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URBIS

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

TAFE NSW Construction Centre of
Excellence 2-44 O'Connell Street
Kingswood

Prepared for

CADENCE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

4 March 2021

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared to accompany a detailed State Significant Development Application (SSDA) SSD - 8571481 for the development of an educational facility at the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood Campus, located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (the site). The legal description of the site is Lot 1 in DP 866081. The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 hectares.

The purpose of this report is to identify if any potential historical archaeological resources are present within the boundaries of the subject site and assess any impacts to those resources from the proposed development.

Specifically, the SSDA seeks development consent for the construction and operation of the TAFE NSW Construction Centre of Excellence (TAFE CCoE) a multi-level, integrated educational facility designed to accommodate specialised training and education for construction-related TAFE NSW courses (the project). The TAFE NSW CCoE will be a new learning environment with an emphasis on flexibility and adaptability, to encourage cross-disciplinary collaboration, industry engagement and educational excellence. On 27 February 2019, the NSW Government announced the delivery and associated funding for the CCoE.

The proposed development is classified as State Significant Development (SSD) on the basis that it falls within the requirements of clause 4, Schedule 19 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP), being 'development for the purpose of a tertiary institution... that has a capital investment value of more than \$30 million'.

The Minister for Planning, or their delegate, is the consent authority for the SSDA and this application is lodged with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (NSW DPIE) for assessment.

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project. Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the following SEARs:

Table 1 – SEARs (SSD-8571481)

SEARS #	Requirement	Urbis response
9. Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide a statement of significance and an assessment of the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage items on the site in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and DUAP, 1996.Address any archaeological potential and significance on the site and the impacts the development may have on this significance.	<p>A HIS has been prepared by Urbis (2020) to address the significance of the site and any impacts to identified significance.</p> <p>This report has been prepared to identify any archaeological potential (Section 5) and significance (Section 6) for the site. Impacts are addressed in Section 7.</p>

Through the analysis of the historical context of the site and subsequent development, this assessment has concluded that there is generally low potential for archaeological resources to occur across the site, and specifically within the area proposed for impacts. Potential historical archaeological resources may have included general discard items in the form of rubbish dumps and evidence of agricultural practices in the form of post holes, discarded tools and structural remains from outbuildings. However, they are not considered likely due to the low potential to survive in good integrity resulting from the subsequent disturbance in areas of the site which experienced more intensive use. Should archaeological resources occur, they are not anticipated to meet the threshold for archaeological significance on a state or local level.

As a result, it is concluded that the proposed works will have no impact on any identified potential significant archaeological resources. As no impact is proposed, no mitigation measures are determined to be necessary.

Urbis recommend the proposed works be approved with the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – Archaeological Chance Find Procedure

Should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a chance find procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:

1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without following the steps below.
2. Site supervisor, or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or DPC (Heritage NSW) to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist examines the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item and decides on appropriate management.
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject site and application for relevant permit may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon relevant approvals from DPC (Heritage NSW).

Recommendation 1 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC (Heritage NSW).
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC (Heritage NSW) and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared to accompany a detailed State Significant Development Application (SSDA) SSD - 8571481 for the development of an educational facility at the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood Campus, located at 2-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood (the site). The legal description of the site is Lot 1 in DP 866081. The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 hectares.

The purpose of this report is to identify if any potential historical archaeological resources are present within the boundaries of the subject site and assess any impacts to those resources from the proposed development.

Specifically, the SSDA seeks development consent for the construction and operation of the TAFE NSW Construction Centre of Excellence (TAFE CCoE) a multi-level, integrated educational facility designed to accommodate specialised training and education for construction-related TAFE NSW courses (the project). The TAFE NSW CCoE will be a new learning environment with an emphasis on flexibility and adaptability, to encourage cross-disciplinary collaboration, industry engagement and educational excellence. On 27 February 2019, the NSW Government announced the delivery and associated funding for the CCoE.

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The Minister for Planning, or their delegate, is the consent authority for the SSDA and this application is lodged with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (NSW DPIE) for assessment.

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project. Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the following SEARs:

Table 2 – SEARs (SSD-8571481)

SEARS #	Requirement	Urbis response
9. Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide a statement of significance and an assessment of the impact on the heritage significance of the heritage items on the site in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and DUAP, 1996)Address any archaeological potential and significance on the site and the impacts the development may have on this significance	<p>A HIS has been prepared by Urbis (2020) to address the significance of the site and any impacts to identified significance.</p> <p>This report has been prepared to identify any archaeological potential (Section 5) and significance (Section 6) for the site. Impacts are addressed in Section 7.</p>

1.2. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The subject site is located at 12-44 O'Connell Street, Kingswood within the local government area (LGA) of Penrith. The site is legally described as Lot 1 of DP 866081.

The site comprises a rectangular lot with an area of approximately 23 hectares, with an interface to Great Western Highway to the north, O'Connell Street to the west, adjoining residential property to the south and the Western Sydney University (WSU) Werrington campus to the east.

The area in which the development is proposed is located on the eastern boundary of the site. This area comprises of clear grassed fields with no site improvements and is currently utilised by TAFE NSW.

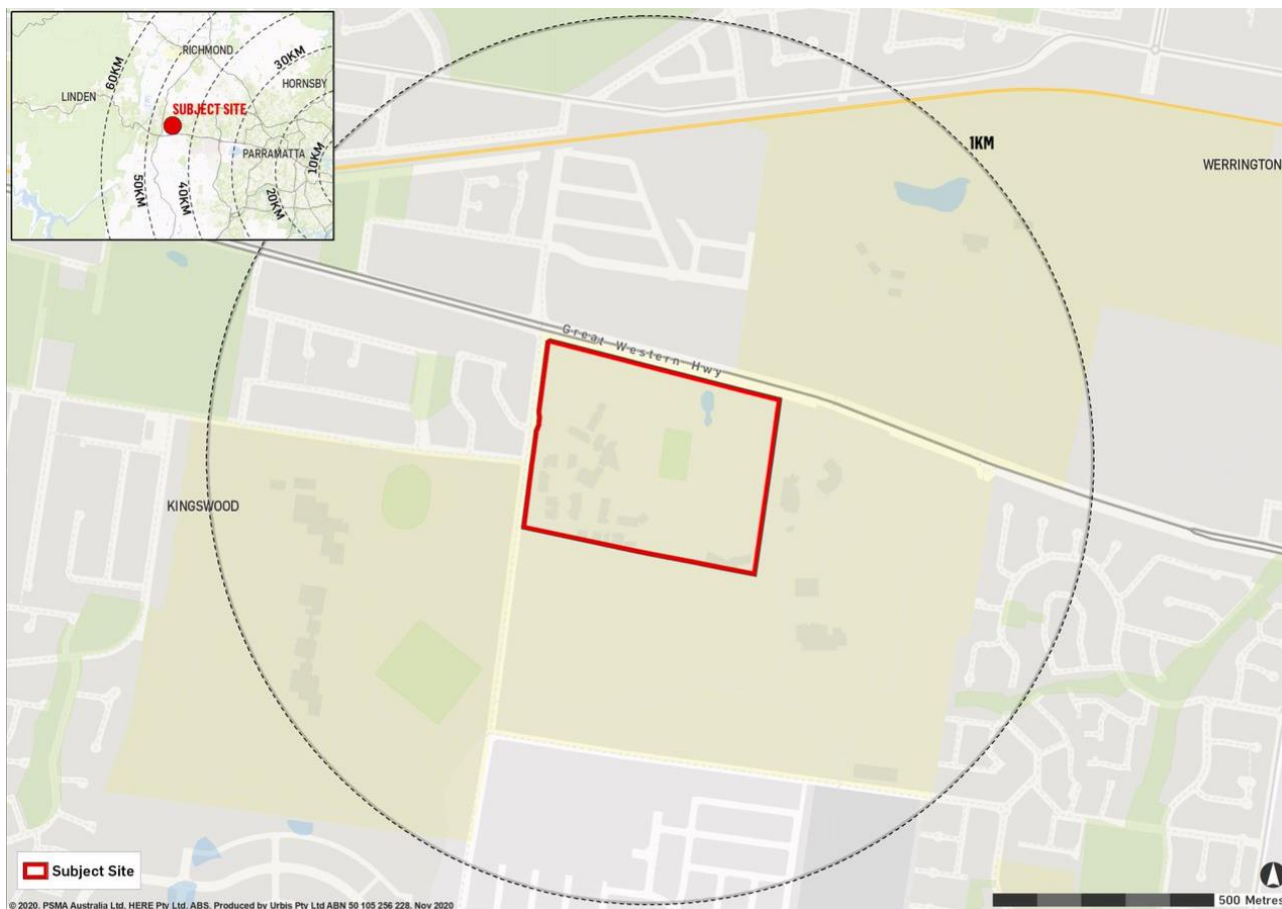


Figure 1 – Locality map with the subject site outlined in red.

1.3. AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

This assessment was prepared by Meggan Walker (Urbis, Consultant Archaeologist). Balazs Hansel (Urbis, Associate Director, Archaeologist) has reviewed and endorsed its content.

Unless otherwise stated, all drawings, illustrations and photographs are the work of Urbis.

1.4. METHODOLOGY & LIMITATIONS

This assessment has been prepared to respond to the SEARs for SSD-8571481. This assessment has been prepared in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Archaeological Assessments (1996).*
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (2009).*

This assessment has not considered Aboriginal archaeology. Aboriginal archaeology is addressed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment prepared by Urbis under a different cover (Urbis, 2021).

1.5. PROPOSED WORKS

It is proposed to construct a new Construction Centre of Excellence on the eastern portion of the subject site. The proposed Construction Centre of Excellence will be TAFE NSW's signature training facility for digital infrastructure and smart cities at the heart of the TAFE NSW Western Sydney Region. It will accommodate 3,500 students and will facilitate an active learning environment collocating building, construction, plumbing and electrical disciplines. The proposed scope of works comprises: site preparation works, including tree removal and excavation; construction of a 2-3 storey Construction Centre of Excellence accommodating

approximately 9,200m² of GFA and including learning and workshop spaces, workspaces and areas for industry engagement; provision of additional car parking; and landscaping works.

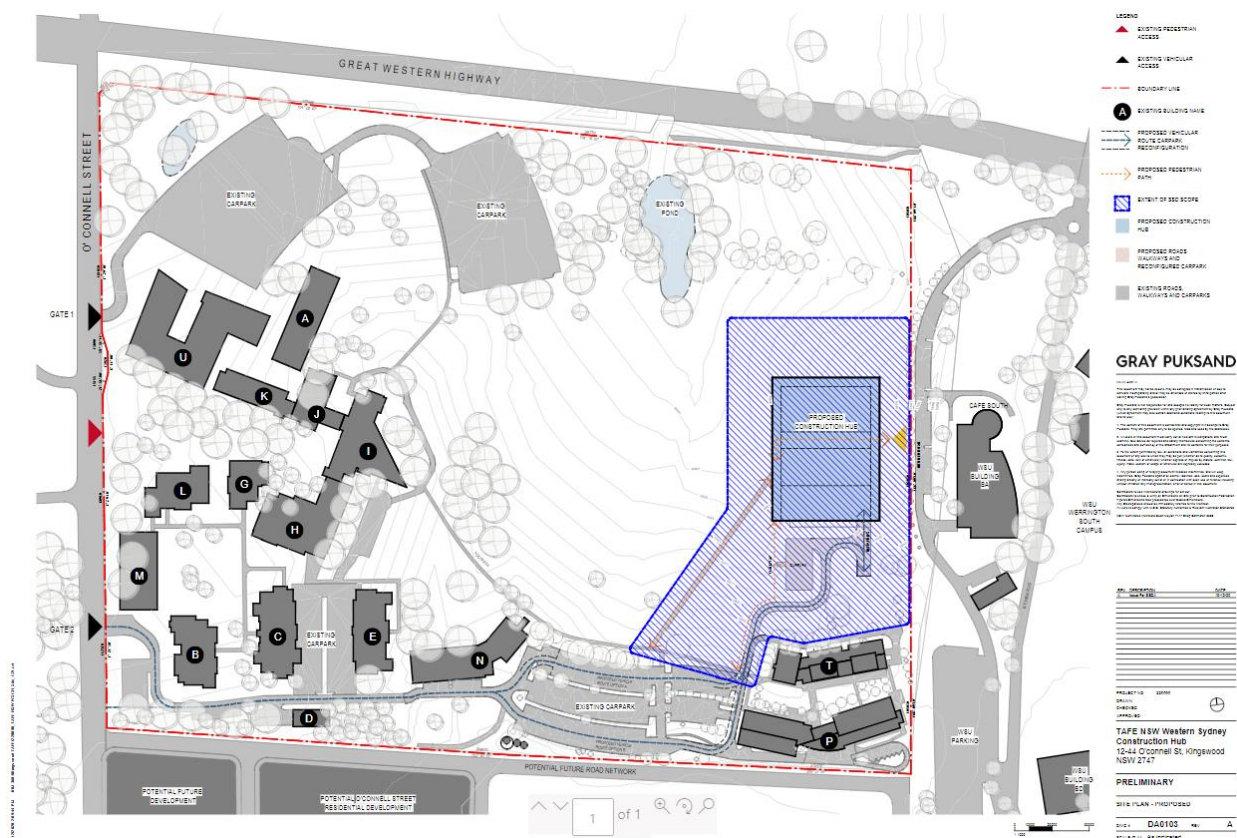


Figure 2 – Proposed site plan showing location of works to the eastern portion of the site.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

The Design Response from Gray Puksand for the development is outlined below.

The design of the new Construction Centre of Excellence will provide a venue for learning that points to the future of skills training in the building and construction industry. The built form will both passively and actively contribute to the teaching and learning experience.

Functional programs at WSCH can evolve over time. This will require a structure and service configuration that allows for seamless reconfigurability. Driven by the need to re imagine jobs of the future, the design will ensure that current and future training programs will be supported as continual advancements in construction skills, technology and methodologies emerge. Functionally this will be achieved by organised educational spaces around a series of exhibition areas and social space.

This combined with the logistics required for multi-disciplinary operations, the building will showcase the future of skills training and be prototype for tertiary education, a demonstration to industry within its educational precinct.

To achieve this the design will display a refined and contextually relevant aesthetic. The design is a direct response to place and function. With a prominent entry to the west serving as the TAFE NSW/compass entry, civic presence will be established on the east facade that faces the university precinct. A dual address resulting in legible and welcoming arrival points for students, visitors, industry and the community.

This is a true 'building in the round' with all sides being activated with a variety of visible education opportunities, exhibition spaces and settings for student amenity. This is further augmented with prominent event space for industry engagement and civic presence. A facility that is an invitation to students and industry for learning, re- skilling and industry collaboration.

Driven by a desire to create a rational and adaptable program of educational spaces the design is underpinned with the notion of 'pavilion in the landscape'. A building that will be seen 'in the round' within a backdrop of gently undulating grasslands sloping from a high point to the east, westward towards the centre

This notion of 'pavilion in the landscape' is developed with a simple composition of parts that form a unified aesthetic. Starting with a simple rectangular form, two ground plane levels are split via a north/south delivery and storage axis. A student or campus entry is established on the lower ground floor to the west and a civic/educational precinct entry on upper ground is provided on the east of the building. These main entry points set up a cross axis (east/west) that transverse all levels of building. With this simple circulation planning students, educators and visitors are kept completely separate to loading and logistics. The natural fall of the land has been utilised to provide a variety of double and triple height internal workshops, all visually connect via an internal spine, an atrium activated with passive collaboration settings and social spaces.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020



Figure 4 – Proposed render – external.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

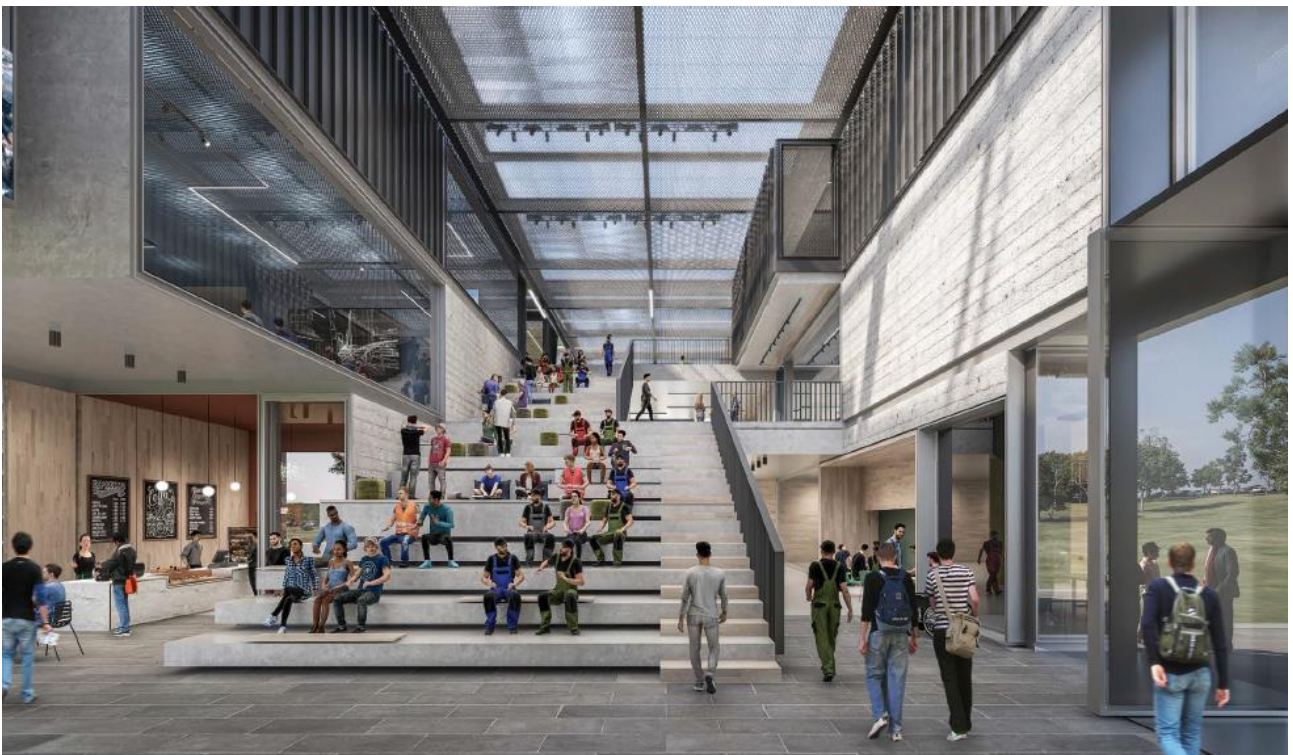


Figure 5 – Proposed render – internal.

Source: Gray Puksand 2020

2. STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1.1. National Legislation

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

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

- The subject area is not listed on or located within proximity of sites which are listed on, the CHL or NHL.

2.1.2. State Legislation

NSW Heritage Act 1977

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

State Heritage Register

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

Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register

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

Historical Archaeology

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

Any deposit, object or material evidence

- (a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being an Aboriginal settlement, and;
- (b) which is 50 or more years old. A Section 60 application is required to disturb relics on an SHR listed site.

Under section 139 of the *Heritage Act*, an excavation permit is required to disturb or excavate 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*". This section of the Heritage Act identifies provisions for items /relics outside of those on the State Heritage Register or subject to an Interim Heritage Order (IHO).

- The subject area is not listed on the Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register, or the State Heritage Register.

- The NSW State Archives located at 143 O'Connell Street in the vicinity of the subject site, has two 'Moveable Heritage' listings under the Department of Commerce's Section 170 State Agency Heritage & Conservation Register.

Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP & A Act)

The NSW *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP & A Act) instituted a system of environmental planning and assessment. The act legislated for a three tier system of state, regional (repealed) and local levels of significance and required the relevant authority to consider the impacts of a development on both the natural and built environment. This resulted in the requirement for a Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE).

The EP&A Act also resulted in the introduction of Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and Development Control Plans (DCPs) for each Local Government Area (LGA). LEPs guide planning decisions for LGAs through zoning and development controls, providing a framework for acceptable land use. Heritage is typically governed by Schedule 5 of each LEP. DCPs serve the principal purpose of providing guidance on developments, with objectives and controls surrounding local character and acceptable developments.

The subject site is within the Penrith Council LGA. Schedule 5 of the Penrith Council LGA lists heritage items under Schedule 5. While the subject area is not listed under Schedule 5 of the Penrith LEP 2010, there is a listing on the northern periphery of the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood site. This is as follows:

- Milestone', fronting Lot 1 DP 866081, Item 860.

The subject area is also in the broader vicinity of the following items listed under the Penrith LEP 2010:

- Item 315 under Schedule 5 of the *PLEP 2010*, described as "Werrington Park House", garden and poplar avenue at 653–729 Great Western Highway. Building AA at Werrington is also listed as a heritage item on the University of Western Sydney's Section 170 State Agency Heritage & Conservation Register.
- Item 670 under Schedule 5 of the *PLEP 2010*, described as Teacher's residence (former) at 56 Second Avenue.

The Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter

While not a statutory document, the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance including owners, managers, and custodians. The Burra Charter provides specific guidance for physical and procedural actions that should occur in relation to significant places, regardless of their legislative listing. The Burra Charter sets out a number of conservation principles for heritage places which are relevant to the project including use, setting, conservation, management and knowledge.

2.2. HERITAGE CONTEXT SUMMARY

The subject area is not listed on or located within proximity of sites which are listed on, the CHL or NHL. The subject area is not listed on the Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register, or the State Heritage Register. The subject area contains a locally listed milestone (Item 860) and is in the vicinity of the following items:

- The NSW State Archives located at 143 O'Connell Street in the vicinity of the subject site, (moveable heritage), Department of Commerce's Section 170 State Agency Heritage & Conservation Register.
- Item 315 under Schedule 5 of the *PLEP 2010*, described as "Werrington Park House", garden and poplar avenue at 653–729 Great Western Highway. Building AA at Werrington is also listed as a heritage item on the University of Western Sydney's Section 170 State Agency Heritage & Conservation Register.
- Item 670 under Schedule 5 of the *PLEP 2010*, described as Teacher's residence (former) at 56 Second Avenue.

3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following historical overview has been adapted from the Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) prepared by Urbis for the subject site (Urbis, 2020). Additional research has been undertaken to investigate archaeological potential where required.

Table 3 – Historical Overview

Phase	History	Potential Resource
Grants and subdivisions, Early 19 th century-1903.	<p>The subject site formed part of a land grant to Mary O'Connell, with two estates known as Frogmore and Coallee, before being sold on to Andrew McCulloch in 1865. Under McCulloch's ownership, the land was subdivided into farming lots. These lots were purchased by Henry Nash and then sold on to Bernard Molloy in 1869. The farm was known as Claremont and was subdivided in 1885. In 1890, Charles Molloy was assaulted at the Kingswood farm, with the article noting that Molloy also resided in Kingswood, although separately. The site was again subdivided in 1903.</p> <p>There is no evidence of improvements to the site during this period.</p>	General discard items, evidence of agricultural practices, including post holes of fence lines and other temporary structures.
Agricultural uses, 1903-1970s.	<p>Across the 20th century the subject site was primarily utilised for agricultural ventures. In support of these uses, outhouses and farm buildings were constructed across the site although no outbuildings appear to have been constructed within the area proposed for impact.</p> <p>Improvements across the site at this time include outbuildings and sheds for agricultural use.</p>	General discard items, evidence of agricultural practices, including physical remains of fences, and temporary farm buildings.
Nepean Kingswood TAFE NSW, 1970s-present	<p>From the 1970s, the subject site was developed into the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood campus. The buildings are primarily located to the west and south of the site, with the area proposed for impacts being undeveloped. As photographs of the construction indicate, the construction of the TAFE NSW buildings resulted in considerable disturbance across the site.</p> <p>It was also in the 1970s when sewer lines were first established in the area, with no Sydney Water survey maps for this area available pre-dating 1970.</p> <p>Improvements across the site at this time include TAFE NSW buildings and facilities.</p>	General discard items associated with the use of the site as TAFE NSW campus.

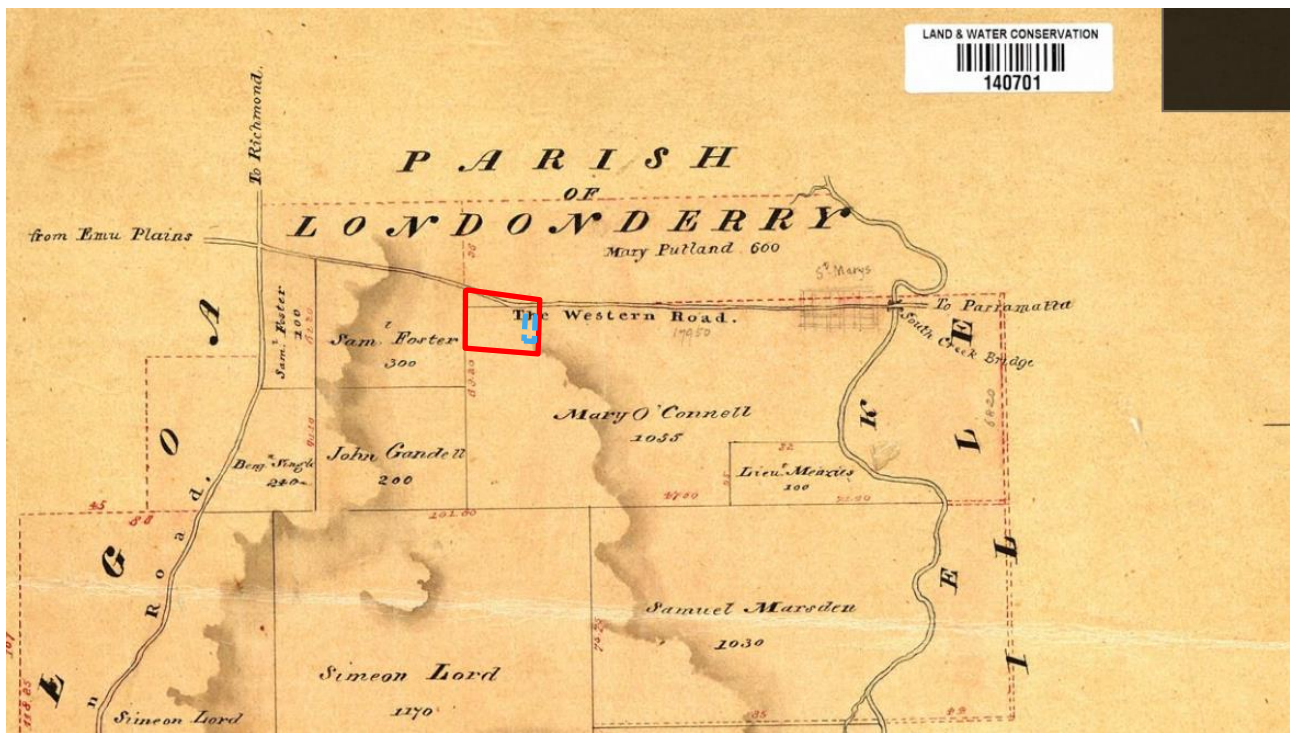


Figure 6 – Extract of historical Parish of Claremont Map unknown date, showing the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood site outlined in red and the approximate location of the subject proposal location outlined in blue.
Source: NSW Land Registry Services AO Map No. 206

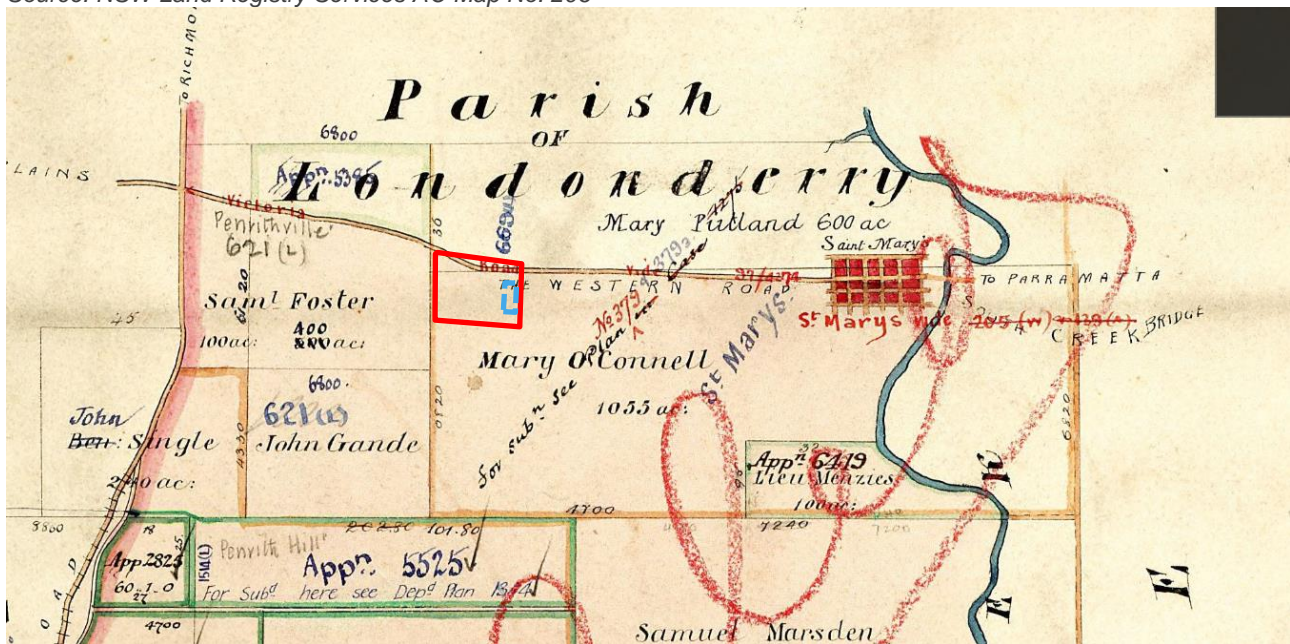


Figure 7 Extract of historical Parish of Claremont Map date unknown (c.mid 19th century) showing the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood site outlined in red and the approximate location of the subject proposal location outlined in blue. At this time the subject area formed part of Mar O'Connell's estate.
Source: NSW Land Registry Services AO Map No. 207

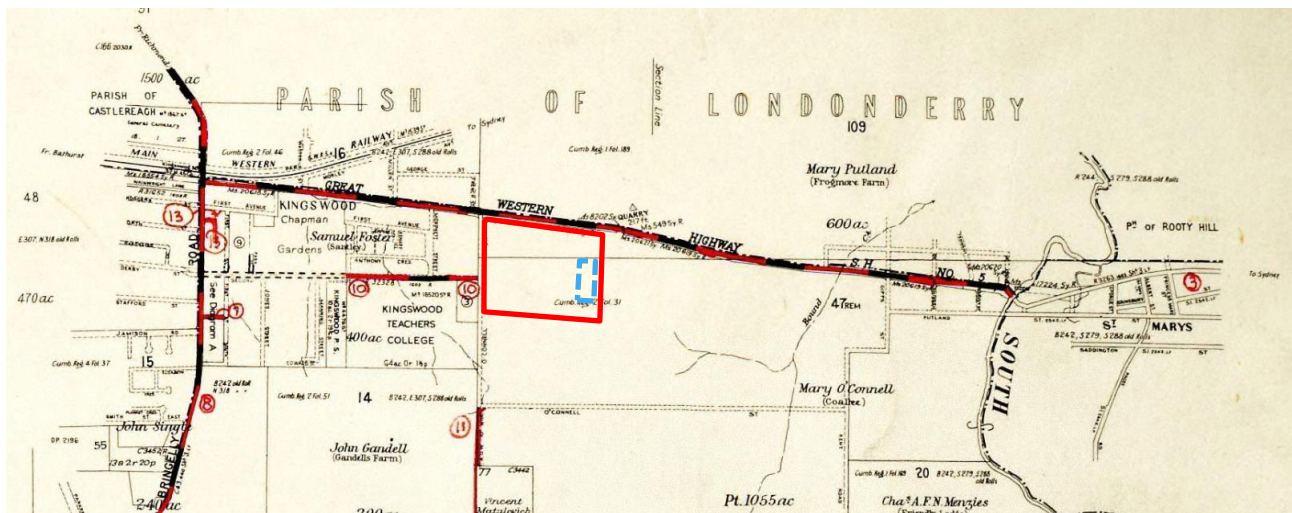


Figure 8 – Extract of historical Parish of Claremont Map 1972, showing the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood site outlined in red and the approximate location of the subject proposal location outlined in blue. Note that no buildings are identified as present at this time, however aerial photography from later in the decade shows structures present including farm buildings.

Source: NSW Land Registry Services AO Map No. 34503



Figure 9 – Extract of historical aerial from 1975 showing the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood site outlined in red and the approximate location of the subject proposal location outlined in blue. Note the presence of farm buildings within the centre of the subject area.

Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery, <https://portal.spatial.nsw.gov.au/portal/apps/webappviewer/>



Figure 10 – Extract of historical aerial from 1986 showing the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood site outlined in red and the approximate location of the subject proposal location outlined in blue. Note the presence of buildings associated with the TAFE NSW to the south west corner, and remnant farm buildings within the centre of the subject area.

Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery, <https://portal.spatial.nsw.gov.au/portal/apps/webappviewer/>



Figure 11 – Extract of historical aerial from 1991 showing the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood site outlined in red and the approximate location of the subject proposal location outlined in blue. Note farm buildings have been demolished, and the expansion of the TAFE from the south west corner to the north.

Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery, <https://portal.spatial.nsw.gov.au/portal/apps/webappviewer/>



Figure 12 – Extract of historical aerial from 2004 showing the TAFE NSW Nepean Kingswood site outlined in red and the approximate location of the subject proposal location outlined in blue. Note the expansion of the TAFE buildings across to the south east of the subject area.

Source: NSW Government, Historical Imagery, <https://portal.spatial.nsw.gov.au/portal/apps/webappviewer/>



Figure 13 – Construction of Werrington College of TAFE, O'Connell St, Kingswood, 1985. This image demonstrates the disturbance to the subject area resulting from the construction of the buildings.

Source: Penrith Library, 000267.



Figure 14 – Construction of Werrington College of TAFE, O'Connell St, Kingswood, 1985. This image demonstrates the disturbance to the subject area resulting from the construction of the buildings.

Source: Penrith Library, 000266/.

4. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

4.1. ASSESSMENTS WITHIN THE SUBJECT SITE

No previous archaeological assessments have been undertaken within the subject site.

4.2. ASSESSMENTS IN PROXIMITY TO THE SUBJECT SITE

No previous archaeological assessments in proximity to the subject site have been identified.

The closest relevant assessment was prepared by Extent in 2018, for Nepean Hospital redevelopment, approximately 1.8km to the west. This is discussed below.

Extent, 2018. Nepean Hospital and Integrated Ambulatory Services Redevelopment – Stage 1 SSDA Statement of Heritage Impact.

In 2018, Extent prepared a Statement of Heritage Impact for Nepean Hospital redevelopment. This assessment considered archaeological potential in Section 5.

Much like the current site, the site of the Nepean Hospital was primarily undeveloped throughout much of its history and utilised for agricultural purposes. The site was then subject to significant disturbance associated with the construction of hospital buildings. This led Extent to the conclusion that “*Any archaeological matter has potentially been compromised both physically and contextually*”.

5. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1. TERMS & DEFINITIONS

Historical archaeological potential is defined as:

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

Archaeological research potential of a site is the extent to which further study of relics likely to be found is expected to contribute to improved knowledge about NSW history which is not demonstrated by other sites, archaeological resources or available historical evidence. The potential for archaeological relics to survive in a particular place is significantly affected by later activities that may have caused ground disturbance. These processes include the physical development of the site (for example, phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there. The archaeological potential of The Site is assessed based on the background information presented in Section 3, and graded as per:

Nil Potential: the land use history demonstrates that high levels of ground disturbance have occurred that would have completely destroyed any archaeological remains. Alternatively, archaeological excavation has already occurred, and removed any potential resource;

Low Potential: the land use history suggests limited development or use, or there is likely to be quite high impacts in these areas, however deeper sub-surface features such as wells, cesspits and their artefact bearing deposits may survive;

Moderate Potential: the land use history suggests limited phases of low to moderate development intensity, or that there are impacts in the area. A variety of archaeological remains is likely to survive, including building footings and shallower remains, as well as deeper sub-surface features;

High Potential: substantially intact archaeological deposits could survive in these areas.

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

Low Disturbance: the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have had a minor effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains;

Moderate Disturbance: the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have affected the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be present; however it may be disturbed;

High Disturbance: the area or feature has been subject to activities that would have had a major effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be greatly disturbed or destroyed.

5.2. ASSESSMENT OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following table provides a succinct assessment of archaeological potential in association with each phase of development across the site.

Table 4 – Archaeological Potential

Phase	Potential Archaeological Resource	Integrity	Archaeological Potential
Grants and subdivisions, Early 19 th century-1903.	<p>Historical research demonstrates that the subject area was utilised primarily as farmland throughout this period. As such, the potential for the accumulation of archaeological resources is very low.</p> <p>Should resources occur, they are anticipated to include general discard items, evidence of agricultural practices, including post holes of fence lines and other temporary structures.</p>	<p>Generally low integrity.</p> <p>The site has experienced varying levels of disturbance. In the south and west where buildings associated with the TAFE are present, any potential archaeological resources will likely be within a disturbed context.</p> <p>Across the east and north of the site disturbance has been minimal, with these areas used primarily as farmland and fields. However, despite low disturbance, the resources which may be anticipated to occur will have low integrity due to their nature, being rubbish dumps and post holes.</p>	Low
Agricultural uses, 1903-1970s.	<p>Historical research demonstrates that the subject area was utilised primarily as farmland throughout this period. As such, the potential for the accumulation of archaeological resources is very low.</p> <p>Should resources occur, they are anticipated to include general discard items, evidence of agricultural practices, including physical remains of fences, and temporary farm buildings.</p>	<p>Generally low integrity.</p> <p>The site has experienced varying levels of disturbance. In the south and west where buildings associated with the TAFE are present, any potential archaeological resources will likely be within a disturbed context. It is in these areas that outbuildings associated with agricultural uses are known to have occurred.</p> <p>Across the east and north of the site disturbance has been minimal, with these areas used primarily as farmland and fields. However, despite low disturbance, the resources which may be anticipated to occur will have low integrity due to their nature, being rubbish dumps and post holes.</p>	Low
Nepean Kingswood TAFE NSW, 1970s-present	<p>Across this period the south west, north west and eastern portions of the TAFE NSW campus were developed, with earlier farm buildings demolished and the subject area transformed into the</p>	<p>Generally low integrity.</p> <p>The site has experienced varying levels of disturbance. In the south and west where buildings associated with the TAFE are present, any potential archaeological resources will likely be within a disturbed context.</p>	Low

Phase	Potential Archaeological Resource	Integrity	Archaeological Potential
	present-day TAFE NSW campus. Archaeological resources associated with this phase of development are likely to include General discard items associated with the use of the site as TAFE NSW campus.	Across the east and north of the site disturbance has been minimal, with these areas used primarily as farmland and fields. However, despite low disturbance, the resources which may be anticipated to occur will have low integrity due to their nature, being rubbish dumps and post holes	

5.2.1. Summary of Archaeological Potential

In general, the archaeological potential of the subject site is low.

This is due to a combination of factors – firstly being that the likelihood of deposition of archaeological resources is low, given the use of the site as primarily agricultural with little development across the majority of the 19th and 20th century. While some structures were built for the storage of farming equipment and other agricultural uses, these were likely temporary and constructed from materials not anticipated to remain.

The varying levels of disturbance also contribute to the determination of low archaeological potential for the site, as areas where outbuildings and therefore potential archaeological resources were known, or are considered more likely, to occur have been subject to increased disturbance associated with TAFE buildings, resulting in either the removal of resources or the loss of integrity rendering them insignificant. Furthermore, the nature of potential resources – being primarily rubbish dumps/discarded items and post holes – is such that they would not survive with high levels of integrity due to degradation.

6. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

6.1. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The concept of archaeological significance is independent of archaeological potential. For example, there may be 'low potential' for certain relics to survive, but if they do, they may be assessed as being of 'high (State) significance'.

Archaeological significance has long been accepted as linked directly to archaeological (or scientific) research potential: a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions. Whilst the research potential of an archaeological site is an essential consideration, it is one of a number of potential heritage values which a site or 'relic' may possess. Recent changes to the Heritage Act 1977 (Section 33(3) (a)) reflect this broader understanding of what constitutes archaeological significance by making it imperative that more than one criterion be considered.

The below assessment of archaeological significance considers the criteria, as outlined in the NSW Heritage Branch publication *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*. Sections which are extracted verbatim from this document are italicized.

For the purposes of this assessment, significance is ranked as follows:

- **No Significance** – it is unlikely that any archaeological resources recovered will be attributed significance in accordance with the assessment criteria on a state or local level.
- **Local Significance** – it is likely that archaeological resources recovered will be significant on a local level in accordance with one or more of the assessment criteria.
- **State Significance** – it is likely that archaeological resources recovered will be significant on a state level in accordance with one or more of the assessment criteria.

The following Criteria are used to assess archaeological significance (from *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch NSW).

Table 5 – significance criteria

Criterion Letter	Criterion	Definition
E	<i>Archaeological Research Potential</i>	<i>Archaeological research potential is 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'</i>
A, B & D	<i>Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance</i>	<i>Archaeological remains may have particular associations with individuals, groups and events which may transform mundane places or objects into significant items through the association with important historical occurrences.</i>
C	<i>Aesthetic or technical significance</i>	<i>Whilst the technical value of archaeology is usually considered as 'research potential' aesthetic values are not usually considered to be relevant to archaeological sites. This is often because until a site has been excavated, its actual features and attributes may remain unknown. It is also because aesthetic is often interpreted to mean attractive, as opposed to the broader sense of sensory perception or 'feeling' as expressed in the Burra Charter. Nevertheless, archaeological excavations which reveal highly intact and legible remains in the form of aesthetically attractive</i>

Criterion Letter	Criterion	Definition
		<i>artefacts, aged and worn fabric and remnant structures, may allow both professionals and the community to connect with the past through tangible physical evidence</i>
A, C, F & G	<i>Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains</i>	<i>Archaeological remains have an ability to demonstrate how a site was used, what processes occurred, how work was undertaken and the scale of an industrial practice or other historic occupation. They can demonstrate the principal characteristics of a place or process that may be rare or common.</i>

6.1.1. Assessment of Significance

The following table assesses the significance of potential archaeological resources across the site in accordance with the definitions in Table 5 above.

Table 6 – Assessment of Significance

Criterion	Discussion
<i>Archaeological Research Potential</i>	<p>There is low potential for archaeological resources to occur across the site. Should resources occur, they will include general discard items, evidence of agricultural practices such as postholes from fences, tools and equipment, and potentially evidence of outhouse structures such as post holes or footings.</p> <p>The archaeological resources which may occur across the site are unlikely to be in situ due to the location of outbuildings and the location of present buildings constructed across the 1970s-1980s for the TAFE now on site. Potential resources which may occur are not likely to provide information unable to be attained through historic research on the site or agricultural practices on a local or state level.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resources of the subject site do not satisfy this criterion on a local or state level.</p>
<i>Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance</i>	<p>There is low potential for archaeological resources to occur across the site. Should resources occur, they will include general discard items, evidence of agricultural practices such as postholes from fences, tools and equipment, and potentially evidence of outhouse structures such as post holes or footings. These resources are not anticipated to be attributable to any particular event or group of historical importance.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resources of the subject site do not satisfy this criterion on a local or state level.</p>
<i>Aesthetic or technical significance.</i>	<p>There is low potential for archaeological resources to occur across the site. This is partially due to the likelihood of resources being deposited due to the historical use of the land, and partially due to the levels of disturbance in areas where more substantial archaeological resources may have been located.</p> <p>The west and southern portions of the site have been substantially developed from the 1970s for the Nepean Kingswood TAFE NSW. These buildings have caused high disturbance and should any archaeological resources have been deposited in these areas this disturbance will likely have resulted in a loss of integrity.</p>

Criterion	Discussion
	<p>Furthermore, the nature of resources is such that should they occur, they will be degraded to a point where integrity is lost. Resources are not anticipated to be intact or legible.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resources of the subject site do not satisfy this criterion on a local or state level.</p>
<i>Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains</i>	<p>There is low potential for archaeological resources to occur across the site. Should resources occur, they are likely to be located in areas of high disturbance resulting in a loss of integrity and intactness or degraded to a point where integrity is lost.</p> <p>As a result of the low potential for resources which remain intact, it is unlikely that archaeological resources will occur across the site that have the ability to demonstrate site use, depositional processes, or activities.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resources of the subject site do not satisfy this criterion on a local or state level.</p>

6.1.2. Statement of Archaeological Significance

The subject site has historical been utilised as agricultural land with limited opportunity or motive for the deposition of archaeological resources. Should resources occur they will likely be representative of general discard or agricultural practices, with low spatial integrity due to disturbance levels and minimal intactness. It is not anticipated that any resources would be uncovered which could provide information unable to be attained through historic research; provide evidence for an association with a relevant event or group of historical importance; or which would represent a high degree of integrity or intactness.

For these reasons, no archaeological resources which would meet the threshold for identified as relics and of significance on a local or state level are anticipated to occur across the site.

7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposed works will involve impact to the site in the form of clearance of vegetation, excavation, construction of the 2-3 storey Construction Centre of Excellence, and landscaping works. This will result in the removal of soils and any associated sub-surface archaeological deposits.

However, as identified in Sections 5 and 6, this assessment has determined that there is low potential for archaeological resources to occur across the site, and specifically within the proposed impact zone. Furthermore, should archaeological resources occur, they are not anticipated to meet the threshold for significance on a state or local level.

As a result, it is concluded that the proposed works will have no impact on any identified potential significant archaeological resources. As no impact is proposed, no mitigation measures are determined to be necessary.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. CONCLUSIONS

Through the analysis of the historical context of the site and subsequent development, this assessment has concluded that there is generally low potential for archaeological resources to occur across the site, and specifically within the area proposed for impacts. Potential archaeological resources may have included general discard items in the form of rubbish dumps and evidence of agricultural practices in the form of post holes, discarded tools and structural remains from outbuildings. However, they are not considered likely due to the improbability of occurrence, the likelihood of degradation and the subsequent disturbance in areas of the site which experienced more intensive use. Should archaeological resources occur, they are not anticipated to meet the threshold for archaeological significance on a state or local level.

As a result, it is concluded that the proposed works will have no impact on any identified potential significant archaeological resources. As no impact is proposed, no mitigation measures are determined to be necessary.

8.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the above conclusions, Urbis recommend the proposed works be approved with the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – Archaeological Chance Find Procedure

Should any archaeological resource that would have the potential to meet the requirement for being a relic be uncovered during any site works, a chance find procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:

1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without following the steps below.
2. Site supervisor, or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or DPC (Heritage NSW) to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist examines the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item and decides on appropriate management.
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject site and application for relevant permit may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon relevant approvals from DPC (Heritage NSW).

Recommendation 1 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC (Heritage NSW).
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC (Heritage NSW) and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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