

RANDWICK CAMPUS REDEVELOPMENT INTEGRATED ASB ADDITION

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT & STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

July 2019



Detail of the 1943 aerial photograph. Source: SIX Maps.

Report To
ADVISIAN

on behalf of
HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE NSW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) is designed to assess the impacts of the proposed Integrated Acute Services Building (IASB) Addition, as part of works for the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project, on potential historical archaeological remains or relics situated within the study area. These works will be the subject of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) and includes the following core elements:

- The UNSW Eastern Expansion to the new Acute Services Building (ASB)
- Associated modifications within the IASB
- The lowering of a section of Hospital Road (South)
- Landscaping.

The report also outlines the archaeological approach and methodology to mitigate construction impacts to any potential historic (non-Aboriginal) archaeological 'relics' or deposits within the study area.

RESULTS

- Part of the study area (west of Hospital Road, associated with the ASB) has been subject to previous archaeological excavation, demolition works and bulk excavation as part of Stage 1 of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project in 2018-2019. There is **Nil** potential for archaeological remains within this area of the site.
- Much of the study area (east of and including Hospital Road) is expected to have been impacted by construction works associated with roadworks, services and the expansion of the Prince of Wales Hospital site in the late 20th century (1970s and 1990s).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- This assessment identifies a **Nil to Low** potential for *in situ* archaeological remains within the study area associated with the Asylum (1855-1915) and Military Hospital (1915-1953) phases.
- There is a **Low** potential for rubbish deposits from the Military Hospital used to backfill the WWII slit trenches.
- There is a **Low to Moderate** potential for remains of the WWII slit trenches.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- The predicted ephemeral nature of archaeological evidence associated with either the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum (1855-1915) and the later Military and Repatriation Hospital (1915-1953) phases within the study area means that they are unlikely to make any contribution and increased understanding of the site's research values.
- Any archaeological deposits (fill) associated with the later backfilling of the WWII slit trenches may provide the opportunity to answer a range of research questions associated with early 20th-century institutions and have the potential to be of **local** significance.
- Remains of the WWII slit trenches may have **local** heritage significance through their historical associations with Sydney's civil defence throughout war time. Substantial archaeological remains of the trenches may have significance to local community groups interested in the history and development of the area and hospital, and the military history of Sydney. These remains have limited archaeological research potential.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the historical research and archaeological analysis in this report:

1. A copy of this report should form part of any SSDA documentation/ application.
2. Based on the limited potential for archaeological remains, no archaeological testing is seen as being necessary but archaeological monitoring should be undertaken. When the development works are within the vicinity of the WWII slit trenches, the site should be subject to archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If remains of the WWII slit trenches are observed during the monitoring program, archaeological recording should entail, as outlined below:
 - A 10m test trench, covering the width of a zig zag slit trench (to be determined upon excavation) and to depth of the archaeological deposit, should be exposed under archaeological supervision.
 - Where fill contains artefacts associated with the Asylum and Military hospital, the archaeologist will recover a representative sample and record the construction material of the exposed trench.
3. An Unexpected Finds Procedure should be prepared to manage any heritage items and/ or relics found during works to manage heritage items and/ or relics not identified and considered in this report.
4. The Heritage Council of NSW must be notified when relics are discovered. Additional assessment and approval may be required prior to work continuing in the affected area(s) based on the nature of the discovery.

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Study Area	1
1.3	Previous Reports	2
1.4	Authorship	2
1.5	Acknowledgments	2
1.6	Limitations	3
1.7	Abbreviations	3
1.8	Glossary	3
2.0	STATUTORY CONTEXT	5
2.1	Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979, Part 4 Division 4.7	5
2.2	NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>	5
2.3	Randwick Local Environment Plan 2012	6
2.4	Archaeological Guidelines	7
3.0	HISTORIC BACKGROUND	8
3.1	Introduction	8
3.2	The Natural landscape	8
3.3	Portion 379 & Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum	8
3.4	20th-Century Land-Use	10
4.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	15
4.1	Archaeological Excavations in the Vicinity	15
4.2	Destitute Children's Asylum Randwick – Anne Bickford and Associates	15
4.3	Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum – Austral Archaeology and Godden Mackay	15
4.4	Pow Hospital Medical Research Institute Project Stage 2a	16
4.5	Pow Hospital Comprehensive Cancer & Blood Disorder Development	16
4.6	Randwick Campus Redevelopment Site	16
5.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	17
5.1	Introduction	17
5.2	Existing Archaeological Assessments	17
5.3	Previous Impacts	17
5.4	Summary Timeline	18
5.5	Assessment of Archaeological Potential	19
6.0	HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	21
6.1	Heritage Significance	21
6.2	Assessment of Heritage Significance	21
6.3	Statement of Heritage Significance	24
7.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	25
7.1	Impact assessment: The Program	25
7.2	Impacts of Proposed Works	25
7.3	Mitigation Strategy	25

8.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN	28
8.1	Research Design	28
8.2	Archaeological Monitoring.....	28
8.3	Personnel	28
8.4	Research Questions	28
8.5	Artefact Cataloguing & Repository	28
8.6	Archaeological Monitoring Report	29
9.0	RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	30
9.1	Results	30
9.2	Recommendations.....	30
10.0	REFERENCES.....	32
10.1	Maps and Illustrations	32
10.2	Statutory Documents	32
10.3	Published sources and reports.....	32

Document Status

STATUS	DATE SUBMITTED	PURPOSE	AUTHOR	REVIEWED
Internal	20.05.2019	Internal review	Iona Kat McRae	Mike Hincks Kylie Seretis Tony Lowe
Draft 1	23.05.2019	Client review	Iona Kat McRae	Kylie Seretis Mary Casey
Draft 2	28.05.2019	Client review	Iona Kat McRae	Kylie Seretis Mary Casey
Final	09.07.2019	For Issue	Iona Kat McRae	Kylie Seretis Mary Casey

RANDWICK CAMPUS REDEVELOPMENT INTEGRATED ASB ADDITION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Casey & Lowe, Archaeology & Heritage, have been engaged by Advisian, on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW (HI), to provide historical archaeological advisory services as part of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project. The proposed works, part of the Integrated Acute Services Building (IASB) Addition (described in more detail in Section 7.0), include the following core elements:

- The UNSW Eastern Expansion to the new Acute Services Building (ASB)
- Associated modifications within the IASB
- The lowering of a section of Hospital Road (South)
- Landscaping.

The development will be the subject of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The following Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) provides an assessment of archaeological potential for the study area. The report also outlines the archaeological approach and methodology to mitigate construction impacts to any potential historic (non-Aboriginal) archaeological 'relics' or deposits within the study area.

1.2 STUDY AREA

The study area is situated at the southern end of Hospital Road, Randwick (Figure 1.1). The site encompasses parts of the rear yards of Nos 35-45 Eurimbla Avenue, a section of Hospital Road and a section of the Prince of Wales (POW) Hospital, being Delivery Drive (vehicle entry to the existing loading dock) (Figure 1.2).

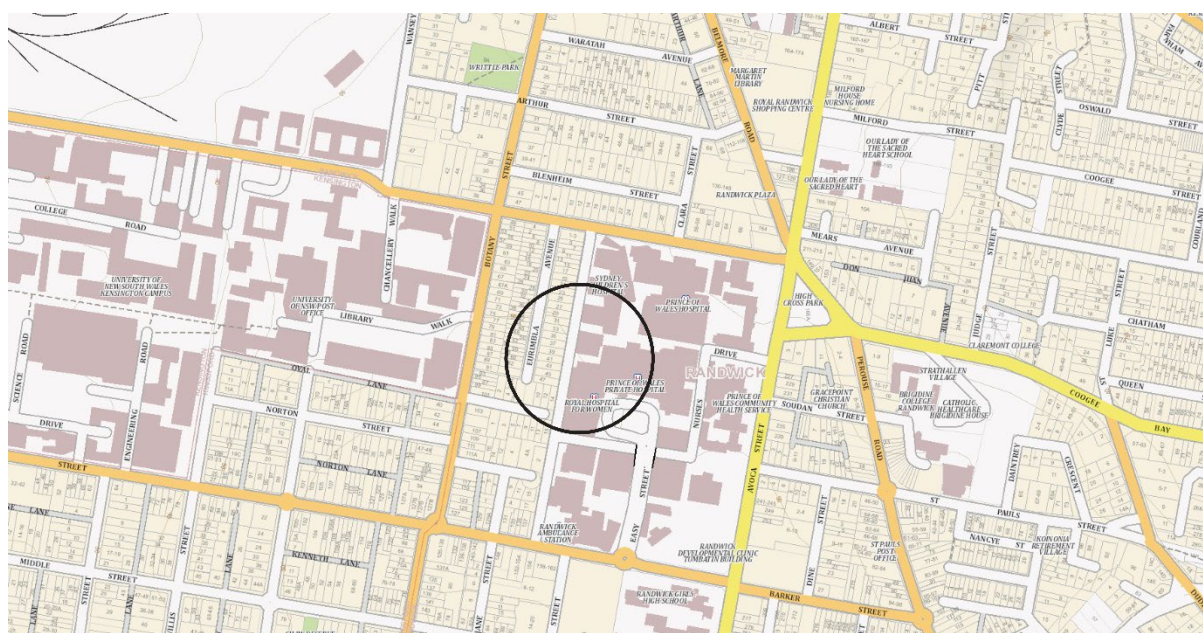


Figure 1.1: Location plan of the study area (circled) within the broader context. SIX Maps imagery 2019.

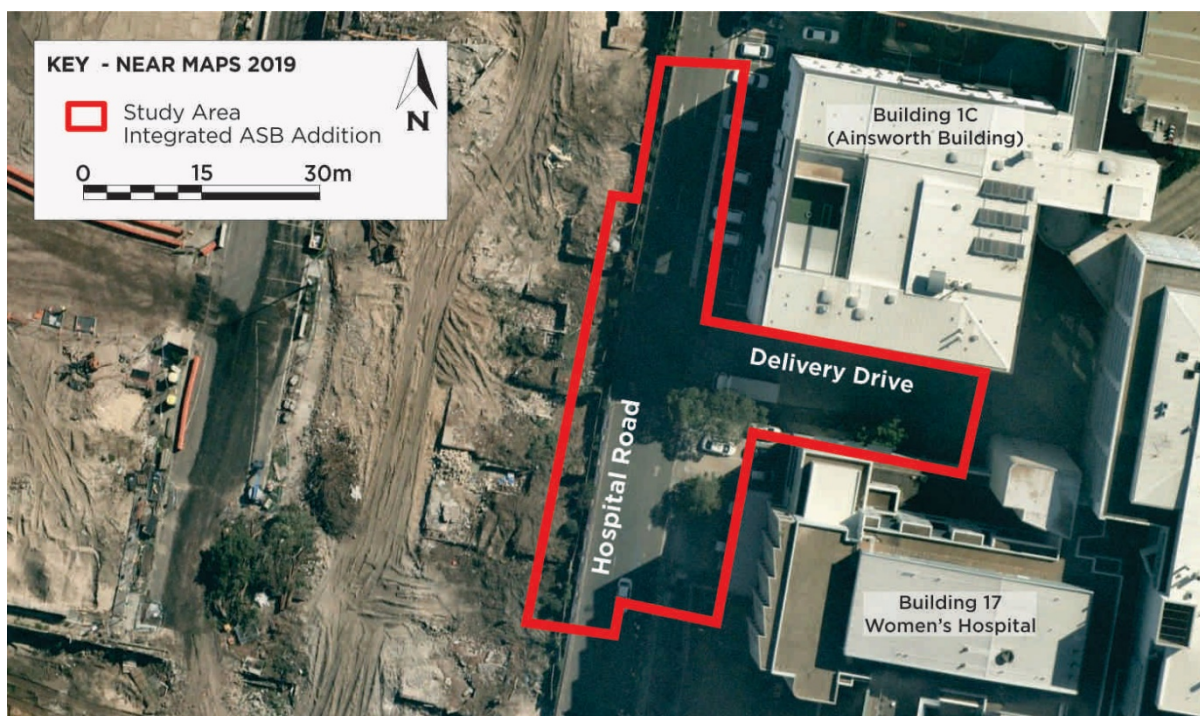


Figure 1.2: Detailed satellite view of the study area. Near Maps imagery 2019.

1.3 PREVIOUS REPORTS

The potential archaeological resource of the study area has been subject to several previous reports which have helped to inform the current report. These include:

- *Prince of Wales Hospital Randwick Campus Redevelopment Stage 1 & 2 Historical Archaeological Assessment / Archaeological Research Design S140 Application*, Casey & Lowe for Lend Lease Building, December 2018.
- *Randwick Campus Redevelopment Historical Archaeological Assessment*, Casey & Lowe for Advisian on behalf of HI, April 2018.
- *Prince of Wales Hospital Randwick Campus Site Investigation Report: Archaeology Report*, GML for ARCADIS, November 2016.
- *European Archaeological Assessment, corner of Acova and High Streets, Prince of Wales Hospital Complex, Randwick*, Casey & Lowe for WorleyParsons, December 2011.
- *The Prince of Wales Hospital Campus Randwick Conservation Management Plan*, Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd, August 1997.

1.4 AUTHORSHIP

This report was prepared by Dr Kat McRae, Senior Archaeologist, Casey & Lowe, with reference to previously written reports above. The report was reviewed by Mike Hincks, Senior Archaeologist, Kylie Seretis, Mary Casey and Tony Lowe, Directors, Casey & Lowe.

1.5 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Claire Jones, Advisian
Robert Power, Advisian

1.6 LIMITATIONS

This report is designed to assess the impact of proposed works on potential historical archaeological remains situated within the study area. It does not deal with the potential of the study area to retain evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

The report is based on previous historical and archaeological research. There was sufficient time and funding to complete this report to a quality standard.

1.7 ABBREVIATIONS

c.	circa
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DP	Deposited Plan
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
HI	Health Infrastructure NSW
HLRV	Historic Land Records Viewer
LPI	Land and Property
No. / Nos	Number / Numbers
OSD	Old System Deed
POW	Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick
REF	Reviews of Environmental Factors
SANSW	State Archives of NSW
SLNSW	State Library of NSW
SMH	The Sydney Morning Herald
SOHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
SSDA	State Significant Development Application
UNSW	University of New South Wales

1.8 GLOSSARY

The following terms are used in this report:

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (NON-INDIGENOUS/EUROPEAN)

Historical Archaeology (in NSW) is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the British occupation of NSW in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. Historical archaeology includes an examination of how the late 18th and 19th-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

- Archaeological Sites:
- below ground: relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
- above ground: buildings, works, agricultural and industrial structures, and relics that are intact or ruined.
- cultural landscapes: major foreshore reclamation
- maritime sites: infrastructure and shipbuilding
- shipwrecks
- structures associated with maritime activities.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE / ITEM

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OR EXCAVATION

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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

Monitoring is a regular archaeological practice used on many building and development sites. Efforts are made so that monitoring will not impact on the planned works or unduly hold up contractors' work schedules.

RESEARCH DESIGN

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

RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'.¹

RELIC

Means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance.²

¹ Taken from NSW Heritage Branch 2009 Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', Heritage Branch, Department of Planning [Sydney], p 11.

² NSW Heritage Act 1977, Definitions, Part 1.4

2.0 STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING & ASSESSMENT ACT 1979, PART 4 DIVISION 4.7

The current development, part of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project, will be the subject of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act.

2.1.1 SECTION 4.41 APPROVALS ETC LEGISLATION THAT DO NOT APPLY TO STAGE 1

Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act removes the need for approvals under Section 139 or Section 57 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, as such the Minister for Planning (or delegate) is the consent authority for impacts to relics under the EP&A Act.

DP&E, as part of their assessment, may consult with the Office of Environment and Heritage (the Heritage Division and the Aboriginal Heritage Section). Any assessments, recommendations and reporting will need to be generally consistent with the relevant Heritage Council or OEH guidelines.

Further, Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act does not exempt government agency requirements under s170 and notification of the discovery of relics under s146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, or the notification of the discovery of Aboriginal objects under s89 of the NP&W Act.

2.2 NSW HERITAGE ACT 1977

The Heritage Act is the main legislation that protects heritage and manages archaeological remains including relics.

A 'relic' is an item of 'environmental heritage' which is defined by the Act as:

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

A relic as further defined by the Act as:

... any deposit, object or material evidence that:

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

is of State or local heritage significance.

The relics provisions relating to s139 of the Heritage Act 1977 are suspended by S4.41 of the EP&A Act (above).

As a result, an excavation permit is not required for this project. Project specific conditions of approval will apply. However, Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977* the notification of discovery of relic - still applies:

A person who is aware or believes that he or she has discovered or located a relic (in any circumstances, and whether or not the person has been issued with a permit) must:

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

2.3 RANDWICK LOCAL ENVIRONMENT PLAN 2012

The Randwick Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012 has no listed heritage items or archaeological sites within the study area. The study area is in the vicinity of a number of heritage-listed items, including the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery (I390) and the Prince of Wales Hospital group (Main Block, Catherine Hayes Hospital and Superintendent's residence) (I388). Parts of the POW Hospital are part of the High Cross Conservation Area (Figure 2.1).

Under an SSD the heritage provisions of the LEP do not apply.

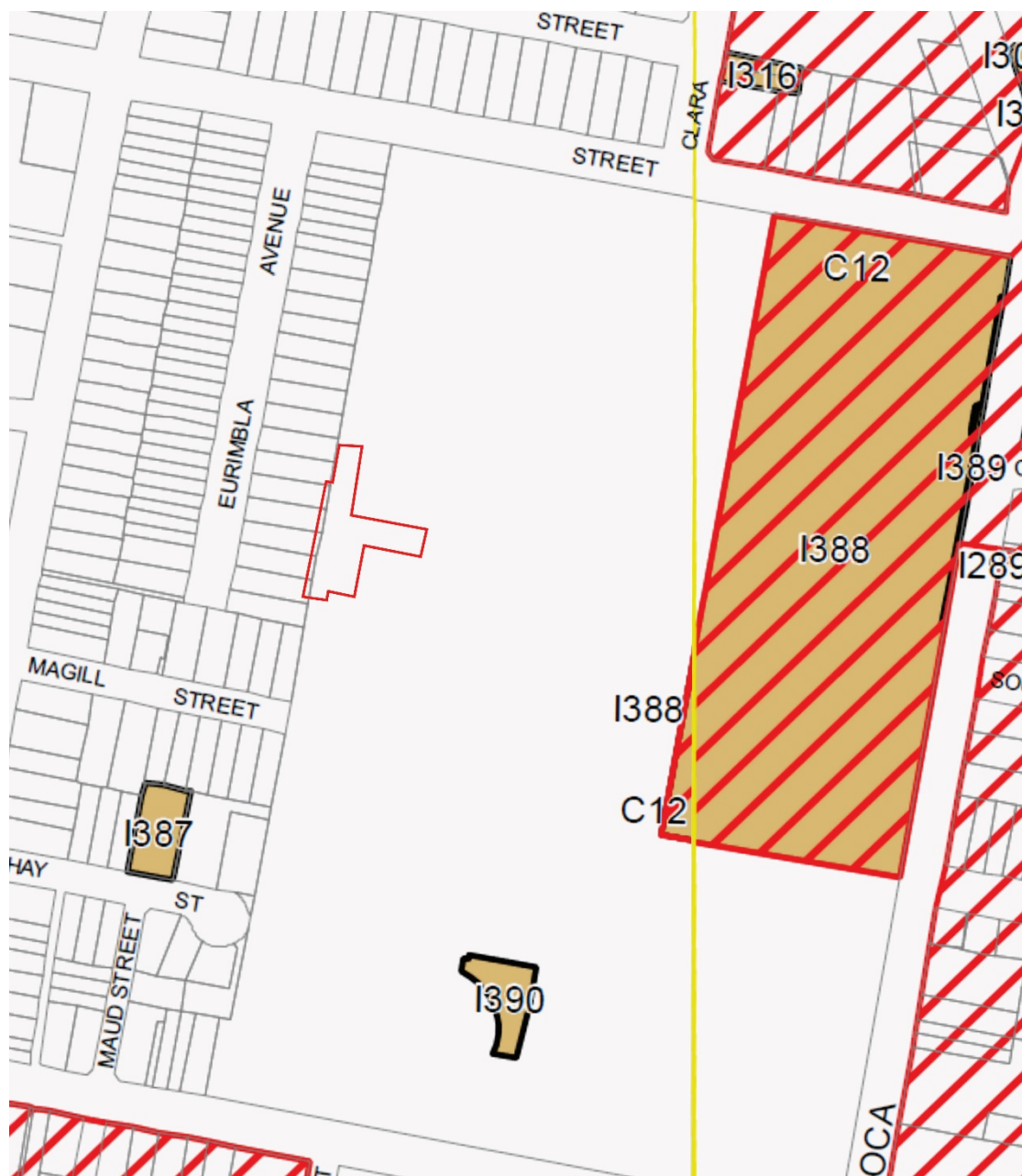


Figure 2.1: Detail of 'Heritage Map - Sheet HER_002_010_20140604 and HER_007_010_20121130'. The study areas are marked in red. Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012.

2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

2.4.1 BURRA CHARTER

The *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013* (The Burra Charter) is widely acknowledged as the principal guiding document for managing places of cultural significance. The Burra Charter defines the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in the conservation of places of heritage significance. The Burra Charter has been adopted as the standard for best practice conservation of heritage places in Australia.

The management of heritage sites in NSW should conform to the requirements of The Burra Charter. Many of the following guidelines provide for best practice conservation approaches and can be used to inform all the management of the archaeological remains.

2.4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

There are a range of archaeological guidelines which inform the management of the archaeology or relics:

- *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996.
- *Assessing Significance for Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009.
- *NSW Heritage Manual*, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996.
- *Historical Archaeological Investigations: A Code of Practice*, NSW Department of Planning, 2006.
- *Historical Archaeological Sites, Investigation and Conservation Guidelines*, Department of Planning and NSW Heritage Council, 1993.
- *Excavation Director's Assessment Criteria*, NSW Heritage Office.
- *ICHAM Charter, The ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage*, ICOMOS International, 1990.
- *Practice Note – The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice*, Australia ICOMOS 2013.
- *Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations*, UNESCO, 1956.
- *Heritage Interpretation Policy and Guidelines*, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, August 2005.
- *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items*, Heritage Information Series, NSW Heritage Office, 2006.

3.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The following historical background is drawn largely from the historical research presented in the 1997 CMP and 2016 Site Investigation Report for the POW Hospital site, as well as at the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Site conducted by Dr Terry Kass, historian, for Casey & Lowe 2018.

The key events in the history of the study area are summarised below. Note that part of the study area (west of Hospital Road) has been subject to archaeological excavation, demolition works and bulk excavation as part of Stage 1 of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project in 2018-2019 (SSDA 9113).

3.2 THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE

Prior to the 1880s, European settlement in the Randwick area was sparse. Much of the area was dominated by sandy heathland interspersed with swamps.³ A painting of Randwick Road in 1865 (Figure 3.1) depicts the sandhills and scrubby heath that characterised much of the district.



Figure 3.1: View of Old Toll Bar, Randwick Road, c.1865, depicting the sandhills and scrubby heath that characterised the area at this time. Source: Old Toll Bar, Randwick Rd., Samuel Elyard, Album, SLNSW DGD 5, f 13.

3.3 PORTION 379 & RANDWICK DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM

3.3.1 EARLY LAND GRANTS, PORTION 379

On 12 October 1850 Assistant Surveyor Lewis Gordon surveyed two Crown parcels of land (Portions 379 and 380) later granted to Simeon and James Pearce. Part of the study area is situated within Portion 379 (Figure 3.2).

Portion 379 was conveyed to James Pearce on 31 December 1852.⁴ 'The Willows', a stone cottage, was constructed on High Street shortly thereafter and plans show the cottage surrounded by 'garden',⁵ likely situated to the north of the current study area. Following

³ Benson, D and Howell, J. 1990 *Taken for granted: The bushland of Sydney and its suburbs*, pg. 92, 94.

⁴ OLD, No 133 Book 26.

⁵ E J H Knapp Jr. survey of 14 Nov 1959. Surveyor General Sketch Book 8 folio 72.

his death in 1876, James Pearce's Estate, including Portion 379, passed into the hands of trustees. His widow, Sophia, continued to live at 'the Willows' until her death in 1896.⁶



Figure 3.2: Lewis Gordon's 1850 survey of Portion 379 (note Portion 380 to the south) also depicting the general topography of the area. Study areas are marked in red and yellow. Source: C.589.690, Crown Plan.

In October 1886, the trustees of the James Pearce Estate leased part of the Portion 379 grant to his sons, Charles Morton Pearce and Alfred Pearce, nurserymen, for 6 years and 6 months.⁷ The brothers used the land as a plant nursery, and by the late 1880s approximately 12 acres of land were under cultivation, with:

...three new glasshouses in size 40 ft by 12 ft each, a large hothouse, 50 ft by 12 ft, two or three smaller glasshouses, several large bushhouses [sic], and a "bush house" covered with scrim 40 ft by 15 ft.⁸

Reference was made to 'a small watercourse' on the property. It was claimed that the wells or ponds on the property did not dry out.⁹ The area continued to be used as a nursery until the early 20th century, when the property was transferred to Harold Longworth, builder, on 22 December 1911 and the land subdivided (below Section 3.4.1).

3.3.2 1855-1915: RANDWICK DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM¹⁰

The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children was formed by members of the Benevolent Society NSW in 1852. Originally opened at Ormond House in Paddington, the building was shortly crowded and required major renovations. In 1855, and with considerable impetus from Simeon Pearce, the Government granted 60 acres at Randwick for the purposes of erecting a permanent Asylum.¹¹

⁶ *Sands Directory* 1888.

⁷ NRS 17513, Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packet, RPA 7591, SANSW.

⁸ *Sydney Mail*, 25 May 1889, p. 1070.

⁹ *Sydney Mail*, 25 May 1889, p. 1070.

¹⁰ This history is adapted from the historical research presented in the *POW Hospital Campus CMP* 1997.

¹¹ *SMH* 31 Jul 1855, p. 4.

Edmund Blacket was commissioned to design the Asylum in 1855. His plan involved two separate blocks, one of which would act as the Asylum itself, and the other as a model farm, creating a self-supporting institution designed to ‘re-educate’ the children within it through hard work and separation from the vices of the inner city. The Asylum was largely completed by February 1857 and occupied by March 1858. During this time the land in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum buildings, with the support of local nursery-men, was planted with trees, ornamental shrubs, and vegetables.

The Receiving House, situated to the immediate northeast of the current project area, was completed c.1878 (Figure 3.3), following an outbreak of ophthalmia highlighting the need for an isolation ward.¹² The land further to the southwest was abandoned owing to the poor quality of the land. With the model farm located outside the original grant, the majority of the property, including the current study area, was unused.

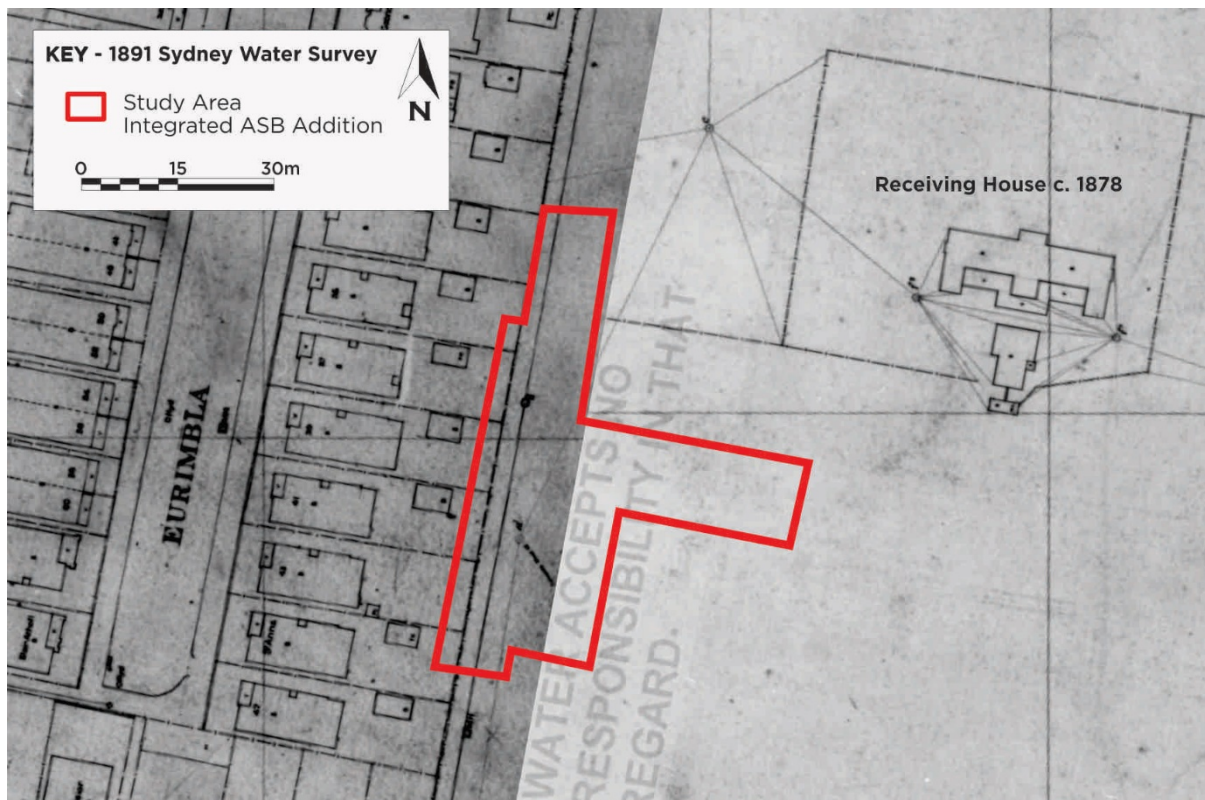


Figure 3.3: Sydney Water PWD Plan, c.1891, overlaid with new data (including the early 20th-century cottages along Eurimbla Avenue) in 1935. The Receiving House within the Asylum grounds is situated to the northeast of the study area. Study areas are marked in red and yellow. Source: Sydney Water PWD Sheet Nos 36 and 37.

3.4 20TH-CENTURY LAND-USE

3.4.1 SUBDIVISION AND EURIMBLA AVENUE

A subdivision survey for Portion 379 was completed by Licensed Surveyor S. R. Dobbie in April 1912 (Figure 3.4). The survey (DP 7745) was registered on 8 July 1914. As well as subdividing the land, Eurimbla Avenue was created. ‘The Willows’ was likely demolished at this time, although no buildings were shown on this survey.

¹² Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd *POW Hospital Campus CMP* 1997, p. 75.



Figure 3.4: DP 7745, the subdivision of this land in April 1912 by S. R. Dobbie established the cadastral pattern of this land and laid out Eurimbla Avenue. Source: DP 7745.

The first houses along (east) Eurimbla Avenue appear in Sands Directory in 1917, although these are likely outside the current project area. Lots 42-51 (DP 7745) on the eastern side of Eurimbla Avenue were re-subdivided into 12 lots in July 1926 (DP 13995) (Figure 3.5).

however, undertaken during the immediate post-war years. By 1918, 21 additional wards or huts were constructed within the hospital grounds, predominantly within the southwest portion of the site. In the immediate vicinity of the study area these buildings included the Tubercular Ward, east of the current study area (Figure 3.6), and several auxiliary buildings for use as nurses quarters adjacent to the Receiving House, including 'The Sand Dunes' in c.1936. These works apparently required considerable excavation, as well as detonation of bedrock, to create a level building surface.¹⁵

With the exception of several zig zag slit trenches visible in the 1943 aerials (Figure 3.6) there is little evidence of any significant construction within the current project area. Slit trenches were excavated throughout Sydney following the 1942 attack by Japanese midget submarines in Sydney Harbour and the shelling of eastern Sydney and Newcastle by larger submarines in June 1942.¹⁶

The slit trenches are thought to have been typically excavated to a depth of c.2m (6ft) and often lined with sandbags and sheets of iron to stabilise the sides. They were not, however, designed to be air raid shelters, which were substantially built reinforced brick and/or concrete structures, such as in Hyde Park.¹⁷ The design of these trenches was more with ground attack in mind - the zig zag was meant to prevent an enemy soldier entering the trench at one end and being able to fire along its length with an automatic weapon.

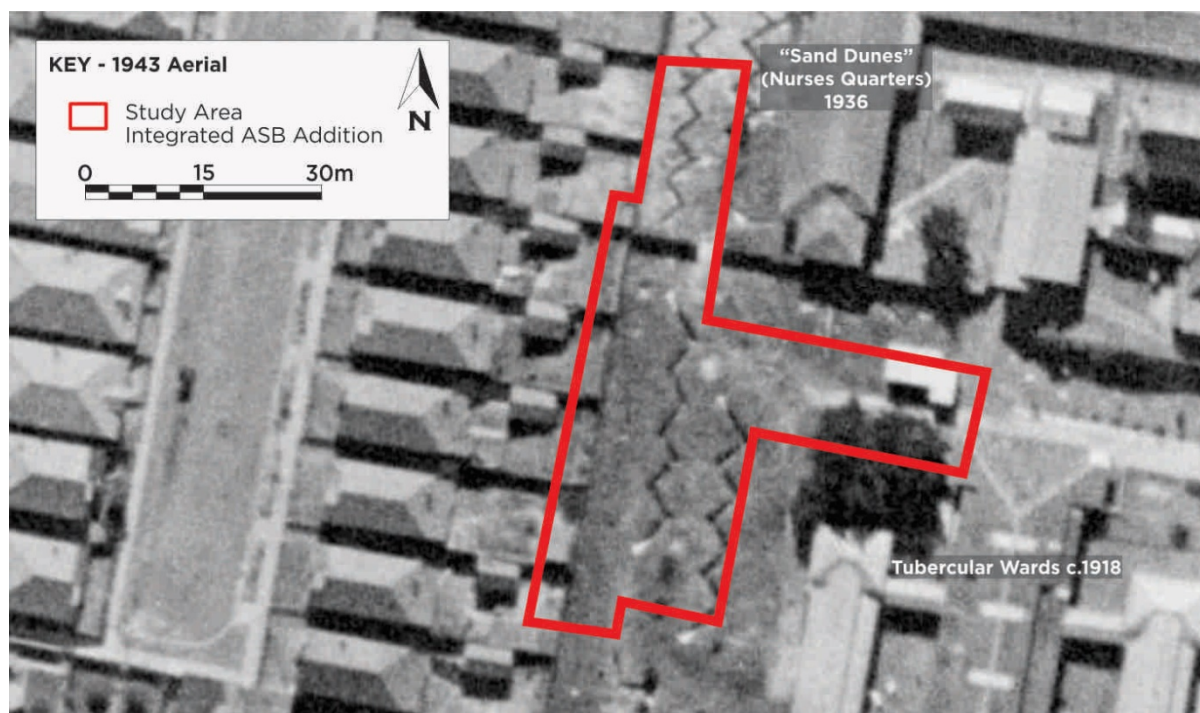


Figure 3.6: The 1943 aerial photograph shows the extent of development in the study area, specifically the zig zag slit trenches within the military hospital and the early 20th-century cottages along Eurimbla Ave. Source: SIX Maps accessed 09.05.2019.

3.4.3 1953-PRESENT: PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL

Since 1953 the POW Hospital site has undergone significant development. Within the vicinity of the study area this includes the construction of the Sydney Children's Hospital in 1977 (Building 1C) and the Royal Hospital for Women (Building No. 17) in 1997.

¹⁵ Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd *POW Hospital Campus CMP* 1997, p. 22.

¹⁶ Ten shells landed in several eastern suburbs, including in Bellevue Hill, Bondi and Woollahra. <https://www.awm.gov.au/visit/exhibitions/underattack/bombed/sydney>; <https://www.ozatwar.com/japsubs/japshell01.htm>.

¹⁷ <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-10-12/curious-sydney-air-raid-shelters-wwii/9013568>.

The construction of these buildings involved the demolition of several earlier structures, specifically the Tubercular Ward, the Receiving House and several auxiliary buildings built in the early 20th century, including 'The Sand Dunes'. It should be noted that while there are no basement levels for the Sydney Children's Hospital, any significant archaeological remains in this area were likely removed during the program of substantial earthworks prior to its construction. The basement of Building 17 is expected to have removed the archaeology within its footprint, and potentially within the immediate surrounds.

Hospital Road is absent from the 1967 Parish Map (Figure 3.7) and was apparently established as part of major works to the hospital during the 1970s.¹⁸

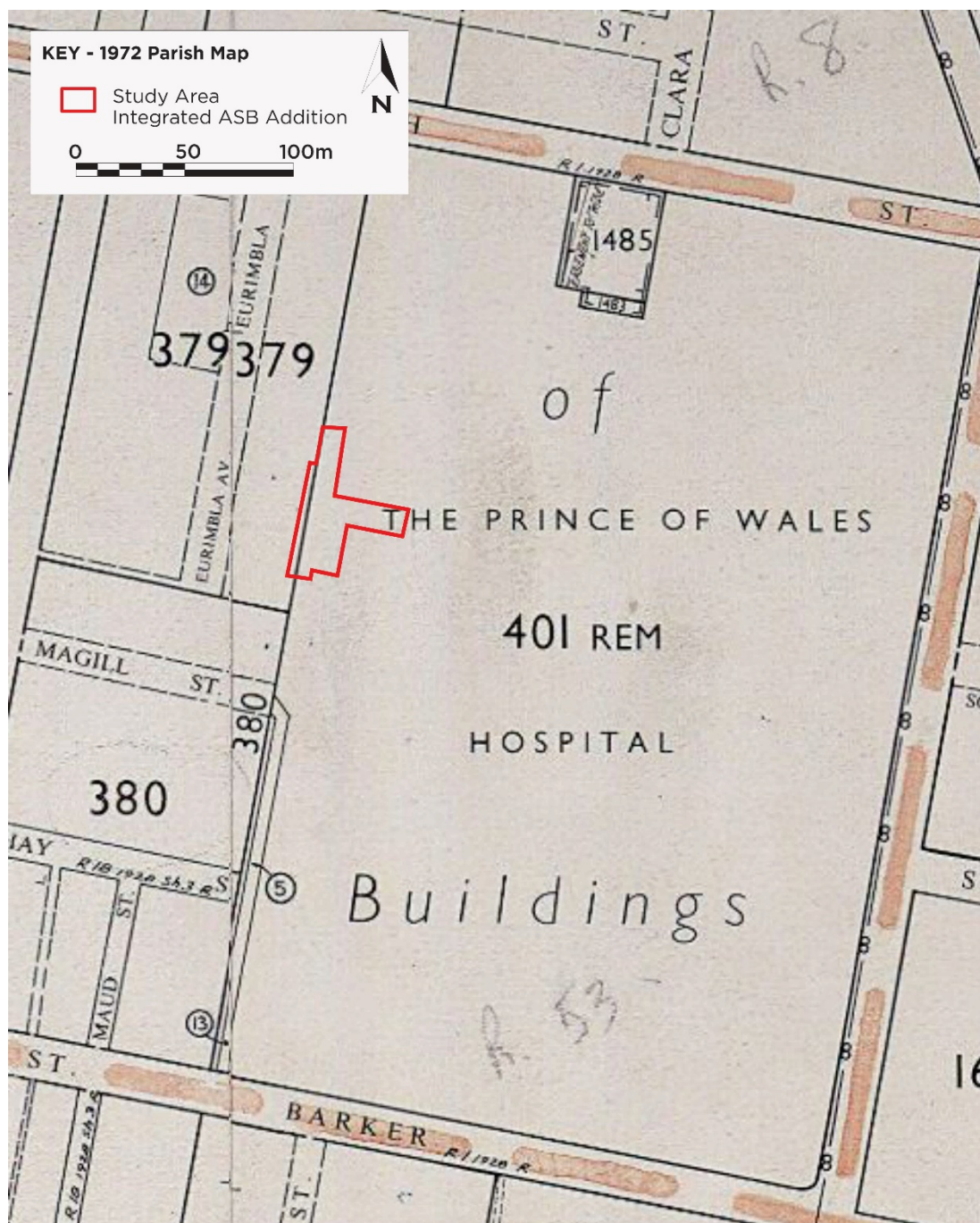


Figure 3.7: Detail of parish map of Alexandria, County Cumberland LTO Charting Maps 19th Oct 1967. Source: HLRV, NSW LPI Historic Map Collection.

¹⁸ The road is visible in the 1970s aerial presented in GML 2016, Figure 3.31.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN THE VICINITY

The following section provides a brief summary of the results of known historical archaeological investigations within the vicinity of, and incorporating, the study area. The majority of these archaeological programs have focused on the POW Hospital site, particularly the former Asylum Cemetery. Research and results from these investigations can help inform our understanding of the types of remains and levels of preservation that can be expected within the study area.

4.2 DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM RANDWICK - ANNE BICKFORD AND ASSOCIATES¹⁹

Archaeological testing was undertaken by Anne Bickford and Associates in 1993-1994 in the southwest of the POW site, underlying several extant 1918 Military Huts in the presumed location of the former Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery.

Test trenches were opened in several areas between the extant huts. No evidence for *in situ* burials was observed during the excavations. Initial excavations identified a single cranial fragment, however, a second phase of investigations (late 1994) identified a further 60 fragments. Building material and artefacts, including several loose sandstone blocks, were associated with both the Asylum phase and later use of the site as a Military Hospital. There was significant evidence to suggest sand fill had been brought in to level the area for the construction of the Military Huts.

4.3 RANDWICK DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM - AUSTRAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND GODDEN MACKAY²⁰

The Asylum Cemetery was excavated by Austral Archaeology and Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants for the South East Sydney Area Health Service in 1995. The cemetery was located in the southern area of the former Asylum grounds, and its records indicate that a minimum of 174 children were buried there between 1863 and 1891.

Archaeological excavations of the cemetery revealed the burials of approximately 175 children, comprised of 65 *in situ* burials and a further 216 individual skeletal elements recovered from dispersed burials. Archaeological examination of the remains suggests coffins were simple single-layer wooden boxes, with no evidence for coffin hardware. Very few personal items, with the exception of buttons, pins and Rosary, were found, in contrast to contemporary 19th-century burials.

In addition to the cemetery remains, evidence for extensive landscaping of the site during formation of the Military Hospital was recorded, as well as services and structural remains of the 1918 Military Huts.

¹⁹ Anne Bickford and Associates 1994 *Destitute Children's Asylum Randwick 1852 - 1916. Excavation of the Site of the Cemetery*, report for Eastern Sydney Area Health Services, POW, February 1994.

²⁰ Godden Mackay/Austral Archaeology 1995 *Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery. Archaeological Excavation. Interim Report. Completion of Northern Area*; 1996 *Archaeological Investigations Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery Interim Report*; 1997 *The POW Project 1995 Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery Archaeological Investigation Vol 1*, report for South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Department of Health, December 1997.

4.4 POW HOSPITAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE PROJECT STAGE 2A

Archaeological excavations were undertaken by CRM in 2011,²¹ prior to the construction of the Neurosciences Research Australia building in the southwest corner of the POW site.

Open area excavations along Barker Street revealed the remains of the four late 19th-century (c.1884) cottages associated with the Destitute Children's Hospital. Although the development of the site in the 1980s had removed entire sections of the buildings, substantial footings were identified. Within the yard areas evidence of a timber paling fence was identified and several rubbish pits, containing a mixture of domestic rubbish and material associated with the Military Hospital, were scattered throughout the vacant land to the west of the buildings.

4.5 POW HOSPITAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER & BLOOD DISORDER DEVELOPMENT

Archaeological testing was undertaken by Casey & Lowe in the area adjacent to the Superintendent's Cottage, on the corner of High and Avoca Streets, prior to the construction of the new Comprehensive Cancer & Blood Disorder Clinic at POW in 2012.²²

A total of eight test trenches were opened in areas to the west, east and south of the Superintendent's Cottage. There was no archaeological evidence for structures, cuts, or deposits identified in any of the trenches, and the small quantities of mid-late 19th or early 20th-century ceramic material was recovered from secondary deposits. Throughout all trenches there was evidence for extensive mid-late 20th-century modifications to the land.

4.6 RANDWICK CAMPUS REDEVELOPMENT SITE

Archaeological monitoring and excavations were conducted by Casey & Lowe in 2018-2019, on the block to the west of the POW site, and including part of the study area, as part of Stage 1 and 2 of the Randwick Redevelopment Project.

Open area archaeological excavation was focused on the area of the 1850s cottage 'The Willows', its amenities and outbuildings. A test trench was also excavated to determine the survival and nature of the timber building that may have been storage for the Pearce's nursery, although no evidence of this structure was identified in excavations. Sandstone footings and associated deposits of the 1850s cottage 'The Willows', as well as remains of a cesspit and well adjacent to the house were identified. There was no evidence that the site had ever been used as a rubbish tip, although garden soil on the western side of the cottage contained a large number of artefacts associated with the late 19th-century occupation of the property.

Observations of the landform show that 'The Willows' was built within an extensive dune formation on a high ridge that sloped predominantly to the south.

²¹ CRM 2011 Prince of Wales Hospital medical research institute project Stage 2A : Archaeological investigation Destitute Children's Asylum Cottages, report for Winton Associates on behalf of POW Medical Research Institute.

²² Casey & Lowe 2012 Prince of Wales Hospital CCBDC Development Non-Indigenous Archaeological Testing, report to Thinc Projects on behalf of Prince of Wales, May 2012.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section identifies the potential archaeological resource of the study area. The assessment is informed by a review of the historical land use (Section 2.0) and an examination of previous archaeological studies within the vicinity (Section 4.0). The archaeological potential for much of the study area, specifically within the rear yards of Eurimbla Avenue and within the 'Clinical Core' of POW, has been subject of earlier review. These assessments are summarised below.

5.2 EXISTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

5.2.1 EURIMBLA AVENUE – CASEY & LOWE 2018

Part of the study area (the rear yards of Nos 35-45 Eurimbla Avenue) was assessed in Casey & Lowe's 2018 AA/ARD for Stage 1 of works as part of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project. The identified potential archaeological remains are summarised below in Table 5.1. Overall there was a **Nil-Low** potential for archaeological remains anticipated within the current study area, due predominately to the extent of post-1911 construction impacts and subsequent alterations undertaken on residential properties currently occupying the site.

Table 5.1: Potential archaeological remains within Stage 1 study area.

Location	Phase	Potential Archaeology	Types of Remains
East of Eurimbla Avenue	Phase 3: 1910-present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of sand hill. Levelling for subdivision including reported rubbish dumping. Existing residences from 1921. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbed/removed sand deposits. Buried rubbish fills from the turn of the century

No significant archaeological remains within the study area were recovered during Stage 1 works confirming this assessment.

5.2.2 POW: CLINICAL CORE – GML 2016

The archaeological potential for POW was assessed by GML in 2016. The current study area, situated within the Clinical Core (between Buildings 1C and 17), was assessed as having **Nil-Low** potential for archaeological remains, due to the expected construction impacts. A review of aerial photography from 1975 suggested the area was cleared and levelled during the construction here. As a result, the area is considered to have a moderate to high level of disturbance, although it is noted that Building No. 1C (the South West Wing of the Sydney Children's Hospital) does not have a basement level.

5.3 PREVIOUS IMPACTS

The redevelopment of the Hospital in the 1970s and 1990s, including the construction of the Children's Hospital (Building 1C, Ainsworth Building), the Royal Hospital for Women (Building 17) and Hospital Road, is expected to have had significant impacts on the archaeological resource within the study area.

The basement of Building 17 will have removed the archaeology within its footprint, and potentially the immediate surrounds. The works associated with the construction of the delivery driveway between Buildings 1C and 17, which slopes significantly to the east (from RL c.56m to RL 46.86m), is also likely to have removed any archaeological resource within this area. Bitumen road and concrete pavement surfaces typically involve the levelling of the area with some compaction, the laying down of blue metal base for drainage. This will have impacts on any ephemeral remains but deeper subsurface features possibly survive.

The archaeological resource to the west of Hospital Road, the rear yards of Nos 35-45 Eurimbla Avenue, was subject to earlier assessment (above Section 5.2). Archaeological excavations as part of Stage 1 works of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project (2018-2019) are now complete and the archaeological resource removed.

5.4 SUMMARY TIMELINE

The following timeline (Table 5.2) summarises the key events within the study area, as identified in the historical analysis in Section 2.0, that have helped to inform the assessment of archaeological potential discussed below.

Table 5.2: Summary Timeline of key events within the study area.

Date	Summary Event
Phase I: The Natural Landscape	
Pre-1850s	Area dominated by sandy heathland interspersed with swamps, no significant land-use.
Phase II: Early Land Grants & the Randwick Destitute Asylum	
1852	Portion 379 conveyed to James Pearce. 'The Willows' constructed shortly after and surrounded by a garden.
1855	60 acres granted for use as an Asylum
1857	The Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum is largely complete (opening in 1858). The land in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum buildings is planted with trees, ornamental shrubs, and vegetables. The land to the southwest, likely including the study area, is deemed inappropriate for cultivation and abandoned.
c.1878	The Receiving House, to the southeast of study area, is constructed.
1886	Part of Portion 379 leased for use as a nursery.
Phase III: 20th Century Subdivision & the Hospital use	
1912	Land subdivided and Eurimbla Avenue created.
1919	TB ward, to the northeast of study area, is constructed. Several auxiliary buildings around the Receiving House constructed.
1930	Houses within the study area (Nos 35-45 Eurimbla Avenue) first appear in the Sands Directory.
c.1936	The 'Sand Dunes', to the northeast of the study area (adjacent to the Receiving House), constructed for use as a nurses' quarters.
1942	Excavation of several slit trenches, visible within the study area in the 1943 aerials.
c.1944	Slit trenches backfilled.
1977	The Receiving House, 'Sand Dunes', and several auxiliary buildings demolished in preparation for the construction of the Sydney Children's Hospital.
1978	Sydney Children's Hospital complete.
1997	Royal Hospital for Women constructed
2018-2019	Bulk excavation of properties along Eurimbla Avenue as part of Stage 1 works of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project.

A composite plan showing the main building activities within the vicinity of the study area is presented below in Figure 5.1.

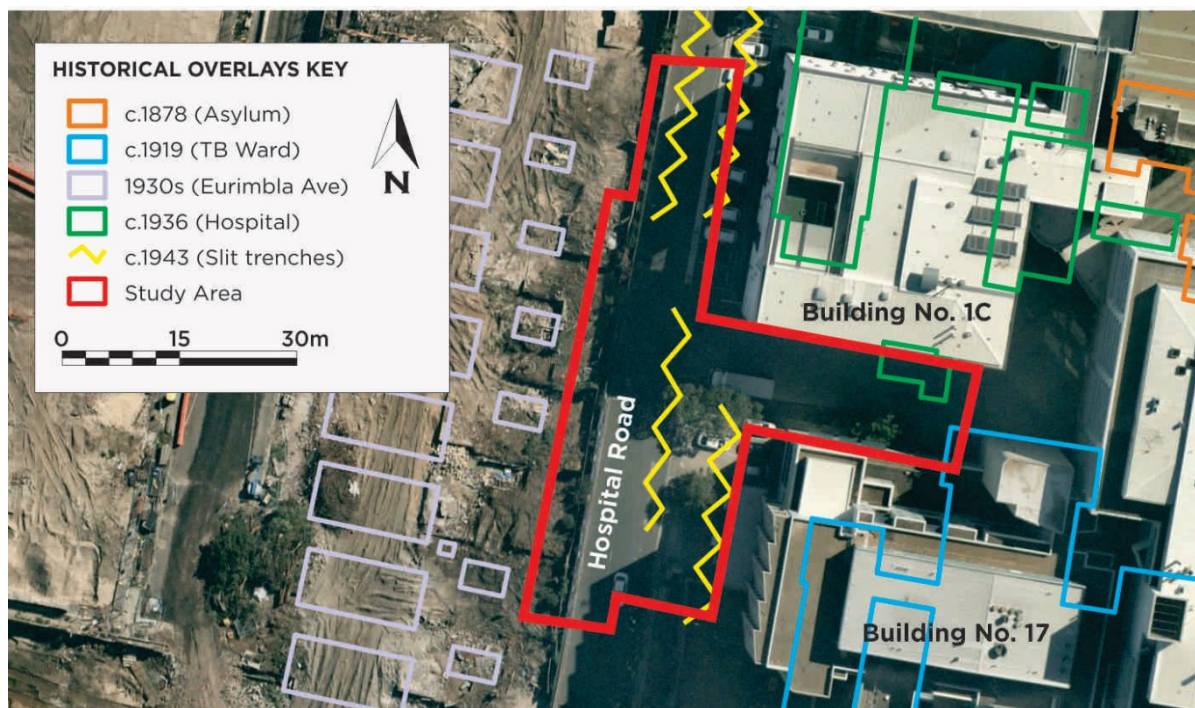


Figure 5.1: Overlay depicting the sequence of historical development within the study area. Developed using a series of historical overlays including the c.1881 Sydney Water survey Plan (with later additions), the 1943 aerial imagery, and modern satellite imagery (Near Maps). Casey & Lowe 2019.

5.5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological potential has been determined using a series of gradations (**Nil-Low**, **Low-Moderate**, and **Moderate-High**) to indicate the degree to which archaeological remains are likely to survive. The types of potential historical archaeological remains identified within the study area are summarised below in Table 5.3 and Figure 5.2. There is a **Nil potential** for archaeological remains to the west of Hospital Road, within the rear yards of Nos 35-45 Eurimbla Avenue (the ASB site). Stage 1 works of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project (2018-2019) are expected to have removed the archaeological resource here.

Phase 1: The Natural Landscape

Prior to the early 20th century the study area was largely undeveloped. Early surveys indicate the area was within an extensive dune formation on a high ridge. Considering the extent of development associated with the construction of the POW Hospital there is a **Nil to Low potential** for evidence of the modification of the original landscape.

Phase 2: Early Land Grants & the Randwick Destitute Asylum

Much of the southwest of the Asylum grounds was deemed inappropriate for cultivation and largely abandoned during the Asylum's use. With the exception of the Receiving House (constructed c.1878) there is little evidence to suggest any substantial land-use within the vicinity of the study area. There is a **Nil to Low potential** for archaeological remains within the study area that may be associated with the Randwick Destitute Asylum.

Phase 3: 20th-Century Subdivision & the Hospital use

The most significant development within the vicinity of the study area was during the inter-war period, with the construction of the Tubercular Ward and the addition of several auxiliary wings around the Receiving House for use as nurses' quarters. Within the study area itself the only identified building activities are the construction of a small auxiliary wing, likely associated with the expansion of the nurse's quarters, and several zig zag slit trenches

visible in the 1943 aerials. Contemporary (c.1942) zig-zagged trenches were exposed during excavation works for the underground electrical substation at High Cross Park, Randwick, as part of the CBD and South East Light Rail construction works in 2017.²³ There is a **Low to Moderate potential** for evidence of WWII slit trenches within Hospital Road, and a **Low potential** for rubbish deposits from the Military Hospital used to backfill the trenches. There is a **Nil to Low potential** for evidence elsewhere within the study area associated with the inter-war use of the site.

Table 5.3: Summary table of potential archaeological remains within the study area.

Location	Potential Remains	Archaeological Potential
Rear Yards, Nos 35-45 Eurimbla Ave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of natural landform. Levelling for subdivision. Existing residences from 1921. 	Nil
Hospital Road & POW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of the natural landform prior to development and cultivation. Reduction of sand hill. Rubbish pits or dumps. Evidence of land clearing / levelling Postholes or structural remains (footings) associated with the Military Hospital phase. Earlier surfaces (packed earth, gravel, paving) and botanical evidence. Other unknown features (wells, cesspits). 	Nil to Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubbish pits or dumps associated with the Military Hospital phase (backfill). 	Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of WWII slit trenches. 	Low to Moderate

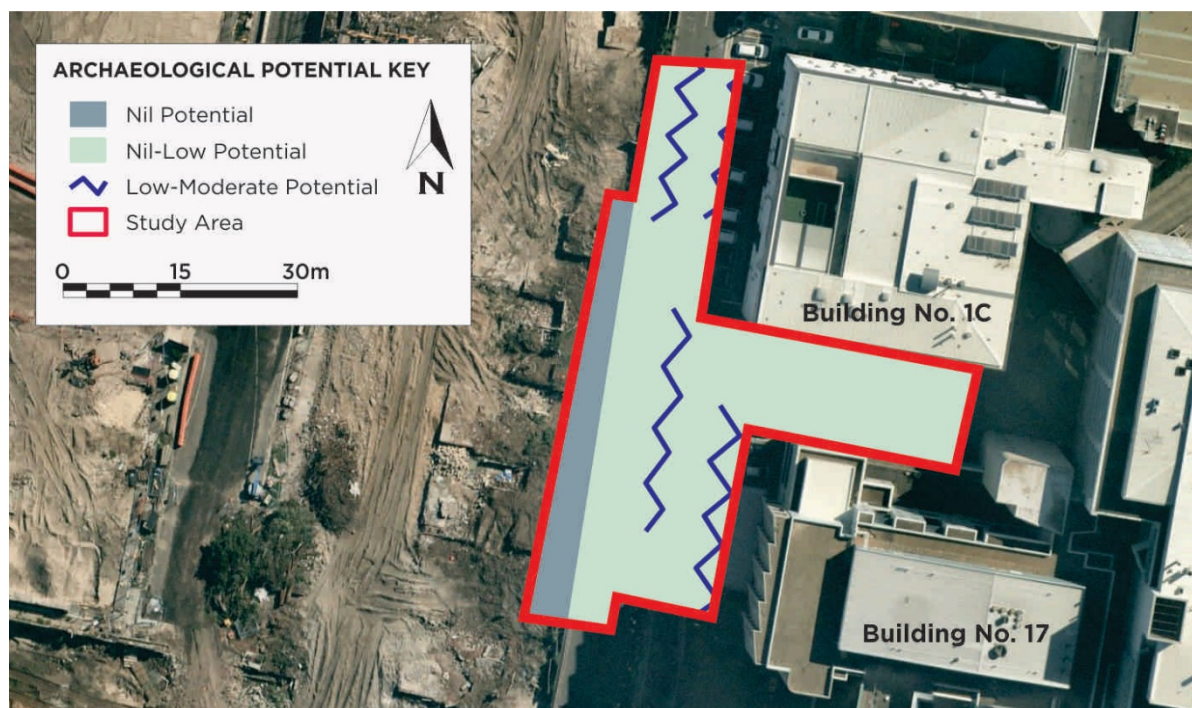


Figure 5.2: Overlay plan of the study area indicating the levels of archaeological potential within the study area. Casey & Lowe 2019. Near Maps base plan accessed 09.05.2019.

²³ The summary of these excavations are found <https://sydneylightrail.transport.nsw.gov.au/news/world-war-ii-air-raid-shelter-found-high-cross-park?fbclid=IwAR2H0EOYEsvwCDS2YbLAu5ICK7T0viv3oFxrMnQNa5CnAP2lxLAJaec18TU> accessed 15.05.2019.

6.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) protects environmental heritage in NSW. Environmental heritage means those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or local heritage significance.

Heritage significance is distinct from archaeological potential. The assessment of archaeological potential considers the probability of physical evidence from previous human activity to still exist on a site. Assessment of heritage significance for archaeological features considers the cultural values associated with those remains.²⁴ To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

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

The following assessment of archaeological heritage significance has been written to be in accordance with the Heritage Branch guidelines: the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.²⁵

If a potential relic is not considered to reach the local or State significance threshold then it is not a relic under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

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

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

6.2 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The following section presents the heritage significance of the potential archaeological resource within the study area, as identified in Section 5.5. The discussion of heritage significance is confined to the study area east of, and including Hospital Road, and does not include areas west of Hospital Road. The archaeological resource in this part of the study area was removed as part of Stage 1 of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion (a) – An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Although situated within the grounds of the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum (1855-1915), the study area remained largely vacant until the early 20th century. The land here was initially intended to serve as a model farm, and although some of the Asylum grounds were under cultivation, much of the site was abandoned. The Receiving House was erected to the immediate northeast of the study area in c.1878, constructed as an isolation ward west of the main hospital following an outbreak of ophthalmia.

²⁴ This distinction has long been recognised by historical archaeologists working in heritage management and was restated in *Practice Note – The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice* (Australia ICOMOS 2013, p 7).

²⁵ NSW Heritage Office 1996 *Archaeological Assessments, Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, pp 25-27; NSW Heritage Office 2001 *Assessing Significance: a NSW Heritage Manual Update*, NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

The most significant development within the vicinity of the study area was during the inter-war period, during the use of the site as a Military Repatriation Hospital (1915-1953), with the construction of the Tubercular Ward and several auxiliary buildings for use as nurses' quarters adjacent to the Receiving House. Several slit trenches were excavated within the study area c.1942. These belong to a broader trend of civil defence throughout Sydney (and Australia), initiated as a response to earlier air raids in 1942 across northern Australia and the attack in Sydney Harbour by Japanese midget submarines (late May – early June 1942), leading to fear of an imminent Japanese attack on NSW. The majority were filled in towards the end of the war when this was no longer likely.

The potential survival of *archaeological remains* (relics) associated with the Asylum and Military Hospital phases is low and is likely to be ephemeral (rubbish pits, postholes, evidence of land clearing), the majority of construction during this period being situated outside the immediate study area.

Under this criterion the expected archaeological resource (relics) from these two phases are **not** considered to be significant at either a State or local level.

Historically, the WWII slit trenches are significant at a **local** level.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

The potential archaeological resource (relics) within the study area is unlikely to be directly associated with a particular individual or group of persons.

Under this criterion, the expected archaeological resource (relics), including remains of the WWII slit trenches (works), are **not** considered to be significant at a State or local level.

AESTHETIC VALUES

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Any potential archaeological remains (relics) within the study area have no predicted potential for aesthetic significance.

Under this criterion, the expected archaeological resource (relics), including any remains of the WWII slit trenches (works) are **not** considered to be significant at a State or local level.

SOCIAL VALUES

Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

No direct public consultation has been conducted for this assessment.

Archaeological remains associated with the Asylum and Military Hospital phases are expected to be ephemeral and are therefore unlikely to have any special social value or significance.

Substantiative remains of the WWII slit trenches, may have significance to local community groups interested in the history and development of the area and hospital, particularly those interested in the military history of Sydney. Under this criterion, the archaeological remains

of the Asylum and Military hospital (relics) are **not** likely to be significant at either a State or local level, however the WWII slit trenches (works) are significant at a **local** level.

RESEARCH VALUES

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

Given the absence of any substantial historical development within the study area, it is expected to retain limited archaeological potential. The predicted ephemeral nature of archaeological evidence associated with either the Asylum or Military Hospital phases means that they are unlikely to make any contribution and increased understanding of the site's research values although intact evidence including rubbish pits containing artefacts from the asylum or military hospital may provide evidence about their operation and level of care.

There is a **low to moderate** potential for the study area to contain evidence of several WWII slit trenches situated within Hospital Road. These were likely backfilled at the end of the war, possibly with rubbish from the Military Hospital. Examination of the trenches would provide details of their construction and intent.

Archaeological deposits (fill) associated with the later backfilling of the trenches provide the opportunity to answer a range of archaeological questions associated with early 20th-century institutions, as well as Sydney's military landscape during WWII. Backfill deposits have the potential to provide material culture illustrating the lives of residents as well as those working at the hospital. Refuse from the hospital may include medical instruments that would provide evidence of the level of medical care available to the patients.

Under this criterion, the archaeological remains (relics) across the site are unlikely to meet the criteria, however if the backfill of the WWII slit trenches is rubbish (relics) from the Military Hospital this may be of **local** significance.

The WWII slit trenches may have limited research potential (construction and use).

RARITY

Criterion (f) - An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The subject site is not considered to have the potential to possess a rare archaeological resource significant to the cultural history of the Randwick area or NSW.

Under this criterion the expected archaeological resource (relics), including remains of the WWII slit trenches (works), are **not** considered to be significant at a State or local level.

REPRESENTATIVENESS

Criterion (g) - An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments; or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments).

Given the absence of any substantial historical development within the study area, archaeological remains (relics) associated with the Asylum and Military Hospital phases are not considered representative.

During WWII slit trenches were excavated in parks and gardens throughout Sydney (and Australia). These works are representative of a broader approach to civil defences

throughout war time, and a direct response to the attack by Japanese submarines on Sydney Harbour (in 1942).

Under this criterion, substantive remains of the slit trenches may be significant at a **local** level.

INTEGRITY

The archaeological resource and potential slit trenches within the study area are expected to have been disturbed by the expansion of the POW in late 20th century, specifically the development of the Sydney Children's Hospital in 1977 (Building No. 17, South West Wing), and the Royal Hospital for Women (Building 1C, Ainsworth Building) in 1997. The construction of these buildings would have involved the demolition of several earlier structures (the Tubercular Ward, the Receiving House and several auxiliary buildings built in the early 20th century, including 'The Sand Dunes').

The basement of Building 17 is expected to have removed the archaeology within its footprint, and potentially within the immediate surrounds. There are no basement levels for the Sydney Children's Hospital, however, any significant archaeological remains in this area were likely removed during the program of levelling prior to its construction.

Bitumen road and concrete pavement surfaces typically involve the levelling of the area with some compaction, and the laying down of blue metal base for drainage. This, alongside any services (electricity, drains etc). will have had impacts on any ephemeral remains but deeper subsurface features, including the slit trenches within Hospital Road, may survive.

6.3 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Despite its position within the grounds of the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum (1855-1915) and the later Military and Repatriation Hospital (1915-1953), the study area remained largely undeveloped during these phases with the majority of construction situated outside the immediate study area.

Historically the most significant development within the study area were several WWII slit trenches (c.1942), of the type that were constructed in parks and gardens throughout Sydney following the Japanese submarine attacks on Sydney Harbour and the Eastern Suburbs. These represent evidence of a time Sydney was under direct threat from a foreign power.

The archaeological resource is predicted to be largely ephemeral, on account of the absence of any substantial historical development within the immediate study area, and as such has a limited research potential. Archaeological deposits associated with the backfilling of the WWII slit trenches and connected to the Asylum or Military hospital, such as refuse (relics) containing medical instrument that provide evidence as to their operation and standard of care, may meet the threshold for **local** heritage significance under Criterion E for their research value. Archaeological remains of the WWII slit trenches (works) may have **local** heritage significance under Criterion A, D & E, through their historical and social associations, and potential research value.

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT: THE PROGRAM

The following section outlines the impacts of the proposed Integrated ASB Addition, as part of works for the Randwick Campus Redevelopment. These works include the lowering of a section of Hospital Road (south), the UNSW Eastern Expansion to the new ASB (base building only) and associated modifications within the ASB, and landscaping. The lowering of the existing Hospital Road is expected to involve bulk excavation which will remove all surviving relics throughout the study area.

The following figures show the impacts:

- Figure 7.1 shows the footprint of the extent of works.
- Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3 are sections through Hospital Road.

7.2 IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS

The lowering of a section of the existing Hospital Road, as delineated in the study area, is expected to require bulk excavation across the entire study area. As excavation of approximately 5m depth is proposed below existing ground levels, all archaeological remains surviving within the study area will be removed by the proposed works.

7.3 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Given the limited potential for archaeological features expected within the study area a program of site inspection or archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during proposed works within the vicinity of the WWII slit trenches. An unexpected finds procedure is considered sufficient to manage any unexpected finds across the site. This will ensure that any evidence of archaeological material is identified and recorded appropriately.

7.3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

When the development works are within the vicinity of the WWII slit trenches, the site should be subject to archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If remains of the WWII slit trenches are observed during the monitoring program, archaeological recording should entail, as outlined below:

- A 10m test trench, covering the width of a zig zag slit trench (to be determined upon excavation) and to depth of the archaeological deposit, should be exposed under archaeological supervision.
- Where fill contains artefacts associated with the Asylum and Military hospital, the archaeologist will recover a representative sample and record the construction material of the exposed trench.

7.3.2 DEVELOP UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE

'Unexpected Finds' can be defined as any unanticipated archaeological discovery of relics.

All works within the Randwick Campus Redevelopment lowering of Hospital Road should be subject to an **Unexpected Finds Procedure**. This procedure will require an archaeologist to be informed of the proposed works and be 'on-call' if archaeological remains or unexpected finds, structures, bottle dumps, etc are encountered.

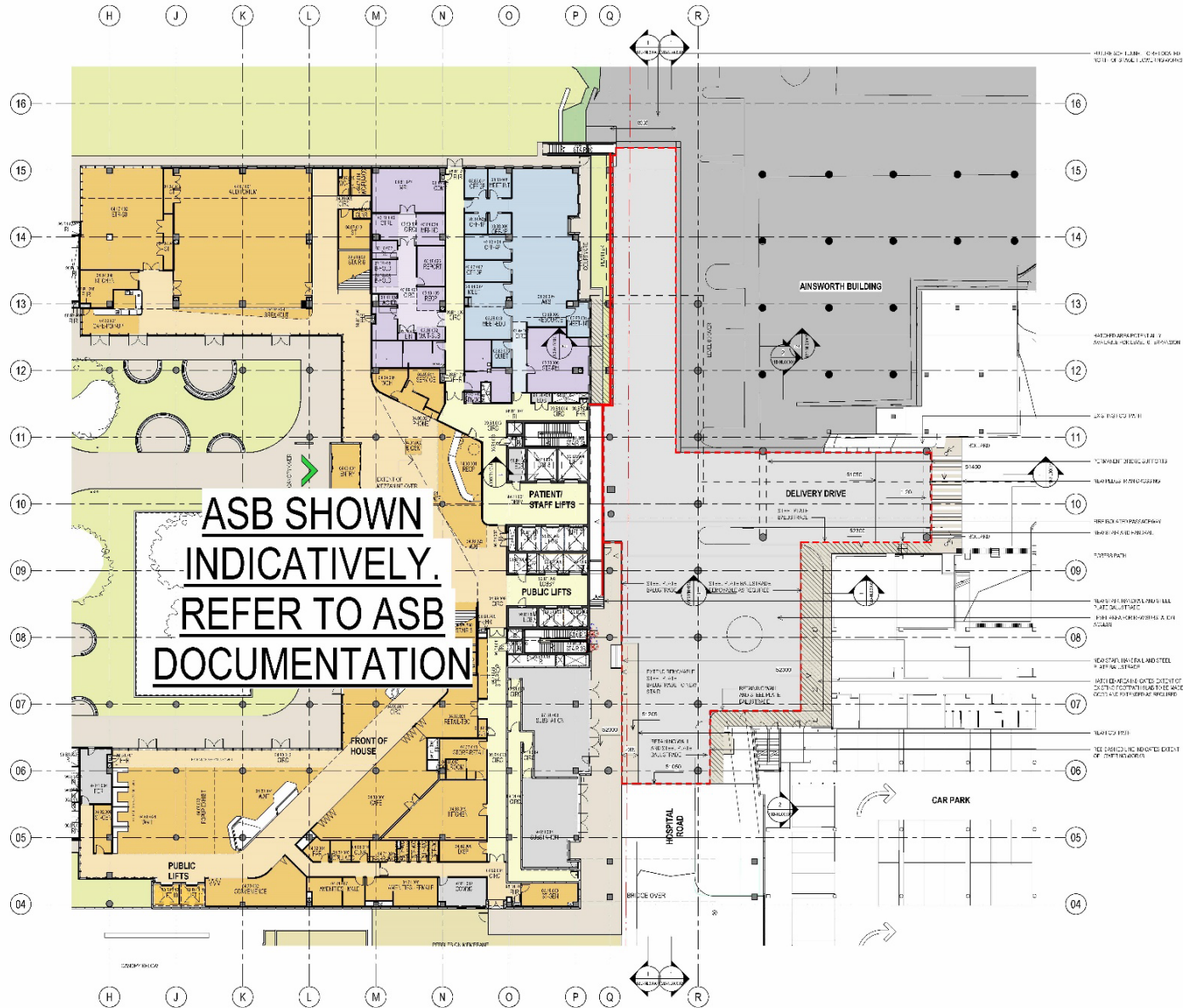


Figure 7.1: Proposed plan showing the scope of works as part of the Integrated ASB Addition (study area marked in red and shaded light grey). Plan by BVN Architecture 20.12.2018, provided by Advisian.

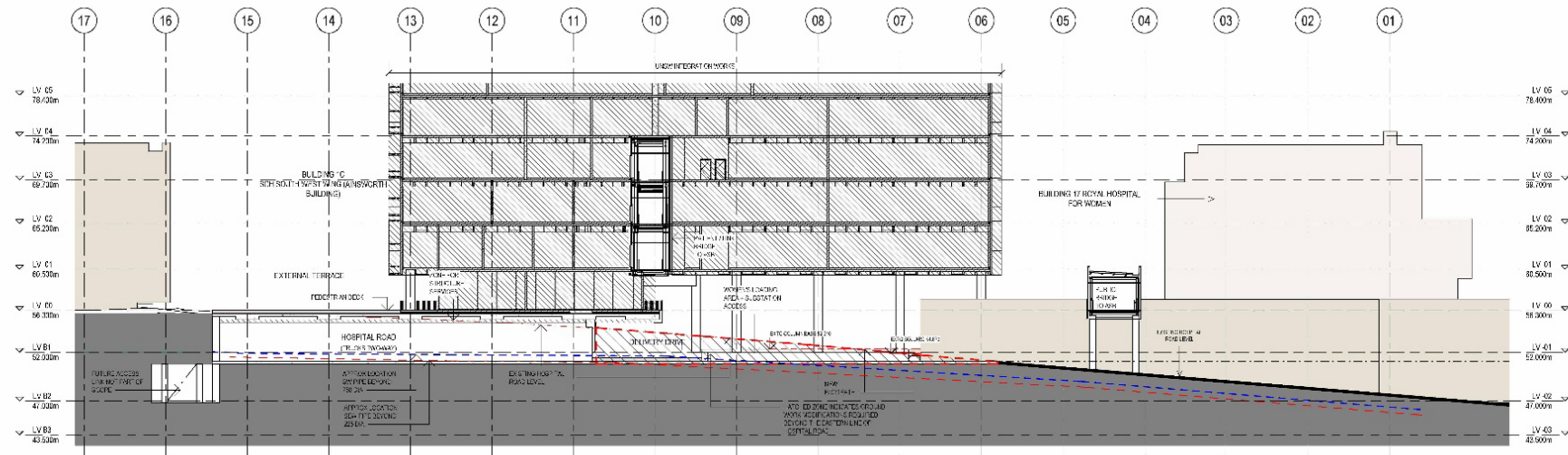


Figure 7.2: Proposed section along Hospital Road looking east. Plan by BVN Architecture 20.12.2018, provided by Advisian.

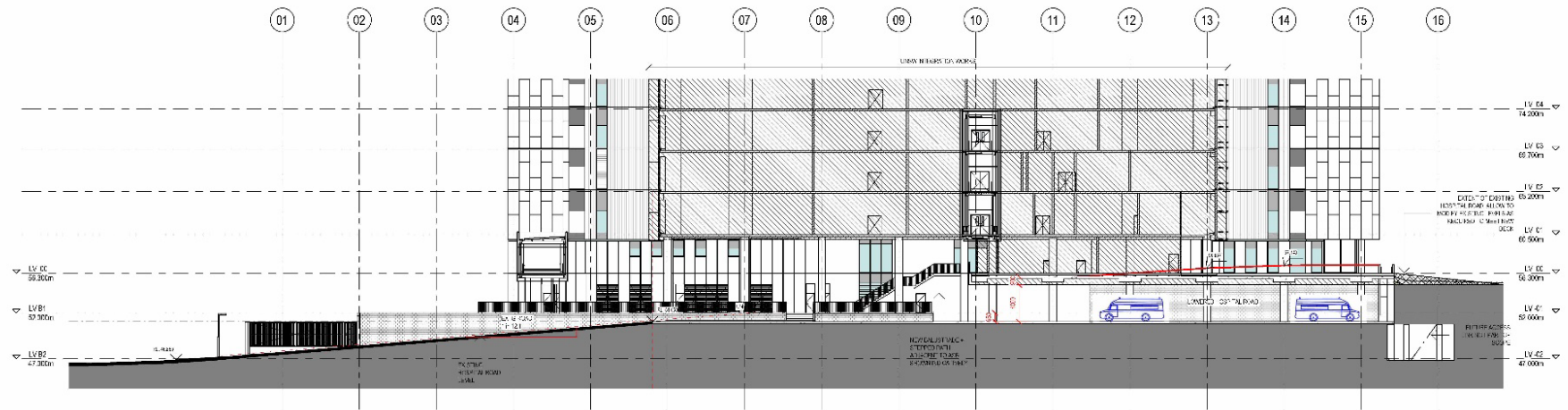


Figure 7.3: Proposed section along Hospital Road looking west. Plan by BVN Architecture 20.12.2018, provided by Advisian

8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN

8.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

8.1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE INDUCTION

Prior to commencing work, all demolition and construction personnel should receive a brief archaeological and heritage induction, prepared by Casey & Lowe, which includes specific information about the potential locations and types of archaeological remains that may be encountered within the study area.

8.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

When the development works are within the vicinity of the WWII slit trenches, the site should be subject to archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If remains of the WWII slit trenches are observed during the monitoring program, archaeological recording should entail, as outlined below:

- A 10m test trench, covering the width of a zig zag slit trench (to be determined upon excavation) and to depth of the archaeological deposit, should be exposed under archaeological supervision.
- Where fill contains artefacts associated with the Asylum and Military hospital, the archaeologist will recover a representative sample and record the construction material of the exposed trench.
- Recording will include survey and photogrammetry.

8.3 PERSONNEL

The archaeological team will be:

- Primary Excavation Director: Mike Hincks
- Secondary Excavation Director: Ronan Mc Eleney

This team managed the archaeological aspects of the adjoining POW redevelopment under a S140 approval.

8.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Backfill deposits have the potential to contain material culture illustrating the lives of residents (patients) as well as staff at the hospital. Refuse from the hospital may include medical instruments that would provide evidence of the level of medical care available to the patients.

- Are there distinct remains from the uses of the site Asylum and Military Hospital? Do the artefacts reflect these occupancies?
- How do deposits relating to the hospital setting compare with that of a more urban domestic context? Can the potential material culture provide information on living conditions, consumption choices, and medical standards?
- How does the design and construction of the WWII slit trenches, within the sandy strata, compare to other known examples?

8.5 ARTEFACT CATALOGUING & REPOSITORY

Significant artefacts from the fill deposits will be the subject of cataloguing and analysis in accordance with Casey & Lowe's current practices. All artefacts will be catalogued by specialist cataloguers in the system designed by Casey & Lowe and used on all our

excavation projects. An example of this methodology is published²⁶ and spreadsheet versions are available on our webpage.²⁷ An important component of the cataloguing is the use of minimum item or minimum vessel counts. The faunal material will be entered into a database designed by Dr Sarah Colley for Casey & Lowe. Where relevant, specialists will produce reports on the artefacts outlining issues of importance. These typically are: ceramic, miscellaneous, building materials, glass, and bone and shell.

Once cataloguing is completed the boxed artefacts will be handed over to the owner of the site (Health Infrastructure) who will need to provide a repository for them. An example of a suitable storage solution is the construction of a storage room with shelving within the new development.

8.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

The results of the archaeological monitoring will be presented in a final monitoring report. This report will need to conform to the NSW Heritage Division, Office of Environment & Heritage guidelines, and respond to the research design formulated for the project. The monitoring report will need to:

- Conform to the conditions of consent attached to the Excavation Permit approval.
- Describe the findings of the monitoring and any artefacts recovered from the site.
- The monitoring report needs to be well structured and consist of three main stages:

Description of the archaeological remains including both structures and contexts and phases of occupation, including.

- Overall synthesis of the results.
- Computer plans to be generated from any site plans.
- Incorporation of photographs as part of the reporting.

Analysis of the artefacts utilising a computer database for the catalogue. Analytical techniques used should reflect the research questions and be presented graphically. Analysis needs to respond to the archaeological contexts in a meaningful way. If the site includes residential occupation then the households must be analysed individually and then compared to each other.

- Artefact specialist reports presenting a detailed overview of what has been found with analysis of this work.

Interpretation of the description and analysis should address the research questions with a detailed response to the research design. Reports are usually written by one of the principal consultants in association with the site supervisors and artefact specialists and reviewed by the other principal consultant.

²⁶ <http://www.caseyandlowe.com.au/research/casey-pymont-2004.pdf>.

²⁷ Casey 2004; <http://www.caseyandlowe.com.au/sydney.htm> - Click on specific projects.

9.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 RESULTS

- Part of the study area (west of Hospital Road, associated with the ASB) has been subject to previous archaeological excavation, demolition works and bulk excavation as part of Stage 1 of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project in 2018-2019. There is **Nil** potential for archaeological remains within this area of the site.
- Much of the study area (east of and including Hospital Road) is expected to have been impacted by construction works associated with roadworks, services and the expansion of the Prince of Wales Hospital site in the late 20th century (1970s and 1990s).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- This assessment identifies a **Nil to Low** potential for in situ archaeological remains within the study area associated with the Asylum (1855-1915) and Military Hospital (1915-1953) phases.
- There is a **Low** potential for rubbish deposits from the Military Hospital used to backfill the WWII slit trenches.
- There is a **Low to Moderate** potential for remains of the WWII slit trenches.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- The predicted ephemeral nature of archaeological evidence associated with either the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum (1855-1915) and the later Military and Repatriation Hospital (1915-1953) phases within the study area means that they are unlikely to make any contribution and increased understanding of the site's research values.
- Any archaeological deposits (fill) associated with the later backfilling of the WWII slit trenches may provide the opportunity to answer a range of research questions associated with early 20th-century institutions and have the potential to be of local significance.
- Remains of the WWII slit trenches may have local heritage significance through their historical associations with Sydney's civil defence throughout war time. Substantial archaeological remains of the trenches may have significance to local community groups interested in the history and development of the area and hospital, and the military history of Sydney. These remains have limited archaeological research potential.

9.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the historical research and archaeological analysis in this report:

1. A copy of this report should form part of any SSDA documentation/ application.
2. Based on the limited potential for archaeological remains, no archaeological testing is seen as being necessary but archaeological monitoring should be undertaken. When the development works are within the vicinity of the WWII slit trenches, the site should be subject to archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If remains of the WWII slit trenches are observed during the monitoring program, archaeological recording should entail, as outlined below:
 - A 10m test trench, covering the width of a zig zag slit trench (to be determined upon excavation) and to depth of the archaeological deposit, should be exposed under archaeological supervision.

- Where fill contains artefacts associated with the Asylum and Military hospital, the archaeologist will recover a representative sample and record the construction material of the exposed trench.
- 3. An Unexpected Finds Procedure should be prepared to manage any heritage items and/ or relics found during works to manage heritage items and/ or relics not identified and considered in this report.
- 4. The Heritage Council of NSW must be notified when relics are discovered. Additional assessment and approval may be required prior to work continuing in the affected area(s) based on the nature of the discovery.

10.0 REFERENCES

10.1 MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1850 'Survey of a proposed road extension from the village of Coogee to the Old Botany Bay Road', (R.1401), L Gordon, 15 June 1850, SANSW Map 5312.
- 1859 'Cumberland County - Survey of an allotment for a Pound at Randwick Parish of Alexandria County of Cumberland', E J H Knapp Jr, 14 Nov 1859. Surveyor General Sketch Book 8 folio 72. **Not reproduced in text.** Available at: https://www.records.nsw.gov.au/image/nrs13886%5Bx770%5D_a110_000059].
- 1865 'Old Toll Bar, Randwick Road' Samuel Elyard, Album, ML SLNSW, DGD 5, f 13. Available at: http://digital.sl.nsw.gov.au/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=FL650471&embedded=true&toolbar=false.
- 1891 'PWD Plan 1544-S931 (Randwick Sheet 36)', with later additions, Sydney Water Plan Room.
- 1891 'PWD Plan 1544-S942 (Randwick Sheet 37)', Sydney Water Plan Room.

10.2 STATUTORY DOCUMENTS

Legislation and regulations accessed via <http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/>
Heritage Act 1977 No. 136, Current version for 1 August 2018 to date [accessed 20.05.2019].
Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012, Current version for 28 February 2019 to date [accessed 20.05.2019].

10.3 PUBLISHED SOURCES AND REPORTS

- Benson, D and Howell, J. 1990 *Taken for granted: The bushland of Sydney and its suburbs*, Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst.
- Bickford, Anne and Associates 1994 *Destitute Children's Asylum Randwick 1852 - 1916. Excavation of the Site of the Cemetery*, report for Eastern Sydney Area Health Services, POW, February 1994.
- Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd 1997 *The Prince of Wales Hospital Campus Randwick Conservation Management Plan*, report for NSW Department of Health, August 1997.
- CRM 2011 *Prince of Wales Hospital medical research institute project Stage 2A : Archaeological investigation Destitute Children's Asylum Cottages*, report for Winton Associates on behalf of POW Medical Research Institute.
- Casey & Lowe 2011 *European Archaeological Assessment, corner of Acova and High Streets, Prince of Wales Hospital Complex, Randwick*, report for WorleyParsons, December 2011.
- _____ 2012 *Prince of Wales Hospital CCBDC Development Non-Indigenous Archaeological Testing*, report for Thinc Projects on behalf of Prince of Wales, May 2012.
- _____ 2018 *Prince of Wales Hospital Randwick Campus Redevelopment Stage 1 & 2 Historical Archaeological Assessment / Archaeological Research Design S140 Application*, report for Lend Lease Building, December 2018.
- Godden Mackay/Austral Archaeology 1995 *Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery. Archaeological Excavation. Interim Report. Completion of Northern Area*, report for South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Department of Health, October 1995.
- _____ 1996 *Archaeological Investigations Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery Interim Report*, report for South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Department of Health, May 1996.

-
- 1997 *The POW Project 1995 Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery Archaeological Investigation Vol 1*, report for South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Department of Health, December 1997.
- GML 2016 *Prince of Wales Hospital Randwick Campus Site Investigation Report: Archaeology Report*, report for ARCADIS, November 2016.
- NSW Heritage Office 1996 *NSW Heritage Manual*, Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning [Sydney].
- NSW Heritage Office 2001 *Assessing Significance: a NSW Heritage Manual Update*. Available at:
<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/listings/assessingheritagesignificance.pdf> [accessed 20.05.2019].
- NSW Heritage Branch 2009 *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning [Sydney]. Available at:
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ArchSignificance.pdf> [accessed 20.05.2019].