

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN - ATlassian DEVELOPMENT

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PREPARED FOR ATlassian

URBIS

URBIS STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REPORT WERE:

Director	Balazs Hansel
Senior Consultant	Sam Richards
Consultant	Aaron Olsen
Project Code	P0020770
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The approved SSD (SSD-10405) will facilitate the development of a new mixed-use development comprising *'tourist and visitor accommodation'* (in the form of a 'backpackers') and commercial office space within the tower form. Retail, lobby and food and drink premises at the Lower Ground level and Upper Ground level.

Atlassian Central at 8-10 Lee Street will be the new gateway development at Central Station which will anchor the new Technology Precinct proposed by the NSW Government. The new building will be purpose-built to accommodate the Atlassian Headquarters, a new TNSW Pedestrian Link Zone, and the new Railway Square YHA backpacker's accommodation, in addition to commercial floorspace to support Tech Start-ups.

The new development is to be built over the existing heritage former Inwards Parcels Shed (the Parcels Shed) located on the western boundary of Central Station with the Adina hotel to the west. The works includes a 38-storey mixed-use tower with basement loading dock facilities and EOT facilities accessed off Lee Street, 2 storey lobby utilising the Parcels Shed building, lower ground and upper ground retail, YHA hostel and commercial tower with staff amenities to the mid-level and roof top areas and a pedestrian Link Zone works for TNSW.

The building design has been conceived to support the delivery of a site plan designed to connect with future developments to both the south and east and integrate with a cohesive public realm for the broader Sydney community in accordance with NSW government strategic planning.

The tower design is a demonstration project for Atlassian, representing their commitment to environmental sustainability and contemporary workplace settings through tower form and construction systems along with a set of emblematic outdoor workplaces stacked in the tower form.

The existing Parcels Shed will be adaptively re-used in accordance with best practice heritage process and form the upper level of a 2-storey entry volume that connects visually with the 2 level Link Zone. Over the roof of the Parcels Shed, a new privately owned but publicly accessible 'elevated park' will be created as the first part of a new upper-level public realm that may extend to connect to a future Central Station concourse or future Over Station Development.

The proposed mixed-use tower directly adjoins a live rail environment to the east and public domain to the north, west and south. These works will consider these rail environments and have been designed to ensure that all TNSW external development standards are achieved. This ensures there is no impact to the operation or safety of these TNSW assets.

Interfaces from the overall site and especially the State works Link Zone have been designed in consultation with the adjoining stakeholders. These stakeholders include TNSW to the north and south, Toga and the Adina Hotel operator to the west and the Dexu Fraser's site to the south. Connections via the Link Zone, through the basements, and off the proposed new Link Zone dive ramp will be designed to enable existing and future developments to function in both the day 1 scenario and end state when all developers have completed their works.

The overall project aspiration is to create a world class tech precinct with effective pedestrian links through the Atlassian site to the Central Station western forecourt to Central Walk west and adjoining stakeholder's sites.

1.2. DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The Site is located at 8-10 Lee Street, Haymarket and consists of the construction footprint of the proposed development under the SSDA (Figure 1). The site has a small street frontage to Lee Street; however this frontage is limited to the width of the access handle.

The Site comprises multiple parcels of land which exist at various strata. All the lots are in the freehold ownership of Transport for NSW, with different leasing arrangements:

- **Lot 116 in DP 1078271:** YHA is currently the long-term leaseholder of the Site which covers the areas shown in blue below.

- **Lot 117 in DP 1078271:** This is currently in the ownership of TNSW and the applicant is seeking the transfer of the leasehold on this land to provide for an optimise basement and servicing outcome for the Site.
- **Lot 118 in DP 1078271:** This is currently in the ownership of TNSW and the applicant is seeking the transfer of the leasehold for part of the air-rights above part of this allotment to allow for an optimised building envelope for the project. The proposal also uses a part of Lot 118 in DP 1078271 within Ambulance Avenue for Day 1 vehicle access and services.
- **Lot 13 in DP 1062447:** This is currently in the ownership of TNSW but TOGA (who hold the lease for the Adina Hotel) have a long-term lease of this space in the lower ground area.

The Site has an area of approximately 5,490m² when measured at the Upper Ground Level.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0020770

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

■ Subject Site
 — Contours
 ■ Hydrology
 ■ Test Trench 1
 ■ Test Trench 2

LOCATION OF THE SUBJECT AREA
 Atlassian, Former Inwards Parcels Office - PAD
 Prepared on Behalf of Atlassian Pty Ltd

Figure 1 Location of subject area.

1.3. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Condition E43 of the SSDA (SSD-10405) sets out the requirement for the preparation of this Heritage Management Plan (HMP). The details of Condition E43 are provided below.

E43. Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant must prepare a Heritage Management Plan for the development to be submitted to and approved by the Planning Secretary. This plan must:

(a) be prepared in consultation with Heritage NSW and the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs). The RAPs must be provided with a reasonable opportunity, being at least 28 days, to provide comment on the draft Heritage Management Plan;

(b) include a protocol for ongoing consultation with the RAPs for the duration of this project;

(c) include a description of the measures that would be implemented for archaeological investigations that includes at least the following:

(i) Aboriginal cultural heritage research questions;

(ii) the proposed staging and timing of excavations in relation to the development phases;

(iii) a staged testing and excavation methodology;

(iv) detailed triggers for expansion of any test pits to salvage excavation;

(v) a methodology for the excavation of features such as, but not limited to, hearths, knapping floors and middens etc;

(vi) artefact analysis methodology;

(vii) identified stop points where additional consultation with RAPs, Heritage NSW and the Secretary may be required if significant Aboriginal objects are identified;

(viii) sampling and dating methodology;

(ix) short term and long term care and control of any Aboriginal objects;

(x) reporting requirements;

(d) include measures to prevent harm to any Aboriginal objects outside the construction boundary;

(e) include a program to monitor and report on the effectiveness of any mitigation and management measures in protecting or limiting harm to Aboriginal objects;

(f) ensure any workers on site receive suitable Aboriginal cultural heritage induction(s) prior to carrying out any activities which may disturb Aboriginal sites, and that suitable records are kept of these inductions;

(g) include a Trigger Action Response Plan that included stop work provisions, notification protocols and significance assessment protocols to manage key risks to Aboriginal heritage, including:

(i) the discovery of any potential human remains;

(ii) the discovery of previously unidentified Aboriginal objects within the construction footprint; and

(iii) managing unauthorised ground disturbance.

The HMP has been prepared in accordance with the results, conclusions and recommendations of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage assessment (ACHA) (Urbis, 2021) and Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design (HAARD) (AMBS, 2021). The scope of the HMP is to address the conditions, with the limitations outlined below.

1.4. LIMITATIONS

The HMP has been prepared in accordance with the results, conclusions and recommendations of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage assessment (ACHA) (Urbis, 2021) and Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design (HAARD) (AMBS, 2021). It should be noted that intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out, including monitoring of Site Investigation Works and historical archaeological testing in the Lower Ground Floor (LGF) and Adina Ramp area for the remains of the Benevolent Asylum, original

soil profiles, and any Aboriginal archaeological remains as per the HAARD and ACHA. The only remaining test excavation will be carried out in the eastern part of the subject area, at Platform 0, also called as Upper Ground floor (UGF). The platform 0 testing is expected to be carried out in Q4 2022.

These investigations have provided additional information, including:

- There were no remains of the Benevolent Asylum, nor any original soil profiles and Aboriginal archaeological resources found in the LGF test trenches. Therefore, the LGF area is still designated as having low to nil potential for archaeological remains.
- The Adina Ramp test excavation found no signs of the Asylum. However, there was an undisturbed, natural sand layer identified approximately 2.2m below the exiting surface and at approximately RL 16.30m. This confirms the possibility for archaeological remains in the Adina Ramp area, but lowers the level of potential from high to moderate-low. The asylum-period A1 unit has been removed, reducing the potential for occupation or underfloor deposits. Only structural or deeper features are likely to survive.

The limited potential for the survival of natural soil profiles in the area, coupled with the lack of opportunity for archaeological test excavation due to the complex setting of the subject area have limited the ability to detail various scenarios in the HMP.

1.5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The relevant roles and responsibilities with the HMP are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Project Engineer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for providing adequate resources for the implementation for the HMP. • Responsible to organise the induction of personnel as per the HMP. • Responsible to incorporate the management measures of the HMP into the Construction management Plan.
All employees and contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible to undertake all activities in line with the HMP. • Report all potential Aboriginal objects, sites and human remains and secure the finds until further action.
Project archaeologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep Registered Aboriginal Parties informed of any finds. • Provide advice and technical support for the construction as per the HMP.

2. CONSULTATION

The consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) have been carried out in accordance to the requirements of the SEARs and the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010)* (the Consultation Guidelines).

Consultation has been running since February 2020, ACHA was finalised in March 2021, and updated in December 2021. RAPs have been informed of the progress of the development in regular correspondence to ensure that all stakeholders are informed appropriately of the development.

The list of the Registered aboriginal Parties is provided below.

Table 2 List of RAPs

Organisation/Individual	Contact Person
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)	Selina Timothy
Didge Ngunawal Clan (DNC)	Lilly Carroll & Paul Boyd
Tocomwall	Scott Franks & Danny Franks
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation (GAC)	Steven Johnson & Krystle Carroll
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (KYWG)	Phil Khan
Clive Freeman	N/A

The draft HMP was sent to the RAPs for comments on the 12 May 2022. Comment period was closed on the 10 June 2022. There was one response received during the consultation period from KYWG:

Thank you for your Heritage Management Plan regarding 8-10 Lee Street, Sydney.

Here at KYWG we hold 50 years of cultural knowledge of the area. We hold a deep connection to Mother Earth, the sky, and our water ways. Aboriginal people have a spiritual connection to the land, it holds stories, history. It is for this reason we must not destroy the land or pollute it as it will become sick and so will we. Mother Earth gives to us and in return we care for her.

KYWG aim to protect and conserve our sacred sites especially our burial sites and the tangible and intangible. The study area is highly significant to us Aboriginal people. The intangible aspects like being connected to land is of importance as we hold a spiritual connection to the land. The site is close to water ways that are utilised by aboriginal people.

There is also the more modern history of Aboriginal Australia and how far we have come as Aboriginal people. We have stood up and fought for our rights and continue to do so today. This more modern history could also be incorporated into interpretation if applicable to this project. Has the proponent sort a cultural interpretation for the project to recognise Aboriginal people as the owners of the land? Ways in which this can be archived is through design, art, digital displays, apps, native gardens. It is important to incorporate interpretation into you project as it educates the wider community and our next generations about the traditional owners of the land. A keeping place should also be sort to house artefacts on country.

We would like to agree to your recommendations and support your ACHAR. We look forward to working alongside you on this project.

Kind Regards

Kadibulla Khan

Urbis acknowledged the feedback to KYWG and committed to keep working with all RAPs on the project.

Following the finalisation of the HMP, correspondence with the RAPs will be ongoing through the lifetime of the project and notification will be provided if any Aboriginal objects are identified during the construction activities. RAPs will be also invited to any archaeological excavation if Aboriginal objects are uncovered during the works, as per the methodology and Unexpected Finds Procedure outlined in Section 4 below.

The existing consultation log will be used to record the ongoing consultation with RAPs.

3. RESULTS OF THE INITIAL DESKTOP ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT AND HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND RESEARCH DESIGN

It should be noted that the results of the initial, desktop ACHA and HAAR provided below, have since been updated based on the results of the archaeological testing in the LGF and Adina Ramp areas. Furthermore, most of the recommendations of the ACHA and HAARD have been fulfilled. The additional information is summarised at the end of each sub-section.

3.1. RESULTS OF THE ACHA

The ACHA was submitted with the SSDA in December 2020, and further updates were included in April 2021 as per the RFI. Minor changes were also made in December 2021. RAPs were consulted on all changes and updates of the ACHA and were provided with a 28 days comments period.

The ACHA has been prepared in line with the requirements of the SEARs and also in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and the following guidelines:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010 (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010) (the Consultation Guidelines).*
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).*
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW 2010).*
- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013 (Burra Charter).*

The ACHA concluded the following:

- There are no Aboriginal sites registered within the subject area.
- 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.
- Dominant site types within the region include artefact scatters and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) sites.
- Despite the high level of disturbance within the subject area 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 area. These features increase the potential for archaeological deposits (artefacts, middens, burials) to remain within the subject area below the current structures.
- Feedback gathered during the Consultation process identified the following: "Despite the destructive impact of the first contact Gadigal culture survived. So, all of this area around Former Inwards Parcel Office is highly significant to Aboriginal People of the past and present." – Phil Khan (KYWG)
- The supplementary geotechnical investigation conducted by Douglas Partners (2020) concluded that across the subject area there is present 2-8m of fill material (which includes sand) over a discontinuous lens of loose to very loose sand alluvium up to 2m thick. These results confirm the assumptions made by Urbis in this assessment that Tuggerah Sands may occur within the subject area below the modern development. These sands contain moderate archaeological potential for subsurface artefact deposits and require further detailed investigation in the form of test excavation. Test excavation will mitigate the associated risk of impacting potential archaeological deposits.

Based on the above conclusions, the following recommendations were made:

Recommendation 1 – Archaeological Test Excavation

An Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and Methodology should be prepared for the sub-surface investigation of the identified landscape features and their potential for retaining Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources. The purpose of the archaeological test excavation is to confirm the presence or absence and if present, the potential extent of Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources within the subject area.

The archaeological test excavation must be undertaken according to the developed ARD and with the participation of the nominated Aboriginal RAPs and appropriately qualified archaeologists. The ARD must be developed in line with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) (the Code of Practice). The ARD must be prepared in conjunction with the research design for the Non-Indigenous archaeological test excavation.

The management of any potential historical archaeological resource and potential Aboriginal archaeological resource on the site will be undertaken through the adoption of a consolidated test excavation program to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological artefacts and deposits.

The results of the test excavations must be incorporated into the ACHAR or addendum document and supplied to the project RAPs for comment in accordance with *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010) (the Consultation Guidelines). This will result in an additional 28-day review period.

Recommendation 2 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction

It is recommended that induction materials be prepared for inclusion in site inductions for any contractors working at the subject area. The induction material should include an overview of the types of sites to be aware of (i.e. artefact scatters or concentrations of shells that could be middens), obligations under the NPW Act, and the requirements of an archaeological finds' procedure (refer below). This should be prepared for the project and included in any site management plans.

The induction material may be paper based, included in any hard copy site management documents; or electronic, such as "PowerPoint" for any face-to-face site inductions.

Recommendation 3 – Archaeological Unexpected Find Procedure

Should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a procedure must be implemented. The following steps must be carried out:

1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment.
2. Site supervisor, or another nominated site representative must contact either the project archaeologist (if relevant) or DPIE to contact a suitably qualified archaeologist.
3. The nominated archaeologist examines the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item and decides on appropriate management, in conjunction with the RAPs for the project. Such management may require further consultation with DPIE, preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and preparation of AHIMS Site Card.
4. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
5. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies. Any such documentation should be appended to this ACHAR and revised accordingly.
6. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon relevant approvals from DPIE.

Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop.
2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPIE.

3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPIE and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

Recommendation 5 – RAP consultation

A copy of the final ACHA must be provided to all Project RAPs. Ongoing consultation with RAPs should occur as the project progresses, to ensure ongoing communication about the project and key milestones, and to ensure the consultation process does not lapse, particularly with regard to consultation should the CFP be enacted.

Most of the above listed recommendations have been addressed, including:

- Recommendation 1: The HAARD has been prepared and archaeological testing has been carried out in the LGF and Adina Ramp area. Testing at Platform 0/UGF will be undertaken in Q4 2022.
- Recommendation 2: The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction will be prepared following the finalisation of the Heritage Management Plan.
- Recommendation 3: The Unexpected Finds Procedure (UFP) has been prepared and included in Section 4.5 below.
- Recommendation 4: Human Remains Procedure: This has been prepared as part of the UFP and is included in Section 4.4 below.
- Recommendation 5: Consultation with the RAPs is ongoing and will be kept running during construction.

3.2. RESULTS OF THE HAARD

The HAARD was submitted with the SSDA in December 2020, and further updates were included in April 2021 as per the RFI. Minor changes were also made in December 2021.

The HAARD has been prepared in accordance of the requirements of the SEARs and the *Heritage Act 1977*, including the following guidelines:

- *Burra Charter: The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance 2013*
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (2009)*
- *Historical Archaeological Code of Practice (2006).*

The HAARD concluded the following:

This assessment has identified that there is potential for archaeological relics to be present with good integrity and with the potential to be of state archaeological significance. The proposed development will remove all archaeological deposits; therefore, an archaeological excavation program is required to investigate and salvage archaeological relics, should they be present in line with The Heritage Act 1977 and archaeological best practice.

Where there is an opportunity for inclusion of some of the artefactual material into the heritage interpretation for the project this would also require long-term care and management by Atlassian. Some examples of heritage interpretation methods include the re-use of excavated building materials, interpretative signage, and the display of a selected collection of artefacts recovered from excavations within the proposed development. Should substantial and significant structural remains associated with the Asylum be exposed, consideration should be given to redesigning the proposed building and integrating the in-situ remains into the site interpretation. An interpretation strategy will be developed post excavation should archaeological resources be present, and materials salvaged.

The recommendations of the HAARD have been implemented and the HAARD has been prepared as per the Conditions of the SSD.

3.3. CHANGES TO THE ACHA – ARCAHEOLOGICAL TESTING

Archaeological testing of the LGF and Adina Ramp area, and monitoring of Site Investigation Works (SIW) in the LGF area provided opportunity to further inform our understanding of the potential for archaeological resources and original soils within the subject area. Figure 2 show the overlay of the existing structures and

RLs, while Figure 3 shows the proposed footprint of the basement and relevant RLs. The following changes and updates to the understanding of the potential of the archaeological resource (both Aboriginal and historical) have occurred:

- Archaeological test excavation at two locations in the LGF area found no remains of the Benevolent Asylum, nor any archaeological resources or remnants of original soil profile and confirmed that the potential for archaeological resources is low to nil in the LGF area.
- Archaeological test excavation in a 2.5m by 2.5m trench at the Adina Ramp found no remains of the Benevolent Asylum. However, there was a natural sand layer found at approximately minus 2.2 metres (RL 16.40) and confirmed the presence of natural soils. This remnant soil confirms that there is still potential for both historical and Aboriginal archaeological resources. The archaeological potential has been revised from high to moderate to low.

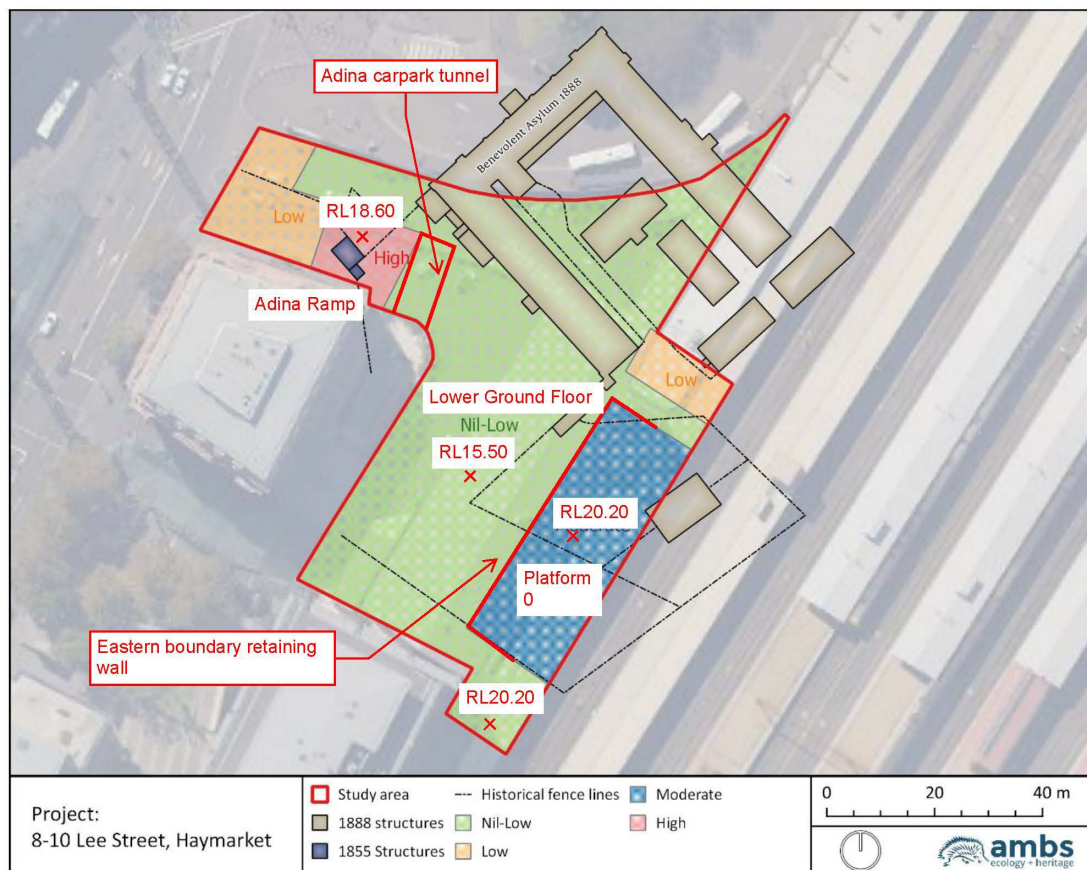


Figure 2 Existing structures and RLs shown on overlay of archaeological potential from HAARD. Note that the level of potential at Adina Ramp was revised to moderate/low.

Source: AMBS, BOJV

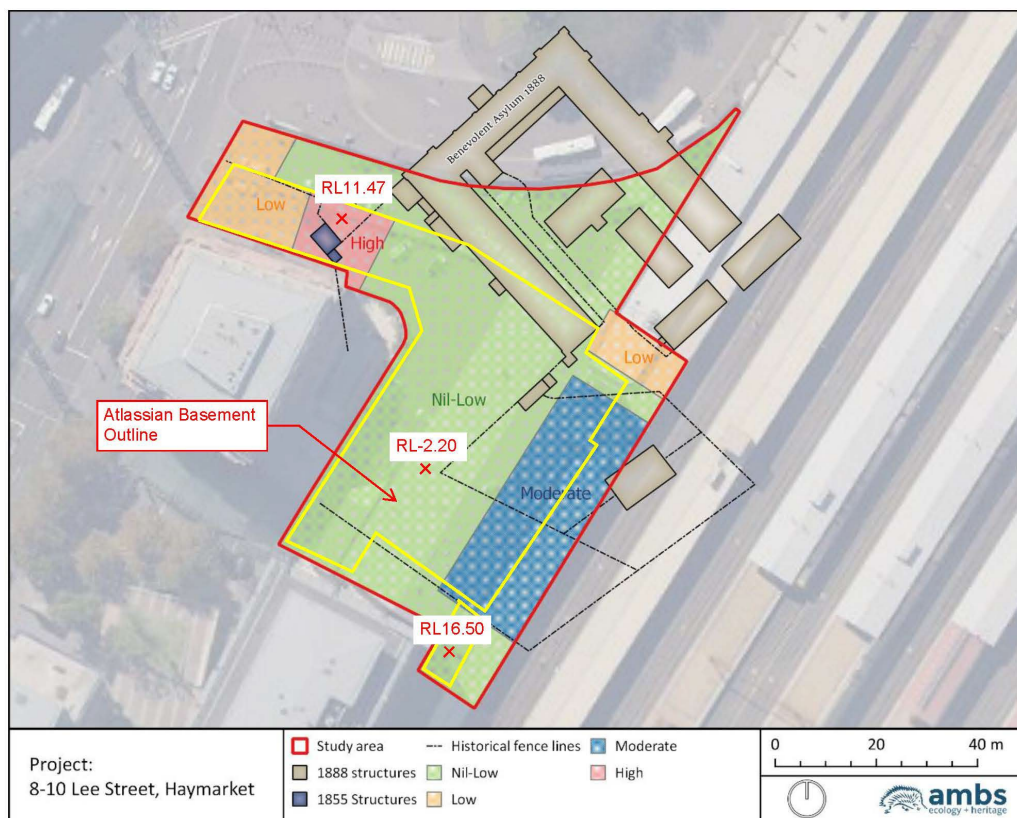


Figure 3 Proposed basement outline and RLs shown on overlay of archaeological potential from the HAARD.

Source: AMBS, BOJV

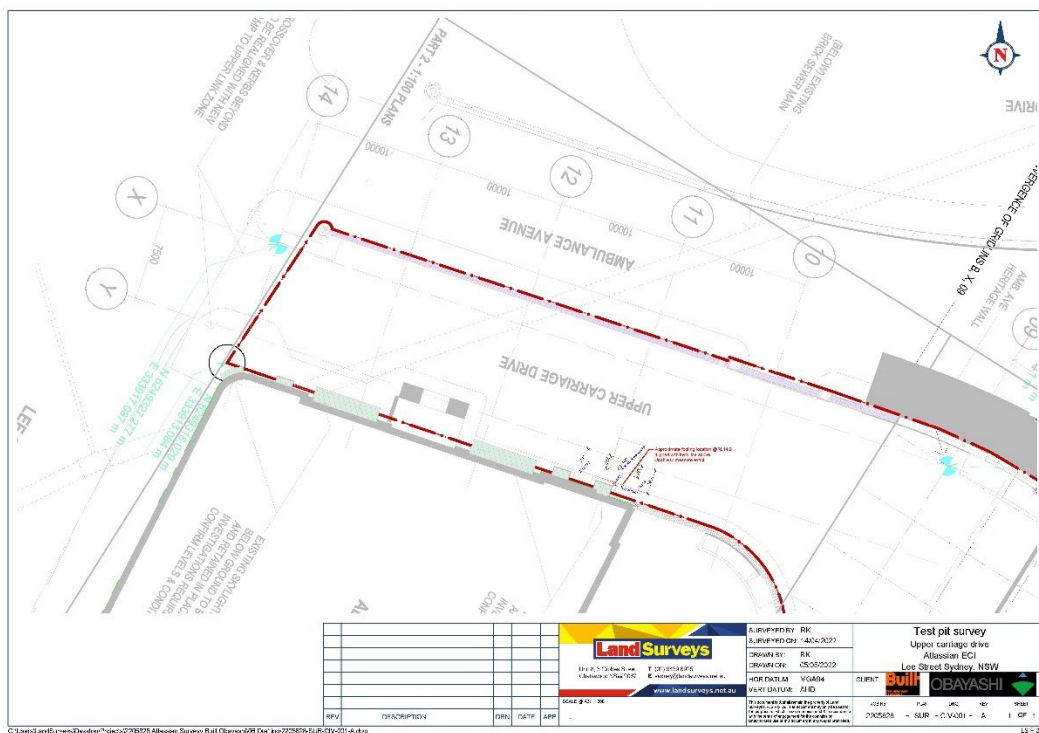


Figure 4 Survey of the test pit excavated for structural engineering investigation at Adina Ramp. Note the RL values in context to figure 2.

Source: BOJV

4. HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN STRATEGY

4.1. INTRODUCTION

As the proposed Atlassian Development will impact on the entire subject area, the strategy of the HMP is to provide scenarios to manage all potential Aboriginal cultural heritage objects, sites and human remains through various management strategies, including an Unexpected Find Procedure.

The following details of the management of archaeological resources, both Aboriginal and historical are provided from the HAARD that was approved under Condition E44 of the SSDA.

4.2. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In fulfilment of the objectives of E43(c)(i), the following research questions have been formulated:

1. What is the composition and integrity of any natural soil layer (if exist) beneath the imported fill within the subject area?
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 historical features and deposits?
 - 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?
 - How the establishment of the Benevolent Asylum and the later development of the subject area impacted the original environment and any pre-existing Aboriginal archaeological resources?
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?
10. How the results of the archaeological excavation alter the original assumptions and predictive model of disturbance within the subject area?

4.3. PROPOSED STAGING AND TIMING OF EXCAVATIONS IN RELATION TO THE DEVELOPMENT PHASES

The HMP proposed staging and timing of excavations and archaeological site works provided in **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Table 3 Proposed Staging and timing.

Stage	Timing	Aim
Archaeological monitoring for enabling and preliminary works.	Prior to demolition and bulk excavation.	To monitor all preliminary minor works that have the potential to expose archaeological resources and sensitive soils as per the ACHA and HAARD
Archaeological testing in accordance with the HAARD as required by Condition E44.	Prior to demolition and bulk excavation.	To test predictive model and assumptions from ACHAR and HAARD
Salvage excavation: (if required) for Non-Aboriginal Archaeology as per Condition E46, E47, E48 and/or for Aboriginal objects in line with the HAARD and UFP.	Following demolition and prior to bulk excavation.	To address Condition E42 and E43 and details provided in this HMP and the UFP.

4.4. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND 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 have the potential for the discovery of Aboriginal archaeological resources, including:

- Excavation of historical features. This only applies in the event of historical archaeological excavation.
- Removal of overburden and imported fill to identify the presence or absence of any original soil profile.
- Staged salvage excavation of original soil profiles (A horizon) in areas where the removal of overburden exposed any of those soil profiles.

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 within the subject area. Scenario 1 applies to any area where historical archaeological resources are found. 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. The below methodology will be used for any historical archaeological excavation within the subject area.

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 of 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 be 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.

Scenario 2: Removal of overburden and imported fill to identify the presence or absence of any original soil profile.

This scenario applies to the following:

- Platform 0/UGF test excavation of two test pits as the below details. This component will include controlled removal of imported fill.
- Outside of Platform 0/UGF and Adina Ramp (between the boom gate and the underground car park entrance wall) area monitoring is only warranted for the removal of the slab and hard stand. Should no archaeological resources be located, uncontrolled excavation can proceed and the UFP would be implemented.

This scenario will include the monitoring of the removal of overburden and imported fill in the proposed testing areas on Platform 0 where the potential for natural soil is assessed as moderate to low. These areas are restricted to the Adina ramp area and also the surroundings of Platform 0. The removal will be carried out by an appropriate size of machinery fitted with a flat bucket. The process will include the removal of 20-30 cm of fill at the time within the Platform 0 test pit locations 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 underlying natural clay or bedrock are encountered.

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 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.
- The RAPs will be notified, and an Aboriginal site officer will be invited to inspect the finds. Any further action will be discussed with the RAPs.
- 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 from 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.

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. In accordance with the conclusions and recommendations of the ACHA natural soil profiles that might have survived within the area of archaeological interest as they have the potential for Aboriginal archaeological resources and therefore need to be tested before impact occurs.

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.

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.

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.

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.

4.5. REPORTING

Following the application of the archaeological management measures and concurrent to Condition E49, a comprehensive archaeological excavation report will be prepared, including:

- Description of the stages and applied methodology.
- Description of the excavation results, including the nature, spatial and stratigraphical extent of excavated archaeological deposits.
- Consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties.
- Addressing research questions set out in the HAARD.
- Conclusions and providing any additional information that can enhance the history on the place.

4.6. HUMAN REMAINS

If potential human skeletal remains or unmarked burials are located within the Atlassian Site, the following procedure should be followed:

- All works would cease immediately at the location of the remains. The area should be demarcated with at least a 5-meter buffer and signage installed to avoid accidental impact.

- The police would be informed immediately as human skeletal remains come under the jurisdiction of the State Coroner and the Coroners Act 2009 (NSW). Under s 35(2) of the Act, a person must report the discovery to a police officer, a coroner or an assistant coroner as soon as possible.
- If the remains are historic, Heritage Council of NSW will be informed in accordance with s146 of the Heritage Act 1977 and a management strategy for the burial developed that will depend on the context of the finds.
- Should the remains be determined of Aboriginal origin, HNSW and the relevant aboriginal stakeholders should be contacted and a management strategy for the burial developed that will depend on the context of the finds.
- Works can only re-start in the area after all developed management measures are implemented and the remains are appropriately exhumed, and a letter/report is issued by the relevant authority in accordance with the above stages.

The time frame of the above-described process can't be determined at this stage and can span from a couple of days to one to few weeks. The time to manage the remains depends on a variety of factors, including origin, integrity and context of other finds.

4.7. UNEXPECTED FINDS PROCEDURE

An unexpected heritage find is an object or place that is discovered during the carrying out of the project and which may be a historic relic, artefact or Aboriginal object but was not identified in the EIS or Submissions Report or suspected to be present.

If unexpected historic relics or Aboriginal objects are exposed, work would stop in the affected area with a safe buffer of at least 5 meter around the finds and signage installed to avoid accidental impact. An Urbis/AMBS Historic or Aboriginal Archaeologist (as relevant) would be contacted to assess the integrity and significance of the exposed relic(s)/object(s). If the find is an Aboriginal object, the RAPs will be notified and an Aboriginal site officer will be invited to assess. Works in unaffected areas can proceed with a safe buffer of at least 5 metres around the find. Unexpected relic(s)/object(s) that are exposed during works would be managed in accordance with the following procedure:

- If the suspected heritage find is assessed by the Urbis/AMBS Historic/Aboriginal Archaeologist/Aboriginal site officer to have no significance and/or integrity, Urbis/AMBS will provide written approval for work to proceed. This can be done within one to two days of discovery, depending on the time needed to expose and assess the find and providing the letter.
- If the identified relics/objects assessed by the Urbis/AMBS Historic/Aboriginal Archaeologist/Aboriginal site officer as having local significance, they will be exposed, further investigated and management measure will be decided. Following Urbis/AMBS' written approval that the find has been appropriately managed and removed, works may resume. This process can take one day to a week.
- If the relic or object is assessed as having state heritage significance, the Urbis/AMBS Historic/Aboriginal Archaeologist/ Aboriginal site officer would inform the project team and Heritage NSW, in writing, with details of the nature, integrity and significance of the relic/object within two days of discovery and appropriate assessment of finds. An appropriate management strategy would be determined and implemented in consultation with Heritage NSW. This can take at least a couple of days to a week or more depending on the nature and extent of the find. AMBS would provide written approval within two days for works to resume within the affected area once all relics and/or areas of archaeological sensitivity with state heritage significance have been appropriately investigated and recorded.
- If the relic or object, on investigation, proves to be part of a feature or an archaeologically sensitive area, the Urbis/AMBS Historic/Aboriginal Archaeologist/Aboriginal site officer would inform the project team and Heritage NSW, in writing, with details of the nature, integrity and significance of the relic to determine the appropriate management strategy, which may include open area salvage excavation. This time frame for these works will depend on the nature and extent of the finds and could take at least a couple of days to a week or more. Works would not proceed until Urbis/AMBS/RAPs provides a clearance certificate affirming that archaeological investigations have been completed, artefacts retained for analysis, and that no relics remain in situ. Clearance letter will be provided within 2 days of all relics removed and salvage finalised.

4.8. ARTEFACT ANALYSIS, STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT

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, at Angel Place in the Sydney CBD. The Registered Aboriginal Parties 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.

Long term management and Care and Control of artefacts and objects will need to be negotiated with the RAPs, and include the potential for:

- Transferring them to an Aboriginal owner under (as defined under Section 4(1) of the aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983) in accordance with section 85A(1)(a)(b) of the NPW Act.
- Transferring the objects under a Care and Control Agreement to an Aboriginal person or organisation under 85A(1)(c) of the NPW Act.
- Apply to the Australian Museum to hold the objects.

4.9. INTERPRETATION OF ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

HNSW provided the below recommendation following their review of the HMP on the 7 July 2022.

Interpretation should include Aboriginal visibility and educate the community as recommended from RAP feedback. This can be implemented through signage or in design such as a plaque or sign acknowledging the traditional country.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales: Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, 2011.

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013 (The Burra Charter).

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