

3. Previous Archaeological Work

3.1. 2019 Test Excavation Results

In 2019 an application was made to the NSW Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), for an s60 excavation permit to undertake test excavations on the study area to determine the extent of survival of several historical features. The 2019 ARD proposed seven archaeological test trenches to investigate deposits and features in various locations (Figure 3-3). In addition, four test pits were required by the structural engineer. In the event only three were excavated. The excavation of these pits was to be monitored by the archaeologists. In all there were 10 test trenches/pits opened and recorded

Archaeological test trenches 1, 2 and 3 were placed to investigate the location and remains of the third Government windmill (Phase 1, i.e. 1788-1820).² Features and deposits associated with Phases 3 – 6 (i.e. 1820-1890) were also investigated and assessed. Archaeological test trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7 were placed to investigate the location and remains of structures and features associated with the Military Hospital Kitchen, servant’s apartment, cellar, Surgeon’s house and other potential ephemeral/undocumented features associated with Phases 1 and 2. Features and deposits associated with Phases 3 – 6 (e.g. school) were also investigated and assessed.

The s60 permit was issued in May 2019 (S60/2019/066 See Section 9.1). This test excavation was conducted in accordance with the archaeological methodology set out in the 2019 Historical Archaeological Research Design with Matthew Kelly being the excavation director.

In September 2019, a Final Report on the work outlined the results of the archaeological testing.³ In summary they were:

- No remains of the Government Windmill (or other significant feature) were found in trenches 1, 2 and 3. This area of the site had seen substantial disturbance down to bedrock and deposits in these trenches consisted primarily of sandstone rock and demolition backfill;
- Intact remains of sandstock brick footings of the surgeon’s quarters (c.1815) were found in trenches 4, 5 and 6 extension (Figure 3-1 Figure 3-2).
- Disturbed deposits associated with the excavation and backfill from the Cahill Expressway development on the eastern side of the study area were exposed in Environmental pits 7 and 10.
- A partly disturbed natural soil profile was exposed in environmental pit 8 and an intact soil profile was exposed in environmental pit 9.

A proposed option of testing within the EEC Building during school holidays to investigate the potential survival of features below the EEC did not eventuate.

² For information on the historical phases see Section 2

³ Curio, 2019, Fort Street Public School, Historical Archaeological Test Excavation Report.



Figure 3-1 Test Trench 4 looking west with sandstock brick alignment-north wall of the Surgeon's Quarters. (Source: Curio, 2019).



Figure 3-2 Western end of Test Trench 6 showing sandstock brick alignment-south wall of the Surgeon's Quarters. (Source: Curio, 2019)

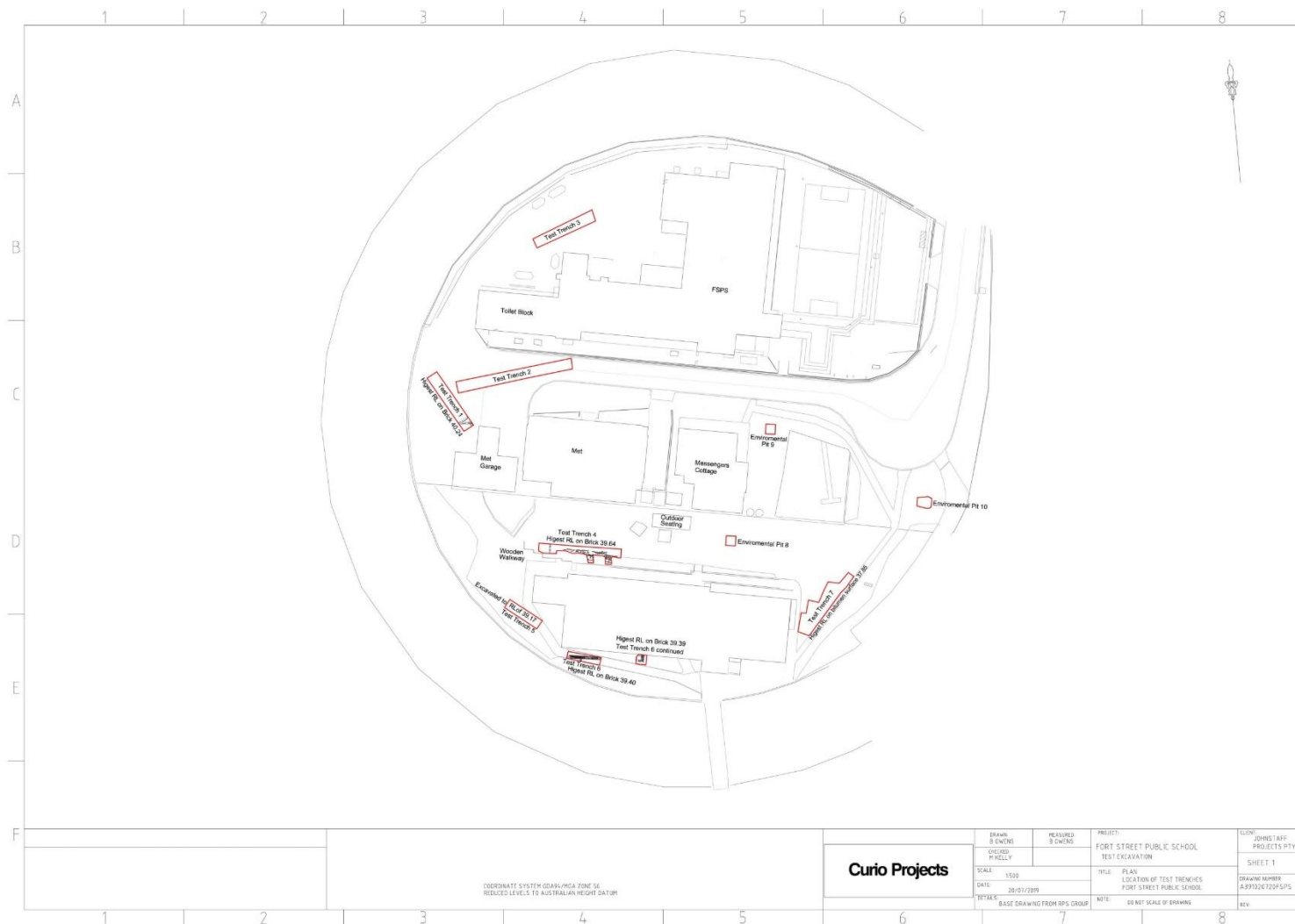


Figure 3-3 Location of test trenches at Fort Street Public School (Source: Curio, 2019)

4. Archaeological Potential

4.1. Previous Summary of Archaeological Potential

The previous Historical ARD summarised the archaeological potential as:

*It is considered that the study area generally has **low to moderate potential** to contain archaeological evidence related to the 1788-1820 use of the site, particularly relating to the 3rd Government Windmill (Smock Mill).*

It is considered that the study area generally has **moderate to high potential** to contain archaeological evidence related to the 1820-1850 military use of the site.

It is considered that the study area generally has **moderate to high potential** to contain archaeological evidence related to the 1850–1890s early school and observatory use of the site.

It is considered that the study area generally has **moderate to high potential** to contain archaeological evidence related to the 1890s-1918 ongoing school use of the site.

It is considered that the study area generally has **high potential** to contain archaeological evidence related to the 1919–1950 use of the site.

It is considered that the study area generally has **moderate to high potential** to contain archaeological evidence related to the later use of the site (1950s–Present).

4.2. Amended Archaeological Potential Based on Test Excavation Results

The 2019 test excavations confirmed the presence of substantial and intact brick footings from the Surgeon’s Quarters. This work also identified areas of remnant soil profiles adjacent to the EEC and the Messenger’s Cottage. The work investigated areas to the east of the EEC and Messenger’s Cottage and found that these areas had suffered substantially from the constructions associated with the Cahill Expressway.

The Surgeon’s Quarters did show some disturbance along the northern boundary wall but the remainder of the footings for the structure were largely intact at shallow depth. This suggests that there is a high potential for survival of occupation deposits within the building footprint. These deposits are likely to be able to provide information about the pre-European environment (sealed soil profiles), the construction, occupation and demolition of the building between 1815 and 1948.

One feature noted in the test excavations was a small brick extension to the southern footing of the building. This indicates the potential for other structures and outbuildings associated with the Surgeon’s Quarters compound that may otherwise be unrecorded. Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2 show later nineteenth and early twentieth century structures attached and surrounding the Surgeon’s Quarters. Early plans are unlikely to have recorded all structures present, i.e. drains, cisterns, fences, wall lines, wells cesspits etc.

During the test excavations a small brick footing was present to the west of the Met Building below the concrete road surface. The presence of this feature and the survival of intact soil profiles adjacent to the Messenger’s Cottage suggests the potential survival of similar subsurface features along this

strip of the site between the Met Building and the Messenger's Cottage. Features such as those noted above and otherwise unrecorded (, i.e. drains, cisterns, fences, wall lines, wells cesspits etc) may be present in this area.

Areas on the northern section of the study area showed evidence of substantial cutting and disturbance of the site down to bedrock. It is not anticipated that there is substantial archaeological potential in this area except for the survival of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cess pits and cisterns cut into the rock.

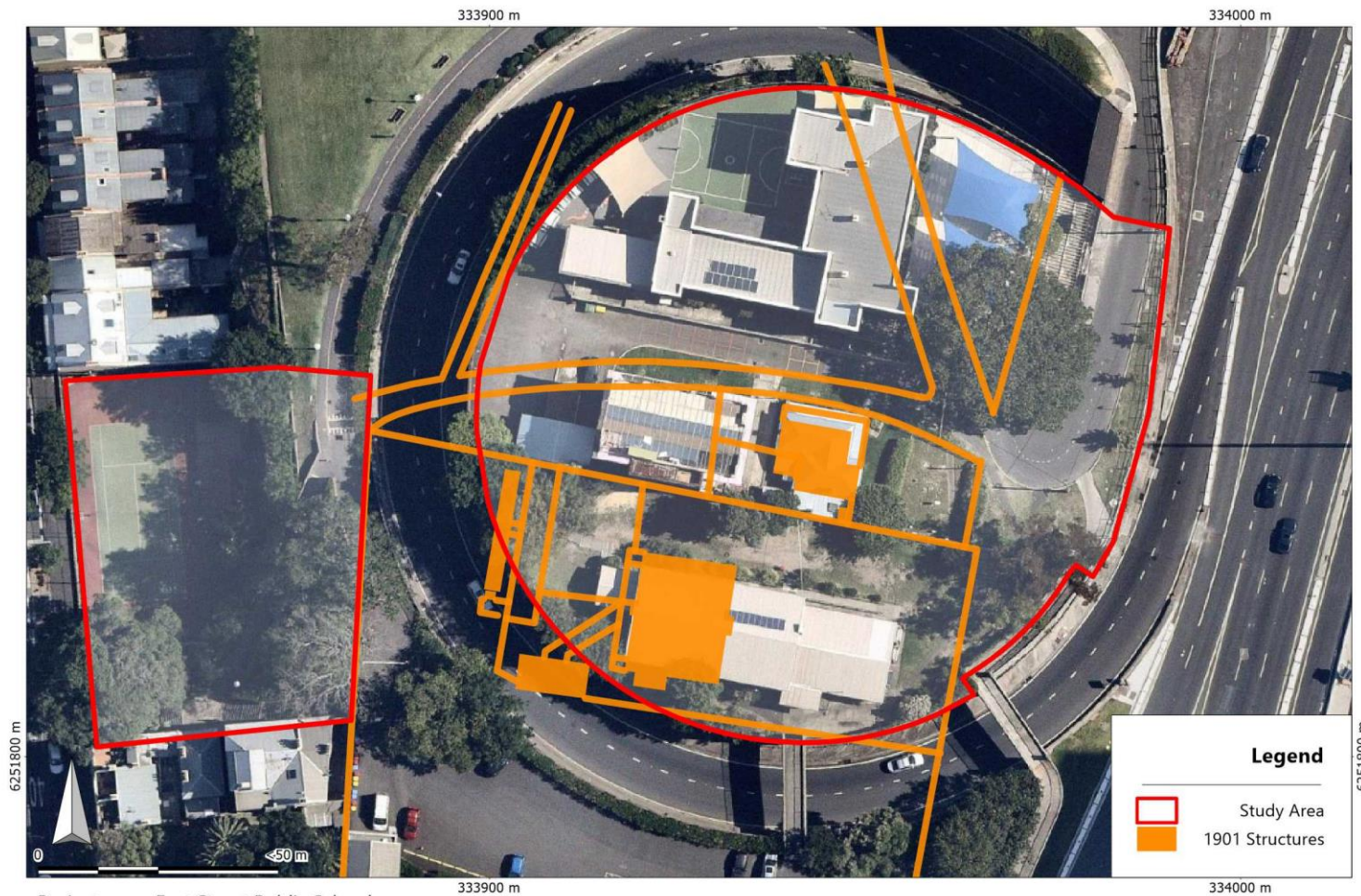
The amended archaeological potential is illustrated in Figure 4-3 which divides the site into areas of **High, Moderate** and **Low** archaeological potential. .



Project: Fort Street Public School
 Client: NSW Department of Education
 Datum: Australia MGA94 (56)

Drawn By: Kieren Watson
 Date: 14.2.2019

Figure 4-1 Overlay of 1880s plan of the study area. Note the small structures attached to the north and south walls of the Surgeon's Quarters. (Source: Curio 2019)



Project: Fort Street Public School
 Client: NSW Department of Education
 Datum: Australia MGA94 (56)

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 Date: 14.2.2019

Figure 4-2 Overlay of 1901 plan of the study area (c.f. Figure 2-2). Note the small structures and wall lines surrounding the Surgeon's Quarters. (Source: Curio 2019)

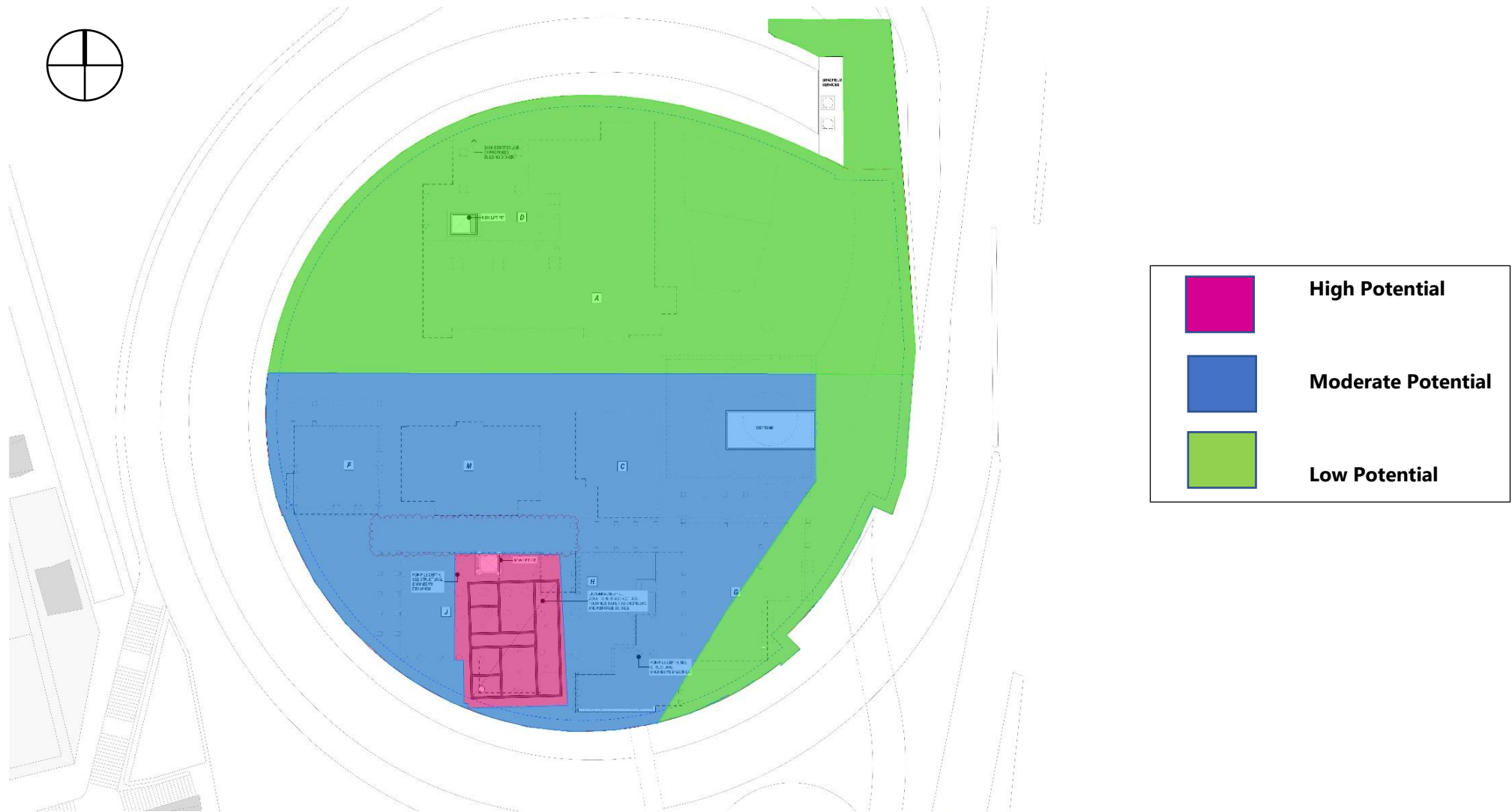


Figure 4-3 Amended Archaeological Potential. (Source: Curio 2020)

5. Identification of Potential Impacts

The development documentation provided outlines various impacts on the subsurface areas of the study area and therefore affecting potential archaeology. Included in Section 5 are low resolution images indicating the impacts. Higher resolution images are available for further reference in Appendix 4. The identified impacts include:

5.1. Demolition and Excavation (Figure 5-3, Figure 5-4 and Appendix 9.4)

- Removal of EEC building
- Removal of areas of Heritage wall adjacent to the Messenger's Cottage
- General cut and fill across the site..

5.2. Building J (Figure 5-5 to Figure 5-9 and Appendix 9.4)

- Lift and lift pit;(Figure 5-7 and Figure 5-8)
- Piles and columns; (Figure 5-7)
- Slab support footings; (Figure 5-9)

5.3. Services Figure 5-11, Figure 5-12, Figure 5-13 and Appendix 9.4)

- Hydraulic (Figure 5-12);
- Drainage (Figure 5-11);
- Electrical;
- Data
- Shared trenches for multiple services (Figure 5-13).

5.4. Landscaping (Figure 5-14, Figure 5-15 and Appendix 9.4)

- Grading;
- Topsoil renewal;
- Plantings (Figure 5-14 and Figure 5-15);
- Planting beds.

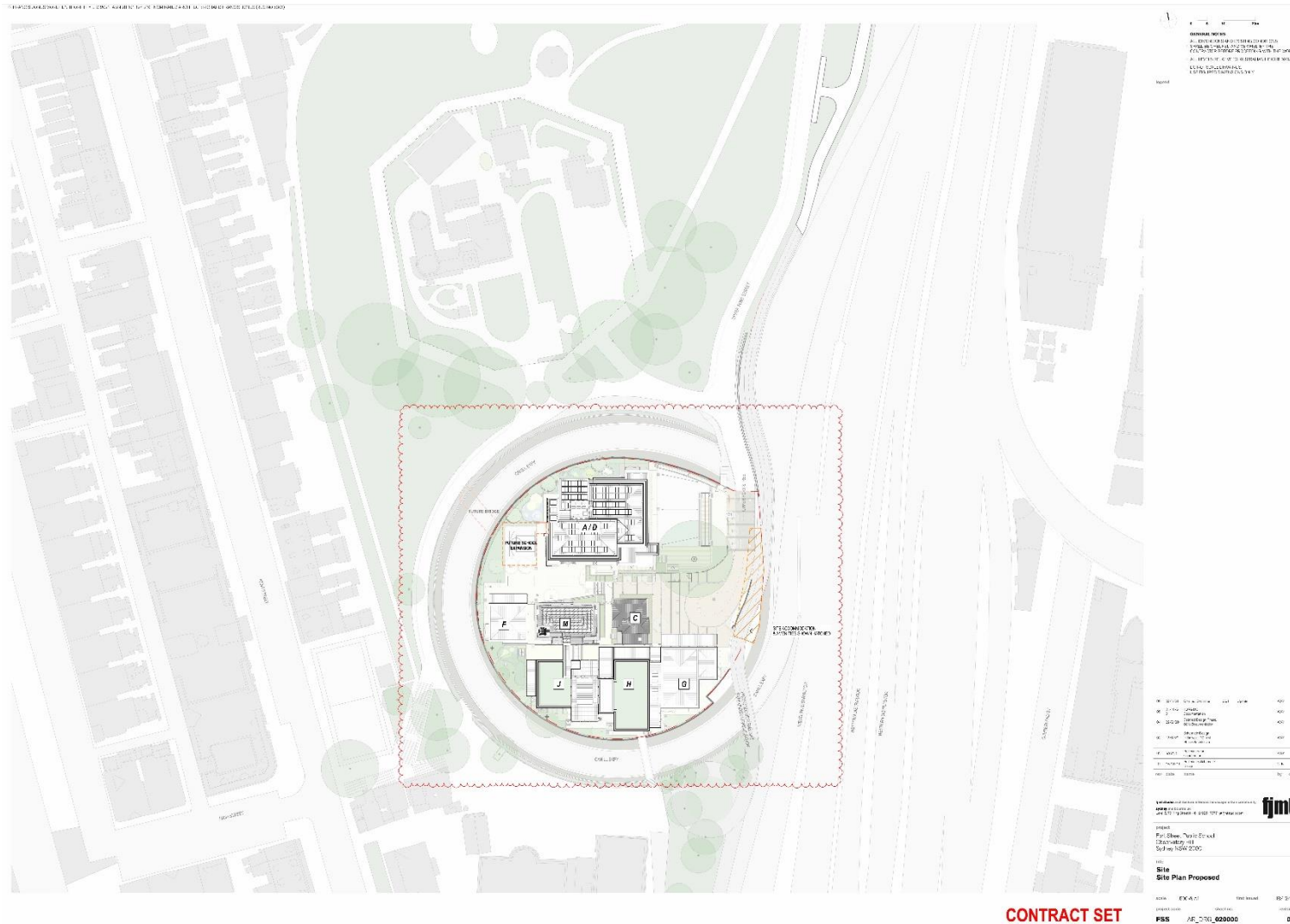


Figure 5-2 Site Plan proposed. (Source: Lendlease, 2021)

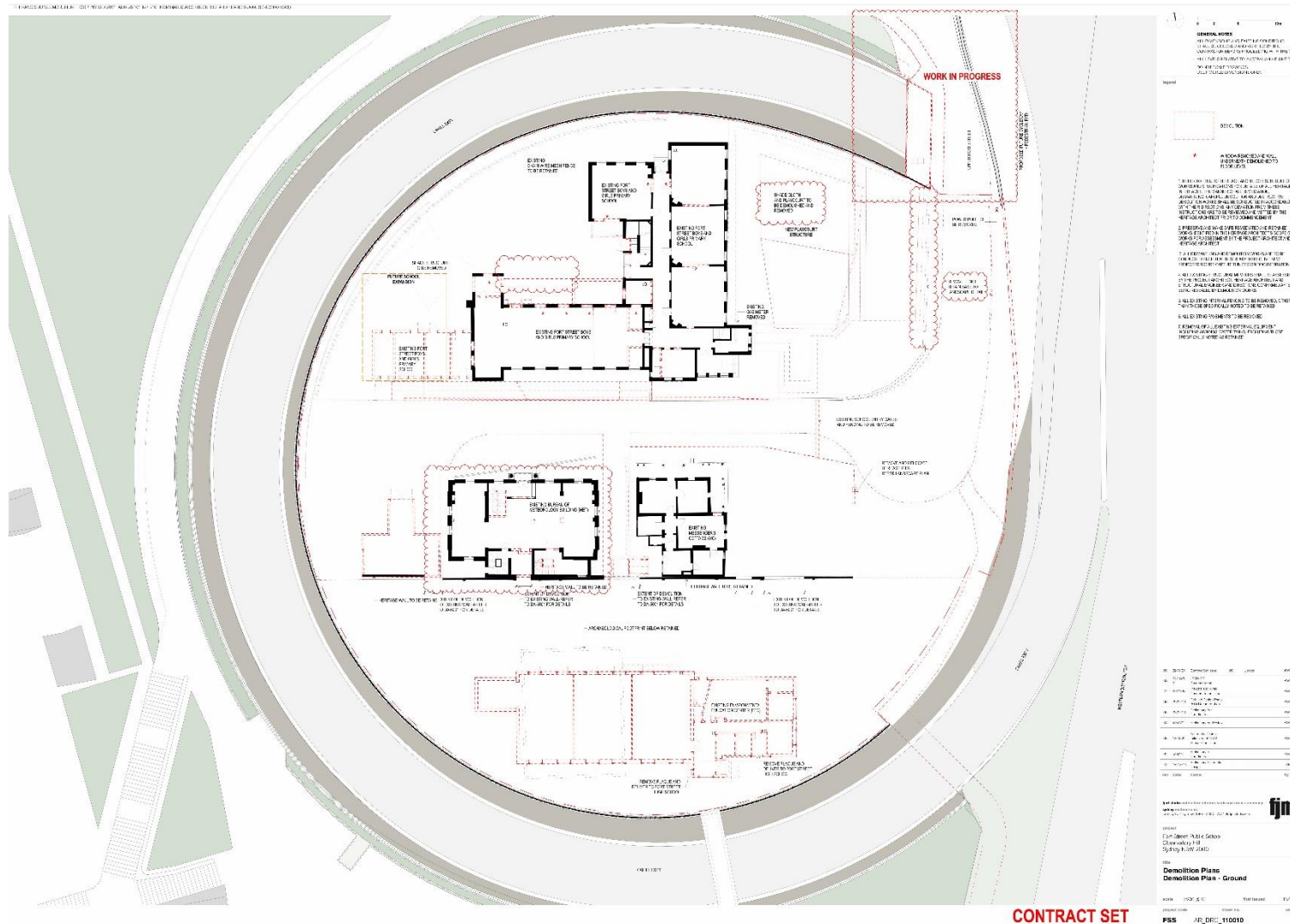


Figure 5-3 Demolition Plan – Ground. (Source: Lendlease, 2021)

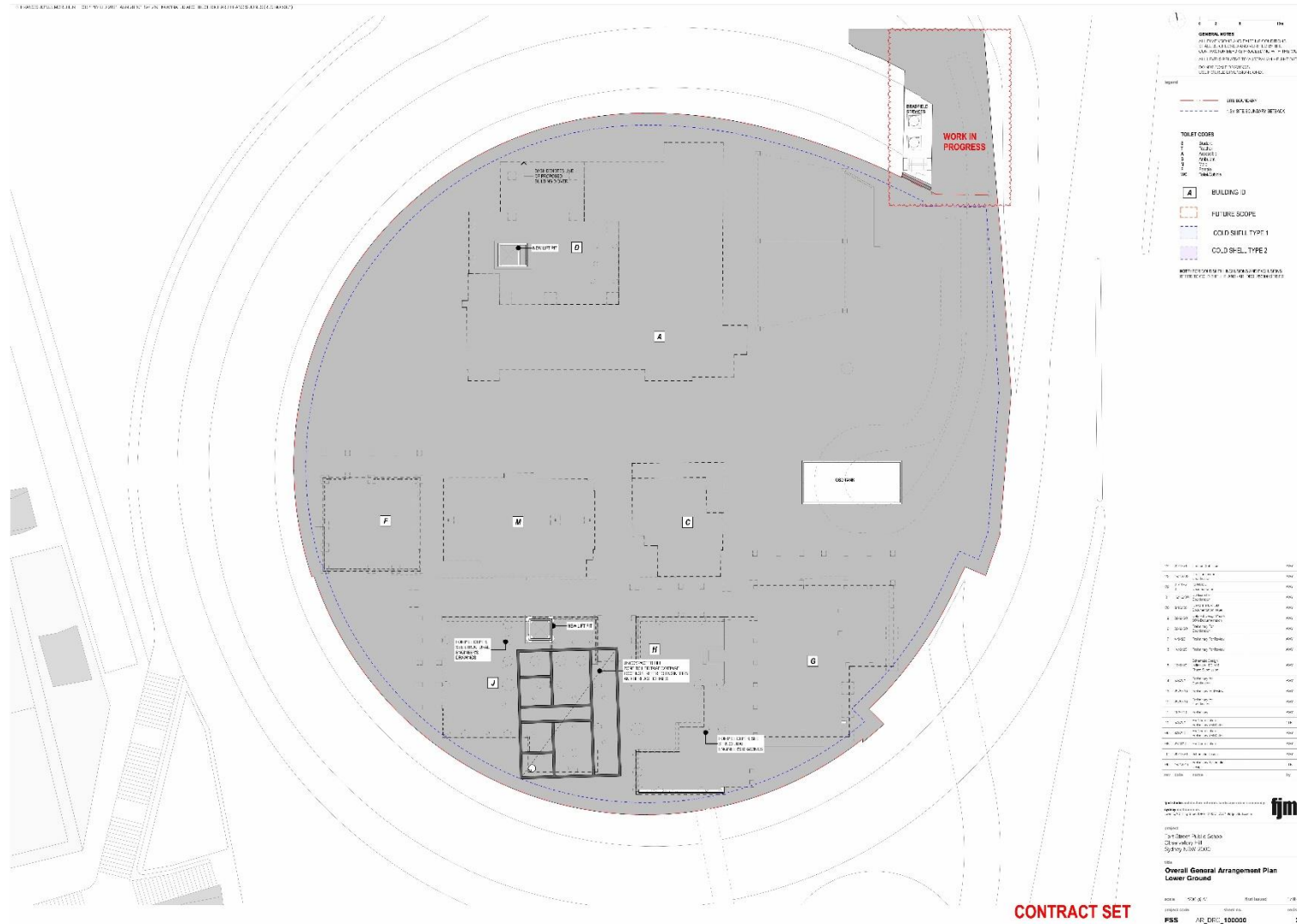


Figure 5-5 Overall general arrangement, ground level. (Source: Lendlease, 2021)



Figure 5-6 Overall general arrangement lower ground, south. (Source: Lendlease, 2021)

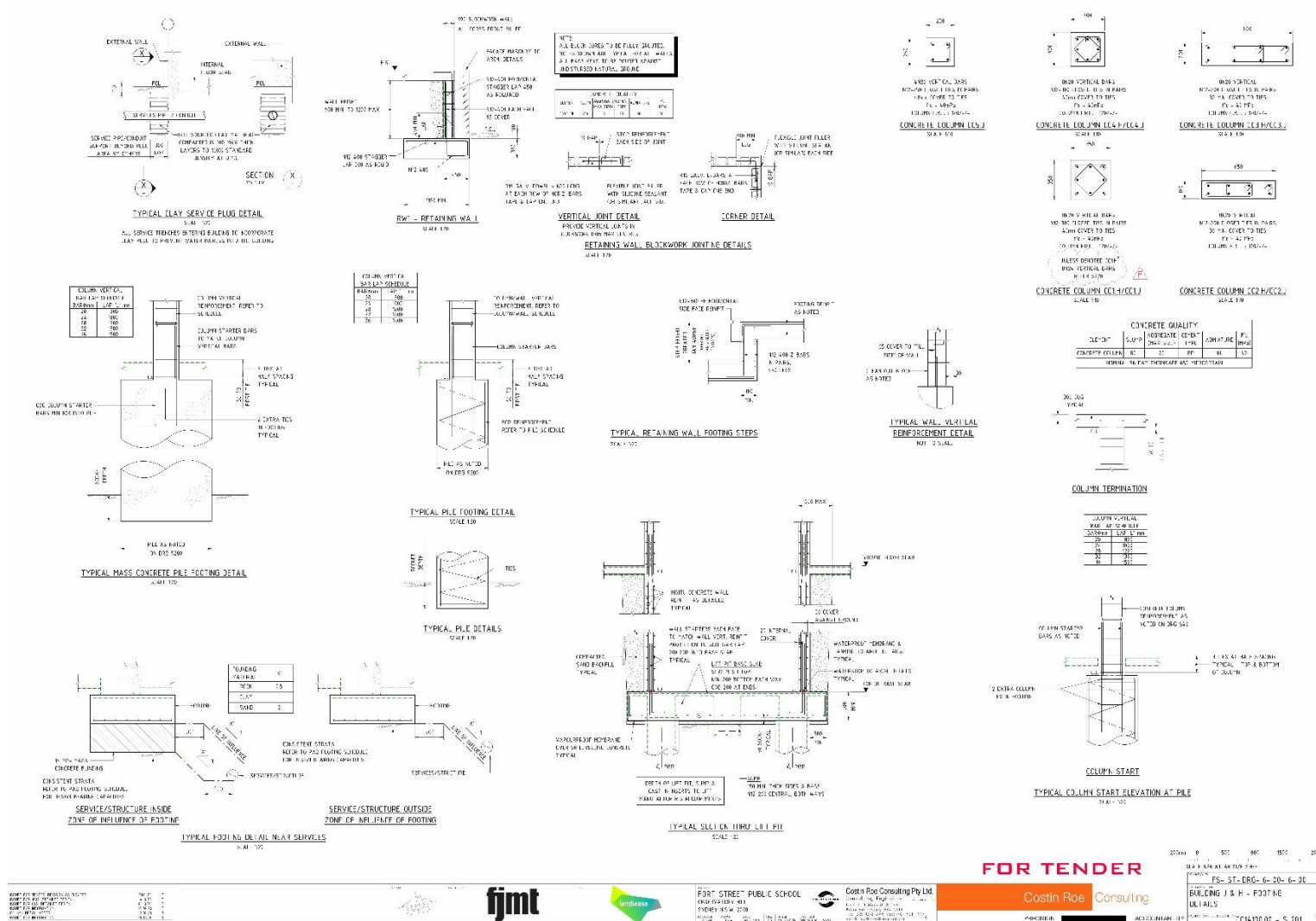
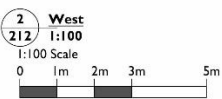
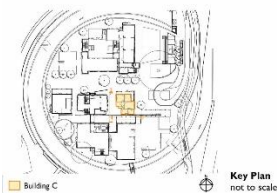
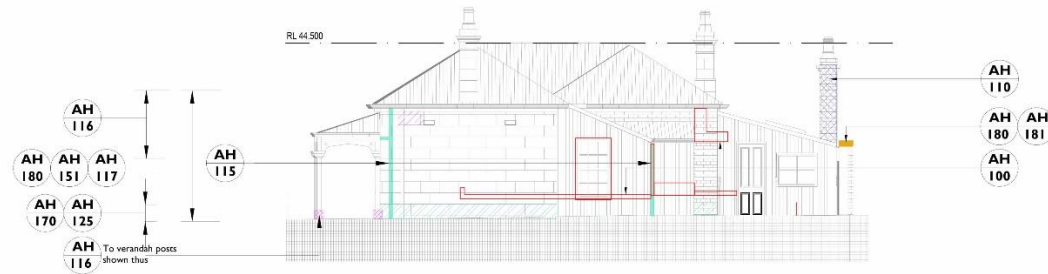
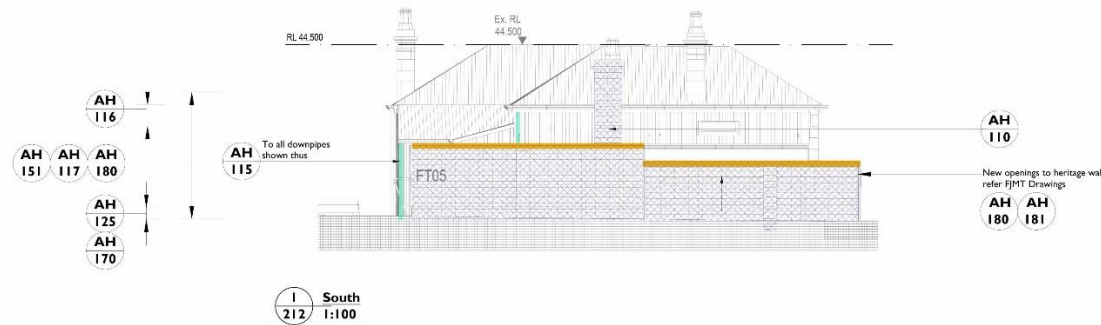


Figure 5-7 Details of piles and columns and section of lift pit in Building J. (Source: Lendlease, 2021)

Notes:
 Drawings are based on survey data and may not accurately represent what is physically present.
 Do not scale from this drawing. All dimensions are to be verified on site before proceeding with the work.
 All dimensions are in millimeters unless stated otherwise.
 Permitted use is limited to the purpose of this drawing.
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CONSERVATION WORKS LEGEND

- New Render - decorative or flat
- Paint removal, repair substrate
- Metal / Timber frame window repair / replacement
- Existing flooring - salvage, repair/ re-lay
- Repair / reinstate Rainwater goods
- Metal Repair
- New framed lining, refer FJMT drawing
- Repair historic building signage
- Repair vents
- Damp proof course repair
- Concrete & Screed repair
- Repair historic building signage
- Item over (eg soffit or ceiling)
- Face Brick repair / reconstruct
- Timber Repairs
- Wall or roof weathering - flashing/ capping (new, re-dress or repair)
- New Works
- Damp Repair hard-plaster brick wall and/or plaster soffit
- Cracking
- Demolition / Removal
- Hard-plaster repair - decorative or flat

Contract Documentation					
D5 Issue					
2	21 Jul 2021	24	TS	CGD Drawing Management System	
1	21 Jul 2020	24	TS	Issued for DRW Issue	
	First Issue 09 Aug 2017	24	TS		
REV	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED	DESCRIPTION	
CLIENT Lendlease					
PROJECT Fort Street Public School					
DRAWING TITLE Building C Proposed Elevation - South & West					
SIZE & SCALE A3L 1:100					
DRAWING STATUS ISSUED FOR APPROVAL					
JOB NUMBER 240067					
DRAWING NO. AH-DRG-102212					
REVISION 2					

Figure 5-10 Heritage works Messenger's Cottage. (Source: Lendlease, 2021).

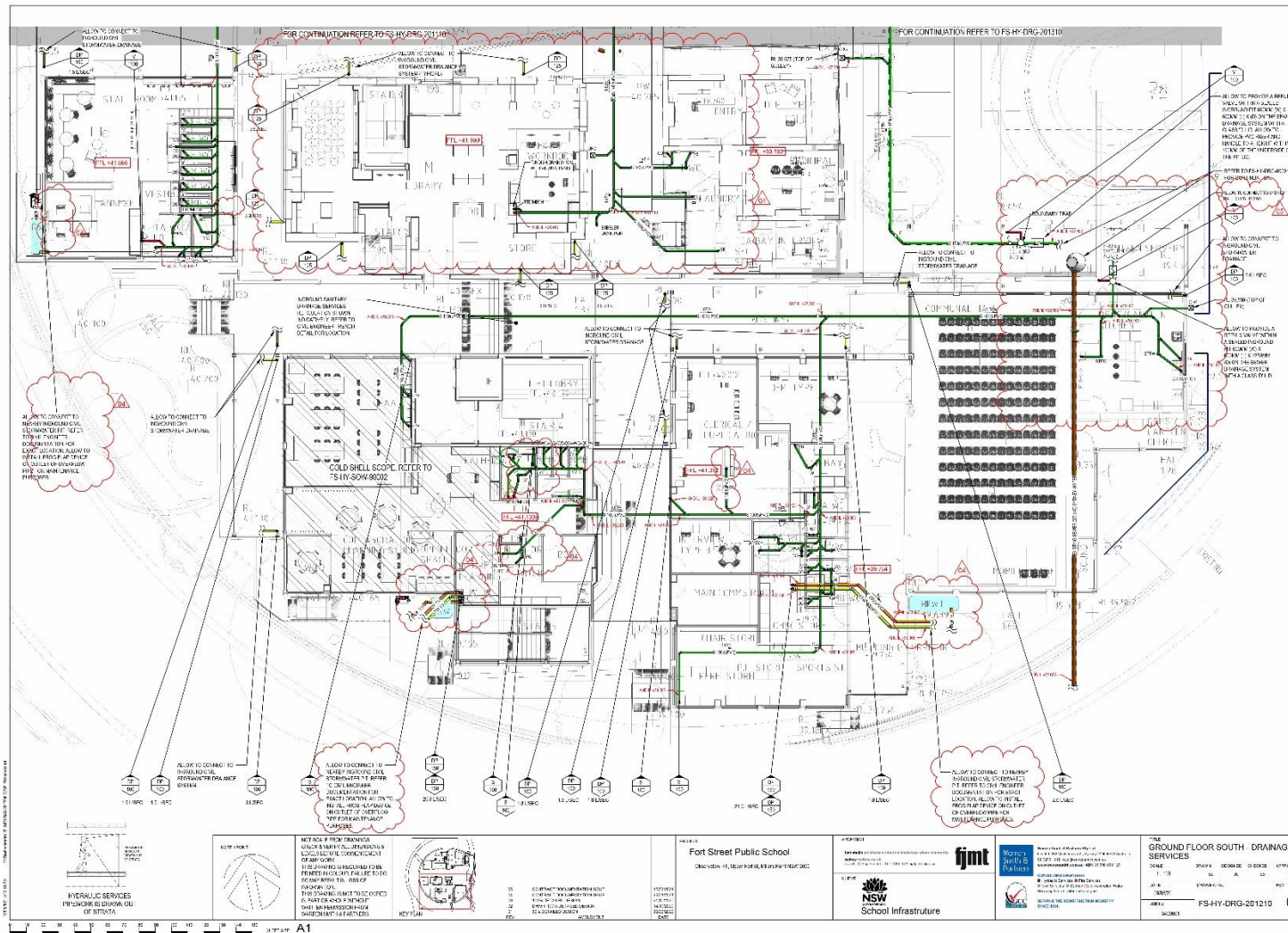


Figure 5-11 Ground floor - south, drainage services. (Source: Lendlease, 2021)

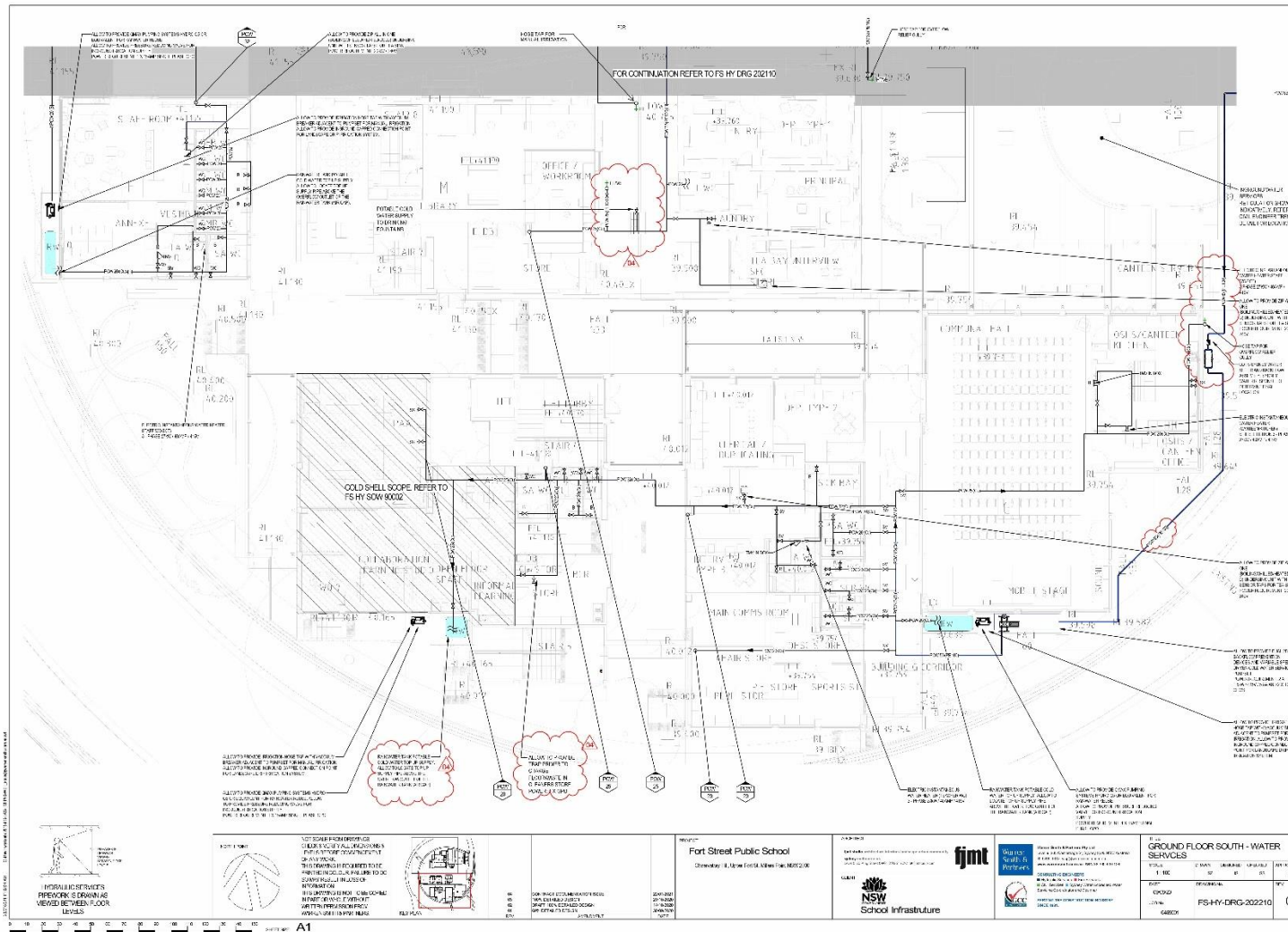


Figure 5-12 Ground floor - south, water services. (Source: Lendlease, 2021)

6. Assessment of Significance

The following assessment of Significance focuses on a single criterion of the assessment process for archaeological sites and relics - Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E). The assessment focuses on the single structure of the Surgeon's Quarters exposed during the 2019 test excavations. A more extensive assessment utilizing the other criteria will be completed should further excavation take place. Any further assessment would be undertaken under NSW Heritage's standard criteria for assessment. They are

- 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)*
- 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)*
- 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)*
- 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*
- 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)*
- 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)*
- 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.*

The Heritage Branch's (now Heritage, NSW) guidelines for assessment of archaeological sites provides the following preamble to this criterion.

Archaeological research potential is the ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'.

The integrity of the site, the state of preservation of archaeological material and deposits will also be relevant.⁴

Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E).

The former surgeon's house site has the potential to provide important information from the archaeological evidence for the occupation of an element of a significant Government establishment from the early Colony. The archaeological evidence is likely to relate to several periods of different use of the structure, and surrounds, most significantly the occupation of the building by the military

⁴ Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'

hospital's surgeon and/or assistant surgeon from 1815 onwards. Later use for the Fort Street School, while not as significant is nevertheless likely to be substantial and provide insights into the operation of this important educational establishment that are not available from historical sources.

This site is rare as it reflects a specialist use for the first 20 or so years of its occupation. The quarters of such establishment figures as the hospital surgeon (or assistant) are uncommon. This fact and the combination of occupations, i.e. medical then educational, simply add to this site's rarity. The potential archaeological evidence may be further assessed as highly significant as the site, the individual occupants and the nature of their occupation are largely historically undocumented. This site may bear historical comparison with other early colonial hospital sites such as the earlier George Street hospital and the former southern wing of the 'Rum' Hospital on Macquarie Street. However, for reasons of the individual site development neither of these sites has produced substantial information related to their use and occupation by medical personnel.

The archaeological excavation of the study area has the potential to augment our information about the early colony, the colonial elites, the medical profession, the transformation of the site for educational purposes and its use for this purpose through the latter nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Based on the assessment above the site of the surgeon's house is assessed as potentially of **State Significance**.

7. Research Design and Excavation Methodology

7.1. Introduction

In order to mitigate impacts to the potential historical archaeological resources within study area, historical archaeological salvage excavation, monitoring and an unexpected finds protocol will be established. This section presents the proposed research design and archaeological methodology for these mitigative measures.

In addition, an archaeological work should be guided by research questions which place the work within an established research framework. The research questions which will guide any archaeological work are also included here.

7.2. Demolition Plan (see Section 9.2)

Primary Excavation Director (ED), Matthew Kelly, will prepare a Demolition Plan to assist in guiding the removal of the EEC Building, which partly cover the Surgeon’s Quarters, and other areas of the site with moderate archaeological potential subject to demolition. This plan will set out information to reduce the chance that the demolition operations will remove or damage the fragile features and deposits associated with that structure.

7.3. Heritage Induction (see Section 9.3)

The ED with assistance from Curio Projects personnel and the Managing Contractor, will prepare a document that addresses the scope of the project, identifies the areas of archaeological potential at the site and points out the relevant heritage requirements of the project. This document would be presented to all relevant on-site personnel. A heritage induction will be approved by the ED and presented by the Primary ED. The induction would include an easy to understand document to clarify the heritage significance of the site’s potential archaeological resource including:

- The nature of the archaeological resource;
- An outline of the archaeological process on site and introduction of the relevant personnel;
- Repercussions of any breaches to the approved archaeological strategy;
- Explanation of the unexpected finds procedures;
- Plan showing the location of potential archaeological features;
- Images to assist understanding for on-site personnel of the types of archaeological features that may be present.

7.4. Salvage Excavation

Salvage excavation focuses on structural remains of buildings, houses, outbuildings etc, deeper sub-surface features (cesspits, wells, cisterns etc), underfloor and exterior deposits, yard features etc. Open Area Excavation is the standard approach taken for archaeological salvage to record both detailed and limited deposits.

Salvage excavation would be proposed for the area coloured **red** in Figure 7-1 after the demolition of the EEC but prior to the commencement of the piling program and would be focussed on investigating the area around Building J. Overburden would be initially removed by the contractor’s machine under supervision of the Excavation Director. At this stage once the Excavation director was

satisfied with that clearance the archaeological team would take over responsibility for the work within the red zone.

Small test trenches would be initially excavated to investigate for, and confirm the presence of, intact and significant occupation deposits within the building. Only if they were present, and possibly removed by the piling, would full salvage excavation proceed. Salvage excavation is proposed due to the extent of potential impacts from the piling and columns set within the structure on the potential occupation deposits. The salvage excavation would also identify potential features adjacent to the Surgeon's Quarters that may need to be investigated further.

7.5. Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is the archaeological supervision of the works program that allows incidental recording of relics should they be exposed. Any historical archaeological monitoring will be conducted according to accepted Australian historical archaeological best practice guidelines (as endorsed by the NSW Heritage Division).

The archaeological monitoring program will be undertaken by Matthew Kelly, the nominated Excavation Director. The archaeological monitoring program would be undertaken in the area marked **blue** in Figure 7-1. Should an archaeological deposit or feature requiring further investigation and recording be encountered during the works the work shall be paused and the archaeologist would undertake the detailed recording analysis of the material before removal, along with assistance from historical archaeological field assistants, as needed. The need to undertake additional archaeological recording and storage would be done in consultation with the client.

7.6. Unexpected Finds Protocol

The archaeological methodology outlined in this report anticipates recording and sampling of all significant archaeology at the site where possible, focussing on the area of Building J and its surrounds. However, there is potential that unexpected physical evidence associated with the phases of occupation at the site may be present in all areas of the site. Such unexpected remains may include, but not be limited to:

- Deep cut wells, reservoirs and pits associated with Phases 1 & 2 occupation at the site;
- Structural remains and artefacts ;
- Rubbish pits containing waste and discarded artefacts disposed of away from housing;
- Other unexpected, buried remains.

Unexpected finds do not include isolated artefacts and building remains that may form part of fill deposits. If unexpected finds are exposed or disturbed work should cease in that area and a Curio archaeologist notified of the find as soon as practicable. Do not move the item or attempt to further disturb it. Take a photo and forward to the archaeologist and they will discuss and advise the next step which may include, but not be limited to:

- A site visit by the archaeologist;
- An instruction to move the item;
- No further action required.

The Excavation Director will assess the archaeological research significance of all Unexpected Finds and this assessment will determine the action to be followed. These may include:

- No further action (i.e. the find is not significant);
- Retention of isolated artefacts, that otherwise are assessed as of low archaeological research potential, as items for possible use in interpreting the site, display, etc;
- Recording of the location of the find and
 - Retaining artefact(s) of research potential for the archaeological collection and further analysis;
 - further recording and excavation to expose larger features/structural remains;
- Notification of the find(s) to Heritage NSW and further liaison with them;
- Additional research to identify larger features if not previously identified in the historical record;
- Reassessment of the significance of the unexpected find in light of this research.

Some of the attributes of any unexpected finds that may determine if further advice is sought from NSW Heritage regarding the find are:

- Larger previously unrecorded features especially structural remains;
- Suspected human remains⁵;
- Evidence for earlier occupation of the site (i.e. pre 1815);
- Rare or unusual find.

If State or locally significant relics are found during works, the Heritage Council of NSW is to be notified in accordance with s.146 of the Heritage Act 1977. This notification takes place in the form of an email to the relevant archaeologist at Heritage NSW. It is noted that Section 4.41 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 does not exempt notification of the discovery of relics under s146, of the Heritage Act 1977, nor the notification of the discovery of Aboriginal objects under s89 of the NPW Act for State Significant Development or State Significant Infrastructure.

Depending on the assessed significance of the find it may be necessary to undertaken additional assessment and management recommendations related to the new information. Work may only recommence with the written approval of Heritage NSW.

7.7. Recording and Reporting

If and when relics are exposed in any excavation test trenches in the red area, they will be assessed on the spot and recorded. It is anticipated that test trenches will only be undertaken within the red area after demolition and the removal of unstratified fill. Artefacts and structural remains considered to meet the threshold of 'relics' will be left insitu and recorded and their significance assessed. The recording process will include the following:

The main salvage excavation recording and reporting methods to be used at the site and undertaken by the archaeological team would include:

- Establish site grid by survey.

⁵ Should potential human remains be uncovered the processes and procedures contained within the *Skeletal Remains; Guidelines for Management of Human Skeletal Remains* published in 1998 by Heritage NSW would be followed.

- Locate extent of excavation area in relation to new structure and archaeological remains;
- Use of a small excavator (1-3t) to open up areas and remove overburden/fill if required. The extent and depth of this machine work will be at the direction of the archaeological team;
- Manual (hand) excavation of exposed relics using hand tools (shovels and trowels);
- Where deposits are found undertake detailed stratigraphic excavation and recording;
- Use of context recording forms and context numbers to record all archaeological information;
- Use of Harris matrix as part of the recording program;
- Underfloor deposits to be recorded within a 500mm grid, 50mm spits and 100 per cent sieved;
- Wells and cesspits excavated in 200mm spits or tip lines (where identifiable and the deposits sieved);
- All structural remains, post holes, and features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50;
- A site grid would be established based on the construction grid. Detailed digital survey and mapping of the area based on that grid would be undertaken which will record all features etc to AHD;
- Detailed photographic recording;
- All artefacts will be collected except from unstratified fills;
- Samples of bricks and mortar will be collected from structures;
- Collection, labelling, safe storage, washing, sorting and boxing of artefacts by artefact specialists along with palynological analysis and materials conservators as appropriate;
- A Final report detailing the excavations, its results and addressing the Research Design questions would be completed within 12 months of the work being completed on the site, The report would include;
 - • An introduction and executive summary.
 - • Planning framework.
 - • Site history supplemented by additional research.
 - • Archaeological background.
 - • Archaeological investigation methodology, results and site recordings.
 - • Analysis and catalogue detailing all historical cultural material recovered.
 - • Maps and site plans etc.
 - • Photo catalogue.
 - • Artefact catalogue.
 - • Re-assessments of significance.
 - • Interpretation of results and addressing of Research Design questions.
 - • Conclusions and recommendations.
 - • Identification of repository for artefacts and site records.
- The artefacts, site records and final report would be presented to the client/site owner for curation.

7.8. Artefact Management and Analysis

Artefacts will be managed on site by Alexandra Thorn (Curio Projects artefact manager). Recovered artefacts will be sorted, cleaned, separated and bagged for cataloguing and analysis off site. The artefacts will be catalogued using a variant of the "Exploring the Archaeology of the Modern Cities" database. The artefact collection will have a Type Series established and the collection will be divided into material types and standard Activity/Function/Sub-function groupings. Analysis will

include comparison with similar collections noted below (Section 7.9.2) Artefacts will be bagged and labelled with unique database ID numbers linked through the catalogue to context, Type Series, Images, and historical information. Anne Cummins (Sydney Artefacts Conservation) will provide advice on any conservation requirements.

7.9. Research Questions

The following questions provide a contemporary research framework for the proposed archaeological test excavation:

7.9.1. General

- What is the nature, extent, intactness and significance of the historical archaeological resource (features, deposits or other items), if any, exposed within the test excavation trenches?
- Does the archaeological resource verify the assessed potential and significance of the site?
- Do the deposits and features contribute new information about the occupation and development of the site?

7.9.2. Specific—Fort Street Public School Site

- What evidence is there of the pre-European environment;
- Is there any archaeological evidence of the construction of the Surgeon's Quarters and what might it tell us about building technology at that time;
- What evidence is there for land clearance and uses of this space prior to the use of the area for the hospital;
- Is there evidence of the occupation of the quarters and how does this evidence provide us with information about the nature of the use of the building and its occupants;
- Does this occupation evidence tell us anything about medical practices at this time;
- Is there any archaeological evidence of the Fort Street School, including any structural remains, or evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc;
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of this area of colonial Sydney and early occupation?
- Beyond the building itself, is there any archaeological evidence from the Surgeon's Quarters occupation deposits that relates to Fort Street School, including building material, rubbish dumps or associated fabric?
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding of the construction of the school?
- Is there any archaeological evidence of deeper subsurface features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps etc?
- If so, what is the nature of the evidence and how can it add to our understanding the way the site was used and the development through time?
- What does the material cultural assemblage (if present) from any of the historical phases of site use reveal about the daily lives and activities of the site occupants? In particular, how does this contribute to our understanding of the lives of children who attended the school from 1850 onwards and information about education practices;

- How does the material cultural assemblage compare to other archaeological sites in central Sydney domestic and specialised (e.g. Fort Philip site, Cumberland and Gloucester Streets, 'Lilyvale', Millers Point, etc.)?
- How does the material cultural assemblage compare to other similar medical/hospital sites such as the 1829 Civil Hospital on Norfolk Island; the Mint Sydney-1811-1842-Assistant Surgeon's and Dispensary phase of occupation; the Parramatta Hospital- c. 1818 Surgeon's Residence?
- What information related to the socio-economic status of the students (and staff) is available through the material culture assemblage?
- Is this material culture, related to the school body, comparable to collections in surrounding areas, such as the Rocks, Millers Point and Sydney's CBD (Paddy's market)?

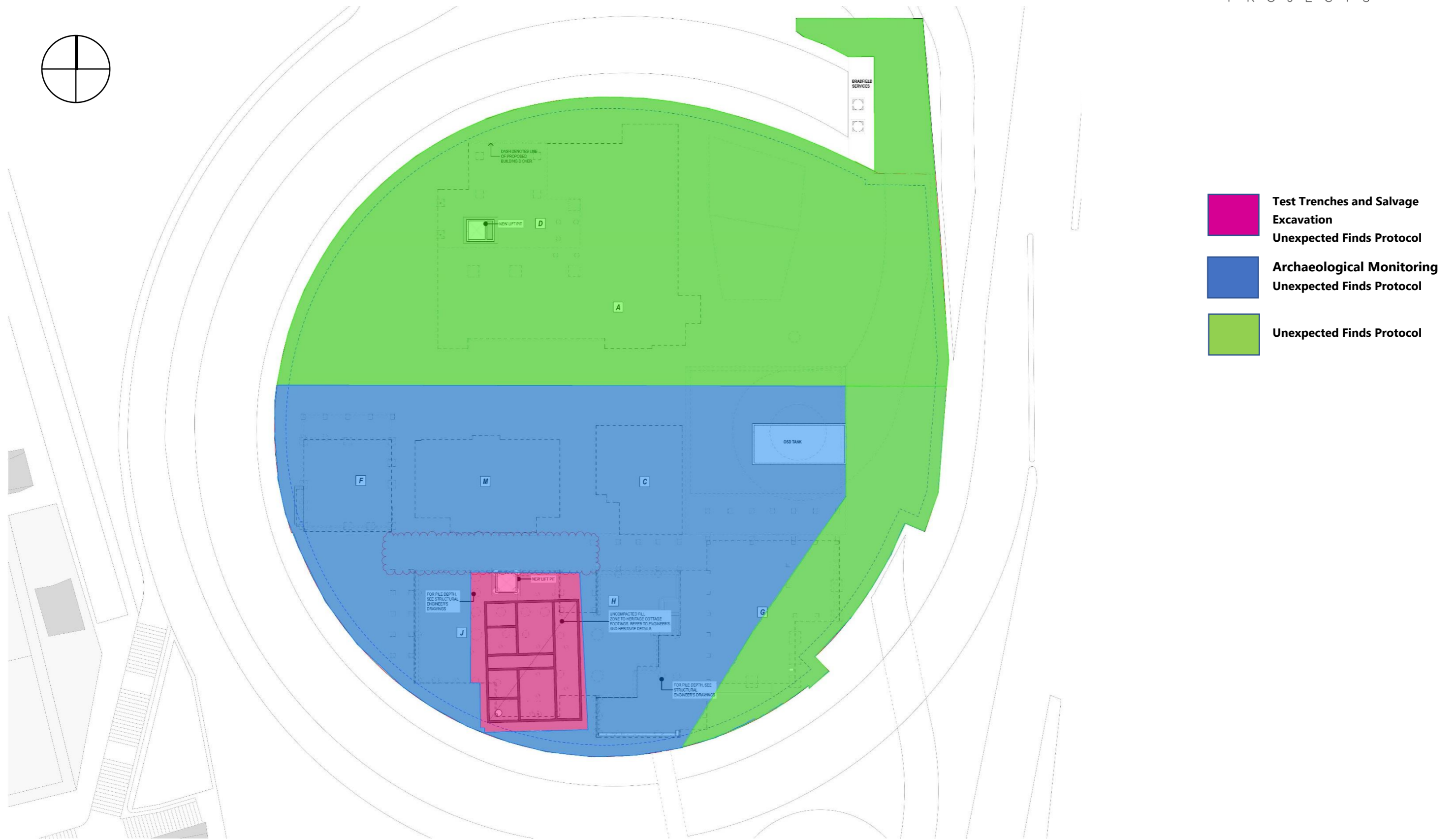


Figure 7-1 Plan of archaeological actions associated with each zone of potential-c.f. Figure 4-3 and refer to Section 9.2. (Source: Curio 2020)

8. References

- AMBS Ecology and Heritage, 2016, Fort Street Public School Archaeological Assessment.
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- Higginbotham, T., Kass, T., Walker, M. 1991, The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan.
- Otto Cserhalmi Partners 2000, The National Trust Centre, Observatory Hill Precinct— Conservation Management Plan, prepared for NSW Department of Public Works and Services;
- Tanner Kibble Denton (TDK) Architects, 2016, Fort Street Public School and environs Upper Fort Street, Millers Point, Conservation Management Plan;
- Thorp W. 1992, National Trust Centre Observatory Hill, Historical and Archaeological Assessment, report prepared for Department of Public Works.
- Wahhorn, D, 2001, Meteorological Building, Observatory Hill, Conservation Management Plan.

9. Appendices

- 9.1. Appendix 1 S60 Excavation Permit



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DX 8225 PARRAMATTA

Telephone: 61 2 9873 8500
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www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

Our ref: DOC19/337014

Mr Aaron Smith
Department of Education
Level 8 259 George Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Via email: aaron.smith193@det.nsw.gov.au

Dear Mr Smith

APPLICATION UNDER S60 OF THE HERITAGE ACT 1977
Millers Point and Dawes Point Village Precinct, STATE HERITAGE REGISTER
N^o 01682

Site: Fort Street Public School
Proposal: Archaeological test excavation to guide masterplan development of Fort Street Public School.
Section 60 application no: S60/2019/066, received 23 April 2019
Information received with the application: As per Condition No. 1
Additional information requested: No

As delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW (the Heritage Council), I have considered the above section 60 application. Pursuant to section 63 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, approval is granted subject to the following conditions:

APPROVED DEVELOPMENT

1. Development must be in accordance with:
 - a) Historical Archaeological Research Design, Test Excavation FORT STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL, prepared by Curio Projects, dated April 2019.

EXCEPT AS AMENDED by the conditions of this approval:

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

2. All works must be in accordance with Historical Archaeological Research Design, Test Excavation FORT STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL, prepared by Curio Projects, dated April 2019 except as amended by the following conditions:
 - a. This archaeological approval does not cover the removal of any State significant relics. This approval covers the archaeological mitigation of works which may disturb or expose relics assessed as retaining local heritage significance only.
 - b. The Heritage Council of NSW or its Delegate must be informed in writing of the start of the archaeological investigation at least five (5) days prior to the commencement of, and within five (5) days of the completion of on-site archaeological work.
 - c. The Applicant must ensure that if substantially intact archaeological deposits and/or State significant relics not identified in Historical Archaeological Research Design, Test Excavation FORT STREET PUBLIC SCHOOL, prepared by Curio Projects, dated April 2019 are discovered, work must cease in the affected area(s) and the Heritage Council of NSW must be notified. Additional assessment and approval

may be required prior to works continuing in the affected area(s) based on the nature of the discovery.

- d. The Applicant must ensure that the approved Excavation Director, Mr Matthew Kelly is present at the site supervising all excavation activity likely to expose relics.
- e. The Applicant must ensure that the approved Excavation Director Mr Matthew Kelly takes adequate steps to record in detail relics, structures and features discovered on the site during the archaeological works in accordance with current best practice. This work must be undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines, 'How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items' (1998) and 'Guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items' (2006).
- f. The Applicant is responsible for the safe-keeping of any relics recovered from the site. The Applicant must ensure that the approved Excavation Director, cleans, stabilises, labels, analyses, catalogues and stores any artefacts recovered from the site in a way that allows them to be retrieved according to both type and provenance.
- g. The Applicant must ensure that a final excavation report is prepared by the nominated Excavation Director, to publication standard, within one (1) year of the completion of the field based archaeological activity unless an extension of time or other variation is approved by the Heritage Council of NSW. Further copies of the report should be lodged with the local library and/or another appropriate local repository in the area in which the site is located.

Reason: To ensure archaeological information is appropriately managed during works.

SPECIALIST TRADESPERSONS

3. All work to, or affecting, significant fabric shall be carried out by suitably qualified tradespersons with practical experience in conservation and restoration of similar heritage structures, materials and construction methods.

Reason: So that the construction, conservation and repair of significant fabric follows best heritage practice.

SITE PROTECTION

4. Significant built and landscape elements are to be protected during site preparation and the works from potential damage. Protection systems must ensure significant fabric, including landscape elements, is not damaged or removed.

Reason: To ensure significant fabric including vegetation is protected during construction.

UNEXPECTED HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RELICS

5. The applicant must ensure that if unexpected archaeological deposits or relics not identified and considered in the supporting documents for this approval are discovered, work must cease in the affected area(s) and the Heritage Council of NSW must be notified. Additional assessment and approval may be required prior to works continuing in the affected area(s) based on the nature of the discovery.

Reason: This is a standard condition to identify to the applicant how to proceed if historical archaeological deposits or relics are unexpectedly identified during works.

ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

6. Should any Aboriginal objects be uncovered by the work which is not covered by a valid Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, excavation or disturbance of the area is to stop immediately and the Office of Environment & Heritage is to be informed in accordance

with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended). Works affecting Aboriginal objects on the site must not continue until the Office of Environment and Heritage has been informed and the appropriate approvals are in place. Aboriginal objects must be managed in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Reason: This is a standard condition to identify to the applicant how to proceed if Aboriginal objects are unexpectedly identified during works.

COMPLIANCE

7. If requested, the applicant and any nominated heritage consultant may be required to participate in audits of Heritage Council of NSW approvals to confirm compliance with conditions of consent.

Reason: To ensure that the proposed works are completed as approved.

DURATION OF APPROVAL

8. This approval will lapse five years from the date of the consent unless the building works associated with the approval have physically commenced.

Reason: To ensure the timely completion of works.

ADVICE

Section 148 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (the Act), allows people authorised by the Minister to enter and inspect, for the purposes of the Act, with respect to buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, places or items that is or contains an item of environmental heritage. Reasonable notice must be given for the inspection.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

If you are dissatisfied with this determination appeal may be made to the Minister for Heritage under section 70 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

It should be noted that an approval under the *Heritage Act* is additional to that which may be required from other Local Government and State Government Authorities in order to undertake works.

If you have any questions regarding the above approval S60/2019/66 at Fort Street Public School within Millers Point and Dawes Point Village Precinct please contact Rebecca Newell, Senior Historical Archaeology Officer at the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage, on telephone 9873 8632 or by e-mail: Rebecca.Newell@environment.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely



7 May 2019

Dr Siobhan Lavelle OAM
Senior Team Leader – Specialist Services
Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage
As Delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW

Cc: CEO, City of Sydney Local Council council@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au
Excavation Director Mr Matthew Kelly matthew.kelly@curioprojects.com.au

9.2. Appendix 2 Demolition Plan

9.2.1. Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to set out (i) general guidelines and (ii) specific requirements that must be addressed by Demolition Contractors employed to demolish and remove the extant structures on the site in the red and blue areas of the attached plan (Figure 7-1).

The following development stages are planned for the site:

- demolition and removal of the existing buildings, including slabs;
- Archaeological test trenching in the red area (Figure 7-1);
- Possible archaeological open area excavation in the red area;
- Archaeological monitoring in the blue area;
- Unexpected finds protocols in the entire site.

9.2.2. Archaeological Remains at the Site: Type Location & Extent

Historical research identified parts of the FSPS area as occupied from as early as the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century. Subsequent test excavations, in 2019, identified the 1815 Surgeon’s Quarters, from the Military Hospital on the site. The test trenching also showed that other areas of the site have been heavily disturbed and are unlikely to contain archaeological remains. The available evidence suggests that any significant archaeological relics that do remain on the site may be from all or some of the following historical phases.

- **c.1820-1850**—Military Hospital and Quarrying
- **c.1850-1890s**—Fort Street National School, Observatory and Messengers Cottage

The integrity (i.e. the degree to which they are intact) of any such remains is currently unknown, hence the necessity to protect soils, below slabs and surfaces, during demolition so that any such remains are not disturbed in the process.

9.2.3. Demolition Plan (Red and Blue Areas)

Proposed Sequence of Demolition & Recommendations

The nominated Demolition Contractor will work with the development Project Manager and the Archaeological Consultant to implement the following method:

1. OH & S issues may determine where and when it is appropriate for the principal’s designated archaeologist to intervene within the demolition zone;
2. The remaining buildings to be demolished to ground level;
3. Limit removal of the superstructure, footings and underground services to the level of the existing grade and ground surfaces. Do not undertake excavation below existing ground. In-ground footings are to remain in situ.
4. Removal of concrete slabs should be done in consultation with the archaeologist and must minimize the amount of disturbance to soils beneath the slab (i.e., no hammering in-situ but cut slabs and slide smaller pieces away from sensitive area);
5. An archaeologist should be present during the removal of concrete slabs and any hard surfaces;

6. During the course of the demolition limit the movement of excavators and trucks to existing hard surfaces (i.e. once a slab or bitumen is lifted in the red or blue area no machinery should be moved across that area. That will require co-ordination of demolition movement away from sensitive areas towards exit points for the demolition debris;
7. Restrict use of general purpose (toothed) buckets to stockpiles and structural elements above ground. Batter buckets (or mud buckets) are to be fitted for work required to remove the bases of stockpiled rubble and walls protruding above ground.;
8. This demolition plan is part of the demolition specification and must be read in conjunction with all the Contract documents.

9.2.4. Implementing the Plan

This plan should be implemented by establishing a Consultation Roster between Project Management, Archaeologist and Demolition Contractor. This roster should include:

- 1) A start-up meeting to discuss the proposed method statement and make necessary changes that would improve its efficiency and/ or product;
- 2) Involvement of the Archaeologist at the start of on-site demolition work; and
- 3) The demolition contractor should make reference to Figure 7-1 of the Archaeological Research Design
- 4) During demolition the contractor may be asked by the archaeologist to cease work briefly while newly exposed fabric is observed - this may require some recording - stoppage would be minimal.
- 5) Archaeological monitoring is proposed for the area of the site shown as blue in Figure 7-1 - in some sections of the site this will be the only form of archaeological intervention. The commencement point for this work should be determined beforehand;
- 6) In the area of the site shown as red in Figure 7-1 there is the potential for formal hand excavation, by the archaeologist, to be undertaken. This will follow removal by machine of any overburden that may cover the existing archaeological remains. The depth of this machine clearance will be at the direct ion of the archaeological team. As a consequence machine activity may be excluded from the immediate surrounds for a period while manual excavation is undertaken. Wherever possible, machine work could continue under monitoring in other areas of the site while manual excavation is undertaken;
- 7) During the archaeological monitoring the machine operator may be required to cease work for short periods while the significance of deposits exposed during the work is determined. This may result in some small areas being reserved for later formal investigation by hand;
- 8) Manual excavation may also be delayed by wet weather - in certain circumstances machine excavation may continue. The call to cease machine work would lie with the machine operator in the first instance, or if sensitive deposits are being compromised the monitoring archaeologist may indicate a temporary cessation of works;

- 9) Once archaeological excavation or monitoring has been completed in an area the Excavation Director will provide a sign-off letter to the Project Manager.

9.3. Appendix 3 Site Induction⁶

9.3.1. Archaeological Heritage Induction

Fort Street Public School, Sydney

The presence of a qualified archaeologist to monitor subsurface works is the result of a process initiated by the Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) set out in early 2019, as part of the SSD process.

As a result archaeologists will be on-site conducting work during the demolition and civil works phases of the development. Some of that work will involve archaeological excavation and some will involve archaeological monitoring and recording. The following information is to provide some background to why they will be here, what they will be doing and how that work may affect you. The archaeologists are from Curio Projects Pty Ltd. Dr. Matthew Kelly has been appointed to supervise all the archaeological work and is responsible for ensuring it meets all State Government requirements.

A few brief points about the site:

- The site has been investigated by using historical sources and found to have been occupied by Europeans from the early 19th Century when a third government windmill, a large wooden structure, was built c.1806 near the site where the public school now stands;
- It was later developed as the major military hospital and early buildings on the site date from 1815 (the date of the battle of Waterloo);
- Archaeological testing in 2019 under the existing EEC Building revealed that the footings from the Surgeon’s Quarters (1815) from the hospital remain in the ground below the existing slab;
- There is potential for archaeological features and deposits to still exist on the site and be exposed during the site works. This archaeology is protected under State law-the NSW Heritage Act, 1977.
- Figure 7-1 shows the areas of the site which will be looked at by archaeologists in different ways,
 - Red – archaeologists will **dig this area by hand** after machine clearance supervised by the archaeological Excavation Director. This area will also be subject to **Unexpected Finds protocols**;
 - Blue – an archaeologist will **monitor** the demolition and excavation in this area, may ask work to stop temporarily and may record features that turn up during the work. This area will also be subject to **Unexpected Finds protocols**;
 - Green – this area is designated as solely an **Unexpected Finds** area and will only be subject to archaeological works or monitoring if archaeological remains are exposed by the contractor.

Types of Archaeological Remains

Any surviving historical archaeological remains are likely to take the following physical forms (photos to be provided):

⁶ This can be presented as a PowerPoint Presentation and will be accompanied by suitable photos and graphics.

- Structural and occupation remains of early to late-19th century structures including buildings visible as brick or stone footings, post holes, flooring, underfloor artefact accumulations, yard and garden deposits, drains and fence line remains, artefact scatters and rubbish pits, privies and wells;
- High concentration of artefacts in fill deposits (glass, ceramic, animal bone). One or two isolated artefacts are generally not of concern. Glazed earthenware service pipes are not considered to be of archaeological significance;
- Surfaces (loose gravel or compacted crushed sandstone, asphalt, tarmac); and
- Cuts (small or large) in sandstone bedrock, including pits and wells.
- Remains of pre-European natural landscape (pollen & soil evidence).

9.3.2. Archaeological Activity

Red Area

This area is highly sensitive, and the 2019 archaeological testing showed that the remains of the 1815 Surgeon's Quarters are here. This area will be:

- Cordoned off by the managing contractor (subcontractor);
- Machine cleared by the managing contractor (subcontractor) under supervision by the Excavation Director;
- Have more small test trenches dug by the Curio archaeologists;
- Will be dug by hand by archaeologists if those test trenches show more archaeological remains.

Blue Area

This area is less sensitive than the red area but still may contain archaeological remains.

Archaeological monitoring will take place here with an archaeologist observing machine excavations.

Therefore:

- No breaking of existing ground should commence without the presence of an archaeologist from Curio Projects or a sign-off of the area;
- An archaeologist from Curio Projects needs to be present once slab or hard surfaces have been lifted. Any exposed or excavated area will be assessed by the archaeologist to determine if they contain archaeological remains that require further recording;
- If there are some archaeological remains it may be necessary for the archaeologist to stop the work and record what has been exposed. This time may vary from only some minutes to a day;

Green Area (Unexpected Finds Area)

This area has been tested and was found to be heavily disturbed by previous development, sometimes associated with the building of the current school and construction associated with the Cahill Expressway. Nevertheless, it may still hold some archaeological remains which will be subject to an Unexpected Finds protocol, set out below.

9.3.3. Unexpected Finds

It is possible that types of archaeological features other than those discussed above are exposed during the project works. If any unexplained structures, wells, bottle dumps etc are found the best

approach is to stop work and notify the site supervisor who will contact Curio Projects. An archaeologist will be 'on-call' to advise and if required come down and take a look.

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE ANY SUSPECTED ARCHAEOLOGY OR HERITAGE ITEMS FROM THE LOCATION WHERE EXPOSED BEFORE AN ARCHAEOLOGIST HAS INSPECTED THEM. Please take pictures of the items (even phone pictures are ok) or features in the location they were found. They can be forwarded to the archaeologist, through Lendlease project manager, so they can determine if the items or features need to be inspected and recorded. There may be a brief, localised halt to the works so the archaeologist can attend site, inspect the items in the ground, photograph and record them, and advise on the best way to proceed with works.

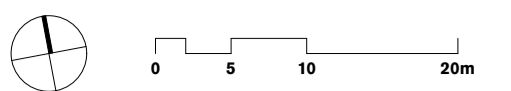
- Keep a sharp eye out for changes in the colour or compaction of the soil, or a large or unusual number of artefacts and notify Lendlease and/or the archaeologists.
- If you come across any fragile artefacts such as shell, bone or leather, stop work and get the archaeologist to inspect the area, as sometimes these items must be handled in a special way.

9.3.4. Construction That May Affect Archaeology

Proposed construction works which may affect archaeology within the site include:

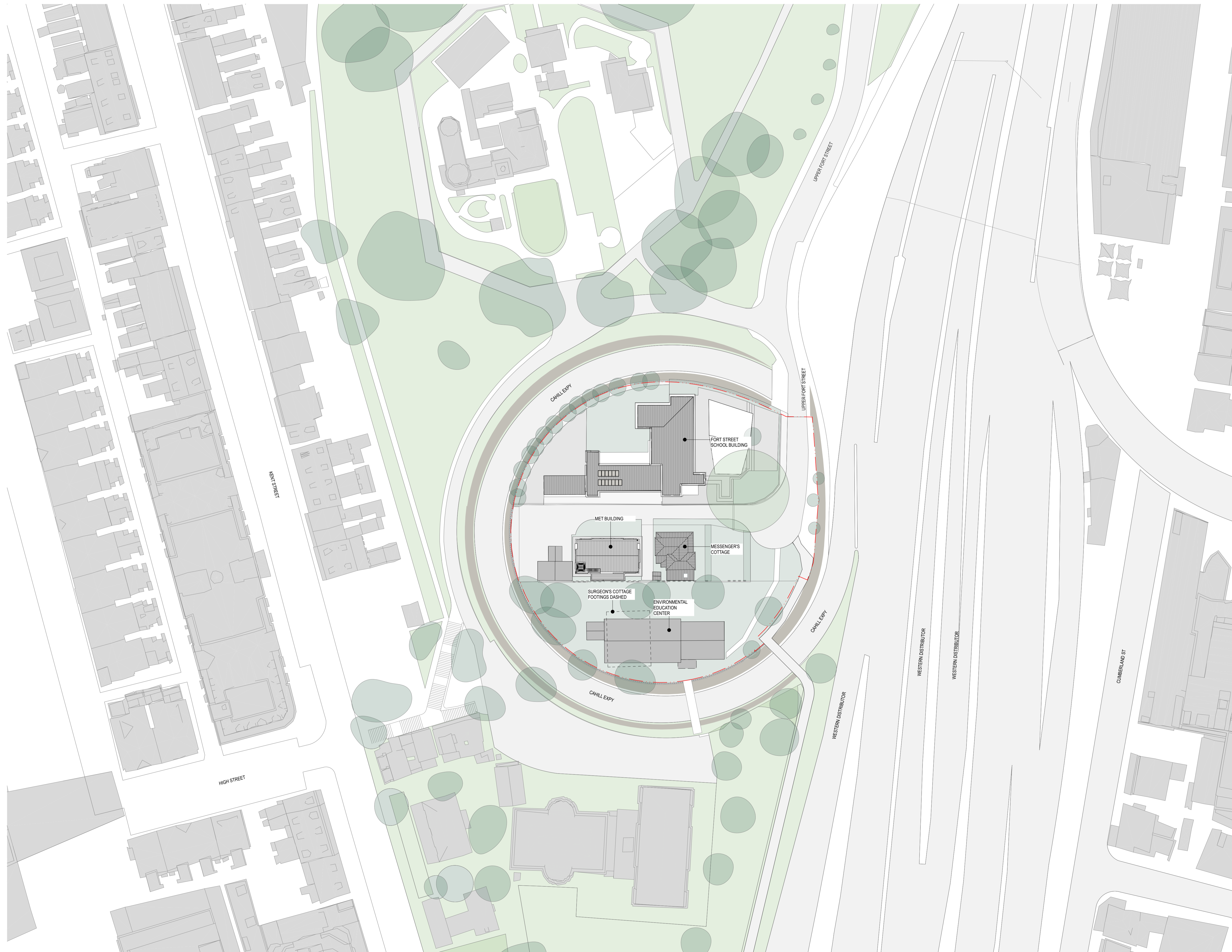
- Demolition of existing buildings (a specific demolition plan has been developed for the site due to its archaeological sensitivity see Section 9.2);
- Cuts for grading;
- Service trenches;
- Piling;
- Bulk excavation;
- Most work that requires excavation below existing ground levels.

9.4. Appendix 4 High Resolution Images of Section 5 Impacts



GENERAL NOTES
 ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.
 ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM.
 DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
 USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

Legend



c.f Figure 5.1

07	22/1/21	Contract Set Issue	AWY
06	21/10/20	100% DD Documentation	AWY
05	8/10/20	DRAFT 100% DD Documentation Issue	AWY
04	29/9/20	Detailed Design Phase, 50% Documentation	AWY
03	12/6/20	Schematic Design Initiatives - ECI VM Phase Submission	AWY
02	5/5/20	Preliminary for Coordination	AWY
01	18/12/19	Preliminary Schematic Design	CTK
rev	date	name	by
			chk

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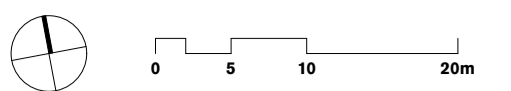
project
 Fort Street Public School
 Observatory Hill
 Sydney NSW 2000

title
Existing Site Plan Existing

scale 1:500 @ A1 first issued 18/12/19

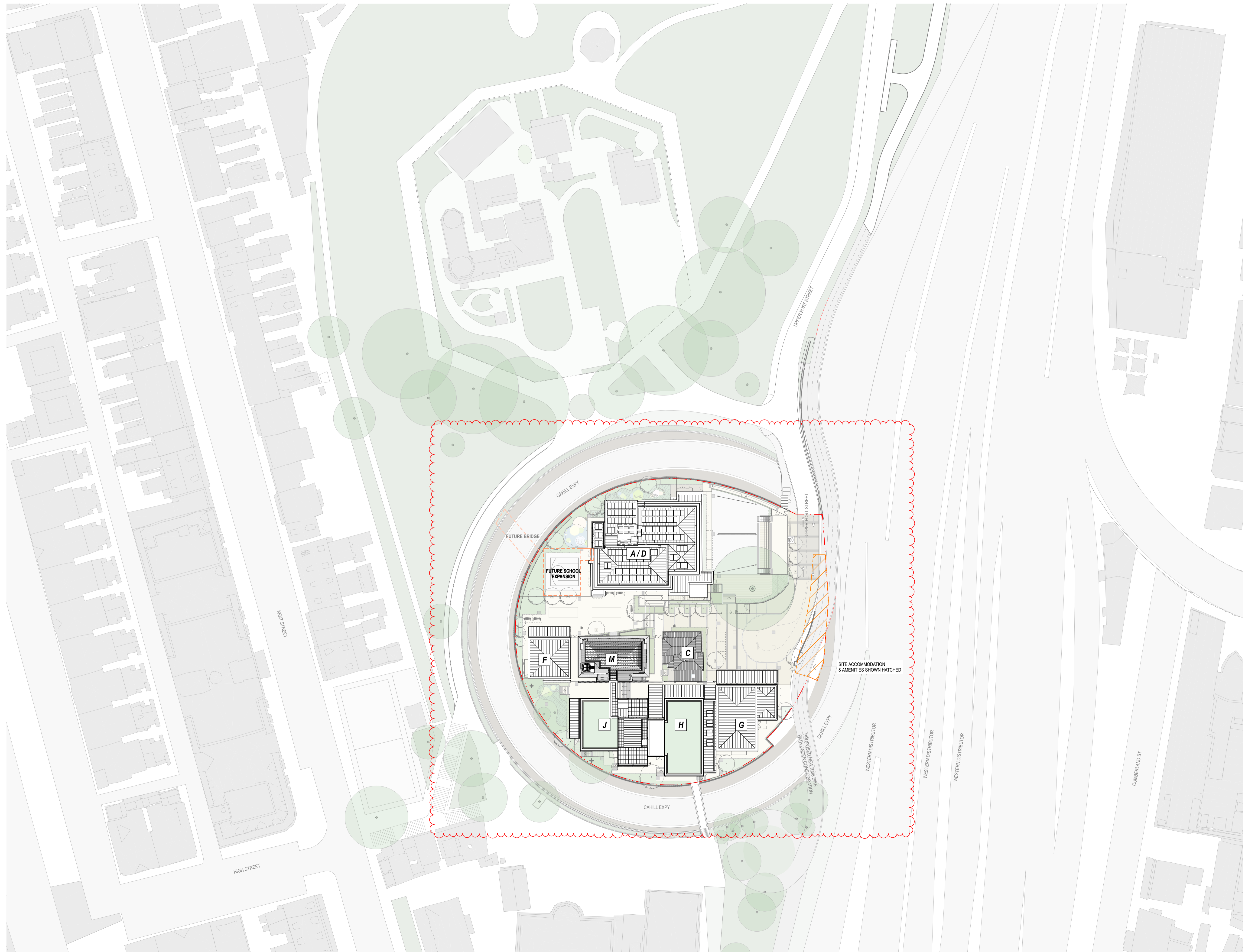
project code sheet no. revision
FSS AR_DRG_011000 07

CONTRACT SET



GENERAL NOTES
 ○ ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS
 ○ SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE
 CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.
 ○ ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM.
 ○ DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
 ○ USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

Legend



c.f Figure 5.2

06	22/1/21	Contract Set Issue	06.1	Update	AWY
05	21/10/20	100% DD		Documentation	AWY
04	29/9/20	Detailed Design Phase		60% Documentation	AWY
03	12/6/20	Schematic Design		Initiatives - ECI VM Phase Submission	AWY
02	5/6/20	Preliminary for Coordination			AWY
01	18/12/19	Preliminary Schematic Design			CTK
rev	date	name			by chk

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project
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 Sydney NSW 2000

title
Site Plan Proposed

scale 1:500 @ A1 first issued 18/12/19

project code sheet no. revision

FSS AR_DRG_020000 06

CONTRACT SET