

A stylized, light green topographic map with concentric contour lines, resembling a gear or a series of hills, positioned on the left side of the page.

4 - 6 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Holdmark

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Project Manager	Karyn McLeod
Prepared by	Daniel Claggett
Reviewed by	Jennifer Norfolk
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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
ARD	Archaeological Research Design
DECCW	(Former) Department of Environment Climate Change and Water
ELA	Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
SEARs	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SSD	State Significant Development

Executive Summary

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) was engaged by Recap IV Operations No. 4 Trust Pty Ltd to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to support a State Significant Development Application (SSD 48674209) for the proposed development of a hotel and commercial mixed-use high-rise structure, located at 4 – 6 Bligh Street, Sydney, NSW.

Site survey was undertaken to assess the environmental context and identify potential Aboriginal objects or places located within the study area. The survey was conducted by ELA Principal Archaeologist/ Heritage Consultant Karyn McLeod and Selina Timothy, Heritage Site Officer with Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), on 9 May 2019. The survey identified the entirety of the study area as having been heavily disturbed. The multi-storey building that currently occupies 4-6 Bligh Street, covers the entire footprint of the study area and has a basement-level carpark and plant room to a depth of up to eight metres below the ground surface. The buildings on either side of the study area also have basement car parks. The existing development footprint and depth of construction means there is no potential archaeological deposits.

Geotechnical testing of the study area by Coffey (2018) did not identify soils or fill, the construction of the existing basement is excavated into the bedrock.

This ACHA with full community consultation was prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*, *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, and the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW 2010*. The ACHA and full consultation was completed in 2019 and identified that no Aboriginal objects will be harmed by the proposed development.

Holdmark have taken over the project and engaged ELA to update the original ACHA in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) to support the current SSD 48674209 application for the proposed development of 4 – 6 Bligh Street, Sydney, NSW. The proposed development has minor changes to the previous development plans. This however does not affect the outcomes of the ACHA assessment as the impact footprint has not changed. Further consultation has taken place with no comment from Metropolitan LALC or Heritage NSW.

The Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) (SSD 48674209 item 19) for this project state that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report is to be prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts on any Aboriginal cultural heritage values on the land.

The report concludes that the proposed mixed-use hotel and commercial development will not impact Aboriginal objects or Cultural Heritage. It was found that:

- No Aboriginal sites were identified within the study area.
- All sections of the study area have been subjected to high levels of ground disturbance.
- All sections of the study area were found to have a nil archaeological potential.
- No direct impacts from the project on Aboriginal cultural heritage have been identified.

Archaeological test excavations are only necessary if it is demonstrated that subsurface Aboriginal objects with potential conservation value have a high probability of being present in an area. The purpose of test excavations is to establish the nature and extent of subsurface Aboriginal objects to contribute to the understanding of site characteristics and local and regional prehistory (Code of Practice p: 24 section 3.1). Geotechnical testing of the study area by Coffey (2018) did not identify soils or fill, the construction of the existing basements were excavated into the bedrock.

Based on the findings of this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and the archaeological investigation the following is recommended:

Recommendation – No further assessments are required

No further archaeological assessment is required for the study area. Although general measures will need to be undertaken. This assessment has been undertaken to assess the proposed impacts within the study areas shown in Figure 1. If the following changes are made to the proposed works:

- If proposed excavated areas are located beyond the defined assessment boundary (Figure 1), further investigations will be required and an addendum ACHA undertaken. An addendum ACHAR will require further consultation with RAPs.

UNEXPECTED FINDS:

- Aboriginal objects are protected under the NPW Act regardless of whether they are registered on AHIMS or not.
- If suspected Aboriginal objects, such as stone artefacts are located during future works, works must cease, and an archaeologist called in to assess the finds. If the finds are found to be Aboriginal objects, Heritage NSW must be notified under section 89A of the NPW Act. Appropriate management and avoidance or approval must then be sought if Aboriginal objects are to be moved or harmed.
- In the extremely unlikely event that human remains are found, works should immediately cease, and the NSW Police should be contacted. If the remains are suspected to be Aboriginal, the Heritage NSW may also be contacted at this time to assist in determining appropriate management.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In 2018, Recap IV Operations No. 4 Trust Pty Ltd lodged a planning proposal to the Department of Planning and Environment to redevelop 4-6 Bligh Street. In 2019 Eco Logical Australia (ELA) was commissioned to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) to accompany a State Significant Development application for the proposed mixed-use redevelopment of the site.

The Council of the City of Sydney, as delegate for the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces (the Minister), is the Consent Authority for the SSDA under an Instrument of Delegation issued by the Minister on 3 October 2019.

The application seeks consent for the construction of a 59-storey mixed-use hotel and commercial development. A separate development consent (D/2018/892) relating to early works for the proposed application was granted for the site on 31 January 2020. Consent was granted for the demolition of the existing site structures, excavation and shoring of the site for three basement levels (to a depth of RL9.38m) to accommodate the proposed mixed-use hotel and commercial development. As such, this application does not seek consent for these components and instead seeks to rely upon and activate D/2018/892 for early works.

An ACHA was prepared with full Aboriginal consultation in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*, *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, and the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW 2010*. The ACHA and full consultation was completed in 2019 and identified that no Aboriginal objects will be harmed by the proposed development.

Specifically, development consent is sought for:

- Site establishment, including removal of two existing trees along the Bligh Street frontage and de-commissioning and removal of an existing substation (s2041) on the site.
- Construction of a 59-storey hotel and commercial office tower. The tower will have a maximum building height of RL225.88 (205m) and total gross floor area (GRA) provision of 26,796sqm, and will include the following elements:
 - Three basement levels accommodating a substation, rainwater tank, hotel back of house, plant and services. A porte cochere and four service bays will be provided on basement level 1, in addition to 137 bicycle spaces and end of trip facilities on basement level 2.
 - A 12-storey podium accommodating hotel concierge and arrival at ground level, conference facilities, eight levels of commercial floor space and co-working facilities, and hotel amenities including a pool and gymnasium at level 12.
 - 42 tower levels of hotel facilities including 417 hotel keys comprising standard rooms, suites and a penthouse.
 - Two tower levels accommodating restaurant, bar, back of house and a landscaped terrace at level 57.
 - Plant, servicing and BMU at level 59 and rooftop.

- Increase to the width of the existing Bligh Street vehicular crossover to 4.25m and provision of an additional 4m vehicular crossover on Bligh Street to provide one-way access to the pore cohere and service bays on basement level 1.
- Landscaping and public domain improvements including:
 - Replacement planting of three street trees in the Bligh Street frontage;
 - Construction of landscape pergola structure on the vertical façade of the north-eastern and south-eastern podium elevations;
 - Awning and podium planters; and
 - Provision of a feature tree at the level 57 terrace.
- Identification of two top of awning building identification signage zones with a maximum dimension of 1200mm x 300mm. Consent for detailed signage installation will form part of a separate development application.
- Utilities and service provision.
- Installation of public art on the site, indicatively located at ground level.

Holdmark have taken over the project and engaged ELA to update the original ACHA in accordance with the SEARs to support the current SDD 48674209 application for the proposed development of 4 – 6 Bligh Street, Sydney, NSW. The proposed development has minor changes to the previous development plans. This however does not affect the outcomes of the ACHA assessment as the impact footprint has not changed.

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the SEARs (SSD-48674209 item 19) and issued for the SSDA. Specifically, this report has been prepared to response to the SEARs requirement issued below:

Item	Description of requirement	Section reference (this report)
19. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, describing and assessing any impacts on any Aboriginal cultural heritage values on the land.	Section 5-6.

1.2 Location of the proposed works

The study area at 4-6 Bligh Street, known currently as Bligh House, is located within the Sydney Central Business District (CBD), approximately 500 m to the south of Circular Quay and 180 m to the east of the former Tank Stream. The 1218-square-metre site is known as Lot 1 DP 1244245 in the City of Sydney Local Government Area. The site is bounded by Bligh Street to the west and surrounded by Local and State listed items to the north south and east (Figure 1 and Section 1.5.5).

The site is relatively flat, with a slight slope ranging from 21m AHD in the north-western corner to 19.5m AHD in the south-western corner. The site is located within the north-eastern part of Central Sydney in a block bound by Bligh Street to the west, Hunter Street to the south, Chifley Square/Phillip Street to the east, and Bent Street to the north. The surrounding buildings are generally characterised by a mix of commercial official and hotel uses with ground level retail, restaurant and café uses and are of varying heights, ages, and styles., including a number of State and locally listed heritage buildings.

The site is also located in proximity to a number of Sydney Metro City & Southwest (opening 2024) and Sydney Metro West (opening 2030) station sites.

Specifically, the site is located to the immediate east of the Sydney Metro Hunter Street station (east site), which is located on the corner of Hunter Street and Bligh Street, and approximately 350m east of the Sydney Metro Hunter Street station (west site). The Hunter Street station sites are part of the Sydney Metro West project. SEARs for the preparation of Concept SSDAs for the sites were issued in August 2022.

Approximately 150m to the south of the site is Sydney Metro Martin Place Station site, located to the south of Hunter Street between Castlereagh Street and Elizabeth Street. The Martin Place Station site is currently under construction and forms part of the Sydney Metro City & Southwest project.

The site is occupied by a vacant commercial office building with ground floor retail and basement car parking known as “Bligh House”. Completed in 1964, Bligh House is a 17-storey tower inclusive of a three-storey podium with the podium levels built to the Bligh Street alignment and the tower setback from the street frontage. The building was designed by Peddle Thorp and Walker and was constructed as part of the post-World War II development boom in the Sydney CBD. The podium overhang along the footpath provides continuous pedestrian protection. Vehicle access to the site is off Bligh Street via a single 2.6m wide driveway that is restricted by a security gate under one-lane, two-way access arrangements. The driveway provides access to the basement car park, containing 21 car parking spaces.

The site contains no vegetation; however, two existing street trees are located adjacent to the site boundary on Bligh Street.

Development consent for the demolition of the existing site structures, excavation and shoring of the site for three basement levels (to a depth of RL9.38m) was granted by City of Sydney on 31 January 2022 (D/2018/892).

1.3 Purpose and aims

This ACHA investigates if Aboriginal cultural heritage values are present within the study area and assess the potential impact on Aboriginal objects and cultural values. This ACHA presents the results of the assessment and recommendations for actions to be taken before, during and after the activities to manage and protect Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places identified by the investigation and assessment.

This ACHA has been prepared in accordance with the following requirements and guidelines:

- Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SSD 48674209)
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (Code of Practice)* (Department of Environment, Climate Change & Water [DECCW] 2010)
- *The Burra Charter* (ICOMOS 2013).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (Office of Environment & Heritage [OEH] 2011)*
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) (Heritage NSW consultation requirements).

1.4 Authorship

This ACHA has been prepared by ELA Archaeologist Daniel Claggett, (MA [Maritime Archaeology] Flinders University) and Jennifer Norfolk (MSc Marine Archaeology (Cultural Landscapes), University of Southampton) with review by ELA Principal Archaeologist/ Heritage Consultant Karyn McLeod, (BA Hons [Archaeology] University of Sydney, MA [Cultural Heritage] Deakin University).

All site photos by Karyn McLeod unless otherwise noted.

1.5 Limitations

This report does not assess historical archaeological potential. A separate Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) has been prepared for the site (ELA 2022).

1.6 Statutory control and development context

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974 (NSW)

Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW is afforded protection under the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) [NPW Act]. The Act is administered Heritage NSW which has responsibilities under the legislation for the proper care, preservation and protection of 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal place'.

Under the provisions of the NPW Act, all Aboriginal objects are protected irrespective of their level of significance or issues of land tenure. Aboriginal objects are defined by the Act as any deposit, object or material evidence (that is not a handicraft made for sale) relating to Aboriginal habitation of NSW, before or during the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction (and includes Aboriginal remains). Aboriginal objects are limited to physical evidence and may be referred to as 'Aboriginal sites', 'relics' or 'cultural material'. Aboriginal objects can include scarred trees, artefact scatters, middens, rock art and engravings, as well as post-contact sites and activities such as fringe camps and stockyards. Heritage NSW must be notified on the discovery of Aboriginal objects under section 89A of the NPW Act.

The NPW Act provides that a person who exercises due diligence in determining that their actions will not harm Aboriginal objects has a defence against prosecution for the strict liability offence if they later unknowingly harm an object without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). However, if an Aboriginal object is encountered in the course of an activity work must cease and an application should be made for an AHIP.

This proposal is a State Significant Development and an AHIP will not be required.

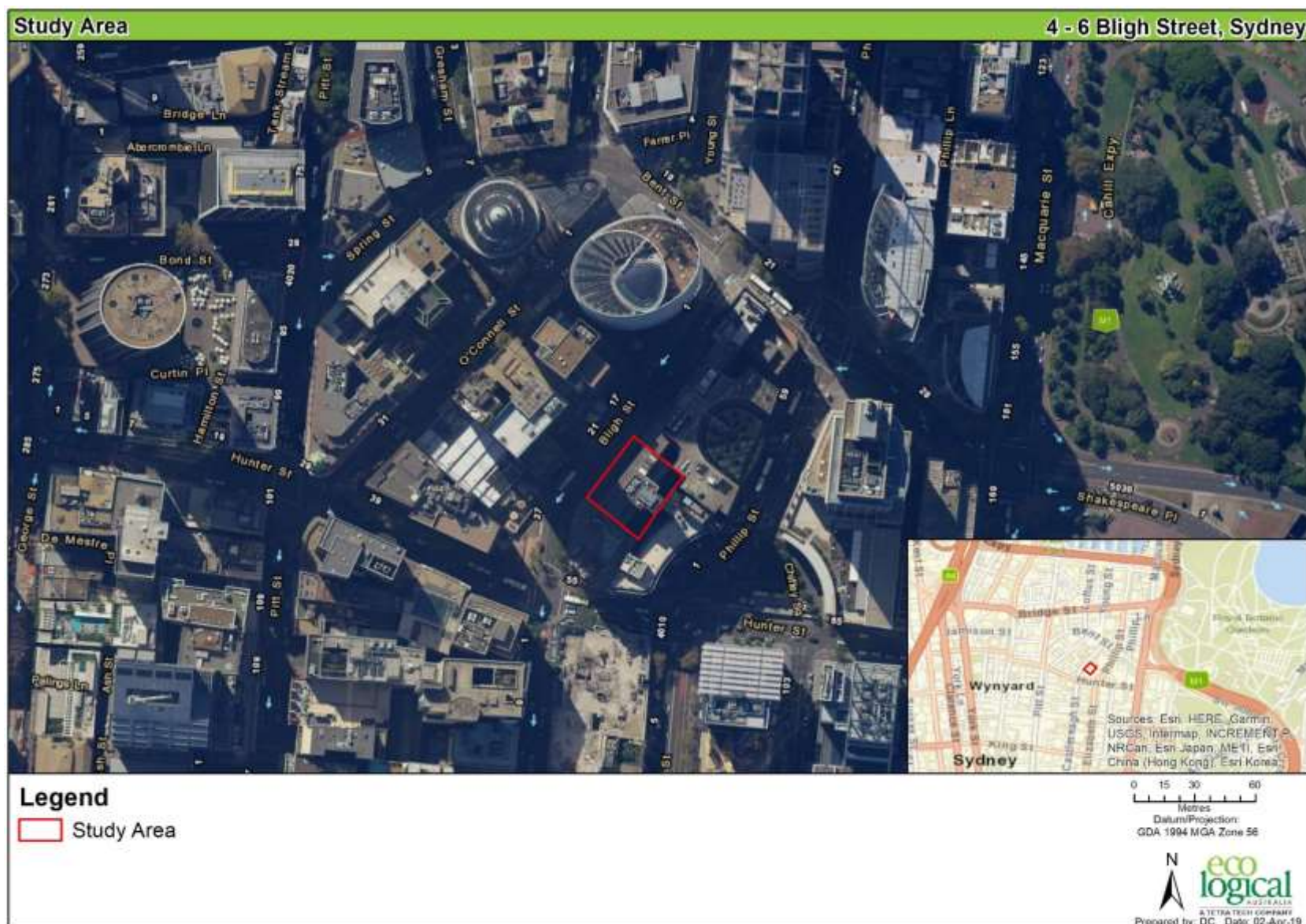


Figure 1: The study area

AHIMS database

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a statutory register managed by Heritage NSW under section 90Q of the NPW Act. The AHIMS manages information on known Aboriginal sites, including objects as defined under the Act.

HERITAGE ACT 1977 (NSW)

The *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) is a statutory tool designed to conserve the environmental heritage of NSW and is used to regulate development impacts on the state's heritage places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects or precincts that are important to the people of NSW. These include items of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage significance. Where these items have particular importance to the state of NSW, they are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

Identified heritage items may be protected by means of either Interim Heritage Orders (IHO) or by listing on the SHR. Proposals to alter, damage, move or destroy places, buildings, works, relics; moveable objects or precincts protected by an IHO or listed on the SHR require an approval under section 60.

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the 'relics provision' section 139 of the Act (as amended in 1999). Under this section it is illegal to disturb or excavate any land knowing or suspecting that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed. In such cases, an excavation permit under section 140 is required. Note that no formal listing is required for archaeological relics; they are automatically protected regardless of whether they are listed or not.

Heritage registers

Heritage NSW maintains registers of heritage sites that are of State or local significance to NSW. The SHR is the statutory register under Part 3A of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW). The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is an amalgamated register of items on the SHR, items listed on LEPs and/or on a State Government Agency's Section 170 register and may include items that have been identified as having state or local level significance. If a particular site does not appear on either the SHR or SHI this does not mean that the site does not have heritage significance as many sites within NSW have not been assessed to determine their heritage significance. Sites that appear on either the SHR or SHI have a defined level of statutory protection.

Key Aboriginal sites, including post contact sites, can be protected by inclusion on the SHR. The Heritage Council nominates sites for consideration by the Minister for Environment and Heritage.

Searches of the State Heritage Register (SHR) and Sydney Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 utilising the terms "Bligh Street, NSW", and "Sydney, NSW" were conducted on 02 October 2018 and again on 26 August 2022 in order to determine if any places of archaeological significance are located within the study area.

There are no places on the State Heritage Register or Sydney Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 of Aboriginal archaeological significance within the study area. A number of state and locally-listed heritage items are located adjacent the study area. A separate historical archaeological assessment has been prepared by ELA (2019 updated 2022) that identifies no potential for the site to contain a historical archaeological resource.

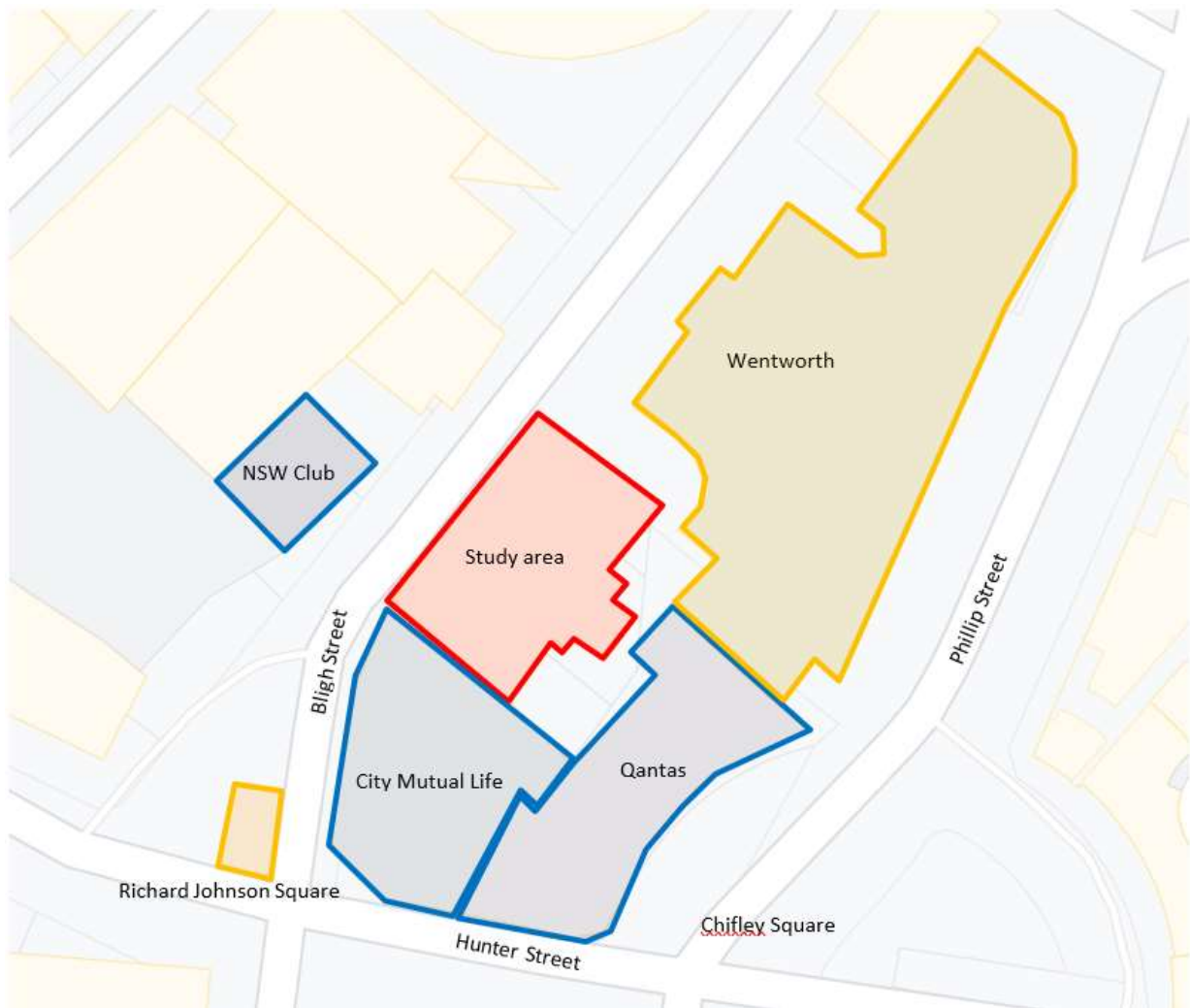


Figure 2 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area -blue, State significant; orange, locally significant

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) [EP&A Act] requires that consideration is given to environmental impacts as part of the land use planning process. In NSW, environmental impacts are interpreted as including cultural heritage impact. Proposed activities and development are considered under different parts of the EP&A Act, including:

- Major projects (State Significant Development under Part 4.1 and State Significant Infrastructure under Part 5.1), requiring the approval of the Minister for Planning.
- Minor or routine developments, requiring local council consent, are usually undertaken under Part 4. In limited circumstances, projects may require the Minister's consent.
- Part 5 activities which do not require development consent. These are often infrastructure projects approved by local councils or the State agency undertaking the project.

The EP&A Act also controls the making of environmental planning instruments (EPIs) such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). LEPs commonly identify and have provisions for the protection of local heritage items and heritage conservation areas.

Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) are prepared by local councils to guide planning and management decisions in the Local Government Areas (LGAs) and establish the requirements for the use and development of land. The study area falls within the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012. This document contains provisions to conserve and protect cultural heritage resources, with specific reference to Aboriginal cultural heritage and historical heritage.

This development is State Significant Development (SSD 48274209) under Stat Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021. SEARs were provided informing the application of Environmental Impact Assessment minimum requirements.

Requirement 19 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts on any Aboriginal cultural heritage values on the land.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999 (CTH)

The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) [EPBC Act] establishes a process for assessing the environmental impact of activities and developments where ‘matters of national environmental significance’ (MNES) may be affected.

The EPBC Act defines ‘environment’ as both natural and cultural environments and therefore includes Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Under Part 9 of the EPBC Act, any action that is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of National Environmental Significance (known as a controlled action under the Act), may only progress with approval of the Commonwealth Minister for the Department of Environment.

The EPBC Act defines ‘environment’ as both natural and cultural environments and therefore includes Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal historic cultural heritage items. Under the Act protected heritage items are listed on the National Heritage List (items of significance to the nation) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (items belonging to the Commonwealth or its agencies). These two lists replaced the Register of the National Estate (RNE). The RNE has been suspended and is no longer a statutory list however, it remains as an archive.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HERITAGE PROTECTION ACT 1984 (CTH)

The purpose of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth) [Heritage Protection Act] is the preservation and protection from injury or desecration of areas and objects in Australia and in Australian waters that are of particular significance to Aboriginal people in accordance with Aboriginal tradition.

Under the Heritage Protection Act the responsible Minister can make temporary or long-term declarations to protect areas and objects of significance under threat of injury or desecration. In certain circumstances the Act can override state and territory provisions, or it can be implemented in circumstances where state or territory provisions are lacking or are not enforced. The Act must be invoked by or on behalf of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or organisation.

2. Description of the area

2.1 Environmental context

An understanding of the physical landscape and environment is vital to understand the archaeology of an area. The natural environment influences the distribution of archaeological material in a variety of ways. The availability and distribution of resources influenced past land use. People need access to resources of freshwater and food (edible plants and animals), plants for medicinal use, timber for woodworking and quarry sites for tool manufacture.

Since the time of Aboriginal occupation, the environment and resources in many places is likely to have changed. As such, archaeologists cannot always draw direct inferences from the current environment. Historical land use and environmental degradation have impacted on the survival of material remains. Acidic soils, if present, are less likely to have preserved fragile organic materials such as bone or shell. Areas of heavy erosion, some agricultural practices or other earth disturbances are less likely to contain in situ deposits of archaeological material. These factors need to be considered when undertaking archaeological assessment and predictive modelling.

Topography in the vicinity of the study area has been heavily modified by over 230 years of development of Sydney and a mixture of steep ascents, areas of flat due to artificial levelling of the landscape and deep excavations exist within the Sydney CBD. Prior to European colonisation of the area, the landscape would have been undulating to rolling hills and exposed sandstone outcrops with ridgelines to the east and west of the study area. The landform has subsequently been cut, filled, reclaimed and terraced to allow for the CBD and surrounding urban development.

The study area is situated in a landform of undulating to rolling rises and low hills on Hawkesbury Sandstone. Soils typically vary greatly in depth from shallow to moderately deep (30-100 cm). The soil landscape that encompasses the entirety of the study area is the GyMEA soil landscape. The GyMEA soil landscape is made up of a combination of sands, loams and clays. GyMEA topsoils (A horizon) typically consist of a loose, coarse sandy loam that ranges in colour from brownish-black to a bleached dull yellow-orange. B horizon soils in this landscape consist of either an earthy, yellowish-brown clay sand or an earthy to weakly pedal, yellowish-brown sandy clay loam, which can also occur as a C horizon in the landscape. This soil landscape has a high erosion hazard with shallow soils on crests and side slopes.

The nearest freshwater body of water was the Tank Stream, which would have been located approximately 180 m to the west of the study area. The Tank Stream was fed by water runoff from the surrounding sandstone landscape. Since urbanisation of Sydney the Tank Stream is now channelised, highly modified and runs through a brick drain in the vicinity of Pitt Street (Figure 5). Various fresh water streams drained the sandstone plateaus surrounding the Parramatta River, Sydney Harbour and Cooks River emptying into the numerous bays and inlets of Port Jackson.

A majority of the archaeological potential for Aboriginal sites within the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) has been destroyed through the high-density, urban development of the city and multiple phases of construction and demolition. Development within the vicinity of the study area is evident on maps of Sydney as early as 1802. A plan of the fledgling town produced by Meehan in 1807 (Figure 3) shows that construction had occurred within the study area by this time and the layout of Bligh Street is evident.



Figure 3: Plan of the town of Sydney in New South Wales by James Meehan, assistant surveyor of Lands by order of His Excellency Governor Bligh, 31st October 1807 (NLA MAP F 105A) study area outlined blue

By the early 1830s the study area contained two substantial brick houses with verandas facing the street and rear yards including sheds and outbuildings. The rear yards of both properties were accessible from Bligh Street and contained brick and timber sheds and workshops, detached kitchen and outhouses (Figure 4). Around 1890 the two houses were demolished, and photographic evidence shows new 3-4 storey buildings on the site in 1900. Number 4 Bligh Street was occupied by the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company (AML & F Coy), while number 6 Bligh Street was the Australian Jockey Club (AJC). The AML & F Coy and the AJC buildings were demolished sometime around 1963. Bligh House was constructed in the study area between 1963-1967 during the building boom in central Sydney after World War II. It is 20 storeys high and includes two levels below ground.

Multiple Aboriginal sites have been discovered within undisturbed or infilled areas investigated as a result of archaeological assessments required for new developments within the city centre (Section 4.2). This suggests the potential for further Aboriginal archaeological sites to have survived the development of Sydney CBD is dependent on the depth of impact and the relative depth of the archaeological deposit.

The potential for Aboriginal sites within the study area boundaries is unlikely as a result of multiple building phases and the excavation of bedrock up to eight meters in depth for the construction of the basement levels.

Due to the below ground excavation for the car park and plant room, the *City of Sydney Council Archaeological Zoning Plan* (1992) does not identify the study area as having the potential to contain an archaeological resource.

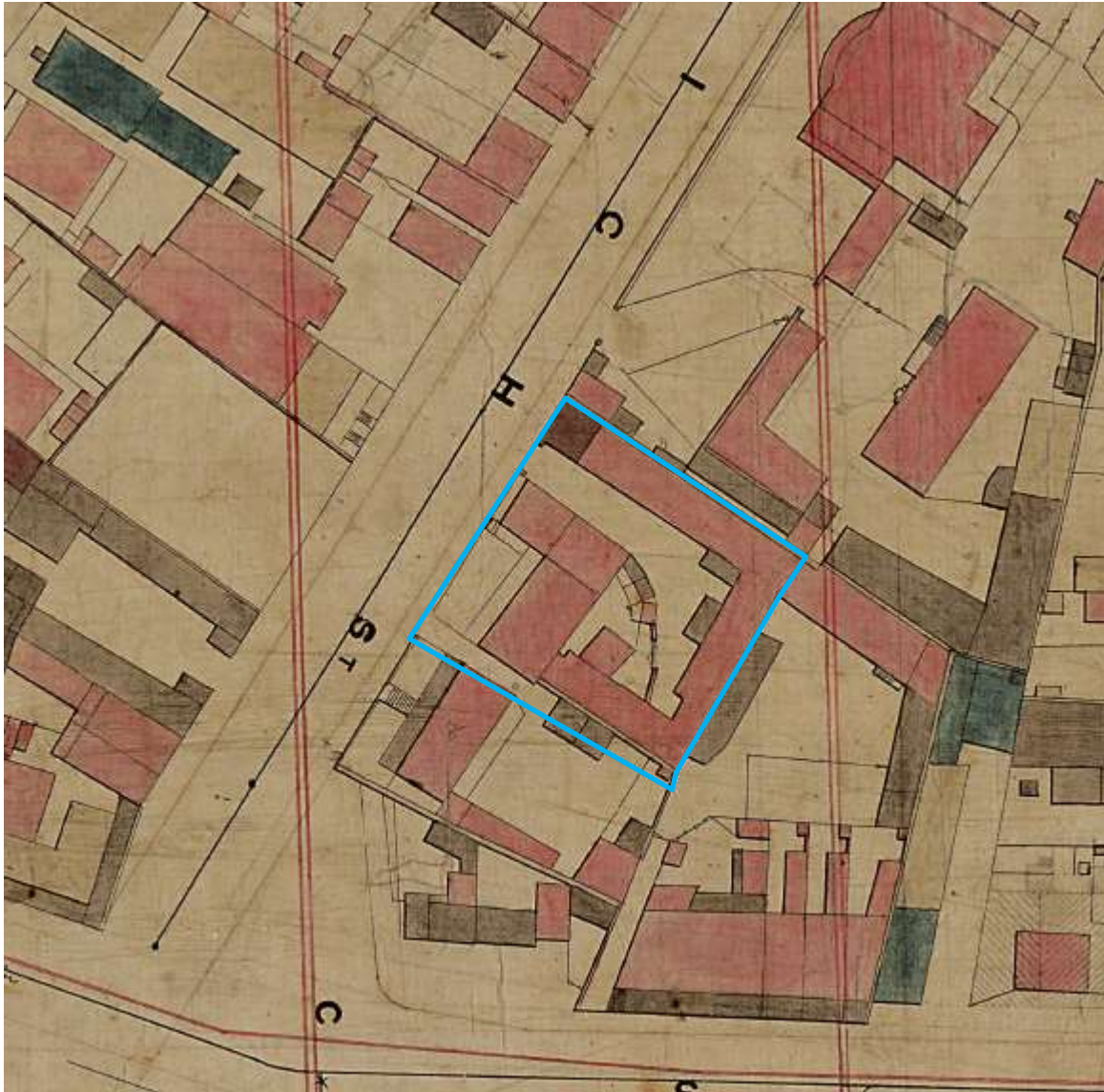


Figure 4: 1865 Trigonometrical Survey of Sydney (Historical Atlas of Sydney) showing houses and outbuildings on the site

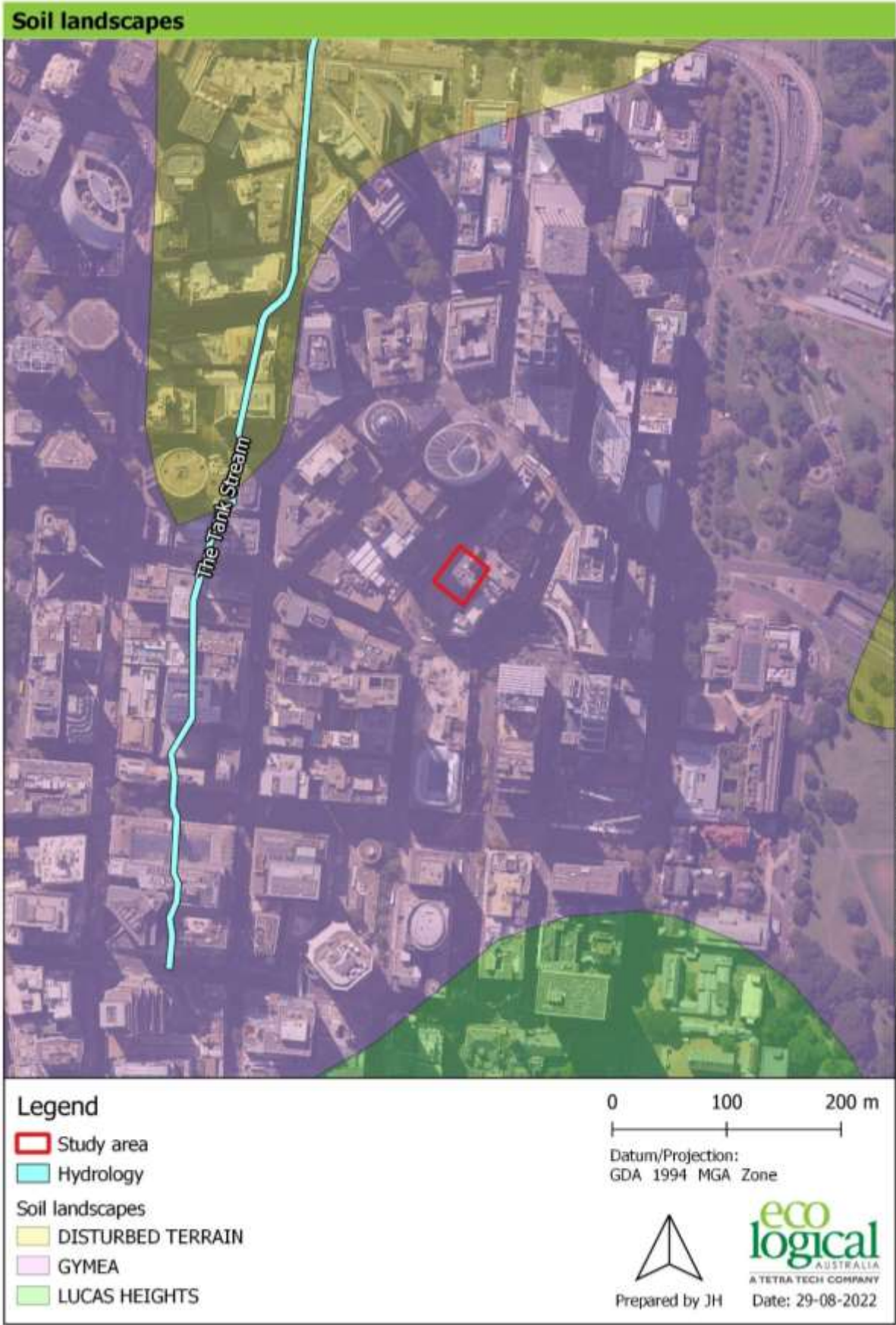


Figure 5: Soil landscapes and hydrology in the study area

2.2 Ethnohistoric context

Dates of the earliest occupation of the continent by Aboriginal people are subject to continued revision as more research is undertaken. The earliest undisputed radiocarbon date from the Sydney Basin comes from a rock shelter site north of Penrith on the Nepean, known as Shaws Creek K2, which has been dated to 14,700 +/- 250 BP (Attenbrow 2010).

However, dates of more than 40,000 years have been claimed for artefacts found in gravels of the Cranebrook Terrace on the Nepean River and have indicated the potential early Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney region (Nanson *et al.* 1987; Stockton 1993; Stockton & Holland 1974).

Determining the population of Aboriginal people at the time of European contact is notoriously difficult. Firstly, Aboriginal people were mobile and largely avoided contact with Europeans. Further, many Aboriginal people perished from introduced diseases such as smallpox, as well as violent clashes with early settlers, so the population statistics gathered in the colony's early years may not be reliable. Population estimates for the greater Sydney region, including the lower Blue Mountains, generally range from 4,000 – 8,000 at the time of European contact.

There is considerable debate over the extent and nature of territorial boundaries in the Sydney Basin. This is due in part to the absence of ethnographic and linguistic study at the time of contact and the scarcity of adequate historical documentation and anthropological interest until well after settlement of the region (McDonald 2007). The linguistic evidence from the Sydney region indicates the presence of five discrete language groups at European contact (Capell 1970, Dawes 1970, Mathews 1897, 1901, Matthews and Everitt 1900, Threlkeld in Fraser 1892, Tindale 1974, Troy 1990). As the evidence is sketchy, there are conflicting views on how it can be interpreted.

The original inhabitants of Sydney Cove were the Gadigal people. The territory of the Gadigal extended along the southern side of Port Jackson to around Petersham and south to the Alexandria Canal and Cooks River. The Gadigal were one of the 29 clan groups that made up the Eora Nation which was the name given to the coastal Aboriginal people around Sydney by the earliest diarists of the colony. Aboriginal people had inhabited the coastal fringes and hinterland around Sydney for tens of thousands of years. The people gained their food by hunting, fishing and gathering, and their foods came from land and marine animals, birds, reptiles and plants. To obtain foods available in different locations and different seasons, people were relatively mobile. They lived in shelters made from bark and other plant materials as well as sandstone rock shelters (Attenbrow 2010).

Sydney Cove was the location selected by Captain Arthur Phillip when he led the eleven ships of the First Fleet into Port Jackson on 26 January 1788. The Gadigal people were decimated by disease, displaced and forced to either move from settled areas or to find ways to adapt to the new conditions by establishing many unofficial camps around Sydney Town and its harbour. Their descendants became fringe-dwellers, driven into unpopulated niches by the expansion of white settlement. Having lost their traditional territories, the Gadigal competed with the new arrivals for fish, game and fresh water. Despite dispossession, dispersal and decimation from smallpox, groups of Aboriginal people continued to live in sparsely settled areas around Port Jackson for more than a century after European occupation (Vincent Smith 2011).

3. Consultation

Consultation with registered Aboriginal parties for this Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment has been conducted in line with *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010b). This has ensured that Aboriginal stakeholders have been able to register and therefore be fully engaged on all aspects relating to cultural heritage for this project.

The consultation requirements follow four clear consultation stages. The following chapter outlines the process ELA used to fully consult with Aboriginal people on this development proposal.

3.1 Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

3.1.1 Written request for information about Aboriginal organisations

ELA on behalf of the proponent undertook a registration process for Aboriginal people with knowledge of the area. ELA wrote to the following organisations (as per section 4.1.2 *Consultation Requirements* on 03 April 2019, in order to identify Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects:

- Heritage NSW
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
- National Native Title Tribunal
- Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTSCORP Limited)
- Sydney City Council
- Local Land Services

Details of the letters and organisational responses are included in Appendix A.

3.1.2 Placement of advertisement in local newspaper

An advertisement was placed in the Central Courier on 10 April 2019 inviting interested Aboriginal stakeholders to register to be consulted in relation to the proposed works (Appendix A).

3.1.3 Letters to Aboriginal organisations

As per 4.1.3 of the *Consultation Requirements* ELA wrote to the Aboriginal organisations identified through the above process on 10 April 2019 inviting them to register an interest in the project. The registration closing date was set as 8 May 2019. Details of the letters, advertisement, and responses are included in Appendix A. Registrants became the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the project. Table 1 below details the RAPs for the project.

Table 1: Registered Aboriginal Parties

Organisation	Contact Name
Darug Land Observations	Jamie & Anna Workman
Tocomwall	Scott Franks
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Phillip Boney

Organisation	Contact Name
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Karina Slater
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran

3.2 Stage 2 and Stage 3 - Presentation of information about the proposed project and gathering information about cultural significance

3.2.1 Project information and methodology

Following the registration of Aboriginal parties, ELA prepared the proposed project information and ACHA methodology. This information was sent to the RAPs for the project and LALC on 14 May with a closing date for review for 11 June 2019 following last methodology sent out.

Table 2: Draft methodology response

Aboriginal Organisation	Draft Methodology Response
A1 Indigenous Services	Supports the methodology

3.2.2 Archaeological Survey

The archaeological survey was undertaken on 9 May 2019 after closure of the registration period. ELA Principal Archaeologist Karyn McLeod and Selina Timothy, Heritage Sites Officer from the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) undertook the survey. Further details of the archaeological survey can be found in Section 4.3 of this ACHA.

3.3 Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage report

The draft ACHA was sent to the RAPs for review on 20 June 2019 for a 28-day review period ending on 19 July 2019. No responses were received from the RAPs for this project during the 28-day review period.

Metropolitan LALC provided a report regarding site survey results confirming no Aboriginal sites were identified and the site had no potential for Aboriginal archaeology or cultural heritage (Appendix C).

3.4 Additional Consultation

Following the recommencement of the project, Holdmark engaged ELA to update the original ACHA in accordance with the SEARs to support the current SDD 48674209 application for the proposed development of 4 – 6 Bligh Street, Sydney, NSW. The proposed development has minor changes to the previous development plans. This however does not affect the outcomes of the ACHA assessment as the impact footprint has not changed.

ELA contacted Heritage NSW, the Metropolitan LALC and Selina Timothy, Site Officer MLALC in August 2022 to inform them of status of the project and whether they had any further requirements or comments. No response was offered by any of the parties (Appendix A).

4. Summary and analysis of background information

4.1 AHIMS sites

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database that retains information and records pertaining to the identified and recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, objects, and declared places throughout New South Wales. It is maintained and regulated by Heritage NSW under Section 90Q of the NPW Act.

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was undertaken by ELA on the 2 April 2019 (Search ID 411871). AHIMS searches are relevant for 12 months. An updated AHIMS search has been undertaken for this assessment on 29 August 2022 (Search ID 712528) using the following search parameters GDA zone 56 – Eastings: 333473 – 335473, Northings: 6250289 – 6252289 with 0m buffer.

Twenty one (21) registered Aboriginal sites and no Aboriginal Places were identified during this search (

Figure 6). There are no AHIMS sites located within or adjacent to the study area. AHIMS ID 45-5-2581 was identified as being directly adjacent Bligh Street however, there are incorrect coordinates as the excavation was located in Angel Place (123 Pitt Street) (Godden Mackay Logan 1997). AHIMS ID 45-5-2838 (420 George Street PAD) and AHIMS ID 45-6-3081 (200 George Street) were potential archaeological deposits that have been subject to archaeological investigation resulting in no evidence of Aboriginal occupation, these sites have been updated to 'Not a site'. A breakdown by site feature is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Types of Aboriginal sites recorded within approximately 1 km of the AHIMS search area

Site feature	Number of sites	Percentage of all sites
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	12	63.2
Art (Pigment or Engraved)	1	5.25
Artefact, PAD	1	5.25
Shell, Artefact	1	5.25
Artefact	3	15.8
Burial, Aboriginal ceremony and Dreaming, Artefact	1	5.25
Total number of sites	19	100

4.2 Previous archaeological studies

4.2.1 Regional

The greater Sydney region contains several thousand recorded Aboriginal sites (AHIMS), with new sites being recorded constantly as a result of archaeological investigations as a component of the environmental approvals process for new development, as well as academic studies.

There is limited understanding of Aboriginal activity and land-use patterns in the Sydney region prior to European settlement, due to the early displacement and disruption of Aboriginal people from their traditional land and cultural practices. Early European accounts of Aboriginal groups in the Cumberland

Plain suggests that the new settlers did not initially believe Aboriginal people lived inland, but were confined to the coast, taking advantage of the abundant marine resources available (Artefact Heritage 2017). Early archaeological investigations within Sydney concentrated largely upon the foreshore, due to the extensive disturbance carried out by the development of the city. The findings of these early archaeological investigations do suggest a heavy reliance on marine resources by Aboriginal groups living in the Sydney area, with numerous shell midden sites identified across the foreshore of Sydney CBD (Attenbrow 1991; Attenbrow 1992; Lampert and Truscott 1984). Palynological evidence for the Pre-European occupation of Sydney suggests the Tank Stream served as a focal point for Aboriginal activity, with evidence for the existence of Aboriginal camp sites along the Tank Stream right up to the arrival of European settlers in 1788 (Godden Mackay Logan 1997).

Overall, the survivability of Aboriginal archaeological deposits on sites throughout the Sydney region depends on the nature and extent of development that has taken place. For example, the excavation of basements or car parks substantially lowers the survivability potential of archaeological deposits, due to the deep excavation necessary. In contrast, some phases of construction can act to preserve natural soil profiles intact. An archaeological salvage excavation report by Baker (2004) along William Street, Woolloomooloo demonstrated that sandstone footings from an early phase of construction in the area had served to protect the underlying Aboriginal archaeological deposit during subsequent phases of construction above. Despite the high-density development of the Sydney region, there are a range of variables to consider when determining the survivability of artefact deposits in a given area.

4.2.2 Local

Archaeological investigations within the Sydney CBD have been primarily related to historical archaeology due to the early urban development of the area reducing the likelihood of subsurface Aboriginal artefacts surviving. However, a number of Aboriginal sites have been discovered within the subsurface of the CBD as a result of archaeological assessments required for new developments within the city centre, suggesting the potential for further Aboriginal archaeological sites to have survived the development of Sydney CBD in some circumstances. Table 4 below presents a summary of key assessments and studies related to Aboriginal archaeology that have been conducted in the Sydney CBD and surrounding areas.

Table 4: Archaeological studies within the Sydney region

Title	Summary
The City of Sydney Council (1992) Archaeological Zoning Plan	While prepared primarily for the identification of historical archaeology, the aim of the Archaeological Zoning Plan for Central Sydney was to identify and document the remaining below ground archaeological resource within the Sydney CBD to a basic but consistent level, enabling an overview of the survival and general nature of the resource in the Central Sydney CBD (dependant on the level of ground disturbance). The document also maps areas of little or no archaeological potential, indicating where no further archaeological assessment / research will be required. The Archaeological Zoning Plan does not identify the study area as having the potential to contain an archaeological resource.
Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants (1997) Angel Place Project Archaeological Excavation	Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants (now GML) was commissioned by AMP Asset Management and the NSW Heritage Council to undertake archaeological excavation for the development of Angel Place, a block of land bounded by George Street, Pitt Street and Angel Place, located approximately 300 m south west of the current study area. Predictive modelling of the study area indicative that prior to European settlement, the area surrounding Angel Place would have been abundant in water and food resources.

Title	Summary
	<p>Archaeological excavation revealed that a majority of the subsurface had been significantly altered and disturbed as a consequence of post-contact construction and development within the area. However, deposits of natural soils were identified, particularly in areas adjacent the Tank Stream, a former fresh-water stream flowing into Sydney Cove. Despite the existence of these deposits, only one Aboriginal site was identified as part of this study, an artefact deposit located along what would've been the former banks of the Tank Stream (AHIMS #45-6-2581). This artefact deposit was interpreted as representing an intermittent / short-term occupation event along a minor stream in the Cumberland Plain.</p>
<p>Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology (2006) Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Report – The KENS Site, Sydney, NSW</p>	<p>Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology (DSCA) was engaged by Leighton Contractors Pty Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment and subsequent test / salvage excavation of a city block known as the KENS site (Kent, Erskine, Napoleon and Sussex Streets), located approximately 600 m west of the current study area. Aboriginal archaeological investigation of the KENS site was necessitated by the results of a historical assessment of the area by Wendy Thorp CRM (2002), which identified buried soils containing considerable concentrations of Aboriginal stone artefacts.</p> <p>Salvage excavation targeted three areas within the KENS site, named the Well, Bulk and Baulk areas respectively. These areas were chosen for excavation based on the presence of what appeared to be a natural soil profile, although it was difficult to determine natural and historical deposits. Each of the three excavation areas revealed the remains of past Aboriginal knapping and evidence for both pre- and post-contact activities, the latter reflected by the presence of flaked glass. Artefacts recovered during these excavations revealed a Late Holocene date of occupation (3,000 BCE – 1788) for the KENS site. Impact from historical development and activity, with the natural soil profile truncated and buried by overlying colluvial and fill deposits. Additionally, many artefacts uncovered were fragmented or shattered either as a result of heat or excessive trampling associated with the historical development of Sydney.</p> <p>The KENS site serves as a unique example of surviving evidence for pre- and post-contact Aboriginal settlement and occupation within the Sydney CBD.</p>
<p>Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (2007) National Indigenous Development Centre – Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment</p>	<p>Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions (AHMS) were engaged to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed development of a National Indigenous Development Centre (now the National Centre of Indigenous Excellence) in Redfern, located approximately 3.3 km south of the current study area.</p> <p>The assessment identified fill deposits across the site ranging in depth from 0.2 – 3 m. However, geotechnical testing identified substantial deposits of natural Aeolian sand below the fill deposit which, coupled with the suspected abundance of resources associated with former sand dune systems in the region, provided sufficient archaeological potential to warrant further investigation and test excavation if development impacted on subsurface Aeolian sand deposits.</p>
<p>Biosis (2012) 445-473 Wattle Street, Ultimo: Proposed Student Accommodation</p>	<p>Biosis were engaged to undertake an ACHA for the proposed development of student accommodation at 445-473 Wattle Street, Ultimo NSW, located approximately 2.2km southwest of the current study area.</p> <p>Predictive modelling for the ACHA suggested that despite significant disturbance to the immediate surface and subsurface due to development, there was potential for deeper subsurface artefacts to have survived. Favourable landscape features nearby, such as Blackwattle Creek, also increased the likelihood for archaeological potential.</p> <p>Further assessment of the study area identified that the soil profile of the study area consisted of fill to a depth of 2.5 m, followed by alluvial soils up to a depth of 7 m. These alluvial soils were considered archaeologically sensitive and registered as a PAD site (AHIMS ID #45-6-3064).</p> <p>The ACHA concluded that the fill material associated with historical development of the area possessed low archaeological potential, but that if any development were to take place in the</p>

Title	Summary
	alluvial soils below that test excavation for Aboriginal cultural heritage be conducted prior to development.
Artefact Heritage (2014) Proposed Student Accommodation Development at 60-78 Regent Street, Redfern	<p>Artefact Heritage (AH) was commissioned by Iglu Pty Ltd to prepare a preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the proposed construction of a residential / student accommodation develop at 60-78 Regent Street, Redfern, located approximately 3 km south of the current study area.</p> <p>Predictive modelling developed by AH for this study, based on archaeological data gathered within the locality, suggested that Aboriginal sites would be found in greater concentrations when in close proximity to water sources and when located on slope within Aeolian sand deposits. However, it was predicted past land modification and development would serve as a significant limitation to Aboriginal sites in the area.</p> <p>Site survey by AH archaeologists confirmed that high-density development of the Redfern area had reduced archaeological potential in the area significantly, along with zero ground surface exposure making it impossible to accurately assess landforms for potential.</p> <p>AH's assessment concluded that there were no landscape features within the proposed residential development known to possess archaeological potential and that any landscape features with potential that did exist had been impacted by extensive land disturbance.</p>
Artefact Heritage (2018) 11 Gibbons Street, Redfern – Aboriginal Archaeological Survey Report	<p>AH was previously engaged by St George Community Housing to undertake an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for a social housing development at 11 Gibbons Road, Redfern, located approximately 3.2 km south of the current study area.</p> <p>The predictive model developed for site survey was similar to previous models established for Aboriginal archaeology in the Redfern area. Despite substantial development within the area and ground disturbance, landscape features within the vicinity of the area favourable to occupation (such as Waterloo Swamp and Shea's Creek) had the potential to contain deep subsurface deposits.</p> <p>Further analysis of the landscape and the results of the site survey suggested that the overall archaeological potential of the site is low, based both of past ground disturbance and the study area being located on a sloping landform, making it unfavourable for Aboriginal occupation.</p>
Artefact Heritage (2016) Sydney Metro Chatswood to Sydenham: Aboriginal Heritage – Archaeological Assessment	<p>AH was previously engaged by Jacobs / Arcadis / RPS to prepare an Aboriginal heritage archaeological assessment for a 15.5 km section of the Sydney Metro rail network located between Chatswood and Sydenham. A significant portion of the study area for this assessment ran through the Sydney CBD, the closest to the current study area being the Martin Place metro station, located approximately 250 m southeast of the current study area.</p> <p>AH assessed the archaeological potential of Martin Place station through analysis of the area's environmental context, geotechnical information, archaeological context and site inspection. Geotechnical analysis revealed up to 2.3 metres of fill material overlying residual clay within the proposed station location. The original landscape context of Martin Place would have been within the Tank Stream catchment area, suggesting deep archaeological deposits may have survived underneath any fill that may have been placed above. The assessment of the Martin Place station concluded that any remaining archaeological deposits in the area would only exist if the current above-ground structures did not possess basements or underground car parks. Any remnant A horizon soils that remain in the area would have archaeological potential.</p>

4.2.3 Previous archaeological studies within the study area

COFFEY, 2018. 4-6 BLIGH STREET, SYDNEY NSW GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT.

Coffey (2018) undertook drilling of 2 bore holes (BH101 and BH102) in the carpark level of 4-6 Bligh Street at elevation 17.925 m AHD and achieved depths of 29.3 m and 22.38 m respectively. The bores

encountered concrete formed with 60mm angular coarse aggregate, no voids, overlying well compacted ballast of 60-90mm angular coarse aggregate. Medium grained, pale grey, very high strength sandstone was encountered at 0.65m below the floor surface. The Geotech results do not identify soils or fill overlying bedrock, demonstrating that even in the shallowest section of the basement under the current car park, the floor level has been constructed directly over cut bedrock and no historical or Aboriginal deposits features or objects have survived in those areas. In addition, two more bore holes were drilled into the floor of the plant room with similar results. No soils or fill were identified overlying bedrock.

ECO LOGICAL AUSTRALIA, 2019 (UPDATED 2022). 4-6 BLIGH STREET, SYDNEY – HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT. PREPARED FOR RECAP IV OPERATIONS NO. 4 TRUST PTY LTD.

ELA was commissioned by Recap IV Operations No. 4 Trust Pty Ltd (C/- Coffey Australia) to prepare a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) to accompany this ACHA. Background research identified that some of the earliest plans of Sydney indicate that there was development on the site as early as 1802 and the site was redeveloped over time until the current building was constructed in the 1960s.

As the existing building has two basement levels, the site is assessed as having no potential for the survival of features or deposits relating to the previous occupation of the site. Geotechnical testing demonstrates that there was no soils or deposits overlying bedrock. The archaeological assessment concluded that in this case, an excavation permit under section 139 of the *Heritage Act 1977* will not be required and that the HAA satisfied the SEARs requirements for the development of 4-6 Bligh Street.

SUMMARY

Analysis of the background information presented in the preceding chapters allows an assessment of the cultural heritage values within the project area to be made. Combining data from historical/ethnographic sources, landscape evaluation, and archaeological context provides an insight into how the landscape was used and what sort of events took place in the past.

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) are the predominate archaeological site type found in the vicinity of the study area and immediate surrounds, followed by shell middens in the areas closest to Sydney Harbour. Site types found in other regions such as grinding grooves, engravings, and rock shelter sites are largely absent due to the lack of suitable rock outcroppings and the underlying geology of the area.

Subsurface artefacts within the vicinity of the study area are likely to be located within deep subsurface soil deposits, due to the large-scale removal and levelling of the Sydney CBD associated with its historical development. Access to freshwater would have influenced Aboriginal landscape use. The former Tank Stream, now a sewer line that runs underneath the CBD, is the closest historical waterway to the study area. Due to the stream being a historically minor tributary of Sydney Cove and the significant disturbance that has taken place since, it is unlikely. Additionally, nearby coastal processes such as wave action and erosion have impacted on the integrity of natural soil deposits, removing sediment as material was transported downslope (DSCA 2006).

The site is considered to have low or no archaeological potential. There are no soils between the basement level of the building and the underlying bedrock that could possess archaeological deposits.

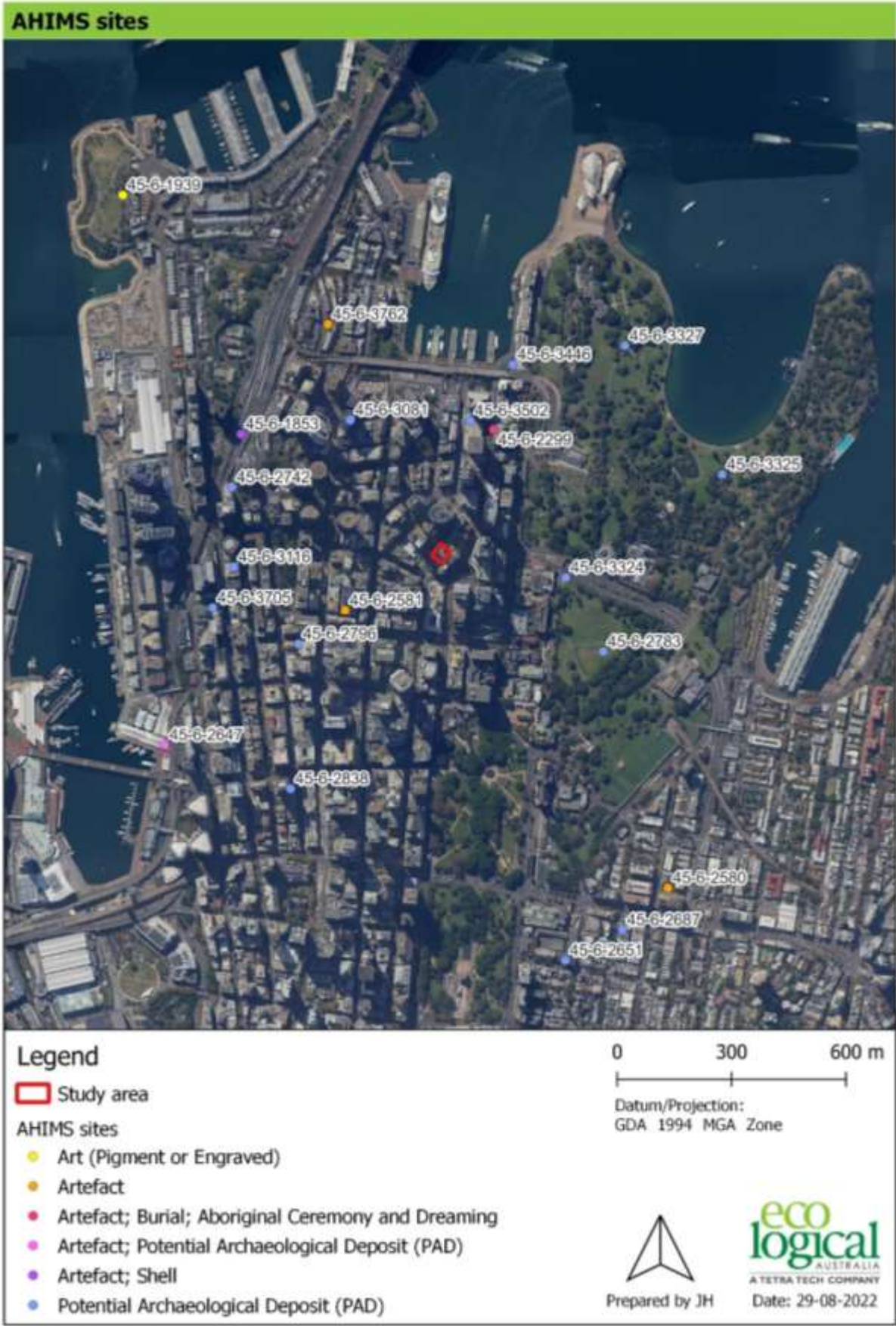


Figure 6: AHIMS sites within 1 km of the study area

4.3 Archaeological Field Survey

Pedestrian survey of the entire study area was undertaken by ELA Principal Archaeologist Karyn McLeod and Selina Timothy, Heritage Site Officer with Metropolitan LALC, on 09 May 2019 accompanied by the building manager. All levels of the building were able to be accessed. A report detailing the survey methodology, findings and conclusions has been provided by Metropolitan LALC (Appendix C). The field survey employed the following methods:

- A pedestrian survey method was employed. The team used a meander technique, as a majority of the survey area was indoors.
- The footprint of the ground floor and basement car park level encompass the entirety of the study area boundary.
- Due to the survey taking place indoors, landforms, PADs and environmental information such as vegetation coverage and past land use was not able to be identified or recorded.
- Any cultural information, information about Aboriginal resources or comments made by the Aboriginal representative involved in the field survey on the management of cultural values of the project area was noted and recorded.
- The study area was not surveyed according to standard survey units, landforms, and landscapes. The survey units included exterior, interior car park level and interior plant room.

4.3.1 Survey results

The study area is occupied by a 20 storey building with levels below the current ground level. For the purposes of this assessment the survey focussed on the ground floor and lower levels as this is where any potential archaeological features or deposits are likely to be located if they survived the construction of the current building.

The current ground floor of the building covers the entire area of the lot. The basement car park level also encompasses the entire study area and is accessed from Bligh Street at the southern boundary of the property. Due to the topography, the concrete floor of the car park is approximately 1.5 -2 metres below street level. The basement level contains the car park, the lift well, amenities and maintenance rooms etc. The boundary walls at this level are constructed of brick and concrete piles support the levels above. There are also basements associated with the buildings on either side of the study area.

Access to the plant room, a level below the car park, is via stairs from the eastern side of the car park. The plant room contains the mechanics that enable the functioning of the building. The boundary walls at this level are also constructed of brick and the floor area comprises of approximately half of the ground floor footprint. The building's ground floor level is approximately 21 metres AHD. The existing car park floor level is 17.9 metres AHD, and the plant room is 12.8 metres AHD. All floors are reinforced concrete slabs up to 300mm in depth (Coffey 2018).

The entire study area has been heavily disturbed by the construction of the existing high-rise building and the construction of basement levels nine metres deep across the entirety of the study area.

Site survey identified no archaeological potential across the whole study area.



Figure 7: Car park ramp entrance/exit to Bligh Street



Figure 8: Basement level carpark underneath 4-6 Bligh Street



Figure 9: Sub-basement plant room underneath the carpark



Figure 10: Sub-basement plant room underneath the carpark

Table 5: Survey coverage

Landform	Survey Unit Area (SUA) (m ²)	Visibility (V) %	Exposure (E) %	Effective coverage area (ECA)	Effective coverage %
Disturbed	1,219	0	0	0	0

*An effective survey area of 0% for the study area was due to the absence of ground exposure. The entirety of the basement carpark and plant room was accessible and surveyed and all walls of the structure were inspected and confirmed that the entirety of the study area was covered by the existing building.

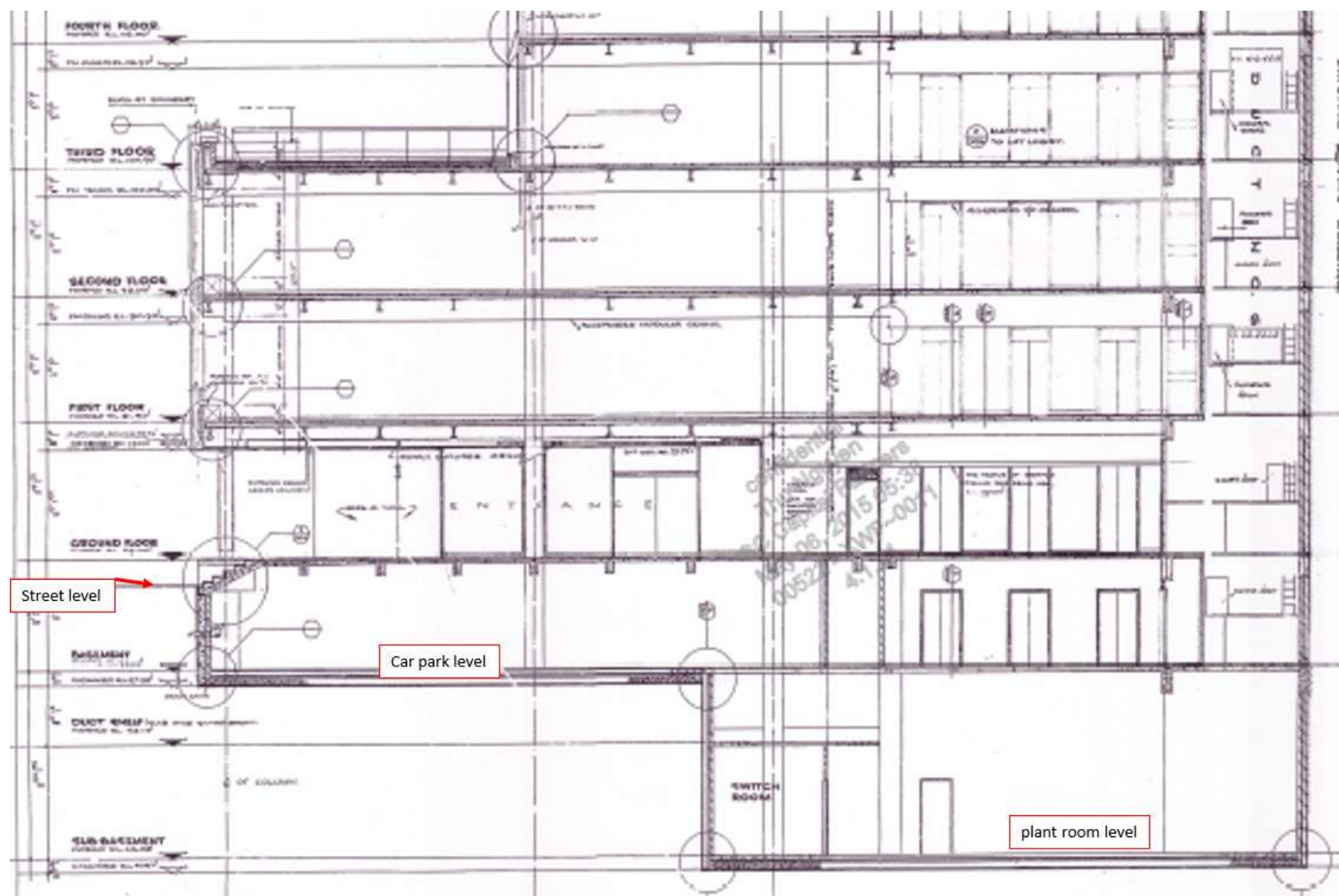


Figure 11: Section plan showing existing ground and below ground levels (Peddle Thorp & Walker section through centre plan 622/33A 1963)

5. Cultural heritage values and statement of significance

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999 (updated 2013) provides guidance for the assessment, conservation and management of places of cultural significance. Cultural significance is defined in the Burra Charter as “a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations”. The Burra Charter provides a definition of cultural significance as “aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations”. Aboriginal cultural heritage sites can be assessed through the application of these five principle values.

- Social or cultural value (assessed only by Aboriginal people);
- Historical value.
- Scientific/archaeological value (assessed mostly by archaeologists/heritage consultants);
- Aesthetic value.
- Spiritual value.

This section presents an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values based on these principles.

5.1 Description of cultural heritage values

The review of background information and information gained through consultation with Aboriginal people should provide insight into past events. These include how the landscape was used and why the identified Aboriginal objects are in this location, along with contemporary uses of the land. The following descriptions of cultural heritage values are drawn from the *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).

Social or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them.

Historic value refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have ‘shared’ historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities and include places of post-contact Aboriginal history.

Scientific (archaeological) value refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information.

Aesthetic value refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use.

Spiritual value is a more recent inclusion in the Burra Charter. Australia ICOMOS has not defined this value.

5.2 Aboriginal Cultural Values Assessment

5.2.1 Social significance

Aboriginal cultural values can only be determined through consultation with the Aboriginal community. All Aboriginal sites are considered to have cultural significance to the Aboriginal community as they provide physical evidence of past Aboriginal use and occupation of the area. Aboriginal cultural significance may include social, spiritual, historic and archaeological values, and is determined by the Aboriginal community.

The site does not appear to meet this criterion.

5.2.2 Aesthetic significance

As noted above aesthetic significance is often closely linked to social and cultural significance. Generally aesthetic significance is considered to mean the visual beauty of a place. Examples of archaeological sites that may have high aesthetic values include rock art sites or sites located in visually pleasing environments (NSW NPWS 1997: 11).

The site does not meet this criterion.

5.2.3 Historic significance

The site does not appear to meet this criterion.

5.2.4 Scientific significance

As with cultural, historic, and aesthetic significance; scientific significance can be difficult to establish. Certain criteria must therefore be addressed in order to assess the scientific significance of archaeological sites. Scientific significance contains four subsets: research potential, representativeness, rarity and educational potential. These are outlined below.

Research Potential: is the ability of a site to contribute to our understanding of Aboriginal occupation locally and on a regional scale. The potential for the site to build a chronology, the level of disturbance within a site, and the relationship between the site and other sites in the archaeological landscape are factors which are considered when determining the research potential of a site.

Representativeness: is defined as the level of how well or how accurately something reflects upon a sample. The objective of this criterion is to determine if the class of site being assessed should be conserved in order to ensure that a representative sample of the archaeological record be retained. The conservation objective which underwrites the 'representativeness' criteria is that such a sample should be conserved (NSW NPWS 1997: 7-9).

Rarity: This criterion is similar to that of representativeness, it is defined as something rare, unusual, or uncommon. If a site is uncommon or rare it will fulfil the criterion of representativeness. The criterion of rarity may be assessed at a range of levels including local, regional, state, national and global (NSW NPWS 1997: 10).

Educational Potential: This criterion relates to the ability of the cultural heritage item or place to inform and/or educate people about one or other aspects of the past. It incorporates notions of intactness, relevance, interpretative value and accessibility. Where archaeologists or others carrying out cultural

heritage assessments are promoting/advocating the educational value of a cultural heritage item or place it is imperative that public input and support for this value is achieved and sought. Without public input and support the educative value of the items/places is likely to not ever be fully realised (NSW NPWS 1997: 10).

The site does not meet these criteria. There are no Aboriginal sites and no archaeological potential.

5.2.5 Spiritual significance

The site does not appear to meet this criterion.

5.3 Statement of significance

The study area contained no Aboriginal archaeological sites as defined under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Site inspection identified the entirety of the study area as having been heavily disturbed. This disturbance has been caused by the construction of the building that currently occupies 4-6 Bligh Street. This building contains a basement-level carpark that extends across the entirety of the study area to a depth of three metres and a sub-basement level plant room that covers approximately half of the study area, excavated into bedrock another five metres, totalling at least eight metres in depth. This demonstrates that any potential for subsurface archaeological deposits has been eliminated. Geotechnical testing of the study area by Coffey (2018) did not identify soils or fill overlying bedrock, demonstrating that even in the shallowest section of the current car park, the floor level has been constructed directly over cut bedrock and no historical or Aboriginal deposits features or objects have survived in those areas.

There is nil archaeological potential across the entirety of the study area and no requirement for further archaeological assessment.

6. Development proposal activity

6.1 Proposal

A separate development consent (D/2018/892) relating to early works was granted for the site on 31 January 2020. Consent was granted for the demolition of the existing site structures, excavation and shoring of the site for three basement levels (to a depth of RL9.38m) to accommodate the proposed mixed-use hotel and commercial development.

This application seeks consent for the construction of a 59-storey mixed-use hotel and commercial development including:

- Site establishment, including removal of two existing trees along the Bligh Street frontage and de-commissioning and removal of an existing substation (s2041) on the site.
- Construction of a 59-storey hotel and commercial office tower. The tower will have a maximum building height of RL225.88 (205m) and total gross floor area (GRA) provision of 26,796sqm, and will include the following elements:
 - Three basement levels accommodating a substation, rainwater tank, hotel back of house, plant and services. A porte cochere and four service bays will be provided on basement level 1, in addition to 137 bicycle spaces and end of trip facilities on basement level 2.
 - A 12-storey podium accommodating hotel concierge and arrival at ground level, conference facilities, eight levels of commercial floor space and co-working facilities, and hotel amenities including a pool and gymnasium at level 12.
 - 42 tower levels of hotel facilities including 417 hotel keys comprising standard rooms, suites and a penthouse.
 - Two tower levels accommodating restaurant, bar, back of house and a landscaped terrace at level 57.
 - Plant, servicing and BMU at level 59 and rooftop.
- Increase to the width of the existing Bligh Street vehicular crossover to 4.25m and provision of an additional 4m vehicular crossover on Bligh Street to provide one-way access to the porte cochere and service bays on basement level 1.
- Landscaping and public domain improvements including:
 - Replacement planting of three street trees in the Bligh Street frontage;
 - Construction of landscape pergola structure on the vertical façade of the north-eastern and south-eastern podium elevations;
 - Awning and podium planters; and
 - Provision of a feature tree at the level 57 terrace.
- Identification of two top of awning building identification signage zones with a maximum dimension of 1200mm x 300mm. Consent for detailed signage installation will form part of a separate development application.
- Utilities and service provision.
- Installation of public art on the site, indicatively located at ground level (Figure 12).

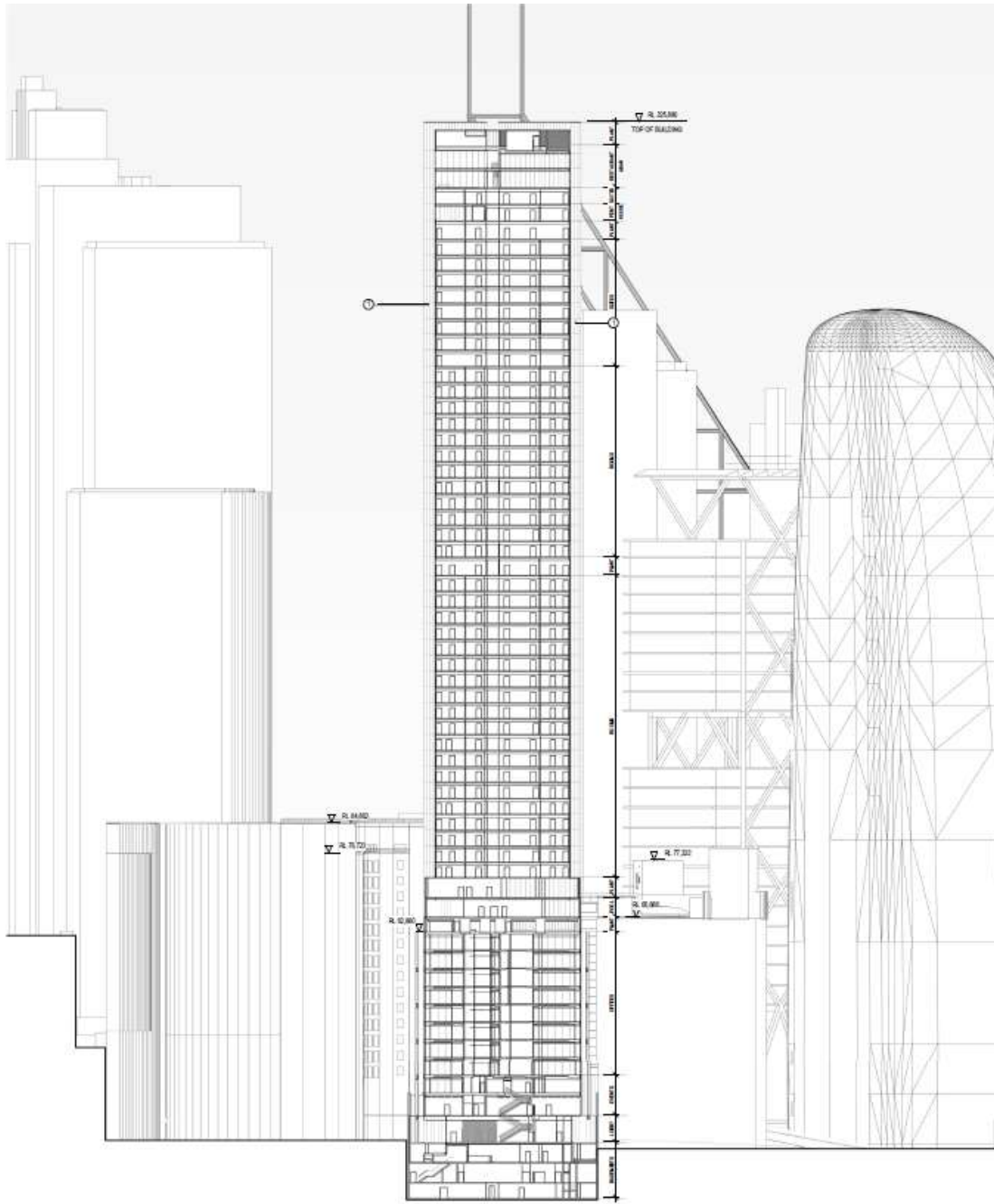


Figure 12 Section plan of the proposal (Woods Bagot 07/10/22)

It has been assessed that the proposed development will not impact any Aboriginal heritage sites due to the current building's basement excavation into bedrock across the entire study area.

6.2 Consideration of Ecologically Sustainable Development

6.2.1 Principles of ESD

Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD) is defined by the Australian Government as 'using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are

maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased' (Australian Government, Department of the Environment and Energy website).

ESD is contained in both Commonwealth (EPBC Act 1999) and NSW statutes. Section 6 (2) of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991* (NSW) lists the principals of ESD as:

- a. the precautionary principle—namely, that if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

In the application of the precautionary principle, public and private decisions should be guided by:

- i careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment, and
- ii an assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options,
- b. inter-generational equity—namely, that the present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations,
- c. conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity—namely, that conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration,
- d. improved valuation, pricing and incentive mechanisms—namely, that environmental factors should be included in the valuation of assets and services, such as:
 - i polluter pays—that is, those who generate pollution and waste should bear the cost of containment, avoidance or abatement,
 - ii the users of goods and services should pay prices based on the full life cycle of costs of providing goods and services, including the use of natural resources and assets and the ultimate disposal of any waste,
 - iii environmental goals, having been established, should be pursued in the most cost-effective way, by establishing incentive structures, including market mechanisms, that enable those best placed to maximise benefits or minimise costs to develop their own solutions and responses to environmental problems.

7. Avoiding and or mitigating harm

The ACHA has identified that no Aboriginal heritage sites places, or cultural values will be impacted by the proposed development.

7.1.1 Changes to the proposed works

This ACHA is based upon the most recent information made available to Eco Logical Australia as of the date of preparation of this report. Any changes made to the proposal should be assessed by an archaeologist in consultation with the registered Aboriginal stakeholder groups. Any changes that may impact areas not assessed during the current study may warrant further investigation and result in changes to the recommended management and mitigation measures.

7.1.2 Unexpected finds

Unexpected Aboriginal objects remain protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. If any such objects, or potential objects, are uncovered during works, all work in the vicinity should cease immediately. A qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the find, Heritage NSW Metropolitan LALC must be notified.

7.1.3 Heritage interpretation

The key aim of heritage interpretation would be to connect to contemporary experience of the public with the Aboriginal cultural values associated with the Sydney CBD (see Section 5). Heritage interpretation elements at the site may include:

- Engaging Aboriginal artists to develop designs/artworks that could be incorporated into the built form through design features such as:
 - Paving
 - Murals
 - Artwork
- Incorporating local Cadigal/ Gadigal words into naming conventions within the building (room names, floor names), in consultation with RAPs
- Incorporating native plant species into any plantings. The species should have been native to the site.
- Providing interpretive information regarding the Aboriginal history of the site within common areas, developed in consultation with RAPs.

8. Management recommendations

The following recommendations are based on consideration of:

- Statutory requirements under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.
- The results of the background research, site survey and assessment.
- The likely impacts of the proposed development.

It was found that:

- No Aboriginal sites were identified within the study area.
- All sections of the study area have been subjected to high levels of ground disturbance.
- All sections of the study area were found to have a nil archaeological potential.
- No direct impacts from the project on Aboriginal cultural heritage have been identified.

Archaeological test excavations are only necessary if it is demonstrated that subsurface Aboriginal objects with potential conservation value have a high probability of being present in an area. The purpose of test excavations is to establish the nature and extent of subsurface Aboriginal objects to contribute to the understanding of site characteristics and local and regional prehistory (Code of Practice p: 24 section 3.1). Geotechnical testing of the study area by Coffey (2018) did not identify soils or fill, the construction of the existing basement is excavated into the bedrock.

Based on the findings of this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) and the archaeological investigation the following is recommended:

Recommendation – No further assessments are required

No further archaeological assessment is required for the study area. Although general measures will need to be undertaken. This assessment has been undertaken to assess the proposed impacts within the study areas shown in Figure 1. If the following changes are made to the proposed works:

- If proposed excavated areas are located beyond the defined assessment boundary (Figure 1), further investigations will be required and an addendum ACHA undertaken. An addendum ACHAR will require further consultation with RAPs.

UNEXPECTED FINDS:

- Aboriginal objects are protected under the NPW Act regardless of whether they are registered on AHIMS or not. If suspected Aboriginal objects, such as stone artefacts are located during future works, works must cease, and an archaeologist called in to assess the finds. If the finds are found to be Aboriginal objects, Heritage NSW must be notified under section 89A of the NPW Act. Appropriate management and avoidance or approval must then be sought if Aboriginal objects are to be moved or harmed.
- In the extremely unlikely event that human remains are found, works should immediately cease, and the NSW Police should be contacted. If the remains are suspected to be Aboriginal, the Heritage NSW may also be contacted at this time to assist in determining appropriate management.

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Appendix A Consultation Log

Contact	Organisation	Contacted by	Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/ response
AGENCY LETTERS 4.1.2 NOTIFICATION						
National Native Title Tribunal		D Claggett	ELA	Email	3/04/2019	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information, requested by 17 April 2019
NTS Corp		D Claggett	ELA	Email	3/04/2019	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information, requested by 17 April 2019
Heritage NSW		D Claggett	ELA	Email	3/04/2019	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information, requested by 17 April 2019
Office of the Registrar		D Claggett	ELA	Email	3/04/2019	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information, requested by 17 April 2019
Sydney Local Land Services		D Claggett	ELA	Email	3/04/2019	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information, requested by 17 April 2019
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council		D Claggett	ELA	Email	3/04/2019	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information, requested by 17 April 2019
Sydney City Council		D Claggett	ELA	Email	3/04/2019	Section 4.1.2 Letter requesting list of potentially interested stakeholders, information, requested by 17 April 2019
4.1.3 AD						
Central Courier		D Claggett	ELA	Online	10/04/2019	Published Ad 24 March 2022 with a response date of 24 April 2019
Agency Responses						
D Claggett	ELA	Barry Gunther	Heritage NSW	Email	4/04/2019	Received stakeholder list
D Claggett	ELA		NNTT	Email	4/04/2019	No native title claims across study area
D Claggett	ELA	Margaret Bottrell	Sydney Local Land Services	Email	4/04/2019	Recommend contacting Heritage NSW (former OEH)
D Claggett	ELA	Tony Smith	Sydney City Council	Email	10/04/2019	Recommend contacting Metropolitan LALC
D Claggett	ELA	Elizabeth Sloane	Office of the Registrar	Email	18/04/2019	Search showed no registered RAO in the project area, suggest contacting Metropolitan LALC
Invitation to Register 4.1.3						
Nathan Moran	Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Jamie Workman	Darug Land Observations	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Gordon Morton	Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Eric Keidge		D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Ralph Hampton	B.H Consultants	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Nora Hampton	B.H Consultants	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Karia Lea Bond	Badu	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019

Jody Kulakowski	Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Simalene Carriage	Bilinga	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Seli Storer	Biamanga	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Robert Brown	Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Jennifer Beale	Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Corey Smith	Callendulla	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Gordon Workman	Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Andrew Bond	Dharug	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Paul Boyd and Lillie Carroll	Didge Ngunawal Clan	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Darren Duncan	DJMD Consultancy	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Krystle Carroll	Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Basil Smith	Goobah Developments	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Caine Carroll	Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Wendy Smith	Gulaga	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Kylie Ann bell	Gunyu	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Darlene Hoskins McKenzie	Gunyu Cultural Heritage Technical Services	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Joanne Anne Stewart	Jerringong	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Aaron Broad	Minnamunning	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Phillip Carroll	Mura Indigenous Corporation	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Kaya Dawn Bell	Munyunga	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Suzannah McKenzie	Munyunga Cultural Heritage Services	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Roxanne Smith	Murramarang	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Mark Henry	Murrumbul	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Levi McKenzie Kirk bright	Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Newton Carriage	Nerrigundah	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Karina Slater	Ngambaa Cultural Connections	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Newton Carriage	Nundagurri	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Pemulwuy Johnson	Pemulwuy CHTS	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Shane Carriage	Thauaira	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019

John Carriage	Thoorga Nura	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Scott Franks	Tocomwall	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Phillip Boney	Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Hika Te Kowhai	Walbunja	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Ronald Stewart	Walgalu	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Hayley Bell	Wingikara	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Wandai Kirk bright	Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Lee-Roy James Boota	Wullung	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Robert Parson	Yerramurra	D Claggett	ELA	Email	10/04/2019	Section 4.1.3 Letter regarding invitation to register for project, response requested by 24/04/2019
Registration of Interest						
D Claggett	ELA	Jamie Workman	Darug Land Observations	Email	10/04/2019	Registered Interest
D Claggett	ELA	Scott Franks	Tocomwall	Email	10/04/2019	Registered Interest
D Claggett	ELA	Phillip Boney	Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	Email	10/04/2019	Registered Interest
D Claggett	ELA	Basil Smith	Goobah Developments	Email	16/04/2019	Registered Interest
D Claggett	ELA	Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	Email	22/04/2019	Registered Interest
D Claggett	ELA	Karina Slater	Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Email	01/05/2019	Registered Interest
ACHAR Methodology						
Selina Timothy	Metropolitan LALC	D Claggett	ELA	Email	14/05/2019	Sent ACHAR methodology for RAP review with a response date of 11 June 2019
Jamie Workman	Darug Land Observations	D Claggett	ELA	Email	14/05/2019	Sent ACHAR methodology for RAP review with a response date of 11 June 2019
Scott Franks	Tocomwall	D Claggett	ELA	Email	14/05/2019	Sent ACHAR methodology for RAP review with a response date of 11 June 2019
Phillip Boney	Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	D Claggett	ELA	Email	14/05/2019	Sent ACHAR methodology for RAP review with a response date of 11 June 2019
Basil Smith	Goobah Developments	D Claggett	ELA	Email	14/05/2019	Sent ACHAR methodology for RAP review with a response date of 11 June 2019
Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	D Claggett	ELA	Email	14/05/2019	Sent ACHAR methodology for RAP review with a response date of 11 June 2019
Karina Slater	Ngambaa Cultural Connections	D Claggett	ELA	Email	14/05/2019	Sent ACHAR methodology for RAP review with a response date of 11 June 2019
ACHAR Methodology RAP responses						
D Claggett	ELA	Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	Email	19/05/2019	Supports the methodology
ACHAR RAP review						
Selina Timothy	Metropolitan LALC	D Claggett	ELA	Email	20/06/2019	Sent ACHAR for RAP review with a response date of 19 July 2019
Jamie Workman	Darug Land Observations	D Claggett	ELA	Email	20/06/2019	Sent ACHAR for RAP review with a response date of 19 July 2019

Scott Franks	Tocomwall	D Claggett	ELA	Email	20/06/2019	Sent ACHAR for RAP review with a response date of 19 July 2019
Phillip Boney	Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	D Claggett	ELA	Email	20/06/2019	Sent ACHAR for RAP review with a response date of 19 July 2019
Basil Smith	Goobah Developments	D Claggett	ELA	Email	20/06/2019	Sent ACHAR for RAP review with a response date of 19 July 2019
Carolyn Hickey	A1 Indigenous Services	D Claggett	ELA	Email	20/06/2019	Sent ACHAR for RAP review with a response date of 19 July 2019
Karina Slater	Ngambaa Cultural Connections	D Claggett	ELA	Email	20/06/2019	Sent ACHAR for RAP review with a response date of 19 July 2019
ACHAR RAP response and comments						
K McLeod	ELA	Selina Timothy	Metropolitan LALC	Letter	09/08/2019	Agree with our findings - No archaeological potential identified

Site Survey Results

Local Aboriginal Land Council	Contact Name	Comments
Metropolitan LALC	Selina Timothy	Supports ELA's conclusions from site survey that there is zero potential for Aboriginal heritage within the study area. Letter attached.

GOVERNMENT LETTER EXAMPLE AND RESPONSES



Level 3 101 Sussex Street Sydney NSW 2000
t: (02) 9529 3800

03 April 2019

City of Sydney Council

City of Sydney Council
Town Hall House,
Level 2, 456 Kent Street
Sydney, NSW 2000
council@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

To Whom It May Concern,

RE: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by Coffey Services Australia to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) to support a State Significant Development planning approval for the proposed development of a hotel and commercial mixed-use high-rise structure at 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney. (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). Please refer to the bottom of this letter for client contact details.

In accordance with the SEARs, the lot where the proposed high-rise structure will be built must be subject to an ACHA in support of future approvals. Consultation will be undertaken in line with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines for *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. In accordance with the SEARs, proponents must provide the opportunity for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area to be involved in the assessment process.

As per Section 4.1.2 of the OEH *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (2010)* we would appreciate if you would provide us with a contact list of Aboriginal people registered with your organisation who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to the project area identified above. The project area falls within the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) and City of Sydney Council. ELA will be contacting the Metropolitan LALC directly as part of this consultation.

It would be appreciated if you could provide information on any Aboriginal people or organisations who we should invite to register for consultation. If you have any further questions in relation to the upcoming Aboriginal consultation process I can be contacted on 02 9259 3772. Please forward your response to Daniel Claggett, Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000 or email daniel.claggett@ecoaus.com.au. I thank you for your attention in this matter.

Client Contact Details

Rosanna Petteno

Coffey

Level 19, Tower B, Citadel Tower
799 Pacific Highway,
Chatswood, NSW 2067
P: 9259 3700

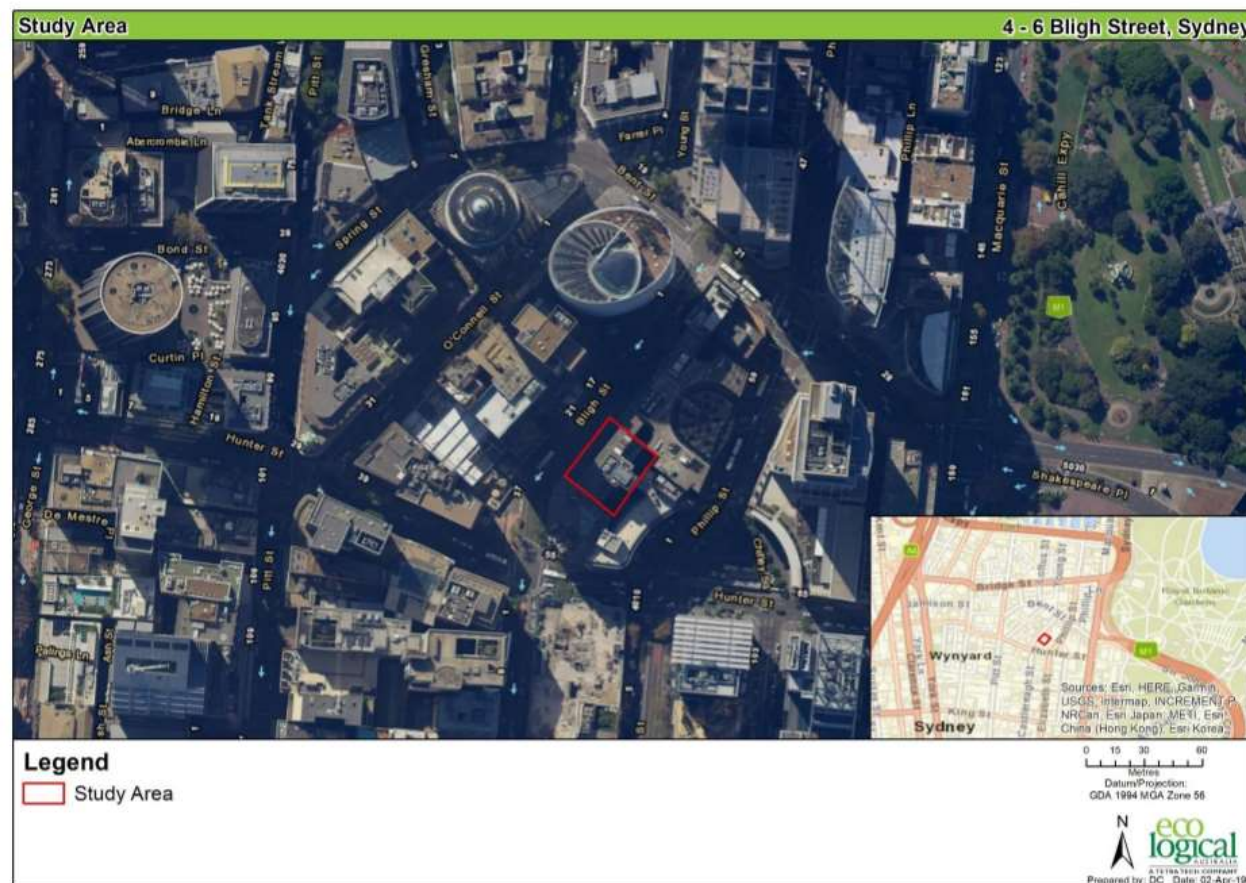


Figure 1: Location of the proposed works, 4-6 Bligh Street



Figure 2: Concept design of the high-rise structure (Source: Woods Bagot Architecture)



**Office of
Environment
& Heritage**

Our reference: SF19/286689

Daniel Claggett
Eco Logical Australia
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Daniel,

Thank you for your letter dated 3rd April 2019 to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding obtaining a list of the Aboriginal stakeholders that may have an interest in the proposed development for 4 to 6 Bligh Street Sydney, NSW.

Please find attached the list of Aboriginal stakeholders known to OEH that may have an interest in the project.

As the Department of Planning and Environment is the approval authority for this project, the consultation process should be in accordance with the relevant guidelines as stipulated by the Department of Planning and Environment.

If you wish to discuss any of the above matter further please email gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Susan Harrison
Senior Team Leader Planning
Greater Sydney Branch
Communities and Greater Sydney Division

PO Box 644 Parramatta NSW 2124
Level 2, 10 Valentine Avenue Parramatta NSW 2150
Tel: (02) 9995 5477
ABN 30 841 387 271
www.environment.nsw.gov.au



Wed 10-Apr-19 6:03 PM

Tony Smith <tsmith@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au>

Request for Information on Aboriginal Stakeholders for 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney.

To  Claggett, Daniel

Cc  John Poulton

Dear Daniel,

Re: Request for Information on Aboriginal Stakeholders for 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney.

I write in response to your enquiry dated 3 April 2019.

The City of Sydney defers to the [Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council](#) as the cultural stakeholder for these matters.

Contact details:

Street Address:
36-38 George Street,
Redfern NSW 2016

Postal Address:
PO Box 1103,
Strawberry Hills
NSW 2012

Business Hours:
Mon - Fri / 9am to 5pm

Phone: (02) 8394 9868

Fax: (02) 83949733

Email: bookings@metrolalc.org.au

Web: <http://www.metrolalc.org.au>

I hope that this information is useful. If you want to speak to a City of Sydney heritage specialist on this matter, please contact John Poulton on 9246 7725.

Yours sincerely,

Tony Smith
Urban Design & Heritage Mgr



To Daniel Claggett,

RE: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW

Thank you for your letter dated 3 April 2019, requesting assistance with identifying Aboriginal stakeholder groups or persons who may have an interest in your project area.

Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS) acknowledges that Local Land Services have been listed in Section 4.1.2 (g) of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, under Part 6, *Notional Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as a source of information to obtain the "names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places".

GS LLS is a partner with many Aboriginal communities in the region on many natural resource management (NRM) projects. However, GS LLS is not the primary source for contacting or managing contact lists for Aboriginal communities or persons that may inform or provide comment on planning issues. GS LLS considers cultural heritage issues that relate to land-use planning in general and only considers culture and heritage issues in the context of NRM.

We strongly recommend that you make contact with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Cultural Heritage Division, for all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations that may assist with your investigation.

Note: Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Management Authority (HNCMA) no longer exists. All work previously carried out by HNCMA is now delivered by Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS).

Regards,

—
Margaret Bottrell Senior Strategic Land Services Officer
(Aboriginal Communities)
Greater Sydney Local Land Service
Level 4, 2-6 Station Street Penrith
PO Box 4515 Penrith Westfields NSW 2750
T: 02 47242111
E: margaret.bottrell@lts.nsw.gov.au
W: <http://www.lts.nsw.gov.au>



Native title search – NSW Parcel – Lot 1 on DP1244245
Your ref: 12741 - Our ref: SR5652

Dear Daniel Claggett,

Thank you for your search request received on 03 April 2019 in relation to the above area. Based on the records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 04 April 2019 it would appear that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area.

Search Results

The results provided are based on the information you supplied and are derived from a search of the following Tribunal databases:

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- National Native Title Register
- Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements
- Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreements

At the time this search was carried out, there were no relevant entries in the above databases.

Please note: There may be a delay between a native title determination application being lodged in the Federal Court and its transfer to the Tribunal. As a result, some native title determination applications recently filed with the Federal Court may not appear on the Tribunal's databases.

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

The enclosed information has been provided in good faith. Use of this information is at your sole risk. The National Native Title Tribunal makes no representation, either express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the information enclosed for any particular purpose and accepts no liability for use of the information or reliance placed on it.

Cultural Heritage Searches in NSW

The National Native Title Tribunal (the Tribunal) has undertaken steps to remove itself from the formal list of sources for information about Indigenous groups in development areas. The existence or otherwise of native title is quite separate to any matters relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Information on native title claims, native title determinations and Indigenous Land Use Agreements is available on the Tribunal's website.

Interested parties are invited to use Native Title Vision (NTV) the Tribunal's online mapping system to discover native title matters in their area of interest. Access to NTV is available at <http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/NTV.aspx>. Training and self-help documents are available on the NTV web page under "Training and help documents". For additional assistance or general advice on NTV please contact GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au.

Additional information can be extracted from the Registers available at <http://www.nntt.gov.au/search/Pages/Registers/default.aspx>.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Regards,

Geospatial Searches
National Native Title Tribunal | Perth



18 April 2019

By email: Daniel.Claggett@ecoaus.com.au

Daniel Claggett
ELA Archaeologist
Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Daniel,

Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

We refer to your letter dated 3 April 2019 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed development at 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney, NSW.

Under Section 170 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* the Office of the Registrar is required to maintain the Register of Aboriginal Owners (RAO). A search of the RAO has shown that there are not currently any Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area.

We note you will be contacting the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 8394 9666 as they may be able to assist you in identifying Aboriginal stakeholders who wish to participate.

Yours sincerely

Elizabeth Loane
Project Officer, Aboriginal Owners
Office of the Registrar, ALRA

ADVERTISEMENT PUBLISHED IN THE CENTRAL COURIER ON 10 APRIL 2019

General Notices



PROPOSAL TO UPGRADE MOBILE PHONE BASE STATIONS LOCATED AT GLEBE AND HAYMARKET

Telstra plans to upgrade existing telecommunications facilities located at

- 413 Glebe Point Road, Glebe, RFNSA No. 2037007
- 101-103 Goulburn Street, Haymarket, RFNSA No. 2000084

I. Telstra are currently upgrading existing mobile network facilities to allow for the introduction of 5G to Telstra's network. As part of this network upgrade, Telstra proposes the installation of LTE 2100 and/or NR3500 technology. Proposed works at the above site will involve the replacement and installation of panel antennas (each no more than 2.8m in length) and remote radio units and associated ancillary equipment at the above address.

II. Telstra regards the proposed (No.1) installation at Glebe as Exempt Development under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (SEPP) and (No.2) installation at Haymarket as a Low-Impact Facility under the Telecommunications (Low-Impact Facilities) Determination 2018 ("The Determination").

III. Further information can be obtained from Didier Ahsue 08 6145 9390 or at Didier. ahsue@arecongroup.com and at www.rfnsa.com.au/ <RFNSA No. >.

IV. Written submissions should be sent by 29/04/2019 to: Didier Ahsue, Aurecon level 5, 863 Hay Street, Perth WA 6000.

Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by Recap IV Operations (C/- Coffey Services Australia) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to support State Significant planning approval for a proposed hotel and commercial mixed-use high-rise structure at 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW.

This notice is an invitation for interested Aboriginal organisations or people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with the proposed applicant regarding the proposed activity.

Interested Aboriginal organisations are invited to register their interest to be consulted in writing to: Daniel Claggett, Eco Logical Australia, Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000 E: daniel.claggett@ecoau.com.au P: 02 9259 5772.

Expressions of interest should include current contact details. Closing date for registration is 8 May 2019.

Please note Aboriginal people register an interest will have their details forwarded to the OEH and Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) unless they specify that they do not want their details released. Please note that under OEH guidelines registration for consultation does not guarantee employment.

Client contact details: Rosanna Pottino, Coffey, Level 19, Tower B, Citadel Tower, 799 Pacific Highway, Chatswood NSW 2067, P: 02 9259 3700

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INVITATION EXAMPLE AND RAP REGISTRATIONS



Level 3 101 Sussex Street Sydney NSW 2000
t: (02) 9529 3800

10 April 2019

To Whom It May Concern,

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW – Notice of Aboriginal stakeholder consultation

Eco Logical Australia (ELA) has been engaged by Recap IV Operations (C/- Coffey Services Australia) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) in accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) to support a State Significant Development planning approval for the proposed development of a hotel and commercial mixed-use high-rise structure at 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney. (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). Please refer to the bottom of this letter for client contact details.

In accordance with the SEARs, the lot where the proposed high-rise structure will be built must be subject to an ACHA in support of future approvals. Consultation will be undertaken in line with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines for *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. Proponents must provide the opportunity for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to the proposed project area to be involved in the assessment process.

This letter is an invitation for Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the area of the proposed project to register an interest in a process of community consultation with Coffey. Your contact details have been provided to ELA by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) as a person / or group who may have a cultural interest in the proposed project. Please note that fieldwork is not expected to be undertaken as part of this ACHA.

The purpose of the community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the proponent in understanding the cultural significance of the project area and to determine the likelihood of Aboriginal sites or objects being present within the project area.

Interested Aboriginal organisations or people having cultural knowledge relating to this area are invited to register their interest to be consulted in writing to: Daniel Claggett, Eco Logical Australia, Level 3, 101 Sussex Street, Sydney NSW 2000 – email daniel.claggett@ecoaus.com.au - telephone: 02 9259 3772 by: Wednesday 8 May 2019.

Please note under the consultation requirements your details will be forwarded to the OEH and the Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) upon receipt of your registration of interest. If you do not wish to have your details forwarded on to the LALC please notify ELA when registering your interest in the proposed project. In addition, also note that under OEH guidelines registration for consultation does not guarantee employment.

Regards,



Daniel Claggett
Archaeologist

Client Contact Details
Rosanna Petteno

Coffey

Level 19, Tower B, Citadel Tower
799 Pacific Highway,
Chatswood, NSW 2067
P: 9259 3700

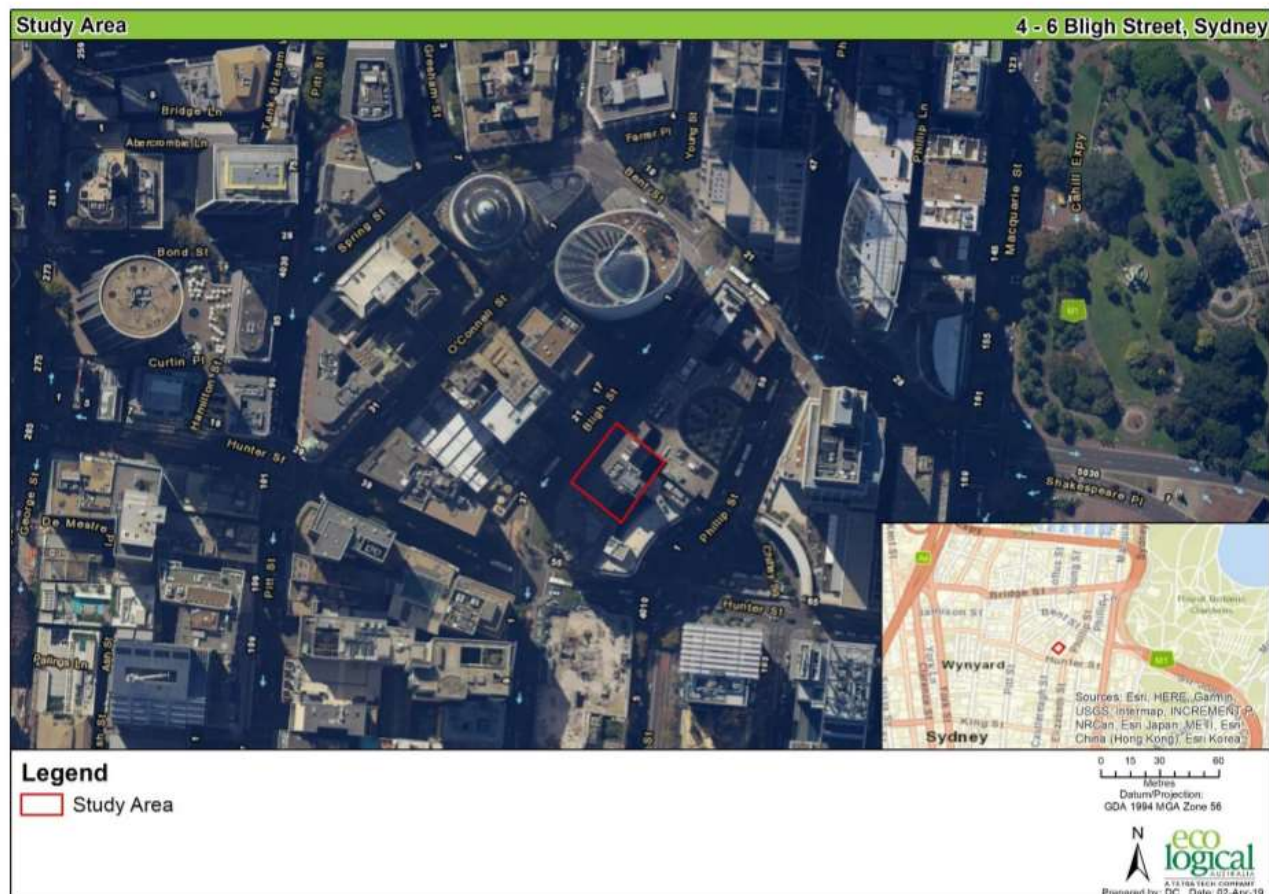


Figure 1: Location of the proposed works, 4-6 Bligh Street



Figure 2: Concept design of the high-rise structure (Source: Woods Bagot Architecture)



**DARUG LAND
OBSERVATIONS PTY LTD
ABN 27 602 765 453**

EMAIL: DARUGLANDOBSERVATIONS@GMAIL.COM
PO BOX 173 ULLADULLA NSW 2539
MOBILE: 0413 687 279

10th April, 2019

Daniel Claggett
Eco Logical Australia
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Notification and Registration of ALL Aboriginal Interests

RE: PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A HOTEL & MIXED USE HIGH RISE
STRUCTURE – 4-6 BLIGH STREET, SYDNEY
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Daniel,

Please be advised that Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd is seeking to be involved in any and all consultation meetings and fieldwork.

This office specialises in Aboriginal and community consultations, and has a membership that comprises of Traditional owners from the area in question. Those retain strong story, song lines, oral history and continued contact.

We would also like to state that we do not accept or support any person or organisation that are NOT from the DARUG Nation that comments regarding the said area.

Please also be advised that this Aboriginal organisation does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings. I hope that you advise your client of this so that, 'This Group', will not be discriminated against and refused paid fieldwork. DLO's rate is \$440 half day (less than 4 hours) and \$880 per day (flat rate), including GST.

All correspondence should be emailed to: daruglandobservations@gmail.com and any further consultation during this project can be directed to Anna O'Hara on mobile 0413 687 279.

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder



Tocomwall Pty Ltd

PO Box 76 Caringbah NSW 1495

Tel: 02 9542 7714 Fax: 02 9524 4146

Email: info@tocomwall.com.au www.tocomwall.com.au

ABN: 13 137 694 618

10 April 2019

Ecological Australia
Daniel Claggett
Via Email: Daniel.Claggett@ecoaus.com.au

Dear Daniel,

RE: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW)

Registration of Interest (ROI)

Thank you for your notification regarding the Registration of Interest for the ACHA to be conducted at **4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW**

Tocomwall respectfully requests primary involvement in all consultation meetings and fieldwork associated with the project.

Tocomwall represents traditional owners associated with the project area and retains local knowledge and oral history that will add significant value to the Project's heritage assessment. We have no objection to our information being provided to the Office of Environment and Heritage or the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Tocomwall is also able to assist with input that can be incorporated into a written assessment of cultural values of the area. We employ a well-structured team with the capacity to support all necessary field work for the project. We can provide our schedule of rates and copies of relevant certificates of currency for business insurances upon request.

Tocomwall is a small business that relies upon a consistent cash flow that ensures we can continue to fulfil our client's needs. Unfortunately, the Tocomwall team is not in a position to provide volunteer work or attend meetings on a gratuitous basis. Tocomwall respectfully requests payment terms of 14 days from date of invoice. We would appreciate a copy of the contract and terms and conditions prior to commencement of the project.

Please provide all correspondence to Danny Franks at danny@tocomwall.com.au and info@tocomwall.com.au or to the above postal address.

Should you have any further questions regarding this ROI please contact me directly on 0415 226 725.

Yours faithfully

Danny Franks
Cultural Heritage Manager

Integrating Landscape Science & Aboriginal Cultural Knowledge for our Sustainable Future

Wed 10-Apr-18 2:47 PM
 Phillip Boney <Waarlan12@outlook.com>
 Bligh Street, Sydney
 To: 

Hi Daniel,

Phil Boney of Wailwan Aboriginal Group here I would like to register my interest in the Bligh Street Sydney Consultation. If I am successful on becoming a stakeholder I am sure there will great respect and due diligence shown in all aspects of this project. Thank you.

With regards, Phil Boney
 Wailwan Aboriginal Group

Tue 19-Apr-18 6:28 AM
 Goobah <goobahchts@gmail.com>
 Re: Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation - 4-6 Bligh Street Sydney
 To: 

 image001.jpg
 jpg File

Hi Daniel

This is Goobahs expression of interest to register for the above project.

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thank you.

Mon 22-Apr-18 10:57 AM
 Caza X <cazadirect@live.com>
 Re: Notice of Aboriginal Stakeholder Consultation - 4-6 Bligh Street Sydney
 To: 

 If there are problems with how this message is displayed, click here to view it in a web browser.

A1

Indigenous Services

Contact: Carolyn

M: 0411650057

E: cazadirect@live.com

A: 10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745

ABN: 20 616 970 327

Hi

A1 would like to register for consultation and an field work for this project.

I hold cultural knowledge and connection to this area

Thank you

Carolyn Hickey



Ngambaa Cultural Connections

Date: 01.05.2019

To Daniel Claggett,
Eco Logical Australia,
Level 3, 101 Sussex Street,
Sydney NSW 2000

RE: I am writing in regards to Express my Interest to register for consultation – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment: - 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW

I am an experienced Aboriginal Site Officer and have cultural knowledge which is relevant to the project area and have cultural connection to the Sydney Basin Region through the Darug tribe and ancestral connection through (Colbee and Black Kitty from the late 1700's).

I have been working within Aboriginal Heritage Work within the Sydney Basin Regions for Warragil Cultural Services.

I now operate my own business which is Ngambaa Cultural Connections and I would like to be given an opportunity to further my knowledge and skills which I have great experience in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in Aboriginal Archaeology due to being engaged in field work and identifying Aboriginal heritage values and I am aware of the impacts of any changes to the land uses on those values.

I have great pride in my culture and I acknowledge the lands that I live and work on and I pay my respects to the elders past and present and I reside within the Sydney Basin Region and I am an active member in the Aboriginal Communities.

I have been engaged in field archaeological salvage works incorporating the following:

- Inspection, identification of Aboriginal sites
- Archaeological test-pitting and salvage of Aboriginal sites, inclusive of wet and dry sieving operations
- Systematic surface collection of Aboriginal artefacts during mechanical excavation works
- Provision of input into Aboriginal cultural heritage values.
- Local Sydney Basin - Western Sydney / South Western Sydney Regions

I have my insurances and white card on request and if you require any further information regarding this letter please don't hesitate in contacting me or the following references.

Name: Kaarina Slater
Company: Ngambaa Cultural Connections
Phone: 0422 896 154

Kind Regards
Kaarina Slater
Ngambaa Cultural Connection

Ngambaa Cultural Connections
PHONE: 0422 896 154 EMAIL: ngambaaculturalconnections@hotmail.com.au
ABN: 93 117080909

ACHA METHODOLOGY RAP RESPONSES

 Sun 19-May-19 2:51 PM
Caza X <cazadirect@live.com>
Re: 4-6 Bligh Street, Sydney NSW - ACHA Information and Methodology
To:  Claggett, Daniel
 If there are problems with how this message is displayed, click here to view it in a web browser.

 **CAUTION:** This email originated from an external sender. Verify the so

A1

Indigenous Services

Contact: Carolyn

M: 0411650057

E: Cazadirect@live.com

A: 10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745

ABN: 20 616 970 327

Hi,

A1 supports the ACHA Methodology .

Thank you

Carolyn Hickey

Communication Log

Date	Government Agency	Person Contacting	Reason	Message Sent	Response
03-05-2019	Metropolitan LALC	Selena Timothy	Request for field survey	03-05-2019	No response.
07-05-2019	Metropolitan LALC	Selena Timothy	Request for field survey	07-05-2019	Site survey confirmed 08-05-2019
14-05-2019	Metropolitan LALC	Selena Timothy	Provided Methodology	14-05-2019	No response.
12-06-19	Metropolitan LALC	Selena Timothy	Request for feedback from Metropolitan LALC regarding the methodology and Draft ACHA and if they are in agreement with our findings and recommendations	12-06-19	No response. Verbal confirmation was given by Metropolitan LALC during site survey that no Aboriginal archaeological potential remained within study area.
09-08-2019	Metropolitan LALC	Selena Timothy	Written feedback concerning site survey received from Metropolitan LALC.	09-08-2019	Agreed with our findings that the site had no potential for Aboriginal Archaeology.
28-08-2022	Metropolitan LALC	Selena Timothy	Notification of resumption of the project after being on hold.	28-08-2022	No response.
23-08-2022	Heritage NSW		Notification of resumption of the project after being on hold.	23-08-2022	No response.

Appendix B AHIMS search results



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : 12741

Client Service ID : 411871

Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney

Date: 02 April 2019

PO Box 12 668 Old Princes Hwy
Sutherland New South Wales 1499

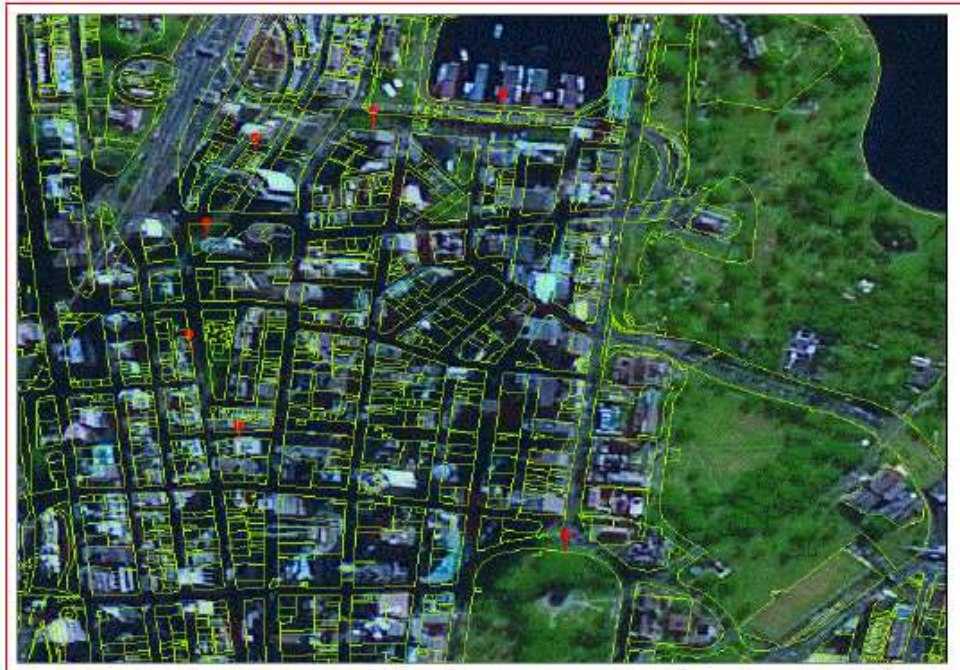
Attention: Daniel Claggett

Email: daniel.claggett@ecoaus.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 333975 - 334975, Northings : 6250787 - 6251787 with a Buffer of 200 meters, conducted by Daniel Claggett on 02 April 2019.

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 the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 12741

Client Service ID : 411871

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3116	Wynyard Walk PAD	GDA	56	333931	6251252	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills							
45-6-3081	200 George Street	GDA	56	334237	6251637	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1	3670	103114
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Sally MacLennan							
45-6-3502	Loftus PAD 01	GDA	56	334551	6251635	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Miss.Julia McLachlan							
45-6-3446	71 Macquarie Street PAD	GDA	56	334663	6251783	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Ms.Jodi Cameron							
45-6-3324	RBG PAD 1	GDA	56	334802	6251224	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat							
45-6-3327	RBG PAD 3	GDA	56	334957	6251832	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat							
45-6-2647	KENS Site 1	AGD	56	333750	6250785	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99857,100494, 102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting							
45-6-2742	171-193 Gloucester Street PAD	AGD	56	333926	6251461	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler							
45-6-1853	Lilyvale	AGD	56	333950	6251600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Andrew Ross							
45-6-2838	420 George Street PAD	AGD	56	334080	6250670	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor,Tim Owen							
									2654	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 02/04/2019 for Daniel Claggett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 333975 - 334975, Northings : 6250787 - 6251787 with a Buffer of 200 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 15

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 12741

Client Service ID : 411871

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Content	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2796	320-328 George St PAD	AGD	56	334100	6251050	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102494.10276 3.102765
	Contact T Russell							Permits	2415	
45-6-2581	Angel Place	AGD	56	334400	6251100	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	97963.102494. 102763.10276 5
	Contact							Permits	918	
45-6-2299	First Government House	AGD	56	334470	6251350	Open site	Valid	Burial :-, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming :-	Burial/s, Historic Place	102494.10276 3.102765
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-2783	PAD Central Royal Botanic Gardens	AGD	56	334900	6251030	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102494.10276 3.102765
	Contact T Russell							Permits	2304	
45-6-2500	Junction Lane	AGD	56	335070	6250410	Open site	Valid	Artefact :-	Open Camp Site	102494.10276 3.102765
	Contact							Permits	894.902.903	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 02/04/2019 for Daniel Claggett for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 333975 - 334975, Northings : 6250707 - 6251787 with a Buffer of 200 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 15
This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omissions.

Page 2 of 2

Appendix C Metropolitan LALC Site Survey Report



Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council

36-38 George Street Redfern NSW 2016
PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2012
Telephone: (02) 8394 9666 Fax: (02) 8394 9733 Email: bookings@metrolalc.org.au

Thursday 9th May 2019

Karyn McLeod
Principal Archaeologist/Heritage Lead
Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
Level 3101 Sussex Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Dear Karyn

**Re: Site Survey 4-6 Bligh Street
Sydney**

On Thursday 9th May 2019, I Selina Timothy as a representative of Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council participated in a site inspection survey at the above property to determine the purpose of identifying any Aboriginal sites and cultural and heritage values. The entire property was assessed at this time with Karyn McLeod

Property/Inspection Description

The project in question is at 4-6 Bligh Street Sydney the project of a new building in the place of an old existing building. The site has not been cleared of buildings and has been disturbed by works previously carried out and we did not find or didn't identify any material or subsurface potential of cultural significant.

Aboriginal Heritage

No Aboriginal sites or objects were located within the boundaries of the proposed development areas nor are any registered sites within the area are recorded.

We didn't identify any material or subsurface potential of cultural significant at the site but Aboriginal people of the past would have used the nearby area as an important source of food and a place of trade whilst travelling through the region in the past.

This indication of Aboriginal occupations, usage and the significance for Aboriginal people past and present still remains. All parts of Sydney hold significance to the Aboriginal people and the preservation and conservation of such sites is of high importance for our connection to Country

MLALC would like to request and propose a need for Aboriginal language to be utilized in any visual interpretation, naming conventions and/or outputs that stem from the project and to have native plant with seasonal fruits in the landscaping.

Conclusions and Recommendations

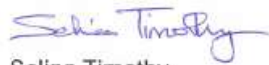
If any cultural materials are unearthed during any stages of the proposed development then all works are to cease and MLALC and Representatives from The Office of Environment and Karyn McLeod are to be contacted immediately.

Cultural significant objects found during works carried out are to be cared, respected and recorded in the correct way.

After proposed development finalized, MLALC suggested that landscapes of native vegetation be planted and would also like to suggest Aboriginal names of the area to be used in any visual interpretations and or in buildings and MLALC to be notified and made aware of wordings on signage.

If you require further information please do not hesitate in contacting the MLALC Office for assistance.

Regards,



Selina Timothy

Culture and Heritage Officer
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC)

