

78-90 OLD CANTERBURY ROAD, LEWISHAM - ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



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AHMS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

SYDNEY

349 Annandale St,
Annandale, NSW 2038
P: (02) 9555 4000
F: (02) 9555 7005

MELBOURNE

PO Box 87,
Highpoint City, VIC 3032
P: (03) 9378 3371
F: (03) 9378 3371

W: www.ahms.com.au

E: info@arksolutions.com.au

ACN: 088 058 388

ABN: 45 088 058 388

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Preamble and Executive Summary

1.1.1 Methodology and Considerations

- In September 2009, Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) was engaged by Demian Constructions Pty Ltd to prepare an assessment of the potential Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological resource at 78-90 Old Canterbury Road, Lewisham, Sydney ('the site').
- The assessment included an inspection of heritage registers including the NSW Heritage Inventory and the DECC Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with DECC Interim Community Consultation Requirements for Applicants (2004) and an overview review of previous relevant reports and site survey and reporting.
- A draft report that documented that assessment and made preliminary recommendations for the appropriate management of the potential archaeological resource in light of the possible future redevelopment of the site was submitted to Demian Constructions in October 2009.
- The draft report included some assessment of adjacent residential lots for contextual reference and that assessment has been retained in the final report.
- In June 2010, Lewisham Estates Pty Ltd sought the finalisation of the report in the light of the amended proposed development, its confirmed Part 3A Concept approval application status and changes to the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* that had occurred in the interim.

1.1.2 Conclusions

- The assessment of the potential Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological resource at 78-90 Old Canterbury Road, Lewisham, Sydney ('the site') concludes that there is low potential for *in situ* Aboriginal archaeological objects to survive at the site. If any Aboriginal archaeological objects were encountered during ground disturbance works on the site they would likely derive from disturbed contexts.
- The Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council advised that, based on a site visit, it considered that the site was unlikely to embody Aboriginal archaeological or cultural heritage values.

- With respect to the potential non-Aboriginal archaeological resource, the assessment concluded that with the possible exception of remains of George Gambling's original farm-house (which are highly unlikely to survive at the site because of the impacts of subsequent development), the site's potential historical archaeological resources would not be of local or state significance and so would not be 'relics' as defined by the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*.
- Overall, the assessment concluded that salvage excavation of either Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal archaeological remains was not warranted on potential survival or heritage significance grounds. The assessment report provides recommendations for managing the potential archaeological resources of the site during development works.

1.2 The Site

The site is located at 78-90 Old Canterbury Road, Lewisham, within the Marrickville local government area (Figures 1.1-1.2). It is roughly L-shaped and located between Old Canterbury Road on the east and the Dulwich Hill/Rozelle Goods Line on the west. Hudson Street forms the southern boundary, with William, Brown and Longport Streets comprising an irregular northeast boundary. The site also includes three residential allotments to the northeast of, and separated from, the main site.

The site comprises the following properties:

- Lot 11 DP774322.
- Lots 6, 7 and 8 on DP977044.

The bulk of the site is occupied by predominantly brick industrial buildings, concentrated mainly in the southwest of the site and constructed on concrete and asphalt hardstand. Longport Street (on the site's northern boundary) is at a significantly higher elevation than the southern boundary, and a gentle north-to-south slope is discernable across most of the northern part of the site, reflecting the build-up of fill at the north for the construction of the main east-west railway line along Railway Terrace. The historic Long Cove Creek flowed from south to north, following the approximate line of the rail tracks on the site's western boundary, indicating that the natural topography must have sloped from south to north also (Long Cove Creek is now partly preserved to the north as Hawthorne Canal).

A narrow unnamed creek once fed into the historic Long Cove Creek. This unnamed creek bisected the site on a northwest-southeast angle up until the late nineteenth century (see Figure 3.4). The unnamed creek has since been converted to an underground storm water drain but a slope from east to west, that may reflect the natural contours, is still visible in the northern part of the site at a driveway entrance just south of Longport Street (coming off Brown Street) (Figure 5.2). The otherwise

generally level ground across the site suggests that much cut-and-fill has taken place there as part of the construction of the industrial buildings presently occupying much of the site.

Considerable ground disturbance is evident along the train line on the site's western boundary (the former Rozelle Goods Line).

The buildings presently occupying much of the site are predominantly post-1950s. Sandstone kerbing and stone paving in Hudson, Brown and William Streets (late nineteenth/early twentieth century) recalls the site's earlier history.

1.3 Authorship

This report was prepared by Lisa Newell of AHMS and Andrew Sneddon, sub-consultant with the UQ Culture & Heritage Unit. The historical research and site history was prepared by Anne-Maree Whitaker.

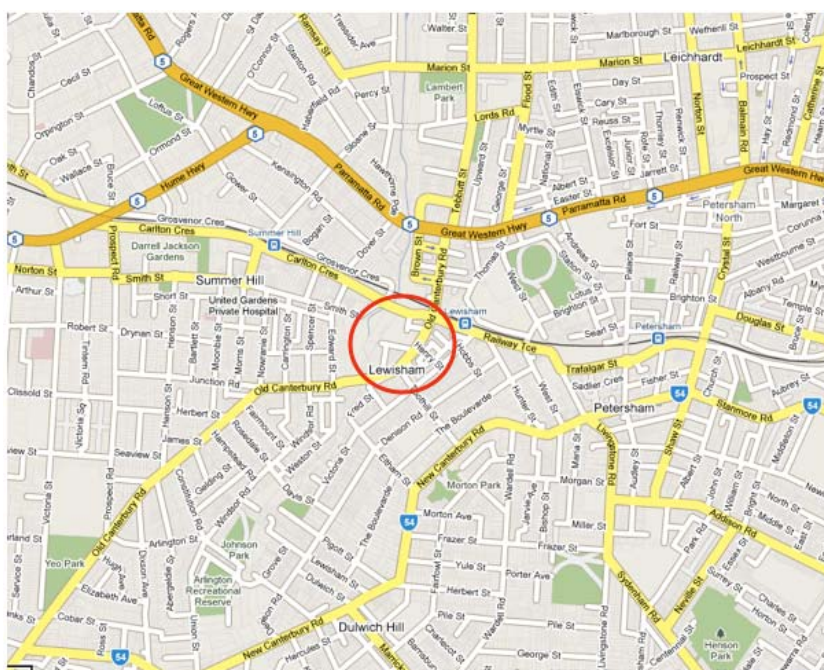


Figure 1.1: Map showing the site's location at the intersection of Old Canterbury Road, Carlton Crescent and Railway Terrace (Baseplan Source: Google Maps)



Figure 2.2: Aerial photograph showing the approximate boundaries of the site (red) and the buildings presently occupying it (Baseplan Source: Google Maps).

2. STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS AND CONTROLS

2.1 The Heritage Act 1977

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* conserves the environmental heritage of New South Wales and is used to regulate development impacts on the State's heritage assets. In addition to buildings and items listed on the State Heritage Register, 'relics' are afforded automatic statutory protection by the 'relics provisions' of the Heritage Act.

The definition of a 'relic' under the Heritage Act is :

any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

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

is of State or local heritage significance

Generally, an excavation permit is required if a person undertaking excavation work on a site knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that the site contains relics (Section 140 of the Act). However, the NSW government has gazetted a number of 'exceptions' to the standard excavation permit requirements. For example, an excavation permit is not

required:

- Where the excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics; or
- Where the excavation or disturbance of land involves only the removal of unstratified fill which has been deposited on the land.

2.2 The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* provides automatic statutory protection for Aboriginal 'objects'. The Act defines 'object' to mean:

Any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

It is an offence to:

damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal sites without the prior consent of the Director-General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (now DECC).

If it is proposed to disturb or excavate land for the purpose of discovering or disturbing an Aboriginal object/site, a permit must first be obtained through the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) pursuant to Section 87 of the Act. Similarly, if any work exposes Aboriginal objects, Section 91 of the Act requires that DECC be notified of the discovery within a reasonable time so that the Aboriginal objects may be registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), and a permit application process initiated. 5

DECC has issued guidelines that outline the appropriate methodology for the management of the state's Aboriginal archaeological resource. Among other requirements, the guidelines require that relevant Aboriginal community representatives be informed of work that may impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage, and that consultation be undertaken with them.

2.3 Part 3A Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The operation of the Heritage Act and the National Parks and Wildlife Act can be modified by certain the provisions of Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Under Part 3A of the EP&A Act, (other than in Concept Approval

contexts) some of the provisions of the other two Acts, including the requirement for excavation permits for 'relics' can be 'switched off'. Notwithstanding that the Acts are not switched off in Concept Approval contexts, the Director-General Requirements for Concept Plans commonly require an assessment of archaeological potential, adequate Aboriginal community consultation, and recommendations for the management of the potential archaeological resource.

Approval is being sought for a Concept Plan for the development of 78-90 Old Canterbury Road, Lewisham, Sydney ('the site') under Part 3A of the EP&A Act. In March 2009, the Director-General issued requirements for the assessment of archaeological potential, adequate Aboriginal community consultation, and recommendations for the management of the potential archaeological resource at the site.

Should the Minister determine that Part 3A Project Approval will not apply to the proposed development following its Concept Plan Approval (should that occur), then the applicable provisions of the Heritage Act and the National Parks and Wildlife Act will continue to apply to the archaeological resources of the site.

2.4 Marrickville Local Environment Plan 2001

Marrickville Council's website states:

'The Marrickville local government area has a number of archaeological sites, usually relating to former estates and villas which have been demolished to make way for later subdivisions and residential developments. However, Marrickville Council's knowledge of local archaeological relics and sites is not comprehensive and so there is potential for further relics to be discovered'.

The site is not within a heritage conservation area and no part of the site is a heritage item recorded on the plan entitled 'Marrickville Local Environmental Plan No 111 (Amendment No. 1) Areas'.

Clause 47(d) of the Marrickville LEP 2001 states that one of the objectives of the Plan is to:

'ensure that archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal significance are conserved'.

Development consent is required under clause 48(d) of the Marrickville LEP 2001 where:

'moving a relic, or excavating land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic'.

In determining such a development application Council must have regard to:

‘whether any archaeological site or potential archaeological site would be affected’.

Clause 50 of the Marrickville LEP 2001 states:

‘Before granting development consent to development which is likely to have an impact on an Aboriginal site, Aboriginal place or place of Aboriginal cultural significance, the consent authority must notify the relevant local Aboriginal community and the Director-General of National Parks and Wildlife of its intention to do so and take into consideration any comments received from the community or that Director-General within 28 days after the notice is sent’.

Clause 53 of the Marrickville LEP 2001 states in relation to the development of known or potential archaeological sites (including places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance):

(1) ‘Consent may be granted to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site which has Aboriginal cultural heritage significance or a potential archaeological site that is reasonably likely to have Aboriginal cultural heritage significance only if the consent authority:

(a) has considered a heritage impact statement of how the proposed development would affect the conservation of the site and any relic known or reasonably likely to be located at the site, and

(b) has notified the Director-General of National Parks and Wildlife of its intention to do so and taken into consideration any comments received from that Director-General within 28 days of the notice being sent.

(2) Consent may be granted to the carrying out of development on any other archaeological site or potential archaeological site only if the consent authority:

(a) has considered a heritage impact statement of how the proposed development would affect the conservation of the site and any relic known or reasonably likely to be located at the site, and

(b) has notified the Heritage Council of its intention to do so and taken into consideration any comments received from that Council within 28 days of the notice being sent.

(3) Subclause (2) does not apply if the proposed development does not involve disturbance of below-ground deposits and the consent authority is of the opinion that the heritage significance of any above ground deposits would not

be adversely affected by the proposed development’.

A study of heritage places within the Marrickville local government area was completed in 2001 (the *Marrickville Heritage Study Review 2001*). This review proposed the listing of 30 new archaeological sites. However, upon receipt of public submissions, Council resolved not to proceed with any of the proposed archaeological listings. In any event, no part of the site was nominated as one of the 30 proposed archaeological listings (see report of Council dated 1 December 2003 on Council’s website).

3. HISTORICAL RESEARCH

3.1 Contextual Historical Details

Parramatta Road

European settlers established the town of Sydney in January 1788 and followed that with Parramatta in November. At first they travelled between the two by boat along the Parramatta River, but by 1792 a track had been formed between the two settlements. The track was cleared and widened in 1794, so Parramatta Road can be said to truly date from that year.

The area known as Petersham Hill originally stretched from Sydney University to the bottom of Taverners Hill, where a small village known as Petersham sprang up after the formal establishment of Parramatta Road in 1794. The steep hill rising just east of where Parramatta Road crossed Long Cove Creek on the twelve-mile walk from Sydney to Parramatta created a market for taverns, which became the first public facilities in the area. On the banks of Long Cove Creek was John Barker’s Cheshire Cheese while nearby was George Weedon’s Cherry Gardens.¹

Petersham Village

Centred around the hotels at the foot of Taverners Hill was Petersham village, which was formalised into a subdivision in 1845.² The area was divided into 18 sections each with a number of house lots. Streets were laid out and named Cook, St John, Barker, Alfred, Richard, Longport, William and Robert Streets running east-west and Smalls Terrace, Brown Street and High Canterbury Road running north-south (See Figure 3.1).³ The study area is in sections 14-18 at the southern end of the subdivision, bordered on the east by Old Canterbury Road which began in the 1790s as a track to the farms on the Georges River, including a holding of 230 acres owned by George Johnston whose main property was ‘Annandale’.

Sydney-Parramatta Railway

¹ Richard Cashman and Chrys Meader, *Marrickville: rural outpost to inner city*, Hale and Iremonger, Sydney, 1997.

² Old System Register 11, no 931, LTO.

³ Plan of Village of Petersham, Mitchell Library, M3 811.1829/1854?/1.

The most difficult engineering feat in building the first railway from Sydney to Parramatta in 1855 was spanning the Long Cove Creek between Lewisham and Summer Hill. The original six arches cost approximately £20,000, and the bridge was later expanded to eight arches. So proud were the locals of this landmark that it became the emblem of Petersham Council in 1872.

The stone viaduct decayed and by the 1880s it needed to be replaced. This coincided with a debate among engineers between traditional British designs and American 'truss' designs. Professor John Warren of Sydney University advocated the American system, and trained his graduates accordingly. Railways engineer John Whitton favoured British forms but on this occasion he lost the argument, and the new Long Cove railway bridge was based on the truss technique named after American engineer Squire Whipple, who pioneered his pin-jointed system for iron bridges in 1852. (See Figure 3.2)

Two more suburban tracks were added in 1891-1892 involving a second truss, although this used the British lattice design. In 1925-1927 two more lines were added, this time using a Warren truss on the northern side of the growing bridge. In 1993 the Whipple truss bridge was replaced by plate web girders. A span of the Whipple truss bridge has been left next to the modern bridge as a monument to this significant engineering heritage.

Hawthorne Canal

Long Cove Creek flowed north towards the Parramatta River, and was a major obstacle to the construction of Parramatta Road and later the railway line. Its ecology deteriorated and by the 1880s it was decided to enclose the creek by paving its banks and straightening its somewhat meandering route. The navigable canal was completed in 1895 from the Parramatta River as far as Marion Street, Leichhardt. The upstream section which followed in 1897 was an open stormwater channel which was later enclosed.⁴

Rozelle Goods Line

Following the move of the government abattoir from Glebe Island to Homebush in 1910, the Sydney Harbour Trust created a new port facility at Glebe Island. Following this a new goods-only railway line was built in 1916 from Glebe Island to Dulwich Hill, along the line of the Hawthorne Canal. Known as the Rozelle Goods Line it attracted industry to the area including Mungo Scott flour mill in 1922 (on the western side of the canal from the study area), Lewisham Ice and Cold Storage Co Ltd (1924) and Loveridge and Hudson stone masons (1927).⁵ The goods line is now disused and has been designated the Cooks River to Iron Cove GreenWay corridor for biodiversity and recreational connections. Consideration is also being given to extending the passenger light rail from Lilyfield to Dulwich Hill along the GreenWay corridor.⁶

⁴ Mark Sabolch, *Hawthorne Canal: the history of Long Cove Creek*, Ashfield and District Historical Society, Sydney, 2006, pp 63-71.

⁵ Sabolch, *Hawthorne Canal*, pp 75-82; Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd, 'Historical Archaeological Assessment, Allied Flour Mill, Summer Hill, NSW', report for EG Funds Management, September 2008.

⁶ Expressions of Interest: Urban Design Study for McGill Street, Lewisham, and St Peters "Triangle", St Peters', Marrickville Council, December 2008.

3.2 Site-Specific History

The following history covers the land use of the entire area bounded by Longport Street, Old Canterbury Road, Hudson Street and the former Rozelle goods line (GreenWay). This area is referred to as the 'study area' with no implication for the ownership or proposed development of all lots within these boundaries.

Toothill Farm (1809-1845)

The study area is part of a land grant of 40 acres to George Gambling made by Lieutenant Governor William Paterson on 6 September 1809. The grant was made during the interregnum between Governors Bligh and Macquarie and like all other grants in this period (1808-1809) was subject to review by the incoming Governor. Gambling's grant was confirmed by Governor Macquarie as from 1 January 1810, the date he took office. Subsequent land titles refer to the second confirmatory grant where the property was described as 'Toot Hill Farm'.⁷ This name is commemorated in nearby Toothill Street.

George Gambling was a convict who was tried in Hampshire, England, in July 1796 and sentenced to 14 years transportation for felony. He travelled to New South Wales on the *Barwell*, arriving in 1798. By 1800 Gambling was one of 12 convicts assigned to Major George Johnston of the New South Wales Corps, who had a number of substantial land grants including 'Annandale' (modern Annandale and Stanmore). Gambling received a pardon in 1803. Following the recall of his 1809 land grant he wrote a memorial to Governor Macquarie in early 1810 explaining that 'he has expended nearly his all in felling and clearing together with the purchase of a team of bullocks to assist in the cultivation of the said land' (the 40-acre grant of 1809). Gambling also noted that he was preparing to erect a dwelling.⁸

In September 1813 an advertisement in the *Sydney Gazette* newspaper stated that 'the house of George Gambling, on [Toot] Hill, near Long Cove Bridge, was feloniously entered by three men on the morning of Tuesday last...' and burgled of various items of clothing. In 1821 an inquest was held at Gambling's house on a man killed in a road accident. George Gambling sold the farm on 13 January 1826 to John Barker and Richard Norris for £300, but he retained life occupancy rights and the entitlement to pasture cattle and collect wood.⁹

John Barker arrived in NSW on the *Indian* in 1810 and Richard Norris on the *Guildford* in 1812. Both were convicts employed by prominent Sydney merchant Simeon Lord and they later formed a business partnership. Barker was the landlord of the nearby Cheshire Cheese Hotel on Parramatta Road when he was murdered in March 1830.¹⁰ John Barker was intestate and his property passed to his brother Thomas. In dividing the former

⁷ Old System Register 4, no 108, and Register 5, no 83, Land Titles Office [LTO].

⁸ Memorial of George Gambling, Colonial Secretary Memorials 1810, 4/1821, no 113, State Records NSW

⁹ Inquest reports, 1821, 4/1819, p 515, State Records NSW, Old System Register A, no 62, LTO.

¹⁰ Colonial Secretary's Index, State Records NSW; *Australian*, 24 March 1830, p 3.

partnership Norris signed over Gambling's farm to Thomas Barker in November 1830. Gambling was still in occupation and subletting the farm when Thomas Barker sold the land in 1842 to Henry Macdermott. Gambling died in 1843 after which his life occupancy was extinguished and the land was available for development or subdivision.¹¹

Henry Macdermott was a colourful character who arrived as a soldier and established a reputation as a political radical. He was an alderman of the City of Sydney from 1842 to 1847 and served as Mayor in 1846. In 1845 it was recorded that he 'hath latterly laid out the same *Toothill Farm+ under the name of the village of Petersham into small building allotments for the purpose of disposing and making sale thereof'. Macdermott went bankrupt in 1847 and died the following year.¹² Following Macdermott's period as owner of the study area its history can be divided into three sections, as outlined below.

South of Hudson Street

One part of Gambling's farm which Macdermott disposed of prior to his bankruptcy was 5 acres south of Sections 15, 16 and 18 (Figure 3.1) which was transferred to Honora Higgins on 15 March 1845. Her husband Andrew Higgins, a general agent and auctioneer in Sydney, had jointly purchased George Gambling's life interest for a payment of £80 per year in 1836 and was now claiming an interest in the whole 40 acres which threatened to derail Macdermott's Petersham village subdivision.¹³ In order to settle Higgins's claim Macdermott transferred to Honora Higgins the southernmost five acres of Gambling's farm, the furthest removed from Parramatta Road. This area was subsequently known as Higgins's subdivision.

The land was sold by Mrs Higgins in 1853 and changed hands a number of times over the next 18 years before being bought in 1871 by Thomas McGill, whose name is commemorated in McGill Street (formerly Toothill Street). He in turn sold part of the land in 1876 to Thomas Hudson and Richard Warren, brick makers of Petersham. The 1883 *Sands Directory* shows both men resident in Toothill Street, but by the following year their address had changed to Hudson Street and this probably dates the creation of Hudson Street. A declaration signed in 1905 by Joseph Stevens of 28 Hudson Street stated that he had lived in the house for 22 years, i.e. from 1883.¹⁴

West of Brown Street

Before Macdermott's bankruptcy he sold all the allotments in Section 18 along with allotment 14 of Section 17 to William Russell of 'Regentville' near Penrith in 1845. In

¹¹ Old System Register D, no 12, and Register 2, no 758, LTO; Abstract of title, Primary Application 13980, 10/27051, State Records NSW; NSW Supreme Court probate index.

¹² Old System Register 11, no 931, LTO; Terry Irving, *The Southern Tree of Liberty: the democratic movement in New South Wales before 1856*, Federation Press, Sydney, 2006, pp 59-68.

¹³ Old System Register 11, no 931, and Register J, no 415, LTO.

¹⁴ Primary Applications 12451 and 13980, LTO.

1841 Russell had married Jane, the daughter of Sir John Jamieson of 'Regentville'. However Russell too went bankrupt in 1864 and his land holdings here and elsewhere passed to his mortgagee Elizabeth Throsby, widow of Charles Throsby of 'Throsby Park' near Moss Vale.¹⁵ The land was auctioned by Richardson and Wrench on 19 December 1864 and purchased by Joseph Lomas, an inn keeper of Yurong Street, East Sydney. Within days Lomas had sold the land to Charles Mead, a brick maker of Petersham.¹⁶ Apart from these lots in Section 18 bought by Russell and the 5 acres south of the subdivision signed over to Honora Higgins, the remainder of Gambling's original 40-acre grant was sold at auction by Sydney auctioneer Samuel Lyons on 5 April 1848 and purchased by George Cox of Mulgoa in his capacity as executor of the Reverend Henry Fulton.¹⁷ Henry Fulton was a clergyman who arrived in New South Wales as a convict in 1800. He was subsequently appointed a chaplain and spent many years as the resident clergyman at Castlereagh. Henry Fulton died in 1840 and his will left his estate to maintain and educate the children of his son John until they all reached the age of 21 years, then to be divided equally between his grandchildren.¹⁸

George Cox died in 1868 and in 1872 his executors appointed William Charles Fulton, storekeeper of Penrith, and James Henry Brisbane Fulton, storekeeper of Sofala, as the new trustees of Henry Fulton's will. In 1873 the Fultons put up for auction the residue of Gambling's Toothill Farm. The sale was conducted by Richardson and Wrench and included a total of 152 lots including sections 14-17 within the study area. Lots 1-7 of Section 16 (on the south side of Robert Street) were sold to Joshua Jeremiah Farr of Redfern, a builder, and his wife Jane. They resold in 1876 to Charles Mead, who was accumulating a substantial holding in the Lewisham area. Mead was a brick maker who lived at Grosvenor Crescent in Summer Hill until his move in 1888 to Barker Street, Lewisham, nearer the study area. The allotments of Section 17 were sold direct to Charles Mead at the 1873 auction.¹⁹

By this stage Mead had purchased all of Sections 16, 17 and 18 over a nine-year period for a total of £137. He made a tidy profit by selling this land to the Australian Gas Light Company in 1876 for £1000. The company may have intended to establish a major distribution point at this large site, but in the event no buildings apart from a cottage were erected until the 1920s. The cottage was occupied by a tenant, John Smith, from 1885 until at least 1905 and he also had use of about ¼ of an acre of land surrounding it.²⁰ This is probably the building shown in Figure 3.4 north of the small creek.

¹⁵ Old System Register 12, no 541; Register 42, no 527; Register 48, no 9; Register 55, no 148, LTO.

¹⁶ Old System Register 91, nos 679-680, LTO; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 December 1864, p 11

¹⁷ Old System Register 13, no 371 and Register 15, no 501, LTO; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 April 1848

¹⁸ KJ Cable, 'Fulton, Henry (1761-1840)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Melbourne University Press, 1966, vol 1, pp 421-422; Will of Henry Fulton, Primary Application 13980, LTO.

¹⁹ Old System Register 132, no 475; Register 135, no 277; Register 135, no 452; Register 162, no 707; LTO; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 January 1873, p 9; Nora Peek and Chris Pratten, *Working the Clays: the brickmakers of the Ashfield district*, Ashfield and District Historical Society, 1996, pp 51-52.

²⁰ Old System Register 163, no 856, and Primary Application 13980, LTO

The construction of the Rozelle Goods Line removed a large part of AGL's land holding. The land was resumed from AGL in 1913 and by the time it was sold the consolidated site had been reduced from 4 acres to 1½ acres. This land was sold to Thomas Allsopp, flour miller in 1916. It was later sold to the Lewisham Ice and Cold Storage Co Ltd in 1923 for £3000, and they immediately spent another £5000 building a cold storage facility. In 1927 Lewisham Ice Company subdivided their land into two roughly equal lots of ¾ acre and sold the northern Lot A to Loveridge and Hudson, stonemasons and builders (see Figure 3.6). Loveridge and Hudson built a factory on their site at a value of £1000.²¹ In 1948 they were described as one of the largest building organisations in Sydney, with a very modern and well equipped plant for cutting and dressing granite and other stone.²² The factory was vacated in the mid-1980s and at that time it was described as a corrugated iron roofed shed supported by steel girders and trusses, with an adjoining shed supported by timber posts and featuring a Noyes crane.²³

The Lewisham Ice Company sold their remaining holding (Lot B) in 1930 to the Amalgamated Rabbit and Skin Export Co Ltd. This company went into liquidation by the end of the decade and their property was sold to Robert Wall and Sons, builders, in 1940 for £2100. From 1941 the land was leased by the Australasian Conference Association, the legal holding body for the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and in 1947 Wall's sold the site to them for £17,460. ACA also bought the Loveridge and Hudson site in 1984.²⁴

East of Brown Street

Sections 14 and 15 (along with a number of other Petersham village lots) were sold by the Fultons at the 1873 auction to Henry MacNamara, a Petersham butcher. He mortgaged the properties to the Australian Joint Stock Bank in 1895 but defaulted and the Bank sold the properties in 1909 to George Henry Martin, a merchant of Angel Place, Sydney.²⁵ Martin subdivided the land into house blocks and sold them to individual purchasers (see Figure 3.5). A brick factory was subsequently built on lots 6-8 of Martin's subdivision fronting Old Canterbury Road south of William Street.²⁶

3.2 Sources

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²¹ Vol 1786, fol 5, vol 2768, fol 129, and vol 4322, fol 127, LTO; 1923 and 1924 Valuation Books, Marrickville Council Archives.

²² Allan M Shepherd, *The Story of Petersham 1793-1948*, Petersham Municipal Council, Sydney, 1948.

²³ Fox and Associates, 'Marrickville Heritage Study', report for Department of Environment and Planning and Marrickville Municipal Council, February 1986, p 204.

²⁴ 1928, 1930, 1939 and 1945 Valuation Books, Marrickville Council Archives; vol 2678, fol 129, vol 4322, fol 127, vol 4324, fol 11, and vol 5190, fols 38/41, LTO.

²⁵ Old System Register 142, no 710, Register 554, no 697, Register 884, no 654, LTO.

²⁶ Deposited Plan 774322 (1988), LTO.

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Shepherd, Allan M, *The Story of Petersham 1793-1948*, Petersham Municipal Council, Sydney, 1948.

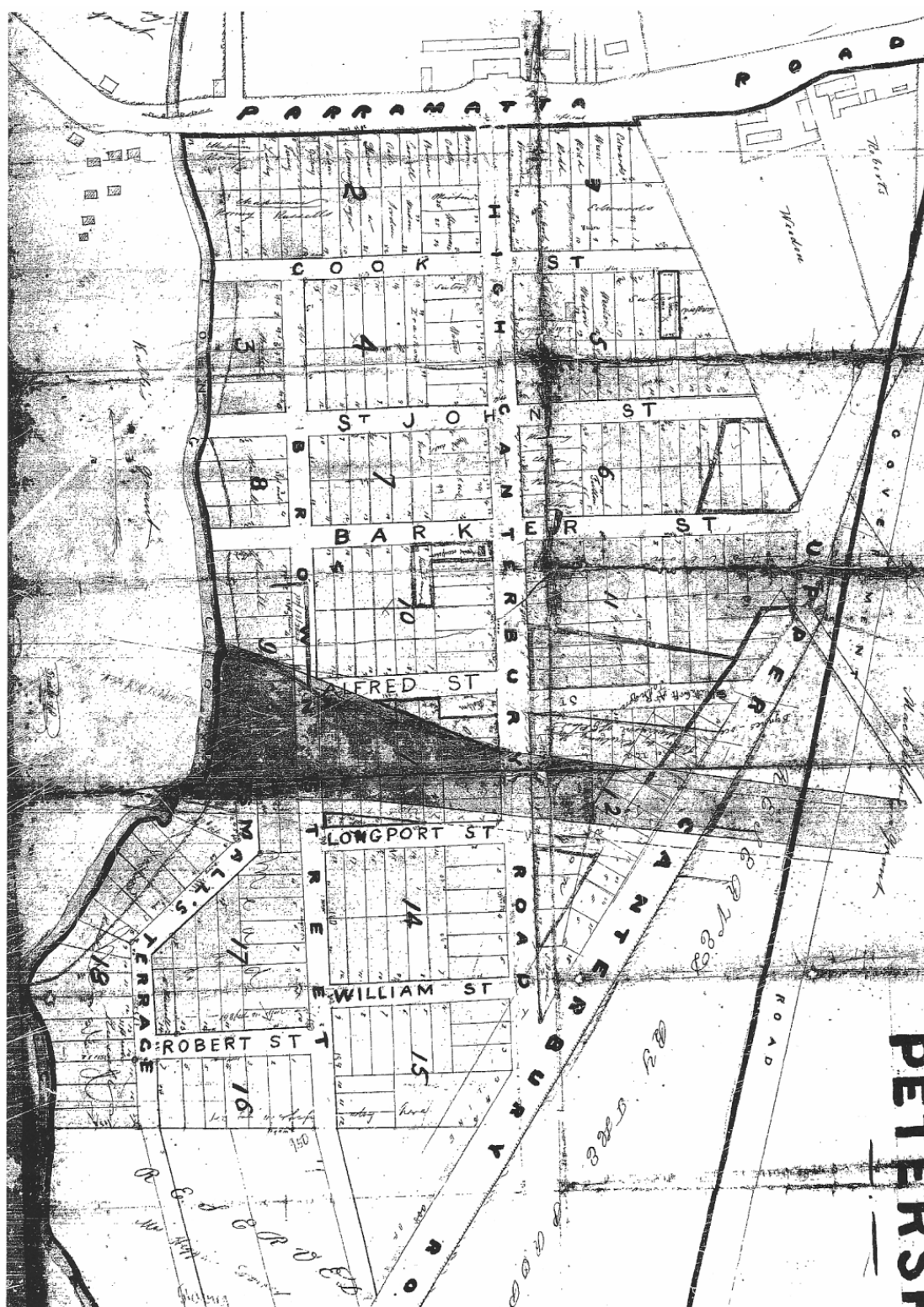


Figure 3.1 Detail of Plan of Village of Petersham, Mitchell Library, M3 811.1829/1854?/1. The black shading marks the proposed route of the Sydney-Parramatta railway. Two hotels are shown on Parramatta Road. The study area is in sections 14-18.



Figure 3.2 Commencing construction of the Whipple truss bridge over Long Cove Viaduct in July 1886, Hunt Collection, 811060157, Macleay Museum.

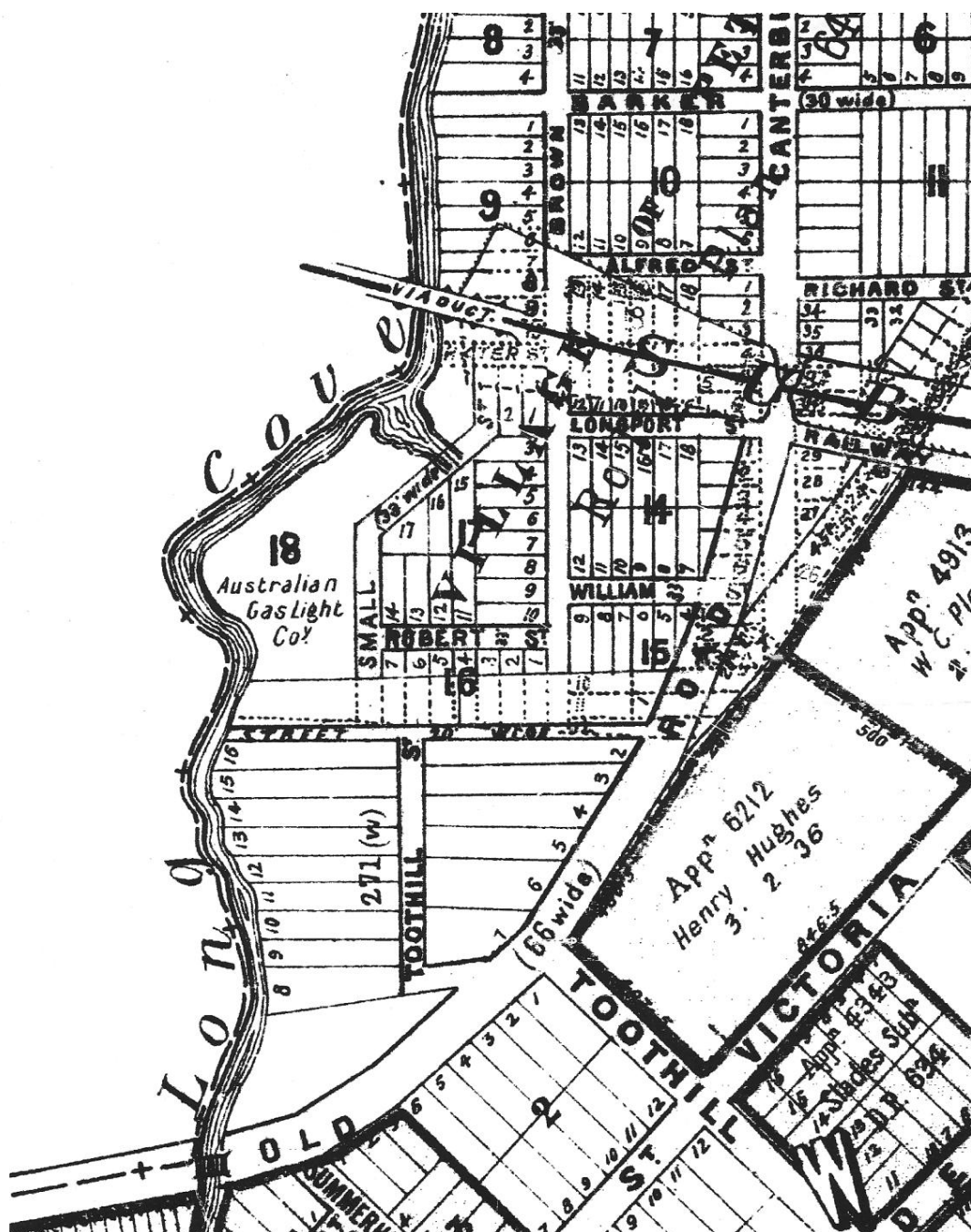


Figure 3.3 Detail from Higinbotham and Robinson, Municipality of Petersham (1887), Mitchell Library M4 811.1824/1887/1. As well as the village of Petersham subdivision this map shows the realignment of Old Canterbury Road which occurred in 1855 and the as-yet-unnamed Hudson Street running east-west below Section 16.

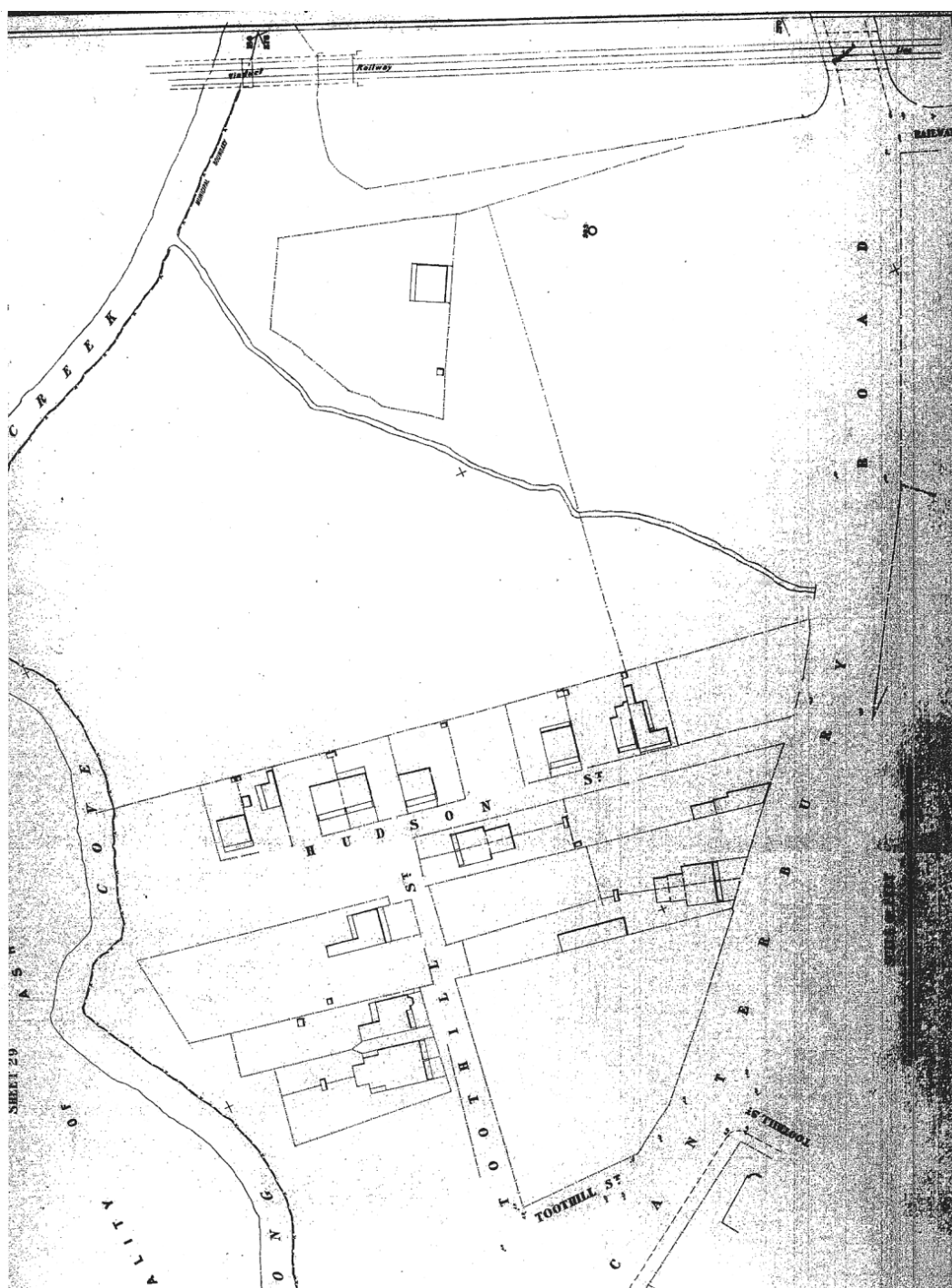


Figure 3.4 Detail from map 29, Petersham (1893), Metropolitan Detail Series, Mitchell Library, M Ser 4 811. Some houses are shown facing Hudson Street (lots 1-7 of Section 16) and a creek crosses the study area. The enclosed area at the top contains the cottage rented from AGL by John Smith from 1880 until at least 1905.

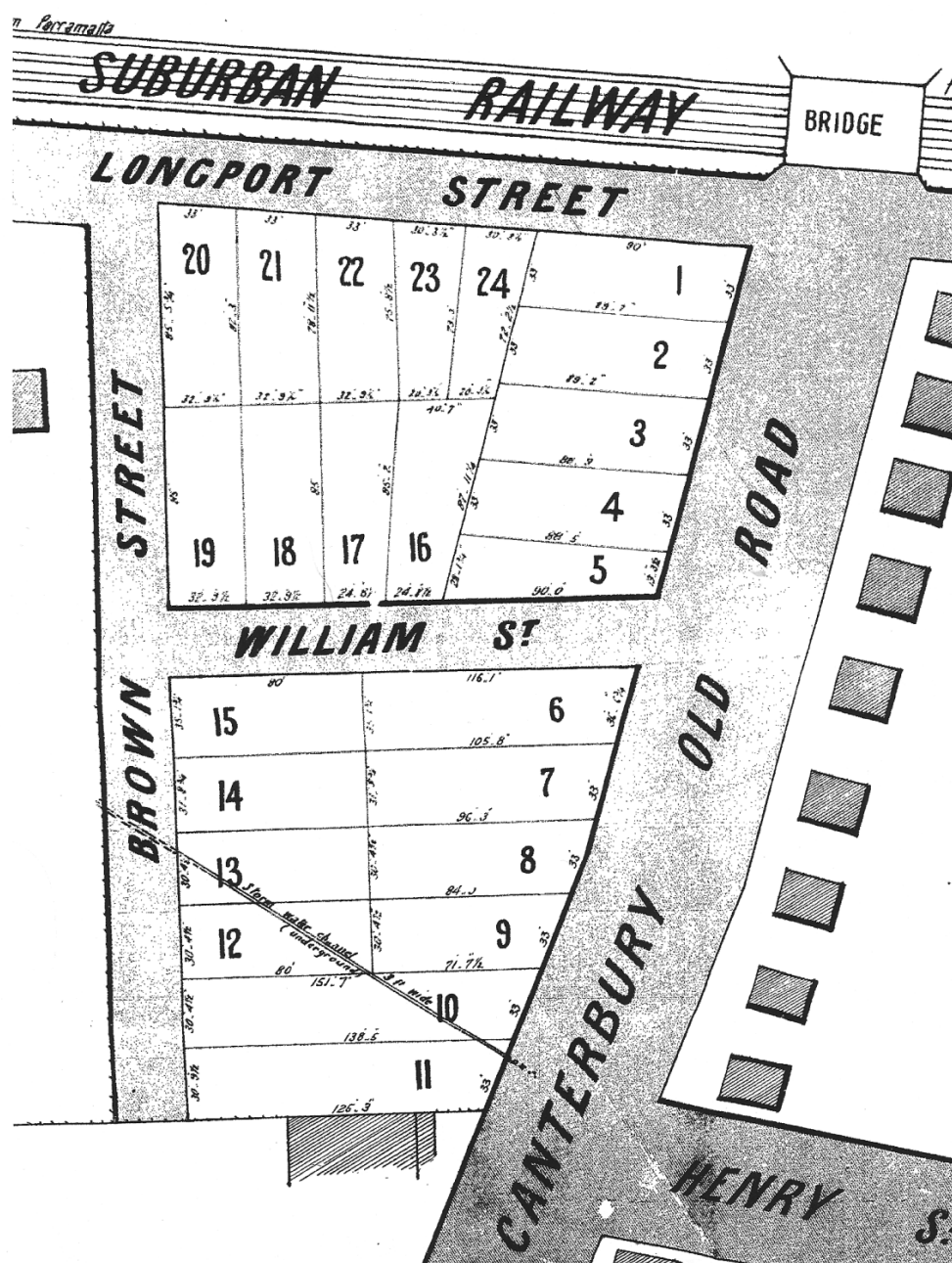


Figure 3.5 Detail of Martin Estate subdivision, Lewisham (1908), Mitchell Library, Lewisham SP:L6/10. This subdivision is in the north-east part of the study area. The creek shown in Figure 3.4 is now a stormwater channel.

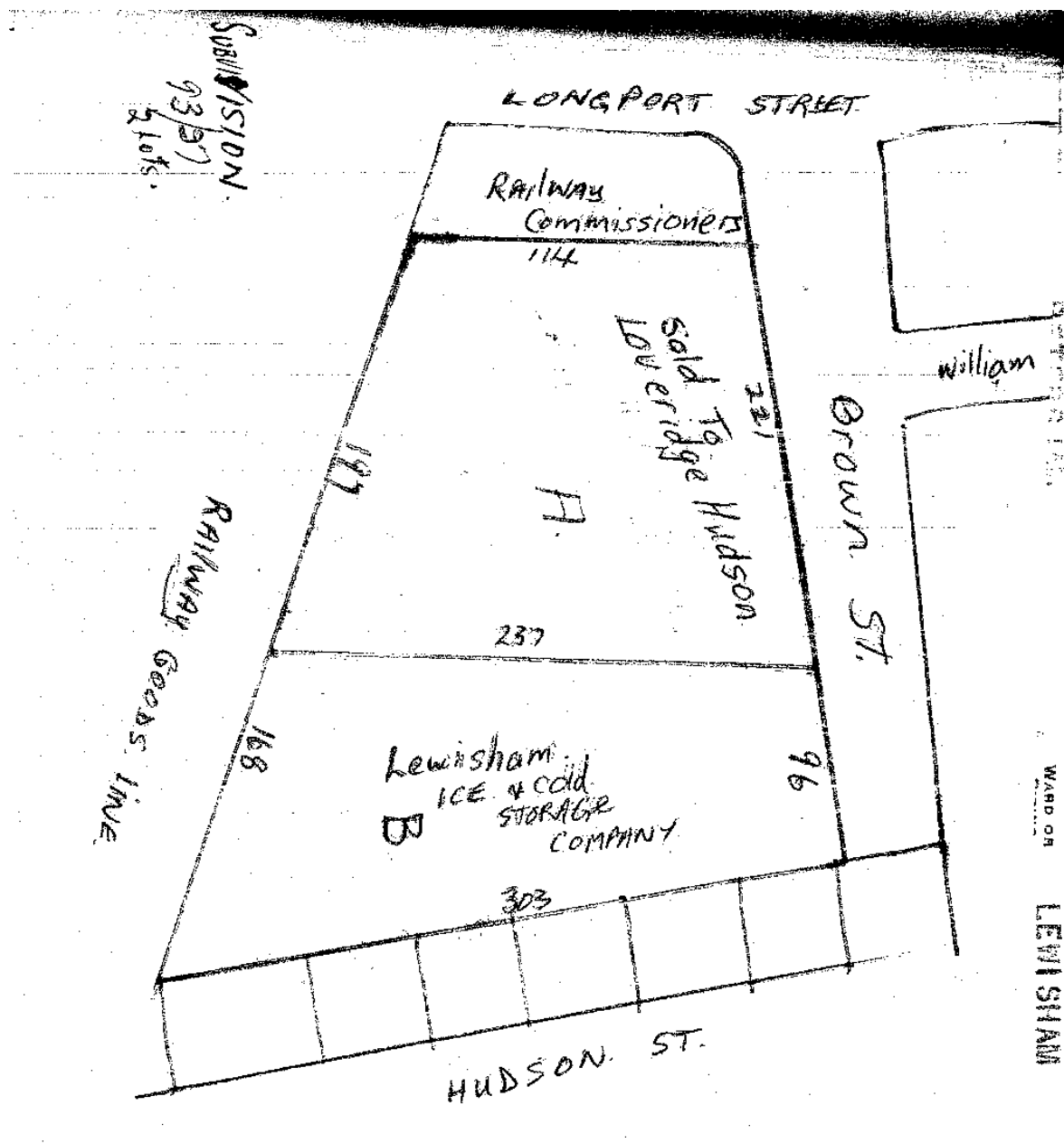


Figure 3.6 Sketch of subdivision 93/27 (1927), 1924 Valuation Book, Marrickville Council Archives.



Figure 3.7 Detail of aerial photograph of Lewisham (1943), NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, 'From the Skies' CD-ROM. Among notable features of this photograph is the alignment of the Rozelle goods line (centre) bordering the(broader) study area.

4. ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

As part of the process of identifying and assessing the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource AHMS contacted the following groups by mail on 11 August 2009 informing them of the project and seeking advice in relation to relevant Aboriginal interests:

- NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs.
- NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change.
- Marrickville City Council.
- Marrickville Aboriginal Consultation Committee.
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.
- Native Title Services Limited.

Further, AHMS placed an advertisement in the following print media on 11 August 2009 inviting expressions of interest:

- The Glebe

AHMS received the following responses:

- A letter from the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council dated 17 August 2009 expressing an interest.
- A letter from the Department of Environment and Climate Change dated 19 August 2009 advising that a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) had shown one Potential Archaeological Deposit in the vicinity of the Old Canterbury Road site, at Fraser Park (but none actually on the site).
- A letter from the Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, dated 21 August 2009 stating that 'the subject land does not appear to have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.'

Ms Anna Biggs of AHMS attended a site visit with Mr Allen Madden of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council on Wednesday 2 September 2009 (from 11.00 to 11.30am). Mr Madden advised that he saw nothing during the site visit to suggest that the site embodies Aboriginal archaeological or cultural heritage values.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

In 1788 the Lewisham area was occupied by the Wangal people (a sub-group of the Eora, whose territory extended from Sydney Harbour to Parramatta). They hunted the local

wildlife (marsupials, bird life, fish, shellfish etc) and exploited naturally-growing food resources. After 1788 the Aboriginal inhabitants of the Sydney area were dispossessed and the Aboriginal population declined rapidly as a result of disease, loss of food resources and violence.

Aboriginal archaeological sites have been recorded in numbers in Sydney's inner-west, along the Parramatta River, and further west across the Cumberland Plain. Studies have demonstrated that a useful indicator for predicting the location of such sites is proximity to fresh water (in addition to other factors such as proximity to stone resources). Significantly, the Old Canterbury Road site is located on the alignment of the historic Long Cove Creek, which once flowed on the approximate alignment of the goods rail line on the western site boundary. This was a large and dependable supply of fresh water. Also, the site was once bisected by a second smaller unnamed creek. In 1788 the relatively well-watered and wooded slopes of the Lewisham area, a relatively short distance from the fish and shellfish reserves in the Parramatta River, would therefore have been attractive to the local Eora population.

The kinds of Aboriginal archaeological sites that might have existed in the Lewisham area include:

- Stone artefact scatters reflecting the location of stone reduction, butchery and camp sites.
- Grinding grooves in rocky outcrops.
- Hearths/camp sites.
- Scarred trees.
- Less commonly, burials and human remains.

The potential for Aboriginal archaeological sites to survive in situ depends on the nature of the site formation processes operating there. In the case of the Old Canterbury Road site the following factors are relevant:

- Long Cove Creek no longer exists. The creek bed was filled, the banks apparently re-formed, and the alignment was used in the late nineteenth century for the construction of the Rozelle Goods Line.
- The small unnamed creek that bisected the site and fed into Long Cove Creek no longer exists. In the late nineteenth century the creek was enclosed. It is now an underground storm water drain.
- The western side of the site apparently once sloped down to Long Cove Creek (this is hinted at by the naming of 'Smalls Terrace', an 1840s street on the creek's eastern bank). No such slope now exists.
- There is clear evidence of cut-and-fill activity across the site, dating to the late-nineteenth and the twentieth century, especially for the construction of the factory buildings presently occupying the major part of the site.
- The site was used for most of the twentieth century for industrial purposes (cold

storage facilities, builders and masons, animal skin workers). Some limited areas were used for residential purposes.

Aboriginal archaeological resources are typically highly susceptible to disturbance by mid-late twentieth century activities. The large-scale land disturbance (cut and fill for a new topography) at the site, and the industrial activities of the twentieth century occupants, are likely to have had a significant adverse impact on any Aboriginal archaeological resources there. Any archaeological sites along the creek lines are likely to have been significantly disturbed by the ground disturbance required for the construction of the Rozelle Goods Line and the underground storm water drain bisecting the site on the alignment of the unnamed creek.

There is low potential for in situ Aboriginal archaeological objects to exist at the Old Canterbury Road site.

5.2 Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

The site's history is presented in Section 3.0 above. Three principal phases of occupation can be identified, all of which have potential to have created archaeological deposits:

- Phase 1 – Early Settlement – Significantly, although the land was cleared at an early date by George Gambling for farming purposes, for most of the nineteenth century there appears to have been little building activity there. Gambling built a small residence somewhere on or near the present-day site, but well into the nineteenth century the site appears to have remained largely unimproved land. An historical sketch of the 'Viaduct Past Camperdown' (by Henry Grant Lloyd) records the nature of the dwellings along Long Cove Creek in 1864 and of the area (Figure 5.8). The area was overwhelmingly rural in nature and the few and widely-scattered houses small and usually of timber construction (with brick chimney). If Gambling's house was on the site at that time then it likely conformed to that character: a small timber dwelling surrounded by agricultural land.
- Phase 2 – Subdivision and Late-Nineteenth Century Development – The subdivision of Lewisham village in 1845 resulted in the establishment of a number of streets across the site including Longport, William, Robert and Brown Streets, High Canterbury Road, and Smalls Terrace. However, the historical plans record little building activity north of Hudson Street until the 1870s. In 1876, the Australian Gas Light Company bought the western third of the site but they built nothing more than a small cottage there up to the 1920s. In the 1890s a row of brick and timber houses with outdoor toilets had been constructed along the north side of Hudson Street and in the early twentieth century a number of small houses were constructed along the Old Canterbury Road frontage. As previously noted, an unnamed creek once ran diagonally across the site (Figure 3.4). It was converted to an open storm water drain c1890 and some time after 1910 became an underground storm water drain (Figure 5.9).

- Phase 3 - Industrial Development - Although the Australian Gas Light Company purchased the western third of the site in 1876 they built no industrial structures. Much of their land was resumed in 1913 for the construction of the Rozelle Goods Line. The 1920s and 1930s saw different parts of the site occupied by the Cold Storage Co Ltd, Loveridge and Hudson (builders and masons), and an animal skin factory.

As a result of the above phases of use and occupation, the potential exists for the following archaeological relics:

- Post holes, chimney bases , brick piers, artefact scatters, well, cesspit, etc belonging to the George Gambling house (early nineteenth century) at depth, although its precise location is unknown and it may have been located south of modern Hudson Street.
- Evidence of the 1843 road alignments (kerbs, road base, road surfaces, compacted surfaces).
- Evidence of the late-nineteenth century houses along Hudson Street and early twentieth century houses along Old Canterbury Road (services, wall footings, artefact scatters etc). Another house is recorded in the northern third of the site in the 1890s (see Figure 3.4).
- The underground storm water drain running diagonally across the site.
- Evidence of twentieth century industrial activities (wall footings, refuse pits, services etc).

However, a number of site formation processes have impacted on the potential for non-Aboriginal archaeological relics to survive at the site:

- Archaeological remains of the kind of house George Gambling is likely to have built are typically susceptible to later disturbance (if it was built on the Old Canterbury Road site at all). Such houses were not robust, usually being constructed of timber, with brick used only for the chimney (and sometimes in piers for floor joists). Deeper structures (such as wells and cesspits) have a greater potential for survival, however, the site has been the subject of very heavy ground disturbance as part of the construction of the Rozelle Goods Line, the filling and reforming of Long Cove Creek, and through cut-and-fill during the twentieth century. The potential for in situ archaeological relics on the site, dating to before the 1843 subdivision of the area, is therefore very low.
- The modern roads still follow the 1843 road alignments, with minor variations in some places. In some places (e.g. William and Hudson Streets) nineteenth century kerbing and paving are still visible under the twentieth century asphalt (Figure 5.6). Notwithstanding the ground disturbance across most of the site during the twentieth century there is high potential for archaeological evidence of these alignments to survive at the site.

- The houses that once lined the north side of Hudson Street were demolished in the twentieth century. This commonly involves significant ground disturbance and often removes all but the deepest archaeological artefacts and deposits. The late twentieth century buildings that presently line the approximate eastern quarter of the northern side of Hudson Street incorporate deep foundations and sometimes basements (Figure 5.4). Their construction has involved a large amount of ground disturbance including cutting deep into the natural substrate. The potential for in situ archaeological evidence of the late nineteenth century houses to survive in the eastern part of Hudson Street is therefore low.
- The late twentieth century buildings on the western approximate three-quarters of Hudson Street were also demolished in the twentieth century with the likely result that all but the deeper deposits were removed or disturbed. However, the twentieth century factory buildings presently on this part of the site appear to have required less ground disturbance in their construction. The brick factory buildings here appear to have been constructed on concrete slabs. There is therefore some moderate potential for partially disturbed late nineteenth century archaeological remains to survive in this part of the site.
- An early twentieth century brick factory and residences stood on Old Canterbury Road just south of William Street, and also lined the south side of William Street. These have since been demolished but spoil heaps and depressions are still visible on the now vacant lot (Figure 5.3). There is high potential for archaeological remains belonging to these structures to survive on the site.
- The Australian Gas Light Company built a brick cottage in the northwest quarter of the site in the late nineteenth century. It was demolished in the twentieth century and the area is now occupied by factory buildings and hard stand. This part of the site is at a lower level than the areas to the north and east and this may reflect the natural topography (an unnamed creek once fed into Long Cove Creek in this area, presumably following a slope)(Figure 5.2). If so, this may suggest that less land-forming took place here in the twentieth century. However, a considerable amount of cutting is apparent along and west of Brown Street (for the construction of the later twentieth century buildings) and that, coupled with the demolition of the relatively insubstantial brick cottage, will have significantly impacted on any archaeological relics belonging to the cottage (Figure 5.2). The potential for in situ archaeological remains to survive is low.
- The industrial activities that took place on the site in the first half of the twentieth century (refrigeration, brick making, stone masonry, animal skin processing) are likely to have created large quantities of archaeological material. Given the scale of these activities, and the generally robust nature of buildings and facilities associated with them, scattered archaeological evidence of them is likely to survive, especially in the southwest quarter of the site, under the relatively shallow slabs of the extant buildings.
- The storm water drain running diagonally across the site is unlikely to have been impacted by the twentieth century activities (Figure 5.9). Relics of the originally open drain, and later closed drain, are highly likely to survive on the site.

5.3 Figures



Figure 5.1 View west into the site from the main entrance off Old Canterbury Road.



Figure 5.2 View east out of the site towards Brown Street in an open area south of Longport Street. Note the sloping ramp up to Brown Street to the left of the red-tiled roof. This may reflect the original topography. The red-roofed building is cut into the higher ground.



Figure 5.3 View west from Old Canterbury Road across the site of demolished early twentieth century houses. The fencing follows the line of William Street to the north. Note the spoil heaps and undulations in the ground suggestive of archaeology.



Figure 5.4 Photo of basement below street level on the north side of Hudson Street (eastern end). Construction of these basements will have destroyed archaeological relics that may have once been here.



Figure 5.5 View east along Hudson Street (the site to the left). The construction of the buildings along the western end of Hudson Street appears to have involved less ground disturbance. There is a higher potential for archaeological evidence of late-nineteenth century houses to survive in this part of the site.



Figure 5.6 View east along Hudson Street capturing late-nineteenth century kerbs and paving (site to left).



Figure 5.7 View north along the former goods line on the site's western boundary. This was once the approximate alignment of Long Cove Creek. Its construction will have caused considerable disturbance to the archaeological record.



Figure 5.8 Sketch by Henry Grant Lloyd (dated 1864) entitled 'Viaduct. Past Camperdown'. The view is towards the site from the west across Long Cove Creek. The site is to the right of the embankment leading to the viaduct.

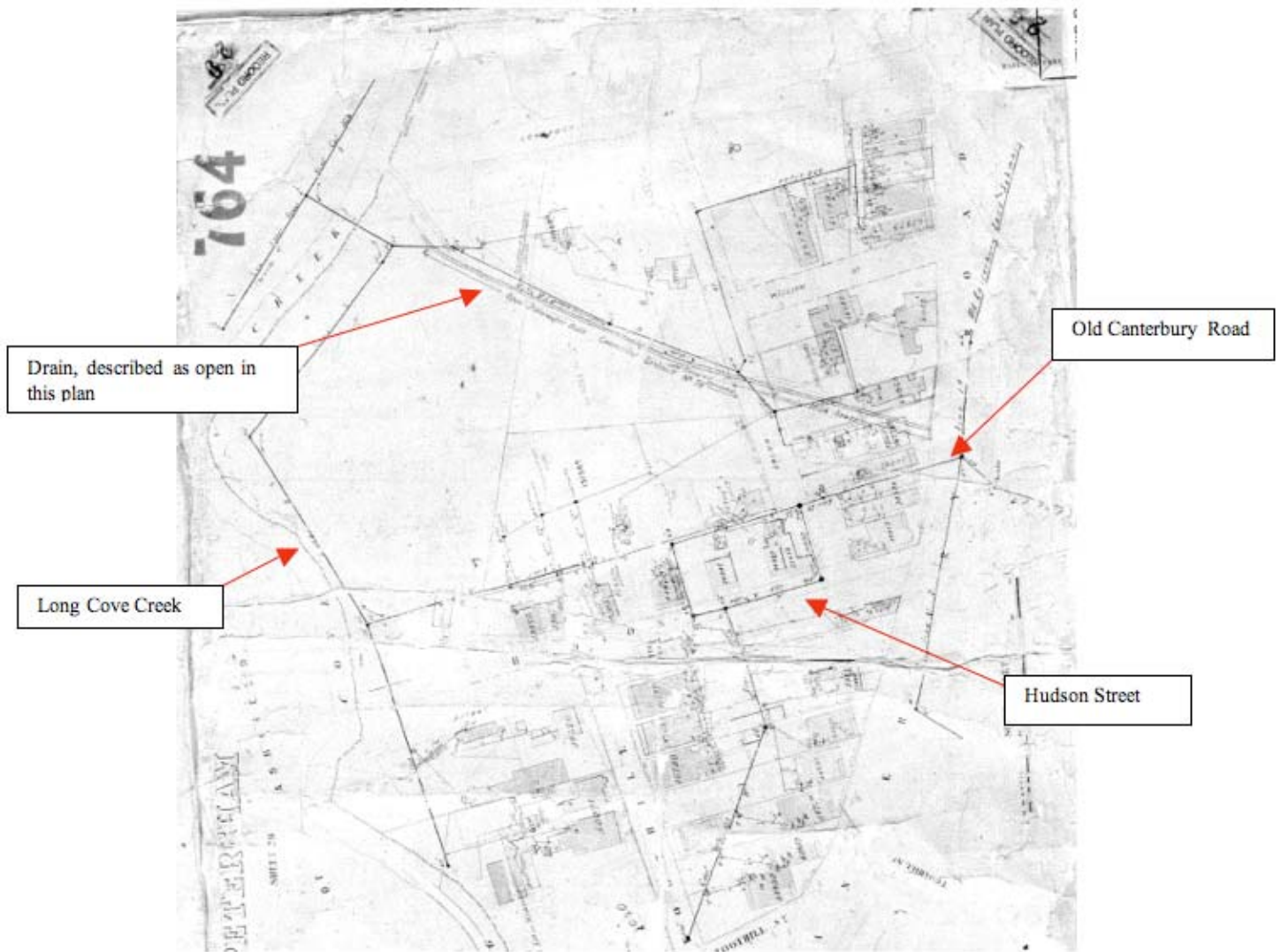


Figure 5.9 Undated plan (likely late 1890s or early 1900s) showing the line of the storm water drain running diagonally across the site, on the approximate alignment of an earlier unnamed creek (see Figure 3.4). In this plan the drain is recorded as open. Some time after 1910 it was enclosed. (Sydney Water BW 764, Sheet R, undated). See overlay in Figure 7.1.

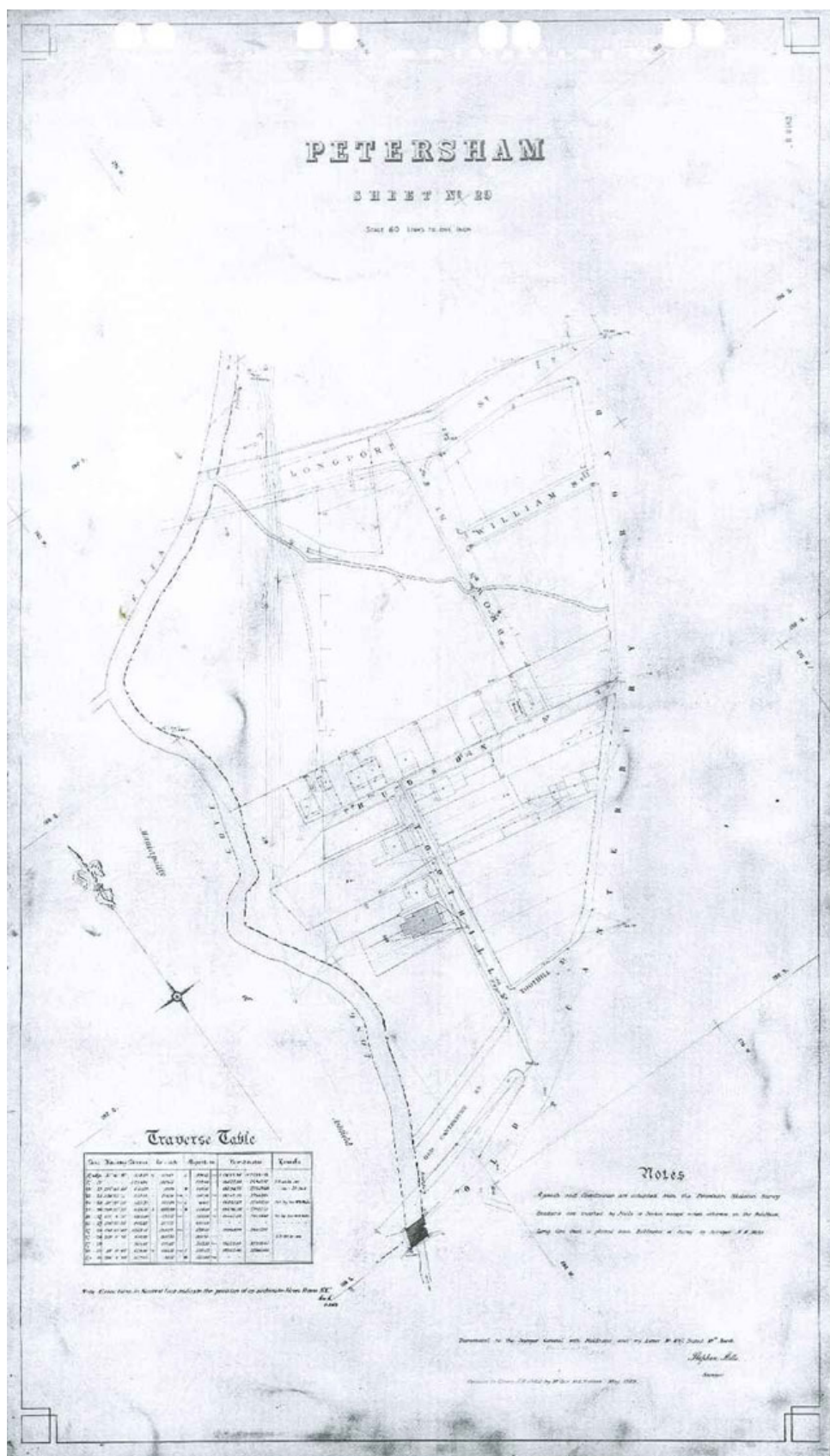


Figure 5.10 Map of the Lewisham site dating from the 1920s showing Longport St and the Rozelle Goods Line.

6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

6.1 Introduction

Section 5.0 above assessed the potential for the survival of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological evidence at the Old Canterbury Road site. However, it did not assess the *significance* of any such relics should any be encountered there.

‘Heritage significance’ and ‘cultural significance’ are similar terms used to describe an item’s value or importance to our society. The Burra Charter (a guideline document drafted by Australia ICOMOS to assist heritage practitioners to assess and manage heritage places) defines the cultural significance of a place as being its ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations’. This value may be embodied in the fabric of an item, its setting or its relationship to other items. It may arise from the response that the item stimulates in contemporary society or its historical associations.

The NSW Heritage Branch assesses the heritage significance of non-Aboriginal places by applying the following criteria:

- 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 associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’ cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- Criterion (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);
- Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special associations 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);
- Criterion (g) - An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s cultural or natural places; or cultural and natural environments.

For the purposes of assessing the significance of archaeological sites some archaeologists

have augmented the above criteria with the following three questions:

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

Aboriginal cultural places have special significance for Aboriginal people. This significance may extend beyond the 'scientific' value of any archaeological finds. Therefore, in order to assess the full significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites it is necessary to consult with the local Aboriginal community.

6.2 Significance Assessment

As noted above, it is necessary to consult with the local Aboriginal community to assess the full significance of Aboriginal archaeological deposits. This report confines itself to the observation that disturbed Aboriginal archaeological sites, in which artefacts have been taken out of their context of original deposition, are generally of lower *archaeological* significance than sites where artefacts are recovered in situ. Any Aboriginal archaeological deposits that may survive on the Old Canterbury Road site are likely to be disturbed deposits of this nature and have compromised Aboriginal heritage values.

With respect to the potential non-Aboriginal archaeological resource, the site was not important to the historical development of the state, although it had some significance to the historical development of the Lewisham area. It has no known associations with a significant person or social group, and does not embody any aesthetic, creative or technical values. With the possible exception of the potential remains of George Gambling's house, the site's archaeological relics would not be rare, uncommon or endangered, and they would not demonstrate the principal characteristics of a significant kind of place. The potential archaeological resource would have modest potential to yield information significant to the local area, as follows:

- If archaeological evidence of George Gambling's house were to exist on the site (though unlikely) it would have some potential to contribute to our understanding of the settlement of inner-western Sydney in the early nineteenth century. It would have the potential to shed light on the living conditions of the less wealthy settlers of the area, the foods and beverages they consumed, and the mechanisms that they adopted for survival. Given the likely levels of disturbance this potential is likely to be modest. It would augment data obtained from other sources (newspapers, journals, plans, title deeds etc) rather than be the sole or primary source of such data. It would be one of a small number of sites of the same period. It would yield information of greatest significance to an understanding of the local area rather than the State or nation. It would be of

local significance.

- If archaeological evidence of the 1843 roads and road alignments were to survive it would augment knowledge already obtained from other sources (plans of subdivision, survey plans, etc already record the alignments and some of the alignments are still in use today). Further, other better-preserved roads exist from this period and the methods of road construction of this period are well-understood from a large number of previous excavations. Such archaeological evidence would be of local significance.
- Archaeological evidence from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century houses on the site would have limited potential to yield new or significant scientific or historical data. Any information that the archaeology might yield would be better-provided by other sources (architectural plans, books, journals, historical photographs etc) and a great many other sites given that the houses belonged to a period that is well-represented by a large number of contemporary surviving homes in Sydney, including the Lewisham area. Archaeological relics from such homes would be of low significance and would be unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance.
- Archaeological evidence of the 1920s to 1950s industrial activities that took place on the site would have the potential to yield modest quantities of data relating to early twentieth century industrial technology and activity. However, such information would be obtainable from a range of better sources (books, technical manuals etc) and larger and more complex sites where more advanced technologies were used. Any information that the site may yield in that regard is unlikely to assist in addressing substantive research questions relating to twentieth century technology or industry. Such relics would be of low significance and would be unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance.
- The storm water drain that runs diagonally across the site (see Figure 5.9) is not listed in the NSW Heritage Inventory, nor is it listed in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register. The originally open and later closed drain dates to the early twentieth century - a period when the municipal authorities were actively working to improve sewage and storm water management within the city. It is one of many kilometers of similar and contemporary drains in the city. The storm water drain could not be inspected as part of this survey but it is unlikely to meet the threshold for local significance.

In conclusion, if in situ archaeological relics were to survive at the site deriving from George Gambling's house or the 1843 roads they would have local significance for their potential to yield information about the local area (criterion (e) above). Given likely levels of disturbance and their limited potential to yield important information, archaeological relics belonging to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century houses and twentieth century industry at the site, however, would fail to meet the threshold for local significance.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

There is low potential for *in situ* Aboriginal archaeological objects to survive at the site. If any Aboriginal archaeological objects were encountered during ground disturbance works on the site they would likely derive from disturbed contexts.

The Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council has advised that, based on a site visit, it considers that the site is unlikely to embody Aboriginal archaeological or cultural heritage values.

Table 7.1 below summarises the potential non-Aboriginal archaeological resource and its levels of significance:

Potential Archaeological Resource	Potential for in situ Archaeological Relics	Level of Significance
George Gambling's house (if it existed on the site at all) – post holes, cesspits, wells, wall footings etc	Low	Local
Historic 1843 roads – road base, surfaces, kerbs, culverts	High	Local
Late nineteenth century houses on the north side of Hudson Street (eastern end)	Low	Low; neither State nor local
Late nineteenth century houses on the north side of Hudson Street (approx. western three-quarters)	Moderate	Low; neither State nor local
Residences and brick factory on Old Canterbury Road, on the south side of William Street	High	Low; neither State nor local
Australian Gas Light Company cottage	Low	Low; neither State nor local
Three residential properties northeast of the main part of the site	High	Low; neither State nor local
Evidence of twentieth century industry	High	Low; neither State nor local
Underground storm water drain c1890	High	Low; neither State nor local

Table 7.1 Summary of findings regarding the potential archaeological resource and its significance.

7.2 Recommendations

Generally:

- If unexpected relics or Aboriginal objects are encountered during ground disturbance works on the site then those works should cease in the vicinity of the relics until the advice of an archaeologist has been obtained.
- Prior to any ground disturbance works commencing, a 'heritage induction' of all relevant personnel should take place in which the potential archaeological resource is described and obligations under relevant legislation and consents are presented.

With respect to the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource:

- Based on this assessment and the advice of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, there is no reason to seek or require further research, monitoring or archaeological investigation prior to proceeding to a Concept Plan Approval or prior to work commencing.
- If Aboriginal archaeological objects are encountered during any ground disturbance works on the site, works should cease immediately in the vicinity of the discovery, and consultation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and a qualified archaeologist should be initiated.
- If the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* applies to the site at the time the objects may be encountered (viz project and works approval granted under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and not Part 3A), then it would be necessary to register the find on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System and an application for a Section 90 permit under the NPW Act be made.
- If the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 does **not** apply to the site at the time the objects are encountered (viz project and works approval granted under Part 3A), it would be appropriate for the works to proceed after the location of the find has been archaeologically investigated to a methodology agreed with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.

With respect to the potential non-Aboriginal archaeological resource:

- Based on this assessment there is no reason to seek or require further research, monitoring or archaeological investigation prior to proceeding to a Concept Plan Approval or prior to work commencing.
- In the unlikely event that 'relics' belonging to George Gambling's occupation of the site are encountered during ground disturbance works, works should cease immediately in the vicinity of the discovery, and consultation with the Heritage

Branch, Department of Planning and a qualified archaeologist should be initiated.

- If the *Heritage Act 1977* applies to the site at the time the objects may be encountered (viz project and works approval granted under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and not Part 3A), then it may be necessary (based on the context and integrity of the remains and likely level of impacts) to apply for and obtain an Excavation Permit under Section 140 of the *Heritage Act* prior to further disturbance.
- If the *Heritage Act 1977* does not apply to the site at the time the objects are encountered (viz project and works approval granted under Part 3A), it would be appropriate for the works to proceed after the location of the remains has been archaeologically investigated to a methodology agreed with the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning

Figures 7.1 and 7.2 below illustrate some of the above conclusions and recommendations.



Figure 7.1 Aerial photograph of the (broader study area) site showing the approximate alignment of the storm water drain (red) and 1840s road alignments (orange) (overlay from Figure 3.1). Source for base photograph: Google Maps.



Figure 7.2 Aerial photograph of the site (Base photograph from Google Maps) showing:

- 1 and 2 - early twentieth century residential properties - High potential for relics but of low significance. I
- 3 - Location of early twentieth century residences and brick factory - High potential for relics of low significance.
- 4 - Former location of late nineteenth century houses but since subject to considerable disturbance. Low potential for relics that would be of low significance.
- 5 - Former location of late nineteenth century houses but since subject to some disturbance. Moderate potential for relics that would be of low significance.
- 6 - Approximate alignment of Long Cove Creek following the rail goods line. Considerable disturbance in this location. Potential for in situ Aboriginal objects on what was a creek alignment is low.
- 7 - The factory and hard stand area in the southern part of the site has high potential for archaeological evidence of twentieth century industry but this would be of low significance.
- 8 - The land here slopes down from Brown Street and the buildings along Brown Street are cut into the slope. It was used for industrial purposes in the earlier twentieth century. There's high potential for archaeological relics of these activities here but they would be of low significance.