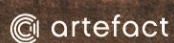


90-102 Regent Street, Redfern

Non-Aboriginal Archaeological
Research Design and Methodology

Report to Allen Jack + Cottier

February 2021



Artefact Heritage
ABN 73 144 973 526
Level 4, Building B
35 Saunders Street
Pyrmont NSW 2009
Australia

+61 2 9518 8411
office@artefact.net.au

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Trust Company (Australia) Limited ATF WH Regent Trust has proposed the redevelopment of 90-102 Regent Street, Redfern. The project has been identified as a State Significant Development under Schedule 2 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP). The project will be assessed under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Allen Jack + Cottier, on behalf of The Trust Company (Australia) Limited ATF Regent Trust, have engaged Artefact Heritage to prepare a non-Aboriginal Archaeological Research Design and Methodology (ARDM) to guide archaeological test excavation across the study area. This ARDM provides a detailed assessment of the potential and significance of archaeological remains in the study area, outlines an archaeological research design for the excavation and provides an archaeological methodology for investigating these remains.

Conclusions

- The study area has low potential to contain locally significant archaeological 'relics' in the form of intact artefact bearing backfill and / or occupation deposits associated with the mid-late nineteenth century residential and commercial development.
- The study area has moderate potential to contain locally significant archaeological 'works' in the form of structural remains.
- Proposed ground disturbing works would entirely remove all areas of potential significant archaeological remains.

Recommendations

- Archaeological test excavation should be undertaken in accordance with this ARDM
- Should significant and intact remains be identified during testing, then further archaeological salvage excavation of any identified significant archaeological resources would be required. Archaeological salvage excavation of all identified significant archaeological resources will need to be completed before commencement of project works.
- Should significantly intact state significant remains be identified during archaeological test excavation, opportunities for retaining these remains *in situ* and redesigning works to avoid impacts should be considered.
- If archaeological remains of State, or local significance not identified in the SoHI or this ARDM, are unexpectedly identified during the program works, works in the affected area would cease, and a suitably qualified archaeologist would be contacted. Additional assessment and further approval may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation.
- Section 146 notification under the *Heritage Act 1977* must be submitted to Heritage NSW should any relics be encountered during test excavation or subsequent works

- Archaeological heritage should be included in the general project induction for all personnel. At a minimum, this process would include an overview of the project obligations, the role of the archaeological team, and the project unexpected finds procedure including typical potential archaeological remains encountered in the study area.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project overview

The Trust Company (Australia) Limited ATF WH Regent Trust has proposed the redevelopment of 90-102 Regent Street, Redfern. The project has been identified as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Schedule 2 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development)* 2011 (SRD SEPP). The project will be assessed under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The proposal would involve the demolition of existing structures on the site, and the construction of an 18-storey building comprising retail, communal spaces and offices at ground floor; with residential units above for use as student housing.

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) for the proposal were issued on 27 November 2019. SEARS relating to non-Aboriginal heritage were addressed in a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) prepared by Artefact Heritage.¹

The EIS for the project, including the SoHI, was published for public exhibition on 16 November 2020. The SoHI identified that the project has moderate potential to impact on significant non-Aboriginal archaeological resources. The assessment recommended the preparation of an Archaeological Research Design and Methodology (ARDM) to manage impacts to these potential archaeological resources.

Allen Jack + Cottier, on behalf of The Trust Company (Australia) Limited ATF Regent Trust, have engaged Artefact Heritage to prepare a non-Aboriginal ARDM to guide archaeological test excavation across the study area. This ARDM provides a detailed assessment of the potential and significance of archaeological remains in the study area, outlines an archaeological research design for the excavation and provides an archaeological methodology for investigating these remains.

1.2 Study area

The study area for the proposal comprises 90-102 Regent Street, Redfern, within lots 1, 2 and 3 DP 3954, Lot 1 DP 184335, DP 57425, and a portion of Lot 10 DP 1026349 (Figure 1). The study area is located within the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA), bounded by Marian Street to the north, Regent Street to the east, a BP petrol station to the south and William Lane to the west.

1.3 Authorship

This report was prepared by Jessica Horton (Heritage Consultant) and Alyce Haast (Senior Heritage Consultant) with management input and review provided by Jenny Winnett (Principal) and Sandra Wallace (Managing Director).

¹ Artefact Heritage, October 2020. *90-102 Regent Street, Redfern – Statement of Heritage Impact*. Report prepared for Allen Jack + Cottier.

Figure 1: The study area



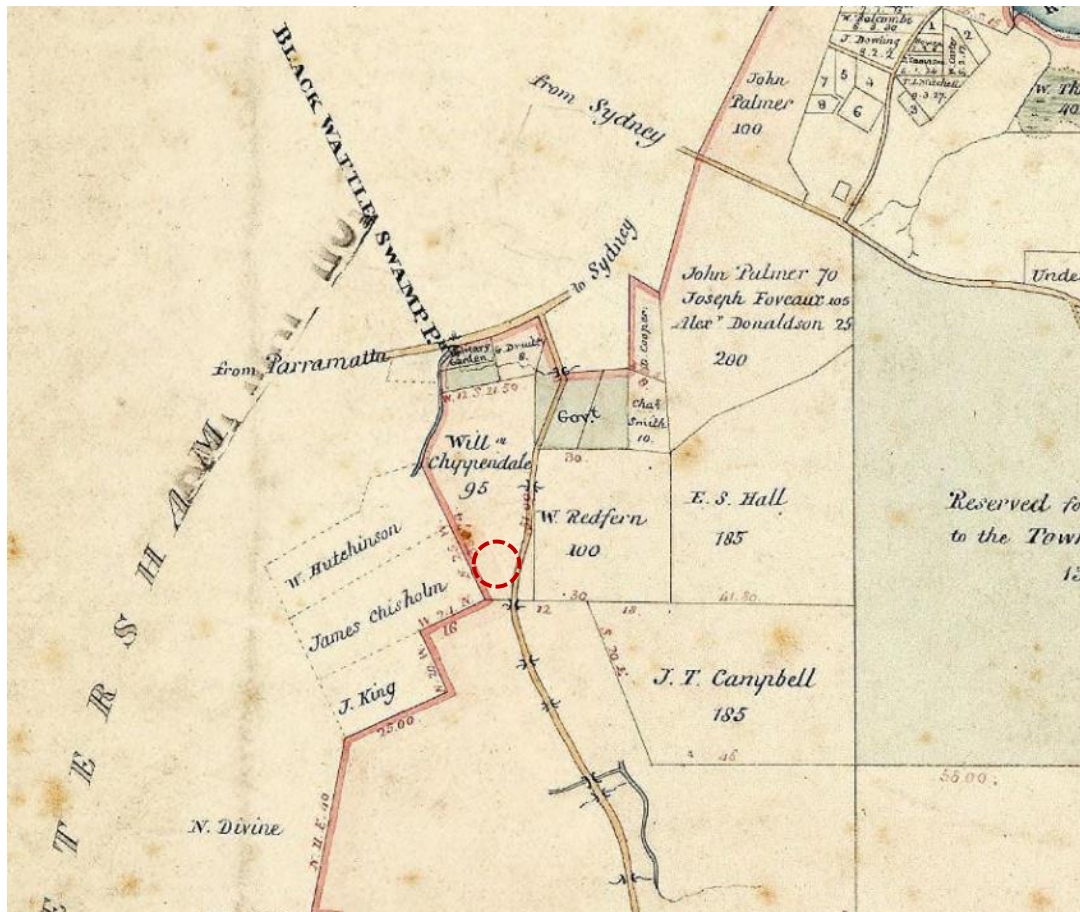
2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A full historical background of the study area and surrounds is provided in the project SoHI. The following historical background focuses on evidence of historic development within the study area.

2.1 Early land use and grants: 1788-1830s

The early years of the nineteenth century saw several large land grants made within Redfern. These land parcels were mainly used as farming land. The study area is located within land granted to Chippendale (Figure 2). Chippendale undertook farming activities on his grant, but eventually sold the land to emancipist, Solomon Levey for £380 in 1821.² Over the next few years, Levey sold portions of the land and by the time of his death in 1833, he held just over 30-acres of the original grant. After his death, Levey's heirs sold the land to neighbour, William Hutchinson.³ William Hutchinson, a former convict, had been granted a neighbouring 52-acre grant in 1819. William Hutchinson leased this land to small farmers and gardeners.

Figure 2: Undated parish map, showing the extent of Chippendale's grant. The approximate location of the study area is circled in red.⁴



² Shirley Fitzgerald. 'Chippendale' *Sydney Journal* Vol. 1 (December 2008). pp 118-122.

³ Fitzgerald. 'Chippendale' (2008). pp 118-122.

⁴ NSW Department of Lands Parish Map No. 14066301, Parish of Alexandria

2.2 Early subdivision 1830s-1860s

William Hutchinson subdivided his land in 1844 as the Chippendale Estate into six blocks, each to be inherited by his children. The blocks contained between seven and ten acres.⁵ The study area was located in Block E, and the area was recorded as being under cultivation.

By the 1860s residential buildings appear within the study area on the 1864 plan of Redfern Municipality (Figure 3), with more buildings noted in the 1855-1865 City of Sydney Trigonometric Survey (Figure 4).

Figure 3: 1864 plan of Redfern Municipality, showing study area in red.⁶



⁵ Cultural Resources Management June 2009: 25

⁶ George Renwick, 1864. 'Plan of Redfern Municipality'. *State Library of NSW File a6850001*. Accessed online 2 February 2021, https://search.slnsw.gov.au/primo-explore/fulldisplay?docid=SLNSW_ALMA21155590380002626&context=L&vid=SLNSW&lang=en_US&tab=default_tab

Figure 4: City of Sydney Trigonometrical Survey, 1855-1856, showing study area in red.⁷

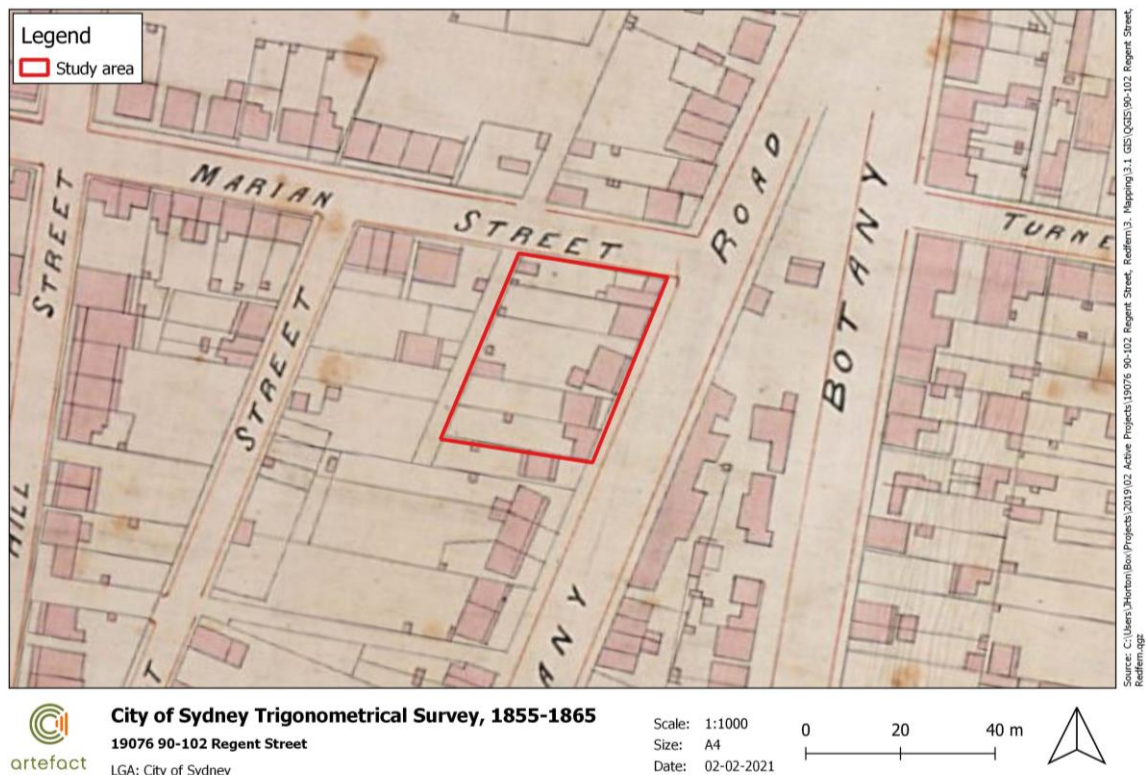
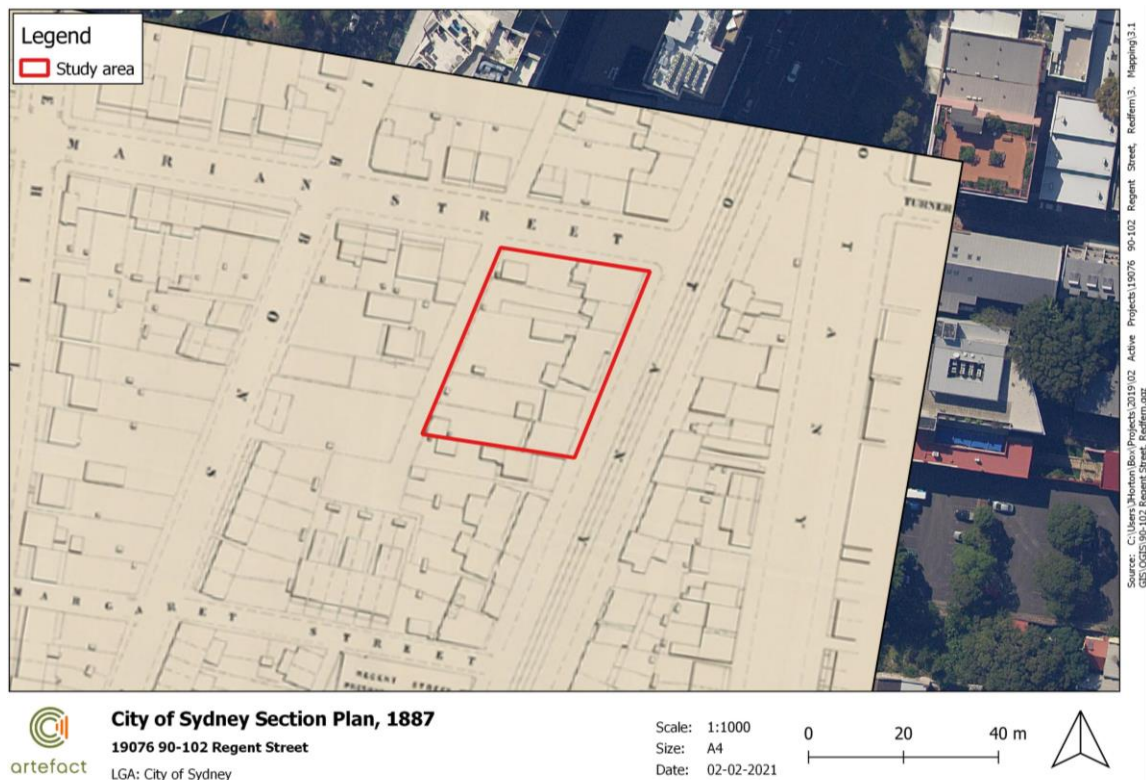


Figure 5: Detail from the 1887 City of Sydney Section plan, showing study area in red.⁸



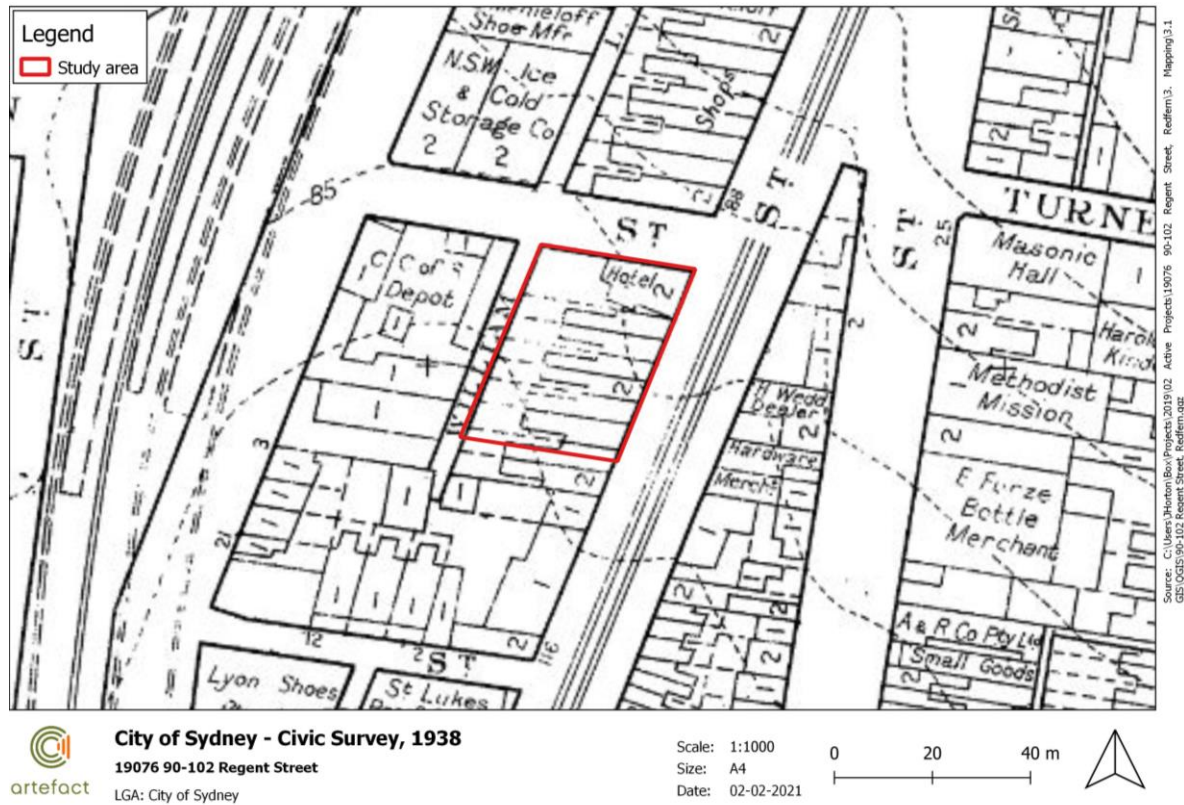
⁷ City of Sydney 'Atlas of Sydney'

⁸ State Library of NSW. *Redfern, Sheet 18, 1887.*

2.3 Twentieth century development: 1900s-Present

The 1938 civic survey plan (Figure 6) indicates that at this time, the study area maintained its residential and commercial use.

Figure 6: Detail from the 1938 Civic survey, showing study area in red.⁹



⁹ City of Sydney. *Civic survey, 1938-1950, Map 18.*

Figure 7: 1943 aerial photograph of the study area.¹⁰



Figure 8: 1955 aerial photograph of study area.¹¹



¹⁰ NSW Government, 1943. 'Historical Imagery'. Accessed online 2 February 2021, <https://portal.spatial.nsw.gov.au/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f7c215b873864d44bccdda8075238cb>

¹¹ NSW Government, 1955. 'Historical Imagery'. Accessed online 2 February 2021, <https://portal.spatial.nsw.gov.au/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f7c215b873864d44bccdda8075238cb>

2.4 History of the extant structures

2.4.1 90 Regent Street, Redfern: The Captain Cook Hotel/the Bunnerong Hotel

The former Bunnerong Hotel (originally named the Captain Cook Hotel) is located at the corner of Regent and Marian Streets. However, the hotel was originally located slightly south of its current location, as seen in Figure 10. Although an exact date of establishment is unclear, the original Captain Cook Hotel is first mentioned within the Sands Directory in 1870 in which T. Howard is listed as residing in the hotel.

The reconstruction of the Captain Cook Hotel began in 1890, when Walter Liberty Vernon was commissioned for the redevelopment of the corner allotment of Regent and Marian Streets. The original drawings (Figure 9 and Figure 10) note a proposal date of June 1890, shortly before Vernon's appointment as the NSW Government Architect in August of that year.¹²

As seen in Figure 9 to Figure 12, the original plans for the Captain Cook Hotel included architectural details and a floor plan that are not evident within the existing building. It is noted the building has undergone various internal and external modifications throughout its lifetime, and although some elements of Vernon's original plans are present at 90 Regent Street (internal layout of front rooms to the ground and first floor, segmental arch fenestration) the proposed plans drawn by Vernon do not consistently match the internal layout, nor display evidence of the intricate façade details.

Figure 9: New Premises for the Captain Cook Hotel Plan, June 1890.¹³



¹² Peter Reynolds, 'Vernon, Walter Liberty (1846–1914)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/vernon-walter-liberty-8916/text15667>, published first in hardcopy 1990, accessed online 15 July 2019.

¹³ W. L. Vernon, 1890. 'Captain Cook Hotel, Regent and Marian Streets'. Accessed 18 June 2019, https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/image/9590_62685#

Figure 10: New Premises for the Captain Cook Hotel, June 1890.¹⁴

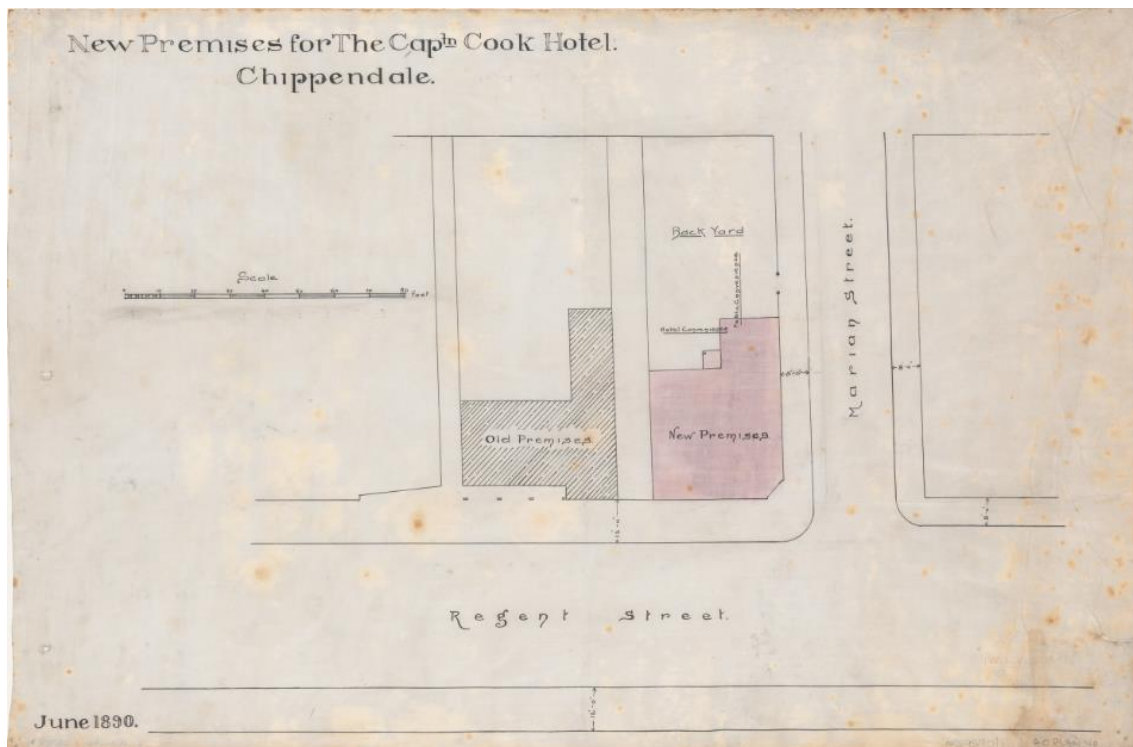


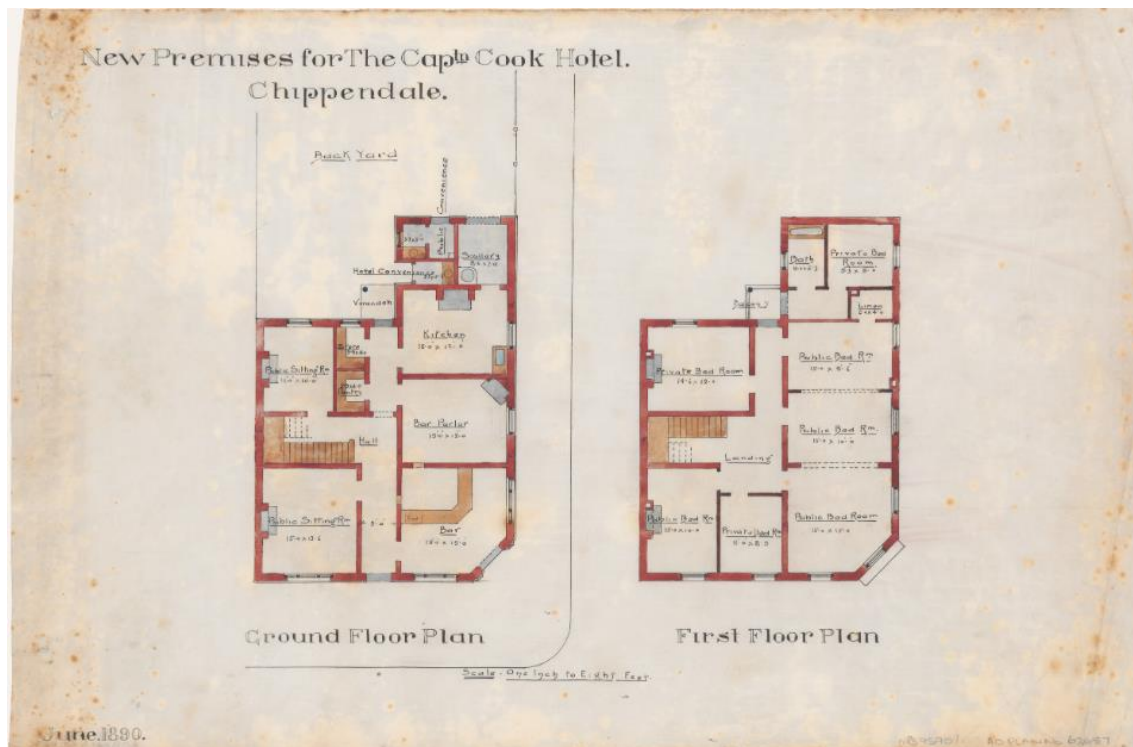
Figure 11: Detail of New Premises for the Captain Cook Hotel, June 1890 showing study area.¹⁵



¹⁴ W. L. Vernon, 1890. 'Captain Cook Hotel, Regent and Marian Streets'. Accessed 18 June 2019, https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/image/9590_62688#

¹⁵ W. L. Vernon, 1890. 'Captain Cook Hotel, Regent and Marian Streets'. Accessed 18 June 2019, https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/image/9590_62688#

Figure 12: New Premises for the Captain Cook Hotel, June 1890.¹⁶



In 1902¹⁷ and 1903, the hotel (and its surroundings allotments) was listed for sale. The property was advertised as 'Newly built of brick, two-storey, with full accommodation'.¹⁸ Although the public house generated modest beverage sales throughout the 1960s and 1970s,¹⁹ the establishment was listed for sale in 1981 as a 'licensed freehold – vacant possession'²⁰, with the physical description of the building including the neighbouring properties of 92 and 94 Regent Street:

*'An older style 2 storey brick building with 2 attached, 2 storey single fronted brick shops and residences. Hotel comprises public bar, games room, 2 storerooms, laundry, 4 bedrooms, lounge-dining room, kitchen, sealed yard and carport'*²¹

¹⁷ The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 18 Jun 1902, Wed. Page 3. Retrieved July 9, 2019 from

newspapers.com/image/122553504/?terms=Bunnerong%2BHotel

¹⁸ The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 28 Nov 1903, Sat. Page 19. Retrieved July 9, 2019 from:

newspapers.com/image/125640275/?terms=Bunnerong%2BHotel

¹⁹ Australian National University. Noel Butlin Archives Centre. Tooth's and Company Limited Yellow Cards. Card 7, Side 1. 1960. 'Bunnerong Hotel'. Accessed 9 July 2019, <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/96745>

²⁰ The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 18 Jul 1981, Sat Page 112. Retrieved July 9, 2019 from

newspapers.com/image/121169421/?terms=%22Bunnerong%2BHotel%22

²¹ ibid

The hotel was de-licensed and closed less than a year later in February 1982,²² from which point it has served a number of uses, including medical centre, office space and residential dwelling.²³

Figure 13: Bunnerong Hotel, 1930. ²⁴



²² Australian National University. Noel Butlin Archives Centre. Tooth's and Company Limited Yellow Cards. Card 7, Side 1. 1960. 'Bunnerong Hotel'. Accessed 9 July 2019, <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/96745>

²³ Author unknown, n.d. 'Former Bunnerong Hotel, Redfern'. Accessed 18 June 2019, <https://www.gdaypubs.com.au/NSW/sydney/redfern/50278/former-bunnerong-hotel.html>

²⁴ Author unknown, n.d. 'Bunnerong Hotel'. Accessed 14 June 2019, <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/16297>

2.4.2 92 and 94 Regent Street, Redfern

As noted above and depicted in Figure 10, the siting of the original Captain Cook hotel was within the current allotments of 92 and 94 Regent Street, Redfern. The existing structures share a consistent architectural style, giving weight to their concurrent construction, which appears to have been completed around the same time as the adjacent hotel.²⁷ During the late 19th and the early 20th century, the buildings were occupied by a variety of trades including, fruiterers,²⁸ furniture²⁹ and second-hand dealers.³⁰ By the 1950s through to the 1980s, the buildings were utilised for various dealers,³¹ and manufacturers, including the fiberglass industry.³²

2.4.3 96 Regent Street, Redfern

The allotment known as 96 Regent Street, Redfern was purchased by George Rudkin Jackson, a master mariner, in 1905.³³ Sydney Gentleman Charles Adolphus de Kantzow purchased the property in 1931³⁴ and leased the ground floor store out to a poultry supplier³⁵ throughout the next decade. In the early 1940's, the building was listed for auction as a:

*Single-fronted two-story shop and dwelling, built of brick, iron roof, having cantilevered awning, tiled shop front and containing balcony, shop, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and laundry.*³⁶

By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Jenkins Redfern Florist (see Figure 16), and was later utilised as a clothing store from the 1980s until the mid-1990s³⁷

²⁷ Sands Directory. 1891

²⁸ Sands Directory. 1891

²⁹ Sands Directory. 1895

³⁰ Sands Directory. 1910

³¹ (1950). Wise's New South Wales post office directory Retrieved July 10, 2019, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-652609917>

³²The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 14 Apr 1956, Sat. Page 17. Retrieved 10 July 2019 from: newspapers.com

³³ NSW Land Registry Services. Vol 1605 Fol 98.

³⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Vol 4489 Fol 13.

³⁵ (1937). Wise's New South Wales post office directory Retrieved July 10, 2019, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-639986210>

³⁶ The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 01 Dec 1943, Wed. Page 4. Retrieved 10 July 2019 from newspapers.com

³⁷ The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 08 Dec 1988, Thu Page 9. Retrieved 10 July 2019 from newspapers.com

Figure 16: Jenkins Florist Redfern, located at 96 Regent Street, Redfern during the 1970s.³⁸



Figure 17: Photographic evidence of the earlier building located at 98 Regent Street. Building is highlighted in red³⁹



2.4.4 98 –102 Regent Street, Redfern

The building located at 98-102 Regent Street, Redfern was constructed in 1998.⁴⁰ Prior to the establishment of the current built form, the allotment consisted of two storey shop-top single fronted buildings. These earlier buildings were constructed around the turn of the century and were occupied by a variety of businesses, including a crockery store (98)⁴¹, a draper (100)⁴² and a tailor (102).⁴³

98 Regent Street was listed for rent during the 1930s. During the 1950s, the building was occupied by Robert Carbery, a rags dealer,⁴⁴ and later transformed into a coffee shop and café in the 1960s.⁴⁵ By the 1970s, the site was occupied by a clothing factory.⁴⁶ 100 Regent Street was occupied by a milliner during the 1930s,⁴⁷ later advertised for lease in 1936⁴⁸ and 1942⁴⁹ as a:

³⁸ City of Sydney Archives. NSCA CRS 1140, SSMC Heritage Photographic Survey. CRS1140:BM704. Retrieved 10 July 2019 from: photosau.com.au/cos/scripts/ExtSearch.asp?SearchTerm=058178

³⁹ Author unknown, c1960. 'Bunnerong Hotel'. Accessed 14 June 2019, <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/16297>

⁴⁰ The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 17 Jan 1998, Sat. Page 126. Retrieved 10 July 2019 from [newspapers.com/image/119754020/?terms=%22100%2Bregent%2Bstreet%22](https://www.newspapers.com/image/119754020/?terms=%22100%2Bregent%2Bstreet%22)

⁴¹ Sands Directory, 1915

⁴² ibid

⁴³ ibid

⁴⁴ City of Sydney Archives. 18 Dec 1952. 1232/52.3760

⁴⁵ City of Sydney Archives. 30 Jun 1961. 3872/61.7824

⁴⁶ City of Sydney Archives. 03 May 1971. 129/71. 3927

⁴⁷ Sands Directory, 1930

⁴⁸ The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 13 May 1936, Wed, Page 5. Retrieved 10 July 2019 from <https://www.newspapers.com/image/124348719/?terms=%22100%2Bregent%2Bstreet%22>

⁴⁹ The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 27 May 1942, Wed, Page 3 retrieved 10 July from <https://www.newspapers.com/image/122494138/?terms=%22100%2Bregent%2Bstreet%22>

'lock-up shop, 10ft by 30ft, central position...⁵⁰ (with) dwelling of four rooms, kitchen etc'⁵¹

The building was later occupied by a barber shop in the mid-1960s.⁵² 102 Regent Street was occupied by various tailors until the 1950s⁵³, and later associated with the sale of electrical appliances in the 1960s.⁵⁴

In 1972, Gunnar Jensson applied for the demolition of the buildings 98-102,⁵⁵ to be followed by the construction of an office and shop building. As stated above, by 1998 the existing building, established as "Regency Mews" was advertised for sale.

⁵⁰ ibid

⁵¹ The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 13 May 1936, Wed, Page 5

⁵² City of Sydney Archives. 06 Dec 1965. 787/2/0437. 2.

⁵³ The Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney, New South Wales, Australia) 12 Nov 1955, Sat. Page 50. Retrieved 10 July 2019 from: <https://www.newspapers.com/image/122633166/?terms=%22102%2BRegent%2Bstreet%22>

⁵⁴ City of Sydney Archives. 01 Nov 1967. 0947/67. 3871

⁵⁵ City of Sydney Archives. 16 June 1972. 238/42. 3954.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

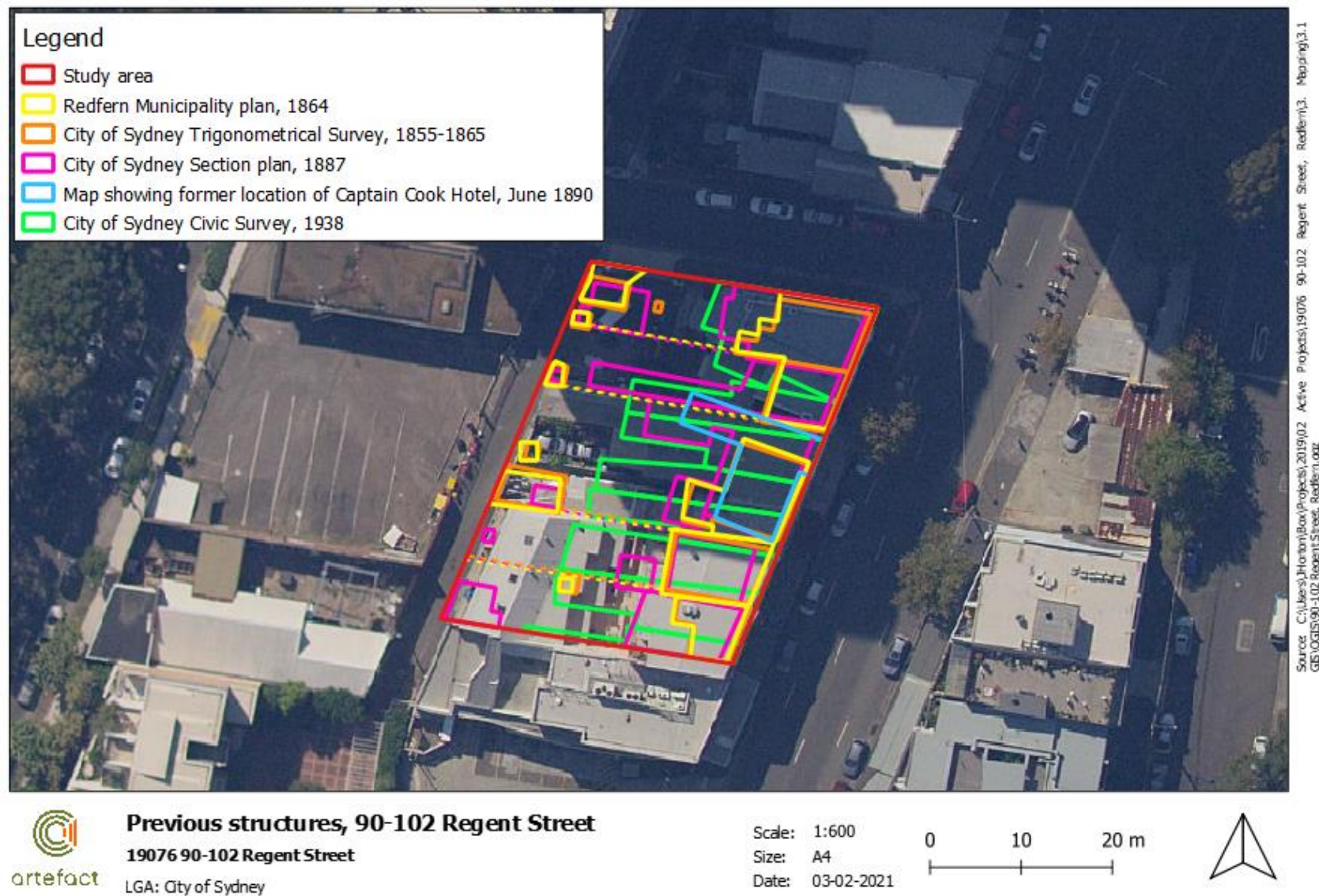
3.1 Overview of previous and current structures

The earliest known buildings on the site were surveyed in 1864 (Figure 3). These buildings appear on the 1855-1865 Trigonometric Survey (Figure 4) as five structures, with possible outbuildings or sheds along the western boundary of the site fronting the adjoining laneway. The early Captain Cook Hotel is evident in its original location, prior to its relocation to the corner of Marian and Regent Streets. The 1887 survey (Figure 5) indicates that by this time development on the site had expanded, with building works including rear additions and new development with the study area.

The later 1890s redevelopment of the study area included the establishment of the new Captain Cook Hotel and the development of the shop top dwellings along the southern portion of the study area fronting Regent Street. The 1938 civic survey (Figure 6) of the area and a 1951 historical aerial photograph (Figure 7 - Figure 8) indicate that by the mid-twentieth century, buildings had been established across the study area, within the renamed Bunnerong Hotel and the three southern adjoining buildings in their extant location. An historical aerial photograph taken in 1951 (Figure 7 - Figure 8) shows buildings within the study area still extant, with surrounding development and demolition occurring to the south of the study area c.1990.

An historical overlay diagram of these structures is presented in Figure 18.

Figure 18: Historical overlay of previous structures at study area



3.2 Previous archaeological studies

3.2.1 11 Gibbons Street, Redfern⁵⁶

A preliminary archaeological assessment was undertaken by Artefact Heritage in 2018 at the adjoining site at 11 Gibbons Street, Redfern. The study found that this study area had potential to contain archaeological resources that could have potential to meet the local significance threshold by providing insight into the development of Redfern. This included evidence of early land grants to William Chippendale, evidence of the subdivision of Chippendale Estate and residential development of the site in the 1860s, and artefact deposits associated with the 1880s development of the site. The absence of basement level excavations and disturbances on this site increased the potential for high-yield artefact-bearing deposits such as wells or rubbish dumps to be encountered during works.

Archaeological testing of the site was undertaken in July 2019.⁵⁷ The testing program identified that soils in areas of the site subject to bulk excavation were highly disturbed, comprising multiple layers and phases of fill deposit ranging from clays to deeply stained sands with demolition debris throughout. In the areas investigated, these mixed fill layers extended to a depth of approximately 1.5-2m and were found to overlay an intact Tuggerah soil profile of grey mottled sands above bleached dune sands. No *in situ* artefactual deposits were identified during the test excavation program.

The only archaeological find consisted of a single truncated sandstone wall footing. The find was interpreted as potentially being associated with a residence illustrated on historical plans dating to 1864 and 1887. The level of soil disturbance immediately above and to either side of the footing indicates that survival of the remains was likely by chance.

Figure 19: Exposed west face of footings exposed during test excavation at 11 Gibbons Street. Artefact 2019



⁵⁶ Artefact Heritage, 11 Gibbons Street Redfern, Heritage and Archaeological Impact Assessment, report to SGHC, August 2018

⁵⁷ Artefact Heritage, 11 Gibbons Street Redfern, Results of Historical Archaeological Test Excavation and Monitoring, report to SGHC, March 2020

3.2.2 60-78 Regent Street, Redfern⁵⁸

Archaeological test excavation was undertaken by Artefact Heritage in 2016 at 60-78 Regent Street, Redfern. Archaeological remains associated with the most recent building phases at the site, the northern terrace dating to c.1871-1887, and the southern terrace to c.1902-1938, were identified and did not reach the local significance threshold. Minor remains, including three timber post holes, of earlier phases were identified but did not reach the local significance threshold.

The testing indicated that the landscape was levelled to the clay subsurface prior to the construction of the most recent phases of building. These landscape modifications would have removed all but the lower portions of deeper subsurface features such as wells/cess pits dating from the earlier occupation phases c.1854-1871.

3.2.3 Discussion

The results of archaeological investigations undertaken within adjacent areas and nearby sites demonstrating a similar historical profile have identified that the current study area has the potential to contain intact archaeological remains.

Previously identified archaeological remains date predominantly to the latter half of the 19th century, tend to be somewhat fragmentary, and generally reach the local significance threshold.

3.3 Land use summary

For this assessment, the historical development of the study area has been divided into the following historical phases of activity:

- Phase 1 (1788 – c1860s) Early land use and grants. Ownership of the study area by William Hutchinson, and the cultivation of the Chippendale Estate.
- Phase 2 (c1860s – 1890s) Residential development. Development of six residential structures with outbuildings fronting Regent Street.
- Phase 3 (1900s - present) Continued development. Construction of the hotel and terraces within the northern portion of the study area. Development of the basement carpark at 90-102 Regent Street and removal of outbuildings within rear yards.

3.4 Previous ground disturbance

The site inspection undertaken during preparation for this report identified that the study area contains two basement areas:

- Basement carparking extends across the entire footprint of 98-102 Regent Street.
- A basement cellar (approximately 4 x 2m) is associated with the c.1890s Captain Cook / Bunnerong Hotel.

Ongoing development within the study area, including construction and renovation of extant residential structures, may have resulted in moderate ground disturbance.

⁵⁸ Artefact Heritage 2014

Localised ground disturbance has likely been caused by the installation of utility services within the study area, as well as resurfacing during the twentieth century.

The demolition of earlier buildings within the study area may have resulted in minor to moderate ground disturbance. However, nearby archaeological excavations have uncovered evidence of sandstone footings and brick structural remains associated with late 19th century buildings.

3.5 Assessment of archaeological potential

The following assessment is based on findings made from early maps and plans, archival research, historic and contemporary land use and analysing levels of ground disturbance. The significance of any potential archaeological remains will also be assessed to inform recommendations for archaeological management throughout the project.

It is noted that 98-102 Gibbons Street contains a basement carpark and, therefore, no archaeological remains are likely to have survived within the southern portion of the study area.

Table 1: Summary of potential archaeological remains associated with each phase

Phase	Land use and potential remains	Potential
	Phase 1 is associated with the ownership of the study area by William Hutchinson, and the cultivation of the Chippendale Estate by a series of tenant farmers up until the subdivision of the estate in 1844.	
Phase 1: Early land use and grants 1788-1860	<p>No direct evidence that the current study area contained more than a fenced property boundary prior to the first known structures on the site during Phase 1.</p> <p>Archaeological evidence may include postholes associated with fence lines, backfilled tree boles and/or evidence of water management in the form of wells or in-ground tanks.</p>	<p>Nil-low</p> <p>May reach the local significance threshold</p>
	The 1864 Redfern Municipality plan and the 1864 Trigonometrical Survey indicate that the study area contained six structures fronting Regent Street throughout this period. These residences were associated with small outbuildings/structures on the western boundary backing on to William Lane.	Moderate potential to contain structural remains
Phase 2: First residential development 1860s-1890s	<p>Possible archaeological remains dating to this phase may include building foundations associated with both documented (i.e. residences, outbuildings) and undocumented structures (i.e. storehouses, outhouses), demolition fills, postholes and rubbish deposits; in addition to undocumented subsurface features including basements, drains, cesspits, cisterns and wells. Evidence of gardens, layout and use of the yard areas could also be present. The former Captain Cook Hotel, originally located at 92 Regent Street, may also have been associated with a basement or cold storage space.</p>	<p>Low potential to contain intact artefact bearing deposits which would be considered to be 'relics' under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i></p>

Phase	Land use and potential remains	Potential
	Construction of the Captain Cook hotel and terraces which remain extant.	
Phase 3: Continued development 1900s- present	Potential archaeological remains of undocumented outbuildings or former external structures may include brick footings and postholes associated with former buildings/sheds in the rear yards. Archaeological evidence may also include demolition fills associated with the removal of the mid-19 th century buildings c. 1890.	Moderate potential Unlikely to meet the local significance threshold or be considered 'relics' under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>

3.6 Assessment of archaeological significance

3.6.1 Archaeological significance

The assessment of historical archaeological sites requires a specialised framework in order to consider the range of values associated with each site. The *NSW Heritage Manual* provides the framework for this significance assessment.⁵⁹ These guidelines incorporate key aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the *Burra Charter*.⁶⁰ This significance assessment has also taken into account two documents issued by the former NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage NSW): *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* and *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.⁶¹

The most widely used framework for evaluating archaeological significance is the schema developed by Bickford and Sullivan.⁶² It comprises three key questions:

- *Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?*
- *Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?*
- *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 emphasis in these three questions is on the need for archaeological research to add to the knowledge of the past in an important way. It helps avoid duplicating known information or information that might be more readily available from other sources such as documentary records or oral history.

3.6.2 Archaeological significance assessment

The assessment of the significance of the potential archaeological resource contained within the study area against the NSW heritage assessment criteria is outlined in Table 2.

⁵⁹ Heritage manual

⁶⁰ Australia ICOMOS 2013

⁶¹ NSW Heritage Branch 2009; NSW Heritage Office 1996: 25 – 27

⁶² Anne Bickford and Sharon Sullivan, 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in *Site Surveys and Significance in Australian Archaeology*, ed. Sharon Sullivan and Sandra Bowdler (Canberra: Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra, 1984), 19–26.

Table 2: Consideration against NSW heritage assessment criteria.

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<p>The study area was part of the original land grant made to William Chippendale in 1819, that was later purchased by William Hutchinson and then subdivided as part of the Chippendale Estate. The site has potential to contain evidence of this original land grant.</p> <p>It is noted the location of structures and development relating to Phase 2 is known through available historical resources, and it is unlikely that any relics would be located in the study area due to previous disturbance. Residential properties dating to the 1880s (Phase 3) are well documented with extant examples remaining within Redfern.</p> <p>If substantial and intact potential archaeological resources associated with Phase 1 is present within the study area, these remains would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p>
B – Associative Significance	<p>Archaeological remains associated with the early land grants (William Chippendale), and Chippendale Estate (William Hutchinson) would have associative significance, although it would be difficult to ascertain this with certainty due to the fragmentary nature of potential archaeological remains that would be uncovered dating to this period of occupation.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resource does not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion.</p>
C – Aesthetic Significance	<p>Although it is recognised that exposed <i>in situ</i> 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'.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resource does not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion.</p>
D – Social Significance	<p>Archaeological remains associated with the early land grants and the early development of Redfern in the mid nineteenth century would have social significance for local historical societies and the local community.</p> <p>The history of this site reflects the working class of Redfern, and less prestigious addresses. This provides an alternative view of the development of the area, although it is noted that the location of structures and development relating to Phase 2 and Phase 3 is known through available historical resources, and it is unlikely that any relics would be located in the study area due to previous disturbance.</p> <p>A substantial and intact potential archaeological resource associated with Phase 1 of the development of the site would have local significance under this criterion, although it is unlikely that remains dating from this phase would remain.</p>
E – Research Potential	<p>Artefact deposits pre-dating the 1860s and 1880s series of residential development of the study area would have research potential for providing information about prior use of the study area that is not known from current records.</p> <p>Artefact deposits associated with the 1860's and 1880's residential development are likely to further contextualise the lifeways of the residents who occupied the study area in the mid to late 19th century.</p> <p>Intact artefact bearings deposits associated with Phase 1 would meet the local significance threshold under this criterion, although it is unlikely that remains dating from this phase would remain.</p> <p>Intact artefact bearings deposits associated with Phase 2 are likely to meet the local significance threshold under this criterion</p>

Criteria	Discussion
F – Rarity	<p>Archaeological sites in Sydney are becoming increasingly rare due to the rapid pace of continuing commercial and private development and therefore archaeological sites. Intact archaeological remains dating to the earliest land grants in the area (Phase 1) would be rare, as the majority of later development has removed any traces of this phase, although it is noted that the study area has undergone previous disturbance including construction of the existing basement level.</p> <p>A substantial and intact potential archaeological resource associated with Phase 1 of the development of the site would have local significance under this criterion, although it is unlikely that remains dating from this phase would remain.</p>
G – Representative	<p>The study area is representative of the expansion of Redfern during the nineteenth century as evidenced by residential development. The potential archaeological remains within the study area are likely to be representative of residential properties typically found in suburban contexts. Although any remains are likely to demonstrate the principal characteristics of this type of site, it is unlikely that they would be considered to be particularly representative.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resource does not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion.</p>

3.6.3 Statement of significance

The study area has been assessed as generally having low potential to contain locally significant archaeological ‘relics’ in the form of intact artefact bearing backfill and/or occupation deposits associated with the mid-late 19th century residential and commercial development of the study area. If high-yield artefact-bearing deposits, such as those often found in backfilled cisterns or rubbish dumps, survive intact, they may reach the local significance threshold through their ability to provide information regarding the life-ways of the previous occupants of the site.

The study area has also been assessed as having moderate potential to contain locally significant archaeological ‘works’ in the form of structural remains. Remains of this type would provide evidence of the structural development of the site.

3.6.4 Summary of archaeological potential and significance at the study area

A summary of archaeological potential and significance at the study area is provided in Table 3 below. The location of areas of significance archaeological potential at the study area is provided in Figure 20.

Table 3. Summary of archaeological potential and significance at the study area

Phase	Activity and remains	Potential	Significance
Phase 1 (1788 – c1860s)	Evidence of early land grants and agricultural remains; likely to be ephemeral in nature	Nil – low Nil (98-102 Regent Street)	N/A
Phase 2 (c1860s – c1890s)	Building foundations, undocumented subsurface features, gardens, yard areas	Moderate (structural remains of former residences/Captain Cook Hotel) Low (artefact bearing deposits)	Likely to reach the threshold for local significance

Phase	Activity and remains	Potential	Significance
		Nil (98-102 Regent Street)	Low potential for 'relics' as defined by the NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>
Phase 3 (c1890s – present)	Building foundations, undocumented subsurface features, gardens, yard areas, demolition fills	Moderate (structural remains associated with former outbuildings) High (extant buildings) Nil (98-102 Regent Street)	Unlikely to reach the local significance threshold

Figure 20: Map of potential significant archaeological remains

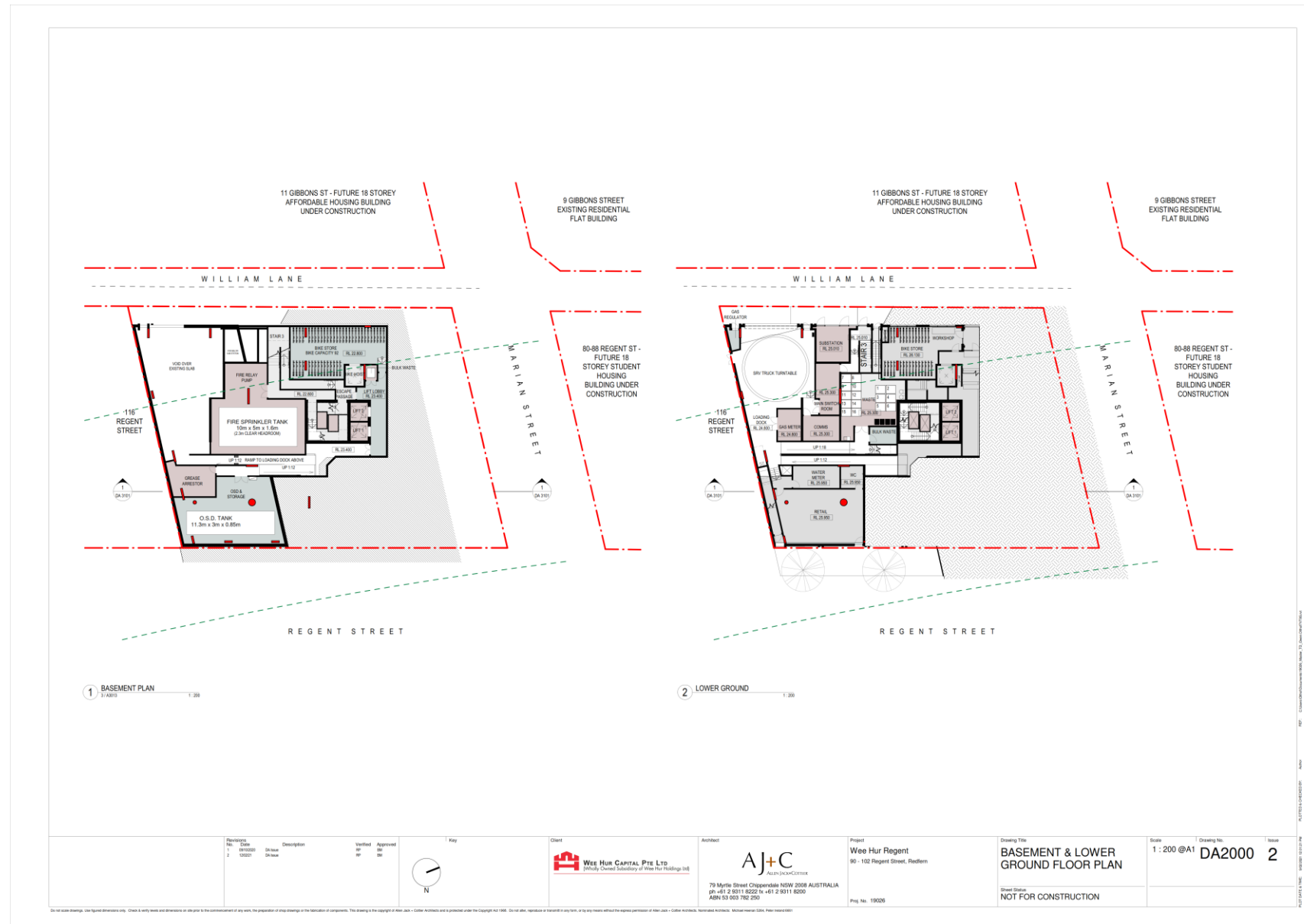


3.7 Archaeological impact assessment

3.7.1 Proposed works

The proposal includes the demolition of all existing structures within the study area, and the construction of an 18-storey mixed use building. Where possible the proposal reuses existing basement structures associated with 98-102 Regent Street. New basement construction is proposed for the northern portion of the site which approximately coincide with the rear portions of the current 92-96 Regent Street. Construction would also include the sinking of several large piles across the study area to support the tower construction. The proposal is illustrated in the following Figure 21.

Figure 21: Proposed basement levels



3.7.2 Potential archaeological impacts

The study area has been assessed as having moderate potential to contain locally significant archaeological 'works' associated with the mid to late nineteenth century historical development of the study area, and low potential to contain locally significant archaeological 'relics'. Excavation of the proposed basement level has the potential to impact on these archaeological resources, should they survive.

The proposed basement level would extend along the William Lane frontage, within the rear yards of the extant c1900 terrace buildings. This area has the highest potential to contain artefactual remains deposited within former privies / water closets, cisterns and rubbish pits.

Overall, the project would result in **major** impacts to significant archaeological remains, should they survive, within the study area.

Archaeological remains which would be impacted by the proposed works would be managed in accordance with the current ARDM.

3.8 Archaeological management

3.8.1 Overview of archaeological management

Archaeological management measures for the study area are described in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Summary of significant potential archaeological deposits within the study area

Phase	Activity and remains	Potential	Significance	Mitigation
Phase 1 (1788 – c1860s)	Evidence of early land grants and agricultural remains; likely to be ephemeral in nature	Nil – low Nil (98-102 Regent Street)	N/A	Unexpected Finds Procedure
Phase 2 (c1860s – c1890s)	Building foundations, undocumented subsurface features, gardens, yard areas	Moderate (structural remains of former residences/Captain Cook Hotel) Low (artefact bearing deposits) Nil (98-102 Regent Street)	Local - low potential for 'relics' as defined by the NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	Archaeological test excavation Archaeological salvage excavation as required Unexpected Finds Procedure
Phase 3 (c1890s – present)	Building foundations, undocumented subsurface features, gardens, yard areas, demolition fills	Moderate (structural remains associated with former outbuildings) High (extant buildings) Nil (98-102 Regent Street)	Unlikely to reach the local significance threshold	Unexpected Finds Procedure

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

4.1 Introduction

The Statement of Significance in Section 3.6.3, in combination with the NSW Historic Themes in Section 1,⁶³ provide the basis for the following research design framework. The development of a robust research design is fundamental to the practice of historical archaeology. As valuable archaeological resources become increasingly scarce, the results of fieldwork should contribute insight into the processes that have shaped an area.

Despite the limits of the proposed testing program, archaeological resources within the Study Area have the potential to answer several research questions, beyond a simple analysis of survival and integrity. Additional research questions may be added if the archaeological resource allows for further, or more in-depth, investigation.

4.2 Historic themes

The NSW Historic themes provide a framework for identifying important processes or activities which have significantly contributed to Australian history at a national and state level. The Heritage Council of NSW has prepared a list of state historic themes relevant to the demographic, economic and cultural development of the state. The use of these themes provides historical context to allow archaeological items to be understood in a wider historical context. Historical themes relevant to the Study Area are summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Historic themes for archaeological resources within the study area

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Discussion
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Archaeological remains relating to the settlement of the study area are likely to be present, potentially providing evidence of activities associated with creating, planning, and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages. This may provide information regarding streetscape, subdivision pattern and town plan. Evidence may include building foundations, undocumented subsurface features and former fence lines and property boundaries.
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Archaeological remains relating to the settlement of the study area are likely to be present, potentially providing evidence of activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land. Evidence may include former fence lines and property boundaries.
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Archaeological remains relating to the settlement of the study area are likely to be present, potentially providing evidence of activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis. Evidence may include water pipelines, sewerage tunnels, wells, cesspits, and rubbish pits.
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation	Archaeological remains relating to the residential development of the study area are likely to be present, potentially providing evidence of the provision of accommodation. Evidence may include building foundations, undocumented subsurface features and artefact scatters.

⁶³ Heritage Council of NSW 2001

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Discussion
5. Working	Labour	The Captain Cook / Bunnerong Hotel has been frequented by innumerable hotel workers from point of establishment. Archaeological remains relating to their use of the site may provide information regarding labour practices and activities of that time.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Archaeological remains relating to the nineteenth century residences are likely to be present, potentially providing evidence of activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions. Evidence may include domestic artefact scatters, building foundations and undocumented subsurface features.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Archaeological remains relating to the Captain Cook / Bunnerong Hotel are likely to be present within the study area, potentially providing evidence of activities associated with recreation and relaxation. Evidence may include artefact scatters.

4.3 Research questions

Archaeological resources within the study area have the potential to answer a number of research questions. Research questions provided for the testing program are designed to be preliminary, and to address basic questions associated with confirming the location, integrity and provenance of any non-Aboriginal archaeological resource.

The primary aim of the proposed testing program is to identify the presence or absence of archaeological remains in those locations proposed to be impacted by the project. The following research questions are therefore primarily theoretical as it is not anticipated an archaeological resource will be exposed to an extent that it will be able to respond to in-depth research agendas. As the results of the proposed archaeological investigation are likely to be limited due to the necessary constraints of a testing program, should the need for additional management of the archaeological resource be identified and appropriate, the following framework would be expanded to include stratigraphy, artefact analysis, geomorphological and environmental analysis, and any other relevant research agendas. A selection of research agendas that would be considered during testing are included below.

The overarching research aim of the proposed archaeological program is to be able to interpret the archaeological results in terms of broader research themes. The intention is to compare the results of the program, wherever possible, to results from other relevant sites, projects and current research agendas, and therefore into broader research frameworks.

General research questions regarding the integrity of the potential archaeological resource include:

- What physical evidence of former structures, landscape modifications and features survive in the area?
- If present, where do these lie within the stratigraphic context?
- If present, can this help us reconstruct the layout of the homestead?
- At what depth below the current ground level do these remains exist?
- What is the integrity of these remains? Have they been truncated by later development or agricultural practises and if so, to what extent?

- What contexts, phases and imported/redeposited fill layers are evident (within the constraints of the test excavation)? Do these support evidence obtained from cartographic resources?
- Does the site contain in situ artefact bearing deposits that may be considered to be 'relics'?
- Is there evidence for land use or occupation other than that identified within the historical record?

There is potential for the study area to contain an archaeological resource associated with:

Captain Cook hotel (former c.1870 – 1890)

- Configuration and construction of the Captain Cook hotel
 - What physical evidence of former structures, landscape modifications and features survive in the area?
 - Are structural remains present, and can they provide insight into the spatial arrangement of the hotel?
 - Does the archaeological resource suggest previous functions of former outbuildings, if they survive?
 - What materials were used for structures, services, surfaces or landscape modifications within the site? Are any unusual or rare materials present?
 - Is an artefactual resource present that provides some insight into the predominant activities undertaken within the study area?
- Comparative analysis of the results of the testing program with those obtained through previous investigations:
 - How do the archaeological results compare with those obtained by Artefact Heritage (and whoever else) from nearby sites in Redfern
- Daily life and material culture
 - Does the study area contain evidence of refuse practises which may provide insight into the preferences and habits of the inhabitants of the site if excavated and analysed at a later stage?

Former residences and associated outbuildings (c 1860s-1890)

- Can discrete evidence of residential and commercial use of the former residences be identified at the study area?
- Can archaeological remains provide evidence of the construction and use of undocumented outbuildings and external residential spaces?
- Can archaeological remains provide evidence of specific residential, working and labour practices at the site? Are the residential and working activities of residents identifiable from material remains?
- Daily life and material culture:

- Does the study area contain evidence of refuse practises which may provide insight into the preferences and habits of the residents of the site if excavated and analysed at a later stage?
- Are these refuse practices distinguishable from those of the Captain Cook hotel (if identified).

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

The following section details the archaeological methodologies proposed for this project.

5.1 Approval pathway

The project has been identified as a State Significant Development under Schedule 2 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP). Archaeological test excavation is proposed to be undertaken as site investigatory works during the project's response to submission review. Test excavation will be undertaken in accordance with the recommended conditions of approval issued by Heritage NSW in their response to the project's public exhibition⁶⁴.

If test excavation is unable to be undertaken prior to project approval, the test excavation may be undertaken following issue of conditions of approval and after demolition of the extant structures. Where this occurs, test excavation would be undertaken in accordance with the project's conditions of approval.

5.2 Introduction

The study area has been assessed as generally having low potential to contain locally significant archaeological 'relics' in the form of intact artefact bearing backfill and/or occupation deposits associated with the mid-late 19th century residential and commercial development of the study area. If high-yield artefact-bearing deposits, such as those often found in backfilled cisterns or rubbish dumps, survive intact, they may reach the local significance threshold through their ability to provide information regarding the life-ways of the previous occupants of the site.

The study area has also been assessed as having moderate potential to contain locally significant archaeological 'works' in the form of structural remains. Remains of this type would provide evidence of the structural development of the site.

A program of test excavation would provide insight into the predicted location of archaeological remains. The program would inform project timelines and identify if future archaeological management is required at the site. The testing program would contribute to our understanding of the site and ensure that archaeological resources are appropriately managed in accordance with their significance and integrity.

It is proposed that management of the potential archaeological resource include the following processes:

- Heritage induction
- Non-Aboriginal archaeological test excavation
- Reporting of the test excavation program, re-assessment of significance and production of updated management and design recommendations.

5.3 Heritage induction

Prior to test excavations commencing, and preferably prior to demolition works, a heritage induction would be carried out with personnel involved in the test excavation, including contractors. At a

⁶⁴ Rajeev Maini, as a delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW 26 November 2020, 90-102 Regent Street, Redfern – Student Accommodation (SSD 10382)

minimum, this would include an overview of the project's obligations, the proposed archaeological methodology, required management under conditions of approval and the role of the archaeological team.

5.4 Test excavation methodology

5.4.1 Pre-excavation

As test excavation is proposed to be undertaken prior to demolition of existing structures within the project site the final locations of test trenches would be confirmed in conjunction with feedback from a service locator and an appropriately qualified structural engineer. This would be undertaken to ensure that existing services or load bearing structural supports would not be impacted by proposed test excavation works.

Should existing or unknown services or structural supports be located in the proposed trenching area, the locations of test trenches may require modification. In this instance test trenches would be moved within 5 m of their original location.

5.4.2 Test trench locations

The testing program would aim to investigate those portions of the study area considered to have greater potential to impact archaeological 'relics' and significant archaeological works. The testing results would then be extrapolated across the study area and refine the assessment of archaeological potential provided in the SoHI and in this ARDM.

The proposed historical test excavation would take the form of four 3m x 1m test trenches excavated under the supervision of the archaeological team. Table 6 provides a discussion for the location of each test trench, and the location of the test trenches is illustrated in Figure 22 and Figure 23.

Machine excavation would use a 5- to 10-tonne excavator with a 0.6m - 1.0m flat bucket where possible. Machine excavation would remove existing ground surfaces in shallow vertical layers to ensure that deep excavation does not occur which would impact potential archaeological remains. Removed soils would be retained on a tarp to the edge of the test trench and used to backfill trenches on finalisation of the testing program or stockpiled as required.

Where machines excavators are unable to access test trenches, excavation would proceed utilising hand tools. Power tools (such as saws and jack hammers) may be utilised to remove extant non load bearing structural remains to allow access to the underlying deposit.

On identification of potential archaeological deposits or remains, investigation would be undertaken by hand. Archaeological remains would be cleaned by hand to allow archaeologists to understand the nature of the potential archaeological resource within the trench. Archaeological deposits would be recorded by context. Should buried remains be identified as non-significant (i.e. not 'relics') machine excavation may continue in that area once the resource had been completely recorded.

Excavation of each trench area would continue until natural subsurface culturally sterile soil layers had been identified. In the Redfern area, this culturally sterile layer is expected to consist of Tuggerah sands.

Table 6: Discussion of test trench locations

Test Trench Number	Discussion
TT# 1	Test trench 1 would be up to 3 m in length and 1 m in width, and would aim to identify archaeological remains related to the former Captain Cook Hotel identified on the 1887 City of Sydney Section Plan and the 1890 plan produced by W. L. Vernon. In addition, former residences identified on the 1855-1865 City of Sydney Trigonometrical Survey and 1887 City of Sydney Section Plan would also be captured within this test trench. Structures identified on the 1938 City of Sydney Civic Survey would also be captured.
TT# 2	Test trench 2 would be up to 3 m in length and 1 m in width, and would aim to identify archaeological remains former residences identified on the 1864 Plan of the Redfern Municipality, 1855-1865 City of Sydney Trigonometrical Survey and 1887 City of Sydney Section Plan would also be captured within this test trench.
TT# 3	Test trench 3 would be up to 3 m in length and 1 m in width and would aim to identify archaeological remains associated with the outbuildings identified on the 1864 Plan of the Redfern Municipality, 1855-1865 City of Sydney Trigonometrical Survey and 1887 City of Sydney Section Plan.
TT# 4	Test trench 3 would be up to 3 m in length and 1m in width and would aim to identify archaeological remains associated with the outbuildings identified on the 1864 Plan of the Redfern Municipality, the 1855-1865 City of Sydney Trigonometrical Survey and the 1887 City of Sydney Section Plan.

5.4.3 Identification and handling of potential 'relics'

During the test excavation program, any intact structural remains would be exposed, cleaned and archaeologically recorded. Any intact artefactual remains identified during ground excavation would remain *in situ* and would be assessed for its potential significance. Should remains be identified as a 'relic' or suspected 'relic', manual excavation may continue around the deposit or structure to identify the extent of the resource, with all structural and artefactual materials remaining in place during excavation.

In situ significant remains would be archaeologically recorded by context, photographed and their location precisely planned. Once recording had been completed, the remains would be protected by a layer of geofabric and backfilled under archaeological supervision to ensure their preservation for later salvage excavation. Heritage NSW notification

In accordance with recommended conditions of approval. Artefact Heritage will nominate an appropriately qualified Excavation director who meets the 'Heritage Council's Criteria for Excavation Directors 2019'.

The nomination will be submitted to Heritage NSW via the Heritage Mailbox for their records.

Should state significant historical archaeological 'relics,' or other significant remains not predicted by the SoHI or this ARDM be identified during the test excavation program, there may be a requirement to notify the Heritage Council under s146 of the Heritage Act.

5.4.4 Recording methods

A record of archaeological investigation would be made. The recording would be undertaken in accordance with best practice and Heritage Council of NSW guidelines. The recording methodology includes the following:

- A site datum would be established tied to the Australian Map Grid

- DGPS and post-processed to sub 1cm accuracy. Alternatively, a Total Station would be used to establish the survey and record survey data. An automatic level could also be used to record depths.
- Every level taken is assigned a number and is recorded on a level sheet (particularly for Dumpy readings)
- A standard context recording system would be employed. The locations, dimensions in plan and characteristics of all archaeological features and deposits would be recorded on a sequentially numbered register
- Scaled section drawings where appropriate.
- Scaled trench plans would be drawn showing the location of archaeological deposits revealed by excavation
- Photographic recording of all phases of the work on site would be undertaken
- Digital photography, in RAW format, using photographic scales and photo boards where appropriate in accordance with *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture* (Heritage Office 2006). A photographic record of all phases of the work on site would be undertaken.

5.4.5 Archaeological team

The excavation team will comprise archaeologists experienced in the excavation of urban historic archaeological sites.

The nominated Excavation Director for non-Aboriginal archaeology is Jenny Winnett. Jenny has demonstrable experience in satisfying the conditions of Heritage NSW permits and successfully undertaking archaeological excavation programs throughout Sydney and Newcastle.

The Excavation director for non-Aboriginal archaeology would be supported by a suitably qualified Site Director. The nominated Site Director for non-Aboriginal heritage is Jayden van Beek. He has 5 years professional experience in historical archaeological and has been involved in the management of archaeological sites on major infrastructure projects including archaeological test excavation.

Figure 22: Test trench locations showing former structures

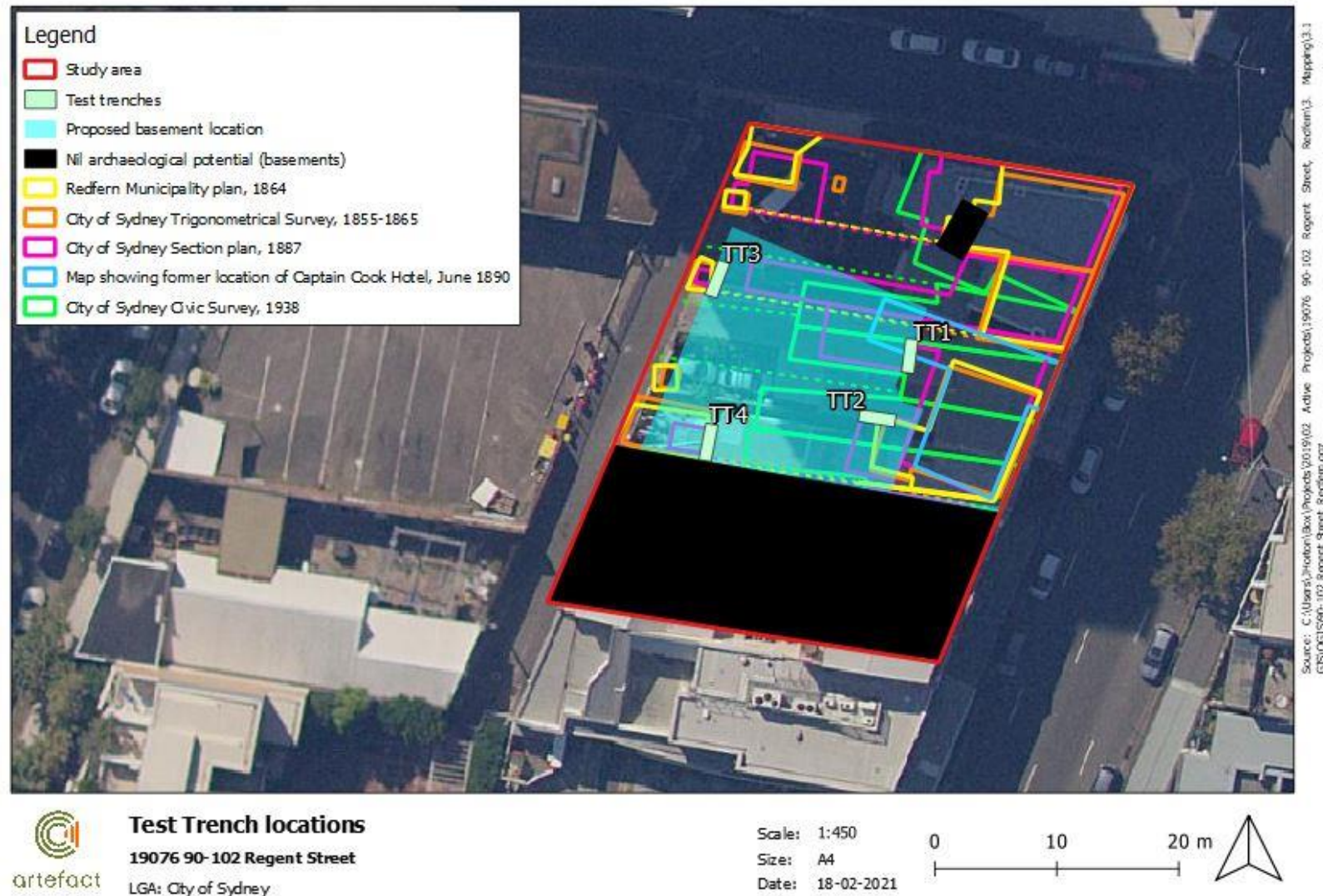


Figure 23: Test trench locations



5.5 Post-excavation analysis

5.5.1 Archaeological excavation report

Following the completion of on-site archaeological works, post-excavation analysis of the findings would be undertaken. An archaeological excavation report will be produced that will comprehensively describe and interpret the findings of the investigation within the context of the research design and research questions.

The document would be issued as a single report incorporating the findings of the archaeological program. This would include stratigraphic reporting, production of illustrations, detailed site plans, photographs, analysis of significant artefactual finds and provide responses to the research questions. The report would include a reassessment of archaeological significance based on the investigation results and recommend future actions required to manage historical archaeology at the site.

5.5.2 Artefact analysis

It is not anticipated that *in situ* artefact bearing deposits would be excavated during test excavation and that detailed artefact analysis will not be required. However, in the event that a significant artefact is identified de-contextualised, i.e. within backfill, its location would be recorded and the artefact bagged and collected in accordance with archaeological best practice.

5.6 Aboriginal heritage

Assessment completed for the EIS identified that Aboriginal objects are unlikely to be present within the study area. In accordance with the recommendations of the project ACHAR an unexpected finds policy would be enacted during the non-Aboriginal archaeological – test excavation program.

If unanticipated suspected Aboriginal heritage items are uncovered during test excavation the following steps would be undertaken.

- Cease all activity in the vicinity of the find
- Leave the material in place and protect it from harm
- Erect a 10 m exclusion zone (temporary fencing/signage)
- Archaeological record the find taking note of the material and its location.

Once the find has been secured

- the project archaeologist/ heritage consultant would assess the significance of the find and determine management requirements including the potential to complete Aboriginal archaeological salvage across a portion of the study area
- Heritage NSW and Metropolitan LALC would be notified and the RAPs for the project consulted
- A methodology for salvage and long term storage of the find in accordance with its identified significance would be developed in consultation with the RAPs

- Archaeological investigation within the immediate vicinity would not recommence until a salvage strategy has been reviewed by the RAPS and Heritage NSW has been notified and provided an opportunity to comment
- Salvage works in accordance with the methodology would be undertaken.
- The Aboriginal object would be registered on AHIMS.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

- The study area has low potential to contain locally significant archaeological 'relics' in the form of intact artefact bearing backfill and / or occupation deposits associated with the mid-late nineteenth century residential and commercial development.
- The study area has moderate potential to contain locally significant archaeological 'works' in the form of structural remains.
- Proposed ground disturbing works would entirely remove all areas of potential significant archaeological remains.

6.2 Recommendations

- Archaeological test excavation should be undertaken in accordance with this ARDM
- Should significant and intact remains be identified during testing, then further archaeological salvage excavation of any identified significant archaeological resources would be required. Archaeological salvage excavation of all identified significant archaeological resources will need to be completed before commencement of project works.
- Should significantly intact state significant remains be identified during archaeological test excavation, opportunities for retaining these remains *in situ* and redesigning works to avoid impacts should be considered.
- If archaeological remains of State, or local significance not identified in the SoHI or this ARDM, are unexpectedly identified during the program works, works in the affected area would cease, and a suitably qualified archaeologist would be contacted. Additional assessment and further approval may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation.
- Section 146 notification under the *Heritage Act 1977* must be submitted to Heritage NSW should any relics be encountered during test excavation or subsequent works
- Archaeological heritage should be included in the general project induction for all personnel. At a minimum, this process would include an overview of the project obligations, the role of the archaeological team, and the project unexpected finds procedure including typical potential archaeological remains encountered in the study area.

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artefact

Artefact Heritage

ABN 73 144 973 526

Level 4, Building B

35 Saunders Street

Pymont NSW 2009

Australia

+61 2 9518 8411

office@artefact.net.au

www.artefact.net.au