

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

University of Technology Sydney
Buildings 13 & 15
Ultimo, NSW

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RELEVANT DEFINITIONS

Relevant terms and definitions used throughout this HAA are defined in Table 1.

Table 1 – Terms & Definitions

Term	Definition
Archaeological assessment	A study undertaken to establish the nature, extent, and significance (research potential) of archaeological resources that may exist within a particular site and to identify appropriate measures to manage those resources.
Archaeological potential	The degree of physical evidence present at an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research.
Archaeology	The study of past human culture, behaviour and society through the study and analysis of physical remains, including buildings, graves, tools and other objects.
Australia ICOMOS	The national committee of the international Council on Monuments and Sites.
Burra Charter	Charter adopted by Australia ICOMOS, which establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance. Although the Burra Charter is not cited formally in statutory legislation, it is nationally recognised as a document that shapes the policies of Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet.
Conservation	All the processes of looking after an item so as to retain its cultural significance. This includes maintenance and may, according to circumstances, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction, and adaptation, and will commonly be a combination of more than one of these processes.
Conservation Management Plan	A document explaining the significance of a heritage item, including a heritage conservation area, and proposing policies to retain that significance. It can include guidelines for additional development of maintenance of the place.
Conservation policy	A proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the statement of heritage significance and other considerations.
Context	The specific character, quality, physical, historical and social characteristics of a building's setting.
Curtilage	The geographic area that provides the physical context for an item which contributes to its heritage significance. Land titles boundaries do not necessarily coincide with the curtilage.

Term	Definition
Heritage and Conservation Registers	A register of heritage assets owned, occupied or controlled by a State agency, prepared in accordance with Section 170 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> .
Heritage item	A landscape, place, building, structure, relic or other work of heritage significance.
Heritage significance	Of aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value for past, present or future generations.
Heritage value	Often used interchangeably with the term 'heritage significance'. There are four nature of significance values used in heritage assessments (historical, aesthetic, social and technical/research) and two comparative significance values (representative and rarity).
Relics	A relic is defined under the NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> as any deposit, object or material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of state or local heritage significance.
Use	Means the functions of a place and the activities and practices that occur at the place. A compatible use respects the cultural significance of the place.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis have been engaged by Ethos Urban on behalf of University of Technology Sydney (UTS) (the Proponent) to prepare a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) for an investigation of development potential in accordance with the Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy (PPPS) for UTS Buildings 13 and 15 (the 'subject site') see Figure 1 and Figure 2). This HAA will inform a masterplan, which will guide development at the subject site.

The subject area consists of:

- Building 13 of the UTS Ultimo Campus, 644-644A Harris Street (Lot 9 in DP 86567);
- Building 15 of the UTS Ultimo Campus, 622-632 Harris Street, Ultimo (Lot A in DP 87139); and
- a parking facility at 634-642 Harris Street Ultimo (Lot 1 DP87261).

The site is bound to the north by Mary Ann Street, to the west by Harris Street, to the east by Omnibus Lane and to the south by a UTS building site. The street level between Harris Street and Omnibus Lane is varied by approximately 2 metres.

The subject site is currently occupied by the four-storey heritage item 'The Former National Cash Register Co. Building, including Interior' (Item No. I2036) to the north, a 2-storey 19th century shopfront to the south and an asphalt car park in the centre.

Archaeological Potential

This HAA has established the following in relation to the archaeological potential of the subject area:

- Historical research has revealed that the greatest potential for archaeological resources relates to evidence of the late-19th / early 20th century terraces, shopfronts, factory and outbuildings which occupied the subject area. Although late 19th century terraces and commercial buildings are generally well-documented in the historical record, deposits with a secure context, such as cesspit fills, may have research significance at a local level.
- Brick foundations of the mid-20th century warehouse have been located within the existing carpark site at 634-642 Harris Street. These are identified as having nil archaeological significance.
- Historical research has identified three early 19th century cottages immediately to the north-east and south of the subject area. In the unlikely event that evidence of these structures is located within the subject area, these may have significance at a local or State level.

Archaeological Significance

Although there is low potential for evidence which relates to the Ultimo Estate, it may have significance at a local or State level for its ability to reveal information about the earliest European settlement of the Ultimo area which cannot be garnered from historical resources. In the event that a clear relationship with John Harris' Ultimo Estate could be demonstrated, this would meet the threshold for significance at a State level.

Historical research has identified three early 19th century cottages to the north-east and south of the subject area. In the unlikely event that evidence of these structures is located within the subject area, it may reveal information in relation to the lives of those who undertook quarrying and cattle-running activities as a precursor to the further industrialisation of the Ultimo area. Remains of these early buildings may have significance at a local or State level as evidence of a very early period in the development of Ultimo which was comprehensively replaced by the subsequent period of residential and industrial development.

Evidence of the late 19th century terraces and shopfronts, including basement levels, outbuildings, cesspits and occupational deposits, may have significance at a local level for their ability to provide detail to the lives of those who inhabited the Ultimo area during this period. Evidence of the late-19th century factory building may have local significance for its ability to reflect the increased industrialisation of Ultimo which characterised this period. These archaeological resources would have local significance for their ability to reflect the increased industry and growth which accompanied the return of the Harris family to the Ultimo area.

Archaeological resources associated with the mid-20th century warehouse which occupied 634-642 Harris Street are unlikely to reveal additional information to that which is available through historical sources. The

building stock which characterises Ultimo adequately reflects this period of Ultimo's history. Evidence of this structure would therefore have nil archaeological significance.

Recommendations

Section 6 of this HAA outlines management recommendations for the subject area for the purpose of mitigating impacts to historical archaeological resources. This will ensure that where possible relics are retained and if necessary assessed locally significant relics can be recorded and removed. Implementation of this program would thus mitigate the potential heritage impacts posed by the development.

The recommendations are summarised as follows:

- An application should be made for an Excavation Permit under Section 140 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. An Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and Excavation Methodology should be prepared to accompany the permit application.
- Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken in areas of Low-Moderate & Moderate archaeological potential, as well as manual excavation/ investigation if required and in compliance with the conditions of approval.
- Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken in areas of Low archaeological potential.

These recommendations provide for the management of locally significant archaeological resources only. In the unlikely event that substantially intact State significant relics are found during excavation, work must cease immediately and Heritage NSW be notified in accordance with S.146 of the *Heritage Act, 1977*.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Urbis have been engaged by Ethos Urban on behalf of University of Technology Sydney (UTS) (the Proponent) to prepare a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) for an investigation of development potential in accordance with the Pyrmont Peninsula Place Strategy (PPPS) for UTS Buildings 13 and 15 (the subject site) (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). This HAA will inform a masterplan, which will guide development at the subject site.

1.2. THE PROPOSAL

This assessment has been prepared to investigate historical archaeological potential and significance at the subject site, to inform a Masterplan to be developed in accordance with the conclusions and recommendations of this report. As such, no works are currently proposed for the subject site.

1.3. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT AREA

The subject area consists of:

- Building 13 of the UTS Ultimo Campus, 644-644A Harris Street (Lot 9 in DP 86567);
- Building 15 of the UTS Ultimo Campus, 622-632 Harris Street, Ultimo (Lot A in DP 87139; and
- a parking facility at 634-642 Harris Street Ultimo (Lot 1 DP87261).

The site is bound to the north by Mary Ann Street, to the west by Harris Street, to the east by Omnibus Lane and to the south by a UTS building site. The street level between Harris Street and Omnibus Lane is varied by approximately 2 metres.

The subject site is currently occupied by the four-storey heritage item 'The Former National Cash Register Co. Building, including Interior' (Item No. I2036) to the north, a 2-storey 19th century shopfront to the south and an asphalt car park in the centre.

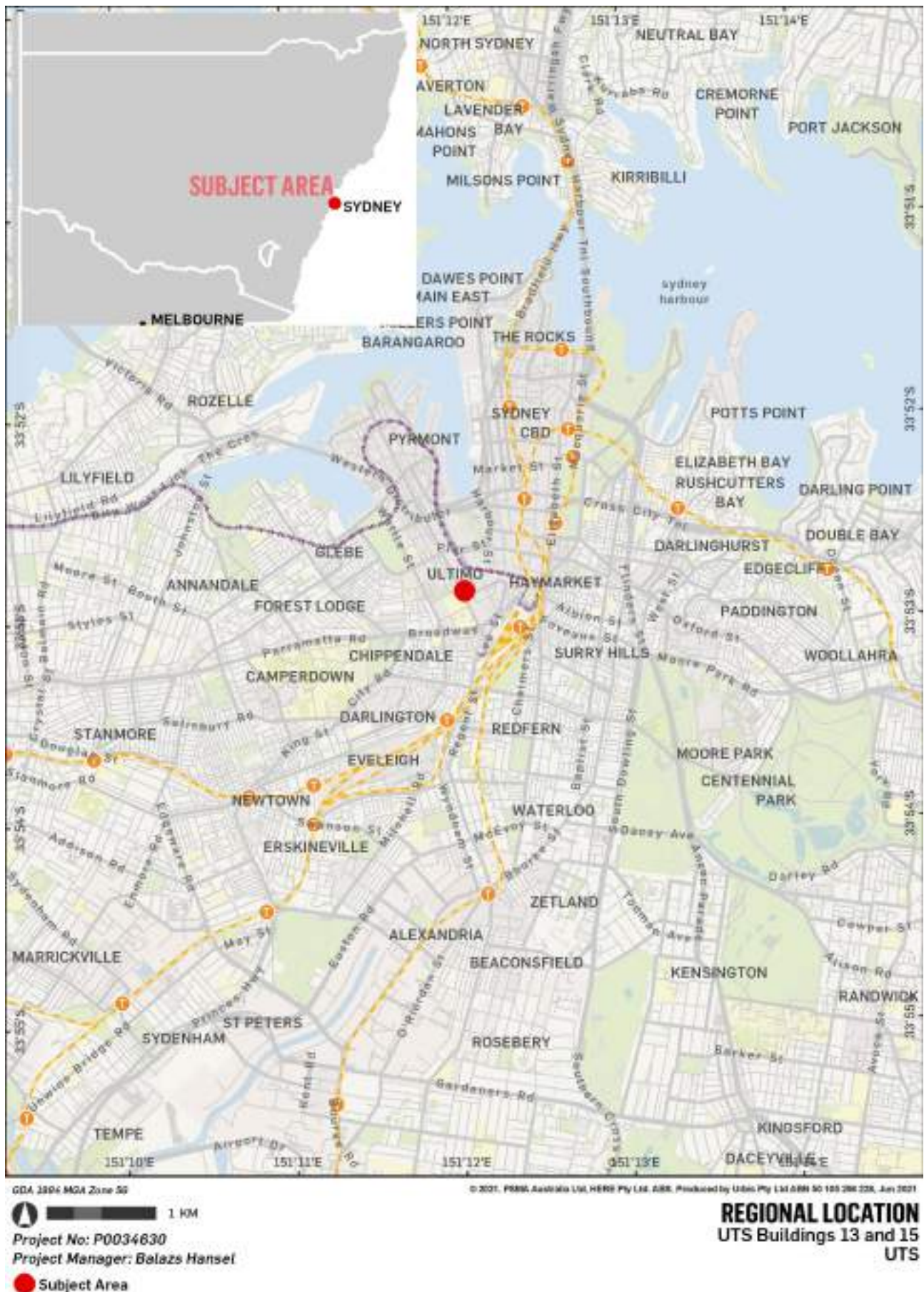


Figure 1 – Regional location



Figure 2 – Location of the subject area

1.4. METHODOLOGY

This HAA has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division guidelines:

- 'Assessing Heritage Significance' (NSW Heritage Council 2001)
- 'Statements of Heritage Impact' (NSW Heritage Manual 1996)
- 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' (NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) (2009).
- 'Historical Archaeology Code of Practice' (Heritage Council of NSW 2006).

The philosophy and process adopted is that guided by the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999 (revised 2013). Site constraints and opportunities have been considered with reference to relevant controls and provisions contained within the Sydney Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012.

1.5. AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

This HAA has been prepared by Alexandra Ribeny (Consultant Archaeologist) Meggan Walker (Consultant Archaeologist), with review by Balazs Hansel (Urbis, Associate Director).

1.6. LIMITATIONS

This report is limited to a presentation and analysis of the historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeological potential and significance of the subject site as defined by the red polygon in Figure 2 only. As no works are proposed at this stage, this assessment does not include a detailed Assessment of Historical Archaeological Impact.

No intrusive archaeological methods including archaeological test excavation have been applied for the purposes of this report.

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 HAA 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 HAA, the HAA report may need to be updated following issuance of the geotechnical findings.

2. STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

2.1.1. 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 National Heritage List (NHL) 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.

Commonwealth Heritage List

The (CHL) was established by the EPBC Act to protect Indigenous, historic, and natural heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government. The CHL and EPBC Act contain provisions for the management and protection of listed places under Commonwealth ownership or control. There are no items on the Commonwealth Heritage List within the study area. As such, the heritage provisions of this act do not apply, and project works for the Proposal would not require referral to the Minister.

The subject site does not contain, nor is it located within proximity of, any sites listed on the CHL.

National Heritage List

The National Heritage List (NHL) was established by the EPBC Act to protect places of significant natural or cultural heritage value at a National level. The EPBC Act requires NHL places to be managed in accordance with the National Heritage Management Principles. Under sections 15B and 15C of the EPBC Act, a referral must be made to the Department of the Environment and Energy for actions that are likely to have a significant impact on National Heritage listed properties. There are no items listed on the National Heritage List within the study area. As such, the heritage provisions of this act do not apply, and project works for the Proposal would not require referral to the Minister.

The subject site does not contain, nor is it located within proximity of, any sites listed on the NHL.

2.2. STATE LEGISLATION

2.2.1. NSW Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 (the Heritage Act) provides protection to items of environmental heritage in NSW. This includes places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, social, aesthetic, scientific, archaeological, architectural, cultural or natural values. State significant items are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) and are given automatic protection under the Heritage Act against any activities that may damage an item or affect its heritage significance.

Under Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act Heritage Council approval is required to move, damage, or destroy a relic listed in the State Heritage Register, or to excavate or disturb land which is listed on the SHR and there is reasonable knowledge or likelihood of relics being disturbed.

The Act defines a 'relic' as:

Any deposit, object or material evidence

(a) *which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being an Aboriginal settlement, and;*

(b) *which is 50 or more years old. A Section 60 application is required to disturb relics on an SHR listed site.*

Under section 139 of the *Heritage Act*, an excavation permit is required to disturb or excavate land "*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". This section of the Heritage Act identifies provisions for items /relics outside of those on the State Heritage Register or subject to an Interim Heritage Order (IHO).

State Heritage Register

The Heritage Act is administered by the Office of Environment and Heritage. The purpose of the *Heritage Act 1977* is to ensure cultural heritage in NSW is adequately identified and conserved. Items of significance to the State of NSW are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) under Section 60 of the Act.

The subject area does not contain, nor is it located within proximity of, any sites which are listed on the SHR.

Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register

The Heritage Act also requires government agencies to identify and manage heritage assets in their ownership and control. Under Section 170 of the Heritage Act, Government agencies must keep a register which includes all local and State listed items or items which may be subject to an interim heritage order that are owned, occupied or managed by that Government body. Under Section 170A of the Heritage Act all government agencies must also ensure that items entered on its register are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles.

The subject area does not contain, nor is it located within proximity of, any sites listed on a S.170 Register.

2.2.2. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) are made under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The Sydney LEP 2012 is applicable to the subject area.

Sydney Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012

Under Section 5.10, Clause 2 of the Sydney LEP 2012, development consent is required when:

(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.

Under Section 5.10, Clause 7 it is specified that:

(the) consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies):

(a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and

(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

Historical archaeological sites are listed under Part 3 of Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP 2012.

The subject site contains one site listed under Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the City of Sydney LEP 2012. This is 'The Former National Cash Register Co. Building, including Interior' (Item No. I2036), located at 622-632 Harris Street, the site of Building 15. There is no reference to archaeology on the inventory sheet for this item.

The subject site is also located adjacent to the following heritage items listed under Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP 2012:

- 'Terrace group including interiors' (Item no. I2033)
- 'Former Turner Hall, Sydney Technical College (Building B) including interior, fence, bus shelter and grounds' (Item no. I2050)
- 'Former Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Sydney Technical College Including Interiors' (Item No. I2051)



Figure 3 – Heritage Context of Subject Area

2.3. NON-STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2.3.1. CSAZP and Ultimo & Pyrmont Heritage Study

A search of the City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan (CSAZP) was undertaken on 21st June 2021. The subject area is not within the bounds of the City of Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan (CSAZP), as it is within the Pyrmont and Ultimo peninsula, theoretically within the Pyrmont and Ultimo Heritage Study bounds (Anglin Associates, 1990). A search of the Pyrmont and Ultimo Heritage study however identified that the subject site is also excluded from this study, being part of a block bound by Ultimo Road in the south, Harris Street in the west, the Goods Line in the east and Mary Ann Street in the north which was excluded from both assessments.



Figure 4 – CSAZP north-western boundary showing the subject site, marked in red, as excluded. The whole block excluded is marked in blue.

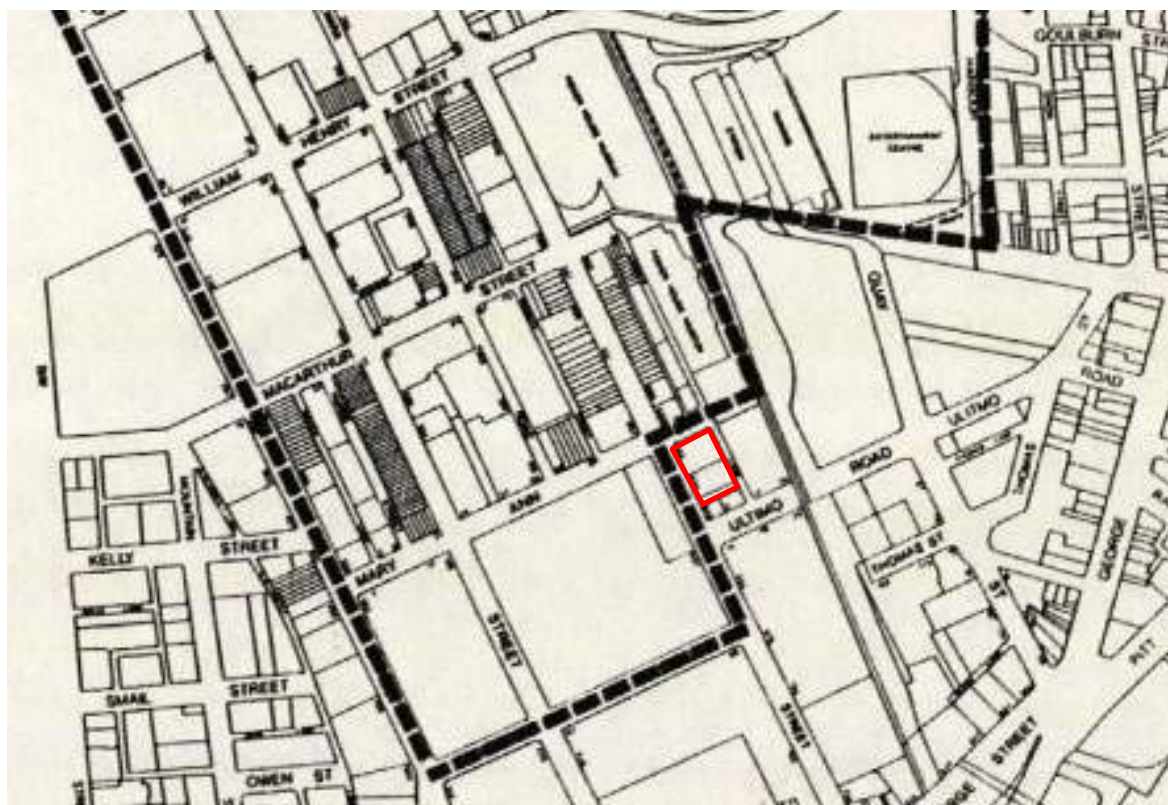


Figure 5 – Pyrmont & Ultimo Heritage Study south-eastern boundary showing the subject site, marked in red, as excluded. The whole block excluded is marked in blue.

2.4. SUMMARY OF HERITAGE CONTEXT

The review of the heritage context for the subject site has identified the following:

- The subject site contains one site listed under Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the City of Sydney LEP 2012. This is 'The Former National Cash Register Co. Building, including Interior' (Item No. I2036), located at 622-632 Harris Street, the site of Building 15.
- The subject site is also located adjacent to the following heritage items listed under Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP 2012:
 - 'Terrace group including interiors' (Item no. I2033)
 - 'Former Turner Hall, Sydney Technical College (Building B) including interior, fence, bus shelter and grounds' (Item no. I2050)
 - 'Former Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Sydney Technical College Including Interiors' (Item No. I2051)
- The subject site is not listed on the CSAZP or the Pyrmont and Ultimo Heritage Study, forming part of a block excluded from both assessments.
- There are no archaeological sites registered within the subject site on any statutory or non-statutory lists.

3. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUBJECT AREA

The following presents an overview of the historical development of the subject site. This aim of this historical overview is to identify potential historical archaeological resources and, as such, it does not include the Aboriginal history of the subject site. However it is worthwhile noting that Aboriginal people are known to have occupied the Sydney Basin since at least 30,735+ BP with some evidence of potential occupation as early as 40,000 years ago (JMCHM 2005a). The history of Aboriginal people in the Sydney region is rich and diverse and Aboriginal archaeological sites nearby at Wattle Street Ultimo and Central Station along with known Corroboree locations at Prince Alfred Park demonstrate the extent to which this area was utilised prior to and following European occupation.

As this historical overview is focused on the phases of use which may have resulted in the deposition of historical archaeological resources, it also does not consider in depth any alterations and additions following the construction of the existing buildings on site. This is due to the low potential for archaeological resources to be deposited following the construction of the existing buildings.

3.1. EARLY LAND GRANTS (1803-1838)

The subject site is located within the City of Sydney, Parish of St. Andrew and County of Cumberland. The site originally formed part of the Ultimo Estate, formerly part of land grants given in December 1803 (being 34 acres) and January 1806 (being 135 acres) to John Harris. John Harris was a respected surgeon, public servant and landholder in the early colony. Originally from Ireland, Harris arrived in Sydney in 1790 before departing for London in 1809, only to return in February 1814. Harris was granted the lands inclusive of the subject site prior to his departure. Harris' estate was comprised of extensive farmland (approximately 223 acres) and the illustrious Ultimo House, Harris' convict-built 'country' residence extended by Francis Greenway in 1814 (Dunn 2010). Ultimo House was located on the western side of Harris Street.

Throughout the first half of the 19th century the subject area remained undeveloped farmland. Ultimo would later become a commercial centre, connected to the light rail and pivotal in the movement of goods around Sydney for export, but prior to the 1850s there is little evidence of development, as demonstrated in Figure 6 below.



Figure 7 – Shields Map of Sydney, 1845, showing undeveloped land around subject site location (indicated in red).
Source: City of Sydney Archives, 115_001.

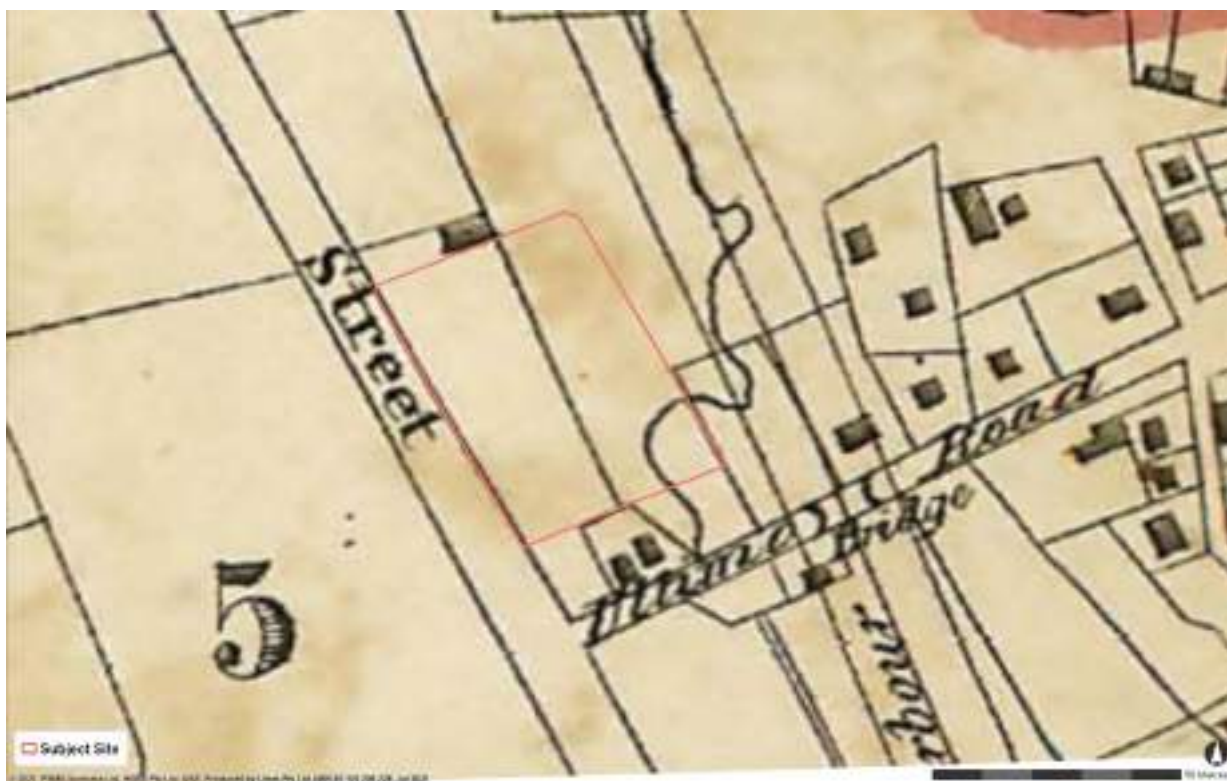


Figure 8 – 1854 map indicating that the subject area (indicated in red) was vacant at this time, with the exception of a creekline which transected the south-eastern corner.

Source: Woolcott & Clarke, *City of Sydney, 1854: Single sheet [A-00880471]*. City of Sydney Archives, accessed 26 Jun 2021, <https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/1709398>

3.3. RETURN OF THE HARRIS FAMILY (1855-1926)

As mentioned above, by the latter half of the 19th Century, Ultimo had developed into a commercial and industrial area, with the Haymarket to the northeast and the brickfields of Surry Hills to the south. The establishment of the Goods Line in 1855, a tramway which carried freight between the Sydney Yard and Darling Harbour, assisted the commercial and industrial development of the area (Dictionary of Sydney 2017).

A third generation of the Harris family returned to Ultimo in the mid-19th century as both landlords and tenants. The final owner from the Harris family was Reginald William Sydney Harris who remained until c.1926 (Primary Application, 1953. Primary Application No. 37261).

Other portions of the estate were subdivided and developed across this time. 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, suggesting there were buildings requiring power on the site at this time (NSW Government Gazette, 12th January 1892). The location and extent of water services within the vicinity of the subject area can be observed in an 1885 sewer reference sheet (Figure 9).

The Harris family are identified as the owners of the property until 1926 on the Primary Application, however this is contradicted by Rates and Assessments books. The City of Sydney Rates and Assessments books have been searched, with details included in Table 2 below. These demonstrate that by 1882, there were structures present on the site including brick and iron shops at 596 (now 622) and 614 (now 640-644) Harris Street, brick and iron houses at 598-608 (now 624-634) Harris Street and a single-storey factory building at 610-16 (now 636-638) Harris Street.

By 1891 the building numbers within the subject area corresponded with those observed today. The shops and houses located at 622-634 Harris Street are described as 2-storey, as opposed to 3-storey in 1882, however, this is more likely to be a recording error. Figure 10 indicates the footprint of the terraces which made up the northern component of the subject area at this time. A number of these contain substantial outbuildings within their rear yards. The Rates and Assessment Book for 1891 also indicates that the factory at 610 and 612 (now 636 & 638) Harris Street had been demolished and 2-storey shopfronts established in the same location. The footprint of these shopfronts can be observed in Figure 11. Separate water closets and stables can be observed at the rear. The shopfront at 614 Harris Street (now 640-644 Harris Street) also contained a substantial outbuilding.

The 1901 Rates and Assessment Book provides little information in relation to the structures within the subject area during this period. It appears that the majority of the site had been converted for commercial purposes. It is also of note that a stable had been established at 642 (now 644) Harris Street, which may refer to the long rectangular shed at the rear of the shop (see Figure 12).

The built character of the subject area does not appear to have undergone any significant changes between 1891 and 1921. It is interesting that all buildings on the site had come under the ownership of John Harris by 1911, which coincides with the return of the third generation of the Harris family to the area in the early 20th century (Dunn 2010).

Table 2 – Rates and Assessments Books

1882 (CoS, 1882. Rates and Assessment Books, Volume CSA027252)			
Street No.	Current No.	Owner	Description
596	622	J & W Cook	Shop, Brick, Iron, 3 floors, 6 rooms. £78.
598	624	J & W Cook	House, brick, iron, 3 floors, 6 rooms, £65.
600	626	J & W Cook	House, brick, iron, 3 floors, 6 rooms, £58.
602	628	J & W Cook	House, brick, iron, 3 floors, 6 rooms, £58.
604	630	J & W Cook	House, brick, iron, 3 floors, 6 rooms, £58.
606	632	J & W Cook	House, brick, iron, 3 floors, 6 rooms, £58.

1882 (CoS, 1882. Rates and Assessment Books, Volume CSA027252)			
Street No.	Current No.	Owner	Description
608	634	J & W Cook	House, brick, iron, 3 floors, 6 rooms, £65.
610	636	J & W Cook	Factory, Iron, iron, 1 floor, 2 rooms, £58.
612	638	William Reid	Factory, iron, iron, 1 floor, 2 rooms, £39.
614	640	J & W Cook	Shop, brick, iron, 3 floors, 7 rooms, £78.
	642		
	644		

1891 (City of Sydney, 1891. Rates and Assessment Books, Volume CSA027253)			
Street No.	Current No.	Owner	Description
622	622	Wm J. Cook	Shop, Brick, Iron, 2 floors, 9 rooms. £110.
624	624	Wm J. Cook	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £62.
626	626	Wm J. Cook	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £62.
628	628	Wm J. Cook	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £62.
630	630	Wm J. Cook	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £62.
632	632	Wm J. Cook	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £62.
634	634	Wm J. Cook	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £62.
636	636	Will Read	Shop, brick, iron, 2 floors, 5 rooms, £65.
638	638	Will Reid	Shop, brick, iron, 2 floors, 5 rooms, £65.
Off	640	Will Read	Store, brick, iron, 1 floor, 1 room, £41.
640	642	Will Read	Brick, iron, 2 floors, 5 rooms, £65.
642	644	Will Read	Brick, iron, 2 floors, 5 rooms, £65.

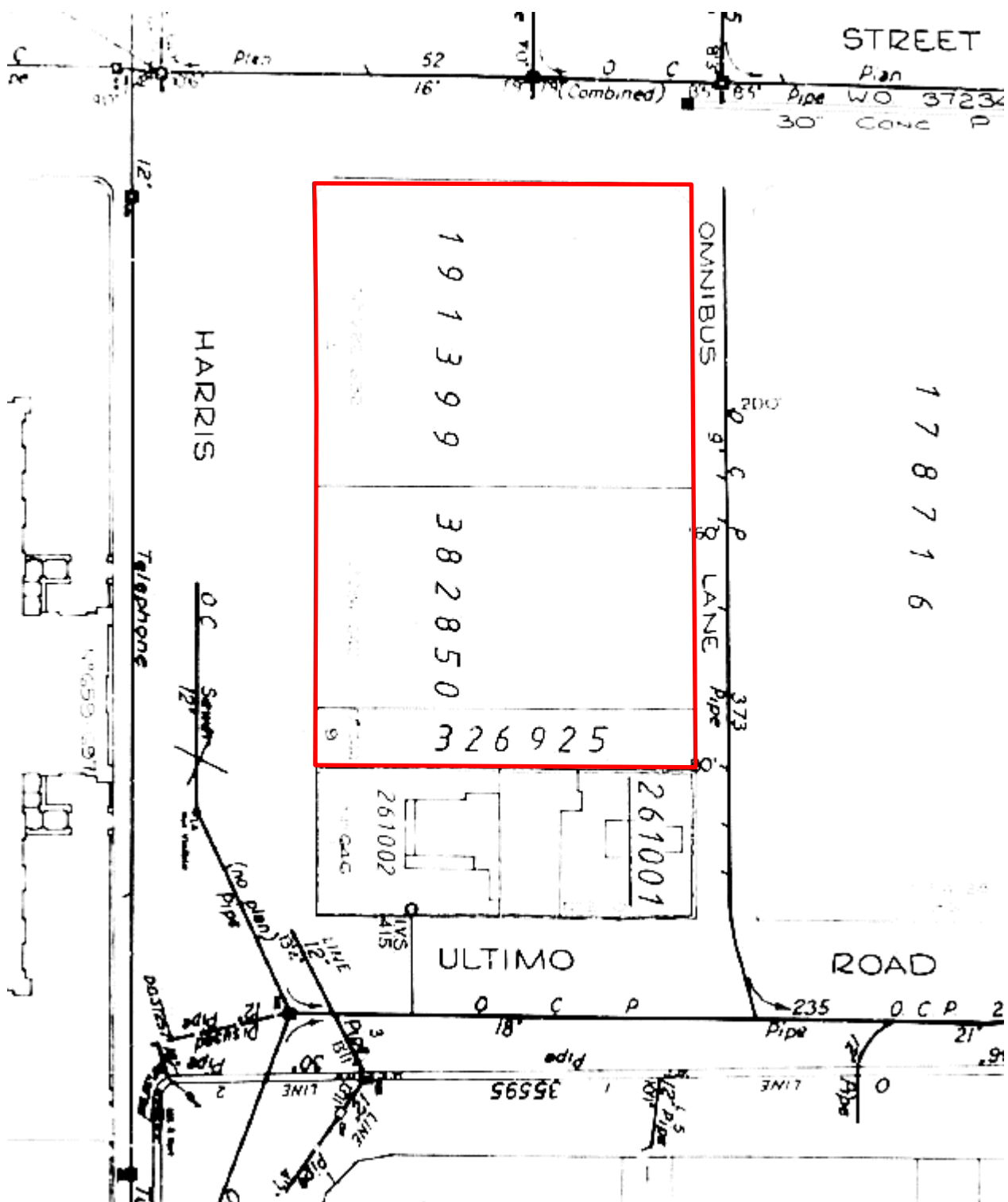
1901 (CoS, 1901. Rates and Assessment Books, Volume CSA027253)			
Street No.	Current No.	Owner	Description
622	622	D. Terry	Shop, no information provided, £47.
624	624	D. Terry	House, no information provided, £42.
626	626	D. Terry	Shop, no information provided, £42.

1901 (CoS, 1901. Rates and Assessment Books, Volume CSA027253)			
Street No.	Current No.	Owner	Description
628	628	D. Terry	Shop, no information provided, £42.
630	630	D. Terry	Shop, no information provided, £42.
632	632	D. Terry	Shop, no information provided, £42.
634	634	D. Terry	Shop, no information provided, £42.
636	636	D. Terry	Shop, no information provided, £37.
638	638	D. Terry	Shop, no information provided, £35.
Off	640	D. Terry	Shop, no information provided, £35.
640	642	D. Terry	Shop, no information provided, £35.
642	644	D. Terry	Shop & Stable, no information provided, £35.

1911 (City of Sydney, 1911. Rates and Assessment Books, Volume __)			
Street No.	Current No.	Owner	Description
622	622	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	Shop & House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 9 rooms, £78
624	624	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £52
626	626	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £52
628	628	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms £52
630	630	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £52
632	632	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £52
634	634	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £52
636	636	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	Shop & House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 5 rooms, £55
638	638	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	Workshop & House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 5 rooms, £52
640	640	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	Shop & House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 5 rooms, £52
642	642	John Harris, Caleb Terry (lessee)	Shop & House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 5 rooms, £55
644	644	John Harris, W J Cook & E F Cook (lessee)	Shop & House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £65

1921 (City of Sydney, 1921. Rates and Assessment Books, Volume __)

Street No.	Current No.	Owner	Description
622	622	Estate late John Harris	House & Shop, brick, iron, 2 floors, 9 rooms, £91
624	624	Estate late John Harris	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £68
626	626	Estate late John Harris	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £68
628	628	Estate late John Harris	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £68
630	630	Estate late John Harris	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £68
632	632	Estate late John Harris	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £68
634	634	Estate late John Harris	House, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £68
636	636	Estate late John Harris	House & Shop, brick, iron, 2 floors, 4 rooms, £65
638	638	Estate late John Harris	House & Shop, brick, iron, 2 floors, 4 rooms, £65
640	640	Estate late John Harris	House & Shop, brick, iron, 2 floors, 4 rooms, £65
642	642	Estate late John Harris	House & Shop, brick, iron, 2 floors, 4 rooms, £65
644	644	Estate late John Harris	House & Shop, brick, iron, 2 floors, 6 rooms, £117



Source: Sydney Water Archives

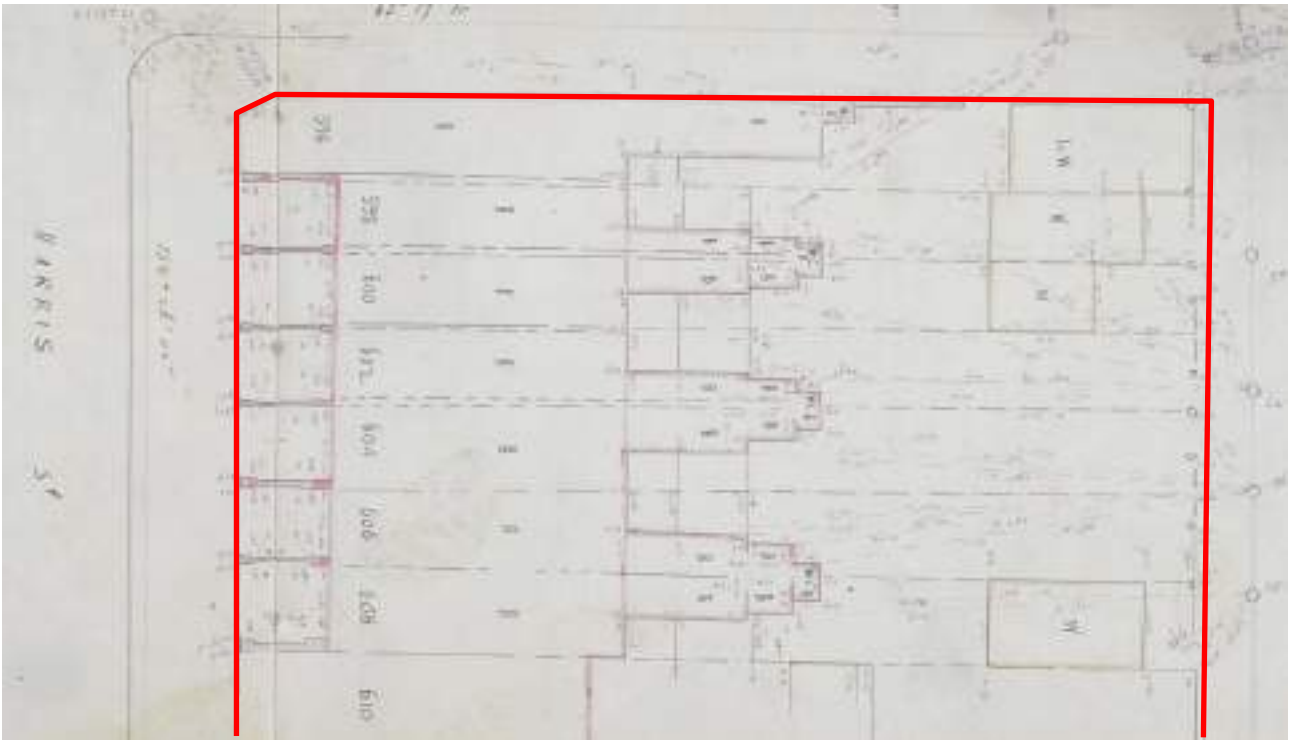


Figure 10 – 1886 map indicating the footprint of the terraces which made up the northern component of the subject area at this time. A number of these contain substantial outbuildings within their rear yards. Subject area indicated in red.

Source: Sydney Water Archives

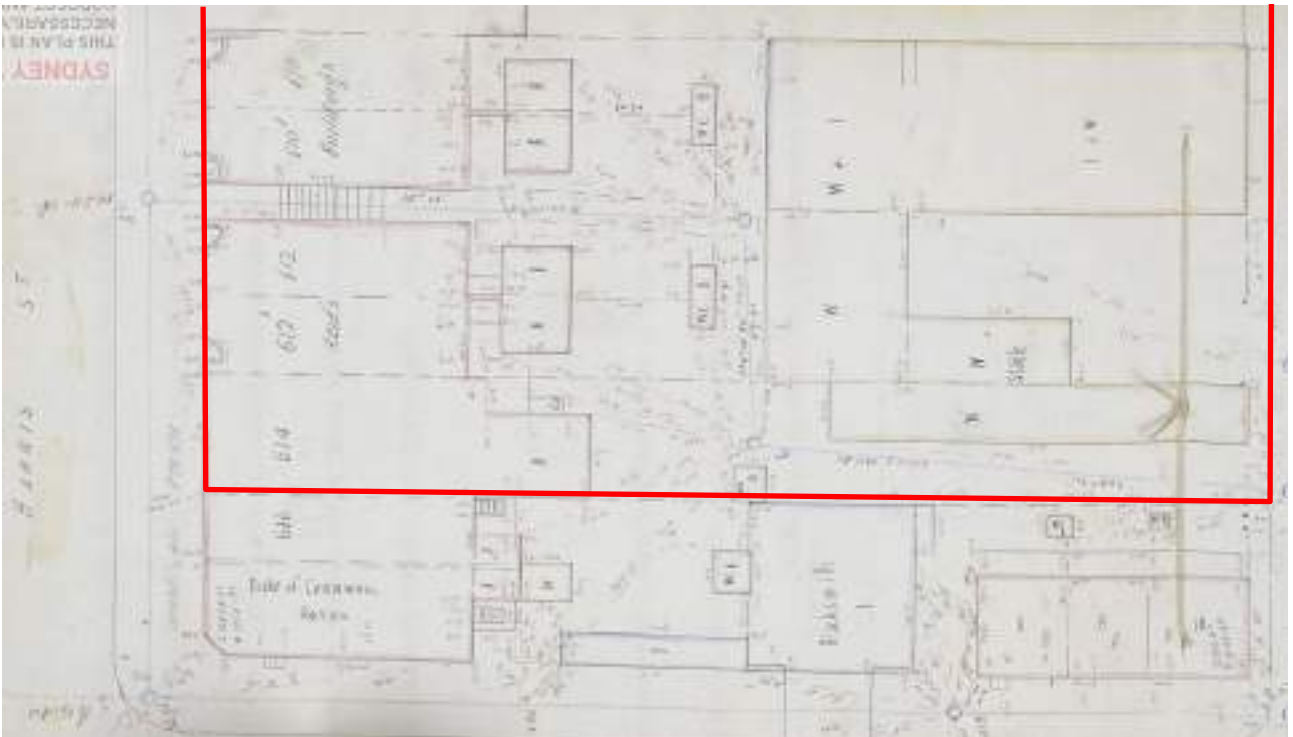


Figure 11 – 1886 map indicating the factory at 610 and 612 (now 636 & 638) Harris Street had been demolished and 2-storey shopfronts established in the same location. Separate water closets and stables can be observed at the rear. The shopfront at 614 Harris Street (now 640-644 Harris Street) also contained a substantial outbuilding. Subject area indicated in red.

Source: Sydney Water Archives

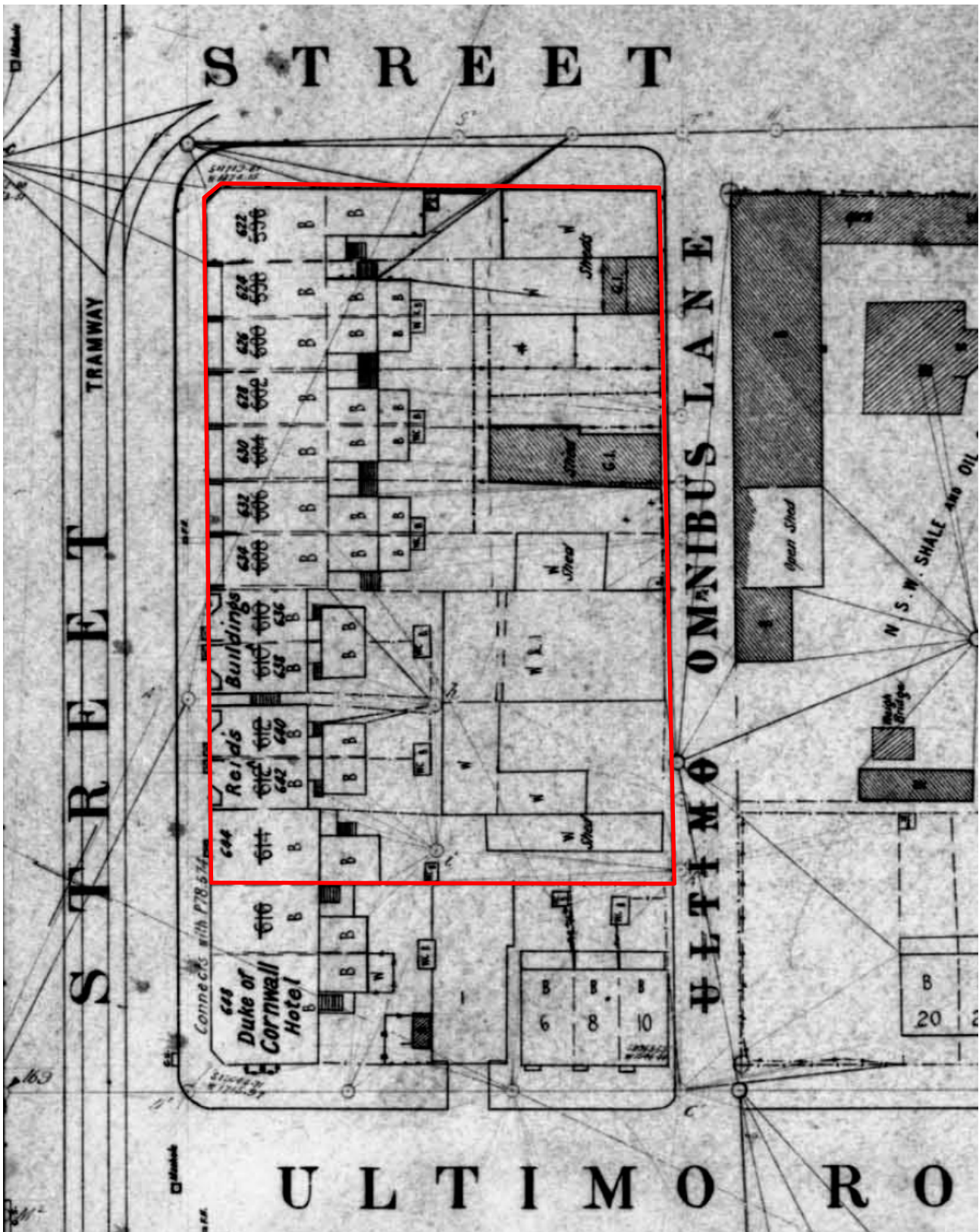


Figure 12 – c. 1901 map with subject area indicated in red. The majority of the site had been converted for commercial purposes by this time. It is also of note that a stable had been established at 642 (now 644) Harris Street, which may refer to the long rectangular shed at the rear of the shop.

Source: Sydney Water Archives

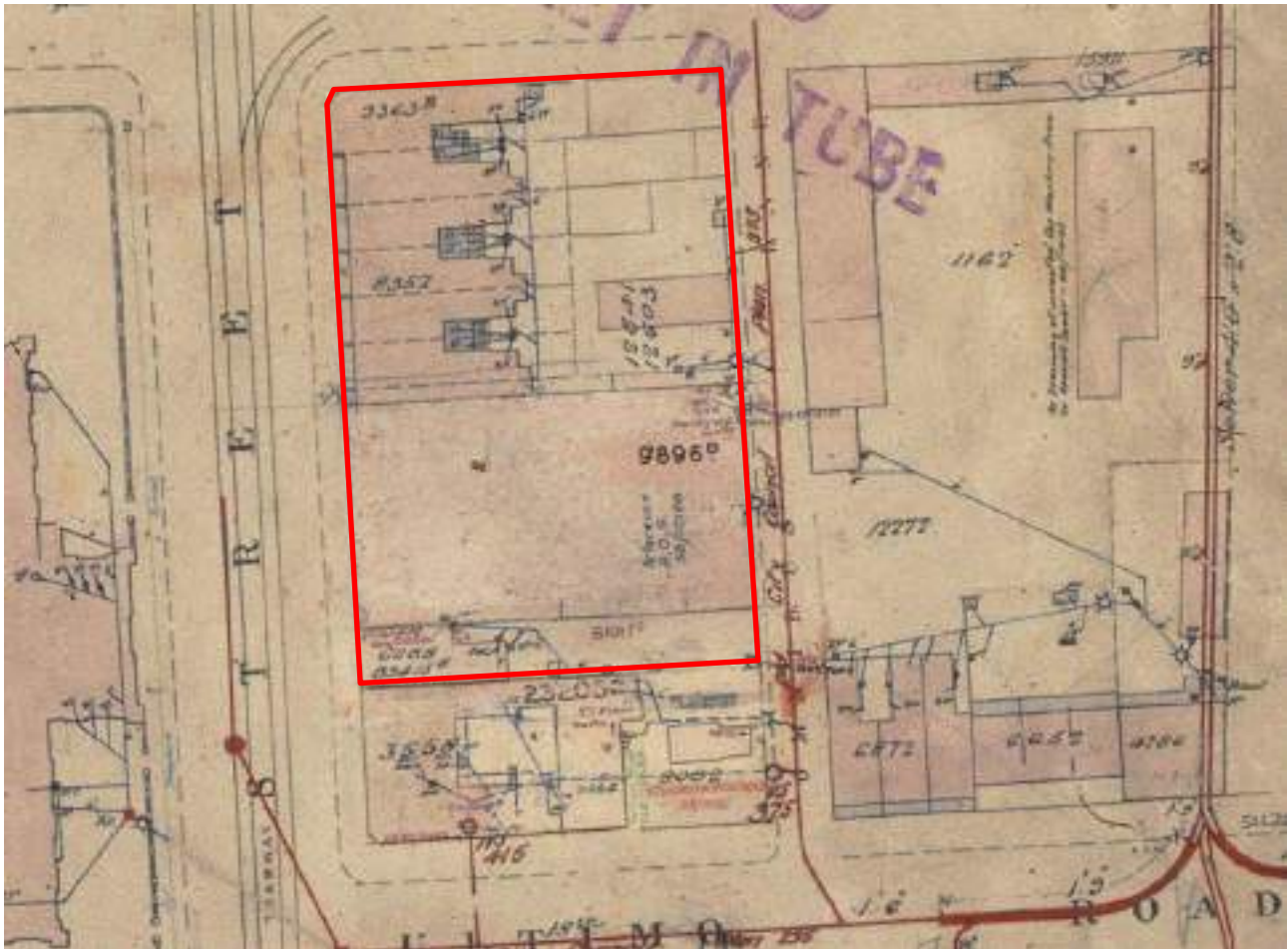


Figure 13 – Undated map indicating the presence of terraces at 622-632 Harris Street. Outbuildings can be observed to the rear of these dwellings. A large warehouse appears to occupy the site at 634-642 Harris Street and a dwelling or shopfront was present at 644 Harris Street by this time. Subject area indicated in red.

Source: Sydney Water Archives

3.4. RESIDENTIAL CLEARANCE FOR INDUSTRY (1930–1945)

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 (Dunn 2010). Industries ranged from large flour mills to the grand wool stores that lined Wattle Street. The Darling Harbour goods yards also underwent significant expansion during this period. Freezing works and milk depots were located at the town end of Harris Street (Dunn 2010).

A map dated to c.1938-1950 (Figure 14) indicates that by this date 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. This is likely to have been a substantial brick structure, as evidenced by a section of wall located within the south-eastern portion of 634-642 Harris Street which was demolished in 2014 (see Figure 15). The scale of the building is also clear in a c.1953 photograph (Figure 16).

The house and shopfront remained extant at 644-644 A Harris Street. It is likely that this map dates to 1943 as the same built configuration can be observed in a 1943 aerial photograph (see Figure 19).

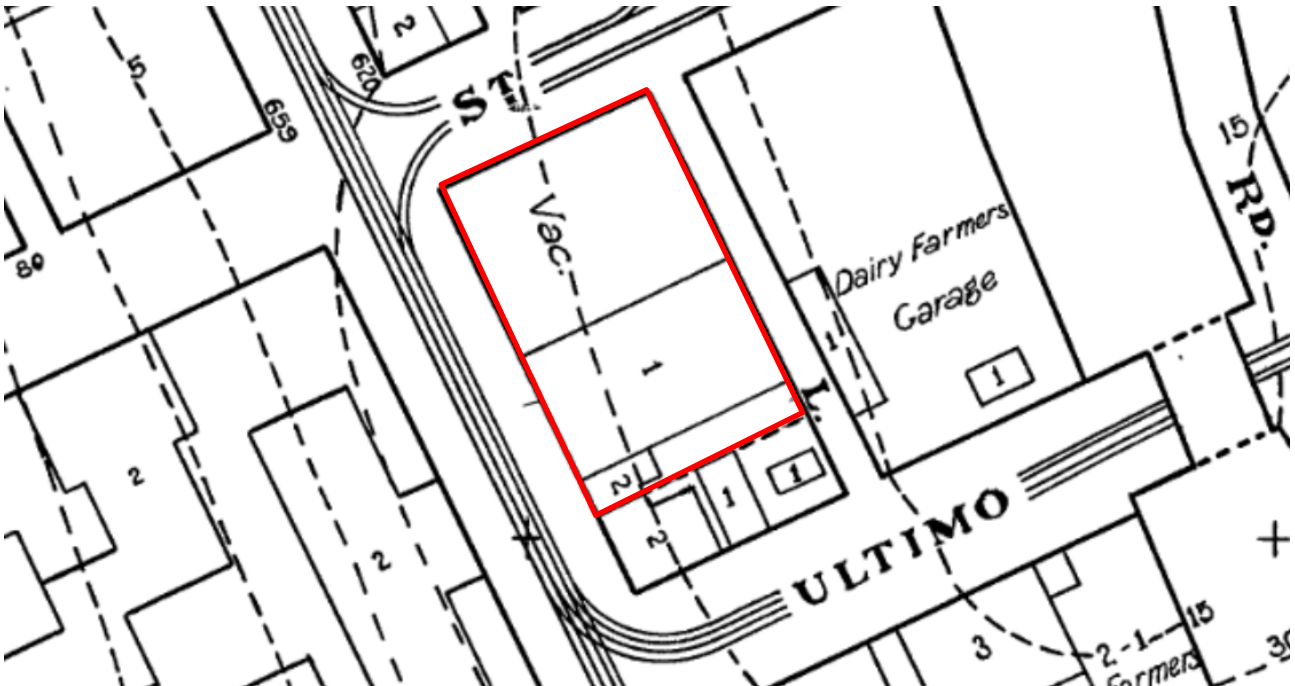


Figure 14 – 1938-1950 civic survey indicating vacant lot within the northern component of the subject area and a single-storey warehouse building to the south. The heritage listed terrace is extant at 644 Harris Street.

Source: City of Sydney - City Engineer's Department, Town Planning Branch, City of Sydney - Civic Survey, 1938-1950: Map 22 - Ultimo, Haymarket [A-00880360]. City of Sydney Archives, accessed 26 Jun 2021, <https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/1709287>



Figure 15 – Section of wall located within south-eastern portion of 634-642 Harris Street which was demolished in 2014. Likely that this belonged to the former single-storey commercial building on the site.

Source: Development Application Assessment, D/2014/1604, 21 October 2014



Figure 16 – c.1953 photograph of the National Cash Register building with adjacent single-storey commercial building circled.

Source: State Library of NSW

3.5. POST-WAR YEARS (1945–1970S)

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 (Dunn 2010). With the downturn in industrial activity, which had replaced the residential population established in the 19th century, the area became depopulated and dilapidated.

The National Cash Register Company Building was constructed at 622-632 Harris Street in 1951-2. The footprint of the building can be observed in Figure 18. The following description was published in the 1952 edition of *Building, Lighting and Engineering* (Master Builders' Federation of Australia & Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia 1952):

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.

Land titles searches (Table 3) indicate that in November 1953 T & I Holdings Pty Ltd purchased the land at 634-642 Harris Street. The site remained in use for commercial purposes until it was sold to the Department of Education in 1971. Land titles searches (Table 4) indicate that 644-644A Harris Street was purchased by a Nellie Lyons on 4 November 1948 and subsequently by John Sattos, Shopkeeper on 29 April 1968. The house and shop is unlikely to have undergone any significant changes during this period. The 1949-1972 map indicates that the building footprint had remained unchanged (see Figure 18).



Figure 17 – National Cash Register Building constructed at the corner of Harris and Mary Ann Streets in 1952

Source: *Master Builders' Federation of Australia & Illuminating Engineering Society of Australia (N.S.W.). 1952, Building, lighting and engineering Building Pub, Sydney* viewed 28 June 2021 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-302188003>

Table 3 – 634-642 Harris Street (Lot 1 DP 87261)

Vol-Fol / Lot DP	Date	Owner	Block	Size
6739-23	4 November 1953	T & I Holdings Pty Ltd	8	31 ¾ perches
6739-23	20 January 1971	The Minister for Education	8	31 ¾ perches

Table 4 – 644-644A Harris Street (Lot 9 DP 86567)

Vol-Fol / Lot DP	Date	Owner	Block	Size
5901-181	4 November 1948	Nellie Lyons, wife of Clarence Lyons	Lot 9, Section 1 of Block 8	9 perches
5901-181	29 April 1968	John Sattos, Shopkeeper	Lot 9, Section 1 of Block 8	9 perches



Figure 18 – 1949-1972 building surveyor's detail sheet indicating the presence of The National Cash Register Company Pty Ltd at 634-642 Harris Street and Walls Engineering Company at 622-642 Harris Street. The heritage listed terrace occupied 644 Harris Street with the Duke of Cornwall Hotel to the south. The subject area is indicated in red.

Source: City of Sydney - City Building Surveyor's Department, *City of Sydney - Building Surveyor's Detail Sheets, 1949-1972: Sheet 10 - Central [A-00880185]*. City of Sydney Archives, accessed 26 Jun 2021, <https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/1709112>

3.6. UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY SYDNEY (1970S-PRESENT)

On 26 January 1988 — with the commencement of the *University of Technology, Sydney, Act* — the former New South Wales Institute of Technology became the University of Technology, Sydney.

The New South Wales Institute of Technology was established in 1964. The School of Design of the former Sydney College of the Arts was incorporated into the Institute on 25 January 1988.

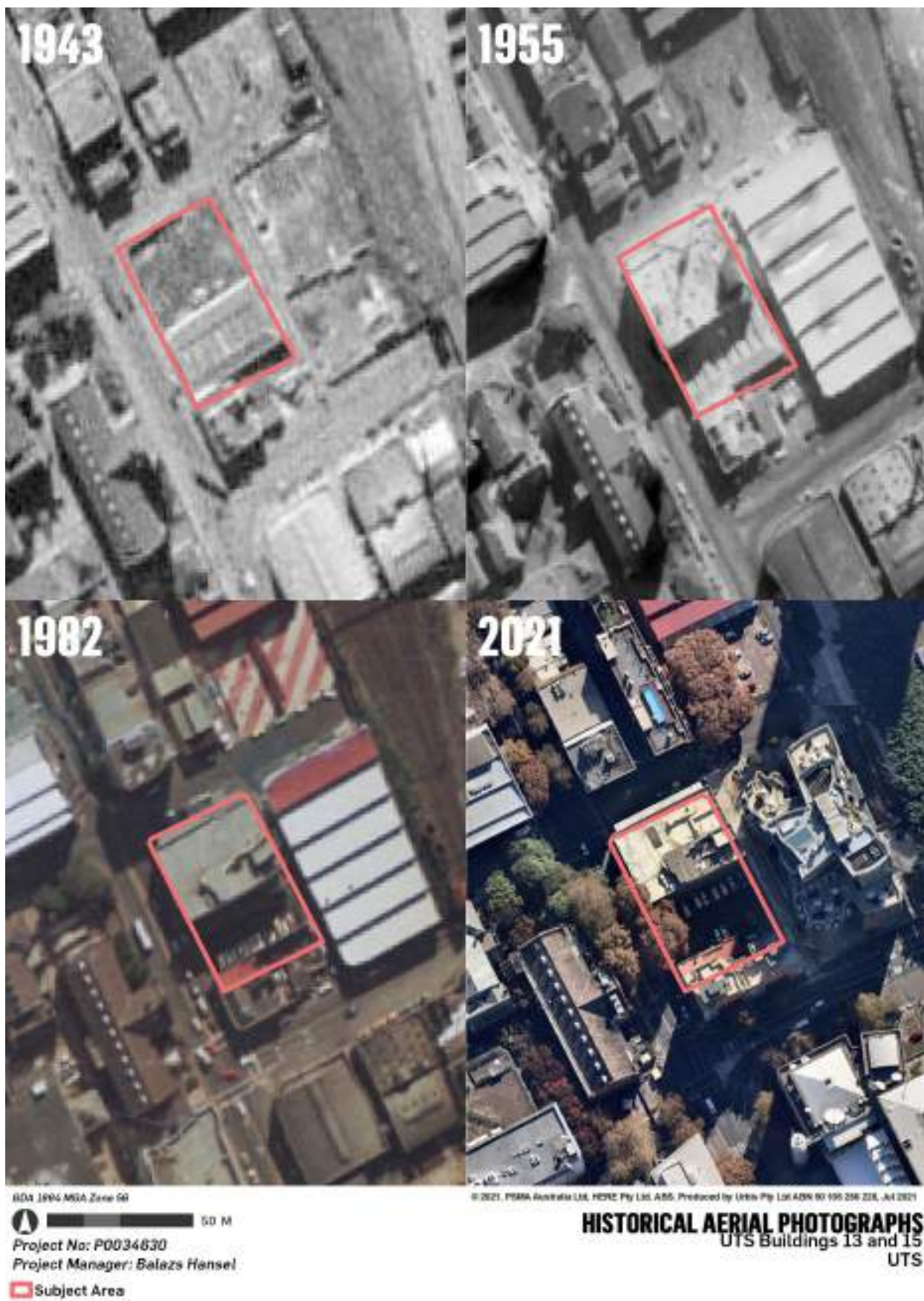


Figure 19 – Historical aerals indicating as follows; 1943: vacant lot at 634-642 Harris St, single-storey warehouse at 633-632 Harris St and shopfront at 644-644A Harris St; 1955: the 3-storey The National Cash Register Company Pty Ltd building had been constructed at 632-642 Harris Street; 1982: single-storey warehouse at 622-632 Harris Street had been demolished for a carpark; 2021: no additional changes to the subject area.

4. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.1. TERMS & DEFINITIONS

Historical archaeological potential is defined as:

The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996).

Archaeological research potential of a site is the extent to which further study of relics likely to be found is expected to contribute to improved knowledge about NSW history which is not demonstrated by other sites, archaeological resources or available historical evidence. The potential for archaeological relics to survive in a particular place is significantly affected by later activities that may have caused ground disturbance. These processes include the physical development of the site (for example, phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there. The archaeological potential of the Site is assessed based on the background information presented in Section 3, and graded as per:

- **Nil Potential:** the land use history demonstrates that high levels of ground disturbance have occurred that would have completely destroyed any archaeological remains. Alternatively, archaeological excavation has already occurred, and removed any potential resource;
- **Low Potential:** the land use history suggests limited development or use, or there is likely to be quite high impacts in these areas, however deeper sub-surface features such as wells, cesspits and their artefact bearing deposits may survive;
- **Moderate Potential:** the land use history suggests limited phases of low to moderate development intensity, or that there are impacts in the area. A variety of archaeological remains is likely to survive, including building footings and shallower remains, as well as deeper sub-surface features; and
- **High Potential:** substantially intact archaeological deposits could survive in these areas.

The potential for archaeological remains or 'relics' to survive in a particular place is significantly affected by land use activities that may have caused ground disturbance. These processes include the physical development of the site (for example, phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there. The following definitions are used to consider the levels of disturbance:

- **Low Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have had a minor effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains;
- **Moderate Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have affected the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be present, however it may be disturbed; and
- **High Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that would have had a major effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be greatly disturbed or destroyed.

4.2. SITE INSPECTION & DISTURBANCE

An inspection of the subject area was undertaken by Balazs Hansel (Urbis Associate Director) on 6 July 2021.

The subject area is rectangular in shape and is orientated north-west/ south-east, covering an area of approximately 2,110m². The site is located on a ridgeline which slopes gradually to the east. The highest point of the subject area is therefore the north-western corner.

The former Cash Register Building occupies the northern portion of the site (Figure 21), a 19th century shopfront occupies the southern portion (Figure 22) and an asphalt carpark occupies the area between them (Figure 23).

The subject area is cut into the slope along Harris Street and sits level with Omnibus Lane to the east. This can be observed in an elevation of the former Cash Register Building in Figure 20 below. The depth of the cut relative to the Harris Street level is approximately 2 metres in the centre of the carpark (Figure 24) and approximately 2 metres at the northernmost point of the former Cash Register Building (see Figure 20). The ground floor of the shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street sits lower again, indicating that the carpark has been built up slightly from its original level, however the precise depth could not be determined.

Brick foundations of the mid-20th century commercial building can be observed within the northern and eastern portions of the carpark (Figure 25). A section of these, which abuts the shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street to the south, contains a concrete slab, which is identified as the ground surface of this former structure (Figure 26). This is approximately 50cm above the existing carpark level. The rear of the former shopfront consists of a gravel surface which sits roughly level with the ground floor (Figure 28).

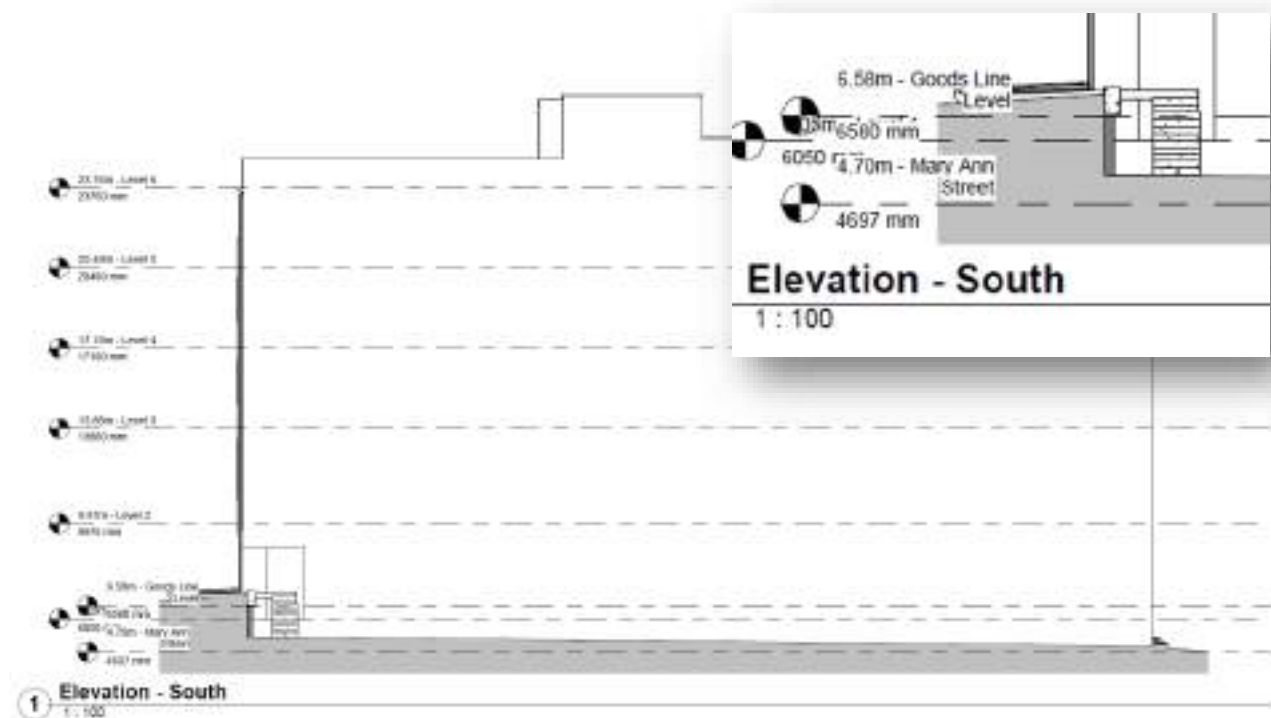


Figure 20 – Southern elevation of former Cash Register Building with extent of excavation into western portion of the site (approximately 2 metres) indicated in inset.

Source: *Ethos Urban*, June 2021, B04703-A-009, Revision A



Figure 21 – View north toward ‘The Former National Cash Register Co. Building, including Interior’ (Item No. I2036) at 622-632 Harris Street.



Figure 22 – View south-east toward 19th century shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street.



Figure 23 – View north-east toward asphalt carpark at 634-642 Harris Street from Omnibus Lane indicating that the subject area sits roughly level with the kerb.



Figure 24 – The carpark is approximately 2 metres below street level.



Figure 25 – Brick foundations of the mid-20th century commercial building which occupied 634-642 Harris Street.



Figure 26 – Brick foundations of the former commercial building abutting the shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street. Note the concrete slab as evidence of the surface level of this former structure, which is approximately 50cm above the existing carpark level.



Figure 27 – View south-east along Omnibus Lane with ground level relative to ground floor of Cash Register Building.



Figure 28 – Rear of 19th century shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street.

4.3. GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

JK Geotechnics, 2021, *University of Technology Sydney Geotechnical Desktop Assessment for Proposed Building Redevelopment at Corner Harris Street, Mary Ann Street and Omnibus Lane, NSW*

JK Geotechnics (JKG) was engaged by Ethos Urban on behalf of the University of Technology, Sydney to prepare a geotechnical desktop assessment for the subject area.

Previous geotechnical investigations undertaken by JKG (see Figure 29) had identified a subsurface profile comprising:

- <1.7 metres of clayey/ sandy fill; overlying
- <3.1-3.4 metres of clayey and sandy natural soils in the south-western portion of the site and <7.5 metres in the eastern corner of the site; overlying
- extremely weathered sandstone bedrock.

One borehole from each of the projects to the south-east and north-east intersected a dyke; an igneous intrusion into the parent rock (in this case Hawkesbury Sandstone).

Groundwater was encountered within the bedrock profile over the south-west side of the site, and within the soil profile to the south-east and north-east of the site, at depths between about 1.5m and 6m below existing surface levels.

It was recommended that conventional vertical boreholes as well as inclined boreholes be installed (see Figure 29) to confirm the location, inclination, and thickness of the dyke, as well as the nature of any fracturing and weathering in the sandstone bedrock.

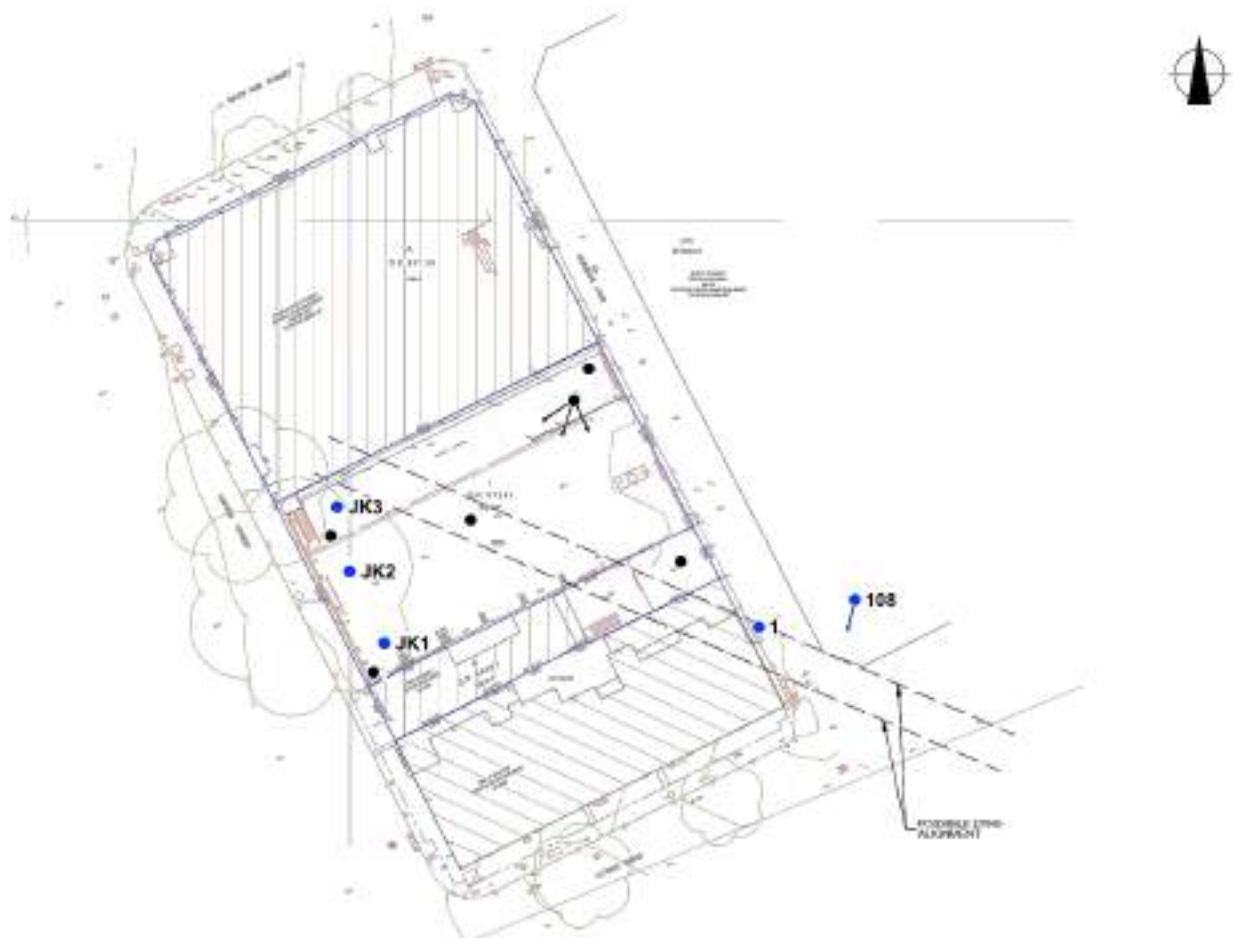


Figure 29 – Location of previous JKG boreholes indicated in blue and location of proposed boreholes indicated in black.

Source: JK Geotechnics, 2021

4.4. LITERATURE REVIEW

Cultural Resources Management, 2008, *Archaeological Assessment: 75 Quarry Street Development, Ultimo*

Cultural Resources Management was engaged by NGI Management to prepare an Historical Archaeological Assessment for a proposed development at 75 Quay Street, Ultimo. The site is located approximately 500 metres north-west of the subject area.

The western third of the site had been previously tested in association with excavations undertaken by Transgrid. Evidence recovered during these excavations related to:

- several periods of occupation, including the pre-settlement landscape;
- the government brick yards dating to 1788-1803;
- works associated with Dickson's mill c.1813;
- the construction of Thomas Lane;
- the development of the Poultry Market; and
- the development and use of the site by Arnotts in 1918.

Evidence from the excavated portion of the site now occupied by Transgrid, archival sources and visual inspection indicated that the site encompassed a large, intact and highly significant archaeological resource. The significance of the potential archaeology related to its value as a potential research resource. With respect to the pre-1850 period of development, particular significance was attributed to evidence of the government brick-yard (1788-1803) and Dickson's Mill (1813) on the grounds that both activities were of seminal importance to the colony.

In light of the comprehensive removal of the archaeological resource as a result of the development proposal, it was recommended to excavate and document the archaeological profile for the entire site before commencement of bulk excavation. It was considered that this would be the best methodology for the development process as it would ensure that all significant elements had been identified and recorded prior to the commencement of bulk excavation.

Cultural Resources Management, 2007, *Archaeological Investigation 732 Harris Street Ultimo*

This report presents the evidence recovered from an archaeological excavation undertaken at 732 Harris Street, Ultimo and behind 851-855 George Street and part of 849 George Street, Broadway. The site is located approximately 270 metres south-east of the subject area.

The intention of the work was to retrieve and interpret all remnant archaeological evidence prior to its removal occasioned by the redevelopment of the site. The developer, Spurbest Pty Ltd, funded both the on-site investigation and post-excavation documentation and was responsible for installing interpretive media to the finished building explaining the historical archaeological context of the site.

Very little evidence of the pre-settlement landscape was uncovered. Some evidence was unearthed the occupation of the site when it was incorporated within the Ultimo Estate in the early 19th century. This included a pit, several clay surfaces and fragmentary brick features suggesting something more substantial was built in this location.

No evidence was found of Samuel Blackman's subsequent acquisition of the site in 1830, including the house which he erected on the property. Samuel Blackman sold the site to William Dwyer in 1836 who converted the building to an inn (the Lamb Inn) and established a number of wooden sheds in the rear yard. Evidence of this phase included tableware from the mid-19th century and earlier, indicating that the inn was serving food as well as alcohol a rooms for rent. A single coin of 1842 was located, which provided the earliest potential year for the demolition to have occurred. William Dwyer also built shops in the location of 859 George Street. No evidence of these was located.

A cyclorama was established to the north of 849 George Street in 1899 with the public entrance from 949 George Street. Evidence of this entrance was uncovered during the investigations, including a public path, paved forecourt, walls that defined the side of the walkway drainage and potential garden beds.

Between 1870-1880 730 Harris Street was being used by a farrier who erected a stable building on the site. Evidence of this stable was located, as well as evidence of later modifications by later tenants William Carey and Sons.

Casey & Lowe, 1995, *Excavation Permit Application: 'Littlebridge', 38-40 William Henry Street & 523-525 Harris Street, Ultimo*

An assessment for this site was undertaken by Dana Mider 38-40 William Henry Street & 523-525 Harris Street, Ultimo, 'Archaeological Assessment. The site is located approximately 420 metres north-west of the subject area.

This report assessed the eastern half of this block as possessing no archaeological potential as it was not built on until the 1950s. The western half of this block was likely to contain the remains of 'Little bridge', the house built for Margaret Harris c1882. 1 It was occupied by her and her heirs until it was leased out c1928.2 The house and its assorted outbuildings were resumed by Sydney City Council in 1958 and demolished in 1956. The site of the house was built over in 1965 by the Sid Fegan Community Centre.

GML, 1993, *424-492 Harris Street Ultimo, A.M.L. & F. Woolstores*

Godden Mackay Logan (GML) was engaged by Multiplex Pty Ltd to prepare an Historical Archaeological Assessment for the former A.M.L. & F. woolstore site, Ultimo. The site is located within a block bounded by Harris, Quarry, Pyrmont and William Henry Streets, Ultimo and approximately 630 metres north-west of the subject area.

Physical investigations on the site included sinking 5 bore holes at regular intervals throughout the site. Of these, borehole 1 located subsurface remains between 0-0.8m including sand stock brick fragments, wood fragments and substantial amounts of mortar. These were interpreted as relating to the recent demolition of terraces at this location. The remaining boreholes identified 10-20cm concrete slab sitting above either sandy gravel fill or bedrock.

The assessment of significance established that the site had a high degree of scientific research potential, particularly in relation to the former trade and industrial precinct.

The north-western and south-western portions of the site were identified as having a high degree of intact and significant archaeological resources (Unit 1). The eastern section of the site was identified as having significant resources but a degree of disturbance (Unit 2). The remainder of the site was designated as having low significance or being destroyed through later activities (Unit 3).

It was determined that the proposed development would remove most archaeological resources within the site. As such, it was recommended that Unit 1 would require archaeological investigations guided by a research design, Unit 2 should be sampled and later monitored as guided by a research design and Unit 3 would require no further archaeological action.

4.4.1. Summary

The above publications demonstrate the potential for historical archaeological resources dating to the earliest period of European occupation of the Ultimo area. A large number of relics have State significance for their ability to yield information in relation to the early Sydney colony which cannot be obtained through historical sources and were therefore subject to a structured excavation program.

The preservation of such an early archaeological record, which characterises these sites, can be attributed to Ultimo's retention of its early 20th century built character; thus avoiding the substantial basement levels and subsurface impacts of later development. This is of relevance to the subject area, where both extant buildings on the site do not contain basement levels, increasing the potential for historical archaeological resources.

4.5. DISCUSSION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following section provides discussion of the archaeological potential of the subject area in relation to each historical phase of development.

Early Land Grants (1803-1838)

Historical research has revealed that prior to the 1850s there is little evidence of development within the subject area. The site was encompassed within the Ultimo Estate and remained undeveloped farmland. Archaeological resources associated with this period are likely to be ephemeral in nature, including post

holes associated with early fencing and temporary structures. In light of subsequent disturbance, there is low potential for evidence of this period.

Earliest Development of Ultimo (1838-1855)

In 18_ Harris Street was constructed adjacent to the subject area and by 1854 Ultimo Road had been established along the southern boundary. Two cottage dwellings appear at the Ultimo Road frontage during this period and another to the north of the subject area. It should be noted that, although these structures appear outside the curtilage of the subject area, this map is not to scale and there is therefore a margin of error.

Return of the Harris Family (1855-1926)

The subject area underwent its first significant period of development with the return of the Harris family to the Ultimo area in the mid-19th century. By 1882, there were structures present on the site including brick and iron shops and houses at 622, 640-644 Harris and 624-634 Harris Street and a single-storey factory building at 636-638 Harris Street. The terraces which made up the northern component of the subject area contained substantial outbuildings within their rear yards. These are evident in an 1886 overlay (Figure 30). By 1891 the factory at 636-638 Harris Street had been demolished and 2-storey shopfronts with separate water closets and stables within their rear yards were established in the same location. The building footprints within the subject area underwent no significant changes until 1921, although a stable had been constructed at the rear of 644 Harris Street by 1901 (Figure 31). By 1938 all buildings within the subject area had been demolished with the exception of the shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street.

The shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street can be used to infer the potential composition of the terraces and shopfronts which occupied the site in the late 19th century, which were constructed contemporaneously. The former terraces are described as being similarly constructed with brick and iron. The alternate description of the terraces as having 2 and 3 storeys in the 1882 and 1891 rates and assessments books (see Section 3.3) suggests that they may have contained basement levels, as was typical of late 19th domestic architecture. There is potential for evidence of these former basement levels including early staircases, sandstone foundations and occupational deposits. Additional evidence of these early structures may include sandstone landscaping, footings and foundations of outbuildings, cesspits and evidence of domestic activities.

The warehouse which occupied the site in the c.1880s would likely have been constructed with load-bearing brick walls, timber floors and a pitched roof clad with corrugated iron, as was typical of the period (City Plan Heritage 2014). There is potential for brick footings of this early structure. The presence of timber floorboards also suggests potential for deposits within the subfloor cavities.

Residential Clearance for Industry (1945-1970s)

By 1943 a single-storey commercial building had been constructed at 622-632 Harris Street. This building was demolished by c.1971 and the site repurposed as a carpark. A remnant section of wall which was demolished in 2014 (see Figure 15) suggests this was a substantial brick structure. Concrete floors were typical of warehouse architecture during this period. Due to the limited subsequent disturbance associated with the asphalt carpark, there is potential for evidence of this structure in the form of concrete slab foundations and footings.

No additional archaeological resources have been identified for this period as 622-632 Harris Street was subsequently a vacant lot and the late 19th century shopfront remained extant at 644-644A Harris Street.

Post-War Years (1945-1970s)

The National Cash Register Company Building was constructed at 622-632 Harris Street in 1951-2 and remains extant. This building does not contain a basement level, although the ground-floor level has been partially built into the slope. By 1951 most of the subject area was built upon (Figure 32).

The carpark established at 634-642 Harris Street in c.1971 and 19th century shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street remain extant.

University of Technology (1970s – Present)

The subject area did not undergo any significant changes during this period.



Figure 30 – Overlay of 1886 map on subject area



Figure 31 – Overlay of 1901 map on subject area



Figure 32 – Overlay of 1951 map on subject area

4.6. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following table (Table 5) provides a succinct summary of archaeological potential in association with each phase of development across the site.

Table 5 – Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Phase	Evidence	Discussion	Potential
Early Land Grants (1803-1838)	Archaeobotanical evidence of land clearing activities, charcoal deposits as evidence of burning activities, post holes from fences and temporary structures.	It is considered unlikely that evidence of the earliest period of European settlement would survive within the subject area owing to the significant degree of subsequent disturbance and ephemeral character of the expected archaeological record.	Nil-Low
Earliest Development of Ultimo (1838-1855)	Post holes from fences and temporary structures.	The 1854 Woolcott & Clarke map (Figure 8) indicates that Ultimo Road had been established at the southern boundary of the subject area by this time. A cottage dwelling was located to the north-east of the subject area and a further two to the south. Although these structures appear outside the curtilage of the subject area, this map is not to scale and there is therefore a potential margin of error. Given the early date of construction and availability of stone within the Ultimo area at this time, these may have been substantial structures with stone foundations.	Low
Return of the Harris Family (1855-1926)	Footings and foundations of the former terraces at 624-634 Harris Street and their associated outbuildings. Occupational deposits associated with the former terraces, privies and cesspits. Footings and foundations of the factory and later shopfronts at 636-638 Harris Street and their associated outbuildings.	by 1882, there were structures present on the site including brick and iron shops 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. A number of these contained outbuildings within their rear yards. By 1891 the factory at 636 & 638 Harris Street had been demolished and 2-storey shopfronts established in the same location. The footprint of these shopfronts can be observed in Figure 11. Separate water closets and stables can be observed at the rear. The shopfront at 614 Harris Street (now 640-644 Harris Street) also contained a substantial outbuilding. By 1901 a stable had been established at 644 Harris Street, which may refer to the long rectangular shed at the rear of the shop (see Figure 12). The built character of the subject area does not appear to have undergone any further changes between 1891 and 1921.	Low-Moderate
	Shopfront at 644-644A Harris Street (extant)	A brick and iron shopfront had been erected at 644 Harris Street by 1882. This structure remains extant.	High (extant)

Phase	Evidence	Discussion	Potential
Residential Clearance for Industry (1930-1945)	Footings and foundations of single-storey commercial building at 634-642 Harris Street (extant).	A map dated to c.1938-1950 (Figure 14) indicates that by this date 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.	High (extant)
Post-War Years (1945-1971)	Former National Cash Register Building (item no. I2036) (extant)	The National Cash Register Building was constructed at 622-632 Harris Street in 1952. The building footprint can be observed in Figure 16.	High (extant)
	None identified.	In November 1953 T & I Holdings Pty Ltd purchased the land at 634-642 Harris Street. The site remained in use for commercial purposes until it was sold to the Department of Education in 1971. 644-644A Harris Street was purchased by a Nellie Lyons on 4 November 1948 and subsequently by John Sattos, Shopkeeper on 29 April 1968. The house and shop is unlikely to have undergone any significant changes during this period. The 1949-1972 map indicates that the building footprint had remained unchanged (see Figure 16).	N/A
TAFE NSW & University of Technology Sydney (1971-Present)	Asphalt carpark at 634-642 Harris Street (extant).	During this period the subject area was acquired by the University of Technology Sydney (UTS). By the 1980s the former commercial building at 634-642 Harris Street had been demolished and the site repurposed as a carpark. Site inspection revealed that the foundations of the former warehouse can be observed within the asphalt carpark surface. No significant changes were made to the extant buildings on the site during this period.	High (extant)

5. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

5.1. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The concept of archaeological significance is independent of archaeological potential. For example, there may be 'low potential' for certain relics to survive, but if they do, they may be assessed as being of 'high (State) significance'.

Archaeological significance has long been accepted as linked directly to archaeological (or scientific) research potential: a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions. Whilst the research potential of an archaeological site is an essential consideration, it is one of a number of potential heritage values which a site or 'relic' may possess. Recent changes to the *Heritage Act 1977* (Section 33(3) (a)) reflect this broader understanding of what constitutes archaeological significance by making it imperative that more than one criterion be considered.

The below assessment of archaeological significance considers the criteria, as outlined in the NSW Heritage Branch publication *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*. Sections which are extracted verbatim from this document are italicized.

For the purposes of this assessment, significance is ranked as follows:

- **No Significance** – it is unlikely that any archaeological materials recovered will be attributed significance in accordance with the assessment criteria on a state or local level.
- **Low/Local Significance** – it is likely that archaeological materials recovered will be significant on a local level in accordance with one or more of the assessment criteria.
- **High/State Significance** – it is likely that archaeological materials recovered will be significant on a state level in accordance with one or more of the assessment criteria.

The following Criteria are used to assess archaeological significance (from *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch NSW).

5.2. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The following section assesses the significance of potential archaeological resources across the site in accordance with the criteria as contained in the NSW Heritage Branch publication *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*. Italicised text is extracted verbatim from this document.

Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E).

Archaeological research potential is the ability of archaeological evidence, through analysis and interpretation, to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site and its 'relics'.

Historical research has revealed that the greatest potential for archaeological resources within the subject area relates to evidence of the late-19th / early 20th century terraces, shopfronts, factory and outbuildings which occupied site. Archaeological resources associated with these structures may include basement levels, outbuildings, cesspits and occupational deposits. Although late 19th century terraces and commercial buildings are generally well-documented in the historical record, deposits with a secure context, such as cesspit fills, may have research significance at a local level.

Although there is low potential for evidence which relates to the Ultimo Estate, it may have significance at a local or State level for its ability to reveal information about the earliest European settlement of the Ultimo area which cannot be garnered from historical resources.

Historical research has identified three early 19th century cottages to the north-east and south of the subject area. In the unlikely event that evidence of these structures is located within the subject area, it may reveal information in relation to the lives of those who undertook quarrying and cattle-running activities as a precursor to the further industrialisation of the Ultimo area and may have significance at a local or State level.

Archaeological resources associated with the mid-20th century warehouse which occupied 634-642 Harris Street are unlikely to reveal additional information to that which is available through historical sources.

Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D).

Archaeological remains may have particular associations with individuals, groups and events which may transform mundane places or objects into significant items through the association with important historical occurrences.

The assessment of archaeological potential has not identified any potential archaeological resources which would demonstrate a clear relationship with John Harris' Ultimo Estate. In the event that this could be demonstrated, this would meet the threshold for significance at a State level.

Archaeological resources which evidence the late-19th century – early-20th century development of the subject area may have significance at a local level for their association with the Harris family who drove the residential and industrial growth of the Ultimo area during this period.

Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C).

Whilst the technical value of archaeology is usually considered as 'research potential' aesthetic values are not usually considered to be relevant to archaeological sites. This is often because until a site has been excavated, its actual features and attributes may remain unknown. It is also because aesthetic is often interpreted to mean attractive, as opposed to the broader sense of sensory perception or 'feeling' as expressed in the Burra Charter. Nevertheless, archaeological excavations which reveal highly intact and legible remains in the form of aesthetically attractive artefacts, aged and worn fabric and remnant structures, may allow both professionals and the community to connect with the past through tangible physical evidence.

No potential archaeological resources have been identified which satisfy this criterion.

Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G).

Archaeological remains have an ability to demonstrate how a site was used, what processes occurred, how work was undertaken and the scale of an industrial practice or other historic occupation. They can demonstrate the principal characteristics of a place or process that may be rare or common.

Archaeological resources associated with the early 19th century cottages which were located to the north-east and south of the subject area may have significance at a local or State level as evidence of a very early period in the development of Ultimo which was comprehensively replaced by the subsequent period of residential and industrial development.

Evidence of the late-19th century factory building may have significance at a local level for its ability to reflect the increased industrialisation of Ultimo which characterised this period. Evidence of the terraces which formerly occupied the northern portion of the subject area may have local significance as evidence of the increased industry and growth which accompanied the return of the Harris family to the Ultimo area.

Evidence of the mid-20th century warehouse which occupied 634-642 Harris Street would have nil archaeological significance on the grounds that the building stock which characterises Ultimo adequately reflects this period of Ultimo's history.

5.3. STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Historical research has revealed that the greatest potential for archaeological resources within the subject area relates to evidence of the late-19th / early 20th century terraces, shopfronts, factory and outbuildings which occupied site. Archaeological resources associated with these structures may include basement levels, outbuildings, cesspits and occupational deposits. Although late 19th century terraces and commercial buildings are generally well-documented in the historical record, deposits with a secure context, such as cesspit fills, may have research significance at a local level.

Although there is low potential for evidence which relates to the Ultimo Estate, it may have significance at a local or State level for its ability to reveal information about the earliest European settlement of the Ultimo area which cannot be garnered from historical resources. In the event that a clear relationship with John Harris' Ultimo Estate could be demonstrated, this would meet the threshold for significance at a State level.

Historical research has identified three early 19th century cottages to the north-east and south of the subject area. In the unlikely event that evidence of these structures is located within the subject area, it may reveal information in relation to the lives of those who undertook quarrying and cattle-running activities as a precursor to the further industrialisation of the Ultimo area. Remains of these early buildings may have significance at a local or State level as evidence of a very early period in the development of Ultimo which was comprehensively replaced by the subsequent period of residential and industrial development.

Archaeological resources associated with the mid-20th century warehouse which occupied 634-642 Harris Street are unlikely to reveal additional information to that which is available through historical sources. The building stock which characterises Ultimo adequately reflects this period of Ultimo's history. Evidence of this structure would therefore have nil archaeological significance.

6. OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

6.1. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This HAA has established the following in relation to the archaeological potential and significance of the subject area:

- Historical research has revealed that the greatest potential for archaeological resources relates to evidence of the late-19th / early 20th century terraces, shopfronts, factory and outbuildings which occupied the subject area. Although late 19th century terraces and commercial buildings are generally well-documented in the historical record, deposits with a secure context, such as cesspit fills, may have research significance at a local level.
- Brick foundations of the mid-20th century warehouse have been located within the existing carpark site at 634-642 Harris Street. These are identified as having nil archaeological significance.
- Historical research has identified three early 19th century cottages immediately to the north-east and south of the subject area. In the unlikely event that evidence of these structures is located within the subject area, these may have significance at a local or State level.

This HAA has further established that the subject area was cut down by approximately 2 metres along its south-western boundary in the mid-20th century. The area of greatest disturbance is identified as the south-western portion of the site, with the area of least disturbance located along Omnibus Lane to the north-east (see Figure 34). This is further supported by geotechnical investigations, which identified natural soils at a greater depth within the eastern portion of the subject area (see Section 4.3).

Based on consideration of the historical development of the subject area and disturbance patterns across the site, an archaeological zoning plan has been prepared which outlines areas of archaeological potential (Figure 35). Management responsibilities for these designated areas are summarised in Section 6.2 below.

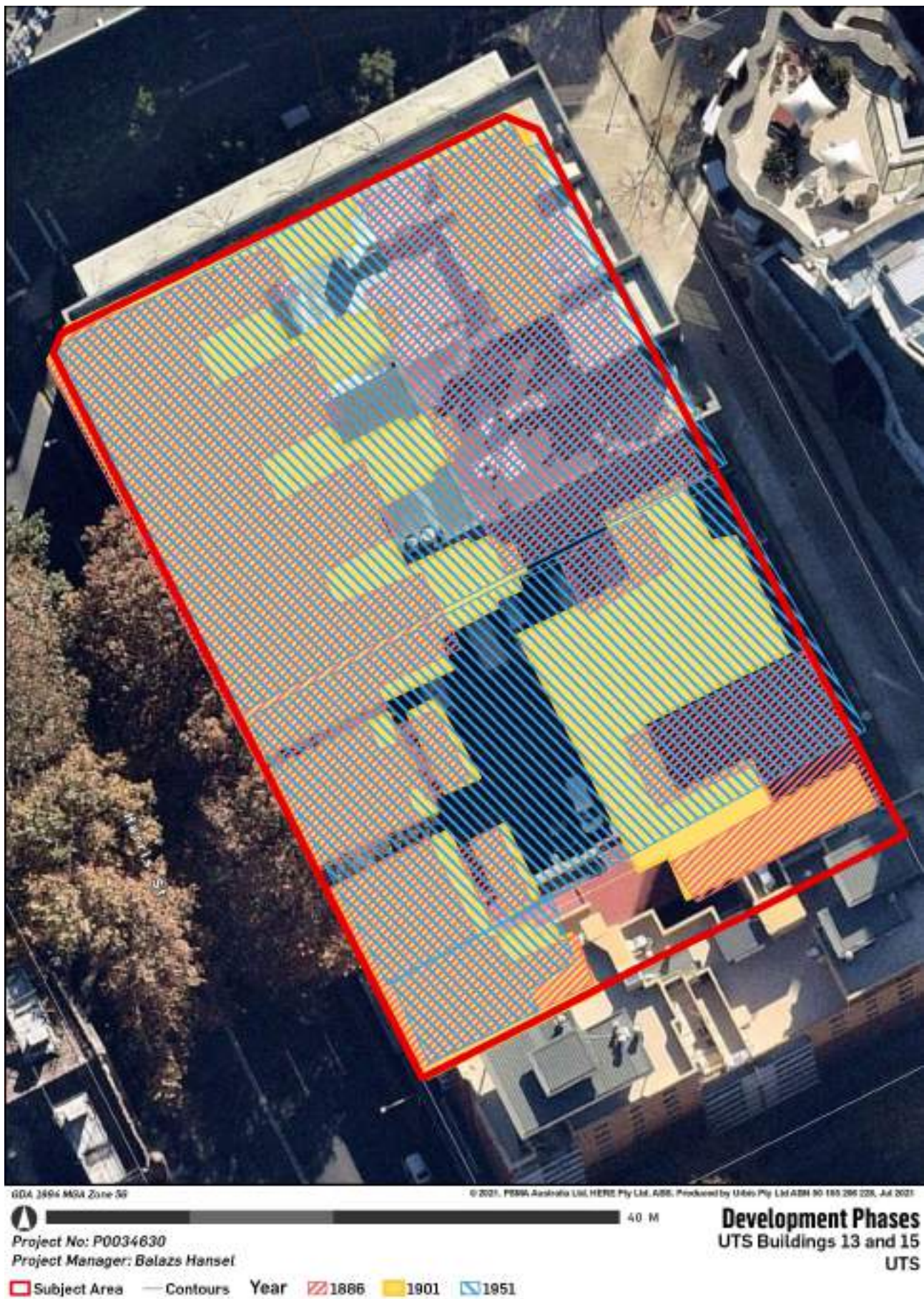


Figure 33 – Phase diagram indicating building footprints in 1886, 1901 and 1951

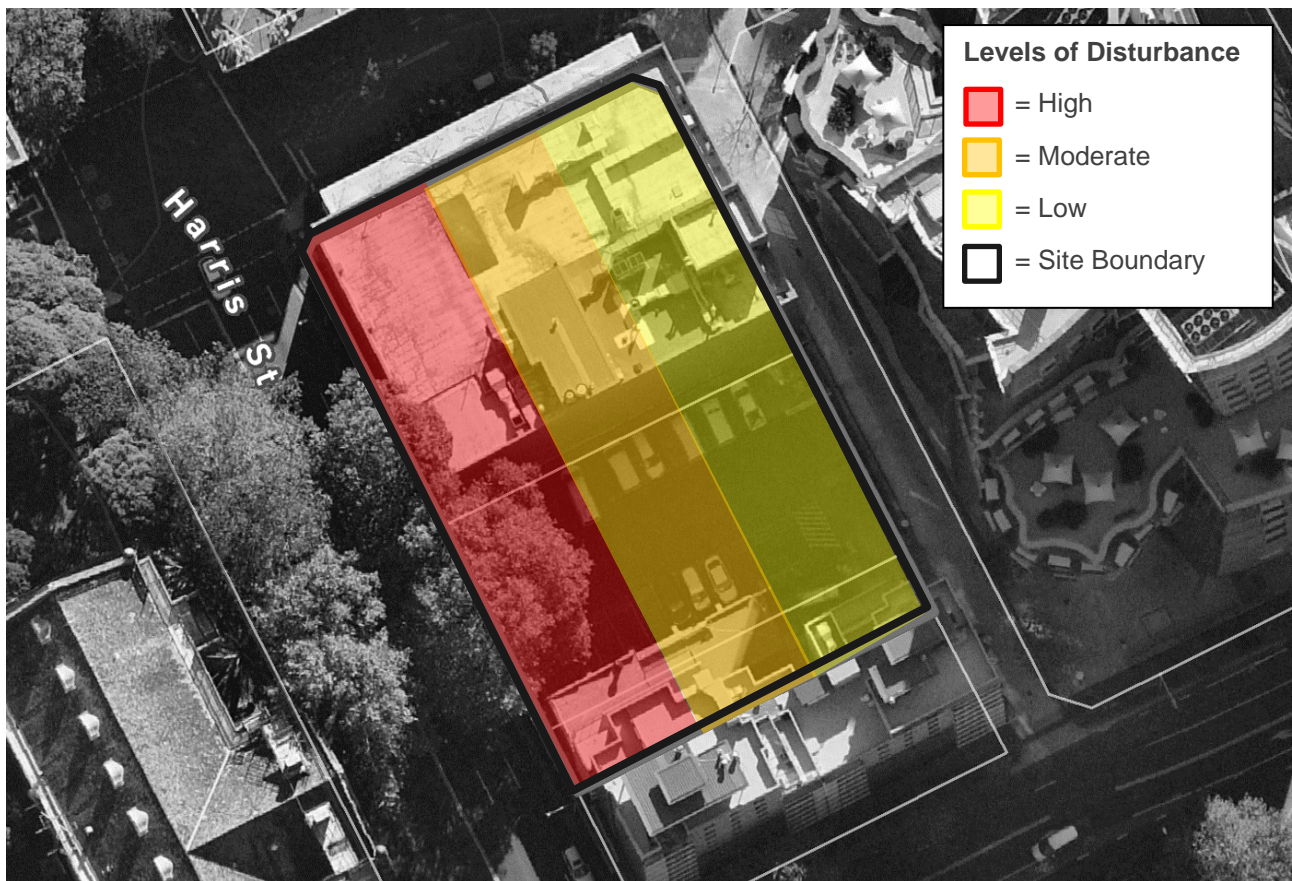


Figure 34 – Levels of disturbance within the subject area

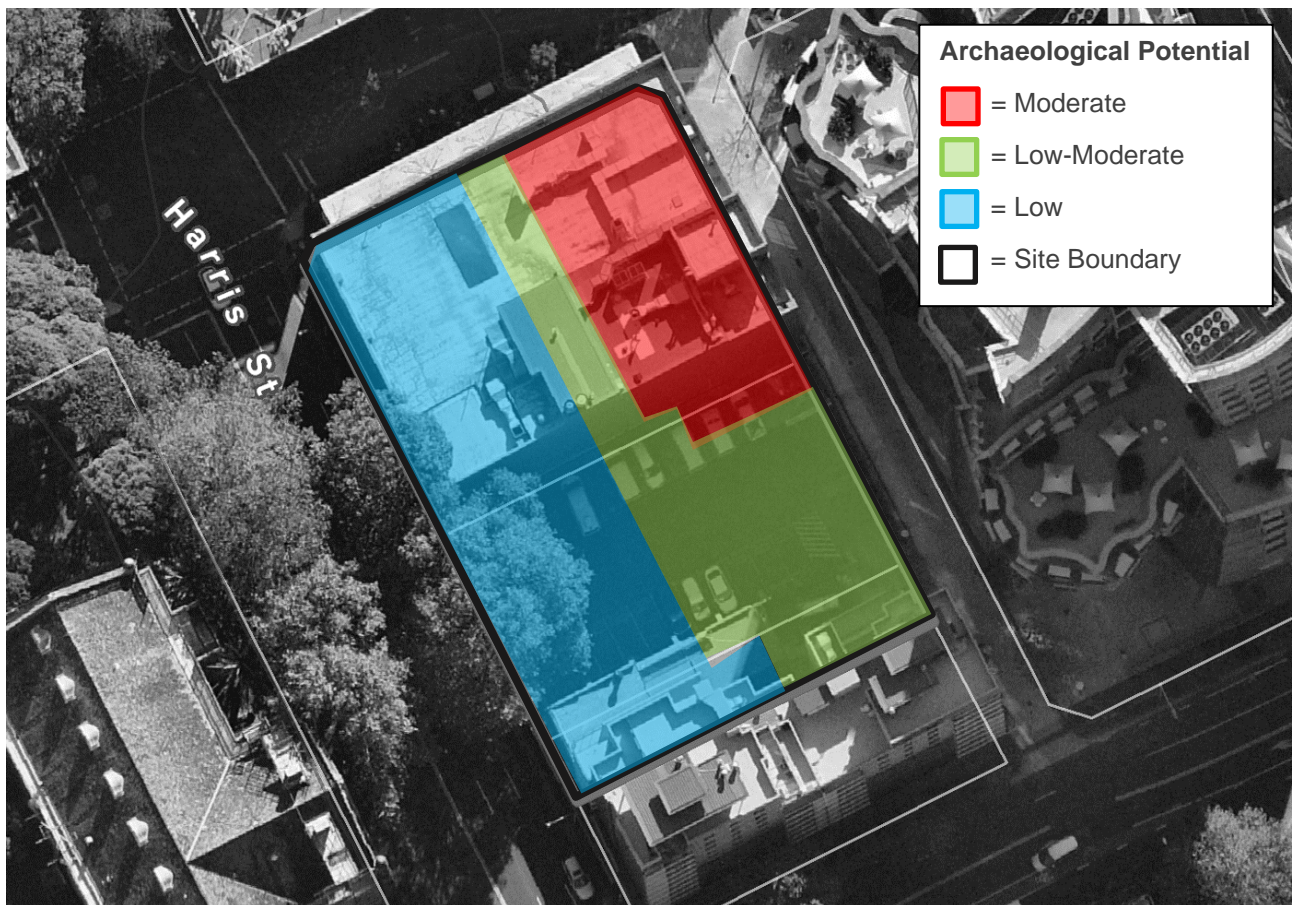


Figure 35 – Archaeological zoning plan – archaeological potential

6.2. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Management recommendations are outlined in Table 6 below. These apply for any proposed works which would disturb the ground surface. Additional information is provided in relation to each recommendation in Sections 6.2.1-0.

Table 6 - Management recommendations for areas of archaeological potential

Potential	Management Recommendation	Permits
Moderate	Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken as well as manual excavation/ investigation if required and in compliance with the conditions of approval.	An application should be made for an Excavation Permit under Section 140 of the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> .
Low-Moderate		An Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and Excavation Methodology should be prepared to accompany the permit application.
Low	Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken in areas of low archaeological potential.	

6.2.1. Archaeological Monitoring

For future proposed works which require excavation in areas of low-moderate and moderate archaeological potential in general, archaeological monitoring should adhere to the following:

- Demolition should be undertaken in such a way as to minimise impacts to foundations and subsurface structures. The archaeologist should initially be consulted about the proposed demolition methodology.
- An archaeologist should be present at all times during the lifting of current hard surfaces, excavation and/or other activities that result in ground disturbance.
- Where a mechanical excavator is used, it must have a flat or mud bucket, rather than a toothed bucket, to ensure a level ground surface.
- All machinery should work backwards from a slab surface in order to avoid damage to any exposed archaeological relics.
- Fills should be removed sequentially in reverse order of deposition, starting with any imported fill and overburden, which reflect the archaeological stratigraphy and as instructed by the archaeologist.
- If archaeological relics are identified by the monitoring archaeologist, work must stop immediately. Further assessment and recording of the find will be required, following the methods outlined in Section 6.2.2 overleaf.

6.2.2. Manual Excavation

In the event that any potential relics are identified during the course of archaeological monitoring, mechanical excavation must immediately cease, and manual excavation be undertaken.

All potential relics should be initially excavated by hand and should adhere with the following:

- A survey datum must be established by a surveyor, or site planner, to record the level of extant deposits and features.
- In the area where relics have been discovered, modern fills should carefully be removed by a 7-tonne excavator under the direction and supervision of the Excavation Director.
- Following the removal of modern fills, manual excavation and recording of deposits should be carried out by a small team of archaeologists, in reverse order of deposition to expose the surface of significant archaeological features or deposits. Manual excavation must be supervised by the Excavation Director at all times.

- Scaled site plans and profile or cross-section drawings showing the location of all archaeological deposits and features revealed during monitoring must be prepared, as required. These would be keyed to the site datum.
- Photographic recording of all phases of work on site would be undertaken. This would involve recording of archaeological features using an appropriate photographic scale.
- A standard context recording system would be employed, namely the location, dimensions and characteristics of all archaeological features and deposits would be recorded on sequentially numbered proforma context recording sheets. This form of written documentation would be supplemented by preparation of a Harris Matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits;
- Historical artefacts retained for analysis would be cleaned off site, sorted according to their fabric classes, bagged and boxed with reference to the context from which they were recovered; and
- Excavation would be conducted until site clearance was achieved to the satisfaction of the Excavation Director.

6.2.3. Unexpected Finds Procedure

In areas identified as having low archaeological potential for archaeological relics, although considered highly unlikely, should any archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, the following unexpected finds procedure must be implemented:

1. All works must stop in the immediate vicinity of the find. The find must remain undisturbed and temporary fencing established around the find.
2. The Site Supervisor, or another nominated site representative must contact the Excavation Director to communicate the discovery of the find.
3. The Excavation Director (or an archaeologist delegated by the Excavation Director to assess the find), must examine the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, record the item and decides on appropriate management strategy.
4. Depending on the significance of the find, re-assessment of the archaeological potential of the area may be required, and further archaeological investigation required. If further manual excavation and recording is required, the methods outlined in Section 7.2.6 would be followed.
5. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence upon on the written advice of the nominated Excavation Director.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

This HAA has established the following in relation to the archaeological potential of the subject area:

- Historical research has revealed that the greatest potential for archaeological resources relates to evidence of the late-19th / early 20th century terraces, shopfronts, factory and outbuildings which occupied the subject area. Although late 19th century terraces and commercial buildings are generally well-documented in the historical record, deposits with a secure context, such as cesspit fills, may have research significance at a local level.
- Brick foundations of the mid-20th century warehouse have been located within the existing carpark site at 634-642 Harris Street. These are identified as having nil archaeological significance.
- Historical research has identified three early 19th century cottages immediately to the north-east and south of the subject area. In the unlikely event that evidence of these structures is located within the subject area, these may have significance at a local or State level.

7.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Although there is low potential for evidence which relates to the Ultimo Estate, it may have significance at a local or State level for its ability to reveal information about the earliest European settlement of the Ultimo area which cannot be garnered from historical resources. In the event that a clear relationship with John Harris' Ultimo Estate could be demonstrated, this would meet the threshold for significance at a State level.

Historical research has identified three early 19th century cottages to the north-east and south of the subject area. In the unlikely event that evidence of these structures is located within the subject area, it may reveal information in relation to the lives of those who undertook quarrying and cattle-running activities as a precursor to the further industrialisation of the Ultimo area. Remains of these early buildings may have significance at a local or State level as evidence of a very early period in the development of Ultimo which was comprehensively replaced by the subsequent period of residential and industrial development.

Evidence of the late 19th century terraces and shopfronts, including basement levels, outbuildings, cesspits and occupational deposits, may have significance at a local level for their ability to provide detail to the lives of those who inhabited the Ultimo area during this period. Evidence of the late-19th century factory building may have local significance for its ability to reflect the increased industrialisation of Ultimo which characterised this period. These archaeological resources would have local significance for their ability to reflect the increased industry and growth which accompanied the return of the Harris family to the Ultimo area.

Archaeological resources associated with the mid-20th century warehouse which occupied 634-642 Harris Street are unlikely to reveal additional information to that which is available through historical sources. The building stock which characterises Ultimo adequately reflects this period of Ultimo's history. Evidence of this structure would therefore have nil archaeological significance.

7.3. RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 6 of this HAA outlines management recommendations for the subject area for the purpose of mitigating impacts to historical archaeological resources. This will ensure that where possible relics are retained and if necessary assessed locally significant relics can be recorded and removed. Implementation of this program would thus mitigate the potential heritage impacts posed by the development.

The recommendations are summarised as follows:

- An application should be made for an Excavation Permit under Section 140 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. An Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and Excavation Methodology should be prepared to accompany the permit application.
- Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken in areas of Low-Moderate & Moderate archaeological potential, as well as manual excavation/ investigation if required and in compliance with the conditions of approval.
- Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken in areas of Low archaeological potential.

These recommendations provide for the management of locally significant archaeological resources only. In the unlikely event that substantially intact State significant relics are found during excavation, work must cease immediately and Heritage NSW be notified in accordance with S.146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

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