ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

BISHOP'S REGISTRY SITE

43 WOLFE STREET

NEWCASTLE

October 1998

Prepared for EJE Town Planning

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SECTION 1.0
PRECIS OF THE REPORT

1.1 The Investigation

The subject of this investigation is the archaeological resource which may be contained within the land at 43 Wolfe Street Newcastle, the site of the proposed Anglican Bishop's Registry. This property has been identified in the Archaeological Management Plan for the city to be one of potential significance. The principal objectives of this work are to determine if there are archaeological issues to be addressed in the course of future development and, if so, the most appropriate means of managing them.

1.2 Historical Framework

The study area first was the site of a road that led to the church which was built on this ridge overlooking the town in 1817. The road appears to have been removed by 1822 at which time Surveyor Henry Dangar imposed an orderly grid pattern over the small settlement allowing for 190 town allotments. The study area encompasses Lots 122 and 123 of this plan and these were acquired by the Church in 1837 as part compensation for the acquisition of some glebe lands by the military. The site was reserved for a parsonage presumably to replace the older building of this purpose. It was still nominated for this intended use in c. 1845 and continued to be so into the 1870s with no evidence to show that it was put to any purpose until the construction of a two-storey house known as Glen Ayr on the land probably in the mid to later 1880s; the precise date is uncertain. Built on behalf of the Church the house was first leased as a private residence but was resumed as a home for the Dean and his family in 1916. Successive Deans, Church organists and other clergy occupied the house until it was demolished at some time between 1962 and 1964. The present Vestry was constructed on the site in the same period.

1.3 The Archaeological Resource

No physical investigation has been made of this site and there is no geo-technical information to provide some illustration of the sub-profile. The conclusions made in this report, therefore, are untested with respect to the predictive resource. It has been concluded on the basis of archival evidence and physical inspection that;

- some evidence may survive of the pre-settlement environment at depth in the profile but it is likely to be considerably disturbed if not completely removed by the impact of later work;
- evidence of an early nineteenth century road might also survive at depth on the southern boundary of the site but it is likely to have been extensively disturbed if not destroyed by the impact of the construction of service wings and the introduction of services for Glen Ayr in the later part of the nineteenth century;
• some evidence of those service wings and out-buildings may survive on the southern portion of the site. The demolition of these elements, which preceded the removal of the house, may not have been as comprehensive as that of the main building although the impact of that later work is likely to have disturbed what remained;

• it is unlikely that substantial elements of the principal house of Glen Ayr survive within the site. The demolition and construction processes associated with this building and the present Vestry appear to have been comprehensive and destructive. Any elements which may have survived are likely to be severely fragmented;

• the only identifiable elements of the nineteenth century landscape are the retaining wall along Wolfe Street and the path curving up the western side of the hill from this street to the residential level. There is little likelihood that any other elements survive within the site.

• the site may contain some portable relics or artefacts either singly or as groups. This evidence also is likely to have been disturbed by the impact of later work.

1.4 Cultural Significance

This site has a very long association with the Anglican Church in Newcastle beginning with its incidental association as part of the approach to the Church built in 1817, through its acquisition in 1837, development in the 1880s and long term use as both an investment and ecclesiastic residence. It contributes towards documenting the administrative, domestic and financial requirements and activities of the Church and thus has historical significance.

Apart from its specific associations with the Anglican Church this house was a landmark and had some aesthetic significance although it was not especially rare or fine for its time and setting. It was typical and representative of its class.

The associations of the site with the Church now are expressed through the presence of the Vestry built in 1962. The nineteenth century occupation has very little above ground evidence to provide a witness to that longer period of occupation and sub-surface evidence which remains from the house and its out-buildings is likely to be disturbed or removed through the impact of later work. Thus the earlier associations of the place with its occupants is likely to be poorly expressed through fabric. As an information resource whatever remains in the ground is unlikely to provide any more or new information to that which is provided by documentary sources. It has limited scientific significance.

The ability of the resource to realise any aspect of significance has certainly been compromised by the processes of demolition and rebuilding which have occurred on the site. The site is considered to have low archaeological significance.
1.5 Management

It is proposed to demolish the existing Vestry and redevelop the entire site. A new building is to be constructed which will be used as a Bishop’s Registry and Dean’s Office. The work will encompass excavation of a large portion of the property. This work will inevitably disturb any relics which remain within it of the nineteenth century residence, its out-buildings, services, features and artefacts. In consideration of these facts and the significance of the resource it is recommended that an Excavation Permit is applied for with a recommended programme of archaeological monitoring during the course of excavation with provisions for recording any substantial and important evidence which may be revealed during the course of that work.

As well as the implementation of the work on site it is a condition of the permit that all archaeological investigation is documented, that all relics retrieved from the site are curated to professional standards and that a complete report of the programme is lodged with the Heritage Office, the local council and a suitable archival repository. Those responsible for disturbing significant relics are responsible for their long term maintenance. The permit application requires clear identification of a future repository for any relics which may be retrieved and retained from the site.

It is recommended that:

- application is made to the Heritage Council of NSW for an Excavation Permit with provisions for monitoring and, if required, investigation and recording of significant relics;

- provision is made for a suitable repository for relics which may be retrieved from the site during the course of excavation.
SECTION 2.0
THE INVESTIGATION

2.1 The Study Area and Subject

The subject of this investigation is the archaeological resource which may be contained within the property proposed for the Anglican Bishop’s Registry at Newcastle. The site is located on Wolfe Street within the block bound by King, Newcomen, Church and Wolfe Streets. The subject area is located approximately in the centre of the street frontage its address being 43 Wolfe Street. The land to the north is vacant and the land to the south is occupied by a row of terraces. To the east is Christ Church Cathedral and Cathedral Park. The study area is partly occupied by a brick-built house, used as a Vestry, and includes some garden features and an area of open land partly used for storage.

The investigation broadly encompasses the European "heritage" values of this site with respect to a possible archaeological resource. Heritage values are understood to mean the appreciation of and value placed upon the resource by contemporary society in terms of the criteria expressed in the Burra Charter and formalised by the Heritage Office of NSW. Archaeological evidence, or relics, is defined by the Heritage Act of NSW to be physical evidence (structures, features, soils, deposits and portable artefacts) that provide evidence of the development of NSW, of non-Aboriginal origin and fifty or more years in age.

2.2 Status of the Site

The site has not been the subject of any prior archaeological investigation or assessment, however, it is listed as an item requiring archaeological assessment in the City-wide Heritage Review - Archaeological Report (Item No. 129 - Lots 122 and 123 Wolfe Street, Newcastle). Relics within the land would be subject to the requirements of the Heritage Act of NSW.

The site has not been identified as an item of Environmental Heritage in the Hunter Regional Environmental Plan (REP) (Heritage) 1989 but it is included in The Hill Heritage Conservation Area. Newcastle LEP 1987.

The study area is the subject of a Heritage Impact Statement prepared by EJE Town Planning in July 1998.

2.3 Methodology

This report has been prepared in accordance with the principles established by the Heritage Office of New South Wales presented in "Archaeological Assessment Guidelines" (Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996).
2.4 Objectives and Tasks

The principal objectives of the work have been to identify whether there is an archaeological issue to be addressed prior to or during the course of redevelopment. This report identifies what may be retained in the ground as an archaeological resource, the significance of that material and the most appropriate means of managing it in the event of it being disturbed during the course of future development. To this end the following tasks have been undertaken:

- primary and secondary historical research sufficient to determine the physical development of this site;
- a site inspection;
- a determination of the probable archaeological resource;
- an evaluation of cultural significance with reference to standard criteria;
- recommendations for management strategies;
- complete documentation of the programme to standards acceptable to Council and the Heritage Office of NSW.

2.5 Authorship, Client and Acknowledgements

This report has been written and partly researched by Wendy Thorp. It was commissioned by EJE Town Planning on behalf of the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle. The work draws on both primary and secondary sources including information supplied by EJE Town Planning. A full bibliography is included in this report at Section 7.0.

Figure: The Study Area
SECTION 3.0
HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section presents evidence derived from archival sources which is used to describe the evolution and occupation of the study area. This description provides the basis for assessing what may be retained in the ground as archaeological evidence of that development as well as providing a context for determining the significance of that resource.

The archival information is presented in several sections which are:

- The Pre-European Environment
- Alienation
- Vacancy
- Residential Development: Private and Ecclesiastic
- Demolition and Redevelopment
Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Bishop's Registry Site, Newcastle

3.1 The Pre-European Environment

The land within the study area was located at the edge of a steep ridge that provided a natural boundary to the early town of Newcastle. Early plans show it to be on a spine of this ridge jutting to the north. Later this elevation would be exploited for various civic buildings including the Commandant's residence, windmills and navigation devices. As well the hill provided excellent coastal views and caught the sea-breezes making it a desirable residential location (1).

There is little specific evidence for the native environment which existed here prior to European settlement but several panoramic views of the town suggest a mixture of low brush and native grasses, some taller tree stands and rock outcrops. Most of the serviceable timber is likely to have been removed during the early years of the new settlement.

Figure: "Outline of the Town of Newcastle Showing the Church and Burial Ground", 1831, shows position of study area in relation to the ridge (SAONSW AO Map 2072)
3.2 Alienation

The haphazard convict settlement that was the genesis of Newcastle between 1804 and 1823 was replaced by an orderly town grid imposed by Surveyor Henry Dangar in 1822/23. By that time though several of the town landmarks already had been constructed including the first church on the present Cathedral site. This was built in 1817. This church with its cemetery adjoining it to the north is seen on the town plan of Newcastle in 1818 to have been approached by a road that passed the cemetery and came up to the church on its western side through or on the boundary of the study area (1). Plans of 1822 appear to indicate that this road had been removed possibly in anticipation of Dangar's work (2).

In his town plan Dangar made provision for 190 town allotments arranged about a central market place, Church and Government reserves which provided a wide and open central axis through the town. The study area occupies Lots 122 and 123 of that town plan directly west of the Church and its cemetery (3).

The lots were offered on leasehold terms of twenty-one years but there is no evidence to show that the study area was acquired or put to any use before its acquisition by the Church in 1837.

Figure: James Meehan “Plan of the Town of Newcastle 1818” (SAONSW AO Map83)
3.3 Vacancy

In 1837 the Church acquired these lots as part compensation for the acquisition by the military of some of the Glebe lands to the south. The estimated value of each lot was thirty-one pounds indicating that they were probably in an undeveloped if cleared state (1).

The site was reserved by the Church as a site for a parsonage presumably to replace the building for that purpose which existed to the south-east of the Church. The lots were described in this manner on a survey of c. 1845 (2) but there is no evidence to show that any use was made of the land for this or any other purpose for many years. A plan of the town in 1857 shows the site to be still vacant (3) as does another town plan of 1870 (4). It was still described as a "site for parsonage" in 1873. A birds-eye view of Newcastle in 1874 appears to show the site to be vacant between the blocks developed on either side of it (5).

Figure: Survey of c.1840-50 showing site reserved for parsonage (LHM c333.3/90)

Wendy Thorp for EJE Town Planning
3.4 Residential Use: Private and Ecclesiastic

The precise date for when the study area was first developed is unclear. Generally accepted to be in the 1880s, specifically 1887, there is no primary documentary evidence for the date. At best it may be said that it was built on by 1889 at which time it is shown on an artist’s view of the town (1). Certainly constructed on behalf of the Church who still owned the land, if the new building was intended for use as a parsonage as the land had long been earmarked for, it was not used for that purpose. It was leased for the entire remaining years of the nineteenth century to a Mr John Ash as a private residence (2).

Known as "Glen Ayr" the house is recorded on a number of surveys and images of the 1880s and 1890s. It is shown to be a two-storey building oriented to the views to the north. An L-shaped verandah wrapped around the north-western corner ending at a break-front on the north-eastern corner. A substantial bay window faced Wolfe Street. Attached to the back was an L-shaped service wing. The stables and one other out-building were located in the south-eastern corner of the site. A fence enclosed a yard associated with them. One other out-building, a shed, was located in the north-eastern corner of the site. Formal steps led from the front verandah down the site which was fenced from its northern neighbour Mulimbah Cottage. A fence also ran along the entire Wolfe Street frontage with the distinctive curved path, still evident today, leading up to it from the street (3).

A Gibbs and Shallard engraving of the later nineteenth century shows the house set in a cleared and fenced plot with no evidence of a garden. By the twentieth century it was surrounded by a dense tree and shrub cover.

By the early years of the new century Mr Ash no longer resided at Glen Ayr. Drainage plans identify a Mr James Ash as an agent acting on behalf of Mrs Mary Hand who, presumably, sub-let the property from Mr Ash (4). These plans show no additions or changes to the property as those recorded in the nineteenth century.

In 1916 Mr Ash's lease was paid out by the Church at a cost of 420 pounds and the site was vacated by him and his tenant. The action was brought about by the Church's need for a new Deanery; the building for that purpose had been pressed into service for the Girls' Grammar School (5).

Before the Dean and his family could move into the house it required a substantial programme of renovations and additions and these were carried out between 1916 and 1918 at a cost of over 343 pounds (6). When the work was concluded Dean Henry Kingsley Archdall moved in and he and his family occupied Glen Ayr to 1919. Between 1919 and 1928 the house was home to Dean Horace Crotty and it also was used for administrative purposes. Dean Crotty was succeeded by Dean Johnson who resided in the house until 1932 at which time he moved to the new Deanery, "Berkeley" (7).
After the Deans of the Church had acquired their new residence the old home of Glen Ayr was let to the Church organist for two pounds per week for a year (8).

By the later 1930s the house was in considerable disrepair the Church finances being inadequate to meet its ongoing needs. Demolition and sale were both considered but at the behest of Dean Thomas Armour the house was retained and repaired so that it was fit to be occupied as a residence (9). The house continued to serve as the home of the Church organist until its demolition in 1962.

Figure: *Detail metropolitan survey - Glen Ayr in 1896* (ML M3 811.251/1 Sheet 8)
Figure: Newcastle in 1889 showing Glen Ayr (NRPL)
3.5 Demolition

By the 1960s Glen Ayr was again in disrepair and an inspection of the place showed it to be nearly beyond repair (1). The building had served the Church well for many years but had been a constant drain on its limited finances. The decision was made to demolish it which was supported by the City Council (2). Some time prior to this decision most of the out-buildings and the L-shaped service wing at the back of the house had been demolished (3). The old house was demolished between 1962 and 1964 at which time the present Vestry, also named Glen Ayr, was constructed on the site.
SECTION 4.0
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

4.1 The Site

4.1.1 Topography

The topography of the site, a steep incline from a high point at the south to the lower point in the north, remains much as it was in the nineteenth century and is particularly evident from Wolfe Street. The flattened building platform that occupies the study area has been artificially created to accommodate both the earlier and present Glen Ayr.

4.1.2 Structures, Services and Relics

Relatively few structures, services and features have occupied the study area. The earliest was a road that led to the western side of the church and may have occupied a portion of the southern boundary.

The nineteenth century Glen Ayr is well documented on several surveys as is its relative position to the present Vestry. The house occupied the level area to the south-west of the present house. This area is now partly covered by a storage compound. There is no evidence to be seen on the ground that provides any indication that foundations or other evidence from this building remains below the surface.

There is one small section of paving or foundation on the southern boundary that may have come from the L-shaped wing that was attached to the back of the house. There is no visible evidence of any of the stables or any other out-building or service which is known to have occupied this portion of the site. This wing and the several out-buildings were demolished before the house. The construction of the present Vestry is likely to have removed any remnant evidence of a shed which is known to have existed in the north-eastern corner of the site although this also had been removed before the demolition of the nineteenth century residence.

The only obvious feature of the nineteenth century residence is the curved path that leads from Wolfe Street to the upper level of the site. This, along with the stone retaining wall on Wolfe Street, is seen on nineteenth century surveys. There is no evidence of the formal stairs that led down the hill from Glen Ayr. Their proximity to the new house suggests that they were likely to have been removed during the construction of that house or before; they are not shown on a drainage diagram of 1962.

The site contains very small and finely broken fragments of glass, ceramics and building materials that certainly derived from the house. The condition of these materials suggests that the work associated with the demolition of the building and the subsequent construction of the new Vestry was particularly destructive and thorough.
4.2 Geo-Technical Evidence

No cores have been taken in this area. The extent and condition of the underlying strata is unknown.

4.3 Factors Affecting the Retention of Archaeological Evidence

In summary it may be concluded that the principal factors which are likely to have had an impact on the retention or otherwise of archaeological material on this site are:

• initial clearance of the pre-settlement environment;
• the construction of a road to the church between 1817 and 1822;
• actions taken to regularise the topography to provide for a level building platform;
• the demolition of the service wings and buildings at an unknown time in the twentieth century and prior to the demolition of the main house;
• the demolition of the house in 1962-64 and the construction of the present Vestry at the same time. The demolition and construction processes appear to have been thorough and destructive.

4.4 The Predictive Resource

A determination of a potential archaeological resource identifies all the possible evidence that could have accumulated from the entire period of development of a subject site taking into consideration those factors which may have acted to remove or reduce that evidence. How comprehensive that assessment may be is entirely dependent on the detail provided by the primary archival evidence. The latter has been presented in preceding sections. From that evidence the following sites or types of evidence have been identified which could be found within the land at 43 Wolfe Street Newcastle. It may be concluded that:

• some evidence may survive of the pre-settlement environment at depth in the profile but it is likely to be considerably disturbed if not completely removed by the impact of later work;
• evidence of an early nineteenth century road might also survive at depth on the southern boundary of the site but it is likely to have been extensively disturbed if not destroyed by the impact of the construction of service wings and the introduction of services for Glen Ayr in the later part of the nineteenth century;
• some evidence of those service wings and out-buildings may survive on the southern portion of the site. The demolition of these elements which preceded the house may not have been as comprehensive as that of the main building although the impact of that later work is likely to have disturbed what remained;
Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Bishop's Registry Site, Newcastle

- it is unlikely that substantial elements of the principal house of Glen Ayr survive within the site. The demolition and construction processes associated with this building and the present Vestry appear to have been comprehensive and destructive. Any elements which may have survived are likely to be severely fragmented;

- the only identifiable elements of the nineteenth century landscape are the retaining wall along Wolfe Street and the path curving up the western side of the hill from this street to the residential level. There is little likelihood that any other elements survive within the site.

- the site may contain some portable relics or artefacts either singly or as groups. This evidence also is likely to have been disturbed by the impact of later work.

Figure: Footings southern boundary
SECTION 5.0
CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Evaluation Criteria

"Heritage significance", "cultural significance" and "cultural value" are all terms used to describe an item's value or importance to our own society. This value may be contained in the fabric of the item, its setting and its relationship to other items, the response that the item stimulates in those who value it now and in the historical records that allow us to understand it in its own context. An assessment of what is significant is not static. Significance may increase as more is learnt about the past and as items become rare, endangered or are found to document and illustrate aspects that have acquired a new recognition of importance.

Determining cultural value is at the basis of all planning for places of historic value. A clear determination of significance permits informed decisions for future planning that will ensure that the expressions of significance are retained, enhanced or at least are minimally impacted upon. A clear understanding of the nature and degree of significance will determine the parameters for and flexibility of any future development.

An historical analysis provides the context for assessing significance. This analysis is presented in Section 3.0. An assessment of significance is made by applying standard evaluation criteria to the facts of the item’s development and associations. These criteria are divided into two categories:

- Nature of Significance
- Comparative Significance

The four basic criteria used in the nature of significance category are those of Evolution and Associations (Historic), Creative and Technical Accomplishment (Aesthetic), Community Esteem (Social) and Research Potential (Scientific). Comparative significance is assessed according to rarity or representative values.

Items have value if they meet at least one of the nature of significance criteria and are good examples of either or both of the comparative criteria.
5.2 Assessment of Significance

This site has a very long association with the Anglican Church in Newcastle beginning with its incidental association as part of the approach to the Church built in 1817 through its acquisition in 1837, development in the 1880s and long term use as both an investment and ecclesiastic residence. It contributes towards documenting the administrative, domestic and financial requirements and activities of the church and thus has historical significance.

Apart from its specific associations with the Anglican Church this house was a landmark and had some aesthetic significance although it was not especially rare or fine for its time and setting. It was typical and representative of its class.

The associations of the site with the Church now are expressed through the presence of the Vestry built in 1962. The nineteenth century occupation has very little above ground evidence to provide a witness to that longer period of occupation and sub-surface evidence which remains from the house and its out-buildings is likely to be disturbed through the impact of later works. Thus the earlier associations of the place with its occupants is likely to be poorly expressed through fabric. As an information resource what ever remains in the ground is unlikely to provide any more or new information to that which is provided by documentary sources. It has limited scientific significance.

The ability of the resource to realise any aspect of significance has certainly been compromised by the processes of demolition and rebuilding which have occurred on the site. The site is considered to have low archaeological significance.
SECTION 6.0
MANAGEMENT

6.1 The Proposal

It is proposed to demolish the existing Vestry and redevelop the entire site. A new building is to be constructed which will be used as a Bishop's Registry and Dean's Office. The work will encompass excavation of a large portion of the property. This work will inevitably disturb any relics which remain within the site of the nineteenth century residence, its out-buildings, services, features and artefacts.

6.2 Management of the Archaeological Resource

This analysis has identified that the proposed development is likely to disturb relics which, although having low significance, will still need to be managed within the provisions of the Heritage Act of NSW. It will be necessary, therefore, for the proponents of the development to make application to the Heritage Council for an Excavation Permit prior to the commencement of the work. This is a provision of the Heritage Act which requires appropriate management of relics, even those of little or no significance, by those who will be responsible for their destruction or disturbance.

Management of archaeological relics can take one of several forms or combinations of those options. At the level of lowest impact is a "do-nothing" option. This is recommended when the relics are considered to have no significance or have been disturbed to such a degree that no meaningful information is likely to be retrieved through any form of exploitation.

The most intensive level of archaeological investigation is a comprehensive archaeological excavation of all or part of a site. This is recommended when an assessment has determined that a substantial resource of significant relics is likely to be retained in the ground and which, through detailed investigation, will provide a unique database. It requires a clear understanding of the pre-existing landscape and its relationship to contemporary features so that excavations may be placed with a degree of accuracy.

A third option of archaeological involvement can require a monitoring and recording programme that is undertaken during the course of the bulk excavation of a site. It is usually recommended when the assessment has indicated a substantial resource of some significance but for which the documentation is insufficient to allow informed and accurate decisions to be made for an archaeological excavation strategy, that is, the relationship of the former landscape and its improvements to the present cannot be resolved.

Occasionally a combination of the latter with a detailed archaeological investigation is recommended where the latter is undertaken on a part of the site and the remainder of evidence is retrieved during the course of the bulk excavation.
In the case of the site of the proposed Bishop's Registry it is recommended that an Excavation Permit is applied for with a recommended programme of archaeological monitoring during the course of excavation with provisions for recording any substantial and important evidence which may be revealed by that work.

As well as the implementation of the work on site it is a condition of the permit that all archaeological investigation is documented, that all relics retrieved from the site are curated to professional standards and that a complete report of the programme is lodged with the Heritage Office, the local council and a suitable archival repository. Those responsible for disturbing significant relics are responsible for their long term maintenance. The permit application requires clear identification of a future repository for any relics which may be retrieved and retained from the site.

It is recommended that:

- application is made to the Heritage Council of NSW for an Excavation Permit with provisions for monitoring and, if required, investigation and recording of significant relics;

- provision is made for a suitable repository for relics which may be retrieved from the site during the course of excavation.
SECTION 7.0
DOCUMENTATION

7.1 Endnotes

Section 3.1

1. Outline of the Town of Newcastle Showing the Church and Burial Ground 1831. SAONSW AO Map 3072.

Section 3.2

1. Plan of Newcastle 1818. SAONSW AO Map 83.

2. Draft of the Town of Newcastle 1822. SAONSW AO Map 80.

3. Plan of the Town of Newcastle Port Hunter 1823. SAONSW AO Map 81.

Section 3.3


2. Survey of Newcastle 1840-1850.

3. Plan of the City of Newcastle 1857.

4. Plan of City of Newcastle c. 1879. LHM B625.1

5. Illustration of Newcastle in 1874.

Section 3.4

1. View of Newcastle 1889


3. Metropolitan Detail Series Newcastle 1896 ML M3 811.251/1 Sheet 8.


6. Ibid.

7. Ibid., 107.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid., 114.

Section 3.5


2. Ibid.

Archaeological Assessment: Proposed Bishop’s Registry Site, Newcastle

7.2 Bibliography

7.2.1 Books and Reports

EJE Town Planning
*Heritage Impact Statement Bishop’s Registry*

Tim McCormack
*First Views of Australia*

Joan Murray
*The Vision Splendid Christ Church Cathedral A Parish History*

7.2.2 Maps and Plans

James Meehan
*Plan of the Town of Newcastle New South Wales 1818*
SAONSW AO Map 83.

*Draft of the Town of Newcastle 1822*
SAONSW AO Map 80.

*Plan of the Town of Newcastle Port Hunter 1823.*
SAONSW AO Map 81.

*Outline of the Town of Newcastle Showing the Church and Burial Ground 1831*
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*Survey of Newcastle 1840-1850*
LHM c 333.3/90 (Newcastle Library).

*Plan of the City of Newcastle 1857*
SAONSW AO Map 4405.

*Plan of the City of Newcastle c. 1870*
LHM B625.1 (Newcastle Library).

*Metropolitan Detail Series Newcastle 1896*
ML M3 811.251/1 Sheet 8.
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Hunter Water Board
*Drainage Plan 1911-1912*

Hunter Water Board
*Drainage Plan 25 September 1962.

7.2.3 Graphics

*Illustration of Newcastle in 1874*
NRPL

*View of Newcastle 1889*
NRPL