UTS Bon Marche + Science Precinct

Archaeological Assessment for Concept Approval

Report prepared for the University of Technology Sydney

August 2018

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Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled UTS Bon Marche + Science Precinct, HAdv undertaken by GML Heritage Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
18-0402	1	Draft Report	14 August 2018
18-0402	2	Second Draft Report	27 August 2018
18-0402	3	Final Report	30 August 2018

Quality Assurance

GML Heritage Pty Ltd operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2008.

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

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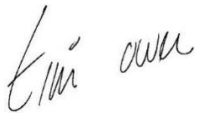
Issue No.	3	**Issue No.**	3
Signature		**Signature**	
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Executive Summary

GML Heritage (GML) has been engaged by Ethos Urban (Ethos), on behalf of the University of Technology Sydney (UTS), to prepare an archaeological heritage assessment for the UTS Bon Marche Precinct, comprising Buildings 3, 9 and 18, and Science Building (Building 4), Figure ES.01..

This report supports a Section 75W modification application submitted to the Minister for Planning pursuant to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979 (EP&A Act) and more specifically, Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment (Savings, Transitional and Other Provisions) Regulation 2017*. The Application relates to the Concept Plan Approval for the University of Technology Sydney (UTS) City Campus Broadway Precinct, which was approved in December 2009 (MP08_0116).

The s75W Application seeks the following key modifications to the approved Concept Plan:

- Conceptual demolition of existing Building 4, and rear section of Building 3,
- Conceptual modification to heritage items, Building 3, Building 9, and Building 18;
- Creation of a new building envelope for Building 4, Building 3 (part) and Building 9 (cantilevering over only), resulting in a maximum height of RL 86.55, an increase of approximately 45m above existing Building 4 and approximately 50m above existing Building 3;
- Corresponding increase in GFA for Building 4 and Building 3, comprising an additional increase of up to 36,500m^2;
- Consequential amendments to the Urban Design Quality Controls/Principles to guide the future development of the Bon Marche and Science Precinct; and
- Indicative landscape and public domain concept for the precinct.

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued by the Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E) on 1 February 2018. Specifically, this report responds to the following SEARs requirements for heritage:

> *Include a statement of significance and an assessment of the impact on the heritage significance of any heritage items and/or conservation areas and/or potentially archaeologically significant areas in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual.*

In 2009, GML produced the approved Concept Plan study (UTS Masterplan— Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment, February 2009) (GML 2009), which included the Bon Marche and Science Precinct Projects.

Further to GML 2009, buildings 3, 9 and 18 are identified as heritage items under the *Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012* (SLEP 2012). There were no previously identified Aboriginal sites and no specified areas of historical archaeology on the SLEP.

The current assessment focuses on the Modification study area, updating the Aboriginal and historical archaeology assessments. The work included development of a study area specific archaeological zoning plan, statement of significance and heritage impact assessment for the potential historical archaeological resource in the context of the concept approval, noting that works and/or detailed building designs are not included in this application.

The study area was not connected with known and/or potential Aboriginal heritage or archaeology. Future management includes stop work provisions for unexpected finds.

The study identified three phases of history with potential for historical archaeological relics, horizons and deposits (Table ES.01). The location of potential items is shown in the AZP (Figure ES.02). The assessment of these items identified that:

- Evidence of the original Parramatta street alignment was possibly of State significance, depending on the physical integrity, nature and extent of the relics.
- All other archaeological deposits were of local significance.
- Deposits post 1900 are unlikely to hold any heritage significance.

Table ES.01 Overview of potential archaeological resources within the study area

Date (Phase)	Feature/ Deposit	Possible Archaeological Deposit
Pre-Harris Estate Pre-1800s	• Parramatta Street (pre 1806) • Lot boundaries • Original Landforms	• Road fabric and surfaces (sealants, gravels, wood blocks), kerb stones, drainage features, culverts, pavement etc. • Post holes and fence alignments. • Original landforms, soil horizons, soil deposits, bedrock etc.
The Harris Estate c.1800-c.1850s	• Harris' Estate	• Landscape modification, such as land fill and changing landforms for creation of the gardens. • Features associated with the Harris Estate gardens—eg garden beds, paths, soils from agriculture, rubbish pits, miscellaneous relics, small structures associated with gardening and the garden area, fence posts etc.
Post Harris Estate From the 1830s	• Houses/ shops • Yards • Stables • Lot boundaries • Lane ways • Roads • Baptist Church	• Walls, internal sub-floor deposits, cellars, piers, post holes, shop paraphernalia. • Cesspits, refuse pits, cisterns, wells, yard surfaces. • Walls, floors, surface and foundations etc associated with structures. • Post holes, fence remains. • Road base, bitumen surfaces, kerb stones, gutters. • Remains of the Baptist Church.
Post 1950s	• Demolished historical buildings • First UTS buildings (extant)	• Debris from foundations/ footings of earlier 19c structures. • Works associated with the earliest UTS buildings (extant).

Figure ES.01 Site plan showing the UTS Broadway Campus, with the Section 75w study area shaded orange. Those areas shown in orange are subject to the current assessment. (Base plan: Google Earth Pro 2018)

Figure ES.02 Archaeological Zoning Plan. The whole study area has potential for remains connected with landforms and the Harris estate gardens. (Source: GML 2018)

The impact assessment identified that a future building basements located within the precinct subject to this application have the potential to affect potential archaeological deposit (Figure ES.03).

Development of a future building within the concept approval could result in an impact to potential archaeology from three historical stages:

- Pre-Harris estate—Parramatta Street (potential State significant), original landforms, early lot boundaries (local significance);
- Harris Estate—any features associated with the gardens of the estate (local significance); and
- Post-Harris estate—primarily houses, industry and yards fronting Harris Street, and to the west of the study area (local significance).

Options for conservation of the potential state significant remains of Parramatta Street have been considered but based on the nature of the likely deposit considered unfeasible in the context of the proposed development. Proposed management for historical archaeology has been developed, and includes:

- development of an archaeological impact assessment, for any future building and associated works; and
- development of an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) methodology as part of a detailed design DA submission (Stage 2 DA).

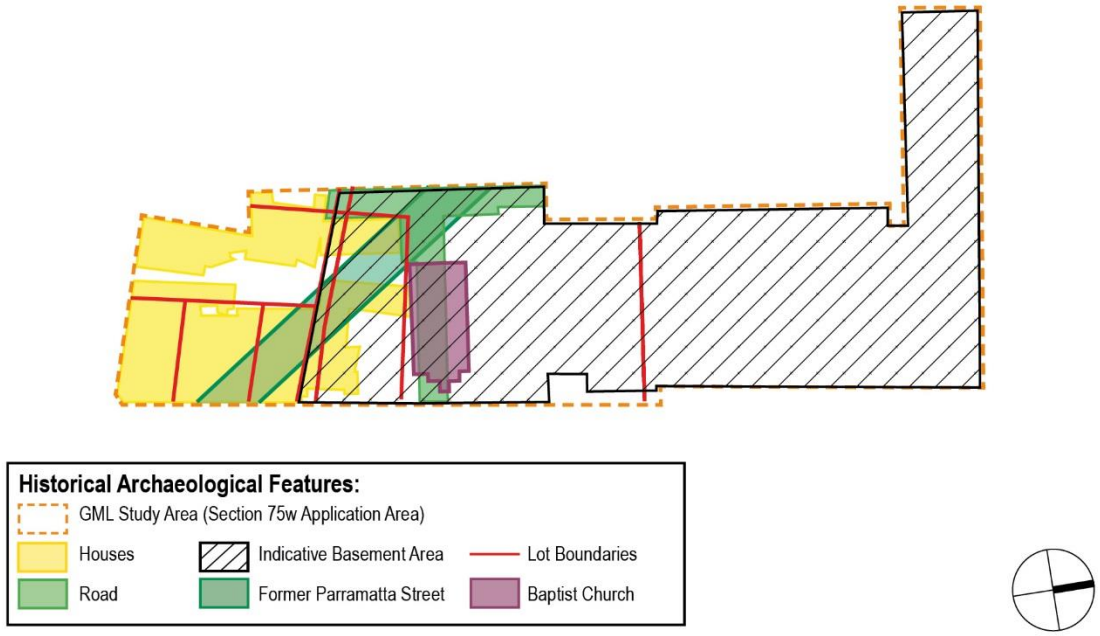

Figure ES.03 Indicative basement area within the Section 75w Area, showing impacts to potential archaeological features. (Source: GML 2018)

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This report supports a Section 75W modification application submitted to the Minister for Planning pursuant to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and more specifically, Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment (Savings, Transitional and Other Provisions) Regulation 2017*.

The Application relates to the Concept Plan Approval for the University of Technology Sydney (UTS) City Campus Broadway Precinct, which was approved in December 2009 (MP08_0116).

More specifically the modification application relates to the Bon Marche and Science Precinct (Buildings, 3, 4, 9 and 18) and includes establishing new building envelopes with corresponding height and Gross Floor Area (GFA). No works or detailed design is included in this application.

GML Heritage (GML) has been engaged by Ethos Urban (Ethos), on behalf of the University of Technology Sydney (UTS), to prepare an archaeological heritage assessment for the UTS Bon Marche and Science Precinct concept plan, comprising Buildings 3, 9 and 18, and Science Building (Building 4). This heritage report has been prepared to:

- identify known or potential Aboriginal and historical archaeological heritage within the site; and
- provide advice regarding the submission of a specific archaeological impact assessment, responding to new building designs.

The Section 75W application area is located within the UTS Broadway Campus in Ultimo, on the southern side of Sydney's central business district (Figure 1.1). The study area is defined by Broadway to the south, Thomas Street to the north, UTS Tower Building to the west and Harris Street to the east (Figure 1.2). Within this study area is an indicative basement area, which is a focus of this study due to its potential sub-surface impacts (Figure 1.3).

1.1.1 The Study Area

The Broadway Precinct of the UTS City Campus is located on the southern edge of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD). The UTS City Campus is located entirely within the Sydney Local Government Area.

The Campus has frontages to Broadway, Thomas, Wattle and Harris Streets, and the Goods Line and is less than 700 metres from Central Railway Station. Jones Street runs through the Precinct. The area covered by the Concept Plan (MP 08_0116) is shown in Figure 1.2.

More specifically, the Bon Marche and Science Precinct is located within the eastern part of the Broadway campus between Thomas Street and Broadway with frontage to Harris Street. It incorporates Buildings 3, 4, 9 and 18. Buildings 3, 9 and 18 are identified as heritage items under the *Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012* (SLEP 2012). Figures 1.2, 1.3 and 1.6 delineate the location of the Bon Marche and Science Precinct.

1.2 Overview of Proposed Modification

The s75W Application seeks the following key modifications to the approved Concept Plan:

- Conceptual demolition of existing Building 4, and rear section of Building 3,
- Conceptual modification to heritage items, Building 3, Building 9, and Building 18;
- Creation of a new building envelope for Building 4, Building 3 (part) and Building 9 (cantilevering over only), resulting in a maximum height of RL 86.55, an increase of approximately 45m above existing Building 4 and approximately 50m above existing Building 3;
- Corresponding increase in GFA for Building 4 and Building 3, comprising an additional increase of up to 36,500m^2;
- Consequential amendments to the Urban Design Quality Controls/Principles to guide the future development of the Bon Marche and Science Precinct; and
- Indicative landscape and public domain concept for the precinct.

The proposed new envelope for the Bon Marche and Science Precinct will accommodate a future building that will have an effective maximum height of 16/17 storeys above Harris Street and six (6) storeys above Thomas Street (ie excluding basement levels and plant). The resulting total GFA for the Bon Marche and Science Precinct (new building envelope and existing buildings) is some 65,000m^2.

No physical works are proposed as part of this s75W modification application, with detailed application(s) to follow any approval granted.

1.3 Project Background

1.3.1 Evolution of UTS

UTS was formed in 1988 from the former NSW Institute of Technology, and was restructured in 1990 with the merger of the Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, the School of Design, and the Institute of Technical and Adult Teacher Education to form the current UTS. This change in profile, combined with the University's predominantly CBD location in Sydney, created a new identity. During its early evolution, student numbers increased at UTS without any significant increase in student facilities.

UTS recognised the need to upgrade the City Campus back in 2000, and undertook a number of visioning and master planning projects culminating in the City Campus Masterplan 2020 (BVN, 2008) which provided a framework for refurbishments and new building works across the campus (comprising the Broadway Precinct and other sites in the Sydney CBD) in order to provide improved facilities and to accommodate future expected student and staff growth.

On 23 December 2009 a critical step in realising UTS's vision and identity for the Broadway Precinct was realised, with approval of the UTS City Campus Broadway Precinct Concept Plan (BPCP).

Since approval of the Concept Plan in 2009 UTS has secured the necessary detailed planning approvals and delivered a number of state of the art and iconic learning, research and social facilities across the Broadway Precinct, including (Figure 1.4):

- Faculty of Engineering and IT Building, designed by Denton Corker Marshall Architects.
- Multi-Purpose Sports Hall, designed by PTW Architects.
- Alumni Green, designed by ASPECT Studios Landscape Architects.

- Faculty of Science and Graduate School of Health Building, designed by Durbach Block Jaggers in association with BVN Architecture.
- Library Retrieval System, designed by Hassell Architects.
- Great Hall and Balcony Room Upgrade, Designed by DRAW Architects in association with Kann Finch Architects.
- Student Housing Building, designed by nettletontribe.

The UTS Central Project (designed by fjmt in collaboration with Lacoste + Stevenson in association with Darryl Jackson Robin Dyke Architects) represents the latest project being delivered by UTS to meet the needs of staff and students. The first phase of the UTS Central Project, which required a modification to the Concept Plan (MOD 5), is expected to be completed in 2019. The second phase of this project will include an extension to the podium of Building 1 addressing Broadway.

UTS currently has less than 2% of space across campus unallocated which is insufficient to accommodate forecast continued growth in student and staff numbers in the future. The educational facilities within the existing Bon Marche Building 3 are outdated and inadequate to meet the needs of contemporary teaching and learning environments.

The existing Science buildings (Building 4) are nearing the end of their lifecycle, which together with the continued growing demands from students locally and abroad and growth in both Science and Design, Architecture and Building (DAB) faculties presents an opportunity for UTS to progress with plans to support additional and much needed teaching and research space.

UTS plays an important role in the success of Sydney and NSW, with the Greater Sydney Commission's recently released Sydney Regional and District plans acknowledging this importance and identifying the need to protect and support the growth of education activity within the Harbour CBD Innovation Corridor.

1.3.2 Evolution of Concept Plan

The UTS City Campus Broadway Precinct Concept Plan (BPCP) (Figure 1.5) was approved by the then Minister for Planning on 23 December 2009 (MP08_0116). The Concept Plan initially included:

- New Broadway Building and Thomas Street Building with a combined gross floor area (GFA) of 44,650m^2;
- Expansion of Buildings 1 and 2 with a combined additional GFA of 10,800m^2;
- Expansion of Building 6 for the provisions of student housing with an additional 25,250m^2 GFA;
- Modifications to Buildings 3, 4 and 10;
- Modifications to Alumni Green with a new Multi Purpose Sports Hall and book vault beneath; and
- Public domain improvements to Broadway and Thomas, Harris, Wattle and Jones Streets.

The Minister also granted Project Approval for the following works:

- Construction of a new underground Multi Purpose Sports Hall; and
- Demolition of Buildings 11, 12 and 13.

The Concept Plan did not set new maximum heights and GFA for the Bon Marche and Science Precinct as demand for growth or redevelopment of these buildings was not identified at the time. The Concept Plan (2009) was informed by UTS's Growth Plan at the time to 2020, which had not foreseen that additional floor area and significant modifications and upgrades to existing buildings was required in the Bon Marche and Science Precinct. The 2009 Concept Plan also did not take into account the lifecycle status of Building 4, which was recently investigated and reported to be nearing end of life in 2026.

Since the Concept Plan was approved, five (5) subsequent modifications have been approved.

Modification No 1

Modification No 1 (MP 08_0116 Mod 1), approved in March 2011, sought to include bulk excavation works for the Broadway Building as part of the Project Approval works granted under the Concept Plan approval (enabling these works to be undertaken ahead of the Project Application for the building).

Modification No 2

Modification No 2 (MP 08_0116 Mod 2), approved in March 2011, related to an administration amendment to Concept Plan condition B2.

Modification No 3

Modification No 3 (MP 08_0116 Mod 3), approved in July 2011, sought to include the excavation, construction and operation of the Library Retrieval System (LRS) and Storage Building together with bulk excavation works for the Thomas Street Building as part of the Project Approval works granted under the Concept Plan approval (enabling these works to be undertaken without any further environmental assessment).

The modification also included a revised breakdown of GFA across the UTS Broadway site, with the Environmental Assessment submitted in support of the S75W identifying an increased GFA for the Thomas Street building of 12,150 square metres (corresponding with a decreased GFA for the Broadway Building of 34,650 square metres).

Modification No 4

Modification No 4 (MP 08_0116 Mod 4), approved in March 2012, related to an administration amendment to Concept Plan condition E3 (approved truck route plan for excavation of Thomas Street building and the library retrieval system).

Modification No 5

Modification No 5 (MP 08_0116 MOD 5) was approved by the then Minister for Planning in March 2016 and facilitated an expanded Building 2 envelope (maximum RL of 79.5) and corresponding increase in GFA for a new Building 2 and the Building 1 podium extension (resulting in a total maximum of 60,357sqm).

The modification provided the planning framework for the UTS Central project currently under construction.

Modification No 6

This report has been prepared in support of proposed Modification No 6 (MP 08_0116 Mod 6) to the Concept Plan.

1.3.3 Project SEARs

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) were issued by the Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E) on 1 February 2018. Specifically, this report responds to the following SEARs requirements:

6. Heritage

- *Include a statement of significance and an assessment of the impact on the heritage significance of any heritage items and/or conservation areas and/or potentially archaeologically significant areas in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual.*
- *Provide a revised Conservation Management Plan that incorporates the proposed development.*

This report has been prepared in satisfaction of the first of these requirements only. A CMP is required for aspects of built heritage, which has been addressed through a separate scope of works.

1.4 Heritage Background

In 2009, GML produced the approved Concept Plan study (UTS Masterplan— Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Assessment, February 2009) (GML 2009[1]), which included the Bon Marche and Science Precinct Projects.

Further to GML 2009, buildings 3, 9 and 18 are identified as heritage items under the *Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012* (SLEP 2012). There were no previously identified Aboriginal sites and no specified areas of historical archaeology on the SLEP.

After undertaking background research, community consultation with Metro Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), and survey, GML concluded that there is a low potential for Aboriginal heritage values at the site. In terms of historical archaeology, GML 2009 concluded that the following two aspects of archaeology may be on site:

- evidence of post-1830s development—which has a moderate significance at a local level; and
- evidence of the original Parramatta Road alignment, which has possible state significance (depending on the physical integrity, nature and extent of the relics).

Since the preparation of the 2009 report, both the *Heritage Act* 1977 and *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1974 have been updated, with new definitions and associated policy. The finding of the current assessment is fundamentally consistent with the 2009 report. To address revisions to statutory provisions concerning heritage this report:

- updates the 2009 report to include provision for the updated legislation;
- updates heritage assessments in accordance with new statutory definitions;
- updates the Aboriginal archaeological assessment, including a new search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS);
- reviews recent archaeological excavations in the vicinity of the study area;
- re-examines the historical significance of the study area;
- presents a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) regarding historical archaeology in relation to buildings 3, 4, 9 and 18; and

- considers the building envelopes recommendations and whether further archaeological investigation is required at DA stage.

This report supersedes GML 2009 for the study area.

1.4.1 Fieldwork and Aboriginal Community Consultation

This report is informed by a site visit undertaken by a GML archaeologist in November 2008 and in July 2018, for historical archaeological purposes.

The 2008 assessment included consultation and participation by Mr Allen Madden, of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC), who has also provided advice regarding the content of the report. Given that site conditions have not changed, a further inspection for Aboriginal heritage was not a component of the scope.

1.5 Limitations

This report has been prepared to inform concept planning for the site and to form the basis of a heritage impact assessment. It contains sufficient detail to inform recommendations for the future management of the potential archaeological resource. Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders was limited to the MLALC. If further Aboriginal community consultation is required or desirable, this would be reflected in the recommendations of any Heritage Impact Statement accompanying the Concept Application.

The conclusions of this report are based on a surface survey of the site. No excavation was undertaken. Although maximum site coverage was attempted, vegetation, paving and built form limited the visibility and exposed ground surface in many places. One hundred per cent coverage of the site was not possible.

1.6 Authorship and Acknowledgments

This report has been prepared by the following GML personnel:

- Dr Tim Owen, Principal;
- Lara Tooby, Graduate Consultant; and,
- Mark Dunn, historian.

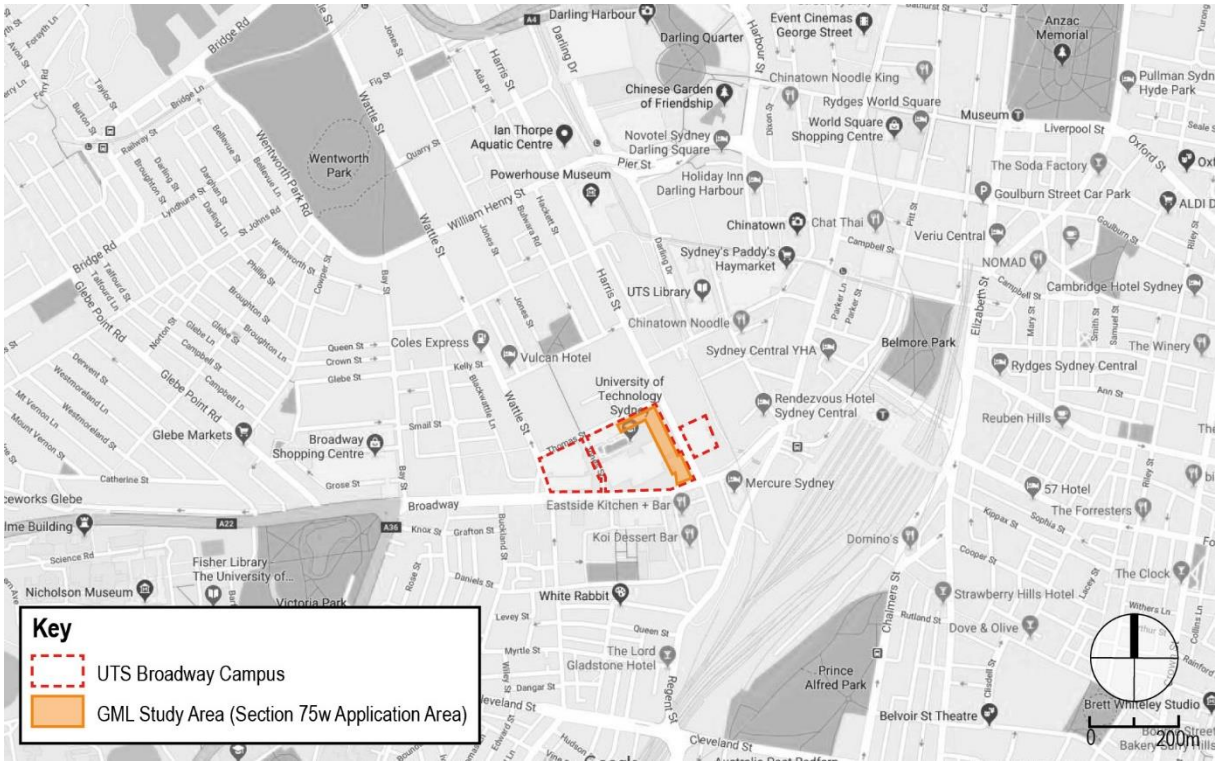

Figure 1.1 Map showing the location of the UTS site and the Section 75w study area. (Base plan: Google Maps 2018)

Figure 1.2 Site plan showing the UTS Broadway Campus, with the Section 75w study area shaded orange. Those areas shown in orange are subject to the current assessment. (Base plan: Google Earth Pro 2018)

Figure 1.3 Study area showing the indicative basement area. This area will be subject to deep excavation for development. (Base plan: Google Earth Pro 2018)

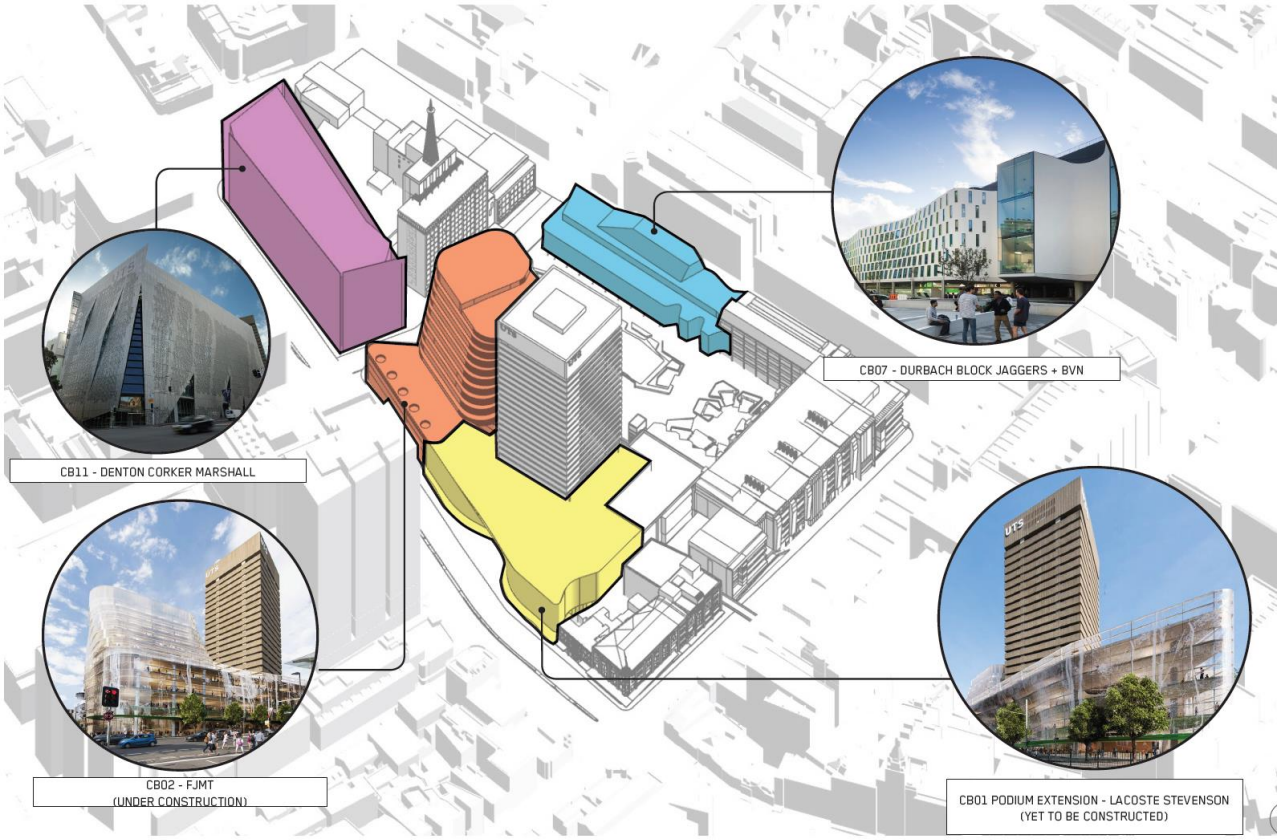

Figure 1.4 Key UTS projects approved/delivered under the Concept Plan. (Source: BVN)

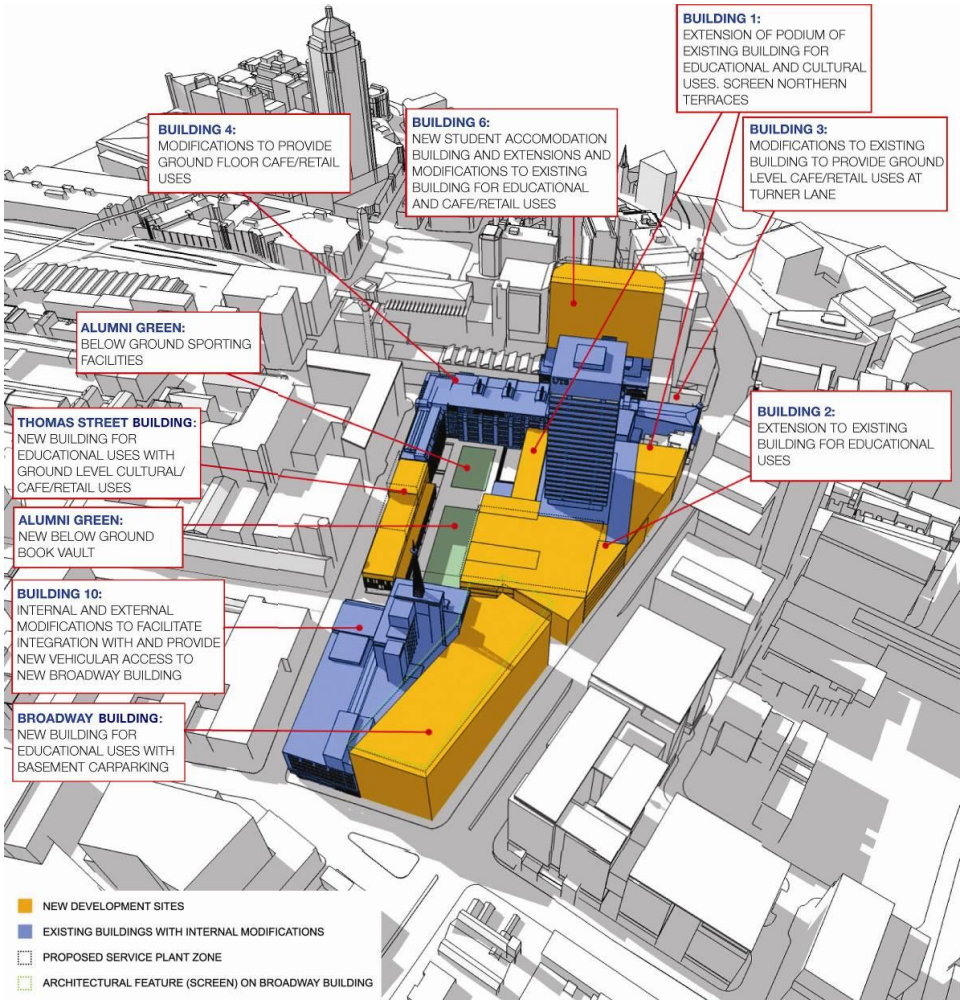

Figure 1.5 3D Model of original approved concept plan. (Source: BVN, DCM and JBA)

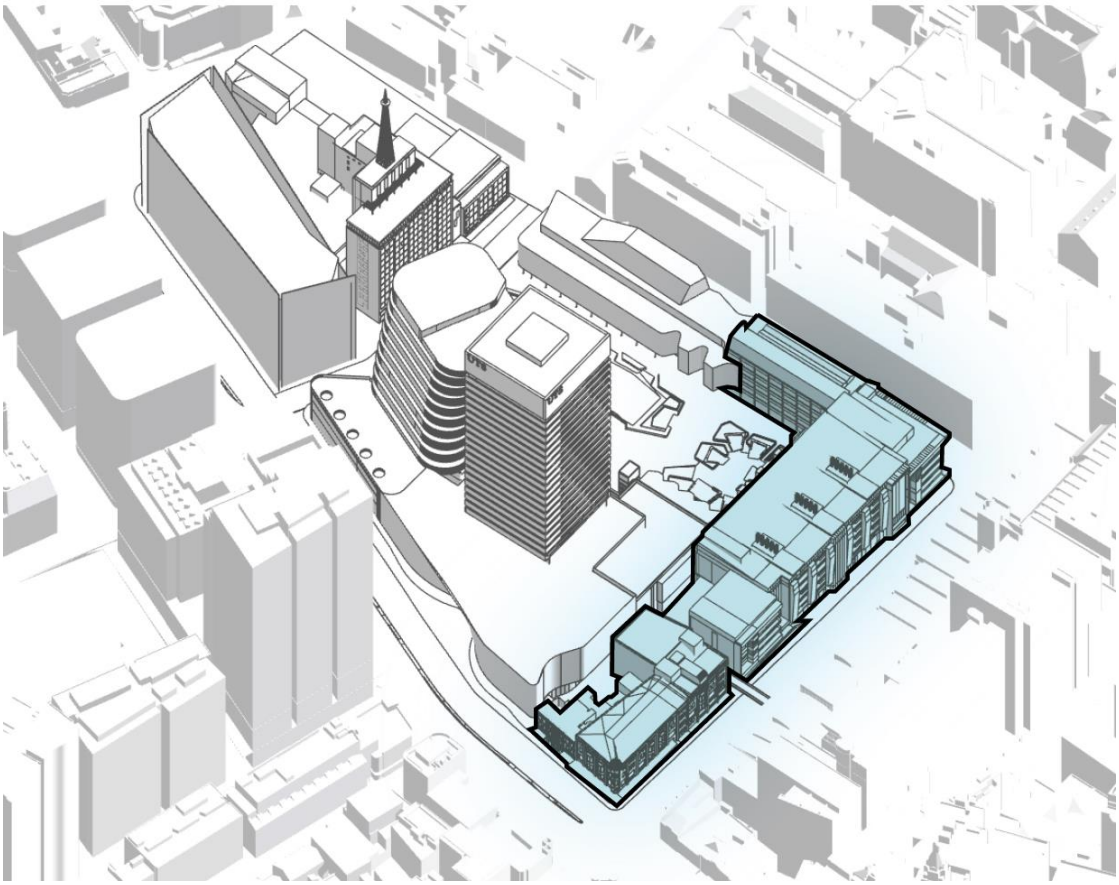

Figure 1.6 3D perspective of the existing Bon Marche and Science Precinct. (Source: BVN)

1.7 Endnotes

1 Godden Mackay Logan, Concept Plan - University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) Broadway—Heritage Impact Statement, report prepared for the University of Technology, Sydney, April 2009.

2.0 Statutory Context

2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The proposed development is being assessed in accordance with Major Project approval MP 09_0116. The current report will form part of a Modification application to the Concept Plan under Schedule 6A, Section 75w of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The EP&A Act provides a statutory framework for the determination of development proposals. It distinguishes between:

- Part 3A development—A single assessment and approval system for major development and infrastructure projects in which the provisions of certain legislation do not apply; and
- Part 4 development—Development that must comply with all relevant statutory planning instruments and legislation, including the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (the Heritage Act) and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) (NPW Act).

Under Part 3A, the Minister for Planning can make a determination that the provisions of the Heritage Act and the NPW Act do not apply.

This Section includes a discussion of the Heritage Act, the NPW Act and the Sydney Local Environmental Plan because the Minister may also determine that those instruments should continue to apply in certain circumstances (for example, to subsequent project/development applications).

Insofar as the potential archaeological resource is concerned, a determination by the Minister that a development is a Part 3A matter usually means:

- an excavation permit issued pursuant to Section 139 of the Heritage Act is not required for historical archaeology; and
- an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, under Section 90 of the NPW Act, is not required for Aboriginal objects.

However, the Minister will still require that appropriate measures be taken for the management of the potential archaeological resource by other means.

2.1.1 Sydney Local Environmental Plan

The Sydney LEP 2012 contains a number of provisions potentially relevant to the management of the potential archaeological resource on the site.

Provisions of Part 5, Clause 5.10 of the LEP includes the following objectives of particular relevance to archaeology:

> *(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the City of Sydney,*
>
> *(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,*
>
> *(c) to conserve archaeological sites,*
>
> *(d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.*

Clause 5.10 of the LEP provides that development that impacts on heritage items (in a variety of ways) can only be carried out with development consent.

Under Schedule 5 of the LEP, the Bon Marche (Building 3), The Loft (Building 9) and Building 18 (the Terraces), are listed as having local heritage significance (Items I2004 and I2005). No items of archaeological value are listed on the LEP within the study area:

- I2004, 9–13 Broadway, Lot 1, DP 1079855, Commercial building including interior; and
- I2005, 15–73 Broadway, Lot 2004, DP 1053548, Commercial building (1–7 Broadway) including interior[1].

2.1.2 Central Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan

The Central Sydney AZP[2] is an advisory document with no legal status. However, it documents and assesses the archaeological potential of the City of Sydney and is a reference guide used by the Council in determining Development Applications. The AZP states it:

> *Provides the City of Sydney with an interim framework for the assessment and conservation of the identified archaeological resource in the study area, and presents guidelines for its management on an overall and case by case basis given the current understanding of the resource.*

The following addresses are listed in the Central Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan (AZP):

- 1–7 Broadway—Area of Archaeological Potential/Partially Disturbed (AAP-PD).
- 9, 11, 13, 81, 115–115 and 117–121 Broadway—Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP).

The AZP states that an AAP–PD is:

> *An allotment of land or feature that has been identified by the field survey as being an area of some archaeological potential but due to the degree of physical disturbance (usually due to the most recent building development), may be partially disturbed or even in part destroyed. It is also possible that the current building/development in its own right may also have archaeological potential due to significant fabric, or be generating its own below ground and/or underfloor archaeological deposits.*

The AZP says that an AAP is:

> *An allotment of land or feature that has been identified in the field survey as being an area of high archaeological potential due to limited physical disturbance (usually due to the most recent building development). This category includes both above and below ground archaeological features such as remnant structures, significant fabric of extant buildings/structures, as well as below ground sites. Most areas identified will contain sites of former occupations/activity and buildings. These sites may be known through historic documentation … or may become evident during the fieldwork…*

The AZP recommends (Section 5.8) that items identified as AAPs be the subject of site-specific archaeological assessment. It recommends that in the case of sites identified as AAP–PD, the assessment should specifically focus on degrees of disturbance. This report assists in addressing these recommendations.

2.2 The Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Act affords automatic statutory protection to ‘relics’ which form part of archaeological deposits. The Act defines a ‘relic’ as any deposit, object or material evidence that:

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

(b) is of State or local heritage significance.

Sections 139–145 of the Heritage Act prevent the excavation of a relic, except in accordance with an excavation permit (or an exception from the need for a permit) issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales.

Section 139 [1] of the Heritage Act states that:

> *A person must not disturb or excavate any 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 unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*

The historical archaeological component of this report discusses the subject site's potential archaeological remains that may be 'relics' under the Heritage Act, and outlines recommendations for the future management of the site's potential historical archaeological resources.

2.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

All Aboriginal objects and places receive statutory protection under the NPW Act. Aboriginal objects are defined as:

> *… physical evidence of the use of an area by Aboriginal people. They can also be referred to as 'Aboriginal sites', 'relics' or 'cultural material'.*[3]

The NPW Act requires applicants to seek approval prior to the disturbance of sites with the potential to contain Aboriginal objects and cultural material. Offences relating to the harm to, or desecration of, an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place were introduced with the NPW Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Places) Regulation 2010 on 1 October 2010. The definition of 'harm' includes to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place.

Along with these offences, the NPW Act offers a number of defences to causing harm to Aboriginal objects. The two defences relevant to this project are that a 'due diligence approach' was adopted or that harm was permitted under an approved Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). A due diligence approach demonstrates either:

- that there is no research-based evidence that suggests Aboriginal objects will be impacted upon by the development; or
- that there is the need for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), and that any disturbance to Aboriginal objects has occurred in accordance with an approved AHIP.

Identified objects and sites are registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), which is managed and maintained by OEH. AHIMS is a database for all Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places and other Aboriginal heritage values in NSW that have been reported to OEH. An Aboriginal object is considered to be 'known' if it is registered on AHIMS, is known to the Aboriginal community, or is identified during an investigation of the area conducted for a development application. Aboriginal objects and places are afforded automatic statutory protection in NSW under the Act.

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects and places applies irrespective of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. Sites of traditional significance that do not necessarily contain material remains may be gazetted as 'Aboriginal Places' and thereby be protected under the NPW Act.

However, areas are only gazetted if the Minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

A strict liability offence applies for harm to or desecration of an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place.[4] The definition of 'harm' includes destroying, defacing, damaging or moving an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal Place. The strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects has a number of defences. The two defences relevant to the proposed development are the statutory defence of due diligence through complying with an adopted industry code or compliance with the conditions of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

The potential for Aboriginal objects, sites, places and/or values within the study area, and for the proposed development to impact such objects, has been assessed and the results presented in this report. A search of the AHIMS register (July 2018) provides evidence that no registered Aboriginal sites, objects and/or places are located within the study area.

2.4 Commonwealth Heritage List, National Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) creates/governs the following heritage lists:

- the National Heritage List—places of outstanding heritage value to the nation;
- the Commonwealth Heritage List—places that embody identified Commonwealth Heritage values; and
- the Register of the National Estate—a list of heritage places that is presently being phased out but is still a relevant consideration for the Minister for the Environment, Heritage, Water and the Arts.

A search of the CHL and NHL shows there are no listings connected with the study area.

2.5 Endnotes

1 SiX viewer identifies this location as Lot 2012 DP 1183894.

2 City of Sydney 1992, The Central Sydney Archaeological Zoning Plan, City of Sydney.

3 Office of Environment and Heritage 2012, 'Regulation of Aboriginal cultural heritage', viewed 20 September 2012 <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/achregulation.htm>.

4 Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water 2010, *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW), 'Fact sheet 1', September 2010.

3.0 Background Historical and Archaeological Context

3.1 The Local Environment

The study area lies within the southern Central Business District (CBD) of Sydney and is a highly modified built environment, housing several high-rise buildings and several smaller heritage buildings. Associated facilities across the site include basement carparks, access roads, footpaths and landscaped open spaces.

Prior to European settlement and development in this part of Sydney, the environment of the study area would have been starkly different to the highly urbanised landscape that exists today. The study area is located just south of Cockle Bay, the headwaters of which stretched back as far as the intersection of what is today Sussex and Hay Streets at the time of European settlement.[1] Prior to urban development, this part of Cockle Bay was covered by water at high tide and was a swampy tidal estuarine environment.[2] It would have played a significant role in the surrounding natural environment (including the study area), defining to a large extent the types of flora and fauna present in this area.

Blackwattle Creek, which flowed just to the west of the study area in the vicinity of what is today Blackwattle Lane (Figure 3.1), was another defining element within the local natural environment. The creek was a tidal watercourse that originated in the swampy area that today is the site of the old Darlington School, and flowed towards Victoria Park and Chippendale through a valley that was rich in alluvial soils and thick with wattles, from which the creek derives its name.[3] The creek was swampy, and its outlet at the mudflats of Blackwattle Bay would have provided a range of resources. Indeed Blackwattle Bay, Darling Harbour and Rozelle Bay would have supplied a range of marine and estuarine resources including fish, shellfish and crustaceans at the mouths of the abundant freshwater creeks in this area.

The topography of the study area is relatively flat, with a gentle slope downwards to the west. This slope is associated with the site's location on the alluvial slopes of the east bank of Blackwattle creek. This relatively flat and amenable topography, and the site's proximity to Blackwattle Creek, indicates that the study area is likely to have been part of a resource zone accessed in the late Holocene by Aboriginal people as part of their exploitation and ranging across the local landscape.

Geologically, the study area is situated on Wianamatta shales which are present through much of the inner suburbs of Sydney. These shales overlie Hawkesbury sandstone, which occurs across the entire Sydney basin and is exposed in a number of areas throughout the CBD, particularly along the harbour foreshore and surrounding creeks and rivers. Within the study area, surface outcrops of sandstone do not occur, but the excavation of basement carparks and building foundations has resulted in significant cuts into the underlying sandstone bedrock. The geological formations throughout Sydney provide a range of raw stone material types that would have been utilised by Aboriginal people in the past. Silcrete occurs most commonly, with outcrops of this stone being identified in Newtown to the southwest of the study area.[4] Other common stone types in the area include tuff, chert, quartz, quartzite and basalt. These materials have all been documented in the area, with their frequency and distribution in archaeological sites being related to the proximity of stone outcrops and accessibility of these resources.[5] There is also extensive documented archaeological evidence of raw stone sources at a greater distance from the study area, such as on the Cumberland Plain to the west.

3.2 Ethnohistory

More than thirty different Aboriginal groups are recorded as having occupied the Sydney region prior to contact. Estimates of the number of Aboriginal people living along the coast between Broken Bay and Botany Bay at the time of contact place the number at approximately 1,500 people. Similar estimates have been made for the inland groups occupying the Cumberland Plain to the west.[6] However it is difficult to make any certain estimate of population numbers, with researchers placing the total pre-contact number of Aboriginal people within the Sydney region anywhere between 4,000 and 8,000.[7]

The available evidence suggests that the area that today houses UTS forms part of a wider expanse of land traditionally occupied by Cadigal (or Gadi, Gadigal) people, who were known to early European settlers as the Botany Bay tribe.[8] However the boundary between the Cadigal and neighbouring Wan(n)gal is unclear, with a large amount of ambiguity in the historical records. Thus it will probably never be possible to say for certain where the physical boundary between these two groups was. Both of these Port Jackson clans had strong associations with the Darling Harbour landscape, and the available evidence indicates that the study area may have been part of an area which formed the border between these two groups. For example, records by Phillip Gidley King in 1793 state:

> *The tribe of Cadi inhabit the south site, extending from the south head to Long-Cove; at which place the district of Wanne, and the tribe of Wangal, commences, extending as far as Par-ra-matta, or Rose-Hill.*[9]

However this is contrasted by records made by Governor Arthur Phillip in 1790, which describe a different common boundary between the two groups:

> *From the entrance of the harbour, along the south shore, to the cove adjoining this settlement the district is called Cadi, and the tribe Cadigal; the women, Cadigalleon. The south site of the harbour from the above-mentioned cove to Rose Hill, which the natives call Parramatta, the district is called Wann, and the tribe Wanngal.*[10]

King's account would place the tribal boundary at Long Cove (Iron Cove), probably along the ridgeline which forms the eastern watershed of Iron Cove, in which case the study area would be within Cadigal land. In some contrast, Phillip's account would place the boundary along the ridgeline of Darling Harbour or Blackwattle Bay (assuming the 'cove adjoining settlement', which he refers to, is Darling Harbour). In this case the study area would lie on or close to the western boundary of the Cadigal. Cadigal country extended across most of the Sydney peninsula, and today is generally defined as taking in the land between Darling Harbour and South Head and including Port Jackson, Botany Bay and Port Hacking.[11]

Archaeological and ethnohistoric information provides many details of Aboriginal life in the Sydney basin prior to contact with European settlers. The Cadigal subsisted on the wide resource base of the local area, including terrestrial, estuarine and marine resources, although archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence indicates that the Sydney Aboriginal economy is likely to have been predominantly marine-oriented. Food was obtained through fishing, shellfish collection, hunting and gathering of small plants and animals. These activities would have been conducted in the vicinity of the study area; indeed it is likely that the nearby swamps, estuarine mud flats and bays would have provided a relatively reliable, predictable and concentrated range of fish, shellfish and crustacean resources. Fishing was conducted either with lines or spears, although traps and stone weirs may also have been used.[12] As well as the range of plant and animal foods, the landscape would have provided a range of medicinal plants, as well as raw materials used for the manufacture of tools, weapons and shelters and for ceremonial purposes including body decoration.[13]

3.3 Post-Contact Relations

The Cadigal were the earliest Aboriginal people to be impacted physically and socially by the European colonisation of Sydney. Early contact started on a relatively positive note, with a range of historic accounts detailing the friendly relations between European and Aboriginal people during this period. Governor Phillip had been instructed 'by every possible means to open an intercourse with the natives and conciliate their affections'.[14] Phillip's policy in dealing with the Aboriginal people was to treat them with the greatest humanity and attention, ensuring that every precaution be made to prevent them from receiving insults.[15]

However, these intentions of peaceful cohabitation were difficult to enforce, and friendly relations did not last. Many of the early settlers did not share the sentiments of the governor, being less morally inclined than him in relation to the local Aboriginal population. Incidents of conflict soon emerged and this, combined with European expansion and land and resource use, placed pressure on traditional Aboriginal practices. The local Aboriginal population became increasingly dispossessed of their traditional lands and food and plant resources, leading to inter-tribal conflict, starvation and the breakdown of traditional cultural practices.[16]

These pressures were further compounded by the decimation of large portions of Sydney's Aboriginal population by introduced European diseases, particularly smallpox, which quickly became prevalent within the local Aboriginal population. This population decrease is well documented, although the exact impact on local Aboriginal populations in terms of numbers is difficult to determine as there are no accurate baseline figures for the size of the Aboriginal population at the time of first contact in 1788.[17] Within just four years of European settlement, the "disappearance of the Aboriginal race (sic)" was being rationalised in the European mind in terms of the Aboriginal people's "preordination by God".[18]

Despite these pressures on the local Aboriginal population, there is historical and archaeological evidence that Aboriginal people maintained a presence within Sydney for a considerable time after European settlement. For instance, four shards of blue and white ceramic transfer ware found in association with flaked stone within Aboriginal occupation layers at a site in East Darling Harbour provide evidence that Aboriginal use of this area continued well into the historic period.[19]

3.4 European Development and Use

3.4.1 Ultimo Estate

The Ultimo Estate consisted of a series of grants to and purchases by surgeon John Harris between December 1803 and May 1818. Harris arrived in the colony in 1790 with the NSW Corps and by 1796 had joined other officers in taking out a lease on land close to the headwaters of Cockle Bay (Darling Harbour). His first grant, in December 1803, was of 34 acres bounded in the east by a line from the head of Cockle Bay to the old Parramatta Street (later renamed Parramatta Road), following the Parramatta Street west to Blackwattle Creek, then following the creek line for approximately 200 yards where it ran east back to Cockle Bay. In 1806 Harris was granted a further 9¼ acres to the south of Parramatta Street. In taking possession of this portion, Harris also effected the realignment of Parramatta Street to the present alignment of Parramatta Road. It is within this second portion that the study area lies (Figure 3.1).

The estate, at its peak, was an area of 233 acres extending along the frontage of Parramatta Road between Blackwattle Creek (now Blackwattle Lane) and the approximate position of Barlow Street in Haymarket, and taking in all the present suburb of Ultimo and much of Pyrmont as well.

Harris built his house, Ultimo House, using convict labour in 1804, moving into the two-storey brick residence in June of that year (Figure 3.1). The house was sited on a rise in the land north of Parramatta Road with views over Cockle Bay, north of the present corner of Thomas Street and Jones Street. In 1814 Harris had the house extended significantly by colonial architect Francis Greenway and imported deer from India to roam the grounds.[20]

The house remained as a country seat for Harris until 1821 when he relocated to Shane's Park (St Mary's) in Sydney's west where he built a second mansion. He leased Ultimo House using the nearby Ultimo Cottage (north of the study area) as his Sydney base. The Ultimo estate remained largely intact until the beginnings of the 1830s when the first parcels were subdivided from it by Harris. He was probably encouraged by the rising land prices in Sydney, the increasing development close to his estate and the improvements made to Parramatta Road, which fronted his land. In 1825 Robert Cooper had built the first stage of his Brisbane Distillery on Blackwattle Creek south of Parramatta Road, which was followed in 1835 by the brewery of John Tooth, whose main gate stood directly opposite the main entrance to the Ultimo Estate. In addition, the government had used convict labour to improve the condition of the road to Parramatta, widening it and realigning it, which in turn encouraged the use of the road and the development of businesses along its route close to Sydney. The alignment of Parramatta Street (later Parramatta Road) had previously run through the study area (Figure 3.2).

3.4.2 Subdivision and Development

In 1830–31 Harris subdivided the estate area fronting Parramatta Road and George Street, selling 45 blocks with an average frontage of 66 feet and depth of 132 feet, raising £6076 in the process.[21] A number of these lots were purchased by land speculators, further subdivided into smaller sites and re-sold to satisfy the growing market for land in Sydney. By 1835 houses and shops were being built along the street frontage of Parramatta Road within the study site boundaries. In 1839 James Maclehose commented in his *Picture of Sydney and Stranger's guide to NSW for 1839*:

> *From the Old Toll-bar the street (George Street) diverges considerably westward, and is called Parramatta Street, from its being the direct road by which people leaving Sydney must travel towards that town. Almost all the houses in this vicinity have been erected in the last four years–since the greater part have, in fact, sprung up since the close of the year 1835. Most of these houses are of brick, but being overlaid with cement, they have the appearance of freestone, and will bear a close inspection, both as regards the workmanship and the manner in which they have been contrived.*[22]

Maclehose also compiled a directory of New South Wales to accompany his 1839 *Stranger's guide*, listing the citizens of Sydney (and other settled districts). This directory lists at least 22 people living along Parramatta Street in 1839. Maps from this same period show that the majority of the development is on the north side of the street, including the study site. Residents of Parramatta Street listed by Maclehose include butchers, blacksmiths, fellmongers, spirit merchants, grocers, builders, general dealers, boot and shoemakers, tailors, stonemasons and hoteliers.[23] These commercial and small industrial sites were mixed in with residential buildings that faced out to Parramatta Street. These land uses remained typical for the study area until the mid-twentieth century.

Rate books for the Phillip Ward (which the study area falls into) from the year 1845 indicate a mix of residential and commercial buildings along Parramatta Street. The rate assessments indicate a mix of building types with shops and houses being constructed of wood, brick and some stone, most with shingles. Most had two storeys, probably a combination of shop and residence. Only four along the strip (in the study area) are shown to be owner-occupied—indicated as shops or businesses—with the remainder being leased, many owned by the same landlord.[24]

Sands Sydney Directory for 1855–58 (its first year of publication) gives some indication of the types of businesses that had established themselves along the Parramatta Street frontage during the first twenty years of occupation. As with Maclehose's 1839 directory, the street was still home to a range of businesses and small-scale industry, many housed in small cramped premises. The nature of the ground in this part of the city, with a slope running down towards Blackwattle Creek, also created problems with drainage and sanitation, which were addressed by the city council in large-scale resumptions and demolitions. The businesses included Thomas Berwick, farrier close to the junction with Harris Street; John Goodlet, timber merchant next door; three butchers who probably got meat from the slaughter yards further down Parramatta Street; nine drapers, clothiers or upholsterers; four hotels; three boot makers; a cooper; an ironmonger; a corn dealer; a hairdresser; a surgeon; a druggist; a pawnbroker; seven grocers; and a glazier and printer[25] (the streetscape of this period can be seen in Figure 3.3).

A plan of 1865 shows these buildings crowding onto the street, the majority constructed of brick, most with outbuildings at the rear. A sewer ran along the front of Parramatta Street, with connections extending into the study area from Parramatta Street and Wattle Street. Small lanes also ran from Parramatta Street into the study area, such as Maitland Place, Murphys Lane, Ultimo Lane and other unnamed passages. Small houses faced out onto these lanes, most shown as being of timber construction. The land to the rear of what is now Thomas Street remained largely undeveloped, with a few stone dwellings and yards (Figure 3.4).

The use of the shops and businesses along Parramatta Street remained largely unchanged throughout the nineteenth century (Figure 3.5). The street was dominated by small-scale industrial buildings and commercial shops trading to locals and those travelling along Parramatta Street between Sydney town and the western districts. Many of the shops included an upstairs domestic dwelling. Hotels were interspaced along the street, with the Volunteer Hotel having been trading since 1848. The Volunteer Hotel, although altered in the 1930s and again in the later 1950s, remained on site until at least the 1960s when it was demolished to make way for the NSW Institute of Technology, later to become the University of Technology.[26] The former Regent Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Wattle Street was a relative latecomer, being constructed by Tooheys in 1936. This hotel has been recently demolished.

In 1886 the Sydney Metropolitan Fire Brigade erected a fire station on the site, two doors up from the Volunteer Hotel, to serve as a station for the southern end of the city. The station had four storeys with accommodation for six married and two single firemen, stalls for two horses and engine bays for two steamer engines and a manual engine.[27] The station was badly damaged by fire in January 1901 but was restored and remained in service until it was closed in 1955 and then demolished to make way for the Institute of Technology.[28]

In Thomas Street the development was similar, although it had more residential development which began later in the 1860s and 1870s. Houses with attached stables, small stand-alone industrial sites such as cooperages, stores and a coach factory in Mews Street off Thomas Street, all recorded in the Denison Ward rate books through the 1870s and into the early years of the twentieth century. During the 1890s the Thomas Street area was sold in a number of subdivisions as freehold land from the Ultimo Estate, from which they had previously been leased (Figure 3.6). From the 1920s, many of the houses were replaced by larger stores and a depot of the Sydney Municipal Council, Dairy Farmers Co-op and later the Department of Instruction as part of the Sydney Institute of Technology development.

3.4.3 Fairfax and the University of Technology 1950–1985

In 1954 Fairfax Newspapers purchased the land bounded by Jones Street, Thomas Street, Wattle Street

and Bishop Lane for the site of their new Sydney headquarters. Fairfax had intended to purchase the allotments fronting Broadway as well, but was unable to secure the properties at this juncture. While combined shops and dwellings lined Broadway, the allotments fronting Thomas and Wattle Streets and Harris Lane included assorted brick factories and offices (Figures 3.7 and 3.8). All the buildings on site were demolished between September 1954 and January 1955 when construction of the new building began. Although partially occupied from September 1955, the new building was not completed until 1956-57.

In March 1967 Fairfax applied to Sydney City Council to demolish the buildings it now owned facing Broadway for the construction of a carpark on the cleared area (Figures 3.9, 3.10 and 3.11). Fairfax had purchased the lots in separate transactions between 1954 and 1964, and by 1967 most had been vacated and stood empty. Demolitions commenced in 1969 with a carpark built to accommodate 21 trucks and 40 cars. During 1969 Fairfax also purchased from the council a portion of Bishop Lane from its eastern end to the boundary of the Regent Hotel, with the rest of the lane being bought in 1970.

From the 1940s the NSW Government, Department of Public Instruction had also been purchasing land along Broadway and Harris, Jones and Thomas Streets. An institute of technology had been proposed in 1940, with an Act in the NSW Parliament establishing the institute within the Department of Public Instruction, expanding the training and educational facilities being run by the Sydney Technical College. Rate books for the Phillip Ward in 1948 show that the department had ownership of all the lots from numbers 15 to 57 Broadway, leasing the majority to shops and workshops. The Sydney Technical College occupied 43–49 Broadway.

In the early 1960s the department proposed a series of seven twelve-storey tower buildings for the site. Between 1963 and 1969 this was reworked to a single twenty-seven storey tower. Work began in 1967 on the excavations for the site. As part of the preparations, the shops and workshops that fronted Broadway (just west of numbers 9–11 Broadway) were demolished. Deep excavation for basements was carried out between these terraces and Jones Street, removing any evidence of the previous occupation. Construction commenced in 1969 with the tower finally completed in 1979. A second building of eleven floors was added to the site between 1980 and 1984 and extended to Jones Street.

Figure 3.1 1837 Plan of the subdivision of John Harris's Ultimo Estate, showing the allotments along George Street South and Parramatta Street. Harris Street is shown intersecting with Parramatta Street with a stream running parallel on the northern side through part of the study area. The old alignment of Parramatta Street is also shown running through the study area. The current alignment of Parramatta Road (as shown on this plan) was established in 1806 with a grant of a further 91/4 acres to Harris. (Source: AONSW)

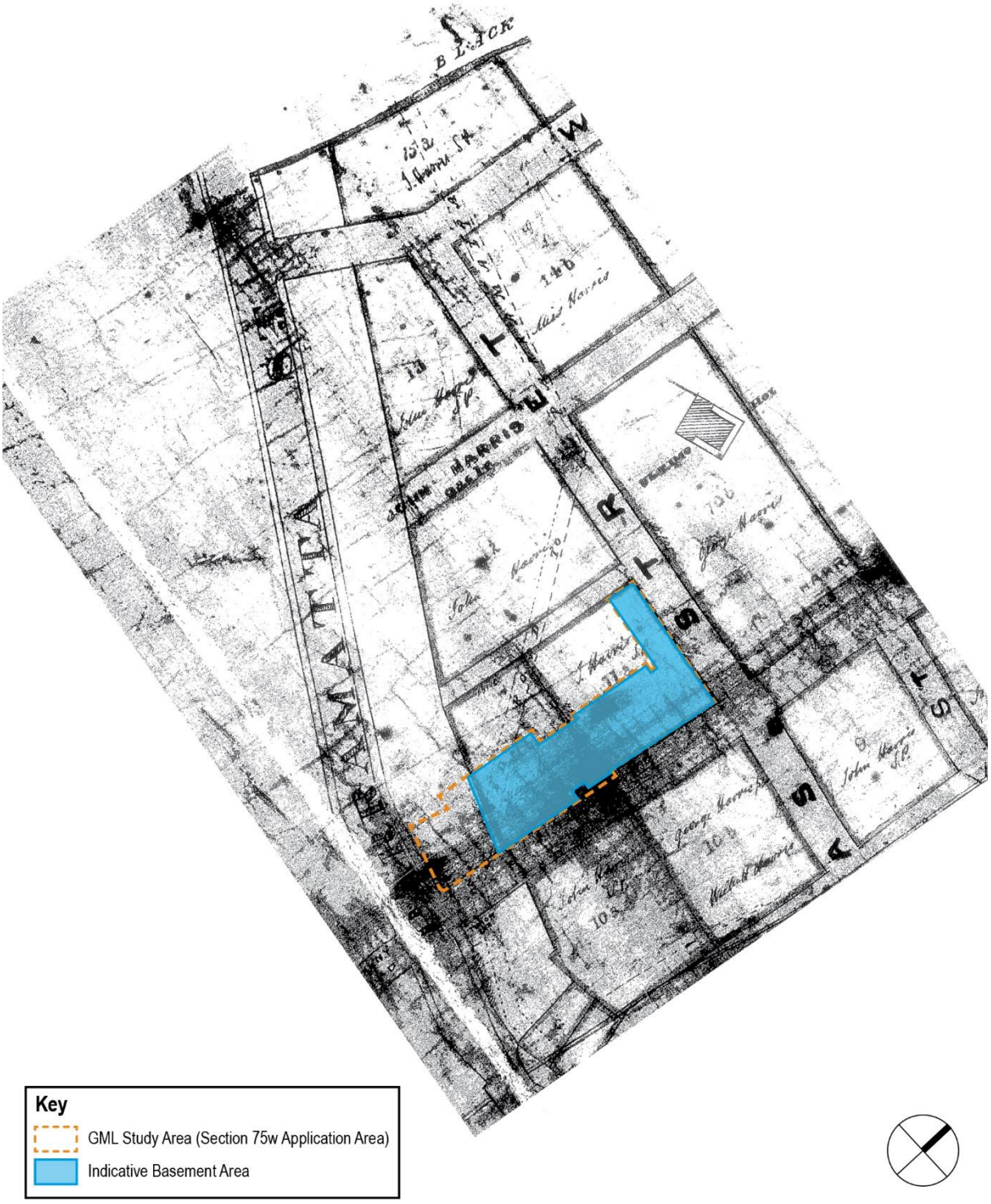

Figure 3.2 c1850s plan of part of the Ultimo Estate showing the old Parramatta Street's alignment as a broken line running at an angle toward Ultimo House. This alignment marked the southern boundary of John Harris's first land grant. The old road alignment is annotated as 'Old Road to Parramatta'. This old alignment crosses the UTS site and Jones Street. (Source: Mitchell Library ZM4 811.173/1866?/1)

Figure 3.3 Detail of the Plan of Sydney including its Environs, 1850, showing the development along Parramatta Street and Harris Street with the study area marked. The plan shows most of the allotments facing Parramatta Road as having been occupied, including outbuildings. The lanes and passageways were also developed, with terrace houses facing these narrow streets. To the rear, however, much of Ultimo Estate remained undeveloped. Darling street was later widened and renamed Wattle Street and marked the western boundary. (Source: Mitchell Library ZM4 811.17gbbd/1850/1)

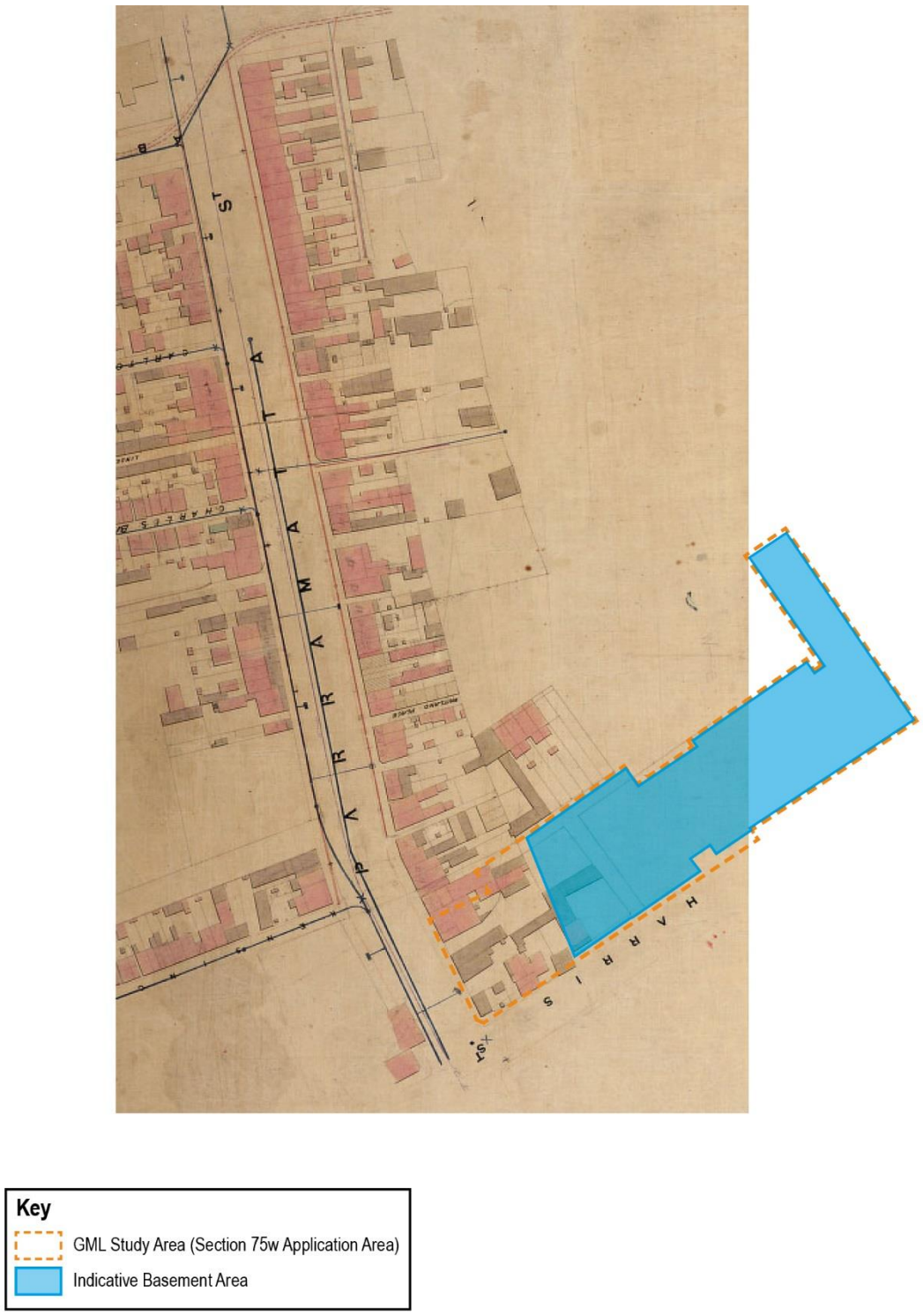

Figure 3.4 1865 trigonometrical survey of Parramatta Street showing the outline of buildings, sewer and water lines, outbuildings, lanes and passageways. By this time the southern study area was crowded with a variety of building types, the majority being two-storey brick shops and residences. (Source: State Records)

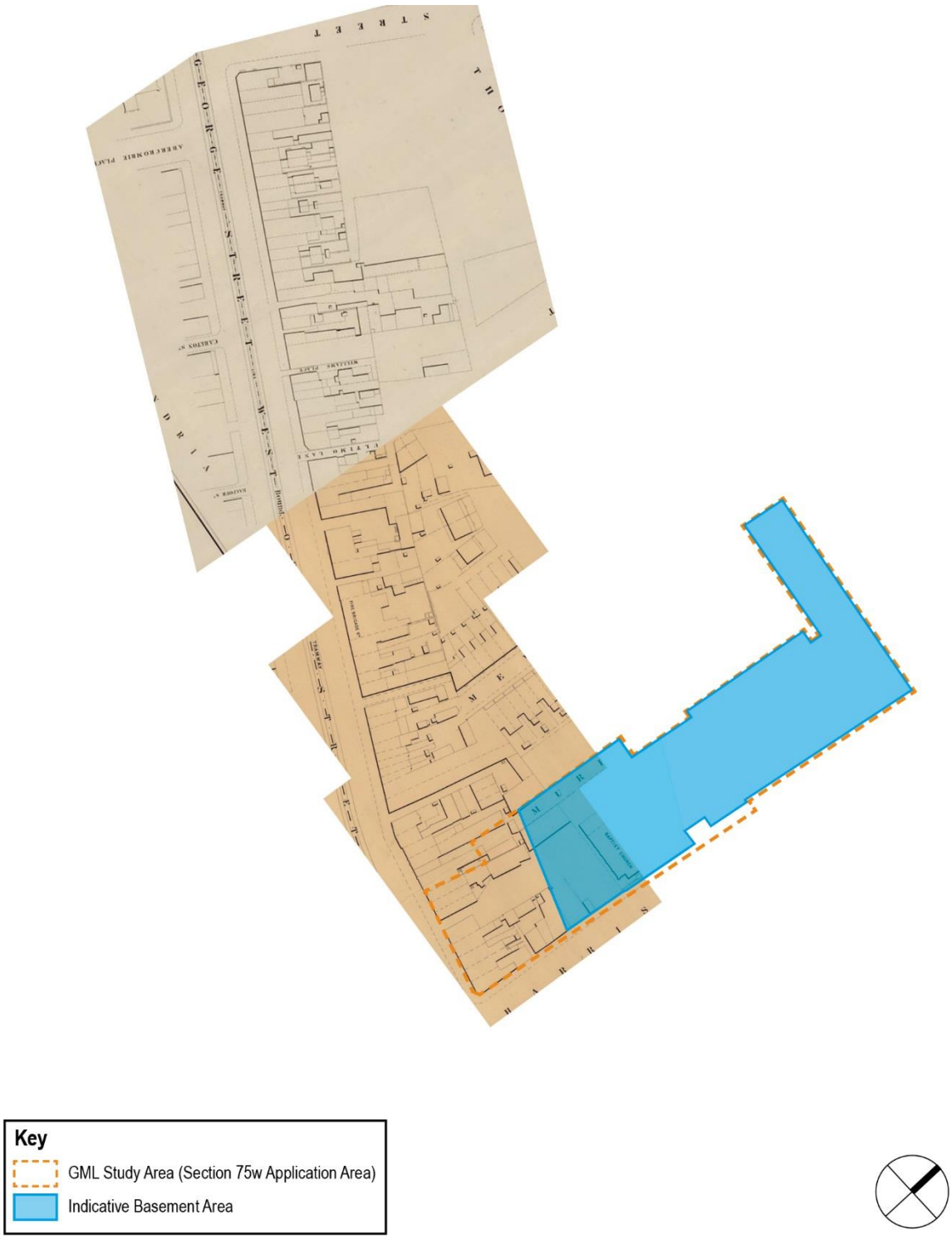

Figure 3.5 Composite plan of the Metropolitan Detail Series Survey 1887–1888 for the Parramatta Street frontage of the study area showing the shop terrace development and associated outbuildings and laneways. Terraces with combined shops and residences were the main form of development along the Parramatta Street frontage from the 1830s until the 1850s. A Baptist church is shown within the middle eastern boundary. (Source: Mitchell Library)

Figure 3.6 1893 subdivision plan showing the study area in Harris and Thomas Streets (Sections 1 and 2), now occupied by UTS (Building CB04). The area included houses and stables, a cooperage and small industrial sites. (Source: Mitchell Library Subdivision Plans Ultimo)

Figure 3.7 95–87 George Street West (Broadway) in 1926 showing the development style typical along the study area: two storey commercial and residential with mixed uses (Source: City of Sydney Archives)

Figure 3.8 Corner of Wattle Street and Parramatta Road (Broadway) prior to demolition for the widening of the corner. (Source: City of Sydney Archives)

Figure 3.9 The Volunteer Hotel in 1963 prior to demolition. (Source: City of Sydney Archives)

Figure 3.10 Looking along Broadway from Wattle Street towards the city in 1964. The new Fairfax building is visible on the left, with the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century streetscape of shops and residences still in place. The Regent Hotel occupies the corner site. (Source: State Records NSW)

Figure 3.11 Looking towards Harris Street across the excavation for the Institute of Technology (now UTS) tower block in 1967. This shows the complete clearance of the site up to the Broadway frontage prior to deep excavation for the basements and tower foundations. Unfortunately, the photograph does not capture the Broadway frontage further to the west. (Source: City of Sydney Archives)

3.5 Endnotes

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21 ibid, p 21.
22 Maclehose, J 1839, *Picture of Sydney and Strangers; Guide in NSW for 1839*, facsimile edition RAHS, Sydney, p 71.
23 Maclehose, J, *New South Wales and Port Phillip General Post Office Directory for 1839*, facsimile edition RAHS, Sydney, 2000. It should be noted that the Maclehose Directory is alphabetical by name and does not include street numbers, so exact location of residents or occupants within the study area can not be determined by using this directory.
24 Phillip Ward Rate and Assessment Books 1848–1863 City of Sydney Archives.
25 Sands Sydney and Suburban Directory 1855–1858.
26 City of Sydney Archives BA File 1957 1677/57.
27 Adrian, C 1984, *Fighting Fire: A Century of Service 1884–1984*, George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, pp 80–81.
28 ibid, p 81.

4.0 Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this section is to identify whether the study area possesses or has the potential to possess Aboriginal heritage sites, places, objects and/or values, in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) guidelines for due diligence[1].

This section provides an indicative significance assessment of Aboriginal heritage values, based on the assessment of archaeological potential and consultation with the Metro Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC). Adherence to the OEH guidelines for Aboriginal community consultation was not a requirement under the project's SEARs. Recommendations are provided as to whether further Aboriginal heritage assessment and management will be necessary.

The background environmental context for the study area is presented in Section 3.1; the ethnohistory in Section 3.2.

4.1.1 Previous Archaeological Research

There have been a number of Aboriginal archaeological investigations in Sydney in the last 30 years which provide archaeological context for the study area. Key reports which have resulted in the identification of Aboriginal archaeological deposits are cited.

Quadrant Site, Broadway and Mountain Streets

Archaeological testing for Aboriginal cultural material was conducted at this site in March 2002 as part of a broader historical archaeological investigation. A Section 87 research permit was issued by the (then) DEC for the program of archaeological testing. A series of 1m x 1m test pits were excavated along the bank of a section of Blackwattle Creek, as well as in elevated locations upslope from the creek, targeting areas where there were surviving patches of topsoil (as identified during the historical archaeological investigations).[2] Up to 15 flaked stone artefacts (AHIMS # 45-6-2629) were recovered from one small remnant patch of topsoil, comprising generally small undiagnostic pieces of flaked stone. No further artefacts were identified during archaeological monitoring of subsequent development works.

This is the closest identified intact Aboriginal archaeology deposit to the study area.

Moore's Wharf

An Aboriginal campsite (AHIMS # 45-6-0519) was identified during excavations at Moore's Wharf, east Darling Harbour, in 1980. This campsite was identified beneath part of a rubble floor at the Bond Store, and comprised a shell midden identified in a topsoil matrix, above a dark brown compact sand deposit containing flaked stone.[3] A range of flaked stone artefacts was encountered, including red and grey silcrete, quartz, quartzite and chert. Their small sizes indicated the exploitation of small pebbles possibly derived locally from within the underlying Hawkesbury sandstone. Recovered stone tools included small scrapers, edge-polished flakes and a fish hook file, a tool used solely by women to shape pieces of hard shell into fish hooks. This site is particularly significant because four shards of blue and white ceramic transfer ware were encountered in association with flaked stone, providing evidence that the Aboriginal use of this site continued well into the historic period.

Lilyvale Cottage

Part of an Aboriginal midden was identified during monitoring of excavations for hotel foundations near Lilyvale Cottage, on the corner of Cumberland and Essex Streets.[4] Salvage excavation of the site by Val Attenbrow in 1989 recovered shell and fish bones from within the small midden. Dominant shell species included rock oyster (*Saccostrea cucullata*) and hairy mussel (*Trichomya hirsute*), while identified fish bones included snapper (*Pagrus auratus*) and bream (*Acanthopagrus Australis*).[5] Radiocarbon dating of the midden indicated occupation at the site approximately 340 years before European settlement of Sydney Cove.[6]

Angel Place

Salvage excavation was conducted at this site across approximately 10m^2 of relict pre-European topography adjacent to the Tank Stream watercourse, recovering a total of 54 flaked stone artefacts. Technological analysis of the recovered lithic material documents the existence of flakes, cores and flake fragments produced during on-site reduction of a variety of raw materials including silicified tuff, indurated mudstone, silcrete and quartz.[7] The total size of the original site could not be determined due to the history of development-related impacts alongside the Tank Stream, but the distribution of artefacts did suggest that if further deposits had survived, a greater number of artefacts would certainly have been recovered.[8] The distribution of artefacts was interpreted to indicate that a contiguous distribution of lithics alongside the banks of the original creek, deposited from repetitive or continuous Aboriginal occupation, was highly likely.[9]

The KENS Site (Kent, Erskine, Napolean and Sussex Streets)

Historical archaeological investigations of the KENS site in 2003 identified a buried soil deposit, which on subsequent investigation was found to contain considerable concentrations of Aboriginal stone artefacts (AHIMS # 45-6-2647).[10] Test and salvage excavation of the identified Aboriginal cultural material was subsequently undertaken in advance of redevelopment of the site. Three areas of concentrated salvage excavation revealed the remains of past Aboriginal knapping, including evidence of pre- and post-contact activities, with the latter being evidenced by the presence of flaked glass.[11] Recovered artefacts were interpreted to indicate a late Bondian to early post-contact date, providing an important example of Aboriginal settlement remaining in Sydney after contact despite the impact of the early historical period on Aboriginal communities.[12]

4.1.2 Site Types Considered in the Study Area

A wide range of site types can be encountered during archaeological investigations in NSW, and these reflect the range of activities carried out by Aboriginal people in the past. The AHIMS sets out 20 site types which are defined by the cultural activities associated with the use of a place. These site types reflect the diverse range of evidence that may be encountered relating to past Aboriginal activity. It is important to note that one site may comprise a number of different site types or attributes, indicating the diverse range of cultural activities that can be undertaken in one place.

All site types listed on the AHIMS database were considered prior to commencement of the 2009 site inspection in order to determine the site types most likely to be encountered within the study area. This was informed by a review of the AHIMS search results (which indicate the type of sites and distribution patterns that typically occur within the immediate vicinity of the study area) as well as a desktop assessment of the landforms and environment within the study area. The highly developed and modified nature of the study area indicated that the occurrence of any Aboriginal site types would be relatively unlikely, however stone artefact sites and PADs were considered possible. Although artefact sites can

occur in a range of contexts, as described below, it was considered that given the highly disturbed nature of the study area, artefacts would most likely occur in disturbed contexts as isolated occurrences. Middens were considered unlikely because of the distance between the study area and the edge of Blackwattle Creek. All other site types (scarred trees, burials, natural/mythological sites, stone arrangements, ceremonial grounds, traditional resource use places) were not considered to be possible within the highly modified and built environment of the study area.

4.2 AHIMS Sites

An extensive search of the OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was undertaken on 23 July 2018 (Appendix A). The search confirmed that there are no recorded Aboriginal sites within the study area but revealed a total of 22 known sites surrounding the study area, as seen in Figures 4.1 and 4.2. These sites are summarised by site type in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 AHIMS registered sites within a 3km search area surrounding the study area.

Site Type	Number
Potential Archaeological Deposit	14
Artefact Site	5
Potential Archaeological Deposit with Artefacts	1
Resource and Gathering Site	1
Ceremony and Dreaming Site with Shell and Artefacts	1
TOTAL	**22**

As shown in Table 4.1, the majority of site types within the vicinity of the study area are potential archaeological deposits (PADs). The term PAD was first coined to deal specifically with potential archaeological deposits within rock shelters and aggrading landforms, but has since been used more broadly to describe areas of archaeological potential in open contexts. In the context of this broader application, PADs are usually defined as areas where there are no identifiable archaeological materials, but where there may be intact soil strata with potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. As such, PADs are not physical sites, until archaeological tested and proven to contain Aboriginal objects.

The search reveals that three registered ‘sites’ are in close proximity to the study area, as seem in Figure 4.2. However, two were redeposited materials (out of original situ), and the third was an area of archaeological potential, which did not yield any Aboriginal objects or associated deposits. These sites are:

- Mountain Street Ultimo—an open artefact site and PAD, comprising three isolated artefacts not in situ, recovered during historical archaeological excavations (AHIMS # 45-6-2663).
- Poultry Market 1—an artefact site comprising of one artefact (a medial fragment of a large flake) recovered during a historical excavation at the nearby Quay Site. This deposit was believed not to be in situ, more likely redeposited during the 19th century of later during construction works (AHIMS # 45-6-2987).
- UTS PAD 1—a Open Site PAD reported for the pre-development stages of Dr Chau Chak Wing Building. The area was tested during the development of the new building, and as the status has not changed, it can be assumed no artefacts were found in this PAD (AHIMS# 45-6-2979).

Figure 4.1 Location of AHIMS sites in relation to Study Area site. (Source: SixMaps with GML Heritage additions)

Figure 4.2 Location of AHIMS close to the study area (Source: SixMaps with GML Heritage additions)

4.2.1 Aboriginal Heritage Predictive Model

The most effective survey methodology can be informed by the development of a predictive model which provides guidance as to the type and possible location of sites likely to be encountered across the study area during the field survey. A predictive model was developed prior to commencement of the field survey.

A review of recorded sites in the vicinity of the study area identified the following trends in the archaeology of the local area:

- artefact sites and nominated areas with archaeological potential (PAD) are the most common site types in the vicinity;
- shell middens also occur occasionally in the wider vicinity but are restricted to locations in closer proximity to the harbour littoral zone;
- artefact concentrations and PADs tend to be identified in areas where original topsoil remains intact; and
- isolated artefacts also occasionally occur in disturbed secondary contexts.

These trends informed the study area's predictive model:

- artefact sites (either artefact scatters or isolated artefacts) are most likely to be encountered within the study area;
- artefact scatters would only be encountered if there were areas where original topsoil survived intact. The study area has been subject to considerable historical activity, with areas of extensive development since the 1850s;
- isolated artefacts may occur in disturbed contexts. The presence of these cannot be predicted;
- shell middens would be very unlikely to be found within the study area given its distance from Blackwattle Creek and Bay; and
- other site types (for instance scarred trees, rock engravings, grinding grooves) are unlikely because there are no suitable trees or sandstone outcrops within the study area.

4.3 Aboriginal Community Consultation

The study area lies within the boundaries of the MLALC, as defined under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW), and thus MLALC was identified as the key stakeholder group for the study area. In 2008, GML contacted Mr Allen Madden, Acting CEO and Cultural Education Officer of MLALC, to inform the MLALC of the project and to invite a representative to inspect the study area with a GML archaeologist.

Allen Madden met with GML representatives on Wednesday 12 November 2008, to discuss the project and undertake a field survey of the study area. Field survey was conducted on foot and the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage was assessed at this time. The outcomes of the project with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage were discussed, as well as the nature of potential recommendations that should be provided in any report.

Following field survey, Allen Madden provided a letter detailing the outcomes of the field survey and his assessment of potential for Aboriginal cultural material to exist within the study area. This correspondence also provided recommendations with regards to proposed future development of the study area. These comments have been incorporated in Appendix B. A draft copy of the 2009 report was forwarded to the MLALC. No further correspondence was received from the MLALC.

Given the outcomes of the 2008 consultation and MLALC correspondence, no further Aboriginal community consultation has been undertaken in 2018. Further community consultation was not a requirement of the project's SEARs.

4.4 Investigation of Aboriginal Heritage

4.4.1 Field Survey—Aims and Methodology

The field undertaken in 2008 sought to identify, locate and evaluate the nature of Aboriginal archaeological cultural heritage (including objects or places) within the study area, and to identify areas of archaeological potential (Potential Archaeological Deposits, or PADs). The MLALC were asked to comment on social (intangible) heritage in connection with the study area.

4.4.2 Field Survey Results

The study area was surveyed by GML and Allen Madden (MLALC) on Wednesday 12 November, 2008. This inspection covered the whole Broadway Precinct campus. The results were initially presented in GML 2009, and are provided here for context.

Initial site inspection revealed the study area to have been a highly modified built environment. Significant portions of the study area are built upon, with a number of large high-rise buildings spread across the property. Other portions of the study area are covered by internal access roads, paving and footpaths, and were not surveyed. Thus, field survey was limited to remaining exposed ground surfaces, including a large grassed open space in the centre of the study area as well as small areas of landscaped edging adjacent to this. Remaining portions of the study area were not surveyed due to the lack of exposed ground surfaces in these areas.

The predictive model for the study area indicated that possible site types (artefacts and PADs) would only be expected in areas where original topsoil remained intact or, in the case of isolated artefacts, as singular occurrences in disturbed contexts. Thus field survey particularly focused on the identification of areas where intact topsoil may survive, but also included an inspection of all exposed ground surfaces for the presence of isolated artefacts.

Soil surface visibility in the surveyed area was extremely low (0–5%), with thick grass cover significantly limiting soil surface visibility. Landscaped garden beds were covered with imported wood chips and soil surface visibility here was zero. Inspection of this central area established it to have been significantly modified with major disturbance to upper soil layers. The central grassed area previously housed a preschool and since its removal the area has been levelled and paving and landscaping installed. This area is also undercut by a number of basement access roads and cuttings along the edges of the large buildings indicating major past impacts to original topsoil. Construction of the UTS tower basement carpark, in particular, involved the excavation of a large cutting into the underlying sandstone bedrock, which resulted in the removal of all overlying original soil deposits in these areas. Field survey therefore determined that because of past land use practices and disturbances no original topsoil survives within the surveyed area.

4.4.3 Assessment of Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

No Aboriginal objects or places were identified during the field survey. No areas with potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits were identified.

The study area is a highly modified built environment with a complex history of site disturbances including construction and landscaping works. Field survey identified significant levels of ground disturbance (including deep cutting into underlying sandstone bedrock) across the surveyed area, leading to the conclusion that little or no surviving topsoil remains within the surveyed area.

Portions of the study area were not surveyed because there was no ground surface visible (ie existing buildings and paved/surfaced areas such as roads and footpaths). However the extent of building disturbance across these areas indicates that surviving topsoil is also unlikely in these areas.

The archaeological potential of the study area to contain Aboriginal objects or places is therefore considered to be very low to none. Remaining intact topsoil deposits in the area are considered extremely unlikely; however, given the limitations of the field survey this cannot be entirely discounted. It is also possible that isolated Aboriginal objects may survive within the study area in disturbed contexts.

4.4.4 Assessment of Aboriginal Intangible Values

The background history for the project has not identified any connection with Aboriginal people, local Aboriginal history or key historical events concerning Aboriginal aspects.

The MLALC did not identify further Aboriginal cultural or social connection to the study area. This consultation did not identify any Aboriginal community concerns regarding the proposed development. It should be noted that community consultation was limited to MLALC, so cultural significance to other potential Aboriginal stakeholders has not been determined.

4.5 Summary of Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

The assessment of Aboriginal heritage has not identified any known aspect of Aboriginal cultural heritage connected with the study area. The 2018 review of AHIMS and the local context reaffirms the original GML 2009 findings. In summary, the study area is described as holding very low to no Aboriginal archaeological potential.

It is recommended that the proponent can proceed with caution without Aboriginal heritage conditions of consent, other than an unexpected finds procedure. Details with respect to the mechanism for dealing with the unexpected discovery of an Aboriginal object are established in Section 6.

4.6 Endnotes

1 DECCW *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (13 September 2010)*

2 Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, 2006, *Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Report, The KENS Site, Containing DEC Site # 45-6-2647 and Associated Areas of PAD*, report prepared for Leighton Contractors Pty Limited, p 33.

3 DECC Site Card - AHIMS # 45-6-0519.

4 DECC Site Card - AHIMS # 45-6-1853.

5 Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology 2006, *Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Report, The KENS Site, Containing DEC Site # 45-6-2647 and Associated Areas of PAD*, report prepared for Leighton Contractors Pty Limited, p 34.

6 Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology 2006, *Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Report, The KENS Site, Containing DEC Site # 45-6-2647 and Associated Areas of PAD*, report prepared for Leighton Contractors Pty Limited, p 34.

7 Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants 1998, *Angel Place Project 1997, Volume 3 – Prehistory Report, Salvage Excavation of Site #45-6-2581*, report prepared for AMP Asset Management Australia Ltd, the NSW Heritage Council and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, p 4.

8 ibid, p 4.

9 ibid, p 4.

10 Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology 2006, *Aboriginal Archaeological Excavation Report, The KENS Site, Containing DEC Site # 45-6-2647 and Associated Areas of PAD*, report prepared for Leighton Contractors Pty Limited, p 4.

11 ibid, p 6.

12 ibid, p 6.

5.0 Historical Archaeology Assessment

An investigation of the historical archaeological potential of the UTS study area has been undertaken through several avenues. Context for prior archaeological work is provided in Section 5.1. An inspection of the open areas between buildings and along Harris Street has informed the extent of slope, and depth of basements, through the site (Section 5.2). The history of the site (Section 3), and current site survey plans, have been used to determine the archaeological and taphonomic (site formation) processes and events which could have culminated in the creation of an archaeological deposit[1] (Section 5.3). The chronology of events has been correlated with available historical maps to geolocate buildings and landscaping across the study area. These analyses are drawn together to provide an assessment of archaeological potential for the subject area (Section 5.4). A discussion of archaeological research potential is provided (Section 5.5), that presents the context for the consequential assessment of historical archaeological significance (Section 5.6). The proposed works are detailed in Section 5.7, and an archaeological impact assessment (Statement of Heritage Impact) is presented in Section 5.8.

5.1 Previous Archaeological Research

Historical archaeological excavations near and adjacent to the study area provide a context for the type of archaeological which may be identified and provide context for the level of significance of the archaeological resource (if present) within the study area. Fourteen prior archaeological projects are identified adjacent to the study area (Figure 5.1), these include:

Number	Name of Project
1	Paddy's Market Site, Ultimo, 1990–1991—GML
2	24–50 Mary Ann Street, Ultimo ca. 1994—GML
3	68–80 Mary Ann Street, Ultimo ca. 1995—Edward Higginbotham
4	54–64 Macarthur Street, Ultimo ca. 1995—Edward Higginbotham
5	Quadrant Archaeological Site, 2000-2001—Mider and Steele
6	369–385 Wattle Street, Ultimo, ca. 2003—CRM
7	22–36 Mountain Street and 16–22 Smail Street, Ultimo 2003—GML
8	494–500 Wattle Street, Ultimo NSW, ca. 2005—AHMS
9	732 Harris Street, Ultimo 2007—CRM
10	41–49 Mountain Street Ultimo, ca. 2007—Austral Archaeology
11	CUB Central Park, 2009–2015—GML
12	14–28 Ultimo Road Ultimo, 2011–2012—AMBS
13	445–473 Wattle Street Ultimo, ca. 2014—CRM
14	The Quay Site, Ultimo, ca. 2013—CRM

These sites have yielded an array of domestic and industrial archaeological features, some with substantial remains. The domestic sites are typical of nineteenth century deposits, found across Sydney, and are generally not considered rare. Sites connected with industry provided more specific and potentially higher value archaeology, for instance the deposits associated with the former CUB site, which contained the remains of substantial stables.

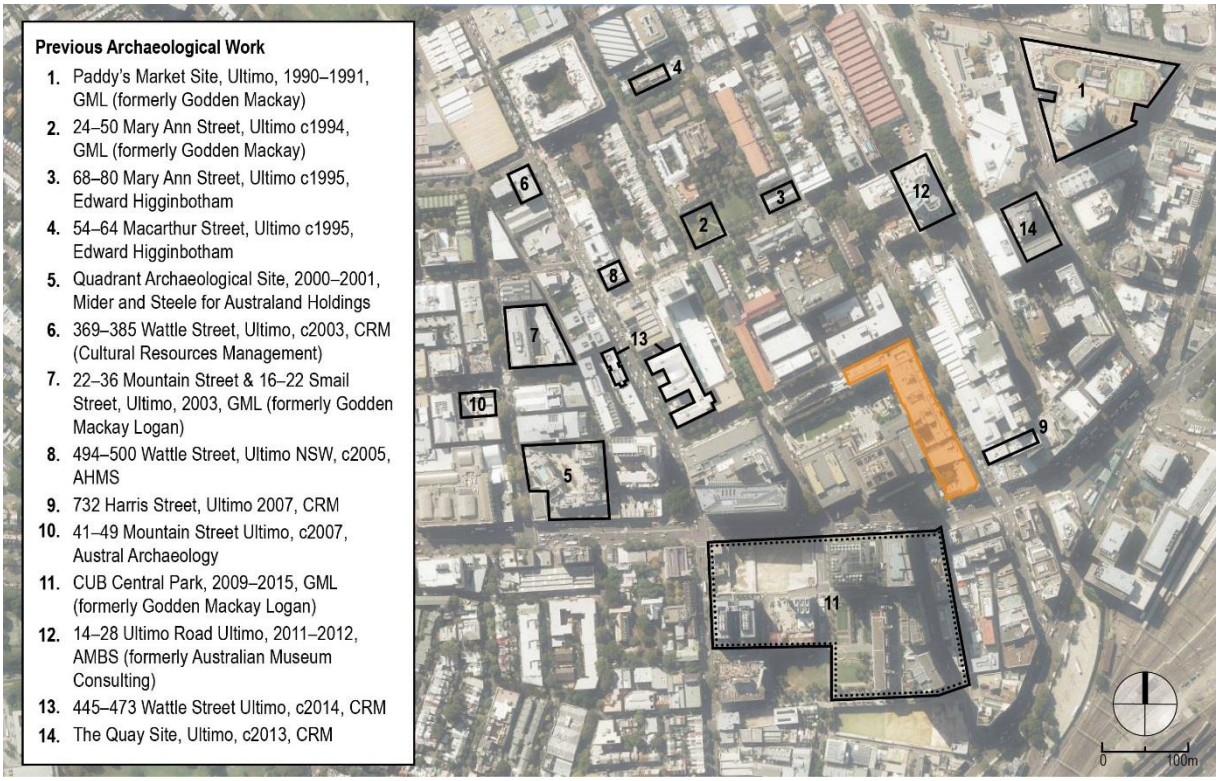

Figure 5.1 Prior historical archaeological excavation projects in the vicinity of the study area. (Source: GML 2018)

5.2 Study Area Inspection

An inspection of the study area was undertaken on 1 August 2018. The inspection was restricted to external spaces around the study area and aimed to assess the potential for impacts to original (historical) ground surfaces. Landforms associated with the study area slope to the northwest down Harris Street (Figures 5.2 and 5.3). Reduced levels (RL) for ground surface (pavement level) falls from 16.28m at the southeast corner at Harris Street and Broadway, to 12.88m at the laneway below the footbridge between buildings 03 and 04, to 8.73m at the corner of building 04 on Thomas Street and Harris Street. The RL for the western end of the laneway between buildings 03 and 04 is 12.89m.

Survey plans for buildings 03 and 04 show they are constructed on grade with the Harris Street pavement (Figures 5.2 and 5.3). The spaces external to these buildings do not appear to have been lowered, nor contain substantial service trenches (Figures 5.4 and 5.5).

Based on this assessment, it is concluded that the construction of buildings 03 and 04 did not involve extensive excavation for basements. The depth of foundations is unknown. If constructed on grade with Harris Street, the foundations may not be deep. It is therefore conceivable that archaeological horizons from former buildings and land use remain below these extant buildings. However, it is equally possible that excavation for the foundations of buildings 03 and 04, cleared land to an unknown depth below former buildings, thus removing any archaeological horizons.

Figure 5.2 NNW downslope along Harris Street. (Source: GML 2018)

Figure 5.3 SSW upslope along Harris Street. (Source: GML 2018)

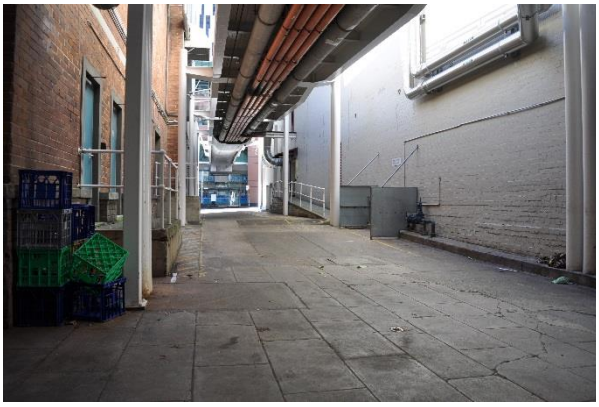

Figure 5.4 Laneway between Buildings 03 (right) and 04 (left). (Source: GML 2018)

Figure 5.5 Open area behind Building 03 (right). (Source: GML 2018)

5.3 Site Formation Processes

The study area has been the subject of historical events with the potential to form and consequentially impact and remove the historical archaeological resource. The site formation processes have included:

- The original creation of Parramatta street, which would have required landform changes and construction of the early road.
- Harris' grant and consequent development the estate. This may have required modifications to landforms (notably near the creek), and consequent gardens development.
- Initial subdivision, which could have divided the land with physical markers (posts and fences).
- 1850s-1900 housing and building construction, with a combination of brick and timber buildings, associated yards, pits, cisterns, wells, cess pits etc.

Phases of demolition in the 1920s, 1950s and late 1960s—Demolition commonly involved removal of the above-ground structure only, with the result that deeper wall footings, cellars, cesspits etc often survived the demolition process. Therefore, demolition alone should not always be regarded as having disturbed or destroyed the potential archaeological resource. Nevertheless, it is likely to have disturbed or destroyed archaeological relics in some places across the study area.

5.4 Assessment of Historical Archaeological Potential

The site formation processes could have created a substantial archaeological record beneath extant buildings within the study area. The phases, potential associated features and archaeological deposits are described in Table 5.1. The location and extent of these items is presented in Figures 5.6 to 5.9. An archaeological zoning plan showing all potential archaeological items is presented in Figure 5.10.

Table 5.1 Overview of potential archaeological resources within the study area

Date (Phase)	Feature/ Deposit	Possible Archaeological Deposit
Pre-Harris Estate Pre-1800s (Figure 5.6)	• Parramatta Street (pre 1806) • Lot boundaries • Original Landforms	• Road fabric and surfaces (sealants, gravels, wood blocks), kerb stones, drainage features, culverts, pavement etc. • Post holes and fence alignments. • Original landforms, soil horizons, soil deposits, bedrock etc.
The Harris Estate c.1800-c.1850s	• Harris' Estate	• Landscape modification, such as land fill and changing landforms for creation of the gardens. • Features associated with the Harris Estate gardens—eg garden beds, paths, soils from agriculture, rubbish pits, miscellaneous relics, small structures associated with gardening and the garden area, fence posts etc.
Post Harris Estate From the 1830s (Figures 5.7 to 5.9)	• Houses/ shops • Yards • Stables • Lot boundaries • Lane ways • Roads • Baptist Church	• Walls, internal sub-floor deposits, cellars, piers, post holes, shop paraphernalia. • Cesspits, refuse pits, cisterns, wells, yard surfaces. • Walls, floors, surface and foundations etc associated with structures. • Post holes, fence remains. • Road base, bitumen surfaces, kerb stones, gutters. • Remains of the Baptist Church (Figure 5.9).
Post 1950s	• Demolished historical buildings • First UTS buildings (extant)	• Debris from foundations/ footings of earlier 19c structures. • Works associated with the earliest UTS buildings (extant).

The archaeological zoning plan (Figure 5.10) shows a predominance of structures and potential for buildings in the southern half of the study area. This correlates with the pattern of historical land division and development along Parramatta Road (Broadway) and Harris Street. The remainder of the study area holds potential for remnants associated with landforms and the Harris estate gardens.

The houses/commercial buildings overlap and may have created a series of archaeological signatures, with phases of development. These buildings, and the later roads, cover most of the former Parramatta Street's location, possibly removing remains. However, this would require archaeological verification. Little is known about the Baptist church building; it appears to have been demolished for the extant buildings on site today.

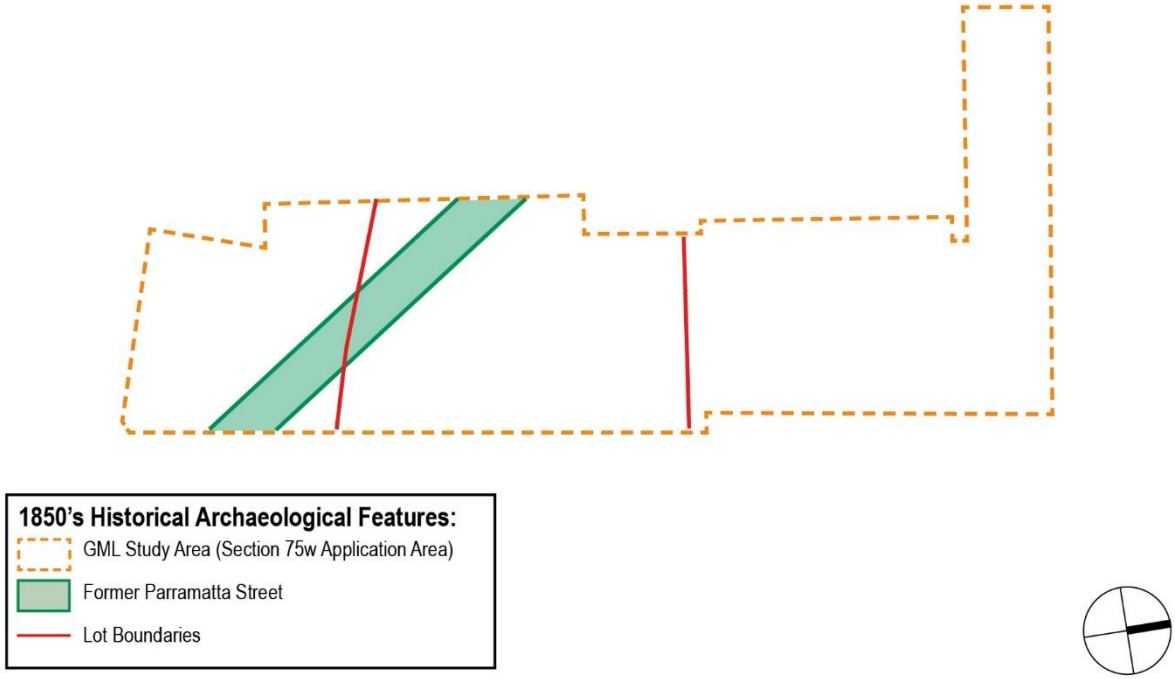

Figure 5.6 Archaeological interpretation of the c1850s plan (Figure 3.2). Showing the former alignment of Parramatta Street and Lot boundaries. (Source: GML 2018)

Figure 5.7 Archaeological interpretation of the 1850 plan, 'Plan of Sydney including its Environs' (Figure 3.3). Showing houses fronting Harris Street and Broadway. (Source: GML 2018)

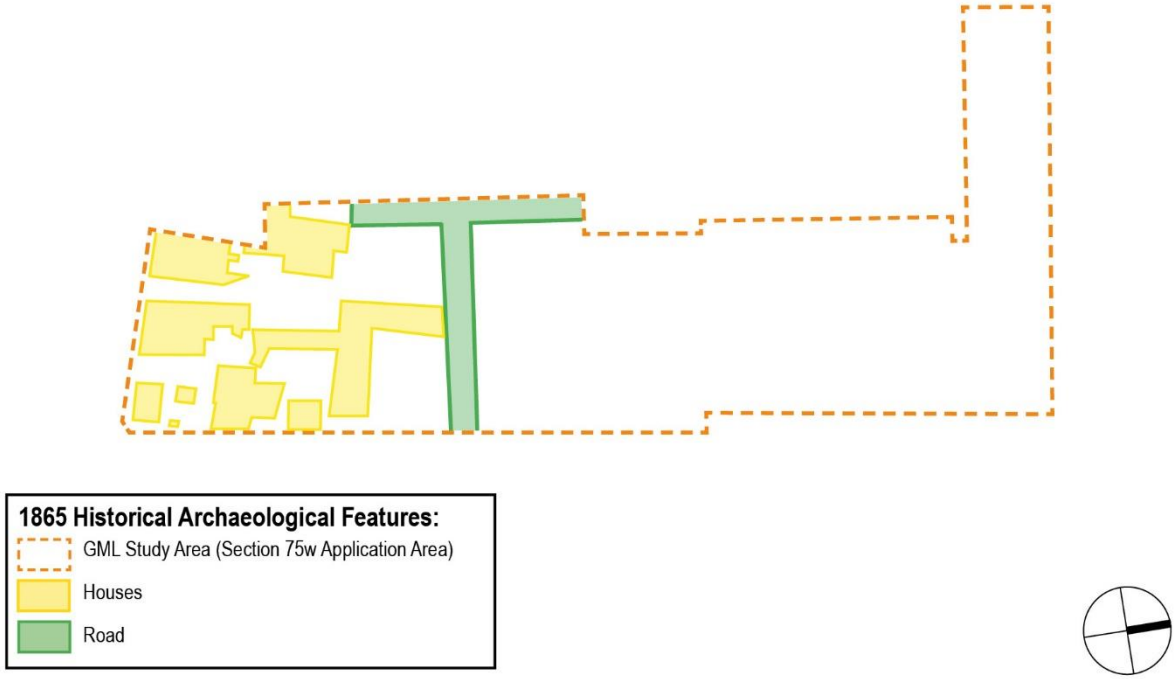

Figure 5.8 Archaeological interpretation of the '1865 trigonometrical survey of Parramatta Street' (Figure 3.4). The yellow houses are a mix of shops and residences fronting Broadway and Harris Street. (Source: GML 2018)

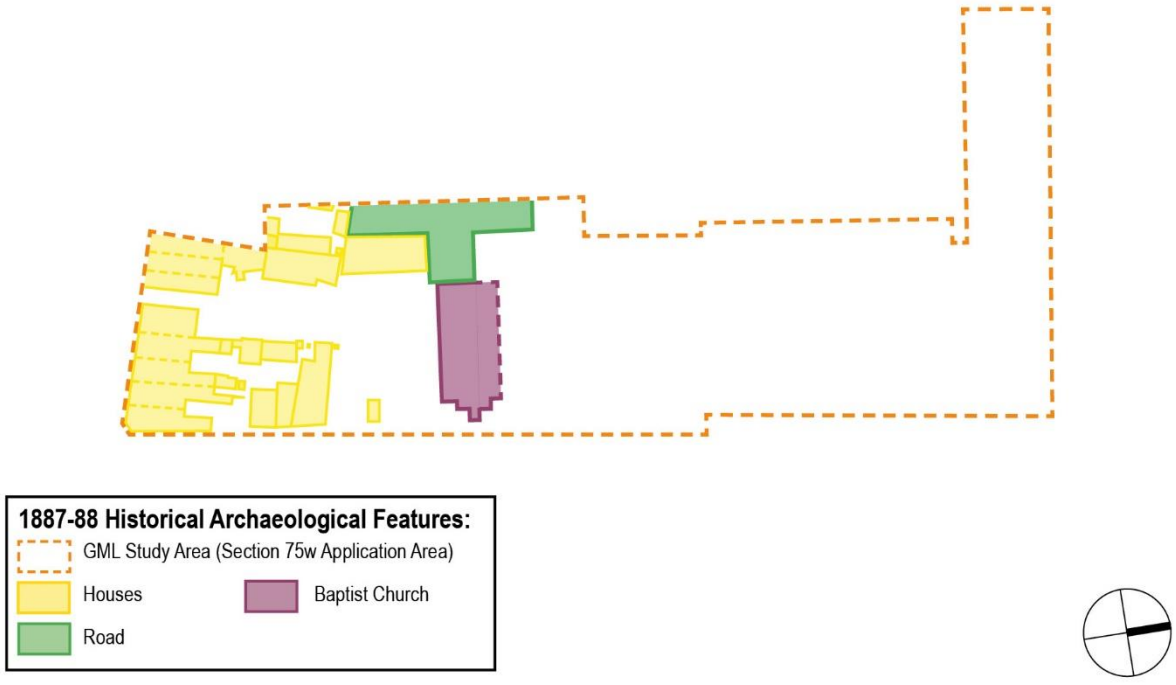

Figure 5.9 Archaeological interpretation of the 'Composite plan of the Metropolitan Detail Series Survey 1887–1888 ' (Figure 3.5). The yellow houses are terraces which serve both as residences and shops, and the Baptist Church is shown in the approximate middle of the study area. (Source: GML 2018)

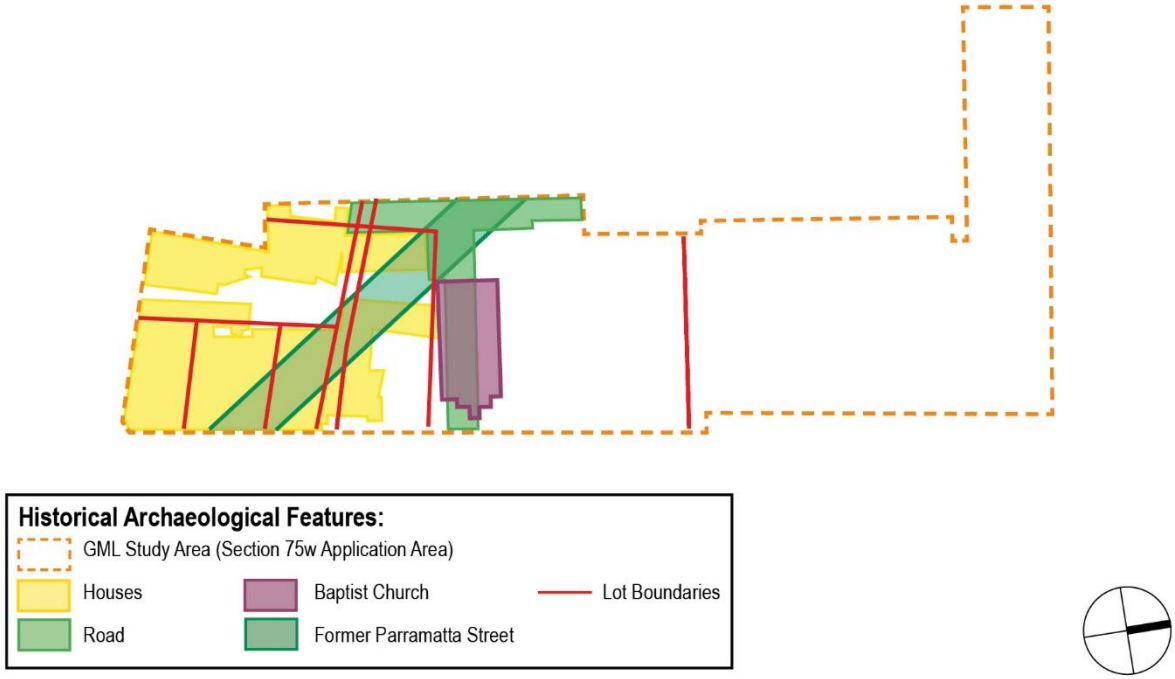

Figure 5.10 Archaeological Zoning Plan, showing the combined extent of potential historical archaeological features from 1806 to 1888, based on Figures 5.6 to 5.9. The whole study area has potential for remains connected with landforms and the Harris estate gardens. (Source: GML 2018)

5.5 UTS Archaeological Research Potential

The potential historical archaeological resource can be researched through the historical phases associated with the place—pre-Harris Estate, Harris' Estate, post Harris Estate (Table 5.1). The following research questions underpin the archaeological potential and significance of the place and can be used to focus an archaeological excavation methodology, once the extent of development impact is known.

5.5.1 Pre-Harris' Estate

- Are there archaeological remains of Parramatta Street, and is it concurrent with the early historic plans? How was the road constructed? What does this indicate in terms of early Sydney transport (in terms of traffic volume and road viability)?
- How was the land used prior to Harris' Estate? Is there evidence for landscape change and modification, notably in connection with fill events associated with the creek to the south?
- Is there a commonality in land use and treatment across the Ultimo and Chippendale suburbs, evident in the wider archaeological record?
- Are there elements of the archaeological record associated with the former Parramatta Street that represent a public resource and could be interpreted through modern design elements?

5.5.2 Harris' Estate Phase

- Is there evidence for the Harris subdivision, and consequent creation of the estate gardens? How does new or further evidence supplement the extant historical and archaeological record?

- Is there evidence for the sale of land, subdivision and consequent construction along Broadway and Harris Street?
- Are there any differences in the small plots of land across the site?
- How were yards being used? Is there evidence for local industry? How does this compliment the pattern of industrial use in Ultimo/Chippendale?

5.5.3 Post-Harris Estate

- Do the archaeological deposits reflect the general history of the City of Sydney, with an increase in archaeological deposits concurrent with the suburb's population growth in the second half of the 18th century?
- Is there evidence for clear spatial delineation between habitation and working zones, and was this enforced through landscape elements such as fences or gardens?
- Does the artefactual evidence reflect different shop types, industrial uses etc?
- What is the nature and extent of the Baptist Church? How does this ecclesiastical item play a part in the history of the local area?
- Does the investigation of domestic and small-scale archaeology, in such a setting, complement the existing archaeological record? Is the record of public interest and should it be interpreted within the new building design?

5.6 Significance Assessment—Historical Heritage

5.6.1 Assessment Criteria

Assessments of cultural significance endeavour to identify the heritage values that a place may embody. The Heritage Council of New South Wales has adopted criteria to be applied in the assessment of heritage significance. An item (including an archaeological relic) will be of heritage significance if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion (a)—an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history;

Criterion (b)—an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history;

Criterion (c)—an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;

Criterion (d)—an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

Criterion (e)—an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history;

Criterion (f)—an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history; and

Criterion (g)—an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.

Assessing the heritage values of archaeological resource is made more difficult by the fact that the extent and nature of the archaeological features is often unknown. It becomes necessary for judgments to be formulated on the basis of expected or potential attributes. The element of judgment can be enhanced by research into nearby archaeological works and site-specific archaeological test excavation.

Where archaeological relics are found to embody significant heritage values, it is usually because they have satisfied Criterion (e) above (although relics may also satisfy other criteria). Prior to any physical site works (including test excavation) the presence of archaeological deposits is unknown. As such, the study area is judged to hold a *potential to yield information.* The level of potential, and whether that potential holds further value, is difficult to define until some form of archaeological site investigation is undertaken.

5.6.2 Additional Criteria

While the above assessment criteria provide an overall framework for significance assessment, they are less specific with regard to archaeological sites and historical archaeological sites in particular. This is a matter that has been considered in an influential paper by Bickford and Sullivan, published in 1984.[2] Bickford and Sullivan draw attention to the dilemma faced by archaeologists and developers in connection with sites that are to be destroyed as a result of development and discuss effective means of assessing those sites' heritage value. Archaeological significance has long been accepted in the United States as linked directly to scientific research value:

> *A site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions. That is scientific significance is defined as research potential.*[3]

This is a concept that has been extended by Bickford and Sullivan in the Australian situation and redefined as the following three questions which can be used as a guide for assessing the significance of an archaeological site within a relative framework:

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
- Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

The evaluation of heritage significance below is based on the criteria provided by the NSW Heritage Council, augmented by the questions posed by Bickford and Sullivan.

5.7 Assessment of Significance—The Potential Historical Archaeological Resource

The potential historical archaeological resource in the study area would relate principally to nineteenth-century development, following the settlement of Sydney in 1788, and the expansion of the colony south from Sydney Cove, along the former Aboriginal pathway, along the route which today is called Parramatta Road.

Evidence of the earliest phase would be considered rare and contribute to the pattern of Sydney's historical development. If undisturbed elements of Parramatta Street were to survive in the study area, these might contribute to a study of the evolving road layouts of the city and road construction techniques. They would also reflect significant historical developments for the city and state. The significance of such relics would reside in their value as research tools and in their historic values and rarity (criteria (a) and (f) above).

The study area was granted to Harris during the 1810s and progressively subdivided from the 1830s. The Broadway frontage of the study area was occupied by a mix of residential and commercial/industrial enterprises. Should any relics survive from this period and these activities, they would have the potential to contribute to research into the development of this part of Sydney.

Later development from the 1850s onwards, demonstrate the characteristics of urbanisation, intensification and industrialisation within the inner city. The study area could contain unique sites, with small scale business. The presence of a Baptist church within the study area could provide evidence of ecclesiastical items.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

The development of the area in which the study area is located has been well documented in recent years by historical research, including research used to inform archaeological excavations in Glebe, Ultimo and the former Carlton & United Brewery on Broadway. A large body of historical plans has been collated with the result that the nature and extent of residential and commercial/industrial development in the area is well-documented and understood. This data has been augmented with material from other sources including land titles registers, the Sands Directory, historic newspapers, rate books and journals. The potential archaeological resource would therefore be likely to augment alternative sources of information rather than contribute new, otherwise unobtainable data.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?

The Chippendale, Ultimo and Broadway area has been the subject to several archaeological excavations (Figure 5.1). These sites have yielded large quantities of data relating to the development of the area. It is unlikely that the potential archaeological resource of the study area would contribute significantly to this data set. However, if archaeological evidence of the original alignment of Parramatta Road were to survive, this would be a highly unusual archaeological find.

Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

If undisturbed relics dating to the 1800–1890s occupation of the site were to survive, they may provide data relating to the following areas of research:

- The modification of the natural landform in the area to suit residential and commercial/industrial development, including the upstream impacts of land reclamation.
- The nature of early Sydney industrial activity, including the types of materials produced by local industrialists as opposed to those imported for local use.
- Relationships between the slum areas a short distance to the west of the study area (eg sites excavated at Mountain Street and Broadway, Ultimo) and industrial areas to the south (eg the former Carlton & United Brewery).

If evidence of the original Parramatta Road alignment were to survive, this would reflect a significant phase in the development of the colony, being symbolic of its westward expansion.

5.7.2 Statement of Significance

If undisturbed historical archaeological relics were to survive in the study area dating to the post-1830s subdivisions, they would have research value but may not embody other heritage values. They would

generally augment data obtainable from other sources and sites, and their value would relate principally to research questions relevant to the local area rather than to the state. These items and phases are assessed to have significance at the local level.

If relics relating to the original alignment of Parramatta Road were to survive, these would have research value and would be rare physical evidence of Sydney's historic development. The level of significance of any such relics would depend on their nature and extent. For example, a gravel deposit indicating a sealed dirt road would have lower values than a well-preserved stretch of flagged road surface. In any event, evidence of the original road alignment would be symbolic of an important phase in the colony's development, reflecting westward expansion and communication routes, of possible State significance.

If substantial remains relating to the gardens of Harris' estate remained, this could contribute to our understanding of Harris, development of his land and property, and supplement the historical record. Depending on the nature of these deposits, there could be a connection to Harris himself (although this is unlikely from garden deposits). The potential remains of the gardens are assessed as holding local significance.

In conclusion:

- Evidence of the original Parramatta street alignment—possible State significance, depending on the physical integrity, nature and extent of the relics.
- Archaeological evidence of post-1830s development—significance at the local level.
- Deposits post 1900 are unlikely to hold any heritage significance.

Table 5.2 Possible heritage significance of potential archaeological resources within the study area

Date (Phase)	Feature/ Deposit	Level of Significance
Pre-Harris Estate Pre-1800s	• Parramatta Street (pre 1806) • Lot boundaries • Original Landforms	• Possibly State • Local • Local
The Harris Estate c.1800-c.1850s	• Harris' Estate	• Local
Post Harris Estate From the 1830s	• Houses/ shops • Yards • Stables • Lot boundaries • Lane ways • Roads • Baptist Church	• Local • Local • Local • Local • Local • Local • Local
Post 1950s	• Demolished historical buildings • First UTS buildings (extant)	• None • None

5.8 Proposed Work

The s75W Application seeks the following key modifications to the approved Concept Plan:

- future demolition of existing Building 4 and partial demolition of Building 3;

- creation of a new building envelope for Building 4 and Building 3 (part) resulting in a maximum height of RL 90, an increase of 55m above existing Building 4;
- corresponding increase in the approved GFA for Building 4 and Building 3, comprising an increase of up to 36,500;
- consequential amendments to the Urban Design Quality Controls/Principles to guide the future development of the Bon Marche and Science Precinct.; and
- indicative landscape and public domain concept for the precinct.

The proposed new envelope for the Bon Marche and Science Precinct will accommodate a future building that will have an effective maximum height of 15/16 storeys above Harris Street and six (6) storeys above Thomas Street (ie excluding basement levels and plant).

5.9 Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment

The proposed concept design envelope has the potential to accommodate a future building, which may include basements that could impact part of the potential historical archaeological resources. The area of any future possible basements has been overlaid with the archaeological zoning plan—Figure 5.11.

Most of the potential basement area covers the zone without a specific archaeological resource; it includes the zone which has the potential for archaeology connected with Harris's Estate gardens. The southern part of the potential basement area includes a zone with potential archaeological remains reflective of each stage of the place's historical development. A significant portion of the study area, identified with archaeological potential, is not within the potential basement area; a consequence of the heritage listing associated with the extant buildings (which would be retained). The outcome is that a significant and representative proportion of the potential archaeological deposit could be conserved during any future development.

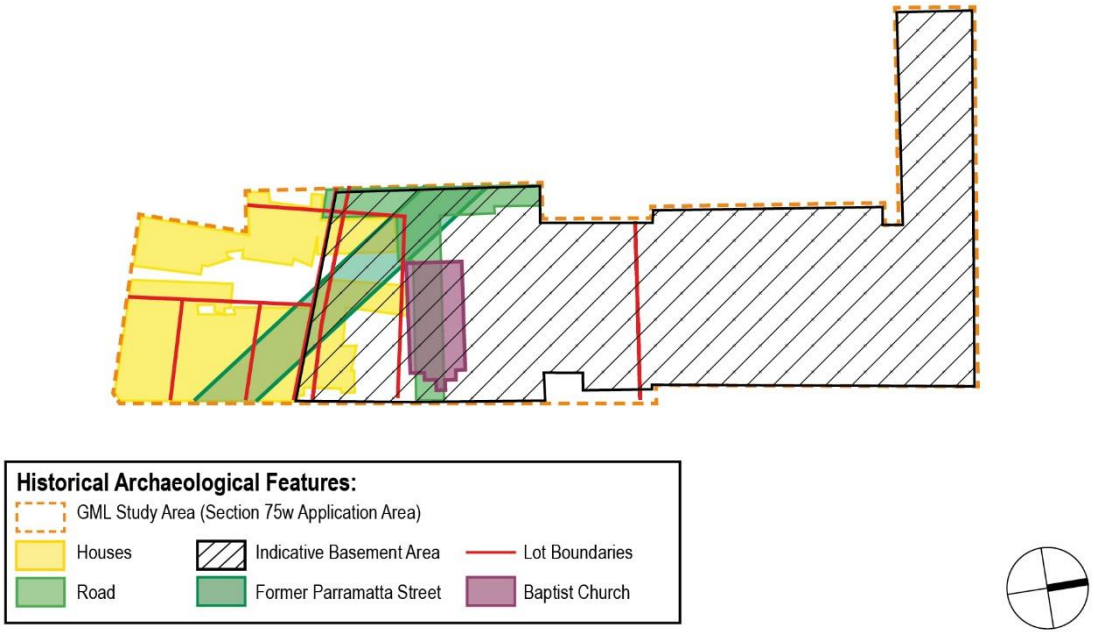

Figure 5.11 Extent of ground disturbance (Indicative Basement Area) in Section 75w Area, showing impacts to potential archaeological features. (Source: GML 2018)

A future archaeological impact statement, prepared in accordance with a detailed design DA, should consider any impacts to potential archaeology from all three historical stages:

- Pre-Harris estate—Parramatta Street (potential State significant), original landforms, early lot boundaries (local significance);
- Harris Estate—any features associated with the gardens of the estate (local significance); and
- Post-Harris estate—primarily houses, industry and yards fronting Harris Street, and to the west of the study area (local significance).

Whilst it would be desirable to conserve any remains of the former Parramatta Street (potentially State significant), the fabric is likely to be fragile and not of a unified structural nature—it is likely to comprise fills, surfaces, and other unbound building materials. As such, conservation in an open unburied context would be difficult in on-grade situations, virtually impossible if the surface was subject to pedestrian traffic, and unfeasible in the context of excavating basements.

Any future development application for new buildings should address potential impacts on archaeology in more detail and include a draft, management and interpretation strategy.

5.10 Endnotes

1 NSW Heritage Branch, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning, 2009, p 9.

2 Bickford, A and S Sullivan 1984, 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in S Sullivan and S Bowdler (eds) *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology* (proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory), Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra.

3 Bickford and Sullivan, ibid, pp 23–24.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

Analysis for this report (and the prior 2009 archaeological assessment) concur in that the study area holds little to no archaeological potential for Aboriginal objects, but some potential for historical relics. The historical relics are likely to be associated with three phases of history, all of local heritage significance, except for the potential remains of Parramatta Street, which would be of possible State significance.

A future detailed design DA is to be accompanied by an updated detailed archaeological impact assessment, and archaeological research design methodology, that considers both Aboriginal and historical archaeology.

6.1.1 Aboriginal Heritage

Proposed development could proceed subject to a stop work requirement, should suspected intact top soil horizons and/or intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits be identified:

- intact top soil horizons and/or intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits should be subject to archaeological sampling and salvage, following the principles of the OEH Code of Archaeological practice[1]; and
- Aboriginal objects recovered from historical archaeological deposits, and/or other disturbed contexts, should be collected and subject to a short analysis and report.

If limited numbers (less than 100) of Aboriginal objects are recovered during future works, these should be interpreted and displayed within the new development, in an appropriate and respectful context. More substantial numbers of Aboriginal objects (more than 100) should be curated in-line with Australian Museum standards.

Any identified Aboriginal sites would need to be registered on the OEH AHIMS.

Further to future possible archaeological management, comments relating to Aboriginal culture have been received from the Government Architects NSW:

> *The panel note the proposal is not yet demonstrating a response to Aboriginal culture and heritage through the design. The panel encourage the project team to consult with the UTS Centre for the Advancement of Indigenous Knowledges as key project stakeholders, and to engage with the local [A]boriginal community to incorporate site specific histories and narratives into the design at this early stage in the project. The panel note there is significant opportunity for UTS to show leadership in this aspect of the project by using the considerable building perimeter and podium level open space to incorporate design and public art responses that will be visible from the surrounding public realm and Alumni green. (AGNSW to UTS, July 2018)*

These matters relate to design matters for a future building and are thus outside the heritage context of the project SEARs (Section 1.3.3) for an envelope at this stage. UTS is encouraged to consider these comments at a future DA stage.

6.1.2 Historical Archaeology

A future DA for a new building(s) within the Bon Marche and Science precinct would need to be accompanied by an archaeological impact assessment relative to any new building proposed. The DA

would need to be accompanied by an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and methodology to guide all archaeological works.

UTS has previously taken innovative approaches to site hoardings around their construction sites. The site history could be used as a creative brief for student's art development of material for new hoardings within future development proposals. City of Sydney heritage hoardings should use location specific historical photography, reflective of the location of this site; suitable images are presented in Section 3.

6.2 Endnotes

[1] Department of Environment Climate Change and Water NSW, Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, 2010.

7.0 Appendices

Appendix A

AHIMS Extensive Report

Appendix B

Aboriginal Consultation—Letter from MLALC

Appendix A

AHIMS Extensive Report

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 18-0402

Client Service ID : 359101

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2580	Junction Lane	AGD	56	335070	6250410	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Helen Brayshaw					Permits	894,902,903	
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					Permits	1299	
45-6-2637	George street 1	AGD	56	333860	6249880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98238,102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					Permits	1369	
45-6-2651	William St PAD	AGD	56	334800	6250220	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Mr.Neville Baker					Permits	1589,1670	
45-6-2652	Ultimo PAD 1	AGD	56	333450	6250000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Jim Wheeler					Permits	1598	
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249450	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					Permits	1738	
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	AGD	56	333300	6249400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists					Permits	1719	
45-6-2680	Broadway Picture Theatre PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Jim Wheeler					Permits	1854	
45-6-2687	Crown Street PAD 1	AGD	56	334950	6250300	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					Permits	2017	
45-6-2745	University of Sydney Law Building PAD	AGD	56	332350	6248740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102201,102494,102763,102765
Contact		Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald					Permits	2153,2320,2443	
45-6-2767	Tent Embassy	AGD	56	332680	6248680	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		102494,102763,102765

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 23/07/2018 for Lara Tooby for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8903, 151.1851 - Lat, Long To : -33.8694, 151.2182 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Heritage Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 22

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 18-0402

Client Service ID : 359101

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact T Russell	**Recorders**	Bill Lord					**Permits**		
45-6-2822	USYD: Central	AGD	56	332750	6248550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		100302,102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					**Permits**	2554	
45-6-2838	420 George Street PAD	AGD	56	334080	6250670	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Doctor.Tim Owen					**Permits**	2654	
45-6-2960	Jackson Landing Shelter	GDA	56	332442	6250870	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists,Mr.Paul Irish					**Permits**		
45-6-2979	UTS PAD 1 14-28 Ultimo Rd Syd	GDA	56	333650	6249590	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	Contact	**Recorders**	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting,Mr.Dominic Steele					**Permits**	3458	
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**		
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,102763
	Contact	**Recorders**	Ms.Samantha Higgs,Biosis Pty Ltd - Canberra					**Permits**	3506	
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763
	Contact	**Recorders**	Biosis Pty Ltd - Sydney					**Permits**		
45-6-3152	168-190 Day Street, Sydney PAD	GDA	56	333877	6250257	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Mr.Josh Symons,Mr.Alex Timms					**Permits**	3789	
45-6-3217	Darling Central Midden	GDA	56	333530	6250101	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1, Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Tory Stening					**Permits**		
45-6-3338	The Bays Precinct PAD02	GDA	56	332354	6250885	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	**Recorders**	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Mr.Michael Lever					**Permits**		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 23/07/2018 for Lara Tooby for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8903, 151.1851 - Lat, Long To : -33.8694, 151.2182 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Heritage Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 22

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : 18-0402

Client Service ID : 359101

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3339	The Bays Precinct PAD01	GDA	56	332779	6250555	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		

Contact **Recorders** Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management **Permits**

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 23/07/2018 for Lara Tooby for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8903, 151.1851 - Lat, Long To : -33.8694, 151.2182 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : Heritage Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 22

Appendix B

Aboriginal Consultation—Letter from MLALC

METROPOLITAN LOCAL ABORIGINAL LAND COUNCIL

36-38 George Street, Redfern NSW 2016
P.O. Box 1103 Strawberry Hills, NSW 2012
Telephone: (02) 8394 9666 Fax: (02) 8394 9733
Email: metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au

17th November 2008

19 NOV 2008

Laura Farquharson
Heritage Consultant
Godden Mackay Logan
78 George Street
REDFERN NSW 2016

Re: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (UTS) SYDNEY, BROADWAY SYDNEY

Dear Laura

The Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) participated in the Aboriginal heritage survey and assessment of the above lands of the UTS Broadway on the 12th November 2008. We inspected each of the individual lands at the rear of the main UTS building and surrounding areas and noted no new Aboriginal cultural sites. We identified sandstone which formed part of the carpark of UTS, this was build in the early 1970's.

There was no Aboriginal engravings or relics where found in the surveyed area. The surveyed area previously contained a pre-school which has been demolished and removed.

MLALC have no objections to the further developments to UTS Broadway, if any Aboriginal cultural material is unearthed during any part of the development all work is to cease and MLAC and the NSW National Parks & Wildlife are too contacted.

If you require further information please do not hesitate in contacting me on 02 8394 9666.

Regards

Allen Madden
Acting CEO & Cultural Education Officer