

ABORIGINAL OBJECTS DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

UTS KEY SITE (BUILDING 13-15),
ULTIMO

Prepared for
ETHOS URBAN (ON BEHALF OF UTS)
8 July 2021



URBIS STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REPORT WERE:

Associate Director	Balazs Hansel, MA Archaeology, MA History, M. ICOMOS
Consultant	Aaron Olsen, Dip Arts (Archaeology), BSc (Hons), MIP, PhD
Project Code	P0034630
Report Number	D01

Urbis acknowledges the important contribution that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make in creating a strong and vibrant Australian society.

We acknowledge, in each of our offices the Traditional Owners on whose land we stand.

All information supplied to Urbis in order to conduct this research has been treated in the strictest confidence. It shall only be used in this context and shall not be made available to third parties without client authorisation. Confidential information has been stored securely and data provided by respondents, as well as their identity, has been treated in the strictest confidence and all assurance given to respondents have been and shall be fulfilled.

© Urbis Pty Ltd
50 105 256 228

All Rights Reserved. No material may be reproduced without prior permission.

You must read the important disclaimer appearing within the body of this report.

urbis.com.au

CONTENTS

Glossary	6
Executive Summary.....	8
1. Introduction	10
1.1. Subject Area	10
1.2. Proposed Works	10
1.3. Authorship	11
1.4. Limitations	11
2. Statutory Context	15
2.1. Heritage Controls	15
2.1.1. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	15
2.1.2. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	16
2.1.3. Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012	16
2.1.4. Sydney Development Control Plan 2012	17
2.2. Heritage Lists & Registers	18
2.2.1. Australian Heritage Database	18
2.2.2. NSW State Heritage Inventory	18
2.3. Summary	19
3. Aboriginal Archaeological Potential	21
3.1. Archaeological Context	21
3.1.1. Past Aboriginal Land Use	21
3.1.2. Previous Archaeological Investigations	22
3.1.2.1. Archaeological Investigations of Subject Area	22
3.1.2.1. Other Relevant Archaeological Investigations	22
3.1.3. AHIMS Database	23
3.1.4. Conclusions Drawn from Archaeological Context	27
3.2. Environmental Context	28
3.2.1. Topography	28
3.2.2. Hydrology	29
3.2.3. Soil Landscape and Geology	29
3.2.4. Vegetation	29
3.2.5. Historical Ground Disturbance	32
3.2.5.1. Historical Overview	32
3.2.5.2. Analysis of Aerial Photographs	33
3.2.5.3. Ground Disturbance Assessment	33
3.2.6. Conclusions Drawn from Environmental Context	35
3.3. Technical Investigations	36
3.3.1. Geotechnical Investigation	36
3.3.2. Field Survey	37
3.4. Archaeological Potential	41
3.4.1. Predictive Model	41
3.4.2. Typical Site Types	42
3.4.3. Assessment of Archaeological Potential	43
3.5. Summary	47
4. Due Diligence Assessment	48
4.1. Overview of Due Diligence Process	48
4.2. Is the activity a low impact activity for which there is a defence in the regulations?	48
4.3. Step 1 – Will the activity disturb the ground surface?	48
4.4. Step 2a – Are there any relevant confirmed site records or other associated landscape feature information on AHIMS?	48
4.5. Step 2b – Are there any other sources of information of which a person is aware?	49
4.6. Step 2c – Are there any landscape features that are likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects?	49

4.7.	Step 3 – Can Harm to Aboriginal Objects Listed on AHIMS or Identified by other sources of information and/or can the carrying out of the activity at the relevant landscape features be avoided?	49
4.8.	Step 4 – Does the Desktop Assessment and Visual Inspection Confirm that there are Aboriginal Objects or that they are Likely?	49
4.9.	Outcome of Due Diligence Assessment	50
5.	Conclusions and Recommendations	51
6.	References	53
	Disclaimer	54

Appendix A AHIMS Results

FIGURES

Figure 1 – Regional location	12
Figure 2 – Location of the subject area	13
Figure 3 – Generic due diligence assessment	14
Figure 4 – Ultimo locality as identified in the Sydney DCP 2012; subject area outlined in red	18
Figure 5 – Heritage items in proximity to the subject area	20
Figure 6 – Map of AHIMS sites in extensive search area	24
Figure 7 – Map of AHIMS sites in proximity to subject area	25
Figure 8 – Site types within the extensive search area	26
Figure 9 – Dorsal surface of stone artefact (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987)	27
Figure 10 – Ventral surface of stone artefact (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987)	27
Figure 11 – Reconstructed topography of Pyrmont peninsula in 1788; approximate location of the subject area indicated by red dot	28
Figure 12 – Soil Landscapes and Hydrology	30
Figure 13 – Plan of Sydney and Pyrmont, 1836; approximate location of subject indicated by red dot	31
Figure 14 – Detail of Plan of Sydney and Pyrmont, 1836; approximate location of subject outlined in red	31
Figure 15 – Historical aerial imagery	34
Figure 16 – Geotechnical borehole locations, indicated as JK1, JK2 and JK3	36
Figure 17 – View north from Harris Street toward the Former National Cash Register Co. building	37
Figure 18 – View south-east from Harris Street toward 19 th century shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street	37
Figure 19 – View north-west from Omnibus Lane toward the Former National Cash Register Co. building	38
Figure 20 – View south from Omnibus Lane towards the rear of at 644-644A Harris Street	38
Figure 21 – View south-west of brick foundations of earlier commercial building at 634-642 Harris Street.	38
Figure 22 – View north-west of brick foundations of earlier commercial building at 634-642 Harris Street.	38
Figure 23 – View south of retaining wall at Harris Street end of 634-642 Harris Street	39
Figure 24 – View south-west of retaining wall and stairs at Harris Street end of 634-642 Harris Street	39
Figure 25 – View south-west of rear yard car parking and modern extension at 644-644A Harris Street	39
Figure 26 – View south-west of basement area under modern extension at 644-644A Harris Street	39
Figure 27 – Ground disturbance map	40
Figure 28 – Archaeological potential map	46

TABLES

Table 1 – Summary of extensive AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 600326)..... 26

Table 2 – Analysis of historic aerial imagery 33

Table 3 – Indicative process for determining the potential presence of a site 41

Table 4 – Predictive Model 43

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal cultural heritage	The tangible (objects) and intangible (dreaming stories, legends and places) cultural practices and traditions associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.
Aboriginal object	As defined in the NPW Act, any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, 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	As defined in the NPW Act, any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the NPW Act) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, by order published in the NSW Government Gazette, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System: a register of previously reported Aboriginal objects and places managed by the DPC
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. A permit issued under Section 90, Division 2 of Part 6 of the <i>NPW Act</i> .
Archaeology	The scientific study of human history, particularly the relics and cultural remains of the distant past.
Art	Art sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters. An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic figures and animals also depicted. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay.
Artefact	An object made by human agency (e.g. stone artefacts).
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i> (DECCW, 2010).
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
EP&A Act	<i>NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .

Term	Definition
Grinding Grooves	The physical evidence of tool making, or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone.
Harm	As defined in the NPW Act, to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or destroy, deface or damage a declared Aboriginal place. Harm may be direct or indirect (e.g. through increased visitation or erosion). Harm does not include something that is trivial or negligible.
Isolated find	A single artefact found in an isolated context.
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council: corporate body constituted under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> , having a defined boundary within which it operates.
LEP	Local Environment Plan.
Midden	Midden sites are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens may or may not contain other archaeological materials including stone tools.
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPW Regulation	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i>
PAD	Potential archaeological deposit. A location considered to have a potential for subsurface archaeological material.
Scarred / Modified Trees	Trees which display signs of human modification in the form of scars left from intentional bark removal for the creation of tools, or which are carved for ceremonial purposes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current report presents the results of an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) of 'Building 13-15' at 622-644A Harris Street, Ultimo, NSW, legally referred to as Lot A in DP 87139, Lot 1 in DP 87261 and Lot 9 in DP 86567 ('the subject area'). The ADD was undertaken in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010) ('Due Diligence Code'), and included the following:

- Search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Archaeological survey of the subject area.
- Landscape analysis.
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.

The assessment concluded that:

- No Aboriginal sites or Aboriginal places are registered within the subject area.
- Two Aboriginal objects are registered within 150m of the subject area: a PAD (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2979) and an isolated find (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987), both in areas of historical ground disturbance.
- Previous archaeological studies have found Aboriginal objects in highly disturbed environments in close proximity to the subject area (within 100-300 metres).
- The topography of the subject area is indicative of the potential for Aboriginal objects as the subject area is located on the upper slope of a ridge line.
- The hydrology of the subject area is indicative of the potential for Aboriginal objects as the entire subject area is within 200m of both a freshwater stream and Darling Harbour.
- Although now cleared of vegetation, the subject area would likely have include a variety of floral and faunal species that could have been utilised by Aboriginal people for medicinal, ceremonial and subsistence purposes.
- The geotechnical results are consistent with the predicted soil landscape (Gymea) for the subject area and confirm that significant ground disturbance has occurred along the south-western portion of 634-642 Harris Street (Lot 1 in DP87261).
- The location of the subject within a soil landscape having a relatively high sand content may also be indicative of the potential for Aboriginal burials.
- Historical ground disturbance may be somewhat mitigated by a moderately deep soil profile within the subject area.
- Historical development and utilisation of the subject area is determined to have caused moderate-high levels of ground disturbance, associated with building construction, earthworks and vegetation clearance.
- The field survey confirmed areas of moderate ground disturbance are identified within the subject area extending along the north-eastern boundary with Omnibus Lane and in the south-western portion of 634-642 Harris Street Ultimo (Lot 1 in DP87261).
- The archaeological potential of the subject area is assessed as ranging from **nil to moderate**.
- The assessment found **moderate** potential for certain types of Aboriginal (artefact scatters / campsites, burials, contact sites, isolated finds, middens and PADs) in Lot 9 in DP 86567 (644-644A Harris Street) and in the eastern portion of Lot A in DP87139 (622-632 Harris Street) and Lot 1 in DP87261 (634-642 Harris Street Ultimo) along Omnibus Lane.
- The ADD assessment has determined that further investigation of the potential for Aboriginal objects within the subject area and an impact assessment of the proposed development on any Aboriginal cultural heritage values identified should be undertaken.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- This ADD report should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the subject area.
- An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) be undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) by a suitably qualified provider, which should include Aboriginal community consultation to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values.
- The ACHA should include further archaeological assessment of the subject area, including a detailed field survey with Aboriginal stakeholders and archaeological test excavation, to inform archaeological potential and significance across the subject area.
- The results of the ACHA should be used to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR).

Early commencement of the ACHA process would de-risk any proposed development within the subject area and avoid any costly delays associated with commencement at a later stage of the project delivery program.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis has been engaged by Ethos Urban on behalf of The University of Technology Sydney ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment (ADD) of 'UTS Key Site (Building 13-15)' at 622-644A Harris Street Ultimo, NSW, legally referred to as Lot A in DP 87139, Lot 1 in DP 87261 and Lot 9 in DP 86567 ('the subject area') (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) have released the Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy (PPPS) as a 20-year framework that identifies areas for future growth. One of the identified sites is UTS Ultimo. UTS are in the process of preparing a master plan for its key sites under the PPPS. The ADD has been undertaken to investigate the development potential of the subject area in accordance with the PPPS. and will inform the preparation of a masterplan, which will guide development at the subject area.

The ADD was undertaken to investigate whether development of the subject area will harm Aboriginal objects or places that may exist within the subject area and determine whether the subject area presents any Aboriginal archaeological and heritage constraints. The current report presents the results of the ADD.

The ADD followed the generic steps of the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010) ('Due Diligence Code') shown in Figure 3 below. The ADD included the following:

- Search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Archaeological survey of the subject area.
- Landscape analysis.
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.

1.1. SUBJECT AREA

The subject area is located on the south-western edge of the Sydney CBD, within the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC).

It comprises three properties: a four- and five-storey brick building ("Building 15") at 622-632 Harris Street, Ultimo (Lot A in DP87139); an open parking lot at 634-642 Harris Street Ultimo (Lot 1 in DP87261); and a two-storey brick building ("Building 13") at 644-644A Harris Street, Ultimo (Lot 9 in DP 86567). It has frontages on Harris Street to the west, Mary Ann Street to the north and Omnibus Lane to the east. To the south it adjoins and is bounded by 646 Harris Street Ultimo (SP 70437).

1.2. PROPOSED WORKS

No specific works within the subject area have been proposed at this stage. The Proponent is currently investigating the development potential of the subject area. However, the ADD has been undertaken on the understanding that any works within the subject area as part of the proposed development would include ground disturbing activities, such as building demolition and construction and earthworks.

The proposed uses for the subject area include:

- Indigenous Residential College
- Arts Centre
- Teaching spaces
- Library
- Courtyard gardens
- Dining

1.3. AUTHORSHIP

The present report has been prepared by Aaron Olsen (Urbis Consultant Archaeologist), with review and quality control undertaken by Balazs Hansel (Urbis Associate Director, Archaeology).

Aaron Olsen holds a Diploma of Arts (Archaeology) from the University of Sydney, a Bachelor of Science (Honours - First Class in Chemistry) and PhD (Chemistry) from the University of Newcastle and a Masters (Industrial Property) from the University of Technology Sydney. Balazs Hansel holds a Masters (History) and Masters (Archaeology and Museum Studies) from the University of Szeged (Hungary).

1.4. LIMITATIONS

The ADD was undertaken to investigate the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be retained within the subject area and to ascertain whether further investigation is required under the Due Diligence Code. Aboriginal community consultation was not undertaken as part of the ADD, nor was any assessment of significance of the subject area undertaken.

The ADD was limited to Aboriginal archaeological resources and does not consider historical archaeological remains or built heritage items. Historical archaeological resources within the subject area are considered under separate cover (Urbis 2021).

The ADD is based on the understanding that any works as part of the proposed redevelopment of the subject area would include ground disturbing activities, such as building demolition and construction and earthworks. Any departure from that understanding would require a reassessment of the impact on Aboriginal objects within the subject area.

Due to restrictions imposed as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, a geotechnical borehole testing program undertaken as part of the present project was delayed. The ADD was undertaken without the knowledge of the results of the geotechnical investigation. As the results of the geotechnical investigation may alter the findings of the ADD, the ADD report may need to be updated following issuance of the geotechnical findings.

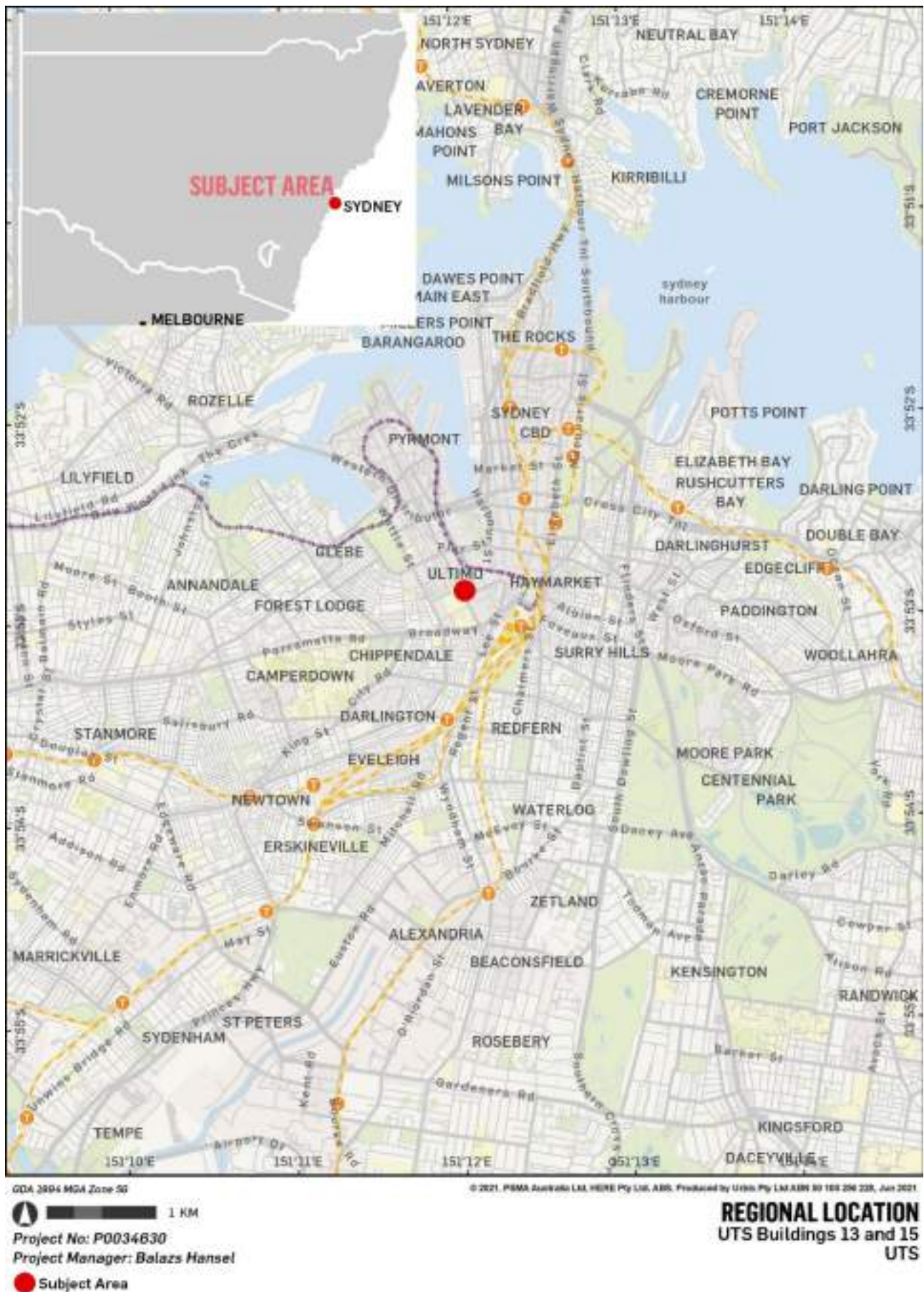


Figure 1 – Regional location

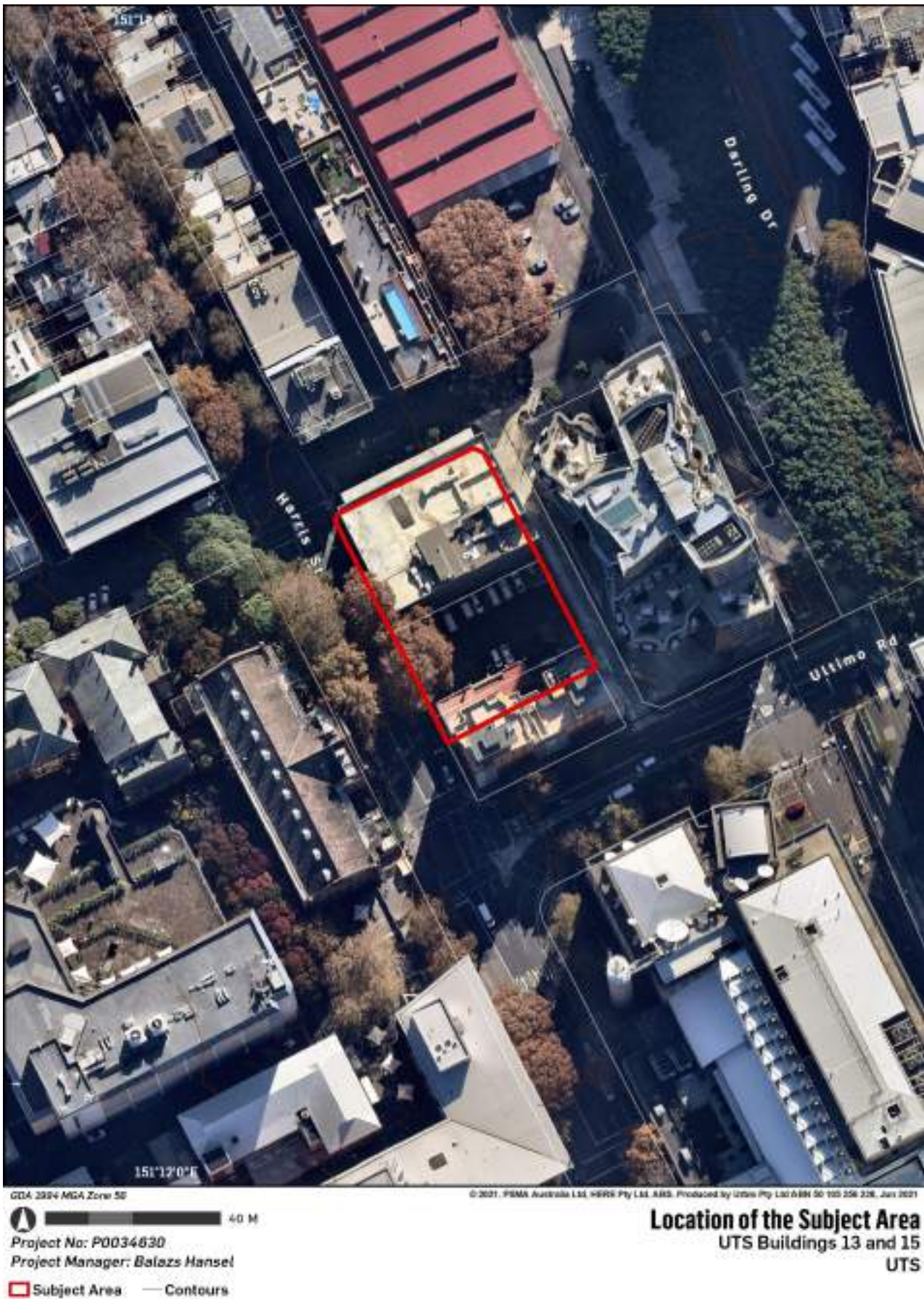


Figure 2 – Location of the subject area

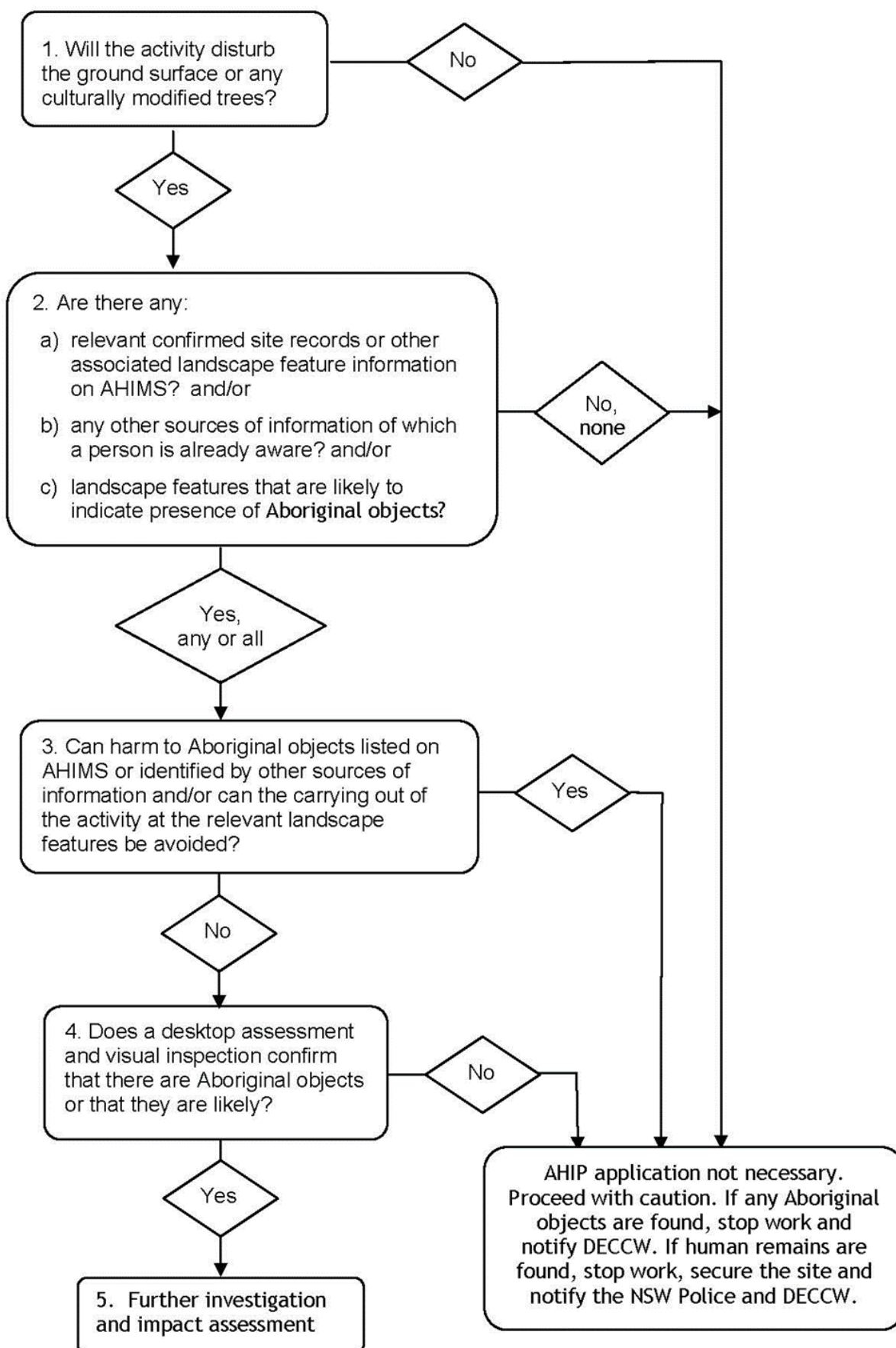


Figure 3 – Generic due diligence assessment
Source: DECCW, 2010

2. STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1. HERITAGE CONTROLS

The protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage items, places and archaeological sites within New South Wales is governed by the relevant Commonwealth, State or local government legislation. These are discussed below in relation to the present subject area.

2.1.1. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Management of Aboriginal objects and places in NSW falls under the statutory control of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). Application of the NPW Act is in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NPW Reg).

Section 5 of the NPW Act defines Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places as follows:

Aboriginal object means 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 means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act.

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects, defining two tiers of offence against which individuals or corporations who harm Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places can be prosecuted. The highest tier offences are reserved for knowledgeable harm of Aboriginal objects or knowledgeable desecration of Aboriginal places. Second tier offences are strict liability offences - that is, offences regardless of whether or not the offender knows they are harming an Aboriginal object or desecrating an Aboriginal place - against which defences may be established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW) (the NPW Regulation).

Section 86 of the NPW Act identifies rules and penalties surrounding harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places. These are identified as follows:

- (1) *A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object*

Maximum penalty:

- (a) *in the case of an individual—2,500 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year, or both, or (in circumstances of aggravation) 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or*
- (b) *in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.*

- (2) *A person must not harm an Aboriginal object.*

Maximum penalty:

- (a) *in the case of an individual—500 penalty units or (in circumstances of aggravation) 1,000 penalty units, or*
- (b) *in the case of a corporation—2,000 penalty units.*

- (4) *A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.*

Maximum penalty:

- (a) *in the case of an individual—5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or*
- (b) *in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.*

- (5) *The offences under subsections (2) and (4) are offences of strict liability and the defence of honest and reasonable mistake of fact applies.*

- (6) *Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply with respect to an Aboriginal object that is dealt with in accordance with section 85A.*
- (7) *A single prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) may relate to a single Aboriginal object or a group of Aboriginal objects.*
- (8) *If, in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), the court is satisfied that, at the time the accused harmed the Aboriginal object concerned, the accused did not know that the object was an Aboriginal object, the court may find an offence proved under subsection (2).*

Section 87 (1), (2) and (4) of the NPW Act establishes defences against prosecution under s.86. The defences are as follows:

- The harm was authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) (s.87(1)).
- Due diligence was exercised to establish Aboriginal objects will not be harmed (s.87(2)).

Due diligence may be achieved by compliance with requirements set out in the NPW Regulation or a code of practice adopted or prescribed by the NPW Regulation (s.87(3)).

The present ADD follows the Due Diligence Code and aims to establish whether any Aboriginal objects would be harmed by the proposed redevelopment of the subject area, consistent with s.87(2) of the NPW Act.

2.1.2. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

In 2004, a new Commonwealth heritage management system was introduced under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act protects any items listed in the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

The National Heritage List (NHL) is a list of natural, historic and Indigenous places of outstanding significance to the nation. It was established to protect places that have outstanding value to the nation.

The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) was established to protect items and places owned or managed by Commonwealth agencies. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) is responsible for the implementation of national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's environment and heritage and to promote Australian arts and culture. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the NHL or CHL.

2.1.3. Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires each LGA to produce a Local Environment Plan (LEP). The LEP identifies items and areas of local heritage significance and outlines development consent requirements.

The subject area falls within the City of Sydney LGA and is subject to the Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012. Under Section 5.10(2) of the Sydney LEP, development consent is required for:

- (a) *demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)—*
 - (i) *a heritage item,*
 - (ii) *an Aboriginal object,*
 - (iii) *a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,*
- (b) *altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,*
- (c) *disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,*
- (d) *disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (e) *erecting a building on land—*

- (i) *on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
- (ii) *on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (f) *subdividing land—*
 - (i) *on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
 - (ii) *on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.*

The ADD was undertaken to determine whether or not Aboriginal archaeological resources are present within the subject area. Historical heritage items are addressed under separate cover (Urbis 2021).

2.1.4. Sydney Development Control Plan 2012

The EP&A Act requires each LGA to produce a Development Control Plan (DCP). Not all LGAs provide information regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage and specific development controls to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The subject area is encompassed by the Sydney Development Control Plan 2012.

Section 3.9 of the Sydney DCP makes general provisions for heritage, including Aboriginal cultural heritage. The objectives of Section 3.9 of the Sydney DCP are to

- (a) *Ensure that heritage significance is considered for heritage items, development within heritage conservation areas, and development affecting archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal heritage significance.*
- (b) *Enhance the character and heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas and ensure that infill development is designed to respond positively to the heritage character of adjoining and nearby buildings and features of the public domain.*

Section 2.12.3 of the Sydney DCP makes a Locality Statement in relation to Ultimo. The locality is bounded in the south by Harris Street and Ultimo Road and includes the present subject area (Figure 4). In relation to heritage, the Locality Statement requires that “Development is to respond to and complement heritage items and contributory buildings within heritage conservation areas, including streetscapes and lanes”.

Aboriginal archaeological resources are addressed in Section 3.9.3 of the Sydney DCP, which states:

- (1) *An archaeological assessment is to be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.*
- (2) *For development proposals in Central Sydney, refer to the Central Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan to determine whether the development site has archaeological potential.*
- (3) *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.*
- (4) *An archaeological assessment is to include:*
 - (a) *an assessment of the archaeological potential of the archaeological site or place of Aboriginal heritage significance;*
 - (b) *the heritage significance of the archaeological site or place of Aboriginal heritage significance;*
 - (c) *the probable impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the archaeological site or place of Aboriginal heritage significance;*
 - (d) *the compatibility of the development with conservation policies contained within an applicable conservation management plan or conservation management strategy; and*
 - (e) *a management strategy to conserve the heritage significance of the archaeological site or place of Aboriginal heritage significance.*

(5) If there is any likelihood that the development will have an impact on significant archaeological relics, development is to ensure that the impact is managed according to the assessed level of significance of those relics.

The ADD was undertaken to determine whether or not Aboriginal archaeological sites and places of Aboriginal heritage significance are present within the subject area. Historical heritage items are addressed under separate cover (Urbis 2021).



Figure 4 – Ultimo locality as identified in the Sydney DCP 2012; subject area outlined in red

2.2. HERITAGE LISTS & REGISTERS

A review of relevant heritage lists and registers was undertaken to determine whether any Aboriginal cultural heritage items are located within the curtilage of, or in proximity to, the subject area.

2.2.1. Australian Heritage Database

The Australian Heritage Database is a database of heritage items included in the World Heritage List, the National Heritage List (NHL), the Commonwealth Heritage list (CHL) and places in the Register of the National Estate. The list also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered, for any one of these lists.

A search of the Australian Heritage Database was undertaken on 22 June 2021. The search did not identify any heritage items within the curtilage of the subject area.

2.2.2. NSW State Heritage Inventory

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is a database of heritage items in NSW which includes declared Aboriginal Places, items listed on the SHR, listed Interim Heritage Orders (IHOs) and items listed of local heritage significance on a local council's LEP.

A search of the SHI was undertaken on 22 June 2021. The search identified one heritage item within the curtilage of the subject area (Figure 5):

- Item 2036 of Sydney LEP (Local Significance): "Former National Cash Register Co, Building including interior", 622–632 Harris Street, Ultimo

2.3. SUMMARY

The statutory context of the subject area is summarised as follows:

- The present ADD follows the Due Diligence Code and aims to establish whether any Aboriginal objects would be harmed by the proposed development of the subject area, thus addressing s.87(2) of the NPW Act, Section 5.10(2) of the Sydney LEP and Section 3.9.3 of the Sydney DCP.
- One historical heritage item has been identified within the curtilage of the subject area: Item 2036 of the Sydney LEP (“Former National Cash Register Co, Building including interior”) is located at 622–632 Harris Street, Ultimo and has Local Significance.
- No historical archaeological heritage items have been identified within the subject area.
- The potential impact of any development on built heritage items is not the purview of the present report and can be addressed by preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement.



Figure 5 – Heritage items in proximity to the subject area

3. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

An assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage within a particular subject area requires an understanding of the archaeological and environmental contexts in which the area is situated. The following is a review and analysis of those contexts for the present subject area.

3.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A summary of background research for Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within and around the subject area is provided below, including search results from the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and consideration of previous archaeological investigations pertinent to the subject area.

3.1.1. Past Aboriginal Land Use

Due to the absence of written records, much of our understanding of Aboriginal life pre-colonisation is informed by the histories documented in the late 18th and early 19th century by European observers. These histories provide an inherently biased interpretation of Aboriginal life both from the perspective of the observer but also through the act of observation. The social functions, activities and rituals recorded by Europeans may have been impacted by the Observer Effect, also known as the Hawthorne Effect. According to the Observer/Hawthorne Effect, individuals will modify their behaviour in response to their awareness of being observed. With this in mind, by comparing/contrasting these early observations with archaeological evidence it is possible to establish a general understanding of the customs, social structure, languages and beliefs of Aboriginal people (Attenbrow 2010).

The archaeological record provides evidence of the long occupation of Aboriginal people in Australia. Current archaeological establishes occupation of the Australian mainland by as early as 65,000 years before present (BP) (Clarkson et al. 2017). The oldest generally accepted date for a site in the Sydney region is 17,800 BP, recorded in a rock shelter at Shaw's Creek (Nanson et al. 1987), near Castlereagh (approximately 55km north-west of the present subject area). Older occupation sites along the now submerged coastline would have been flooded around 10,000 years BP, with subsequent occupation concentrating along the current coastlines and rivers (Attenbrow 2010).

Given the early contact with Aboriginal people in the Sydney region, more is known about these groups than those that inhabited regional areas. The Aboriginal population in the greater Sydney region is estimated to have been between around 4000 and 8000 people at the time of European contact (Attenbrow 2010). The area around Ultimo and Pyrmont, including the present subject area, was inhabited by the Gadigal (also Cadigal), belonging to the Eora people (Tench 1791). It is believed that the Gadigal people inhabited areas south of Port Jackson, from South Head in the east to Petersham in the west and the Cooks River in the south (Tindale 1974).

The archaeological record is limited to materials and objects that were able to withstand degradation and decay. As a result, the most common type of Aboriginal objects remaining in the archaeological record are stone artefacts. Flaked artefacts are typically the most common type of stone artefact encountered, in part due to their long and ubiquitous use, but also due to their high discard rate and the large amount of waste produced during manufacture. However, ground edged tools are also known to have been utilised by Aboriginal people in the Sydney region (Tench 1791). Stone technology and raw material utilisation changed over time. Until about 8,500 BP, stone tool technology remained fairly static with unifacial flaking being dominant and a preference for silicified tuff, quartz and some unheated silcrete evident. After about 4,000 BP, bipolar flaking and backed artefacts appear more frequently and ground stone axes are first observed (Attenbrow 2010:102; JMCHM 2006). From about 1,500 BP, there is evidence of a decline in stone tool manufacture, possibly due to an increase in the use of organic materials, changes in the way tools were made or changes in tool preferences (Attenbrow 2010). After European contact, Aboriginal people of the Sydney region continued to manufacture tools, sometimes with new materials such as bottle glass or ceramics (e.g. Ngara Consulting 2003).

Other materials, such as shell and bone, also survive in the archaeological record under certain conditions. There is evidence of reliance on river resources in the form of shell middens in the lands occupied by the Gadigal people (see Section 3.1.3 below).

Based on the above background, it is possible that similar evidence of Aboriginal occupation is present within original and/or intact topsoils within the present subject area.

3.1.2. Previous Archaeological Investigations

3.1.2.1. Archaeological Investigations of Subject Area

Previous archaeological investigations may provide invaluable information on the spatial distribution, nature and extent of archaeological resources in a given area. The following report relating directly to the present subject area have been identified.

Keller Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, 2020. *Pymont Peninsula Place Strategy, Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report.*

The report presents the results of an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment of the Pymont peninsula, including the present subject area, undertaken to inform the development and finalisation of the Pymont Peninsula Strategy. The assessment identified six registered Aboriginal sites within the study area. The sites included five potential archaeological deposits (PADs), for which no associated Aboriginal artefacts had been identified (possibly due to lack of subsequent investigation). Only one confirmed Aboriginal object was identified in the study area: a shell midden with an associated artefact (AHIMS ID# 45-6-3217).

The study found that despite evidence of extensive ground disturbance, some parts of the study area have the potential to retain remnant natural soils and therefore retain the potential for subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. The study identified the approximate extent of the original peninsula landform, which includes the present subject area, as an area of archaeological sensitivity owing to the possibility of remnant natural soils being retained. An Aboriginal archaeological assessment was recommended prior to impacting any area of archaeological sensitivity.

3.1.2.1. Other Relevant Archaeological Investigations

A number of archaeological reports have been identified that relate to the area around the subject area. and in the broader Sydney region that relate to similar to the present subject area. The most relevant to the specific conditions of the present subject area are summarised below.

Biosis, 2012. *The Quay Project, Haymarket: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Final Report*

The report presents the results of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) undertaken for the nearby Quay Project, Haymarket, 100-200m east of the present subject area. The ACHA was undertaken following identification of intact natural soil during historical archaeological salvage excavations. No artefacts were identified within the remnant soils during test excavation. However, during salvage excavation of a European post hole, a single Aboriginal stone artefact was identified. As the artefact was clearly in a disturbed context it did not change the earlier conclusion that the archaeological potential of the site was low. Furthermore, the artefact was determined to be of low significance. Of relevance to the present subject area, the study demonstrates that intact natural soil may remain within areas subject to historical ground disturbance. However, while Aboriginal objects may occur in areas that have been subjected to high disturbance, the occurrence of an Aboriginal artefact in a disturbed context will likely impact the associated significance.

Biosis, 2012. *445-473 Wattle St, Ultimo: Proposed Student Accommodation Development, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*

The report presents the results of an ACHA for 445-473 Wattle St Ultimo, approximately 300m south-west of the present subject area. Historical disturbance across the study area included construction of single-storey brick commercial buildings as well as concreting and asphaltting. The report argues that, despite the development on the site, it was likely that deep portions of alluvial soils would be retained across the area beneath European fill and that these soils, at a depth of approximately 7m, would have moderate-high archaeological potential due to the other landscape features present (namely the proximity of Blackwattle Creek). The report raises the possibility that natural, artefact-bearing soils may be present in disturbed landscapes beneath imported fill.

Godden Mackay Logan (GML), 2011. *UTS 14–28 Ultimo Rd. Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report*

The report presents the results of an Aboriginal Objects Due Diligence Assessment of 14-28 Ultimo Road, Ultimo, immediately adjacent the present subject area on the eastern side of Omnibus Lane. Prior to the construction of the existing building, the study area was used as an open carpark and before that it was the site of Dairy Farmers. The due diligence process included a desktop assessment and visual inspection of the subject area. The archaeological potential of the study area was determined to be low to moderate based on the environmental context. A potential archaeological deposit (PAD) area was registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database as "UTS PAD 1" (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2979). It was

recommended that historical excavations within the study area be monitored and further Aboriginal archaeological assessment undertaken if any Aboriginal objects were found.

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (JMCHM), 2006. *Sydney University Campus 2010, Test Excavations at The University of Sydney Central Site, Darlington Campus.*

The report describes archaeological test excavations at The University of Sydney Darlington Campus, approximately 1.2km south-west of the present subject area. The test excavation yielded a single flaked silicified tuff artefact from an intact B horizon, situated below fill deposits and a buried A horizon. Although considered a form of ground disturbance, landfill can preserve natural soil horizons and archaeological deposits within them. The report suggests that artefact bearing soils may still be present at depth despite historical development and the presence of imported fill.

Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, 2006. *Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Report, The KENS Site.*

The report describes an archaeological excavation of the KENS site (Kent, Erskine, Napoleon and Sussex Streets), approximately 1.6km north of the present subject area. The subject area had been subjected to a high level of historical disturbance, including the construction of 19th century terraces, hotels, garages and a multi-storey carpark. The excavation was primarily aimed at identifying European archaeological materials. However, a subsurface Aboriginal stone artefact assemblage was recovered during excavation despite high levels of disturbance. The artefacts were identified in an area below the basement floor level in an area of remnant natural soil. The stratigraphic record of the site identified that natural soil profiles were truncated and rapidly buried in the study site in the early days of development. The report demonstrates that historical disturbance does impact archaeological potential, but that some potential may remain in remnant natural soil in highly disturbed environments.

Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants, 1997. *Angel Place Final Excavation Report.*

The report describes a salvage excavation for AHIMS ID#45-5-2581, an open camp site identified adjacent to the central Sydney Tank Stream, approximately 1.6km north-east of the present subject area. The salvage excavation identified fifty-four flaked stone artefacts within the area. The site was the first to be located in the Tank Stream easement. However, the report concluded that this was due to the high amount of disturbance post-settlement in this area of Sydney and, further, that the distribution of artefacts recovered suggests a contiguous distribution of lithics on the banks of the Tank Stream, from continuous or repetitive periods of occupation. The report demonstrates that historical ground disturbance may not necessarily entirely remove the potential for Aboriginal objects to be recovered from what would have been originally a high potential landform, such as a waterway, but may impact density.

The archaeological reports summarised above demonstrate that archaeological potential may remain in historically disturbed environments, including the urbanised environment in which the subject area is located. However, while Aboriginal objects may occur in areas that have been subjected to high disturbance, the occurrence of Aboriginal objects in a disturbed context will likely impact their density, integrity and associated significance.

3.1.3. AHIMS Database

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW and it is managed by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) under Section 90Q of the NPW Act. 'Aboriginal objects' is the official term used in AHIMS for Aboriginal archaeological sites. The terms 'Aboriginal sites', 'AHIMS sites' and 'sites' are used herein to describe the nature and spatial distribution of archaeological resources in relation to the subject area.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was carried out on 22 June 2021 (AHIMS Client Service ID: 600326) for an area of approximately 5 km x 5 km. A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal sites within the extensive search area is provided in Table 1 and Figure 8 and their spatial distribution is shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7. The Basic and Extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix A. The results of the search are discussed below.

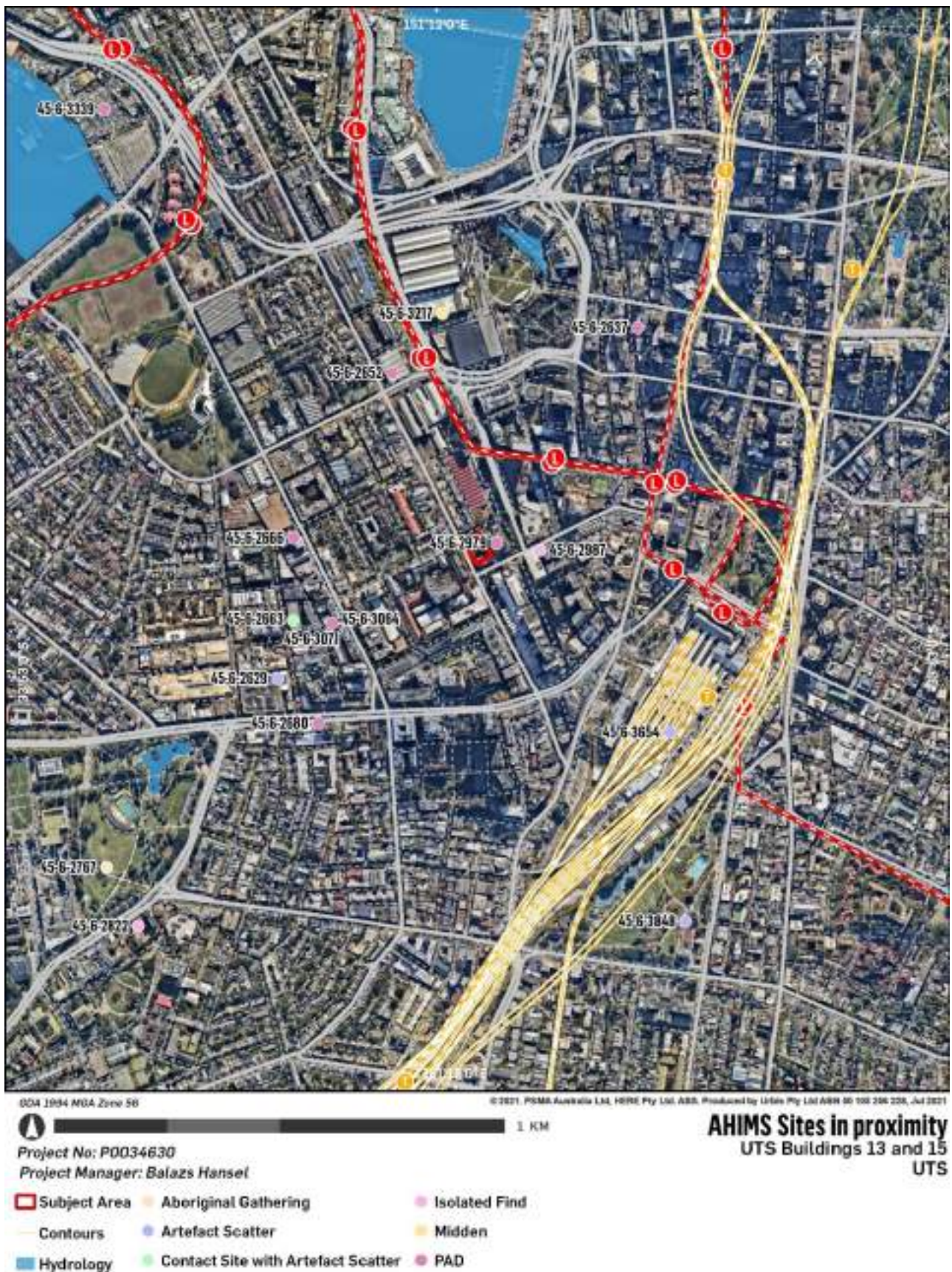


Figure 7 – Map of AHIMS sites in proximity to subject area

Table 1 – Summary of extensive AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 600326)

Site Type	Context	Total	Percentage
PAD	Open	23	51%
Artefact Scatter	Open	10	22%
Isolated Find	Open	3	7%
Midden	Open	3	7%
Shelter with Art	Closed	2	4%
Aboriginal Gathering	Open	1	2%
Contact Site with Artefact Scatter	Open	1	2%
Contact Site with Burial	Open	1	2%
Shelter with PAD	Closed	1	2%
Total		45	100%

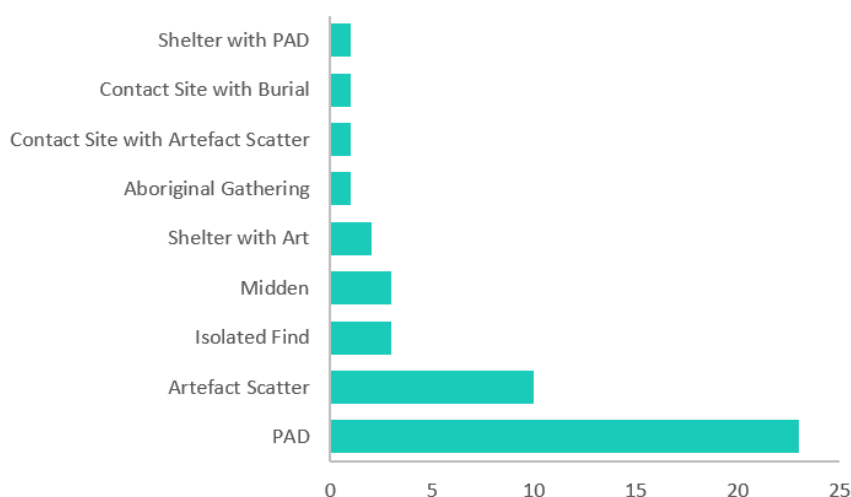


Figure 8 – Site types within the extensive search area

The AHIMS search identified no Aboriginal sites or Aboriginal places within the curtilage of the present subject area. In the broader search area, a total of 50 Aboriginal objects and no Aboriginal places are registered (see Table 1). Five were identified as ‘not a site’ in the search results, reducing the total number of identified Aboriginal objects to 45.

The most common site type within the search area is PADs, representing 51% (n=23) of all sites. PADs are areas identified as having a strong likelihood of containing subsurface Aboriginal objects based on landscape features, but where the presence of Aboriginal objects has not been confirmed. It is evident from the predominance of PADs among the AHIMS search results that there is a paucity of confirmed Aboriginal objects registered within the vicinity of the present subject area. It should be noted that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal objects or sites in a specified area as it lists recorded sites only identified during previous archaeological investigations. The wider surroundings of the subject area and the region in general have been the subject of various levels and intensity of archaeological investigations during the last few decades. Most registered sites have been identified through targeted, pre-development surveys for infrastructure and maintenance works, with the restrictions on extent and scope of those developments. The observed paucity of confirmed sites in the vicinity of the subject area may be indicative of lack of archaeological investigation rather than low Aboriginal land use.

Two sites were identified within approximately 150m of subject area: AHIMS ID# 45-6-2979 and AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987 (Figure 7).

AHIMS ID# 45-6-2979 is a potential archaeological deposit (PAD) located adjacent to the present subject area on the opposite side of Omnibus Lane at 14-28 Ultimo Road, Ultimo (Figure 7). The study area and registered PAD are the subject of an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report discussed in Section 3.1.2 above (GML 2011).

AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987 is an isolated find located at the corner of Quay Street and Ultimo Road, approximately 150m east of the present subject area. The isolated find is a single stone artefact, which is recorded as a “medial fragment of a large flake with retouch visible on all four edges. The material is dark and fine grained, may be petrified wood” (Figure 9 and Figure 10). The artefact was recovered from spoil removed from a post hole associated with historical development of the study area and is believed to have been redeposited in the 19th century or later during construction.

The proximity of these registered sites to the present subject area and their location within disturbed environments indicates a potential for similar Aboriginal objects to be present within the subject area.



Figure 9 – Dorsal surface of stone artefact (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987)



Figure 10 – Ventral surface of stone artefact (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987)

3.1.4. Conclusions Drawn from Archaeological Context

The following conclusions are drawn from the archaeological background information, including AHIMS results and pertinent regional archaeological investigations:

- No Aboriginal sites or Aboriginal places are registered within the subject area.
- Two Aboriginal objects are registered within 150m of the subject area: a PAD (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2979) and an isolated find (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987), both in areas of historical ground disturbance.
- Previous archaeological studies have found Aboriginal objects in highly disturbed environments in close proximity to the subject area (within 100-300 metres).
- The archaeological context is indicative of past Aboriginal land use in and around the subject area.

3.2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of a subject area is relevant to its potential for Aboriginal objects and places. Aboriginal objects may be associated with certain landscape features that played a part in the everyday lives and traditional cultural activities of Aboriginal people. Landscape features that are considered indicative of archaeological potential include rock shelters, sand dunes, waterways, waterholes and wetlands. Conversely, disturbance to the landscape after Aboriginal use may reduce the potential for Aboriginal objects and places. An analysis of the landscape within and near to the subject area is provided below.

3.2.1. Topography

Certain landform elements are associated with greater archaeological potential for Aboriginal objects and places. Areas that are located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, located within 200m below or above a cliff face or within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter or cave mouth are considered sensitive areas for Aboriginal objects and places.

The subject area is located on an east facing slope with a grade of approximately 3°. The elevation difference between Harris Street and Omnibus Lane is of approximately 2m. A reconstruction of the topography of the Pyrmont Peninsula as it existed in 1788 (Figure 13) shows that the subject area is located just below the crest of a ridgeline running the length of the peninsula (a 'ridge' is defined as compound landform element comprising a narrow crest and short adjoining slopes, the crest length being greater than the width of the landform element: CSIRO, 2009). The topography of the subject area is therefore indicative of archaeological potential.

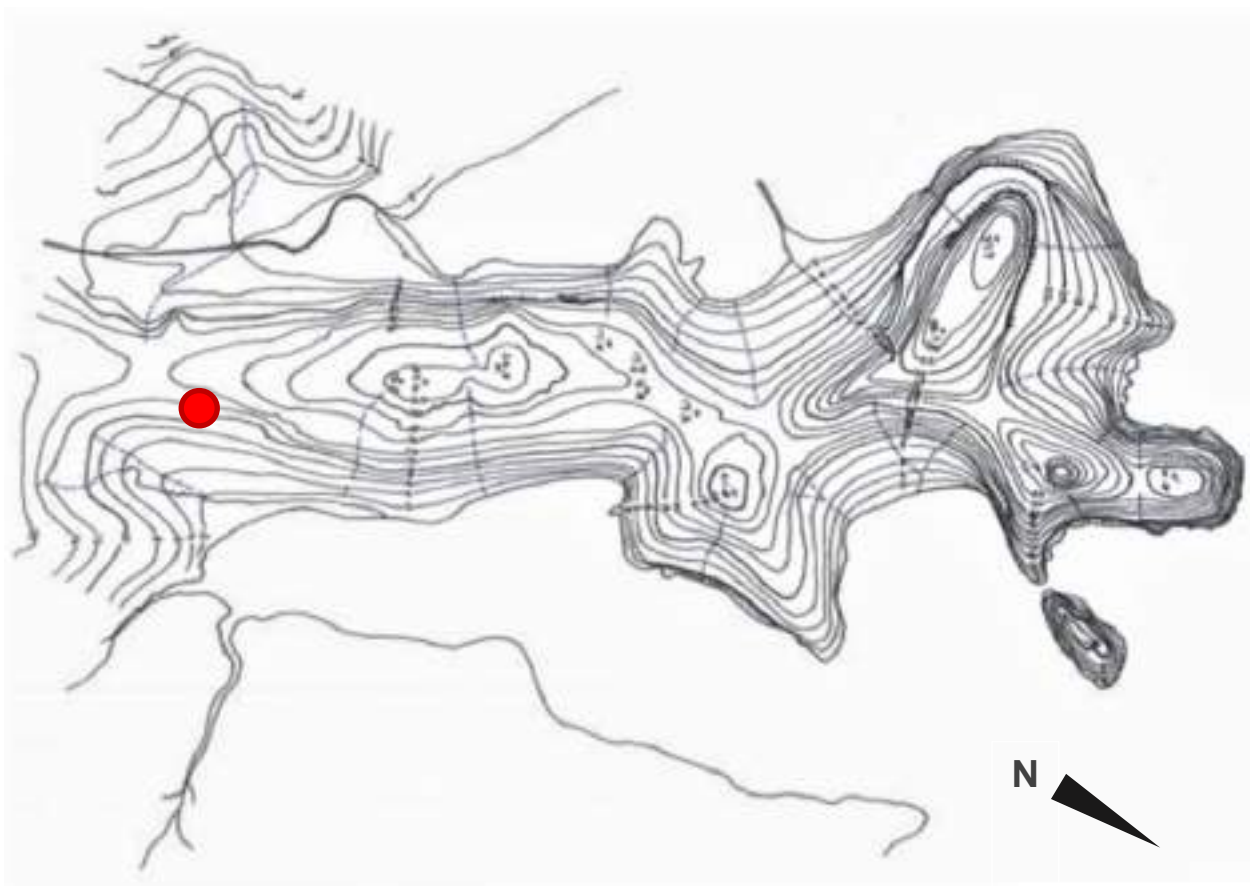


Figure 11 – Reconstructed topography of Pyrmont peninsula in 1788; approximate location of the subject area indicated by red dot

Source: Broadbent 2010

3.2.2. Hydrology

Proximity to a body of water is a factor in determining archaeological potential. Areas within 200m of the whole or any part of a river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetlands, natural watercourse or the high-tide mark of shorelines (including the sea) are considered sensitive areas for Aboriginal objects and places.

The nearest water body to the subject area is currently the Darling Harbour, approximately 800m to the north (Figure 12). However, significant reclamation along the Darling Harbour and canalisation of tributaries has occurred during the historical period. A plan of Sydney and Pyrmont from 1836 (Figure 13 and Figure 14) indicates that the entire subject area was originally within 200m of both the original shoreline of Darling Harbour and a tributary stream running from in a generally northern direction from the higher ground near the present-day location of Central Station.

As the subject area would have been within 200m of both a flowing stream and Darling Harbour, it would have been a viable source of fresh water and food for the local Aboriginal people. The hydrology of the subject area is therefore conducive to prolonged habitation and indicative of archaeological potential.

3.2.3. Soil Landscape and Geology

Certain soil landscapes and geological features are associated with greater archaeological potential for Aboriginal objects and places. For example, sand dune systems are associated with the potential presence of burials and sandstone outcrops are associated with the potential presence of grinding grooves and rock art. The depth of natural soils is also relevant to the potential for archaeological materials to be present, especially in areas where disturbance is high. In general, as disturbance level increases, the integrity of any potential archaeological resource decreases. However, disturbance might not remove the archaeological potential even if it decreases integrity of the resources substantially.

The NSW Soil and Land Information System (SALIS) provides information on expected soil landscapes within NSW. The SALIS identifies the subject area as falling entirely within the GyMEA soil landscape (gy) (Figure 12).

The GyMEA soil landscape is described as residing upon gently undulating rises on undulating to rolling rises and low hills on Hawkesbury Sandstone. Soils are described as shallow to moderately deep (30-100 cm) Yellow Earths (Gn2.24) and Earthy Sands (Uc5.11, Uc5.23) on crests and inside of benches; shallow (<20 cm) Siliceous Sands (Uc1.21) on leading edges of benches; localised Gleyed Podzolic Soils (Dg4.21) and Yellow Podzolic Soils (Dy4.11, Dy5.11, Dy5.41) on shale lenses; and shallow to moderately deep (<100 cm) Siliceous Sands (Uc1.21) and Leached Sands (Uc2.21) along drainage lines. Dominant soil materials include loose, coarse sandy loam; earthy, yellowish brown clayey sand; earthy to weakly pedal, yellowish-brown sandy clay loam; and moderately to strongly pedal, yellowish-brown clay.

On the basis of the information provided by SALIS, the subject area may be located in an area of moderately deep soil. As historical ground disturbance within the subject area may be somewhat mitigated by moderately deep soils it is possible, based on the information provided by SALIS, that intact natural soil profiles exist within the subject area.

The location of the subject within a soil landscape having a relatively high sand content may also be indicative of the potential for Aboriginal burials.

3.2.4. Vegetation

The presence of certain types of vegetation within in an area may be indicative of archaeological potential for certain site types, such as modified trees, or more generally of the habitability of an area for Aboriginal people.

The subject area is cleared of all vegetation. The original vegetation of the GyMEA soil landscape is typified by dry sclerophyll woodland and open-forest, with low, dry sclerophyll open-woodland dominating ridges and upper slopes. Common species include red bloodwood (*Eucalyptus gummifera*), yellow bloodwood (*E. eximia*), scribbly gum (*E. haemastoma*), brown stringybark (*E. capitellata*) and old man banksia (*Banksia serrata*). On the more sheltered slopes, black ash (*E. sieberi*), Sydney peppermint (*E. piperita*) and smooth-barked apple (*Angophora costata*) are common tree species. The dry sclerophyll understorey consists of shrubs from the families *Epacridaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Fabaceae* and *Proteaceae*.

The variety of floral and faunal species in the subject area could have been utilised by Aboriginal people for medicinal, ceremonial and subsistence purposes.

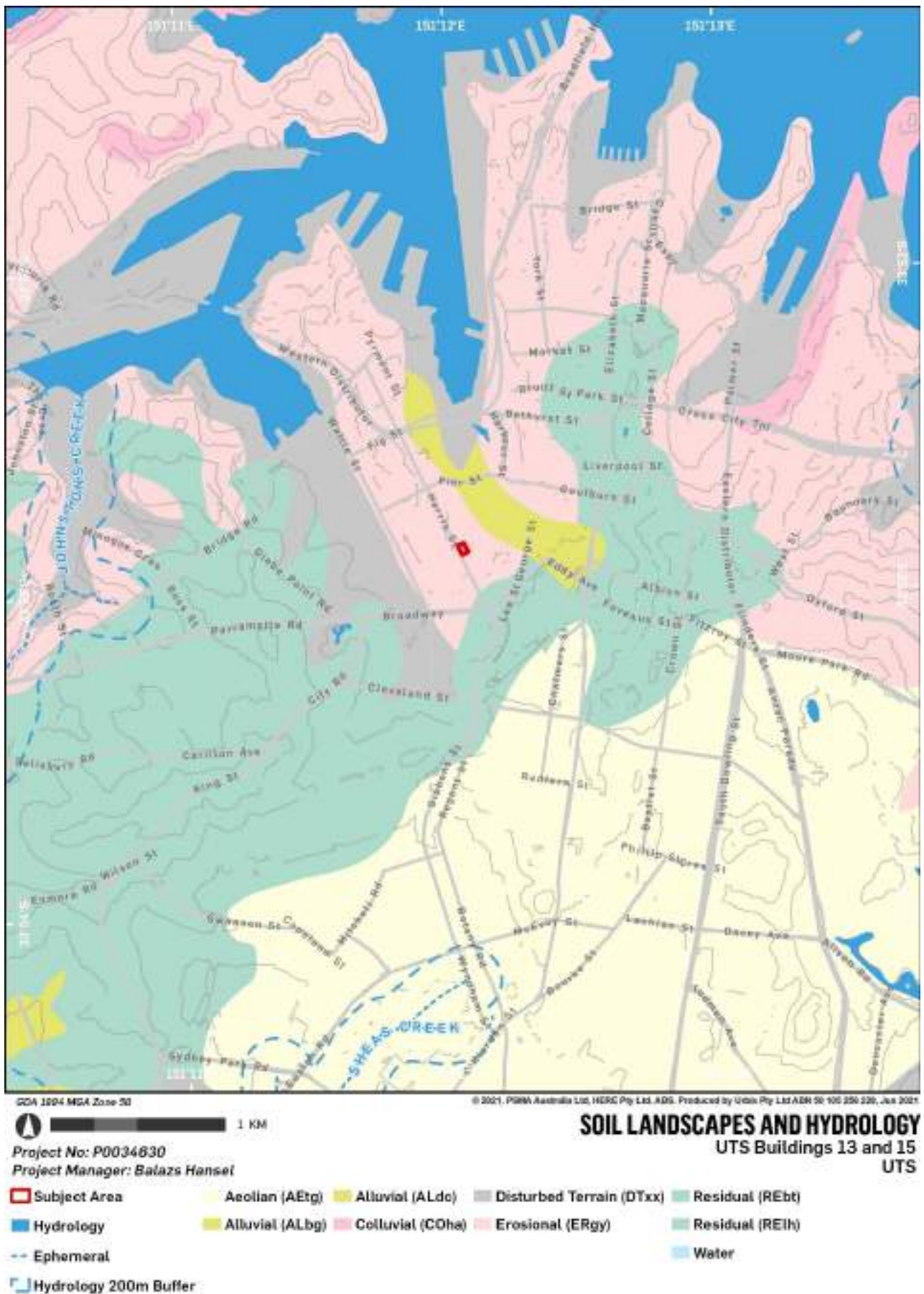




Figure 13 – Plan of Sydney and Pyrmont, 1836; approximate location of subject indicated by red dot
Source: *Tooley Collection, NLA*



Figure 14 – Detail of Plan of Sydney and Pyrmont, 1836; approximate location of subject outlined in red
Source: Tooley Collection, NLA

3.2.5. Historical Ground Disturbance

Historical ground disturbance, either through human activity (e.g. soil ploughing, construction of buildings and clearing of vegetation) or natural processes (e.g. erosion), can reduce the archaeological potential of a site. Ground disturbance may reduce the spatial and vertical integrity of archaeological resources and expose sub-surface deposits.

3.2.5.1. Historical Overview

The following historical overview is based on the Historical Archaeological Assessment report prepared for the subject area (Urbis 2021).

In December 1803 and January 1806, lands grants of 34 acres and 135 acres on the Pymont peninsula and in the Ultimo area were made to John Harris, a respected surgeon, public servant and landholder in the early colony. The present subject area was included in the 'Ultimo Estate', part of Harris' land holdings in the area. Ultimo Estate also included the convict-built 'Ultimo House', which was located near to the subject area on the western side of Harris Street (Figure 14).

Throughout the first half of the 19th century the Ultimo area, including the present subject area, remained farmland. Following Harris' death in 1838, legal complications frustrated subdivision of Ultimo until 1859, at which time the land was divided amongst a number of second- and third-generation descendants.

From 1840 Pymont and the section of Ultimo within the vicinity of the Blackwattle Swamp began to industrialise, with the establishment of workshops, slaughter yards, boiling down works and other scrap industries. However, the remainder of Ultimo remained rural, with cottage dwellings dotted throughout the landscape. These were used under grace and favour arrangements to run cattle or undertake local quarrying activities. The Ultimo area at this time was described as being hospitable to Aboriginal people who still frequented the area (Dunn, 2010).

By 1882, there were structures present within the subject area at 622 and 640-644 Harris Street, brick and iron houses at 624-634 Harris Street and a single-storey factory building at 636-638 Harris Street. By 1891 the factory at 636 and 638 Harris Street had been demolished and 2-storey shopfronts had been built in the same location. These buildings also included substantial outbuildings to the rear along Omnibus Lane. Services were first laid along Omnibus lane from Mary Ann Street to Ultimo Street and along Harris Street from Mary Ann Street to Omnibus Lane in 1892.

From the early 20th century Ultimo underwent a shift from residential and small-scale commercial to larger-scale industrial. The first area which was cleared was the low-lying area adjoining Wentworth Park along the line of the old Blackwattle Creek. By the 1940's, the terraces at 622-632 and 634-642 Harris Street had been demolished. At this time 634-642 Harris Street contained a single-storey industrial or commercial building and 622-632 Harris Street was a vacant lot. The house and shopfront remained extant at 644-644A Harris Street.

By the end of World War II much of the industry and activity in Ultimo had ground to a halt. The Ultimo Powerhouse went out of service in 1963 and the wool stores were abandoned. With the downturn in industrial activity, which had replaced the residential population established in the 19th century, the area became depopulated and dilapidated.

In November 1948, 644-644A Harris Street was purchased by a Nellie Lyons and subsequently by John Sattos, Shopkeeper on 29 April 1968. The building footprint remained unchanged during this time. In November 1953, T & I Holdings Pty Ltd purchased the land at 634-642 Harris Street. That portion of the subject area remained in use for commercial purposes until it was sold to the Department of Education in 1971.

Construction of the National Cash Register Company Building at 622-632 Harris Street began in 1953. The new building was described at the time as follows:

The new building to be erected at the corner of Harris and Mary Ann Sts., Ultimo, for the National Cash Register Co. Pty. Ltd., consists of three floors designed to extend in the future to eight floors, and with provision for two future passenger lifts. The present building provides for a goods lift, the machine room for which is located two storeys above flat roof to provide for the addition of two future floors without alteration. The building has been designed primarily for servicing the firm's Cash Registers and for their manufacture and storage including a few offices on first floor for their service department... Construction of the building is of reinforced concrete; foundation piers extending down to solid rock about 15 feet below ground floor. (Building, Lighting and Engineering, 1953)

3.2.5.2. Analysis of Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs from 1943, 195, 1982 and 2021 (Figure 15) were analysed to develop an understanding of ground disturbance within the subject area. Observations from analysis of the aerial photographs are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Analysis of historic aerial imagery

Year	Observation
1943	<p>622-632 Harris Street: this portion of the subject area has been cleared of all vegetation, although there are no buildings present at this stage. The previous buildings (see Section 3.2.5.1 above) have been demolished.</p> <p>634-642 Harris Street: a warehouse building with a sawtooth roof occupies the entirety of this portion of the subject area.</p> <p>644-644A Harris Street: a terrace building fronting Harris Street occupies a third of this portion of the subject area, with the remaining two-thirds on Omnibus Lane being the rear yard of that building.</p>
1955	<p>622-632 Harris Street: the National Cash Register Building has now been constructed, occupying the entirety of this portion of the subject area.</p> <p>634-642 Harris Street: no significant change is observed in this portion of the subject area.</p> <p>644-644A Harris Street: no significant change is observed in this portion of the subject area.</p>
1982	<p>622-632 Harris Street: the National Cash Register Building still occupies the entirety of this portion of the subject area. Further floors appear to have been added to this building.</p> <p>634-642 Harris Street: the previous warehouse building has been demolished and this portion of the subject area is now being used as an open car parking lot.</p> <p>644-644A Harris Street: no significant change is observed in this portion of the subject area.</p>
2021	<p>622-632 Harris Street: no significant change is observed to this portion of the subject area.</p> <p>634-642 Harris Street: no significant change is observed in this portion of the subject area.</p> <p>644-644A Harris Street: the terrace building has now been extended to occupy the front two thirds of this portion of the subject area.</p>

3.2.5.3. Ground Disturbance Assessment

It is apparent from analysis of the historical aerial imagery that the subject area has been subject to varying degrees of ground disturbing activity since the early 19th century. Early development and utilisation of the subject area for agricultural purposes in the 19th century is likely to have caused low levels of ground disturbance associated with vegetation clearance. Subsequent development and utilisation of the subject area for residential and then commercial purposes from the late 19th century to the present day is determined to have caused moderate to high levels of ground disturbance associated with excavation of the natural soil and the construction and demolition of buildings and associated infrastructure, including belowground services. The observed level of historical ground disturbance reduces archaeological potential within the subject area.

3.2.6. Conclusions Drawn from Environmental Context

The following conclusions are drawn from the above assessment of the environmental context of the subject area:

- As the subject area is located on the upper slope of a ridge line, the topography of the subject area is indicative of the potential for Aboriginal objects.
- The entire subject area is within 200m of both a stream and Darling Harbour, indicative of the potential for Aboriginal objects.
- Although now cleared of vegetation, the subject area would likely have included a variety of floral and faunal species that could have been utilised by Aboriginal people for medicinal, ceremonial and subsistence purposes.
- The location of the subject within a soil landscape having a relatively high sand content may also be indicative of the potential for Aboriginal burials.
- Historical ground disturbance may be somewhat mitigated by a moderately deep soil profile within the subject area.
- Historical development and utilisation of the subject area is determined to have caused moderate-high levels of ground disturbance, associated with building construction, earthworks and vegetation clearance.
- The environmental context is indicative of past Aboriginal land use in and around the subject area.

3.3. TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The following technical investigations of the subject area provide further understanding of the archaeological and environmental context and a means to test the validity of the desktop assessment findings.

3.3.1. Geotechnical Investigation

JK Geotechnics Pty Ltd, 2021. *Report to University of Technology Sydney on Geotechnical Desktop Assessment for Proposed Building 13-15 Redevelopment*

JK Geotechnics undertook a desktop geotechnical assessment of the present subject area on behalf of the Proponent based on the results of previous geotechnical investigations on and in the immediate vicinity of the site. The results formed the basis for providing preliminary comments and recommendations on geotechnical aspects of the proposed development of the subject area and a scope of works for a detailed geotechnical investigation.

The report includes an assessment of the borehole results from a previous investigation within the subject area. Three boreholes were drilled along the south-western portion of 634-642 Harris Street (Lot 1 in DP87261), adjacent Harris Street. The boreholes encountered moderately deep fill to a maximum depth of 1.7m, over natural soil and weathered sandstone bedrock. The fill material is described as poorly compacted silty sand or silty clay, with inclusions of gravel and modern materials, such as brick, slag and glass fragments. The natural soil is described as silty clay with ironstone gravel inclusions, medium to high plasticity and ranging from light grey to light grey mottled orange-brown in colour.

The geotechnical results are consistent with the predicted soil landscape (Gynea) for the subject area and confirm that significant ground disturbance has occurred along the south-western portion of 634-642 Harris Street (Lot 1 in DP87261).

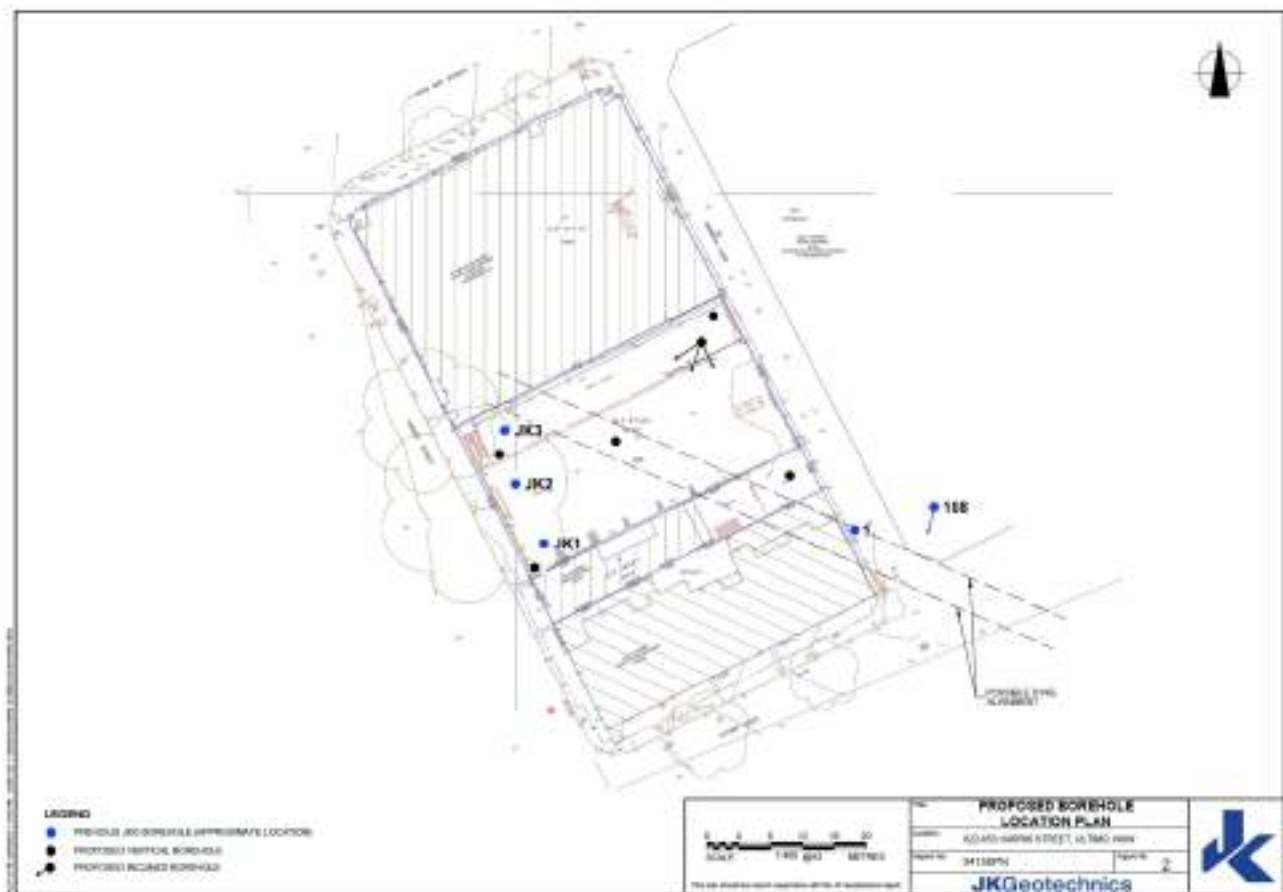


Figure 16 – Geotechnical borehole locations, indicated as JK1, JK2 and JK3

Source: JK Geotechnics, 2021

3.3.2. Field Survey

An inspection of the subject area was carried out on 6 July 2021 by Balazs Hansel (Urbis Associate Director, Archaeology) to visually assess the archaeological and environmental contexts of the subject area. No Aboriginal objects were identified during the visual inspection.

The visual inspection confirmed that the subject area is located on the upper slope of a ridgeline, which slopes gradually to the east. The highest point of the subject area is the north-western corner, at the intersection of Harris Street and Mary Ann Street. The former National Cash Register Co building occupies the entirety of 622-632 Harris Street (Lot A in DP87139 (Figure 17), an open asphalt parking lot occupies the entirety of 634-642 Harris Street (Lot 1 in DP87261). and a two-storey 19th century shop with a modern extension and car parking to the rear occupies 644-644A Harris Street (Lot 9 in DP 86567) (Figure 18).

The elevation of all three properties along the north-eastern boundary of the subject area is approximately level with that of Omnibus Lane (Figure 19 and Figure 20), indicating that significant excavation of soil in that portion of the subject area is unlikely. However, the presence of the mid-20th century National Cash Register Co building at 622-632 and brick footings of the early to mid-20th century commercial building (Figure 21 and Figure 22) at 634-642 Harris Street does indicate the likelihood of moderate ground disturbance in those properties at the Omnibus Lane end. The ground floor of the National Cash Register Co building and the surface of the carpark sit approximately 2m below the level of Harris Street (Figure 23 and Figure 24), indicating that significant excavation has occurred at that south-western end of 622-632 and 634-642 Harris Street, decreasing towards Omnibus Lane. The moderate level of ground disturbance at Omnibus Lane thus increases to a high level of disturbance at Harris Street for 622-632 and 634-642 Harris Street. The rear of the property at 644-644A Harris Street is level with Omnibus Lane to approximately the extent of the original 19th century building, indicating ground disturbance again increases from moderate to high towards Harris Street (Figure 25 and Figure 26). However, it appears that the original 19th century part of the building may rest on the original ground surface, suggesting only moderate ground disturbance at the Harris Street frontage of that property.

A detailed ground disturbance map based on the above assessment is provided in Figure 27. The map provides a spatial estimate of ground disturbance within the subject area, based on the above analysis and the discussion in Section 3.2.5 above.



Figure 17 – View north from Harris Street toward the Former National Cash Register Co. building



Figure 18 – View south-east from Harris Street toward 19th century shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street



Figure 19 – View north-west from Omnibus Lane toward the Former National Cash Register Co. building



Figure 20 – View south from Omnibus Lane towards the rear of at 644-644A Harris Street.



Figure 21 – View south-west of brick foundations of earlier commercial building at 634-642 Harris Street.



Figure 22 – View north-west of brick foundations of earlier commercial building at 634-642 Harris Street.



Figure 23 – View south of retaining wall at Harris Street end of 634-642 Harris Street



Figure 24 – View south-west of retaining wall and stairs at Harris Street end of 634-642 Harris Street



Figure 25 – View south-west of rear yard car parking and modern extension at 644-644A Harris Street



Figure 26 – View south-west of basement area under modern extension at 644-644A Harris Street

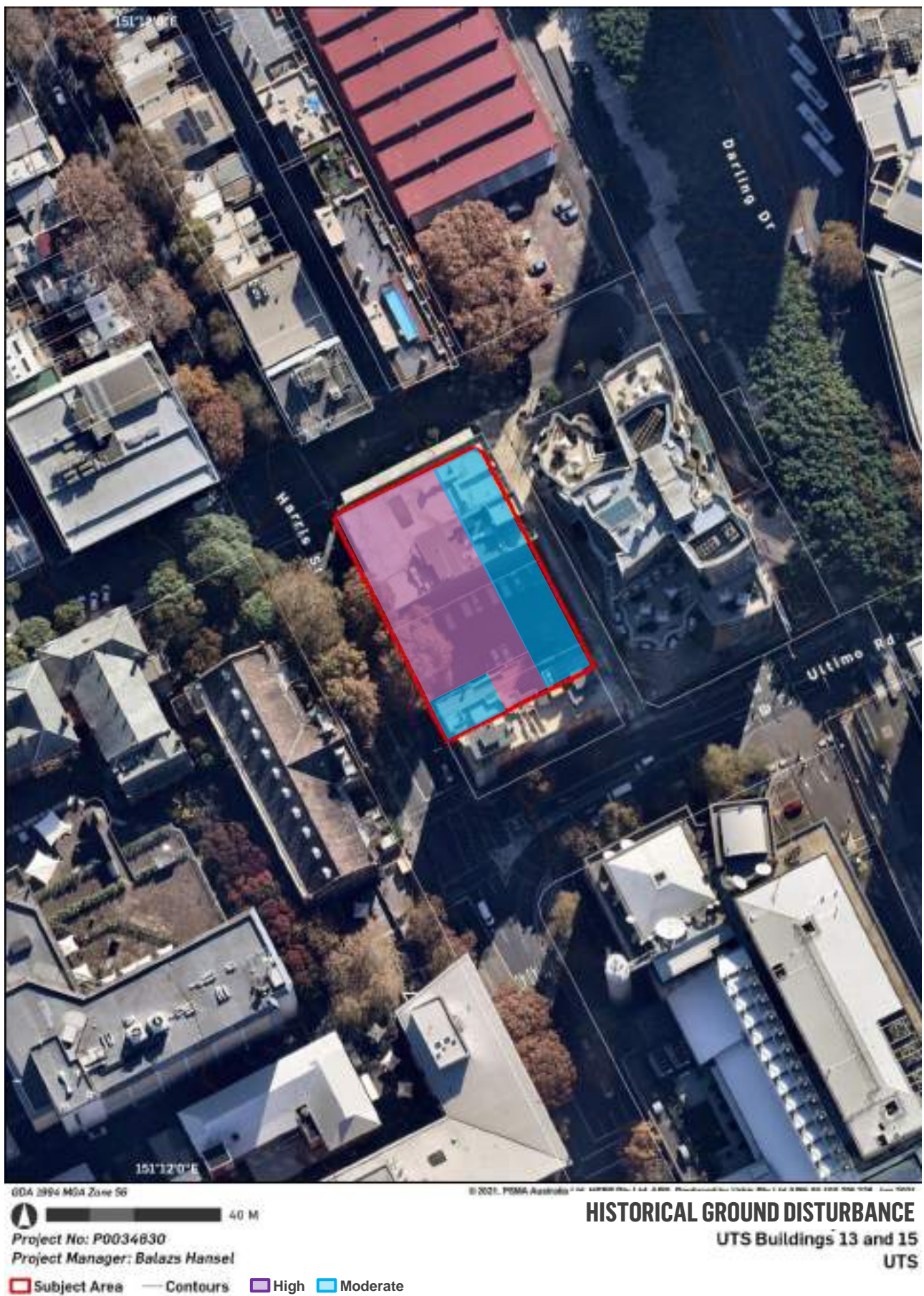


Figure 27 – Ground disturbance map

3.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

3.4.1. Predictive Model

A predictive model may be used to estimate the nature and distribution of evidence of Aboriginal land use in a subject area. A predictive model should consider variables that may influence the location, distribution and density of sites, features or artefacts within a subject area. Variables typically relate to the environment and topography, such as soils, landscape features, slope, landform and cultural resources.

The general process archaeologists employ to determine the likelihood of any particular site type (artefact scatter, shelter, midden etc) occurring within a given subject area requires the synthesis of information for general distribution of archaeological sites within the wider area including:

- Detailed analysis of previous archaeological investigations within the same region.
- Presence or absence of landscape features that present potential for archaeological resources (human occupation, use) such as raised terraces adjacent to permeant water.
- Analysis of the geology and soil landscape within the subject area which allows for a determination to be made of the type of raw material that would have been available for artefact production (silcrete, tuff, quartz etc) and the potential for the accumulation of archaeological resource within the subject area.
- Investigation of and determination of the level of disturbance/historical land use within the subject area which may impact on or remove entirely any potential archaeological material.

An indicative process of determining the likelihood of a given site occurring within a subject area is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Indicative process for determining the potential presence of a site

Likelihood	Indicative subject area context	Indicative action
High	Low level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Moderate	Moderate level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Low	High level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.
Nil	Complete ground disturbance (i.e. complete removal of natural soil landscape); or no archaeologically sensitive landscape features and no archaeological sites within subject area.	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.

3.4.2. Typical Site Types

A range of Aboriginal site types are known to occur within New South Wales. Site types that are typically encountered in the Cumberland Plain are described below.

Art Sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters. An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic figures and animals also depicted. In the Sydney region engravings tend to be located on the tops of Hawkesbury Sandstone ridges where vistas occur. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay. Pigment art within the Sydney region is usually located in areas associated with habitation and sustenance.

Artefact Scatters/Camp Sites represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type usually appears as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited, and ground surface visibility increases. Such scatters of artefacts are also often exposed by erosion, agricultural events such as ploughing, and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. These types of sites are often located on dry, relatively flat land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks. Camp sites containing surface or subsurface deposit from repeated or continued occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near the most permanent, reliable water sources. Flat, open areas associated with creeks and their resource-rich surrounds would have offered ideal camping areas to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the local area.

Bora / Ceremonial Sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.

Burials of the dead often took place relatively close to camp site locations. This is due to the fact that most people tended to die in or close to camp (unless killed in warfare or hunting accidents), and it is difficult to move a body long distance. Soft, sandy soils on, or close to, rivers and creeks allowed for easier movement of earth for burial; and burials may also occur within rock shelters or middens. Aboriginal burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, carved trees or a natural landmark. Burial sites may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.

Contact Sites are most likely to occur in locations of Aboriginal and settler interaction, such as on the edge of pastoral properties or towns. Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.

Grinding Grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone. They may be associated with creek beds, or water sources such as rock pools in creek beds and on platforms, as water enables wet-grinding to occur.

Isolated Finds represent artefactual material in singular, one off occurrences. Isolated finds are generally indicative of stone tool production, although can also include contact sites. Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event or be the result of limited stone knapping activity. The presence of such isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, in situ buried archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility. Isolated artefacts are likely to be located on landforms associated with past Aboriginal activities, such as ridgelines that would have provided ease of movement through the area, and level areas with access to water, particularly creeks and rivers.

Middens are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens often occur in shelters, or in eroded or collapsed sand dunes. Middens occur along the coast or in proximity to waterways, where edible resources were extracted. Midden may represent a single meal or an accumulation over a long period of time involving many different activities. They are also often associated with other artefact types.

Modified Trees are evidence of the utilisation of trees by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments. The removal of bark exposes the

heart wood of the tree, resulting in a scar. Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toeholds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees. These sites most often occur in areas with mature, remnant native vegetation. The locations of scarred trees often reflect an absence of historical clearance of vegetation rather than the actual pattern of scarred trees. Carved trees are different from scarred trees, and the carved designs may indicate totemic affiliation; they may also have been carved for ceremonial purposes or as grave markers.

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but due to a landscape feature there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain buried deposits of stone artefacts. Landscape features which may feature in PADs include proximity to waterways, particularly terraces and flats near third order streams and above; ridge lines, ridge tops and sand dune systems.

Shelters are places of Aboriginal habitation. They take the form of rock overhangs which provided shelter and safety to Aboriginal people. Suitable overhangs must be large and wide enough to have accommodated people with low flooding risk. Due to the nature of these sites, with generic rock overhangs common particularly in areas with an abundance of sandstone, their use by Aboriginal people is generally confirmed through the correlation of other site types including middens, art, PAD and/or artefactual deposits.

3.4.3. Assessment of Archaeological Potential

The likelihood of the site types described in 3.4.2 above occurring within the present subject area is assessed in Table 4 below. The assessed archaeological potential of the subject area is mapped in Figure 28 below.

Table 4 – Predictive Model

Site type	Assessment	Potential
Art	The subject area does not include any visible sandstone outcrops or rock overhangs that would be indicative of the potential for rock art (Section 3.2.1). The likelihood of any concealed rock overhangs being present within the subject area is negligible. However, there is a small possibility of sandstone outcrops being concealed beneath historical layers.	Low
Artefact Scatters / Campsites	The subject area is located on the upper slope of a ridgeline and within 200m of the original shoreline of Darling Harbour and a tributary stream, both of which are indicative of the potential for artefact scatters / campsites (Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2). However, moderate-high levels of historical ground disturbance are likely to have significantly impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the subject area, reducing the potential for artefact scatters / campsites to be retained (Section 3.2.5).	Low - Moderate
Bora / Ceremonial	The subject area is located on the upper slope of a ridgeline and within 200m of the original shoreline of Darling Harbour and a tributary stream, both of which are indicative of the potential bora / ceremonial sites (Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2). However, moderate-high to high levels of historical ground disturbance are likely to have significantly impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the subject area, reducing the potential for no bora / ceremonial sites to be retained (Section 3.2.5). Such sites are especially susceptible to ground disturbance.	Nil - Low

Site type	Assessment	Potential
Burial	The subject area is located within 200m of the original shoreline of Darling Harbour and a tributary stream and the predicted soil landscape is sandy (Sections 3.2.3 and 3.2.3), indicative of the potential for Aboriginal burials. However, moderate-high to high levels of historical ground disturbance are likely to have significantly impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the subject area, reducing the potential for Aboriginal burials to be retained (Section 3.2.5)	Low - Moderate
Contact site	The location of the subject area on the margins of the first European settlement in Sydney is indicative of the potential for contact sites (Section 3.2.5.1). However, moderate-high to high levels of historical ground disturbance are likely to have significantly impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the subject area, reducing the potential for Aboriginal contact sites to be retained (Section 3.2.5)	Low - Moderate
Grinding Grooves	The subject area does not include any visible exposed sandstone that would be indicative of the potential for grinding grooves (Section 3.2.1). However, there is a small possibility of sandstone outcrops being concealed beneath historical layers.	Low
Isolated Finds	The subject area is located on the upper slope of a ridgeline and within 200m of the original shoreline of Darling Harbour and a tributary stream, both of which are indicative of the potential for isolated finds (Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2). Furthermore, an isolated find has been recovered from a site within 150m of the subject area (Section 3.1.3). However, moderate-high levels of historical ground disturbance are likely to have significantly impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the subject area, reducing the potential for isolated finds to be retained (Section 3.2.5).	Low - Moderate
Midden	The subject area is located within 200m of the original shoreline of Darling Harbour and a tributary stream, which is indicative of potential for middens (Section 3.2.2). However, moderate-high levels of historical ground disturbance are likely to have significantly impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the subject area, reducing the potential for isolated finds to be retained (Section 3.2.5).	Low - Moderate
Modified Trees	Historical development of the subject area has resulted in clearance of all native vegetation, removing any potential for the presence of modified trees (Section 3.2.4).	Nil

Site type	Assessment	Potential
PAD	The subject area is located on the upper slope of a ridgeline and within 200m of the original shoreline of Darling Harbour and a tributary stream, both of which are indicative of potential archaeological deposits (Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2). Furthermore, a PAD has been identified at a site immediately adjacent the subject area (Section 3.1.3). However, moderate-high levels of historical ground disturbance are likely to have significantly impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the subject area, reducing archaeological potential (Section 3.2.5).	Low - Moderate
Shelters	The subject area does not include any visible rock overhangs that may have been used for shelters (Section 3.2.1). The likelihood of any concealed rock overhangs being present within the subject area is negligible.	Nil

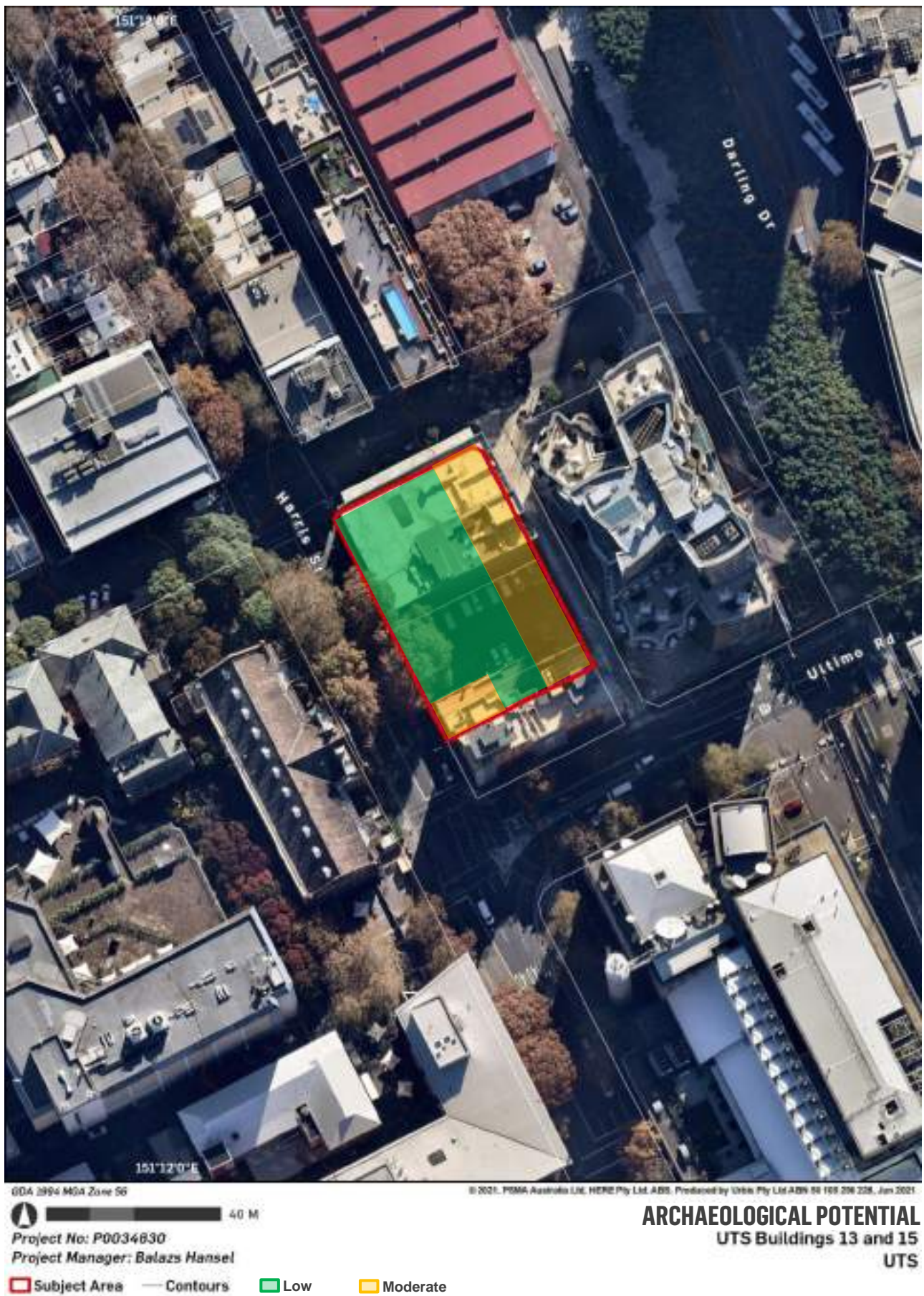


Figure 28 – Archaeological potential map

3.5. SUMMARY

The assessments of the archaeological and environmental contexts of the subject area are summarised as follows:

- No Aboriginal sites or Aboriginal places are registered within the subject area.
- Two Aboriginal objects are registered within 150m of the subject area: a PAD (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2979) and an isolated find (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987), both in areas of historical ground disturbance.
- Previous archaeological studies have found Aboriginal objects in highly disturbed environments in close proximity to the subject area (within 100-300 metres).
- The topography of the subject area is indicative of the potential for Aboriginal objects as the subject area is located on the upper slope of a ridge line.
- The hydrology of the subject area is indicative of the potential for Aboriginal objects as the entire subject area is within 200m of both a freshwater stream and Darling Harbour.
- Although now cleared of vegetation, the subject area would likely have include a variety of floral and faunal species that could have been utilised by Aboriginal people for medicinal, ceremonial and subsistence purposes.
- The geotechnical results are consistent with the predicted soil landscape (Gynea) for the subject area and confirm that significant ground disturbance has occurred along the south-western portion of 634-642 Harris Street (Lot 1 in DP87261).
- The location of the subject within a soil landscape having a relatively high sand content may also be indicative of the potential for Aboriginal burials.
- Historical ground disturbance may be somewhat mitigated by a moderately deep soil profile within the subject area.
- Historical development and utilisation of the subject area is determined to have caused moderate-high levels of ground disturbance, associated with building construction, earthworks and vegetation clearance.
- The field survey confirmed areas of moderate ground disturbance are identified within the subject area extending along the north-eastern boundary with Omnibus Lane and in the south-western portion of 634-642 Harris Street Ultimo (Lot 1 in DP87261).
- The archaeological potential of the subject area is assessed as ranging from **nil to moderate**.
- The assessment found **moderate** potential for certain types of Aboriginal (artefact scatters / campsites, burials, contact sites, isolated finds, middens and PADs) in Lot 9 in DP 86567 (644-644A Harris Street) and in the eastern portion of Lot A in DP87139 (622-632 Harris Street) and Lot 1 in DP87261 (634-642 Harris Street Ultimo) along Omnibus Lane.

4. DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

4.1. OVERVIEW OF DUE DILIGENCE PROCESS

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects and places in NSW. Section 87 (2), Part 6 of the NPW Act ensures that a person who exercises 'due diligence' in determining that their actions will not harm Aboriginal objects has a defence against prosecution for the strict liability offence, outlined by Section 86 of Part 6 of the NPW Act, if they later unknowingly harm an object without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

The Due Diligence Code (DECCW, 2010) was developed to help individuals and/or organisations to establish whether certain activities have the potential to harm Aboriginal objects within a given proposed activity footprint. Following the generic due diligence process (Figure 3), which is adopted by the NPW Regulation, would be regarded as 'due diligence' and consequently would provide a defence under the NPW Act.

The due diligence process outlines a set of practicable steps for individuals and organisations to:

1. Identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or likely to be, present in an area.
2. Determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present).
3. Determine whether an AHIP application is required to carry out the harm.

The present assessment follows the steps of the due diligence process and provides clear and concise answers. Where necessary the present assessment provides detailed description to every aspect of the due diligence code to ensure the compliance of the proposed development and assessment of any Aboriginal heritage constraints.

4.2. IS THE ACTIVITY A LOW IMPACT ACTIVITY FOR WHICH THERE IS A DEFENCE IN THE REGULATIONS?

NO.

At this stage, the ADD is intended to inform investigations into the development potential of the subject area support and no actual physical works are proposed. However, it is understood that the proposed development would include activities that would involve high levels of ground disturbance, including the excavation of existing soil profiles and construction of new buildings (see Section 1.2 above). On that understanding, the proposed development would not be considered low impact under the NPW Regulation.

4.3. STEP 1 – WILL THE ACTIVITY DISTURB THE GROUND SURFACE?

YES.

As discussed in preceding Section 4.2, no actual physical works are proposed. However, it is understood that the proposed development would include activities that would involve high levels of ground disturbance, including the excavation of existing soil profiles and construction of new buildings.

4.4. STEP 2A – ARE THERE ANY RELEVANT CONFIRMED SITE RECORDS OR OTHER ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE FEATURE INFORMATION ON AHIMS?

YES.

The AHIMS database records two Aboriginal objects within 150m of the subject area: a PAD (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2979) and an isolated find (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987), both in areas of historical ground disturbance. While no confirmed Aboriginal objects have been identified in association with the PAD of AHIMS ID# 45-6-2979, the presence of an Aboriginal artefact (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987) in close proximity to the subject area in a similar environmental context is determined to be a positive indicator for the occurrence of Aboriginal objects within the subject area (see Section 3.1.3 above).

4.5. STEP 2B – ARE THERE ANY OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION OF WHICH A PERSON IS AWARE?

YES.

The Due Diligence Code requires identification of any other sources of information, such as previous studies, reports or surveys, relevant to identifying the presence of Aboriginal objects within the subject area.

Previous archaeological studies from similar urban contexts near the subject area demonstrate that archaeological potential may remain in historically disturbed environments, including the urbanised environment in which the subject area is located (Section 3.1.2.1).

4.6. STEP 2C – ARE THERE ANY LANDSCAPE FEATURES THAT ARE LIKELY TO INDICATE THE PRESENCE OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS?

YES.

The Due Diligence Code specifies the following landscape features are indicative of the likely presence of Aboriginal objects: areas within 200 m of waters including freshwater and the high tide mark of shorelines; areas located within a sand dune system; areas located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland; areas located within 200m below or above a cliff face; and areas within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth.

The entire subject area is located on the upper slope of a ridgeline and within 200m of the original shoreline of Darling Harbour and a tributary stream, indicative of the likely presence of Aboriginal objects (see Section 3.2.2 above).

While historical land use has caused moderate to high levels of ground disturbance (vegetation clearance, earthworks and building construction and demolition) (see Section 3.2.5 above), impact to the natural soil within the subject area is likely to be somewhat mitigated by the moderately deep soil profile (see Section 3.2.3 above). Areas of moderate ground disturbance are identified within the subject area extending along the north-eastern boundary with Omnibus Lane and in the south-western portion of 634-642 Harris Street Ultimo (Lot 1 in DP87261) (Sections 3.2.5 and 3.3.2). These areas are likely to retain natural soil and have moderate archaeological potential (Section 3.4.3 and Figure 28).

The landscape features within and near to the subject area therefore indicate a potential for the presence Aboriginal objects.

4.7. STEP 3 – CAN HARM TO ABORIGINAL OBJECTS LISTED ON AHIMS OR IDENTIFIED BY OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND/OR CAN THE CARRYING OUT OF THE ACTIVITY AT THE RELEVANT LANDSCAPE FEATURES BE AVOIDED?

NO.

It is understood that any proposed works would encompass the entire subject area. Therefore, harm to any Aboriginal objects within the subject area cannot be avoided, nor can the carrying out of the activity at relevant landscape features be avoided.

4.8. STEP 4 – DOES THE DESKTOP ASSESSMENT AND VISUAL INSPECTION CONFIRM THAT THERE ARE ABORIGINAL OBJECTS OR THAT THEY ARE LIKELY?

YES.

The desktop assessment and visual inspection indicate that the probability of Aboriginal objects being retained within the subject area ranges from low to moderate (Section 3.4.3 and Figure 28). Areas of moderate ground disturbance are identified within the subject area extending along the north-eastern boundary with Omnibus Lane and in the south-western portion of 634-642 Harris Street Ultimo (Lot 1 in DP87261) (Sections 3.2.5 and 3.3.2). Aboriginal objects are likely to be retained in these areas of moderate archaeological potential.

4.9. OUTCOME OF DUE DILIGENCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the due diligence process described in the Due Diligence Code and outlined in Figure 3, the above assessment has determined that further investigation of the potential for Aboriginal objects within the subject area and an impact assessment of the proposed development on any Aboriginal cultural heritage values identified should be undertaken.

Urbis recommends that the further investigation and impact assessment take the form of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) and leading to preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). Further archaeological assessment should include a detailed field survey with Aboriginal stakeholders and an archaeological test excavation program to inform a determination of archaeological potential and significance across the subject area.

Early commencement of the ACHA process would de-risk the proposed development and avoid any costly delays associated with commencement at a later stage of the project delivery program.

The above outcome is based on the understanding that any works as part of the proposed redevelopment of the subject area would include ground disturbing activities, such as building demolition and construction and earthworks. Any departure from that understanding would require a reassessment of the impact on Aboriginal objects within the subject area, which may affect the outcome of the Due Diligence Assessment.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present report was prepared to investigate whether development of the subject area has the potential to harm Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Due Diligence Code, and included the following:

- Search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register.
- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Analysis of previously conducted archaeological assessments in the vicinity of the subject area.
- Archaeological survey of the subject area.
- Landscape analysis.
- Analysis of historical land use and its impact on the subject area.

The assessment concluded that:

- No Aboriginal sites or Aboriginal places are registered within the subject area.
- Two Aboriginal objects are registered within 150m of the subject area: a PAD (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2979) and an isolated find (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2987), both in areas of historical ground disturbance.
- Previous archaeological studies have found Aboriginal objects in highly disturbed environments in close proximity to the subject area (within 100-300 metres).
- The topography of the subject area is indicative of the potential for Aboriginal objects as the subject area is located on the upper slope of a ridge line.
- The hydrology of the subject area is indicative of the potential for Aboriginal objects as the entire subject area is within 200m of both a freshwater stream and Darling Harbour.
- Although now cleared of vegetation, the subject area would likely have include a variety of floral and faunal species that could have been utilised by Aboriginal people for medicinal, ceremonial and subsistence purposes.
- The geotechnical results are consistent with the predicted soil landscape (Gymea) for the subject area and confirm that significant ground disturbance has occurred along the south-western portion of 634-642 Harris Street (Lot 1 in DP87261).
- The location of the subject within a soil landscape having a relatively high sand content may also be indicative of the potential for Aboriginal burials.
- Historical ground disturbance may be somewhat mitigated by a moderately deep soil profile within the subject area.
- Historical development and utilisation of the subject area is determined to have caused moderate-high levels of ground disturbance, associated with building construction, earthworks and vegetation clearance.
- The field survey confirmed areas of moderate ground disturbance are identified within the subject area extending along the north-eastern boundary with Omnibus Lane and in the south-western portion of 634-642 Harris Street Ultimo (Lot 1 in DP87261).
- The archaeological potential of the subject area is assessed as ranging from **nil to moderate**.
- The assessment found **moderate** potential for certain types of Aboriginal (artefact scatters / campsites, burials, contact sites, isolated finds, middens and PADs) in Lot 9 in DP 86567 (644-644A Harris Street) and in the eastern portion of Lot A in DP87139 (622-632 Harris Street) and Lot 1 in DP87261 (634-642 Harris Street Ultimo) along Omnibus Lane.
- The ADD assessment has determined that further investigation of the potential for Aboriginal objects within the subject area and an impact assessment of the proposed development on any Aboriginal cultural heritage values identified should be undertaken.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- This ADD report should be kept as evidence of the Due Diligence Process having been applied to the subject area.
- An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) be undertaken in accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW 2010) by a suitably qualified provider, which should include Aboriginal community consultation to identify Aboriginal cultural heritage values.
- The ACHA should include further archaeological assessment of the subject area, including a detailed field survey with Aboriginal stakeholders and archaeological test excavation, to inform archaeological potential and significance across the subject area.
- The results of the ACHA should be used to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR).

Early commencement of the ACHA process would de-risk any proposed development within the subject area and avoid any costly delays associated with commencement at a later stage of the project delivery program.

6. REFERENCES

- Attenbrow, V. 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past, 2nd Edition*, University of New South Wales Press, Sydney: Australia.
- Biosis, 2012. *The Quay Project, Haymarket: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Final Report*
- Biosis, 2012. *445-473 Wattle St, Ultimo: Proposed Student Accommodation Development, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*
- Broadbent, J 2010. *Transformations: Ecology of Pyrmont peninsula 1788 – 2008*.
- Building, Lighting and Engineering, 1953. *National Cash Register Co. Pty. Ltd.*, 24 March 1953, p. 24.
- Clarkson, C., Jacobs, Z., Marwick, B., Fullagar, R., Wallis, L., Smith, M., Roberts, R.G., Hayes, E., Lowe, K., Carah, X., Florin, S.A., McNeil, J., Cox, D., Arnold, L.J., Hua, Q., Huntley, J., Brand, H.E.A., Manne, T., Fairbairn, A., Shulmeister, J., Lyle, L., Salinas, M., Page, M., Connell, K., Park, G., Norman, K., Murphy, T. and Pardoe, C. 2017, *Human occupation of northern Australia by 65,000 years ago*, *Nature*, vol. 547, pp. 306-310.
- CSIRO, 2009. *Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook*.
- Department of Environment Climate Change and Water, 2010a, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.
- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010b, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW, Hurstville, NSW*.
- Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, 2006. *Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Report, The KENS Site*.
- Dunn, M 2010. *Ultimo House*, The Dictionary of Sydney. http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/ultimo_house
- Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants, 1997. *Angel Place Final Excavation Report*.
- Godden Mackay Logan (GML), 2011. *UTS 14–28 Ultimo Rd. Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Report*
- Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (JMCHM), 2006. *Sydney University Campus 2010, Test Excavations at The University of Sydney Central Site, Darlington Campus*.
- Keller Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, 2020. *Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy, Indigenous Cultural Heritage Report*.
- Nanson, G.C., Young, R.W., & Stockton, E.D. 1987, *Chronology and palaeoenvironment of the Cranebrook Terrace (near Sydney) containing artefacts more than 40,000 years old*. *Archaeology in Oceania*, 22 (2): 72-78.
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2009*.
- Tindale, NB. 1974. *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia. Their Terrain, Environmental Controls, Distribution, Limits and Proper Names*. ANU Press, Canberra: Australia.
- Urbis, 2021. *Historical Archaeological Assessment, University of Technology Sydney, Buildings 13 & 15 Ultimo, NSW*

DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 22 June 2021 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of Ethos Urban (on behalf of UTS) (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of a Due Diligence Assessment (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

In preparing this report, Urbis may rely on or refer to documents in a language other than English, which Urbis may arrange to be translated. Urbis is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of such translations and disclaims any liability for any statement or opinion made in this report being inaccurate or incomplete arising from such translations.

Whilst Urbis has made all reasonable inquiries it believes necessary in preparing this report, it is not responsible for determining the completeness or accuracy of information provided to it. Urbis (including its officers and personnel) is not liable for any errors or omissions, including in information provided by the Instructing Party or another person or upon which Urbis relies, provided that such errors or omissions are not made by Urbis recklessly or in bad faith.

This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

APPENDIX A

AHIMS RESULTS

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 22 June 2021

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000

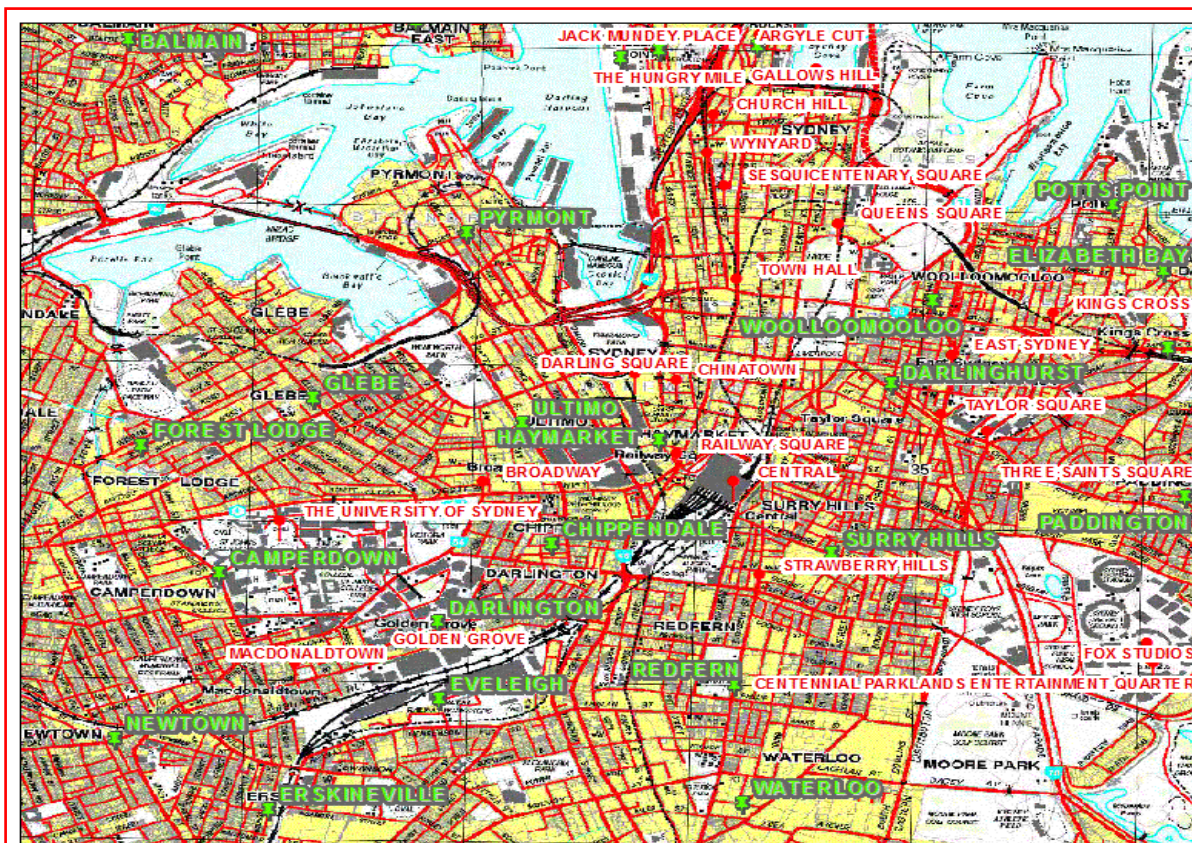
Attention: Aaron Olsen

Email: aolsen@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331071 - 336144, Northings : 6247026 - 6252119 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Aaron Olsen on 22 June 2021.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



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

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

If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

- You must do an extensive search if AHIMS has shown that there are Aboriginal sites or places recorded in the search area.
- If you are checking AHIMS as a part of your due diligence, refer to the next steps of the Due Diligence Code of practice.
- You can get further information about Aboriginal places by looking at the gazettal notice that declared it. Aboriginal places gazetted after 2001 are available on the [NSW Government Gazette \(http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette\)](http://www.nsw.gov.au/gazette) website. Gazettal notices published prior to 2001 can be obtained from Office of Environment and Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Unit upon request

Important information about your AHIMS search

- The information derived from the AHIMS search is only to be used for the purpose for which it was requested. It is not be made available to the public.
- AHIMS records information about Aboriginal sites that have been provided to Office of Environment and Heritage and Aboriginal places that have been declared by the Minister;
- Information recorded on AHIMS may vary in its accuracy and may not be up to date .Location details are recorded as grid references and it is important to note that there may be errors or omissions in these recordings,
- Some parts of New South Wales have not been investigated in detail and there may be fewer records of Aboriginal sites in those areas. These areas may contain Aboriginal sites which are not recorded on AHIMS.
- Aboriginal objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 even if they are not recorded as a site on AHIMS.
- This search can form part of your due diligence and remains valid for 12 months.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : UTS 5km

Client Service ID : 600326

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3826	The Bays PAD 01	GDA	56	331399	6251027	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Ms.Alyce Haast							
45-6-3848	244 Cleveland Street	GDA	56	334070	6248750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Veronica Norman							
45-6-3339	The Bays Precinct PAD01	GDA	56	332779	6250555	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma							
45-6-3338	The Bays Precinct PAD02	GDA	56	332354	6250885	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Mr.Michael Lever							
45-6-3327	RBG PAD 3	GDA	56	334957	6251832	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat							
45-6-3325	RBG PAD 2	GDA	56	335212	6251494	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat							
45-6-3324	RBG PAD 1	GDA	56	334802	6251224	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat							
45-6-3217	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							
45-6-3116	Wynyard Walk PAD	GDA	56	333931	6251252	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills							
45-6-3152	168-190 Day Street, Sydney PAD	GDA	56	333877	6250257	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	3670	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Josh Symons,Mr.Alex Timms							
								<u>Permits</u>	3789	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/06/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331071 - 336144, Northings : 6247026 - 6252119 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 50

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : UTS 5km

Client Service ID : 600326

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
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>									
45-6-2796	320-328 George St PAD	AGD	56	334100	6251050	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	2554	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
	T Russell									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
	Mr.Dominic Steele									
45-6-2767	Tent Embassy	AGD	56	332680	6248680	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1	2415	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
	T Russell									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
	Bill Lord									
45-6-2783	PAD Central Royal Botanic Gardens	AGD	56	334900	6251030	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
	T Russell									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
	Haglund and Associates									
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									
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	1369	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting									
45-6-3899	ES-PAD-2018-01	GDA	56	334251	6247993	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Doctor.Tse Siang Lim									
45-6-3446	71 Macquarie Street PAD	GDA	56	334663	6251783	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Ms.Jodi Cameron									
45-6-3654	CRS AS 01 (Central Railway Station Artefact scatter 01)	GDA	56	334035	6249170	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	4285	104403
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma									
45-6-3552	Smith Hogan and Spindlers Park Midden	GDA	56	331309	6249791	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Burial : -	4639	104371
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
	Mr.Mark Simon									
45-6-3645	SFS PAD 1	GDA	56	335846	6248721	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>									
	<u>Recorders</u>									
	Miss.Sam Cooling,Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Curio Projects Pty Ltd,Miss.Sam Cooling									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/06/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331071 - 336144, Northings : 6247026 - 6252119 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 50

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : UTS 5km

Client Service ID : 600326

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3502	Loftus PAD 01	GDA	56	334551	6251635	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma Permits							
45-6-3155	Moore Park AS1	GDA	56	335613	6247909	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma Permits							
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney Permits							
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,102763
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Samantha Higgs,Biosis Pty Ltd - Canberra Permits							
45-6-3081	200 George Street	GDA	56	334237	6251637	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103114
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Sally MacLennan Permits							
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney Permits							
45-6-2935	Yurong 1	GDA	56	335555	6252020	Open site	Valid	Shell : 6		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Paul Irish Permits							
45-6-2934	Yurong Cave	GDA	56	335595	6251900	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		102763
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Mr.Paul Irish Permits							
45-6-2745	University of Sydney Law Building PAD	AGD	56	332350	6248740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102201,102494,102763,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald Permits							
45-6-2742	171-193 Gloucester Street PAD	AGD	56	333926	6251461	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102763
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler Permits							
45-6-2687	Crown Street PAD 1	AGD	56	334950	6250300	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting Permits							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/06/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331071 - 336144, Northings : 6247026 - 6252119 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 50

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : UTS 5km

Client Service ID : 600326

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2652	Ultimo PAD 1	GDA	56	333419	6249969	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-1853	Lilyvale	AGD	56	333950	6251600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Andrew Ross <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2581	Angel Place	GDA	56	334223	6251138	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97963,102494, 102763,10276 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2580	Junction Lane	AGD	56	335070	6250410	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Helen Brayshaw <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-3762	Harrington IFS01	GDA	56	334178	6251888	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-3705	Kent and Erskine St PAD	GDA	56	333876	6251145	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Ms.Jodi Cameron <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-3704	Tay Reserve Artefact	GDA	56	335723	6247268	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma <u>Permits</u>							
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>							
45-6-2960	Jackson Landing Shelter	GDA	56	332442	6250870	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Paul Irish <u>Permits</u>							
45-6-2838	420 George Street PAD	AGD	56	334080	6250670	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Tim Owen <u>Permits</u>							
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>							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/06/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331071 - 336144, Northings : 6247026 - 6252119 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 50

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : UTS 5km

Client Service ID : 600326

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	GDA	56	333199	6249418	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA),Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nigh							Permits 1719
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	GDA	56	333200	6249602	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightinga							Permits 1738
45-6-2676	Johnstons Creek	AGD	56	331100	6249100	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : 2, Artefact : 5		102142,10276 3
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider							Permits
45-6-2647	KENS Site 1	AGD	56	333750	6250785	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99857,100494, 102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting							Permits 1428,1700
45-6-2651	William St PAD	AGD	56	334800	6250220	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Neville Baker							Permits 1589,1670
45-6-2299	First Government House	GDA	56	334612	6251612	Open site	Valid	Burial : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Artefact :-	Burial/s,Historic Place	102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider,Watkin Tench,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,M							Permits 4552
45-6-2597	Wynyard St Midden	GDA	56	333469	6247920	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.D Coe							Permits

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/06/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 331071 - 336144, Northings : 6247026 - 6252119 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 50

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

