



SYDNEY TERMINAL BUILDING REVITALISATION PROJECT – STAGE 1

# CONSTRUCTION HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SUB PLAN

TRANSPORT FOR NSW

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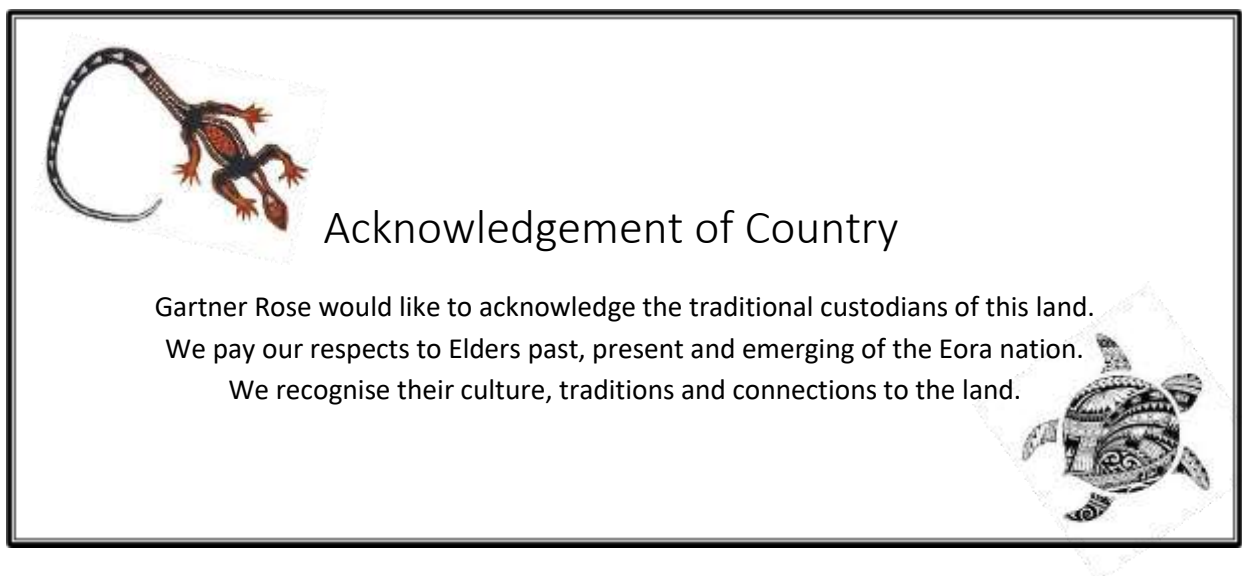
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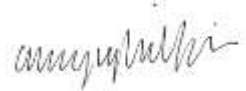

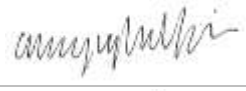
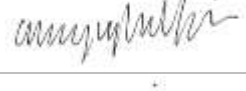
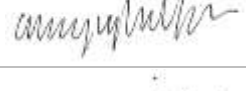
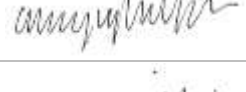
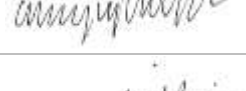
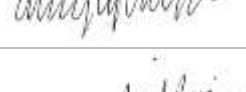

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## Document Revision Control

### REVIEW HISTORY

	Date	Name	Position	Signature
	16.04.2025	GP	Principal	
	21.05.2025	GP	Principal	
	02.06.2025	GP	Principal	
	12.06.2025	GP	Principal	
	03.07.2025	GP	Principal	
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### REVISION REGISTER

Revision	Date	Revision Details
A	16.04.2025	Preliminary draft for review
B	21.05.2025	Issue for TfNSW review
C	02.06.2025	Revised issue



D	12.06.2025	Revised issue
E	03.07.2025	Revised issue to ER comments
F	11.05.2025	Revised issue to ER comments
G	17.07.2025	Revised issue to ER comments
H	22.07.2025	Revised issue to ER comments
I	24.07.2025	Revised issue to ER comments
J	06.08.2025	Improved accessibility of document

## Glossary

*Table 0: Terms and acronyms used throughout this plan*

Term / Acronym / Abbreviation	Definition
AARD	Archaeological Assessment and Research Design
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CHMP	Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan
CNVMP	Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan
CPRP	Central Precinct Renew Program
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
ECMs	Environmental Control Measures
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EPBC Act	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
ER	Environmental Representative
HCA	Heritage Conservation Area
HIP	Heritage Interpretation Plan
HWMS	Heritage Work Method Statements
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area

LIW	Low Impact Work
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
NSW CoA	New South Wales Conditions of Approval
RAPs	Registered Aboriginal Parties
SDRP	State Design Review Panel
SHR	State Heritage Register
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Timely
SSI	State Significant Infrastructure
STBRP	Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project
TAM	Transport Asset Manager
UMMs	Updated Mitigation Measures

# 1 Plan Overview

## 1.1 Plan Purpose

This Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan (CHMP) has been prepared by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects for Gartner Rose to detail the measures that will be implemented to minimise and manage construction impacts on non-Aboriginal heritage items during the construction works of the Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project (STBRP) Stage 1.

This CHMP is a sub plan of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and addresses the requirements of the Minister's Conditions of Approval (CoA) C6 for SSI-45421960, the Updated Mitigation Measures (UMMs) listed in the Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), applicable environmental legislation, and contract requirements.

This subplan addressed impacts to heritage fabric and values only and a separate plan has been prepared which covers Aboriginal and European heritage archaeological impacts (included as Appendix D).

In developing this sub plan, SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely) principles have been considered and are to be employed during the ongoing implementation of this sub plan.

## 1.2 Project Description

The Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project Stage 1 comprises the revitalisation of the Central Station's Sydney Terminal Building and public domain interfaces of Eddy Avenue Colonnade, Eddy Avenue Plaza and Eastern Terrace. The revitalisation works will provide new high-quality retail and community uses that complement the function of the transport interchange and seek to better incorporate the public domain areas. Improvements in pedestrian connections is at the project forefront and will see upgrades to lighting, wayfinding, safety and accessibility. The activation of the public domain areas will be achieved through improvements to customer amenity, public art and interpretation. The project will use the opportunity to enhance the heritage conservation of the area.

The STBRP Stage 1 works forms part of the greater Central Precinct Renewal Program (CPRP), a long-term strategy to revitalise the Central Station Precinct development, that leverages the strategic importance of Central Station.

The project is located on Gadigal Country of the Eora Nation, in Haymarket, in the City of Sydney local government area (LGA).

## 1.3 Background and Statutory Context

The project is classified as State Significant Infrastructure (SSI-45421960) under Schedule 4, Section 8 of the State Environmental Planning Policy 2021. The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) has assessed the SSI and granted approval on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2023 in accordance with Section 5.19 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

## 1.4 Scope of Construction Works

The STBRP stage 1 construction works include:

### Eddy Avenue Plaza Upgrade

The works for the Eddy Avenue Plaza includes:

- Make good the existing retaining wall after the removal of the existing 1920s ramp.
- Installation of civil infrastructure in front of the existing eastern retaining wall, including waterproofing, surface drainage at the base of the existing wall and any associated pits etc.
- Construction of new single storey retail building with a warm shell fit out.
- Installation of new stair to Eddy Avenue Plaza in the southeast corner, to maintain emergency egress path from the end of former Platform 15 and the upper level of the Central Electric Building.
- New services to the new single storey retail building, located on the roof.
- New retail metering room works.
- Regrading of the pavement levels within Eddy Avenue Plaza including new pavement and stormwater drainage.
- New fixed plaza furniture including seats, removable bollards & fixed bollards, planters, signs and wayfinding (non-digital), new trees and garden beds.
- Installation of lighting across Eddy Avenue Plaza.
- Relocation of existing hydrant boosters and associated hydrant pipework between the pump room and new booster location
- Installation of a sub-fire indicator panel integrated with main-fire indicator panel as not to affect the existing Sydney Trains main-fire indicator panel.
- Relocation of existing services required due to removal of ramp.
- Supply and installation of new 5000L grease arrestors.
- Relocation of existing services related to the removal of the brick colonnade.
- Reuse of existing wayfinding & signage, including non-digital signage with Eddy Avenue Plaza.

### Eastern Terrace Upgrade

The works for the Eastern Terrace includes:

- Demolition of existing awning over the southern aspect of the eastern terrace.
- Installation of a new 'heritage interpretation' eastern terrace awning with connection to existing drainage points on the eastern terrace floor.
- Supply and installation of new lighting to the eastern terrace awning.
- Upgrade the eastern terrace balustrade to meet code compliance (new balustrade to be offset from existing heritage balustrade, which is to remain).

### Eddy Avenue Colonnade Upgrade

The works for the Eddy Avenue colonnade upgrade includes:

- New stone paving along Eddy Avenue from the existing kerb line to the shop fronts.
- Regrade Eddy Avenue Colonnade.
- Re-paint the heritage doors and windows. Repair if required. Replacement of missing or damaged stained glass permitted with matching modern coloured glass.
- Installation of new heritage interpretation shopfront signs/frames.
- New feature lighting to signage and/or heritage aspects



- New power distribution to the new feature lighting to signage and/or heritage aspects.
- Refurbishment of the ceiling over the Eddy Avenue colonnade (paint and non-structural repairs).
- Modify existing pit lids to accommodate new pavement inserts.
- New lighting to the public colonnade area.
- Location of existing and/or installation of new fencing to align with external face of Eddy Ave colonnade piers.
- New or modified pit lids to accommodate/inset paved finishes.
- New street furniture and landscaping within the colonnade.

## 1.5 Plan Scope

The scope of this CHMP is to describe how potential impacts to non-Aboriginal heritage will be managed during Stage 1 construction works of the STBRP. It builds on the heritage assessment undertaken for the EIS and Submissions Report.

This CHMP is applicable to all activities during the construction of the STBRP Stage 1, including all areas where physical works will occur, or areas that may otherwise be impacted by the construction works, and are under the control of Gartner Rose and its contractors. All staff and sub-contractors are required to operate fully under the requirements of this sub plan and related environmental management plans, over the full duration of the construction program.

## 1.6 Objectives

The following heritage management objectives will be applied on the STBRP Stage 1:

- Implement measures to appropriately manage known historic heritage items that will be directly impacted by the construction works;
- Avoid accidental impacts on heritage items through use of a procedure to identify and manage unexpected heritage finds;
- Maximise worker's awareness of non-Aboriginal heritage.

## 1.7 Targets

Targets for the management of non-Aboriginal heritage impacts during the STBRP Stage 1 works include:

- Ensure full compliance with the relevant legislative requirements, CoA and updated mitigation measures
- Avoid or minimise disturbance, possible damage to heritage items or loss of non-Aboriginal cultural heritage
- Follow correct procedures and ensure notification of any unexpected finds
- Ensure training is provided in the form of inductions to all Project personnel on heritage item, protection measures and unexpected heritage items procedures before they begin work on site
- Ensure appropriate controls and procedures are implemented during construction activities to avoid or minimise potential adverse impacts to non-Aboriginal heritage
- Minimise impacts on, and complaints from, the community and stakeholders.

## 1.8 Performance Outcomes

Performance outcomes identified in the CoA and in Appendix A of the EIS that are relevant to the management of non-Aboriginal heritage during construction and how they will be addressed are identified in Table 1-1.

*Table 1-1: Performance outcomes relevant to the STBRP works*

Performance Outcome	How performance outcome will be addressed	Source
The Proponent must not destroy, or modify (beyond that permitted by Condition D6) any Heritage item not identified in the documents referred to in Condition A1.	<p>Implement this CHMP, particularly the management measures in Section 5 of this subplan, which have been developed to consider the requirements in Section 2.3 and Section 2.4 of this subplan.</p> <p>Undertake training, monitoring and inspections as summarised in Section 6 of this subplan.</p> <p>Undertake mitigation, including vibration monitoring, identified in the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP).</p>	NSW CoA SSI-45421960, Condition D5
The design, construction and operation of the project facilitates the long-term protection, conservation and management of the heritage significance of items of environmental heritage. The design, construction and operation of the project avoids or minimises impacts on the heritage significance of environmental heritage.	<p>Implement this CHMP, particularly the management measures in Section 5 of this subplan, which have been developed to consider the requirements in Section 2.3 and Section 2.4 of this subplan.</p> <p>Undertake training, monitoring and inspections as summarised in Section 6 of this subplan.</p> <p>Undertake mitigation, including vibration monitoring, identified in the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP).</p>	EIS, Appendix A Table 2-3

## 1.9 Consultation

This CHMP will be presented to Heritage NSW and City of Sydney for their review in accordance with NSW CoA Condition C6. Key matters and feedback will be addressed in subsequent revisions of this plan.

In the event of an unexpected find, further consultation will be carried out with relevant stakeholders in accordance with the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure (separate to this sub plan).

## 1.10 Approval

Construction on the STBRP Stage 1 will not commence until the CEMP and all sub plans, including this CHMP, are endorsed by the Environmental Representative (ER) in accordance with CoA Condition C5.

## 2 Legal and Other Requirements

### 2.1 Legislation

Legislation relevant to the heritage management of this Plan include:

- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act);
- *Heritage Act 1977*;
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*;
- *The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act);
- *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*; and
- *Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012*

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

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) governs development at a State level and promotes socially, economically, and ecologically sustainable development, providing a legislative framework for sound planning and assessment. The objectives of the Act specifically aims to promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage. The Act provides the foundation for Local Environmental Plans across the state.

The EP&A Act is the pathway in which this project was approved as SSI. The approval conditions and obligations are incorporated into this CHMP.

#### *Heritage Act 1977*

The *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) aims to conserve the environmental heritage of New South Wales. Environmental heritage is broadly defined under Section 4 of the *Heritage Act 1977* as consisting of places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or local heritage significance.

Under Section 60 of the *Heritage Act*, any development proposals or works to a place, including disturbance of possible archaeological relics, typically requires the consent of the Heritage Council of NSW. However, the project is exempt from this Section of the Act as State Significant Infrastructure under Section 5.233 of the EP&A Act, meaning that Part 4 approvals (Section 60) are not required and Division 8, Part 6 does not apply. Despite this, the project would be carried out in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Act and includes consultation with the Heritage Council consistent with the intent of this section.

#### *Sydney Local Environment Plan 2012*

The study area is located within the boundaries of the City Sydney Local Government area. The provisions of the local planning instrument the *Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012* are still relevant despite the project not requiring consent at local level.

Central Station is listed on Schedule 5 of the City of Sydney's Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 as 'Central Railway Station group including buildings, station yard, viaducts and building interiors as item No. 1824.

In addition to heritage items, the LEP also sets out provisions for Special Character Areas, identified as areas of special and distinctive character in the LGA. The project area is located within the Railway Square/Central Station character area. The area is approximately bounded by Regent Street to the west, Railway Square and adjoining properties to the North, Eddy Avenue to the east and Chalmers Street to the south. It only covered a section of the Central Station LEP and SHR heritage items, extending south-west to approximately the southern end of the regional and interstate platforms.

## 2.2 Guidelines and Standards

The main guidelines, specifications and policy documents relevant to this CHMP include:

- Assessing Heritage Significance (NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 2023)
- Levels of Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office, 2008)
- Investigating Heritage Significance (NSW Heritage Office, 2021)
- Guidelines for preparing archival recordings of heritage items as a condition of consent (NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2025)
- Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (NSW Heritage Office, 2006).
- Environmental Management Plan Guideline for Infrastructure Projects (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2020)

The above guidelines should be used as references in conjunction with the *Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure* in Appendix E, if any unexpected finds are encountered during construction or as a reference point for further information.



## 2.3 Minister's Conditions of Approval

The primary NSW CoA relevant to the development of this sub plan are listed in Table 2-4. Secondary conditions relevant to this Plan have been listed in Appendix A. A cross reference is also included to indicate where the CoA is addressed in this sub plan.

Table 2-4: Primary Conditions of Approval

CoA	Description / item	Document reference	How addressed
C6	<p>The following <i>CEMP sub-plans</i> (and any <i>CEMP sub-plan</i> identified in the documents listed in Condition A1) must be prepared in consultation with the relevant government agencies identified for each <i>CEMP sub-plan</i>:</p> <p>a) Heritage (Environmental &amp; Aboriginal) – Heritage NSW and City of Sydney</p>	<p>CEMP</p> <p>Section 1.9</p> <p>Appendix D</p>	<p>This sub plan has been prepared which incorporates the mitigation and management measures identified in the Project EIS in relation to non-Aboriginal heritage management.</p> <p>A CEMP sub-plan covering management of Aboriginal and European heritage archaeological impacts has been prepared separately and included as Appendix D.</p> <p>This sub plan is currently out for consultation with Heritage NSW and City of Sydney</p>
C7	The <i>CEMP sub-plans</i> must state how:		
	a) the environmental performance outcomes identified in the documents listed in Condition A1 will be achieved;	<p>Section 1.6</p> <p>Section 1.7</p> <p>Section 1.8</p>	Objectives, targets and performance outcomes relating to the management of non-Aboriginal heritage for the STBRP Stage 1 works are included in Section 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8 of this CHMP.
	b) the mitigation measures identified in the documents listed in Condition A1 will be implemented;	<p>Section 2.4</p> <p>Section 5</p>	Management measures concerning impacts to non-Aboriginal heritage have been identified in Section 2.4 and Section 5 of this CHMP.
	c) the relevant terms of this approval will be compiled with; and	<p>Section 2.3</p> <p>Appendix A</p>	Section 2.3 and Appendix A of this CHMP outline the approval conditions concerning non-Aboriginal heritage management that the works are to comply with and how they are addressed.

CoA	Description / item	Document reference	How addressed
	d) issues requiring management during construction (including cumulative impacts), as identified through ongoing environmental risk analysis, will be managed through SMART principles	Section 4	A risk assessment was undertaken to identify impacts in relation to the management of non-Aboriginal heritage. This is included in Section 4 of this CHMP
C8	The <i>Heritage (Environmental &amp; Aboriginal) CEMP sub-plan</i> must (in addition to the measures identified in the documents listed in Condition A1):	This CHMP Appendix D	This CHMP addresses non-Aboriginal heritage management.  Management of Aboriginal and European heritage archaeological impacts been prepared separately and included as Appendix D.
	a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage practitioner/s engaged in consultation with Heritage NSW and the City of Sydney Council;	Section 5.1	The CHMP has been prepared by suitably a qualified and experienced heritage practitioner and is currently out for consultation with Heritage NSW and City of Sydney.
	b) include an <i>Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure</i> for Aboriginal and Environmental heritage consistent with Condition D18 and associated communications procedure;	Appendix E;	An Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure has been prepared by Artefact and is included at the end of this CHMP
	c) include temporary protection measures to ensure significant historic fabric not damaged or removed, potential vibration impacts are minimised and traffic is appropriately managed during the works;	Section 5	Gartner Rose will implement temporary building fabric protection measures to mitigate risk of damage of heritage fabric. As the Heritage Consultant, TKD Architects will be onsite to supervise works when risks to structures from vibration are being assessed.
	d) include a <i>Salvaged and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan</i> that identifies each item of heritage fabric to be salvaged as required by Condition D7; and	Appendix B	A Salvaged and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan has been prepared and is included at the end of this CHMP
	e) include a <i>Removal and Storage Methodology</i> for the recording, tagging, removal and storage of any significant heritage fabric as required by Condition D8.	Appendix C	A Removal and Storage Methodology has been prepared and is included at the end of this CHMP

CoA	Description / item	Document reference	How addressed
D5	The Proponent must not destroy, or modify (beyond that permitted by Condition D6) any heritage item not identified in the documents referred to in Condition A1	Section 1.8 Section 5	Implementation of the management measures in this CHMP particularly those outlined in Section 5
D6	<p>Heritage items that have not identified in the documents referred to in Condition A1, may be physically affected where the effect of taking the action will not exceed “little to no impact” as defined in the <i>Material Threshold Policy</i> (Heritage NSW, 2020) and where supported by Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI). The SOHI must be prepared in consultation with Heritage NSW and must include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a description of the actions required to be taken, the impact to the item and why the impact cannot be avoided;</li> <li>b) justification for the actions required and that alternatives are not available or reasonable;</li> <li>c) evidence that the significance values of the heritage item are not affected;</li> <li>d) any comments from the SDRP where available; and</li> <li>e) a description of any mitigation that is proposed or will be required.</li> </ul>		N/A – there are no additional works that are proposed that are not included in the approved scope of works.
D7	<i>A Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan</i> must be prepared by the Heritage Consultant engaged by the proponent in accordance with Condition 10, to identify each item of heritage fabric to be salvaged, an assessment of its heritage significance and potential opportunities for repair or reuse. Any original fabric that is to be removed should be salvaged for future repair or reuse preferably within the scope of this SSI or alternatively within Central Station precinct. The Plan must be included in the Heritage CEMP sub-plan required by Condition C6.	Appendix B	Brickwork to the 1920s ramp is proposed to be salvaged for reuse in the new landscaping and paving of the Eddy Avenue Plaza as identified in the <i>Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan</i> . The plan is included at the end of this CHMP.

CoA	Description / item	Document reference	How addressed
D8	<p>A <i>Removal and Storage Methodology</i> must be prepared by the Heritage Consultant engaged by the Proponent in accordance with Condition D10, to identify the procedure for the recording, tagging, removal and storage of any significant heritage fabric, identified by Condition D7 and the documents listed in Condition A1, to be removed, modified and/or reused. Significant heritage fabric that is to be removed or modified must be recorded and tagged on site and stored securely in accordance with the <i>Removal and Storage Methodology</i> for future use. The Methodology must be included in the <i>Heritage CEMP sub-plan</i> required by Condition C6.</p>	Appendix C	A Removal and Storage Methodology has been prepared by TKD Architects and is included at the end of this CHMP.
D9	<p>Following completion of all Work described in the documents listed in Condition A1 in relation to Heritage items, an annotated index and reference of all archival recordings, historical research, archaeological excavations (with artefact analysis and identification of a final repository for finds) and other heritage documents of the SSI must be prepared. This reference must be submitted to the Planning Secretary, the Heritage Council of NSW and Heritage NSW for information no later than 12 months after the completion of all relevant work.</p> <p>Note: The intent of an Annotated Index and Reference is to collate all heritage related assessments, investigations, recordings, research and excavation reports, and all other heritage related documents prepared for this SSI in a single location.</p>	Section 5.6	All heritage related documents including assessments, investigations, recording, research and investigation reports will be compiled at the completion of works and submitted to the Planning Secretary, the Heritage Council of NSW and Heritage NSW.
D10	<p><i>Heritage Consultant</i></p> <p>A suitably qualified and experienced Heritage Architect or Heritage Consultant with Architectural/Design experience (referred to as a Heritage Consultant in this approval) must be engaged for the duration of Works to provide input into the detailed design and oversee the works to minimise impacts to heritage values. The Heritage Consultant is to:</p>	Section 5.1	TKD Architects have been engaged as the Heritage Consultant for the duration of the Works
	a) prepare plans and reports as required by this approval;	This CHMP	

CoA	Description / item	Document reference	How addressed
	b) undertake regular site inspections;	Section 6.3	TKD Architects are to undertake regular site inspections duration of construction works. Section 6.3 outlines the area, record and frequency of these inspections.
	c) provide heritage information and advice to all tradespeople during site inductions:	Section 6.2	TKD Architects will provide heritage induction training relating to heritage management issues before commencement of construction
	d) maintain a diary of site inspections that include photographs of the works, details of heritage advice and decisions arising out of each inspection and any further physical evidence uncovered during the works; and	Section 6.3	TKD Architects will maintain a diary documenting the regular site visits
	e) compile a final report, including the diary, verifying how the heritage conditions have been satisfied and the works completed in accordance with the <i>Central Precinct Renewal – Conservation Management Plan</i> (Artefact on behalf of TfNSW, 2023) and this approval.	Section 5.6	All heritage related documents including assessments, investigations, recording, research and investigation reports will be compiled at the completion of works and submitted to the Planning Secretary, the Heritage Council of NSW and Heritage NSW.
D11	<p><i>Photographic Archival Recording</i></p> <p>A photographic archival recording must be undertaken prior to the commencement of works, during works and at the completion of works. The recording must be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage specialist and prepared in digital form, in accordance with the Heritage NSW publication <i>Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture</i> (2006). A copy must be provided to Heritage NSW and the City of Sydney and submitted as part of the annotated index requires by Condition D9.</p>	Section 5.5	A photographic archival recording of the STBRP Stage 1 works area will be prepared by TKD Architects. The recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works, during works and at the completion of works and will be circulated to Heritage NSW and City of Sydney at the completion of works.



CoA	Description / item	Document reference	How addressed
D18	An <i>Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure</i> must be prepared to manage unexpected heritage finds in accordance with any guidelines and standards prepared by Heritage NSW and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval, in consultation with Heritage NSW at least one (1) month before the commencement of Work. The procedure must be included in the <i>Heritage CEMP Sub-plan</i> required by Condition C6.	Appendix E;	Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure, prepared by Artefact
D19	<p>The <i>Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure</i>, as approved by the Planning Secretary, must be implemented for the duration of Work.</p> <p>Where archaeological investigations have been undertaken as a result of Unexpected Finds notifications then a Final Archaeological Report must be provided in accordance with Heritage Council guidance.</p>	Appendix E;	Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure, prepared by Artefact
D34	<p><i>Construction Vibration Mitigation – Heritage</i></p> <p>Vibration testing must be undertaken before and during vibration generating activities that could result in damage to heritage items, to identify minimum working distances to prevent cosmetic damage. In the event that the vibration testing and attended monitoring shows that the preferred values for vibration are likely to be exceeded, the construction methodology must be reviewed and, if necessary, additional mitigation measures implemented.</p>	Construction Noise and Vibration Impact Statements (CNVIS)	Minimum working distances will be detailed in the task specific Construction Noise and Vibration Impact Statements (CNVIS) and agreed with TKD Architects
D35	Advice from the Heritage Consultant nominated under Condition D10 must be sought on methods and locations for installing equipment used for vibration, movement and noise monitoring at heritage-listed structures.	Section 5.4	TKD Architects with the noise and vibration consultant will liaise to best place vibration monitoring equipment on heritage fabric
D36	Before installing at-property treatment at any heritage item identified in the documents listed in Condition A1 or identified as a result of Condition D34, the advice of the Heritage Consultant nominated under Condition D10 must be obtained and implemented to ensure any such work does not have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item.	Section 5.1	Gartner Rose are to consult with TKD Architects to ensure all works do not adversely affect heritage fabric.

## 2.4 Updated Mitigation Measures

The primary Updated Mitigation Measures (UMMs) relevant to the development of this sub plan are listed in table 2-5. Secondary measures relevant to this sub plan are listed in Appendix A. A cross reference is also included to indicate where the UMM is addressed in this sub plan.

Table 2-5: Primary updated mitigation measures for the project

Ref	Impact / Uncertainty	Environmental management measure	Timing	How addressed
NAH01	Impact    Heritage values of the place	<p>Detailed design of the project will be developed in consultation with a suitably qualified heritage architect nominated by Transport. This will ensure that the heritage significance of the place, and the significant fabric and components, are appropriately conserved and protected throughout the new phase of revitalisation works to the building.</p> <p>The heritage architect will ensure that the final design responds to the <i>Central Precinct Renewal Conservation Management Plan</i> (Transport for NSW, 2022b) and policies contained in the relevant heritage management documents.</p> <p>The following opportunities to improve heritage outcomes will be investigated during detailed design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reinstatement of glazed lightwells</li> <li>- Reinstatement of roof glazing</li> <li>- Removal of non-original mezzanines to restore spatial qualities with the Sydney Terminal Building</li> </ul>	Detailed design	<p>Architectural drawings by TKD Architects, June 2025.</p> <p>The reinstatement of glazed lightwells, roof glazing and removal of non-original mezzanines are not within the scope of this stage of works that this CHMP covers.</p>
NAH02	Impact    Heritage values of the place	<p>Consultation with relevant stakeholders will continue during detailed design. Consultation with City of Sydney Heritage division will be carried out especially as it relates to streetscape and public domain works in and around Eddy Avenue and Pitt Street.</p>	Detailed design	<p>Ongoing consultation with City of Sydney has occurred during the design process</p>

Ref	Impact / Uncertainty	Environmental management measure	Timing	How addressed
NAH04	Impact    Heritage values of the place	<p>Detailed archival recording of the Sydney Terminal Building will be carried out before starting demolition works. It will capture both the general existing conditions of the building at present, including views and vistas, and the main movement paths through the building. the recording will focus on affected elements that will be altered or removed.</p> <p>The archival recording must be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage practitioner and a report prepared according to the NSW Heritage Office Guideline: <i>Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture</i> (2006). A copy of the report will be circulated to Heritage NSW and to the City of Sydney Council upon completion.</p>	Detailed design / pre-construction	A photographic archival recording of the STBRP Stage 1 works area will be prepared by TKD Architects. The recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works, during works and at the completion of works and will be circulated to Heritage NSW and City of Sydney at the completion of works.
NAH05	Impact    Heritage fabric during construction	An inspection of all rooms on the Grand Concourse and street level of the Sydney Terminal Building will be carried out before starting construction, to identify and assess any potential movable heritage items. If any items are identified, they will be photographed and recorded with a written description and added to the Central Station Movable Heritage register. They must be identified/tagged and safely restored.	Detailed design / pre-construction	N/A - STBRP Stage 1 Works which this CHMP covers does not include works to the Grand Concourse
NAH06	Impact    Heritage fabric during construction	A <i>Heritage Management Plan</i> will be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. This will ensure that significant built elements will be protected and monitored throughout construction to prevent any potential damage. Protection systems must ensure significant fabric is not damaged or removed.	Pre-construction	Refer to Section 5.2 of this CHMP for protection methods of significant fabric
		Regular inspections will be carried out during construction. If inadvertent damage occurs to the building during construction, works in that area will	Construction	TKD Architects will undertake regular site inspections during construction to inspect that heritage management measures are adhered. TKD

Ref	Impact / Uncertainty	Environmental management measure	Timing	How addressed
		stop and be reported immediately to the Project Manager and heritage practitioner. Any damage will be appropriately rectified based on advice from a heritage specialist.		Architects will be notified and provide advice should any damage to significant heritage fabric occur.
		Protective measures will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A building condition survey will be carried out throughout the building prior to starting work</li> <li>- Monitoring of vibration according to industry guidelines</li> <li>- Alternative construction methods and/or design solutions will be employed at or near significant fabric if vibration levels exceed those set out in the relevant guidelines.</li> </ul>	Construction	This will be included in the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP)
		The Heritage Management Plan will define a requirement for non-Aboriginal historical heritage awareness training for site workers prior to commencement of construction works. The awareness training will promote and understanding of heritage items that may be impacted during the works.	Pre-construction	TKD Architects will provide heritage induction training relating to heritage management issues before commencement of construction
NAH08	Impact    Impact on historical archaeological resources	An Unexpected Finds Procedure for archaeological resources will be prepared and implemented prior to ground disturbing works as part of the Heritage Management Plan, consistent with Transport's Unexpected Heritage Items Procedure (2022) and Guidelines for the Management of Human Skeletal Remains (NSW Heritage Office, 1998) under the Heritage Act 1977.	Pre-construction	An Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure has been prepared by Artefact and is included at the end of this CHMP
NAH09	Impact    Heritage values of the place	A Heritage Interpretation Plan specific to the project will be prepared in conjunction with the Connection with Country and Public Art Program developed for the Project. Expanded interpretation of the Sydney Terminal Building will be implemented within the precinct to assist in communicating the important history and significant	Construction	A Heritage Interpretation Plan has been prepared by Freeman Ryan Design that proposes the implementation of heritage interpretation of the Sydney Terminal Building within the project area. It has been developed following on from the themes outlined in

Ref	Impact / Uncertainty	Environmental management measure	Timing	How addressed
		values of Central Station. Meaningful interpretative media will be installed within important spaces such as the Loading Dock, Electrical Engineer's Department and Eddy Avenue Plaza. It will be guided by the Central Precinct Renewal Heritage Interpretation Strategy (Transport for NSW, 2022c) and the Central Precinct Renewal Conservation Management Plan (Transport for NSW, 2022b).		the Central Precinct Renewal Heritage Interpretation Strategy, TfNSW 2022 and the Conservation Management Plan, TfNSW 2022
NAH10	Impact    Heritage fabric during construction	<p>Where demolition is proposed, all suitable material for salvage, as advised by the heritage architect, will be recovered and stored, including sandstone and brick masonry. These materials will be used for future repairs, or reused in a new context such as interpretation or landscaping as part of the approved project. Careful salvage of the following should occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spiral stairs for the retail tenancy in the Sydney Terminal Building, which will be relocated into one of the shops currently missing its original staircase</li> <li>- Joinery and glazing from removed shopfronts</li> </ul> <p>A detailed schedule of salvageable heritage fabric and a rescue plan will be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage practitioner once the detailed design is finalised. This will include a record of where items are stored and storage conditions.</p>	Construction	<p>Brickwork to the 1920s ramp is proposed to be salvaged for reuse in the new landscaping and paving of the Eddy Avenue Plaza as identified in the <i>Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan</i>, with methods of removal and storage detailed in <i>Removal and Storage Methodology</i> both included at the end of this CHMP.</p> <p>The salvaging of joinery and glazing from removed shopfronts and the salvaging and relocation of original spiral stairs in the Sydney Terminal Building is not within the STBRP Stage 1 works.</p>
NAH11	Impact    Signage	<p>Detailed signage and branding guidelines will be developed to inform a cohesive and heritage sympathetic approach to new commercial and station signage and branding throughout the Sydney Terminal Building, Eddy Avenue Plaza and the Central Electric Building.</p> <p>Signage will also outline permitted uses within the Sydney Terminal Building.</p>	Construction	Signage and branding package to be developed



Ref	Impact / Uncertainty	Environmental management measure	Timing	How addressed
NV06	Impact   Heritage items	<p>The following measures will be implemented for significant heritage fabric within the Sydney Terminal Building and Central Railway Stations Group heritage area, including the existing rail tunnels and infrastructure, where vibration-generating activities cannot take place without maintaining the safe working distances set out in the CNVS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dilapidation / condition surveys will be carried out before and after work. The survey will include details of any structural elements that are found to be structurally unsound and/or considered to be particularly sensitive to vibration</li> <li>- Where any structures are considered structurally unsound or particularly sensitive to vibration the more stringent DIN 4150 (Deutsches Institute fur Normung, 1999) Group 3 guideline values will be applied</li> <li>- Attended vibration monitoring will be carried out at the start of any new vibration intensive works activity that cannot take place at a safe working distance to confirm the vibration levels produced by the equipment are appropriate.</li> <li>- Further attended and/or unattended monitoring will be carried out where vibration intensive equipment is being used near structurally unsound infrastructure and/or locations particularly sensitive to vibration.</li> </ul> <p>The potential for vibration impacts on heritage structures will be reviewed during detailed design when construction planning is available to verify the assessment.</p>	Construction	Vibration impacts have been addressed in Section 5.3 of this CHMP and the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan (CNVMP)

## 2.5 Additional approvals, licences, permits and requirements

This CHMP has been prepared on the basis that as the Project has been assessed and approved under Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act. As such, exemptions from non-Aboriginal heritage approvals apply (in accordance with Section 139 and Section 57 of the *Heritage Act 1997*, and, section 90 – AHIPs – of the National Parks and

Wildlife Act 1974) and no further approvals or permits are envisaged as part of the construction activities. However, notification provisions still apply in accordance with Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977* still apply.

If unexpected finds are encountered during construction, the guidelines in Section 2.2 and the *Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure* in Appendix E would be consulted when planning and responding to the unexpected find. This would include considerations related to the proposed investigation methodology, performing the investigation, the impact assessment, and any proposed mitigation measure

### 3 Existing Environment

The following section summarises the Non-Aboriginal heritage values within and adjacent to the project area. This is based on the information provided in:

- The EIS Appendix G1 – Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment

#### 3.1 Historic Heritage

As Sydney's major rail passenger terminal, Central Station and its associated buildings and infrastructure is a place of exceptional heritage significance and is Transport for NSW's foremost heritage asset. A significant local landmark and a distinctive example of Edwardian architectural design and engineering, the Sydney Terminal Building continues to function as a major destination in the state and city rail network and as a major travel destination.

##### Statutory Heritage Framework

The Sydney Terminal Building at Central Station is included in the following heritage listings:

*Table 2-1: Statutory listings of the Sydney Terminal Building, Central Station*

Statutory Instrument	Item Name	Item Number
Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012	Central Railway Station group including buildings, station yard, viaducts and building interiors	1824
TAM Section 170 register	Central Railway Station and Sydney Terminal Group	4801296
State Heritage Register	Sydney Terminal and Central Railway Stations Group	01255

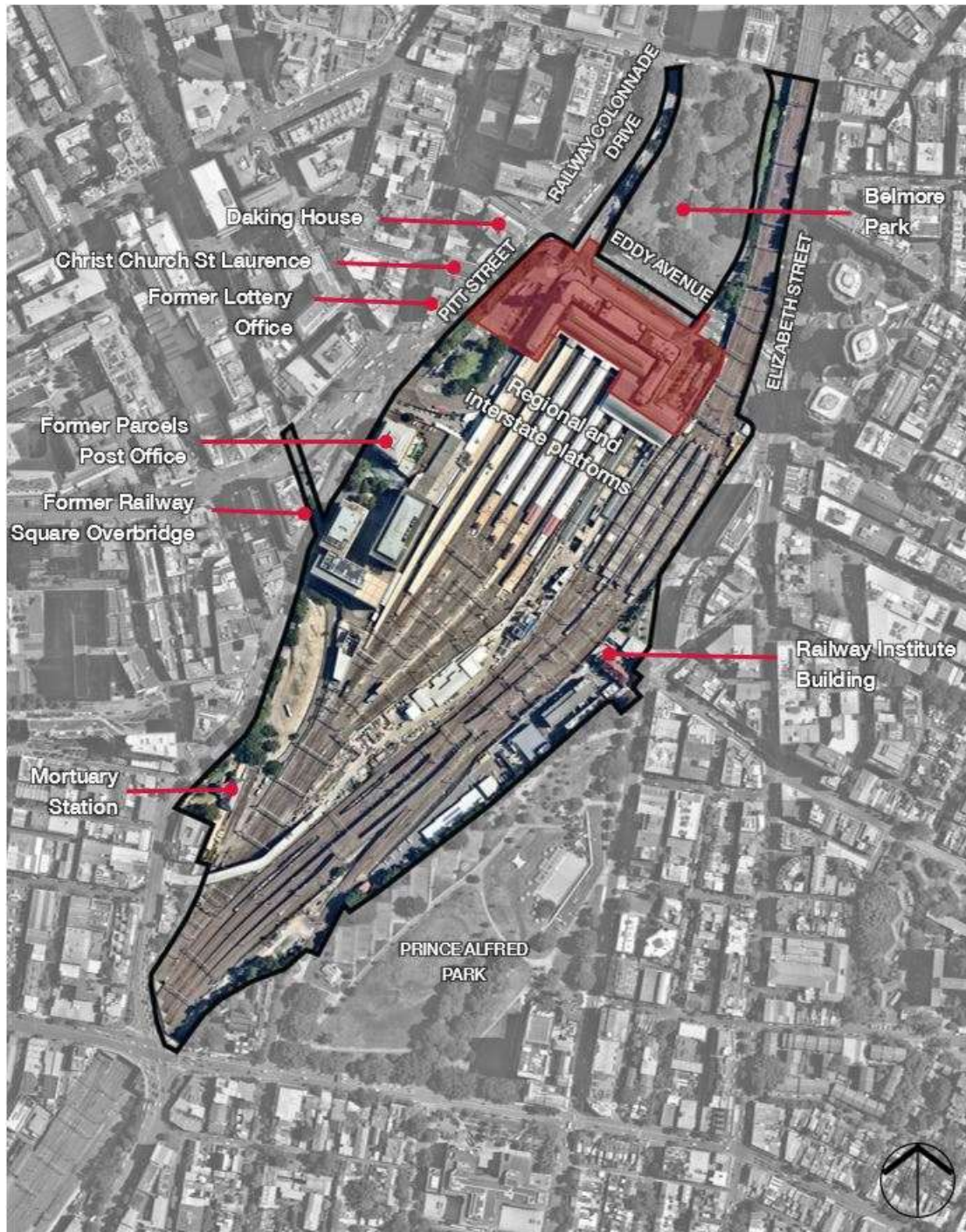
*Table 2-2: Non-statutory listings of the Sydney Terminal Building, Central Station*

Non-statutory Register	Item Name	Item Number
Register of the National Estate	Central Railway Station	2196
National Trust Heritage Register (NSW)	Sydney Terminal and Central Railway Stations Group	C61721
RAIA Register of Significant Buildings in NSW	Central Railway Station Terminal and Viaduct	4700667

There are also several heritage items that are in the vicinity of the Sydney Terminal Building as identified in the EIS. Their statutory listings are listed in Table 2-3.

*Table 2-3: Statutory listings of items in the vicinity of Central Station*

Item Name	Statutory Listing	Item Number
Mortuary Railway Station	State Heritage Register TAM Section 170 Register Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012	00167 480219 I194
Railway Square Road Overbridge	State Heritage Register TAM Section 170 Register Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012	01232 4801079 I180
Railway Institute Building	State Heritage Register Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012	01257 I1472
Former Parcels Post Office	Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012	I855
Belmore Park	Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012	I1825
Commercial Building 'Daking House'	Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012	I863
Former Lottery Office	Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012	I1848
Christ Church St Laurence Group	Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 State Heritage Register	I849 00123



*Aerial plan showing heritage items located in proximity to the Sydney Terminal Building.  
Project area is shown in red.*

*Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay (2022)*

### 3.2 Eddy Avenue Ramp and Rail Corridor Wall

As part of the STBRP Stage 1 works, the 1920s ramp within the Eddy Avenue Plaza has been approved to be demolished, exposing the retaining wall of the adjacent rail corridor. The wall is part of the Central Railway Station Group that has statutory listing (see table 2-1).

The Plaza itself has been identified as holding moderate historical significance, as the Central Station Conservation Management Plan (CMP) 2022 states:

*The Eddy Avenue Forecourt (Plaza), originally known as the Eddy Avenue Ramp holds moderate historical significance, being built as part of Bradfield's plan to electrify the NSW suburban railway which began in 1926. As such, Eddy Avenue also holds associative and representative significance pertaining to renowned engineer Dr John Crew Bradfield and his designs.*

The *Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan* in Appendix B of this CHMP expands further on the historical significance of this area and identifies the potential salvaging of the face brickwork of the ramp to be reused in the new landscaping and paving of the Plaza.



## 4 Environmental aspects and impacts

An environmental risk assessment process was undertaken to identify the key aspects and potential impacts in relation to the management of non-Aboriginal heritage. The objectives of the risk assessment were to:

- Identify activities, events or outcomes that have the potential to adversely affect the local environment and/or human health/property;
- Qualitatively evaluate and categorise each risk item;
- Assess whether risk issues can be managed by environmental protection measures; and
- Qualitatively evaluate residual risk with implementation of measures.

### 4.1 Construction Activities

Key aspects of construction of the STBRP that could result in adverse impact to non-Aboriginal heritage include:

- Site establishment works and ancillary facilities
- Site service investigations, relocation and connection of services and utilities
- Earthworks and excavation
- Installation and subsequent removal of temporary measures for safe access during construction
- Establishment of construction machinery i.e cranes and usage of machinery during construction works
- Demolition of existing ramp and retail units
- Demolition of trees, street furniture and fixtures
- Demolition of eastern terrace canopy
- Construction of new egress stair
- Construction of new retail building
- Construction of new terrace awning
- Installation of new inground services
- Construction of pavements

### 4.2 Heritage Impacts

Direct physical impacts of the STBRP Stage 1 construction works arise principally from the removal of original fabric to accommodate the new retail building and landscaping to Eddy Avenue Plaza. Removal of the vehicular ramp and the non-significant retail kiosks in Eddy Avenue Plaza allow for widening of the plaza and the refurbishment of the public space. Demolition of the ramp in has been identified as a high-risk activity due to the proximity of the heavy rail corridor. Existing brickwork that currently forms part of the external ramp wall have been identified to be salvaged for re-use in the new plaza paving as part of the Stage 1 scope of works. The *Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan* provides historical context and an assessment of the heritage significance of the brickwork.

The construction works along the eastern terrace and Eddy Avenue colonnade are near significant heritage fabric of the sandstone elevations of the Terminal Building. There are elements to be demolished such as the existing east awning that are in direct contact with historic fabric. A one metre exclusion zone as noted in Section 5.4 of this CHMP identify how works will be management that are in close proximity to heritage fabric.

Construction works of the project has the potential to cause vibration impacts in the Sydney Terminal and Central Railway Stations Group heritage listed area. However, as identified in the EIS, it is unlikely that construction equipment will generate vibration levels that are high enough to cause cosmetic damage to buildings in the area, as the levels specified in the Construction Noise and Vibration Strategy (TfNSW, 2019b) are not expected to exceed outside of the areas where construction activities are actively taking place. While cosmetic damage is considered unlikely to occur within the project area or surrounding areas, attended vibration levels produced by the equipment are to be within acceptable limits.

Table 4.1 provides a physical description of each item and provides a summary of impacts as categorised:

- Direct impact – impacts associated with physical disturbance to or removal of a heritage item, and changes to the visual setting within a HCA or of a heritage item.
- Indirect impacts – impacts associated with potential vibration impacts on heritage items.

*Table 4.1: Summary of potential direct and indirect construction impacts*

Area	Impact type	Impacts	Environmental Control Measures
Eddy Avenue Plaza	Direct	Construction activities including the removal of the vehicular ramp, non-significant retail kiosks, regrading of the pavement levels within Eddy Avenue Plaza altering the function and accessibility of the plaza. Brickwork from the removed ramp to be salvaged for reuse for the new plaza paving.	Section 5.2 Section 5.4 Section 5.5 Section 5.6
Eastern Terrace	Direct	Demolition of the existing awning over the southern aspect of the eastern terrace (awning is in close vicinity to Central Electric Building and Terminal Building), replaced with new 'heritage interpretation' awning. Demolition of infill panels of existing terrace heritage balustrading and installation of new balustrade offset from the heritage balustrade.	Section 5.1 Section 5.2 Section 5.4 Section 5.6
Eddy Avenue Colonnade	Direct	Construction activities include regrounding and new paving along Eddy Avenue Colonnade, removal of existing pendant lights for installation of reproduced heritage pendant lights to along colonnade ceiling, investigative works to identify existing structure and services connections.	Section 5.2 Section 5.4 Section 5.6
Terminal Building	Indirect	Demolition works in close proximity to sandstone elevations, fixing of awning structure into existing Terminal Building fabric, potential vibration impacts	CNVMP Section 5.3 Section 5.4 Section 5.6



### 4.3 Cumulative Impacts

The STBRP Stage 1 works are part of the wider multi-stage delivery of the Central Precinct Renewal Program. TfNSW will coordinate the Central Precinct Working Group to management potential cumulative impacts with other planned projects within the adjoining Central Precinct. Consultation with other relevant stakeholders will also occur when necessary including Sydney Trains, NSW TramsLink, Sydney Lightrail, State Transit Authority, City of Sydney Council, utility providers and emergency services.

The cumulative non-Aboriginal heritage impacts during the construction of the stage 1 works alone are considered relatively minor and are addressed and managed through the implementation of a range of environmental control measures in Section 5 of this plan.

Cumulative construction impacts and the likelihood for 'construction fatigue' from consecutive projects in the areas that have substantial night-time work. This is to be considered in the CNVMP.

The design for improved access, amenity and wayfinding as part of the stage 1 works will ultimately support the ongoing operation of the Sydney Terminal Building into the future, consistent with its historic primary function as a transport interchange.

## 5 Environmental Control Measures

Heritage management measures for the STBRP Stage 1 works will be implemented as per the following:

### 5.1 Engagement of a Heritage Consultant

Tanner Kibble Denton Architects have been engaged as the Heritage Consultant to fulfill the requirements of CoS Condition D10. Heritage management responsibilities as part of the role of the Heritage Consultant include:

- Design and documentation for the removal of the existing east terrace awning and the new awning;
- Design and documentation of the new east terrace balustrade upgrades;
- Photographic archival recording of the STBRP Stage 1 works area before, during and at the completion of works;
- Consult on location and mounting method of vibration monitoring equipment on heritage items as required;
- Preparation and presentation of a heritage induction of construction works;
- Provision of advice to assist in mitigating or minimising heritage impact;
- Inspect heritage items should vibration levels reach agreed threshold levels;
- Provision of advice during the construction phase of the project, this includes any at-property treatment on any heritage item to ensure that such work does not have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item;
- Sign off on any Heritage Work Method Statements (HWMS) where works deviate from the approved design and impact heritage fabric;
- Undertake regular site inspections;
- Maintain a diary of site inspections that includes photographs of the works, details of heritage advice and decisions arising out of each inspection and any further physical evidence uncovered during the works;
- Compile a final report, including the diary, verifying how the heritage conditions have been satisfied and the works completed in accordance with the Conservation Management Plan and CoS.

### 5.2 Heritage induction

Prior to the start of work, all on-site staff will be given a heritage induction (see Section 6.2). The induction will outline the significance of the site, and the procedures in place for heritage management. Toolbox talks will be presented when site conditions change and/or new staff join the on-site team.

### 5.3 Protection of Historic Fabric

Prior to the commencement of works:

- Provision of this CHMP in conjunction with the overarching CEMP and CNVMP as a methodology for the protection of historic fabric and finishes including non-physical methods and proposals;
- Engagement of appropriately qualified and skilled tradespeople to undertake the works;
- Establish exclusion zones that will avoid damage through direct impacts and vibration impacts

- Erect visual boundaries from heritage fabric that is to be protected from direct impact
- Provision of a methodology for the removal of existing brickwork to the external ramp to be salvaged for re-use to the new landscape paving. It is imperative the preservation of these bricks is maintained during the dismantling of the ramp wall to ensure that they are suitable to be reused.

During the construction works:

- Ensure all fixings for barriers, hoardings or signage are non-invasive and not anchored into heritage fabric, especially in the colonnade or shop fronts.
- Provide Heritage Work Method Statements (HWMS) for works that deviate from the approved design and impact heritage fabric.
- Adhere to exclusion zones that establish minimum distances away from heritage fabric.
- Monitor vibration levels and potential vibration impacts on heritage fabric

## 5.4 Managing Vibration

Potential vibration on heritage items is identified as one of the issues that requires management during the works. To manage vibration impacts, the following measures are to be implemented:

- Conduct vibration monitoring before and during vibration generating work to determine minimum working distances to heritage items
- Alter construction methodology when vibration levels approach the determined trigger level
- Operate vibration generating plant within site specific zones defined by minimum working distances
- Control vibration at the source through selection of machinery

To avoid damaging impacts to heritage items, vibration monitoring before and during any vibration generating works will be conducted to establish minimum working distances to those items. If vibration levels approach the determined trigger level, then construction activity shall stop and the heritage item shall be inspected by the Heritage Consultant. Alternative construction methodologies are to be developed and additional mitigation measures implemented before construction recommences.

When noise, vibration, or movement monitoring equipment needs to be installed on a heritage item, the noise and vibration consultant with the Heritage Consultant will together nominate appropriate locations and methods for mounting of such equipment.

The location of vibration generating equipment is to be placed in the defined distance away from heritage fabric to avoid destruction through direct impact and vibrations.

Dilapidation / condition surveys are to be carried out before and after works. The surveys are to include details of any heritage structures that are found to be structurally unsound and/or are considered to be particularly sensitive to vibration. To avoid impacts of vibration on heritage structures, activities that cause vibration will be managed in accordance with British Standard BS 7385-2:1993. If a heritage building or structure is found to be structurally unsound (following inspection) a more conservative cosmetic damage objective of 2.5mm/s peak component particle velocity is to be considered.

Selection of plant equipment will be influenced by output vibration levels, with preference to use quieter and less vibrating emitted construction methods where feasible and possible.

Safe working distances, vibration monitoring and reporting will be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan.

## 5.5 Settlement and movement monitoring

Demolition of the vehicular ramp in Eddy Avenue Plaza is a high-risk activity due to its proximity to the heavy rail corridor. To manage the risk associated with this work, settlement and movement monitoring will be conducted on the rail line and the adjacent retaining wall. A Survey Monitoring Plan has been prepared by Degotardi Smith & Partners (July 2025) that outlines the scope of monitoring works and will be implemented prior to the demolition of the ramp.

The plan identifies locations where survey points are to be established and a monitoring program in which survey readings are to be taken before commencement of ramp demolition works, during and after completion of demolition. The plan also identifies monitoring trigger limits. If these limits are breached, the surveyor is to notify the Gartner Rose project team. Should any heritage damage be identified, it is to be reported as a heritage impact and the Heritage Consultant notified.

## 5.6 Measures when working adjacent to heritage fabric

Care must be taken when working adjacent to heritage fabric. A one metre exclusion zone from sensitive heritage fabric of the Terminal Building and Central Electric Building for work involving plant equipment is to be enforced. Hoarding barriers, visual delineation (tape) and signage will be established to delineate this exclusion zone. When construction works are within the one metre exclusion zone, manual tools will be used.

The boundary of the construction worksite will be fenced to prevent construction personnel and plant from inadvertently damaging heritage items outside the construction footprint. If there is accidental damage to heritage fabric, the Environmental Supervisor and Heritage Consultant is to be immediately notified. Damage will be appropriately rectified based on advice from the Heritage Consultant.

## 5.7 Design Reviews by Heritage Consultant

The Heritage Consultant will provide written confirmation and sign off that all 100% design documentation has been reviewed and endorsed from a heritage perspective. A list of all documentation reviewed will be included in this confirmation. Should any works deviate from the approved design due to construction issues, the Heritage Consultant will review and provide endorsement of any proposed changes through site inspections, design reviews through Request For Information (RFIs) or Heritage Work Method Statements (HWMS) as appropriate.

No permanent construction works can commence until written confirmation and sign off of the design is received from the Heritage Consultant and provided to TfNSW and the ER.

## 5.8 Photographic archival recording

A photographic archival recording of the STBRP Stage 1 works area will be prepared by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects in accordance with CoA D11. The photographic archival recording will be prepared in digital form, accordance with the Heritage NSW publication Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (2006). The recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works, during works and at the completion of works.

The recording will be provided to Heritage NSW and the City of Sydney at the completion of all Work and submitted together with an annotated index collating all heritage site inspection diaries, heritage related assessments, investigation, recording, research and excavation reports.

## 6 Compliance Management

### 6.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The Project Team's organisational structure and overall roles and responsibilities are outlined in the CEMP. Specific responsibilities of key personnel for heritage management are included in the table below.

Table 6-1: Roles and responsibilities

Role / Position	Responsibilities
Heritage Architect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide expert advice on non-Aboriginal heritage issues.</li> <li>- Assist in development of the <i>Construction Heritage Management Plan</i></li> <li>- Prepare the <i>Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan</i></li> <li>- Prepare the <i>Removal and Storage Methodology</i></li> <li>- Prepare heritage inductions of site workers.</li> <li>- Complete building archival photography prior to demolition works.</li> <li>- Advise on methods and locations for installing equipment used for vibration, movement and noise monitoring at heritage listed structures</li> <li>- Advising on any at-property treatment at identified heritage items to ensure any such work does not have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item.</li> <li>- Carry out regular site inspections and maintain a diary of the inspections including photographs of the works, details of heritage advice and decisions arising out of each inspection and any further physical evidence uncovered during the works.</li> <li>- Review and sign off of HWMS to ensure that the works are not damaging to the heritage fabric and that works are in line with the design and heritage management intent</li> <li>- Compiling a final report verifying how the heritage conditions have been satisfied and works completed.</li> <li>- Other non-Aboriginal heritage services as required.</li> </ul>
Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain and implement this CHMP and any addendums.</li> <li>- Ensure that the work undertaken is in accordance with this CHMP and any addendums.</li> <li>- Ensure workers are aware of the heritage requirements and undertake appropriate training as required.</li> <li>- Review the aspects/impacts of the project and ensure the CHMP addresses all requirements.</li> <li>- Liaison with the Client and project stakeholders as required.</li> <li>- Allow for sufficient resources to be made available to implement the CHMP.</li> <li>- Participate (as requested) during the environmental review meeting.</li> <li>- Coordinate reporting requirements from this CHMP</li> <li>- Manage environmental emergencies, incidents, complaints and investigations.</li> <li>- Ensure that all required licences, approvals, consents and permits are in place prior to works commencement.</li> <li>- Ensuring implementation of corrective/preventative action from inspections and audits.</li> <li>- Oversee management of environmental emergencies, incidents, complaints and investigations.</li> <li>- Monitoring corrective actions to ensure implementation and continuous improvement and performance of individuals.</li> </ul>

Role / Position	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oversee maintenance of compliance registers and all environmental management documents for the Project Contract.</li> <li>- Promoting awareness and taking action to correct situations of inadequate environmental control or instances of poor behaviour.</li> </ul>
Site Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oversee the implementation of this CHMP on site.</li> <li>- Ensuring site personnel (including subcontractors) are appropriately inducted as per the requirements of this CHMP.</li> <li>- Ensure environmental management controls are in place prior to commencement of construction activities.</li> <li>- Undertake monitoring and inspections in accordance with the requirements of the CHMP.</li> <li>- Initiate remedial works to ensure environmental controls are effectively maintained.</li> <li>- Hold toolbox meetings and team briefings about heritage management issues, incidents and emergencies.</li> <li>- Maintain awareness of construction activities and potential environmental impacts during daily prestart meetings with field personnel.</li> <li>- Maintain records of all monitoring and inspection activities and maintain compliance related registers.</li> <li>- Monitor sub-contractor environmental performance.</li> <li>- Provide information to the Environment and Sustainability Manager for compliance reporting.</li> <li>- Participate in project audits.</li> <li>- Attend to community inquiries and complaints where required. Supervise and instruct all Project personnel with regards to implementation and maintenance of environmental protection measures.</li> <li>- Regulate the placement of ancillary facilities, stockpiles, site access so as to prevent impact to the environment.</li> <li>- Advise the Contractor/Project Manager on potential conflicts between environmental management objectives and construction requirements.</li> <li>- Stop work and report all incidents or unexpected finds to the Project Manager.</li> <li>- Ensuring site personnel (including subcontractors) are appropriately inducted and trained to comply with environmental procedures.</li> <li>- Undertaking site protection inspections and noise checks, as required and investigating any incidents with the Environmental and Sustainability Manager.</li> <li>- Advising the Project Manager and Environment and Sustainability Manager of any environmental/heritage issues encountered on site and initiating non-conformance reports or corrective/preventative action rectification where issues are identified.</li> <li>- Assessment of subcontractors and their plant/equipment</li> <li>- Responding to environmental incidents.</li> <li>- Maintain environmental information e.g. signage/notices/posters around the office compound and at the Project site.</li> </ul>
Environment and Sustainability Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation, direction and implementation of all environmental protection aspects of the work and undertake environmental audits</li> <li>- Advise the Contractor/Project Manager, site manager and engineers on environmental management implementation and environmental compliance in general.</li> <li>- Review contractual documentation to ensure environmental conditions and approvals are</li> </ul>

Role / Position	Responsibilities
	<p>effectively managed and implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overseeing project audits, monitoring and environmental performance monitoring</li> <li>- Actively participating in the planning stages of the project</li> <li>- Facilitating training, toolbox talks and inspections as necessary.</li> <li>- Undertaking internal audits and auditing reporting</li> <li>- Undertaking regular inspections</li> <li>- Preparing monthly, construction compliance and incident reports</li> <li>- Assessing environmental performance on the project and providing recommendations for improvements and corrective actions</li> <li>- Providing expert advice to the Project Manager and Site Manager on management of emergencies, incidents, environmental complaints and non-conformances</li> <li>- Supports the preparation of the specification for any contamination risk studies and remediation plans in liaison with the Project Manager.</li> </ul>
Worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out their work in accordance with the CEMP and other requirements of this CHMP.</li> <li>- Work in a manner without risk to themselves, others or the environment.</li> <li>- Participate in pre-start and toolbox meetings, training programs, risks reviews, inspections and audits as required by Gartner Rose.</li> <li>- Report all incidents to the Site Manager.</li> <li>- Follow instructions as required by the Site Manager / Environmental Representative.</li> </ul>
Contractor / Sub-Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide input into preservation of materials and oversee removal and storage of items.</li> <li>- Ensure all equipment is fit for use and appropriately tested and maintained.</li> <li>- Adequately instruct their workers in correct methods and environmental safe working practices.</li> <li>- Report all incidents to the Site Manager.</li> <li>- Follow instructions as required by the Site Manager / Environmental Representative.</li> <li>- Regular inspections to include checking of heritage mitigation measures.</li> </ul>
Environmental Representative (ER)	<p>The ER is the delegated authority of endorsement of the CEMP and relevant sub-plans (including this CHMP) as per CoA C4.</p> <p>For the duration of the work until the completion of construction, or as agreed with the Planning Secretary, the approved ER must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Receive and respond to communication from the Planning Secretary in relation to the environmental performance of the SSI;</li> <li>- Consider and inform the Planning Secretary on matters specified in the terms of this approval;</li> <li>- Consider and recommend to the Proponent any improvements that may be made to work practices to avoid or minimize adverse impact to the environmental and to the community</li> <li>- Review documents identified in Conditions A12, A18, C1, C6 and C9, and any other documents that are identified by the Planning Secretary, to ensure they are consistent with requirements in or under this approval and if so:</li> </ul>



Role / Position	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Make a written statement to this effect before submission of such documents to the Planning Secretary (if those documents are required to be approved by the Planning Secretary); or</li> <li>ii. Make a written statement to this effect before the implementation of such documents (if those documents are required to be submitted to the Planning Secretary / Department for information or are not required to be submitted to the Planning Secretary/Department);</li> </ul> <p><i>Note: The written statement must be made via the Major Projects Portal</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regularly monitor the implementation of the documents listed in Conditions A12, A18, C1, C6 and C9 to ensure implementation is being carried out in accordance with the document and the terms of this approval;</li> <li>- As may be requested by the Planning Secretary, help plan or attend audits of the development commissioned by the Department including scoping audits, programming audits, briefings and site visits, but not independent environmental audits required under Condition A34 of this approval;</li> <li>- As may be requested by the Planning Secretary, assist in the resolution of community complaints;</li> <li>- Review the appropriateness of any activities reliant on the definition of Low Impact Work;</li> <li>- Consider, or assess as required by Condition A20 of this approval, the impacts of minor construction ancillary facilities;</li> <li>- Consider any minor amendments to be made to the Ancillary Site Establishment Management Plan, CEMP, CEMP sub-plans and monitoring programs without increasing impacts to nearby sensitive land uses or that comprise updating or are of an administrative nature, and are consistent with the terms of this approval and the CEMP, CEMP sub-plans and monitoring programs that have previously been approved or endorsed and, if satisfied such amendment is necessary, approve the amendment. This does not include any modifications to the terms of this approval; and</li> <li>- Prepare and submit to the Planning Secretary and other relevant regulatory agencies, for information, an Environmental Representative Monthly Report providing the information set out in the Environmental Representative Protocol under the heading "Environmental Representative Monthly Reports." The Environmental Representative Monthly Report must be submitted within seven days following the end of each month for the duration of the ER's engagement for the SSI, or as otherwise agreed by the Planning Secretary.</li> </ul>

## 6.2 Training and Induction

To ensure that this sub plan is effectively implemented, all site personnel (including sub-contractors) will undergo heritage induction training relating to the heritage management issues before commencement of construction. The induction training will be developed and delivered by the Heritage Consultant and will address elements related to heritage items and values, including:

- Introduction to working on and adjacent to a heritage building (with general principles including 'Ask before you act'/'If in doubt, ask'/' why, how and where to seek advice);
- History of the works area and Central Station

- Project scope and limits of the SSI CoA;
- Understanding the heritage significance of the works area and Central Station
- Existence and requirements of this CHMP and all plans and procedures prepared under the CHMP
- Relevant legislation and regulations
- Roles and responsibilities for heritage management
- Incident response, management and reporting
- Environmentally sensitive locations and exclusion zones
- Identification and protection of heritage items
- Proposed heritage management and protection measures
- Procedure to follow in the event of an unexpected heritage item find or discovery of human remains during construction works

Toolbox talks will be presented with site conditions change and/or new staff join the on-site team. The induction/toolbox content will be subject to continual review to reflect the construction stage, significant risks and learnings from incidents or non-conformances.

Targeted training in the form of toolbox talks or specific training will also be provided to personnel with a key role in environmental management or those undertaking an activity with a high risk of environmental impact. Site personnel will undergo refresher training at not less than six month intervals.

The ER will review and approve the induction and training program prior to the commencement of construction and monitor implementation.

### 6.3 Monitoring and Inspections

Inspection of sensitive area and activities with the potential to impact non-aboriginal heritage will occur for the duration of the project.

Daily inspections and active oversight of sensitive locations will be undertaken by the Site Manager when working immediately adjacent to areas of heritage fabric. The inspection will be to check that the relevant environmental control measures are being adhered to and immediately report any breaches to the Environment and Sustainability Manager to investigate and report incidents as required.

Reporting in relation to heritage management for the project will also capture any complaints or incidents relating to heritage management, including any responses provided or actions undertaken in response to the matter.

As per the requirements of CoA Condition D10, the Heritage Consultant will undertake regular site inspections to ensure adherence to this CHMP and heritage conditions are satisfied.

*Table 6-2: Monitoring and inspection requirements*

Monitoring Details	Area	Record	Responsibility	Frequency	KPI
ECMs in place	All	Checklist recording ECMs are in place	Site Manager	Daily / Active oversight	100% of measures are in place
ECMs adhered to	All	Checklist identifying ECMs are being adhered to	Site Manager	Daily / Active oversight	100% of measures are adhered to
Observation of minimum one metre distance of plant operated work from heritage fabric	One metre distance from Central Electric Building, Terminal Building	Record identifying locations where constraints with minimum working distances and how it was managed	Site Manager	Daily	Conformance with Section 5.5 of this CHMP
Vibration monitoring	Refer to locations identified in the CNVMP	Checklist documenting the carrying out of vibration monitoring	Site Manager  Environmental and Sustainability Manager	As required by CNVMP	Within guidance presented in CNVMP
Unexpected finds	All	Record as per guidance in the Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure	Site Manager  Environmental and Sustainability Manager	As required	As per guidance in the Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure, Appendix E
Heritage management	All	Site diary including photos, heritage advice and decisions	Heritage Consultant	Regular during construction works (total 12 inspections)	Adherence to this CHMP

## 6.4 Record Management

Compliance records will be maintained as outlined in Section 9.3.3 of the CEMP and will include the following in relation to heritage management:

- Documentation in relation to any unexpected finds including assessment, reporting and stop work orders.
- Archival recording undertaken of any heritage items
- Details of any human remained discovered and the exhumation process

- Vibration monitoring data for heritage items identified as being at risk of damage as outlined in the CNVMP
- Records of any impacts avoided or minimised through design or construction methods.
- Diary of site inspections including photographs of the work, details of heritage advice and decisions arising out of each site inspection as per the requirements of CoA D10d
- A final report verifying how the heritage conditions have been satisfied and the works completed in accordance with the *Central Precinct Renewal – Conservation Management Plan* (Artefact on behalf of TfNSW, 2023) and the CoA.

## 6.5 Audits

Audits (both internal and external) will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of environmental controls, compliance with this sub plan, CoA and other relevant approvals, licenses and guidelines.

Audit requirements are detailed in Section 9.1 of the CEMP.

## 7 Review and Improvement

### 7.1 Continuous Improvement

Continuous improvement of this Plan will be achieved by the ongoing evaluation of environmental management performance against environmental policies, objective and targets for the purpose of identifying opportunities for improvement. The continues improvement process will be designed to:

- Identify areas of opportunity for improvement of environmental management and performance
- Determine the cause or causes of non-conformance and deficiencies
- Develop and implement a plan of corrective and preventative action to address any non-conformances and deficiencies
- Verify the effectiveness of the corrective and preventative actions
- Document any changes in procedures resulting from process improvement
- Make comparisons with objectives and targets

### 7.2 CHMP update and amendment

Updated and amendments to the CHMP may be triggered by any of the items which are listed in the CEMP. Inductions should be updated to reflect any changes in the CHMP as needed.

### 7.3 Contingency planning and unpredicted impacts

This plan has been the outcome of a detailed environmental impact assessment process. Notwithstanding this process, as the project unfolds and is implemented an unpredicted impact could emerge. If this occurs, a contingency process will be initiated to:

- Identify the nature, extent and consequences of the unpredicted impact;
- Establish an applicable criterion, to which the impact should be reduced, consistent with and aligned to the requirements of the CHMP;
- Consider the available options to reduce the impact to this criterion, outline the selected option(s) and a timetable for implementation;
- Initiate a monitoring program to assess the effectiveness of the selected option(s) in achieving the nominated reduced impact; and
- Re-initiate the contingency process, if needed.

## Appendix A. Secondary CoAs

Table: NSW Conditions of Approval

CoA	Description / Item	Location reference	How addressed
C1	A <i>Construction Environmental Management Plan</i> (CEMP) must be prepared to detail how the performance outcomes, commitments and mitigation measures specified in the documents listed in Condition A1 will be implemented and achieved during construction.	CEMP Section 4, Section 5.3, Section 5.4	A CEMP has been prepared by Gartner Rose, detailing how construction will be carried out in accordance with all commitments (Section 4), performance criteria and mitigation measures (Section 4, 5.3 and 5.4).
C2	A <i>Construction Environmental Management Plan</i> (CEMP) must be prepared having regard to the <i>Environmental Management Plan Guideline for Infrastructure Projects</i> (Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, 2020)	CEMP	The CEMP has been prepared with regard to the Environmental Management Plan for Infrastructure Projects. It follows the Environmental Plan structural recommendations and notes DPIE processes and expectations.
C3	The CEMP must provide: a) A description of activities to be undertaken during construction (including the scheduling of the construction);	CEMP Section 6	Section 6 of the CEMP describes the types of activities proposed to be undertaken during construction, including scheduling and duration of work.
	b) Details of environmental and social policies, guidelines and principles to be followed in the construction of the SSI;	CEMP Section 4	Applicable guidelines have been discussed in Section 4 of the CEMP
	c) A program for ongoing analysis of the key environmental and social impact risks arising from the activities described in subsection (a) of this condition, including an initial risk assessment undertaken before the commencement of construction of the SSI;	CEMP Section 7.1, Section 12, Appendix C	<p>A risk assessment has been undertaken in the form of the Environment and Sustainability Risk Opportunity Register and included in the CEMP Appendix C.</p> <p>Section 7.1 and Section 12 of the CEMP outlines the risk analysis process and ongoing analysis frequency. Risk assessment and review would be undertaken monthly, or when required.</p>

CoA	Description / Item	Location reference	How addressed
	<p>d) Details of how the activities described in subsection (a) of this condition will be carried out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Meet the performance outcomes stated in the documents listed in Condition A1 and as required by this approval; and</li> <li>ii. Manage the risks identified in the risk analysis undertaken in subsection (c) of this condition;</li> </ul>	CEMP Section 5.3, Section 5.4, Section 12, Appendix C	<p>The performance outcomes and commitments included in the REMMs are summarized in Section 5.3 of the CEMP with cross reference to how they are met throughout the CEMP.</p> <p>Identified risks would be continually assessed and managed through regular environment and sustainability risk and opportunity workshops as outlined in Section 12 of the CEMP.</p> <p>The Environment and Sustainability Risk and Opportunity Register in Appendix C of the CEMP contains specific mitigation and management measure that relate to identified risks/opportunities.</p>
	e) An inspection program detailing the activities to be inspected and frequency of inspections;	CEMP Section 12	A summary of the inspection program, including internal/external inspections and frequency, are detailed in Section 12 of the CEMP. A complete register of inspections will be maintained in the Environment and Sustainability Management Register.
	<p>f) A protocol for managing and reporting any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Incidents; and</li> <li>ii. Non-compliances with this approval or statutory requirements;</li> </ul>	CEMP Section 10.2 and Section 12.3	Section 10.2 of the CEMP details the response to environmental incidents, reporting requirements during incident/event occurrences and when site shutdowns would be triggered. Approval and statutory environmental issues and non-compliances are discussed in Section 12.3 of the CEMP
	g) Procedures for rectifying any non-compliance with this approval identified during compliance auditing, incident management or at any time during construction;	CEMP Section 10.2 and Section 12.3	<p>Environmental issues and non-compliances that may lead to potential incidents are discussed in Section 10.2 of the CEMP.</p> <p>Environmental issues and non-compliance breaches that have resulted from auditing or inspections processes, are discussed in Section 12.3 of the CEMP.</p>

CoA	Description / Item	Location reference	How addressed
	h) A list of all the <i>CEMP sub-plans</i> required in respect of construction, as set out in Condition C6 and identified in the documents listed in Condition A1. Where staged construction of the SSI is proposed, the <i>CEMP</i> must also identify which <i>CEMP sub-plan</i> applies to each of the proposed stages of construction;	CEMP Section 7.3	The sub-plans required by Condition 6 (this CHMP being one of them) are described in Section 7.3 of the CEMP. The relationship of these management plans to the CEMP is also described within this section.
	i) An organisational chart including description of the roles and environmental responsibilities for relevant employees and any independent appointments;	CEMP Section 8	A description of the roles and environmental responsibilities for relevant employees and their relationship to the ER are detailed in Section 8 of the CEMP
	j) For training and induction for employees, including contractors and sub-contractors, in relation to environmental, social and compliance obligations under the terms of this approval;	CEMP Section 9	Training requirements and sessions are detailed in Section 9 of the CEMP.
	k) For periodic review and update of the <i>CEMP</i> and all associated plans and programs.	CEMP, this CHMP Section 7	Periodic review of the CEMP and associated plans and programs will be undertaken. Section 7 of this CHMP addresses review and updates as required.
C4	The <i>CEMP(s)</i> (and relevant <i>CEMP sub-plans</i> ) must be submitted to the ER for endorsement no later than one (1) month before the commencement of construction or where construction is staged no later than one (1) month before the commencement of that stage.	CEMP, this CHMP	This CHMP, a sub-plan of the CEMP will be submitted and approved by the ER before the commencement of construction
C5	Construction must not commence until the ER has endorsed the <i>CEMP</i> and all <i>CEMP sub-plans</i> . The <i>CEMP</i> and all <i>CEMP sub-plans</i> as endorsed, including any minor amendments approved by the ER, must be implemented for the duration of construction.	CEMP, this CHMP	This CHMP will be made publicly available before the commencement of construction.



CoA	Description / Item	Location reference	How addressed
D12	<p><i>Heritage Interpretation</i></p> <p>A Heritage Interpretation Plan must be prepared which identifies the key Aboriginal and Environmental heritage values and stories of Heritage Items, and items of Heritage significance impacted by the SSI and must inform the Place Design and Landscape Plan (PDL) required by Condition D53. The plan must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Be prepared in accordance with Heritage NSW publication <i>Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines</i> (2005);</li> <li>b) Be consistent with the <i>Central Precinct Renewal Heritage Interpretation Strategy</i> (TfNSW, 2023) and the heritage interpretation approach for the broader Central SSP;</li> <li>c) Outline how SDRP advice has been considered and incorporated into the plan;</li> <li>d) Have regard to the item's heritage values and its relationship to the broader Central SSP;</li> <li>e) Communicate and strengthen the visual and historic connections within the precinct;</li> <li>f) Recognize the spiritual, intangible and cultural values of the site to the Aboriginal people and address the full story of the place (i.e. landscape through the eyes of Indigenous inhabitants);</li> <li>g) Consider opportunities to incorporate the results of any site-specific archaeological finds/outcomes and contain specific information on how these would be displayed, housed and conserved;</li> <li>h) Detail how interpretation will be integrated into the broader design of the SSI (where relevant) including design elements (form and fabric), landscaping and cultural design principles. The plan must identify the types, locations, materials, colours, dimensions, fixings and text of interpretative devices that will be</li> </ul>	Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project Heritage Interpretation Plan (May 2025)	A Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) has been prepared by Freeman Ryan Design. The HIP identifies assets of existing Aboriginal and Environmental heritage significant to the project precinct and proposes interpretation locations and design propositions that respond to those heritage values and items. The HIP further develops the themes outlined in the <i>Central Precinct Renewal Heritage Interpretation Strategy</i> and the themes outlined in the Connecting with Country Framework by Balarinji.

CoA	Description / Item	Location reference	How addressed
	<p>installed;</p> <p>i) Detail how key interpretive themes and heritage values will be implemented and provide a timeframe for their installation during construction; and</p> <p>j) Detail maintenance strategy for interpretation, including any digital displays.</p>		

## Appendix B. Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements



SYDNEY TERMINAL BUILDING REVITALISATION PROJECT – STAGE 1

# SALVAGE AND REUSE OF DISTINCTIVE ELEMENTS PLAN

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TKD ARCHITECTS

REV-P1  
April 2025



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Acknowledgement of Country

Gartner Rose would like to acknowledge the traditional custodians of this land.  
We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging of the Eora nation.  
We recognise their culture, traditions and connections to the land.



## Document Revision Control

### REVIEW HISTORY

	Date	Name	Position	Signature
	16.04.2025	GP	Principal	

### DISTRIBUTION REGISTER

Company	Name of Recipient / Position

### REVISION REGISTER

Revision	Date	Revision Details
P1	16 April 2025	Draft issue for review



## 1 Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan

### 1.1 Introduction

The following *Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan (SRDEP)* relates to the heritage component of the Central Station Stage 1 Works at Central Station, Sydney. The Plan addresses the heritage related SSI condition D7 of the Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Conditions of Approval for application no. SSI-45421960, granted on 17 November 2023.

**D7** *A **Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan** must be prepared by the **Heritage Consultant** engaged by the Proponent in accordance with **Condition D10**, to identify each item of heritage fabric to be salvaged, an assessment of its heritage significance and potential opportunities for repair or reuse. Any original fabric that is to be removed should be salvaged for future repair or reuse preferably within the scope of this SSI or alternatively within Central Station precinct. The Plan must be included in the **Heritage CEMP Sub-Plan** required by **Condition C6**.*

### 1.2 Distinctive elements

The following items of heritage significance have been identified to be salvaged as part of the Stage 1 scope of works outlined in the *Central Station Eddy Avenue Plaza (Stage 1) Schedule of Repair Works*.

Element	Existing fabric	Works
<b>EDDY AVENUE PLAZA</b>		
Existing service and egress ramp	Brick and asphalt, concrete curbs	Carefully remove brickwork and salvage bricks for reuse – refer to Landscape Architects’ drawings for reuse of bricks in (N) plaza paving.



1 Photograph of the brick balustrade to the Eddy Avenue Plaza service ramp.  
Source: TKD Architects.

## 1.3 Historical context and assessment of heritage significance of item

The Eddy Avenue Plaza, where the existing egress ramp is located, was originally a forecourt known as Eddy Avenue Ramp, containing planting and two earlier ramps. One ramp was a road connection between Elizabeth Street and Eddy Avenue and another ramp provided access to the eastern platforms. Both were demolished for the construction of the Central Electric station in the 1920s, when the area was excavated below the ground level of the main Terminus Building. A ramped forecourt with landscaping was created, providing access to the 1926 Central Electric Building. The service ramp was constructed flanking the Elizabeth Street viaduct and provides egress from the above ground platforms of the suburban electric trains.

The Central Station Conservation Management Plan (CMP) 2022 states:

*The Eddy Avenue Forecourt, originally known as the Eddy Avenue Ramp holds moderate historical significance, being built as part of Bradfield's plan to electrify the NSW suburban railway which began in 1926. As such, Eddy Avenue also holds associative and representative significance pertaining to renowned engineer Dr John Job Crew Bradfield and his designs.*

While the vehicular service ramp is graded as of high significance in the CMP, its main significance is a result of its continued use as an egress ramp from the platforms to the south.

The origin of the supply of the bricks for the service ramp is unknown, however it is likely they came from the State Brickworks at Homebush Bay which was in operation at this time, and which was supplying bricks in 1912 for the second stage of construction works on the main Terminus Building. It operated from 1910 until the 1980s and was established by the state government to break up the monopoly of private brickwork companies.



2 Eddy Avenue Plaza and service ramp (far left of image) during construction in 1926.  
Source: SRNSW, NRS-17420-2-26-852/013.





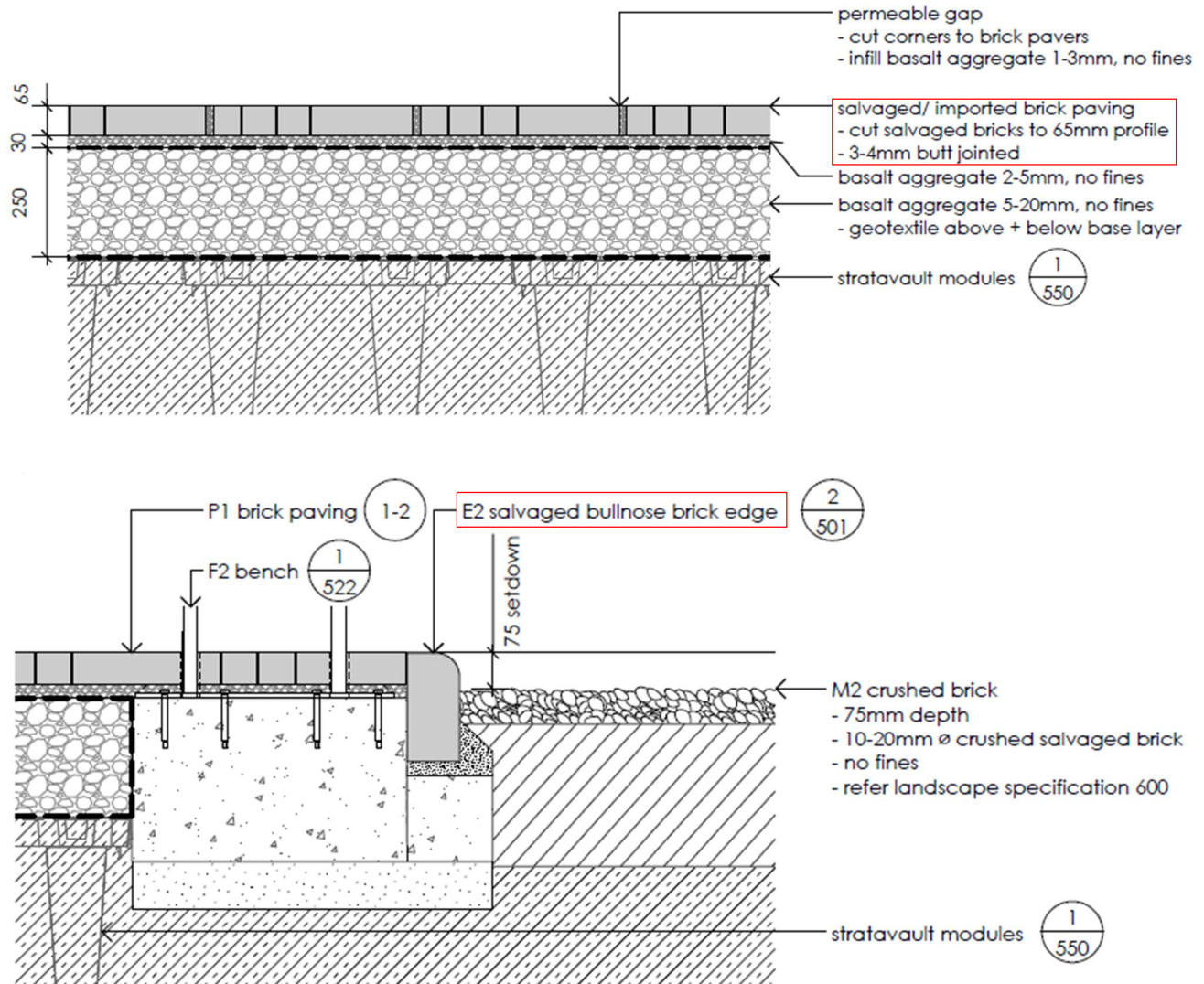
3 1937 photograph of the vehicular service ramp.  
Source: SLNSW, FL1314629.



4 Orange trucks on the service ramp in c1950.  
Source: SLNSW FL1823963.

## 1.4 Opportunities for repair and reuse

The 1920s ramp is approved to be demolished as part of the renewal of Eddy Avenue Plaza. The face brickwork is proposed to be salvaged for reuse in the new landscaping and paving of the forecourt.



5 Landscape paving details for the Eddy Avenue Plaza showing the use of bricks salvaged from the ramp.  
Source: Sue Barnsley Design

A trial was conducted by Transport for NSW to confirm the feasibility of removal of the mortar from the bricks. It concluded that the mortar was difficult to remove without damage to the bricks due to the high cement content.

Any salvaged bricks that are usable should be mixed with new bricks and evenly dispersed. Any unused bricks should be permanently stored in a dedicated salvaged materials store and used for future repairs to the Elizabeth Street viaduct.





6 *Brick salvage trial result*  
*Source: Sue Barnsley Design*

## Appendix C. Removal and Storage Methodology



SYDNEY TERMINAL BUILDING REVITALISATION PROJECT – STAGE 1

# REMOVAL AND STORAGE METHODOLOGY

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TKD ARCHITECTS

REV-P2  
May 2025



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## Document Revision Control

### REVIEW HISTORY

	Date	Name	Position	Signature
	16.04.2025	GP	Principal	
	02.06.2025	GP	Principal	

### DISTRIBUTION REGISTER

Company	Name of Recipient / Position

### REVISION REGISTER

Revision	Date	Revision Details
P1	16 April 2025	Draft issue for review
A	2 June 2025	Final

## 1 Removal and Storage Methodology

### 1.1 Introduction

This Removal and Storage Methodology relates to the heritage component of the Central Station Stage 1 Works at Central Station, Sydney. The Methodology addresses the heritage related SSI condition D8 of the Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Conditions of Approval for application no. SSI-45421960, granted on 17 November 2023.

**D8** *A Removal and Storage Methodology must be prepared by the Heritage Consultant engaged by the Proponent in accordance with Condition D10, to identify the procedure for the recording, tagging, removal and storage of any significant heritage fabric, identified by Condition D7 and the documents listed in Condition A1, to be removed, modified and/or reused. Significant heritage fabric that is to be removed or modified must be recorded and tagged on site and stored securely in accordance with the Removal and Storage Methodology for future use. The Methodology must be included in the Heritage CEMP Sub-Plan required by Condition C6.*

### 1.2 Caring for salvaged heritage

Where possible, significant salvaged architectural elements should remain at the place with which they are historically associated. Where there is no alternative to removal, they are to be recorded and securely stored by the Transport for NSW.

### 1.3 Salvage and reuse constraints

The 1920s brick, asphalt and concrete service ramp will be demolished as part of the renewal of Eddy Avenue Plaza and to enable a new retail building to be constructed. The brickwork facing Eddy Avenue Plaza behind the existing kiosks, and forming the balustrade to the ramp, is proposed to be salvaged for reuse in the new landscaping and paving of the forecourt.

Any additional unused salvaged bricks are to be permanently stored in a dedicated salvaged materials store and used for future repairs to the existing Elizabeth Street viaduct brick retaining wall.

It is assumed that the ramp was constructed using cement mortar, necessitating a trial to test the feasibility of the removal of the mortar from the brickwork prior to full demolition and salvage of all brickwork. The following methodologies describe the proposed salvage of the service ramp brickwork:

Removal:	<p>Existing face brickwork is to be carefully removed by hand.</p> <p>Masonry elements are to be removed to the extent shown on approved drawings only.</p> <p>Removal of the brickwork is to be carried out by skilled tradespeople only.</p> <p>Brickwork that is unable to be reasonably dismantled or is severely damaged should be put aside for transfer to a recycling facility for building materials.</p>
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Cleaning:	<p>Allow for hand cleaning of the [cement] mortar with a heavy hammer and broad cold chisel for large lumps of mortar and a small stonemasonry chisels with tungsten tips a brick hammer (with a replaceable hardened claw steel tip) for dislodging smaller pieces.</p> <p>Hand saws, small handcraft-scale cutting wheels or cutting discs, reciprocating blades and air tools with adapted masonry chisels may be used provided that they are operated by highly experienced operatives only to avoid detrimental damage to the brickwork.</p> <p>Take care to avoid damage to the edges of the brickwork.</p>
Sorting and grading:	<p>Contractor to manually sort cleaned bricks according to their visual characteristics, quality and reuse value.</p> <p>Grade 1: The majority of the salvaged brick is proposed to be re-laid as paving in the following patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stacked bond;</li> <li>• Stacked sett;</li> <li>• Herringbone;</li> </ul> <p>Brickwork in this category must meet the aesthetic qualities required for the above pattern to be reused.</p> <p>Refer to landscaping documentation for further information.</p> <p>Grade 2: A limited number of masonry elements may be permanently stored for future repairs to the Elizabeth Street viaduct during construction and after construction ceases.</p>
Assessment:	<p>Allow for assessment of all salvaged and sorted bricks by engineer.</p> <p>Those masonry elements that have been assessed by the engineer as unsound are to be disposed of responsibly at a recycling disposal facility.</p>
Disposal:	<p>Only elements that cannot be reused should be recycled at a building materials recycling / waste facility. Effort should be made to ensure the material or element will be reused in the construction industry in a different form, eg crushing up of the brickwork and reuse in concrete or fill.</p> <p>For all items that are to be disposed of, submit waste management trackers and all required disposal certifications to Project Manager. Manage all waste in accordance with the Principal's landfill diversion targets and sustainability plan.</p>
Transport:	<p>All items must be sorted by type and appropriately tagged before any packing takes place, to avoid items getting lost or removed from their context during transit.</p> <p>Care is to be taken during packaging and transport to ensure that no additional damage occurs to the items and to the surrounding fabric.</p>

Storage:	<p>The temporary secure storage location should be selected to suit the quantity of salvaged brickwork identified to be reused. Ideally this would be a single space, on site or nearby.</p> <p>Store bricks neatly stacked by type on pallets with appropriate wrapping on a clean, level surface and away from direct sunlight. Storing of bricks on pallets will also allow for safe transport.</p>
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## 1.4 Tagging and labelling

The salvaged brickwork from the ramp should be labelled/tagged prior to transport and storage. Avoid physically marking the salvaged fabric or gluing labels to the elements. One label / tag is to be provided for each pallet of brickwork to be reused. Additional labelling / tagging is to be provided on any protective sheeting or wrapping that would obscure the original label / tag. Contractor is to provide a sample of the label / tag for heritage specialist review and approval.

The label/tag is to be:

- of archival quality, acid free material;
- manufactured from non-perishable materials;
- securely attached to the fabric or item without damaging it; and
- neatly marked with a permanent marker (Artline pens, Pigma-pens or similar) or printed on acid free card printed with archivally stable ink on a laser printer.

The labels/tags are to include the following information:

- the reference location and address—Eddy Avenue Plaza vehicular service ramp, Central Station, Sydney;
- the item's name, current ownership and permanent inventory number (number to be confirmed with TfNSW prior to labelling);
- the item's current condition and significance;
- the number of pieces of the item on each pallet, (counted or quantifiable);
- a current photograph of the element prior to packaging / wrapping (where relevant);
- a photograph of the item in its former context (where applicable) to assist with future reuse and provenance documentation;
- a brief description of the item including type, key design elements and features, and where known, its materials and method of construction;
- the provenance or history of the item and its original and/or former use and function;
- the item's operational context or associations with a particular place, if discernible.

## 1.5 Other items

Items listed below have no heritage significance and are to be removed from the site. Confirm with the Superintendent items that are to be disposed of salvaged for storage / future use.

### 1.5.1 Eddy Avenue Plaza

1990s reproduction pole lights  
1990s reproduction wall lights  
Street lighting  
Bollards

### 1.5.2 Eddy Avenue Colonnade

Pendant lights

### 1.5.3 Eastern Terrace

1990s reproduction pole lights  
1990s reproduction wall lights

## Appendix D. Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European Heritage) Management Plan



# Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation: Stage 1

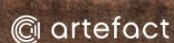
Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) Management Plan

Sub Plan to the Construction  
Environment Management Plan

CPRPTB006-GARTN-HRSCENEAP-PM-  
PLN-000023 [C]

Report to Gartner Rose

July 2025



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project background

This Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) Management Plan has been prepared for Gartner Rose, on behalf of Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW), in accordance with Conditions of Approval (CoA) C6 to C8 that outline the requirements for the preparation of an (Environmental & Aboriginal) Management Plan as a sub-plan to the overarching Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) (C1) to be prepared.<sup>1</sup>

This report details the management of potential impacts to historical (non-Aboriginal) and Aboriginal archaeology during construction of Stage 1 Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project. This report outlines the protocols for impact mitigation and identifies procedures for reporting and responsibility chains for all archaeological aspects associated with the works required to construct State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) (excluding Low Impact Works as per Condition SA1).

This sub-management plan draws on the existing 2023 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Submissions Report, which includes comprehensive assessment and analysis of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological risks for Stage 1.<sup>2</sup>

This sub-management plan assesses Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological values only and a separate plan has been prepared for impacts to heritage fabric and associated heritage values.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.2 Site location

The Non-Aboriginal (historical) Archaeological Assessment and Research Design (AARD) included the Sydney Terminal Building of Central Station within the boundary of City of Sydney LGA and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) of the Gadigal people.<sup>4</sup> The scope of this report is limited to Stage 1 works within Eddy Avenue Plaza, the Eastern terrace above the plaza, and the northern colonnade underneath (Figure 1). The Stage 1 study area/construction footprint comprises extant paved pedestrian walkways, several commercial cafes, trees and bollards. Tracks for the T1 Light Rail and Eddy Avenue are to the north of the project site and Central Station Terminal building is to the south.

The location of the study area is shown in Figure 2.

---

<sup>1</sup> Department of Planning and Environment, 2023, Conditions of Approval.

<sup>2</sup> TfNSW, 2023, Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Environmental Impact Statement.

<sup>3</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025. Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project Stage 1A. Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan. Report to Transport for New South Wales.

<sup>4</sup> Artefact, 2023, Non-Aboriginal (historical) Archaeological Assessment and Research Design.



Figure 1: STBR Stage 1 workstreams footprint (Source: Gartner Rose 2025).



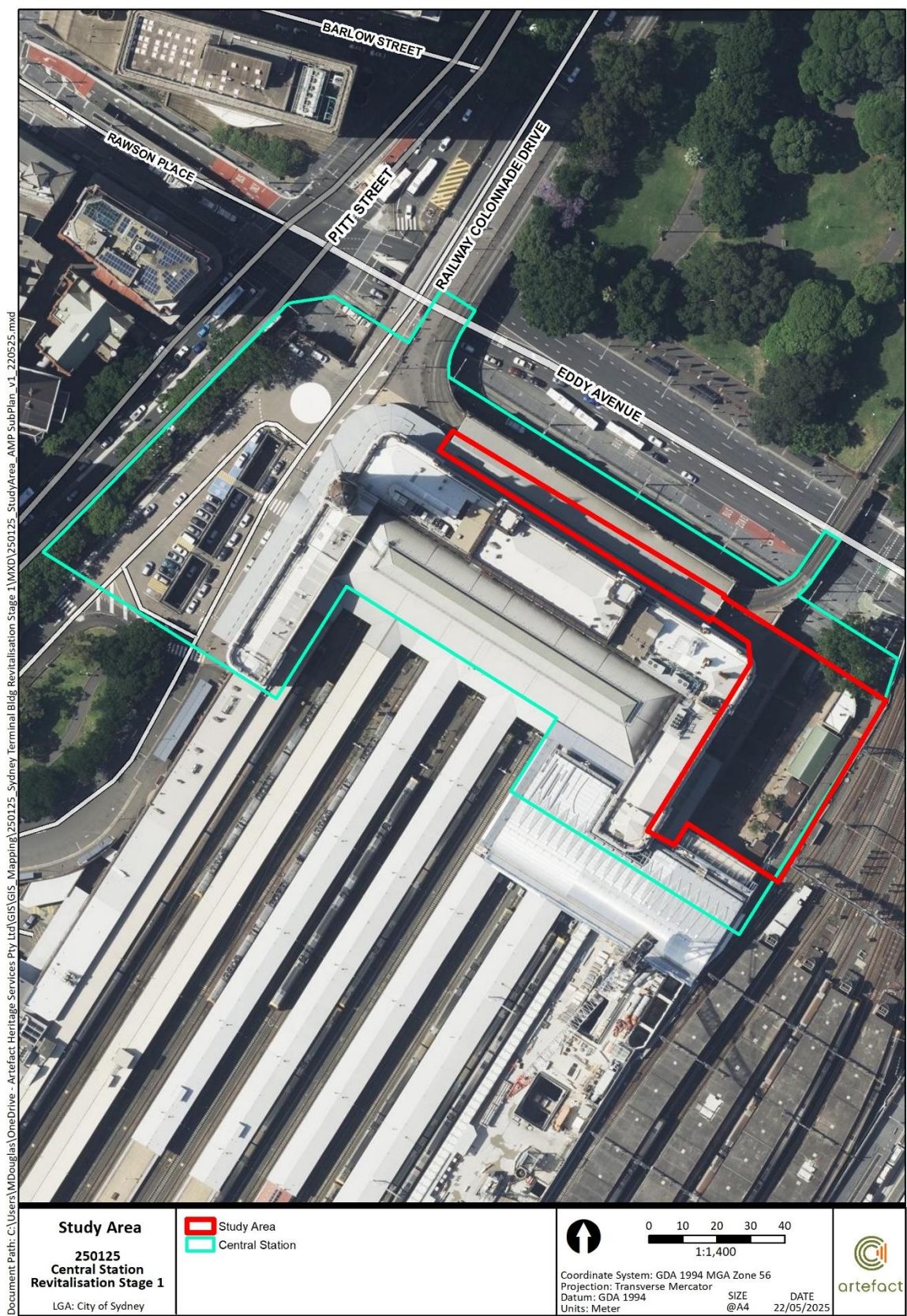


Figure 2: Study area

### 1.3 Heritage context

The following identified heritage items are located within the project area.

**Table 1: Summary of heritage listings for Central Station**

Listing register	Listing name	Listing ID	Significance
State Heritage Register	Sydney Terminal and Central Railway Stations Group	01255	State

### 1.4 Compliance matrix

This report has been prepared in accordance with the below legislation and compliance requirements as summarised in Table 2 below (see section 1.4 and 2 for a detailed policy and planning context):

#### 1.4.1.1 Legislation and registers

- *Heritage Act 1977*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*
- *Coroners Act 2009*
- State Heritage Register
- Section 170 Register
- City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012

#### 1.4.1.2 Policy and Guidelines

- *Code of Practice for the archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (OEH 2010)
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (OEH 2010)
- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2010)
- *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1994)
- *Archaeological Assessments* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996)
- *NSW Skeletal Remains: Guidelines for Management of Human Remains* (Heritage Office, 1998)
- *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001)
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009)
- *The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* (2013)
- *Criteria for assessing Excavation Directors* (NSW Heritage Council, 2019)

- *Grand Concourse Central Station – Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design* (Artefact Heritage, 2021)
- *Central Precinct Renewal – Archaeological Site Plan* (Artefact Heritage, 2022)
- *Central Precinct Renewal – Conservation Management Plan* (Artefact Heritage, 2022).
- Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements 2022 (SSI-45421960).
- Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Conditions of Approval (Department of Planning and Environment, 2023)



**Table 2: Heritage compliance matrix.**

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
<b>Conditions of Approval (CoA)<sup>5</sup></b>			
	<b>General</b>		
C6	The following CEMP Sub-plans (and any CEMP Sub-plan identified in the documents listed in Condition A1) must be prepared in consultation with the relevant government agencies identified for each CEMP Sub-plan: a) Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European), Heritage NSW and City of Sydney	CoA, pp 23	This Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) Management Plan has been prepared to satisfy this condition for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological values. A separate management plan has been prepared for impacts to heritage fabric and values (Gartner Rose and TKD 2025) <sup>6</sup> .
C7	The CEMP Sub-plans must state how: a) the environmental performance outcomes identified in the documents listed in Condition A1 will be achieved; b) the mitigation measures identified in the documents listed in Condition A1 will be implemented; c) the relevant terms of this approval will be complied with; and d) issues requiring management during construction (including cumulative impacts), as identified through ongoing environmental risk analysis, will be managed through SMART principles.	CoA, pp 23	This Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) Management Plan has been prepared to satisfy this condition for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological values. A separate management plan has been prepared for impacts to heritage fabric and values (Gartner Rose and TKD 2025).  See section 3.2 of this report discussing the potential cumulative impacts.
C8	The Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) CEMP Sub-plan must (in addition to the measures identified in the documents listed in Condition A1): a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage practitioner/s engaged in consultation with Heritage NSW and the City of Sydney Council; b) include an Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure for Aboriginal and Environmental heritage consistent with Condition D18 and associated communications procedure;	CoA, pp 23	This Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) Management Plan has been prepared to satisfy this condition. a) This document has been prepared by Lily Hackett (Heritage Consultant), Stephanie Moore (Heritage Team Manager) and Anita Yousif (Director of Projects) of Artefact Heritage. All authors hold tertiary qualifications in archaeology and have relevant industry experience that makes them suitable to undertake preparation of this report. This document is currently out for Consultation with Heritage NSW and CoS. b) This report references the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure in Section 4.3.3. The Unexpected

<sup>5</sup> CoA, 2023.

<sup>6</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025. Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project Stage 1A. Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan. Report to Transport for New South Wales.



Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) include temporary protection measures to ensure significant historic fabric is not damaged or removed, potential vibration impacts are minimised and traffic is appropriately managed during the works;</li> <li>d) include a Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan that identifies each item of heritage fabric to be salvaged as required by Condition D7; and</li> <li>e) include a Removal and Storage Methodology for the recording, tagging, removal and storage of any significant heritage fabric as required by Condition D8.</li> </ul>		<p>Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure has been prepared as a separate document.<sup>7</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Part C of the Condition is addressed in Section 5.4 of the Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan.<sup>8</sup></li> <li>d) A Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan has been prepared and is included as Appendix B of the Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan.<sup>9</sup></li> <li>e) A Removal and Storage Methodology has been prepared and is included as Appendix C of the Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan.<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>Heritage</b>		
D5	The Proponent must not destroy, or modify (beyond that permitted by Condition D6) any Heritage item not identified in the documents referred to in Condition A1.	CoA, pp 25	No works are proposed that may impact or destroy heritage items not identified within the documents in Condition A1.
D6	<p>Heritage items that have not identified in the documents referred to in Condition A1, may be physically affected where the effect of taking the action will not exceed "little to no impact" as defined in the Material Threshold Policy (Heritage NSW, 2020) and where supported by a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI). The SOHI must be prepared in consultation with Heritage NSW and must include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a description of the actions required to be taken, the impact to the item and why the impact cannot be avoided;</li> <li>b) justification for the actions required and that alternatives are not available or reasonable;</li> <li>c) evidence that the significance values of the heritage item are not affected;</li> <li>d) any comments from the SDRP where available; and</li> <li>e) a description of any mitigation that is proposed or will be required.</li> </ul>	CoA, pp 25-26	A Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment was prepared by Artefact in 2023 to cover the approved scope of works. <sup>11</sup> At the time of preparation of this report, no additional works outside the approved scope have been identified. If modifications to the design are required, resulting in impacts to previously unidentified heritage items, an addendum SoHI will be prepared.

<sup>7</sup> Artefact, 2025, Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure.

<sup>8</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025, Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan

<sup>9</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025, Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan

<sup>10</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025, Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan

<sup>11</sup> Artefact, 2023, Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	The SOHI must be prepared before the proposed actions can be undertaken and the SOHI must be made available to the Planning Secretary upon request.		
D9	<p>Following completion of all Work described in the documents and listed in Condition A1 in relation to Heritage items, an annotated index and reference of all archival recordings, historical research, archaeological excavations (with artefact analysis and identification of a final repository for finds) and other heritage documents of the SSI must be prepared. This reference must be submitted to the Planning Secretary, the Heritage Council of NSW and Heritage NSW for information no later than 12 months after the completion of all relevant work.</p> <p>Note: the intent of an annotated index and Reference is to collage all heritage related assessments, investigations, recordings, research and excavation reports, and all other heritage related documents prepared for this SSI in a single location.</p>	CoA, pp 26	All heritage related documents including assessments, investigations, recording, research and investigation reports will be compiled at the completion of works and submitted to the Planning Secretary, the Heritage Council of NSW and Heritage NSW.
D10	<p><b>Heritage Consultant</b> A suitably qualified and experienced Heritage Architect or Heritage Consultant with Architectural/Design experience (referred to as a Heritage Consultant in this approval) must be engaged for the duration of Works to provide input into the detailed design and oversee the works to minimise impacts to heritage values. The Heritage Consultant is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) prepare plans and reports as required by this approval;</li> <li>b) undertake regular site inspections;</li> <li>c) provide heritage information and advice to all tradespeople during site inductions;</li> <li>d) maintain a diary of site inspections that includes photographs of the works, details of heritage advice and decisions arising out of each inspection and any further physical evidence uncovered during the works; and</li> <li>e) compile a final report, including the diary, verifying how the heritage conditions have been satisfied and the works completed in accordance with the Central Precinct Renewal</li> </ul>	CoA, pp 26	TKD Architects have been engaged as the Heritage Consultant for the duration of the works. TKD will be supported by Artefact Heritage in relation to archaeological values.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	– Conservation Management Plan (Artefact on behalf of TfNSW, 2023) and this approval.		
D11	<p><b>Photographic Archival Recording</b></p> <p>A photographic archival recording must be undertaken prior to the commencement of works, during works and at the completion of works. The recording must be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage specialist and prepared in digital form, in accordance with the Heritage NSW publication Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (2006). A copy must be provided to Heritage NSW and the City of Sydney and submitted as part of the annotated index required by Condition D9.</p>	CoA, pp 26	A photographic archival recording of the STBRP Stage 1 works area will be prepared by TKD Architects. The recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works, during works and at the completion of works and will be circulated to Heritage NSW and City of Sydney at the completion of works.
D12	<p><b>Heritage Interpretation</b></p> <p>A Heritage Interpretation Plan must be prepared which identifies and interprets the key Aboriginal and Environmental heritage values and stories of Heritage items, and items of heritage significance impacted by the SSI and must inform the Place Design and Landscape Plan(PDLP) required by Condition D53. The plan must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) be prepared in accordance with Heritage NSW publication Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines (2005);</li> <li>b) be consistent with the Central Precinct Renewal Heritage Interpretation Strategy (TfNSW, 2023) and the heritage interpretation approach for the broader Central Precinct SSP;</li> <li>c) outline how SDRP advice has been considered and incorporated into the plan;</li> <li>d) have regard to the item's heritage values and its relationship to the broader Central SSP;</li> <li>e) communicate and strengthen the visual and historic connections within the precinct;</li> <li>f) recognise the spiritual, intangible and cultural values of the site to Aboriginal people and address the full story of the place (i.e. landscape through the eyes of Indigenous inhabitants);</li> <li>g) consider opportunities to incorporate the results of any site-specific archaeological finds/outcomes and contain specific information on how these would be displayed housed and conserved;</li> </ul>	CoA, pp 27	A Heritage Interpretation Plan will be prepared following test and salvage excavations of potential heritage items.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h) detail how interpretation will be integrated into the broader design of the SSI (where relevant) including design elements (form and fabric), landscaping and cultural design principles. The plan must identify the types, locations, materials, colours, dimensions, fixings and text of interpretive devices that will be installed;</li> <li>i) detail how key interpretive themes and heritage values will be implemented and provide a timeframe for their installation during construction; and</li> <li>j) detail maintenance strategy for the interpretation, including any digital displays.</li> </ul>		
D13	The Heritage Interpretation Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage specialist in consultation with the Heritage Council of NSW, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee, Heritage NSW, the relevant LALC, Aboriginal Stakeholders and the City of Sydney Council and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval at least one (1) month prior to the construction of permanent built works that are the subject of the PDLP required by Condition D53.	CoA, pp 27	A Heritage Interpretation Plan will be prepared following test and salvage excavations of potential heritage items.
<b>Historical Archaeology</b>			
D14	Prior to commencement of archaeological excavation, a suitably qualified and experienced Excavation Director who complies with Heritage NSW's Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Directors (September 2019) must be nominated for the approval of the Planning Secretary, in consultation with Heritage NSW, to oversee and advise on matters associated with historical archaeology. The Excavation Director must be present to oversee excavation, advise on archaeological issues, and advise on the duration and extent of oversight required during archaeological excavations consistent with the updated Archaeological Assessment and Research Design/s required under Condition D15.	CoA, pp 27	<p>Dr Iain Stuart has been nominated as the Primary Excavation Director. Anita Yousif and Stephanie Moore have been nominated as Secondary Excavation Directors.</p> <p>The role of the Excavation Director is outlined in Section 4.1.1 of this report.</p>
D15	Excavation works must be consistent with Non-Aboriginal (historical) Archaeological Assessment and Research Design (2023) prepared	CoA, pp 27	Excavation will be consistent with AARD prepared by Artefact. <sup>12</sup> The works will not exceed excavation depth greater than 2 m within Eddy

<sup>12</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	by Artefact (Archaeological Assessment and Research Design). If excavation works exceed a depth of two (2) metres, the Archaeological Assessment and Research Design must be updated to assess whether there are changes to the potential impact of the proposal. Updated report(s) should be prepared by the Excavation Director (approved under Condition D14) in consultation with Heritage NSW (as delegate of the Heritage Council).		Avenue Plaza. These potential impacts have been addressed within the Archaeological Work Method Statement (AWMS) prepared by Artefact in 2025 (currently in draft).
D16	If known or potential State significant archaeological deposits or relics are discovered during Work, then Work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Council of NSW must be notified as soon as practicable. If determined to be of heritage significance by the Excavation Director, an archaeological assessment and management strategy may be required (if requested by the Excavation Director) before further Work can continue in that area. Work must only recommence if agreed to by the Excavation Director following consultation with Heritage NSW (under delegation from the Heritage Council of NSW).	CoA, pp 27-28	Archaeological test excavations will occur within the Eddy Avenue Plaza portion of the study area to further understand the presence and extent of potential State significant archaeological deposits. The management strategy if significant archaeological heritage is encountered is detailed in section 4.0 of this report. Artefact prepared an Unexpected Finds Procedure that outlines the appropriate process to follow if unexpected items or human remains are encountered. <sup>13</sup>
D17	Following the completion of the archaeological excavation program, a Final Excavation Report must be prepared and be submitted to the Heritage Council of NSW and to the City of Sydney's local studies unit for information and be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the completion of archaeological excavation. The Final Excavation Report must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) details of all archaeological findings; and</li> <li>b) details of any significant artefacts recovered, where they are located and details of their ongoing conservation and protection in perpetuity by the landowner.</li> </ul>	CoA, pp 28	Section 4.3.6 of this report details the post excavation reporting methodology.
<b>Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains</b>			
D18	An Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure must be prepared to manage unexpected heritage finds in accordance with any guidelines and standards prepared by Heritage NSW and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval, in consultation with	CoA, pp 28	Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure was prepared by Artefact in 2025. <sup>14</sup> The report has been approved for use by DPHI.

<sup>13</sup> Artefact, 2025, Unexpected Finds Procedure.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	Heritage NSW at least one (1) month before the commencement of Work. The procedure must be included in the Heritage CEMP Sub-Plan required by Condition C6.		
D19	<p>The Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure, as approved by the Planning Secretary, must be implemented for the duration of Work.</p> <p>Where archaeological investigations have been undertaken as a result of Unexpected Finds notifications then a Final Archaeological Report must be provided in accordance with Heritage Council guidance.</p> <p>Note: Human remains that are found unexpectedly during the carrying out of work may be under the jurisdiction of the NSW State Coroner and must be reported to the NSW Police immediately.</p>	CoA, pp 28	The Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure will be followed during the duration of the works.
<b>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage</b>			
D20	All reasonable steps must be taken so as not to harm, modify or otherwise impact Aboriginal objects or places of cultural significance except as authorised by this approval.	CoA, pp 28	No known or registered Aboriginal sites will be harmed as a result of the proposed works. Section 4.2 of this report details the management of potential Aboriginal archaeological remains if encountered during works.
D21	The Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) must be kept regularly informed about the SSI. The RAPs must continue to be provided with the opportunity to be consulted about the Aboriginal cultural heritage management requirements of the SSI throughout construction.	CoA, pp 28	TfNSW has undertaken consultation and will continue to consult with RAPs during the duration of the project. Section 4.2.2 of this report and the Unexpected Finds Procedure outlines consultation plan if Aboriginal archaeological remains are encountered during excavation works. <sup>15</sup>
D22	<p>After the completion of Aboriginal cultural heritage test and salvage excavations, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Excavation Report(s) must be prepared by a suitably qualified person. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Excavation Report(s), must:</p> <p>a) be prepared in accordance with the Guide to Investigation, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW, OEH 2011 and the Code of Practice for</p>	CoA, pp 28	An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Excavation Report will be prepared following the completion of works as outlined in section 4.2.6 of this report.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	<p>Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, DECCW 2010; and</p> <p>b) document the results of the archaeological test excavations and any subsequent salvage excavations (with artefact analysis and identification of a final repository for finds).</p> <p>The RAPs must be given a minimum of 60 days to consider the report and provide comments before the report is finalised. The final report must be provided to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW, the relevant Council and LALCs, the RAPs and local libraries for information within 12 months of the completion of the Aboriginal archaeological excavations (both test and salvage).</p>		
D23	<p>Where previously unidentified Aboriginal objects or places of cultural significance are discovered, all work must immediately stop in the vicinity of the affected area. Work potentially affecting the previously unidentified objects and places must not recommence until the processes outlined in the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure have been followed and Heritage NSW has been informed. The measures to consider and manage this process must be specified in the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure required by Condition D18 and D19 and include registration in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).</p>	CoA, pp 28-29	Section 4.2 of this report and Unexpected Finds Procedure outlines the process to follow if unexpected Aboriginal objects are encountered during the works. <sup>16</sup>
<b>Environmental Mitigation Measures</b>			
	<b>Non-Aboriginal (historical) heritage</b>		
NAH02	<p>Consultation with relevant stakeholders will continue during detailed design. Consultation with City of Sydney Heritage division will be carried out especially as it relates to streetscape and public domain works in and around Eddy Avenue and Pitt Street.</p>	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	Ongoing – Transport for New South Wales and Gartner Rose.
NAH03	<p>Archaeological management will follow the zones presented in Figure 8-6. Where required, archaeological management may involve preparing <b>Archaeological Work Method Statements</b> (AWMSs)</p>	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	An AWMS was prepared by Artefact in 2025 (currently in draft). <sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Artefact, 2025, Archaeological Work Method Statement.



Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	<p>archaeological testing, recording, salvage and/or monitoring, in accordance with the Archaeological Research Design presented in Section 8 of Appendix G2 (Historic archaeological impact assessment and research design).</p> <p>Detailed design will investigate opportunities to reduce any excavation footprint associated with the Devonshire Street Cemetery within Eddy Avenue Plaza, and, if unavoidable, archaeological management of these areas prior to ground disturbing works within Eddy Avenue Plaza will be undertaken.</p>		
NAH06	<p><b>A Heritage Management Plan</b> will be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. This will ensure that significant built elements will be protected and monitored throughout the project to prevent any potential damage. Protection systems must ensure significant fabric is not damaged or removed.</p> <p>Regular inspections will be carried out during construction. If inadvertent damage occurs to the building during construction, works in that area will stop and be reported immediately to the Project Manager and heritage practitioner. Any damage will be appropriately rectified based on advice from a heritage specialist.</p> <p>Protective measures will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A building condition survey will be carried out throughout the building prior to starting work</li> <li>Monitoring of vibration impacts in all spaces according to industry guidelines</li> <li>Alternate construction methods and/or design solutions will be employed at or near significant fabric if vibration levels exceed those set out in the relevant guidelines.</li> </ul> <p>The Heritage Management Plan will define a requirement for non-Aboriginal historical heritage awareness training for site workers prior to commencement of construction works. The awareness training will promote an understanding of heritage items that may be impacted during the works.</p>	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	This condition has been fulfilled by the Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan prepared by Gartner Rose and TKD. <sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025, Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	The plan will also include any requirements contained within the Central SSP and supporting technical documents where applicable		
NAH07	An <b>Exhumation Policy and Guideline</b> will be prepared and implemented prior to ground disturbing works. It will be developed in accordance with the Guidelines for Management of Human Skeletal Remains (NSW Heritage Office, 1998b).	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	The Unexpected Finds Procedure prepared by Artefact includes a Humans remains and Exhumation Policy. See section 4.2.3 and 4.3.4 of this report. <sup>19</sup>
NAH08	An <b>Unexpected Finds Procedure</b> for archaeological resources will be developed as part of the Heritage Management Plan, consistent with Transport for NSW's Unexpected heritage items procedure (2022) and Skeletal remains: guidelines for the management of human skeletal remains under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> (Heritage Office, 1998b).	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	An Unexpected Finds Procedure was prepared by Artefact in 2025 (currently in draft). <sup>20</sup>
	<b>Aboriginal Heritage</b>		
AH01	<p>A Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) will be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. It will provide specific guidance on measures and controls to be implemented for managing impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage. The AHMP will be prepared in consultation with all relevant Aboriginal groups. It will give effect to any management measures contained in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment carried out for the project and include, but not necessarily be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details of investigations completed or planned to be carried out and any associated approvals required</li> <li>• Mapping of areas of Aboriginal heritage value and identification of protection measures to be applied during construction</li> <li>• Procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified Aboriginal objects, including skeletal remains, are discovered during construction</li> <li>• An induction program for construction personnel on the management of Aboriginal heritage values</li> </ul>	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	This report includes specific guidance on measures and controls to be implemented for managing impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage. See Section 4.0 of this report.

<sup>19</sup> Artefact, 2025, UFP.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities for on-going Aboriginal community engagement in the project</li> <li>• Any requirements contained within the Central SSP study and supporting technical documents where applicable.</li> </ul>		
AH03	If an Aboriginal heritage site or object is identified during the construction of the project, the procedure outlined in the Unexpected heritage items procedure (Transport for NSW, 2022w) will be followed. Work will immediately stop at the location and the find immediately reported to the appropriate Transport personnel, Heritage NSW and DPE. No work will restart near the find until any required approvals have been issued by the regulator.	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	The Unexpected Finds Procedure will be followed.

## 2.0 EXISTING CONTEXT

### 2.1 Background reports

Numerous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within Central Station. Although the majority of these investigations were not undertaken within the construction footprint itself, the results do provide insight into the potential survival of archaeological remains throughout the station and provide context for the assessment of archaeological potential and significance.

#### 2.1.1 Western Forecourt Archaeological Testing, 2009

As part of early works for the Sydney Metro Stage 1, Casey & Lowe undertook archaeological testing in the Western Forecourt of Central Station. Historical overlays identified several institutional buildings from the 19th Century, including the Benevolent Asylum. Identified archaeological remains comprised demolition layers, including pieces of sandstock brick, mortar and demolition material, up to a depth of 1 m, but the foundations were found to have been robbed out. Excavations of T1 revealed natural soil (sand) under the demolition layers.

#### 2.1.2 CBD and South-East Light Rail Excavations, 2017

As part of the CBD and South East Light Rail (CSELR) project, Artefact undertook archaeological investigations at the intersection of Eddy Avenue and Pitt Street. The area was assessed as having the potential to contain locally significant archaeological remains of 19th Century buildings such as the Convent of the Good Samaritan, the Sydney Female Refuge and/or the tram depot building, as well as State significant remains of the Carters' Barracks and Devonshire Street Cemetery burials. During test excavation between Eddy Avenue and Pitt Street, the remains of a north-south orientated brick drain were found approximately 1,250 mm below the current road surface. The drain was tentatively dated as pre-1865 and assessed as locally significant. The remains of the drain were recorded and salvaged.

#### 2.1.3 CBD and South-East Light Rail Human Remains, 2018 – 2019

As part of the CSELR project, Artefact attended several discoveries of suspected human remains during 2018–2019. During non-destructive digging (NDD) at the corner of Elizabeth and Chalmers Street human remains were discovered. Further bone fragments in this area were discovered during NDD and wet sieving. These remains were interpreted as belonging to more than one individual from the Devonshire Street Cemetery. Further bones and grave features were encountered. All assessed as being of State significance as part of the Devonshire Street Cemetery.

#### 2.1.4 Central Station Main Works Excavations, 2019

The Sydney Metro City & Southwest Chatswood to Sydenham project involved the construction of a new metro rail line between Chatswood and Sydenham. As part of the CSMW program, Artefact undertook extensive non-Aboriginal archaeological investigations at Central Station. Archaeological testing within the Sydney Yards identified significant archaeological remains including remains of the rail yard entrance, gas holder, c.1866 locomotive workshop, goods shed and sandstone foundations of the former repairing shop associated with the Second Sydney Station, part of the turntable associated with the First Sydney Station, remains of the Western Carriage Shed associated with Central Station, multiple brick, concrete and sandstone features and brick service pits. Burial vaults, grave cuts and fragmented human remains associated with the Devonshire Street Cemetery were also found within the new Metro 'Station Box.'

### 2.1.5 Archaeological Monitoring of Works at Eddy Avenue Forecourt Sydney Metro, 2020

The Sydney Metro City & Southwest Chatswood to Sydenham project involved the construction of a new metro rail line between Chatswood and Sydenham. As part of the project, a new fire booster assembly was installed in the Eddy Avenue Forecourt (Plaza). The archaeological monitoring of the work confirmed the assessment of the impact of the works as being unlikely to contain remains from the pre-1901 occupation and use of the land as a cemetery and Morgue. The monitoring revealed fill and remains from the construction of Central Station and subsequent modifications to the Eddy Avenue forecourt.

### 2.1.6 More Trains More Services, 2020 – 2021

As part of the More Trains, More Services (MTMS) Sydney Terminal Area Reconfiguration (STAR) project, Mountains Heritage has undertaken archaeological monitoring and excavation at the Sydney Yard within Central Station.

Initial assessment that only disturbed remains of local and State heritage significance were likely to be present were reconsidered when substantially intact relics associated with the first and second Sydney Stations were identified during monitoring between July 2020 and February 2021. An additional s60 approval was obtained for testing and salvage of these relics in April 2021, with test excavations taking place at Sydney Yard from September 2021.

### 2.1.7 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, 2023

As part of the EIS and to address the relevant SEARs for the Sydney Terminal Revitalisation project, Artefact prepared an ACHAR in 2023.<sup>21</sup> The assessment found the following:

- An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) which revealed one site (AHIMS 45-6-3654) is located south of the construction footprint and of this report. The artefact bearing deposit at AHIMS ID 45-6-3654 comprised a subsurface artefact scatter within intact and redeposited Botany Sands within the Tuggerah Soil Landscape.
- No ground disturbing activities for the project will take place within the southern construction footprint. There will be no harm to identified Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential in the southern construction footprint
- The northern construction footprint includes areas of nil and low archaeological potential to contain Aboriginal stone tools
- A portion of the Devonshire Street Cemetery overlaps with the northern construction footprint.
- Consultation with the RAPS supported the findings of the report.

### 2.1.8 Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment and Research Design, 2023

As part of the EIS and to address the relevant SEARs for the Sydney Terminal Revitalisation project, Artefact prepared an AARD in 2023.<sup>22</sup> The AARD identified the following heritage items and areas of archaeological potential of State Significance within the construction footprint:

<sup>21</sup> Artefact, 2023, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

<sup>22</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD

- Devonshire Street Cemetery
- Police Superintendent's Residence
- Carter's Barracks
- Belmore Police Barracks
- Old Burial Ground Road
- 1850's Fencing
- Church of England - Gravediggers Residence and South Sydney Morgue
- Central Station Platforms
- Subway Passage System
- Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer [BOOS]

The report assessed that the concept designs would result in low-moderate impacts to these items of State Significance. The research design outlined a series of research questions, excavation and post-excavation management methodologies associated with the above heritage items in which this management sub-plan is based on.

### 2.1.9 Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure, 2025

In accordance with CoA D18-D19 Artefact Heritage prepared an Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure prior to excavations works for both historical and Aboriginal unexpected finds in which section 4.2.44.3.34.3.4 of this report outlines.<sup>23</sup> This procedure has to be followed through the life of the project.

## 2.2 Historical Timeline

A summary of the historical timeline of the study area is presented in Table 3. It encompasses several major historical developments since the commencement of colonization in 1788. Each of these has contributed to the current features and archaeological potential of the Sydney Terminal Building and its immediate surroundings.<sup>24</sup>

**Table 3: Summary of phases of historical development.**

Phase	Summary
<b>Phase I (Pre 1788)</b>	Use of the construction footprint by Aboriginal people.
<b>Phase II (1788-1818 - post-Contact - pre formal use)</b>	Characterised by informal use such as clearing for firewood, grazing etc. Was on the edge of town till c.1815 - 1820. Possible use for Aboriginal fringe camps.
<b>Phase III (1818-1901 - Government use)</b>	Devonshire Street Cemetery (1818-1867), South Sydney morgue and gravediggers residence. Government buildings including Carters Barracks, superintendent's residence, Belmore Police Barracks
<b>Phase IV (1901-present - Third Railway Station)</b>	Constructed 1901-1923, electrified from 1923 onwards

<sup>23</sup> Artefact, 2023, UFP.

<sup>24</sup> It is important to note that while there are many historical developments worth discussing for this region, the current historical report solely focuses on the land within study area.



## 2.3 Historical Context

### 2.3.1 Aboriginal histories

Prior to European settlement and development, the land that is currently occupied by the Sydney Terminal Building and the construction footprint comprised a sand dune network, covered in heath, low scrub, trees, and freshwater wetlands. This land would have been a habitat for fauna including birds, fish and eels, and provided a hunting ground and home to Aboriginal people. The Gadigal people – the traditional owners of this land – used such natural resources for food, medicine, and tools.<sup>25</sup>

The local Gadigal people were increasingly displaced from country following European occupation (c1788 onward). Moreover, as the colony expanded, access to natural resources was restricted, and the Aboriginal population were devastated by new diseases including, but certainly not limited to, smallpox. Historical sources report that only three members of the 60-strong Gadigal clan survived the smallpox epidemic, with others perishing due to malnutrition or from violent clashes with settlers<sup>26</sup>. Despite this, the Gadigal people attempted to continue their traditional way of life, with the site of today's Belmore Park and Central Station (which includes the construction footprint) an important cultural ground for ceremonial practice.<sup>27</sup>

### 2.3.2 Early European Settlement

Early European settlement in the colony of Sydney was predominantly focused on the foreshores of Port Jackson. Consequently, the construction footprint remained an undeveloped urban fringe until the land was first developed with institutional buildings in the Macquarie Period (1810-1821) and for the Devonshire Street Cemetery in 1820.<sup>28</sup>

#### 2.3.2.1 Devonshire Street Cemetery

The eastern section of the construction footprint was occupied, in part, by the Devonshire Street Cemetery, also known as Sandhills Cemetery or Brickfield Hill Cemetery. Eddy Avenue Plaza, Central Electric Building, and part of the eastern section of the Sydney Terminal Building are located within the northwest corner of the Devonshire Street Cemetery.

In 1818, Governor Lachlan Macquarie decreed that a new burial ground would be erected within the current construction footprint. While this new cemetery was consecrated in 1820, the historical record indicates the first known burial was in 1819. It was the second major cemetery of Sydney, following George Street Burial Ground, also known as Old Sydney Burial Ground, which was located north of St Andrew's Cathedral, and in the area now occupied by Sydney Town Hall.<sup>29</sup>

The Devonshire Street Cemetery was originally 4 acres (1.6 hectares) of land which was set aside for the Church of England burials after the closure of the George Street Burial Ground. By 1836 the cemetery was approximately 11 acres (4.5 hectares) in size and was divided into seven differing denominational sections upon application to the Colonial Government. Each denominational burial ground was fenced and had its own exclusive entrance.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Artefact, 2019. Sydney Metro Central Station –Central Walk Aboriginal Archaeological Method Statement. Report prepared for Laing O'Rourke. 11.

<sup>26</sup> Cox Inall Ridgeway 2021

<sup>27</sup> AHMS, 2015, Central to Eveleigh Corridor: Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Review. Report to UrbanGrowth.

<sup>28</sup> DPIE. Former warehouse group including interiors. 2016. Retrieved 20/09/22 from:

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5062502>

<sup>29</sup> "Government and General Orders," Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803-1842), February 5, 1820.

<sup>30</sup> Lisa Murray. Devonshire Street Cemetery, Dictionary of Sydney, 2019. Retrieved 18/04/21 from: [http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/devonshire\\_street\\_cemetery](http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/devonshire_street_cemetery).

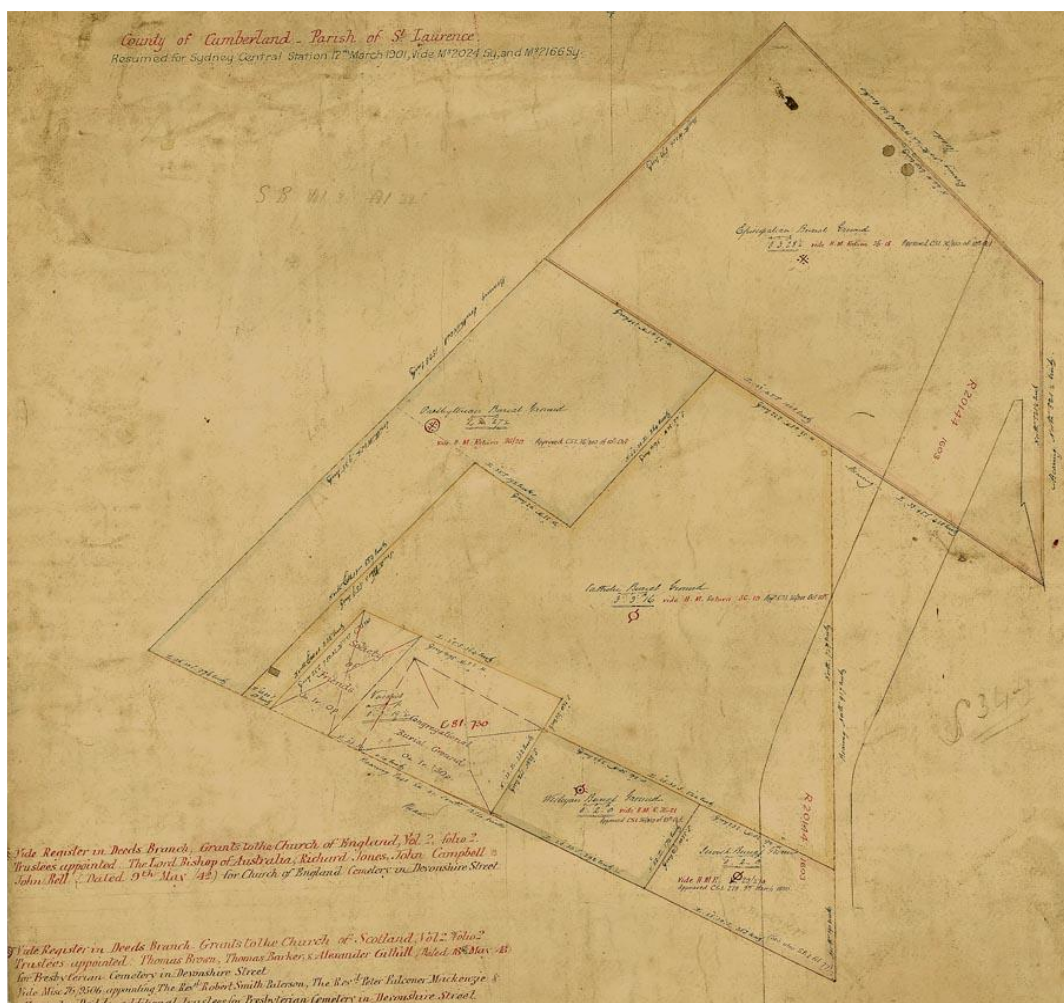
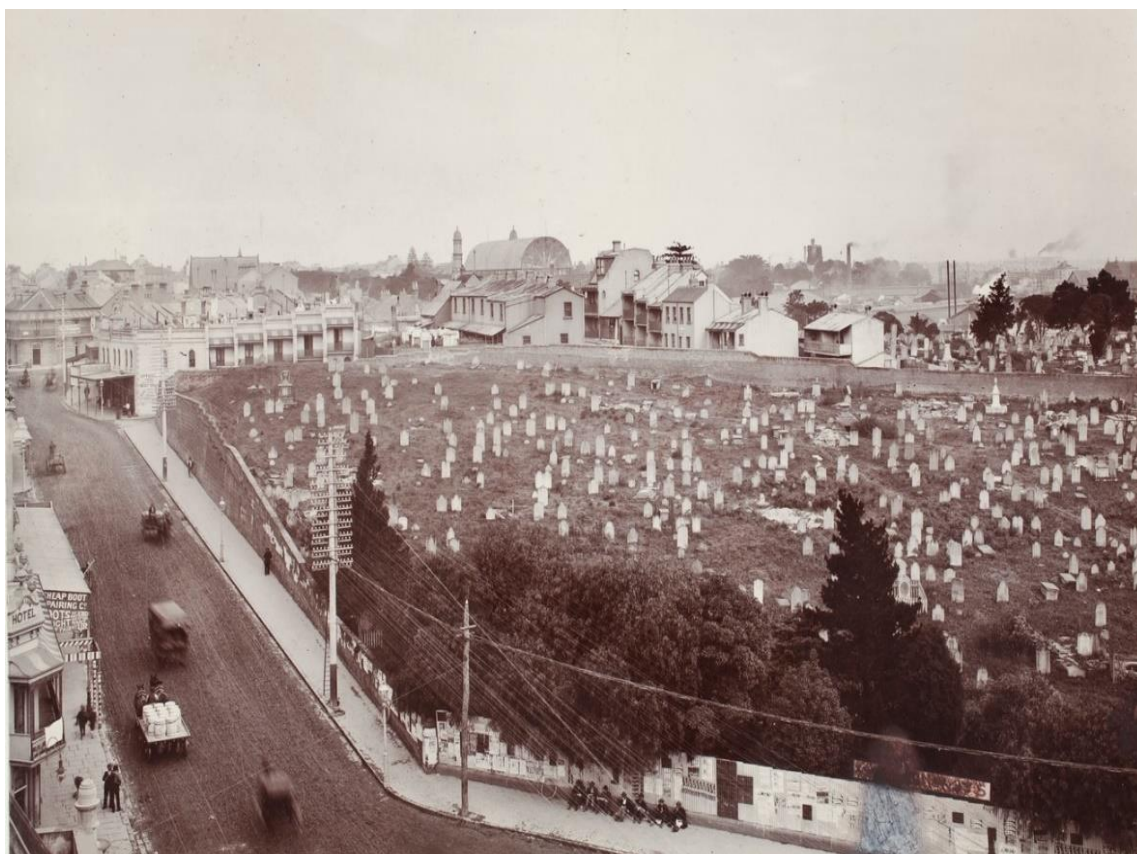


Figure 2-1. 1836 plan of the Devonshire Street Cemetery denominational layout<sup>31</sup>

Time passed, and by the 1840s the cemetery was becoming increasingly overcrowded. By 1867 it was formally closed, after *The Sydney Burial Grounds Act 1866* prohibited burials 'within the City of Sydney from 1 January 1867'. From consecration to the time interments effectively ceased in 1867, nearly 40,000 individuals had been buried or placed in vaults within its boundaries, although accurate records were not kept. By the late 1870s, the Devonshire Street Cemetery was poorly maintained and calls for its complete closure and removal were discussed, particularly in light of parliamentary proposals to resume the Cemetery for railway purposes. By 1899, the cemetery had fallen into complete disrepair, with lantana bushes growing across and through graves.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Crown Plan C65-730 (1836)

<sup>32</sup> The Devonshire-Street Cemetery." Evening News (Sydney, NSW), 09 August 1899 1899, 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113265142>.



**Figure 2-2. 1890s photo of the Church of England area of the Devonshire Street Cemetery, facing south from north-eastern corner**

Exhumation of the remains at Devonshire Street cemetery started in 1901. Relatives of the deceased interred at the cemetery were invited to apply for the exhumation and relocation of their relatives at the expense of the NSW Government. Documentary evidence from the time indicated that all the remaining burial sites were completely exhumed, and that no archaeological evidence relating to the Cemetery remained.<sup>33</sup> This being said, in the 2010s as work for the CBD and South East Light Rail (CSELR) and Sydney Metro at Central Station commenced, a number of sealed burial vaults and other burial sites and remains were discovered during excavation works. It is now understood that burials do remain within the former Devonshire Street Cemetery site.

#### **2.3.2.2 Institutional Buildings**

For the western part of the construction footprint, the institutional buildings included the Benevolent Asylum (established in 1820), and the Police Superintendent's / Magistrate's residence, which was located in the garden belonging to the Carter's Barracks (constructed in 1820s and later modified, also referred to as the Government Cottage). The Carter's Barracks (1818) later used as the Sydney Female Refuge and Convent of the Good Samaritan, was located in the vicinity of the current intersection of Pitt Street and Eddy Avenue. Additions to the site constructed in the 1850s included a parsonage for the incumbent of Christ Church St Laurence and a barracks for the police Mounted Patrol. All these buildings were resumed and demolished in the early 20th century to construct the third Sydney Terminal Precinct.

<sup>33</sup> "Devonshire Street Cemetery," Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 -1954), January 25, 1901.



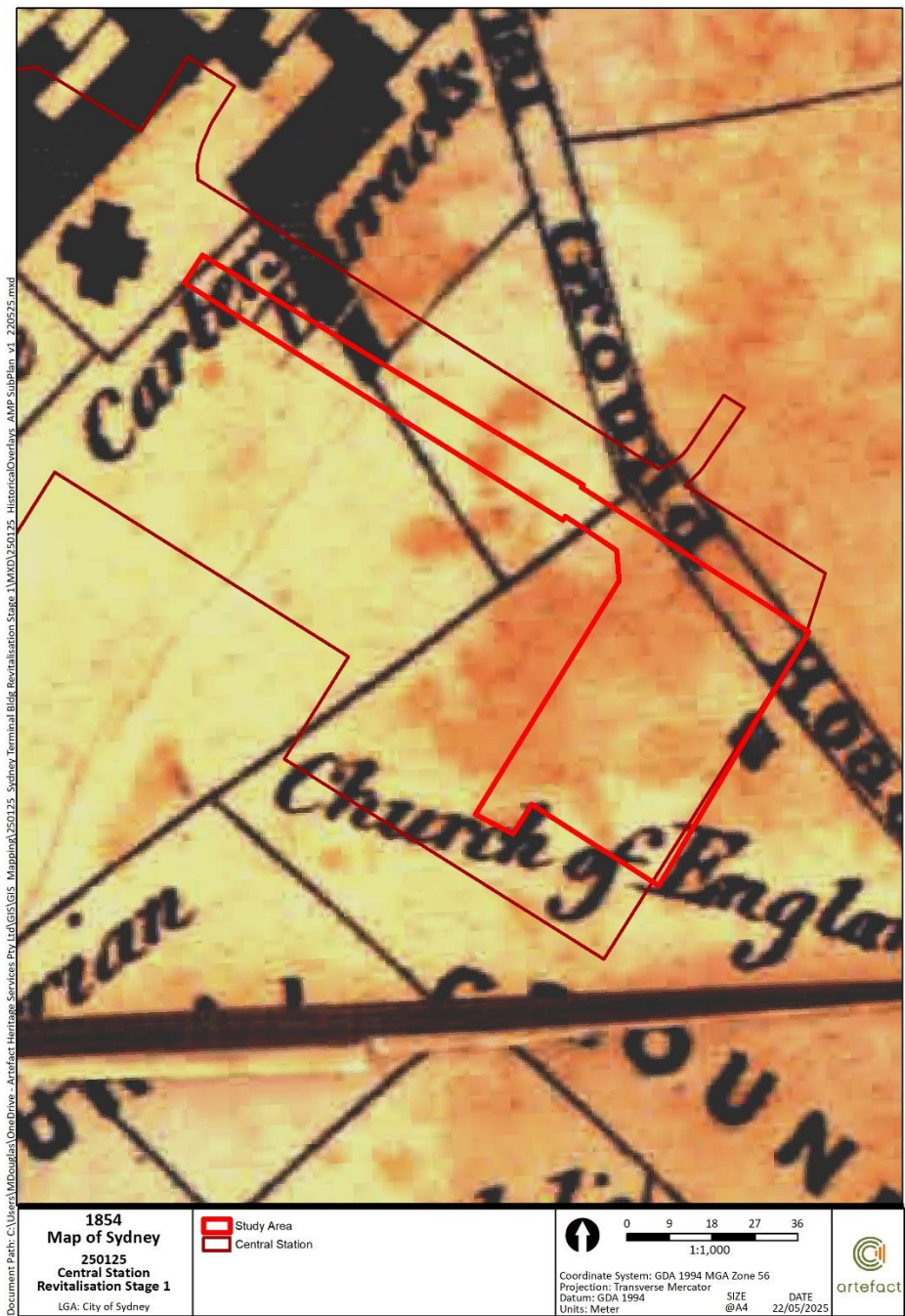


Figure 2-3. Map showing the location of institutional buildings within the construction footprint, 1854<sup>34</sup>

<sup>34</sup> City of Sydney, 1864: single sheet



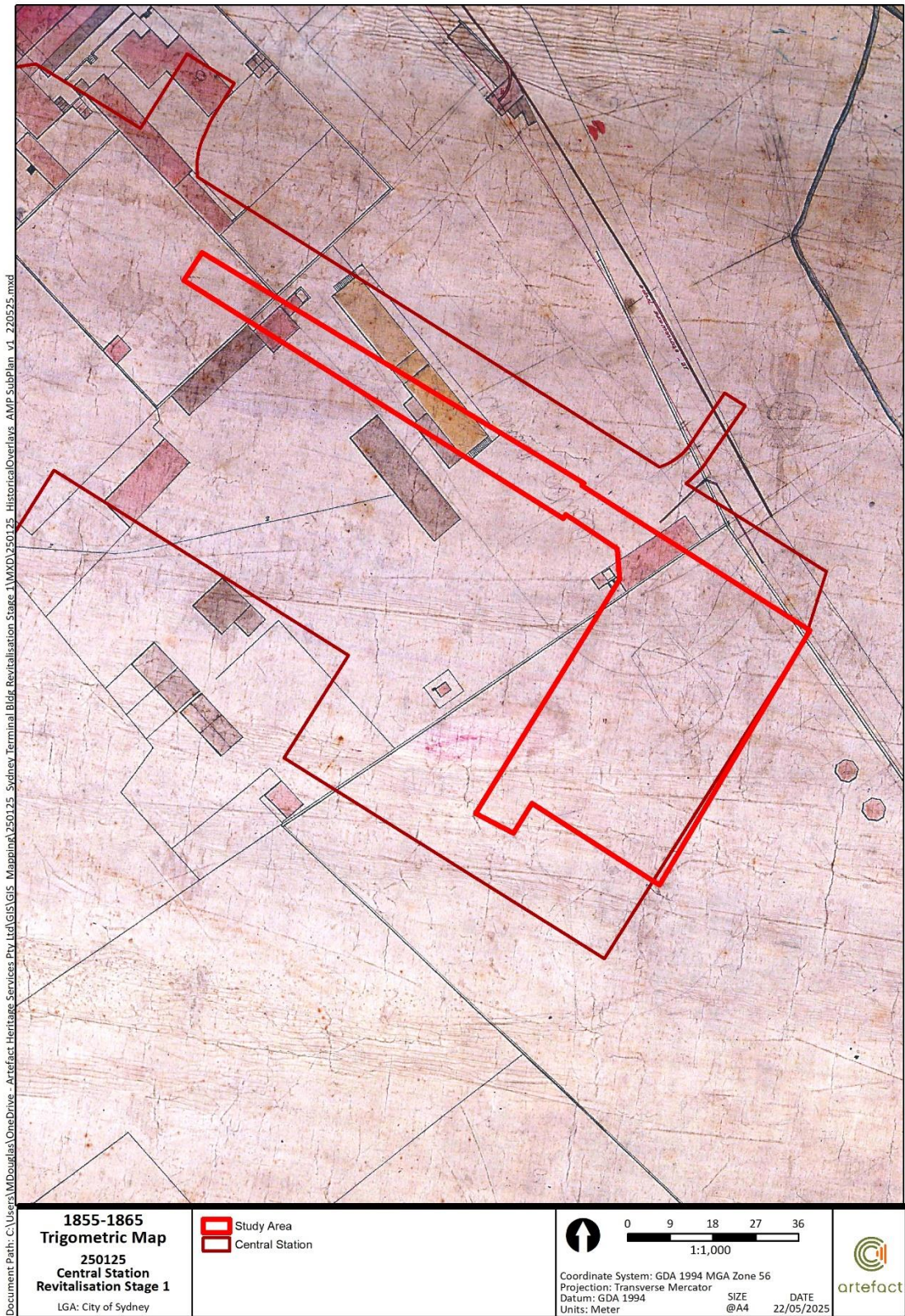


Figure 2-4. Plan of institutional buildings within the construction footprint, 1855<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> City of Sydney Trigonometrical Survey, 1855-1865



### 2.3.2.3 The Benevolent Asylum

Established by journalist Edward Smith Hall, the Benevolent Society was a charity that funded the construction of the Benevolent Asylum in 1821. The inhabitants of the asylum were not insane; rather the building provided shelter, food, and medical assistance for the poor and needy.<sup>36</sup>

Within the first year the asylum housed over fifty people; an early sign of the growing need for institutional establishments within the developing colony.<sup>37</sup> Time passed, and by the 1840s additional wings were added to help house over 1,000 inhabitants. By the 1860s, men were being processed in the newly acquired Liverpool hospital site, resulting in a shift in focus of the Sydney asylum towards helping women and children.<sup>38</sup>

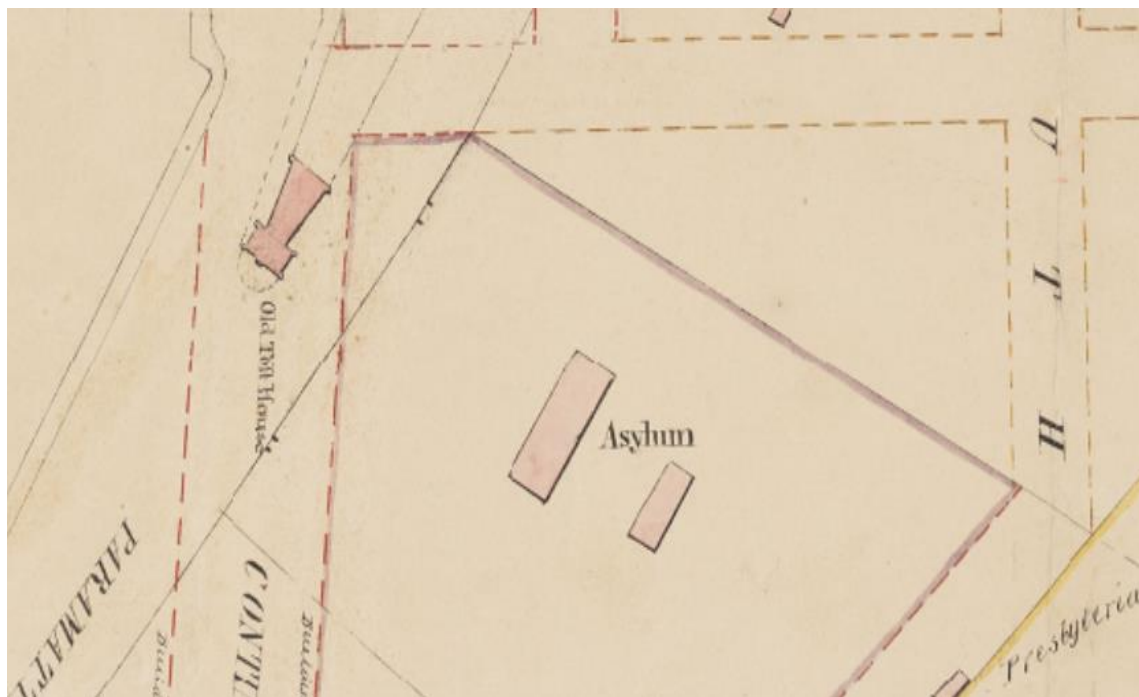


Figure 2-5. Footprint of the Benevolent Asylum, c1846<sup>39</sup>

### 2.3.2.4 Carter's Barracks, Convent of the Good Samaritan, and Sydney Female Refuge Society

Located north of the Benevolent Asylum, Carter's Barracks was built in the early 1800s under the supervision of Chief Engineer, Major George Druitt.<sup>40</sup> The group of buildings originally served two functions; part of the establishment housed gangs of convicts working in the brick fields and a boys' dormitory. The buildings were later used as a debtor's prison from the 1830s until 1843.<sup>41</sup> The site was later taken over by The Sisters of the Good Samaritan of the Order of St. Benedict in the 1850s. The Sisters established a convent and refuge within the allotments, although part of the building campus was reserved for the Police Barracks of the mounted police force.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Ron Rathbone, *A Very Present Help: Caring for Australians since 1813. The History of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales* (Sydney, Australia: State Library of New South Wales Press, 1994).

<sup>37</sup> *ibid*

<sup>38</sup> *ibid*

<sup>39</sup> SLNSW. Sketch shewing projected streets near the Carter's Barracks. Sketch shewing projected streets near the Carter's Barracks [Album view]. IE3483897 (1846)

<sup>40</sup> M. Austin, "Druitt, George (1775–1842)," in *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (Canberra: National Centre of Biography, Australian National University), accessed April 26, 2021, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/druitt-george-1994>.

<sup>41</sup> "From the Government Gazette," *Australian* (Sydney, NSW : 1824 -1848), December 30, 1843., 3.

<sup>42</sup> Vaughan Evans, Halcyon Evans, and Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Australia, *Sydney Friends: A Short History of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Sydney, 1834-1982* (Chatswood, N.S.W.: Religious Society of Friends, 1982).



The Sydney Female Refuge Society was established by Sydney Mechanics Institute member Philip Chapman in 1848.<sup>43</sup> Originally opened in the old 'house of correction' building (formally the treadmill building of the barracks), entry into the refuge was voluntary or came under the recommendation of a magistrate or minister.<sup>44</sup> A new building for the society was constructed in 1871 by Architect Mr Mansfield.<sup>45</sup> Although the structure was demolished in 1901 to make way for the new station, the refuge would relocate and provide support in St Peters until the mid-1920s, when it was voluntarily wound up.<sup>46</sup>

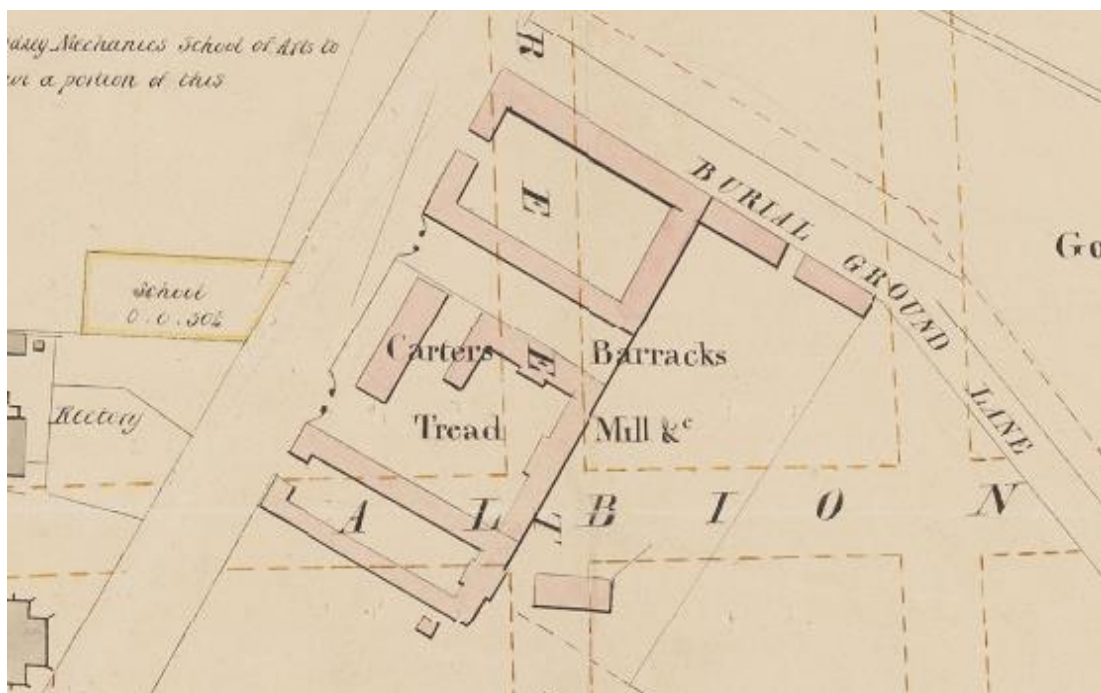


Figure 2-6. Footprint of Carter's Barracks, c.1846<sup>47</sup>

### 2.3.2.5 The Belmore Police Barracks

Historical records and maps from 1888 show the site of the Police Barracks located to the rear of the police magistrates building.<sup>48</sup> A report in 1880s noted "...These barracks were opened in June 1856, when they served as headquarters for the mounted police force".<sup>49</sup>

The exact date of the establishment of the Police Barracks is unclear. An 1871 report from the *Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser* stated that 'the old Carter's Barracks in South Pitt-street, Sydney, have been recently converted into a complete commodious and Central Police Station, under the title of the Belmore Police Barracks'.<sup>50</sup> A report in 1880s disagrees, noting '...These barracks were opened in June 1856, when they served as headquarters for the mounted police force'.<sup>51</sup> The barracks were demolished in 1901.

<sup>43</sup> "Female House of Refuge," *Sentinel* (Sydney, NSW : 1845 -1848), August 24, 1848.

<sup>44</sup> Geoff Baker, "Sydney Female Refuge Society, 1848-1925," Text, State Library of NSW, February 11, 2019, <https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/sydney-female-refuge-society-1848-1925>.

<sup>45</sup> "The Sydney Female Refuge," *Empire* (Sydney, NSW : 1850 -1875), August 2, 1871.

<sup>46</sup> "Female Refuge Society," *Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW : 1842 -1954), April 1, 1925.

<sup>47</sup> SLNSW. Sketch shewing projected streets near the Carter's Barracks. Sketch shewing projected streets near the Carter's Barracks [Album view]. IE3483897

<sup>48</sup> Sydney & Suburban Map Publishing Co., "[Street Map of Part of the Haymarket Bounded by Pitt Street in the West, Which Is Now Railway Lines and Concourses to Central Station, c.1888]," Trove, 1888, <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-231089552>.

<sup>49</sup> "New South Wales Police," *Australian Town and Country Journal* (Sydney, NSW : 1870 -1919), September 24, 1887.

<sup>50</sup> "Yesterday's Sydney News." *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser* (NSW : 1843 - 1893) 31 October 1871: 3.

<sup>51</sup> "New South Wales Police," *Australian Town and Country Journal* (Sydney, NSW : 1870 - 1919), September 24, 1887.

### 2.3.2.6 Christ Church, St Laurence parsonage

Christ Church St Laurence was constructed on Pitt Street opposite the construction footprint and consecrated in 1845.<sup>52</sup>

A new parsonage was built on the site of Carters' Barracks Garden and was located immediately south of the Superintendent's cottage near the Benevolent Asylum. The building was in use as a parsonage until the resumption of land in the early 1900s and was demolished in 1906.<sup>53</sup>

### 2.3.2.7 The Third Station

By the 1880s, discussions had begun about the need for a grand railway terminus at Sydney, that would provide better facilities for passengers and aim to equal or surpass the grand terminal station in Melbourne. This proposal had to weather the 1890s Depression and various commissions into the proposal and the general administration of the New South Wales Government Railways.<sup>54</sup>

Two proposals for a station had been considered by the Public Works Committee of Parliament in 1899 – the first at Hyde Park and the second over the Devonshire Street Cemetery. The second proposal was recommended, and the Government quickly moved to enact legislation authorising the project through the *City Railway Extension (Devonshire-street) Act* which was brought to the NSW Parliament by the Secretary of Works, Edward Sullivan MLA, on 3 December 1900.

The approved design would also make it necessary to demolish Devonshire Street Cemetery, the Benevolent Asylum, Carters Barracks, the Police Barracks, and other buildings on the block. Despite demolition of the buildings, archaeological excavations have uncovered demolition layers and features associated with the Benevolent Asylum and other contemporary buildings.<sup>55</sup>

There were two phases of excavation across the station site. The first was for the removal of the Cemetery and associated burials, the second phase of excavation in the cemetery was bulk excavation to remove the underlying sandhill (Figure 7). The sandhills were noted as significantly higher than the level of the existing station line on the eastern side, with infill required to create a level platform on the western side. Considerable excavation was required to lower the sandhills and the underlying shale to create a level grade for the railway tracks to run on into the new station. The station itself required basements for services and offices. Thus, a considerable amount of the sandhills were required to be removed.

<sup>52</sup> John Spooner, *The Archbishops of Railway Square: A History of Christ Church, St Laurence Sydney* (Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W.: Halstead Press, 2002).

<sup>53</sup> "An Old Landmark Gone," *Evening News* (Sydney, NSW: 1869 - 1931), January 27, 1906.

<sup>54</sup> The detailed discussions of the station proposal can be found in McKillop, R. F., Donald Ellsmore, and John Oakes. *A Century of Central: Sydney's Central Railway Station 1906 to 2006*. Redfern, N.S.W.: Australian Railway Historical Society/NSW Division., 2008 pp14-20. In contrast the building of the station takes second place to broader political issues of railway management in Gunn, John. *Along Parallel Lines: A History of the Railways of New South Wales, 1850-1986*. Carlton, Vic: Melbourne University Press, 1989.

<sup>55</sup> Casey & Lowe 2009



**Figure 7: Screenshot of a portion of historical photograph taken from Belmore Park area looking southeast (red arrow indicates approximate area where Eddy Avenue Plaza is located).<sup>56</sup>**

The new station was designed by the Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon. The first foundation stones were laid in April 1902 and in 1903 excavation works on the Devonshire Street Pedestrian subway had commenced. The new railway terminus and main concourse were completed in 1906, with the official opening on 4th August 1906. By this time, the buildings of the old Redfern Station were demolished, and Eveleigh Station was renamed Redfern Station.

The sandstone Federation Free Classical terminal building and station created a multi-level interchange for passengers, vehicles, trains and trams. The design ensured that each type of transport entered and left the station from different levels, minimising the danger of collisions or accidents.<sup>57</sup> A parcel dock was also built, with four platforms connected to the interior of the station for deliveries.<sup>58</sup>

The interior of the terminal building was richly decorated, with decorative steel and sandstone colonnades, marble and terrazzo stairs, ornamental balustrades and stained-glass panels.<sup>59</sup> Passengers could enjoy a meal in the Dining and Refreshment Rooms or check on their tickets at the Booking Hall. Due to its elevation, the building was clearly visible from a considerable distance; its ornamental design, swiftly enhanced by gardens and the leafy Belmore and Prince Alfred Parks, meant that it became an instant landmark.

The main construction material for the complex was Pyrmont sandstone, with initial costs for the terminal building estimated at £230 000.<sup>60</sup> In 1902, an extra floor and a tower were added to the design, almost doubling the initial cost estimate to £400 000. The updated designs for the terminal building included twelve platforms, a tramway, an underground pedestrian walkway, taxi ranks, underground subways for goods, luggage and mail, and offices. The station was projected to manage 40 000 passengers per day.<sup>61</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD, pp40.

<sup>57</sup> McKillop, Ellsmore, and Oakes, *A Century of Central*.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> Dunn, 2008.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

The second stage of construction at Sydney Station took place between 1916 and 1921, with the parcels office and eastern and western wings completed by 1919. The final addition was the imposing clocktower, which was finished in March 1921. The 64.3 metre high clock dominated the skyline of Sydney, with local employees nicknaming it 'the worker's watch'.<sup>62</sup>

Throughout the twentieth century, the station was continuously improved, added to and renovated. Under the 1915 *City and Suburban Electric Railways Act*, construction began on an underground railway, four electric island platforms to the east of the existing station building and the conversion of existing platforms to electricity. These works stalled in 1917 and recommenced in 1922 under Chief Engineer John Bradfield.<sup>63</sup> The electric platforms were connected to the city with innovative 'flying junctions' made from reinforced concrete.<sup>64</sup> A new entrance for the electric platforms, facing Elizabeth Street, was constructed from sandstone to match the terminal building. In 1925, an electrical substation was built on the northern end of the 'flying junctions' to serve the electrified suburban lines.<sup>65</sup> The first electric train and the first underground train service both ran in 1926.

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<sup>62</sup> *ibid*

<sup>63</sup> McKillop, Ellsmore, and Oakes, *A Century of Central*.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>65</sup> DPIE, 2009. *Central Railway Station and Sydney Terminal Group*. State Heritage Register. Retrieved 23/09/2022 from: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801296>



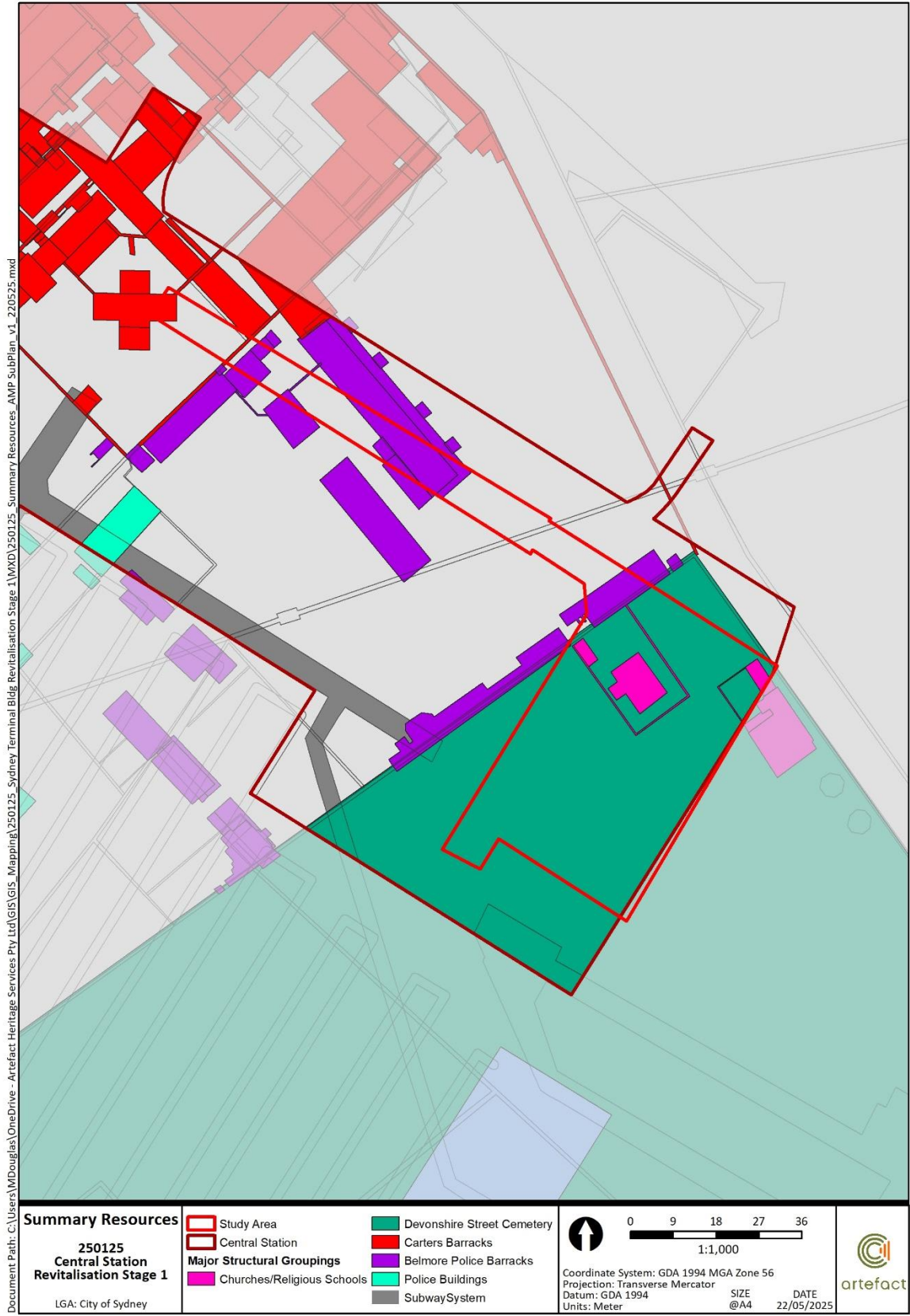


Figure 8: Archaeological heritage items.

## 2.4 Aboriginal archaeological potential

Section 3.4 of the ACHAR details the potential Aboriginal archaeological evidence within the study area.<sup>66</sup> This is summarised below.

Aboriginal archaeological potential is directly related to intact pre-1788 soil profiles. The Stage 1 construction footprint is located across the north-western portion of a large Quaternary sand sheet, often referred to as the Botany Sand Sheet or Botany Sands.<sup>67</sup>

The study area is also likely to have formed part of the head waters for watercourses that flowed north to Cockle Bay and Blackwattle Bay. A watercourse running along the Devonshire Street/ Devonshire Street Tunnel alignment is shown in plans from the 1850s. The creek rose in the Strawberry Hills area and discharged into Darling Harbour. The watercourse was shown as running parallel and adjacent to Devonshire Street and it is presumed that the creek was in a channel at that time.<sup>68</sup>

Previous archaeological investigations of the sand sheet have resulted in the identification of deep deposits of Aboriginal stone artefact deposits (see section 7.6 in the ACHAR).<sup>69</sup> These investigations also suggest that the proximity of water sources and raw material sources demonstrate potential for the occurrence of artefact sites and/or midden sites.<sup>70</sup>

AHIMS 45-6-3654 is an Aboriginal artefact scatter deposited within a grey soil deposits associated with both intact Botany Sands and redeposited sands, located approximately 181 m south of the study area. No remnant soil or sand were observed within the study area and it is clear based on observations during the survey and historical photographs that it has been extensively disturbed (Figure 7). However, the ground surface at Eddy Avenue Plaza could not be assessed as original or not, as ground visibility was zero. As such the study area was assessed as demonstrating low archaeological potential for subsurface Aboriginal stone tool artefact scatters.<sup>71</sup> Section 7.7.1 outlines the level of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity is subject to the following qualifications:

- There is low potential for currently unidentified localised areas of intact Tuggerah soils
- Where there is intact Botany Sands there is low potential for archaeological deposits to be present based on distance from AHIMS ID 45-6-3654 and the creek along the former alignment of Devonshire Street
- Where there is redeposited Botany Sands there is low potential for out of context Aboriginal objects
- Where Tuggerah soils are absent, there is low potential for the presence of low-density archaeological deposits
- Where development has removed all Tuggerah soils there is nil-low potential for the presence of low-density archaeological deposits
- The proximity to watercourses, such as the former Devonshire Street Creeks and now replaced by the Devonshire Street Tunnel, increases the likelihood of the presence of

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<sup>66</sup> Artefact, 2023, ACHAR.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.pp22.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.pp22-25.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid.pp46-59.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.pp34.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid., pp68.



archaeological remains, although historical conditions which result in the disturbance of soils may reduce the likelihood of deposits remaining

- Historical disturbance has been caused by the development of railway infrastructure, and earlier colonial buildings in the area such as the Devonshire Street cemetery.
- The construction of graves in the Devonshire cemetery has resulted in the preservation of Tuggerah soils below the grave line, effectively capping soils in these locations and providing pockets of redeposited Tuggerah sands as graves were in filled.

## 2.5 Non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeological potential

While it is anticipated the study area has been highly disturbed from previous phases of development and bulk excavation during the construction of the Central station building (Figure 7), the study area contains areas of low and high potential to contain evidence of historical archaeological remains. Previous archaeological investigations and test excavations have confirmed evidence from previous phases of development including the presence of sand and the Devonshire Street Cemetery burials (see section 5.3 of the AARD).<sup>72</sup>

The likely remains within the construction footprint may include structural remains, artefact bearing deposits and human remains that are associated with the:

- Devonshire Street Cemetery (SY0025)
- South Sydney Morgue and the Grave diggers residence within the Church of England section (SY0268)
- Former Belmore Police Barracks (SY0224)
- 1850s Fencing (SY0229)
- Old Burial Ground Road (SY0228)
- Carters Barracks (SY0223)

The following Table 4 summarises the archaeological potential of the construction footprint. For a detailed breakdown of archaeological potential and significance see section 5.5 of AARD.<sup>73</sup> The location of these items is shown in Figure 8 and archaeological potential shown in Figure 9, Figure 10 and Figure 11.

**Table 4. Summary of archaeological potential and significance at Central Station**

Phase	Activity and remains	Potential	Significance
<b>I (Pre 1788)</b>	No Historical archaeological remains from this phase	Nil	Nil
<b>II (1788-1818)</b>	No Historical archaeological remains from this phase	Nil	Nil
<b>III (1818-1901)</b>	Devonshire Street Cemetery	Moderate	State

<sup>72</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD, pp36-38.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid, pp41-58.

Phase	Activity and remains	Potential	Significance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human remains, vaults, grave cuts, headstones, fencing and structures.</li> </ul>		
	<b>South Sydney Morgue and Grave diggers residence (Church of England section)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- brick structures, sandstone footings, demolition layer of bricks, mortar, sandstone, slate, glass, metal and timber and masonry foundations.</li> <li>- domestic archaeological remains may be present. These may include cesspit deposits, incorporating artefact discard events and personal waste such as faunal dietary evidence</li> </ul>	Moderate	State
	<b>Former Belmore Police Barracks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demolition layer of sandstone and brick, mortar, sandstone, slate, glass, metal, timber footings, intact masonry foundations.</li> </ul>	Low	State
	<b>1850s Fencing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- footings for sandstone walls, footings for substantial sandstone retaining walls, posts, post holes, evidence of cut and fill.</li> </ul>	Moderate	State
	<b>Old Burial Ground Road</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential evidence of a road include cobbles, macadam construction (layers of gravel potentially sealed by tarmac) and Telford Road construction (tightly packed large blocks of sandstone, topped by smaller blocks and then a fine wearing surface).</li> </ul>	Low	State
	<b>Carters Barracks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- demolished or truncated walls or foundations of the buildings, deep cut features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish pits and cesspits, occupation deposits, postholes associated with timber outbuildings, and rubble layers of brick and mortar or robber trenches associated with demolition</li> </ul>	High	State
<b>IV (1901–present)</b>	The extant Sydney Terminal building is of State Significance however no additional unknown archaeological remains from this phase are anticipated.	Nil	Nil



Figure 9: Low archaeological potential.

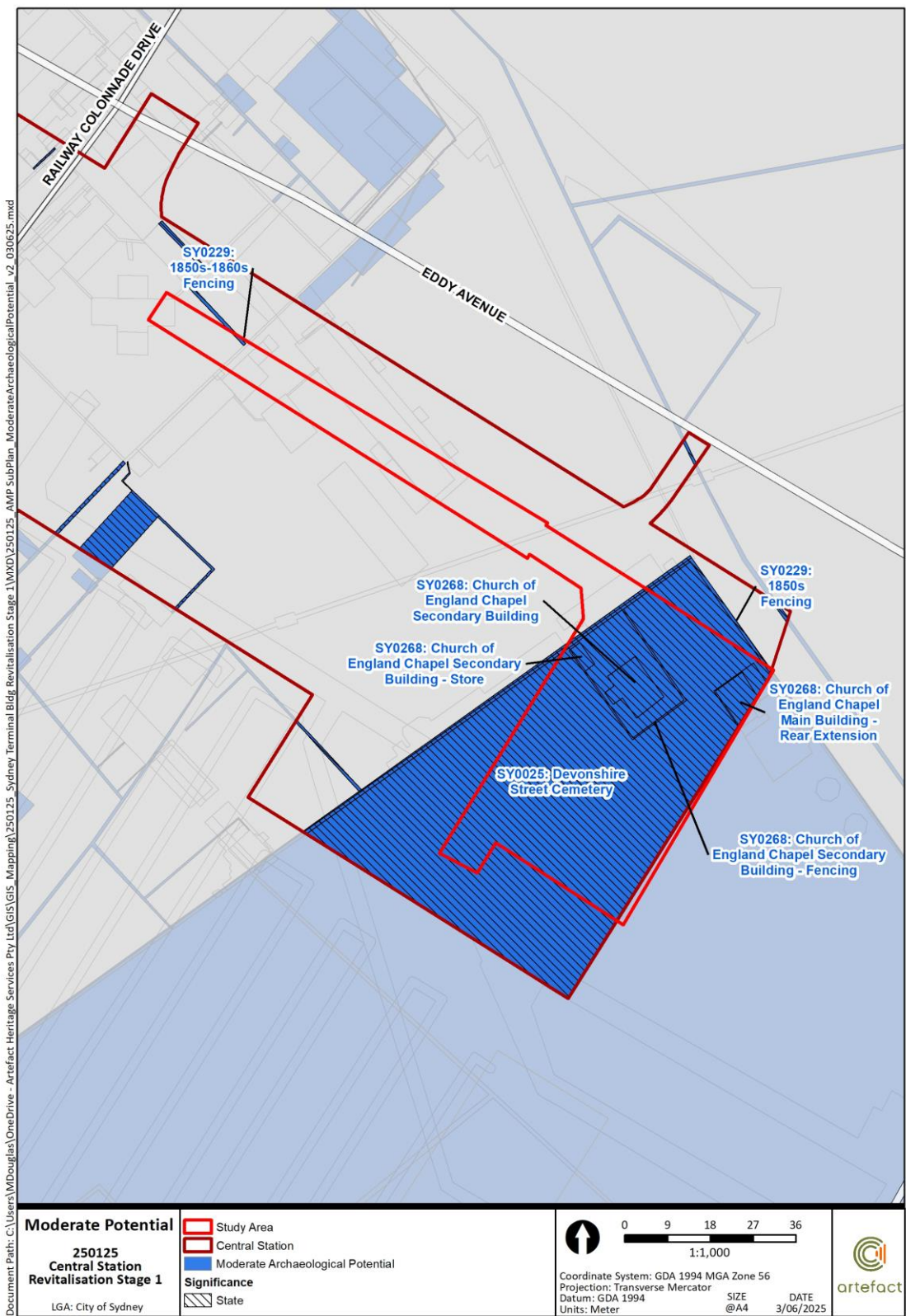


Figure 10: Moderate archaeological potential.



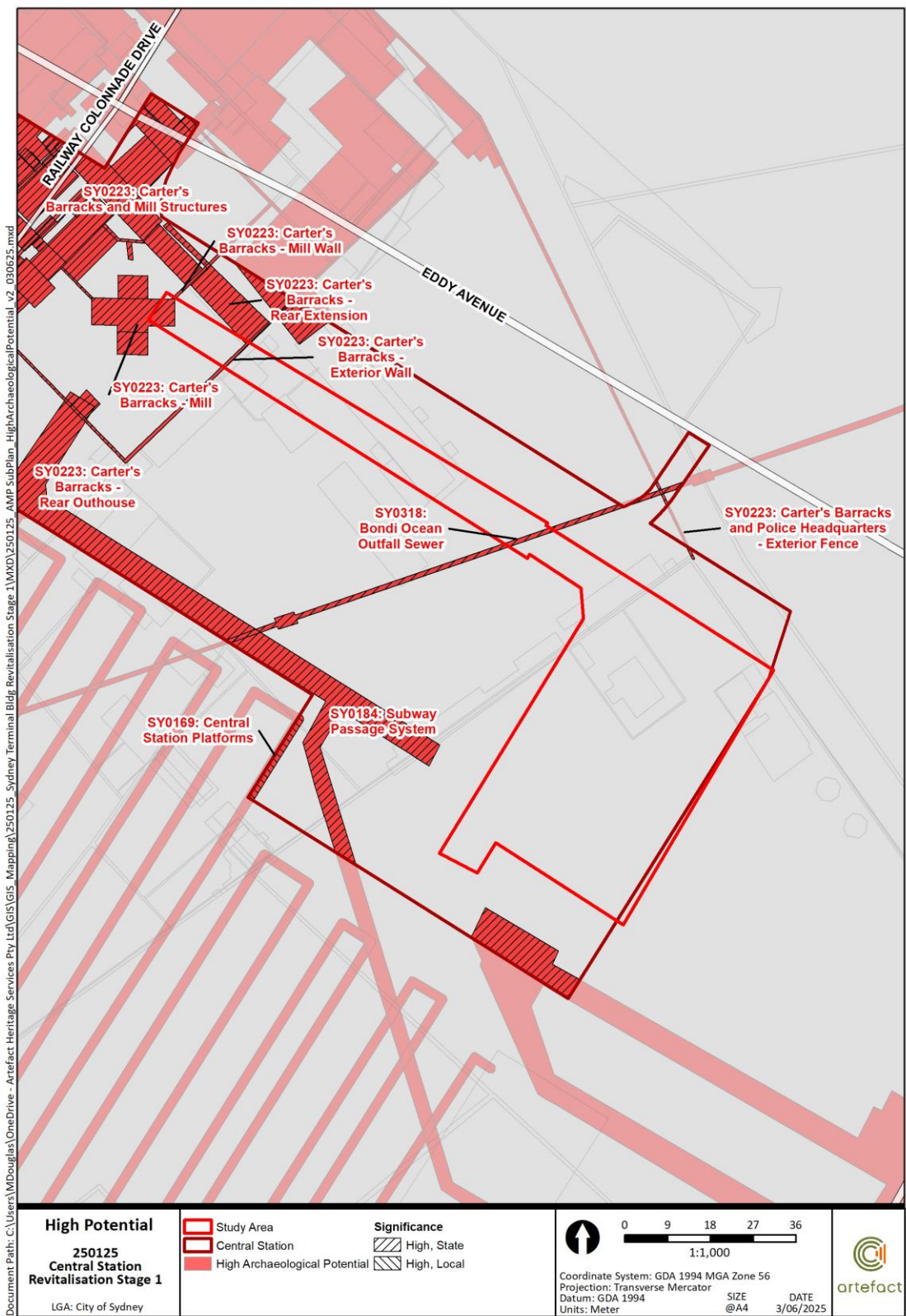


Figure 11: High archaeological potential.

## 3.0 CONSTRUCTION WORKS AND IMPACTS

The construction works (summarised within section 6 of the AARD and Chapter 5 of the EIS.<sup>74</sup>) will involve demolition of extant infrastructure and subsurface excavation (Figure 12).<sup>75</sup> This will include:

- Demolition and removal of existing ramp, retaining wall, commercial stores, and Eddy Avenue Plaza in the east.
- Deep excavation adjacent to existing footings of the Eddy Avenue colonnade for Strata vault
- Earthworks on Eddy Avenue footpath
- The introduction of new elements (i.e., lift shafts, lighting, structural supports for openings in facades and seating), and the relocation and introduction of utilities.

Vibration arising from the works is unlikely to result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources. Environmental impacts through liquid spills and compaction are unlikely to result in adverse impact to archaeological resources.

### 3.1 Potential Impacts

Based on the construction footprint, the works would result in-ground impacts throughout the study area. The maximum depth of excavation would not exceed 2 m. Where excavation depths are greater than 2 m in Figure 12, the excavation levels are relative to existing surface levels. The following Table 5 outlines the potential impacts to archaeological remains from these works.

**Table 5: Summary of impacts.**

Item No.	Name of Item	Impact summary
SY0025	Devonshire Street Cemetery	<p><i>Moderate impact</i> from demolition and construction of new elements, including re-levelling of areas of paving, landscaping, tree removal, demolition of ground slab for the installation of columns, lift, and the introduction of fencing. Moderate impact through excavation of the eastern side of Eddy Avenue Plaza to improve pedestrian access and relocation of utilities. <i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Moderate</b></p>
SY0223	Carter' s Barracks	<p><i>Moderate impact</i> from demolition and construction of new elements, including re-levelling of areas of paving, landscaping, tree removal, demolition of ground slab for the installation of columns, lift, and the introduction of fencing. Moderate impact through excavation of the eastern side of Eddy Avenue Plaza to improve pedestrian access and relocation of utilities. <i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Moderate</b></p>
SY0224	Belmore Police Barracks	<p>Most works proposed in areas identified as having the potential to contain archaeology associated with the former barracks are assumed to be localised and shallow, primarily associated with the minor modification to existing concrete slab and demolition of areas to accommodate planters and gates. <i>Moderate impact</i> may occur because of excavation for new escalators in the north-west passage. <i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Moderate</b></p>

<sup>74</sup> Ibid, pp59.

<sup>75</sup>



Item No.	Name of Item	Impact summary
SY0228	Old Burial Ground Road	<p><i>Negligible impact</i> from introduction of new signage, in-ground site survey and removal of paving.</p> <p><i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Negligible</b></p>
SY0229	1850' s Fencing	<p><i>Negligible impact</i> from introduction of new signage, in-ground site survey, removal of paving and construction of palisade barriers.</p> <p><i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Negligible</b></p>
SY0268	Church of England - Residence and Morgue	<p><i>Moderate impact</i> from demolition and construction of new elements, including re-levelling of areas of paving, landscaping, tree removal, demolition of ground slab for the installation of columns, lift, stairs and the introduction of fencing. Moderate impact through excavation of the eastern side of Eddy Avenue Plaza to improve pedestrian access and relocation of utilities.</p> <p><i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Moderate</b></p>

### 3.2 Cumulative Impact

The Stage 1 works forms part of a suite of projects that have been recently completed, are currently underway, or are otherwise planned for the Central Station Precinct. These projects seek to support and enhance the accessibility, safety and functionality of Central Station as the main rail transportation hub in Sydney, as well as its identity as an item of State heritage significance.

The context of the Stage 1 works in relation to the other projects at Central Station is important when considering the cumulative impact on the significant values of the station. The key project that has resulted in impacts to the archaeological resource within the study area comprises the Central Station Main Works (CSMW) project, which resulted in the excavation and salvage of the Devonshire Street Cemetery within the Sydney Metro Station Box in the area of Platforms 13, 14 and 15. These works resulted in localised major archaeological impacts to the State significant remains of the Devonshire Street Cemetery, including human skeletal remains, grave cuts, tombs, coffins and personal artefacts such as jewellery and clothing including leather, fabrics, and buttons. Overall, the works resulted in a moderate impact to the archaeological resource of the Devonshire Street Cemetery. The excavation required for the current project would be located in an area of low to moderate potential to contain intact archaeological remains associated with the Devonshire Street Cemetery, South Sydney Morgue and Gravedigger's Residence In the Church of England section. The resultant archaeological impact of the works would therefore be likely to result in minor impacts to the archaeological resource. The cumulative impact to the archaeological resource of the Devonshire Street Cemetery, Morgue and Gravedigger's Residence would likely be moderate.

Previous impacts to the archaeological resources of the Belmore Police Barracks and the southern section of Carter's Barracks due to upgrades at Central Station have not been recorded. However, the construction of the Western Forecourt and excavation of basements and tunnels for Central Station in the early twentieth century are likely to have disturbed, but not fully removed, these remains. The Stage 1 works would result in the excavation of, and moderate impact to, isolated sections of these archaeological resources of State significance. The works would likely result in minor cumulative impacts to these items.

The overall cumulative impact of the project on archaeological resources of State significance associated with the Church of England section of the Devonshire Street Cemetery, the Belmore

Police Barracks and Carters Barracks is identified as minor to moderate. The works would therefore result in cumulative impacts to the heritage value of the archaeological resource, despite the positive impacts of the knowledge gained from the excavation of such remains.<sup>76</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> Ibid, pp63.

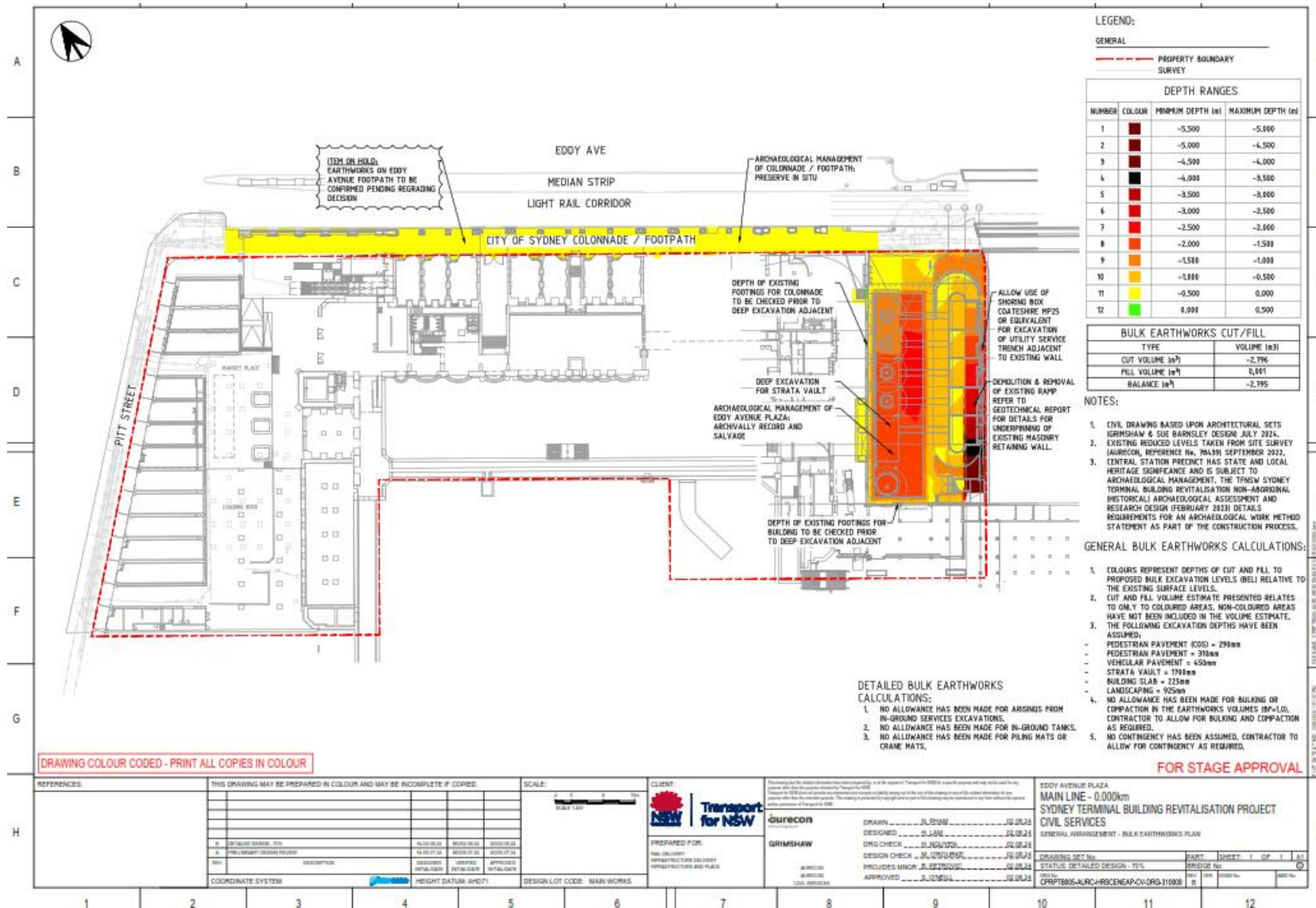


Figure 12: Construction works (TfNSW).

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

This section of the AMP outlines the procedures, controls and mitigation measures that would be implemented to manage and mitigate Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage risks of the excavation works. The management measures are based on the mitigation measures compiled from the relevant requirements of the project CoA, EIS, SEARs, Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure (UFP), AARD and the standards of TfNSW. These measures are summarised in Table 6 below.<sup>77</sup>

**Table 6: Summary of archaeological management measures.**

Item No.	Name of Item	Impact summary	Management Policy (ASP)	Proposed archaeological management and/or mitigation
SY0025	<b>Devonshire Street Cemetery</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	B – Archival Record and Salvage	Archaeological testing where appropriate as outlined in the existing AWMS. Open area salvage and/or monitoring and salvage during construction of all areas of the former cemetery that would be impacted during ground disturbing project works.
SY0268	<b>Church of England - Residence and Morgue</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	C – Archival Record and Remove	Archaeological testing where appropriate as outlined in the existing AWMS. Open area salvage and/or monitoring and salvage during construction of all areas of the former cemetery that would be impacted during ground disturbing project works.
SY0223	<b>Carter's Barracks</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	A – Preserve in situ	Archaeological testing to inform design. Preparation of an AWMS to outline results of testing and outline future management. Recommendations may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of archaeological impacts during detailed design where possible</li> <li>• Where impact is unavoidable, archaeological salvage of areas of impact prior to ground disturbing project works</li> <li>• Areas of shallow excavation/negligible impact should be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording or Unexpected Find Procedures, as specified in site specific AWMS' s.</li> </ul>
SY0224	<b>Belmore Police Barracks</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	A – Preserve in situ	Archaeological testing to inform design. Preparation of an AWMS to outline results of testing and outline future management. Recommendations may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of archaeological impacts during detailed design where possible</li> </ul>

<sup>77</sup> Artefact, 20223, AARD, pp 78-80.

Item No.	Name of Item	Impact summary	Management Policy (ASP)	Proposed archaeological management and/or mitigation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where impact is unavoidable, archaeological salvage of areas of impact prior to ground disturbing project works</li> </ul> <p>Areas of shallow excavation/negligible impact should be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording or Unexpected Find Procedures, as specified in site specific AWMS' s.</p>
SY0228	<b>Old Burial Ground Road</b>	<b>Negligible</b>	C – Archival Record and Remove	Areas of shallow excavation/negligible impact should be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording or Unexpected Find Procedures, as specified in site specific WMS's.
SY0229	<b>1850' s Fencing</b>	<b>Negligible</b>	C – Archival Record and Remove	Areas of shallow excavation/negligible impact should be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording or Unexpected Find Procedures, as specified in site specific WMS's.

## 4.1 Excavation directors

Dr Iain Stuart (Artefact Heritage) has been approved as a suitably qualified Excavation Director, who complies with Heritage Council of NSW's *Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Director* (September 2019), to oversee and advise on matters associated with historical archaeology for the approval of the Planning Secretary. Dr Stuart will act as the Primary Excavation Director. Anita Yousif and Stephanie Moore (Artefact Heritage) have been approved as Secondary Excavation Directors. The Excavation Directors will be present to oversee excavation where required, advise on archaeological issues, and advise on the duration and extent of oversight required during archaeological excavations consistent with the AARD.

Around disturbance which does not require archaeological investigation as defined by the AARD, oversight by an Excavation Director is not required. Therefore, the involvement of the Excavation Director will only be required in the event of the discovery of a significant unexpected find. If a significant unexpected find is encountered, the Excavation Director will provide advice on archaeological management of the find. This will satisfy the requirements of CoA D14.<sup>78</sup>

## 4.2 Aboriginal archaeological management

An ACHAR was prepared by Artefact in 2023 as part of the EIS. The following management measures are outlined in the ACHAR and the AARD.<sup>79</sup>

### 4.2.1 Archaeological Work Method Statement (AWMS)

An AWMS was prepared by Artefact in 2025 (currently in draft) in accordance with the Section 8.2.1 and 8.3 of the AARD and ACHAR. The AWMS was prepared prior to the test excavations within Eddy Avenue Plaza that addresses both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) heritage limited to just

<sup>78</sup> CoA, 2023, pp 27.

<sup>79</sup> Artefact, 2023, ACHAR; Artefact, 2023, AARD.

Stage 1 works within Eddy Avenue Plaza. The potential remains within Eddy Avenue Plaza that are associated with:

- Devonshire Street Cemetery
- Church of England Morgue and Residence
- Former Belmore Police Barracks
- 1850s Fencing
- Old Burial Ground Road.
- Botany sands with Aboriginal artefact deposits.

All excavation works within the Eddy Avenue Plaza should follow the archaeological methodology outlined in the AWMS.<sup>80</sup>

Further AWMS documents will be prepared as detailed design is progressed, to ensure archaeological management of each section and stage of works is undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in the AARD.<sup>81</sup> Guidance on preparation of AWMS documents is provided in Section 8.3 of the AARD.<sup>82</sup>

#### 4.2.2 Ongoing consultation

Consultation with RAPs was undertaken as part of the EIS and also during preparation of the ACHAR in accordance with Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (2010).

Consultation with RAPs would continue throughout the life of the project. Ongoing consultation with RAPs would take place in the event of any unexpected Aboriginal objects being identified during works (see Unexpected Finds Policy) and for the purpose of providing comments on reports. Consultation will include participation of the RAPs during excavation programs, as outlined below.

##### 4.2.2.1 RAP participation during construction

RAPs would be given the opportunity to participate in the archaeological sieving program following any Aboriginal archaeological test or salvage excavations. Artefact would liaise with the RAPs to organise participation and scheduling of sieving.

RAPs would also be notified in the event of an unexpected find of an Aboriginal object in accordance with CoA D21, or human remains that may be Aboriginal (in accordance with the *2025 Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Management Procedure*).

#### 4.2.3 Devonshire Street Cemetery and archaeological investigations

##### 4.2.3.1 Devonshire Street Cemetery

Previous historical archaeological investigations within the former Devonshire Street Cemetery identified a layer of redeposited sand across some portions of the cemetery. Where there is a program of sieving for human remains enacted for the portion of Devonshire Street Cemetery, there is low potential for encountering Aboriginal objects during that process. The historical archaeological sieving process, if enacted, must involve RAPs. The sieving process will include:

- Collection of sands by machine and / or by manual excavation

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<sup>80</sup> Artefact, 2025, AWMS.

<sup>81</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD

<sup>82</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD



- Storage and sieving of sands. On site is preferred. If on site sieving is not feasible sieving will occur at an off-site facility.
- Collection of any Aboriginal objects retrieved throughout the sieving program

All Aboriginal objects retrieved through the sieving process will be given a unique number and stored in double re-sealable snap lock bags. A permanent marker will be used to record available provenance information, date, and unique number of artefacts in each bag.

The Unexpected Heritage Finds includes the requirements for exhumation management plan(s) and other process for managing the potential retrieval of human remains from the Devonshire Street Cemetery (see section 4.3).

#### 4.2.3.2 *Historical archaeological investigations*

Any Aboriginal objects identified through the historical archaeological investigation will be collected in accordance with the following procedure:

- Surveyor to mark the location of the unexpected find
- Collected Aboriginal objects will be given a unique number and stored in double re-sealable snap lock bags. A permanent marker will be used to record historical archaeological context information, date, location information, and unique number of artefacts in each bag
- Compliance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, assessment of the find, and identification of whether any additional assessment and investigation is required.

#### 4.2.4 *Collection of unexpected finds*

With the exception of Aboriginal objects identified under the procedure in the AWMS, any Aboriginal objects identified as unexpected finds during the works will be managed in accordance with the AWMS and the Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure.<sup>83</sup> In accordance with CoA D23, the Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure outlines the following requirements:<sup>84</sup>

- Stop works at the find location immediately and proceed with the notifications process
- Assessment of the find and identification of whether any additional assessment and investigation is required
- Collection of the Aboriginal object(s) by an archaeologist and representative(s) of the Registered Aboriginal Parties
- Surveyor to record the location of the unexpected find
- Collected Aboriginal objects will be given a unique number and stored in double re-sealable snap lock bags. A permanent marker will be used to record available provenance information, date, location information, and unique number of artefacts in each bag
- All new sites will be recorded on standard Archaeological Heritage Information Management Service (AHIMS) site cards and lodged with Heritage NSW

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<sup>83</sup> Artefact, 2025, Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure

<sup>84</sup> Artefact, 2025, AWMS.

- Works must not recommence until formal clearance has been provided by the project archaeologist and Heritage NSW has been notified of the find.

#### 4.2.5 Site clearance

Site clearance reports would be prepared at the completion of each archaeological excavation event or unexpected find call out. The site clearance reports would consist of a short letter report, memo or email, providing a preliminary summary of the archaeological findings of the field program. In the case of unexpected finds, the clearance report would act as formal approval to recommence works in the location of the find.

Site clearances would be issued by the Aboriginal archaeological field lead to the Principal Contractor. The Principal Contractor would be responsible for issuing these to Transport for New South Wales, Heritage NSW or any other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate.

#### 4.2.6 Reporting and analysis

All Aboriginal objects retrieved during either the sieving program or as unexpected finds will be washed and placed in re-sealable bags for further analysis and recording. The artefact assemblage will be recorded and stored as stipulated in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (2010). That includes recording key attributes of material, artefact type, platform type, termination type and dimensions, as well as photographic records of representative artefacts. All recorded information will be entered into a Microsoft Excel (or similar) table with detail linked to the available provenance information for each artefact. Once entered, into the Excel table, the data can be readily supplied with associated reporting to RAPs and the proponent in either electronic or hard-copy form. An archaeologist experienced in stone artefact recording will conduct the attribute recording and analysis.

A final excavation report will be prepared upon completion of the Aboriginal archaeological excavation program. The report will be prepared in accordance with CoA D22 and all relevant legislation and guidelines. The report will detail the results of the excavation program and artefact analysis, including interpretation of findings and assessment of significance. The report will be prepared in consideration of feedback from Aboriginal Stakeholders engaged in the project.

#### 4.2.7 Temporary and long-term care and management of retrieved Aboriginal objects

The temporary repository of any retrieved artefacts will be a locked cupboard on the premises of the archaeological consultant or on site where suitable locked facilities are available for safe storage of Aboriginal objects. Further consultation with RAPs will be required to determine the preferred long-term care and management of any retrieved Aboriginal artefacts.

### 4.3 Non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeological management

The following management measures are detailed in Section 8 of the AARD prepared in 2023 outlined the following sections.<sup>85</sup>

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<sup>85</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD.

#### 4.3.1 Archaeological management

Archaeological management would be undertaken in accordance with Section 8 and 8.2 of the AARD and AWMS that outlines test excavations and recording methodologies for potential archaeological remains and how the remains will be managed in accordance with their significance. This includes the following:

##### 4.3.1.1 Archaeological testing

Testing is an informed and contained strategy that assesses the presence/absence of the archaeological resource within a defined area through the implementation of suitable archaeological investigation methods. Archaeological evidence uncovered during the testing program will be left *in situ* and, following archaeological recording, is appropriately protected as part of the trench backfilling process. The results of an archaeological testing program will inform development of detailed design and advice on potential mitigation measures for managing the archaeological resource.

Following from the archaeological test excavations, salvage excavation would only be proposed where significant archaeological remains have been identified during archaeological test excavation.

##### 4.3.1.2 Archaeological monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is where an archaeologist is in attendance and supervising construction excavation work with the potential to expose or impact archaeological remains. Monitoring will be undertaken where there is lower potential for significant archaeological remains and/or where minor excavation work is in an area of archaeological sensitivity. Archaeological monitoring would be conducted by on site archaeologists who would be coordinated by the Site Director and Excavation Director.

##### 4.3.1.3 Recording and artefact collection

Significant archaeological remains would be recorded in accordance with the following methodology:

- A site datum would be established
- Levels would be reduced to Australian Height Datum
- Survey and scaled plans of the area, trench locations and any significant archaeological features uncovered in the monitoring, test and salvage program. The plans would include elevations recorded by a surveyor where possible. Should a large amount of archaeological resources be identified during the excavation, the site would be digitally surveyed and recorded
- Scaled section drawings where appropriate
- Photogrammetry where appropriate
- Digital photography, in RAW format, using photographic scales and photo boards where appropriate. A photographic record of all phases of the work on site would be undertaken
- A standard context recording system will be employed: The locations, dimensions and characteristics of all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on a sequentially numbered context register. This documentation will be supplemented by preparation of a Harris matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits
- Artefact collection by context. Large or redundant artefactual materials from individual contexts would be sample collected as supported by a discard register. Hazardous material would not be collected.

- Registers of contexts, photos, samples and drawings would be kept.

#### **4.3.1.4 Collection of Artefacts**

Artefacts are likely to be uncovered during archaeological investigations. Artefacts from secure or in situ contexts would be collected and recorded (by context). Retrieval of artefacts would focus on retention of diagnostic pieces and other items whose analysis would contribute to the research questions for this site.

Should diagnostic or significant artefacts be present within the fill layers (out-of-context), a sample would be retained as part of the archaeological record. Any discarded items will be recorded on context or discard sheets (in the case of sieving).

Artefacts would be collected by context and bagged with a label recording their registered context number, site code, date and initials of the collecting individual/s. A record and description of relevant artefacts would be included in their corresponding context sheet and photographed where necessary.

#### **4.3.1.5 Long term management of recovered artefacts from site**

Archaeological remains collected and analysed from archaeological investigation would be stored safely by TfNSW following the completion of analysis of remains. Opportunities for artefactual material to be incorporated into future interpretive spaces would be considered by TfNSW. Should recovered archaeological remains be considered unstable for long-term storage, conservation handling would be undertaken for long-term preservation of finds. This would involve engagement of a specialist conservator who has experience with the material in question, for example metals or wood. The material would be stabilised and stored securely.

### **4.3.2 Artefact discard policy**

Historic archaeological excavations often generate archaeological collections of tremendous size. These collections take up increasingly limited space in museums and various repositories. It is unsustainable to continue to deposit and curate artefacts of limited cultural significance and that in some cases may be hazardous.

This policy document aims to set out the criteria by which anyone involved in the collection of artefacts in the field and in the processing of artefacts in the laboratory can make decisions about the collection, retention or discarding of artefacts. This policy excludes consideration of Aboriginal objects (see section 4.2.7).

#### **4.3.2.1 Significance of the site**

All plastic, melted glass and unidentified bottle glass body fragments can be discarded from a late twentieth century site determined not eligible for listing at a State level, the retention of all material from the earlier 18th century developments is likely to be required.

#### **4.3.2.2 People with appropriate skill levels should be involved.**

The Excavation Director should work closely with field workers, lab managers or supervisors when determining which materials to discard. Given the relatively unpredictable nature of potential archaeological deposits that have been preserved, exceptions to each rule will undoubtedly occur. Excavation Director and Site Directors should use their experience and best professional judgment to make informed decisions concerning what to curate and what to discard. For example, if an entire collection from a site consists only of materials that might otherwise be discarded, a sample of each artefact type should be retained for curation.

#### **4.3.2.3 Discard after cataloguing**

All artefactual material from primary contexts must be retained and must be catalogued. Items may be evaluated for discard based on the criteria provided in Table 1.

Discard other than of those non artefactual materials and excels to samples in secondary deposits should occur after cleaning and at a minimum cataloguing of the artefacts. Decisions around discard at this stage would be made around considerations such as adequate sample size, relevance to research questions and condition of the remains. Assessments and decisions to discard at this stage should be documented and decisions made by suitably experienced and qualified people under the direction of the Excavation Director. Note that non-archaeological material collected in error may be discarded during or prior to cleaning.

#### **4.3.2.4 Occupational Health and Safety and contaminated materials**

Due to the potential for contaminants, the controlled archaeological excavation would also be undertaken in accordance with the specified work health and safety protocols established for the site, prior to the commencement of works on site.

Live ammunition, toxic or radioactive materials, or other hazardous substances should be disposed of appropriately according to appropriate guidelines. Should the discovery of other contaminants on site likely result in the potential harm to archaeological staff working on site, there may be a requirement to deviate from the proposed archaeological methodology, in order to ensure the health and safety of onsite staff. This may include the use of protective clothing, face masks, and specified gloves, additional washing protocols, through to the need to cease or limit the amount of archaeological excavation and/or altering excavation and recording techniques.

Should the requirement to employ mechanical excavation rather than hand excavation arise, archival recording of archaeological material would need to be taken in the form of photographic, and possibly 3D scanning, from a safe distance (as specified in the work health and safety requirements of the remediation specialists).

#### **4.3.3 Unexpected finds**

In accordance with condition D18 and D19, the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure must be implemented for the duration of Work. In the event that an unexpected find/s is encountered, works will cease in the area and the area will be secured. The project archaeologists will be contacted to assess the find and advise on the management required.

An archaeological find would be unexpected if it was not identified in the ARD as a class or type of possible remain, or if it was identified as locally significant but was assessed, after identification, as being of State significance.

#### **4.3.4 Human remains**

To avoid doubt, all suspected bone items must be treated as though they are human skeletal remains and all works must stop while the remains are protected and investigated. Further, suspected grave cuts must be treated as such until proven otherwise. In the event that potential human skeletal remains are discovered at any point during the project, the Unexpected Findings and Human Remains Management Procedure must be followed.

Works will immediately cease in that area. The discoverer will immediately notify machinery operators so that no further disturbance of the remains will occur, as well as notify the foreman/site supervisor, principal contractor, project archaeologist and Gartner Rose Environmental Representative. Preliminary notification to the NSW Police will be undertaken by the Gartner Rose Environmental Manager.

Once confirmation is received from the technical specialist that the remains are of human origin. No works to recommence until clearance is provided by Heritage NSW and/or the NSW Police. An Exhumation Management Plan should be prepared.

#### 4.3.5 Clearance

A written clearance confirmation would be provided by the Excavation Director to the contractor once archaeological management has been completed in an area. This would be signed off by TfNSW before works commenced. Construction would then continue under the Unexpected Finds Procedure.

#### 4.3.6 Post-excavation analysis and reporting

Following the completion of on-site archaeological works, post-excavation analysis of the findings would be undertaken. This includes artefact analysis, environmental and building material sample analysis, stratigraphic reporting and production of Harris Matrices, production of detailed site survey plans, illustrations and interpretative drawings, generation of catalogues, data records and site registers.

Artefacts would be catalogued and analysed in a robust database in accordance with the Exploring the Archaeology of the Modern City (EAMC) catalogue architecture and methodology to facilitate inter-site artefactual comparative analysis.<sup>86</sup>

A final excavation report detailing the archaeological program and results would be prepared. It would include details of all archaeological findings and the results of the artefact analysis including identification of any significant artefacts. The report would also include additional historical information if needed to contextualise archaeological finds, photographs, illustrations and plans, catalogue of artefacts, and also respond to the research questions in detail. The report would also include a reassessment of archaeological significance based on the investigation results. A methodology for ongoing retention of artefacts, identifying long term storage locations and presenting opportunities for archaeological interpretation would also be included in the final report.

Final excavation reporting would be prepared in accordance with CoA D17 and submitted within 12 months of the completion of all archaeological investigation at the construction site. This report would be a standalone report submitted to TfNSW, the Heritage Council of NSW and the City of Sydney's local studies library.

### 4.4 Heritage Induction

Prior to the commencement of works, all site workers must undertake a heritage induction which should include the following:

- Information on the heritage significance of Central Station and its listing on the SHR;
- Information on protection and salvage of significant elements and requirements in regard to process for retention and storage;
- Information on the Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage values of the Project;
- Outline the location and type of archaeological sites within the Project and give instructions not to disturb these sites;

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<sup>86</sup> Crook and Murray, 2006. *Guide to the EAMC Archaeology Database*. Archaeology of the Modern City Series, Volume 10. Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales.



- Provide clear information about statutory obligations for heritage in accordance with the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NP&W Act). It is important to note that failure to report a discovery and those responsible for the damage or destruction occasioned by unauthorised removal or alteration to a site or to archaeological material may be prosecuted under the NP&W Act (as amended).
- How to identify stone artefacts and other Aboriginal heritage sites;
- Stop works and reporting protocols for discovery of previously unknown heritage and archaeological items;
- All relevant personnel and contractors involved in the Project will be advised of the relevant heritage considerations and legislative requirements
- All personnel involved with ground disturbing activities are made aware of their obligations to avoid any impacts to non-Aboriginal heritage under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*
- This will include information on historic heritage sites and 'relics' and information about statutory obligations under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*;
- This will also include information on the potential for human skeletal remains and the requirements of the Unexpected Findings and Human Remains Management Procedure; and
- Information relating to the nature of works and potential impacts via pre-starts at the start of activity.

## 4.5 Heritage Interpretation

If significant archaeological remains are encountered during excavation works it is recommended a site-specific Heritage Interpretation Strategy be prepared based on archaeological remains and their associated historic research, development of themes, identifying potential audiences and possible media formats for use in conjunction with the existing heritage interpretation in Central Station. If Aboriginal archaeological remains are encountered the heritage interpretation should be prepared in consultation with the RAPs for the project.

Any heritage interpretation should be consistent with what has been stipulated in the approved Heritage Interpretation Plan prepared by FRD and TKD in 2025, as conditioned under the SSI approval.

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## Appendix E. Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure



# Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation: Stage 1

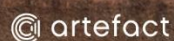
Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) Management Plan

Sub Plan to the Construction  
Environment Management Plan

CPRPTB006-GARTN-HRSCENEAP-PM-  
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Report to Gartner Rose

July 2025



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project background

This Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) Management Plan has been prepared for Gartner Rose, on behalf of Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW), in accordance with Conditions of Approval (CoA) C6 to C8 that outline the requirements for the preparation of an (Environmental & Aboriginal) Management Plan as a sub-plan to the overarching Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) (C1) to be prepared.<sup>1</sup>

This report details the management of potential impacts to historical (non-Aboriginal) and Aboriginal archaeology during construction of Stage 1 Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project. This report outlines the protocols for impact mitigation and identifies procedures for reporting and responsibility chains for all archaeological aspects associated with the works required to construct State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) (excluding Low Impact Works as per Condition SA1).

This sub-management plan draws on the existing 2023 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Submissions Report, which includes comprehensive assessment and analysis of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological risks for Stage 1.<sup>2</sup>

This sub-management plan assesses Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological values only and a separate plan has been prepared for impacts to heritage fabric and associated heritage values.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.2 Site location

The Non-Aboriginal (historical) Archaeological Assessment and Research Design (AARD) included the Sydney Terminal Building of Central Station within the boundary of City of Sydney LGA and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) of the Gadigal people.<sup>4</sup> The scope of this report is limited to Stage 1 works within Eddy Avenue Plaza, the Eastern terrace above the plaza, and the northern colonnade underneath (Figure 1). The Stage 1 study area/construction footprint comprises extant paved pedestrian walkways, several commercial cafes, trees and bollards. Tracks for the T1 Light Rail and Eddy Avenue are to the north of the project site and Central Station Terminal building is to the south.

The location of the study area is shown in Figure 2.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Planning and Environment, 2023, Conditions of Approval.

<sup>2</sup> TfNSW, 2023, Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Environmental Impact Statement.

<sup>3</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025. Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project Stage 1A. Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan. Report to Transport for New South Wales.

<sup>4</sup> Artefact, 2023, Non-Aboriginal (historical) Archaeological Assessment and Research Design.



**Figure 1: STBR Stage 1 workstreams footprint (Source: Gartner Rose 2025).**



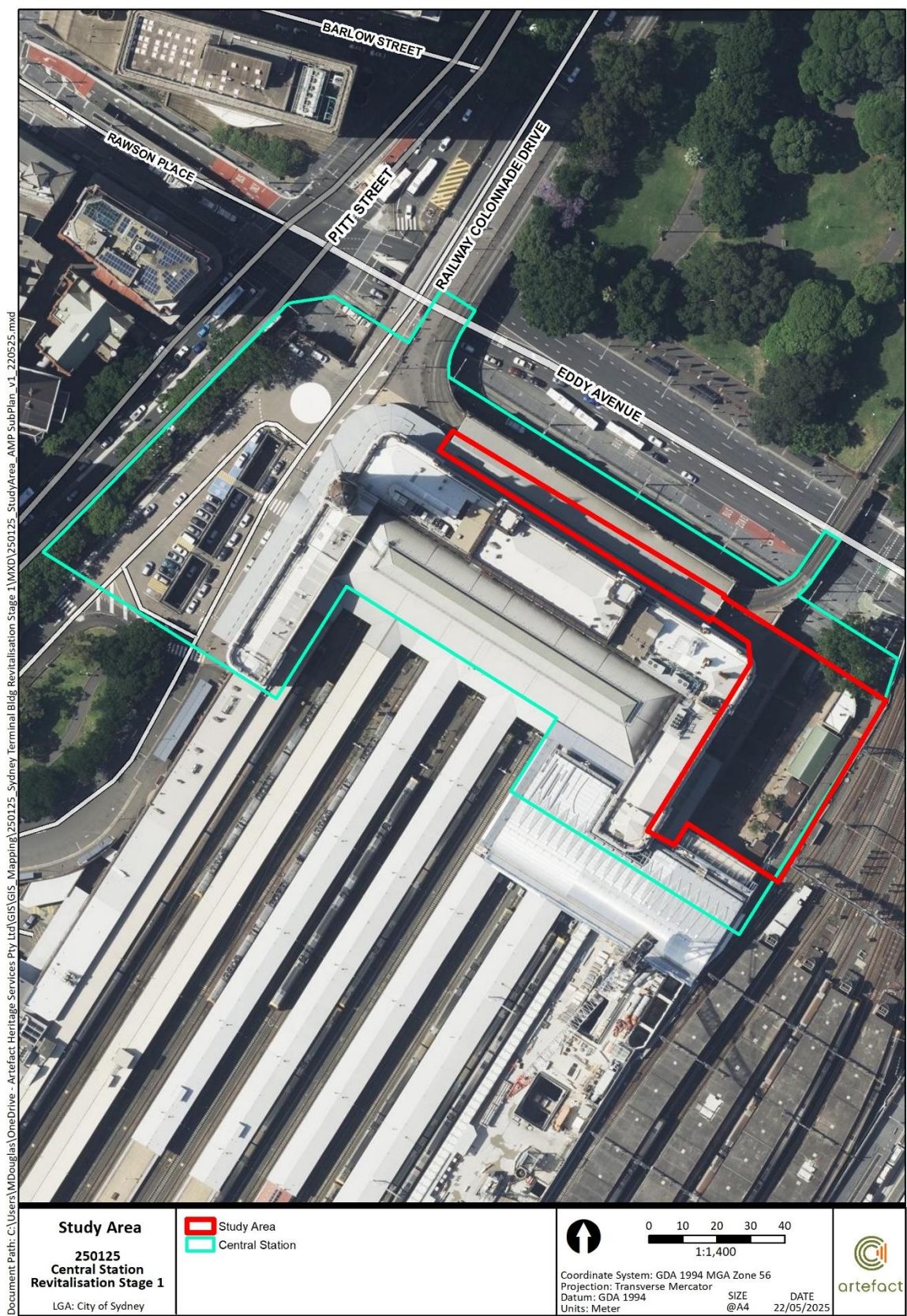


Figure 2: Study area

### 1.3 Heritage context

The following identified heritage items are located within the project area.

**Table 1: Summary of heritage listings for Central Station**

Listing register	Listing name	Listing ID	Significance
State Heritage Register	Sydney Terminal and Central Railway Stations Group	01255	State

### 1.4 Compliance matrix

This report has been prepared in accordance with the below legislation and compliance requirements as summarised in Table 2 below (see section 1.4 and 2 for a detailed policy and planning context):

#### 1.4.1.1 Legislation and registers

- *Heritage Act 1977*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984*
- *Coroners Act 2009*
- State Heritage Register
- Section 170 Register
- City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012

#### 1.4.1.2 Policy and Guidelines

- *Code of Practice for the archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (OEH 2010)
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (OEH 2010)
- *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2010)
- *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1994)
- *Archaeological Assessments* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996)
- *NSW Skeletal Remains: Guidelines for Management of Human Remains* (Heritage Office, 1998)
- *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 2001)
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009)
- *The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* (2013)
- *Criteria for assessing Excavation Directors* (NSW Heritage Council, 2019)

- *Grand Concourse Central Station – Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design* (Artefact Heritage, 2021)
- *Central Precinct Renewal – Archaeological Site Plan* (Artefact Heritage, 2022)
- *Central Precinct Renewal – Conservation Management Plan* (Artefact Heritage, 2022).
- Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements 2022 (SSI-45421960).
- Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Conditions of Approval (Department of Planning and Environment, 2023)



**Table 2: Heritage compliance matrix.**

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
<b>Conditions of Approval (CoA)<sup>5</sup></b>			
	<b>General</b>		
C6	The following CEMP Sub-plans (and any CEMP Sub-plan identified in the documents listed in Condition A1) must be prepared in consultation with the relevant government agencies identified for each CEMP Sub-plan: a) Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European), Heritage NSW and City of Sydney	CoA, pp 23	This Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) Management Plan has been prepared to satisfy this condition for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological values. A separate management plan has been prepared for impacts to heritage fabric and values (Gartner Rose and TKD 2025) <sup>6</sup> .
C7	The CEMP Sub-plans must state how: a) the environmental performance outcomes identified in the documents listed in Condition A1 will be achieved; b) the mitigation measures identified in the documents listed in Condition A1 will be implemented; c) the relevant terms of this approval will be complied with; and d) issues requiring management during construction (including cumulative impacts), as identified through ongoing environmental risk analysis, will be managed through SMART principles.	CoA, pp 23	This Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) Management Plan has been prepared to satisfy this condition for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeological values. A separate management plan has been prepared for impacts to heritage fabric and values (Gartner Rose and TKD 2025).  See section 3.2 of this report discussing the potential cumulative impacts.
C8	The Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) CEMP Sub-plan must (in addition to the measures identified in the documents listed in Condition A1): a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage practitioner/s engaged in consultation with Heritage NSW and the City of Sydney Council; b) include an Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure for Aboriginal and Environmental heritage consistent with Condition D18 and associated communications procedure;	CoA, pp 23	This Heritage (Environmental, Aboriginal & European) Management Plan has been prepared to satisfy this condition. a) This document has been prepared by Lily Hackett (Heritage Consultant), Stephanie Moore (Heritage Team Manager) and Anita Yousif (Director of Projects) of Artefact Heritage. All authors hold tertiary qualifications in archaeology and have relevant industry experience that makes them suitable to undertake preparation of this report. This document is currently out for Consultation with Heritage NSW and CoS. b) This report references the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure in Section 4.3.3. The Unexpected

<sup>5</sup> CoA, 2023.

<sup>6</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025. Sydney Terminal Building Revitalisation Project Stage 1A. Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan. Report to Transport for New South Wales.



Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) include temporary protection measures to ensure significant historic fabric is not damaged or removed, potential vibration impacts are minimised and traffic is appropriately managed during the works;</li> <li>d) include a Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan that identifies each item of heritage fabric to be salvaged as required by Condition D7; and</li> <li>e) include a Removal and Storage Methodology for the recording, tagging, removal and storage of any significant heritage fabric as required by Condition D8.</li> </ul>		<p>Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure has been prepared as a separate document.<sup>7</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Part C of the Condition is addressed in Section 5.4 of the Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan.<sup>8</sup></li> <li>d) A Salvage and Reuse of Distinctive Elements Plan has been prepared and is included as Appendix B of the Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan.<sup>9</sup></li> <li>e) A Removal and Storage Methodology has been prepared and is included as Appendix C of the Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan.<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>Heritage</b>		
D5	The Proponent must not destroy, or modify (beyond that permitted by Condition D6) any Heritage item not identified in the documents referred to in Condition A1.	CoA, pp 25	No works are proposed that may impact or destroy heritage items not identified within the documents in Condition A1.
D6	<p>Heritage items that have not identified in the documents referred to in Condition A1, may be physically affected where the effect of taking the action will not exceed "little to no impact" as defined in the Material Threshold Policy (Heritage NSW, 2020) and where supported by a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI). The SOHI must be prepared in consultation with Heritage NSW and must include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a description of the actions required to be taken, the impact to the item and why the impact cannot be avoided;</li> <li>b) justification for the actions required and that alternatives are not available or reasonable;</li> <li>c) evidence that the significance values of the heritage item are not affected;</li> <li>d) any comments from the SDRP where available; and</li> <li>e) a description of any mitigation that is proposed or will be required.</li> </ul>	CoA, pp 25-26	A Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment was prepared by Artefact in 2023 to cover the approved scope of works. <sup>11</sup> At the time of preparation of this report, no additional works outside the approved scope have been identified. If modifications to the design are required, resulting in impacts to previously unidentified heritage items, an addendum SoHI will be prepared.

<sup>7</sup> Artefact, 2025, Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure.

<sup>8</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025, Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan

<sup>9</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025, Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan

<sup>10</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025, Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan

<sup>11</sup> Artefact, 2023, Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	The SOHI must be prepared before the proposed actions can be undertaken and the SOHI must be made available to the Planning Secretary upon request.		
D9	<p>Following completion of all Work described in the documents and listed in Condition A1 in relation to Heritage items, an annotated index and reference of all archival recordings, historical research, archaeological excavations (with artefact analysis and identification of a final repository for finds) and other heritage documents of the SSI must be prepared. This reference must be submitted to the Planning Secretary, the Heritage Council of NSW and Heritage NSW for information no later than 12 months after the completion of all relevant work.</p> <p>Note: the intent of an annotated index and Reference is to collage all heritage related assessments, investigations, recordings, research and excavation reports, and all other heritage related documents prepared for this SSI in a single location.</p>	CoA, pp 26	All heritage related documents including assessments, investigations, recording, research and investigation reports will be compiled at the completion of works and submitted to the Planning Secretary, the Heritage Council of NSW and Heritage NSW.
D10	<p><b>Heritage Consultant</b> A suitably qualified and experienced Heritage Architect or Heritage Consultant with Architectural/Design experience (referred to as a Heritage Consultant in this approval) must be engaged for the duration of Works to provide input into the detailed design and oversee the works to minimise impacts to heritage values. The Heritage Consultant is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) prepare plans and reports as required by this approval;</li> <li>b) undertake regular site inspections;</li> <li>c) provide heritage information and advice to all tradespeople during site inductions;</li> <li>d) maintain a diary of site inspections that includes photographs of the works, details of heritage advice and decisions arising out of each inspection and any further physical evidence uncovered during the works; and</li> <li>e) compile a final report, including the diary, verifying how the heritage conditions have been satisfied and the works completed in accordance with the Central Precinct Renewal</li> </ul>	CoA, pp 26	TKD Architects have been engaged as the Heritage Consultant for the duration of the works. TKD will be supported by Artefact Heritage in relation to archaeological values.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	– Conservation Management Plan (Artefact on behalf of TfNSW, 2023) and this approval.		
D11	<p><b>Photographic Archival Recording</b></p> <p>A photographic archival recording must be undertaken prior to the commencement of works, during works and at the completion of works. The recording must be undertaken by a suitably qualified heritage specialist and prepared in digital form, in accordance with the Heritage NSW publication Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (2006). A copy must be provided to Heritage NSW and the City of Sydney and submitted as part of the annotated index required by Condition D9.</p>	CoA, pp 26	A photographic archival recording of the STBRP Stage 1 works area will be prepared by TKD Architects. The recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of works, during works and at the completion of works and will be circulated to Heritage NSW and City of Sydney at the completion of works.
D12	<p><b>Heritage Interpretation</b></p> <p>A Heritage Interpretation Plan must be prepared which identifies and interprets the key Aboriginal and Environmental heritage values and stories of Heritage items, and items of heritage significance impacted by the SSI and must inform the Place Design and Landscape Plan(PDLP) required by Condition D53. The plan must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) be prepared in accordance with Heritage NSW publication Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines (2005);</li> <li>b) be consistent with the Central Precinct Renewal Heritage Interpretation Strategy (TfNSW, 2023) and the heritage interpretation approach for the broader Central Precinct SSP;</li> <li>c) outline how SDRP advice has been considered and incorporated into the plan;</li> <li>d) have regard to the item's heritage values and its relationship to the broader Central SSP;</li> <li>e) communicate and strengthen the visual and historic connections within the precinct;</li> <li>f) recognise the spiritual, intangible and cultural values of the site to Aboriginal people and address the full story of the place (i.e. landscape through the eyes of Indigenous inhabitants);</li> <li>g) consider opportunities to incorporate the results of any site-specific archaeological finds/outcomes and contain specific information on how these would be displayed housed and conserved;</li> </ul>	CoA, pp 27	A Heritage Interpretation Plan will be prepared following test and salvage excavations of potential heritage items.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h) detail how interpretation will be integrated into the broader design of the SSI (where relevant) including design elements (form and fabric), landscaping and cultural design principles. The plan must identify the types, locations, materials, colours, dimensions, fixings and text of interpretive devices that will be installed;</li> <li>i) detail how key interpretive themes and heritage values will be implemented and provide a timeframe for their installation during construction; and</li> <li>j) detail maintenance strategy for the interpretation, including any digital displays.</li> </ul>		
D13	The Heritage Interpretation Plan must be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage specialist in consultation with the Heritage Council of NSW, the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee, Heritage NSW, the relevant LALC, Aboriginal Stakeholders and the City of Sydney Council and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval at least one (1) month prior to the construction of permanent built works that are the subject of the PDLP required by Condition D53.	CoA, pp 27	A Heritage Interpretation Plan will be prepared following test and salvage excavations of potential heritage items.
	<b>Historical Archaeology</b>		
D14	Prior to commencement of archaeological excavation, a suitably qualified and experienced Excavation Director who complies with Heritage NSW's Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Directors (September 2019) must be nominated for the approval of the Planning Secretary, in consultation with Heritage NSW, to oversee and advise on matters associated with historical archaeology. The Excavation Director must be present to oversee excavation, advise on archaeological issues, and advise on the duration and extent of oversight required during archaeological excavations consistent with the updated Archaeological Assessment and Research Design/s required under Condition D15.	CoA, pp 27	<p>Dr Iain Stuart has been nominated as the Primary Excavation Director. Anita Yousif and Stephanie Moore have been nominated as Secondary Excavation Directors.</p> <p>The role of the Excavation Director is outlined in Section 4.1.1 of this report.</p>
D15	Excavation works must be consistent with Non-Aboriginal (historical) Archaeological Assessment and Research Design (2023) prepared	CoA, pp 27	Excavation will be consistent with AARD prepared by Artefact. <sup>12</sup> The works will not exceed excavation depth greater than 2 m within Eddy

<sup>12</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	by Artefact (Archaeological Assessment and Research Design). If excavation works exceed a depth of two (2) metres, the Archaeological Assessment and Research Design must be updated to assess whether there are changes to the potential impact of the proposal. Updated report(s) should be prepared by the Excavation Director (approved under Condition D14) in consultation with Heritage NSW (as delegate of the Heritage Council).		Avenue Plaza. These potential impacts have been addressed within the Archaeological Work Method Statement (AWMS) prepared by Artefact in 2025 (currently in draft).
D16	If known or potential State significant archaeological deposits or relics are discovered during Work, then Work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Council of NSW must be notified as soon as practicable. If determined to be of heritage significance by the Excavation Director, an archaeological assessment and management strategy may be required (if requested by the Excavation Director) before further Work can continue in that area. Work must only recommence if agreed to by the Excavation Director following consultation with Heritage NSW (under delegation from the Heritage Council of NSW).	CoA, pp 27-28	Archaeological test excavations will occur within the Eddy Avenue Plaza portion of the study area to further understand the presence and extent of potential State significant archaeological deposits. The management strategy if significant archaeological heritage is encountered is detailed in section 4.0 of this report. Artefact prepared an Unexpected Finds Procedure that outlines the appropriate process to follow if unexpected items or human remains are encountered. <sup>13</sup>
D17	Following the completion of the archaeological excavation program, a Final Excavation Report must be prepared and be submitted to the Heritage Council of NSW and to the City of Sydney's local studies unit for information and be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the completion of archaeological excavation. The Final Excavation Report must include: a) details of all archaeological findings; and b) details of any significant artefacts recovered, where they are located and details of their ongoing conservation and protection in perpetuity by the landowner.	CoA, pp 28	Section 4.3.6 of this report details the post excavation reporting methodology.
<b>Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains</b>			
D18	An Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure must be prepared to manage unexpected heritage finds in accordance with any guidelines and standards prepared by Heritage NSW and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval, in consultation with	CoA, pp 28	Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure was prepared by Artefact in 2025. <sup>14</sup> The report has been approved for use by DPHI.

<sup>13</sup> Artefact, 2025, Unexpected Finds Procedure.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.



Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	Heritage NSW at least one (1) month before the commencement of Work. The procedure must be included in the Heritage CEMP Sub-Plan required by Condition C6.		
D19	<p>The Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure, as approved by the Planning Secretary, must be implemented for the duration of Work.</p> <p>Where archaeological investigations have been undertaken as a result of Unexpected Finds notifications then a Final Archaeological Report must be provided in accordance with Heritage Council guidance.</p> <p>Note: Human remains that are found unexpectedly during the carrying out of work may be under the jurisdiction of the NSW State Coroner and must be reported to the NSW Police immediately.</p>	CoA, pp 28	The Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure will be followed during the duration of the works.
<b>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage</b>			
D20	All reasonable steps must be taken so as not to harm, modify or otherwise impact Aboriginal objects or places of cultural significance except as authorised by this approval.	CoA, pp 28	No known or registered Aboriginal sites will be harmed as a result of the proposed works. Section 4.2 of this report details the management of potential Aboriginal archaeological remains if encountered during works.
D21	The Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) must be kept regularly informed about the SSI. The RAPs must continue to be provided with the opportunity to be consulted about the Aboriginal cultural heritage management requirements of the SSI throughout construction.	CoA, pp 28	TfNSW has undertaken consultation and will continue to consult with RAPs during the duration of the project. Section 4.2.2 of this report and the Unexpected Finds Procedure outlines consultation plan if Aboriginal archaeological remains are encountered during excavation works. <sup>15</sup>
D22	<p>After the completion of Aboriginal cultural heritage test and salvage excavations, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Excavation Report(s) must be prepared by a suitably qualified person. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Excavation Report(s), must:</p> <p>a) be prepared in accordance with the Guide to Investigation, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW, OEH 2011 and the Code of Practice for</p>	CoA, pp 28	An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Excavation Report will be prepared following the completion of works as outlined in section 4.2.6 of this report.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	<p>Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, DECCW 2010; and</p> <p>b) document the results of the archaeological test excavations and any subsequent salvage excavations (with artefact analysis and identification of a final repository for finds).</p> <p>The RAPs must be given a minimum of 60 days to consider the report and provide comments before the report is finalised. The final report must be provided to the Planning Secretary, Heritage NSW, the relevant Council and LALCs, the RAPs and local libraries for information within 12 months of the completion of the Aboriginal archaeological excavations (both test and salvage).</p>		
D23	<p>Where previously unidentified Aboriginal objects or places of cultural significance are discovered, all work must immediately stop in the vicinity of the affected area. Work potentially affecting the previously unidentified objects and places must not recommence until the processes outlined in the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure have been followed and Heritage NSW has been informed. The measures to consider and manage this process must be specified in the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure required by Condition D18 and D19 and include registration in the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).</p>	CoA, pp 28-29	Section 4.2 of this report and Unexpected Finds Procedure outlines the process to follow if unexpected Aboriginal objects are encountered during the works. <sup>16</sup>
<b>Environmental Mitigation Measures</b>			
	<b>Non-Aboriginal (historical) heritage</b>		
NAH02	<p>Consultation with relevant stakeholders will continue during detailed design. Consultation with City of Sydney Heritage division will be carried out especially as it relates to streetscape and public domain works in and around Eddy Avenue and Pitt Street.</p>	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	Ongoing – Transport for New South Wales and Gartner Rose.
NAH03	<p>Archaeological management will follow the zones presented in Figure 8-6. Where required, archaeological management may involve preparing <b>Archaeological Work Method Statements</b> (AWMSs)</p>	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	An AWMS was prepared by Artefact in 2025 (currently in draft). <sup>17</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Artefact, 2025, Archaeological Work Method Statement.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	<p>archaeological testing, recording, salvage and/or monitoring, in accordance with the Archaeological Research Design presented in Section 8 of Appendix G2 (Historic archaeological impact assessment and research design).</p> <p>Detailed design will investigate opportunities to reduce any excavation footprint associated with the Devonshire Street Cemetery within Eddy Avenue Plaza, and, if unavoidable, archaeological management of these areas prior to ground disturbing works within Eddy Avenue Plaza will be undertaken.</p>		
NAH06	<p><b>A Heritage Management Plan</b> will be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. This will ensure that significant built elements will be protected and monitored throughout the project to prevent any potential damage. Protection systems must ensure significant fabric is not damaged or removed.</p> <p>Regular inspections will be carried out during construction. If inadvertent damage occurs to the building during construction, works in that area will stop and be reported immediately to the Project Manager and heritage practitioner. Any damage will be appropriately rectified based on advice from a heritage specialist.</p> <p>Protective measures will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A building condition survey will be carried out throughout the building prior to starting work</li> <li>Monitoring of vibration impacts in all spaces according to industry guidelines</li> <li>Alternate construction methods and/or design solutions will be employed at or near significant fabric if vibration levels exceed those set out in the relevant guidelines.</li> </ul> <p>The Heritage Management Plan will define a requirement for non-Aboriginal historical heritage awareness training for site workers prior to commencement of construction works. The awareness training will promote an understanding of heritage items that may be impacted during the works.</p>	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	This condition has been fulfilled by the Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan prepared by Gartner Rose and TKD. <sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Gartner Rose and TKD 2025, Construction Heritage Management Sub Plan

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	The plan will also include any requirements contained within the Central SSP and supporting technical documents where applicable		
NAH07	An <b>Exhumation Policy and Guideline</b> will be prepared and implemented prior to ground disturbing works. It will be developed in accordance with the Guidelines for Management of Human Skeletal Remains (NSW Heritage Office, 1998b).	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	The Unexpected Finds Procedure prepared by Artefact includes a Humans remains and Exhumation Policy. See section 4.2.3 and 4.3.4 of this report. <sup>19</sup>
NAH08	An <b>Unexpected Finds Procedure</b> for archaeological resources will be developed as part of the Heritage Management Plan, consistent with Transport for NSW's Unexpected heritage items procedure (2022) and Skeletal remains: guidelines for the management of human skeletal remains under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> (Heritage Office, 1998b).	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	An Unexpected Finds Procedure was prepared by Artefact in 2025 (currently in draft). <sup>20</sup>
	<b>Aboriginal Heritage</b>		
AH01	<p>A Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) will be prepared and implemented as part of the CEMP. It will provide specific guidance on measures and controls to be implemented for managing impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage. The AHMP will be prepared in consultation with all relevant Aboriginal groups.</p> <p>It will give effect to any management measures contained in the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment carried out for the project and include, but not necessarily be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details of investigations completed or planned to be carried out and any associated approvals required</li> <li>• Mapping of areas of Aboriginal heritage value and identification of protection measures to be applied during construction</li> <li>• Procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified Aboriginal objects, including skeletal remains, are discovered during construction</li> <li>• An induction program for construction personnel on the management of Aboriginal heritage values</li> </ul>	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	This report includes specific guidance on measures and controls to be implemented for managing impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage. See Section 4.0 of this report.

<sup>19</sup> Artefact, 2025, UFP.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

Condition	Requirement	Reference	How addressed?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities for on-going Aboriginal community engagement in the project</li> <li>• Any requirements contained within the Central SSP study and supporting technical documents where applicable.</li> </ul>		
AH03	If an Aboriginal heritage site or object is identified during the construction of the project, the procedure outlined in the Unexpected heritage items procedure (Transport for NSW, 2022w) will be followed. Work will immediately stop at the location and the find immediately reported to the appropriate Transport personnel, Heritage NSW and DPE. No work will restart near the find until any required approvals have been issued by the regulator.	EIS, Appendix E – Mitigation measure table	The Unexpected Finds Procedure will be followed.

## 2.0 EXISTING CONTEXT

### 2.1 Background reports

Numerous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within Central Station. Although the majority of these investigations were not undertaken within the construction footprint itself, the results do provide insight into the potential survival of archaeological remains throughout the station and provide context for the assessment of archaeological potential and significance.

#### 2.1.1 Western Forecourt Archaeological Testing, 2009

As part of early works for the Sydney Metro Stage 1, Casey & Lowe undertook archaeological testing in the Western Forecourt of Central Station. Historical overlays identified several institutional buildings from the 19th Century, including the Benevolent Asylum. Identified archaeological remains comprised demolition layers, including pieces of sandstock brick, mortar and demolition material, up to a depth of 1 m, but the foundations were found to have been robbed out. Excavations of T1 revealed natural soil (sand) under the demolition layers.

#### 2.1.2 CBD and South-East Light Rail Excavations, 2017

As part of the CBD and South East Light Rail (CSELR) project, Artefact undertook archaeological investigations at the intersection of Eddy Avenue and Pitt Street. The area was assessed as having the potential to contain locally significant archaeological remains of 19th Century buildings such as the Convent of the Good Samaritan, the Sydney Female Refuge and/or the tram depot building, as well as State significant remains of the Carters' Barracks and Devonshire Street Cemetery burials. During test excavation between Eddy Avenue and Pitt Street, the remains of a north-south orientated brick drain were found approximately 1,250 mm below the current road surface. The drain was tentatively dated as pre-1865 and assessed as locally significant. The remains of the drain were recorded and salvaged.

#### 2.1.3 CBD and South-East Light Rail Human Remains, 2018 – 2019

As part of the CSELR project, Artefact attended several discoveries of suspected human remains during 2018–2019. During non-destructive digging (NDD) at the corner of Elizabeth and Chalmers Street human remains were discovered. Further bone fragments in this area were discovered during NDD and wet sieving. These remains were interpreted as belonging to more than one individual from the Devonshire Street Cemetery. Further bones and grave features were encountered. All assessed as being of State significance as part of the Devonshire Street Cemetery.

#### 2.1.4 Central Station Main Works Excavations, 2019

The Sydney Metro City & Southwest Chatswood to Sydenham project involved the construction of a new metro rail line between Chatswood and Sydenham. As part of the CSMW program, Artefact undertook extensive non-Aboriginal archaeological investigations at Central Station. Archaeological testing within the Sydney Yards identified significant archaeological remains including remains of the rail yard entrance, gas holder, c.1866 locomotive workshop, goods shed and sandstone foundations of the former repairing shop associated with the Second Sydney Station, part of the turntable associated with the First Sydney Station, remains of the Western Carriage Shed associated with Central Station, multiple brick, concrete and sandstone features and brick service pits. Burial vaults, grave cuts and fragmented human remains associated with the Devonshire Street Cemetery were also found within the new Metro 'Station Box.'



### 2.1.5 Archaeological Monitoring of Works at Eddy Avenue Forecourt Sydney Metro, 2020

The Sydney Metro City & Southwest Chatswood to Sydenham project involved the construction of a new metro rail line between Chatswood and Sydenham. As part of the project, a new fire booster assembly was installed in the Eddy Avenue Forecourt (Plaza). The archaeological monitoring of the work confirmed the assessment of the impact of the works as being unlikely to contain remains from the pre-1901 occupation and use of the land as a cemetery and Morgue. The monitoring revealed fill and remains from the construction of Central Station and subsequent modifications to the Eddy Avenue forecourt.

### 2.1.6 More Trains More Services, 2020 – 2021

As part of the More Trains, More Services (MTMS) Sydney Terminal Area Reconfiguration (STAR) project, Mountains Heritage has undertaken archaeological monitoring and excavation at the Sydney Yard within Central Station.

Initial assessment that only disturbed remains of local and State heritage significance were likely to be present were reconsidered when substantially intact relics associated with the first and second Sydney Stations were identified during monitoring between July 2020 and February 2021. An additional s60 approval was obtained for testing and salvage of these relics in April 2021, with test excavations taking place at Sydney Yard from September 2021.

### 2.1.7 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, 2023

As part of the EIS and to address the relevant SEARs for the Sydney Terminal Revitalisation project, Artefact prepared an ACHAR in 2023.<sup>21</sup> The assessment found the following:

- An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) which revealed one site (AHIMS 45-6-3654) is located south of the construction footprint and of this report. The artefact bearing deposit at AHIMS ID 45-6-3654 comprised a subsurface artefact scatter within intact and redeposited Botany Sands within the Tuggerah Soil Landscape.
- No ground disturbing activities for the project will take place within the southern construction footprint. There will be no harm to identified Aboriginal objects or areas of archaeological potential in the southern construction footprint
- The northern construction footprint includes areas of nil and low archaeological potential to contain Aboriginal stone tools
- A portion of the Devonshire Street Cemetery overlaps with the northern construction footprint.
- Consultation with the RAPS supported the findings of the report.

### 2.1.8 Historical Archaeological Impact Assessment and Research Design, 2023

As part of the EIS and to address the relevant SEARs for the Sydney Terminal Revitalisation project, Artefact prepared an AARD in 2023.<sup>22</sup> The AARD identified the following heritage items and areas of archaeological potential of State Significance within the construction footprint:

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<sup>21</sup> Artefact, 2023, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.

<sup>22</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD

- Devonshire Street Cemetery
- Police Superintendent's Residence
- Carter's Barracks
- Belmore Police Barracks
- Old Burial Ground Road
- 1850's Fencing
- Church of England - Gravediggers Residence and South Sydney Morgue
- Central Station Platforms
- Subway Passage System
- Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer [BOOS]

The report assessed that the concept designs would result in low-moderate impacts to these items of State Significance. The research design outlined a series of research questions, excavation and post-excavation management methodologies associated with the above heritage items in which this management sub-plan is based on.

### 2.1.9 Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure, 2025

In accordance with CoA D18-D19 Artefact Heritage prepared an Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure prior to excavations works for both historical and Aboriginal unexpected finds in which section 4.2.44.3.34.3.4 of this report outlines.<sup>23</sup> This procedure has to be followed through the life of the project.

## 2.2 Historical Timeline

A summary of the historical timeline of the study area is presented in Table 3. It encompasses several major historical developments since the commencement of colonization in 1788. Each of these has contributed to the current features and archaeological potential of the Sydney Terminal Building and its immediate surroundings.<sup>24</sup>

**Table 3: Summary of phases of historical development.**

Phase	Summary
<b>Phase I (Pre 1788)</b>	Use of the construction footprint by Aboriginal people.
<b>Phase II (1788-1818 - post-Contact - pre formal use)</b>	Characterised by informal use such as clearing for firewood, grazing etc. Was on the edge of town till c.1815 - 1820. Possible use for Aboriginal fringe camps.
<b>Phase III (1818-1901 - Government use)</b>	Devonshire Street Cemetery (1818-1867), South Sydney morgue and gravediggers residence. Government buildings including Carters Barracks, superintendent's residence, Belmore Police Barracks
<b>Phase IV (1901-present - Third Railway Station)</b>	Constructed 1901-1923, electrified from 1923 onwards

<sup>23</sup> Artefact, 2023, UFP.

<sup>24</sup> It is important to note that while there are many historical developments worth discussing for this region, the current historical report solely focuses on the land within study area.

## 2.3 Historical Context

### 2.3.1 Aboriginal histories

Prior to European settlement and development, the land that is currently occupied by the Sydney Terminal Building and the construction footprint comprised a sand dune network, covered in heath, low scrub, trees, and freshwater wetlands. This land would have been a habitat for fauna including birds, fish and eels, and provided a hunting ground and home to Aboriginal people. The Gadigal people – the traditional owners of this land – used such natural resources for food, medicine, and tools.<sup>25</sup>

The local Gadigal people were increasingly displaced from country following European occupation (c1788 onward). Moreover, as the colony expanded, access to natural resources was restricted, and the Aboriginal population were devastated by new diseases including, but certainly not limited to, smallpox. Historical sources report that only three members of the 60-strong Gadigal clan survived the smallpox epidemic, with others perishing due to malnutrition or from violent clashes with settlers<sup>26</sup>. Despite this, the Gadigal people attempted to continue their traditional way of life, with the site of today's Belmore Park and Central Station (which includes the construction footprint) an important cultural ground for ceremonial practice.<sup>27</sup>

### 2.3.2 Early European Settlement

Early European settlement in the colony of Sydney was predominantly focused on the foreshores of Port Jackson. Consequently, the construction footprint remained an undeveloped urban fringe until the land was first developed with institutional buildings in the Macquarie Period (1810-1821) and for the Devonshire Street Cemetery in 1820.<sup>28</sup>

#### 2.3.2.1 Devonshire Street Cemetery

The eastern section of the construction footprint was occupied, in part, by the Devonshire Street Cemetery, also known as Sandhills Cemetery or Brickfield Hill Cemetery. Eddy Avenue Plaza, Central Electric Building, and part of the eastern section of the Sydney Terminal Building are located within the northwest corner of the Devonshire Street Cemetery.

In 1818, Governor Lachlan Macquarie decreed that a new burial ground would be erected within the current construction footprint. While this new cemetery was consecrated in 1820, the historical record indicates the first known burial was in 1819. It was the second major cemetery of Sydney, following George Street Burial Ground, also known as Old Sydney Burial Ground, which was located north of St Andrew's Cathedral, and in the area now occupied by Sydney Town Hall.<sup>29</sup>

The Devonshire Street Cemetery was originally 4 acres (1.6 hectares) of land which was set aside for the Church of England burials after the closure of the George Street Burial Ground. By 1836 the cemetery was approximately 11 acres (4.5 hectares) in size and was divided into seven differing denominational sections upon application to the Colonial Government. Each denominational burial ground was fenced and had its own exclusive entrance.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Artefact, 2019. Sydney Metro Central Station –Central Walk Aboriginal Archaeological Method Statement. Report prepared for Laing O'Rourke. 11.

<sup>26</sup> Cox Inall Ridgeway 2021

<sup>27</sup> AHMS, 2015, Central to Eveleigh Corridor: Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Review. Report to UrbanGrowth.

<sup>28</sup> DPIE. Former warehouse group including interiors. 2016. Retrieved 20/09/22 from:

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5062502>

<sup>29</sup> "Government and General Orders," Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803-1842), February 5, 1820.

<sup>30</sup> Lisa Murray. Devonshire Street Cemetery, Dictionary of Sydney, 2019. Retrieved 18/04/21 from: [http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/devonshire\\_street\\_cemetery](http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/devonshire_street_cemetery).



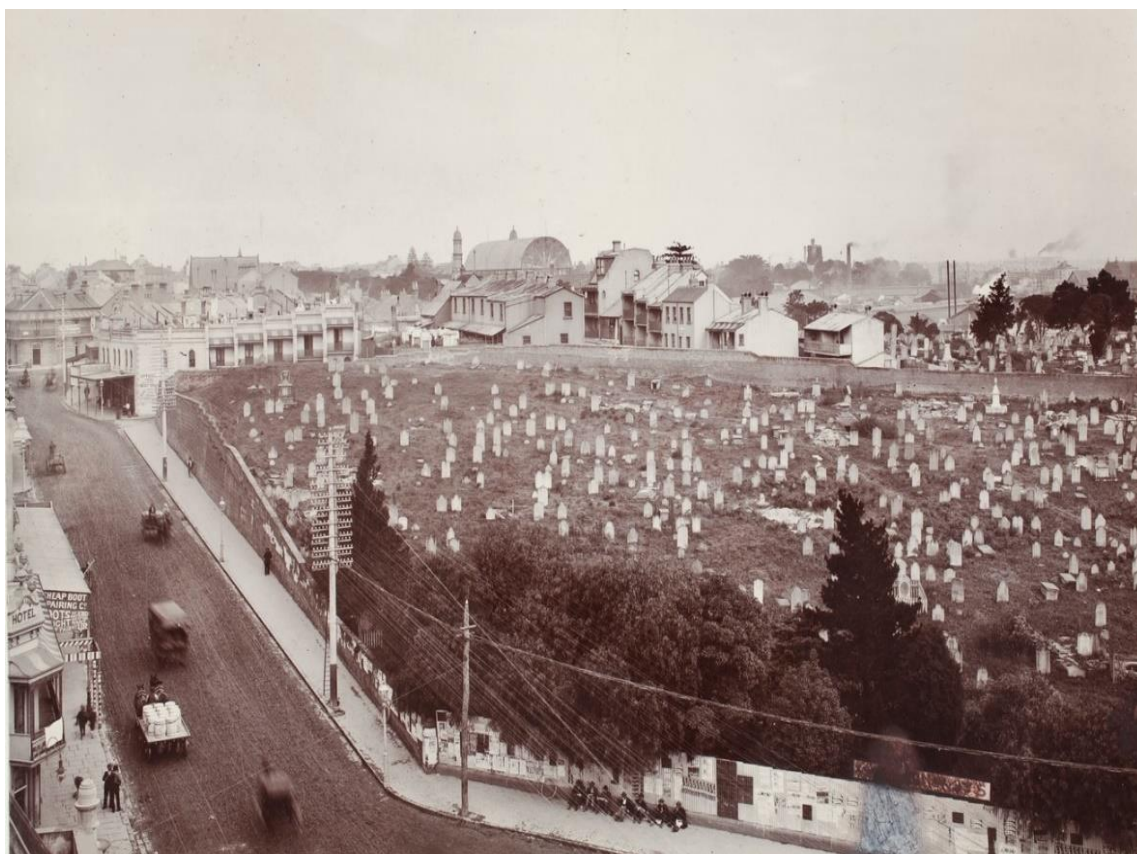
Figure 2-1. 1836 plan of the Devonshire Street Cemetery denominational layout<sup>31</sup>

Time passed, and by the 1840s the cemetery was becoming increasingly overcrowded. By 1867 it was formally closed, after *The Sydney Burial Grounds Act 1866* prohibited burials 'within the City of Sydney from 1 January 1867'. From consecration to the time interments effectively ceased in 1867, nearly 40,000 individuals had been buried or placed in vaults within its boundaries, although accurate records were not kept. By the late 1870s, the Devonshire Street Cemetery was poorly maintained and calls for its complete closure and removal were discussed, particularly in light of parliamentary proposals to resume the Cemetery for railway purposes. By 1899, the cemetery had fallen into complete disrepair, with lantana bushes growing across and through graves.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Crown Plan C65-730 (1836)

<sup>32</sup> The Devonshire-Street Cemetery." Evening News (Sydney, NSW), 09 August 1899 1899, 2. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113265142>.





**Figure 2-2. 1890s photo of the Church of England area of the Devonshire Street Cemetery, facing south from north-eastern corner**

Exhumation of the remains at Devonshire Street cemetery started in 1901. Relatives of the deceased interred at the cemetery were invited to apply for the exhumation and relocation of their relatives at the expense of the NSW Government. Documentary evidence from the time indicated that all the remaining burial sites were completely exhumed, and that no archaeological evidence relating to the Cemetery remained.<sup>33</sup> This being said, in the 2010s as work for the CBD and South East Light Rail (CSELR) and Sydney Metro at Central Station commenced, a number of sealed burial vaults and other burial sites and remains were discovered during excavation works. It is now understood that burials do remain within the former Devonshire Street Cemetery site.

#### **2.3.2.2 Institutional Buildings**

For the western part of the construction footprint, the institutional buildings included the Benevolent Asylum (established in 1820), and the Police Superintendent's / Magistrate's residence, which was located in the garden belonging to the Carter's Barracks (constructed in 1820s and later modified, also referred to as the Government Cottage). The Carter's Barracks (1818) later used as the Sydney Female Refuge and Convent of the Good Samaritan, was located in the vicinity of the current intersection of Pitt Street and Eddy Avenue. Additions to the site constructed in the 1850s included a parsonage for the incumbent of Christ Church St Laurence and a barracks for the police Mounted Patrol. All these buildings were resumed and demolished in the early 20th century to construct the third Sydney Terminal Precinct.

<sup>33</sup> "Devonshire Street Cemetery," Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 -1954), January 25, 1901.

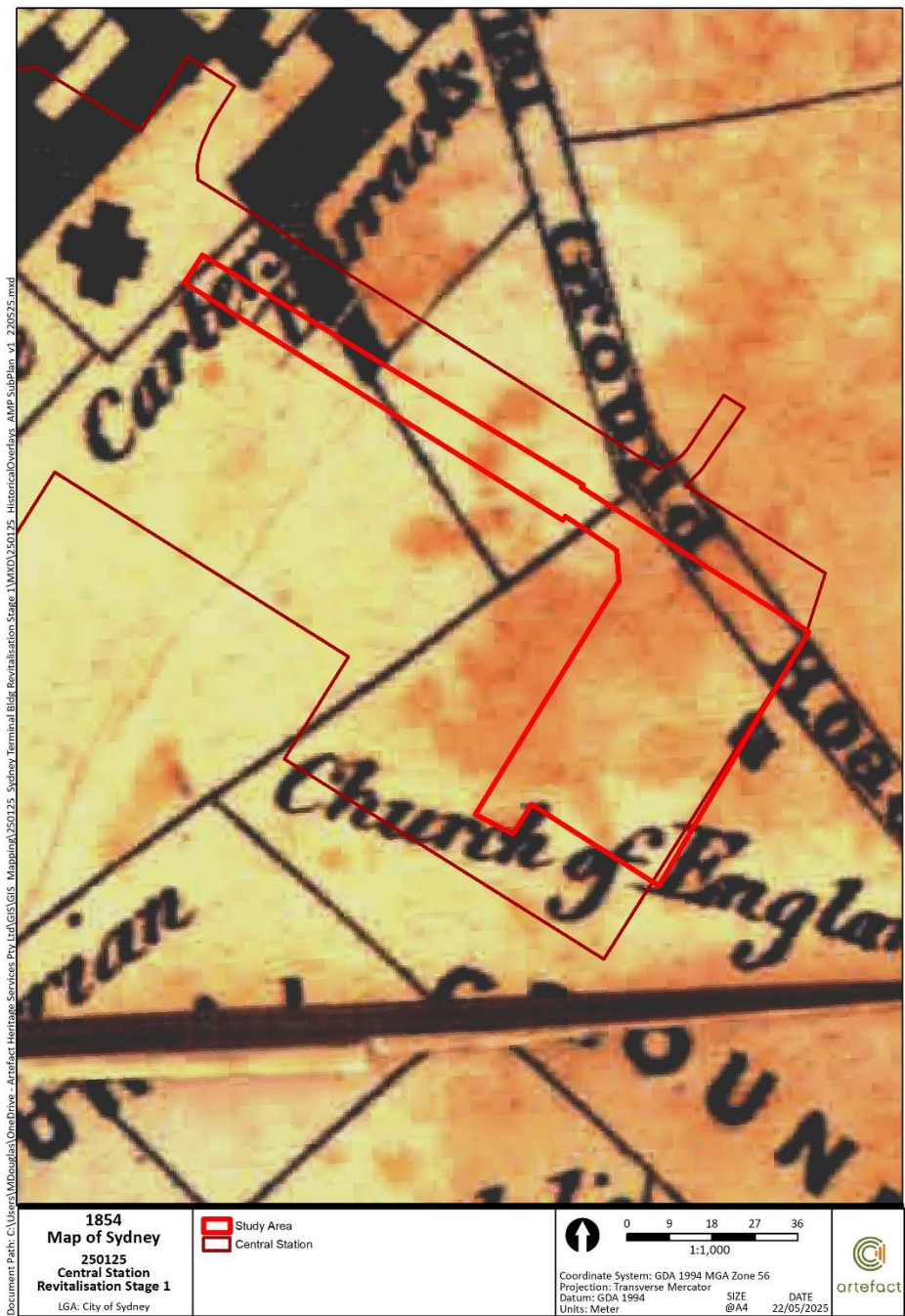


Figure 2-3. Map showing the location of institutional buildings within the construction footprint, 1854<sup>34</sup>

<sup>34</sup> City of Sydney, 1864: single sheet



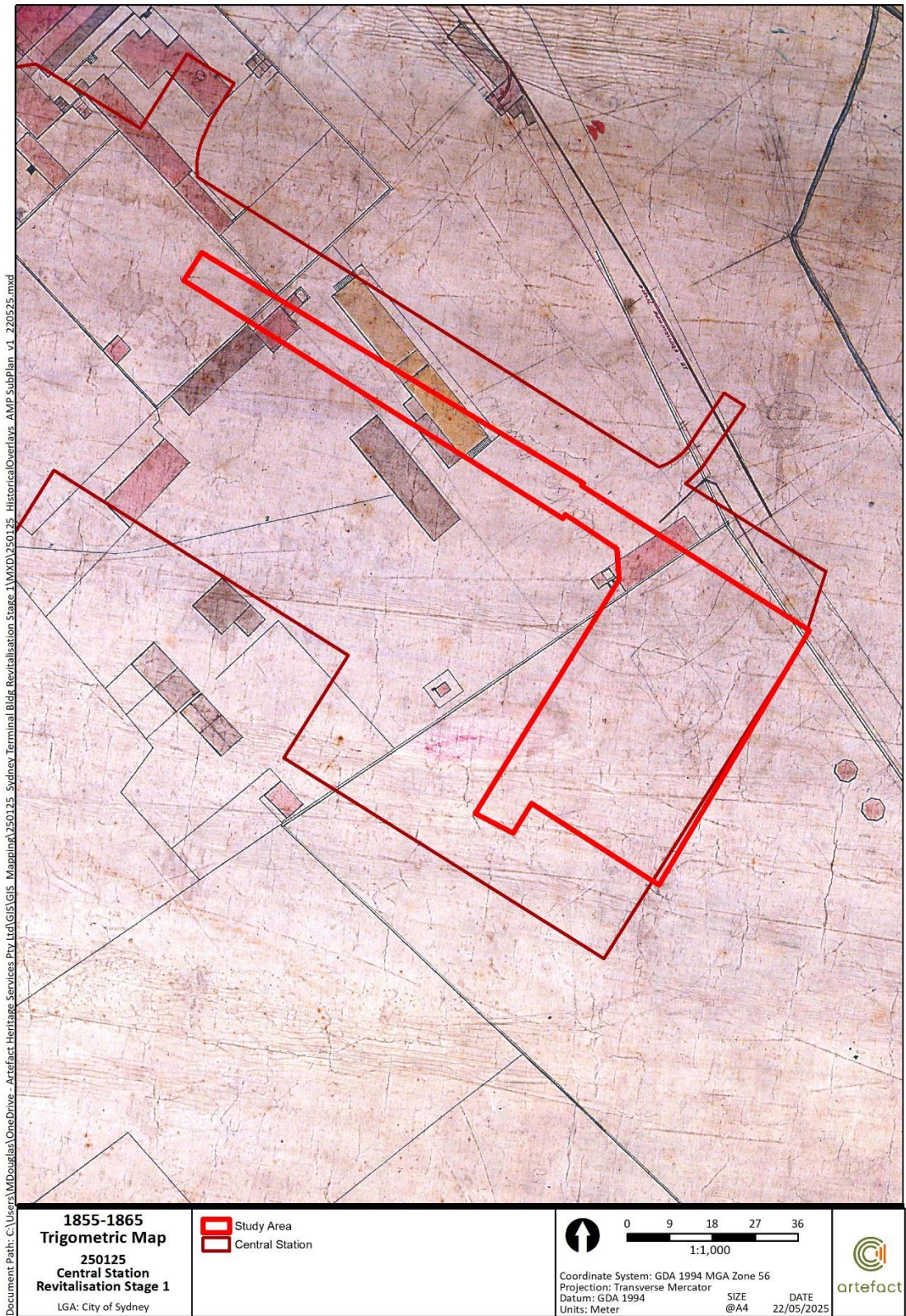


Figure 2-4. Plan of institutional buildings within the construction footprint, 1855<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> City of Sydney Trigonometrical Survey, 1855-1865



### 2.3.2.3 The Benevolent Asylum

Established by journalist Edward Smith Hall, the Benevolent Society was a charity that funded the construction of the Benevolent Asylum in 1821. The inhabitants of the asylum were not insane; rather the building provided shelter, food, and medical assistance for the poor and needy.<sup>36</sup>

Within the first year the asylum housed over fifty people; an early sign of the growing need for institutional establishments within the developing colony.<sup>37</sup> Time passed, and by the 1840s additional wings were added to help house over 1,000 inhabitants. By the 1860s, men were being processed in the newly acquired Liverpool hospital site, resulting in a shift in focus of the Sydney asylum towards helping women and children.<sup>38</sup>

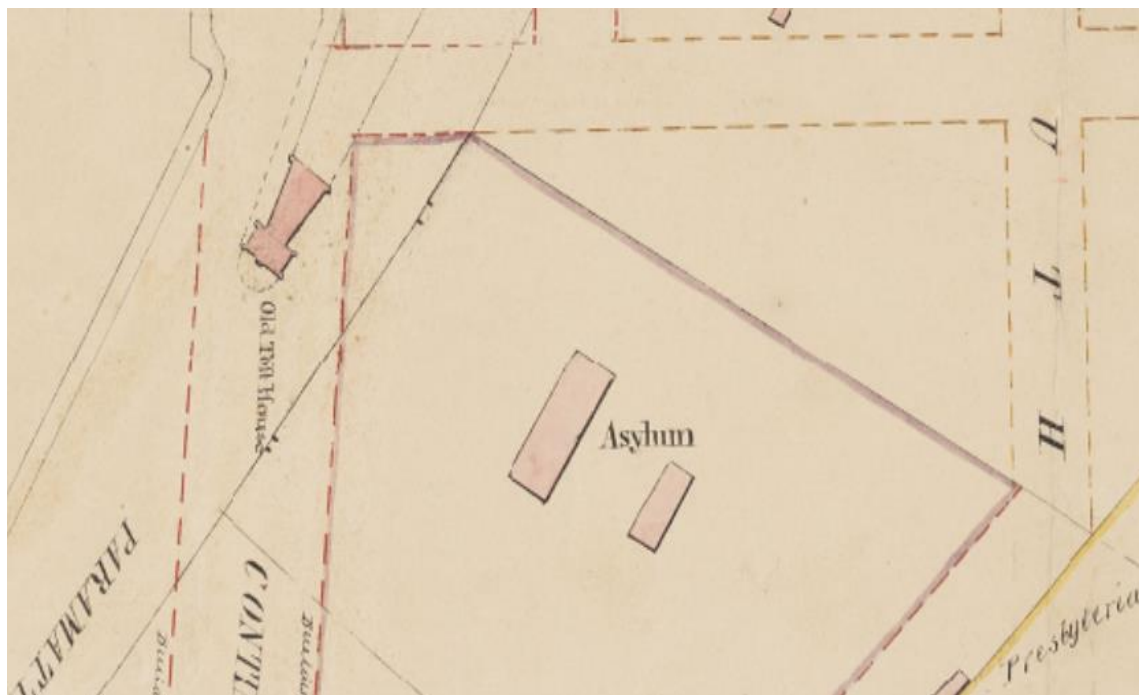


Figure 2-5. Footprint of the Benevolent Asylum, c1846<sup>39</sup>

### 2.3.2.4 Carter's Barracks, Convent of the Good Samaritan, and Sydney Female Refuge Society

Located north of the Benevolent Asylum, Carter's Barracks was built in the early 1800s under the supervision of Chief Engineer, Major George Druitt.<sup>40</sup> The group of buildings originally served two functions; part of the establishment housed gangs of convicts working in the brick fields and a boys' dormitory. The buildings were later used as a debtor's prison from the 1830s until 1843.<sup>41</sup> The site was later taken over by The Sisters of the Good Samaritan of the Order of St. Benedict in the 1850s. The Sisters established a convent and refuge within the allotments, although part of the building campus was reserved for the Police Barracks of the mounted police force.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Ron Rathbone, *A Very Present Help: Caring for Australians since 1813. The History of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales* (Sydney, Australia: State Library of New South Wales Press, 1994).

<sup>37</sup> *ibid*

<sup>38</sup> *ibid*

<sup>39</sup> SLNSW. Sketch shewing projected streets near the Carter's Barracks. Sketch shewing projected streets near the Carter's Barracks [Album view]. IE3483897 (1846)

<sup>40</sup> M. Austin, "Druitt, George (1775–1842)," in *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (Canberra: National Centre of Biography, Australian National University), accessed April 26, 2021, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/druitt-george-1994>.

<sup>41</sup> "From the Government Gazette," *Australian* (Sydney, NSW : 1824 -1848), December 30, 1843., 3.

<sup>42</sup> Vaughan Evans, Halcyon Evans, and Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Australia, *Sydney Friends: A Short History of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Sydney, 1834-1982* (Chatswood, N.S.W.: Religious Society of Friends, 1982).

The Sydney Female Refuge Society was established by Sydney Mechanics Institute member Philip Chapman in 1848.<sup>43</sup> Originally opened in the old 'house of correction' building (formally the treadmill building of the barracks), entry into the refuge was voluntary or came under the recommendation of a magistrate or minister.<sup>44</sup> A new building for the society was constructed in 1871 by Architect Mr Mansfield.<sup>45</sup> Although the structure was demolished in 1901 to make way for the new station, the refuge would relocate and provide support in St Peters until the mid-1920s, when it was voluntarily wound up.<sup>46</sup>

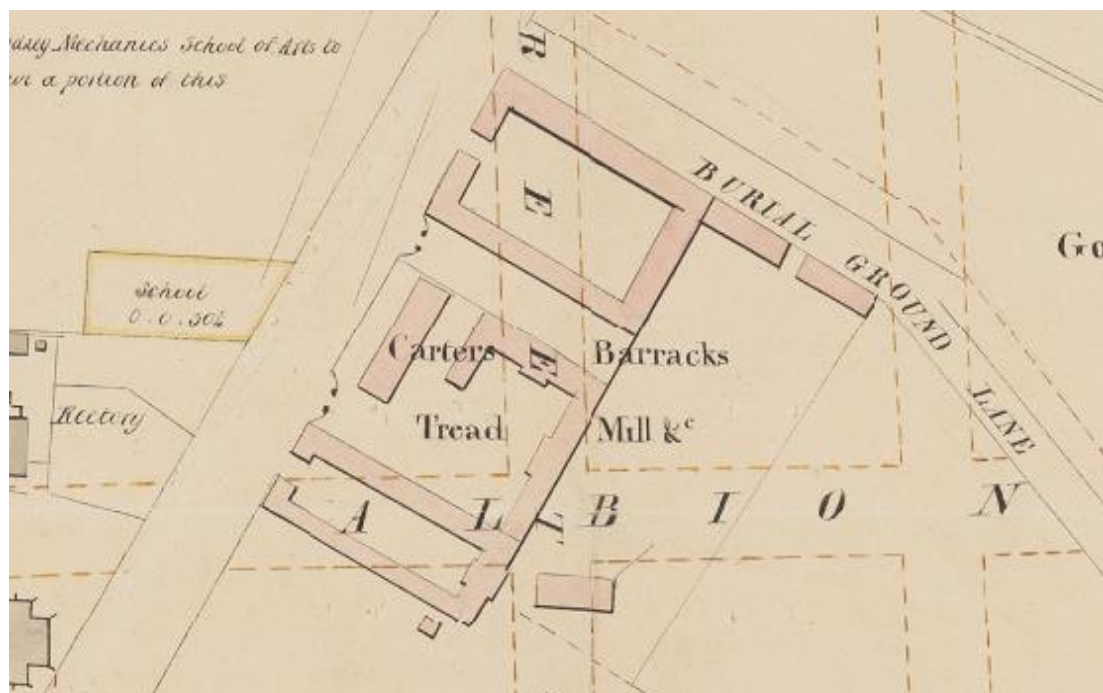


Figure 2-6. Footprint of Carter's Barracks, c.1846<sup>47</sup>

### 2.3.2.5 The Belmore Police Barracks

Historical records and maps from 1888 show the site of the Police Barracks located to the rear of the police magistrates building.<sup>48</sup> A report in 1880s noted "...These barracks were opened in June 1856, when they served as headquarters for the mounted police force".<sup>49</sup>

The exact date of the establishment of the Police Barracks is unclear. An 1871 report from the *Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser* stated that 'the old Carter's Barracks in South Pitt-street, Sydney, have been recently converted into a complete commodious and Central Police Station, under the title of the Belmore Police Barracks'.<sup>50</sup> A report in 1880s disagrees, noting '...These barracks were opened in June 1856, when they served as headquarters for the mounted police force'.<sup>51</sup> The barracks were demolished in 1901.

<sup>43</sup> "Female House of Refuge," *Sentinel* (Sydney, NSW : 1845 -1848), August 24, 1848.

<sup>44</sup> Geoff Baker, "Sydney Female Refuge Society, 1848-1925," Text, State Library of NSW, February 11, 2019, <https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/sydney-female-refuge-society-1848-1925>.

<sup>45</sup> "The Sydney Female Refuge," *Empire* (Sydney, NSW : 1850 -1875), August 2, 1871.

<sup>46</sup> "Female Refuge Society," *Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW : 1842 -1954), April 1, 1925.

<sup>47</sup> SLNSW. Sketch shewing projected streets near the Carter's Barracks. Sketch shewing projected streets near the Carter's Barracks [Album view]. IE3483897

<sup>48</sup> Sydney & Suburban Map Publishing Co., "[Street Map of Part of the Haymarket Bounded by Pitt Street in the West, Which Is Now Railway Lines and Concourses to Central Station, c.1888]," Trove, 1888, <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-231089552>.

<sup>49</sup> "New South Wales Police," *Australian Town and Country Journal* (Sydney, NSW : 1870 -1919), September 24, 1887.

<sup>50</sup> "Yesterday's Sydney News." *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser* (NSW : 1843 - 1893) 31 October 1871: 3.

<sup>51</sup> "New South Wales Police," *Australian Town and Country Journal* (Sydney, NSW : 1870 - 1919), September 24, 1887.

### 2.3.2.6 Christ Church, St Laurence parsonage

Christ Church St Laurence was constructed on Pitt Street opposite the construction footprint and consecrated in 1845.<sup>52</sup>

A new parsonage was built on the site of Carters' Barracks Garden and was located immediately south of the Superintendent's cottage near the Benevolent Asylum. The building was in use as a parsonage until the resumption of land in the early 1900s and was demolished in 1906.<sup>53</sup>

### 2.3.2.7 The Third Station

By the 1880s, discussions had begun about the need for a grand railway terminus at Sydney, that would provide better facilities for passengers and aim to equal or surpass the grand terminal station in Melbourne. This proposal had to weather the 1890s Depression and various commissions into the proposal and the general administration of the New South Wales Government Railways.<sup>54</sup>

Two proposals for a station had been considered by the Public Works Committee of Parliament in 1899 – the first at Hyde Park and the second over the Devonshire Street Cemetery. The second proposal was recommended, and the Government quickly moved to enact legislation authorising the project through the *City Railway Extension (Devonshire-street) Act* which was brought to the NSW Parliament by the Secretary of Works, Edward Sullivan MLA, on 3 December 1900.

The approved design would also make it necessary to demolish Devonshire Street Cemetery, the Benevolent Asylum, Carters Barracks, the Police Barracks, and other buildings on the block. Despite demolition of the buildings, archaeological excavations have uncovered demolition layers and features associated with the Benevolent Asylum and other contemporary buildings.<sup>55</sup>

There were two phases of excavation across the station site. The first was for the removal of the Cemetery and associated burials, the second phase of excavation in the cemetery was bulk excavation to remove the underlying sandhill (Figure 7). The sandhills were noted as significantly higher than the level of the existing station line on the eastern side, with infill required to create a level platform on the western side. Considerable excavation was required to lower the sandhills and the underlying shale to create a level grade for the railway tracks to run on into the new station. The station itself required basements for services and offices. Thus, a considerable amount of the sandhills were required to be removed.

<sup>52</sup> John Spooner, *The Archbishops of Railway Square: A History of Christ Church, St Laurence Sydney* (Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W.: Halstead Press, 2002).

<sup>53</sup> "An Old Landmark Gone," *Evening News* (Sydney, NSW: 1869 - 1931), January 27, 1906.

<sup>54</sup> The detailed discussions of the station proposal can be found in McKillop, R. F., Donald Ellsmore, and John Oakes. *A Century of Central: Sydney's Central Railway Station 1906 to 2006*. Redfern, N.S.W.: Australian Railway Historical Society/NSW Division., 2008 pp14-20. In contrast the building of the station takes second place to broader political issues of railway management in Gunn, John. *Along Parallel Lines: A History of the Railways of New South Wales, 1850-1986*. Carlton, Vic: Melbourne University Press, 1989.

<sup>55</sup> Casey & Lowe 2009



**Figure 7: Screenshot of a portion of historical photograph taken from Belmore Park area looking southeast (red arrow indicates approximate area where Eddy Avenue Plaza is located).<sup>56</sup>**

The new station was designed by the Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon. The first foundation stones were laid in April 1902 and in 1903 excavation works on the Devonshire Street Pedestrian subway had commenced. The new railway terminus and main concourse were completed in 1906, with the official opening on 4th August 1906. By this time, the buildings of the old Redfern Station were demolished, and Eveleigh Station was renamed Redfern Station.

The sandstone Federation Free Classical terminal building and station created a multi-level interchange for passengers, vehicles, trains and trams. The design ensured that each type of transport entered and left the station from different levels, minimising the danger of collisions or accidents.<sup>57</sup> A parcel dock was also built, with four platforms connected to the interior of the station for deliveries.<sup>58</sup>

The interior of the terminal building was richly decorated, with decorative steel and sandstone colonnades, marble and terrazzo stairs, ornamental balustrades and stained-glass panels.<sup>59</sup> Passengers could enjoy a meal in the Dining and Refreshment Rooms or check on their tickets at the Booking Hall. Due to its elevation, the building was clearly visible from a considerable distance; its ornamental design, swiftly enhanced by gardens and the leafy Belmore and Prince Alfred Parks, meant that it became an instant landmark.

The main construction material for the complex was Pyrmont sandstone, with initial costs for the terminal building estimated at £230 000.<sup>60</sup> In 1902, an extra floor and a tower were added to the design, almost doubling the initial cost estimate to £400 000. The updated designs for the terminal building included twelve platforms, a tramway, an underground pedestrian walkway, taxi ranks, underground subways for goods, luggage and mail, and offices. The station was projected to manage 40 000 passengers per day.<sup>61</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD, pp40.

<sup>57</sup> McKillop, Ellsmore, and Oakes, *A Century of Central*.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> Dunn, 2008.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.



The second stage of construction at Sydney Station took place between 1916 and 1921, with the parcels office and eastern and western wings completed by 1919. The final addition was the imposing clocktower, which was finished in March 1921. The 64.3 metre high clock dominated the skyline of Sydney, with local employees nicknaming it 'the worker's watch'.<sup>62</sup>

Throughout the twentieth century, the station was continuously improved, added to and renovated. Under the 1915 *City and Suburban Electric Railways Act*, construction began on an underground railway, four electric island platforms to the east of the existing station building and the conversion of existing platforms to electricity. These works stalled in 1917 and recommenced in 1922 under Chief Engineer John Bradfield.<sup>63</sup> The electric platforms were connected to the city with innovative 'flying junctions' made from reinforced concrete.<sup>64</sup> A new entrance for the electric platforms, facing Elizabeth Street, was constructed from sandstone to match the terminal building. In 1925, an electrical substation was built on the northern end of the 'flying junctions' to serve the electrified suburban lines.<sup>65</sup> The first electric train and the first underground train service both ran in 1926.

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<sup>62</sup> *ibid*

<sup>63</sup> McKillop, Ellsmore, and Oakes, *A Century of Central*.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>65</sup> DPIE, 2009. *Central Railway Station and Sydney Terminal Group*. State Heritage Register. Retrieved 23/09/2022 from: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4801296>

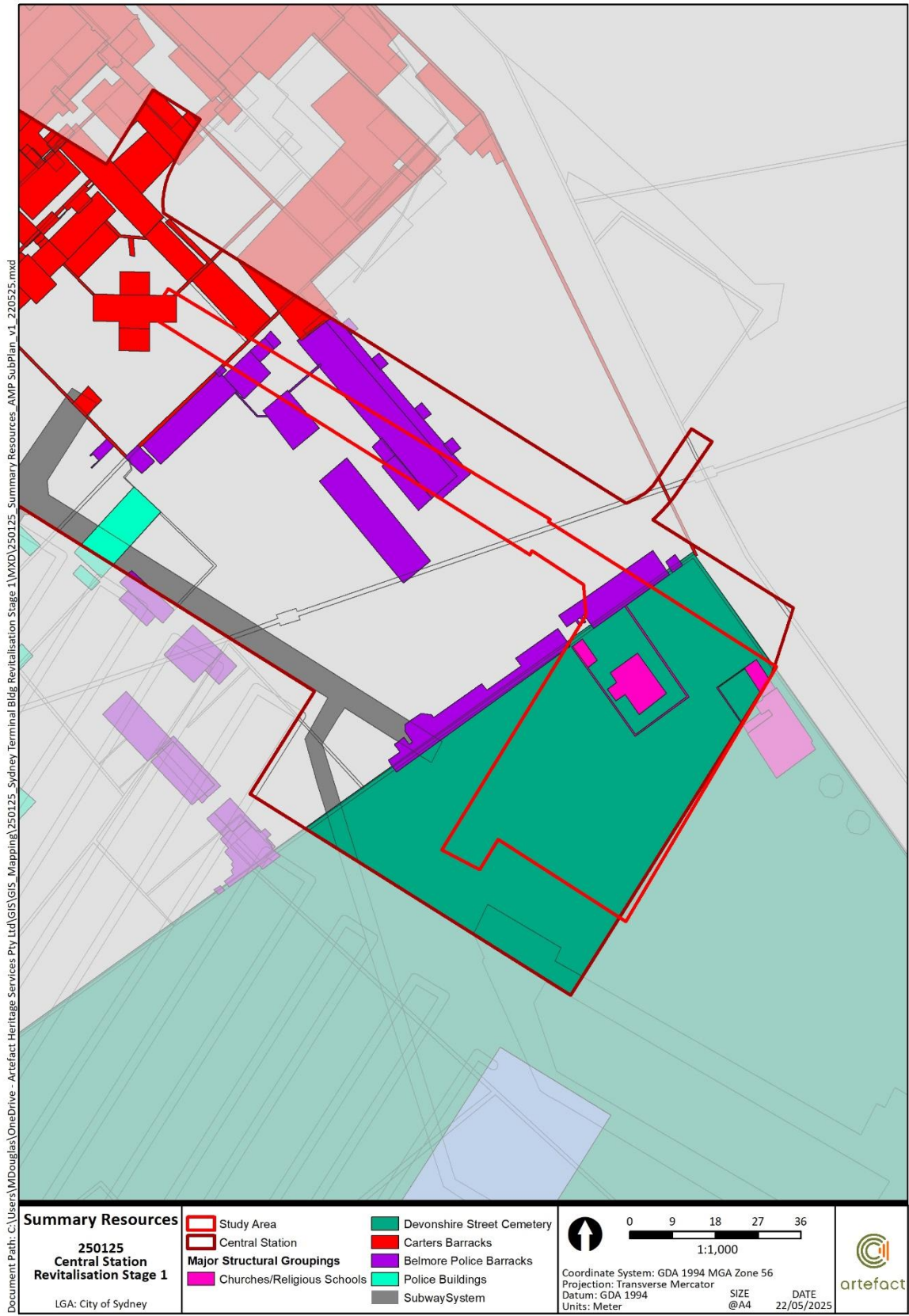


Figure 8: Archaeological heritage items.

## 2.4 Aboriginal archaeological potential

Section 3.4 of the ACHAR details the potential Aboriginal archaeological evidence within the study area.<sup>66</sup> This is summarised below.

Aboriginal archaeological potential is directly related to intact pre-1788 soil profiles. The Stage 1 construction footprint is located across the north-western portion of a large Quaternary sand sheet, often referred to as the Botany Sand Sheet or Botany Sands.<sup>67</sup>

The study area is also likely to have formed part of the head waters for watercourses that flowed north to Cockle Bay and Blackwattle Bay. A watercourse running along the Devonshire Street/ Devonshire Street Tunnel alignment is shown in plans from the 1850s. The creek rose in the Strawberry Hills area and discharged into Darling Harbour. The watercourse was shown as running parallel and adjacent to Devonshire Street and it is presumed that the creek was in a channel at that time.<sup>68</sup>

Previous archaeological investigations of the sand sheet have resulted in the identification of deep deposits of Aboriginal stone artefact deposits (see section 7.6 in the ACHAR).<sup>69</sup> These investigations also suggest that the proximity of water sources and raw material sources demonstrate potential for the occurrence of artefact sites and/or midden sites.<sup>70</sup>

AHIMS 45-6-3654 is an Aboriginal artefact scatter deposited within a grey soil deposits associated with both intact Botany Sands and redeposited sands, located approximately 181 m south of the study area. No remnant soil or sand were observed within the study area and it is clear based on observations during the survey and historical photographs that it has been extensively disturbed (Figure 7). However, the ground surface at Eddy Avenue Plaza could not be assessed as original or not, as ground visibility was zero. As such the study area was assessed as demonstrating low archaeological potential for subsurface Aboriginal stone tool artefact scatters.<sup>71</sup> Section 7.7.1 outlines the level of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity is subject to the following qualifications:

- There is low potential for currently unidentified localised areas of intact Tuggerah soils
- Where there is intact Botany Sands there is low potential for archaeological deposits to be present based on distance from AHIMS ID 45-6-3654 and the creek along the former alignment of Devonshire Street
- Where there is redeposited Botany Sands there is low potential for out of context Aboriginal objects
- Where Tuggerah soils are absent, there is low potential for the presence of low-density archaeological deposits
- Where development has removed all Tuggerah soils there is nil-low potential for the presence of low-density archaeological deposits
- The proximity to watercourses, such as the former Devonshire Street Creeks and now replaced by the Devonshire Street Tunnel, increases the likelihood of the presence of

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<sup>66</sup> Artefact, 2023, ACHAR.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.pp22.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.pp22-25.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid.pp46-59.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.pp34.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid., pp68.

archaeological remains, although historical conditions which result in the disturbance of soils may reduce the likelihood of deposits remaining

- Historical disturbance has been caused by the development of railway infrastructure, and earlier colonial buildings in the area such as the Devonshire Street cemetery.
- The construction of graves in the Devonshire cemetery has resulted in the preservation of Tuggerah soils below the grave line, effectively capping soils in these locations and providing pockets of redeposited Tuggerah sands as graves were in filled.

## 2.5 Non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeological potential

While it is anticipated the study area has been highly disturbed from previous phases of development and bulk excavation during the construction of the Central station building (Figure 7), the study area contains areas of low and high potential to contain evidence of historical archaeological remains. Previous archaeological investigations and test excavations have confirmed evidence from previous phases of development including the presence of sand and the Devonshire Street Cemetery burials (see section 5.3 of the AARD).<sup>72</sup>

The likely remains within the construction footprint may include structural remains, artefact bearing deposits and human remains that are associated with the:

- Devonshire Street Cemetery (SY0025)
- South Sydney Morgue and the Grave diggers residence within the Church of England section (SY0268)
- Former Belmore Police Barracks (SY0224)
- 1850s Fencing (SY0229)
- Old Burial Ground Road (SY0228)
- Carters Barracks (SY0223)

The following Table 4 summarises the archaeological potential of the construction footprint. For a detailed breakdown of archaeological potential and significance see section 5.5 of AARD.<sup>73</sup> The location of these items is shown in Figure 8 and archaeological potential shown in Figure 9, Figure 10 and Figure 11.

**Table 4. Summary of archaeological potential and significance at Central Station**

Phase	Activity and remains	Potential	Significance
<b>I (Pre 1788)</b>	No Historical archaeological remains from this phase	Nil	Nil
<b>II (1788-1818)</b>	No Historical archaeological remains from this phase	Nil	Nil
<b>III (1818-1901)</b>	Devonshire Street Cemetery	Moderate	State

<sup>72</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD, pp36-38.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid, pp41-58.

Phase	Activity and remains	Potential	Significance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human remains, vaults, grave cuts, headstones, fencing and structures.</li> </ul>		
	<b>South Sydney Morgue and Grave diggers residence (Church of England section)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- brick structures, sandstone footings, demolition layer of bricks, mortar, sandstone, slate, glass, metal and timber and masonry foundations.</li> <li>- domestic archaeological remains may be present. These may include cesspit deposits, incorporating artefact discard events and personal waste such as faunal dietary evidence</li> </ul>	Moderate	State
	<b>Former Belmore Police Barracks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demolition layer of sandstone and brick, mortar, sandstone, slate, glass, metal, timber footings, intact masonry foundations.</li> </ul>	Low	State
	<b>1850s Fencing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- footings for sandstone walls, footings for substantial sandstone retaining walls, posts, post holes, evidence of cut and fill.</li> </ul>	Moderate	State
	<b>Old Burial Ground Road</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Potential evidence of a road include cobbles, macadam construction (layers of gravel potentially sealed by tarmac) and Telford Road construction (tightly packed large blocks of sandstone, topped by smaller blocks and then a fine wearing surface).</li> </ul>	Low	State
	<b>Carters Barracks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- demolished or truncated walls or foundations of the buildings, deep cut features such as wells, cisterns, rubbish pits and cesspits, occupation deposits, postholes associated with timber outbuildings, and rubble layers of brick and mortar or robber trenches associated with demolition</li> </ul>	High	State
<b>IV (1901–present)</b>	The extant Sydney Terminal building is of State Significance however no additional unknown archaeological remains from this phase are anticipated.	Nil	Nil





Figure 9: Low archaeological potential.

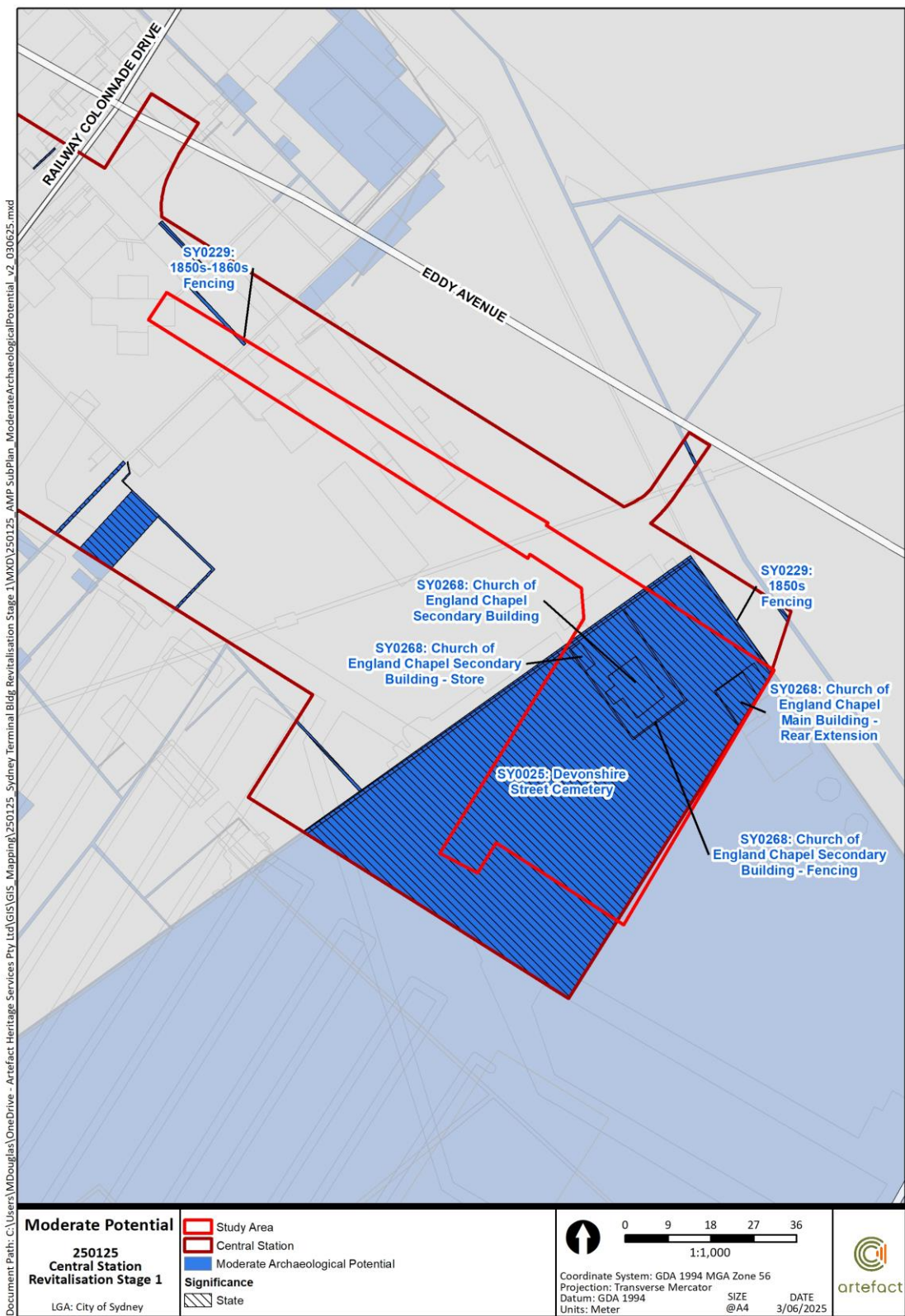


Figure 10: Moderate archaeological potential.



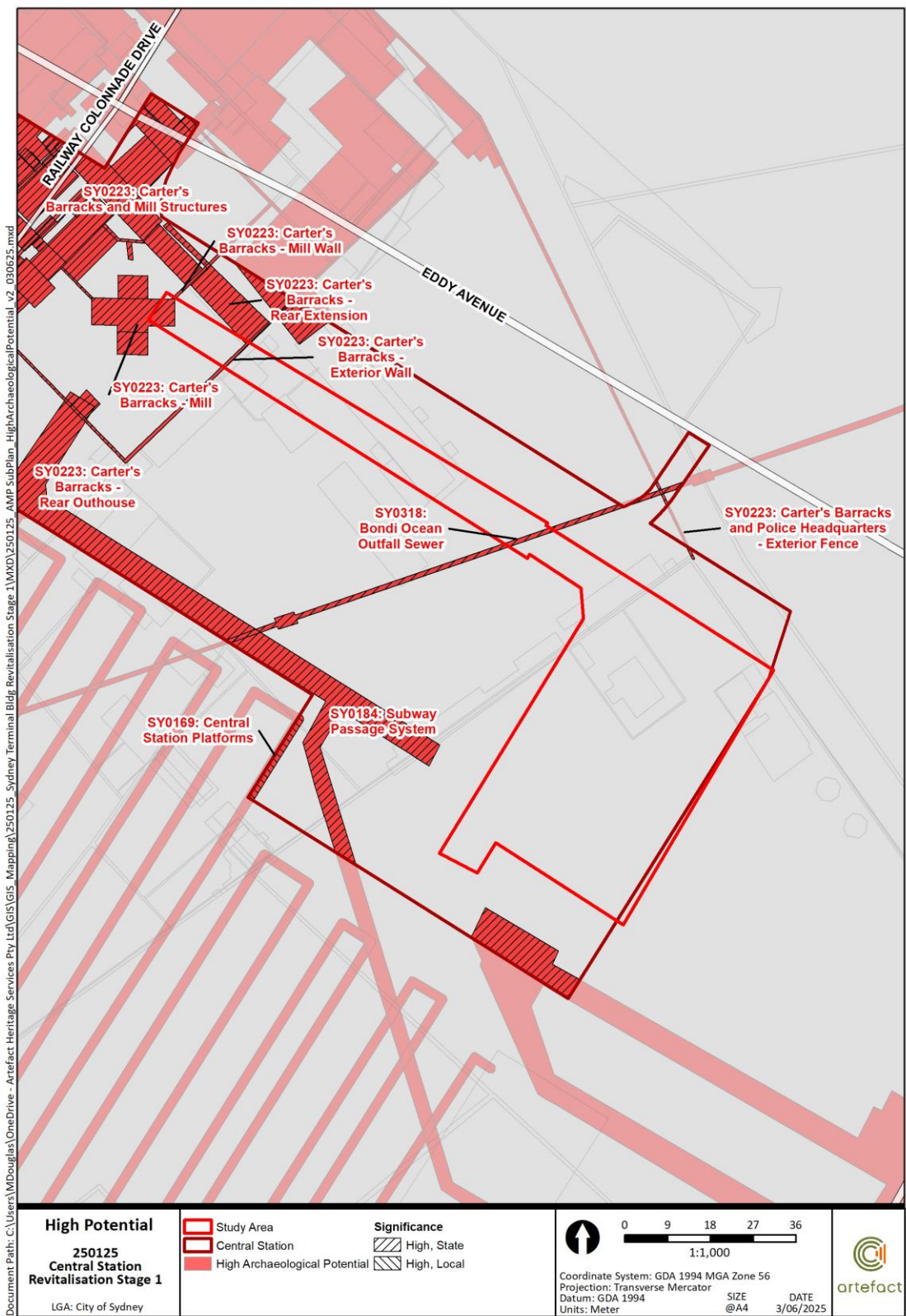


Figure 11: High archaeological potential.

### 3.0 CONSTRUCTION WORKS AND IMPACTS

The construction works (summarised within section 6 of the AARD and Chapter 5 of the EIS.<sup>74</sup>) will involve demolition of extant infrastructure and subsurface excavation (Figure 12).<sup>75</sup> This will include:

- Demolition and removal of existing ramp, retaining wall, commercial stores, and Eddy Avenue Plaza in the east.
- Deep excavation adjacent to existing footings of the Eddy Avenue colonnade for Strata vault
- Earthworks on Eddy Avenue footpath
- The introduction of new elements (i.e., lift shafts, lighting, structural supports for openings in facades and seating), and the relocation and introduction of utilities.

Vibration arising from the works is unlikely to result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources. Environmental impacts through liquid spills and compaction are unlikely to result in adverse impact to archaeological resources.

#### 3.1 Potential Impacts

Based on the construction footprint, the works would result in-ground impacts throughout the study area. The maximum depth of excavation would not exceed 2 m. Where excavation depths are greater than 2 m in Figure 12, the excavation levels are relative to existing surface levels. The following Table 5 outlines the potential impacts to archaeological remains from these works.

**Table 5: Summary of impacts.**

Item No.	Name of Item	Impact summary
SY0025	Devonshire Street Cemetery	<p><i>Moderate impact</i> from demolition and construction of new elements, including re-levelling of areas of paving, landscaping, tree removal, demolition of ground slab for the installation of columns, lift, and the introduction of fencing. Moderate impact through excavation of the eastern side of Eddy Avenue Plaza to improve pedestrian access and relocation of utilities. <i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Moderate</b></p>
SY0223	Carter' s Barracks	<p><i>Moderate impact</i> from demolition and construction of new elements, including re-levelling of areas of paving, landscaping, tree removal, demolition of ground slab for the installation of columns, lift, and the introduction of fencing. Moderate impact through excavation of the eastern side of Eddy Avenue Plaza to improve pedestrian access and relocation of utilities. <i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Moderate</b></p>
SY0224	Belmore Police Barracks	<p>Most works proposed in areas identified as having the potential to contain archaeology associated with the former barracks are assumed to be localised and shallow, primarily associated with the minor modification to existing concrete slab and demolition of areas to accommodate planters and gates. <i>Moderate impact</i> may occur because of excavation for new escalators in the north-west passage. <i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Moderate</b></p>

<sup>74</sup> Ibid, pp59.

<sup>75</sup>

Item No.	Name of Item	Impact summary
SY0228	Old Burial Ground Road	<p><i>Negligible impact</i> from introduction of new signage, in-ground site survey and removal of paving.</p> <p><i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Negligible</b></p>
SY0229	1850' s Fencing	<p><i>Negligible impact</i> from introduction of new signage, in-ground site survey, removal of paving and construction of palisade barriers.</p> <p><i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Negligible</b></p>
SY0268	Church of England - Residence and Morgue	<p><i>Moderate impact</i> from demolition and construction of new elements, including re-levelling of areas of paving, landscaping, tree removal, demolition of ground slab for the installation of columns, lift, stairs and the introduction of fencing. Moderate impact through excavation of the eastern side of Eddy Avenue Plaza to improve pedestrian access and relocation of utilities.</p> <p><i>Negligible impact</i> from vibration and environmental impacts (spills, etc).</p> <p><b>Overall rating   Moderate</b></p>

### 3.2 Cumulative Impact

The Stage 1 works forms part of a suite of projects that have been recently completed, are currently underway, or are otherwise planned for the Central Station Precinct. These projects seek to support and enhance the accessibility, safety and functionality of Central Station as the main rail transportation hub in Sydney, as well as its identity as an item of State heritage significance.

The context of the Stage 1 works in relation to the other projects at Central Station is important when considering the cumulative impact on the significant values of the station. The key project that has resulted in impacts to the archaeological resource within the study area comprises the Central Station Main Works (CSMW) project, which resulted in the excavation and salvage of the Devonshire Street Cemetery within the Sydney Metro Station Box in the area of Platforms 13, 14 and 15. These works resulted in localised major archaeological impacts to the State significant remains of the Devonshire Street Cemetery, including human skeletal remains, grave cuts, tombs, coffins and personal artefacts such as jewellery and clothing including leather, fabrics, and buttons. Overall, the works resulted in a moderate impact to the archaeological resource of the Devonshire Street Cemetery. The excavation required for the current project would be located in an area of low to moderate potential to contain intact archaeological remains associated with the Devonshire Street Cemetery, South Sydney Morgue and Gravedigger's Residence In the Church of England section. The resultant archaeological impact of the works would therefore be likely to result in minor impacts to the archaeological resource. The cumulative impact to the archaeological resource of the Devonshire Street Cemetery, Morgue and Gravedigger's Residence would likely be moderate.

Previous impacts to the archaeological resources of the Belmore Police Barracks and the southern section of Carter's Barracks due to upgrades at Central Station have not been recorded. However, the construction of the Western Forecourt and excavation of basements and tunnels for Central Station in the early twentieth century are likely to have disturbed, but not fully removed, these remains. The Stage 1 works would result in the excavation of, and moderate impact to, isolated sections of these archaeological resources of State significance. The works would likely result in minor cumulative impacts to these items.

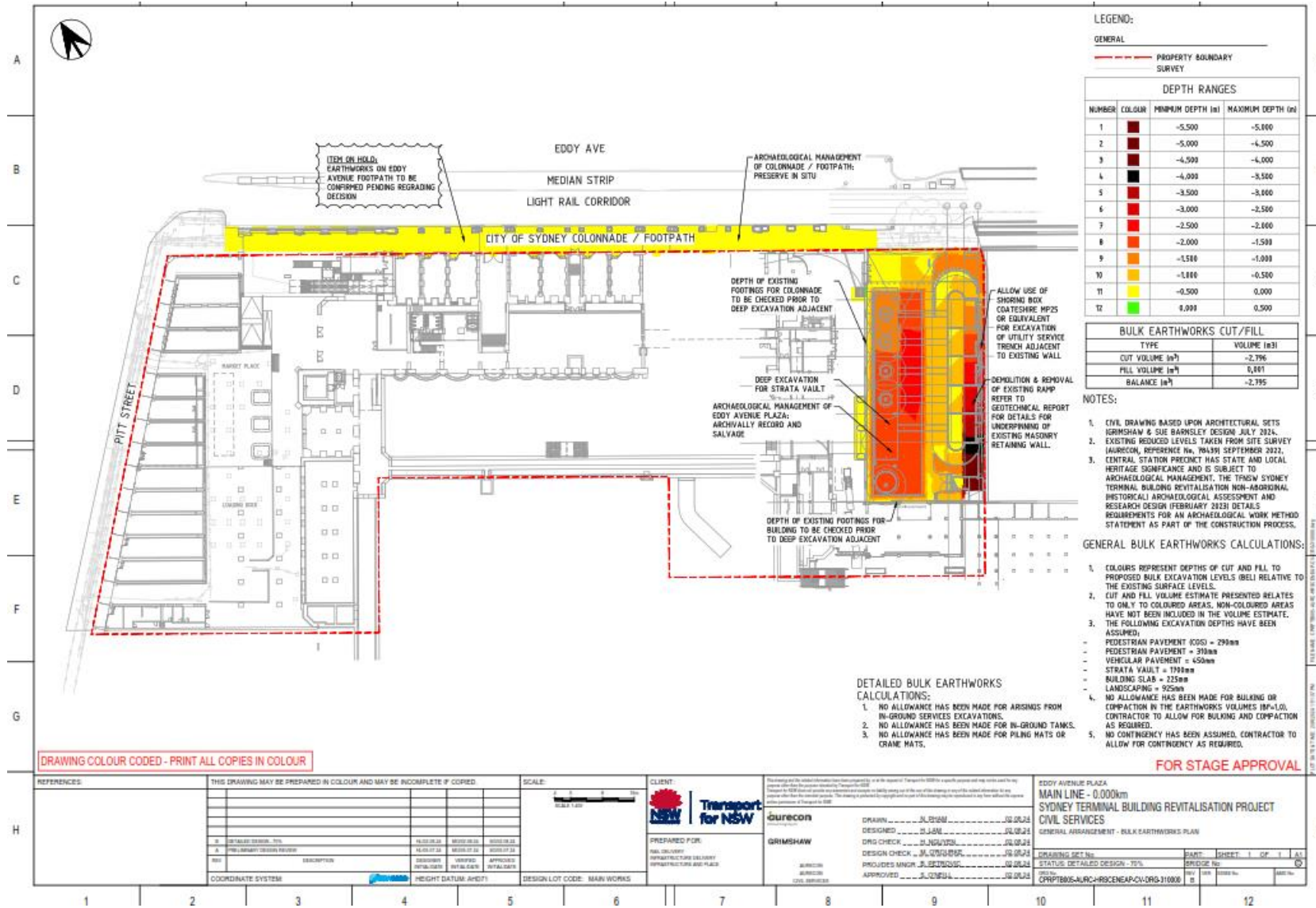
The overall cumulative impact of the project on archaeological resources of State significance associated with the Church of England section of the Devonshire Street Cemetery, the Belmore



Police Barracks and Carters Barracks is identified as minor to moderate. The works would therefore result in cumulative impacts to the heritage value of the archaeological resource, despite the positive impacts of the knowledge gained from the excavation of such remains.<sup>76</sup>

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<sup>76</sup> Ibid, pp63.



**Figure 12: Construction works (TfNSW).**

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

This section of the AMP outlines the procedures, controls and mitigation measures that would be implemented to manage and mitigate Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage risks of the excavation works. The management measures are based on the mitigation measures compiled from the relevant requirements of the project CoA, EIS, SEARs, Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure (UFP), AARD and the standards of TfNSW. These measures are summarised in Table 6 below.<sup>77</sup>

**Table 6: Summary of archaeological management measures.**

Item No.	Name of Item	Impact summary	Management Policy (ASP)	Proposed archaeological management and/or mitigation
SY0025	<b>Devonshire Street Cemetery</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	B – Archivally Record and Salvage	Archaeological testing where appropriate as outlined in the existing AWMS. Open area salvage and/or monitoring and salvage during construction of all areas of the former cemetery that would be impacted during ground disturbing project works.
SY0268	<b>Church of England - Residence and Morgue</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	C – Archivally Record and Remove	Archaeological testing where appropriate as outlined in the existing AWMS. Open area salvage and/or monitoring and salvage during construction of all areas of the former cemetery that would be impacted during ground disturbing project works.
SY0223	<b>Carter's Barracks</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	A – Preserve in situ	Archaeological testing to inform design. Preparation of an AWMS to outline results of testing and outline future management. Recommendations may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of archaeological impacts during detailed design where possible</li> <li>Where impact is unavoidable, archaeological salvage of areas of impact prior to ground disturbing project works</li> <li>Areas of shallow excavation/negligible impact should be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording or Unexpected Find Procedures, as specified in site specific AWMS' s.</li> </ul>
SY0224	<b>Belmore Police Barracks</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	A – Preserve in situ	Archaeological testing to inform design. Preparation of an AWMS to outline results of testing and outline future management. Recommendations may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of archaeological impacts during detailed design where possible</li> </ul>

<sup>77</sup> Artefact, 20223, AARD, pp 78-80.

Item No.	Name of Item	Impact summary	Management Policy (ASP)	Proposed archaeological management and/or mitigation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where impact is unavoidable, archaeological salvage of areas of impact prior to ground disturbing project works</li> </ul> <p>Areas of shallow excavation/negligible impact should be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording or Unexpected Find Procedures, as specified in site specific AWMS' s.</p>
SY0228	<b>Old Burial Ground Road</b>	<b>Negligible</b>	C – Archival Record and Remove	Areas of shallow excavation/negligible impact should be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording or Unexpected Find Procedures, as specified in site specific WMS's.
SY0229	<b>1850' s Fencing</b>	<b>Negligible</b>	C – Archival Record and Remove	Areas of shallow excavation/negligible impact should be subject to archaeological monitoring and recording or Unexpected Find Procedures, as specified in site specific WMS's.

## 4.1 Excavation directors

Dr Iain Stuart (Artefact Heritage) has been approved as a suitably qualified Excavation Director, who complies with Heritage Council of NSW's *Criteria for Assessment of Excavation Director* (September 2019), to oversee and advise on matters associated with historical archaeology for the approval of the Planning Secretary. Dr Stuart will act as the Primary Excavation Director. Anita Yousif and Stephanie Moore (Artefact Heritage) have been approved as Secondary Excavation Directors. The Excavation Directors will be present to oversee excavation where required, advise on archaeological issues, and advise on the duration and extent of oversight required during archaeological excavations consistent with the AARD.

Around disturbance which does not require archaeological investigation as defined by the AARD, oversight by an Excavation Director is not required. Therefore, the involvement of the Excavation Director will only be required in the event of the discovery of a significant unexpected find. If a significant unexpected find is encountered, the Excavation Director will provide advice on archaeological management of the find. This will satisfy the requirements of CoA D14.<sup>78</sup>

## 4.2 Aboriginal archaeological management

An ACHAR was prepared by Artefact in 2023 as part of the EIS. The following management measures are outlined in the ACHAR and the AARD.<sup>79</sup>

### 4.2.1 Archaeological Work Method Statement (AWMS)

An AWMS was prepared by Artefact in 2025 (currently in draft) in accordance with the Section 8.2.1 and 8.3 of the AARD and ACHAR. The AWMS was prepared prior to the test excavations within Eddy Avenue Plaza that addresses both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) heritage limited to just

<sup>78</sup> CoA, 2023, pp 27.

<sup>79</sup> Artefact, 2023, ACHAR; Artefact, 2023, AARD.

Stage 1 works within Eddy Avenue Plaza. The potential remains within Eddy Avenue Plaza that are associated with:

- Devonshire Street Cemetery
- Church of England Morgue and Residence
- Former Belmore Police Barracks
- 1850s Fencing
- Old Burial Ground Road.
- Botany sands with Aboriginal artefact deposits.

All excavation works within the Eddy Avenue Plaza should follow the archaeological methodology outlined in the AWMS.<sup>80</sup>

Further AWMS documents will be prepared as detailed design is progressed, to ensure archaeological management of each section and stage of works is undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in the AARD.<sup>81</sup> Guidance on preparation of AWMS documents is provided in Section 8.3 of the AARD.<sup>82</sup>

#### 4.2.2 Ongoing consultation

Consultation with RAPs was undertaken as part of the EIS and also during preparation of the ACHAR in accordance with Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (2010).

Consultation with RAPs would continue throughout the life of the project. Ongoing consultation with RAPs would take place in the event of any unexpected Aboriginal objects being identified during works (see Unexpected Finds Policy) and for the purpose of providing comments on reports. Consultation will include participation of the RAPs during excavation programs, as outlined below.

##### 4.2.2.1 RAP participation during construction

RAPs would be given the opportunity to participate in the archaeological sieving program following any Aboriginal archaeological test or salvage excavations. Artefact would liaise with the RAPs to organise participation and scheduling of sieving.

RAPs would also be notified in the event of an unexpected find of an Aboriginal object in accordance with CoA D21, or human remains that may be Aboriginal (in accordance with the *2025 Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Management Procedure*).

#### 4.2.3 Devonshire Street Cemetery and archaeological investigations

##### 4.2.3.1 Devonshire Street Cemetery

Previous historical archaeological investigations within the former Devonshire Street Cemetery identified a layer of redeposited sand across some portions of the cemetery. Where there is a program of sieving for human remains enacted for the portion of Devonshire Street Cemetery, there is low potential for encountering Aboriginal objects during that process. The historical archaeological sieving process, if enacted, must involve RAPs. The sieving process will include:

- Collection of sands by machine and / or by manual excavation

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<sup>80</sup> Artefact, 2025, AWMS.

<sup>81</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD

<sup>82</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD



- Storage and sieving of sands. On site is preferred. If on site sieving is not feasible sieving will occur at an off-site facility.
- Collection of any Aboriginal objects retrieved throughout the sieving program

All Aboriginal objects retrieved through the sieving process will be given a unique number and stored in double re-sealable snap lock bags. A permanent marker will be used to record available provenance information, date, and unique number of artefacts in each bag.

The Unexpected Heritage Finds includes the requirements for exhumation management plan(s) and other process for managing the potential retrieval of human remains from the Devonshire Street Cemetery (see section 4.3).

#### 4.2.3.2 *Historical archaeological investigations*

Any Aboriginal objects identified through the historical archaeological investigation will be collected in accordance with the following procedure:

- Surveyor to mark the location of the unexpected find
- Collected Aboriginal objects will be given a unique number and stored in double re-sealable snap lock bags. A permanent marker will be used to record historical archaeological context information, date, location information, and unique number of artefacts in each bag
- Compliance with the Unexpected Finds Procedure, assessment of the find, and identification of whether any additional assessment and investigation is required.

#### 4.2.4 *Collection of unexpected finds*

With the exception of Aboriginal objects identified under the procedure in the AWMS, any Aboriginal objects identified as unexpected finds during the works will be managed in accordance with the AWMS and the Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure.<sup>83</sup> In accordance with CoA D23, the Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure outlines the following requirements:<sup>84</sup>

- Stop works at the find location immediately and proceed with the notifications process
- Assessment of the find and identification of whether any additional assessment and investigation is required
- Collection of the Aboriginal object(s) by an archaeologist and representative(s) of the Registered Aboriginal Parties
- Surveyor to record the location of the unexpected find
- Collected Aboriginal objects will be given a unique number and stored in double re-sealable snap lock bags. A permanent marker will be used to record available provenance information, date, location information, and unique number of artefacts in each bag
- All new sites will be recorded on standard Archaeological Heritage Information Management Service (AHIMS) site cards and lodged with Heritage NSW

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<sup>83</sup> Artefact, 2025, Unexpected Finds and Human Remains Procedure

<sup>84</sup> Artefact, 2025, AWMS.

- Works must not recommence until formal clearance has been provided by the project archaeologist and Heritage NSW has been notified of the find.

#### 4.2.5 Site clearance

Site clearance reports would be prepared at the completion of each archaeological excavation event or unexpected find call out. The site clearance reports would consist of a short letter report, memo or email, providing a preliminary summary of the archaeological findings of the field program. In the case of unexpected finds, the clearance report would act as formal approval to recommence works in the location of the find.

Site clearances would be issued by the Aboriginal archaeological field lead to the Principal Contractor. The Principal Contractor would be responsible for issuing these to Transport for New South Wales, Heritage NSW or any other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate.

#### 4.2.6 Reporting and analysis

All Aboriginal objects retrieved during either the sieving program or as unexpected finds will be washed and placed in re-sealable bags for further analysis and recording. The artefact assemblage will be recorded and stored as stipulated in the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (2010). That includes recording key attributes of material, artefact type, platform type, termination type and dimensions, as well as photographic records of representative artefacts. All recorded information will be entered into a Microsoft Excel (or similar) table with detail linked to the available provenance information for each artefact. Once entered, into the Excel table, the data can be readily supplied with associated reporting to RAPs and the proponent in either electronic or hard-copy form. An archaeologist experienced in stone artefact recording will conduct the attribute recording and analysis.

A final excavation report will be prepared upon completion of the Aboriginal archaeological excavation program. The report will be prepared in accordance with CoA D22 and all relevant legislation and guidelines. The report will detail the results of the excavation program and artefact analysis, including interpretation of findings and assessment of significance. The report will be prepared in consideration of feedback from Aboriginal Stakeholders engaged in the project.

#### 4.2.7 Temporary and long-term care and management of retrieved Aboriginal objects

The temporary repository of any retrieved artefacts will be a locked cupboard on the premises of the archaeological consultant or on site where suitable locked facilities are available for safe storage of Aboriginal objects. Further consultation with RAPs will be required to determine the preferred long-term care and management of any retrieved Aboriginal artefacts.

### 4.3 Non-Aboriginal (historical) archaeological management

The following management measures are detailed in Section 8 of the AARD prepared in 2023 outlined the following sections.<sup>85</sup>

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<sup>85</sup> Artefact, 2023, AARD.

#### 4.3.1 Archaeological management

Archaeological management would be undertaken in accordance with Section 8 and 8.2 of the AARD and AWMS that outlines test excavations and recording methodologies for potential archaeological remains and how the remains will be managed in accordance with their significance. This includes the following:

##### 4.3.1.1 Archaeological testing

Testing is an informed and contained strategy that assesses the presence/absence of the archaeological resource within a defined area through the implementation of suitable archaeological investigation methods. Archaeological evidence uncovered during the testing program will be left *in situ* and, following archaeological recording, is appropriately protected as part of the trench backfilling process. The results of an archaeological testing program will inform development of detailed design and advice on potential mitigation measures for managing the archaeological resource.

Following from the archaeological test excavations, salvage excavation would only be proposed where significant archaeological remains have been identified during archaeological test excavation.

##### 4.3.1.2 Archaeological monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is where an archaeologist is in attendance and supervising construction excavation work with the potential to expose or impact archaeological remains. Monitoring will be undertaken where there is lower potential for significant archaeological remains and/or where minor excavation work is in an area of archaeological sensitivity. Archaeological monitoring would be conducted by on site archaeologists who would be coordinated by the Site Director and Excavation Director.

##### 4.3.1.3 Recording and artefact collection

Significant archaeological remains would be recorded in accordance with the following methodology:

- A site datum would be established
- Levels would be reduced to Australian Height Datum
- Survey and scaled plans of the area, trench locations and any significant archaeological features uncovered in the monitoring, test and salvage program. The plans would include elevations recorded by a surveyor where possible. Should a large amount of archaeological resources be identified during the excavation, the site would be digitally surveyed and recorded
- Scaled section drawings where appropriate
- Photogrammetry where appropriate
- Digital photography, in RAW format, using photographic scales and photo boards where appropriate. A photographic record of all phases of the work on site would be undertaken
- A standard context recording system will be employed: The locations, dimensions and characteristics of all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on a sequentially numbered context register. This documentation will be supplemented by preparation of a Harris matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits
- Artefact collection by context. Large or redundant artefactual materials from individual contexts would be sample collected as supported by a discard register. Hazardous material would not be collected.

- Registers of contexts, photos, samples and drawings would be kept.

#### **4.3.1.4 Collection of Artefacts**

Artefacts are likely to be uncovered during archaeological investigations. Artefacts from secure or in situ contexts would be collected and recorded (by context). Retrieval of artefacts would focus on retention of diagnostic pieces and other items whose analysis would contribute to the research questions for this site.

Should diagnostic or significant artefacts be present within the fill layers (out-of-context), a sample would be retained as part of the archaeological record. Any discarded items will be recorded on context or discard sheets (in the case of sieving).

Artefacts would be collected by context and bagged with a label recording their registered context number, site code, date and initials of the collecting individual/s. A record and description of relevant artefacts would be included in their corresponding context sheet and photographed where necessary.

#### **4.3.1.5 Long term management of recovered artefacts from site**

Archaeological remains collected and analysed from archaeological investigation would be stored safely by TfNSW following the completion of analysis of remains. Opportunities for artefactual material to be incorporated into future interpretive spaces would be considered by TfNSW. Should recovered archaeological remains be considered unstable for long-term storage, conservation handling would be undertaken for long-term preservation of finds. This would involve engagement of a specialist conservator who has experience with the material in question, for example metals or wood. The material would be stabilised and stored securely.

### **4.3.2 Artefact discard policy**

Historic archaeological excavations often generate archaeological collections of tremendous size. These collections take up increasingly limited space in museums and various repositories. It is unsustainable to continue to deposit and curate artefacts of limited cultural significance and that in some cases may be hazardous.

This policy document aims to set out the criteria by which anyone involved in the collection of artefacts in the field and in the processing of artefacts in the laboratory can make decisions about the collection, retention or discarding of artefacts. This policy excludes consideration of Aboriginal objects (see section 4.2.7).

#### **4.3.2.1 Significance of the site**

All plastic, melted glass and unidentified bottle glass body fragments can be discarded from a late twentieth century site determined not eligible for listing at a State level, the retention of all material from the earlier 18th century developments is likely to be required.

#### **4.3.2.2 People with appropriate skill levels should be involved.**

The Excavation Director should work closely with field workers, lab managers or supervisors when determining which materials to discard. Given the relatively unpredictable nature of potential archaeological deposits that have been preserved, exceptions to each rule will undoubtedly occur. Excavation Director and Site Directors should use their experience and best professional judgment to make informed decisions concerning what to curate and what to discard. For example, if an entire collection from a site consists only of materials that might otherwise be discarded, a sample of each artefact type should be retained for curation.

#### **4.3.2.3 Discard after cataloguing**

All artefactual material from primary contexts must be retained and must be catalogued. Items may be evaluated for discard based on the criteria provided in Table 1.

Discard other than of those non artefactual materials and excels to samples in secondary deposits should occur after cleaning and at a minimum cataloguing of the artefacts. Decisions around discard at this stage would be made around considerations such as adequate sample size, relevance to research questions and condition of the remains. Assessments and decisions to discard at this stage should be documented and decisions made by suitably experienced and qualified people under the direction of the Excavation Director. Note than non-archaeological material collected in error may be discarded during or prior to cleaning.

#### 4.3.2.4 Occupational Health and Safety and contaminated materials

Due to the potential for contaminants, the controlled archaeological excavation would also be undertaken in accordance with the specified work health and safety protocols established for the site, prior to the commencement of works on site.

Live ammunition, toxic or radioactive materials, or other hazardous substances should be disposed of appropriately according to appropriate guidelines. Should the discovery of other contaminants on site likely result in the potential harm to archaeological staff working on site, there may be a requirement to deviate from the proposed archaeological methodology, in order to ensure the health and safety of onsite staff. This may include the use of protective clothing, face masks, and specified gloves, additional washing protocols, through to the need to cease or limit the amount of archaeological excavation and/or altering excavation and recording techniques.

Should the requirement to employ mechanical excavation rather than hand excavation arise, archival recording of archaeological material would need to be taken in the form of photographic, and possibly 3D scanning, from a safe distance (as specified in the work health and safety requirements of the remediation specialists).

#### 4.3.3 Unexpected finds

In accordance with condition D18 and D19, the Unexpected Heritage Finds and Human Remains Procedure must be implemented for the duration of Work. In the event that an unexpected find/s is encountered, works will cease in the area and the area will be secured. The project archaeologists will be contacted to assess the find and advise on the management required.

An archaeological find would be unexpected if it was not identified in the ARD as a class or type of possible remain, or if it was identified as locally significant but was assessed, after identification, as being of State significance.

#### 4.3.4 Human remains

To avoid doubt, all suspected bone items must be treated as though they are human skeletal remains and all works must stop while the remains are protected and investigated. Further, suspected grave cuts must be treated as such until proven otherwise. In the event that potential human skeletal remains are discovered at any point during the project, the Unexpected Findings and Human Remains Management Procedure must be followed.

Works will immediately cease in that area. The discoverer will immediately notify machinery operators so that no further disturbance of the remains will occur, as well as notify the foreman/site supervisor, principal contractor, project archaeologist and Gartner Rose Environmental Representative. Preliminary notification to the NSW Police will be undertaken by the Gartner Rose Environmental Manager.



Once confirmation is received from the technical specialist that the remains are of human origin. No works to recommence until clearance is provided by Heritage NSW and/or the NSW Police. An Exhumation Management Plan should be prepared.

#### 4.3.5 Clearance

A written clearance confirmation would be provided by the Excavation Director to the contractor once archaeological management has been completed in an area. This would be signed off by TfNSW before works commenced. Construction would then continue under the Unexpected Finds Procedure.

#### 4.3.6 Post-excavation analysis and reporting

Following the completion of on-site archaeological works, post-excavation analysis of the findings would be undertaken. This includes artefact analysis, environmental and building material sample analysis, stratigraphic reporting and production of Harris Matrices, production of detailed site survey plans, illustrations and interpretative drawings, generation of catalogues, data records and site registers.

Artefacts would be catalogued and analysed in a robust database in accordance with the Exploring the Archaeology of the Modern City (EAMC) catalogue architecture and methodology to facilitate inter-site artefactual comparative analysis.<sup>86</sup>

A final excavation report detailing the archaeological program and results would be prepared. It would include details of all archaeological findings and the results of the artefact analysis including identification of any significant artefacts. The report would also include additional historical information if needed to contextualise archaeological finds, photographs, illustrations and plans, catalogue of artefacts, and also respond to the research questions in detail. The report would also include a reassessment of archaeological significance based on the investigation results. A methodology for ongoing retention of artefacts, identifying long term storage locations and presenting opportunities for archaeological interpretation would also be included in the final report.

Final excavation reporting would be prepared in accordance with CoA D17 and submitted within 12 months of the completion of all archaeological investigation at the construction site. This report would be a standalone report submitted to TfNSW, the Heritage Council of NSW and the City of Sydney's local studies library.

### 4.4 Heritage Induction

Prior to the commencement of works, all site workers must undertake a heritage induction which should include the following:

- Information on the heritage significance of Central Station and its listing on the SHR;
- Information on protection and salvage of significant elements and requirements in regard to process for retention and storage;
- Information on the Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage values of the Project;
- Outline the location and type of archaeological sites within the Project and give instructions not to disturb these sites;

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<sup>86</sup> Crook and Murray, 2006. *Guide to the EAMC Archaeology Database*. Archaeology of the Modern City Series, Volume 10. Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales.

- Provide clear information about statutory obligations for heritage in accordance with the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NP&W Act). It is important to note that failure to report a discovery and those responsible for the damage or destruction occasioned by unauthorised removal or alteration to a site or to archaeological material may be prosecuted under the NP&W Act (as amended).
- How to identify stone artefacts and other Aboriginal heritage sites;
- Stop works and reporting protocols for discovery of previously unknown heritage and archaeological items;
- All relevant personnel and contractors involved in the Project will be advised of the relevant heritage considerations and legislative requirements
- All personnel involved with ground disturbing activities are made aware of their obligations to avoid any impacts to non-Aboriginal heritage under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*
- This will include information on historic heritage sites and 'relics' and information about statutory obligations under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*;
- This will also include information on the potential for human skeletal remains and the requirements of the Unexpected Findings and Human Remains Management Procedure; and
- Information relating to the nature of works and potential impacts via pre-starts at the start of activity.

## 4.5 Heritage Interpretation

If significant archaeological remains are encountered during excavation works it is recommended a site-specific Heritage Interpretation Strategy be prepared based on archaeological remains and their associated historic research, development of themes, identifying potential audiences and possible media formats for use in conjunction with the existing heritage interpretation in Central Station. If Aboriginal archaeological remains are encountered the heritage interpretation should be prepared in consultation with the RAPs for the project.

Any heritage interpretation should be consistent with what has been stipulated in the approved Heritage Interpretation Plan prepared by FRD and TKD in 2025, as conditioned under the SSI approval.

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