URBIS

DRAFT ABORIGINAL & HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN

Atlassian Central SSD-10405
8-10 Lee Street, Haymarket NSW 2000

Prepared for
ATLASSIAN
4 August 2021

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Urbis acknowledges the important contribution that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make in creating a strong and vibrant Australian society.

We acknowledge, in each of our offices, the Traditional Owners on whose land we stand.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This preliminary draft Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Research Design (the Draft ARD) has been prepared for a Response to Submissions package to DPIE for the Atlassian Central SSD-10405 development. The Draft ARD outlines a high-level methodology for a consolidated historical archaeological and Aboriginal archaeological test excavation program within the subject site at 8-10 Lee Street, Haymarket, based on the initial findings and recommendations of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (Urbis 2021) and Historical Archaeological Assessment (AMBS 2020).

Originally it was intended to undertake the consolidated test excavation program prior to receipt of SSD-10405 approval under a Section 60 approval, AHIP and Development Consent from the City of Sydney. However, given changes in program over time it is now expected that the test excavation program will be undertaken post-SSD-10405 approval in conjunction with or prior to early site works.

We have included at Section 1 a preliminary high-level estimate of our intended excavation program which has been developed in consultation with the project managers and contractor for the Atlassian Central development to ensure that the test excavation aligns with the early works Construction Certificate program. In particular, access to test underneath the Platform 0 portion of the subject site will not be available until completion of some staged early works, and accordingly, the proposed test excavation methodology needs to be staged to align with the works undertaken to access portions of the site for testing.

This Draft ARD and proposed test excavation program has been provided to DPIE for preliminary consideration only in response to submissions received. This Draft ARD and proposed test excavation program is subject to change following detailed ARD development post-SSD-10405 approval in collaboration with finalised construction methodology and Construction Certificate program. The finalised ARD will be updated following SSD-10405 approval and provided to Heritage NSW / DPC as required prior to commencement of test excavation.

The proposed test excavation program provides a summary of the intended test excavation program including how each stage of excavation aligns with the current (draft) Construction Certificate program, assumed excavation timeframes, and assumptions for interim and complete test excavation reporting to satisfy the anticipated Condition of Consent.

To facilitate the required staged test excavation program, we strongly recommend inclusion of a bespoke Condition of Consent with the SSD-10405 approval pertaining to required test excavation. The Condition should be worded to achieve the following outcomes, and we would be pleased to participate in discussions with the DPIE and Heritage NSW to achieve an appropriate Condition to facilitate this test excavation program.

- The condition should provide for the test excavation program to be undertaken in a staged approach as per the proposed methodology. It is impossible to access the area around Platform 0 until other site enabling works are undertaken in accordance with earlier Construction Certificate stages.
- The condition should provide for interim reporting sign off from Heritage NSW/DCP to allow for further stages of test excavation and site works to be undertaken in accordance with the construction methodology and Construction Certificate program.

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1. TEST EXCAVATION PROGRAM ASSUMPTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Originally it was intended to undertake the consolidated test excavation program prior to receipt of SSD-10405 approval under a Section 60 approval, AHIP and Development Consent from the City of Sydney. However, given changes in program over time it is now expected that the test excavation program will be undertaken post-SSD-10405 approval in conjunction with or prior to early site works.

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Table 1 – Proposed archaeological excavation program

Test Excavation Stage	Portion of subject area	Task	Assumed Timeframe	CC Stage	Reporting and Assumed Timeframe
1) Historical Archaeological Investigation	Lower Ground / Basement (Gate Gourmet)	<u>Historical Archaeological Test Excavation</u> The aim of the test trenches (Trench 1 & 2) is to determine the alignment and scale of the Asylum Building and integrity of the associated potential archaeological remains. The test trenches will be excavated to natural soil profiles. This testing will be monitored by Aboriginal archaeologists to identify potential Aboriginal objects. Methodology for Stage 1 will be in accordance with Scenario 1 provided in Section 3.5. **Note: Should Stage 1 historical archaeological testing in Trenches 1 and 2 confirm the presence of intact state significant features/structures/remains this will likely trigger a requirement for subsequent further excavation and salvage excavation. These additional excavations have the potential to extend beyond the boundaries of Trenches 1 and 2 into additional portions of the Lower Ground/Basement.**	4 weeks (concurrent with Stage 2 below) 4-8weeks (beyond the 4-week testing) Including consultation with DPC.	Post SSDA approval, pre CC 1A (Early Works and Heritage Shed Removal).	Provide preliminary findings short letter report to Department of Premier & Cabinet (DPC) within two weeks of end of excavation. DPC to review provide response/endorsement within two weeks of receipt of preliminary report to satisfy interim excavation stage and allow subsequent Construction Certificate stages to proceed. Formal excavation report to be prepared within 6 months of end of Stage 1.

Test Excavation Stage	Portion of subject area	Task	Assumed Timeframe	CC Stage	Reporting and Assumed Timeframe
2) Aboriginal Archaeological Investigation	Lower Ground / Basement (Gate Gourmet)	The controlled investigation and recovery of Aboriginal objects from historical fill (Trench 1 & 2) during historical archaeological excavation. Methodology for Stage 2 will be in accordance with Scenario 1 provided in Section 3.6.1. This Stage 2 is contingent on finding Aboriginal objects within Trench 1 & 2 during historical archaeological investigations.	Included in the above Stage 1 4-week period	Post SSDA approval, pre CC 1A (Early Works and Heritage Shed Removal).	Provide preliminary findings short letter report to DPC within two weeks of end of excavation. DPC to review provide response/endorsement within two weeks of receipt of preliminary report to allow Stage 3 to proceed and to satisfy interim excavation stage and allow subsequent Construction Certificate stages to proceed. Formal excavation report to be prepared within 12 months of end of Stage 3.
3) Aboriginal Archaeological Investigation	Lower Ground / Basement (Gate Gourmet)	Stage 3 is contingent on results of Stages 1 & 2 which will determine the necessity, location and extent of further test excavation throughout Lower Ground. Testing throughout remainder of Lower Ground area based on conclusions from Stages 1 & 2 above. Aboriginal archaeological test excavation utilising standard archaeological hand excavation of 1m x 1m test pits on a grid system in line with the requirements of the Code of Practice. Slab to be lifted by contractor. Salvage: should test excavation uncover Aboriginal objects or other archaeological resources, a salvage excavation methodology will	Minimum of 2 weeks (following Stages 1 & 2). This time frame can change considering the historical archaeological requirements if remains are discovered in Stage 1.	Post SSDA approval, pre CC 1A (Early Works and Heritage Shed Removal).	Provide preliminary findings short letter report to DPC within two weeks of end of excavation. DPC to review provide response/endorsement within two weeks of receipt of preliminary report to satisfy interim excavation stage and allow subsequent Construction Certificate stages to proceed. If Stage 3 required then input from this stage will also be included in the formal excavation report to be prepared within 12 months of end of Stage 2 (as per above Stage).

Test Excavation Stage	Portion of subject area	Task	Assumed Timeframe	CC Stage	Reporting and Assumed Timeframe
		be applied to investigate and salvage those resources in line with the Code of Practice and archaeological best practice. During the Aboriginal excavation should potential historical archaeological resources be identified then the Secondary ED will attend site to confirm the presence of historical resources and provide advice on further management. Methodology for Stage 3 will be in accordance with Scenario 3 provided in Section 3.6.3.			
4) Aboriginal Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation	Platform 0 Zone and in relation to Devonshire Street Tunnel demolition	Following piling against Platform 1 boundary, Aboriginal archaeological monitoring of the removal of overburden and imported fill throughout excavation and benching process, to identify the presence or absence of any original soil profile and potential Aboriginal objects. Methodology for Stage 4 will be in accordance with Scenario 2 provided in Section 3.6.2.	Minimum of 2 weeks. This time frame can change considering the historical archaeological requirements if remains are discovered in Stage 1.	Concurrently with works under CC 1b (Hazmat, Demolition, Piling/Shoring, Bulk Excavation) i.e. following CC1b being issued.	Provide preliminary findings short letter report to DPC within two weeks of end of excavation. DPC to review provide response/endorsement within two weeks of receipt of preliminary report to satisfy interim excavation stage and allow subsequent Construction Certificate stages to proceed. Input from this stage will also be included in the formal excavation report to be prepared within 12 months of end of Stage 2 (as per above Stage).

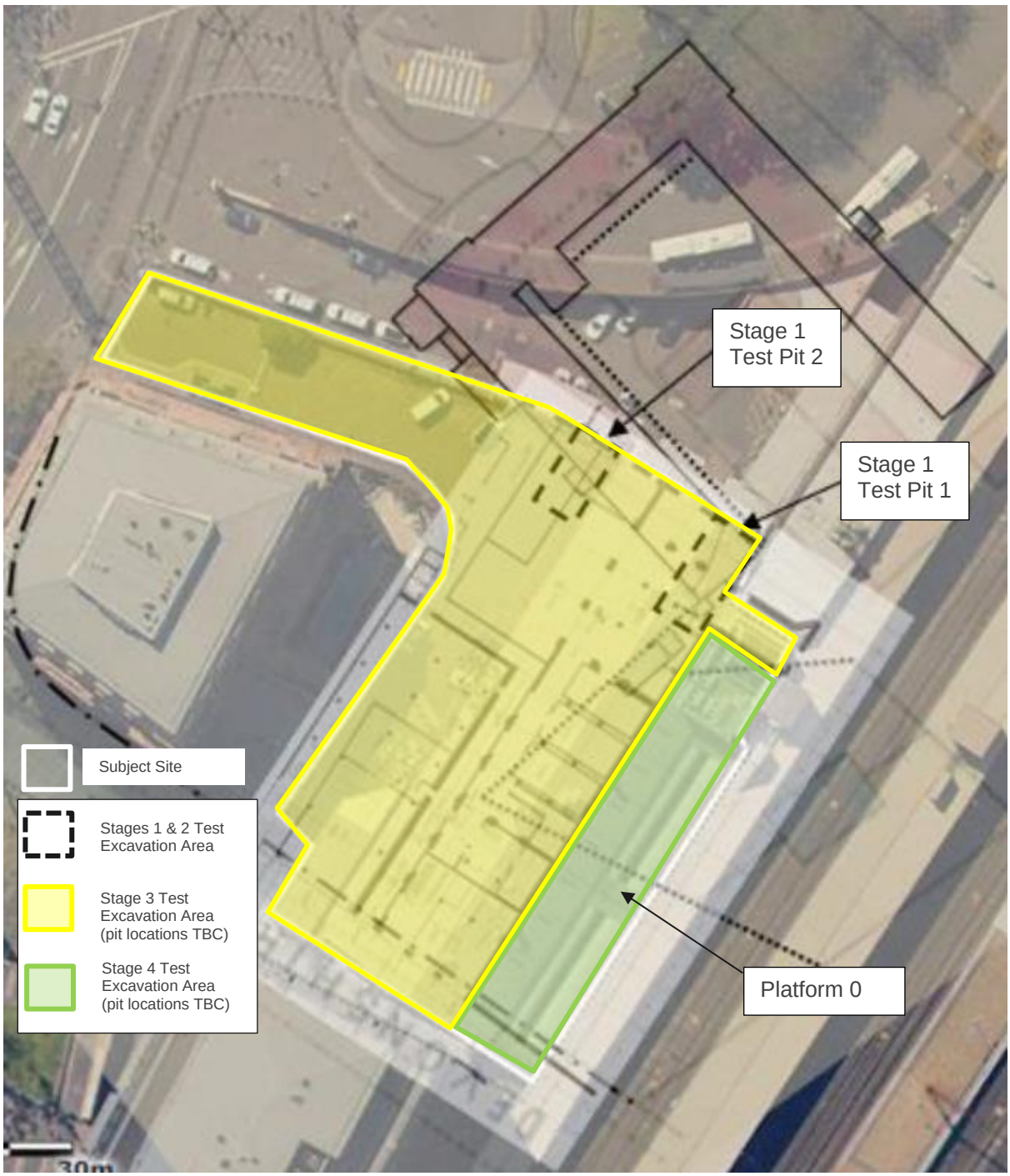


Figure 1 - Draft test excavation staging diagram

Source: AMBS 2021 with Urbis overlay

2. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

The following section has been adapted from the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment prepared by Urbis (2021) and Designing with Country Framework document prepared by Cox Inall Ridgeway (2020).

2.1. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.1.1. Introduction

This section outlines the following:

- Basic and extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) to confirm the presence or absence of recorded Aboriginal objects and/or places.
- Analysis of the archaeological context in line with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) including the review of previously conducted Aboriginal archaeological assessments within and in the wider vicinity of the subject site.
- Analysis of the landscape features of the subject site in line *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) to identify potential for sub-surface Aboriginal archaeological deposits.
- Analysis of the soil landscapes of the subject site to understand the impacts of historical land use and potential for any sub-surface Aboriginal archaeological resources that may be still present.
- How the geology, hydrology, flora and fauna and Aboriginal occupation relates to the Aboriginal Country to which it belongs.

2.1.2. Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Search

The AHIMS database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW and it is managed by the *Department of Planning, Industry and Environment* (DPIE) under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

A revised Extensive search of the AHIMS was carried out on the 2nd August 2021 (Client Service ID: 609458) for an area of approximately 4km by 4km.

Altogether 83 Aboriginal objects and no Aboriginal places were identified within the Extensive AHIMS search area.

Aboriginal objects are the official terminology in AHIMS for Aboriginal archaeological sites. From this point in the assessment forward the terms of ‘Aboriginal sites’, ‘AHIMS sites’ or ‘sites’ will be used to describe the nature and spatial distribution of archaeological resources in relation to the subject site.

Of the 83 sites identified, five were subsequently noted to be ‘not a site’ and have been excluded from the analysis.

The search results are discussed in Table 2 and included as Figure 2.

Table 2 – AHIMS search results (Client Service ID: 484505)

Site Type	Context	Number	Percentage
Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD)	Open	27	34.5
Artefact Scatter	Open	9	11.5
Midden	Open	7	9
Isolated Find	Open	4	5.1
Rock Engraving	Open	4	5.1
Shell Midden	Open	4	5.1
Shelter with Midden	Closed	3	3.8
Artefact Scatter with PAD	Open	3	3.8
Hearth	Open	2	2.6
Modified Tree	Open	2	2.6
Aboriginal Gathering (Tent Embassy)	Open	1	1.3
Artefact Scatter with Non-Human bone	Open	1	1.3
Burial and Historic place	Open	1	1.3
Grinding Groove	Open	1	1.3
Midden with Artefact	Open	1	1.3
Midden with Artefact and Ceramic	Open	1	1.3
Midden with Artefact and PAD	Open	1	1.3
Midden with Contact Site	Open	1	1.3
Shelter with Art	Closed	1	1.3
Shelter with Art and Artefact	Closed	1	1.3
Shelter with Midden and Art	Closed	1	1.3
Shelter with PAD	Closed	1	1.3
Water Hole	Open	1	1.3
Total	**N/A**	**78**	**100**

The closest registered sites to the subject site are listed below:

– AHIMS ID#45-6-3654 is an artefact scatter identified during the Central Station Metro works. The artefacts associated with this scatter were identified in intact Botany sands in the Tuggerah Soil Landscape, below platforms 13-15 approximately 140m east of the subject area. The site card provides scarce information as the excavations were still ongoing at time of submission. However

due to the works undertaken on site for the metro project, which have involved bulk excavation of the sands to cultural sterility, this site has likely been destroyed.

– AHIMS ID#45-6-2987 is an isolated find that was recovered from spoil removed from a post hole during an historical archaeological excavation at a construction site approximately 230m north west of the subject area. The artefact is a medial fragment of a large flake with retouch on all four edges. The site card identified that the artefact was believed to be redeposited in the 19th century or later during construction works, and that they intended to obtain an AHIP. The site was destroyed under AHIP 3506.

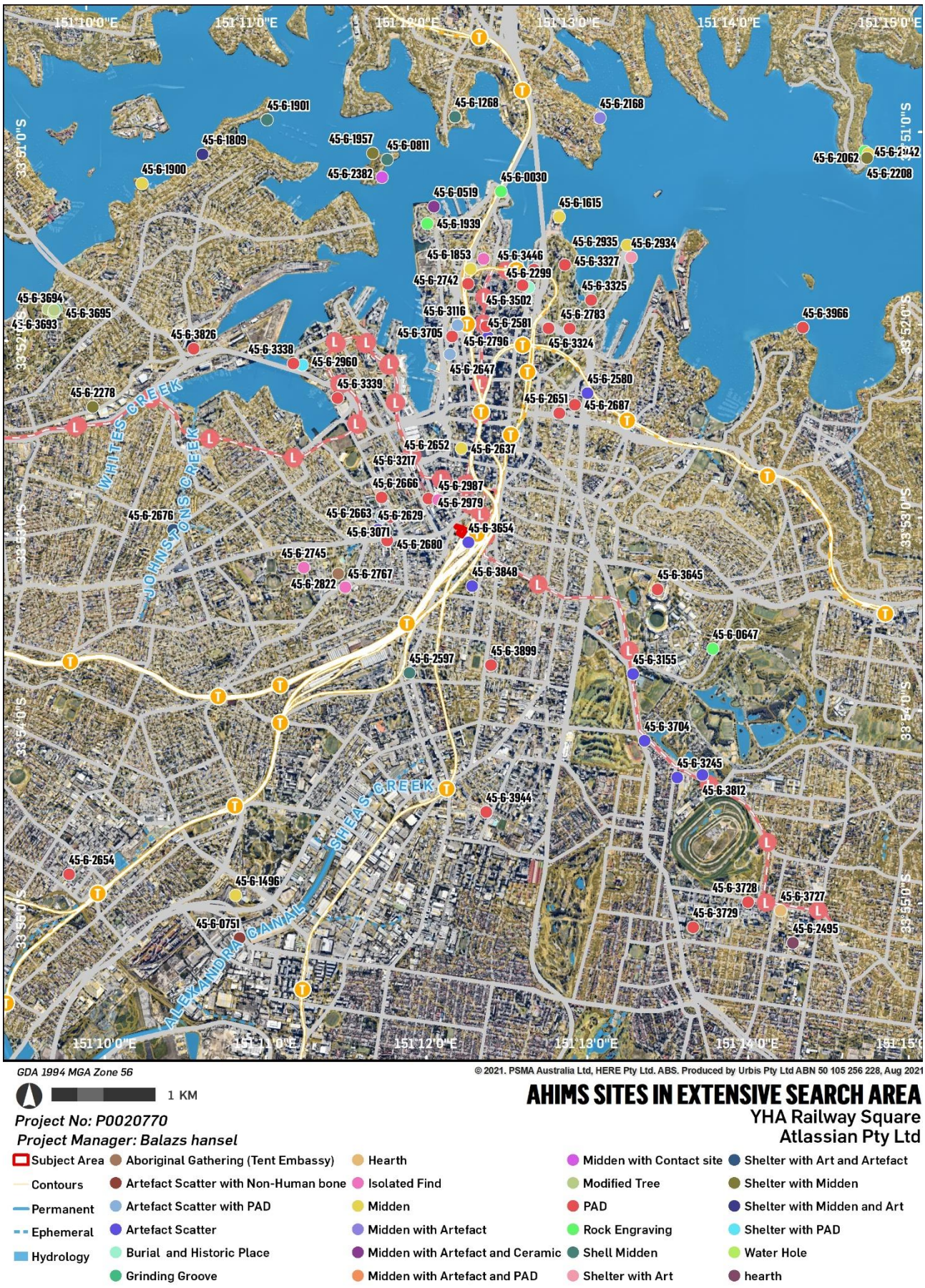
The types of sites identified reflect the landscape and environment of the search area. Generally open sites dominated the search results. Open sites comprised 89% (n=74) of site types identified, with closed sites comprising 11% (n=9).

Spatially, Aboriginal sites registered within the search area tend to be located around the coastline or in areas of high development. This is further reflected in the types of sites present. Site including PADs comprised 33% (n=27) of search results. PADs occur where there are intact natural soil profiles with the potential to retain archaeological materials. PADs are often registered in highly developed urban regions where any natural soil is encountered, owing to the high disturbance which occurred prior to the development of legislation protecting Aboriginal sites. The high percentage of registered PADs within the search area attests to the influence of disturbance and the potential that intact natural soils present in areas of high disturbance.

It is important to acknowledge that a number of artefact sites are high density (including AHIMS ID#45-6-3245 and AHIMS ID#45-6-3246). Artefacts generally attest to use, habitation and occupation of areas by Aboriginal people prior or post settlement.

Middens in both open and closed contexts, with or without associated materials, comprised 23% (n=19) of identified site types. Due to the nature of these sites, being comprised primarily of shell material or edible marine/estuarine species, they occur along coastlines or drainage lines.

The Hawkesbury sandstone which dominates The Rocks and Sydney coastal areas also impacts the type of sites present, with shelter and art/engraving sites depending on outcrops of sandstone. Sites reliant on sandstone comprised 14% (n=12) of site types identified within the search.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

1 KM

AHIMS SITES IN EXTENSIVE SEARCH AREA

YHA Railway Square
Atlassian Pty Ltd

Project No: P0020770
Project Manager: Balazs hansel

- Subject Area
- Contours
- Permanent
- Ephemeral
- Hydrology
- Aboriginal Gathering (Tent Embassy)
- Artefact Scatter with Non-Human bone
- Artefact Scatter with PAD
- Artefact Scatter
- Burial and Historic Place
- Grinding Groove
- Hearth
- Isolated Find
- Midden
- Midden with Artefact
- Midden with Artefact and Ceramic
- Midden with Artefact and PAD
- Midden with Contact site
- Modified Tree
- PAD
- Rock Engraving
- Shell Midden
- Shelter with Art
- Shelter with Art and Artefact
- Shelter with Midden
- Shelter with Midden and Art
- Shelter with PAD
- Water Hole
- hearth

Figure 2 – Registered AHIMS sites in the Extensive Search area

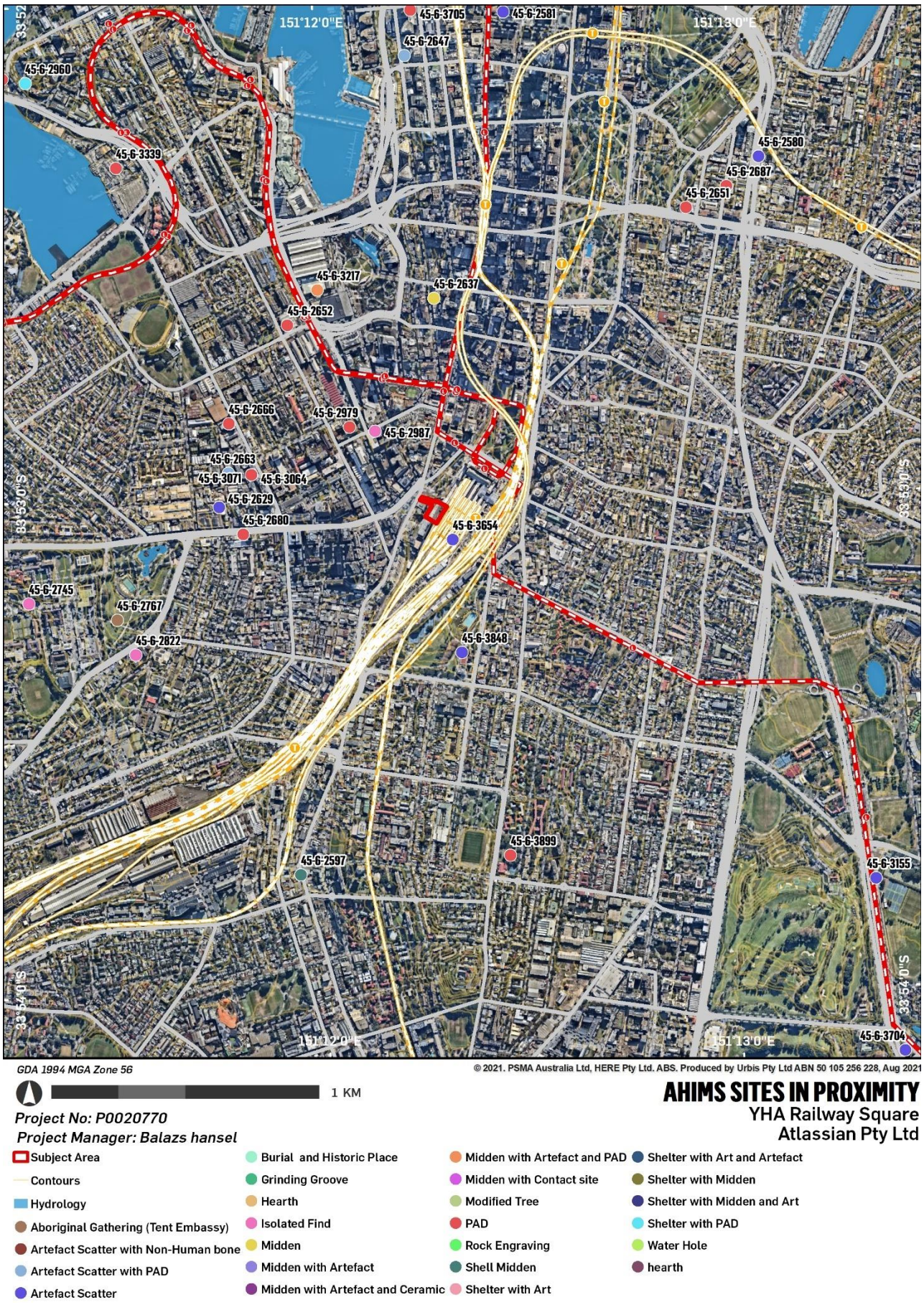


Figure 3 – Registered AHIMS sites in proximity to the Subject Site

2.1.3. Regional Archaeological Context

Previous archaeological assessments across the Cumberland Plain and the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) provide important data on Aboriginal archaeological site distribution and typology. An understanding of the archaeological landscape within the subject site can be developed from this analysis.

Aboriginal occupation in the Sydney region encompasses at least 20,000 years with dates of 13,000 before present (BP) at Shaws Creek in the Blue Mountain foothills; 11,000 BP for Mangrove Creek and Loggers Shelter and c. 20,000 BP at Burrill Lake on the NSW South Coast (Attenbrow 2002). The majority of sites in the Sydney region have been dated to within the last 3,000 to 5,000 years, with many researchers proposing that occupation intensity increased during this period. This apparent intensity of occupation may have been influenced by rising sea levels. By about 6,500 BP, seas had risen to their present levels. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples from sand sheet contexts in proximity to the Cooks River have indicated occupation to the late Pleistocene (McDonald 2005). Older occupation sites along the now submerged coastline would have been flooded, with subsequent occupation concentrating and utilising resources along the current coastlines and changing ecological systems in the hinterland and the Cumberland Plain (Attenbrow 2002).

These sites provide evidence that Aboriginal people were occupying this portion of Sydney prior to the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788. They also demonstrate this evidence continues to exist in some urban sites which contain remnant portions of the original soil profile. Based on these results, it is possible that similar evidence of Aboriginal occupation will also be present within original and/or intact topsoils throughout Sydney's CBD.

2.1.4. Local Archaeological Context

The subject site has been assessed by one previous Aboriginal archaeological assessment. This is discussed below.

The immediate and wider surroundings of the subject site have experienced various investigations. Brief summary and analysis of these reports are provided in Table 2 below.

Artefact Heritage, 2018. Former Inwards Parcel Shed, Central Station. Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence and Non-Aboriginal (Historic) Archaeological Assessment

In 2018, Artefact Heritage was engaged by Atlassian to prepare an archaeological assessment and Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for the current subject site (the Former Inwards Parcels Office). This assessment determined that the subject site had been subject to significant ground disturbance post-European settlement.

The Artefact assessment (2018) maintained that while the subject site was originally located within the 'sand hills' on the outskirts of the early colony, the expansion of the colony and establishment of the Benevolent Asylum had resulted in widespread landscape modification across the area. The third Central Station involved deep ground excavation for the construction of the Inwards Parcels Office basement and tunnels. Artefact argued that this ground disturbance would likely have removed any intact original soil surfaces within the subject site. Artefact (2018) argued that this was supported by excavations conducted in 2009 by Casey & Lowe approximately 25 metres to the north of the subject site which identified that European demolition layers overlaid sterile deposits of natural Botany sands.

Artefact surmised that due to the high level of disturbance, apparent depth of impacts associated with the Inwards Parcels Office and the third Central Station and the location of the subject site on the western edge of the Botany sand sheet, it is unlikely that earlier sand deposits would be located beneath current structures within the subject site. Artefact concluded that the subject site contained nil archaeological potential for Aboriginal cultural materials and recommended an unexpected finds policy be implemented.

Table 3 – Summary of previous Aboriginal archaeological assessments in the Sydney Central Business District

Report	Summary	Analysis	Key learnings
1985, R. J. Lampert. Marty Bond Store.	Archaeological excavation report for midden site, AHIMS ID#45-6-0519. This midden was located below the Marty Bond Store, beneath part of the rubble floor. Flaked stone was identified in a lens of dark brown, compact sand. Ceramic pieces were also identified within the midden on level 6, suggesting that Aboriginal use of the midden continued into the historic period. This excavation resulted in the identification of 392 stone artefacts within the midden.	• Early example of archaeological investigation revealing an extensive Aboriginal archaeological resource within the context of a moderate-highly disturbed urban area.	• It is considered unlikely that middens will occur within the subject site on the basis of the landscape features present.
1990, V. Attenbrow. Port Jackson Stage 1.	Attenbrow provided a method for the distinguishing between midden and middens with stone artefacts – where shell is the dominant material, sites were recorded as middens. Where stone artefacts outnumbered visible shell, the site was recorded as having archaeological deposit. In general, Attenbrow established an in-depth system for the recording of Aboriginal sites, in particular middens and artefact scatters, and processes for distinguishing the number of sites. This assessment established an early standard for the detailed archaeological recording of Aboriginal sites in the Sydney basin context. Attenbrow's assessment resulted in the correct recording of 369 sites with midden or deposit within the Port Jackson Catchment. 126 of these are open middens, 203 are middens in rock shelters, 6 are open middens with small shelters, 27 are deposits in shelters and 7 are open deposits.	• Provided a clear and detailed analysis of the Port Jackson Catchment Area and Aboriginal archaeological sites within. • Established criteria for the recording of Aboriginal sites, differentiating between archaeological sites and natural deposits and delineating sites from one another (i.e.: midden materials separated by a naturally occurring drainage line are identified as two separate middens.	• It is considered unlikely that middens will occur within the subject site on the basis of the landscape features present.
Attenbrow, 1990. The Port Jackson Archaeological	Stage 2 of the Port Jackson Archaeological Project involved the excavation of a selection of sites across the study area. Test excavation was undertaken at two rock shelters with middens – AHIMS ID# 45-6-0560 and AHIMS ID# 45-6-1045.	• Example of test excavation within rock shelters and middens within the Sydney Basin.	• Based on the Port Jackson Archaeological Project it can be extrapolated that there is potential for contact archaeological sites to

Report	Summary	Analysis	Key learnings
Project: Preliminary Report on Stage 2.	Materials excavated from the deposit at AHIMS ID# 45-6-0560 included shell, stone artefacts, animal bones and human skeletal material. Materials excavated from AHIMS ID# 45-6-1045 included primarily shell with one stone artefact and modern refuse including rusted metals.	• Potential example of contact site as a result of European material found within an Aboriginal archaeological context.	occur within the Sydney CBD and by extraction the current subject site.
Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants, 1997. Angel Place Final Excavation Report.	Salvage excavation report for the excavation of AHIMS ID#45-5-2581, an open camp site identified adjacent to the central Sydney Tank Stream. This was undertaken through a consent to destroy permit. The salvage excavation identified fifty-four flaked stone artefacts within the area. GML identified that the site was the first to be located in the Tank Stream easement, however they concluded that this was due to the high amount of disturbance post-settlement in this area of Sydney and, further, that the distribution of artefacts recovered suggests a contiguous distribution of lithics on the banks of the tank stream, from continuous or repetitive periods of occupation.	• Disturbed urban environment located in close proximity to major water source. • Results suggesting that disturbance may not necessarily entirely remove the potential for Aboriginal objects to be recovered from what would have been originally a high potential landform but may impact density.	• Despite the level of historical disturbance within the current subject site previous studies such as GMHC 1997 show that archaeological potential still remains within developed urban areas.
Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, 2002. Salvage Excavation Potential Aboriginal Site, 589-593 George Street, Sydney.	Salvage excavation report for a potential midden site, AHIMS ID# 45-6-2637. This site was identified during historic archaeological excavations for a range of 19th century terraces that documented the early European occupation of ‘Brickfield Hill’. The potential site was described as a thin band of shell that was present below European deposits. No associated Aboriginal archaeological features were found with the shell and it was determined that the shells related to the European use of the site, with the shells representing mortar practices.	• Provides methodology for determining origin of midden sites. • Concluded lack of Aboriginal objects suggests non-Aboriginal origin for shell deposit.	• It is considered unlikely that middens will occur within the subject site on the basis of the landscape features present.

Report	Summary	Analysis	Key learnings
Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, 2002. Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report, the KENS Site	Aboriginal archaeological assessment report evaluating the likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological deposits to be present within Kent, Erskine, Napoleon and Sussex Streets (KENS site), where heavy development had taken place post-settlement. The development included 19th century terraces, hotels, garages, and a multi-storey carpark, as well as vacant lots and a section of the Western Distributor. The assessment concluded that the area would likely have been utilised by Aboriginal people prior to European occupation, however, European occupation may limit the potential for intact Aboriginal materials to be located on the surface. DSCA suggested that below imported fill associated with this occupation and development, subsurface evidence of Aboriginal utilisation of the area may occur.	• Similar highly developed urban environment to the current subject site. • Suggests that while disturbance may impact the likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological materials to survive on the surface *in situ* deposits may remain below imported fill in areas where soil has not been completely removed.	• Aboriginal archaeological deposits may still remain within the subject site despite level of historical disturbance.
Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, 2006. Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Report, The KENS Site.	Archaeological Assessment for KENS sites discussed above, involving excavation. These excavations were primarily focused at identifying European archaeological materials. A subsurface stone artefact assemblage was recovered during excavation despite high levels of disturbance associated with post-settlement development including 19th century terraces, hotels, garages, and a multi-storey carpark, as well as vacant lots and a section of the Western Distributor. The lithics were identified in an area to the north east below the basement floor level in an area of remnant natural soil. The stratigraphic record of the site identified that natural soil profiles were truncated and rapidly buried in the subject site in the early days of development.	• Similar highly developed urban environment to the current subject site. • Supports the suggestion that disturbance does impact potential, but that remnant natural soil in highly disturbed environments retains archaeological potential.	• Aboriginal archaeological deposits may still remain within the subject site despite level of historical disturbance.

Report	Summary	Analysis	Key learnings
Biosis, 2012. The Quay Project, Haymarket: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Final Report	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment resulting from the identification of intact natural soil during historical archaeological salvage excavations. Biosis concluded that significant and extensive modification of the landscape since the late 18th Century would likely have removed all traces of Aboriginal occupation through the removal of the soil profile. During historic excavations, remnant deposits of natural soil were encountered triggering the need for further Aboriginal archaeological assessment. No artefacts were identified within the remnant soils during test excavation. During historical salvage excavation of a European post hole, a single lithic artefact was identified. This was clearly in a disturbed context and did not change the conclusion that the archaeological potential of the site was considered to be low with the artefact determined to be of low significance.	• In close proximity to the current subject site. • Intact natural soil may remain even in urban, highly developed areas. • Aboriginal objects may occur in areas of high disturbance, however, this disturbance will likely impact on the associated significance. • The presence of natural soils does not necessarily indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects, however, it does identify a need for further investigation.	• Aboriginal archaeological deposits may still remain within the subject site despite level of historical disturbance.
Biosis, 2012. 445-473 Wattle St, Ultimo: Proposed Student Accommodation Development, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment in relation to the potential for Aboriginal objects or areas of sensitivity in Ultimo. Disturbance across the subject site included single-storey brick commercial buildings as well as concreting and asphalting, all of which reduced ground surface visibility during the field survey. Biosis argued that, despite the development on the site, it was likely that deep portions of alluvial soils would be retained across the area beneath European fill and that these soils, at a depth of approximately 7m, would have moderate-high archaeological potential due to the other landscape features present (namely the proximity of Blackwattle Creek).	• In proximity to the subject site. • Similar urban environment to the subject site. • Suggests artefact bearing soils may still be present at great depth despite the presence of development and imported fill.	• Aboriginal archaeological deposits may still remain within the subject site despite level of historical disturbance.

Report	Summary	Analysis	Key learnings
2014, GML. George Street.	Report for Aboriginal test excavation undertaken on an area of identified PAD at 200 George Street. This assessment was triggered by the identification of natural soils during historical archaeological investigations. No Aboriginal objects or sites were identified during test excavation. This is attributed to the pre-colonisation landscape and environmental conditions being unsuitable for Aboriginal occupation in this area.	• Intact natural soil may remain even in urban, highly developed areas. • The presence of natural soils does not necessarily indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects, however, it does identify a need for further investigation. • Landscape and environmental factors play a decisive role in determinations of archaeological potential.	• Intact natural soil may remain within the subject site.
2006, GML. *Randwick Racecourse Conservation Management Plan.*	The Randwick Racecourse CMP analysed the significance of the Randwick Racecourse lands, and the constraints and opportunities going forward. Regarding Aboriginal archaeological potential, GML identified the landscape as restrictive for Aboriginal settlement, due to the swamps. They acknowledge it is likely that the area was utilised for resource gathering. The CMP identifies the majority of the racecourse as having low Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, excluding the southeast sandhills which were assessed as having high Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. The CMP acknowledged that the original landscape of the Randwick region was inaccessible, with few roads or tracks (GML, 2006 pg. 12). However, this is based off European utilisation of the land, where roads and tracks were necessary. Local Aboriginal groups were likely familiar with the terrain and not as reliant on the existence of tracks and paths to make their way through the region. Furthermore, the	• The sandhills that once occurred across the eastern suburbs would have been utilised by Aboriginal communities for resource gathering. • Preliminary conclusions made by the Randwick Racecourse CMP stated that the remnant eastern sandhills within the racecourse subject area presented high archaeological potential.	• The Tuggerah Soil Landscape within the subject site presents moderate archaeological potential.

Report	Summary	Analysis	Key learnings
	CMP argued that the swampland nature of the Randwick Racecourse area would have likely made it uninhabitable, while neglecting the fact that the abundant resources would have positioned the area as a favourable location for camps on the banks of the swamps. More recent archaeological research in the immediate vicinity of Randwick Racecourse has resulted in the identification of high-density artefact scatters (see GML, 2015).		
2015, GML. *CBD and South East Light Rail. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Aboriginal Technical Report*	Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological assessment for the CBD and South East Light Rail. The assessment determined the whole Moore Park precinct to contain a high level of Aboriginal archaeological potential for dispersed, low frequency sites, given the existence of sand dune systems. As a consequence of non-focused long-term low-density Aboriginal occupation of the entire dune system, moderate historic period impacts and limited archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, no specific Aboriginal archaeological patterning can be determined for the Randwick precinct. However, deeper intact soil profiles may have potential for Aboriginal archaeological evidence to be present, such as stone objects and/or hearths. Organic remains such as middens or burials may be present, if environmental conditions permit—for example, if pH is close to neutral, if there are very desiccated conditions or, conversely, if there are low fluvial but anaerobic and waterlogged conditions. As a result of the GML assessment the whole Randwick precinct is assumed to have some level of Aboriginal archaeological potential.	• Where present, sites in the extensive sand dunes can be anticipated to be small in extent but high in level of integrity and condition. • Sand dunes have archaeological potential owing to Aboriginal utilisation over the past 10,000 years with remnant evidence including hearths and stone artefact sites. • Identified sites may be of high significance both culturally and scientifically, representing Aboriginal adaptation of European materials.	• The Tuggerah Soil Landscape within the subject site presents moderate archaeological potential.

Report	Summary	Analysis	Key learnings
2016 – ongoing, GML. RSY 1 Archaeological Technical; Report. Unpublished and currently unavailable. and 2017, GML. *4-18 Doncaster Avenue, Kensington, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*	The following information has been sourced from the GML website, a phone conversation with Tim Owen (Principal Archaeologist, GML, 27 August 2019) and the *4-18 Doncaster Avenue, Kensington Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* (GML 2017). GML undertook an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for 4-18 Doncaster Avenue, approximately 3.15 km southeast of the current subject area. This study resulted in the identification of one site, Doncaster Avenue PAD (AHIMS #45-6-3245). The Doncaster Avenue investigation was undertaken after the archaeological investigation of the stone artefact site RSY1 (AHIMS #45-6-3246) located partially within and to the southeast of the Doncaster Avenue subject area. Recommendation for salvage excavation under AHIP #C0003723 was made, which had provisions for the protection of artefacts associated with RSY1 and includes a dedicated no harm area around this site. GML is currently in the process of finalising the Archaeological Technical Report regarding the test/salvage excavation of site RSY 1 (AHIMS #45-6-3246). Urbis' current understanding of the Aboriginal archaeological excavations at RSY 1 is that they were conducted as part of the development for the Sydney Light Rail Project. Initial test excavations found that the southern half of the development area was highly disturbed; being composed of deeply stratified deposits made from locally derived fill materials, but which had been historically displaced. However, the northern half of the development area, beneath a unit of historical fill, was found to be composed of intact sand dune profiles with a partially truncated surface horizon. The surface horizon was characteristically dark as a result of the presence of	• Identified the high archaeological potential of sand dune complexes to contain archaeological material of significant age at depth. • In discussing the Randwick Racecourse in general, this report identifies the high potential for archaeological evidence to survive deep in sand dune contexts and be of significant age. They also acknowledge that sand bodies contain potential to contain burials, generally between 0.5-2m in depth in proximity to bays and harbours. • A detailed geomorphological understanding and investigation of sand dune landforms is required to determine the presence of remnant dune topsoil and/or archaeological deposits.	• A detailed geomorphological investigation within the subject site may allow the detection of remnant dune topsoil and/or archaeological deposits. • The Tuggerah Soil Landscape within the subject site presents moderate archaeological potential.

Report	Summary	Analysis	Key learnings
	decomposed organic materials. RSY 1 was identified within the truncated but intact dune surface horizon. The depth of the stratified deposit at RSY 1 exceeding 4 m in portions of the site. When the depth of the deposit was combined with the fragility of the sand substrate it was determined by GML that standard archaeological methods were untenable due to safety concerns (section collapse etc). It was stated by GML that 'the fragility of the substrate would have benefitted from a single-stage excavation approach' (GML 2017 p.17). GML developed a geomorphological model of the RSY 1 site based on the field investigation and with reference to available geological literature. The model stated that: 'Aeolian sands had accreted through the Pleistocene and into the Holocene forming longitudinal dunes with local topographic peaks and troughs. After cessation of aeolian accretion sometime in the Holocene, Aboriginal objects became concentrated at the surface of the dune landform. During subsequent development of the area by British colonists the dune topography was levelled by displacement of dune peaks into the troughs. Some pre-European ground surfaces would therefore have been preserved by this procedure including some lower dune peaks' (GML 2017 p.17-18). The boundary of RSY 1 was characterised by GML through extensive geomorphological/archaeological work and extrapolated into the Doncaster Avenue study area. RSY 1 is characterised as a discrete deposit, which does not spread across the wider landscape. As such, any further Aboriginal objects, that may have been identified within the Doncaster		

Report	Summary	Analysis	Key learnings
	PAD, were likely to be representative of separate deposition events to that which resulted in the formation of RSY 1. At RSY 1 Aboriginal objects were identified in an ancient sandy topsoil that represented the ground-surface after the aeolian accretion processes had stopped yet prior to European landscape modification. As the intact soil profile was so characteristic a strategy of borehole investigation was able to trace the profile across the Doncaster Avenue subject area. A methodology of mechanical removal of fill followed by 1 m^2 test pits was utilised to sample the upper dune layers. No further Aboriginal objects were identified through the subsequent test excavations.		
Casey and Lowe, 2009, *Results of Archaeological Testing, Western Forecourt, Central Station*	A report on historical archaeological test excavations conducted in the Western Forecourt Garden of Central Station, approximately 50-125m northwest of the subject area. Excavation in the southernmost trench found a layer of demolition material below the garden topsoil layer to a depth of 250-500 mm. The demolition material was assessed as being the remains of the Benevolent Asylum. Underlying the demolition layer was a natural sand layer of soft, pale grey bleached sand, reflecting the nineteenth-century description of the area as the “Sandhills”.	• Sand forms the natural subsoil in close proximity to the subject site and has been identified at depth below demolition rubble/historical disturbance. This is consistent with the conclusion that the Tuggerah Soil Landscape extends to within the current subject area.	• Aboriginal archaeological deposits may still remain within the subject site despite level of historical disturbance.

2.1.5. Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations

The conclusions from the summary of the AHIMS results and previous reports are the following:

- An AHIP (established by Artefact Heritage and in relation to AHIMS ID#45-6-3654) area extends over a small portion of the south-eastern subject area including portions of Platform Zero.
- There are no Aboriginal sites registered within the subject site.
- Disturbance resulting from European occupation reduces the potential for intact soil profiles to remain within urban sites. In shallow soils profiles, this is likely to lower archaeological potential.
- Intact natural soils may be encountered in highly developed areas, below European fill. Where intact natural soils are encountered further assessment may be required to assess the archaeological potential. While intact natural soils may be present within urban environments, they may not necessarily contain Aboriginal archaeological objects as landscape factors play a decisive role in Aboriginal utilisation of the land prior to European occupation.
- Dominant site types within the region include artefact scatters and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) sites.
- Despite the high level of disturbance within the subject site there remains the potential for Tuggerah Sands as well as a potential paleo channel to be located within the subject site. These features increase the potential for archaeological deposits (artefacts, middens, burials) to remain within the subject site below the current structures.

2.1.6. Geology and Soils

The subject site sits within the Sydney Basin bioregion and the only soil landscape mapped to occur within the subject area is the Blacktown (bt) Soil Landscape (see Figure 9). The geology associated with the Blacktown Soil Landscape includes Hawkesbury Sandstone bedrock, Ashfield shale and Quaternary sediments.

The Blacktown Soil Landscape is described as residing upon gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales and Hawkesbury shale. Soils are described as shallow to moderately deep (<100 cm) Red and Brown Podzolic Soils (Dr3.21, Dr3.11, Db2.11) on crests, upper slopes and well-drained areas; deep (150-300 cm) Yellow Podzolic Soils and Soloths (Dy2.11, Dy3.11) on lower slopes and in areas of poor drainage.

The subject site is located to the west of the mapped Tuggerah Soil Landscape. The Tuggerah soil landscape is a dune system that exists within the Botany Lowlands and the coastline of the north eastern suburbs of Sydney. Soils are described as deep (>200 cm) podzols (Uc2.31, Uc2.32, Uc2.34) on dunes and podzols/humus podzol intergrades (Uc2.23, Uc2.21, Uc2.3, Uc4.33) on swales. Dominant soil materials include as loose speckled grey-brown loamy sand, bleached loose sand, grey-brown mottled sand, black soft sandy organic pan, brown soft sandy iron pan and yellow massive sand.

Prior to European settlement, the environment of the subject site was that of a fringe sand dune system (Figure 4). Excavations approximately 50m to the north of the subject site have revealed an underlying natural sand layer from a depth of around 250-500 mm, it is therefore to reasonably assume that the soil landscape within the subject site is likely to be that of the Tuggerah rather than Blacktown.

The Tuggerah Soil Landscape has the potential for Aboriginal objects both in surface and subsurface context. The spatial and stratigraphical integrity of natural soils is relevant to the potential for archaeological materials to be present. Within the subject site, disturbance levels are high resulting from the construction of the third Central Station and the Inwards Parcel Shed. Given the surface level disturbance within the subject site, it is unlikely that surface materials will be identified, but subsurface archaeological potential remains.

2.1.7. Vegetation and resources

There is no remnant natural vegetation present within the subject site at present day. At the time of settlement, the subject site would likely have been covered in native vegetation consistent with the sand dune environment, including heath and Eastern Banksia Scrub (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

Resources would include a variety of floral and faunal species which would have been utilised for medicinal, ceremonial and subsistence purposes.

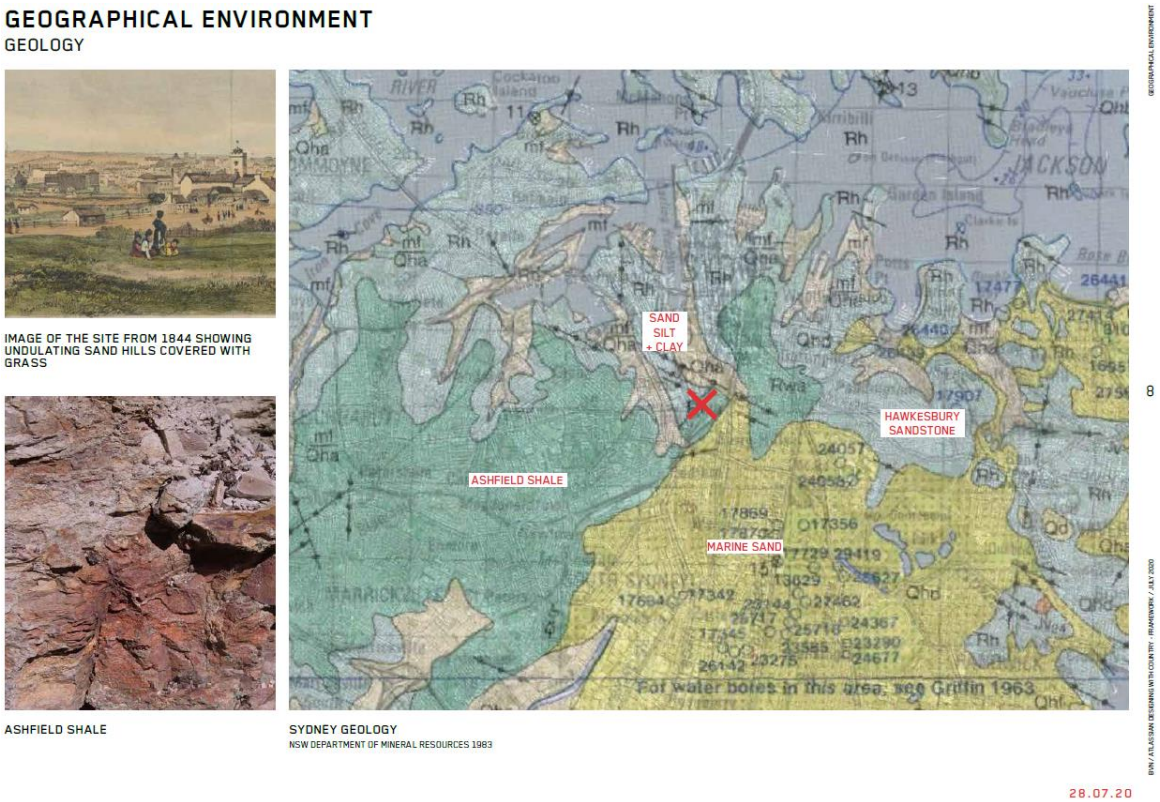


Figure 4 – Geographical Environment - Geology

Source: Cox Inall Ridgeway

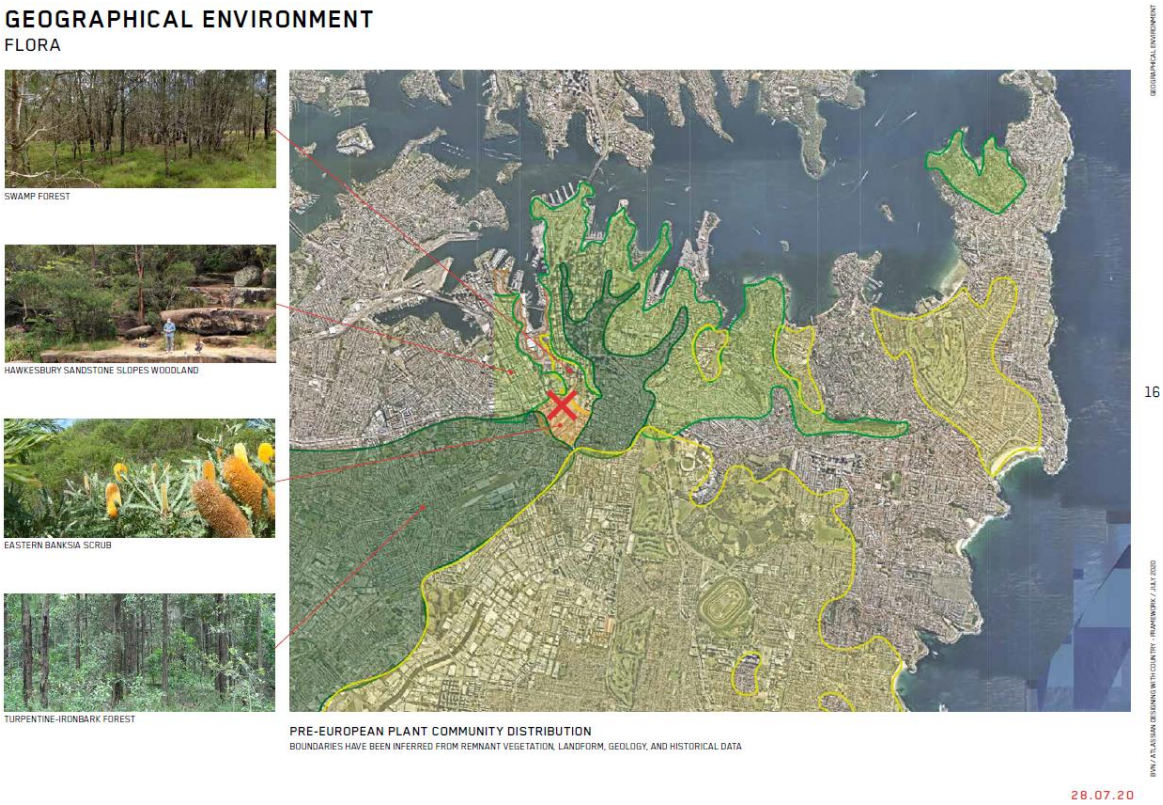


Figure 5 – Geographical Environment – Flora – Pre European Plant Community Distribution

Source: Cox Inall Ridgeway

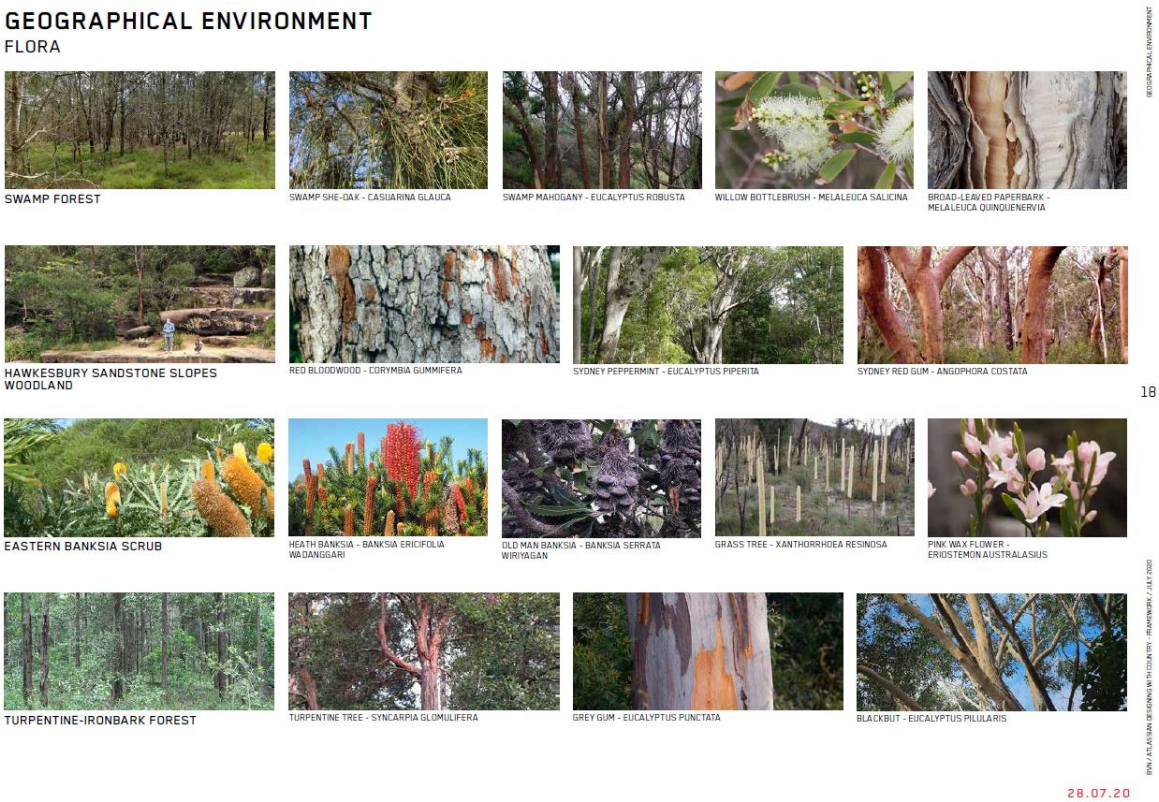


Figure 6 – Geographical Environment - Flora

Source: Cox Inall Ridgeway

2.1.8. Hydrology

The landscape surrounding the subject site has been heavily modified since European occupation commenced. Early historical plans suggest that the natural hydrology of the western (CBD) was modified over time (Figure 8). As a result of the historical development of the CBD there are no observable waterways within proximity to the subject area (Figure 9).

2.1.9. Landform

The landform within the subject site is heavily modified resulting from post-settlement activity including the Benevolent Asylum and multiple phases of Central Railway Station. The original landform would have been a slight north-westerly slope with localised rises. The subject site is currently relatively flat, with some areas below street level and a slope to the north.

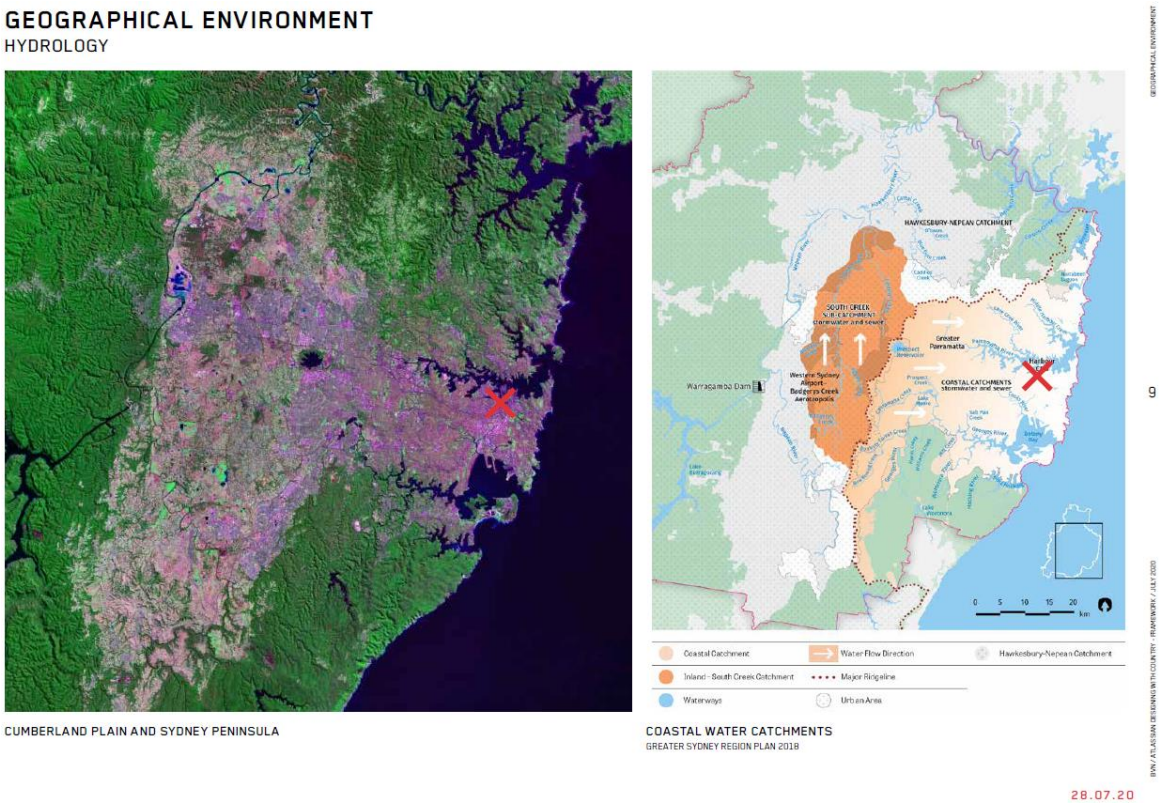


Figure 7 – Geographical Environment - Hydrology

Source: Cox Inall Ridgeway

Figure 8 – Geographical Environment – Hydrology – Historical Watercourses Over Present City

Source: Cox Inall Ridgeway

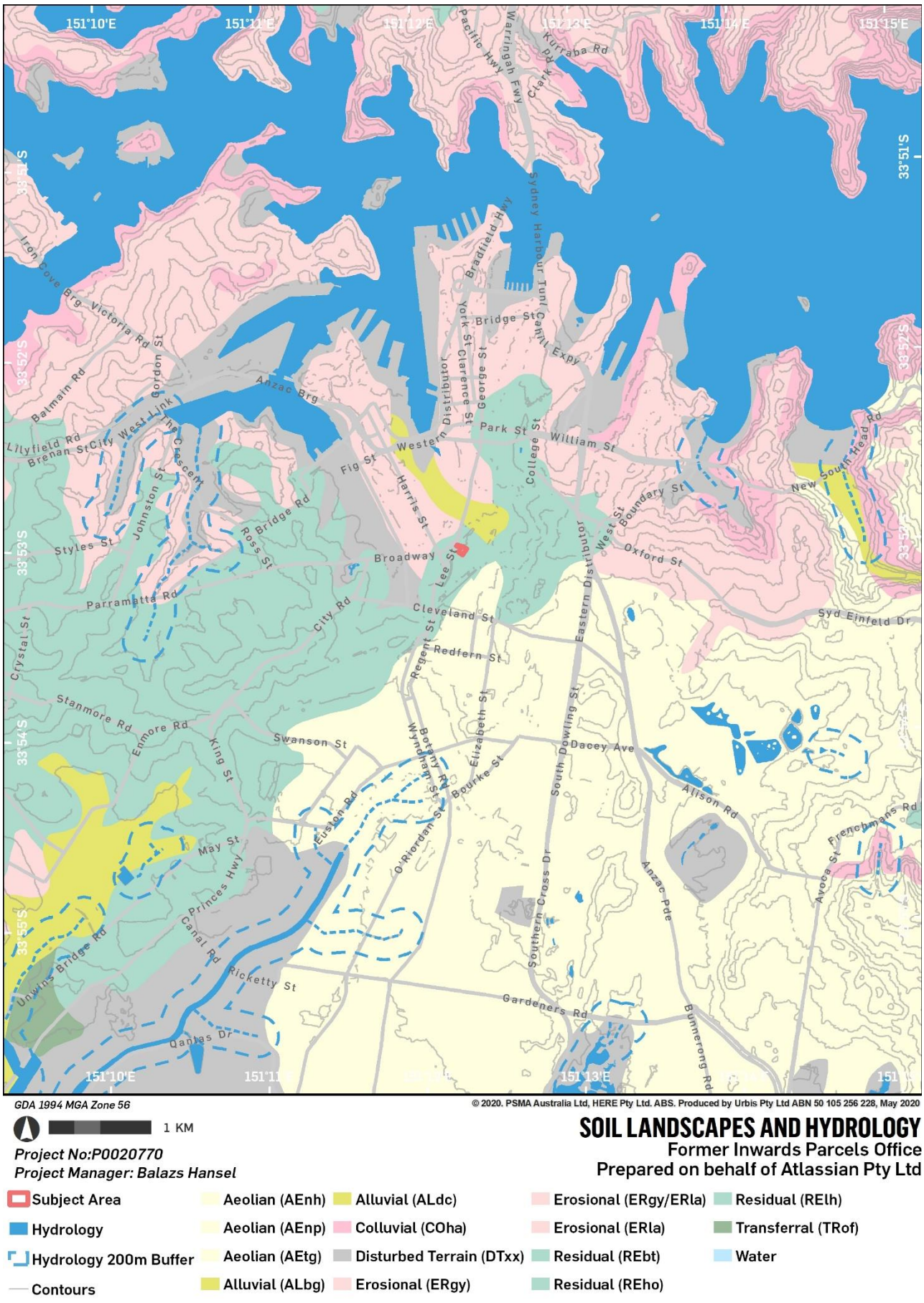


Figure 9 – Soil Landscapes and Hydrology

2.2. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Detailed Aboriginal Consultation was undertaken for the associated ACHAR (Urbis 2020) in accordance with the following guidelines:

– *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010) (the Consultation Guidelines).

An assessment of cultural heritage significance and values incorporates a range of values which may vary for different individual groups and may relate to both the natural and cultural characteristics of places or sites. Cultural significance and Aboriginal cultural views can only be determined by the Aboriginal community using their own knowledge of the area and any sites present, and their own value system. All Aboriginal heritage evidence tends to have some contemporary significance to Aboriginal people, because it represents an important tangible link to their past and to the landscape.

Consultation with members of the local Aboriginal community (project RAPs) was undertaken to identify the level of spiritual/cultural significance of the subject site and its components (Urbis 2020). In acknowledgment that the Aboriginal community themselves are in the best position to identify levels of cultural significance, the project RAPs were invited to provide comment and input into the ACHAR and to the assessment of cultural heritage significance and values presented therein.

Illustrative comment was received from Phil Khan of Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group on 19th May 2020

"*Thank you for your report, from the beginning of time Aboriginal People were created around Sydney area and lived in harmony with each other, the land they practised the law and their spirituality beliefs with the creator Biami. They had the best life ever then one day they woke up and all if this had been taken away from them, their way of spiritual beliefs, their laws, their freedom of land ownership, they were the Gadigal People of the Eora Nation. They still live around Sydney as places around the harbour remains important & spiritual and culturally used for fishing, hunting and camping grounds before European settlement as the town of Sydney developed into a City Eora Nation were joined by other Aboriginal People from NSW and across Australia.*

Despite the destructive impact of the first contact Gadigal culture survived. So all of this area around Former Inwards Parcels Office is highly significant to Aboriginal People of the past and present."

Based on the consultation undertaken for the ACHAR (Urbis 2020) it is considered that the subject site represents a moderate to highly culturally significant portion of the wider cultural landscape for Aboriginal people.

2.3. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH POTENTIAL

In accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH 2011)*, and in consultation with representatives of the local Aboriginal community, the following assessment of the scientific (archaeological) significance of identified sites within the subject site has been prepared.

The ACHAR (Urbis 2020) determined that Aboriginal objects have been identified in proximity to the subject site as well as within the Tuggerah Soil Landscape. Furthermore, as a result of the geotechnical investigation that indicates the potential presence of a paleochannel within the southern portion of the subject site, there is moderate potential for subsurface archaeological material to remain within the subject site. The utilisation of the subject site for the Benevolent Asylum indicates that there exists potential for contact archaeological deposits associated with this period of use.

It is determined by the ACHAR that:

- Disturbance resulting from European occupation reduces the potential for intact soil profiles to remain within urban sites. In shallow soils profiles, this is likely to lower archaeological potential.
- Intact natural soils may be encountered in highly developed areas, below European fill. Where intact natural soils are encountered further assessment may be required to assess the archaeological potential. While intact natural soils may be present within urban environments, they may not necessarily contain Aboriginal archaeological objects as landscape factors play a decisive role in Aboriginal utilisation of the land prior to European occupation.

- Dominant site types within the region include artefact scatters and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) sites.
- Despite the high level of disturbance within the subject site there remains the potential for sand deposits associated with the Tuggerah Soil Landscape as well as a potential paleo channel to be located within the subject site. These features increase the potential for archaeological deposits (artefacts, middens, burials) to remain within the subject area below the current structures.

3. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The following section has been adapted from the Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) prepared by AMBS (2020). This section will summarise this overview and provide a simple understanding of phases of European occupation, utilisation of the land and apply a high level archaeological potential assessment. It will also include an analysis of previous archaeological works within and in the vicinity of the subject site.

3.1. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

3.1.1. Introduction

The HAA (AMBS 2020) is consistent with the principles and guidelines of *the Burra Charter: The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* 2013 and current best practice guidelines as identified in the *NSW Heritage Manual* (1996), published by the Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, and associated supplementary publications.

The following historical archaeological summary is reproduced from the AMBS (2020) HAA. The relevant archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the subject site which were compared by AMBS (Figure 10) and include:

- Central Railway Station, Haymarket, assessed by Artefact Heritage in 2018, and excavated in 2019 (report pending).
- Lee Street Substation, Haymarket investigated by AMAC from 2016 to 2018
- Western Forecourt, Central Station, excavated by Casey & Lowe in 2009

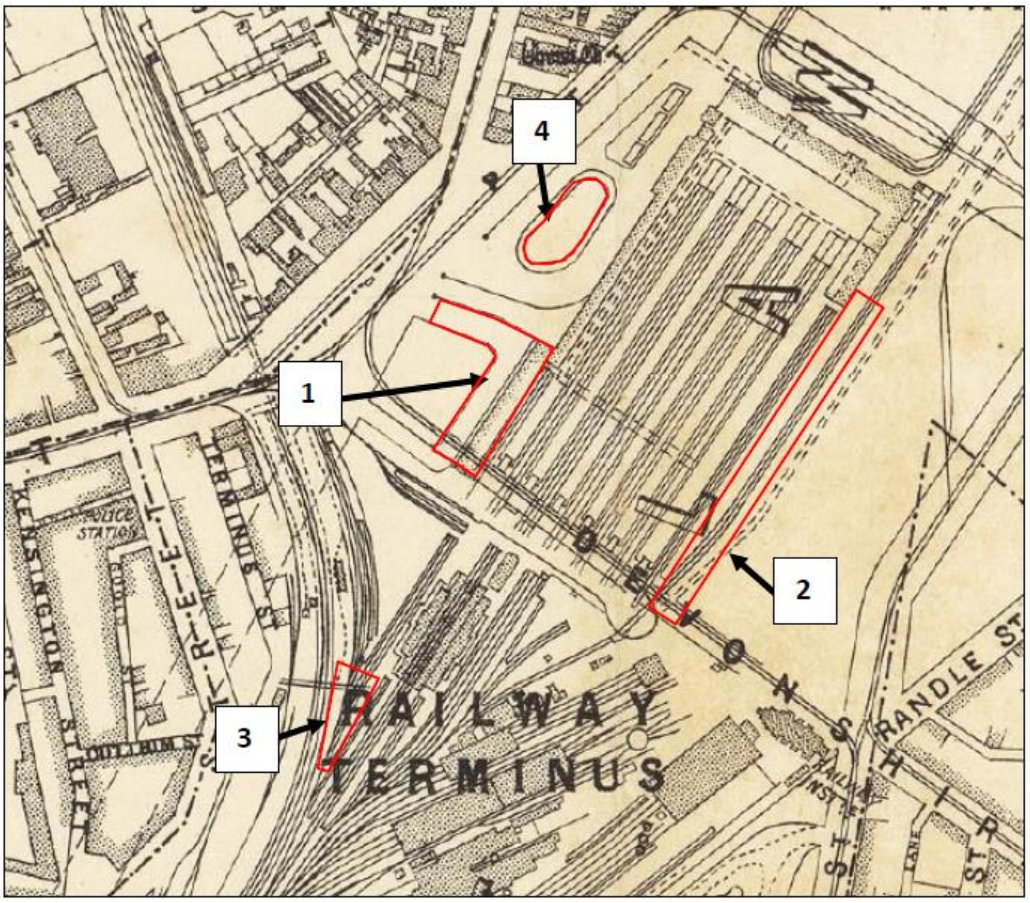


Figure 10 – Detail of Map of the City of Sydney New South Wales (12 Jan 1903), showing the subject site and archaeological excavation sites in the vicinity. They are as follows: 1) The Subject Site, 2) Central station Monitoring, 3) Lee Street Substation and 4) Western Forecourt Central Station

Source: AMBS 2020, Section 5.1, page 27

In order to understand the potential archaeological resource associated with the Benevolent Asylum, the following archaeological sites were chosen by AMBS (2020) for comparison:

- Liverpool College of TAFE, 1 College Street, Liverpool, investigated by Godden Mackay Logan in 2008-2009
- Former Lidcombe Hospital Site, Joseph Street, Lidcombe, Heritage Precinct, excavated by Godden Mackay Logan in 2006-2007
- Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery, excavated multiple times from 1993-1995
- Hyde Park Barracks, Macquarie Street, Sydney, excavated various times in the 1980s

The convict-built brick box drain uncovered at the Liverpool Hospital site, from the early nineteenth century hospital phase, was present with good integrity and was a significant feature as it allowed for a better understanding of the location of the first hospital. This type of convict-built drain may be similar to the early drainage system within the Benevolent Asylum site, that would not necessarily be indicated on historic plans.

The archaeological investigation of the Lidcombe Hospital site identified features including early road surfaces and a brick dish drain. The identification of specific archaeological features associated with the preparation of the land and early services/drainage features may be directly associated with the subject site where there may be evidence of site formation processes and early drainage systems. The former Lidcombe site has been substantially more disturbed than the subject site, particularly from changes for the 2000 Sydney Olympics, and thus demonstrates the potential archaeological features that may be present within the subject site.

Some asylums are known to have had an associated dedicated burial ground; the archaeological investigation of the Randwick Destitute Children's Cemetery. According to the historic research, the Benevolent Asylum did not have a dedicated burial ground, and as the Devonshire Street Cemetery was located in close proximity and was contemporary it would have served the Asylum. Should isolated or unrecorded burials be uncovered within the subject site, the results of the Randwick Destitute Children's cemetery would provide an insight into the burial practices that may have been employed.

The vast collection of artefacts recovered from underfloor deposits from Hyde Park Barracks provide for an understanding of the daily life of the inmates and the historic development of the asylum that is not available from other sources. The artefact assemblage also allows for an understanding of the change in use and gender of the site, from originally housing men, and from the mid-nineteenth century to house women (including those from the Benevolent Asylum). A comparison of the assemblage from this site with the potential artefacts of the Benevolent Asylum will allow for an enhanced understanding of the daily life of the inmates.

3.2. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological resources of any site are finite but have the potential to provide insights into everyday life that are not available from any other resource. Archaeological resources may provide evidence that will enhance the historical record and, as such, make a contribution to an understanding of the history and settlement of a local region. In view of the substantial costs involved in archaeological excavation of a site, a clear justification for any archaeological excavation needs to include the following considerations:

- What is the likely integrity of the archaeological resource? Is it likely that largely intact physical evidence would be exposed during excavations such as structural features, artefacts from underfloor deposits, rubbish- or cess-pits, wells or other features with an ability to contribute meaningfully to an understanding of the development of the site as part of the wider development of Sydney?
- What is the research potential of the archaeological resource? Is it likely that the results of the excavation make a significant or important contribution to an understanding of wider research issues regarding the early settlement and development of Sydney?

The CBD of Sydney has outstanding heritage significance for the evidence of the development of colonial Sydney since European settlement. The historic context of the Site indicates a long period of occupation, dating from the early nineteenth century. Based on the realised archaeological potential from surrounding sites, the archaeological resources within the subject site are likely to be present with good integrity. The archaeological resource of benevolent institutions has been demonstrated by the HAA (AMBS 2020); it is likely that the archaeological resource of the subject site will be similar to that uncovered at these sites.

The level of disturbance associated with the construction of the former Inwards Parcels Shed is unknown; however, the basement level beneath the YHA is a concrete slab. Therefore, the foundation stones associated with the southern wing of the Benevolent Asylum may be extant beneath the concrete slab in this part of the subject site. Historic research indicates that the stone associated with the construction of the building was sold and likely reused; as such, it is unlikely that additional courses of stones will be present.

Asylums are known to have had an associated dedicated burial ground, such as the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery. Inmates of the Benevolent Asylum would have been buried in the neighbouring Devonshire Street Cemetery; however, although unlikely, it is possible that there may be isolated and unrecorded burial(s) within the grounds of the Benevolent Asylum, and the subject site.

The archaeological resource within the subject site is considered to be of good integrity.

3.3. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The physical evidence of past activities is a valuable resource that is embodied in the fabric, setting, history and broader environment of item, place or archaeological site. The evaluation of the YHA precinct (AMBS 2020) has identified the potential for relatively intact archaeological resources. The value of this resource to the community can be evaluated by assessing its cultural heritage values. 'Cultural heritage significance' and 'heritage value' are terms used to express the tangible and intangible values of an item, place or archaeological site, and the response that it evokes in the community.

Archaeological resources can provide information regarding the daily and working life of a local area or a specific site that may not be available from other sources. An item will be considered to be of state or local heritage significance if, in the opinion of the Heritage Council, it meets one or more of the following criteria.

Criterion (a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);

As such, the archaeological resource would meet the criteria for State significance.

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

The archaeological resource has the potential to shed light on the intricacies of the daily life of the inmates of the Benevolent Asylum (c.1819- 1901); as such, this resource would meet the criteria for State significance.

Criterion (c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);

It is unlikely that the stone remains of the Benevolent Asylum will be uncovered in the subject site; as such, the threshold for inclusion against this criterion has not been met.

Criterion (d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the local area);

The threshold for significance against this criterion has not been met at this time.

Criterion (e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);

The potential archaeological evidence of the subject site, if present with good integrity would have high research potential and as such, would likely meet the threshold to satisfy the criterion for State significance.

Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area);

The archaeological resources in the Benevolent Asylum site, if present with good integrity, would meet the threshold for state significance.

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

The subject site satisfies the criterion at a State level.

3.3.1. Statement of Archaeological Significance

The potential archaeological resource of the YHA precinct at Central Station has the potential to provide information to contribute to research themes associated with the development of colonial Sydney. In addition, the archaeological resource has the potential to enhance an understanding of the early site formation processes and landscape modifications, as well as the historic development of the local area from the early nineteenth century.

Physical evidence of the Benevolent Asylum (c.1819- 1901), as well as artefact assemblages from occupation deposits (contained within cesspits or rubbish pits) may have the potential to provide an insight into the minutiae of daily life of inmates. Evidence from the archaeological resource such as personal artefacts, have the potential to be compared with assemblages from benevolent asylums in the local vicinity and beyond, particularly the Liverpool Hospital and Hyde Park Barracks, whose historic developments are inextricably linked with the Benevolent Asylum. This comparison would contribute to addressing research questions relating to the treatment of the infirm and destitute through the operations of benevolent institutions as well as the material culture, social interactions and living conditions of such sites.

The potential archaeological resource within the YHA precinct, if present with good integrity, is likely to have a high level of research potential and would meet the threshold for state significance (Figure 11).

Figure 11 – Area within the subject area identified as having high archaeological potential of state significance

Source: AMBS 2020, Section 6.2, page 50

3.4. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The historical and physical analysis undertaken in the AMBS (2020) HAA indicates that it is likely that the topography of the lower level of the subject site largely reflects the nineteenth century landscape. Whilst the disturbance to the subject site following the construction of the former Inwards Parcels Shed is unknown, it is likely that the archaeological remains of the Benevolent Asylum will be present with good integrity within the subject site.

Comparative sites, discussed in detail in the AMBS HAA (2020), demonstrate multiple occupation and development periods. The history of some of these sites are entwined with that of the Benevolent Asylum; male inmates from the Benevolent Asylum were sent to the Liverpool Hospital in 1851 and in 1862, female

inmates were transferred to the Hyde Park Barracks. Interesting comparisons could be drawn between these sites, particularly in the artefactual records, that would further the understanding of operations of the Benevolent Asylum and the minutiae of the daily life of its inmates.

The archaeological resource has the potential to include structural remains of the former Benevolent Asylum and outbuildings indicated on historic plans and associated occupation deposits. There is also potential for unmarked features such as cess pits, rubbish pits and post holes to be uncovered with associated artefacts demonstrative of the daily lives and activities of those living and working on the site. That not all features are identified on plan, and the unpredictable nature of archaeology are such the subject site, in its entirety has the potential to make an important contribution to research themes associated with early colonial history, and the operations of benevolent institutions. As such, the subject site in its entirety has high research potential.

3.5. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.5.1. Archaeological Research Design

Archaeological remains can enhance the historical record and, as such, contribute to an understanding of the history and settlement of a local area. The proposed development at 8-10 Lee Street, Haymarket will have an adverse impact on the potential archaeological resources of the site; the excavation of two basement levels beneath the YHA will likely remove the resource entirely in this area. As identified in this report, if present with good integrity, the archaeological resource has high research potential and has been assessed as having state significance. Although the preferred management strategy is to retain archaeological resources in situ, the proposed development makes this option impossible, in which case an archaeological strategy for managing the archaeological resources must be developed; an archaeological research design. AMBS has prepared the Former Inwards Parcels Office Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design for open-area historical archaeological excavation, which includes a detailed research design and excavation strategy. As such the following research design focuses on the archaeological testing program only.

The archaeological resources of any site are finite but have the potential to provide insights into everyday life that are not available from any other resource. To ensure that the research potential and significance is realised, archaeological investigations undertaken anywhere in the Site should aim to address substantive research themes. However, the aim of this research design is to identify that part of the Benevolent Asylum that is within the project footprint.

- Are there any surviving archaeological remains of the Benevolent Asylum building and if so, what is the integrity of these remains?
- Can the exact location of the south wing of the Benevolent Asylum be determined through the surviving remains?
- Is there evidence of the construction techniques used to build the Benevolent Asylum?
- Is there evidence of intact occupation deposits and relics associated with the Benevolent Asylum?

The day to day management of the archaeological testing program will be by the Secondary Excavation

Director. However, as the potential archaeological resource will meet the threshold for state significance, the Primary Excavation Director (ED), will attend the site to ensure that the integrity and significance of the archaeological remains are not compromised. This will ensure that significant archaeology is managed in accordance with Heritage Council requirements.

3.5.1.1. Heritage Induction

A qualified historical archaeologist will prepare a document that addresses the project scope, identifying the sensitivities of the site and the relevant heritage requirements of the project and will be presented to all on-site personnel. The induction will be approved by the Primary ED and presented by the Secondary ED to all on-site staff prior to excavation. It will be an illustrated, easy to understand hard copy outlining the main points and procedure, including:

- Description of the nature and heritage significance of the anticipated archaeological resource
- Repercussions of any breaches to the approved archaeological strategy
- Maps showing location of anticipated archaeological features

- Photographs of the types of anticipated archaeological features

Additional toolbox meetings will be given each day, as required, to provide an overview and management of the anticipated archaeological resource for that day and in the event of unanticipated relics or features being exposed.

3.5.1.2. Historical Archaeological Testing

The walls of part of the south wing of the Benevolent Asylum are within the north-east sector of the project footprint. Although it is likely that open-area excavation will reveal features associated with the Asylum to the south of the south wing, it is not intended to excavate these during the testing program.

The aim of the test trenches is to determine the alignment and scale of the Asylum Building and integrity of the associated archaeological remains, the test trenches will be excavated to natural soil profiles. Dependent on the results trench 1 may be expanded should the building foundations not align as mapped. The testing program will comprise two test trenches, the results of which will inform the open area excavations to be undertaken in accordance with an SSD approval (Figure 10).

Test trench 1 will be located to capture the eastern end of the Benevolent Asylum south wing to verify the approximate location of the building. The small square brick structure standing at the end of the wing, and the fence line on the north side will be captured within the trench to determine the presence and depth of ephemeral features associated with the Asylum, approximate size 12m x 5m.

Test trench 2 will be positioned to identify the continuation of the southern wall of the Benevolent Asylum south wing and the integrity of brick additions to the Asylum, approximate size 10m x 5m.

The archaeological testing will include detailed recording on pre-forma context sheets, cleaning of features for photography, orthographic recording and survey to allow for accurate recording and mapping of exposed features. The records generated by the archaeological testing program will inform the open-area archaeological management strategy.

A secure on-site container, or similar will need to be provided by the client to store artefacts and equipment during the testing program. All artefacts that are recovered will be cleaned bagged and tagged for analysis.

A report detailing the results of the archaeological testing program will be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Council and DPIE.

Should the archaeological testing reveal that there are no intact archaeology and that there is unlikely to be surviving physical evidence of the Benevolent Asylum and therefore no further archaeological investigation is warranted this will be noted in the report on the archaeological testing program. The historical archaeologist conducting the archaeological testing will recommend that the Unexpected Finds Procedure should be implemented during the project works. This will ensure that should any unexpected potential archaeological finds be identified by project staff an archaeologist will be called onsite to assess the find and provide further management advice.

3.5.1.3. Alignment with Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation

The historical testing phase will be undertaken first to ensure the areas within the two test trench locations are cleared of historical archaeological relics. The Aboriginal test pits will be located within the test trenches but outside of the footprint of the Asylum building.

During the historical testing phase should potential Aboriginal objects be identified then works will cease in the immediate area and a member of the Urbis Aboriginal Archaeology team will attend site to confirm the presence of Aboriginal archaeology and provide management advice.

Additionally, during the Aboriginal testing should potential historical archaeological resources be identified then the Secondary ED will attend site to confirm the presence of historical resources and provide advice on further management.

3.5.1.4. Conclusion

The site is within the curtilage of the SHR Sydney Terminal and Central Railway Stations Group and encroaches into the site of the first Benevolent Asylum to be built in the colony of Sydney, which has been identified as a state significant archaeological site with good integrity. As such, the proponent has been advised to undertake archaeological testing to verify the location of that part of the Asylum that is within the Project area in accordance with conditions of consent provided in the SSDA approval.

Figure 12 – Proposed test trench locations overlayed with extant building plan. Where internal walls and columns are located within the trench the excavation will avoid these structures.
Source: AMBS 2020, Section 7.1.2, page 53

4. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The current ARD and EM have been developed to support the State Significant Development Application and provide a framework to investigate the nature, spatial and vertical extent, and integrity of any Aboriginal archaeological resource that might exist within the subject area, including any original soil profile beneath the imported fill.

The ARD and EM have been designed based on the following:

- The conclusions and recommendations of the ACHAR for the subject area (Urbis 2021).
- The conclusions, recommendations and excavation methodology of the HAA for the subject area (AMBS 2020).
- ALT /TfNSW Site Investigations - Atlassian Central Building (Built/Obayashi), Urbis Issue 30th July 2021 (internal draft working document subject to change); and
- Atlassian Building Central - Project Overview (Built/Obayashi July 2021), Urbis Issue 30th July 2021 (internal draft working document subject to change).

4.2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the ARD and EM are to:

1. Investigate the nature, spatial and stratigraphical extent, condition and integrity of any Aboriginal archaeological deposits that may be present within the subject area.
2. If Aboriginal archaeological deposits are identified, apply relevant research questions to interpret the finds and results in context of local and regional archaeological modelling.
3. Provide a detailed methodology for the excavation, salvage and management of Aboriginal objects that might be found in various scenarios during the execution of the archaeological investigation.

4.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In fulfilment of the objectives of the ARD, the following research questions have been formulated:

1. What is the composition and integrity of the soil layer beneath the imported fill within the subject area? Is there any original, natural soil profile surviving below the historic fill? If yes, what is the extent of this soil?
2. Is there a subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposit present?
3. If a subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposit is present, how can it be interpreted?
    - What is the spatial and vertical extent of the deposit?
    - What is the integrity and condition of the deposit?
    - Can the deposit be dated using standard dating techniques?
    - How has it been impacted by historical land use and disturbance?
    - What are the physical attributes and compositions of the deposit (e.g. stone artefacts, features, remains of original environment, contact period artefacts)?
    - What types of artefacts are present and what specialisation if any can be detected in the assemblage?
    - What are the characteristics of any stone artefact assemblage?
    - Does the archaeological deposit provide evidence of intra-site patterning or occupational periods?
    - Should faunal and/or shell material be located, what species present were utilised by Aboriginal people?

4. Are there Aboriginal objects present in the test pits, identified features and excavated under the historic archaeological excavation program?
    - If present, are these Aboriginal objects located in-situ or in secondary or even more disturbed context?
    - Is there indication that Aboriginal people were using the site concurrently with European colonists? If yes, what is the archaeological signature of this occupation and can it be described as 'contact archaeology'?
    - Are there any Aboriginal objects made from imported material such as glass, porcelain, or flint? If yes, have they been in-situ or in secondary or more disturbed context?
5. If a subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposit is present, can it be interpreted in a local context?
    - Are there similarities or differences with nearby archaeological sites?
    - Is there evidence of connection to nearby sites in terms of raw material, composition and nature of the assemblage?
6. If a subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposit is present, can it be interpreted in a regional context?
    - Where did the raw materials originate from?
    - Is there any indication of trade in connection of raw material procurement?
    - How does the assemblage compare to other archaeological sites within the region?
7. Do the results of the archaeological excavation alter the scientific and cultural significance of the site?
    - What is the scientific and cultural value of the assemblage?
    - How do the Aboriginal stakeholders view the cultural value of the deposit and assemblage?
8. Based on all the above, how can the past Aboriginal land use of the area be characterised?
    - Was it sparse/transitional or more frequent/intensive?
9. How various historical land use practices impacted on the original environment and any surviving Aboriginal archaeological resources?
    - Which sections of the subject area have been completely disturbed by removing all intact original soil profile?
    - Which section have been less impacted and retained original soils and to what degree?
    - How the European land use practices, especially twentieth century construction footprints and impacts correspond with the level of disturbance?
    - Which areas have been excavated and which section have been filled and levelled?
    - How the results of the archaeological excavation alter the original assumptions and predictive model of disturbance within the subject area?

4.4. RATIONALE FOR THE ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

The rationale for the archaeological excavation recommended by the ACHAR is based on the following:

1. Disturbance resulting from European occupation reduces the potential for intact soil profiles to remain within urban sites. In shallow soils profiles, this is likely to lower archaeological potential.
2. Intact natural soils may be encountered in highly developed areas, below European fill. Where intact natural soils are encountered further assessment may be required to assess the archaeological potential. While intact natural soils may be present within urban environments, they may not necessarily contain Aboriginal archaeological objects as landscape factors play a decisive role in Aboriginal utilisation of the land prior to European occupation.
3. Dominant site types within the region include artefact scatters and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) sites.

4. Despite the high level of disturbance within the subject site there remains the potential for sand deposits associated with the Tuggerah Soil Landscape as well as a potential paleo channel to be located within the subject site. These features increase the potential for archaeological deposits (artefacts, middens, burials) to remain within the subject area below the current structures.

5. The ACHAR concluded that the subject area retains moderate potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits based on a desktop assessment.

6. It is possible that intact natural soil profiles may be retained within the subject area under imported fill deposits, which cannot be assessed based on surface inspection alone.

As part of the EM, an Aboriginal archaeological staged salvage excavation has been recommended to investigate the conditions of any original soil profile that might be present, and the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the subject area. It will further reduce the possibility of Aboriginal archaeological resources being accidently harmed through the proposed impact.

Should archaeological resources be identified, the excavation will also provide the opportunity to collect substantial data and information on how Aboriginal people might have used the area and what activities might have taken place. Analysing results and data would further provide opportunity for Aboriginal people to provide cultural information and take part in any interpretation of archaeological resources.

4.5. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the archaeological salvage programme are the following:

- Investigate the presence or absence of Aboriginal archaeological resources within the impact footprint of the proposed development.
- If present, investigate the nature, spatial and stratigraphical extent, and integrity of the Aboriginal archaeological resource.
- Answer the research questions outlined above.
- To provide information for the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) on any archaeological resources identified by the excavation.
- To provide opportunity for the RAPs to participate in the works and provide feedback and cultural heritage information throughout the process.
- To ensure that the development can proceed with minimised risk of harming Aboriginal objects.

4.6. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The current Excavation Methodology (EM) is informed by the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010)* (the 'Code of Practice'). The EM is further designed in light of the existing knowledge for the nature of the present and past environment within the subject area, including the depth of imported fill and topography.

In the event that the EM needs to be adjusted due to unforeseen circumstances, all necessary adjustments will be discussed with the Aboriginal site officer(s) and the Proponent.

The EM has identified three primary scenarios that that have the potential for the discovery of Aboriginal archaeological resources, including:

1. Excavation of historical features in Test Pit 1 and Test Pit 2 (basement level) following SSDA approval.
2. Removal of overburden and imported fill (Platform 0 zone and in relation to Devonshire Street Tunnel demolition) to identify the presence or absence of any original soil profile.
3. Staged salvage excavation of original soil profiles (A horizon) in areas where the removal of overburden (Scenario 1) exposed any of those soil profiles.

4.6.1. Scenario 1: Excavation of historical features

This scenario will include the methodology of managing Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources that might be encountered during the excavation of historical features. The controlled investigation and recovery of Aboriginal objects from historical fill during historical archaeological excavation is highly important as it might shed light on the utilisation of the site by Aboriginal people during early colonial occupation.

The excavation methodology will follow the ARD and methodology provided below that will be further updated post-approval to align with detail construction programs provided by the proponent.

Should Aboriginal objects identified during the excavation of historical features and fill, the following methodology will be applied:

- Excavation of the feature will stop, and an archaeologist and Aboriginal site officer will assess the find and record the location using a real-time kinematic positioning system (RTK) or total station, record the find with photograph and description on pro-forma recording form.
- Should the find consist a single object, with inconclusive assessment of in-situ or disturbed context, the object will be removed, bagged-tagged using standard archaeological process and placed in a secure container on-site. Excavation of the feature will then proceed.
- Should the find consist of a more complex event, such as a knapping floor or cultural layer comprising artefact(s), hand excavation will proceed in consultation with the Aboriginal site officer on site to further expose the feature and allow more detailed understanding of the nature, spatial and vertical extent, and context of the find. The excavation will aim to remove the entire feature to address the relevant research questions. The Aboriginal object(s) and/or feature(s) will also be recorded on the context sheets of the historical archaeological excavation. Excavation will then proceed.
- Should the find assessed as possible archaeological signature of 'contact archaeology', excavation will stop, and discussion will take place with the participation of the aboriginal site officer, Excavation Director, and the archaeologist supervising the execution of the Aboriginal heritage consent conditions to identify the best approach to proceed. Notification of HNSW will also take place.
- Should the excavation of the identified Aboriginal objects/features continue into historical features identified as to be of potentially of State Significance, excavation will stop, and no further excavation will be carried out until the Primary Excavation Director (PED) assesses the context of the find. The assessment should consider the relevant SSDA conditions for the context of uncovering and removing State Significant relics. Excavation will not recommence until the relevant decision is made by the PED.

4.6.2. Scenario 2: Removal of overburden and imported fill (Platform 0 zone and in relation to Devonshire Street Tunnel demolition) to identify the presence or absence of any original soil profile.

This scenario will include the monitoring of the removal of overburden and imported fill. The removal will be carried out by a medium-small size (5-14 t) machinery fitted with a flat bucket. The process will include the removal of 20-30 cm of fill at the time in an a given area and it will be monitored constantly and cross-checked with the known stratigraphy of the site and the layers of imported fill. The process will be repeated in larger areas until the bottom of the imported fill is reached and either remnant dune deposit/soils or underlaying bedrock are encountered. This process will be undertaken in two separate trenching locations within the Platform Zero zone. The exact location of each trench will be informed by geotechnical results to date.

Should Aboriginal objects or other archaeological resources such as concentration of shell or burnt features be located the removal of soil will stop and the following methodology will be applied:

- The monitoring archaeologist and Aboriginal site officer will assess the find and record the location using a RTK or total station, record the find with photograph and description on pro-forma recording form.
- Should the find be in disturbed context within the fill, it will be recovered, bagged, and tagged with a unique number, date and location, as per general archaeological practice and placed in a secure container on-site. Removal of fill will continue.
- Should the find be located in-situ, following the removal of the last section of the imported fill, in the original soil profile, it will be recorded by RTK, photographed, and the removal of topsoil will cease in that area. Hand clearing of the location will be undertaken.

- The identified feature and object will be then recorded and further excavated by hand applying methodology form Scenario 3 (staged salvage excavation).
- If the removal of fill uncovers remnants of the original soil profile with the absence of Aboriginal archaeological resources, machine excavation will stop on that level and continue in a spatial extent for the given work area utilising the above-described method. The exposed soil profile will be investigated further utilising the methods described under Scenario 3 – staged salvage excavation.

4.6.3. Scenario 3: Staged salvage excavation of original soil

The staged salvage excavation scenario will be applied to areas where remnants natural soil profile is identified, and no historical features or fill are present.

For the staged salvage excavation scenario, the EM proposes to use the following two-stage method:

- Stage 1 - Testing: archaeological test excavation utilising standard archaeological hand excavation of 1m by 1m test pits on a grid system in line with the requirements of the Code of Practice.
- Stage 2 - Salvage: should test excavation uncover Aboriginal objects or other archaeological resources, a salvage excavation methodology will be applied to investigate and salvage those resources in line with the Code of Practice and archaeological best practice.

The Aboriginal archaeological excavation will be carried out in stages outlined below.

4.6.3.1. Step 1 – Test excavation

Following the removal of the fill, the surface of the original soil will be inspected for any Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources. Should Aboriginal object(s) or archaeological resources located, Scenario 1 will be applied. Should no Aboriginal object(s) or archaeological resources located, test excavation will proceed using hand tools and 1m by 1m pits in a grid system to cover the visible extent of original soil. Each 1m by 1m pit will have individual numbering according to their position on the grid.

The test excavation will include:

- The first test pit in each area will be excavated in 5 cm spits down to the sterile layer unless cultural layers are identified.
- Should no cultural layers be found, the rest of the pits will hand excavated in 10 cm spits.
- Each separate spit for every unit will be kept in labelled buckets to avoid cross-contamination between excavation units.
- Excavated soil will be dry sieved through 5 mm nested mesh sieves.
- Any archaeological material, including stone artefacts, animal bone, shell, charcoal, or other foreign material be found during the excavation or sieving, they will be bagged and labelled with a unique number based on the relevant pit, grid square and spit/stratigraphic layer.
- Standard archaeological recording including description of test pits and archaeological features and finds, photographic and section or plan drawings will be done where necessary during the excavation. Soil samples will also be taken for further analysis.
- Any archaeological material found in-situ will be recorded with x-y-z position within the test pit and also plotted with the RTK.
- Decision will be made in consultation with the Aboriginal site officer in relation to move to the next test pit or apply salvage methodology.
- Should the test excavation identify historical features and/or relics of potentially State significance, excavation will stop, and no further excavation will be carried out until the Primary Excavation Director (PED) assesses the context of the find. The assessment should consider the relevant conditions of the SSDA approval for the context of uncovering and removing State Significant relics. Excavation will not recommence until the relevant decision is made by the PED.

4.6.3.2. Step 2 - Salvage excavation

Should the initial test excavation of any 1m by 1m test pit produce more than 5 Aboriginal objects; exceptional object such as a backed artefact, remnants of knapping, hand axe; or cultural layers, including charcoal, burnt features or shells, the following methodology will be applied to salvage the identified archaeological resource:

- Original test pit will be extended by additional 1m by 1m sections to further investigate the spatial and vertical extent of the archaeological resource.
- Hand excavation will proceed either in 10 cm spits or following the extent of cultural layers.
- Each separate spit for every unit will be kept in labelled buckets to avoid cross-contamination between excavation units.
- Excavated soil will be dry sieved through 5 mm nested mesh sieves.
- Any archaeological material, including stone artefacts, animal bone, shell, charcoal, or other foreign material be found during the excavation or sieving, they will be bagged and labelled with a unique number based on the relevant pit, grid square and spit/stratigraphic layer.
- Standard archaeological recording including description of test pits and archaeological features and finds, photographic and section or plan drawings will be done where necessary during the excavation. Soil samples will also be taken for further analysis.
- Any archaeological material found in-situ will be recorded with x-y-z position within the test pit and also plotted with the RTK.
- Should the salvage excavation identify historical features and/or relics of potentially State significance, excavation will stop, and no further excavation will be carried out until the Primary Excavation Director (PED) assesses the context of the find. The assessment should consider the relevant conditions of the SSDA approval for the context of uncovering and removing State Significant relics. Excavation will not recommence until the relevant decision is made by the PED.

4.7. RECORDING OF FEATURES AND HANDLING OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS

Recording of the archaeological excavation and handling of Aboriginal objects will again be discussed with the RAPs before the start of the programme to ensure that the process is clear for all on site. The process will be informed by the Code of Practice.

4.7.1. Archaeological recording

The archaeological excavations will be recorded using standard archaeological methods, including:

- Description of all test pits, archaeological features, context and soil layers on pro-forma archaeological recording sheets.
- RTK plotting of all test and salvage pits, in situ artefacts and cultural layers.
- Photographic recording of all units, archaeological features and artefacts found in-situ, with accompanying scale and descriptive signage.
- Section and plan drawings of selected test pits and any encountered archaeological features.
- Aboriginal objects found will be bagged and tagged with a unique identification number corresponding to the excavation unit, depth/position found and additional details of the circumstances of the find should that be critical.

4.7.2. Sieving

The archaeological sieving of excavated soil will be done on predominantly 5mm mesh sieves utilising either dry or wet sieving. 3 mm mesh will be applied should substantial archaeological resources are found, or the size of artefacts found in the initial testing trigger the use of finer mesh.

Wet sieving is preferred because it makes the sieving process faster and allow easier spotting or artefacts and archaeological material. However, wet sieving would require the management off run-off water and sediment control. Options would include the channelling of water into the stormwater system following appropriate

sediment control or utilising skip bins that can be taken off-site to dispose water and sediment accumulated from the sieving.

4.7.3. Handling of recovered artefacts

All recovered Aboriginal objects and archaeological material, including stone artefacts, animal bone, shell, charcoal and other foreign material, will be bagged upon removal, either individually or according to the excavation unit. The bags will be labelled according to the unit and spit/context number. The artefacts will then be placed into containers and temporarily retained by Urbis. Artefacts will be kept onsite throughout the excavation to ensure that Aboriginal site officers have the opportunity to inspect and share information in relation to the artefacts.

At the end of the archaeological excavation, artefacts will be temporarily retained by Urbis and placed into a lockable, secure place in Urbis' Sydney offices. The Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) will be consulted in relation to the care and control of the recovered artefacts, including the opportunity to carry out the cleaning and analysis of artefacts.

Artefacts will be cleaned, measured and their attributes recorded according to the relevant standards and in line with the Code of Practice. All artefacts will then be individually bagged, labelled and packaged according to the Australian Museum Artefact cataloguing standards. Results of the artefact analysis will be provided in the Excavation Report.

The decision on the final storage location and Care and Control agreement will be made in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties and the proponent. The submitted ARD did not identify a final storage place and we expect that HNSW will condition this component. We believe that the archaeological excavation of historical and Aboriginal archaeological should be carried out first to understand the size, composition and context of the assemblage to aid the final decision. Furthermore, the excavated relics and objects can be part of a future interpretation strategy. In consultation with the RAPs the priority would be to keep all recovered aboriginal objects on site trough the arrangement of safekeeping.

The final historical artefact catalogue will aim to include all Aboriginal objects found in context to historical features to provide the context of the findings and related research questions. This will need to be confirmed with the RAPs. In relation to the final storage, please refer the additional information provided above.

4.8. SAFETY AND LOGISTICAL ARRANGEMENTS

4.8.1. Safety

The archaeological excavations will be carried out according to the OH&S requirements of the proponent and their contractors and also in line with Urbis' internal OH&S policies. The excavation team will work under a specifically developed Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) that will address the following:

- Description and risk assessment of day-to-day activities, including (but not limited to):
  - Excavation of contaminated soil, including the presence of asbestos and hydrocarbons.
  - Excavation of trenches to specified maximum depth and the use of benching for stability if necessary.
  - Working in the vicinity of heavy machinery, including mechanical excavators.
  - Working in an outdoor environment.
  - Working in confirmed spaces.
- Recording of site attendance for the excavation team and visitors, including name, position, contact details, date of attendance and hours present.
- Arrangements to ensure social distancing and personal hygiene consistent with the COVID19 guidelines from the Commonwealth and State Government, including optimisation of team size to ensure progress and safety.

4.8.2. Logistics

The following logistics will need to be arranged for the time of the excavation:

- A small to medium (5 – 14 tonne) excavator with a flat bucket of 1m width or less for mechanical excavation.
- Amenities for personal hygiene in the form of an on-site toilet.
- A water source for the wet sieving (if required) of excavated soil (e.g. on-site water source or a water truck).

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 4 August 2021 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd **(Urbis)** opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of ATLASSIAN **(Instructing Party)** for the purpose of Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology **(Purpose)** and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

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This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

APPENDIX A BASIC AND EXTENSIVE AHIMS SEARCHES

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : ATL_Redo

Client Service ID : 609458

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 02 August 2021

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000

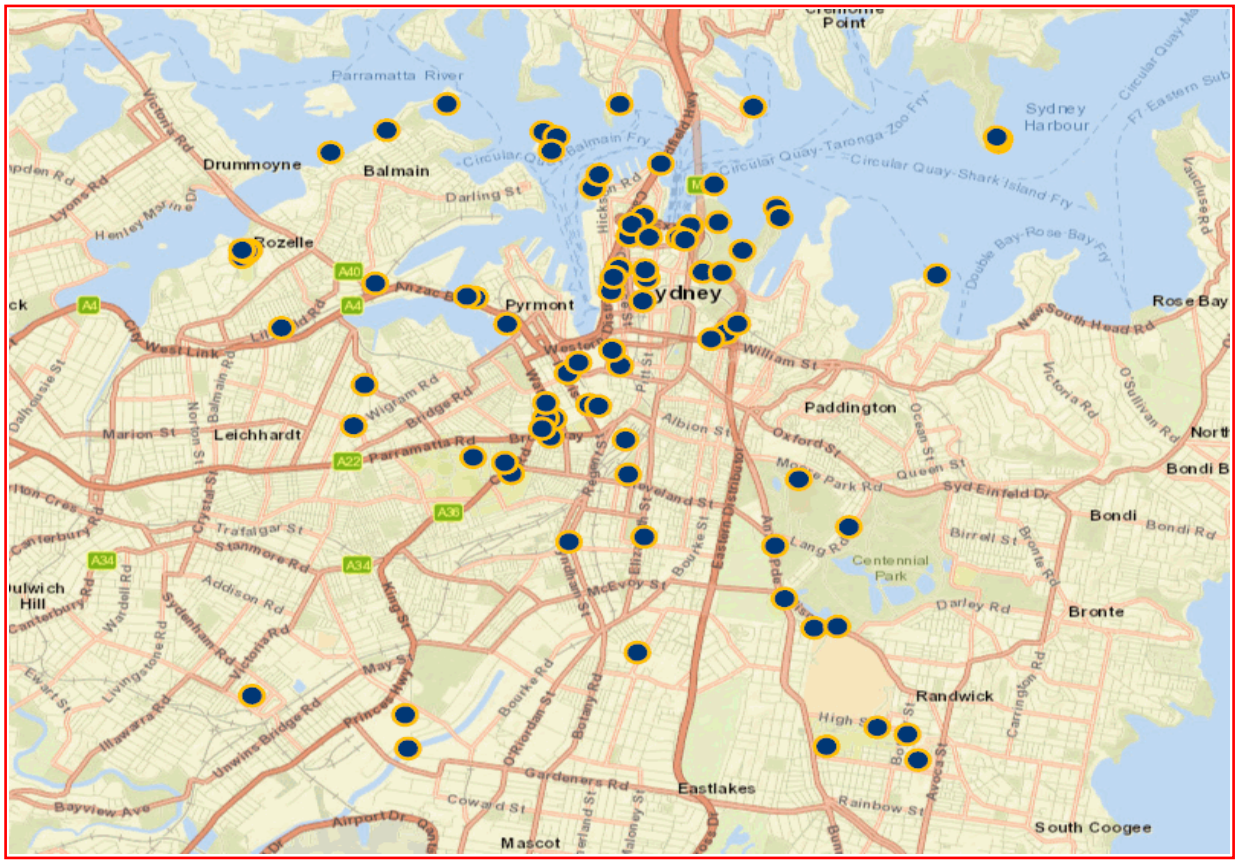
Attention: Aaron Olsen

Email: aolsen@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 329973.0 - 337973.0, Northings : 6245269.0 - 6253269.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Aaron Olsen on 02 August 2021.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

83	**Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.**
0	**Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. ***

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the NSW Government Gazette (https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Heritage NSW upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Heritage NSW and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date. Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

Level 6, 10 Valentine Ave, Parramatta 2150
Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta NSW 2124
Tel: (02) 9585 6345

ABN 34 945 244 274
Email: ahims@environment.nsw.gov.au
Web: www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : ATL_Redo

Client Service ID : 609458

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2652	Ultimo PAD 1	GDA	56	333419	6249969	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Jim Wheeler,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic				Permits	1598		
45-6-2597	Wynyard St Midden	GDA	56	333469	6247920	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Mr.D Coe				Permits			
45-6-2647	KENS Site 1	AGD	56	333750	6250785	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99857,100494,102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting				Permits	1428,1700		
45-6-2637	George street 1	AGD	56	333860	6249880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98238,102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting				Permits	1369		
45-6-3762	Harrington IFS01	GDA	56	334178	6251888	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
Contact		Recorders	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat				Permits			
45-6-3899	ES-PAD-2018-01	GDA	56	334251	6247993	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact		Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Tse Siang Lim				Permits			
45-6-2168	RSYS midden;	AGD	56	335190	6253050	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
Contact		Recorders	Michael Guider				Permits			
45-6-3245	DoncasterAve PAD	GDA	56	336037	6246916	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Hearth : -		
Contact		Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Ow				Permits	4188		
45-6-1481	Rozelle Hospital 3	AGD	56	329902	6251129	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
Contact		Recorders	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider				Permits			
45-6-3695	Callan Park Grinding Groove (possible)	GDA	56	330080	6251407	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -		
Contact		Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen				Permits			
45-6-2935	Yurong 1	GDA	56	335555	6252020	Open site	Valid	Shell : 6		
Contact		Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Paul Irish				Permits			
45-6-3826	The Bays PAD 01	GDA	56	331399	6251027	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
Contact		Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Ms.Alyce Haast				Permits			

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 02/08/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 329973.0 - 337973.0, Northings : 6245269.0 - 6253269.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 83

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : ATL_Redo

Client Service ID : 609458

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3729	UNSW Sand Body Area of Sensitivity	GDA	56	336190	6245480	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Ms.Fenella Atkinson,Coast History & Heritage					**Permits**	4568	
45-6-3812	FZ 23 artefact scatter	GDA	56	336278	6246940	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					**Permits**		
45-6-2208	Bradleys Beach rock shelter	AGD	56	337751	6252663	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1895,2025
	Contact	**Recorders**	Andrew Ross					**Permits**		
45-6-2680	Broadway Picture Theatre PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Jim Wheeler					**Permits**	1854	
45-6-2822	USYD: Central	AGD	56	332750	6248550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		100302,102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					**Permits**	2554	
45-6-1957	Goat Island Cave;	AGD	56	333010	6252710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider					**Permits**		
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**		
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**		
45-6-1939	MSB Tower;	GDA	56	333640	6252227	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102763
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider					**Permits**		
45-6-3116	Wynyard Walk PAD	GDA	56	333931	6251252	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills					**Permits**	3670	
45-6-3848	244 Cleveland Street	GDA	56	334070	6248750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Veronica Norman					**Permits**		
45-6-3324	RBG PAD 1	GDA	56	334802	6251224	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					**Permits**		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : ATL_Redo

Client Service ID : 609458

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2687	Crown Street PAD 1	AGD	56	334950	6250300	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					**Permits**	2017	
45-6-2676	Johnstons Creek	AGD	56	331100	6249100	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 2, Artefact : 5		102142,102763
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider					**Permits**		
45-6-3552	Smith Hogan and Spindlers Park Midden	GDA	56	331309	6249791	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Burial : -		104371
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Mark Simon					**Permits**		
45-6-0647	Centennial Park	AGD	56	336273	6247961	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	**Recorders**	ASRSYS					**Permits**		
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	GDA	56	333199	6249418	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nigh					**Permits**	1719	
45-6-2979	UTS PAD 1 14-28 Ultimo Rd Syd	GDA	56	333650	6249590	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting,Mr.Dominic Steele					**Permits**	3458	
45-6-2742	171-193 Gloucester Street PAD	AGD	56	333926	6251461	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102763
	Contact	**Recorders**	Jim Wheeler					**Permits**	2143,2342,2766	
45-6-2581	Angel Place	GDA	56	334223	6251138	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97963,102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					**Permits**	918	
45-6-2580	Junction Lane	AGD	56	335070	6250410	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Helen Brayshaw					**Permits**	894,902,903	
45-6-3645	SFS PAD 1	GDA	56	335846	6248721	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Miss.Sam Cooling,Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Miss.Sam Cooling					**Permits**		
45-6-1615	Bennelong Point	AGD	56	334800	6252100	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	Contact	**Recorders**	ASRSYS					**Permits**		
45-6-2960	Jackson Landing Shelter	GDA	56	332442	6250870	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : ATL_Redo

Client Service ID : 609458

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3727	POWH-ASB-HTH	GDA	56	337029	6245641	Open site	Valid	Hearth : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Ms.Lucinda O'Connor					**Permits**		
45-6-2062	Bradleys Beach	AGD	56	337762	6252708	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1809,1895,2025
	Contact	**Recorders**	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider					**Permits**		
45-6-0030	Dawes Point;Dawes Point Park;	GDA	56	334345	6252534	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider					**Permits**		
45-6-3152	168-190 Day Street, Sydney PAD	GDA	56	333877	6250257	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Josh Symons,Mr.Alex Timms					**Permits**	3789	
45-6-1268	Balls Head Reserve;	AGD	56	333800	6253060	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider,Mr.Phil Hunt,Aboriginal Heritage Office					**Permits**		
45-6-3654	CRS AS 01 (Central Railway Station Artefact scatter 01)	GDA	56	334035	6249170	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		104403
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					**Permits**	4639	
45-6-1853	Lilyvale	AGD	56	333950	6251600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	Contact	**Recorders**	Val Attenbrow,Andrew Ross					**Permits**		
45-6-2651	William St PAD	AGD	56	334800	6250220	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Neville Baker					**Permits**	1589,1670	
45-6-3694	Callan Park Waterhole	GDA	56	330060	6251377	Open site	Valid	Water Hole : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen					**Permits**		
45-6-3696	Callan Park Cultural Tree	GDA	56	330061	6251398	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen					**Permits**		
45-6-3155	Moore Park AS1	GDA	56	335613	6247909	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					**Permits**	4019	
45-6-1901	Long Nose Point 1.;Birchgrove;9 Numa Street;	AGD	56	332000	6253030	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider					**Permits**		
45-6-3728	UNSW B22 Area of Sensitivity	GDA	56	336715	6245720	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Ms.Fenella Atkinson,Coast History & Heritage					**Permits**		
45-6-3446	71 Macquarie Street PAD	GDA	56	334663	6251783	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Ms.Jodi Cameron					**Permits**	4285	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : ATL_Redo

Client Service ID : 609458

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3705	Kent and Erskine St PAD	GDA	56	333876	6251145	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Ms.Jodi Cameron					**Permits**		
45-6-3944	New Green Square School	GDA	56	334204	6246587	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact Metropolitan Local Aboriginal	**Recorders**	Strata Archaeology,AMAC Group P/L					**Permits**		
45-6-2796	320-328 George St PAD	AGD	56	334100	6251050	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact T Russell	**Recorders**	Mr.Dominic Steele					**Permits**	2415	
45-6-3338	The Bays Precinct PAD02	GDA	56	332354	6250885	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Mr.Michael Lever					**Permits**		
45-6-3339	The Bays Precinct PAD01	GDA	56	332779	6250555	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					**Permits**		
45-6-3502	Loftus PAD 01	GDA	56	334551	6251635	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					**Permits**	4292	
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					**Permits**	1299	
45-6-2838	420 George Street PAD	AGD	56	334080	6250670	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Tim Owen					**Permits**	2654	
45-6-3325	RBG PAD 2	GDA	56	335212	6251494	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					**Permits**		
45-6-3693	Callan Park Scared Tree	GDA	56	330004	6251406	Open site	Valid	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen					**Permits**		
45-6-2934	Yurong Cave	GDA	56	335595	6251900	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		102763
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider,Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : ATL_Redo

Client Service ID : 609458

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3704	Tay Reserve Artefact	GDA	56	335723	6247268	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					**Permits**		
45-6-2278	Lilyfield Cave	GDA	56	330433	6250467	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Shelter with Midden	102201
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Mrs.Laressa Ba					**Permits**		
45-6-3966	Woollahra Possible Shelter WAH123	GDA	56	337241	6251230	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Paul Irish,Coast History & Heritage					**Permits**		
45-6-2042	Ashton park	AGD	56	337730	6252728	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1809,1895,2025
	Contact	**Recorders**	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					**Permits**		
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	GDA	56	333200	6249602	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightinga					**Permits**	1738	
45-6-1496	Shea's Creek	AGD	56	331697	6245597	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	30,591,940
	Contact	**Recorders**	ASRSYS					**Permits**		
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,102763
	Contact	**Recorders**	Ms.Samantha Higgs,Biosis Pty Ltd - Canberra					**Permits**	3506	
45-6-0519	Moores Wharf	AGD	56	333600	6252200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	808
	Contact	**Recorders**	R Lampert					**Permits**		
45-6-3327	RBG PAD 3	GDA	56	334957	6251832	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					**Permits**		
45-6-2654	Fraser Park PAD	AGD	56	330100	6245800	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		98669,104256,104257
	Contact	**Recorders**	Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd					**Permits**	1639	
45-6-1900	White Horse Pt.	AGD	56	330800	6252420	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider					**Permits**		
45-6-1809	Birchgrove	AGD	56	331380	6252700	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -, Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Midden,Shelter with Art	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider					**Permits**		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : ATL_Redo

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2745	University of Sydney Law Building PAD	AGD	56	332350	6248740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102201,102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Jo McDonald					**Permits**	2153,2320,2443	
45-6-2767	Tent Embassy	AGD	56	332680	6248680	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		102494,102763,102765
	Contact T Russell	**Recorders**	Bill Lord					**Permits**		
45-6-2495	Prince of Wales Hospital Aboriginal;Hearth;	AGD	56	337040	6245140	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					**Permits**	1055,4386	
45-6-2299	First Government House	GDA	56	334612	6251612	Open site	Valid	Burial : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Artefact : -	Burial/s,Historic Place	102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Michael Guider,Watkin Tench,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,M					**Permits**	4552	
45-6-0811	Goat Island;Parramatta River;	AGD	56	333150	6252650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	Elizabeth Rich					**Permits**		
45-6-3217	Darling Central Midden	GDA	56	333530	6250101	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1, Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Tory Stening					**Permits**		
45-6-3081	200 George Street	GDA	56	334237	6251637	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103114
	Contact	**Recorders**	Ms.Sally MacLennan					**Permits**	3577,3934,4239	
45-6-2783	PAD Central Royal Botanic Gardens	AGD	56	334900	6251030	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact T Russell	**Recorders**	Haglund and Associates					**Permits**	2364	
45-6-2382	Goat Island 2	AGD	56	333100	6252480	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Klim Gollan					**Permits**		
45-6-0751	Shea's Creek Dugong	GDA	56	331839	6245378	Open site	Destroyed	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Non-Human Bone and Organic Material : -, Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	**Recorders**	ASRSYS,AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Mr.Luke Kirkwood					**Permits**		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : ATL_Redo

Client Service ID : 609458

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports

**** Site Status**

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 02/08/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 329973.0 - 337973.0, Northings : 6245269.0 - 6253269.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 83

URBIS