

4.0 Assessment of Significance

4.1 Principles

The concept of 'cultural significance' or 'heritage value' embraces the value of a place or item, which cannot be expressed solely in financial terms. Assessment of cultural significance endeavours to establish why a place or item is considered important and is valued by the community. Cultural significance is embodied in the fabric of the place (including its setting and relationship to other items), the records associated with the place, and the response that the place evokes in the community.

The assessment of cultural significance with respect to archaeological sites is more difficult in that the extent and nature of the features is sometimes unknown and it becomes necessary for value judgements to be formulated on the basis of expected or potential attributes. The element of judgement can be enhanced by historical or other research, as has been carried out in the case of the current study.

Archaeological deposits and features provide important evidence of the history and settlement of New South Wales. Archaeological sites may include stratified deposits of material culture which can be analysed to yield information about the history of the place, within a local or broader context, which is unavailable from documentary sources alone. Archaeological investigations can reveal much about technologies, economic and social conditions, taste and style. The features and artefacts extracted and recorded can provide primary evidence about the way of life of previous generations through examination of structural features, artefacts and deposits. Archaeological sites that contain these elements therefore have scientific value. This value can be further enhanced where there is a substantial body of supporting documentary evidence that enables further inference to be drawn from the archaeological records. It is through this potential for revealing information that the heritage significance of archaeological sites occurs.

The subject site at 634–726 Princes Highway has some potential to contain intact subsurface archaeological features and deposits. These site elements are analysed here primarily in terms of their archaeological significance; that is, their ability to contribute to archaeological research.

4.2 Basis of Assessment

The *NSW Heritage Manual*, published by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, sets out a detailed process for conducting assessments of heritage significance.¹ The manual provides a set of specific criteria for assessing the significance of an item, including guidelines for inclusion and exclusion. The following assessment has been prepared in accordance with these criteria.

- Criterion (a)* *an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history;*
- 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;*
- Criterion (c)* *an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;*
- Criterion (d)* *an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW 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;*
- Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history; and*
- 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.*

4.3 Significance of the Site

4.3.1 Criterion A

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

630–726 Princes Highway, Tempe, is significant at a local level for its ability to demonstrate the rapid growth and industrial development of Marrickville and other suburban areas of Sydney during the twentieth century. The site includes the former Penfolds complex built c1959 which is significant as a rare and intact example of a relatively unmodified postwar industrial building complex. The c1930s Penfolds administration office and a number of trees at the front of the office have also survived and reflect former use of the site as part of Bayview Asylum. A brick wall and part of the KAS Autopower building may also be associated with the former St Peters/Tempe Brickworks established during the late nineteenth century.

Archaeological remains at the site have the potential to demonstrate its evolution as part of a mid-nineteenth century colonial estate through to its institutional use as a school and private asylum to its later warehouse development, typical of this section of the Princes Highway in the mid twentieth century. In addition, the former brickworks located on the site is testament to the major brick-making industry of the St Peters, Tempe and Marrickville areas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, as large deposits of clay were exploited to fill the need for bricks in domestic construction.

4.3.2 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.

Lesslie Duguid was a prominent figure in Sydney and instrumental in the establishment of the Commercial Banking Company. The site at 630–726 Princes Highway, Tempe is within the boundary of Duguid's estate on which he built his house, 'The Poffle' c1836. The Poffle was converted into the Rugby School in 1856 and was run by the reverend William Scott, formerly the colonial astronomer, from 1862 before its closure in 1865. The site also has associations with the Penfolds family and the Australian wine industry.

However, the site's potential archaeological resource is unlikely to contain substantial evidence that could be identified as associated with significant individuals or groups. The site of the Poffle residence and the majority of the former Bayview Asylum were located outside the subject site on land which was later subdivided and developed for the former Westpac Stores.

While the archaeological remains of the stables, coach house and possible caretakers hut, dating to the early period of The Poffle's construction and occupation, are likely to be located within the site, the stables is more likely to have been principally used by others (the horses and stable staff). The site is not known to have any other associations of particular significance.

4.3.3 Criterion C

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

At this time, because the archaeological evidence at the site is obscured, it is impossible to determine with any certainty whether the archaeological features at this site would meet this criterion and, if so, how.

While the remains of built structures, artefacts and other material evidence may have some picturesque or distinctive visual qualities as archaeological remains, the potential archaeological resource at the site is unlikely to contribute to the aesthetic significance of the site and is unlikely to meet this criterion.

The remains themselves are unlikely to demonstrate a significant technical achievement; however, it is possible that some of the structural remains could provide evidence of construction techniques and building technology that are typical of the period.

4.3.4 Criterion D

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

The potential archaeological resource of the subject site does not strongly demonstrate this criterion based on available information and studies.

Some places take on high social values as a result of community interest in archaeological excavations, but it is not possible to determine at this early stage whether community interest is likely to eventuate.

4.3.5 Criterion E

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.

The subject site has potential for archaeological remains associated with various phases of its development, occupation and use throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. However, the remains must be largely intact for them to make a substantial contribution to our understanding of the site's cultural history.

The Poffle was an early example of a mansion in the area of the Cooks River, constructed during the early expansion of Sydney to the south. It was reputedly the first two-storey dwelling in the St Peters area. Although the location of The Poffle itself is outside the study area, intact archaeological remains of the c1940-constructed stables, coach house, possible caretaker's hut and saltwater bath house associated with the early period of The Poffle's construction and occupation are likely to be located within the site. Artefact deposits and remnant drains are likely to be associated with the structural remains. Although not indicated on any plan there may be evidence of deeper sub-surface features (for example cesspits or privies) which could contain accumulated deposits associated with the mid-late nineteenth-century use and occupation of the stables, coach house and possible caretakers hut. Evidence of hard landscape elements (paths and driveways) may also survive beneath the sandstone rubble fill located across the east of the site. These remains have the potential to provide evidence associated with the lives (and leisure activities) of the occupants of The Poffle estate during this early period of the area's history and, in

particular, about the domestic servants (likely to be female) employed to maintain the mansion. The artefacts and structures could provide us with socio-economic information regarding living conditions, class structure, gender relations and the lives of staff on an early colonial estate. In addition, intact evidence of the bath house and any landscaping features could provide information regarding colonial attitudes towards garden design and private recreation.

The intact remains of buildings, evidence of formal gardens and landscape elements associated with the institutional use of the site as Bayview Asylum may be present within the study area. Bayview Asylum was a well established private asylum which operated for almost 80 years. In addition to private patients the asylum accommodated state patients, helping to reduce overcrowding in state institutions. An intact archaeological resource relating to the Bayview Asylum would have some potential to provide information related to the institutional development and use of the site from the late nineteenth to mid twentieth century. The longevity of the use of the asylum could provide information relating to the changing practices of such institutions and the difference between private and state patients.

Archaeological remains associated with The Poffle through to the end of the Bayview Asylum phase (c1840–1946) have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the development of the property. This includes knowledge about changes in the form and fabric of the buildings during the different phases of occupation.

In the northeast of the site there is likely to be sub-surface remains of late nineteenth century brickworks beneath the current Kennards Storage Depot. These remains are likely to consist of the footings of chimneys, kilns and other associated structures. The brickworks would have manufactured and supplied bricks for the residential development, and thus the development of the character and fabric, of the local area. The archaeological remains could demonstrate the industrial processes needed for the manufacture of bricks and have the potential to yield information relating to the history of brick-making in the local area, which would have had a significant role in the social and economic development of the area. However, as the brickworks would have been one of at least eight operating in the area, the research potential of any intact archaeological resource to provide information—not known from other sources—regarding this industrial activity would be limited.

A quarry, associated with the former brickworks, was located to the south of the brickwork buildings, in the eastern portion of the study area. While the quarry itself would constitute physical evidence of the early industrial history of the area, it was used as a tip following the closure of the brickworks. There is likely to be artefactual evidence within the fill of the quarry associated with its use as a tip between c1942 and 1961. This fill is likely to contain assorted domestic, trade and industrial artefacts. These potential artefacts would be isolated from their original contexts and thus difficult to date or provenance. The research potential of this potential resource would be negligible and of little or no significance. As such, the fill of the quarry does not constitute an archaeological resource with sufficient integrity to warrant archaeological investigation.

4.3.6 Criterion F

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history.

The potential archaeological resource indicated at the site is not associated with an unusual or remarkable aspect of Tempe's or NSW's history and, therefore, does not meet this criterion.

4.3.7 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.

The site has the potential to demonstrate certain characteristics of a mid nineteenth-century colonial estate, its late nineteenth to mid twentieth-century institutional use and development and the late nineteenth to mid twentieth century industrial use of part of the site.

The mid to late nineteenth-century residential occupation and development of the site is likely to be representative of early colonial estate sites of this era across the southern suburbs. The archaeological remains of the c1840-constructed stables, coach house and possible caretaker's hut would have the potential to add to our understanding of the development and expansion of suburban Sydney through comparative analysis with other colonial estates.

The archaeological remains relating to the institutional use of the site are likely to be representative of the types of structures and material culture used by the residents of such institutions. The archaeological resource would have the potential to add to our understanding of this type of human habitation.

The potential archaeological resources associated with the brick works at this site would be part of a resource provided by a group of sites which contribute evidence of late nineteenth to early twentieth-century industrial development and activities of this nature throughout the local area, and would be considered representative of their period.

4.3.8 Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

The research already undertaken as part of this project has included an evaluation of available documentary evidence. Much is already known about the historical development of the site and the specific land-use over time; however, there are a number of gaps in the historical record that may be addressed through archaeology. Evidence associated with any surviving occupation or other artefact-bearing deposits may also provide insight into details of the lives of the former inhabitants of the site and the activities that were carried out here.

Although historical plans available from 1840 and aerial photographs dating from 1930 reveal the general location of the structural remains of since-demolished structures, facilities and landscaping elements on the site, the specific form, function and life span of the structures, especially the stables, coach house, possible caretakers hut and saltwater bath house, is unknown. Archaeological investigation of this site is the only way in which such information can be obtained.

4.3.9 Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?

The potential archaeological remains at this site may provide physical evidence that could be used to supplement and test what is known about the place and its history from other sources. Surviving archaeological remains may provide some insight into aspects of the history of the site and this area of Sydney that are not available from other sites.

Information about the domestic servants used to maintain the Poffle colonial estate (how they lived, what material culture they used, what they consumed and how they related to the area, each other and the estate's other inhabitants) are aspects of the site history that could only be revealed through the archaeological evidence provided by this site. Additional, unknown information

regarding colonial attitudes towards garden design and private recreation may also be revealed through the archaeological resource of the site.

4.3.10 Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

This site was part of the historical development of Tempe, the wider Marrickville Council area and the expansion of Sydney's suburbs to the south. There may be an opportunity for this site to reveal its past through the material remains that have accumulated as a result of various activities that have taken place on the site. The archaeological resource at this site may also be suitable for comparative analysis with other sites in the Marrickville area, as well as in a wider context.

The information that may be derived from this site may be able to address specific research questions about the development and operation of this site as well as broader research questions recording the archaeology of early colonial life in NSW, the development of institutions and the industrial archaeology of the site. This site may be able to contribute to these and other broader fields of research, owing to the potential integrity of some of the remains at the site.

4.4 Summary Statement of Archaeological Significance

The site has potential for historical archaeological resources that may provide tangible links to various phases in the history and evolution of the site. Although the site has been subject to varying degrees of disturbance it has potential to provide information about the development and occupation of the site throughout its history, which would complement the historical information that is available.

The Poffle residence was located outside the study area; however, the site may contain evidence of the stables, saltwater bath house and associated material culture relating to The Poffle period of usage of the site. These elements have moderate archaeological significance and research potential.

The archaeological resource relating to the institutional use of the Bayview Asylum is likely to be limited to structural evidence of built extensions and landscaping elements and may provide limited information about the development of the site, functional and technical changes and innovations. These remains would have low archaeological significance and research potential.

The remains associated with the late nineteenth-century brickworks are likely to only consist of structural remains and would have Low archaeological significance and research potential. Any artefactual evidence exposed within the fill of the quarry associated with the brickworks would have nil archaeological significance and research potential.

In summary, with the exception of the potential for remains associated with The Poffle, the site is assessed as having low archaeological significance and research potential. Archaeological remains associated with The Poffle have moderate archaeological significance and research potential.

4.5 Endnotes

¹ NSW Heritage Manual, 1996, NSW Heritage Office and NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, Sydney; and *Assessing Heritage Significance* (a NSW Heritage Manual update), 2001, NSW Heritage Office.

5.0 Archaeological Impact Assessment

5.1 The Potential Archaeological Resource

Historical records indicate that the study area remained undeveloped until c1836 when the land was purchased by Lesslie Duguid to build his house, 'The Poffle'. The site was later used as the Bayview Asylum before being subdivided and redeveloped by Penfolds Wines and the Drug Houses of Australia Ltd in the 1950s. A large brickworks was established in the eastern portion of the site in the late nineteenth century. The quarry associated with the brickworks is reported to have been utilised as a rubbish tip between c1942 and 1961. The potential historical archaeological resource of the site is likely to consist of evidence relating to all of the main periods of the site's usage.

While the former location of The Poffle is outside the study area, the potential historical archaeological resource from this period of usage is likely to consist of structural evidence and associated deposits of the stables, coach house, possible caretakers hut, saltwater bath house and drains and hard landscaping elements. These remains are likely to have survived in the southern portion of the study area to the rear of the Penfolds warehouse complex, beneath the sandstone rubble fill covering this area of the site. The fill may have protected any potential archaeological remains located in this area.

The potential historical archaeological resource associated with the Bayview Asylum period of usage is likely to consist of structural evidence and associated deposits of the c1894 extension and new wing and associated formal gardens, landscaping, paths and driveways located in the northwest of the study area, close to the Princes Highway to the northwest of the extant c1930-built Penfolds administration building, which was originally part of the Bayview Asylum complex.

The potential historical archaeological resource associated with the brickworks formerly located in the area of the site currently occupied with Kennards Storage Depot is likely to consist of structural evidence and associated deposits of chimneys, kilns and other buildings. The site of the former brickworks quarry in the eastern portion of the site is likely to contain household rubbish, trade waste and some industrial waste from its use as a rubbish tip between c1942 and 1961.

The significance of the potential remains is assessed in Section 4.0 of this report.

5.2 Impact of the Proposed Development

Proposed development of the subject site includes:

- a new IKEA showroom and warehouse totalling approximately 37,400m² and carparking for approximately 1,775 car spaces; and
- the Australian administrative headquarters for IKEA, based in the retained north west portion of the former Penfolds warehouse and occupying approximately 2,780m² of commercial office floor space over two levels, bulky goods and light industrial in remaining floors.

The new configuration of the site and proposed levels are shown in Figures 5.1 and 5.2.

In summary, the southwestern half of the site, currently occupied by the Penfolds warehouse complex and administration building, would house the new IKEA warehouse. The northeastern half (currently occupied by Kennards) would be converted into a large single-level carpark. Car and

truck access to the warehouse would be via Bellevue Street. Cars only would also access the site across Princes Highway via the proposed signalized intersection.

The current ground level in the northwestern half of the site ranges from 14m to 11m, with the highest point created during remediation of the former brick-works. The level of the proposed carpark would vary from RL14 to RL10.50m. Excavation in this area would therefore be minimal, with some localised excavation required for drainage.

The new IKEA warehouse would feature undercroft carparking and, as indicated by Figure 5.2, the RL for this basement level would be 10.10m. The current ground level from the Princes Highway to the rear of the current Penfolds warehouse ranges from RL 18.5m to RL 7.6m. Up to 6 metres of fill would therefore be removed from the northwestern portion of the site to establish the footprint of the IKEA warehouse. The Penfolds warehouse, however, does feature several basements with the lowest basement level at RL 7.8m.

Construction of the new IKEA warehouse would require demolition and removal of the rear portion of the Penfolds warehouse complex, the adjacent administration building and associated mature trees and landscaped areas. Grading for service roads at the rear of the new IKEA warehouse would remove between 1 and 2 metres of fill from the rear boundary of the site.

A review of proposed development plans, the current site survey, Table 3.1 and Figure 3.8 indicates that the following potential archaeological remains would be disturbed and/or removed by the proposed development:

- The c1840 stables, saltwater bathing house and associated archaeological deposits located along the rear (southeastern) boundary of the subject site. Sandstone fill was introduced to this area and may have sealed and protected the remains. Excavation for the proposed service road from Smith Street may expose the remains of both features.
- The c1840 freshwater enclosure at the rear of the Penfolds warehouse complex. Construction of the Penfolds warehouse complex is likely to have removed most of the evidence of this feature. Deeper sub-surface drains and structural remains, however, may survive below the current concrete surface. These features would not be exposed during proposed development, however, as excavation of the concrete is not required to achieve the proposed construction level, which is higher than that of the current surface.
- The c1894 Bayview Asylum extension, new wing and former landscaping along the northwestern boundary of the site in front of the Penfolds administration building. Structural remains (footings, services and associated fills) may survive beneath the current driveway and adjacent landscaped areas. However, underfloor deposits are unlikely to be present given the likely use of tongue and groove flooring and covering. Excavation for the new IKEA warehouse would remove all archaeological remains in this area.
- Remains of the late nineteenth-century brickworks in the northern portion of the site below the Kennards Storage Depot. Structural remains of the chimneys, kilns and connecting flues may survive beneath current concrete surfaces. This area, however, may be contaminated and would only be superficially disturbed for the new IKEA carpark.
- Miscellaneous rubbish pits and other domestic artefacts associated with The Poffle (1837–1856), the Rugby School (1856–1864) and Bayview Asylum (1868–1946). The location of

these features is not known at this stage. The only areas where such remains may survive include the garden fronting the Penfolds administration office and areas beneath sandstone fill along the rear (eastern) boundary of the site. These areas are likely to be disturbed during excavation for the new IKEA warehouse.

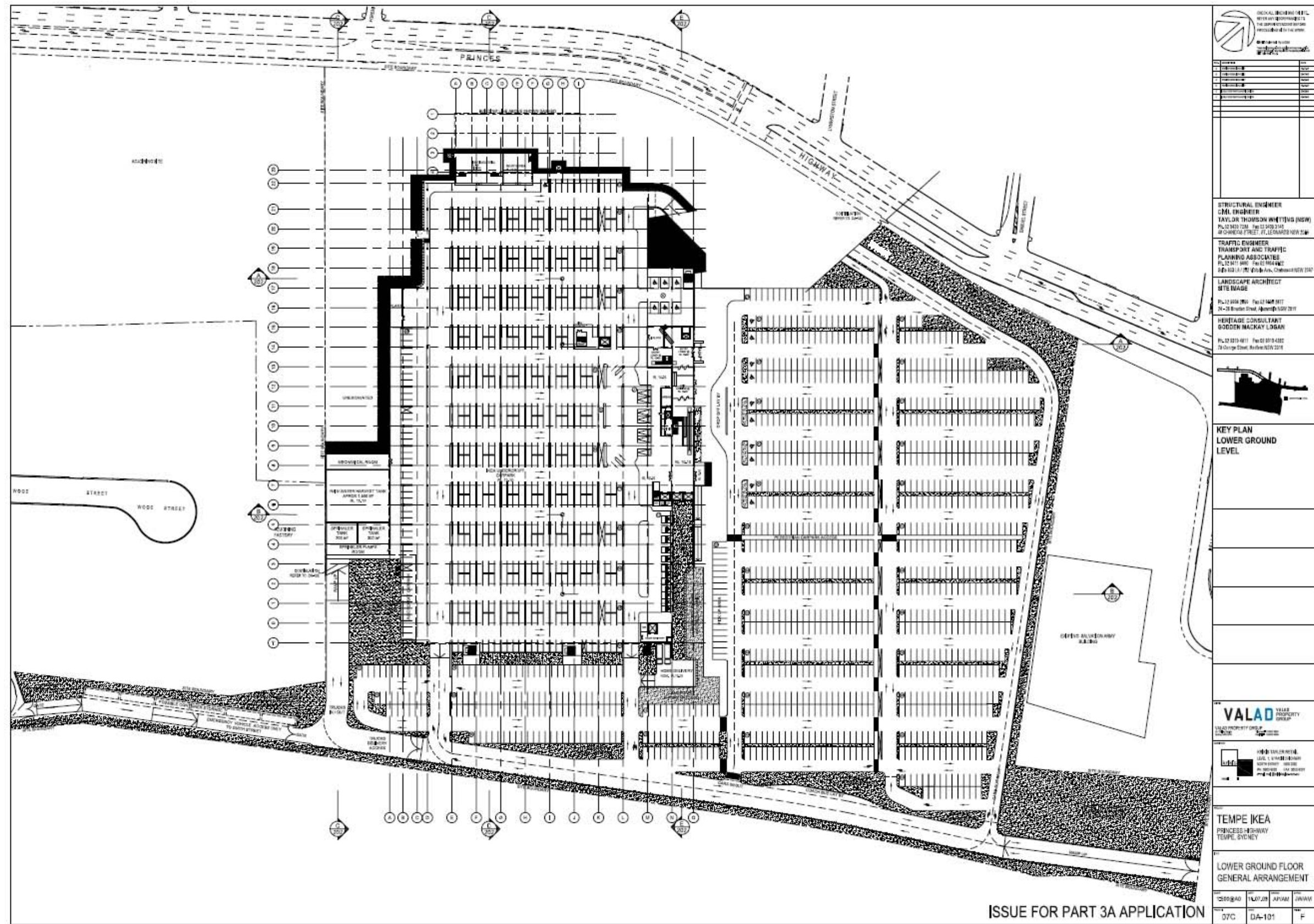


Figure 5.1 Plan of the lower ground floor arrangement for the new IKEA warehouse and adjacent carpark. (Source: Krikis Tayler)

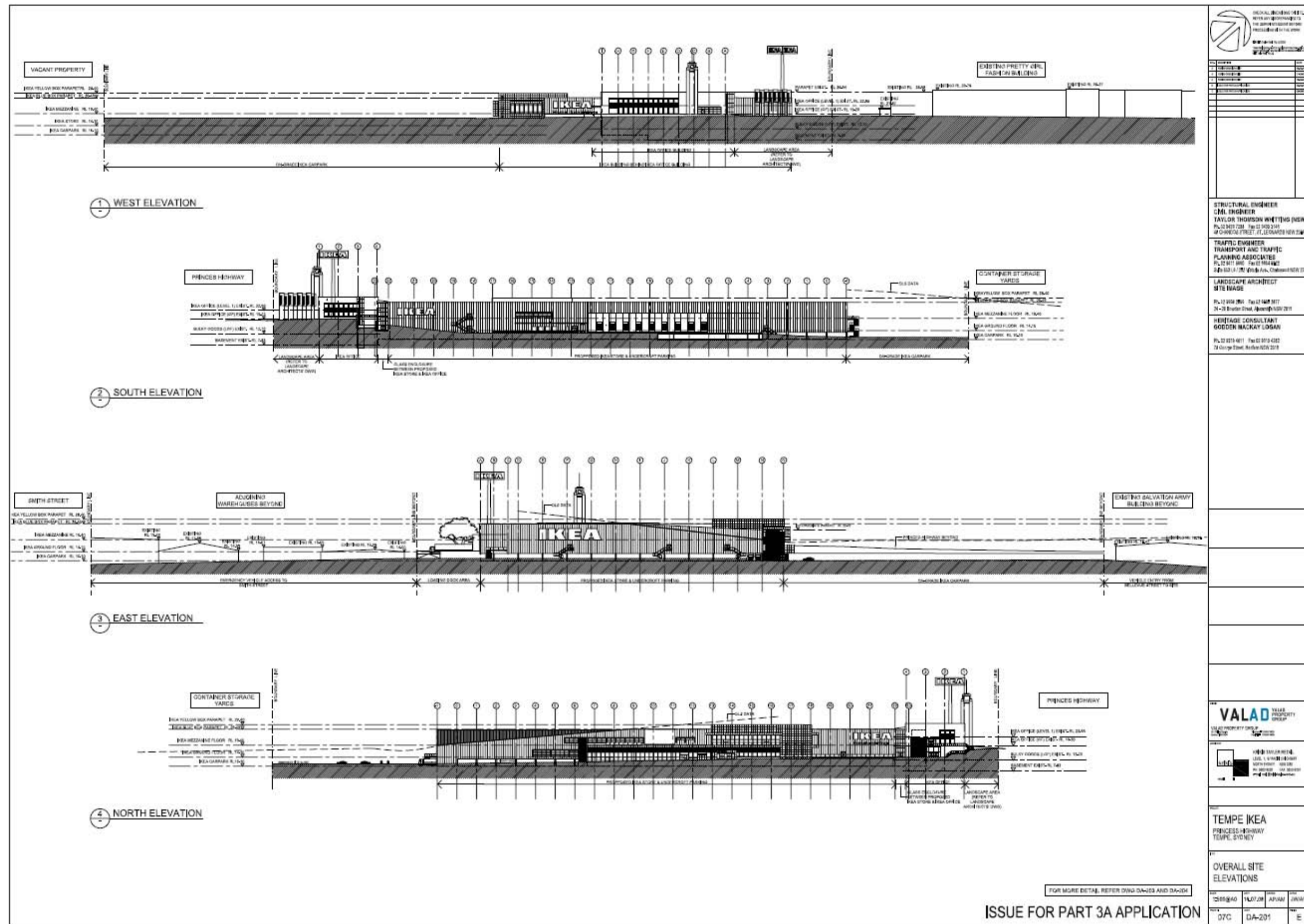


Figure 5.2 Elevations showing proposed and existing levels across the subject site. (Source: Krikis Tayler)

6.0 Archaeological Management Strategy and Research Design

6.1 Introduction

This Research Design has been prepared in accordance with archaeological best practice to support the Concept Plan Major Project Application to the Minister of Planning under Section 75 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act). A research design would normally be required to support an excavation permit application under Section 140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW). However, as stated under Section 75U, an excavation permit would not be required for projects assessed under Part 3A of the EP&A Act.

6.2 Recommended Strategy

As identified in Section 5.0, the proposed redevelopment works would impact upon the site's archaeological resource. The recommended management strategy to mitigate the archaeological impacts of these works is to undertake a program of archaeological monitoring in association with any ground disturbance works in order to identify and record any archaeological remains that may be affected and to realise the research potential of this resource. Areas where archaeological monitoring is recommended are shown in Figure 6.1.

This management approach draws on the archaeological potential of the site as presented in Section 3.0, the significance of the site's archaeological resource, as presented in Section 4.0, and the nature and extent of proposed impacts to this resource, as presented in Section 5.0.

Archaeological monitoring refers to an archaeologist observing excavation or grading works by a mechanical excavator in areas assessed as having archaeological potential. The objective is to determine the nature and extent of surviving features and/or deposits, to identify and record these features and/or deposits, and/or to determine whether further investigation, if any, may be warranted. Archaeological monitoring is generally recommended for sites assessed as having low to moderate research potential and/or that are likely to have been subjected to disturbance.

Archaeological monitoring at the subject site could expose archaeological features or deposits that may survive across the site. If significant undisturbed cultural deposits are identified during the monitoring program (for example of the stables, bath house or enclosure), physical investigation would be required, involving the manual excavation of the area of identified remains.

The archaeologist on site would require authority to halt site works (as required) to undertake further investigation or detailed recording of any remains exposed during the monitoring process. Work should not recommence in these areas until directed by the archaeologist on site. Archaeological monitoring should continue at the site until:

- the project archaeologist is satisfied that the research potential of the subsurface deposits has been realised; or
- culturally-sterile deposits have been encountered across the site in areas of archaeological potential; or
- the maximum depth of excavation required for the proposed redevelopment of the site has been reached.

The monitoring program would generally be undertaken by a qualified historical archaeologist on site (the Excavation Director or their representative). Other suitably qualified personnel may also assist with more detailed investigation and recording of site features, as required.

6.2.1 Site Recording

Any archaeological remains exposed during site works would be recorded in accordance with accepted best-practice procedures.

Excavation during monitoring would be recorded using photography. Provisions should be made for detailed site recording including photography, measured drawings and context sheets (pro-forma sheets would be used to record basic information about each unit or context), as required, if and when archaeological deposits and features were encountered. The archaeologist on site would need to decide whether measured drawings of structural remains or other site features would be required, based on the nature and extent of any exposed remains.

6.2.2 Artefacts

Diagnostic artefacts, or artefacts identified as part of a feature or context, would be collected and provenanced.

Where possible, processing of artefacts and other preliminary analysis and any required conservation treatment would occur on site during monitoring.

At this stage, the nature of the potential archaeological resource and the proposed intervention on the site is likely to preclude extensive amounts of artefact material. If present on site, artefacts may be collected where appropriate and would be retained and recorded using standard recording methods.

The client would be responsible for the storage of any artefacts or samples collected from the site. The client may also make arrangements for the collection to be stored in an appropriate repository.

6.2.3 Sampling

Sampling of soil profiles and pollen may occur within selected deposits exposed during proposed excavation works across the study area. Analysis of pollen samples (if present) and the analysis of the pedological processes may provide additional information regarding the environmental factors affecting pre-European and European occupation within the Tempe area. The archaeologist on site would need to decide whether sampling of soil profiles would be required.

6.2.4 Occupational Health and Safety Requirements

Occupational health and safety requirements would need to be adhered to at all stages of the project. The proposed archaeological investigation of the site would need to consider site constraints that may arise throughout the course of the project, such as the identification of contamination of subsurface deposits that would preclude manual excavation, or structural instability of areas of the site that would prevent safe access. Such constraints may affect the areas of the site that may be investigated or the degree to which these areas may be investigated or recorded. Such safety constraints would override any heritage requirements.

6.2.5 Training of On-Site Personnel

All relevant site personnel would attend a site induction prior to commencement of works on site to ensure that all on-site personnel were aware of the heritage issues associated with the site and the role of the Excavation Director and other archaeologists.

6.2.6 Reporting

A report of the results of monitoring would be produced at the completion of the archaeological investigation in accordance with best practice standards. This report would include:

- a description of works undertaken;
- a detailed account of the results of the investigation, including a discussion of the nature of the archaeological remains recorded;
- a response to the research questions raised in this Research Design including the results of post-excavation analysis undertaken and artefact or sample analysis;
- site records, including measured drawings and photographs, where appropriate;
- conclusions relating to the nature and extent of surviving archaeological remains; and
- recommendations for further archaeological work, or site interpretation, as appropriate.

The final archive of archaeological material would consist of all site records produced throughout the physical investigation, including context sheets, artefact sheets, photographs, slides, drawings and artefacts (inventoried, boxed, labelled and catalogued).

6.3 Theoretical Basis for Research Design

6.3.1 Material Culture as a Resource

Archaeological deposits and features provide important evidence of the history and settlement of New South Wales. Archaeological sites include structures and stratified deposits of material which, when analysed, may yield information about the history of the colony which is unavailable from any other source. New information can challenge existing ideas of past behaviour. Archaeological investigation can yield much about technologies, economic and social conditions, taste and style, as well as site-specific information such as data on the buildings themselves or information about their occupants. Features and artefacts extracted and recorded provide primary evidence about the way of life of previous generations. Archaeological sites, therefore, have high scientific value. This value can be further enhanced where there is a substantial body of supporting documentary evidence that enables further inference to be drawn from archaeological records.

6.3.2 Problem-Oriented Research

In undertaking an archaeological investigation, it is a fundamental principle that it should reveal information that is available from no other resource. Given the substantial costs that are involved in conducting an archaeological excavation, it is clearly incumbent upon the archaeologist to ensure that the funds expended result in the collection of worthwhile data. Indiscriminate excavation in the absence of any overall theoretical framework is likely to lead to dubious results in which analysis only centres around explanation of already known features; an inductive approach unlikely to result in any advances to current knowledge.

As a means of avoiding this inductive approach, archaeologists have developed a methodology for testing hypotheses in which questions are framed in relation to current research problems and models and the archaeological resource is used to test them. This 'hypothetico-deductive' method is often referred to as the 'new archaeology'.

6.3.3 Research Design

A research design is a set of research questions developed specifically for a site within a wider research framework—an analytic tool which ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, the information content contributes to current and relevant knowledge. This document sets out a framework relevant for this site. A fundamental requirement of archaeological research design is that the questions posed be responsive to the nature of the archaeological evidence that is likely to be encountered.

6.3.4 Nature of Archaeological Features

The information ultimately revealed by archaeological investigation depends upon the deposits and features themselves, factors affecting their preservation, factors affecting their recovery and the manner in which they are analysed.

Archaeological features fall into a number of categories. Deposits may be unstratified fill, a scatter of artefacts relating to a single event or process or an accumulation of artefacts, as occurs in a well or privy. Archaeological evidence itself may not necessarily be a deposit. In addition, there are structural features, individual finds and 'ecofacts': changes apparent in the environment as the result of human activity such as land clearance, introduction of vermin or soil pollution. Questions about what is to be collected during excavation, and indeed how the excavation is to occur, will determine which of these elements are recorded. It is, therefore, essential that the analysis stage of the project be planned before rather than after fieldwork by explicit presentation of a conceptual framework that can guide strategies in the field and in finds interpretation.

6.3.5 Need for Review

Notwithstanding the development of a detailed research design, the nature of archaeological sites is such that their structure and content cannot be determined with any certainty until excavation commences. It is essential that the research design be adaptable and revised as the nature and extent of the resources within the site become better understood, and a greater database enables decisions about what to monitor, what to record and what and where to excavate.

6.4 Research Design Framework

The types of question that might be asked of the intact surviving archaeological remains include:

- What physical evidence of former activities survives on the site?
- What is the extent of the surviving archaeological evidence?
- What is the nature of extant archaeological features?
- What is the date of the identified elements?
- What can the material culture contribute to our knowledge about this site or other sites?

The site investigation is designed to answer these basic questions about the nature and extent of the existing archaeological resource. While these questions provide a basic archaeological context for further site investigations, more specific questions must be asked to address the research potential of the study area.

6.4.1 Site-Specific Research Questions

The proposed archaeological investigation is directed at recovering information available through no other technique. The assessment of the site has identified a number of areas in which archaeological techniques are likely to be the most reliable form of investigation.

The types of question that might be asked of the intact surviving remains of these areas are as follows:

Is there physical evidence of Aboriginal occupancy within the study site?

Areas within the subject site may contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation (although this report has not specifically researched Aboriginal occupation of the subject site and the survival of any physical remains of such occupation is considered very unlikely). If such evidence is encountered during site works, the relevant procedures arising from the NPWS Act would be followed.

Is there physical evidence of Aboriginal–European contact?

Evidence for this contact may survive in the form of European artefacts modified to suit Aboriginal use. Although considered unlikely, if such evidence is encountered during site works the relevant procedures arising from the NPWS Act would be followed.

What does the archaeological record tell us about the European use of the site before 1837?

The Poffle was an early colonial estate subdivided from farm land in the 1830s. The period before development as a colonial estate is poorly documented. Does any evidence survive of early agricultural activities across the site? What is this evidence and what does it reveal about this period of the site's history? Can specific activities be identified (eg gardening)? Is there any environmental data related to these activities? What impact has subsequent development of the site had on this evidence?

Is there evidence of the c1840 stables, bath house, saltwater enclosure or other Poffle period remains?

The Poffle was located outside the study area in a section of the original estate which was later subdivided. However, associated with The Poffle were stables, a bath house and saltwater enclosure (see Section 2.0). Does any evidence of these structures survive? Is this evidence limited to structural remains or do associated occupation deposits also survive? If present, what do these occupation deposits reveal about the history of the site and the occupants and staff of this colonial estate? Does any evidence of landscaping elements from this period survive at the site?

Do deeper subsurface features survive within the site?

Historical records do not indicate any deeper subsurface features being located across the site, however there may have been cesspits (or privies) and rubbish pits present on site associated with the c1840 constructed stables, coach house and possible caretakers hut. Does the site contain evidence of cesspits or privies? Does the site contain evidence of any other deeper sub-surface

features (rubbish pits or cisterns). If present, what form do these features take? To what degree have these features been disturbed by subsequent development of the site? Do these features contain accumulated deposits associated with the mid-to-late nineteenth-century occupation and use of the site? If so, what does this material reveal about the history of the site?

What can be learnt about the lives of the site occupants during The Poffle period of occupancy?

If intact deposits exist within the site (for example: accumulations of artefacts associated with cesspits or privies), the contents of these deposits may reveal useful information about the 'lifeways' of its inhabitants. Analysis of the artefacts recovered could provide direct evidence of the socio-economic status, gender and lives of the domestic servants used to maintain the place. Food remains may indicate aspects of diet. Did diet change over time or does the evidence provide information regarding the differences in the lives and diets of the domestic staff and owners of the colonial estate? Individual artefacts can reveal vignettes of history—aspects of the site that are not recorded in great detail by documentary sources.

If present, such a domestic artefact assemblage would have representative value as a means of gaining insight into the typical rather than the rare or outstanding. If they are present, artefacts may elucidate local history or provide opportunities to tell the story of the place using tangible evidence. However, the research value is as a potential assemblage that is typical and local—not outstanding or rare.

Does any evidence of the use of the site as Rugby School in the mid nineteenth century survive?

In 1856 The Poffle house and grounds were converted into a collegiate school named 'Rugby'. Does any physical evidence of the use or occupation of the site during this period survive? What form does this evidence take? Can the evidence be differentiated from that relating to the earlier Poffle period of the site's usage? The historical record indicated the stables, coach house possible caretakers hut and bathing house were still present on site at this time. Is there evidence indicating these features continue to be used during this phase of the site's occupancy?

Does any evidence of the use of the site as Bayview Asylum between 1868 and 1946 survive?

In 1868 the Bayview Asylum was established on the site and the house converted to accommodate the patients. By the end of the 1800s new wings and additions to the house had been completed. An 1894 site plan (see Figure 2.4) shows the asylum retained many of the features of The Poffle and Rugby phases including the stables, pathways and bath house. Is there evidence indicating these features continue to be used during later phases of occupation? What other physical evidence of the earlier periods survive into the asylum period? What evidence is there in the archaeological record for the asylum period of occupancy and use? Did the conversion of the site into an asylum affect the earlier phases of development and occupation? Do any occupation deposits or evidence of landscaping elements survive at the site? Do they contain artefacts related to this phase of occupation? What does this evidence reveal about the occupation and use of the site during its use as an asylum?

What archaeological evidence exists of the late nineteenth century brickworks?

A brickworks with an associated quarry was established in the northern part of the site at the end of the nineteenth century. What physical evidence of this industrial use of the study area survives on

site? Do the remains provide insights into the industrial processes needed for the manufacture of bricks? Do the remains provide information relating to the history of brick-making in the local area? Is there any evidence of the people who worked in the brickworks within the archaeological resource? How do the physical remains encountered at the site relate to the information documented in the historic record of this site and other similar brickworks sites in the area? Are any differences evident between the remains of the brickworks on this site and evidence of other brickworks in the local area?

6.4.2 Other Relevant Questions

As with all archaeological investigations, this project provides an opportunity to gather information about site formation and disturbance processes. It is expected that analysis of the taphonomy (site formation processes) and stratigraphic analysis may present some challenges. The report on this aspect of the project may be a useful reference document for those undertaking subsequent excavations in this part of Sydney.

The investigation may also be likely to provide information about survival rates of archaeological material and to contribute methodological knowledge on attribution of particular features to phases or site occupants.



Figure 6.1 Plan of the subject site showing areas where archaeological monitoring is recommended (shaded yellow). (Source: Krikis Taylor)

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

- The site has potential to contain historical archaeological remains that may provide tangible links to various phases in the history and evolution of the site. The potential archaeological resource includes: the site of the stables, saltwater bathing house and freshwater enclosure associated with The Poffle and the Rugby school (1837–1864); miscellaneous rubbish pits and domestic artefacts associated with The Poffle, structural remains and former landscaping of the c1894 Bayview Asylum extension and remains of the late nineteenth-century brickworks.
- The proposed development would involve demolition, bulk and shallow excavation which would disturb and/or remove historical archaeological remains at the subject site.
- The archaeological remains constitute ‘relics’ within the meaning of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (the Heritage Act) and require management in accordance with an Archaeological Research Design. An excavation permit would normally be required under Section 140 of the Heritage Act to disturb and/or remove relics. However, as stated under Section 75U, an excavation permit would not be required for projects assessed under Part 3A of the EP&A Act.

7.2 Recommendations

The following strategies are recommended to mitigate the loss of the potential archaeological resource identified at the subject site. These recommendations are made under the presumption that the development application will be assessed by the Department of Planning under Part 3A of the EP&A Act. If the development is assessed under Part 4 of the EP&A Act separate approval under the *Heritage Act, 1977* would be required.

- Excavation in areas identified as having archaeological potential should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist in order to identify and record any remains. The monitoring program should be conducted in accordance with the Research Design included as Section 6.0 of this report.
- If substantially intact relics are discovered during archaeological monitoring, an Interpretation Plan should be developed on completion of the investigation as part of an overall interpretation strategy for the site. The plan should be prepared in accordance with best-practice standards and implemented to communicate the history of the site and the significance of the archaeological resource.
- Suitable clauses should be included in all contractor and subcontractor contracts to ensure that on-site personnel are aware of their obligations and requirements in relation to the potential archaeological resource. In particular, site personnel should recognise the authority of the archaeologist(s) on site to halt or redirect site works as required.
- In the event that unexpected or significant archaeological remains not identified by this assessment are discovered during excavation at the site, all works in this area should cease and the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning must be notified in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act.

- In the unlikely event that archaeological evidence relating to Aboriginal use of the site is discovered, the nominated archaeologist and the Local Aboriginal Land Council should be contacted to assess the find.
- A copy of this report should be submitted to the Department of Planning, NSW, in support of a Concept Plan Major Project Application pursuant to Section 75M of the EP&A Act.

7.3 Draft Statement of Commitment

The following conditions are recommended for inclusion in the 'draft statement of commitment' to assist management of the potential archaeological resource:

- Any proposed ground disturbance in areas identified as having archaeological potential shall be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. The monitoring program is to be conducted in accordance with the Archaeological Assessment and Research Design prepared by Godden Mackay Logan and dated July 2008.
- On completion of the works, a succinct report shall be prepared by the nominated archaeologist to document the results of the monitoring program. The results shall be illustrated by photographs, survey plans and other drawings as appropriate in accordance with best-practice standards.
- If substantial intact archaeological remains are discovered at the site, an Interpretation Plan shall be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage practitioner in accordance with best-practice standards. The recommendations of the Interpretation Plan shall be implemented by the Proponent to communicate the history of the site and the significance of the archaeological resource.
- Where substantial intact archaeological relics of State heritage significance not identified by the archaeological assessment are discovered during excavation at the site, all works in this area should cease and the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, must be notified in writing in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act.
- A copy of the final Archaeological Report and Interpretation Plan is to be submitted to the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning and Marrickville City Council Library.