

Site Drawings

Measured drawings of all principal features and sections will be made throughout the course of the excavation.

Drawings will be based on a site-wide grid, to be established by a surveyor. All drawings will then be referenced against co-ordinates derived from this grid, with eastings/northings, inventory numbers, scale etc to be recorded as part of the drawings.

11.3.3. Artefact Management

As per standard practice, artefacts will generally be recorded as inclusions within an inventoried matrix or context; as such, artefacts will generally be included within a matrix/context inventory number, to be cross-referenced to inventory sheets.

All artefacts recovered are to be stored in bags/boxes as appropriate, which are then to be labelled with the appropriate inventory number. Artefacts can then be moved off-site once excavations are completed for detailed analysis. Any cataloguing and analysis will be undertaken in accordance with standard practices, and/or with any conditions imposed on the relevant consent document.

A final repository for artefacts is to be nominated at a later date, though it is anticipated that at least some of the artefacts recovered will be incorporated into an interpretative display at the site. The NSW Heritage Division will be informed of any nominated final repository and storage conditions.

Palynological Sampling

Based on the identified value of palynological evidence recovered from other sites, it is recommended that environmental/palynological samples are taken at regular intervals during excavation works.

11.3.4. Post-Excavation Reporting

Following the completion of archaeological investigation at the site, post-excavation reporting will be prepared. This reporting will address:

- A description of the project and a background as to why excavation was undertaken;
- A description of the results of the excavation, that is, what kind of material was recovered/identified and in what contexts, quantities and condition;
- An analysis of these results;
- A consideration of this analysis with reference to the Archaeological Research Design and Research Questions provided at Section 10 of this report;
- A discussion as to the value and significance of identified archaeological material, and its contribution to the historical record;
- The archival storage of all relevant measured drawings, photographs, contexts sheets, catalogues, etc;
- Information regarding the management of recovered material, including a final storage destination and/or incorporation of artefacts into an on-site interpretative display;
- Recommendations for further investigation/analysis, if assessed to be warranted.

11.4. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGY

As noted in the accompanying Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the Study Area (to be submitted as part of the overall Stage 2 DA package), it is recommended that further investigation of the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area in the form of Aboriginal archaeological excavation be undertaken in order to:

- Determine the presence/absence of Aboriginal archaeological material, sites or objects within the Study Area;
- If present, determine and characterise the nature, extent and archaeological (scientific) value of any such material, sites, or objects present within the Area of Archaeological Impact (Figure 49).

The ACHA recommends that investigation of the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the Study Area be undertaken as follows:

Should natural soil profiles be encountered during historical archaeological excavation, any mechanical excavation in that area should cease immediately and excavation should proceed by hand (manual).

Any manual excavations commenced should be undertaken in accordance with the relevant guiding documents, and in consultation with OEH and Metropolitan LALC.

Investigation is to be undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*, where relevant.

12. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This HAA and RD&M has been prepared to satisfy the Conditions of Consent provided by the City of Sydney Council for Stage 2 SSD D/2015/1049. It has also been prepared on the basis of the Heritage Impact Statement and Preliminary Archaeological Assessment prepared for the Stage 1 SSD DA (prepared by GML Heritage in June 2014), which identified that:

“A detailed historical archaeological assessment for the area of the subject site outside the footprint of Gold Fields House should be prepared. If this assessment confirms that relics are likely to be impacted, an archaeological research design and Section 140 Excavation Permit will be required prior to completion of the Stage 2 approval process.”³⁶

This HAA and RD&M has reviewed the relevant historical, archaeological and environmental information relevant to the Study Area, and undertaken a review of relevant literature prepared for similar sites within the Sydney CBD.

As a result of the above, the following conclusions have been made:

- If found to be present and intact, any historical archaeological material/resources uncovered within the Study Area are likely to be of local and/or state significance;
- The redevelopment of the Study Area cannot proceed without the prior removal of the potential archaeological resource *in its entirety*. This is due to the current proposal, which incorporates six basement levels, necessitating the complete sub-surface disturbance of the Area of Archaeological Impact (Figure 49);
- Impacts associated with the complete removal of the potential archaeological resource within the area of archaeological potential would be mitigated through the full excavation of the Area of Archaeological Impact (Figure 49). This excavation is to be undertaken in accordance with the Research Design provided at Section 10 of this report;
- The Heritage Interpretation Strategy that has been prepared concurrent to this HAA and RD&M will assist in further mitigating the identified impact associated with the total removal of the archaeological resource at the site.

Based on the above discussion, the following management recommendations have been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislation and guiding documents.

12.1. RECOMMENDATIONS

As the current DA is classified as State Significant Development, the Heritage Act 1977 does not apply. The management of historical archaeological resources that may be present within the Study Area is therefore guided and governed by the applicable Conditions of Consent and the relevant SEARS for the overall project.

Based on the content of this assessment and an appreciation of the approval pathway within which the project sits, the following recommendations are made. The purpose of these recommendations is to allow for the effective and appropriate investigation and management of any potential historical archaeological material that may be present within the Study Area and which will be impacted by the proposal.

It is noted that the demolition and construction management plans for the redevelopment of the site are subject to Stage 2 DA approval, and may be subject to change following DA submission and based on feedback received. As such, it is stressed that the excavation methodology presented in this report may also be subject to change. Any changes to the proposed methodology will be discussed with the NSW Heritage Division prior to commencement of the archaeological program.

Recommendation 1

³⁶ GML Heritage, 2014, *Gold Fields House—Heritage Impact Statement and Preliminary Archaeological Assessment*, prepared for Dalian Wanda Group: p. 45.

Full archaeological investigation should be undertaken in the identified Area of Archaeological Impact (Figure 49) in accordance with the Research Design provided at Section 10 of this report.

Recommendation 2

Any significant archaeological material or resources uncovered during the archaeological excavation should be incorporated into the eventual Interpretation Plan for the site, so as to enable public appreciation of the resource.

Recommendation 3

The NSW Heritage Division should be consulted as part of the historical archaeological investigation, and be provided opportunity to provide ongoing comment regarding proposed excavation methodologies, management of any archaeological resource uncovered, and the incorporation of any such resource into an eventual Interpretation Plan and any interpretative displays.

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13.1. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Common abbreviations and definitions used throughout the report are provided in the table below:

Table 3 – Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
ACHCR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
HAMS	Heritage Asset Management Strategy
HMF	Heritage Management Framework
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
RNE	Register of the National Estate
S170R	Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>)
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SHR	State Heritage Register of New South Wales (under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>)
TAMP	Total Asset Management Plan

Table 4 – Terms

Term	Definition
Aboriginal object	A statutory term meaning 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
Aboriginal place	A statutory term meaning any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special

Term	Definition
	significance with respect to Aboriginal culture; it may or may not contain Aboriginal objects
Archaeological assessment	A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to identify appropriate management actions
Archaeological potential	The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research
Archaeology	The study of past human cultures, behaviours and activities through the recording and excavation of archaeological sites and the analysis of physical evidence
Australia ICOMOS	The national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites
Burra Charter	Charter adopted by Australia ICOMOS, which establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance; Although the <i>Burra Charter</i> is not cited formally in an Act, it is nationally recognised as a document that shapes the policies of the Heritage Council of NSW
Conservation	All the processes of looking after an item so as to retain its cultural significance; it includes maintenance and may, according to circumstances, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation, and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these
Conservation Management Plan	A document explaining the significance of a heritage item, including a heritage conservation area, and proposing policies to retain that significance; it can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance of the place
Conservation policy	A proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the statement of heritage significance and other considerations
Context	The specific character, quality, physical, historical and social characteristics of a building's setting; depending on the nature of the proposal, the context could be as small as a road or entire suburb
Curtilage	The geographical area that provides the physical context for an item, and which contributes to its heritage significance; land title boundaries do not necessarily coincide
Heritage and Conservation Registers	A register of heritage assets owned, occupied or controlled by a State agency, prepared in accordance with section 170 of the Heritage Act
Heritage assets	Items of heritage significance identified in a State Government Agency's Heritage and Conservation Register, including items of cultural and natural significance
Heritage Asset Management Strategy	A strategy prepared by a State Government Agency to document how the principles and guidelines outlined in the <i>Management of Heritage Assets by NSW Government Agencies</i> will be implemented in the management of heritage assets
Heritage item	A landscape, place, building, structure, relic or other work of heritage significance

Term	Definition
Heritage significance	Of aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value for past, present or future generations
Heritage value	Often used interchangeably with the term 'heritage significance'; there are four nature of significance values used in heritage assessments (historical, aesthetic, social and technical/research) and two comparative significance values (representative and rarity)
Integrity	A heritage item is said to have integrity if its assessment and statement of significance is supported by sound research and analysis, and its fabric and curtilage and still largely intact
Interpretation	Interpretation explains the heritage significance of a place to the users and the community; the need to interpret heritage significance is likely to drive the design of new elements and the layout or planning of the place
Maintenance	Continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place; to be distinguished from repair; repair involves restoration or reconstruction
Relics	Relic is defined under the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) as any deposit, object or material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of state or local heritage significance
Scared trees	Scarred trees have scars where a section of bark was removed by Aboriginal people in order to make canoes, shields or baskets; footsteps were also cut into the tree trunk to gain access to possums or honey in tree tops; scar trees are different to carved trees
Setting	The area around a heritage place or item that contributes to its heritage significance, which may include views to and from the heritage item; the listing boundary or curtilage of a heritage place does not always include the whole of its setting
Shell middens	Term is referred to in Australia as an archaeological deposit in which shells are the predominant visible cultural items; shells are principally the remains of past meals; some middens also consist of bones, stone and other artefacts
Total Asset Management Policy	Total Asset Management is a NSW Government policy introduced to achieve better planning and management of the State's assets. Total Asset Management is the strategic management of physical assets to best support the delivery of agency services. It is part of a planning framework in which the Government's social, ecological and financial service outcomes are achieved by the most efficient means and within the resource limits of the community. It provides a structured and systematic resource allocation approach to infrastructure and physical asset management so that resources are aligned with the service objectives of State agencies. This approach achieves reduced costs and best value for money.
Use	Means the functions of a place, as well, as the activities and the practices that may occur at the place; a compatible use respects the cultural significance of a place

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