

Plate 17 A c.1970 aerial photograph showing the south-eastern corner of the study remaining relatively undeveloped (Source: State Library of NSW)

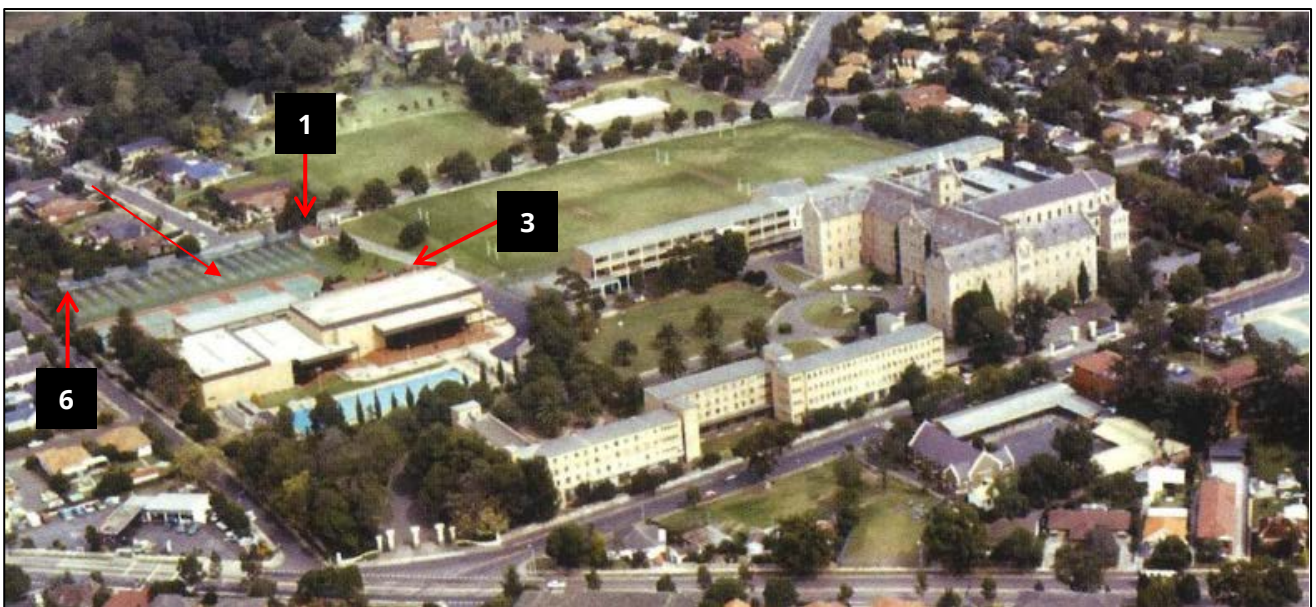


Plate 18 A c.1982 photograph shows the south-eastern corner was occupied by cricket and basketball training facilities, as indicated by the red arrow (Source: TKD Architects 2018)

3.4 Chronology of the study area

Based upon the historical research presented it is possible to summarise the chronology of the south-eastern, north-eastern and north-western portions of the study area, which is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Chronological development of the study area

No.	Building	Date
1	Stone cottage	1886 – present
2	Open timber play shed	1880s – c.1905
3	Two-storey building	Pre-1893 – present
4	Outbuilding structures	Pre-1893 – pre-1943
5	Brick handball courts	1905 – 1970s
6	Boundary stone walls (south-eastern corner)	1920s – present
7	Stone wall	Pre-1943 – pre-1981
8	Possible water feature	Pre-1930 – post-1943

3.5 Research themes

Contextual analysis is undertaken to place the history of a particular site within relevant historical contexts in order to gauge how typical or unique the history of a particular site actually is. This is usually ascertained by gaining an understanding of the history of a site in relation to the broad historical themes characterising Australia at the time. Such themes have been established by the Australian Heritage Commission and the NSW Heritage Office and are outlined in synoptic form in New South Wales Historical Themes.³⁶

There are 38 State Historical Themes, which have been developed for NSW, as well as nine National Historical Themes. These broader themes are usually referred to when developing sub-themes for a local area to ensure they complement the overall thematic framework for the broader region.

A review of the contextual history in conjunction with the Hunters Hill Heritage Study has identified one historical theme which relates to the occupational history of the study area.³⁷ This is summarised in Table 4.

Table 4 Identified historical themes for the study area

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Subdivision and development
Educating	Education	Subdivision and development
Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Subdivision and development

³⁶ NSW Heritage Council 2001

³⁷ Meredith Walker and Associates 1984

4 Physical inspection

A physical inspection of the study area was undertaken on 21 February 2018, attended by James Cole, Archaeologist, and Charlotte Allen, Research Assistant. The principal aims of the survey were to identify heritage values and potential archaeological resources associated with the study area; this included any heritage items (Heritage items can be buildings, structures, places, relics or other works of historical, aesthetic, social, technical/research or natural heritage significance. 'Places' include conservation areas, sites, precincts, gardens, landscapes and areas of archaeological potential).

4.1 Site setting

The study area consists of the grounds of St Joseph's College, Hunters Hill, bordered on its north by Mark Street and Lot 1, DP 527024, on its west by Mary Street, on its south by Gladesville Road, its east by Luke Street and its north-eastern corner by Ryde Road. The study area consists of residential, educational and administrative buildings, landscaped gardens, driveways and paths and sports facilities, located throughout the study area. It has been generally used for educational facilities, and prior to that, small scale farming activities. It is generally located on a gradual slope which has been modified in some areas by terracing.

The areas inspected were those that will be impacted by the proposed works in the south-eastern, north-eastern and north-western corners of the study area. Plate 19 to Plate 26 demonstrate the current setting and level of development in the areas of impact within the study area.



Plate 19 Typical view of the sports courts in the south-eastern corner, facing south



Plate 20 View of southern heritage-listed boundary wall [6], terraced ground and plantings adjacent to the southern sports court, facing west



Plate 21 View of eastern heritage-listed boundary wall [6] and adjacent sports court, showing natural ground level and raised courts, facing north



Plate 22 View of Br Stanislaus Building [3], driveway and modern facilities buildings, facing east

The north-eastern corner is dominated by landscaped gardens, a driveway and parking facilities on a gentle slope (Plate 23). A fountain and statue feature are also present within a grassed area adjacent to the parking spaces, as is a grassed mound; this is likely the location for the former water feature [8] (Plate 24). The area is bordered by the heritage-listed boundary wall on its eastern side.



Plate 23 Typical view of landscaped area featuring gardens and open grass area in the north-eastern corner in proximity to the planned location of the substation, facing east



Plate 24 View of grassed mound in the open grassed area in the north-east corner of the study area, believed to have held the former water feature [8], facing south-west

The north-western corner is also within a landscaped area featuring open grass, garden beds, large trees and a chapel statue, surrounded by educational, religious and administrative buildings. The area is bordered by the heritage-listed boundary wall on its western side.



Plate 25 Typical view of the north-western corner of the study area where the Healy Gym is proposed to be located, featuring open grass space, gardens and chapel statue, facing east



Plate 26 View of northern heritage-listed boundary wall bordering the north-western corner, facing north

4.2 Archaeological assessment

The potential archaeological resource relates to the predicted level of preservation of archaeological resources within the south-eastern, north-eastern and north-western portions of the study area. Archaeological potential is influenced by the geographical and topographical location, the level of development, subsequent impacts, levels of onsite fill and the factors influencing preservation such as soil type. An assessment of archaeological potential has been derived from the historical analysis undertaken during the preparation of this report.

4.2.1 Archaeological resource

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological deposits or structures are likely to be present within the study area and how these relate to the history of land use associated with the study area. These potential archaeological remains are described below in the order in which they are most likely to occur.

4.2.1.1 Occupational deposits

Underfloor occupation deposits may be present as part of the 19th century two-storey building [3] in the south-eastern corner of the study area. There is also the possibility of yard surfaces associated with the use of this building [3] to be present in close proximity to this building [3], depending on the level of disturbance caused by later development.

4.2.1.2 Building foundations and wall footings

The foundations of the 19th century two-storey building [3] may also be present. It is also possible that the footings associated with the wall [7] identified in the 1943 aerial (Plate 12) may be present; the wall [7] aligns with the current northern brick retaining wall of the sports courts. However, it is also possible the wall [7] and its footings may have been removed upon construction of the current sports courts.

4.2.1.3 Outbuilding and fenceline postholes

Structural postholes belonging to the outbuildings [4] may be present within the area of works, however, the location of these was difficult to determine from historical photographs. While not identified in the historical research, there may be fenceline postholes present near the outbuildings [4] and two-storey building [3], as farms and dairies would likely have had paddocks or stockyards in which to keep livestock.

4.2.1.4 Rubbish pits and artefact scatters

Similar to yard and outbuildings, rubbish pits and artefact scatters may be located in the vicinity of the two-storey building [3], as it was common practice to discard of domestic and industrial waste either in sub-surface pits or to pile or store rubbish in a location near but not within the immediate proximity of houses or places of work.

4.2.1.5 Levelling fill deposits

Several areas may have been levelled through introduced fill in order to create a flat ground surface. This is evident beneath the current sports courts, which appears to have been levelled at some point after 1943 according to Plate 13. Levelling could also have been undertaken in the north-eastern and north-western corners of the study area as part of landscaping to create an ideal setting for the garden and courtyard areas. This fill may contain archaeological material in the form of domestic and industrial waste, potentially collected from within the College or surrounding neighbourhood.

4.2.2 Integrity of sub-surface deposits

The majority of land contained within south-eastern corner of the study area has been subject to considerable development which may have impacted the integrity of sub-surface deposits. This area is currently dominated by four sports courts a series of historical [3] and modern structures, a driveway and parking facilities (Plate 27 and Plate 19), and an open area currently used for storing equipment and facilities supplies (Plate 29). The far southern area of the south-eastern corner appears to have been first levelled in the early- to mid-20th century (Plate 13) and again for the sports facilities constructed around the 1980s and 1999-2000 (Plate 28). The levelling fill may have preserved any sub-surface deposits such as post holes, rubbish pits and artefact scatters. However, this would depend on whether any material was excavated prior to the laying of fill and/or construction of the retaining brick wall at the northern end of the courts, which may have removed or partially removed archaeological deposits or remains (Plate 29). The modern structures and facilities were constructed from the 1970s (Plate 17 and Plate 18). The newer administrative building, parking area and driveway may have disturbed any potential deposits through construction and installation of services. Furthermore, installation of electrical and plumbing facilities in the 19th century two-storey building [3] may have disturbed sub-surface occupational deposits or building foundations.



Plate 27 Areas of considerable development in the south-eastern corner of the study area, showing the Br Stanislaus Building [3], driveway, modern facilities buildings and sports courts, facing east



Plate 28 **Extent of levelling fill present at the southern end of the sports courts adjacent to the heritage-listed boundary wall [6], facing west**



Plate 29 Northern end of sports courts showing the current retaining wall adjacent to the open storage area, facing west



Figure 4 The location of the wall [7] is represented by the purple line

The north-western corner of the study area has also been subject to landscaping development throughout the existence of the college. It appears to have been an open area with several trees adjacent to the first timber College building in the 1880s (Plate 6). The 1881 stone buildings and later administrative buildings appear not to have intruded into the area of impact. However, several different pathway configurations have been installed since the 1930s (Plate 14 and Plate 15) (all now removed), the installation of the chapel statue prior to 1943 and construction of the low-walled garden bed around the chapel statue (Plate 30) may have had some impact on any archaeological remains which may be contained within a levelling fill deposit, if present.



Plate 30 Detail of low-walled garden bed surrounding the chapel statue [9], facing south-east

Similarly, the north-western corner may have been disturbed by modern landscaping. Until the current configuration of grassed areas, walled garden beds, paths and parking spaces (Plate 31), the area of impact appears to have been a mostly clear space with several trees, becoming increasingly vegetated over time (Plate 16 and Plate 15). In addition to the garden walls and their footings, cuttings for pathways and road surfaces, roots from trees and other planting may have had some impact on any archaeological remains which may be contained within a levelling fill deposit, if present.

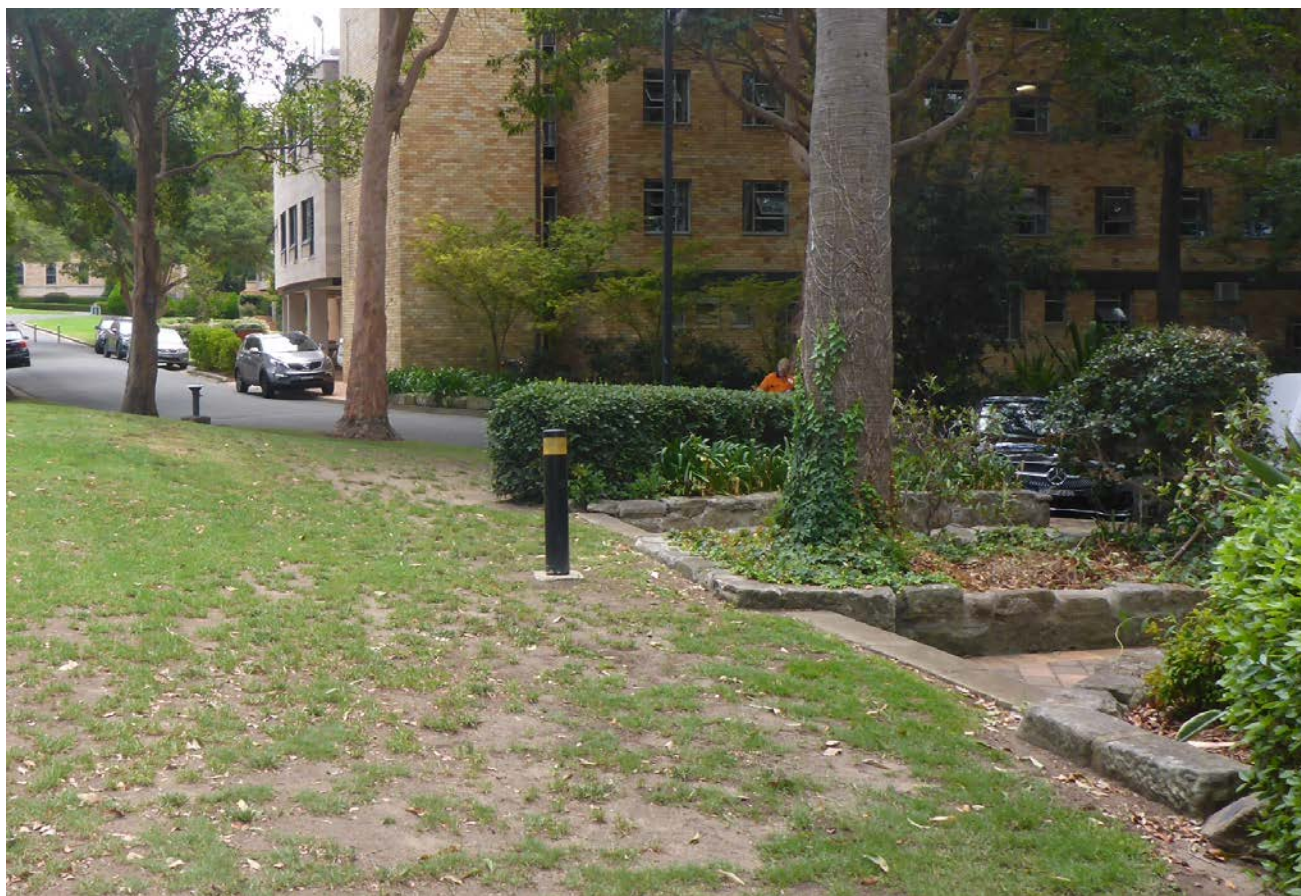


Plate 31 Example of open grassed areas, low-walled garden, paths and vegetation in the north-eastern corner of the study area, facing west

4.2.3 Research potential

Archaeological research potential refers to the ability of archaeological evidence 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. Archaeological research potential differs from archaeological potential in that the presence of an archaeological resource (i.e. archaeological potential) does not mean that it can provide any additional information that increases our understanding of a site or the past (i.e. archaeological research potential).

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a study area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site. This is generally held to reduce the ability of an archaeological site to answer research questions.

Assessment of the research potential of a site also relates to the level of existing documentation of a site and of the nature of the research done so far (the research framework), to produce a 'knowledge' pool to which research into archaeological remains can add.

Developing local, regional and national economies: Agriculture

The study area formed part of several farming properties prior to being acquired by the Marist Brothers. In particular, the south-eastern corner of the study area may have been part of small dairy, either privately run

or managed through the College. Several structures are evident in this area according to historical photographs dating to the late-19th and early-20th century, as well as the extant 19th century two-storey building. Should any archaeological features or deposits, including underfloor deposits, be encountered, they would have the potential to answer questions relating to the small-scale farming and dairying practices within Hunters Hill, the use of the Hunters Hill area as a farming area, and/or farming activities undertaken by the College once it had acquired the southern allotments.

Educating: Education

St Joseph's College is an important educational and cultural institution, with iconic buildings and grounds which contribute to the cultural heritage of Hunters Hill. However, the areas being impacted by the proposed works are long-term landscaped garden spaces or facilities not used for educational activities, and therefore unlikely to contain research potential relating to education.

Developing Australia's cultural life: Domestic life

Prior to the acquisition of the allotments in the south-eastern corner of the study area by the Marist Brothers, this area may have acted as a small farm or dairy. The extant 19th century two-storey building [3] contained within this area has been identified as holding possible associations with this dairy farm, but its specific use prior to being converted to a laundry by the College is unknown. Should any archaeological features or deposits, particularly underfloor deposits, be encountered within the south-eastern corner of the study area, they would have the potential to answer questions relating to the domestic and working lives of the former occupants and the wider Hunters Hill area. In particular, these areas could provide information as to the kinds of activities being undertaken within the building [3], use of spaces within and around the building [3] and how this changed over time. This data could be compared with results from other archaeological assessments locally and in the wider region to determine whether the occupants aligned or differed to general domestic trends. Furthermore, any domestic or industrial waste which may be present within the north-eastern and north-western corners of the study area could answer questions relating to general domestic and working activities within the College and surrounding neighbourhood in Hunters Hill.

Areas of little archaeological research interest

The archaeological remains relating to un-stratified relics, ephemeral evidence of landscaping or the later occupation of the study area, specifically within the north-eastern and north-western corner and the southern area of the south-eastern corner, have a limited potential to answer research questions relating to the development and nature of occupation of the study area which would not be better answered by documentary sources.

4.2.4 Summary of archaeological potential

Through an analysis of the above factors a number of assumptions have been made relating to the archaeological potential of the study area, these are presented in Table 5 and Figure 5.

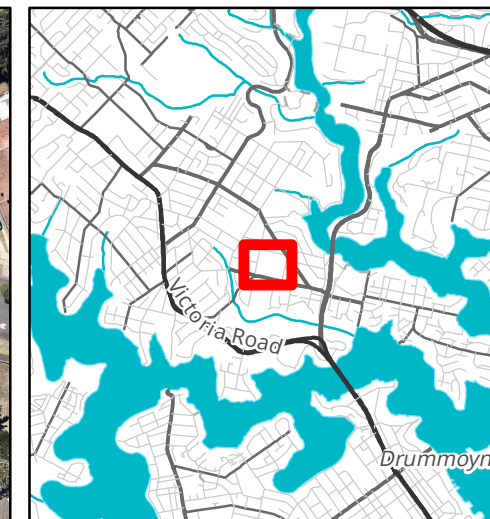
The assessment of archaeological potential has been divided into three categories:

- **High archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this report there is a high degree of certainty that archaeologically significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.
- **Moderate archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is probable that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event could be present within the study area,

- **Low archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is unlikely that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.

Table 5 Assessment of archaeological potential

Description	Location within study area	Probable feature(s)	Possible construction date	Archaeological potential
Evidence of agriculture, pastoralism and dairying	Northern portion of south-eastern corner, within and in the vicinity of structures [3] and [4]	Compacted deposits, post holes, drainage features, refuse dumps, artefact scatters, underfloor deposits	Pre-1880s – early 20th century	Moderate
	Southern portion of south-eastern corner	Post holes, drainage features, refuse dumps, artefact scatters	Pre-1880s – early 20th century	Low
Evidence of land formation practices and alteration of the landscape	Northern portion of south-eastern corner, within and in the vicinity of structures [3], [4]	Fill deposits, cuts, wall footings	1880s – 1970s	Moderate
	Southern portion of south-eastern corner	Fill deposits	1880s – 1970s	Low
	North-eastern corner	Fill deposits	1880s – present	Low
	North-western corner	Fill deposits	1880s – present	Low
Evidence of domestic occupation activities and practices in a semi-rural environment	Northern portion of south-eastern corner, within and in the vicinity of structures [3]	Underfloor deposits, surface artefact scatters, compacted yard deposits, post holes, refuse dumps	Pre-1880s – early 20th century	Moderate



Legend

- Study area
- ★ Buildings/Structures
- Area of archaeological potential
- Moderate potential
- Low potential

Figure 5: Assessment of archaeological potential

0 20 40 60 80

Metres
Scale: 1:1,500 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert



Biosis Pty Ltd
Albury, Ballarat, Melbourne,
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 26879
Date: 27 February 2018,
Checked by: CLA, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: gdavies
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5 Significance assessment

An assessment of heritage significance encompasses a range of heritage criteria and values. The heritage values of a site or place are broadly defined as the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations'³⁸. This means a place can have different levels of heritage value and significance to different groups of people.

The archaeological significance of a site is commonly assessed in terms of historical and scientific values, particularly by what a site can tell us about past lifestyles and people. There is an accepted procedure for determining the level of significance of an archaeological site.

A detailed set of criteria for assessing the State's cultural heritage was published by the (then) NSW Heritage Office. These criteria are divided into two categories: nature of significance, and comparative significance.

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the four significance values outlined in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter has been adopted by State and Commonwealth heritage agencies as the recognised document for guiding best practice for heritage practitioners in Australia. The four significance values are:

- Historical significance (evolution and association).
- Aesthetic significance (scenic/architectural qualities and creative accomplishment).
- Scientific significance (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values).
- Social significance (contemporary community esteem).

The NSW Heritage Office issued a more detailed set of assessment criteria to provide consistency with heritage agencies in other States and to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation. These criteria are based on the Burra Charter. The following SHR criteria were gazetted following amendments to the Heritage Act that came into effect in April 1999:

- Criterion (a) - an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (b) - an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (c) - an item is important in demonstrating the aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
- Criterion (d) - an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Criterion (e) - an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (f) - an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

³⁸ NSW Heritage Office, 2001

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

5.1 Levels of heritage significance

Items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts can be of either local or State heritage significance, or have both local and State heritage significance. Places can have different values to different people or groups.

Local heritage items

Local heritage items are those of significance to the local government area. In other words, they contribute to the individuality and streetscape, townscape, landscape or natural character of an area and are irreplaceable parts of its environmental heritage. They may have greater value to members of the local community, who regularly engage with these places and/or consider them to be an important part of their day-to-day life and their identity. Collectively, such items reflect the socio-economic and natural history of a local area. Items of local heritage significance form an integral part of the State's environmental heritage.

State heritage items

State heritage items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts of State heritage significance include those items of special interest in the State context. They form an irreplaceable part of the environmental heritage of NSW and must have some connection or association with the State in its widest sense.

The following evaluation attempts to identify the cultural significance of the areas impacted within the study area. This significance is based on the assumption that the site contains intact or partially intact archaeological deposits.

5.2 Evaluation of significance

Criteria A: An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The archaeological resource has the potential to demonstrate small scale late-19th century farming or dairying by providing evidence of small farming practices that once existed in the Hunters Hill area. It is believed that the south-eastern corner of the study area functioned as a small-scale farm or dairy, both prior to and following the acquisition of that land by the Marist Brothers for St Joseph's College. Several dairy farms are known to have existed in Hunters Hill, for example in the vicinity of Alexandra and Madeline Streets, east of the study area. Archaeological resources relating to farming and dairying present within the study area have the potential to expand on existing knowledge of the historic cultural landscape of Hunters Hill, particularly in relation to land use in the late-19th and early-20th century.

The archaeological resource has the potential to satisfy this criterion at **local** level.

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

The archaeological resource does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons of importance in NSW's or Hunters Hill's cultural or natural history.

The archaeological resource **does not satisfy** this criterion.

Criteria C: An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).

The archaeological resource is not important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW's or Hunters Hill's cultural or natural history.

The archaeological resource **does not satisfy** this criterion.

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

The archaeological resource does not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons of importance in NSW's or Hunters Hill's cultural or natural history.

The archaeological resource **does not satisfy** this criterion.

Criterion E: An item has the 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 archaeological resource has the potential to provide insights into the layout and operation of a small scale late-19th century farm, and may yield information in relation to the settlement, development and agricultural use of the area during the 19th century and possibly early-20th century.

The archaeological resource has the potential to satisfy this criterion at **local** level.

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

The archaeological resource has the potential to represent a rare aspect of late 19th century small scale farming within Hunters Hill. Several dairy farms are known to have existed in Hunters Hill, for example in the areas of Alexandra and Madeline Streets, east of the study area. It has been suggested that the south-eastern corner of the study area acted as a small-scale farm or dairy, both before and after the acquisition of Lots 2-6 land by the Marist Brothers for St Joseph's College. The archaeological resource has the potential to shed light on a dwindling industry in Hunters Hill which became rare to non-existent as the suburb developed in the early-20th century.

The archaeological resource has the potential to satisfy this criterion at **local** level.

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

The archaeological resource has the potential to be a good representative example of a small scale 19th century farm or dairy within Hunters Hill. The south-eastern corner of the study area may contain archaeological remains relating to the use of this area for farming or dairying practices. It has the potential to demonstrate the utilisation of spaces for farming or dairying within a limited space during the late-19th and early-20th centuries.

The archaeological resource has the potential to satisfy this criterion at **local** level.

5.1 Statement of Significance

The archaeological resource has the potential to hold local significance as a good and locally rare example of a late 19th century dairy farm. It represents the ongoing efforts of small farms in the face of increasing residential subdivision and urbanisation. It is important in a local context to the historic cultural landscape of Hunters Hill and its European origins as a farming and dairying district.

The potential archaeological resource of dairying and farming activities has the potential to be considered significant at a **local** level.

6 Impact Assessment

This assessment has been prepared to address impacts resulting from the proposed redevelopment in the south-eastern, north-eastern and north-western corners of the study area.

The south-eastern corner of the study area may contain archaeological resources which has the potential to hold local heritage value. Prior to the acquisition of the allotments, this portion of the study area may have functioned as a small scale dairy farm, and is said to have been associated with the extant stone cottage [1] and 19th century two-storey building [3]. Should archaeological remains be encountered as part of the proposed works, these could be a valuable resource in answering questions regarding farming and domestic activities in late-19th century Hunters Hill.

The impact assessment identifies the level of impact arising from the proposed development and discusses mitigation measures which must be taken to avoid or reduce those impacts. This section of the report has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage Manual guideline *Statements of Heritage Impact*.³⁹

6.1 Proposal details

The proposed works will have impacts in three locations within the study area. The most significant will be in the south-eastern corner, where the current sports courts, Visual Arts Centre (19th century two-storey building [3]), Healy Gym and maintenance workshops, and the workshop/storage and shed currently stand. It is proposed that these structures be demolished, and a new facility featuring a basement, lower ground floor, ground floor and driveway entry, landscape upgrade and tree removal/replacement. Excavation will be required for the construction of the foundations, basement and lower ground levels of the structure.

The remaining two areas of proposed works will be in the north-western and north-eastern corners of the study area. A new building of lightweight construction with low impact footing will be installed to accommodate the Healy Gym in the north-west corner of the study area. This will involve minimal excavation for building footings, which has the potential to disturb any archaeological material present. Two substations are proposed within the landscaped gardens between the parking spaces and the boundary stone wall near the Ryde Road entrance. This would also involve excavation to install the substations, which may disturb any archaeological material present within the footprint of works.

Details of the proposed development are outlined in EIS.

6.2 Assessing impact to archaeological resource

6.2.1 Discussion of impact(s)

The discussion of impacts to archaeology can be centred upon a series of questions which must be answered as part of an assessment which frames the nature of impact to a heritage item. The Heritage Manual guideline *Statements of Heritage Impact* includes a series of questions in relation to indicate the criterion which must be answered.⁴⁰ These are:

- *Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?*

³⁹ Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning 1996

⁴⁰ *ibid*

- *Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?*
- *Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?*

The proposed works will involve a number of impacts to potential archaeological material. This largely involves the demolition of existing facilities and structures and/or varying levels of excavation for construction and installation of new facilities. In particular, the excavation required for the construction of the basement level of the new sports court building may disturb or destroy potential sub-surface archaeological remains or deposits which may be present within this area.

In assessing the proposed works, the questions outlined in the Heritage Manual have been considered to determine if the impacts to potential archaeological material are acceptable, and to ensure that measures have been taken to mitigate these impacts. The location chosen for the proposed sports courts complex had been subject to little development until the 1970s and 1980s when the former sports facilities and current administrative buildings were constructed; however, these works could have disturbed archaeological material which may have been present within the vicinity. Apart from the extant and modified late-19th century dairy building (which has been assessed as not holding heritage significance), few historical structures or features were visible in the historical documents assessed for this area. Furthermore, it has been assessed that it is not a practical measure to relocate the proposed works to another part of the site, partly due to the impact this may have on significant heritage items and fabric, as well as existing facilities and space allocation.

The impact of works for the Healy Gym has been assessed as acceptable. This area has largely been used as a garden and grassed courtyard, and unlikely to contain significant archaeological material. Furthermore, the excavations for the Healy Gym building footings are likely to be minimal and targeted to specific locations, rather than open area excavation.

The impact of works for the two substations has been assessed as acceptable. This area has also been largely used as a landscaped area and gardens, so is unlikely to contain significant archaeological material.

6.2.2 Quantifying heritage impact(s)

Based upon the discussion of Impacts to heritage items, impact to these items can be quantified under three main categories: direct impacts, indirect impacts and no impact. These kinds of impacts are dependent on the proposed impacts, nature of the heritage item and its associated curtilage.

Direct impacts

Direct impacts are where the completion of the proposed development will result in a physical loss or alteration to a heritage item which will impact the heritage value or significance of the place. Direct impacts can be divided into whole or partial impacts. Whole impacts essentially will result in the removal of a heritage item as a result of the development where as partial impacts normally constitute impacts to a curtilage or partial removal of heritage values. For the purposes of this assessment direct impacts to heritage items have been placed into the following categories:

- Physical impact - whole: where the development will have a whole impact on a heritage item resulting in the complete physical loss of significance attributed to the item.
- Physical impact - partial: where the project will have a partial impact on an item which could result in the loss or reduction in heritage significance. The degree of impact through partial impacts is dependent on the nature and setting of a heritage item. This typically these impacts are minor impacts to a small proportion of a curtilage of an item or works occurring within the curtilage of a heritage item which may impact on its setting (i.e. gardens and plantings).

Indirect impacts

Indirect impacts to a heritage item relate to alterations to the environment or setting of a heritage item which will result in a loss of heritage value. This may include permanent or temporary visual, noise or vibration impacts caused during construction and after the completion of the development. Indirect impacts diminish the significance of an item through altering its relationship to its surroundings; this in turn impacts its ability to be appreciated for its historical, functional or aesthetic values.

Cumulative impacts

Cumulative impacts relate to minimal or gradual impacts from a single or multiple developments upon heritage values. A cumulative impact would constitute a minimal impact being caused by the proposed development which over time may result in the partial or total loss of heritage value to the study area or associated heritage item. Cumulative impacts may need to be managed carefully over the prolonged period of time.

No impact

This is where the project does not constitute a measurable direct or indirect impact to the heritage item.

6.3 Assessment of impacts

A summary of impacts and mitigation measures regarding potential archaeological resources located within areas of proposed works within the study area is presented in Table 6.

Table 6 Assessment of impacts to potential archaeological resources in areas of proposed works within the study area

Area of proposed works	Potential archaeological resource	Significance	Archaeological potential	Probable impact	Mitigation measures
Physical Education and Sports Precinct	19th century two-storey building underfloor occupation deposits, foundations	Moderate	Moderate	Direct - whole	Archaeological monitoring
	Outbuilding post holes, yard surfaces, refuse deposits	Moderate	Moderate	Direct - whole	Archaeological monitoring
	Stockyard and fencing postholes	Little	Low	Direct - whole	Unexpected finds policy
Substations	None identified	nil	Low	Direct - whole	Unexpected finds policy
Healy Gym	None identified	nil	Low	Direct - partial	Unexpected finds policy

6.4 Impact assessment statement

The proposed works as part of the project will be undertaken in the south-eastern, north-eastern and south-western corners of the study area. The impacts of works in the south-eastern area will involve excavation for the construction of the foundations, basement and lower ground levels of a sports court complex, and installation of a driveway and landscaped gardens. In the north-eastern area two substations will be installed, also involving excavation. Works in the north-western corner will comprise of the establishment of a lightweight building with limited areas of excavation for building footings.

It has been assessed that the northern portion of the south-eastern corner of the study area has moderate potential to contain archaeological resources, which have the potential to hold a moderate level of local heritage significance. The proposed sports courts complex works will have a direct impact on the potential archaeological resource due to the extent of excavation. The impact to this area is acceptable, provided that archaeological monitoring is undertaken during excavation to ensure that any archaeological resources are recorded and assessed. The southern portion of the south-eastern corner of the study area has low potential to contain archaeological resources, which, if encountered, would be considered of little local heritage significance. The impact to this area is acceptable, provided that a Chance Finds Procedure is implemented to record any archaeological materials which are excavated during works.

It has been assessed that north-eastern corner of the study area has low potential to contain archaeological resources, which, if encountered, would not be considered to hold local heritage significance. The impact to this is acceptable, provided that a Chance Finds Procedure is implemented to record any archaeological materials which are excavated during works.

It has been assessed that north-western corner of the study area has low potential to contain archaeological resources, which, if encountered, would not be considered to hold local heritage significance. The impact to this is acceptable, provided that a Chance Finds Procedure is implemented to record any archaeological materials which are excavated during works.

7 Recommendations

These recommendations have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.⁴¹

Recommendation 1 Archaeological monitoring program

The assessment has determined that there is moderate potential for unrecorded archaeological relics associated with archaeological resources present within the study area.

Archaeological monitoring will consist of monitoring demolition works (i.e. removal of floor surfaces, foundations etc.) and all initial ground disturbance works within the study area until archaeological remains or a sterile layer is encountered. Deeper archaeological excavation may be required depending on the nature of remains encountered. The works described must be supervised and guided by an appropriately qualified archaeologist to ensure that any archaeological remains are identified and recorded.

Should substantial archaeological remains be identified it may be required undertake archaeological excavation using open area techniques. This focused excavation will centre upon certain archaeological features in order to establish the nature of archaeological remains encountered. This will ensure that any impacts to archaeological "relics" considered to be significant at a State or local level are mitigated. It is recommended that a program of archaeological monitoring be undertaken as part of the SSD conditions of approval.

Recommendation 2 Research Design

A Research Design that outlines the field methodology and provides a research framework for the excavation and/or monitoring must be prepared and approved prior to the commencement of demolition and construction works. The Research Design must be prepared in consultation with NSW Heritage Council and the Secretary. The Research Design would interface with a Construction Heritage Management Sub-Plan, outlined in Recommendation 3.

Recommendation 3 Construction Heritage Management Sub-Plan

A Construction Heritage Management Sub-Plan must be prepared following approval of the SSD application in order to establish an unexpected finds policy in the event that demolition or construction works encounter unexpected historical structural or depositional remains, or any Aboriginal objects or places.

In both these instances all works should cease. A determination should then be made by an appropriately qualified archaeologist of whether the remains identified are likely to be "relics" under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* or an Aboriginal object or place.

Where the remains are identified as being 'relics', the Heritage Council of NSW must be notified in accordance with section 146 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*. Failure to notify the Heritage Council is considered an offence under the act, with penalties including fines and imprisonment. After contacting the Heritage Council, a permit or exemption should be sought under the relevant section of the act to allow works to recommence.

All Aboriginal objects and places are protected under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. It is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal site without a consent permit issued by the Office of Environment

⁴¹ Australia ICOMOS 2013

and Heritage (OEH). If the find is determined to be an Aboriginal object the archaeologist will provide further recommendations. These may include notifying the OEH and Aboriginal stakeholders.

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