

# 13-23 Gibbons Street Redfern

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage  
Assessment Report

Report to Allen Jack + Cottier

December 2018

Sydney LGA



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Trust Company (Australia) Limited ATF WH Gibbons Trust are preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed redevelopment of 13-23 Gibbons Street, Redfern. The project has been identified as a State Significant Development under Schedule 2 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP). The project would be assessed under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Allen Jack + Cottier on behalf of The Trust Company (Australia) Limited ATF WH Gibbons Trust have engaged Artefact Heritage to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to accompany the EIS.

It was found that:

- No previously unrecorded 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 demonstrate low archaeological potential.
- No direct impacts from the proposal on Aboriginal cultural heritage have been identified.

The following recommendations are made:

- No further archaeological investigation is recommended.
- The proposed development should continue to investigate methods to incorporate Aboriginal cultural heritage values into the proposed design, and to implement the heritage interpretation strategy developed for the project. If suspected human remains are located during any stage of the proposed works, work must stop immediately, and the NSW Police notified. An Archaeologist or Physical Anthropologist should be contacted in the first instance where there is uncertainty whether the remains are human.
- An unexpected finds procedure must be in place throughout the proposed works, with procedures in place for notification of OEH, a heritage consultant and RAPs where unexpected finds are identified.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The Trust Company (Australia) Limited ATF WH Gibbons Trust are preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed redevelopment of 13-23 Gibbons Street, Redfern. The project has been identified as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Schedule 2 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011* (SRD SEPP). The project would be assessed under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

### 1.2 Approval framework

The project will be subject to assessment by the Department of Planning and Environment as SSD 9194. An EIS will be submitted in support of the determination of the project. In relation to Aboriginal heritage the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for this project are:

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*The EIS must identify and describe the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). This may include the need for surface survey and test excavation. The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH 2010), and be guided by the Guide to investigation, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (DECCW, 2011) and consultation with OEH regional branch officers.*

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Allen Jack + Cottier on behalf of The Trust Company (Australia) Limited ATF WH Gibbons Trust have engaged Artefact Heritage to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to accompany the EIS.

### 1.3 Proposal

The proposal would involve the demolition of existing structures on the site and associated work, and the construction of an 18-storey building comprising non-residential uses (commercial/retail/offices/common areas) at ground floor and residential units above for use as student housing. The existing basement structure will largely be retained with additional excavation within the central portion of the basement and localised structural piling undertaken.

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

- Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs SSD 9194).
- 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).
- Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010) (OEH consultation requirements).



- Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (Office of Environment & Heritage [OEH] 2011)

## 1.4 Study area

The site location for the proposal is 13-23 Gibbons Street, Redfern (Strata No. 60485) (Figure 1.1). The site is located within the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA).

The site is bound by Gibbons Street to the west, Margaret Street to the south, private property to the north and a petrol station to the west. The site is currently used as a four to five storey residential apartment block which includes existing basement facilities.

The study area falls within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (Metropolitan LALC). The study area is located within the Parish of Alexandria and County of Cumberland.

## 1.5 Objectives of this assessment

The objectives of this report are to:

- Assess the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the study area, including archaeological and community cultural values, and the significance of identified values.
- Identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values that may be impacted by the proposed works, including consideration of cumulative impacts, and measures to avoid significant impacts.
- Ensure appropriate Aboriginal community consultation in the assessment process.
- Identify any recommended further investigations, mitigation and management measures required, should the project proceed.

This report includes:

- A description of the scope of the project and the extent of the study area.
- A description of the Aboriginal community involvement and Aboriginal consultation.
- A significance assessment of the study area including cultural and archaeological values.
- A description of the statutory requirements for the protection of Aboriginal heritage.
- An impact assessment for recorded Aboriginal sites and areas of archaeological potential.
- Provision of measures to avoid, minimise, and if necessary, offset the predicted impacts on Aboriginal heritage values.

## 1.6 Limitations

This report has been prepared to assess Aboriginal heritage values only. Non Aboriginal heritage is assessed in a separate technical paper for the EIS (Artefact 2018b)

## 1.7 Authorship and acknowledgements

The report was prepared by Alyce Haast (Senior Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) who also managed the project and supervised the archaeological survey. The survey was also

attended by Charlotte Simons (Senior Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage). Carolyn MacLulich (Principal, Artefact Heritage) directed the project and provided management input. Sandra Wallace (Managing Director, Artefact Heritage) provided management review and technical input.

The qualifications of the heritage consultants involved in the production of the report is included in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1: Qualifications**

Name	Qualification	Years' Experience
Alyce Haast	Master of Professional Archaeology	4 years
Charlotte Simons	Master of Heritage Conservation	4 years
Carolyn MacLulich	Master of Letters (Museum and Heritage Studies)	25 years
Sandra Wallace	Doctorate (Archaeology)	14 years

Figure 1.1: Study area



## 2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT – ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

### 2.1 State legislation

#### 2.1.1 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), administered by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' as defined under Section 83 of the Act, and for 'Aboriginal places' as defined under Section 84. An Aboriginal object is defined as:

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*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.*

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An Aboriginal Place is declared by the Minister, in recognition of its special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture.

Under Section 86 of the NPW Act Aboriginal objects and places are protected. Section 86 provides for two offences relating to Aboriginal objects and one offence concerning Aboriginal places, and establishes penalties and fines for the harm or desecration of an Aboriginal object or place. All Aboriginal objects, whether recorded or not are protected under the NPW Act.

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies irrespective of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. However, areas are only gazetted as Aboriginal places if the Minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

There are no gazetted Aboriginal places in the study area.

As this project is being assessed under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 permits issued under the NPW Act 1974 are not required (Part 4 Division 4.7, Section 4.4.1).

#### 2.1.2 *Native Title Act 1994*

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to work in conjunction with the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act. There are no Native Title claims currently registered in the study area.

#### 2.1.3 *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) established Aboriginal Land Councils (at State and Local levels). These bodies have a statutory obligation under the ALR Act to:

- (a) take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law, and



- (b) promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area.

The study area is within the boundary of the Metropolitan LALC.

#### 2.1.4 *Heritage Act 1977*

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) provides protection for items of 'environmental heritage' in NSW. 'Environmental heritage' includes places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts considered significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. Items considered to be significant to the state are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) and cannot be demolished, altered, moved or damaged, or their significance altered without approval from the Heritage Council of NSW.

##### **State Heritage Register**

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites. The State Heritage Register is administered by the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and includes a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW.

There are no SHR listed items within the study area

#### 2.1.5 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits.

The proposal will be assessed under part 4, Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act, which establishes an assessment and approval regime for SSD. Part 4, Division 4.7 applies to development that is declared to be SSD by a State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP). Division 4.7, Section 4.41 of the EP&A Act specifies that approvals or permits under section 90 of the NPW Act 1974 are not required for approved SSD.

The EP&A Act requires also that local governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans [LEPs] and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the EP&A Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

##### **Sydney LEP 2012**

The study area falls within the boundaries of the City of Sydney LGA. Clause 5.10 outlines the provisions which apply to heritage conservation and requirements in relation to development applications affecting a heritage item or within a conservation area. The aim of the LEP in relation to Aboriginal heritage is to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance. The LEP lists identified items of heritage significance in Schedule 5.



The site is located within Redfern-Waterloo Sites area which is identified as a State Significant Site under the Major Development SEPP. As such, the SEPP prescribes the principle statutory land use planning and development controls for the site. The specific controls applying to this area (including the site) are set out in Schedule 3 – Part 5 of the Major Development SEPP.

## **Sydney DCP 2012**

The Sydney DCP contains conditions relating to heritage and archaeology. An archaeological assessment is to be submitted as part of the Statement of Environmental Effects for development applications affecting an archaeological site or a place of Aboriginal heritage significance, or potential archaeological site that is likely to have heritage significance.

### **2.1.1 State Environment Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011**

The State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP) identified development which is declared to be State significant. Schedule 2 of the SRD SEPP states that development on the Redfern-Waterloo Sites, with Capital Investment Value (CIV) of more than \$10 million, is considered a SSD. The current proposal has been classified as SSD.

### **Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs)**

Under Schedule 2 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 (SRD SEPP), the proposal is classified as SSD. Approval from the Minister for Planning is required and will be based on the assessment of an EIS for the project. As such the Secretary-General of the (NSW) Department of Planning and Environment has prepared SEARs which need to be addressed in the EIS. The Office of Environment and Heritage has had input into drafting the SEARs as per section 1.2.

## **2.2 Commonwealth legislation**

### **2.2.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984**

Most State Aboriginal heritage databases provide protection for those sites with physical evidence. The Commonwealth Act, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* deals with Aboriginal cultural property in a wider sense. Such cultural property includes any places, objects and folklore that 'are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'. In most cases, archaeological sites and objects registered under the State Act will also be Aboriginal places subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth Act.

There is no cut-off date and the Commonwealth Act may apply to contemporary Aboriginal cultural property as well as ancient sites. The Commonwealth Act takes precedence over State cultural heritage legislation where there is conflict. The responsible Minister may make a declaration under Section 10 of the Commonwealth Act in situations where state or territory laws do not provide adequate protection of heritage places.

### 3.0 ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Aboriginal community consultation has been conducted in accordance with the OEH consultation requirements. A consultation log has been maintained which details all correspondence with the registered Aboriginal parties for the project (see Appendix 1).

#### Identification of stakeholders and registrations of interest

In accordance with Stage 4.1.2 of the OEH consultation requirements, correspondence was sent to the following organisations requesting details of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the Aboriginal significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the Sydney LGA:

- The Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
- Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Sydney City Council
- Office of Environment and Heritage
- Greater Sydney Local Land Services
- NTSCORP
- National Native Title Tribunal

In accordance with Stage 4.1.3 of the OEH consultation requirements, Artefact placed an advertisement in the *Koori Mail* and the *Central Courier* on 19 September 2018. The advertisement invited all Aboriginal persons and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and places in the study area to register their interest.

Also in accordance with Stage 4.1.3, letters and/or emails were sent on 17 September 2018 to all Aboriginal persons and organisations identified through responses from the agencies contacted during Step 4.1.2. The letters provided details on the location and nature of the proposal, as well as an invitation to register as an Aboriginal stakeholder. Fourteen days were allowed for registrations.

Following the completion of Steps 4.1.2 and 4.1.3, the following 11 Aboriginal stakeholders registered an interest in the project:

- Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation
- Didge Ngunawal Clan
- Darug Land Observations
- Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
- Tocomwall
- Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
- James Wilson Miller
- Sandra Miller
- Kerry Phillips
- Paul Hinton
- Gary Reilly
- Metropolitan LALC

In accordance with Step 4.1.6 of the OEH consultation requirements, a list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), a copy of the newspaper advertisement, and a copy of the invitation to register an interest, were forwarded to OEH and Metropolitan LALC on 3 October 2018.

### **Review of assessment methodology**

A copy of the proposed ACHAR methodology was distributed to RAPs on 2 October 2018, with a 28-day period for review and comment. The document included project details, and a summary of proposed ACHAR assessment methodology. Comments were received from one RAP representative with the comment attached in full in Appendix 1.

The comments received supported the proposed methodology.

### **Site survey**

An archaeological survey of the site was undertaken on the 24 September 2018 with a representative of Metropolitan LALC.

Discussions held during the survey indicated that the study area had been heavily impacted through construction of the existing structures on the site. The potential for incorporating heritage interpretation into the development was also discussed with native plantings and the incorporation of appropriate local Aboriginal names into the development suggested by Metropolitan LALC. The report from Metropolitan LALC is included as Appendix 3.

### **Review of draft ACHAR and Aboriginal Discussion Group Meeting**

On the 8th of November 2018 a copy of the draft ACHAR was sent to RAPs with comments requested by 7 December 2018. At this time an expression of interest in attending an Aboriginal discussion group meeting was also requested. Five stakeholders provided a preliminary expression of interest in attending the discussion meeting.

On 20 November 2018, RAPs were contacted to confirm the proposed date and location of the discussion meeting. The discussion meeting was held on 28 November and attended by James Miller and Sandra Miller. The main discussion points of the meeting were related to James's and Sandra's family history and association with Redfern, the proposed Aboriginal artwork to be developed for the site, the archaeological assessment and the proposed development.

Discussion included a summary of the archaeological assessment and the recommendations for no additional archaeological assessment. Both stakeholders agreed that it was unlikely that archaeological material would be present below the existing basement level.

A preliminary concept design was also shown relating to the proposed Aboriginal artwork, with comments sought from the artist regarding the works. Comments on the artwork indicated that Gadigal language should be incorporated into the design and that the changing and continued connection to Redfern for Aboriginal people were considered important messages for any proposed interpretive elements.

A full summary of discussion points of the discussion group is provided in Appendix 1.

In addition to comments received at the discussion group, two additional comments on the ACHAR were received by email from Phil Khan (Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group) and Jamie Workman (Darug Land Observations) supporting the assessment and recommendations.

## 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of the study area is to assist in the prediction of:

- The potential of the landscape over time to have accumulated and preserved Aboriginal objects
- The ways Aboriginal people have used the landscape in the past with reference to the presence of resource areas, surfaces for art, other focal points for activities and settlement
- The likely distribution of the material traces of Aboriginal land use based on the above.

### 4.1 Environmental background

#### 4.1.1 Landform, Geology and soils

The underlying geology of the study area consists of undulating Aeolian dunefields associated with the extensive Botany Lowlands dune system; deposited in the Quaternary (Late Pleistocene and Holocene) (Herbert 1983). The study area is positioned on the northwestern fringe of the Botany Lowlands system; which extends through the suburbs of Botany, Randwick and South Sydney. The Aeolian deposits are positioned on Triassic Age Ashfield Shale, which is underlain by Triassic Age Hawkesbury Sandstone.

The study area is located within the Tuggerah (tg) soil landscape. The Tuggerah soil landscape comprises quaternary (Holocene and Pleistocene) wind-blown, fine to medium grained, well sorted marine quartz sand. Prior to European occupation and development the area would have comprised gently undulating to rolling coastal dunefields. Sand dune systems are considered to be a landform sensitive for the presence of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

#### 4.1.2 Hydrology

A number of swamps and small waterlines were located within the low lying areas of the undulating dune landform in the region surrounding the study area (Figure 4.1). Historical sources suggest there was a large swamp to the east of the study area, where Redfern Park is today, known as Boxley's Lagoon (Thorp 1994). Blackwattle Creek and Blackwattle Swamp were also located to the northwest of the study area.

Many of the swamps in the area would have fed into Sheas Creek (Alexandra Canal) approximately 1.8 kilometres (km) to the southwest of the study area; which is a tributary to Cooks River (Figure 4.1). The Cooks River catchment stretches from near Bankstown and discharges into Botany Bay.



**Figure 4.1: Figure indicating approximate locations of waterways during the early colonial period (<https://eveleighstories.com.au/story/indigenous-connections>)**



#### 4.1.3 Flora and fauna

The vegetation originally would have comprised a combination of Coastal Dry Sclerophyll Forest and Coastal Heaths (Keith 2004). The Dry Sclerophyll Forest grows on sandstone landscapes in areas below 700 metre (m) elevation, where rainfall average varies from 1,000 to 1,300 millimetres (mm) (Keith 2004:146). This vegetation type encompasses a wide range of related forest and woodland communities. The eucalypt canopy includes Sydney red gum, red bloodwood and Sydney peppermint, brown stringybark, broadleaved scribbly gum and old man banksia (Keith 2004:146). The prominent and diverse sclerophyll shrub understory is shorter and more open on ridges than in gullies, while the open ground layer is dominated by sclerophyll sedges.

The Coastal Heaths generally comprise a small overstorey of sparse Red Bloodwood, Heart-leaved Stringybark and Yellow-top Ash (Keith 2004:179). The low shrubby vegetation comprises a diverse array of sclerophyllous genera, and is interspersed with an equally rich complement of sedges and herbs, and a small number of grasses. Various plant species within the area were exploited for food, seeds, nectars, fruits, roots and tubers. For example, various species of native lilies with small tuberous roots were collected and eaten.

The flower-cones of the Banksia were soaked in water in bark or wooden containers to extract the nectar to make sweet drinks. The hearts of the Grass Tree stems were eaten and the nectar from the spike flowers was also collected and eaten. They could also be utilised for making tools such as spears, shafts and handles for stone implements, as well as carrying vessels of bark and woven fibre, digging sticks and a variety of other items utilitarian and non-utilitarian. The dry flower-stems of the smaller Grass Tree species were used for spears.

The region surrounding the study area would have provided an abundance of native animals for not only as a food source, but for a number of other materials. Mammals such as kangaroos and wallabies and arboreal mammals such as possums can be used as a food source and also for tool making. For example, tail sinews are known to have been used as a fastening cord,



whilst 'bone points' which would have functioned as awls or piercers are an often abundant part of the archaeological record (Attenbrow 2010:118). Ethnographic observations of early European settlers noted that Aboriginal people used a variety of animal parts; claws, talons, bone, skin, teeth, shell, fur and feathers for a variety of tools and non-utilitarian functions. In summary, the study area would have provided a variety of resource and suitable climatic conditions for year round occupation by traditional Aboriginal groups inhabiting the area.

#### 4.1.4 Historical land use context

The area today known as Redfern was likely being utilised by Europeans from the earliest years of the colony. It is located in close proximity to fresh water and food resources which may have made it popular to the early colonists.

The early years of the nineteenth century saw several large land grants made within Redfern. These included grants to Dr William Redfern, William Hutchinson, John Thomas Campbell and William Chippendale. These land parcels were mainly used as farming land. The study area is located within land granted to Chippendale. Chippendale had been officially granted 95-acres in 1819, however, he and his family had been residing on the land since 1817, during which time, the family had constructed a house and servants quarters.<sup>1</sup> Chippendale eventually sold his land to Solomon Levey in 1821. After his death in 1833 his land was sold to William Hutchinson.

William Hutchinson subdivided the land in 1844 as the Chippendale Estate into six blocks, each to be inherited by his children. The blocks contained between seven and ten acres.

In the years following the 1842 subdivision of the Redfern Estate and 1844 subdivision of the Chippendale Estate, Redfern began to thrive. By the 1850s, Redfern, and particularly Pitt Street in Redfern, had become an affluent and sought-after area. The architectural style of the residences built during this time reflect this affluence, as buildings were constructed with an attic storey, timber columns, French doors and stucco to resemble ashlar stonework.<sup>2</sup> Between George and Pitt Streets, the courthouse, post office, police station and fire station were built.<sup>3</sup>

Due to Redfern's central location, the coming of the Sydney to Parramatta railway line in 1855 further boosted its development.<sup>4</sup> Land resumptions for the rail line facilitated inner city residential developments along the rail corridor, allowing for an increase in Redfern's population.

Strong working and social networks were built within Redfern and the Eveleigh Railway Workshops, with the Eveleigh complex becoming pivotal in the Australian Labour Movement. In addition to this, due to the close proximity of the La Perouse reserve, Aboriginal people had found employment within the factories of Chippendale, Waterloo, Alexandria and Redfern with the Eveleigh Workshops being no exception. There was a steady migration of Aboriginal people from rural centres due to the reasonable rent and employment opportunities of the area.<sup>5</sup> Redfern became a centre for activism by the mid-twentieth century and the first Aboriginal Football Club – the Redfern All Blacks – was established in 1944 having an important effect on the community. By 1960, the Aboriginal population in Redfern was estimated at 12,000, swelling

<sup>1</sup> Office of Environment and Heritage, 2018. 'Chippendale Heritage Conservation Area'. Viewed 27 June 2018 at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2421466>

<sup>2</sup> OEH, 2006. 'Redfern Estate Heritage Conservation Area'.

<sup>3</sup> OEH, 2006. 'Redfern Estate Heritage Conservation Area'.

<sup>4</sup> Office of Environment and Heritage, 2009. 'Redfern Railway Station Group'. Viewed 27 June 2018 at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5012154>

<sup>5</sup> Eveleigh Stories, 2018. 'Indigenous Connections' Viewed 27 June 2018 at: <https://eveleighstories.com.au/story/indigenous-connections>

to 35,000 in the 1970s. It was during this time that the Aboriginal Housing Company was formed to manage the grant known as 'The Block'.<sup>6</sup>

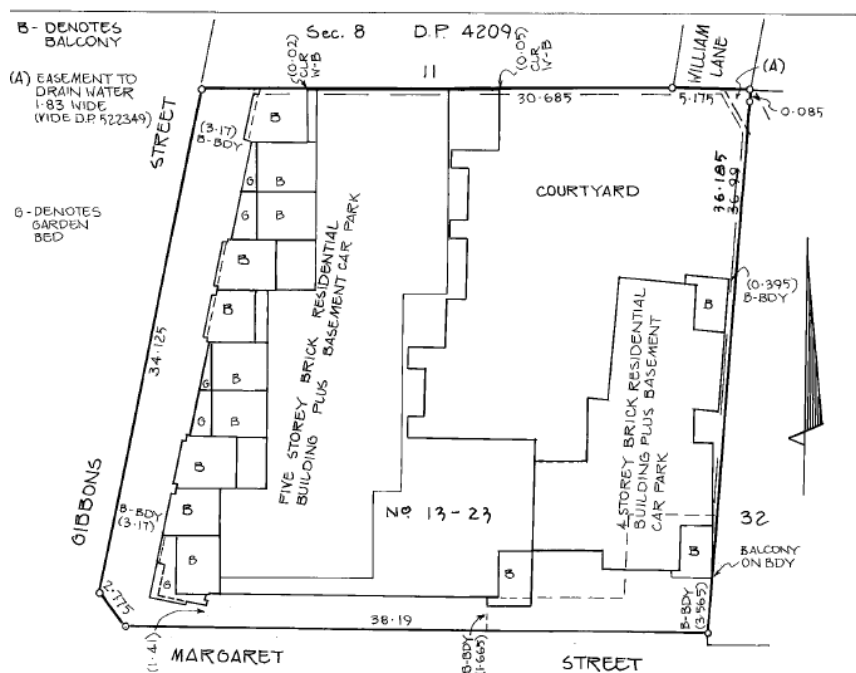
Historical maps and photographs show residential development within the study area from the 1880's. Currently the study area is occupied by a four to five storey apartment structure including basement facilities which was constructed in the early 2000s.

In recent decades, there has been a rapid gentrification of inner Sydney suburbs, including Redfern.<sup>7</sup> In 2005, the NSW State Government formed the Redfern Waterloo Authority (RWA) with a focus on developing and gentrifying Redfern.<sup>8</sup> This development has seen an influx of students and young professionals to the area along with the establishment of new cafes, restaurants and bars. In addition, many of the industrial spaces have been redeveloped into residential spaces.<sup>9</sup>

#### 4.1.5 Current site conditions

The site is currently comprised of a four storey apartment block with internal courtyard. A single level of basement parking is located beneath the apartment complex.

**Figure 4.2: Ground floor plan of current apartment block**



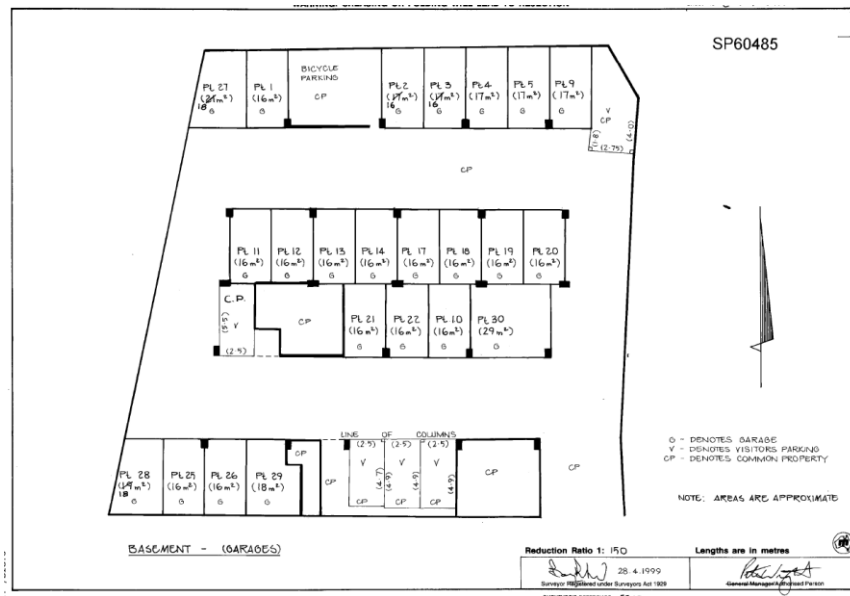
<sup>6</sup> Kay Anderson, 2000. 'Savagery and Urbanity: Struggles over Aboriginal Housing, Redfern, 1970-73', in Peter Read (ed), *Settlement: A History of Australian Indigenous Housing*. Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, p.130-143.

<sup>7</sup> George Morgan, 2012. 'Urban Renewal and the Creative Underclass', *Journal of Urban Affairs*, Vol. 34 No. 2, 207-222.

<sup>8</sup> Z. Begg & K. De Souza, 2009. 'Introduction', in Z. Begg and K. De Souza (eds), *There Goes the Neighbourhood: Redfern and the Politics of Urban Space*, Creative Commons, Sydney.

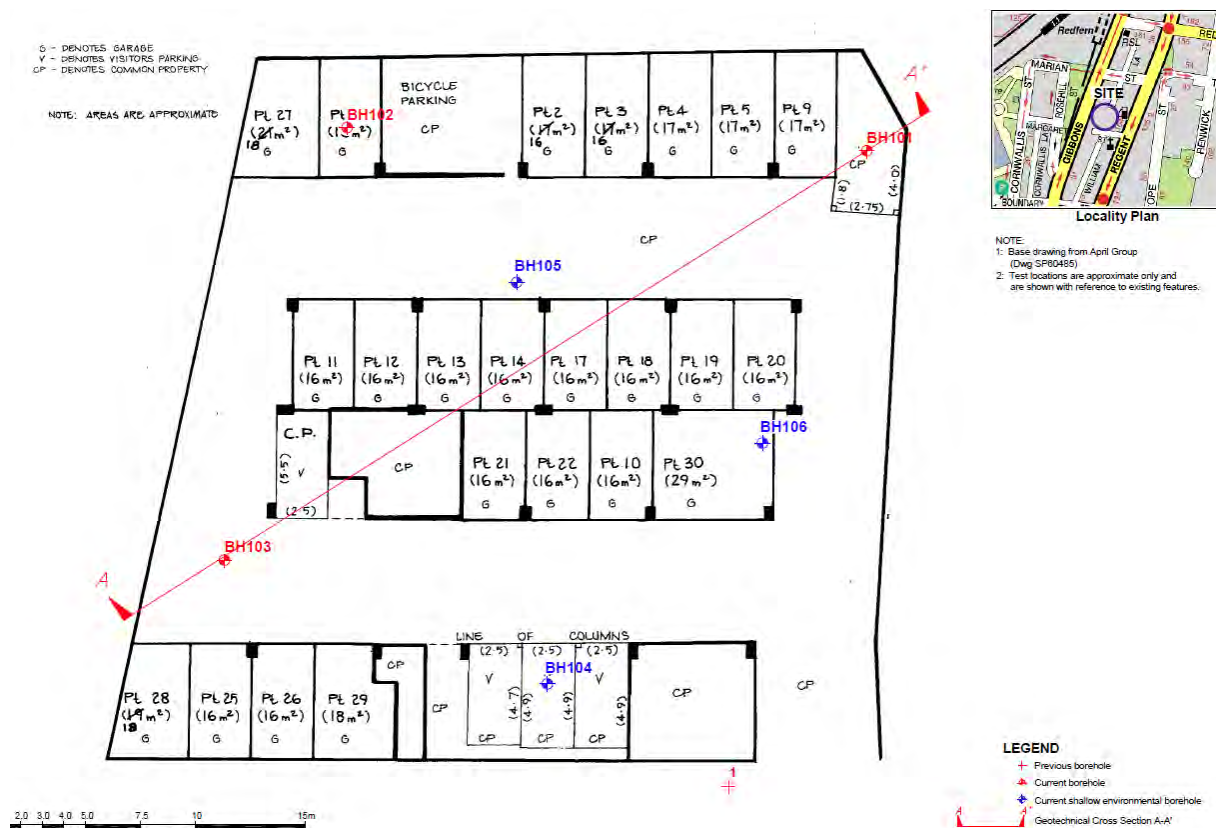
<sup>9</sup> AHMS, 2015. *Central to Eveleigh Corridor: Aboriginal and historical Heritage Review Final Report*. UrbanGrowth NSW, p. 21.

Figure 4.3: Basement plan of current apartment block



A geotechnical assessment was completed of the study area on the 20-21 September 2018 (Douglas Partners 2018).

Figure 4.4: Location of bore holes (Douglas Partners 2018: Appendix B)

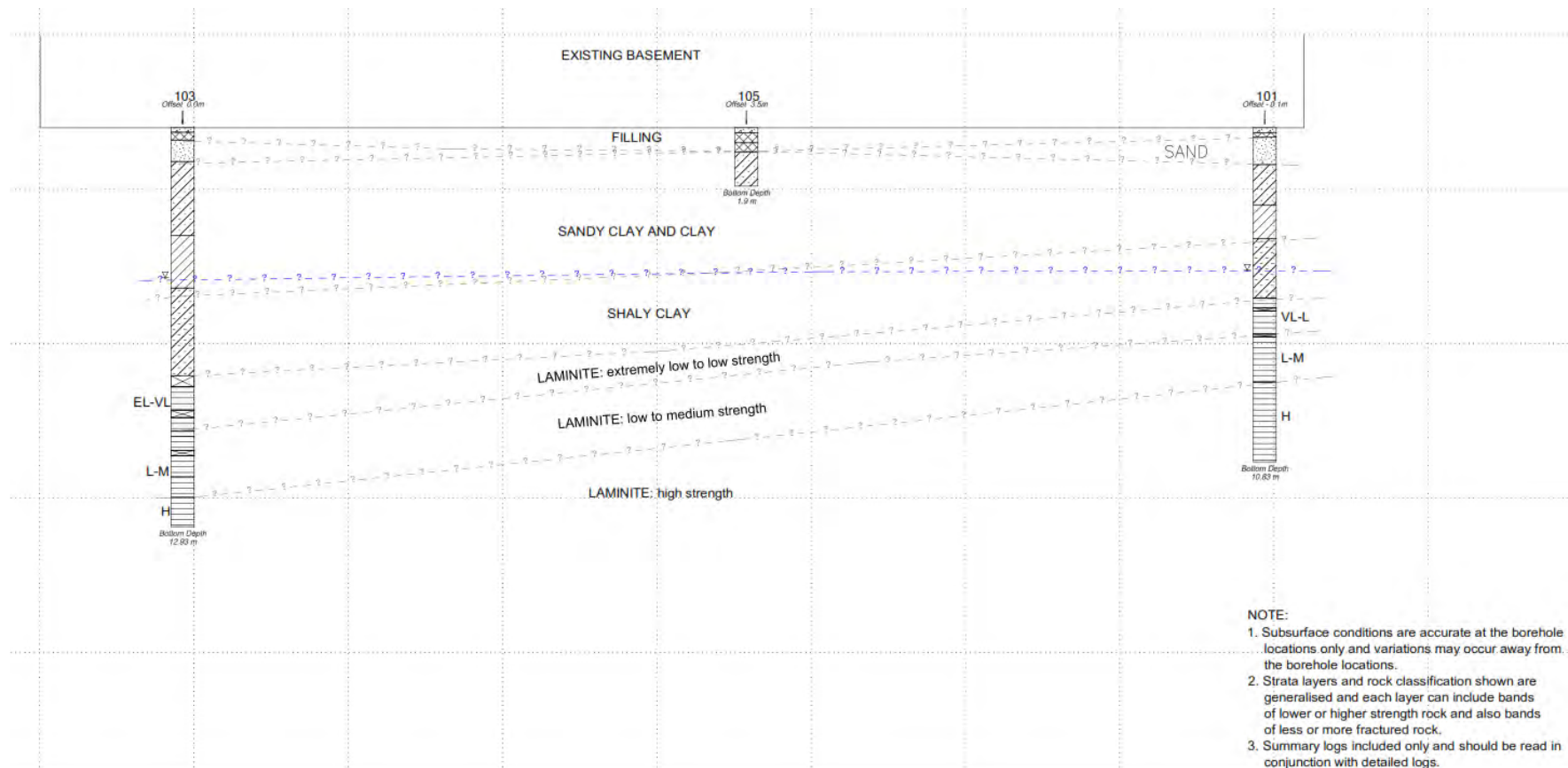


Substantial variation within the upper portion of the soil profile was noted with the soil profile appearing to have been truncated. Fill was noted within several test pits, extending to a depth of up to 1.3m below basement level.

**Table 4.1: Inferred geotechnical profile (Douglas Partners 2018: 3)**

Geotechnical unit	Typical description
Fill	Encountered at all locations, to depths or between 0.3-1.3m. The fill comprises clayey sand and sand within inclusions of sandstone gravel, brick fragments and tile fragments; over
Sand	Pale brown and orange brown, medium grained sand to depth of between 0.9m- 1.7m; over
Sandy Clay/ Clayey Sand	Typically medium dense, orange brown and red brown, sandy clays and clayey sands to depths of 2.5-3.5m; over
Clay	Red-brown mottled grey, clay, becoming shaly from depths of 3.6-5.2m; over
Laminate (Ashfield Shale)	Laminate bedrock at depths of between 5.5 to 8.4m. The rock profile generally included a deeply weathered profile of extremely low to low strength, fragmented to fractured laminate around 3-5m thick. Medium to high strength or stronger, fresh and slightly fractured to unbroken laminate was encountered at a depth of 12m and 8.25m.

Figure 4.5: Inferred geotechnical cross section (Douglas Partners 2018: Appendix B)





## 5.0 ABORIGINAL CONTEXT

### 5.1 Aboriginal histories of the locality

Prior to the settlement of Europeans in 1788, areas surrounding Sydney Harbour were occupied by the Eora people. The name Eora is derived from *Ea*, meaning yes and *ora*, meaning this place or here (Smith 2006). The Eora inhabited a territory bordered by the coast to the east, Pittwater and the mouth of the Hawkesbury River to the north and the Georges River and Botany Bay to the south. The geographical location suggests that a marine based diet of fish, shellfish and edible plants from the shoreline is likely to have been an important component of Eora subsistence. Remaining evidence of these subsistence activities includes various shell middens, rock shelters with art and archaeological deposit, and engravings along the coastline.

The Eora comprised family and clan groups, which included different languages and varying settlements around the harbour. These groups included the Gadigal, the Wanegal and the Cammeraygal.

Upon initial contact, the population of the Eora is likely to have been around 1,000 people; however some estimates put the figure at between 3,000-5,000 (Smith 2006). The arrival of Europeans had a rapid effect on the Eora population due to introduced disease and dislocation and disruption of traditions and established behaviours. In 1789, the area was hit by an epidemic of smallpox-or similarly contagious disease-leading to a significant drop in population and by the 1820s, the number of Aboriginal people inhabiting the area had been irreversibly reduced (Curon 1985: 9).

Of the three Eora clans, the Gadigal people occupied the land closely associated with the study area. Their traditional occupation of the area is believed to have been for at least 20,000 years prior to European arrival in 1788. The territory associated with the Gadigal people stretched from the south side of Port Jackson from South Head to Petersham (Heiss 2002).

### 5.2 Recent Aboriginal history of the locality

From the 1840s onwards Redfern, Waterloo and Eveleigh became an industrial hub. The most significant industrial development in the municipality was the arrival of the railway in 1850. The construction of the Eveleigh railway yards began in 1875 and expanded to include an area of over 60 acres. By 1908 the Eveleigh began manufacturing steam locomotives.

Strong working and social networks were built within Redfern and the Eveleigh Railway Workshops, with the Eveleigh complex becoming pivotal in the Australian Labour Movement. In addition to this, due to the close proximity of the La Perouse reserve, Aboriginal people had found employment within the factories of Chippendale, Waterloo, Alexandria and Redfern with the Eveleigh Workshops being no exception.

There was a steady migration of Aboriginal people from rural centres due to the reasonable rent and employment opportunities of the area (Anderson 2000:130-143). Redfern became a centre for activism by the mid-twentieth century and the first Aboriginal Football Club – the Redfern All Blacks – was established in 1944 having an important effect on the community. By 1960, the Aboriginal population in Redfern was estimated at 12,000, swelling to 35,000 in the 1970s. It was during this time that the Aboriginal Housing Company was formed to manage the grant known as ‘The Block’ (Anderson 2000:130-143).

### 5.3 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

The locations and details of Aboriginal sites are considered culturally sensitive information. It is recommended that this information, including the AHIMS data and GIS imagery, is removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information System (AHIMS) database was undertaken on 13 June 2018 (Client ID: 350626).

An area of approximately 4 km (east-west) by 4 km (north-south) was included in the search. The AHIMS search provides archaeological context for the area and identifies whether any previously recorded Aboriginal sites are located within or near the study area. The parameters of the search were as follows:

GDA 1994 MGA 56	
Buffer	0 m
Number of sites	15

A total of 15 Aboriginal archaeological sites were identified in the extensive AHIMS search area. The distribution of recorded sites within the AHIMS search area is shown in Figure 5.2. OEH lists 20 standard site features that can be used to describe a site registered with AHIMS, and more than one feature can be used for each site. The frequency of recorded site types is summarised in Table 5.1. For the 15 sites within the search area, six site features were recorded. The majority of recorded sites (46.6 per cent) are potential archaeological deposits (PAD) (n=7).

**Table 5.1: Frequency of recorded site types**

Site feature	Frequency	Per cent (%)
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	7	46.6
Artefact	4	26.6
Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	6.6
Shell, Artefact	1	6.6
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming, Artefact, Shell	1	6.6
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering	1	6.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100</i>

The nature and location of the registered sites is a reflection of the past Aboriginal occupation from which they derive, but is also influenced by historical land-use, and the nature and extent of previous archaeological investigations. Although Aboriginal occupation covered the whole of the landscape, the availability of fresh water, and associated resources, was a significant factor in repeated and long-term occupation of specific areas within the landscape. Certain site types, such as culturally modified trees, are particularly vulnerable to destruction through historical occupation, while others, such as stone artefacts, are more resilient.

No registered sites area located within the current study area. The closest site to the study area is the Wynyard Street Midden (AHIMS ID 45-6-2597) located approximately 100 m southeast of the current study area. However, the description on the site card does not match the location based on the AHIMS coordinates. The site card describes the midden as being located on the western side of 'Wynyard Street' within a park. The site card is either referring to the reserve to the south of Redfern Station (adjacent to the current study area) or Alexandria Park on Wyndham Street (AHMS 2007: 34). The site card indicates a midden site was identified within a grassed area. No evidence of the presence of a shell midden was noted within the park

Figure 5.1: Extensive AHIMS search

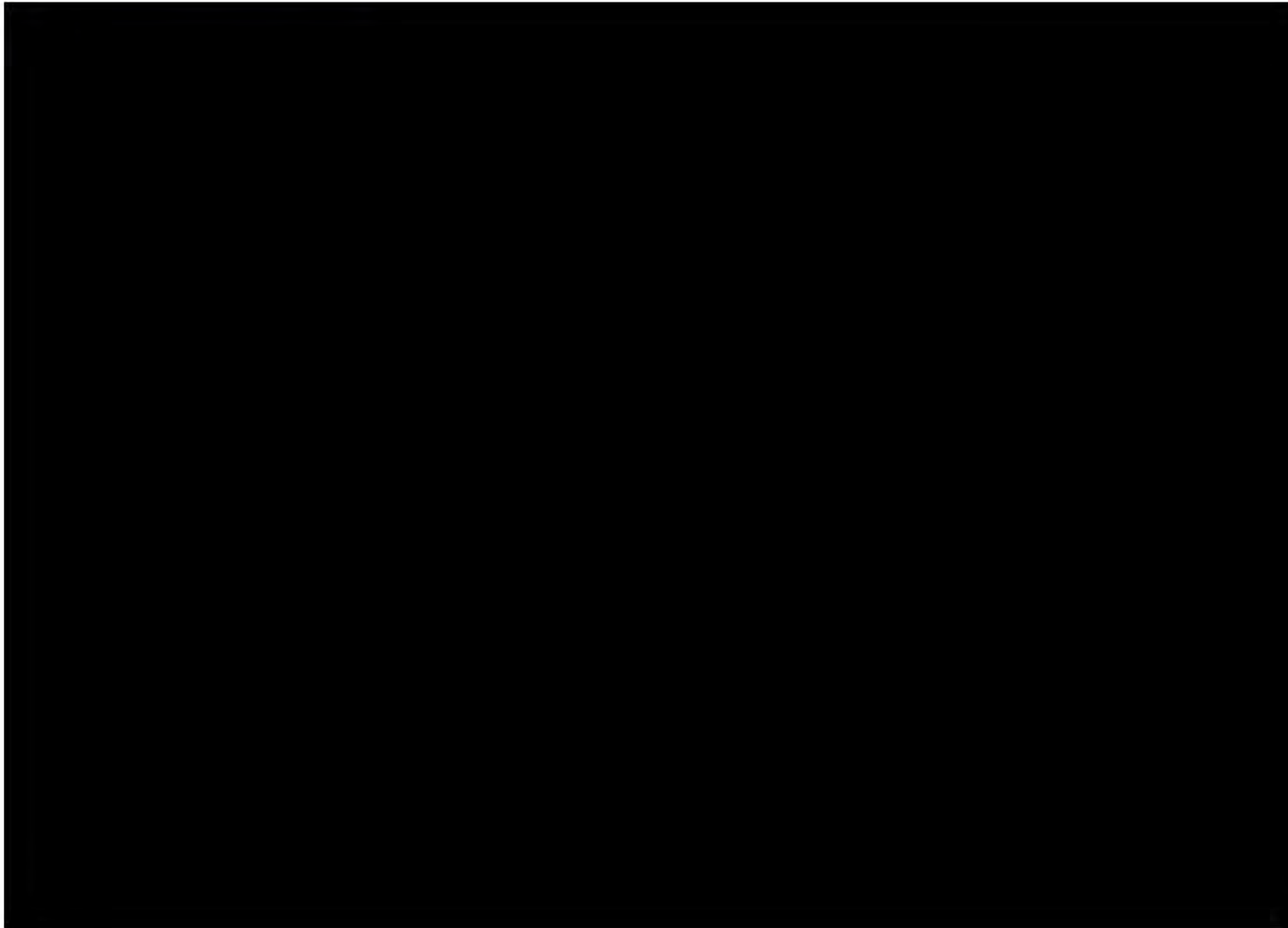
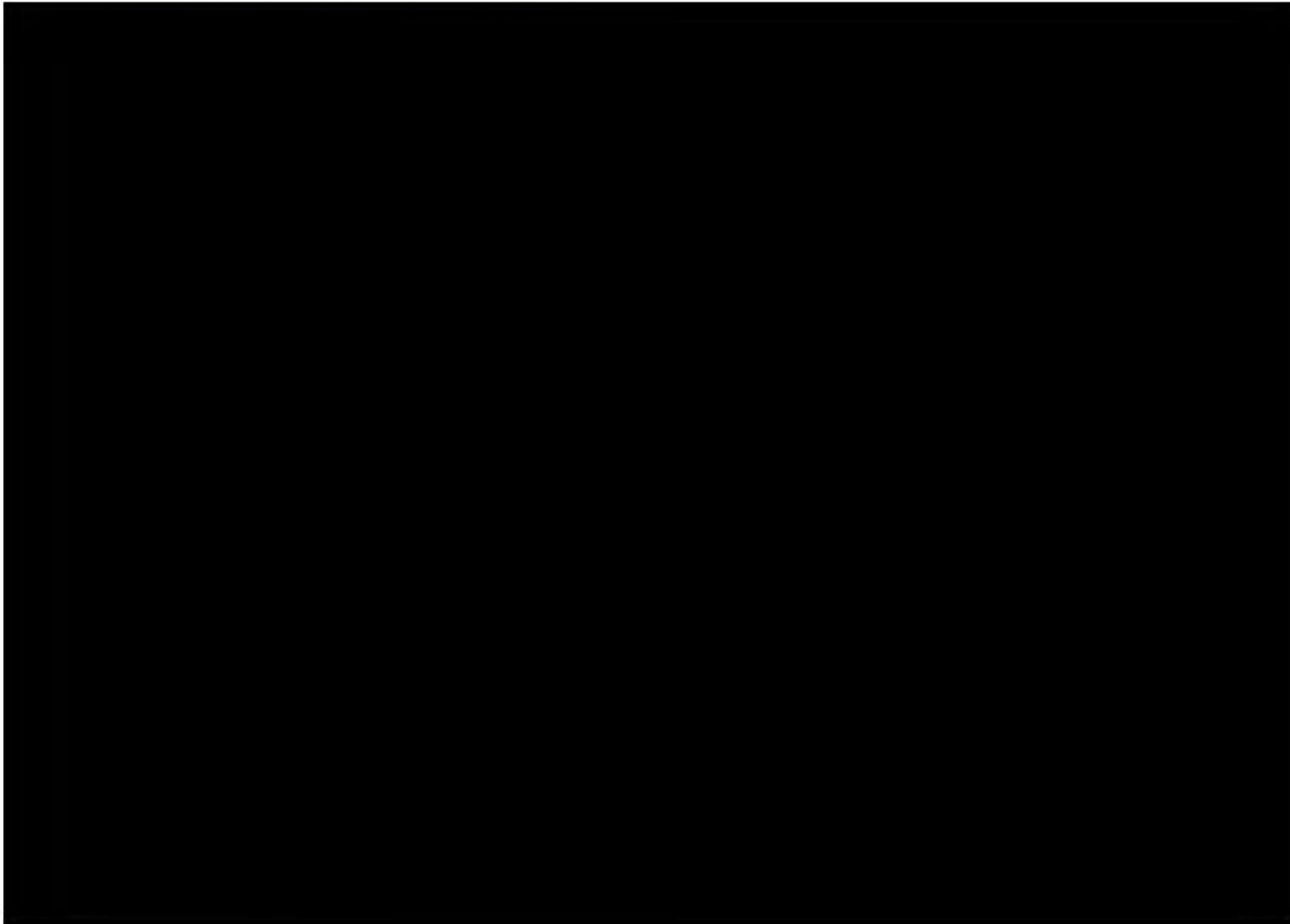


Figure 5.2: AHIMs within the vicinity of the study area





## 5.4 Previous archaeological assessments

### 5.4.1 Previous archaeological assessments

A number of Aboriginal archaeological assessments have been conducted within the local region. These have included archaeological excavations conducted at sites identified during the course of historical archaeological investigations.

#### **11 Gibbons Street, Redfern (Artefact 2018a)**

Artefact Heritage (2018) undertook an Aboriginal archaeological assessment of an urban redevelopment site directly north of the current study area. The assessment area was completely obscured by bitumen and existing structures. The geotechnical report identified that potentially intact sand deposits were present within the soil profile. The analysis concluded that while archaeologically sensitive sand deposits were potentially located below the existing ground surface that the study area was not located within an area which would have represented a preferred area of Aboriginal occupation. No further archaeological assessment was recommended.

#### **60-78 Regent Street, Redfern (Artefact Heritage 2014)**

Artefact Heritage (2014) undertook a due diligence assessment of an urban redevelopment site located approximately 80 m northeast of the current study area. The assessment area was completely obscured by bitumen and existing structures. Assessment was based on environmental and historical research as well as information recovered from geotechnical investigation. Geotechnical investigation indicated that the A horizon sands had been removed from the area with fill appearing to have been directly deposited onto silty clay subsoil. It was considered that the site had low potential to contain Aboriginal objects or archaeological deposits.

#### **175-177 Cleveland Street and 1-5 Woodburn Street, Redfern (AHMS 2014)**

A preliminary Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment was undertaken for this site which is approximately 450 m north of the study area and located within 200 m of the former Blackwattle Creek. Despite its location adjacent to a favourable resource, AHMS (2014) considered that the historical development of the site would have impacted the full depth of the former soils as the site was situated on Blacktown soils. It was also considered that any Aboriginal objects were unlikely to be present (AHMS 2014).

#### **445-473 Wattle Street, Ultimo (Biosis 2012a)**

An Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment was undertaken by Biosis for proposed student accommodation, approximately 1.1 km north of the study area. The assessment found that significant disturbance and impact to the immediate area had occurred since European occupation; however there still remained potential for intact subsurface deposits below the disturbance layer. The archaeological sensitivity of the study area was considered to be further increased due to the site's close proximity to Blackwattle Creek (Biosis 2012a).

The assessment identified that the soil profile of the study area comprised fill deposits present from the current ground surface until 2.5 m depth. Below the fill deposits, alluvial soils were thought to be present to approximately 7 m depth. Due to the presence of these potentially sensitive soil deposits the study area was registered on AHIMS as a PAD (AHIMS ID 45-6-3064) (Biosis 2012a).

It was not understood whether the buildings situated within the study area were built on top of original ground surfaces or built onto fill materials. It was also unknown whether the study area was situated on an area of reclaimed land surrounding Blackwattle Bay. It was discussed that if the study area was positioned on reclaimed land it should be considered to have low potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage. The assessment also asserted that if the alluvial deposits were natural then they should be considered to have high potential to contain intact archaeological deposits. It was recommended that the alluvial soils be avoided by construction works if possible and that test excavation for Aboriginal cultural heritage be conducted prior to the commencement of any development (Biosis 2012a).

#### **61-79 Quay Street, Haymarket (Biosis 2012b)**

Biosis (2012b) completed a due diligence assessment for The Quay Project at Haymarket, approximately 1.3 km north of the study area. The assessment determined that the area would have been an attractive place for Aboriginal people to occupy and camp on due to the topography and close proximity of resources. However, due to extensive modification of the area since the 18th century it was considered highly likely that the natural soil profile had been completely removed, and with it any traces of Aboriginal occupation. The due diligence recommended that the works proceed without further investigation or approvals on the condition that if the works encountered any natural soil profiles they immediately cease until further archaeological investigation was undertaken (Higgs & Gibbins 2012a; 2012b).

Cultural Resources Management (CRM) encountered remnant deposits of natural topsoils while completing historical excavations at the Haymarket site and engaged Biosis to undertake excavations focused on recovering Aboriginal cultural heritage. The excavations comprised five 0.5 m x 0.5 m test pits focussed on areas retaining remnant soil profiles. The excavations revealed that the study area, while containing very shallow and minor portions of the original soil profile, was highly disturbed and no Aboriginal objects were identified (Higgs & Gibbins 2012a; 2012b).

#### **157-159 Redfern Street Redfern (Cultural Resource Management 2009)**

Cultural Resources Management (CRM) completed an Aboriginal archaeological assessment for the proposed redevelopment of the Redfern RS; located at 157-159 Redfern Street, Redfern (CRM 2009). The site is located approximately 65 m north of the current study area.

The archaeological assessment determined that there was a potential for Aboriginal objects to be located within the area, due to the resource rich nature of the area, pre-European settlement (CRM 2009a:16). It found that the most likely site types present were camp sites, artefact scatters, isolated finds and middens. The assessment included an investigation into historic land use to determine the integrity of the subsurface soil profile within the site; as the construction of the buildings could have degraded or removed evidence of past Aboriginal occupation. However, it was believed that the evidence could not accurately identify the depth of impact. Evidence cited included geotechnical investigations; which identified up to 800 mm of fill material over sandy clay.

While it was noted that the geotechnical investigation showed that no residual soils were present at the site; the archaeological assessment believed that this was insufficient evidence to prove disturbance across the entire site (CRM 2009: 34). Subsequently the assessment recommended a small test excavation programme to identify the presence or absence of intact archaeological resource. During the historical excavations undertaken by CRM an isolated stone artefact was recovered from the spoil of a European post hole. As the stone artefact (recorded as AHIMS ID 45-6-2987) was found in a highly disturbed context it was assessed as having low scientific significance. The site was considered to have low potential to contain any

further Aboriginal cultural heritage and it was recommended that the works proceed with caution (Higgs & Gibbins 2012a, 2012b).

#### **Redfern Courthouse and Police Station, 103-105 Redfern Street, Redfern (Austral 2007)**

A preliminary desktop assessment was undertaken by Austral Archaeology for the proposed redevelopment of Redfern Courthouse and Police Station into a community health centre; located approximately 360 m east of the study area. The desktop indicated that the site was present on former sand dune landform, with numerous resources available within the region (Austral 2007). However, the land use history of the site indicated significant ground disturbance, including land clearance and construction of the Courthouse/Police Station with subsequent modifications and extensions to structures. An examination of a geotechnical investigation within the site also indicated that natural deposits had been significantly disturbed. Therefore, any potential Aboriginal sites or objects within subsurface contexts would have been removed or destroyed since European modification (Austral 2007). It was concluded that the area had a very low potential for subsurface cultural material.

#### **National Indigenous Development Centre, 180 George Street, Redfern (AHMS 2007a)**

AHMS completed an Aboriginal heritage impact assessment of proposed development of a National Indigenous Development Centre (NIDC), located approximately 230 m to the southeast of the current study area. The impact assessment was prepared to accompany a Part 3A development application as a Major Project.

The assessment identified that the soil profile of the study area comprised fill deposits across the site, ranging from 0.2 to 3 m in depth. However, geotechnical testing identified substantial portions of natural Aeolian sand below the fill deposit. The identified sands were grey coloured, which indicated potential humic content from former vegetation, suggesting that the sands are A-horizon soil (AHMS 2007: 14). Due to the presence of A-horizon sands below European fill and the abundance of resources associated with the former dunes in the region; it was concluded that the area had a potential for subsurface cultural material. The predictive modelling suggested site types could consist of artefact scatters, isolated artefacts, shell deposits or burials. It was determined that any development works that removed or destroyed the Aeolian sand deposits would potentially disturb Aboriginal archaeological deposits (AHMS 2007a: 53).

Test excavations were conducted with four 1 m x 1 m test pits reaching depths of up to 900 mm confirmed the presence of Aeolian sand but no Aboriginal objects were retrieved (AHMS 2007a).

#### **Former Rachel Forster Hospital, 134-150 Pitt Street, Redfern (AHMS 2007b)**

A preliminary Aboriginal and historical archaeological assessment of this site was undertaken to inform the redevelopment of this site approximately 350 m southwest of the study area (AHMS 2007b). Shallow remnant soil profiles were identified as part of the Tuggerah and Newport soil landscapes and it was considered that the former streams and waterways in the immediate locality would have provided past Aboriginal populations with an attractive resource zone. These soils were interpreted as having potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation (AHMS 2007b).

#### **Central Site, Darlington Campus, University of Sydney (JMD CHM 2006)**

Previous survey of this area (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management [JMD CHM] 2004) identified the Central Site as one of four areas of low to moderate archaeological potential due to its proximity to Blackwattle Creek and low levels of historical disturbance (JMD CHM 2004).

Test excavation of this location was undertaken although it was recognized that the location of this area at the head of a first order valley near an ephemeral water resource was unlikely to result in high densities of Aboriginal archaeological material. Although remnant A-horizon soils were present up to 0.5 m in depth across the site following stripping of contaminated soils these were found to be very disturbed. Nine 1 m x 1 m test pits were excavated resulting in the discovery of a single flaked silicified tuff artefact (JMD CHM 2006).

#### **Maze Green, Darlington Campus, Sydney University (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2005)**

Test excavations were undertaken at the Darlington Campus of Sydney University, less than one km north west of the study area. Previous survey of this area identified Maze Green as one of four areas of low to moderate archaeological potential due to its proximity to Blackwattle Creek and low levels of historical disturbance (JMD CHM 2005).

Backhoe transects were excavated to expose the original land surface, with a maximum depth of 500 mm. Following the backhoe transects, fifteen 1 m x 1 m test pits were hand excavated. Services were encountered in most test pits however, the original buried land surface was also identified at various depths up to 500 mm. One stone artefact manufactured from silicified tuff was identified during the subsurface investigation.

While the study area was situated within the watershed of Blackwattle Creek, it was concluded that the adjacent creek was an ephemeral water supply and other subsistence resources were not in close proximity; indicating that it was not a preferred area of occupation (JMD CHM 2005).

#### **5.4.2 Central to Eveleigh Corridor: Aboriginal and Historic Heritage Review (AHMS 2015)**

AHMS completed a heritage review of both Aboriginal and Historic heritage values present within the Central to Eveleigh corridor as part of an options assessment completed for UrbanGrowth NSW. The assessment aimed to understand the nature, extent and heritage significance of the study area and the subsequent implications on future planning.

The study provided an overview of the Aboriginal heritage significance of the Central to Eveleigh corridor and its surrounding area. As part of this assessment an extensive review of previous heritage studies as well as extensive Aboriginal community consultation was undertaken. The assessment also included a predictive model for the presence of Aboriginal objects within the corridor.

The assessment considered that pre-contact Aboriginal occupation would have been concentrated around resource rich areas associated with water. In proximity to the study area these resources were identified as lagoons and dune swales as well as Waterloo swamp located to the east of the current study area (AHMS 2015: 50).

The assessment also noted early colonial evidence of an Aboriginal pathway running north south along their study area, likely utilising the higher ground/ ridgeline located to the east of the current study area (AHMS 2015: 50).

The study noted that while much of the corridor had been subject to substantial historic development which would have impacted the remains of existing Aboriginal objects. It was however noted that as the upper profile of the Tuggerah soil landscape is present at a significant depth, that Aboriginal stone artefacts should be expected to survive within these areas. It was however noted, that this evidence would more than likely be concentrated in the vicinity of water sources (AHMS 2015: 50).

## 5.5 Predictive model

The results of the previous investigations undertaken indicate the following:

- The current study area has been subject to substantial development including basement construction. This has resulted in the removal of any old growth trees within the study area and the removal of the upper soil profile associated with basement works.
- Aboriginal objects may be identified within intact soil deposits should they be present below the existing basement level.
- Aboriginal objects are likely to be present within proximity of water resources such as Waterloo swamp and Shea's Creek. These resources are not located within the immediate vicinity of the study area
- The study area is located on a slope landform which is not directly connected to the ridgeline identified within the AHMS (2015:50) corridor assessment. It is considered unlikely that the study area would have represented a preferred area of Aboriginal occupation.



## 6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

### 6.1 Survey methodology

#### 6.1.1 Aims

The aims of the archaeological survey were to:

- Cover a representative sample of the study area that will potentially be impacted by the proposed works
- Record any new Aboriginal objects identified during the survey
- Identify areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) that may be present in areas that have had no or minimal disturbance
- Liaise with Metropolitan LALC regarding the proposed works and the archaeological potential of the study area
- Collect information to ascertain whether further archaeological investigation is required.

#### 6.1.2 Timing and personnel

An archaeological survey was undertaken on 24 September 2018. The survey was supervised by Alyce Haast (Senior Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) with Charlotte Simons (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) and Selena Timothy (Metropolitan LALC) also in attendance.

#### 6.1.3 Constraints

The field survey was undertaken within an urban site with current structures completely obstructing the natural ground surface. The sample surface survey was conducted to develop an understanding of the extent of current disturbances related to the current use of the site.

#### 6.1.4 Methodology

The study area was covered in one survey unit. As the entire study area was covered in bitumen the survey focused on identifying the extent of significant disturbance (such as the basements areas) within the study area.

A photographic record was kept of the landform elements, disturbance of the site and ground conditions.

### 6.2 Survey results

#### 6.2.1 Survey coverage

A summary of survey coverage, in accordance with the Code of Practice, is outlined in Table 6.1 below.

A variety of urban materials including concrete and brick covered the entirety of the study area resulting in no visibility across the study area. The survey focused on assessing evidence of the sites land use history and previous research was used to inform assessments of archaeological potential.

Table 6.1: Survey coverage summary

Survey unit	Survey unit area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Landform	Visibility (%)	Exposure (%)	Effective coverage (m <sup>2</sup> )	Effective coverage (%)	Sites	PAD
SU1	1358	Artificial slope	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.2.2 Survey

The study area is positioned on gently sloping land roughly following the alignment of Gibbons Street. The study area contains two linear apartment blocks surrounding an open courtyard area. Basement parking facilities are present below the courtyard and apartment structures encompassing the majority of the extent of the study area. Some small areas of garden beds were present, however these were entirely artificial and often covered in road gravels. No areas of ground surface visibility were present within the study area. The site inspection was unable to accurately identify any Aboriginal objects or areas where Aboriginal objects would be likely to occur. The presence of the basement facilities indicate that the study area has been significantly disturbed.

Figure 6.1: View of apartment complex from Gibbons Street.



Figure 6.2: Internal courtyard.



Figure 6.3: Basement parking facilities showing ramp to road level in rear.



Figure 6.4: Artificial garden beds covered in road gravels.



## 6.3 Discussion

### 6.3.1 Ground Disturbance

The study area has been subject to extensive land disturbance activities as described by the Code of Practice. The majority of the area has been disturbed via the development of the existing subsurface basement structure.

The results of geotechnical investigation (Section 4.1.5) confirm the extent of subsurface disturbance as the results show the absence of substantial A-Horizon aeolian sands. It appears that the current and previous development of the area has truncated existing A-Horizon deposits and largely deposited introduced fill material onto sandy clay subsoils.

### 6.3.2 Analysis of archaeological potential

The archaeological potential of an area is determined by its landform, its location and the level of disturbance. Certain landforms, such as gentle slopes, are conducive to Aboriginal occupation while others, such as steep slopes, are not. The location of appropriate landforms in relation to natural resources, in particular their proximity to a permanent water source, increases levels of potential. Correlations between site location and proximity to a water source have been proven in previous archaeological investigations where the number of sites and their densities is highest in close proximity to a water source.

In areas where there is high level of disturbance however, the archaeological potential is lowered. It is unlikely that surface finds in these areas are in their original context and it is unlikely that sub-surface archaeological deposits are intact. The archaeological potential of an area is rated high, moderate or low, based on all of the above considerations.

- High: Intact archaeological material is likely to be found in this area.
- Moderate: Intact archaeological material may be found in this area.
- Low: It is unlikely that intact archaeological material will be found in this area.

As noted above the study area has been subject to high levels of disturbance associated with the construction of basement parking facilities which has involved excavation of the study area to a depth of approximately 1.5 m below the surrounding landform. While in Redfern the presence of the Tuggerah soil landscape may indicate archaeological sensitivity, this potential is largely associated with A horizon soils. Current geotechnical investigation suggests that the natural sand deposits identified within the study area are associated with B horizon soils. These deep natural soil deposits are considered unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects.

The study area is not located within a landscape context which is considered to have been preferable for Aboriginal occupation when compared to other landscape features within the immediate vicinity of the study area. Predictive modelling suggests that occupation would have been concentrated in resource-rich areas associated with water (AHMS 2015: 50). While several creek lines and swamps are located within the region the current study area is not considered to be located within close proximity of these resources.

While information received from Metropolitan LALC indicated that the Redfern area contains cultural importance as a meeting place and travel route it is considered unlikely that the current study area would have represented a suitable location for occupation given the sites mid slope landform context. It is considered likely that Aboriginal occupation of the site would have

represented transient movement throughout the landscape and that any remaining deep natural soil deposits are unlikely to contain Aboriginal objects.

## 7.0 ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

### 7.1 Methodology

The cultural assessment in this report includes information collected through desktop assessment, and consultation conducted throughout the ACHAR. This information was collected by Alyce Haast (Senior Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) and Jennifer Norfolk (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage).

### 7.2 Cultural landscape

The World Heritage Convention of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) defines a cultural landscape as one which has 'powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent' (UNESCO 1991). The relationship between Aboriginal Australians and the land is conceived in spiritual terms rather than primarily in material terms (Andrews et al 2006). Aboriginal cultural knowledge has been defined as:

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*Accumulated knowledge which encompasses spiritual relationships, relationships with the natural environment and the sustainable use of natural resources, and relationships between people, which are reflected in language, narratives, social organisation, values, beliefs and cultural laws and custom (Andrews et al 2006).*

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Aboriginal cultural knowledge was traditionally bequeathed through oral traditions from generation to generation. Within all Aboriginal communities there was a time of dislocation and upheaval associated with the arrival of colonial settlers. This widespread disruption resulted in much of the detailed knowledge and understanding of many of the elements of the cultural landscape being lost from the Aboriginal community, nonetheless many Aboriginal people maintain a strong connection to the land of their ancestors and collectively possess a wealth of knowledge passed down through the generations.

### 7.3 Identified Aboriginal cultural heritage values

Information from the desktop assessment for this and other projects in the Redfern region suggests that the study area is potentially part of a wider landscape of cultural significance. During consultation a strong theme emerged, regarding the importance of acknowledging the changing and continuing relationship to Redfern for Aboriginal people.

Table 7.1 summarises the cultural heritage values identified for the study area and surrounding region.



Table 7.1: Cultural heritage values identified for the study area and surrounds

Cultural heritage value	Description	Source
Sites position between multiple groups	Site is located at a key position between the lands of the Gadigal, Bidjigal and Wangal	Metropolitan LALC in Artefact 2018a
Connection to natural resources	Redfern borders wetlands and woodlands which would have provided abundant resources and water sources	Metropolitan LALC in Artefact 2018a
History of dispossession and marginalisation.  Redfern as the place where Aboriginal people	History of marginalisation towards Redfern in the 1800s. Closure of missions and movement of tribal groups towards Redfern. Redfern as the centre of Aboriginal Sydney.	Metropolitan LALC in Artefact 2018a  Discussion Group
Birthplace of Aboriginal rights	History of the birth of Aboriginal rights related to 'the Block' as well as major legal, health and community services.  Redfern Park as the location of several Aboriginal rights movements and the location of Paul Keating's 1992 speech on dispossession.	Metropolitan LALC in Artefact 2018a; AHMS 2015
Bill Ferguson	First elected Aboriginal member of the Aborigines Welfare board held a number of meetings within Redfern	AHMS 2015
Family Connection	Place where current RAPs were born, and grew up. Relatives who moved to Redfern as a safe place following the closure of the missions.	Discussion Group

## 8.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 Aboriginal material culture

No Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential were identified within the study area and therefore no site specific assessment of significance is made in this report. The significance of the study area is instead connected to its cultural values as discussed below

### 8.2 Significance assessment

An assessment of the cultural heritage significance of an item or place is required in order to form the basis of its management. The Office of Environment and Heritage (2011) provides guidelines for heritage assessment with reference to the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) and the Heritage Office guidelines (2001). The assessment is made in relation to four values or criteria (Table 8.1). In relation to each of the criteria, the significance of the subject area should be ranked as high, moderate or low.

It is important to note that heritage significance is a dynamic value.

**Table 8.1: Heritage criteria.**

Criterion	Description
Social	<p>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.</p> <p>Does the subject area have strong or special association with the Aboriginal community for social, cultural or spiritual reasons?</p>
Historic	<p>Historic value refers to the associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community.</p> <p>Is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?</p>
Scientific	<p>This 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. Information about scientific values will be gathered through any archaeological investigation undertaken.</p> <p>Does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state?</p>
Aesthetic	<p>This refers to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often 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.</p> <p>Is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state?</p>

#### Social

Redfern contains social values to Aboriginal people associated with both occupation of the region prior to European colonisation which continues throughout the industrialisation and urbanisation of Redfern. These include the following associations:

- The site is in a key position between the lands of three main groups the Gadigal, Bidjigal, Wangal, an area bordering both wetlands and woodlands with abundant resources and water sources; there are deep time connections with this area over thousands of years.
- The history of Aboriginal people being marginalised from coastal camping grounds and having to move to the Redfern/Central area in early 1800s.
- The movement of Aboriginal people from regional NSW to Redfern during the Great Depression as rural work became scarce, additional movement of Aboriginal people with the end of both the First World War and Second World War in response to mission closure and dispossession associated with the soldier settlement schemes.
- The development of the Aboriginal rights movement.
- The establishment of a variety of community managed services including the Aboriginal Housing Company the Aboriginal Legal Service, the Aboriginal Medical Service, and the Black Theatre.

### Historic

Redfern contains historic significance associated with the development of Aboriginal rights and services including several significant events and people. These include:

- Aboriginal activist Bill Ferguson who held a number of meetings in Redfern Town Hall and was the first elected Aboriginal member of the Aborigines Welfare board.
- The founding of the first Aboriginal football club – The Redfern All Blacks.
- The development of the Aboriginal Housing Company following the community resistance of forced evictions at ‘the Block’ site.
- Redfern park as the location of several Aboriginal rights movements including Paul Keating’s 1992 speech on dispossession.

### Scientific

Archaeological values refer to the archaeological or scientific attributes of a landscape or area. These are characterised using archaeological criteria such as archaeological potential, rarity of the archaeological resource, and disturbance. The study area has been designated as having a low archaeological potential due to the fact that it is unlikely for undisturbed intact archaeological deposit to remain the area. The majority of the study area has been heavily disturbed through the development of a basement facility within the existing development.

### Aesthetic

While the pre-European environment within Redfern has largely been lost to urban development the Redfern region maintains aesthetic significance associated with the development of an Urban Aboriginal identity. This identity is associated with the influx of Aboriginal people into the Redfern region following the Great Depression as work in rural areas became scarce. The built environment of Redfern reflects the development of a modern Aboriginal social network and community networking. The influence of this is seen both through the substantial Aboriginal artwork incorporated into the built environment within Redfern as well as the variety of community services located within the Redfern area.

### 8.3 Statement of significance

While no specific cultural or archaeological values have been identified as being associated with the study area the Redfern region holds substantial cultural value both related to pre and post colonisation use of the region. Redfern holds particular value related to histories of dispossession of land both during the use of the La Perouse mission and following the great depression in which a large population of Aboriginal people lived in the Redfern area. More recently the region contains substantial heritage values as the birth place of the Aboriginal rights movement as well as the location of multiple community based services.

## 9.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

### 9.1 Proposed development and Aboriginal heritage impact

The proposed development will involve the construction of an 18 storey residential block for use as student accommodation. The proposed development will include student study rooms, dining and kitchen facilities, and recreation areas for students. Office and reception spaces are also proposed for staff (Figure 9.1 and Figure 9.2).

The proposed development will include the demolition of existing buildings. The current basement will be retained however excavation of between 1m-1.5m below the existing basement level is expected within the central portion of the site (set back approximately 3 m from the existing retaining walls). Additional localised excavation will be undertaken to a depth of 15-20m below the existing basement levels related to structural piling requirements.

**Figure 9.1: Proposed basement design utilising existing basement retaining wall**







### 9.3 Management and mitigation measures

The overall guiding principle for cultural heritage management is that where possible Aboriginal sites should be conserved. The current study area is not considered to contain Aboriginal archaeological potential and subsequently management and mitigation measures related to this aspect of cultural heritage is not required.

The study area is located within a culturally significant precinct with regards to both pre-contact and post contact use of the region. This connection to the region resulted in high cultural values being ascribed to the Redfern region.

The proposed management measures, outlined below, are based on the assessed levels of cultural significance and the potential for ongoing development to detract from the cultural significance of the Redfern region.

#### 9.3.1 Heritage interpretation

The key aim of heritage interpretation would be to connect to contemporary experience of student residents and the public with the Aboriginal cultural values associated with the Redfern region (see Section 7.0). 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:
  - Facades
  - Paving
  - Murals
  - Artwork
- Incorporating local Gadigal words into naming conventions within the building (room names, floor names), in consultation with RAPs
- Incorporating native plant species into any plantings
- Providing interpretive information regarding the Aboriginal history of the site within common areas, developed in consultation with RAPs

A Heritage Interpretation Strategy (HIS) has been developed for inclusion with the EIS (Artefact 2018c). Heritage interpretation elements should be completed in accordance with the recommendations of the HIS

#### 9.3.2 Changes to the proposed works

This ACHAR is based upon the most recent information made available to Artefact Heritage 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.

#### 9.3.3 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 and OEH and Metropolitan LALC must be notified.

## 9.4 Ecologically sustainable development principles

In accordance with the OEH Guide, Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) principles have been considered in preparation of this ACHAR, including options to avoid impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage, assessment of unavoidable impacts, identification of mitigation and management measures, and taking account of Aboriginal community views. The principles of ESD are detailed in the NSW *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*. ESD principles relevant to assessment of the current proposal as it relates to Aboriginal cultural heritage are considered below.

### The integration principle

Decision-making processes should effectively integrate both long term and short term economic, environmental, social and equitable considerations (the 'integration principle'). The proposal would comply with the integration principle in regard to Aboriginal heritage. There are no identified areas archaeological significance within the study area that will be impacted.

An in-depth assessment of cultural values of the region was included during the consultation process for the current ACHAR. As part of the EIS a HIS has been developed to assess potential ways to incorporate cultural values into the built environment of the site.

### The precautionary principle

If there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific confidence should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (the 'precautionary principle'). Current and previous assessments of the study area have identified the study area as heavily disturbed and subsequently demonstrating low archaeological potential. Due to the regional nature of the cultural values associated with Redfern the proposed development will not result in significant impacts to the cultural values of the region.

### The principle of intergenerational equity

The present generation should ensure that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment is maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations (the 'principle of intergenerational equity').

The proposed development of student accommodation results in a unique opportunity to directly interact and provide resources that benefit future generations. With particular reference to Aboriginal cultural heritage, the incorporation of cultural design elements into the design of the built environment will provide an avenue to disseminate information regarding the significant cultural values of the region to a new generation which will help ensure the preservation of knowledge relating to these values into the future.

## 10.0 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 previously unrecorded 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 demonstrate low archaeological potential.
- No direct impacts from the proposal on Aboriginal cultural heritage have been identified.

The following recommendations are made:

- No further archaeological investigation is recommended.
- The proposed development should continue to investigate methods to incorporate Aboriginal cultural heritage values into the proposed design, and to implement the heritage interpretation strategy developed for the project.. If suspected human remains are located during any stage of the proposed works, work must stop immediately, and the NSW Police notified. An Archaeologist or Physical Anthropologist should be contacted in the first instance where there is uncertainty whether the remains are human.
- An unexpected finds procedure must be in place throughout the proposed works, with procedures in place for notification of OEH, a heritage consultant and RAPs where unexpected finds are identified.

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- Artefact Heritage 2018b, 13-23 Gibbons Street, Redfern: Statement of Heritage Impact, report to Allen Jack + Cottier
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Fitzgerald, S. 2008. 'Chippendale' *Sydney Journal* Vol. 1 (December 2008). pp 118-122. Heiss, A. 2002. Life in Gadigal Country, Gadigal Information Service, Strawberry Hills, Sydney.

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## 12.0 APPENDICES

### 12.1 Appendix 1: Aboriginal community consultation

Note: Consultation documents have been removed for Public Exhibition

Contact/ Organisation	Contacted by/ Organisation	Method	Date	Comment/ response
<b>AGENCY LETTERS 4.1.2 NOTIFICATION</b>				
OEH Identification of Aboriginal parties	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	10/09/2018	Agency Contact
GLALC Identification of Aboriginal parties	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	10/09/2018	Agency Contact
SCC Identification of Aboriginal parties	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	10/09/2018	Agency Contact
LLS Identification of Aboriginal parties	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	10/09/2018	Agency Contact
NNTT Identification of Aboriginal parties	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	10/09/2018	Agency Contact
NTSCorp Identification of Aboriginal parties	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	10/09/2018	Agency Contact
Registrar Identification of Aboriginal parties	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	10/09/2018	Agency Contact
Central Courier/ AD	J Norfolk/ artefact	internet	19/09/2018	AD posted
koorie mail/ AD	J Norfolk/ artefact	internet	19/09/2018	AD posted
J Norfolk/ artefact	NNTT - Geospatial Searches	email	11/09/2018	
J Norfolk/ artefact	SCC - Tony Smith	email	12/09/2018	RAP list

J Norfolk/ artefact	OEH - Sam Higgs	email	13/09/2018	RAP list
J Norfolk/ artefact	LLS - Margaret Bottrell	email	25/09/2018	
J Norfolk/ artefact	Registrar - Jodie Rikiti	email	26/09/2018	
<b>Invitation to Register 4.1.3</b>				
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Darug Land Observations	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Tocomwall	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Gunyu	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Walbunja	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Yerramurra	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Nundagurri	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Murrumbul	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Jerringong	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Pemulway CHTS	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Bilinga	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Munyunga	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Wingikara	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Walgalu	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Thauaira	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Dharug	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project



Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project, email not valid
Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project, email not valid
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project, email not valid
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project, email not valid
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical services	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project, email not valid
Gulaga	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Biamanga	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Callendulla	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Murramarang	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Butacarbin Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Didge Ngunawal Clan	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
DJMD Consultancy	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Nerrigundah	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project, email not valid

Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Thoorga Nura	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk/ artefact	Email	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	J Norfolk/ artefact	Post	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Eric Keidge	J Norfolk/ artefact	Post	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Badu	J Norfolk/ artefact	Post	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Goobah Developments	J Norfolk/ artefact	Post	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Wullung	J Norfolk/ artefact	Post	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
Minnamunnung	J Norfolk/ artefact	Post	17/09/2018	Invited to register interest in project
<b>Registration of Interest</b>				
J Norfolk/ artefact	Didge Ngunawal Clan	email	17/09/2018	Registered interest
J Norfolk/ artefact	Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	email	17/09/2018	Registered interest
J Norfolk/ artefact	Darug Land Observations	email	18/09/2018	Registered interest
J Norfolk/ artefact	Ginninderra - Krystle Carroll	email	19/09/2018	Registered interest
J Norfolk/ artefact	Tocomwall/ Scott Franks	email	19/09/2018	Registered interest
A Haast/ artefact	James Wilson Miller	Phone	26/09/2018	Registered Interest from AD, provided list of additional individuals who are interested in development

Sandra Miller	J Norfolk/ artefact	Phone	26/09/2018	Jennifer called parties referenced by James Wilson Miller confirmed registration of interest and contact details
Kerry Phillips	J Norfolk/ artefact	Phone	26/09/2018	Jennifer called parties referenced by James Wilson Miller confirmed registration of interest and contact details
Paul Hinton	J Norfolk/ artefact	Phone	26/09/2018	Jennifer called parties referenced by James Wilson Miller confirmed registration of interest and contact details
Gary Reilly	J Norfolk/ artefact	Phone	28/09/2018	Jennifer called parties referenced by James Wilson Miller confirmed registration of interest and contact details
J Norfolk/ artefact	Phil Khan	Letter	28/09/2018	Registered Interest from AD
J Norfolk/ artefact	La Perouse LALC	email	28/09/2018	Says the study area is outside of their boundary - Not registered
<b>ACHAR methodology</b>				
Didge Ngunawal Clan	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Darug Land Observations	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Ginninderra - Krystle Carroll	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Tocomwall/ Scott Franks	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
James Wilson Miller	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Sandra Miller	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Kerry Phillips	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Paul Hinton	J Norfolk/ artefact	Letter	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Gary Reilly	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review

Phil Khan	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Metropolitan LALC	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	2/10/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
<b>Registered Aboriginal Parties Notification 4.1.6</b>				
OEH	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	3/10/2018	Notification of RAPS
Metropolitan LALC	J Norfolk/ artefact	email	3/10/2018	Notification of RAPS
<b>ACHAR METHODOLOGY RESPONSE</b>				
J Norfolk/ artefact	DLO - Jamie Workman	email	16/10/2018	Believe artefacts recovered should be buried on country and want to be involved in test excavations and surveys.
J Norfolk/ artefact	James Wilson Miller	Phone/ email	30/10/2018	Inquiring time and place of meeting
James Wilson Miller	J Norfolk/ artefact	phone	30/10/2018	Informed him by text that there is no meeting just requesting comments on the ACHAR methodology
J Norfolk/ artefact	Sandra Mller	Phone/ email	30/10/2018	Requesting a meeting as they prefer to chat about their knowledge in person, I explained it is only the early stages of project and we are wanting comments on the methodology, I said I would speak to senior about potential meeting with RAPs
J Norfolk/ artefact	Phil Khan	Phone	31/10/2018	Agrees with the methodology
J Norfolk/ artefact	James Wilson Miller	email	31/10/2018	Provided a brief interesting history/connection with Refern, wants the new development to include history and asociation with the community. Would like to have indigenous student accomodation and employment included in this project.

<b>DRAFT ACHAR REVIEW and DISCUSSION MEETING INVITE</b>				
Didge Ngunawal Clan	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Darug Booroberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Darug Land Observations	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Ginninderra - Krystle Carroll	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Tocomwall/ Scott Franks	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
James Wilson Miller	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Sandra Mller	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Kerry Phillips	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Paul Hinton	A Haast/ artefact	Letter	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Gary Reilly	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Phil Khan	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
Metropolitan LALC	A Haast/ artefact	email	8/11/2018	Sent Methodology for RAP review
<b>DRAFT ACHAR REVIEW AND DISCUSSION MEETING RESPONSE</b>				
A Haast/ artefact	Phil Khan	email	8/11/2018	Interested in discussion group, will await hard copy ACHAR for further response
A Haast/ artefact	Sandra Miller	email	8/11/2018	Happy to attend meeting, enquired whether meeting would be paid



A Haast/ artefact	Gordon Workman, Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	email	8/11/2018	Confirmed interest in meeting, asked for meeting details to be provided
A Haast/ artefact	Phil Khan	email	9/11/2018	Provided ACHAR review, Happy with outcome supports recommendation for no further archaeological investigation
A Haast/ artefact	Paul/ Didge Ngunawal Clan	Phone	9/11/2018	Called to express interest in discussion meeting, available on 27 -28th of November
Paul Boyd/ Didge Ngunawal Clan	A Haast/ artefact	email	20/11/2018	Provided meeting details to RAPs who expressed interest
Gordon Workman/ Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	A Haast/ artefact	email	20/11/2018	Provided meeting details to RAPs who expressed interest
Sandra Miller	A Haast/ artefact	email	20/11/2018	Provided meeting details to RAPs who expressed interest
Phil Khan	A Haast/ artefact	email	20/11/2018	Provided meeting details to RAPs who expressed interest
A Haast/ artefact	Gordon Workman/ Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	email	20/11/2018	Gordon confirmed that he would not attend as it was a long way to travel without reimbursement
A Haast/ artefact	Sandra Miller	email	20/11/2018	Sandra confirmed herself and Kerry Phillips would be attending
James Miller	A Haast/ artefact	email	21/11/2018	Provided meeting details to RAPs who expressed interest
Gordon Workman/ Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	A Haast/ artefact	email	21/11/2018	Alyce confirmed that she understood Gordon's inability to attend. Asked Gordon if he had any comments he would be willing to provide over email or whether he would like Alyce to call him

A Haast/ artefact	Phil Khan	email	21/11/2018	Confirmed that Phil and his daughter Stephanie would attend
A Haast/ artefact	Anna /DLO	email	23/11/2018	Sent apologies that DLO was unable to attend meeting, provided comments on ACHAR supporting assessment
A Haast/ artefact	Phil Khan	phone	28/11/2018	Phoned Alyce to send apologies that he will not be able to attend discussion meeting due to inclement weather, wished to be kept informed.
A Haast/ artefact	Sandra Miller	meeting	28/11/2018	Attended Aboriginal Focus Group - see minutes
A Haast/ artefact	James Miller	meeting	28/11/2018	Attended Aboriginal Focus Group - see minutes

## 12.2 Appendix 2: Extensive AHIMS Search

# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Gibbons Street

Client Service ID : 350626

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2597	Wynyard St Midden	AGD	56	333469	6247920	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.D Coe					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249450	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	1738	
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	AGD	56	333300	6249400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists					<u>Permits</u>	1719	
45-6-2680	Broadway Picture Theatre PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>	1854	
45-6-2979	UTS PAD 1 14-28 Ultimo Rd Syd	GDA	56	333650	6249590	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting,Mr.Dominic Steele					<u>Permits</u>	3458	
45-6-2652	Ultimo PAD 1	AGD	56	333450	6250000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>	1598	
45-6-2745	University of Sydney Law Building PAD	AGD	56	332350	6248740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102201,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Jo McDonald					<u>Permits</u>	2153,2320,2443	
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,10276 3
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Samantha Higgs,Biosis Pty Ltd - Canberra					<u>Permits</u>	3506	
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102494,10276 3,102765

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 13/06/2018 for Alyce Haast for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331488 - 335488, Northings : 6246213 - 6250213 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : To inform archaeological assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 15

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# AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

## Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Gibbons Street

Client Service ID : 350626

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	1299	
45-6-2637	George street 1	AGD	56	333860	6249880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98238,102494, 102763,10276 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	1369	
45-6-2767	Tent Embassy	AGD	56	332680	6248680	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Bill Lord					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2822	USYD: Central	AGD	56	332750	6248550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		100302,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					<u>Permits</u>	2554	
45-6-3217	Darling Central Midden	GDA	56	333530	6250101	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1, Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Tory Stening					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 13/06/2018 for Alyce Haast for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331488 - 335488, Northings : 6246213 - 6250213 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : To inform archaeological assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 15

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## 12.3 Appendix 3: Metropolitan LALC 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](mailto:bookings@metrolalc.org.au)

Monday 24<sup>th</sup> September 2018

Alyce Haast  
Senior Heritage Consultant  
ARTEFACT  
Level 4, Building B  
35 Saunders Street  
Pyrmont NSW 2009

Dear Alyce

**Site Inspection: 13-23 Gibbons Street, Redfern  
Sydney  
NSW 2016**

On Monday 24<sup>th</sup> September 2018, I Selina Timothy as a representative of Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council participated in a site inspection survey at the above property. The entire property was assessed at this time with Alyce Haast, Senior Heritage Consultant ARTEFACT.

***Property/Inspection Description***

The site location for the development proposal is at 12-23 Gibbons Street, Redfern which is located within the City of Sydney Local Government Area.

The site location is bounded by Gibbon Street to the west, Margret Street to the south, private property to north and a petrol station to west. The site is currently used as a four to five storey residential apartment's block which includes existing basement facilities.

The proposal of the development is of construction of an 18 storey residential block for the use as a student accommodation. The proposal development will include student study rooms, dinning and kitchen facilities and recreation areas for students.

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council was involved in a site survey to determine the purpose to identify any Aboriginal sites and cultural and heritage values.

### ***Aboriginal Heritage***

No Aboriginal sites or objects were located within the boundaries or within the proposed development areas and no registered sites are recorded. We did not identify any material or surface potential of cultural values as most surface are paved or cemented at the site of 12-23 Gibbons Street, Redfern.

Aboriginal people would have used the area in the past as an important place of trade or gatherings.

The indication of Aboriginal occupations elsewhere in the vicinity is obvious with the surrounding landscape usage and the significance for Aboriginal people past and present

All parts of Sydney hold significance to Aboriginal people and the preservation and conservation of some sites are 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 stemmed from the project and to have native plant with seasonal fruits in the landscaping and as mentioned Gadigal words to be used in the Garden.

### ***Conclusions and Recommendations***

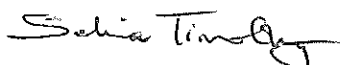
If any cultural materials are unearthed during any stages of the proposed development then all works are to cease and MLALC and ARTEFACT are to be contacted immediately.

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

After proposed development is finished, MLALC suggests landscapes of native vegetation be planted and suggestions of Aboriginal language names of the area to be used.

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)



artefact

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