 shows Barham Hall (red arrow; area L) with three terraces to the west on Bourke Street, and some new buildings to the north (Areas M), the beginnings of subdivision on the Barham estate. The stone cottage is also shown (blue arrow). Map Z M4 811.17gbbd/1850/1 Mitchell Library.

¹⁴ Reproduced in Max Kelly & Ruth Croker: *Sydney take shape, A collection of contemporary maps from foundation to Federation*, Doak Press in association with The Macleay Museum, University of Sydney, 1978, pp. 21-22.

The nature of the grounds of Barham in the early 19th century is known from a painting of the house in 1845 attributed to George Edwards Peacock (**Figure 2.9**). With its fine carriage circle on the west side of the house, its specimen trees, terrace and lawns, the house and grounds were clearly a fine contribution to the Darlinghurst official enclave.¹⁵



Figure 2.9: Painting showing Barham and its gardens, including turning circle and stone retaining walls. George Peacock, 1945. [State Library of New South Wales, DG 355 / a140024](#).

¹⁵ Reproduced in exhibition catalogue *Villas of Darlinghurst*, State Library of New South Wales, 2002, p. 6.



Figure 2.10: c1900 photograph of Barham, showing extensive plantings. Source: <http://annualgiving2014.sceegs.caszine.com/>.



Figure 2.11: Photo of the southern side of Barham with the stables, later the school's hospital, to right. The Old Gymnasium was built to the right. 1909-14.

2.3 Subdivision of the Barham estate 1848-1850s

The creation of William Street and Bourke Street, together with the eventual extension of Forbes Street north from Darlinghurst Gaol through to William Street, enclosed Barham on all sides by streets, completely unlike its original setting, leaving some parts of the estate outside the block bounded by William, Forbes, Burton and Bourke streets. With these changes some allotments around the fringes of the estate were put up for sale in the late 1840s. An allotment with a frontage to the east side of Forbes Street to the north-west of the house was sold to Michael Hogan in August 1848 and was soon built upon,¹⁶ while a few buildings along the William Street frontage of Barham in 1850 indicate that these lots too had been sold.¹⁷

It was not, however, until 1853 that the main part of the area to the north of the house, on the south side of William Street, was sold. The numbering of the allotments indicates that there was more than one subdivision plan and so presumably more than one sale. The date of the early 1850s sale is not known, but was before May 1853¹⁸ and the unsold lots from the earlier c.1848 subdivision plan were apparently re-numbered at this time. A new street called Ann Street (now St Peters Street) was created in this subdivision of the Barham estate. What is not apparent from the subdivision plan is the considerable difference in level between the elevated site on which Barham Hall was located and the much lower land immediately to the north where the line of Ann Street was created.

In 1853 on the south side of Ann Street, Lot 4 was sold to Charles Jones¹⁹; Lots 12 to 15 inclusive were sold to the merchant firm of Morehead & Young (as part of a much larger purchase of allotments)²⁰; and the lot at the corner of Ann Street and Forbes Street was sold to Francis Callaghan.²¹ In January 1854, Morehead & Young wrote to the Sydney City Commissioners asking for Ann Street to be aligned and proclaimed, in order to prevent the erection of buildings not in conformity with the Building Act; and by February the street had been staked out and a plan prepared by the City Surveyor.²² Some delay then ensued over the question of whether the Surveyor General's Department had to be involved in the process, prompting Morehead & Young to write again to the Commissioners. In their second letter they pointed out that the cutting and levelling of Bourke Street at the junction of Ann Street had made it impossible to get any direct access into the street from that direction. By August 1854 the plan of the street had already been submitted for proclamation.²³

With the 1853 subdivision to the north and west of the house (and other much more extensive one to the south) the area associated with Barham Hall was reduced to just over one and a half acres (1a 2r 23p). A subdivision plan sent to the Colonial Secretary in February 1854 (and so probably associated with Morehead and Young's request for Ann Street to be aligned and proclaimed) shows Barham Hall and the allotments to the west and north (**Figure 2.13**). In this plan there are two roads branching from the turning circle on the west side of the house: one leading to Forbes Street (the old access route to the South Head Road), and another going north to Ann Street between Lots 7 and 9. Provision was also made in this subdivision plan for a reserved road on the west side of the property leading into Bourke Street (shown as Lots a and b).²⁴

¹⁶ Recited in Bk 143 No. 973 dated 28 July 1874. L&PI.

¹⁷ W H Wells: 'Plan of the City of Sydney', dated 1850, Z M4 811.17gbbd/1850/1. Mitchell Library.

¹⁸ The conveyance of Lot 3 also on Bourke Street to John Ferns on 23 May 1853 mentions an auction sale 'some time since'. See Bk 26 No. 867. L&PI.

¹⁹ Bk 30 No. 88 dated 9 September 1853. L&PI.

²⁰ Bk 28 No. 557 dated 9 September 1853. L&PI.

²¹ Bk 28 No. 159 dated 9 September 1853. L&PI.

²² Morehead & Young to City Commissioners 12 January 1854, Letters Received CRS 26 Item 26/9/034, Container 71645 & Francis Clarke City Surveyor to Commissioners 4 February 1854, Letters Received CRS 26 Item 26/9/098, Container 71645. Sydney City Council Archives.

²³ Morehead & Young to Commissioners 14 July 1854 and Report by Francis Clarke 1 August 1854, Letters Received CRS 26, Item 26/11/662, Container 43483. Sydney City Council Archives.

²⁴ Surveyor General's Sketch Books Vol. 6 Fol. 98, Reel 2780. State Records NSW.

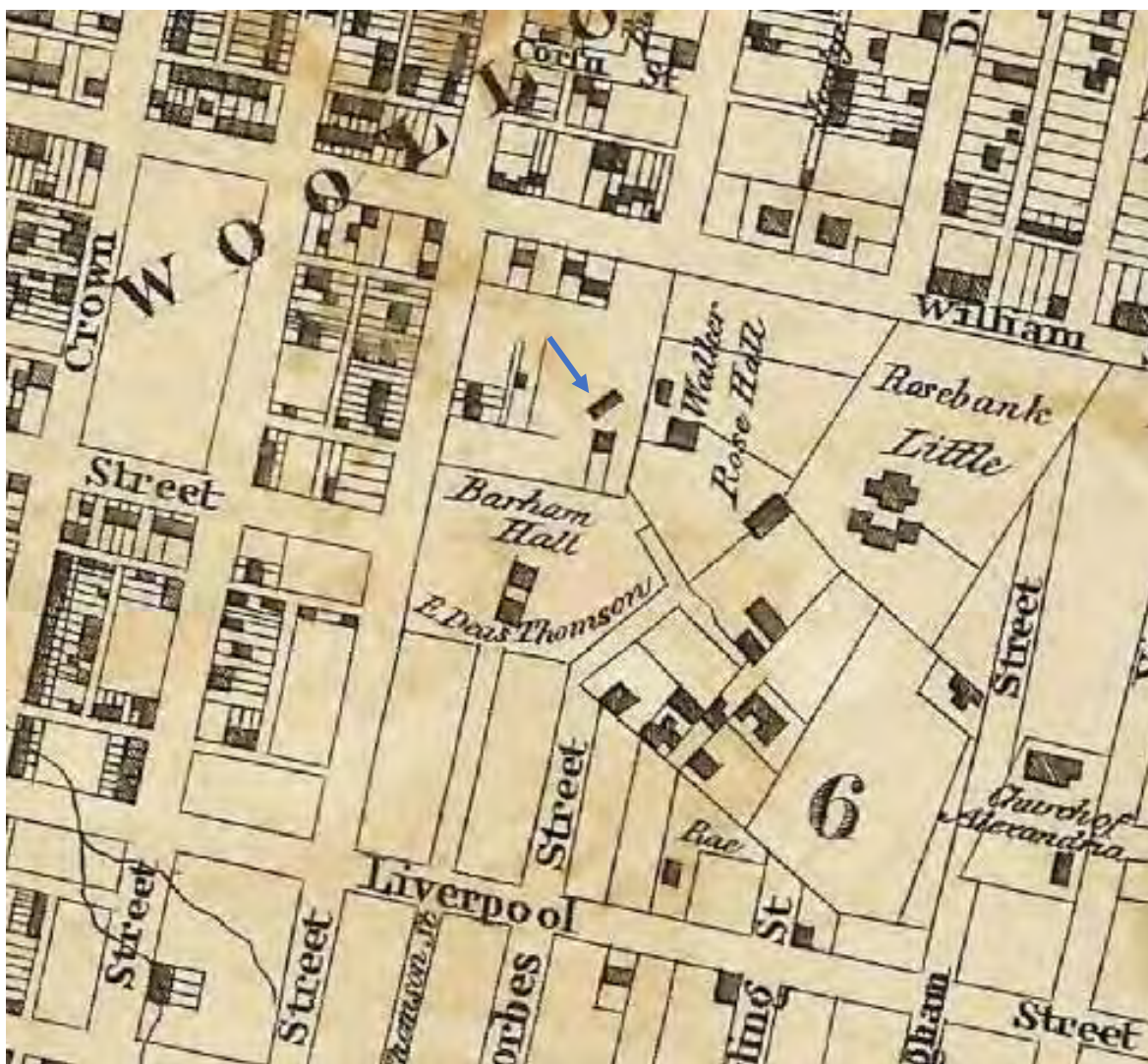


Figure 2.12: Barham in 1854. The earlier stone cottage is arrowed, along with another building to its south. The three terraces on Bourke Street are shown. Woolcott & Clarke 1854.

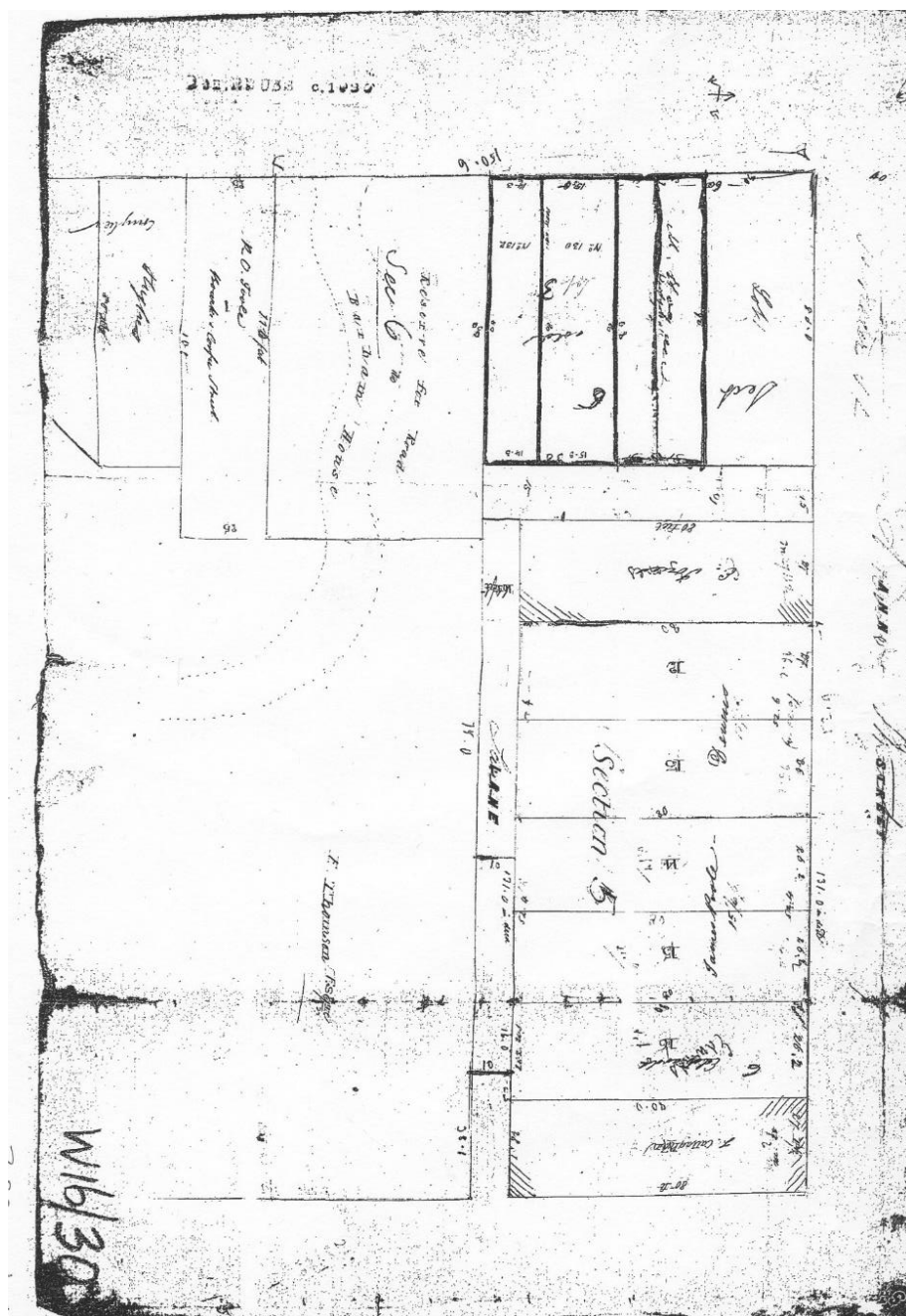


Figure 2.14: A revised version of the subdivision on the south side of Ann Street. The allotments have been renumbered and the allotment that was to have provided access to Barham (Lot 15, previously Lot 8) has been sold to James Poole. The drive 'Reserved for Road to Barham House' is shown. Subdivision Plans of Woolloomooloo Z SP:W16/30 Mitchell Library.

While Michael Hogan and Francis Callaghan soon built on their allotments with their frontages to Bourke Street and Forbes Street, it was not until the mid-1860s that the first construction took place on the south side of Ann Street on Charles Jones' allotment, followed in the early 1880s by development along the rest of this side of the street. By 1865, there were four terraces at the corner of Forbes Street and St Peters Street, the site of the present Wilkson Building.

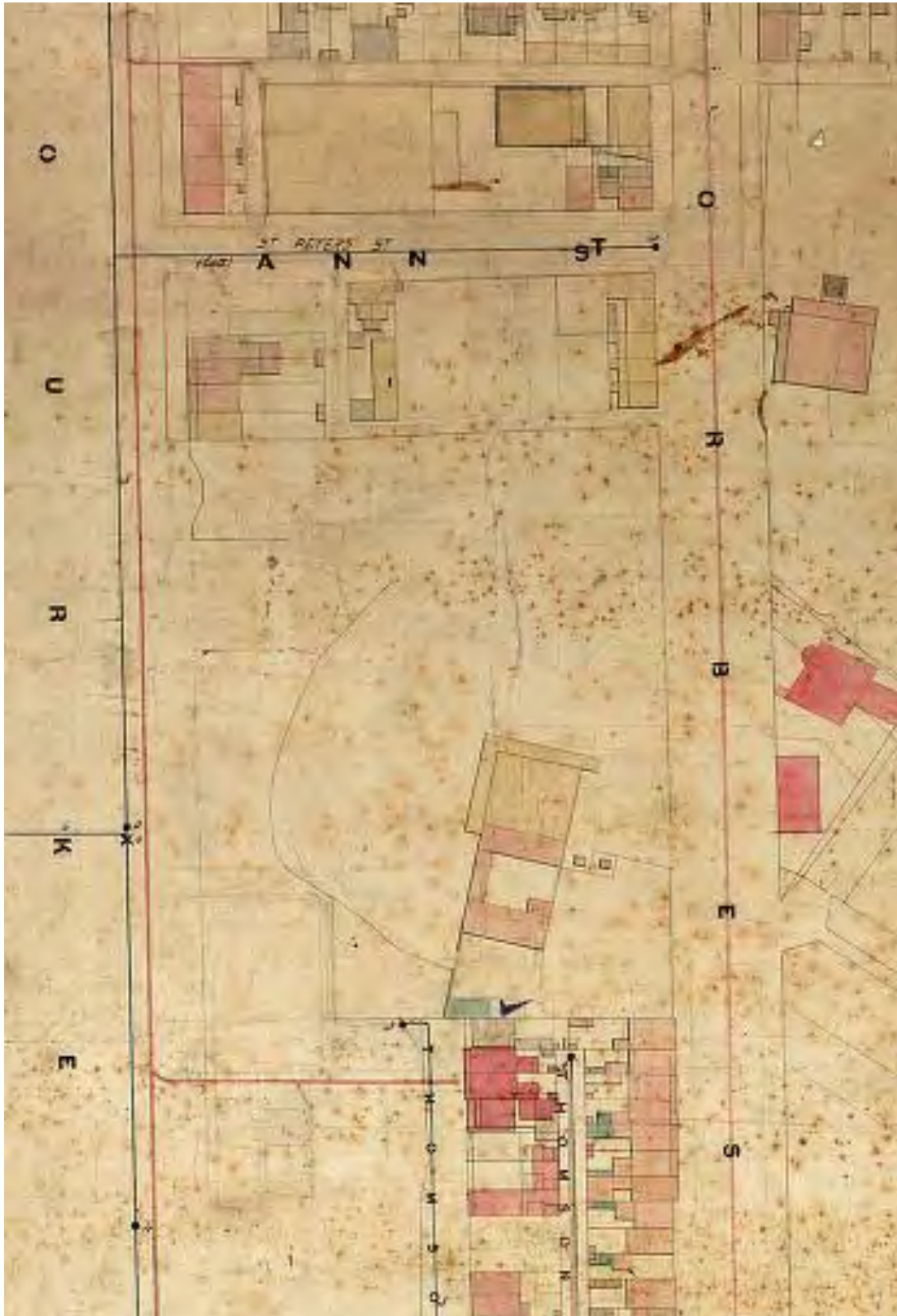


Figure 2.15: Housing starting to be built on the south side of Ann Street, with terrace housing on Bourke Street and at the corner of Forbes Street and St Peters Street. St Peters Church has been constructed by this time. A building is shown to the south of Barham along the southern boundary, in the area now partly occupied by the old Gymnasium Building. (1865 Trigonometric Survey of Sydney Section N2 Sheet 1 State Records NSW).

The name Ann Street, which first appeared in the subdivision of the Barham estate in the late 1840s-early 1850s, was changed in the 1870s to St Peters Street, named after St Peters (Church of England) Church, East Sydney on the opposite side of the street.

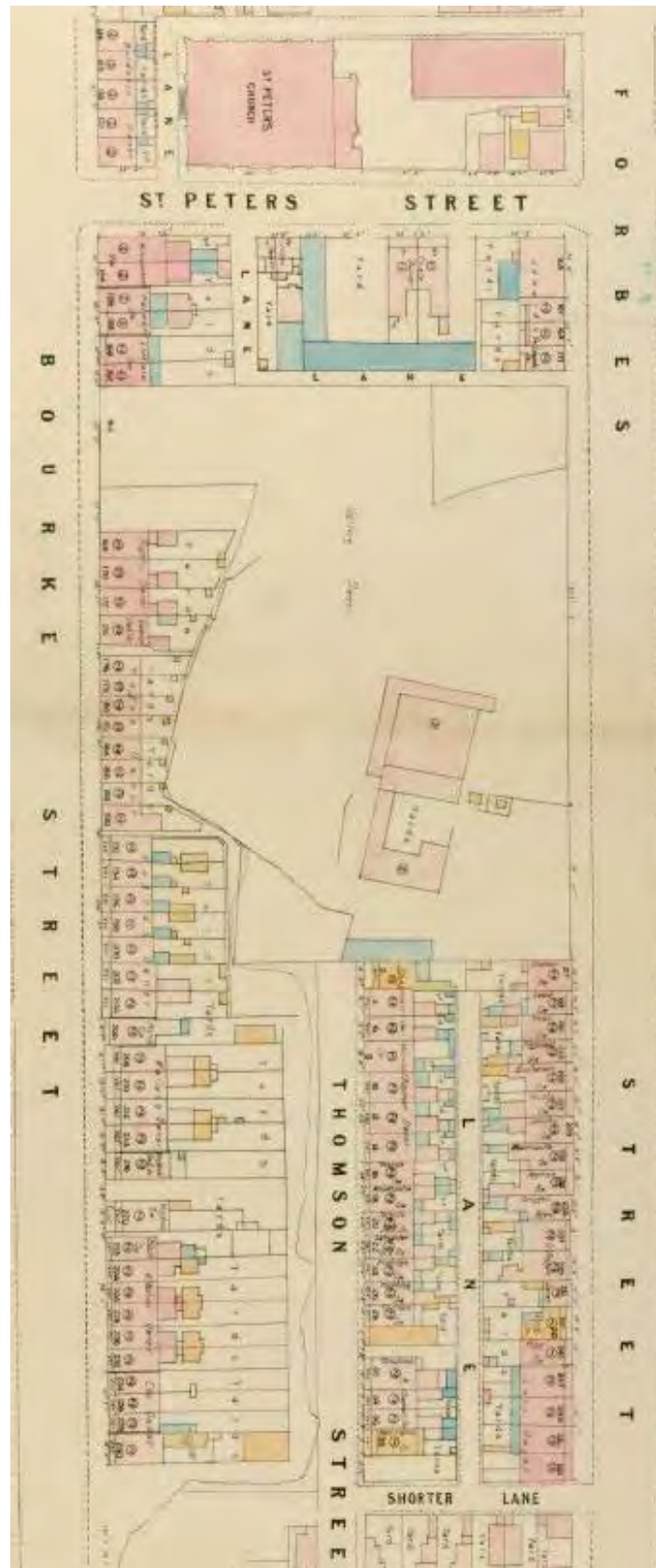


Figure 2.16: Barham Hall with grounds and housing fronting Bourke, St Peters and Thomson Streets. Terrace housing is shown to the west of St Peters Church. Dove 1888.



Figure 2.17: Aerial photograph 1949.



Figure 2.18: Building Surveyors 1949-1972.

2.3.1 Terrace Housing along Bourke Street

After the subdivisions of the land on the western side of the Barham estate, terrace housing was constructed along Bourke Street, with the old quarry cliff face behind them (Figure 2.16, Figure 2.17, Figure 2.18). Some of these terraces (Figure 2.18) were demolished to make way for the Science and Library Buildings and the Primary School along the western side of Thomson Street (Figure 2.19).

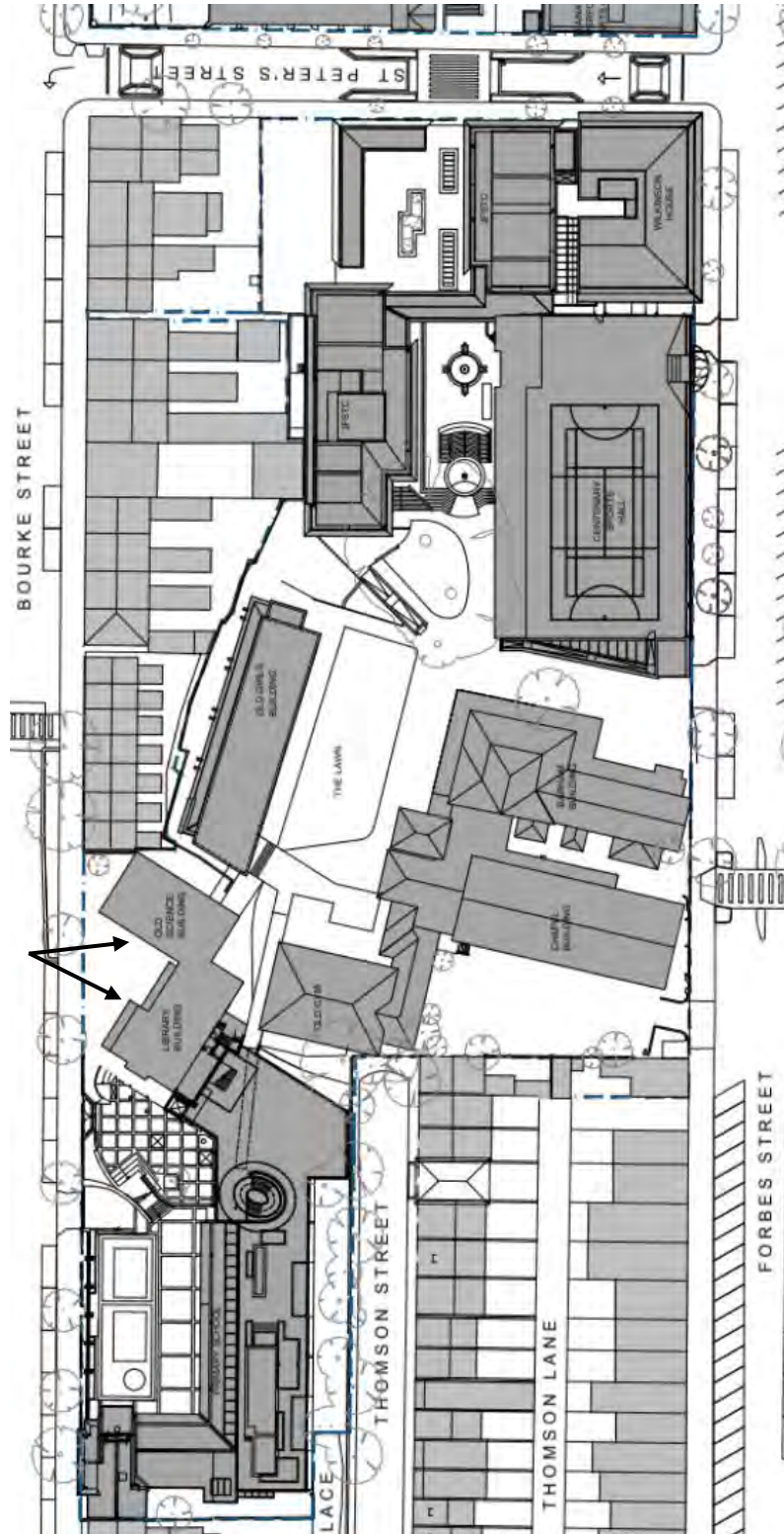


Figure 2.19: Present-day plan with Science and Library buildings indicated.

2.3.2 Area to the south of St Peters Street

There are few images or plans of the Barham estate in the 19th century but remnants of its original design and plantings survived into the 1880s when the house was leased for use as a school (the Newnham High School for Girls) and into the early 20th century and its use by SCEGGS. As noted previously the most notable feature of the land to the north and north-west of Barham House was the considerable difference in level between the immediate house site and Ann Street. In the 1880s this was a kitchen garden, complete with an asparagus bed. In 1901 what was known as the lower tennis court was built on this low land at the back of Ann Street. The single court was replaced in 1930 by two courts that involved 'great excavations' to build. These remained in use until 1965 when the site was redeveloped for the construction of the Barbara Chisholm Assembly Hall in 1966, built on piers above the 'natural ground level'.²⁶ A number of photographs in the SCEGGS Archives show this construction work in progress.²⁷

²⁶ The historical development of the SCEGGS Darlington site. Research by Janet Howse (Archivist) pp. 5-8 & 14-17 (SCEGGS Archives).

²⁷ Construction of the Assembly Hall AA 99/66/8, Photograph album Assembly Hall 1964-1966 (SCEGGS Archives).

3.0 Archaeological Potential

3.1 Overview of Archaeological Potential

The following is based on the analysis of the historical context and maps presented in Section 2 and the archaeological context in Section 4. Archaeological potential refers to the potential for archaeological remains associated with the historic occupation of the subject site to survive within the study area.

3.2 Discussion of Site Development

3.2.1 Aboriginal Archaeology

The current study area has been extensively landscaped and built on. This limits the potential for Aboriginal material to have survived intensive European occupation in an undisturbed state, although stray stone artefacts may be present.

3.2.2 European Archaeology

The study area was part of the Barham Hall estate. There are few images or plans of the Barham estate in the 19th century but remnants of its original design and plantings survived into the 1880s when the house was leased for use as a school and into the early 20th century and its use by SCEGGS.

The most notable feature of the Barham section of the site is the drop in level down to Bourke and St Peters Street, much of which is evidence of the quarrying of stone in this area for the Government Stone Quarry (**Figure 2.6**). The quarry bed became the site of much of the terrace housing along Bourke Street, many of which were demolished with the construction of the Science and Library building, and the Primary School. The Primary School subsumed a number of terraces. The rear yards of these terraces backed onto Thomson Street. Three terraces on Bourke Street north of St Peters Street were demolished for St Peters Church.

The historic Barham has been reused as school buildings and the building to the north near the corner of Forbes Street and St Peters Street replaced by the existing Wilkinson building. The tennis courts to the south of the Wilkinson Building were accompanied by deep excavation.

3.3 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area

The potential for the study area to contain undisturbed archaeological remains is limited by the amount of subsequent building and landscaping on the site. This has continued recently with the building off St Peters Street. The provision of other building and sporting facilities will have also disturbed and removed remains. Remains of the stone cottage to the north of Barham Hall at the corner of Forbes Street and St Peters Street are expected to have been removed by construction by the roadway and the present building which is cut into the slope (**Figure 1.4**).

The overlay plans indicate that outbuildings of Barham Hall were located in the areas to the south and west of the Chapel, between the Chapel and Barham, and to the west of the chapel (**Figure 3.1, Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3**). It is known, however, that bedrock is high on this side of the site (**Figure 1.7**), which probably meant earlier remains were quite shallow and were easily disturbed. The area between the Chapel and Barham is, however, quite narrow which will restrict the amount of archaeological remains that can be present and which would have been impacted by services and the buildings' footings. The area to the south of the Chapel is also likely to have remains associated with the early estate. A stables building was located to the south of the Chapel along the property boundary. Later converted into the school's hospital, the area is likely to retain remains of this building and its uses.

The 1845 painting by Peacock (**Figure 2.9**) shows garden setting, stone retaining walls and turning circle adjacent to Barham. A c1900 photograph (**Figure 2.10**) shows extensive garden beds. Evidence of these could be expected in the form of stone and brick edging for garden beds, dish drains defining the sides of the turning circle and evidence for its surfacing. Again, however, such remains will have been impacted by later works and development.

The Government Stone Quarry that ran along the western half for the site (**Figure 1.5, Figure 2.6**) is indicated by the extant quarried rock faces but apart from these landscape features it is unlikely to retain any archaeological relics or remains. The Bourke Street terraces that were replaced by the Science and Library Buildings and the Primary School are likely to have been heavily impacted by the construction of these buildings and little archaeological evidence of them is expected to have survived. The area to the east of these buildings, in what had been the rear yards of the Bourke Street terraces, may retain evidence of the allotments' use and occupation. The nineteenth-century plans do not, however, appear to show out-houses at the rear of the allotments, indicating the properties had access to sewerage. This would mean that the properties did not have cesspits which are frequently the source of household refuse which can be used to establish the inhabitants' living standards and provide personal items.

The location of the areas which probably contain some nineteenth-century archaeological remains that may not been subjected to as much disturbance is shown in the figures below.



Figure 3.1: Overlay of Shields 1845 plan showing Barham Hall and its associated wing and the cottage to the north.

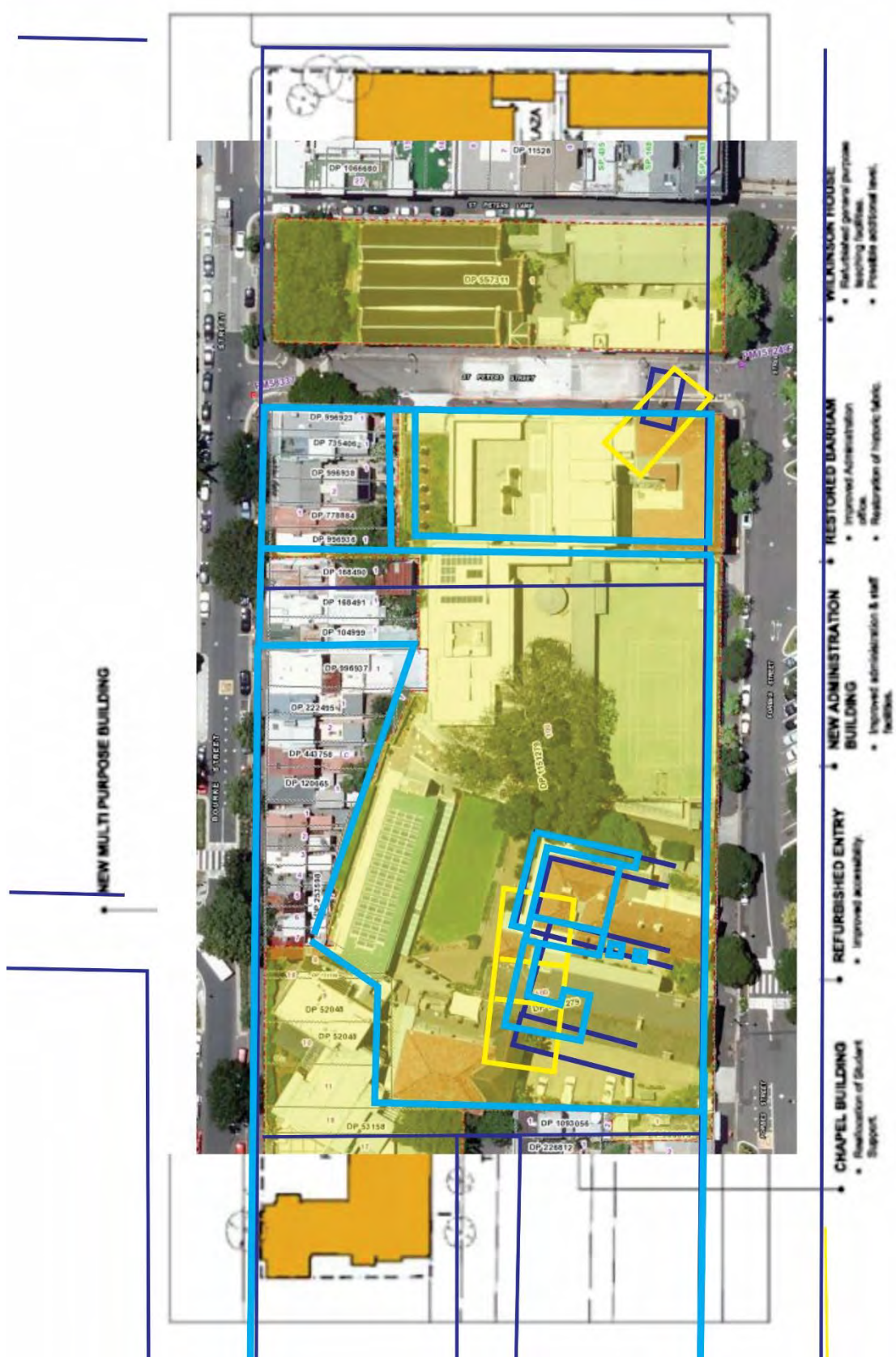


Figure 3.2: Overlay of Woolcott and Clarke's 1854 plan (yellow) and Dove's 1888 plan (blue). At least two outbuildings are shown to the east of Barham.



Figure 3.4: Overlay onto 1949 aerial photo indicating where remains connected with the 19th-century Barham estate (orange lines) and the rear yards of the terrace buildings off Bourke Street might be present (blue lines).

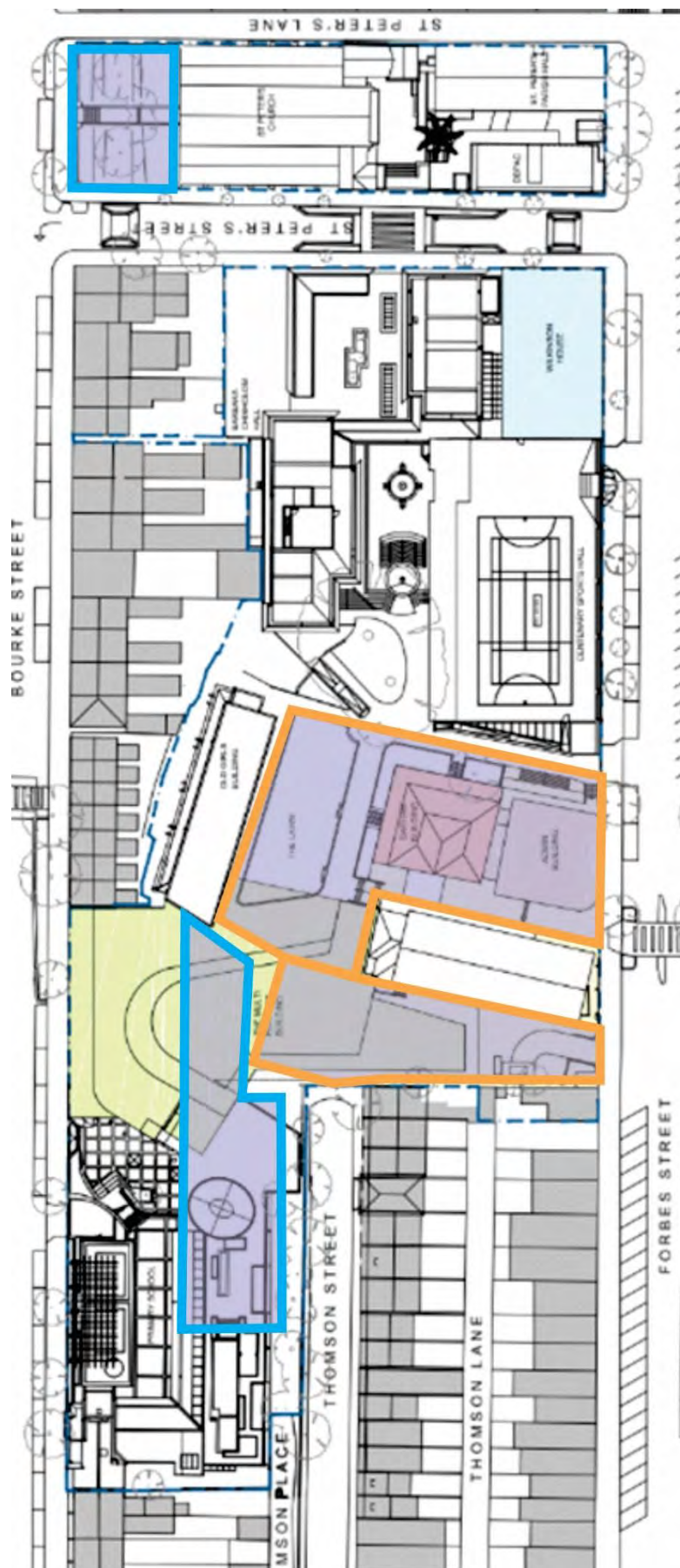


Figure 3.5: Areas of archaeological potential overlaid on masterplan area.

Potential archaeological remains may include:

Barham

- Building remains associated with Barham Hall located between the existing buildings, such as between Barham and the Chapel, in the driveway and carpark to the south of the Chapel and in the general vicinity of these buildings.
- Outbuildings, which probably include cesspits, located between Barham and the Chapel buildings. The old stables is located to the south of Barham adjacent to the property boundary, partially under the old Gymnasium Building. It was converted into the school's hospital. Remains of the building could be expected, along with possible evidence of its uses.
- Features such as paths and garden beds in the vicinity of Barham.
- Artefacts inside Barham, especially in underfloor spaces. These may date to the nineteenth-century use of the building.

Bourke Street Terraces

- Remains of the Bourke Street terraces are not expected to have survived the construction of the Science and Library Buildings and their underground carparking, and the Primary School.
- Remains are expected of the terraces' outbuildings to the east of the Science and Library Buildings and the Primary School in what had been the rear yards of the demolished terraces.
- Evidence for the terraces that stood in the area off Bourke Street in the forecourt of St Peters Church is likely.

The archaeological remains within the study area are considered to have a moderate degree of archaeological potential to survive.

Landscape features such as those belonging to the quarried rockfaces exist at the rear of where the Bourke Street terraces houses stood. While not archaeological items, they provide evidence of the pre-1840s Government quarry and so they have landscape significance. What had been the floor of the quarry is likely to retain debris from the stone-cutting operations and possible broken tools, although they are likely to be highly corroded.

3.4 Impacts from Proposed Development

Development in the identified areas, especially construction of the Multi-Purpose Building, would remove archaeological remains and deposits in the areas of impact. These remains would include those associated with Barham Hall and its outbuildings, and remains to the east of the Science, Library and Primary School Buildings in the yard areas of the demolished Bourke Street terraces. It will also impact on the quarried rockfaces in the western half of the site.

4.0 Archaeological Context

4.1 Other Archaeological Sites

As part of analysing the archaeological context for the site it is relevant to review the results of nearby archaeological excavations.

4.1.1 Archaeological Excavations

There have been a number of excavations in the Sydney CBD and Surry Hills. These include:²⁸

- Former AGL site excavations in 1988
- The Family Court site on the corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn Street, Sydney, 1989
- The Paddy's Market excavations in 1990/91
- Excavation on the Capitol Theatre site
- Former Mark Foy's warehouse, Goulburn Street, Surry Hills, between Commonwealth and Brisbane Streets.
- Cumberland/Gloucester Street Site, The Rocks
- The Kens site, Sussex Street.
- King George V Recreation Centre, The Rocks
- 20 Poplar Street, Surry Hills

Please note that this is not an exhaustive list of sites excavated in the city and only some of these are discussed below.

• AGL Site²⁹

Evidence from this site, between Barlow and Hay Streets, shows that it was part of the Brickfields. It shows evidence for Chinese merchants and some Chinese occupation. In addition there was mid to late nineteenth-century residential and industrial occupation.

• Family Court Site³⁰

This site is located on the corner of Castlereagh and Goulburn Streets not far from the study area. Early deposits and ceramics were found in the western part of the site. The Rectory on Castlereagh Street had an extensive cellar backfilled with demolition material from the Rectory. There were two deep wells on this site that contained extensive archaeological deposits. The well on Catherine Lindsay's property had been filled with large quantities of bone from a boiling down works. There was no documented Chinese occupation on this site. The site's integrity was fairly intact with substantial sub-surface remains across the site.

• Paddy's Markets Site³¹

This was a large urban excavation dealing with mostly mid to late nineteenth-century residential occupation with some industrial areas. It was built on reclaimed land at the head of Cockle Bay. The integrity of the northern and western parts of the site was high. A number of the houses had floors below ground level and these were mostly intact and resulted in substantial archaeological remains associated with the occupation of this area. There was no known Chinese occupancy of this area. It was resumed in the early twentieth century as part of slum clearance. The Belmore Markets were removed to this site about 1909.

²⁸ This discussion is based on the experiences of the writers of this assessment who supervised on many of these excavations and talks with Jane Lydon who reviewed much of this material for the Historic Houses Trust (MOS) in the early 1990s.

²⁹ Annable 1989.

³⁰ Higginbotham 1991.

³¹ Godden Mackay Pty Ltd 1990a, 1990b; Godden Mackay Pty Ltd in association with Wendy Thorp 1993.

- **Capitol Theatre³²**

The excavation of part of the western block between George and Pitt Street was undertaken by Dana Mider in 1994. This exposed some of the remains of the Corn Market structures. There was 3m of fill placed in the creek bed to level the site. Much of this fill related to Brickfield deposits although no *in situ* Brickfield deposits were excavated in this area. Soil test and pollen samples were taken but when this review was undertaken no results were available. A layer of silty sludge caused by natural water run-off down Brickfield Hill was found here and Dana Mider correlates this deposit to one found by Rosemary Annable at the AGL site. Remains of mangroves were identified in the area of the creek bed.

Ted Higginbotham undertook monitoring of areas underneath the Capitol Theatre. He cut a series of five monitoring trenches and only one contained deposits that were associated with the pre-Manning Building deposits. This deposit was 85 to 170 cm in depth and contained lead-glazed earthenware, stoneware, glass, drain pipe, roofing tiles, and bricks.³³ This deposit was found just north of Hay Street. This block has had extensive late nineteenth and early twentieth-century disturbance caused by the construction of the Manning Building and the Capitol Theatre. Anne Bickford has since undertaken some archaeological monitoring on this property.

- **School of Arts Site³⁴**

This was a small urban site in Pitt Street with early to late nineteenth-century residential occupation. Bairstow believes that the European occupation of this site began as early as 1810-1815 although there are no historical records for this site prior to 1823. The sub-surface remains had a medium level of integrity.

- **Mark Foy's Warehouse, Commonwealth and Goulburn Street**

The results of the excavation at this site have not yet been seen by the present writers. The backyards of houses fronting Goulburn Street were excavated and a large retaining wall was found.

- **Cumberland/Gloucester Street site, The Rocks**

This extensive archaeological excavation in the Rocks was the site of late eighteenth/early nineteenth-century buildings as well as mid to late nineteenth-century housing which was declared part of a slum resumption area following the 1900 plague. These areas were resumed at the turn-of-the-century rather than in the 1910 and 1920s. Publications on this site by Grace Karskens, as well as the excavation report, seeks to address issues associated with slum housing and working-class lives.

- **CSR Site, Pyrmont (Jacksons Landing)³⁵**

During October to December 1996 Casey & Lowe undertook the archaeological excavation and testing of areas within the then CSR site. This site was acquired by Lend Lease for development into residential accommodation and is now called Jackson's Landing. The potential archaeological remains of the whole of the CSR site were addressed in an archaeological assessment written by Casey & Lowe in August 1996, 'Archaeological Assessment CSR Site, Pyrmont', for Howard Tanner & Associates on behalf of Civil & Civic. This report identified the potential survival of archaeological remains in a number of areas throughout the CSR site. Based on this, five sections of the site were tested before being subject to archaeological excavation.

³² Mider 1994, pers. comm.; Higginbotham 1993, 1994.

³³ Higginbotham 1994:7.

³⁴ D. Bairstow & G. Wilson 1990.

³⁵ Extract from Casey & Lowe 2000, Report Summary, 'Archaeological Investigations, CSR site, Pyrmont (Jacksons Landing)', for Lend Lease Development, 4 volumes.

- **20 Poplar Street, Surry Hills**

This archaeological site excavated by Casey & Lowe in 1996 involved the excavation of three mid-nineteenth-century houses. One of the houses on Robin Hood Lane, a resumed slum house, contained an extensive demolition and underfloor deposit.

- **Corner Forbes and St Peters Street, Darlinghurst (SCEGGS)**

Remains of two houses off Forbes Street and the cesspits associated with these houses were recorded. The cesspit had been backfilled with sterile material and only a few artefacts were recovered from the backfill. There were no substantial underfloor deposits. A small quantity of artefacts was recovered from the site.

5.0 Heritage Significance

5.1 Heritage Significance Criteria

5.1.1 Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. This process will allow for the analysis of the site's overall values. These criteria are part of the system of assessment centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The Burra Charter principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the NSW *Heritage Act* 1977 and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.³⁶

The various nature of heritage values and the degree of this value will be appraised according to the following criteria:³⁷

5.1.2 Nature of Significance Criteria

Criterion (a): *Historic Significance - (evolution)*

an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (b): *Associative Significance - (association)*

an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, or importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (c): *Aesthetic Significance - (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)*

an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (d): *Social Significance - (contemporary community esteem)*

an item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (e): *Technical/Research Significance - (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)*

an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (f): *Rarity*

an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (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).

To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the one of the seven significance criteria
- retain the integrity of its key attributes

³⁶ NSW Heritage Office 1996:25-27.

³⁷ NSW Heritage Office 2001.

Items may also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

- Local Significance
- State Significance

5.1.2 Research Potential

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.³⁸

Assessment of Research Potential

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions identified, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

Does the site:

- (a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
- (b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- (c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?³⁹

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential.

It should be noted that the discussion of heritage significance is informed by the assessment of archaeological potential as set out in Section 3.

5.2 Discussion of Heritage Significance

Criterion (a): Historic Significance - (evolution)

an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The potential archaeological remains within the study area belong to the residential occupation of the study area dating from c1833 until the later twentieth century. Designed by John Verge, its owner was Edward Deas Thompson, the Colonial Secretary. Aspects of the original design of the house, its outbuildings and grounds would reflect the influence of Verge. Due, however, to the impacts within the study area there is not likely to be extensive remains present.

Remains in what had been the rear yards of the Bourke Street terraces are expected to the east of the Science, Library and Primary School buildings. These terraces reflect the nineteenth-century subdivision of the area.

Remains associated with the pre-1840s government quarry are present on the western half of the site are present in the form of quarried rockfaces but there is unlikely to be any relics or other features associated with this use.

³⁸ NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

³⁹ Bickford, A. & S. Sullivan 1984:23.

Although the school period remains have historic significance their research value is considered to be more limited than the earlier remains.

The potential remains within the study area are regarded as having a local level of historic significance.

Criterion (b): Associative Significance - (association)

an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, or importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The study area was within the grant of the Colonial Secretary Edward Deas Thomson. There may be archaeological remains within the school area associated with him and his family, although it is unlikely that apart from any inscribed items that this connection could be established.

The Bourke Street terraces are associated with the residential development of the inner city but they are not connected with any one person.

The potential archaeological remains within the study area are regarded as having a local level of associative significance.

Criterion (c): Aesthetic Significance - (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)

an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Any archaeological remains within the areas of proposed development are unlikely to be demonstrate a high degree of scenic, creative or technical achievement.

Although not archaeological, the site's quarried rockfaces have scenic landscape value.

Criterion (d): Social Significance - (contemporary community esteem)

an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

While no consultation has been undertaken to identify the social significance of these remains they are likely to have significance to residents of Sydney interested in the history and archaeology of Sydney. The early decades of the nineteenth century, colonial administrators and their properties, and the subdivision of Sydney are all of interest to people, especially to those in the local area and Sydney generally.

The potential remains within the study area are regarded as having a local level of social significance.

Criterion (e): Technical/Research Significance - (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)

an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The study area have the potential to contain remains belonging to a large colonial house. Remains would include the house's outbuildings, garden, drive and artefacts associated with the use of the place and its inhabitants. The excavation, recording, analysis and

interpretation of these remains have the potential to shed light on the layout and use of the place, on its residents and their socio-economic standard of living, the nature of newly developed urban life in Sydney. All these can be examined through the analysis and interpretation of the material culture which may be found on this site.

Barham remains could be directly compared to archaeological remains associated with the Bourke Street terraces, especially the contrasting standards of living of the occupants, both in access to goods and the quality of out-building construction.

The site would probably contain additional sections of quarried rockface and quarry floor belonging to the government stone yard and while they are not archaeological items, they would be of landscape value.

The potential remains within the study area are regarded as having a local level of technical / research significance.

Criterion (f): Rarity

an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The potential archaeological remains would include those belonging to high-placed government official granted land by the Governor on which he has constructed a large mansion house in the 1830s. This type of property and its grounds is not uncommon in this part of Sydney but they have little representation in archaeological excavations generally. The restricted nature of the potential remains, however, with the areas if impact not affected the original house, means that the type of archaeological remains if found would probably be restricted to sections of outbuilding or garden feature.

Archaeological remains associated with the Bourke Street terraces would be replicated on many sites in the area and in adjacent suburbs of inner Sydney and would not be considered to be rare.

The remains of the quarried rockfaces cannot be considered to be rare in Sydney and are unlikely to be associated with any archaeological remains.

The potential remains within the study area are not regarded as being rare.

Criterion (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 issue of representativeness is contentious in historical archaeology. While sites can be seen to be representative of working class or upper class sites they are always different within that class and each site furthers and extends our knowledge of these types of sites and the differences between them. Therefore while the potential nineteenth-century archaeological remains located within Edward Deas Thompson, the Colonial Secretary's, land are seen to be representative of an upper class property, in practice they may be little different from that on neighbouring properties as only a proportion of the Thompson property will be affected by any future development.

The archaeological remains of the Bourke Street terraces are representative of the type of nineteenth-century housing commonly constructed in the inner city and inner suburbs.

The potential remains within the study area are regarded as having a local level of representative significance.

Integrity

The archaeological integrity or potential of the archaeological remains within the study area is considered to be low to moderate.

Research Potential

Does the site:

(a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?

Written historical documents present the official and semi-official picture about the alienation and division of land, who was buying and selling, and how the land was being used. The descriptions of working class, commercial and industrial areas are documents that bear the imprint of androcentric, Anglo-Saxon interpretation of nineteenth-century life. This material presents a partial image of the occupants who lived and worked in the area. The archaeological material will supply evidence provided by the occupants of the site regarding the conditions in which they lived, worked, and procreated. Material culture provides an avenue into the daily life of groups of people.

The potential archaeological remains on the site may be able to contribute to knowledge of the development and use of the Barham property and the adjacent terrace housing and their occupation but they may not be able to be used on a wider scale of research. The excavation and study of material culture provides access to deposits, structures, and relics that contains knowledge on a scale that is found in no other resources.

The ability of a site to produce knowledge that no other resource can is dependent upon the Research Questions posed and the methodology employed to investigate the archaeological resource. The main areas of research that this site can contribute to are the development of working-class lives and culture and the making of the urban landscape.

(b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?

The Archaeological Zoning Plan for Central Sydney indicated that less than 5% of the archaeology associated with the European occupation of the Sydney CBD survives. As discussed in the section on representativeness above, every site has the potential to contain archaeological remains which through their archaeological recording, analysis and interpretation can contribute knowledge which no other site can.

(c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions.

The knowledge to be gained from the analysis of the archaeological material excavated from the study area is relevant to general and substantive problems relating to the archaeology and history of Australia. Some of these research questions are may include:

1. Residential urban occupation:
 - Identification, analysis and interpretation of living conditions and class within nineteenth-century Sydney society and how this evidence is structured within the archaeological resource.
 - Examination of the role of gender relations and how they structured nineteenth-century life and social identity.
 - What can the artefacts, deposits and features associated with these houses tell us about the living standards of the residents, especially any comparison between the Barham and the Bourke Street terraces?
2. General questions relating to processes of early grants and the occupation of grand colonial houses and the subsequent subdivision of estates for housing and the comparisons of their layout and standards of living as provided by archaeological remains of built structures such as outbuildings and artefacts.

- How does the evidence from this part of Sydney relate to sites in the Haymarket, the Rocks and the Pyrmont-Ultimo peninsula?

3. Other relevant questions as they arise.

5.3 Statement of Heritage Significance

The study area has historic and archaeological research significance as the property containing the house of the Colonial Secretary Edward Deas Thompson. Excavation and analysis of archaeological remains within it has the potential to provide information about the property's layout and use prior to becoming a school. The reduced archaeological potential of the general school area due the impact of its buildings and facilities, however, is likely to mean that any archaeological remains may have a reduced ability to address research questions.

Archaeological remains in what were the rear yards of the demolished Bourke Street terraces would provide the opportunity to compare standards of living between the occupants of a fine colonial mansion and the adjacent nineteenth-century terrace housing. This would be of research value in the study of the development of this part of Sydney.

The archaeological remains within the study area are considered to have a Local level of heritage significance.

6.0 Results and Recommendations

6.1 Results

- The areas between and to the west of the existing Barham and Chapel buildings, to the south of the Chapel building, and to the east of the Old Gymnasium may contain remains connected with the 1830s Barham Hall, its outbuildings and gardens.
- The area to the east of the Science and Library buildings is likely to retain evidence of the rear yards of the demolished Bourke Street terraces. This will be impacted by the construction of the Multi-Purpose Building.
- These remains are considered to be of Local heritage significance.
- The site of the stone cottage at the corner of Forbes and St Peters Street is likely to have been removed due to the impact of the roadway and Wilkinson House.
- The proposed development of the study area will remove any surviving archaeological remains within their footprint.
- Sections of quarried rockface from the pre-1840s government stone quarry are present around the Science and Library blocks. These have landscape value.

6.2 Recommendations

1. No development-related or archaeological works can be undertaken in the identified parts of the site prior development approval and the receipt of conditions relating to the site's archaeology.
2. A qualified archaeologist should be appointed as excavation director to manage the site's archaeology.
3. Depending on the impacts, an archaeological testing and recording program should be undertaken to the east of Barham on the site of the proposed Administration Building, in the current open areas to the south and west of the Chapel, and in the areas to the east of the Science and Library buildings on the site of the proposed Multi-Purpose Building.
4. Enough flexibility in the development timetable must be allowed to enable remains to be recorded in appropriate detail.
5. In accordance with standard permit conditions artefacts recovered during an excavation will need to be catalogued and entered into a database. An excavation report will need to be written including responses to the identified research design.
6. The exposed sections of pre-1840s government quarry should be recorded by an appropriate consultant prior to impacts on them.

7.0 Bibliography

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