

European Archaeological Assessment

Corner of Avoca and High Streets, Prince of Wales Hospital Complex, Randwick



The Superintendent's Residence, Destitute Children's Asylum, Randwick, 1909. Source: Trove.

Report to
WorleyParsons

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Executive Summary

Results

1. Our research has indicated that there was no substantial known occupation within the study area until 1858 and the main structures of the Superintendent's Residence (1867) and the Destitute Children's Asylum are still extant.
2. This Archaeological Assessment has established that most of the current study area has limited archaeological potential.
 - Stage 1 development area has some potential to contain remains of such as wells/cisterns, cesspits and rubbish pits. Impacts in this area appear to be limited to making of a bitumen carpark. These have the potential to be of local significance.
 - Stage 2 development area is substantially affected by the 1970s building and basement which will have removed all archaeology within its footprint. There is some limited potential for archaeology to the west of the Superintendent's Residence.

Recommendations

1. An archaeological research design and appropriate methodology will need to be written to guide any archaeological program for the site.
2. Testing to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains may be undertaken as part of the Environmental Assessment but the archaeology could not be removed prior to approval being granted by the Minister for Planning under a SSDA. A report outlining the results of the testing will be required.
3. A S140 application to the Heritage Branch, OEH could be applied for in relation to the proposed works to excavate, record and remove the remains prior to SSD approval under Part 4, Division 4.1.
4. A report will need to be written outlining the results of the archaeological program. If artefact deposits are found these will need to be catalogued and analysed as part of the archaeological reporting. This is in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines.
5. The qualified archaeologist who directs the archaeological program needs to be able to hold a permit under the Heritage Council, Excavation Director Guidelines.

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Corner of Avoca and High Streets Prince of Wales Hospital complex, Randwick

1.0 Background

1.1 Background

Thinc Projects has been appointed by Health Infrastructure as Project Managers for the construction of a Comprehensive Cancer and Blood Disorder Clinic at Prince of Wales Hospital. Health Infrastructure, through Thinc Projects, has engaged WorleyParsons to provide heritage services. As part of these services Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd has been requested to address any potential European archaeological issues associated with the proposed development. The proposed development is in two stages. Stage 1 building will include a basement level with four bunkers for the storage of radioactive material associated with the treatment of cancer patients. Stage 2 proposed the demolition of existing 20th-century hospital buildings and the construction of a new clinic. This report is an assessment of the potential archaeological constraints in the study area.

A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) was written for the precinct in 1997 by Graham Brooks & Associates - *Conservation Management Plan, The Prince of Wales Hospital Campus*. CMPs of this date rarely include detailed archaeological assessments though they were aware of the then archaeological work being undertaken on the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum children's burial ground considerably to the south of the study area. The historical research for the CMP report has been used in this assessment. In addition other maps, plans and images have been sourced by Casey & Lowe as part of this assessment.

1.2 Study Area

The Prince of Wales Hospital is located in Randwick, approximately 8km to the southeast of the Sydney CBD. The hospital complex is located on a city block bordered by Avoca, High and Barker Streets, and Hospital Road. The complex contains numerous multi-storey buildings, car parks, open spaces and courtyards. The complex occupies an area of 13.5 hectares (ha).

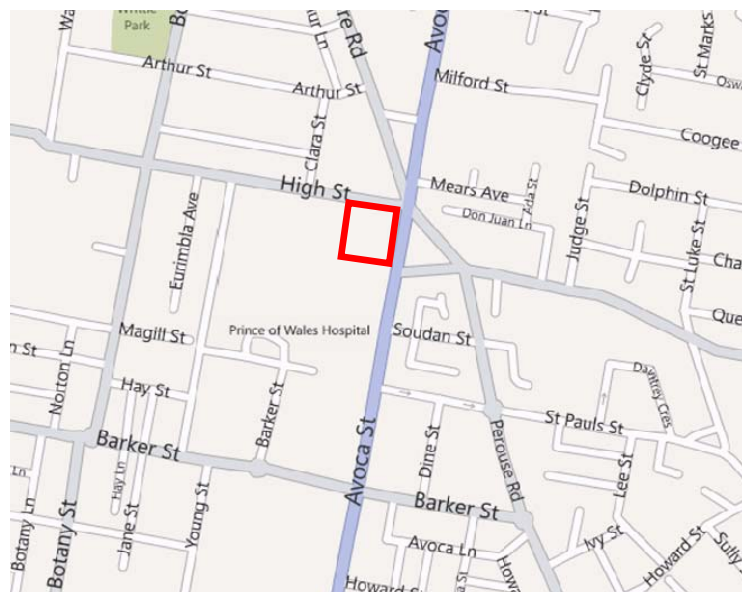


Figure 1.1: Aproximate location of the study area (red box). Source: Bing Maps.

The study area is located on the northeastern section of the hospital complex, on the corner of Avoca and High streets (Figure 1.2). This part of the hospital complex contains many buildings of heritage significance. The study area includes a two-storey sandstone building known as the Superintendent's Residence, constructed in 1867.¹ To the west of this building is the current nuclear medicine department, constructed in the 1970s. To the south of the study area is the former main block of the Prince of Wales Hospital. This is now known as the Edmund Blackett Building (renamed in 1983). This is a multi-storey dressed sandstone Georgian building constructed around a central courtyard in 1856 as the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum. In front of the Edmund Blackett Building is a bituminised car park running alongside Avoca Street.



Figure 1.2: Plan of the site, with the two development stages and the adjacent heritage buildings.

1.3 Statutory Context

1.3.1 Heritage Listings

1.3.1.1 Randwick Local Environmental Plan, 1998

The following items within or adjacent to the study area are listed on the LEP.

- The Prince of Wales Hospital Group of Buildings (former Main Building, Outpatients' Building and Superintendent's Residence (283). Schedule 3 of the LEP indicates these are of local significance.

¹ Randwick Heritage Study Item No. 63C.

- Prince of Wales Hospital, Gates and Fence (59). Schedule 3 of the LEP indicates these are of local significance.
- The study area is also within a Heritage Conservation Area (Figure 1.3).

It is noted that the proposed for State Significant Development Application (SSDA) would negate the need for approvals under this process. Also it is noted that these listings do not cover archaeological sites. These are protected by the relics provisions of the Heritage Act.

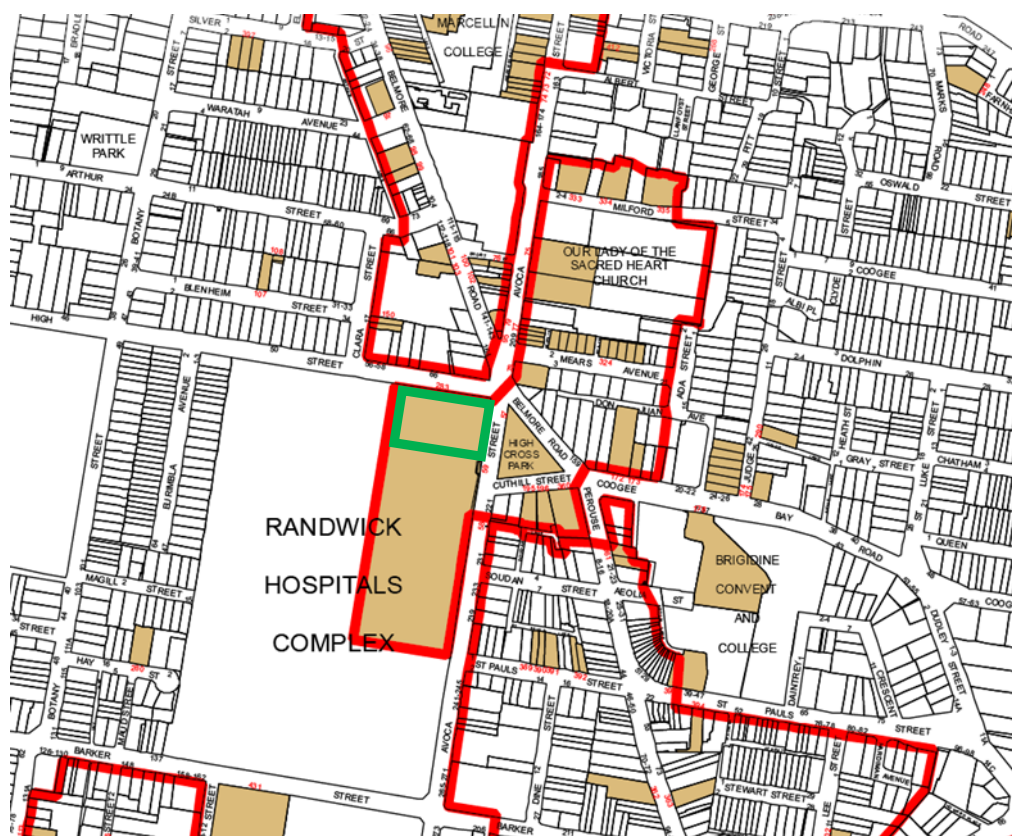
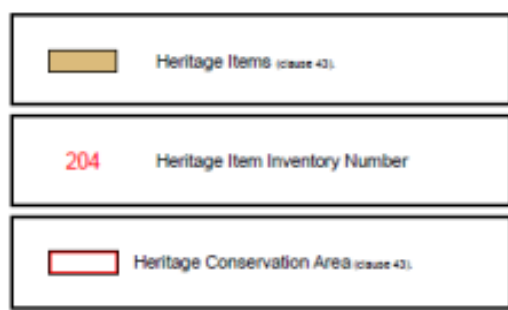


Figure 1.3: The bold red line indicates Heritage Conservation Areas. The study area (green box) is part of a conservation area including the Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Church. Randwick City Council LEP 1998 (consolidation).



Key to Figure 1.3.

1.3.1.2 NSW Department of Health S170 Register

The Superintendent's Residence and the Asylum building are both listed on the Department of Health's S170 register. Listing on the S170 register refers to the need for NSW Health to manage the heritage significance of these items into the future. The S170 listed items are:

- The Asylum building by Edmund Blacket is listed for its historic and aesthetic significance.
- The Superintendent's Residence is listed for its historic and aesthetic significance.
- Gate and Fence is listed for its aesthetic significance.

1.3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act

1.3.2.1 Part 4, Division 4.1

Part 3A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment (EPA) Act has been repealed by the NSW Parliament. The repeal of Part 3A led to additional amendments to the Act. In effect, the outcome is the same for management of relics under the *Heritage Act* and for State Significant Development (SSD). If work is undertaken as part of a declared State Significant Development then no approval is required under Part 4 (S139) or Part 6 of the *Heritage Act* (S60). In addition, archaeological testing on archaeological sites can be undertaken as part of the Environmental Assessment process and its requirements. The current proposal is expected to be processed as part of a State Significant Development Application as it would seem to fall under SEPP (State and Regional Development) Schedule 1 State significant development – general – hospitals and medical centres and health research facilities.

Part 4, Division 4.1

Division 4.1 State significant development

89J Approvals etc legislation that does not apply

- (1) The following authorisations are not required for State significant development that is authorised by a development consent granted after the commencement of this Division (and accordingly the provisions of any Act that prohibit an activity without such an authority do not apply):
 - (c) an approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the *Heritage Act 1977*,
- (2) Division 8 of Part 6 of the *Heritage Act 1977* does not apply to prevent or interfere with the carrying out of State significant development that is authorised by a development consent granted after the commencement of this Division.
- (3) A reference in this section to State significant development that is authorised by a development consent granted after the commencement of this Division includes a reference to any investigative or other activities that are required to be carried out for the purpose of complying with any environmental assessment requirements under this Part in connection with a development application for any such development.

1.3.2.2 Director-General's Requirements

According to Amended DGRs for Application SSD 5036-2011 for Stages 1 and 2, the following is required for non-indigenous archaeology:

7. Heritage

.....

Consideration of the archaeological potential of the area and the potential impact of the proposal on the archaeological significance of the site in accordance with the guidelines of the Heritage Council of NSW.

This archaeological assessment fulfils this condition.

1.3.3 New South Wales (NSW) *Heritage Act 1977*

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

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

According to Section 139:

- (1) *A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*
- (2) *A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.*
- (4) *The Heritage Council may by order published in the Gazette create exceptions to this section, either unconditionally or subject to conditions, in respect of any of the following:*
 - a. *any relic of a specified kind or description,*
 - b. *any disturbance or excavation of a specified kind or description,*
 - c. *any disturbance or excavation of land in a specified location or having specified features or attributes,*
 - d. *any disturbance or excavation of land in respect of which an archaeological assessment approved by the Heritage Council indicates that there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land.*

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

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

A relic as further defined by the Act is:

any deposit, object or material evidence -
(a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales,
not being Aboriginal settlement; and
(b) is of State or local heritage significance.

Any item identified as an historical archaeological site or relic cannot be impacted upon without an **excavation permit**. An excavation permit forms an approval from the Heritage Council for permission to 'disturb' a relic.

An application for an excavation permit must be made to the Heritage Council of NSW (Section 140) (or its delegate) and it will take approximately eight weeks to be processed. The application for a permit must nominate a qualified archaeologist to manage the disturbance of the relics. There is a processing fee for each excavation permit application the details of which can be obtained from the Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage website.

Exceptions

An application for an Exception to S139(4) of the Act may be made where the impact is considered to be in accordance with the following categories:

- (1A) An archaeological assessment, zoning plan or management plan has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance.

- (1B) The excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics including the testing of land to verify the existence of relics without destroying or removing them.
- (1C) A statement describing the proposed excavation demonstrates that evidence relating to the history or nature of the site, such as its level of disturbance, indicates that the site has little or no archaeological research potential.

There are new significance guidelines which apply to the assessment of the significance of relics or archaeological sites.

We note that if the SSDA is approved, an approval under these provisions is not required. Also archaeological testing can be undertaken as part of an Environmental Assessment without requiring an approval from the Heritage Branch, OEH.

1.4 Authorship

This report was written by Jenny Winnett and Dr Mary Casey, Director, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd. We relied on the historical research undertaken for the 1997 Conservation Management Plan (CMP) and material available from the Randwick City Council Heritage Study inventory sheets which are online. Jenny Winnett produced the overlay plans. Some additional research on maps and plans was undertaken by Caroline Plim, historian on Sydney Water Maps and at State Records, Kingswood. This report was reviewed by Tony Lowe, Director, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd.

1.5 Limitations

There were few limitations on this project other than the absence of good historic plans for the mid to late 19th century. We undertook additional research to see if we could determine if plans were available for this site at State Records but were not able to find any for the period concerned. We did obtain a good copy of the 1890s Sydney Water plan which explained the 1890 plan in the CMP for which no source was given.

1.6 Acknowledgements

Rob Power, Claire Jones, WorleyParsons
Matthew Owen, Thinc Projects

1.7 Abbreviations

C&L	Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LPMA	Land and Property Management Authority
ML, SLNSW	Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales
NLA	National Library of Australia
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SRNSW	State Records, New South Wales

1.8 Glossary

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: these contains relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
 - above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

Archaeological Potential

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

Archaeological Site

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

Archaeological Investigation or Excavation

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

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric but where 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. If recording of features is necessary it would be carried out as quickly as possible so that any time delays are minimised.

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

Research Design

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

Research Potential

The ability of 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'.²

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.
- (NSW *Heritage Act 1977*, Definitions, Part 1.4)

² Taken from *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, 2009:11.

2.0 Historical Background

2.1 Randwick

Yarra Bay, to the south of Randwick, was first visited in 1788 by Captain Arthur Philip. La Perouse set up camp in Yarra Bay in the same year. In February 1859 Randwick became the first municipality in NSW and council elections were held in March. Throughout the 1880s Randwick's population rapidly increased, going from 6236 in 1891 to 9573 in 1901. This growth was largely facilitated by improvements in public transport. In 1900 the tram was extended to the new Kensington racecourse, then onwards to Long Bay by 1901 and La Perouse by 1902.

Randwick continued to grow throughout the early 1900s, with the population doubling in the decade after 1901. This growth seems to have been stimulated by the decreasing popularity of inner city terrace dwelling with bungalow type houses with backyards making the suburbs more popular. This expansion also pushed into surrounding suburbs, such as Kensington. Substantial population growth continued throughout the 1930s, 40s and 50s. Throughout the 1970s the Randwick population reached its peak at 123,665. The construction of residential flat buildings was also popular during this period, presumably supporting the large population. In recent times the population has decreased slightly, and Randwick still contains many of these examples of popular building styles.

Avoca Street, bordering the eastern side of the site, was originally known as Frenchman's Road. This was changed in 1859 and the street named after a prominent home in the area, called Avoca. The owner of this home, Judge Callaghan, had named the home after a place in Ireland.

2.2 The Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum

The history of the Prince of Wales Hospital site has been well documented elsewhere (especially in the Conservation Management Plan of the hospital site undertaken by Graham Brooks (1997) and Associates) and this report summarises the history contained in the Graham Brooks CMP.³

The current hospital site was contained within the property of Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum between 1852 and 1915. The Destitute Children's Society was formed in 1852 after a public meeting resulted in the formation of a committee. The objectives of the committee were to establish an Asylum and a public appeal was made for donations.

The establishment was originally located at Ormond House, in Paddington, from 1853. Ormond House was not a success due to its inner city location. The Ormond House establishment was crowded and the building itself required major renovations in order to make it fully useable. In 1855 a public inquiry condemned the management and work of the Asylum, making its relocation crucial. Later in that year 60 acres were granted for this purpose in Randwick.

The plan for the site involved two separate blocks designed by Edmund Blacket. One of these 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.

³ Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd, *Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, Conservation Management Plan*, report for NSW Department of Health, August 1997.

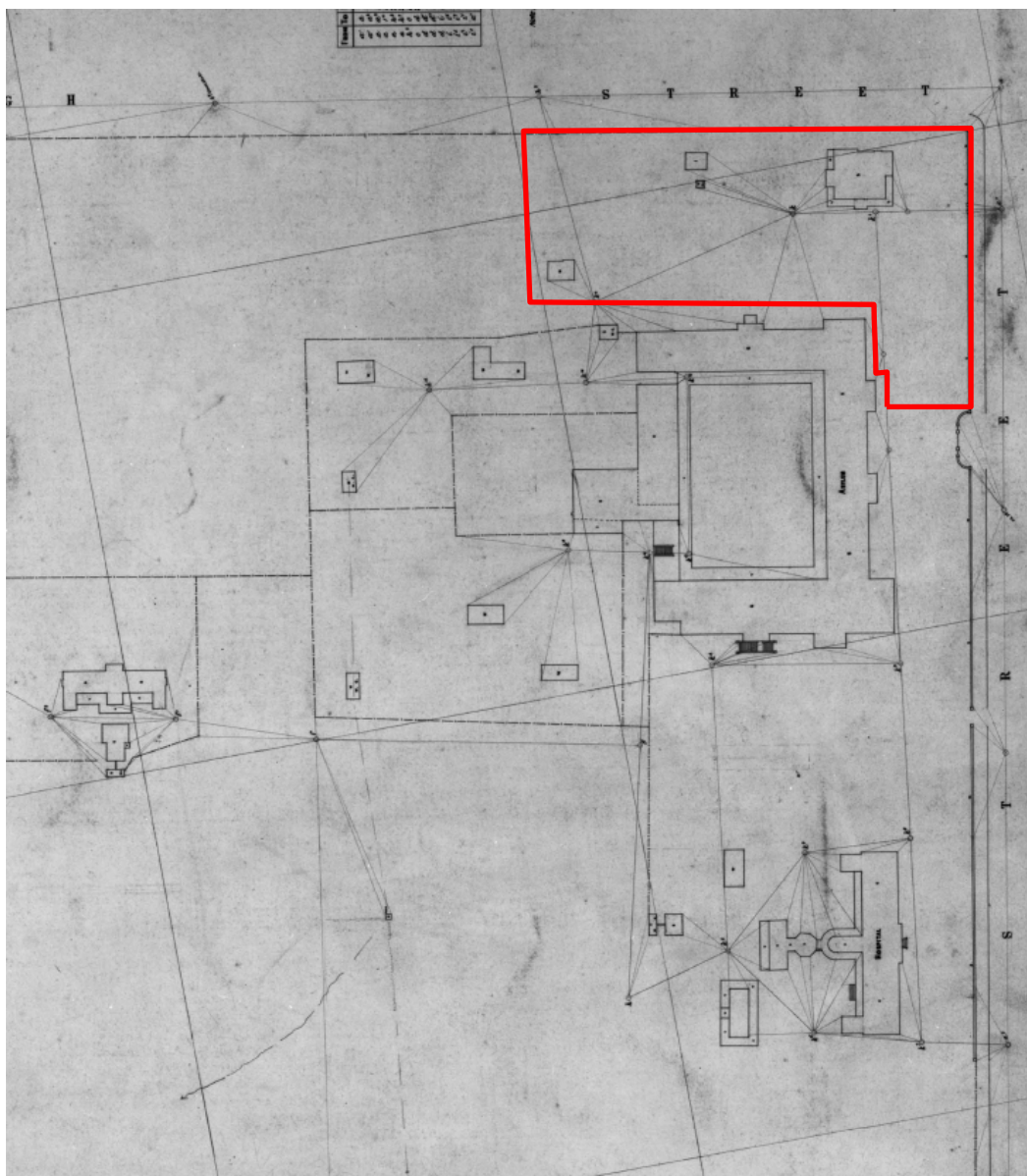


Figure 2.1: Plan of the Asylum in 1891 with the study area. Sydney Water Board plans archive.

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. Land further to the south was deemed inappropriate for cultivation and abandoned. With the model farm located outside the original grant, to the south, the majority of the property was unused. Part of it was utilised as a cemetery and a quarry was located close to Avoca Street. The Asylum produced its own bread and milk, so presumably a dairy were also located within the grounds.

Throughout the 1860s the Asylum expanded with the support of the government, largely through subsidies, private donations and the money raised from the parents of children housed in the Asylum. This led to the construction of the Superintendent's Residence in 1867 and the commissioning of a hospital. However, accepted standards for the care of children placed in facilities like the Randwick Asylum, were changing. The "work house" ethic was being supplanted by policy that encouraged the placement of children within families. In 1873 a Royal Commission

was appointed to inquire into the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum with particular focus on the large size of the establishment and the absence of a family setting. In 1876 the way the Asylum operated changed dramatically. The dairy herds and large crops were reduced and public schools established. There were further extensions to existing buildings and in 1879 the receiving house was constructed after an outbreak of ophthalmia highlighted the need for an isolation ward.

The Asylum remained under close scrutiny and in 1881 the NSW Government passed the State Children's Relief Act, intended to replace the old barrack system with foster care. Although the Asylum continued to operate as before, constant criticism of methods and facilities led to the withdrawal of approximately 600 children that had been subsidised by the government. This meant that all government funding was removed and the Asylum had to rely on private funding to maintain the Asylum. The removal of such a large number of children required the reorganisation of the whole institution within a greatly reduced budget. In the later years of the 19th century, with further reduction in the number of children housed at the Asylum, and the resumption of much of the land used for gardens, an alternative use for the site began to be discussed. Its location within the thriving suburb of Randwick led to the subdivision of much of the original grant (Figure 1.12).

The hospital buildings underwent regular maintenance throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s despite insecurities over the future of the site. The limited water supply was of particular concern and a deep bore was drilled in 1882 to ensure the water supply, although it was brackish and unusable. With the continued decline in numbers and increasing amounts of vacant space within the Asylum buildings the directors offered the southern portion of the main building for military use after the outbreak of war in 1914. Although some children remained at the Asylum in 1915 it was officially closed in 1916.

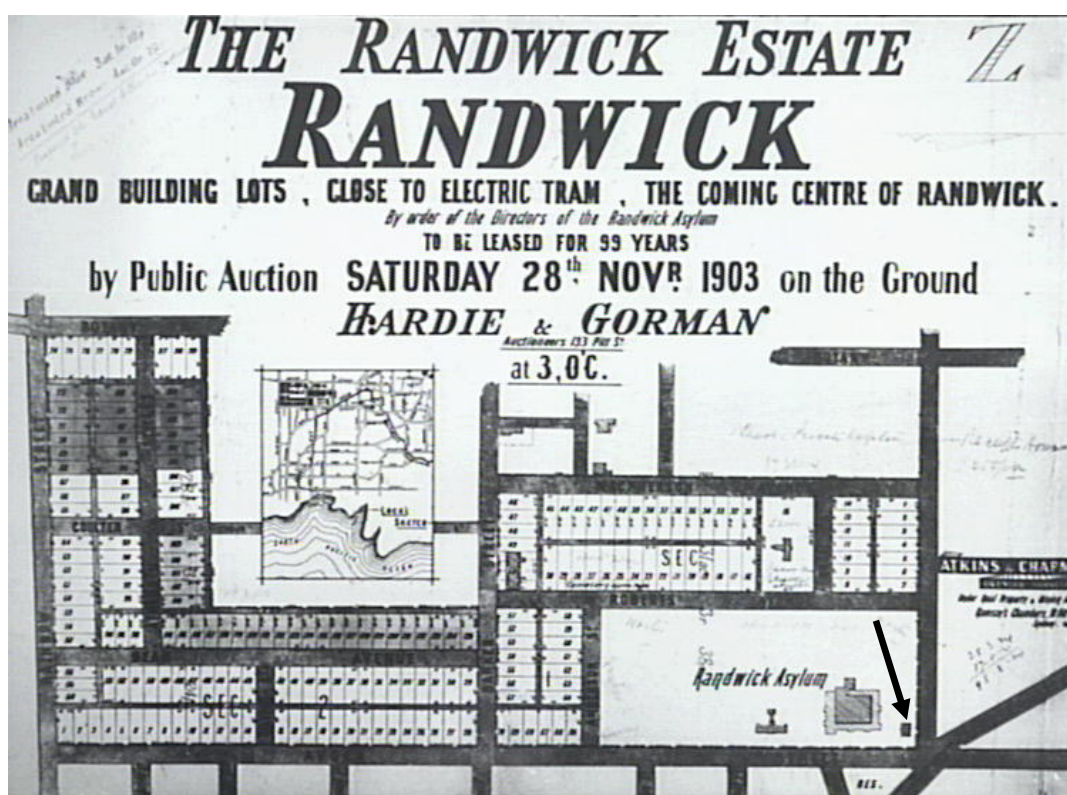


Figure 2.2: 'The Randwick Estate', plan of the 1903 subdivision of land. Source: Trove, <http://www.photosau.com/Randwick/scripts/ExtSearch.asp?SearchTerm=D00029>. The Superintendent's Residence is arrowed.

2.2.1 The Superintendent's Residence

The Superintendent's Residence is located on the northeastern corner of the Prince of Wales Hospital complex on the site of an earlier building with the same use which was demolished in 1860.⁴ No additional references to this building have been cited, and a structure is not located in this location on any maps from the period prior to 1860. The current Superintendent's Residence was constructed during a period of substantial growth for the Destitute Children's Asylum. The building was designed by J. Horbury Hunt and it was probably the first building he designed in Australia. In the same year he was also commissioned to prepare a design for a hospital for the Asylum, Edmund Blacket's design having been rejected.⁵ The hospital building, located to the south, is now known as the Catherine Hayes building. Catherine Hayes was a noted Irish singer of the day who funded most of its construction.

After a period of decline associated with the gradual decline of the entire Asylum site, an injection of money into the site meant that the Superintendent's Residence received new guttering in 1913. The building would originally have been surrounded by formal lawns to the east with formal hedges and flowering shrubs. A photograph from 1909 (Figure 2.3) shows tiled garden edging, a lawn sculpture and a large Eucalypt. As can be seen in Figure 3.2 the plantings and majority of the lawn have since been removed, although a partially mature tree (probably the Casuarina mentioned in the 1997 CMP) is located on the eastern side of the building. The 1997 CMP for the hospital suggests that a garden bed on the eastern side of the building is possibly original.⁶ In 1997 the bed was unmaintained and contained low-lying exotic shrubs. This is now fenced off and asphalted and used to locate departmental construction sheds (Figure 3.2).



Figure 2.3: The Superintendent's Residence, c. 1909. Source: Trove online, <http://www.photosau.com/Randwick/scripts/ExtSearch.asp?SearchTerm=D00047>

⁴ Randwick Heritage Study, Prince of Wales Hospital Superintendent's Residence.

⁵ Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd, Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick, Conservation Management Plan, Report for NSW Department of Health, August 1997, 11.

⁶ Graham Brooks and Associates, August 1997, 39.

The building, as it survives today, is a two-storey structure with some Romanesque Revival influences.⁷ The walls are constructed of dressed and picked sandstone, with large sash windows and timber doors. The roof is constructed of slate, with corrugated iron over the verandah. The building is an important element within the Prince of Wales Hospital complex. It is currently in use as a building for the provision of Mental Health Services.

1913

Roof and guttering repaired, internal and external painting, installation of electricity, up-to-date cooking apparatus.⁸

2.2.2 The Superintendents

During the operation of the Asylum there were three superintendents (1858-1916). The Asylum was managed by the Board of Directors who elected a House Committee who managed the day-to-day operations of the Asylum. The Master (Superintendent) and Matron managed the Asylum. The three superintendents were: Mr May (1858-1877), Mr Thomas (1878-1885) and Mr Joseph Coulter (1886-1916). The Matrons were typically not married to the Superintendent.⁹ Mr Coulter started work as a clerical staff member before eventually becoming Superintendent.

Current research has not revealed the nature of the Superintendent's families residing within the residence. It is presumed that they each had a wife and children and that they maintained their own households. The replacement of the stove in 1913 indicates that there were self-contained facilities.

⁷ Randwick Heritage Study, Prince of Wales Hospital Superintendent's Residence. Accessed online.

⁸ Coulter 1916:101.

⁹ Doyle and Storey 1991:11.

3.0 Archaeological Potential

3.1 Description of Site

The site is a rectangular area encompassing the land to the north of the Edmund Blacket Building (1858), the Superintendent's Residence (1867) and the Radiotherapy Building (1970s) (Figure 1.2). The area extends to High Street in the north and Avoca Street to the east. The area also contains bituminised parking areas to the east and south of the Superintendent's Residence with the Edmund Blacket building beyond (Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3). The Superintendent's Residence maintains some mature plantings directly around the building, and these have been maintained, along with lawns, in the space between the Residence and the Edmund Blacket Building (Figure 3.4). The 1970s radiotherapy building extends almost to the rear of the Superintendent's Residence, and some mature/partially mature plantings and lawn have been retained in this location.

The 1970s buildings to the west which are to be demolished as part of Stage 2 have a basement which is likely to have removed any potential archaeological resource in this area (Figure 3.1).

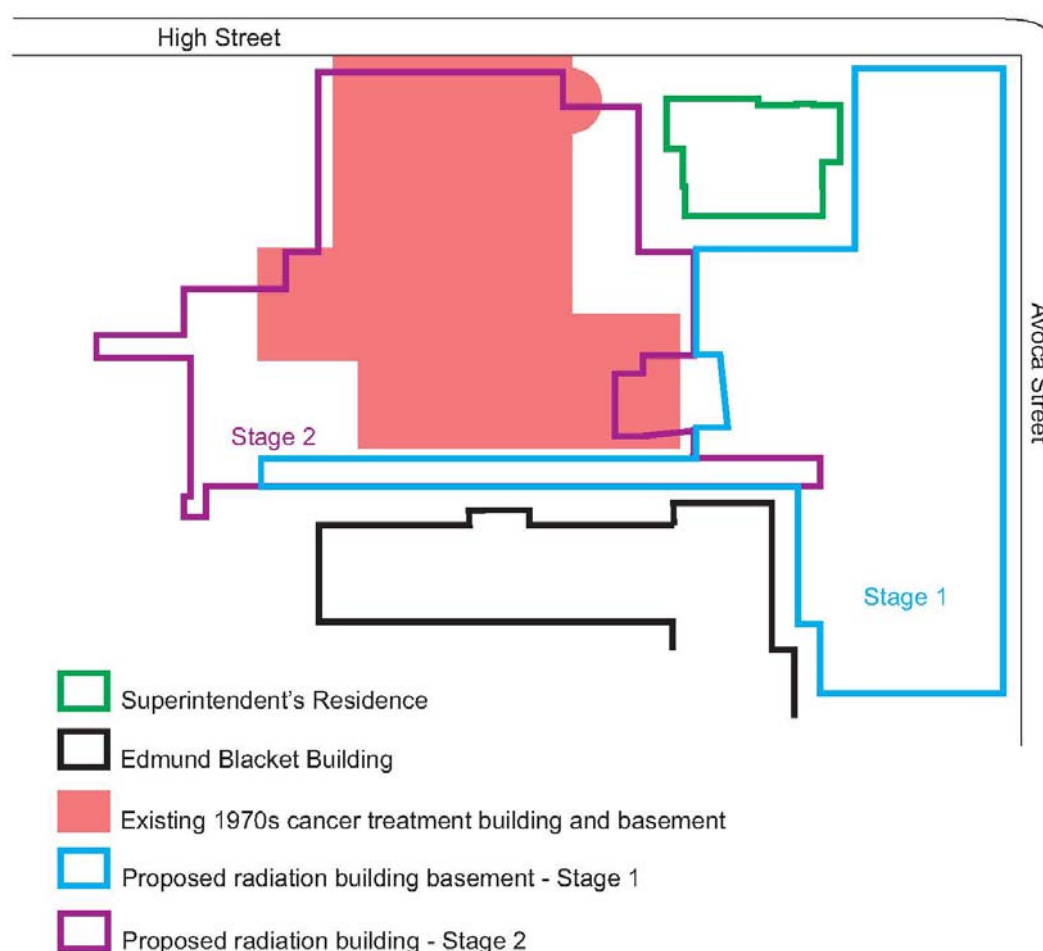


Figure 3.1: Superintendent's Residence and the Blacket building showing the location of the basement in Stage 2. The boundaries of Stage 1 and Stage 2 indicate the area of impacts.



Figure 3.2: The Superintendent's Residence looking north, with modern path and bitumen carpark in the foreground. The area in the foreground will be bulk excavated for the construction of the bunkers. C&L.



Figure 3.3: Looking south with the Edmund Blacket building at right, showing levelled bituminised parking area. C&L.



Figure 3.4: The north-facing side of the Edmund Blacket Building showing mature plantings and lawn area. C&L.

3.2 Historic Plans

A map of Randwick dating to 1858 shows the Asylum for Destitute Children, with the 'Asylum', now the Edmund Blacket Building labelled in the northeast corner (Figure 3.5). The Asylum is depicted as a three-sided building with a central courtyard. No additional buildings are shown. The land owned by the Asylum is depicted with undulating topography and high ground running north-south behind the Asylum building.

Sydney Water survey plans from the 1890s provide more detail. A surveyor's field book from 1890 depicts three buildings located to the west of the Superintendent's Residence (Figure 3.7). One of the buildings is identified as being a brick water closet. Just to the north of this is a structure listed as being made of iron (corrugated iron). Further to the west of these two structures is a wooden building. The location of these is shown on the final 1891 plan depicting the brick and iron buildings but not the wooden structure (Figure 3.8).

By 1918 there were military wards to the west of the residence but only landscaping to the south (Figure 3.9, Figure 3.10). These ward buildings are within the footprint of the 1970s basement which will have removed the evidence within most of the Stage 2 building footprint (Figure 3.10). The wards were removed by 1945 when this area was open space (Figure 3.11). By 1943 and 1945 there is a garage, gardener's shed and harness room to the west and south of the residence and north of the Asylum building with landscaping to the east with large trees and path (Figure 3.11, Figure 3.12).

None of these plans show the location of cisterns, cesspits, rubbish pits or wells, all of which are likely to be within the grounds of the residence. These types of features are occasionally shown on plans but we have not found any to date. Typically these contain artefacts associated with the occupation of the site and would be located within the rear yard of the residence but as there is little ground to the north it is difficult to be sure if these are to the west or east. The presence of the garage, shed and harness room to the west may indicate that the western area was being used as the 'backyard'.

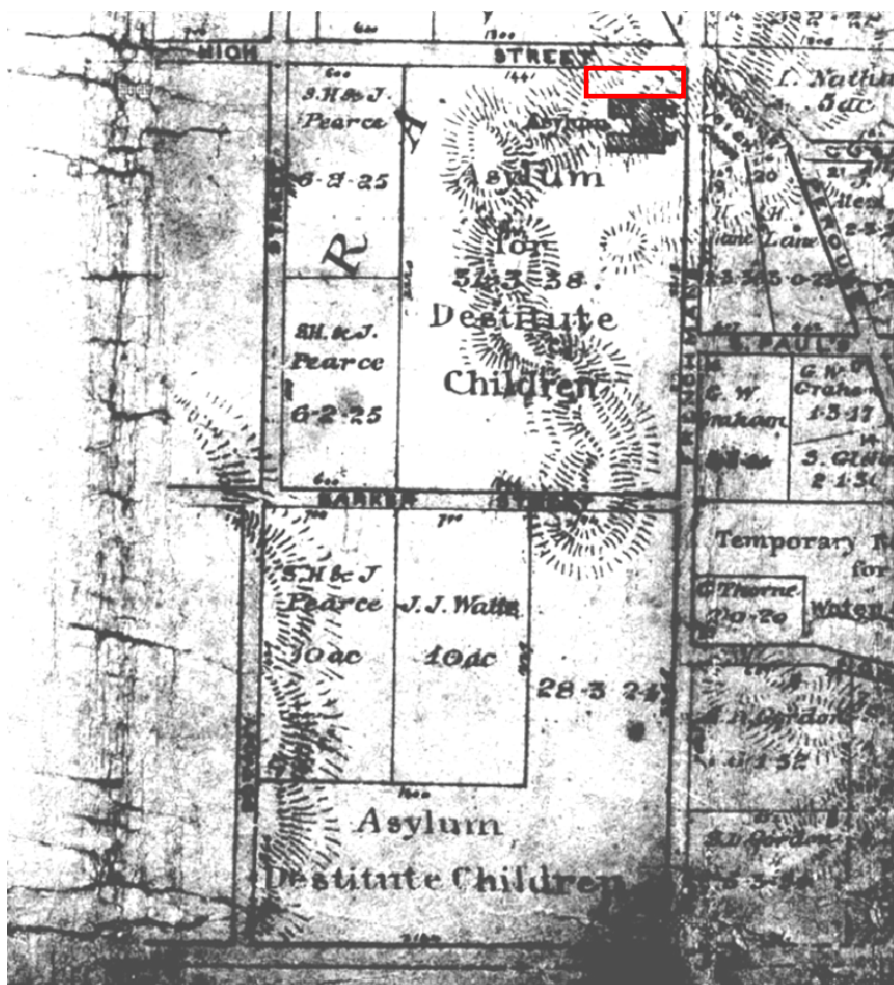
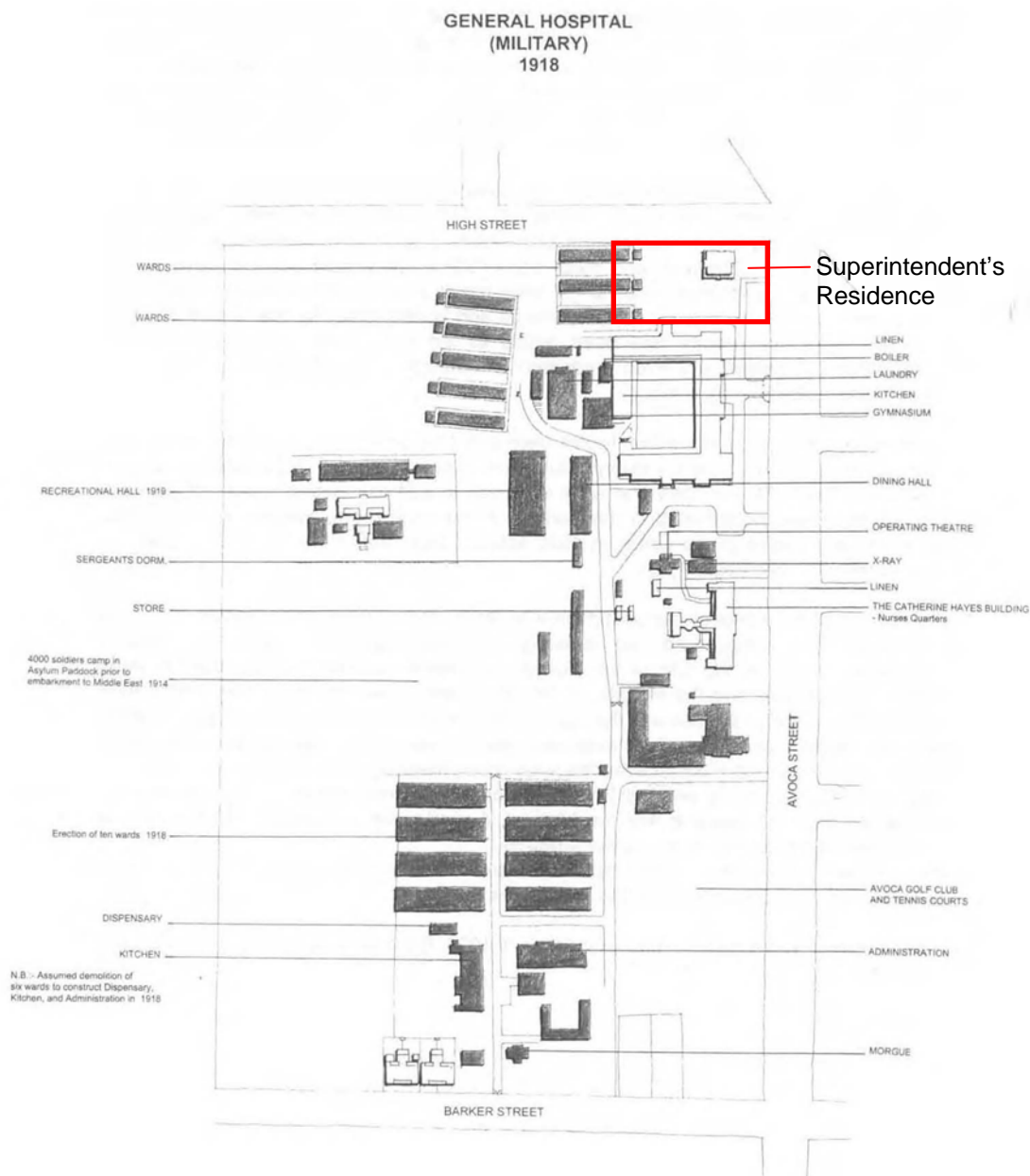


Figure 3.5: Detail of map of Randwick, Waverley and Coogee from 1858 showing the Asylum for Destitute Children. The approximate study area is outlined in red. Note that this map is not accurately scaled. Source: Map Collection, Mitchell Library, SLNSW.



- Proposed radiation building - Stage 2
- Proposed radiation building basement - Stage 1
- Existing 1970s cancer treatment building and basement

Figure 3.8: Detail of Randwick, Sheet 37, Sydney Water Plan showing the location of two structures to the west of the Superintendent's Residence, a water closet and iron shed, which are within the 1970s building basement area. Sydney Water plans archive with Casey & Lowe overlay.



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Figure 3.9: 1918 plan showing the buildings present during the WW1 military hospital uses of the hospital grounds. The study area is outlined in red. CMP June 1997.

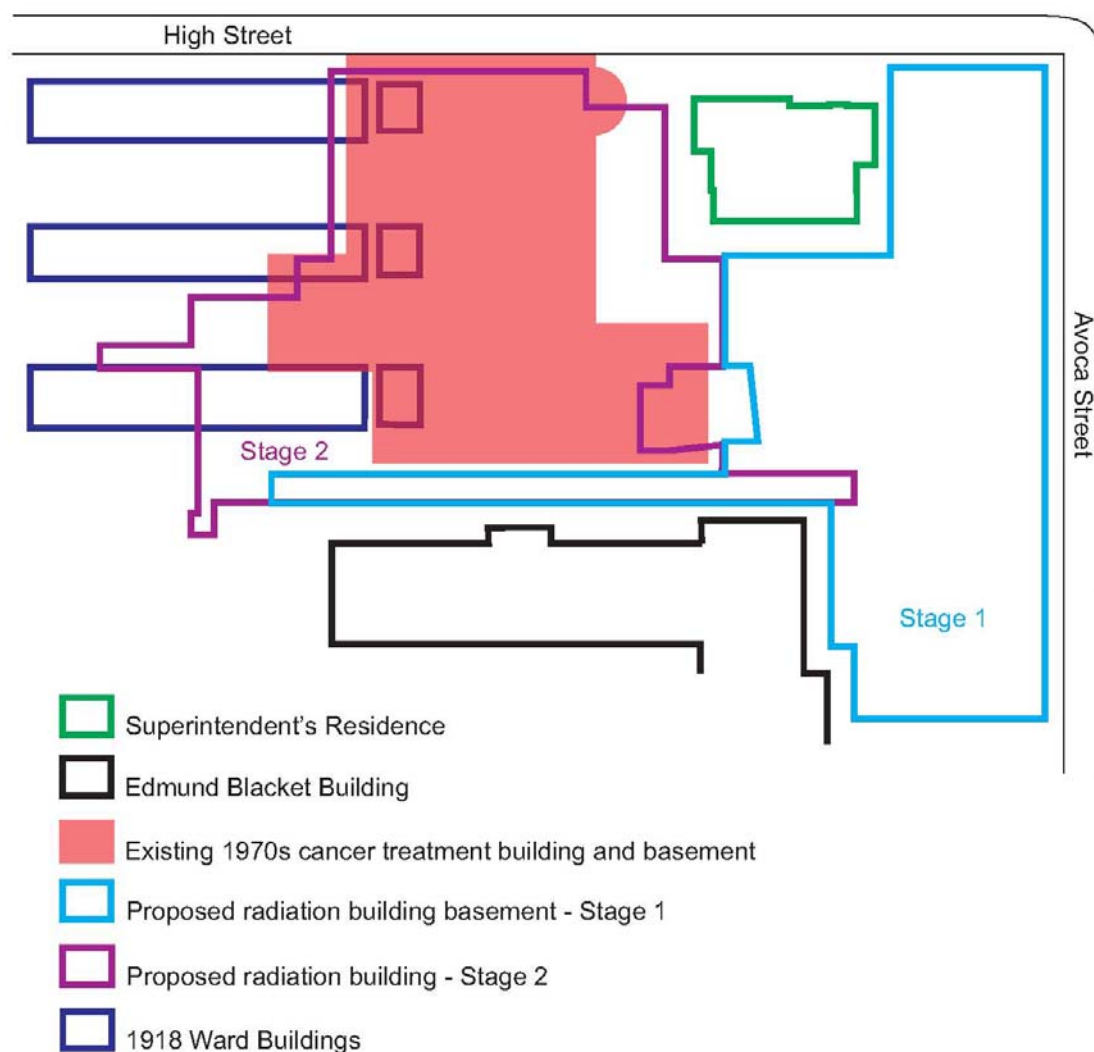
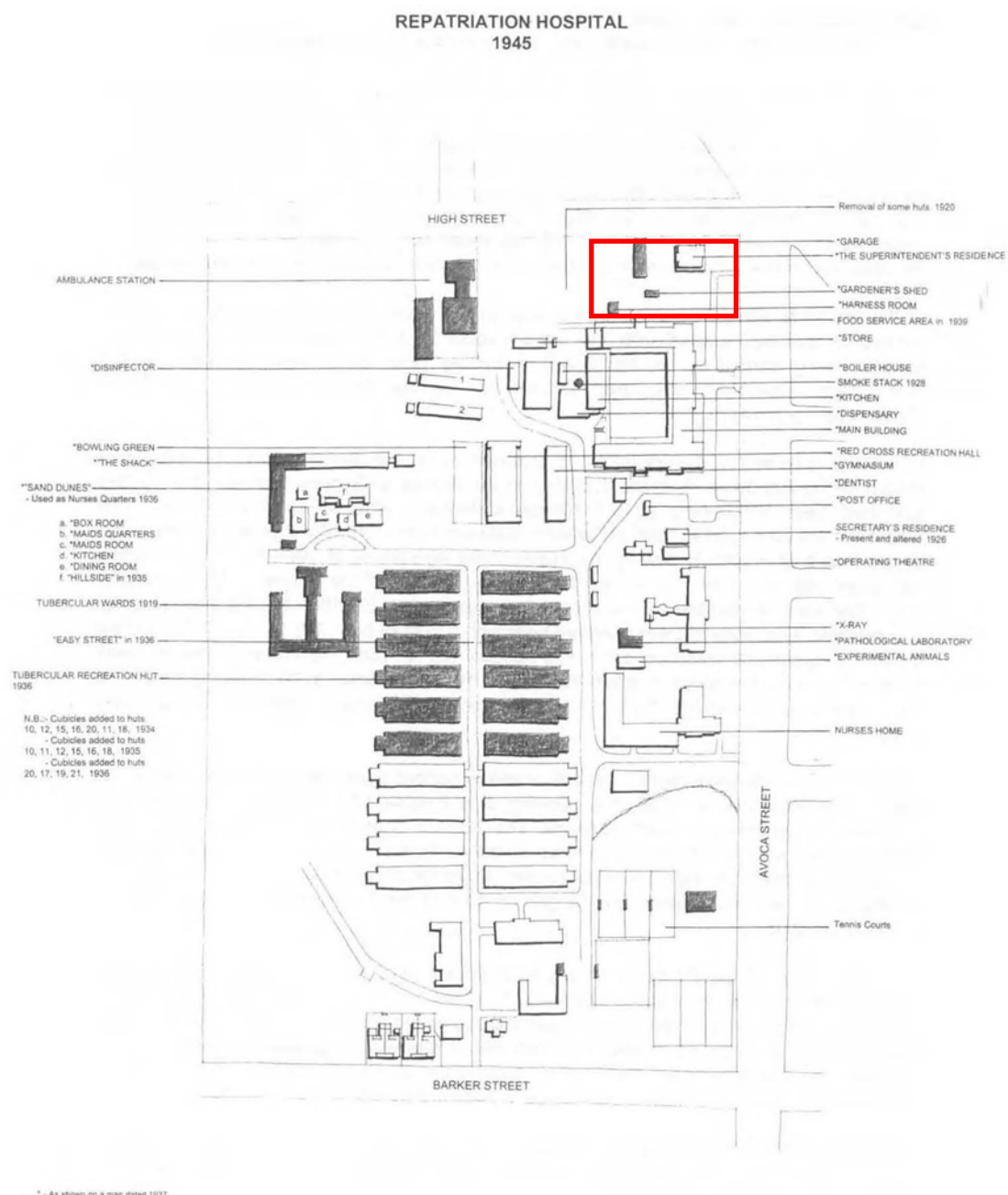


Figure 3.10: Study area with an overlay of the 1918 wards. Where they fall within the Stage 2 part of the site they are mostly within the 1970s building basement.



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NOT TO SCALE

Figure 3.11: Plan of structures in 1945 - a garage, gardener's shed and harness room. The study area is outlined in red.



Figure 3.12: 1943 aerial showing the Superintendent's Residence and Asylum building with the garage building to the west and a small structure possibly associated with the wards (demolished). The harness room and gardener's shed on the 1945 plan are also visible on this photo. © Lands Department, 1943.

3.3 Known Impacts

The 1970s existing cancer treatment building has an extensive basement which will have removed the archaeology within its footprint (Figure 3.8, Figure 3.10). The potential archaeology within the footprint of this basement consisted of the remains of the 1890 water closet and iron shed, wards shown on the 1918 plan, and structures shown on the 1945 plan, a garage, gardener's shed and harness room (Figure 3.9, Figure 3.11).

The bitumen carpark surfaces typically involve the levelling of the area with some compaction, and the laying down of a blue metal base for drainage. This will have impacts on shallow garden soils and garden layout but deeper subsurface features may survive.

3.4 Summary of Archaeological Potential

There is limited potential for archaeological remains on the corner of Avoca and High Streets, the northeastern corner of the Prince of Wales Hospital site. This area of the original land granted to the Society for Destitute Children appears to only ever have been occupied by the Superintendent's Residence and some associated buildings. The residence itself was identified as having high significance in the Prince of Wales CMP but the immediate area was not classified as having significance archaeologically.¹⁰ The history of the building prepared for the Randwick Heritage Study does state that the extant building occupies the location of the original superintendent's residence, demolished in 1860 but no plans for this have been identified.¹¹ The provenance of this original building is unclear and it is not shown on any pre-1860s maps that have been reviewed for this archaeological assessment. This lack of evidence suggests that any earlier residence did not exist for a long period of time and is unlikely to have been a substantial structure. The Randwick Heritage Study suggests that the current residence was constructed in the same location as the

¹⁰ Graham Brooks and Associates, 1997.

¹¹ Randwick Heritage Study Inventory Sheet accessed via:

http://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/library/scripts/objectifyMedia.aspx?file=pdf/22/17.pdf&siteID=1&str_title=61%20High%20Street%20%28Super%20Residence%29.pdf.

earlier building, and it is possible that any remains would be contained within the current building's footprint.

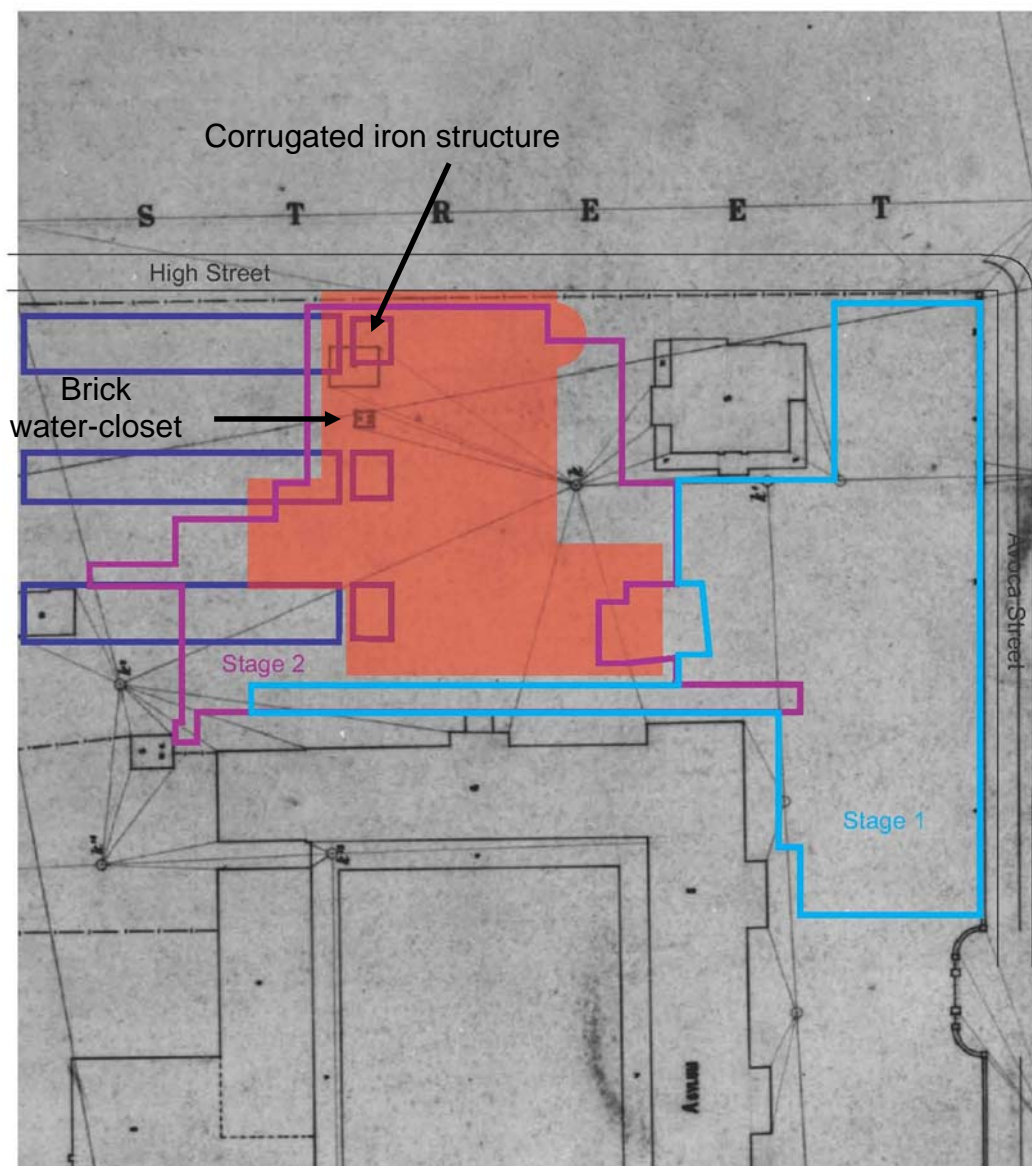
Based on the evidence to hand, it is unlikely that buildings were located in the vicinity of the study area prior to the construction of those associated with the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children in 1856. A plan of the area from 1858 shows the land to be vacant except for the main Asylum building, the current Edmund Blacket building (Figure 3.5).

It is possible that an earlier building existed on the site of the Superintendent's Residence but some or all of this is likely to be contained within the footprint of the extant 1867 sandstone building. It is also possible that structures associated with the early occupation of the Superintendent's Residence such as cesspits, well and/or cistern, or rubbish pits may survive around the property and may be disturbed as part of the proposed development. While a water closet was indicated as within the 1970s basement it is possible that earlier cesspits may be been elsewhere. Other possible archaeological relics within the development area are unidentified structures, drains, rubbish pits and garden elements.

The location of an existing historic reservoir has been identified further to the south of the Edmund Blacket Building and west of the Catherine Hayes Building, adjacent to the Psychiatric unit (Figure 3.14). In 1917 two small wells in the quadrangle and an artesian well near Barker Street were also identified.¹² Whether the Superintendent's Residence had an independent source of water is unknown. We do know from historical records that there was some difficulty in obtaining and retaining water on the site.¹³ If works were being done inside the Superintendent's Residence there may be underfloor deposits.

¹² *Occupancy of Repatriation General Hospital Randwick Part 1 1915-1933*. January 1917, 284. National Archives of Australia.

¹³ Coulter, Joseph. *Randwick Asylum, an Historical Review of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children*, 1916, 28.



- 1918 Ward Buildings
- Proposed radiation building basement - Stage 1
- Proposed radiation building - Stage 2
- Existing 1970s cancer treatment building and basement

Figure 3.13: Detail of 1891 Sydney Water plan showing previous and existing impacts, proposed work and the location of structures that may be associated with the Superintendent's Residence.

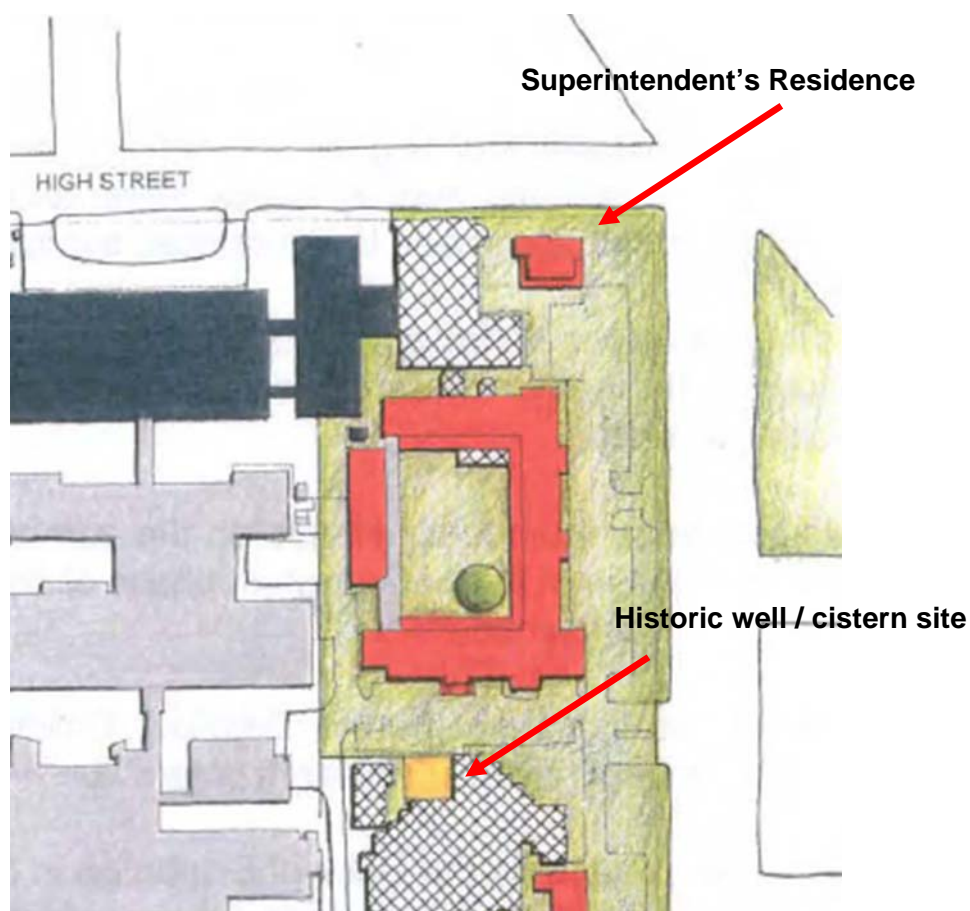


Figure 3.14: Plan of the Prince of Wales Hospital complex showing the significance of individual elements. Red indicates an area of high significance, yellow is the well site, and the hatched areas are considered to be intrusive. Graham Brooks and Associates, 1997.

4.0 Heritage Significance

4.1 Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. This process will allow for the analysis of the site's varied values. These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The Burra Charter principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.¹⁴

The various nature of heritage values and the degree of this value will be appraised according to the following criteria:¹⁵

Criterion (a): Historic Significance - (evolution)

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

Criterion (b): Associative Significance – (association)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Criterion (f): Rarity

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

Criterion (g): Representativeness

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

¹⁴ NSW Heritage Office 1996:25-27.

¹⁵ NSW Heritage Office 2001.

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

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

- Local Significance
- State Significance

Research Potential

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.¹⁶

Assessment of Research Potential

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

Does the site:

- (a) *contribute knowledge which no other resource can?*
- (b) *contribute knowledge which no other site can?*
- (c) *is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?¹⁷*

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

4.2 Discussion of Heritage Significance

Please note this discussion and subsequent Statement of Significance is only in relation to the archaeological resource and not the buildings.

Criterion (a): Historic Significance - (evolution)

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

The study area contains the standing building of the Superintendent's Residence associated with the operation of the operation of the Destitute Children's Asylum between the 1850s and the early 20th century. The Superintendent was responsible for the day-to-day operation and management of the Asylum and presumably resided in this house with his family. There were three Superintendents during this period. Joseph Coulter, and presumably his family, lived there for 30 years (1886-1916).



¹⁶ NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

¹⁷ Bickford, A. & S. Sullivan 1984:23.

Criterion (b): Associative Significance – (association)

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

The study area is within the grounds of the residence and Asylum and is associated with the occupation of the residence by person most responsible for the care of the orphans at the Destitute Children's Asylum.

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

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

The archaeological resource is unlikely to have a substantial aesthetic quality.

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

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

When the excavation of the Destitute Children's Asylum cemetery was undertaken in the 1990s there was considerable analysis of the social significance of the Asylum to the community of NSW. The main association was with descendants or relatives of children who had been resident within the institution. It is possible if remains or relics were found that shed light on the history or operations of the Asylum and conditions there that this would have social values. Also Randwick District Historical Society has a long-term and continuing interest in the history of the Asylum as seen by the small book they produced in 1991.

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

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

The potential archaeological resource is likely to be limited to the occupation of the residence during this period and may include remains of well/cistern, earlier cesspits and rubbish pits, outbuildings and artefacts deposits as well as remains of garden layouts and design. While these types of features and deposits are fairly typically found in association with houses resided in during the second-half of the 19th century, they are less commonly found in relation to private secular institutions and their residences. It is also possible that there may be evidence of an earlier residence but this could be elsewhere on the hospital campus. If the remains of the above deposits, features and structures were found they may contribute to a range of research questions:

- Nature of institutional life and how the nature of the lifeways of the Superintendent and his family how this differed from the destitute children.
- Shed light onto aspects of the lives of the destitute children.
- May provide insight into the life of middle-class people which is rarely identified in the archaeological resource.

- May provide comparative data with other institutional sites such as the Magdalen institution associated with Tempe House where the backfill of a well had a distinct institutional flavour.



Criterion (f): Rarity

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

While the buildings and the institution are rare the presence of limited deposits which may or may not be found at this site would be of interest if they are present and/or survive although they are not necessarily 'uncommon, rare or endangered'. The well/cisterns and cesspits are likely to be of standard design and it is perhaps their artefact contents which may be rarer.



Criterion (g): Representativeness

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The garden elements and household-related infrastructure if they survive are expected to be typical of late 19th-century middle-class households and demonstrate aspects of these lives but with the added elements of institutional layering.



Intactness

Intactness refers to the physical condition of an item. It is particularly relevant to archaeological sites in the sense of 'undisturbed' sites or areas which may be expected to yield well-provenanced archaeological deposits, amenable to investigation and interpretation. An archaeological site or other heritage place may also need to retain sufficient integrity that it is able to convey its significance to people in the present. This could derive from factors unrelated to 'research potential' such as location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association.¹⁸

The presence of the 1970s building with its basement indicates that the considerable areas of the potential archaeological resource from the site had already been removed. This includes the water closet in use in 1890s and an adjacent outbuilding as well as later structures, such as the gardener's hut, garage and harness room. The remaining areas of the site have some archaeological potential with a relatively high degree of intactness.



Does the site:

(a) *contribute knowledge which no other resource can?*

Written historical documents present the official and semi-official picture about the alienation and division of land, who was buying and selling, and how the land was being used. The descriptions of working class, commercial and industrial areas are documents that bear the imprint of androcentric Anglo-Saxon interpretation of 19th-century life. This material presents a partial image of the occupants who lived and worked in the area. The archaeological material will supply evidence

¹⁸ Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009:9.

provided by the occupants of the site regarding the conditions in which they lived, worked, and procreated. Material culture provides an avenue into the daily life of groups of people and industries.

Some of the potential archaeological remains identified within the study area can provide knowledge that is available from no other resources. The excavation and study of material culture provides access to deposits, structures, and relics that contains knowledge on a scale that is found in no other resources.

The ability of a site to produce knowledge that no other resource can is dependent upon the Research Questions posed and the methodology employed to investigate the archaeological resource. The main areas of research that this site can contribute to are the nature of institutional life at the Asylum and the nature of the lifeways of the Superintendent and his family.

(b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?

The limited archaeological resource at this site has the ability to contribute knowledge about the institution for a period for which there was a dearth of historical information. If substantial deposits survive this may be the case but if the resource is found to be limited it may contribute little to our understanding of the lifeways at the institution.

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

As outlined in the above section on technical/research significance the archaeological recording, analysis and interpretation of this site can contribute to substantive research questions in Australian history.

4.3 Level of Heritage Significance

Recently new criteria were developed to identify whether the archaeological resource is of Local or State significance.¹⁹ In terms of this site the assessment of levels of significance the following criteria were seen as the most relevant:

- *Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E).*
- *Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G).*

The new significance guidelines were designed to assess significance in light of the amendments to the definition of relics needing to be of either local or State significance but unfortunately the guidelines do not really address how you determine if a site is of Local or State significance. The examples provided were fairly obvious ones but do not help us work out how a less obvious site has State rather than local significance. This means that it is basically down to the skill and expertise of the archaeologist assessing the site.

The new guidelines identified a series of questions that could be asked to address this issue, most of which have already been addressed within the discussion of significance:

- **To which contexts (historical, archaeological and research-based) is it anticipated that the site will yield important information?**

The site generally is considered to have a moderate ability to yield archaeological information but this can also be relevant to both historical and research based contexts.

¹⁹ Heritage Branch, Dept of Planning 2009.

- **Is the site likely to contain the mixed remains of several occupations and eras, or is it expected that the site has the remains of a single occupation or a short time-period?**

As has been demonstrated the site as a whole should contain archaeological evidence mostly connected with the occupation of the Superintendent's Residence from the 1860s rather than from later periods. There may have been later use of the residence but this is not clear.

- **Is the site rare or representative in terms of the extent, nature, integrity and preservation of the deposits (if known)?**

The significant potential archaeological resource is likely to be limited to those representing the layout of the grounds of the Superintendent's Residence and artefacts associated with the lifeways of the Superintendent's family. There may also be potential artefact deposits associated with the Asylum. At their best these artefacts, deposits, and layout may provide an interesting story of life in this private secular institution or there may be little surviving at all.

- **Is this type of site already well-documented in the historical record?**

The surviving buildings and the Annual Reports produced by the institution indicate that there is a substantial historical record but there are many gaps in this record.

- **Has this site type already been previously investigated with results available?**

Casey & Lowe have done some investigation of institutional sites, including the Female Orphan School at the University of Western Sydney (Rydalmere) and the Magdalene laundry at Tempe House. No substantial artefact deposits were found at the Female Orphans School but a substantial deposit of artefacts associated with the laundry were found. These were 'hotel' wares provided by the hotels whose sheets and towels were washed by the laundry. This report is completed.

- **Is the excavation of this site likely to enhance or duplicate the data set?**

The excavation of these potential remains is likely to enhance the data set.

- **Does the site/is the site likely to have aesthetic value?**

All archaeological sites can have incidental aesthetic values, notably in relation to the process of ruination but this cannot be determined until a site is excavated. We consider this to be an incidental part of any site, meaning that an aesthetic outcome was not originally intended.

- **Does the site/is the site likely to embody a distinctive architectural or engineering style or pattern/layout?**

Not especially.

4.4 Statement of Heritage Significance

The archaeological resource within the development area consists of potential remains of a well/cistern, cesspit and rubbish dumps, garden features and outbuildings around the Superintendent's Residence. These features may contain quantities of artefacts. If the well, cesspits or other features were found to contain substantial artefacts they could address a range of research questions relating to institutional practices and the nature of life in the Superintendent's Residence in the mid to late 19th century and the early 20th century. These types of deposits are likely to be of local significance.

5.0 Impacts from Proposed Development

5.1 Proposed Impacts

The proposed development is in two stages (Figures 4.1 to 4.6). Stage 1 building will include a basement level with four bunkers for the storage of radioactive material associated with the treatment of cancer patients. Stage 2 proposes the demolition of the existing 20th-century hospital buildings and the construction of a new Comprehensive Cancer and Blood Disorder Clinic. Both Stages will require extensive underground excavation.

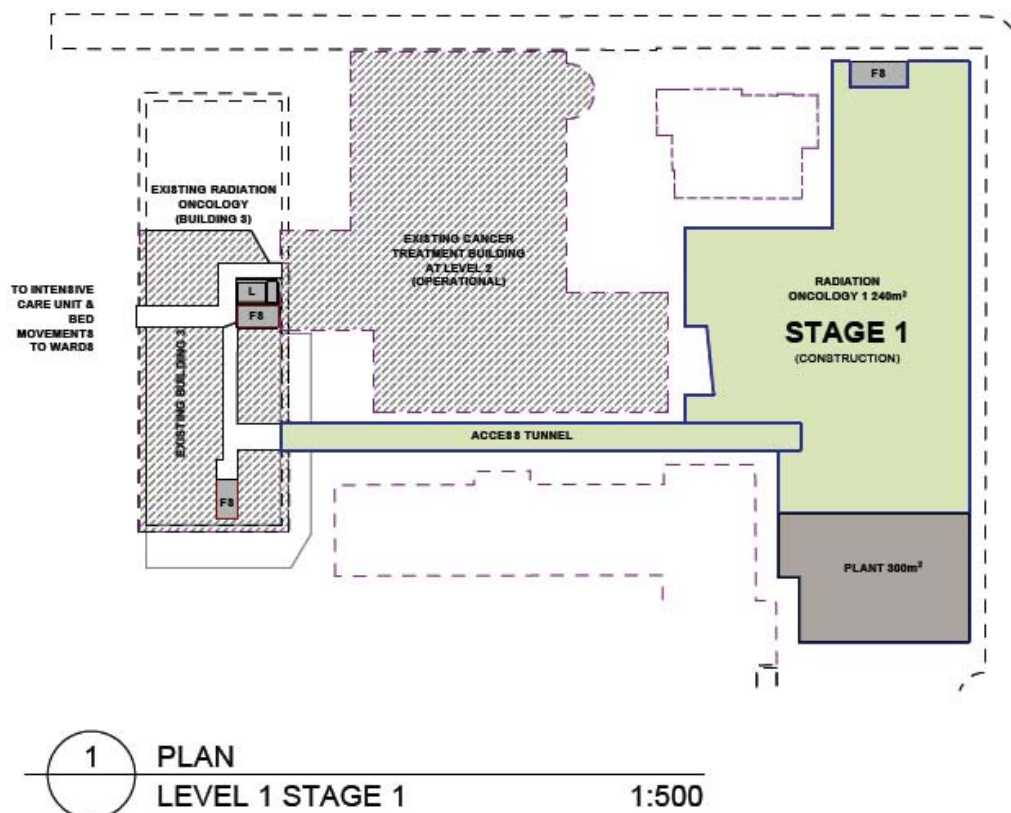


Figure 5.1: Plan showing the stage 1 works to the east and south of the Superintendent's Residence and down to the beginning of the Asylum building. Note that the large hatched building to the west of Superintendent's Residence has an extensive basement level.

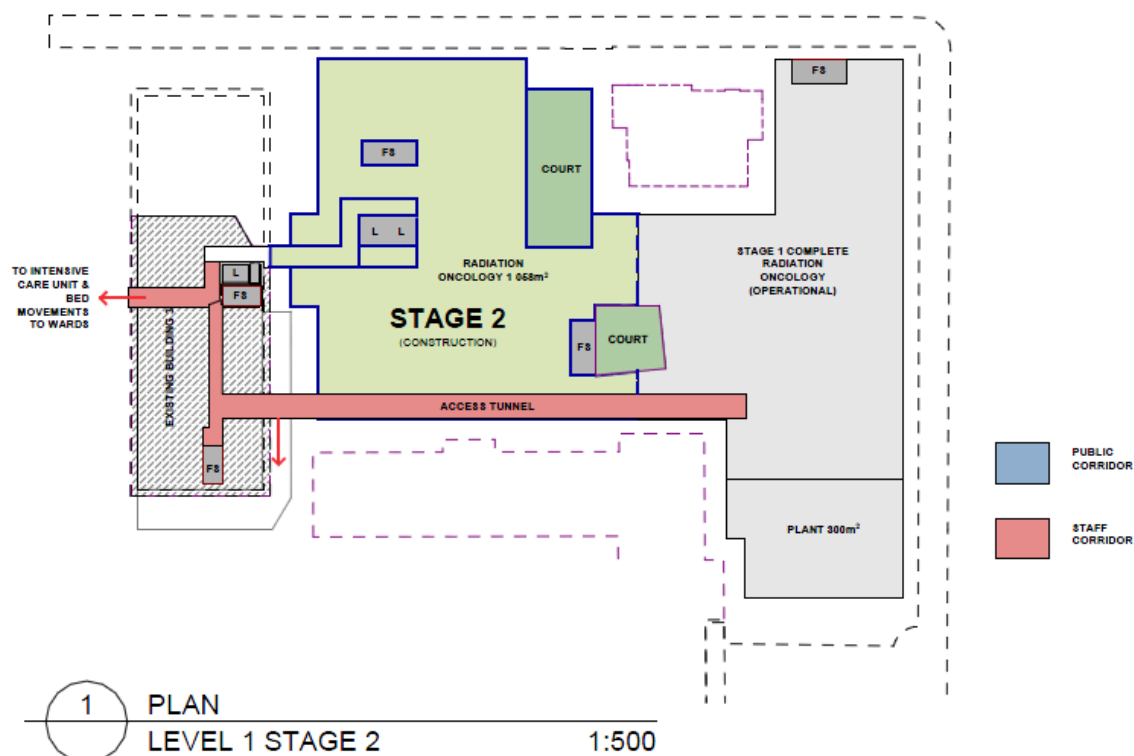


Figure 5.2: Plan showing Stage 2 works mostly above the existing building with basement.

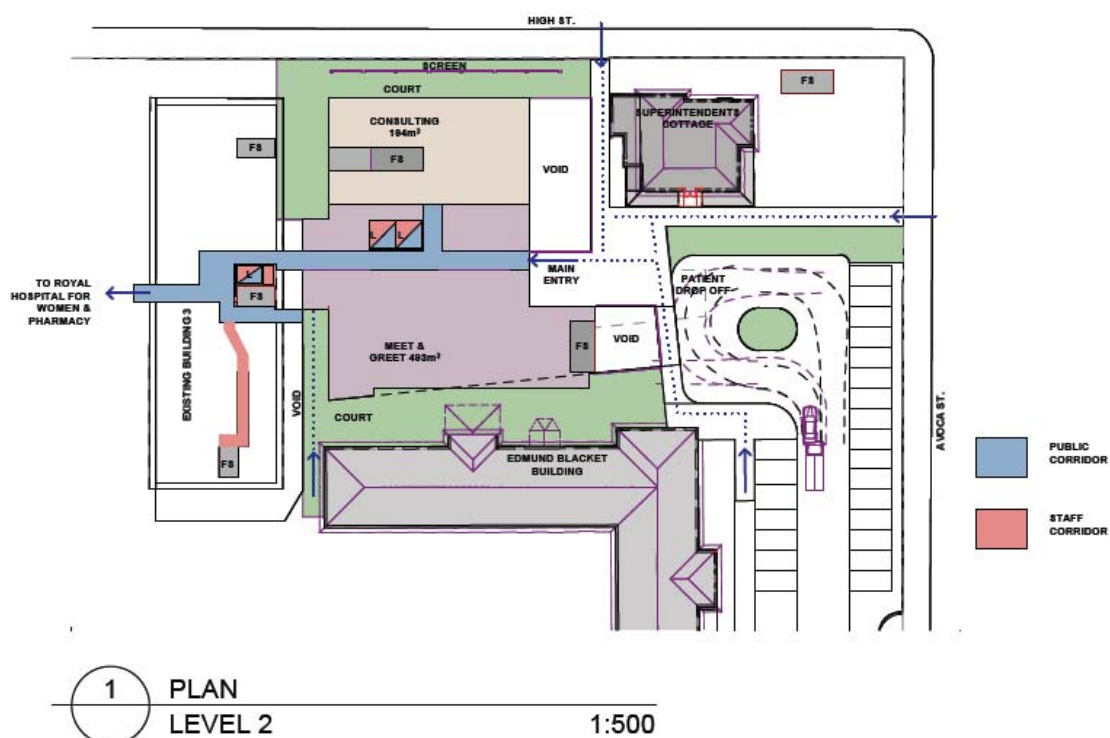


Figure 5.3: Plan showing the extent of new aboveground buildings.

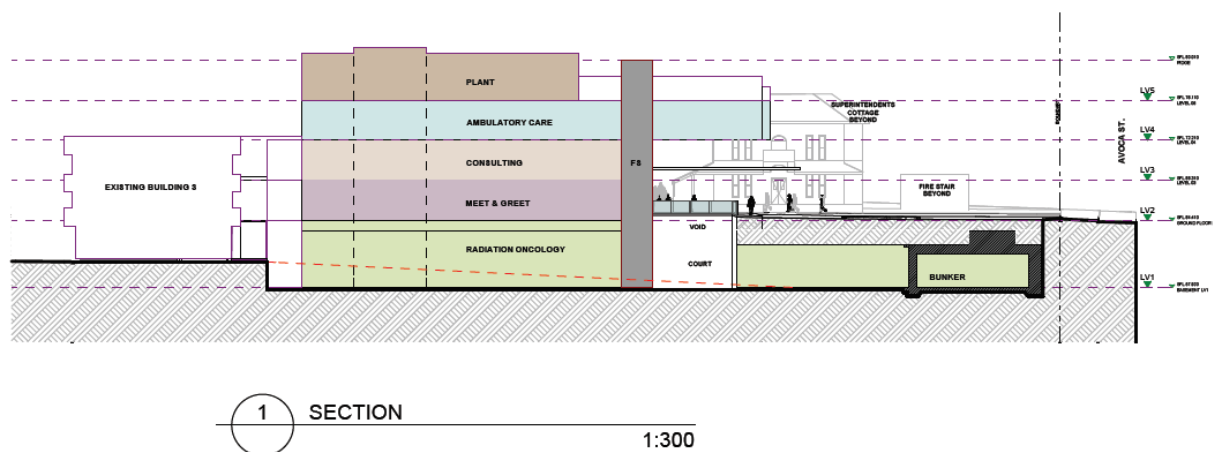


Figure 5.4: East-west elevation through Stages 1 and 2 showing the subsurface impacts of the bunkers, the court and radiation oncology.

6.0 Results and Recommendations

6.1 Results

1. Our research has indicated that there was no substantial known occupation within the study area until 1858 and the main structures of the Superintendent's Residence (1867) and the Destitute Children's Asylum are still extant.
2. This Archaeological Assessment has established that most of the current study area has limited archaeological potential.
 - Stage 1 development area has some potential to contain remains of such as wells/cisterns, cesspits and rubbish pits. Impacts in this area appear to be limited to making of a bitumen carpark. These have the potential to be of local significance.
 - Stage 2 development area is substantially affected by the 1970s building and basement which will have removed all archaeology within its footprint. There is some limited potential for archaeology to the west of the Superintendent's Residence.

6.2 Recommendations

1. An archaeological research design and appropriate methodology will need to be written to guide any archaeological program for the site.
2. Testing to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains may be undertaken as part of the Environmental Assessment but the archaeology could not be removed prior to approval being granted by the Minister for Planning under a SSDA. A report outlining the results of the testing will be required.
3. A S140 application to the Heritage Branch, OEH could be applied for in relation to the proposed works to excavate, record and remove the remains prior to SSD approval under Part 4, Division 4.1.
4. A report will need to be written outlining the results of the archaeological program. If artefact deposits are found these will need to be catalogued and analysed as part of the archaeological reporting. This is in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines.
5. The qualified archaeologist who directs the archaeological program needs to be able to hold a permit under the Heritage Council, Excavation Director Guidelines.

7.0 Bibliography

7.1 Bibliography

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- Doyle, F. and J. Storey 1991 *Destitute Children's Asylum Randwick 1852 – 1916*. Randwick & District Historical Society Inc., Historical Monograph No. 5.
- Graham Brooks and Associates. *Prince of Wales Hospital Randwick, Conservation Management Plan*, report for NSW Department of Health, August 1997.
- Occupancy of Repatriation General Hospital Randwick Part 1 1915-1933*. January 1917, 284. National Archives of Australia

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- Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants and Austral Archaeology. 1997 *POW Project 1995, Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery, Archaeological Investigation*. Report Prepared for the South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, Heritage Council of NSW and NSW Department of Health, December 1997.

Plans Reviewed

Sydney Water Plans

- Kay, Collin. Svyr T.B.U. Sloman, 22nd Jan 1891, sheet signed off by Principal Draftsman. Shows the area, Asylum for Destitute Children, Hospital, Overseer's House, occupations and graveyard. Surveyor T.B.U. Sloman's Fieldbook, Sheet 37, Randwick, December 1890.

National Archives of Australia

Occupancy of Repatriation General Hospital Randwick Part 1 1915-1933. NAA Item Barcode 148448

LPI LPMA

Crown Plan 589-690

Crown Plan 636-690

Parish of Alexandria (Charting Map)

Mitchell Library Maps

Short titles/see map for full title	Author	Ref
Map of Randwick and Coogee, Parish of Alexandria	Reuss and Nott	Z M3 811.1816/1886/1
Plan of Randwick Suburban Allotments, Town of Randwick		Z M2 811.1816/1862/1

State Records of NSW

Colonial Secretary, NRS 906 Special Bundles Item 5/5229, Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children 1901-8.

Maps from SRNSW

SR Item	SG Map	Area	Firstname	Surname	Date	Description
[2240]	C.1023.f	Coogee	-	Bennett	1856	Plan (litho) of town and suburbs of Coogee by Surveyor General's Office Sydney 1856 between Nelson Bay Waverley Frenchmans Rd Rainbow St, South Randwick & Ocean with portion number and some grantees names. Surveyor: Bennett (draftsman)
[5692]	S.6.1292	Sydney	JW	Deering	23 Mar 1861	Plan of section of levels taken through the Crown lands south of Randwick Racecourse Reserve, showing the general Watershed
[5693]	S.8.1292	Sydney	-	Pearson	Aug 1862	Plan of part Frenchmans Road Charing Cross to Alison Road Randwick
[5312]	R.1401	Roads	L	Gordon	15 Jun 1850	(County of Cumberland) Survey of a proposed line of road extending from the Village of Coogee to the Old Botany Bay Road. Shows grants & reserves in the immediate vicinity, & the layout of the Village of Coogee
[2235]	C.1023	Coogee	-	Stapylton	1837	Plan of Coogee (Design) Village by Granville C Stapylton, Sep 1837 being Plan of ground in vicinity of Coogee Bay and features
[10018]		Randwick			1858	Randwick Municipality
[10032]		Randwick			1852	Randwick