

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

TRINITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SUMMER HILL

26 APRIL 2020
P0016110
FINAL
PREPARED FOR BLOOMPARK CONSULTING PTY LTD ON BEHALF OF TRINITY GRAMMAR
SCHOOL

URBIS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
1. Introduction	1
1.1. Project Background.....	1
1.2. Site Location and Description	1
1.3. Proposed Works	1
1.4. Author Identification and Methodology	2
1.5. Methodology	2
1.6. Limitations.....	3
2. Statutory Controls	7
2.1. National Legislation.....	7
2.2. State Legislation	7
2.2.1. Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter	7
2.3. Heritage Context.....	8
3. Historical Overview	10
3.1. Preamble.....	10
3.2. Area History	10
3.2.1. Early European Development.....	10
3.3. Subject area history	10
3.3.1. Phase 1 - Pre-Colonial History	10
3.3.2. Phase 2 - Early colonial years 1788 – 1860s	10
3.3.3. Phase 3 – Early educational use 1869 – 1926	12
3.3.4. Phase 4 - Trinity Grammar School	13
3.4. NSW Historic themes.....	16
3.5. Site Context	16
3.6. Building Description	16
4. Historical Archeological Assessment.....	21
4.1. Previous Archeological assessments and Investigations.....	21
4.2. Archeological Potential	21
4.3. Summary of aRchaeological Potential.....	23
5. Archeological Significance	25
6. Conclusion and Recommendations	26
7. Bibliography and References.....	27
Disclaimer	28

FIGURES:

Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area.	4
Figure 2 – Location of the subject area	5
Figure 3 – Proposed impact footprint	6
Figure 4 – Listed heritage items	9
Figure 5 - Extract from undated Map of Parish of Petersham, indicating various land grants on and north of the Cooks River. Subject area is marked by red polygon.	11
Figure 6 - Sketch of Canterbury Estate and Village, c. 1850-1859. Subject area marked by red polygon. Note the absence of any structures within the subject area.	12
Figure 7 – Oblique aerial view of Trinity Grammar School, Summer Hill c. 1947 looking south-west.	14
Figure 8 – Oblique aerial photograph of the school around 1962. Note changes compared to the 1947 aerial,	

including new buildings and impact within the subject area	15
Figure 9 – Trinity Grammar School Site Plan	20
Figure 10 – Archaeological potential	24

TABLES:

Table 1 – relevant SEARs	1
Table 2 – Heritage themes applicable to the subject site (Phillips et al. 2015).....	16
Table 3 – Dates of Construction	19

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis Pty Ltd (Urbis) has been engaged by Bloompark Consulting Pty Ltd on behalf of Trinity Grammar School (the Proponent), located at 113 Prospect Road Summer Hill to prepare a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA). This historic archaeological assessment pertains to a State Significant Development (SSD) Application (SSD-10371) seeking consent for redevelopment of new teaching and educational facilities.

The subject area has various potential for the presence of archaeological resources (Figure 10). The section of the subject area that will be impacted by the proposed development has low to nil archaeological potential due to the following:

- There is no evidence of built structures from earlier use of the proposed development footprint within the subject area.
- Physical evidence of early agricultural use (Phase 2) would have been completely removed by consequent development of the subject area.
- Early structures associated with the Hurlstone College (Phase 3) have been removed and replaced by new structures of Trinity Grammar School and by associated infrastructure.

The level of disturbance caused by the historical land use, particularly the gradual development of the structures and infrastructure of Trinity Grammar School would have removed any physical remains of previously accumulated archaeological resources. The area of proposed impact footprint within the subject area has low to nil potential for any archaeological resource. The eastern part of the subject area, around the Headmaster's Residence has been the subject of lower level of disturbance. The original building from the late 19th century is still intact, and its surroundings were largely spared from the concurrent impacts of the school development and consequently have low to moderate potential for associated archaeological resources.

This HAA concluded that there is only low to nil potential for archaeological resources within the proposed impact footprint of the development and low to moderate archaeological potential for the surroundings of the Headmaster's Residence (Figure 10). This area is excluded from the proposed development and consequently will not be impacted.

The proposed development will not have any detrimental impact on archaeological resources including relics and can proceed with the following recommendations:

- Should any suspected archaeological resources including relics be uncovered during the development, works must stop, and Heritage NSW should be notified in line with section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977.
- An induction material for all contractors on site should be developed to inform personnel of the nature and type of archaeological resource that might be encountered during construction.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Urbis Pty Ltd (Urbis) has been engaged by Bloompark Consulting Pty Ltd on behalf of Trinity Grammar School (the Proponent), located at 113 Prospect Road Summer Hill to prepare a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA). This historic archaeological assessment pertains to a State Significant Development (SSD) Application (SSD-10371) seeking consent for redevelopment of new teaching and educational facilities.

The proposed redevelopment of Trinity Grammar School will involve the refurbishment of existing facilities, the demolition of school-owned residences at 46 and 48 Seaview Street, the construction of a new five storey building for flexible teaching and learning spaces, the construction of a new multipurpose pavilion and the reconfiguration of underground carparks below the school ovals. This HAA is prepared to address the relevant Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) section 10, as outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 – relevant SEARs

Sears Item	Report Section
Address any archaeological potential and significance on the site.	5
If the heritage assessment identifies impact on potential historical archaeology, a historical archaeological assessment should be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage Guidelines 'Archaeological Assessment' 1996 and 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics' 2009. This assessment should identify what relics, if any, are likely to be present, assess their significance and consider the impacts from the proposal on this potential archaeological resource. Where harm is likely to occur, it is recommended that the significance of the relics be considered in determining an appropriate mitigation strategy. If harm cannot be avoided in whole or part, an appropriate Research Design and Excavation Methodology should also be prepared to guide any proposed excavations or salvage programme.	5

1.2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The subject area is located at Lot 11 DP1171965, at 113-Prospect Road, Trinity Grammar School, Summer Hill, NSW (hereafter referred to as 'the subject area'), (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The subject area falls within the Local Government Area (LGA) of the Inner West Council. The subject area is situated on an easterly slope and flat crest of a low hill.

The subject area comprises the grounds and buildings of Trinity Grammar School, including the headmaster's house, the chapel, educational buildings and three sport fields.

1.3. PROPOSED WORKS

The proposed development will entail:

- The construction of a new, five (5) storey building at the heart of the Campus to accommodate modern, flexible teaching and learning spaces
- Improved movement and flow for students, with better east-west and north-south links across the school grounds and between levels, including more accessible connections between the Junior School, ovals and car park, and providing strong visual and physical connections

- Renewal and Refurbishment of existing teaching and learning facilities
- Reconfiguration and connection of underground car park to improve traffic flow for the school drop-off and pick-up zone and improve the safety of students and visitors who enter the school grounds as pedestrians from Victoria Street
- New multipurpose pavilion between Ovals 1 and 3 containing a multipurpose space and basketball court
- Demolition of school-owned residences at 46 and 48 Seaview Street, improving the existing service, maintenance and delivery facilities
- Improvement and extension to Junior School outdoor teaching area and outdoor assembly area.

The proposed works are shown on Figure 3. The construction of the new facilities will involve the demolition of existing structures, the excavation of soils for basement levels and construction of new buildings. The proposed activities will have significant impact on the existing soil profiles and consequently have the potential to harm any archaeological resources that may exist within the subject area.

1.4. AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION AND METHODOLOGY

This HAA has been prepared by Andrew Crisp (Urbis Senior Archaeologist), Meggan Walker (Urbis Archaeologist) and reviewed by Balazs Hansel (Urbis Associate Director/Archaeologist). The historical research is an extract from the Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) prepared by Urbis. The HIS provides more detailed information on the history of the site and the built heritage forms and their significance.

This HAA has been prepared with reference to the following guidelines and documents:

- Archaeological Assessments, Archaeological Assessment Guidelines (Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996)
- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (2009);
- Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Manual 2) (NSW Heritage Office 2001);
- Historical Archaeology Code of Practice (Heritage Council of NSW 2006);

The philosophy and process adopted is that guided by the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013.

The following tasks have been undertaken to prepare this document:

- Review of reporting and designs prepared for the project;
- Searches of the NSW State Heritage Inventory and Inner West Council LEP;
- Brief research into historical archaeological assessments and investigations undertaken in the local area, to understand archaeological context; and
- Preparation of HAA.

1.5. METHODOLOGY

This HAA has been prepared with reference to the following guidelines and documents:

- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (2009).
- Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Manual 2) (NSW Heritage Office 2001).
- Historical Archaeology Code of Practice (Heritage Council of NSW 2006).
- City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan (City of Sydney 1992); and
- Schedule 5 of the Ashfield Local Environmental Plan (2005).

The philosophy and process adopted is that guided by the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013.

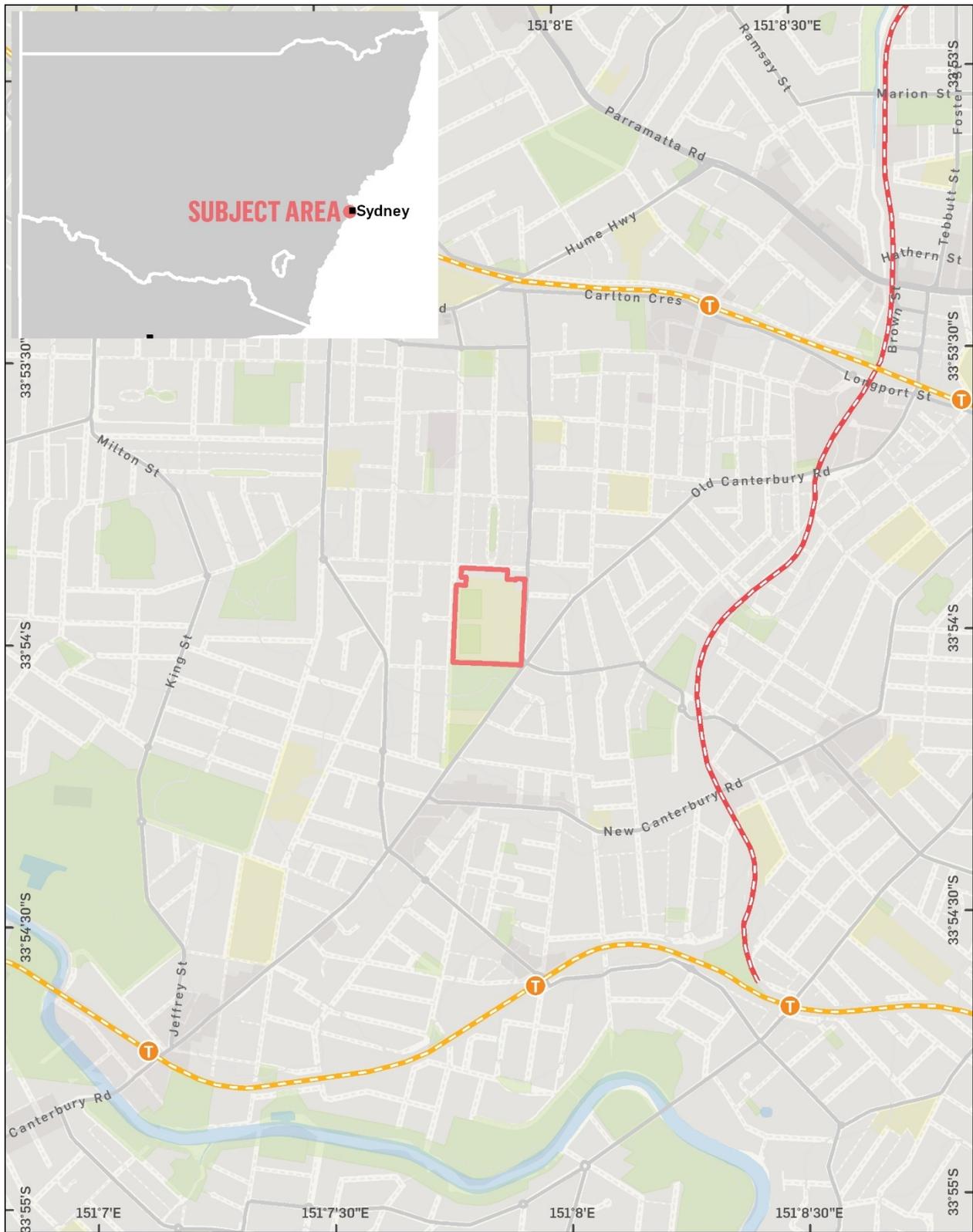
The following tasks have been undertaken to prepare this document:

- Review of reporting and designs prepared for the project;
- Searches of the NSW State Heritage Inventory and City of Sydney LEP;
- Brief research into historical archaeological assessments and investigations undertaken in the local area, to understand archaeological context; and
- Preparation of HAA.

1.6. LIMITATIONS

This report is limited to a presentation and analysis of the potential of historical archaeological resources (non-Indigenous) only.

No archaeological excavation or sub-surface testing has been undertaken for the purposes of this report.



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Project No - P0016110

Project Manager - Balazs Hansel

● Subject Area

REGIONAL LOCATION
 Historical Archeological Assessment
 Bloompark Consulting Pty Ltd on Behalf of Trinity Grammar School

Figure 1 – Regional location of the subject area.



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LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT AREA

Historical Archeological Assessment

Bloompark Consulting Pty Ltd on Behalf of Trinity Grammar School

Subject Area
 Lot Boundaries
 Hydrology
 Contours

Figure 2 – Location of the subject area



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Proposed Impact Footprint

Historical Archeological Assessment

Bloompark Consulting Pty Ltd on Behalf of Trinity Grammar School

- ▭ Subject Area
- Lot Boundaries
- Hydrology
- Contours
- Proposed Impact Footprint

Figure 3 – Proposed impact footprint

2. STATUTORY CONTROLS

2.1. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

In 2004, a new Commonwealth heritage management system was introduced under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The National Heritage List (NHL) was established to protect places that have outstanding value to the nation. The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) was established to protect items and places owned or managed by Commonwealth agencies. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) is responsible for the implementation of national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's environment and heritage and to promote Australian arts and culture. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the NHL or CHL.

No historic heritage items in or within the vicinity of the subject area are listed on the NHL or the CHL.

2.2. STATE LEGISLATION

NSW Heritage Act 1977

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (the Heritage Act) provides protection to items of environmental heritage in NSW. This includes places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, social, aesthetic, scientific, archaeological, architectural, cultural or natural values. State significant items are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) and are given automatic protection under the Heritage Act against any activities that may damage an item or affect its heritage significance.

State Heritage Register

The Heritage Act is administered by the Office of Environment and Heritage. The purpose of the Heritage Act 1977 is to ensure cultural heritage in NSW is adequately identified and conserved. Items of significance to the State of NSW are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) under Section 60 of the Act.

Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register

The Heritage Act also requires government agencies to identify and manage heritage assets in their ownership and control. Under Section 170 of the Heritage Act, Government agencies must keep a register which includes all local and State listed items or items which may be subject to an interim heritage order that are owned, occupied or managed by that Government body. Under Section 170A of the Heritage Act all government agencies must also ensure that items entered on its register are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles.

Historical Archaeology

Under Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act Heritage Council approval is required to move, damage, or destroy a relic listed in the State Heritage Register, or to excavate or disturb land which is listed on the SHR and there is reasonable knowledge or likelihood of relics being disturbed. The Act defines a 'relic' as:

Any deposit, object or material evidence

- (a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being an Aboriginal settlement, and;
- (b) which is 50 or more years old.

A Section 60 application is required to disturb relics on an SHR listed site.

2.2.1. Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter

While not a statutory document, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance including owners, managers, and custodians.

The Burra Charter provides specific guidance for physical and procedural actions that should occur in relation to significant places, regardless of their legislative listing.

The Burra Charter sets out a number of conservation principles for heritage places which are relevant to the project including use, setting, conservation, management and knowledge.

2.3. HERITAGE CONTEXT

The subject area is listed on Schedule 5 of the Ashfield LEP (Item 608: School – headmaster’s house and chapel, 119 Prospect Road, Summer Hill, Local Significance). The listed items within the listings will not be impacted by the proposed development.



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LISTED HISTORICAL ITEMS
 Historical Archeological Assessment
 Bloompark Consulting Pty Ltd on Behalf of Trinity Grammar School

Subject Area
 Hydrology
 Conservation Area - General
 Item - General

Figure 4 – Listed heritage items

Source: PSMA Australia Ltd, HERE Pty Ltd, ABS, DPIE, produced by Urbis

3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

3.1. PREAMBLE

The following summary is an extract from the HIS prepared by Urbis that includes a detailed history of the subject area. The following summary is focusing on the various land use activities and associated possible archaeological resources that might have accumulated within the subject area in the last two hundred years.

3.2. AREA HISTORY

3.2.1. Early European Development

The Inner Western suburbs of Sydney were settled early on in the days of the colony. The first grantee of land was Reverend Richard Johnson who was granted 100 acres in 1793 approximately one mile from the Cooks River, naming the grant 'Canterbury Vale'. This estate became one of the important farms sustaining the colony (NBRS, 2013). The Inner West in general was important agriculturally to the growing colony.

Colonial settlement commenced in the Summer Hill area in 1794, with a land grant to Henry Kable. By 1802, Kable held 110 acres of cleared agricultural land, growing 65 acres of wheat, 6 of barley and 24 of maize. (Sydney Gazette, 1804). In 1821 Kable sold the land to T Winder, which was then sold on to James Underwood, a major landholder in the Summer Hill and Ashfield areas (Pratten, 1999). The development of Sydney's inner western suburbs followed the general pattern of large estates giving way to smaller subdivisions, and villages generally centring around the major transport nodes. With the establishment of the train line through Summer Hill and the Inner West in 1879, came the expansion of subdivision in proximity to stations.

3.3. SUBJECT AREA HISTORY

The following historical information has been sourced (where otherwise referenced) from *Heritage Impact statement, Trinity Grammar School, Summer Hill*, Urbis 2020.

3.3.1. Phase 1 - Pre-Colonial History

The following historical account has been reproduced from the Inner West Council:

Prior to the arrival of the First Fleet in Port Jackson in 1788, the area of land we now know as Summer Hill, and surrounding areas, was the home of the Wangal and Cadigal Aboriginal peoples. What is now called the Hawthorne Canal (and was originally the Long Cove Creek) appears to have marked the boundary between the Cadigal and Wangal Aboriginal group lands. Today there is a small park in Summer Hill, called Cadigal Reserve, located at 1-4 Grosvenor Crescent. A bronze plaque placed by Ashfield Council names the reserve after the Cadigal (Eora) group of Koori people. Iron Cove and the mangrove-lined estuaries of the Long Cove and Iron Cove Creeks would have provided a good source of fish and molluscs, the most common food of the coastal tribes in the Sydney basin. (Ashfield Council, "History:", Summer Hill, 2013)

3.3.2. Phase 2 - Early colonial years 1788 – 1860s

During the period between the departure of Governor Phillip and the arrival of Captain John Hunter, the colony was ruled by Major Francis Grose. In 1783, Grose made two land grants in the area of Petersham Hill. The first grantee was the chaplain of the colony, Reverend Richard Johnson, who was given the land spanning the southernmost boundary of the Trinity site, to the banks of the Cook River. This area was named Canterbury Vale. The second land grant was made to Ensign Clephan in 1794, comprising 100 acres, which was largely used for farming land. It is this section of the Canterbury Estate that encompassed the land that would become Trinity Grammar School.

During the early 1800s, the subject land was acquired by Robert Campbell who had obtained most of the land around the Petersham area including the new village of Ashfield which he named after his ancestral home in Scotland. By 1811, Campbell had become the largest private holder of cattle in the colony and required fertile lands for grazing stock. Campbell Holdings occupied the land for the next 20 years, and in 1830 Robert Campbell built a country home for his family which he named Canterbury Park. Following Campbell's death in 1846, the estate was divided among his heirs. The land on which Trinity stands was passed down through the Campbell family, eventually transferring to Miss Sophia Ives Campbell.

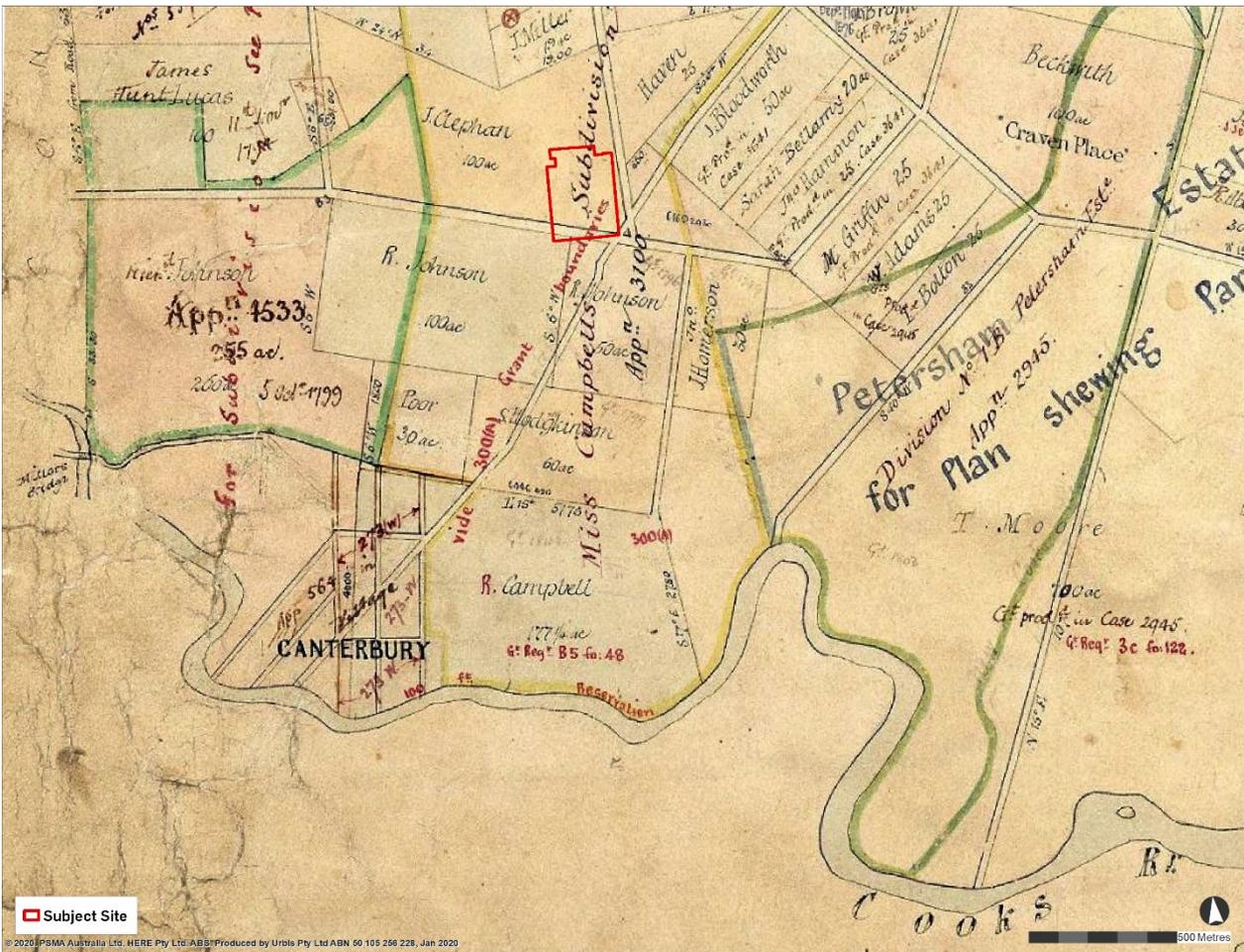


Figure 5 - Extract from undated Map of Parish of Petersham, indicating various land grants on and north of the Cooks River. Subject area is marked by red polygon.

Source: Parish Map Preservation Project, NSW Land & Property Information



Figure 6 - Sketch of Canterbury Estate and Village, c. 1850-1859. Subject area marked by red polygon. Note the absence of any structures within the subject area.

Source: Source: NLA MAP F 322.

3.3.3. Phase 3 – Early educational use 1869 – 1926

3.3.3.1. Hurlstone College

In 1869, Minister of the Pitt Street Congregational Church, Reverend John Graham purchased Miss Campbell's 3 parcels of land in the Canterbury Estate for £1,205. He sold 26-acre lot in 1874 to John Kinloch for £1,734. Kinloch, originally from Dublin was a mathematics tutor at University Hall in Elizabeth Street, Sydney, with ambitions to establish a school on the Trinity site. Kinloch was one of the first students to be educated at the University of Sydney.

The school opened in 1878 as planned, however it failed within two years of opening as he failed to attract sufficient students to make the school financially viable. The Headmaster's residence and the Hurlstone Court are monuments of Kinloch's first school on the Trinity site.

3.3.3.2. Hurlstone Teacher Training College of Female Teachers

The Hurlstone Teacher Training College opened in January 1883 with 25 boarding students in the college, ranging in ages from 18 to 23 and all having worked as teachers in the public-school system. The college utilised the existing buildings and additions in the next year. The college was operational until 1905 when it was relocated to Blackfriars, near Broadway.

3.3.3.3. Hurlstone Agricultural High School

The Hurlstone Agricultural Continuation School was established at Ashfield in 1907, partly in response to Superintendent of Technical Education Turner's view that "there was a need for students practically and

technically trained to fit them for a life on the land. Hurlstone College was designed specially to fulfil this “ever growing need of scientifically and technically trained agriculturalists in Australia.” By 1915 the Department realised the Ashfield site was too small to allow for development of the school. It had already had to restrict the number of boarding pupils to forty-one. Hurlstone Agricultural High School was relocated to Glenfield in 1926 when there were 148 students

3.3.4. Phase 4 - Trinity Grammar School

Trinity Grammar School was opened in 1913 at Dulwich Hill in response to reforms to the NSW Education Act in 1911. Reverend George Alexander Chambers, rector of the parish of Holy Trinity, established an Anglican school for boys in the parish of Holy Trinity Church, Dulwich Hill. The School was initially run in a house called ‘Hazeldene’ in The Boulevarde (backing onto New Canterbury Rd), Dulwich Hill, which also served as the boarding house and parish Rectory.

In 1923, Chambers clinched negotiations with the Department of Education to buy 17 acres of the Hurlstone Agricultural High School and grounds site for £13,000 in exchange for the Dulwich Hill site for use as a public school. As the Hurlstone Agricultural High School site at Glenfield would not be ready for occupation for two years, and Trinity Grammar School was required to vacate The Towers by February 1924, a temporary day school was held in cramped conditions in the Holy Trinity Dulwich Hill’s parish hall and boarders lived in “Holwood”, Victoria Street, Ashfield (opposite the new site).

The Department of Public Instruction legally conveyed 17 acres 34 ¼ perches of the Hurlstone Agricultural High School site to George Alexander Chambers, David Petrie Sinclair and John Henry Smith in December 1926. The remaining 13 acres was transferred to Ashfield Municipal Council and was transformed into Yeo Park. When Trinity Grammar assumed ownership of the new site, it consisted of the main boarding house and headmaster’s residence and old wooden buildings, corresponding to an area now occupied by the Headmaster’s residence, the Founders Block and what is now the Compass courtyard, a long wooden building, and an old shed at the corner of Seaview Street and Prospect Road.

Prior to the onset of the Great Depression, Trinity Grammar school subdivided the existing site and sold 21 allotments in Seaview Street, Prospect Road and Victoria Street, raising £7,895. After the subdivision the site was reduced to 14 acres, 2 roods and 28 ¼ perches. Despite the revenue generated from this sale, the school experienced financial hardship due to low levels of enrolment and difficulties retaining staff. Despite poor financial circumstances, the school managed to complete construction of a new cricket oval in September 1930. After the Depression the school began a modest extension, completing the first Founder’s Block, including new classrooms, a library, a masters’ common room and offices. The building was opened in 1937 and in 1938 construction of a new swimming pool was completed. At the end of World War II, the school began to prosper once more and in 1945 the new headmaster, Mr James Wilson Hogg oversaw the development of a new Dining Hall and kitchen as part of a new boarding house. The building was designed by Old Boy architect Fred Rice who was also responsible for the design of the original Founders Block which has since been demolished. Construction was carried out during 1946, however materials were scarce as a result of the war and the Dining Hall was initially finished with a motley collection of bricks on the internal walls and flat roof. The adjoining second floor dormitory was constructed two years later in 1948.

Additional constructions followed due to doubling in student numbers by the mid-1950s, including the second stage of the Boarding House and the formation of the School of Arts. The Quadrangle was completed in 1959 with the construction of a three-storey block of eight new classrooms built on the north west corner of the Quad to which the Tower block was later joined as well as the Headmaster’s study on the north side of the Quad. School expansion continued in the 1960s. 1962 was an important year for the school as a block of four new science laboratories were built next to No. 2 Oval, a new gymnasium was constructed and the War Memorial Chapel, Gates and Way were also dedicated and opened. Meanwhile in 1965 the school purchased 175 Victoria Street from Mrs Delmar in 1965 as a venue for art exhibitions.

Enrolments reached an all-time high in 1974 with 1123 students at Trinity Grammar School. That year the James Wilson Hogg Assembly Hall was opened, while the Founders Building was extended and remodelled for the school library. Three years later Hurlstone Court replaced a number of wooden buildings on the south side of Hurlstone. Throughout the 1980s the school continued to upgrade and expand their facilities, comprising construction of a new Senior School administration building adjoining Hurlstone and extending towards No. 1 Oval (1984), replacement of the original swimming pool with an enlarged pool in an enclosed complex with new gymnasium facilities (1985) and a new Design Centre built and opened in conjunction with extensions to the Arts and Crafts block (1989).

School growth in the 1990s was marked by the opening of a new School of Science block in 1995 and the Roderick West School of Music the following year. The continual development and improvement of school

buildings and facilities continued after 2000 when the old Founder's block was demolished in 2001 and a new building erected in its place in 2002 incorporating the Arthur Holt Library and James Mills Drama Centre. The following year a bus shelter was erected in Chapel Way in 2003. Most recently opened in January 2010 was the redevelopment of No. 2 Oval Incorporation basketball courts, fitness centre, storage facilities and underground car park with 250 spaces. In 2010 the school commenced construction of a new Junior School building.



Figure 7 – Oblique aerial view of Trinity Grammar School, Summer Hill c. 1947 looking south-west.

Source: *Trinity Grammar School Archives*

In 1957, the War Memorial Chapel Court, north of the Dining Hall was constructed. The design of the War Memorial Chapel Court initially included a central fountain, which has since been replaced by tree and hedge feature. The courtyard still contains commemorative plaques to former Headmasters, staff and students.

The North Quad Building was completed in 1959, including the construction of a 3-storey block of 8 new classrooms built in the north-west corner of the Quadrangle. It was constructed in a Tudor-style, sympathetic to the Dining Hall located on the eastern side of the Quadrangle. The Tower Block and Headmaster's Study were later added to the northern side of the Quadrangle. The Quadrangle functioned as a focal landscape feature within the site, bordered by some of the most prominent and historical buildings in the school. The enclosure of the Quadrangle and raised lawn created a formal space that continues to be a feature of many academic institutions. The Quadrangle is still a prominent feature of Trinity Grammar School today.

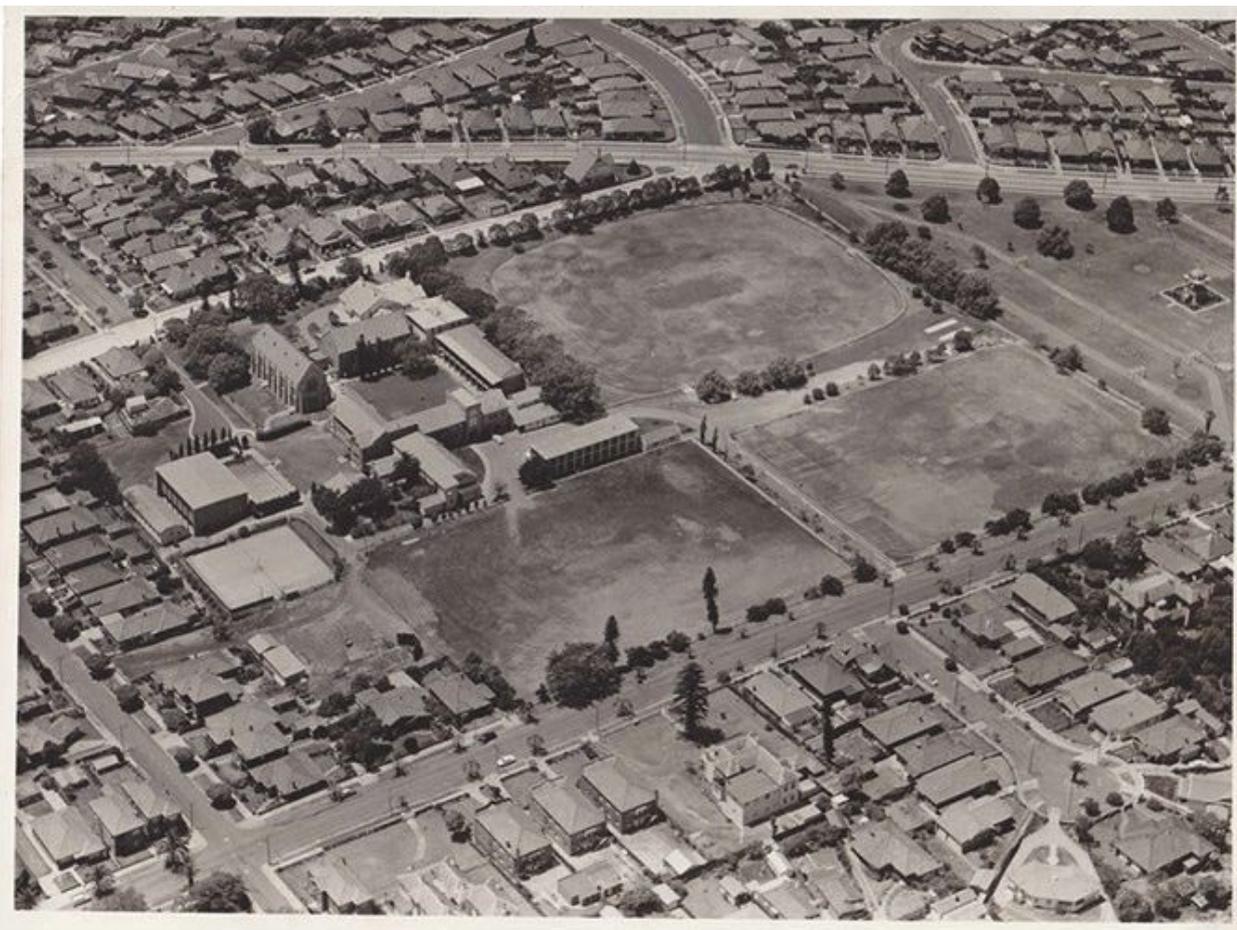


Figure 8 – Oblique aerial photograph of the school around 1962. Note changes compared to the 1947 aerial, including new buildings and impact within the subject area.

Source: Google Earth

Archaeologically, little work has been undertaken within the subject area. The identification of three wells or tanks behind the Headmasters residence led to conjecture that the subject area may have been the location for the farmstead of Canterbury farm, although further evidence for this or the results of what was identified within these tanks was not available (Heath, 1990).

The subject area has undergone extensive redevelopment over its past 134 years as an educational facility. There is thus potential for subsurface structural remains of previous campus buildings across the subject area. These include structural remains of the original Founders Building beneath the new Founders Building, the old geology laboratory located below the Latham Theatre and the early Gymnasium which was located near the chapel. The gymnasium was also accompanied by an outdoor pool which was demolished following the construction of the Swimming Centre in 1985.

The rest of the subject area has little to no archaeological potential as those areas were used as open sport fields for the school and for agricultural activities in the early days of colonial expansion. The area between the Quadrangle and the sports field have been the subject of various impacts through the Twentieth Century and the construction of the New School Building had a major impact on any previous structures within this part of the subject area. The subject area also contains two basement carparks, underneath ovals two and three. Any remnant archaeological material in these spaces will have completely been removed during the construction of the ovals and the car parks.

3.4. NSW HISTORIC THEMES

Historical themes can be used to understand the context of a place, such as what influences have shaped that place over time. Themes help to explain why an item exists, how it has been changed and how it relates to other items linked by the theme (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996). Many heritage items relate to more than one theme. The NSW Historic Themes framework (Heritage Council of NSW 2001) includes 35 themes that relate to the history of the State, and correlate with National and local historic themes. Themes applicable to the subject area are at Table 2 below. It is noted that the activities in the broader context would fit several more of the NSW Themes, but those below are specifically targeted to the subject area.

Table 2 – Heritage themes applicable to the subject site (Phillips et al. 2015).

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Evidence
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Canterbury Estate farm encompassed the subject area – potential for evidence relating to agricultural use including postholes from fencing. The subject area was also an early agricultural school, and remnants of these activities in the form of post-holes from fencing, farming equipment and general discard. The wells/tanks located behind the Headmaster’s Residence may be associated with early farming. These features are located outside of the proposed impact footprint for the current development.
6 Educating	Education	143 successive years of use as an educational facility.

3.5. SITE CONTEXT

The subject area is located at Lot 11 DP1171965 113-Prospect Road, Trinity Grammar School, Summer Hill, NSW. The subject area is bordered by Seaview Street to the north, Prospect Road to the east, Yeo Park to the south and Victoria Street to the west.

The streetscape context and immediate setting of the subject area is characterised by the heritage buildings that comprise the Heritage Conservation Areas surrounding it.

The subject area lot is primarily rectangular in shape, although it is stepped in on the north eastern and north western edges.

3.6. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The Trinity Grammar School Campus is comprised of numerous buildings. The description of these buildings is taken from *High Level Heritage Assessment, Trinity Grammar School: 119 Prospect Road, Summer Hill*, Urbis 2019. The list of buildings with the date of construction is provided in Table 3.

James Wilson Hogg Assembly Hall is identified as item 2 in the site plan (see Figure 9). The James Wilson Hogg Assembly Hall is located in proximity to the Quadrangle, adjacent to the New Founder’s Building. The entrance references that of the New Founder’s Building, featuring a red brick construction and arched colonnade

The James Wilson Hogg Assembly Hall is named in honour of James Wilson Hogg, a previous Headmaster of Trinity Grammar School. James Wilson Hogg arrived as the new Headmaster in January 1944. The James Wilson Hogg Assembly Hall was opened in 1974 with capacity to seat over 1000. It was in this period that the

Founder's Building had been extended and remodelled to house the school library. The entrance to the hall from the Quadrangle contributes to the character of the Quadrangle however, the fabric of the building is not considered significant from a heritage perspective. The building is not clearly defined and does not make an independent contribution to the Quadrangle presentation. Rather it is referential and sympathetic to the other buildings located within the Quadrangle. That the building was named after James Wilson Hogg, longest servicing principal of the school, attributes some social significance to the building within the school community.

The War Memorial Chapel is identified as item 6 in the site plan (see Figure 9). The War Memorial Chapel was constructed in 1957 and is located to the north of the Dining Hall. The chapel is designed in a referential Tudor style. The chapel is a prominent building on the site, architecturally distinct and makes a positive contribution to the Quadrangle and 'historic precinct' of the site. The chapel forms the northeast corner of the Quadrangle. Externally, the chapel is a rectangular building eight bays long with a polygonal east end. The chapel features a parapeted west gable with crenelated side parapets. Four centred arch windows with perpendicular tracery is positioned in alternate bays. Internally the building features curved principal rafters on timber brackets with exposed purlins and rafters top lined with tongue and groove boarding. Internal brick piers with staff beads and a highly decorated stained-glass east window contribute to the character of the chapel.

Delmar Gallery is identified as item 11 in the site plan (see Figure 9). Delmar Gallery was historically housed in a Victorian mansion known as Delmar. The original Delmar was located opposite the school's western entrance at 175 Victoria Road and was utilised as a gallery from 1966. By 1978, the maintenance costs of Delmar influenced the decision to sell the property. It was not until 1987 that the property was sold, and the decision made to construct a new gallery on the school site. The purpose-built Delmar Gallery opened in 1988, as a venue for the Trinity Grammar School Society of the Arts. The Gallery is located in the north-west corner of the site. Each year the society hosts a range of exhibitions and concerts featuring professional Australian and international artists. The Gallery is a simple, two-storey brick structure. A classical style portico with Doric columns forms the main entrance with 'The Delmar Gallery' in metal letters on the entablature. The exterior is a mixture of exposed brick and rendered finish. That the entrance fronts Victoria Street makes the gallery accessible to the general public.

The Design Centre is identified as item 12 in the site plan (see Figure 9). The Design Centre is connected to the School of Science building and is located in the north-west corner of the site, to the east of the Delmar Gallery. The location of the Design Centre had historically housed sheep pens and a rifle range. The Design Centre has been assessed to have little heritage significance; however archaeological remains may be located below. The design centre was modified in 1989.

The Dining Hall is identified as item 13 in the site plan (see Figure 9). In July 1945, it was determined that a new Dining Hall and kitchen were to be constructed as part of a new Boarding House. On account of government restrictions on war time constructions the school submitted the plans of F. E. B. Rice, an Old Boy architect who was also responsible for the design of the original Founders Block (since demolished). The building is located on the eastern side of the campus, adjacent to the Headmasters Residence and Office and south of the Chapel. The building forms the eastern side of the quadrangle. The building is a two-storey rectangular, brick building, with a hipped roof form. The east elevation has a colonnade with sandstone arches (in a Tudor style) and is covered in ivy. The west elevation, which faces inward to the quadrangle, has minimal detailing, though features distinct twelve-pane windows. All doorways leading into the Hall are Tudor style, reflecting the interior. The ceiling detail and fireplace are Tudor in style and the timber panelling, installed in 1951, by the Old Trinitarian Union as a memorial to those Trinitarians who served in World War II.

The Headmaster's Residence and Office is identified as item 17 in the site plan (see Figure 9). The Headmaster's Residence is also referred to as 'Hurlstone'. The residence is two storeys and has characteristics of the Victorian Georgian architectural style including slender veranda posts, case windows and a face brick construction, additionally several chimneys remain. The building is located in the east of the site, just beyond the Quadrangle. An extension to the building has been made to the south of the original dwelling in the late twentieth century.

The Junior School Building is identified as item 18 in the site plan (see Figure 9). The Junior School building is a contemporary construction with little identified heritage significance. This building fronts onto seaview Street.

The New School Building is identified as item 21 in the site plan (see Figure 9). The New School was constructed in 1982 along with the Latham Theatre which is connect to the east. It is located between the School of Science and the Health Centre building. is a two-storey structure constructed in the late-twentieth

century, featuring face exposed brick and a modular form. A colonnade that extends the length of the west elevation creates a covered walkway that extends to the School of Science. The building was constructed on the site of the Hurlstone Agricultural College Buildings, which were demolished c. 1961.

The Health Centre Building, Southern Buildings and Loading Dock are three distinct built forms, though the buildings connect and form the southern spine of the block located at the site. The Roderick West School of Music is located to the south of the buildings with the New School Building located to the north. The buildings are rectangular in form and has been constructed of brick and concrete. Each of the buildings have been separately constructed which is evident from the differing roof forms. The roof form of the Health Centre Building and the Southern Building is flat, which contrasts with the hipped roof form of the New School building, to the north. The Loading Dock has a hipped roof form. The Health Centre Building was constructed c.1982, at the same time as that of the New School Building.

The New Founder's Building has been designed to reference the Old Founder's Building, including the colonnade and face brick. The Old Founder's Building was located in the same location and had been built in 1937. The New Founder's Building was opened in 2002 and constitutes the southern building of the Quadrangle. The James Wilson Hogg Assembly Hall is located to the west of the New Founder's Building, with the Dining Hall and Headmaster's Office located to the east. The building is a four-storey, red brick building. The two upper floors are finished in cladding with the fourth floor set back in response to the scale of other buildings located in proximity to the Quadrangle. The north elevation facing inward to the Quadrangle has an open, third floor veranda and colonnade. Segmental arches form a key appearance on the structure within the Quadrangle. It is understood that the New Founder's Building houses The Arthur Holt Library and The James Mills Drama Centre.

The Latham Theatre is identified as item 19 in the site plan (see Figure 9). The Latham Theatre was constructed in 1982, along with the New School adjacent to the west. Additionally, the theatre connects to the North Quad Building, located to the east. The structure is an irregular shape and has a pale-yellow face brick finish. Latham Theatre is named in honour of Mr Latham's Geology Laboratory that was historically located in this position.

The Centenary Centre is identified as item 33 in the site plan (see Figure 9). The Centenary Centre was constructed in 2015 and opened early 2016. The architect was Gardner Wetherill + Associates. The building is sympathetic to the built form of the site, utilising face brick and traditional forms. The primary view of the building, from Prospect Road, has been constructed out of exposed brick with two street-facing gables. It is understood that the building was constructed to contribute larger space for examinations and indoor sports. The area was previously cleared open space prior to construction.

The Swimming Centre, identified as part of the Centenary Centre, is item 24 in the site plan (see Figure 9). The school historically had an outdoor pool sited in proximity to the chapel. This pool was demolished following the construction of the indoor Swimming Centre in 1985. The Swimming Centre is rectangular in form and has a flat roof. Two sides of the building (the western and southern) feature glazed walls. Later modifications were undertaken to the Swimming Centre, including the addition of the western wall which identifies the indoor pool as part of the Centenary Centre

The Roderick West School of Music is located to the south of the site and is positioned between No. 1 and No. 3 Ovals. The building is named after Roderick Ian West, Headmaster between 1975-1996. The building was constructed in 1996. The building is a three-storey structure with a pitched roof. It is constructed out of brick and reinforced concrete.

The School of Science is identified as item 28 in the site plan (see Figure 9). The School of Science building includes an atrium in the centre of the building that connects it to the Design Centre. The New School Building is located to the south of the School of Science. The primary entrance to the building is to the north, accessible from Seaview Street. The School of Science was opened October 1995. The building has been designed in a similar style to the New School Building which was constructed thirteen years prior. The previous School of Science building was located to the south-east of this location, where the Roderick West School of Music is now located.

The Sports Centre is identified as item 29 in the site plan (see Figure 9). the Sports Centre has a flat roof form and is completely built in. With the Junior School located to the north, Centenary and Swimming Centre to the east, the New School to the south and Design Centre to the west. The Sports Centre was constructed in 1989, the same year as the Design Centre. It is understood that the Sports Centre replaced an earlier gymnasium (constructed 1962) that was located alongside the outdoor pool (both now demolished).

The North Quad Building is identified as item 23 in the site plan (see Figure 9). termed the North Quad Building it comprises the northern and western boundary of the Quadrangle. The North Quad Building was constructed in 1959. It is constructed in a Tudor-style, sympathetic to the Dining Hall which is located on the eastern side of the Quadrangle. It is understood that the building is used as classroom and office space.

The various -phases of development across the Trinity Grammar School result in the potential for subsurface structural remains with specific reference to the original Founders Building beneath the new Founders Building, the old geology laboratory located below the Latham Theatre and the early Gymnasium which was located near the chapel.

Table 3 – Dates of Construction

Building	Date of Construction
'Hurlstone' – Headmaster's Residence	Early 1880s
Old New Founders Building	1937
Current New Founders Building	1982
Dining Hall	1950s
War Memorial Chapel	1956
North Quad Building	1959
Chapel Gates and Way	1962
War Memorial Chapel Court	1962
Design Centre Arts and Crafts Block	1969
James Wilson Hogg Hall	1974
Hurlstone Court	1977
Greek Theatre and Compass Court	1982
New School	1982
Health Care Centre	1982
Latham Theatre	1982
Indoor Swimming Centre	1985
Delmar Gallery	1988
Sports Centre	1989
School of Science	Late 20th century
The Roderick West School of Music	1996
Junior School Building	2012
Centenary Centre	2015



- 1 Accounts and Clothing Shop
- 2 James Wilson Hogg Assembly Hall
- 3 Basketball Courts
- 4 Cafeteria
- 5 Carpark under No. 2 Oval
- 6 War Memorial Chapel
- 8 Compass Courtyard
- 9 Council Room Bosch Room
- 10 Deliveries
- 11 Delmar Gallery
- 12 Design Centre
- 13 Dining Hall
- 14 The James Mills Drama Centre
- 15 Enrolments Centre
- 16 Founder's Building
- 17 Headmaster's Office
- 18 Junior School
- 19 Latham Theatre
- 20 The Arthur Holt Library
- 21 New School
- 22 Orchestra Room
- 23 Pastoral Care Centre
- 24 Pool
- 25 Quadrangle
- 26 Reception
- 27 The Roderick West School of Music
- 28 School of Science
- 29 Sports Centre
- 30 Staff Carpark under No. 3 Oval
- 31 Terrace Room

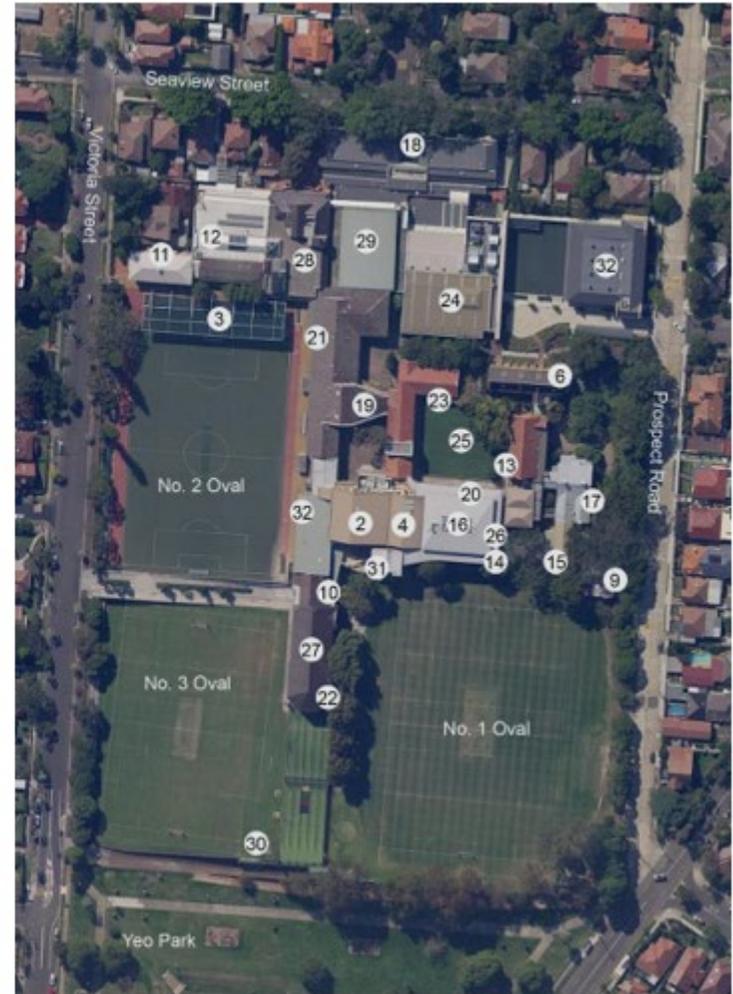


Figure 9 – Trinity Grammar School Site Plan

4. HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

4.1. PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The archaeological potential of the site has been assessed in the following Heritage Impact Statements (HIS), Conservation Management Plans (CMP), Archaeological Management Plans (AMP), reports and archaeological investigation:

- NBRIS Partners, 2013. *Statement of Heritage Impact – Trinity Grammar School Proposed Aquatic Centre Prospect Road Summer Hill*

In this report, NBRIS briefly considered the archaeological potential of a portion of the subject area as part of their HIS for the new Swimming Centre. NBRIS concluded that the area in question “occupies three existing houses and their former rear yards. It is unlikely that this area contains archaeological relics that would have any significance or that would yield information that is not already available elsewhere”.

4.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Historical archaeological potential is defined as:

The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996).

Archaeological research potential of a site is the extent to which further study of relics likely to be found is expected to contribute to improved knowledge about NSW history which is not demonstrated by other sites, archaeological resources or available historical evidence. The potential for archaeological relics to survive in a particular place is significantly affected by later activities that may have caused ground disturbance. These processes include the physical development of the site (for example, phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there.

The archaeological potential of The Site is assessed based on the background information presented in Section 3, and graded as per:

- **Nil Potential:** the land use history demonstrates that high levels of ground disturbance have occurred that would have completely destroyed any archaeological remains. Alternatively, archaeological excavation has already occurred, and removed any potential resource;
- **Low Potential:** the land use history suggests limited development or use, or there is likely to be quite high impacts in these areas, however deeper sub-surface features such as wells, cesspits and their artefact bearing deposits may survive;
- **Moderate Potential:** the land use history suggests limited phases of low to moderate development intensity, or that there are impacts in the area. A variety of archaeological remains is likely to survive, including building footings and shallower remains, as well as deeper sub-surface features;
- **High Potential:** substantially intact archaeological deposits could survive in these areas.

The potential for archaeological remains or ‘relics’ to survive in a particular place is significantly affected by land use activities that may have caused ground disturbance. These processes include the physical development of the site (for example, phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there. The following definitions are used to consider the levels of disturbance:

- **Low Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have had a minor effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains;
- **Moderate Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have affected the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be present, however it may be disturbed;
- **High Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that would have had a major effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be greatly disturbed or destroyed.

Phase and Date	Potential Archaeological Resource	Integrity of Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential
Phase 1 - Aboriginal occupation and use of the subject area	Physical signs of Aboriginal occupation of the area including stone artefacts and remnants of open camp sites.	Low integrity with high level of disturbance caused by historical land use including the clearing of vegetation, construction and multiple phases of development of the school.	Low to nil
Phase 2 - Early-colonial years 1788 – 1860s	Physical signs of European land use, of the area for agriculture and grazing. The historical background suggests the subject area was largely unimproved/undeveloped until the mid-1860s. The subject area has very low potential for remnants of elements of structures associated with agricultural activities and animal grazing such as fence poles, discarded items.	Low integrity if any remains are survived at all, due to the high level of disturbance caused by the construction of the subsequent phases of various educational facilities and associated impact on the original environment.	Low to nil
Phase 3 – Early educational use. The establishment of early educational facilities such as the Hurlstone college, Teacher Training and Agricultural schools.	Physical remains of buildings, outbuildings, fences, sheds and possible wells(s). The establishment and development of these early educational facilities were confined to the eastern parts of the subject area and outside of the proposed impact footprint of the development. Surviving parts of the early construction are the Headmaster's residence and some re-used sandstock bricks built into the Pillar Room beneath the James Wilson Hogg Assembly Hall. These areas are outside of the current impact footprint and will not be impacted by the proposed development.	Apart from the standing structure of the Headmaster's Residence that is intact and include the earliest built from within Trinity, the rest of the potential archaeological resource would have very low integrity having been impacted by the consequent development of Trinity School. Most of the early structures have been demolished, removed and replaced by new structures.	Low to Nil. Not located within the current proposed impact footprint.
Phase 4 – Trinity grammar School	Physical remains of the early structures of Trinity School and previous land use. Physical remains of buildings, outbuildings, fences, sheds and possible wells(s). Trinity initially used the existing buildings from previous phase and only included a wooden science block that has been later demolished and replaced by new buildings.	Low due to the consequent large-scale development of the school. The original temporary structures of wooden sheds, fences have been gradually replaced by new structures and the various developments of the school during the last century have had significant impact on the subject area and would have removed any previous physical remains of earlier structures. The only area that has	Low to Moderate. Not within the proposed impact footprint.

Phase and Date	Potential Archaeological Resource	Integrity of Archaeological Evidence	Archaeological Potential
		<p>moderate potential for possible higher integrity is the area around the Headmaster's Residence and in the eastern section of the subject area that will not be impacted by the proposed development.</p>	

4.3. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The subject area has various potential for the presence of archaeological resources (Figure 10). The section of the subject area that will be impacted by the proposed development has low to nil archaeological potential due to the following:

- There is no evidence of built structures from earlier use of the proposed development footprint within the subject area.
- Physical evidence of early agricultural use (Phase 2) would have been completely removed by consequent development of the subject area.
- Early structures associated with the Hurlstone College (Phase 3) have been removed and replaced by new structures of Trinity Grammar School and by associated infrastructure.

The level of disturbance caused by the historical land use, particularly the gradual development of the structures and infrastructure of Trinity Grammar School would have removed any physical remains of previously accumulated archaeological resources. The area of proposed impact footprint within the subject area has low to nil potential for any archaeological resource. The eastern part of the subject area, around the Headmaster's Residence has been the subject of lower level of disturbance. The original building from the late 19th century is still intact, and its surroundings were largely spared from the concurrent impacts of the school development and consequently have low to moderate potential for associated archaeological resources.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No - P00116110

Project Manager - Balazs Hansel

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL
 Historical Archeological Assessment
 Bloompark Consulting Pty Ltd on Behalf of Trinity Grammar School

Subject Area
 Low to Moderate Potential
 Low to nil Potential

Figure 10 – Archaeological potential

Source: Google Earth

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This HAA identified low to nil potential for archaeological resources including relics within the proposed impact footprint and consequently no significance assessment is warranted. It was not the scope of the HAA to assess archaeological significance for resources outside of the proposed impact footprint. Consequently, should the area identified as having low to moderate archaeological potential be impacted by any future development, additional historical search and significance assessment should be applied to that area.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This HAA concluded that there is only low to nil potential for archaeological resources within the proposed impact footprint of the development and low to moderate archaeological potential for the surroundings of the Headmaster's Residence (Figure 10). This area is excluded from the proposed development and consequently will not be impacted.

The proposed development will not have any detrimental impact on archaeological resources including relics and can proceed with the following recommendations:

- Should any suspected archaeological resources including relics be uncovered during the development, works must stop, and Heritage NSW should be notified in line with section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977.
- An induction material for all contractors on site should be developed to inform personnel of the nature and type of archaeological resource that might be encountered during construction.

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