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The Harbour Rocks Hotel, 34 Harrington Street, The Rocks

Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

PREPARED BY: Tory Stening
REPORT TO: Welsh + Major
LGA: City of Sydney
DATE: October 2017
VERSION: A.2017.1005

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Executive Summary

Welsh + Major Pty Ltd propose to refurbish an area of the Harbour Rocks Hotel, The Rocks, to provide new amenities and to level the flooring within the building.

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage were commissioned by Welsh + Major to undertake this Aboriginal archaeological assessment. This Aboriginal archaeological assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's (OEH) *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* and *Code of Practice of Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

No Aboriginal objects or sites were recorded during the site inspection. An AHIMS search dated 10th October 2017 indicated that no Aboriginal sites had previously been recorded within the study area.

Historically the study area is depicted as a steeply sloping hillside. Riley's ten houses were constructed along three street frontages on the hillside to maximise use of the study area. The westernmost row of houses were constructed from sandstone, likely quarried from the steeply sloping hillside of the study area. The present four storey brick store, formerly known as Evan's Store and presently known as the Harbour Rocks Hotel, has been constructed into the hillside. It is anticipated that the levelling and excavation of the site for the construction would have removed any evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may have existed in the study area. Therefore, it is not expected that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or any Aboriginal objects exist within the study area.

Therefore, it is recommended that:

1. There is no objection to the proposed development on archaeological grounds;
2. No Aboriginal objects were recorded during the site inspection and it is expected that any sites or evidence of Aboriginal occupation will have been removed during excavation and quarrying of the site historically;
3. Inspection should be made of the ground surface underlying the existing slab/floor surfaces upon removal for the proposed development by a qualified archaeologist to confirm the historical disturbance within the areas of proposed works;
4. If, during the proposed works, any Aboriginal objects or evidence of Aboriginal occupation is uncovered, all work must cease in the vicinity of the suspected Aboriginal objects or evidence of occupation, and further advice should be sought from a qualified archaeologist.

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1.0 Background Information

1.1 Introduction

Welsh + Major propose to refurbish an area of the Harbour Rocks Hotel, The Rocks, to provide new amenities.

Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage were commissioned by Welsh + Major to undertake this Aboriginal archaeological assessment. This Aboriginal archaeological assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage's (OEH) *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* and *Code of Practice of Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*.

1.2 Study area location

The Harbour Rocks Hotel is located at 34 Harrington Street, The Rocks within the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) in the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA). The property is also known as Lot 11//773812.

Figure 1 below shows the suburb of The Rocks shaded red. Figure 2 shows the location of the study area on the topographic map, while Figure 3 shows the study on the 2017 aerial photograph.

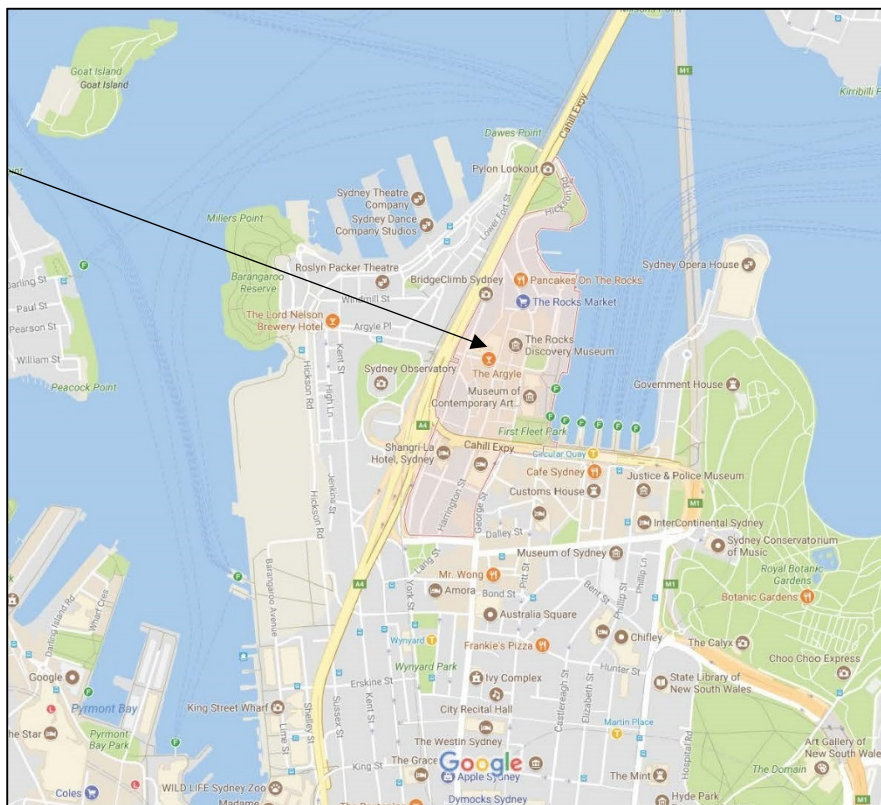


Figure 1: Showing the suburb of The Rocks shaded red

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Figure 2: Showing the location of the study area on the topographic map indicated by the arrow

(Riverstone 9030-1S 1:25,000 Topographic Map).



Figure 3: Showing the study area on the 2017 aerial outlined in red and indicated by the arrow

(Aerial photograph courtesy of www.maps.six.nsw.gov.au)

1.3 Proposed works

Welsh + Major proposed the demolition of portion of the interior walls and floors for the construction of new facilities and to make all the floors level. Figure 4 below shows the proposed development.

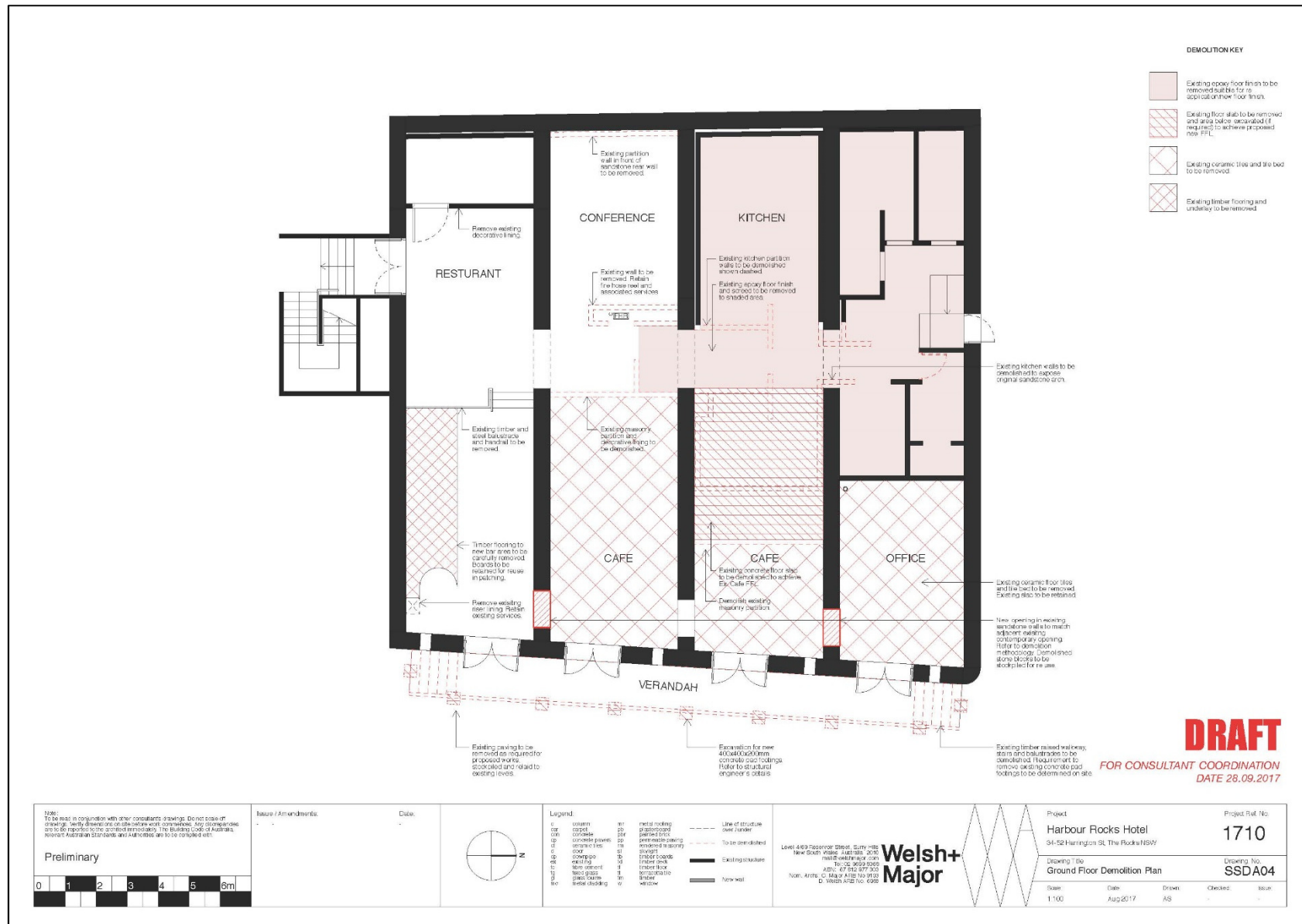


Figure 4: Showing the proposed ground floor layout of the proposed works.

2.0 Landscape and Environmental Context

2.1 Topography

The Harbour Rocks Hotel is located within the central portion of the Sydney Basin. The Sydney Basin is a geological basin of the Permian-Triassic era that covers an area of 64 000 km² on the central eastern coast of Australia (<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/bioregions/SydneyBasin-Landform.htm> 12/10/2017). The Sydney Basin is comprised of sandstone and shales which has been subjected to erosion, creating a landscape of steep sandstone cliffs and escarpments and plateaus over areas of shale (Herbert 1980: 21). The study area slopes steeply from Harrington St to George St.

The Harbour Rocks Hotel is located approximately 200m to the north west of the Tank Stream, which in the first 30 years of the Colony of New South Wales provided the main water supply (Comber & Stening 2015: 14).

2.2 Geology and soils

The geology of the Sydney CBD is characterised by Hawkesbury Sandstone with areas of overlying Wianamatta Shales (Herbert 1980: 21; Sydney Geological Map 1:100,000). Hawkesbury Sandstone forms the surface of most of the high plateaus within the Sydney Basin (Sydney 1:250,000 geological map; Jones & Clark 1987: 14).

The Hawkesbury Sandstone weathers into overhangs and shelters suitable for habitation and protection from the elements and provides surfaces suitable for the manufacture of ground edge implements and for the engraving and painting of art. Outcrops of materials suitable for small tool manufacture, such as chert, silcrete, tuff and quartz, weather from the Hawkesbury Sandstone (Stening 2015: 8-9).

The Wianamatta Shales do not provide a significant variety of lithic materials suitable for small tool manufacture, however small outcrops of tuff can be found in the upper layer (Herbert 1980: 22; Sydney Geological Map 1:100,000).

2.3 Vegetation

Historically the coastal regions of the Sydney basin would have been vegetated by Turpentine Ironbark Forest which is characterised by *Eucalyptus saligna* (Sydney blue gum), *Eucalyptus pilularis* (blackbutt), *Syncarpia glomulifera* (turpentine), *Eucalyptus paniculate* (grey ironbark), *Eucalyptus punctate* (grey gum), *Corymbia maculate* (spotted gum), *Eucalyptus sieberi* (Australian black ash/silvertop ash) and *Eucalyptus botryoides* (bangalay). The Turpentine Ironbark Forest comprises understorey of *Macrozamia communis* (burrawang), *Livistona australis* (cabbage tree palm), *Pittosporum undulatum* (sweet pittosporum), *Polyscias sambucifolia* (elderberry panax) and a variety of banksia species (Baker 1986).

Flowers of the many eucalypt and banksia species provide a rich nectar that was eaten by Aboriginal people and the wide variety of vegetation provided a food source for animal species, such as small marsupials and birds, which are associated with the Aboriginal diet. The large trees provided bark and wood for coolamons (a shallow carrying vessel for food or water), shields, spears and canoes (Low 1989). Freshwater sources, such as the nearby Tank Stream, would have provided drinking water and fresh water animals for consumption while the nearby harbour foreshore would have provided a range of edible salt water species.

2.4 Land use history and current land use

A detailed history of the site is presented in Orwell and Peter Phillips *Conservation Management Plan: Evans' Stores, 34-40 Harrington Street & Terraces, 42-52 Harrington Street* (2007).

The study area formed a portion of the gardens of the first hospital in Sydney, which was constructed in 1790. Descriptions and historical plans of the area indicate that the study area comprised a steeply sloping hill. An 1808 illustration of the hospital shows an exposed sandstone wall to the west of the hospital building in the approximate location of the present study area, suggesting that sandstone may have been quarried here (Phillips 2007: 20). This assumption appears to be confirmed by Roe's 1822 plan of the "town and suburbs of Sydney" which labels the hospital site as one of the town's stone quarries (Phillips 2007: 21).

Following the removal of the hospital to Macquarie Street in 1815/1816, the study area remained undeveloped until it was purchased by William Riley between 1846 and 1848. Riley erected ten houses on the sloping hillside of the study area. The ten houses were built in three "street frontages" sloping up the hill (Phillips 2007: 27). The westernmost row of houses were constructed of sandstone, which was likely quarried from within the steeply sloping hillside of the study area (Phillips 2007:26).

Riley's houses were eventually demolished in about 1885-86 and by 1887, a substantial four storey brick store with one large room on each level and four separate loading docks on the Harrington Street frontage was erected within the study area (Phillips 2007: 32). This four storey brick store building still occupies the study area today and is now known as the Harbour Rocks Hotel.

3.0 Archaeological Context

3.1 Sydney CBD

Research into the regional and local archaeological context of the study area can be used to develop an understanding of the patterning of Aboriginal land use and enable the preparation of a predictive model to determine the likelihood of particular site types being located within the study area.

Rock engravings were commonly created by Aboriginal people around the Sydney Harbour foreshore. The 1880 *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* and the published *Aborigines of Australia* (1883) record an engraving of either a whale or a shark at Dawes Point, approximately 250m from the present study area (AHIMS 45-6-0030). The site has been destroyed, most likely during construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. While engravings of a whale, kangaroo and a fish were recorded on “upright surfaces in creek bed” at Goat Island (AHIMS 45-6-0811). Other engravings are recorded on sandstone throughout the Sydney Basin.

In 1977, a rock engraving of a shark or whale (AHIMS 45-6-0030) was recorded within Dawes Point Park, approximately 250m to the north east of the present study area. The site card indicates that the engraving is originally recorded on a high rocky point in Sadlier’s 1883 book *Aborigines of Australia* and in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* in 1880. The site card states that the rock engraving has been destroyed prior to the preparation of the site card, most likely during construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

Aboriginal middens are commonly encountered along the foreshore and islands of Sydney Harbour. Three middens (AHIMS 45-6-0811; 45-6-1957; 45-6-2382) were recorded on Goat Island, which was recorded in 1798 as belonging to Bennelong, the first account of Aboriginal land ownership. Goat Island is also documented as being used by Aboriginal people for imprisonment (Stening & Comber 2015: np).

A midden which had been historically burnt for lime by European colonists was recorded at Bennelong Point, approximately 600m to the east of the present study area. A further midden was uncovered during building works at the corner of Cumberland and Essex Streets, The Rocks, approximately 500m to the south of the study area. A further midden is recorded at 589-593 George Street, Sydney (AHIMS 45-6-2637).

A midden which was, according to the site card, used by early settlers to burn for lime, was recorded in 1973 in the location of the Sydney Opera House at Bennelong Point (45-6-1615). The site card indicates that the midden has been destroyed.

On the eastern shore of Darling Harbour, Comber (2012) excavated a redeposited midden. Ten retouched flakes and flaked pieces were uncovered in association with the midden material. On the western shore of Darling Harbour, a series of middens along the Harbour foreshore were uncovered during archaeological excavations for the new International Convention Centre. These middens were dated to between 1690 and 1850 and a discreet knapping floor was recorded on the edge of one of the middens (Stening 2016).

Artefact scatters have also been recorded throughout the Sydney CBD, including a large assemblage of 952 artefacts which was uncovered by Steele during archaeological excavations at a site bounded by Kent, Erskine, Napoleon and Sussex Streets (the KENS site). Steele indicates that the site was occupied by Aboriginal people between 2880BP and 1788.

Engravings could be expected on areas of outcropping Hawkesbury sandstone, like the present study area, while the majority of the artefact scatters and middens recorded within the Sydney CBD were uncovered within areas previously disturbed by construction activities. This indicates that subsurface archaeological deposits are likely to exist despite later disturbance.

3.2 The Rocks

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) on 10th October 2017 indicates that there are nine registered Aboriginal sites within 1km of the study area. Table 1 below shows details of these nine registered AHIMS sites:

AHIMS No.	Location	Description
45-6-3081	200 George Street, approximately 330m south of the present study area, on the northern side of the Tank Stream.	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). Archaeological excavations did not reveal any evidence of Aboriginal occupation.
45-6-3324	Royal Botanical Gardens, south of junction between Hospital Road and Cahill Expressway, approximately 975m to the south east of the present study area.	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) with the likelihood of evidence of 'contact archaeology' being present.
45-6-3327	Royal Botanical Gardens, west of Farm Cove, 212m from Macquarie Street and 244m northeast of the Conservatorium of Music. Approximately 700m to the east of the present study area.	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) with the likelihood of evidence of 'contact archaeology' being present.
45-6-2742	171-193 Gloucester Street, approximately 350m to the south of the present study area.	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD).
45-6-1853	10m north of the northwest corner of the historic house "Lilyvale" at the corner of Cumberland and Essex Streets, approximately 300m to the south west of the present study area.	Midden with Anadara and oyster species visible.
45-6-2796	320-328 George Street, approximately 750m to the south	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD).

	of the present study area, on the northern side of the Tank Stream.	
45-6-2581	Angel Place, 123 Pitt Street, approximately 800m south of the present study area.	Open artefact scatter comprising three Aboriginal objects.
45-6-2299	First Government House, corner of Bridge and Phillip Streets, approximately 530m to the south east of the present study area.	Three recorded Aboriginal burials, including the burial of Arabanoo, in the garden of Government House by permission of the Governor.
45-6-2783	Royal Botanic Gardens, Central Depot, close to Mrs Macquaries Road and approximately 1km to the south east of the present study area.	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD).

Table 1: Details of registered AHIMS sites within a 1km radius of the present study area.

3.3 The Study Area

The AHIMS search undertaken on 10th October 2017 indicates that there are no registered Aboriginal sites within the study area.

3.4 Predictive Model

The above environmental and archaeological context indicates that subsurface archaeological deposits could be expected in the present study area, however the evidence indicates that the westernmost row of Riley's houses were constructed of sandstone that most likely was quarried from the steeply sloping hillside of the study area and it is anticipated that the disturbance created by levelling the study area to build the four storey brick store into the steeply sloping hillside would have removed any evidence of Aboriginal occupation within the study area.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Background research

A search of the OEH's AHIMS database was undertaken on 10th October 2017. Research was undertaken into the environmental background of the study area, outlining the topographic, geological and vegetation context of the study area. An analysis of the archaeological background of the Sydney Basin and The Rocks was undertaken. This background research facilitated an understanding of Aboriginal land use patterns within the region and the preparation of a predictive model of occupation.

A review of plans for the proposed development of the study area enabled an understanding of the impact of the proposed works on the potential archaeological deposit.

4.2 Site inspection

A site inspection was undertaken by Tory Stening of Unearthed Archaeology & Heritage on Friday 20th October 2017. The whole of the study area was inspected on foot to locate and record any evidence of Aboriginal occupation.

The surrounding landscape was also examined to facilitate an understanding of the environmental context of the study area and to locate previously recorded Aboriginal sites within the vicinity of the study area.

4.3 Report

This Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Report was prepared in accordance with OEH's *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* and *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in New South Wales*.

5.0 Results

There are no registered Aboriginal sites within the present study area recorded on OEH's AHIMS database. No Aboriginal "objects" were recorded during the site inspection.

Historically the study area is depicted as a steeply sloping hillside. Riley's ten houses were constructed along three street frontages on the hillside to maximise use of the study area. The westernmost row of houses were constructed from sandstone, likely quarried from the steeply sloping hillside of the study area.

The present four storey brick store, formerly known as Evan's Store and presently known as the Harbour Rocks Hotel, has been constructed into the hillside. During the site inspection evidence this was observed along the Suez Canal side of the building where it is clearly visible that the building has been cut into the hillside. Along the Nurses Walk frontage of the building, the top of an archway could be seen just above the current footpath surface confirming that the building is cut into the steep slope. It is anticipated that the levelling and excavation of the site for the construction would have removed any evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may have existed in the study area. Therefore, it is not expected that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or any Aboriginal objects exist within the study area.

6.0 Legislation

6.1 The National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended)

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides statutory protection to all Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places within New South Wales. The Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) is the State Government agency responsible for the implementation and management of this Act.

Part 6 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act* provides provision for the protection of all Aboriginal “objects” which are defined as “any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains”.

In particular, Part 6 of the Act states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

This assessment was undertaken in accordance with OEH’s *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* and *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*. This assessment has concluded that due to the highly disturbed nature of the study area, it is considered highly unlikely that any evidence of Aboriginal occupation or any Aboriginal “objects” will be harmed during the proposed works. Therefore, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) will not be required.

7.0 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in accordance with:

- The legal requirements of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended) which states that it is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object without gaining prior consent of the Director General of OEH;
- Research into the environmental and archaeological record of the study area;
- The results of this Aboriginal archaeological assessment which concludes that it is highly unlikely that subsurface archaeological deposits remain within the study area.

Therefore, it is recommended that:

1. There is no objection to the proposed development on archaeological grounds;
2. No Aboriginal objects were recorded during the site inspection and it is expected that any sites or evidence of Aboriginal occupation will have been removed during excavation and quarrying of the site historically;
3. Inspection should be made of the ground surface underlying the existing slab/floor surfaces upon removal for the proposed development by a qualified archaeologist to confirm the historical disturbance within the areas of proposed works;
4. If, during the proposed works, any Aboriginal objects or evidence of Aboriginal occupation is uncovered, all work must cease in the vicinity of the suspected Aboriginal objects or evidence of occupation, and further advice should be sought from a qualified archaeologist.

References

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Photographs



Photograph 1: Showing the Harrington Street frontage of Harbour Rocks Hotel.



Photograph 2: Looking along Suez Canal towards George Street with Harbour Rocks Hotel on the right of the photo. This photograph shows the steeply sloping hillside of the study area.

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Photograph 3: Looking up Suez Canal toward Harrington Street and showing the Harbour Rocks Hotel cut into the steeply sloping hillside.



Photograph 4: Showing the rear of the Harbour Rocks Hotel along Nurses Walk. The top of an archway can be seen just above the current footpath surface indicating the building has been cut into the steeply sloping hillside of the study area.

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Appendix A: AHIMS Extensive Search Results



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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : UA/1005.WM

Client Service ID : 306200

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3081	200 George Street	GDA	56	334237	6251637	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		103114
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	3577,3934	
45-6-3324	RBG PAD 1	GDA	56	334802	6251224	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3327	RBG PAD 3	GDA	56	334957	6251832	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2742	171-193 Gloucester Street PAD	AGD	56	333926	6251461	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		102763
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2143,2342,2766	
45-6-1853	Lilyvale	AGD	56	333950	6251600	Open site	Valid	Shell: -, Artefact: -	Midden	102763
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2796	320-328 George St PAD	AGD	56	334100	6251050	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2415	
45-6-2581	Angel Place	AGD	56	334400	6251100	Open site	Valid	Artefact: -	Open Camp Site	97963,102494, 102763,10276 5
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	918	
45-6-2299	First Government House	AGD	56	334470	6251350	Open site	Valid	Burial: -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreanning: -	Burial/s.Historic Place	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2783	PAD Central Royal Botanic Gardens	AGD	56	334900	6251030	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD): -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2364	
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 10/10/2017 for Tory Stening for the following area at Datum: GDA, Zone: 56, Eastings: 334000 - 335000, Northings: 6251000 - 6252000 with a Buffer of 50 meters. A additional Info : Archaeological assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 9

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