

6 August 2021

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BY EMAIL: Amy.Watson@planning.nsw.gov.au

Attention: Amy Watson

Dear Amy

Powerhouse Parramatta- SSD10416- HARDEM

In accordance with condition C48 of the Powerhouse Parramatta consent, please find attached a Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology (HARDEM). The methodology has been developed to guide open area salvage following test trenching within one area of the site.

In accordance with the condition, the HARDEM has been prepared in consultation with Heritage Council of NSW and a copy of relevant correspondence is also attached.

The HARDEM is being submitted for approval.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact the undersigned on 0421 595 766.

Yours sincerely,



Tom Kennedy



Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology

Parramatta Powerhouse site

July 2021

Document Information.

Citation

Curio Projects 2020, Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology

Local Government Area

Parramatta City Council

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1	July 2021	Draft Report	Client Review and Comment	Matthew Kelly	
2	July 2021	Final Report	For issue	Matthew Kelly	

This report has been prepared based on research by Curio Projects specialists. Historical sources and reference material used in the preparation of this report are acknowledged and referenced at the end of each section and in figure captions.

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Contents

Document Information	1
Figures	3
1. Introduction	4
1.1. Background	5
1.2. The Purpose of this Report	5
1.3. Site Identification	6
2. Archaeological Investigation Program	9
2.1. Archaeological Research Design Addendum, 2020	10
2.2. Test Excavation and Monitoring Results	11
2.2.1. Archaeological Monitoring	11
2.2.2. Test Trenches	11
2.3. Conclusions and Recommendations	12
3. Archaeological Methodology	22
3.1. Further Test Excavations	23
3.2. Monitoring and Unexpected Finds	23
3.3. Salvage Excavation	23
3.4. Final Report	24
3.5. Artefact Management	25
3.6. Repository	25
4. Research Design	26
4.1. General Research Questions	27
4.2. Site Specific Research Questions	27

Figures

Figure 1-1 Study area boundary, key features (prior to demolitions), and immediate local context. (Source: Ethos Urban 2020).....	7
Figure 1-2 The site in early June 2021 with the car park in the process of demolition. (Source: Near Map).....	8
Figure 2-1 Test Trench locations on the Powerhouse site. (Source: Curio 2021)	14
Figure 2-2 Brick structure in car park area prior to full exposure. Note bone deposit at either end.	15
Figure 2-3 Brick structure adjacent to pile location K3.....	15
Figure 2-4 Aerial photo showing TT 10 and TT 11.	16
Figure 2-5 East Section of TT 11 showing clayey fill over 1.5 m deep.	16
Figure 2-6 TT 05 showing western wall (1) of stone lined open drain with eastern wall (2) and internal fill (3) removed.	17
Figure 2-7 Small brick box drain identified in TT04.	17
Figure 2-8 South section of TT 03 showing the dark organic silt with clay cap.....	18
Figure 2-9 Aerial photo showing relationship of TT 09 and TT 12 at rear of St Georges Terrace.	18
Figure 2-10 Detail of TT 12 showing stone footing two roomed structure (blue dotted line) corresponding to a structure shown in the 1823 plan of Parramatta.	19
Figure 2-11 Aerial photo showing TT 08 with stone footing two roomed structure, corresponding to a structure shown in the 1823 plan of Parramatta.	19
Figure 2-12 Detail of TT 08 showing remains of well (arrow) within northern room of early 19 th Century structure.	20
Figure 2-13 Areas of future recommended archaeological work on the Powerhouse site	21

1. Introduction

1. 1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In April 2020 Curio Projects completed an Archaeological Research Design for the development of the Phillip Street site for the proposed Parramatta Powerhouse Museum.¹ That report assessed the impacts to the archaeology, by the development, and devised an archaeological investigation program based on those impacts.

In September 2020 new development impacts were addressed in an addendum report.² This later report developed a revised archaeological investigation program based on 12 test trenches on selected areas of the site. In addition to the test trenching, it was proposed that archaeological monitoring be undertaken of other excavations, such as services lines, additional piling and pile removal and landscaping.

In February 2021 the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) was approved allowing works to commence on site. The early works program has provided Curio with the opportunity to undertake excavation on eight of those test trench locations and also monitor excavation works on the remainder of the site. This excavation/monitoring work has revealed archaeological remains of local and potentially State level significance in some areas of the site.

1.2. The Purpose of this Report

The Consent Conditions issued with the project determination in February 2021 contained a number of conditions related to Non-Aboriginal Archaeology.³ Condition C47 related to undertaking the archaeological testing on the site. Condition C48 states:

If testing (Condition C47) identifies an archaeological resource of significance (local, State or both) which cannot be avoided through detailed design, the project shall undertake archaeological open area salvage.

While Condition C49 states:

Prior to the commencement of any works associated with the archaeological open area salvage associated with Condition C48, the Applicant must prepare a revised historical archaeological research design and excavation methodology (HARDEM). The HARDEM shall be prepared ahead of the salvage stage in consultation with the Heritage Council of NSW and submitted to and approved by the Planning Secretary.

This report has been completed to provide a revised HARDEM to be submitted to the NSW Heritage Council for consultation and discussion for final approval by the Planning Secretary. This report will outline the methodology based on the archaeological testing to date, as required by Condition C 49. Note that archaeological testing remains to be undertaken on some areas of

¹ Curio Projects 2020, Powerhouse Parramatta, Historical Archaeological Research Design, prepared for Infrastructure NSW.

² Curio Projects 2020, Addendum Historical Archaeology Impact Assessment Report, Powerhouse Parramatta, prepared for Infrastructure.

³ Development Consent, SSD Appln: 10416.

the site and recommendations for further work may be required based on the results of that work.

1.3. Site Identification

The study area is located at the northern edge of the Parramatta CBD on the southern bank of the Parramatta River (Figure 1-1). It occupies an area of approximately 2.5 hectares and has extensive frontages to Phillip Street, Wilde Avenue and the Parramatta River. A small portion of the study area extends along the foreshore of the Parramatta River to the west, close to the Lennox Street Bridge on Church Street. The study area boundary is identified in. The study area excludes the GE Office Building at 32 Phillip Street. The site has been subject to the demolition of the car park and the rear of St Georges terrace and many of the features identifiable in 2020 no longer remain (Figure 1-2).

1.4. Authorship

This report has been completed by Matthew Kelly, Senior Archaeologist. Curio Projects and Excavation Director for the Powerhouse archaeology program.



Figure 1-1 Study area boundary, key features (prior to demolitions), and immediate local context. (Source: Ethos Urban 2020)



Figure 1-2 The site in early June 2021 with the car park in the process of demolition. (Source: Near Map)

2. Archaeological Investigation Program

2. Archaeological Investigation Program

2.1. Archaeological Research Design Addendum, 2020

As noted above an ARD Addendum was completed based on revised impacts for the Powerhouse Museum design. That Addendum proposed that 12 test trenches be undertaken across the site based on the assessed level of archaeological potential and development impacts upon that potential (see Figure 2-1). Those test trenches were:

- Trench 1 (dimensions 10 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the potential for potential archaeological remains along the course of the major service lines in the north-west of the impact zone;
- Trench 2 (dimensions 10 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the potential for potential archaeological remains associated with late 19th century occupation on the Phillip Street frontage;
- Trench 3 (dimensions 5 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the location of a brick barrel drain running to the river on the northern side of the study area;
- Trench 4 (dimensions 5 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the location of a brick barrel drain running to the river on the southern side of the study area;
- Trench 5 (dimensions 5 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the location of a brick barrel drain running to the river in the centre of the study area;
- Trench 6 (dimensions 15 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the potential for State Significant archaeological remains through the site of 'Willow Grove';
- Trench 7 (dimensions 15 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the potential for State Significant archaeological remains through the site of 'Willow Grove';
- Trench 8 (dimensions 10 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the potential for State Significant archaeological remains north of Phillip Street;
- Trench 9 (dimensions 10 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the potential for State Significant archaeological remains to the rear of St George's terrace;
- Trench 10 (dimensions 15 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the potential for State Significant archaeological remains to the north of St George's terrace;
- Trench 11 (dimensions 15 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the potential for State Significant archaeological remains to the west of Wilde Avenue;
- Trench 12 (dimensions 15 metre x 2 metre) has been sited to investigate the potential for State Significant archaeological remains on the south-eastern corner of the study area.

Only eight of the trenches noted above were able to be excavated to date. Trenches 1 and 2 fall within Dirrabarri Lane, which will remain open as road access until later in the construction program. Trenches 6 and 7 fall within the boundary of Willow Grove. Excavation of these trenches will possibly be undertaken at a later stage of the development program.

The specific test trench locations set out in the ARD Addendum had to be refined on site after consultation with the contractor due to contamination concerns.

The archaeological monitoring program was primarily focussed on the area of the car park adjacent to the river. The excavation work here was centred around removal of the existing car park support piles through excavation of their surrounds.

2.2. Test Excavation and Monitoring Results

2.2.1. Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in the area of the former car park. Here the bitumen surface was lifted and the concrete support piles of the car park were removed under archaeological supervision. During this monitoring a sandstock brick feature was exposed and recorded over several days commencing June 3, adjacent to pile location K3 (see Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3).

The structure was constructed of sandstock bricks bonded with a thin lime mortar. Surrounding the structure was a substantial deposit composed of large bone fragments (primarily lower limbs of beef). The structure showed evidence of two small fire pits and some charring on the bricks. This and the bone deposit provide a tentative interpretation of the structure as a form of small-scale industrial building, possibly dating between 1820 and 1850.

Continuous monitoring of the area of the former car park did not identify additional structures or deposits of significance. However, the western third of the car park footprint has yet to be excavated and/or monitored due to major service lines in this area.

2.2.2. Test Trenches

TT 10 and TT11 were excavated on June 7 by machine to a maximum depth of 3 m in TT 11 and 1.5 m in TT 10 (see Figure 2-4 and Figure 2-5). Both trenches were eventually closed due to OH&S considerations (i.e. maximum safe depth had been reached). The deposit revealed in both trenches was a yellow brown clayey silt used to create the on-ramp for access onto the Barry Wilde bridge. A former surface composed of thin bitumen was exposed at the base of TT 11. Below this surface a rubbish deposit containing numerous stoneware bottles was recovered. Despite the depth of the excavations, the early 19th Century surface was not identified. The area of these trenches may still retain archaeological potential.

TT 05 was excavated by machine on June 8. This was excavated to a maximum depth of 3 m. The sides of the sandstone drain were encountered approximately 1.6 m below the current car park surface. The walls of the drain were composed of sandstone rubble set in uncoursed dry stone construction (Figure 2-8). Within the drain was a dark brown to black sandy deposit containing numerous artefacts of the later 19th and 20th centuries. The drain was identified as a dry-stone sandstone open drain that remained open and possibly active well into the 20th century.

TT04 was sited within the current works compound and its excavation was only possible after the resiting of the offices there. It was excavated on July 5 to a maximum depth of 1.3 m. On the alignment of the drain, identified in TT05, a smaller brick box drain was identified (Figure 2-7). This drain was comprised of unbonded sandstock brick and would appear to date from the mid to late nineteenth century. However, several of the bricks at the drain junction were dated to the twentieth century and this, and evidence from the recorded section, indicate that a repair was made in the latter period of its use.

TT 03 was also excavated by machine under archaeological supervision on June 8. It was not possible to excavate the trench in the preferred location as this proved to be within the canopy area of a tree slated for retention. The trench was offset approximately 3 m to the west, but this location proved to have a live power service running through it. It was again offset 3 m west and

excavated. The excavation revealed a yellow silt deposit below the turf (see Figure 2-8). Below this loam a thick brown sandy fill deposit was exposed. Excavation ended due to the depth and instability of the trench. No drain or other structure was identified here. The deposit suggests that the area may have been subject to filling after flood scour.

Building remains within the areas of TT 08, TT 09 and TT 12 were cleared by machine under the supervision of an archaeologist beginning on May 31 (see Figure 2-9 and Figure 2-11). Further machine and hand clearance revealed sandstone structures, early brick surfaces in TT 09 and TT 12 corresponding to structures shown in the 1823 and 1844 plans of the area (see Figure 2-10). Within a room of the stone structure in TT 08 the top of a brick well was exposed (Figure 2-12). Its location within the room suggests it probably pre-dates the construction of the building and may currently be the oldest building remains on the site. The clearance of TT 09 revealed a modified natural deposit (possibly a bleached A2 part of the soil profile), indicating the potential survival of early surfaces and deposits in this area. No substantial structure was exposed in TT 09 however two clay packed post holes were exposed indicating the location of a former timber structure here. The results suggest that the area behind St George's Terrace and to the west of the substation have substantial archaeological potential. It also highlights the potential for survival of similar remains around Willow Grove.

2.3. Conclusions and Recommendations

Two substantial areas, Dirrabarri Lane (TT01 and TT 02) and the site of Willow Grove (TT 06 and TT 07) remain to be investigated but the results of the archaeological testing, to date, suggest that these areas have a high potential for survival or archaeological remains.

The archaeological testing and monitoring that has been completed demonstrates that the site retains areas of substantial archaeological potential (refer to Figure 2-13).

- TT 05 has demonstrated that the drain crossing the site south to north survives at depth, at least in the southern portion of the site. The current identification and testing conclude the recording of this feature.
- TT 08, TT 09 and TT 12 have revealed structures and deposits that warrant archaeological salvage excavations at the rear of St George's Terrace and to the west of the substation. The remains in these areas correspond to structures shown in plans from the 1820s and 1840s with some features (i.e., the well and post holes) reflecting occupation dating even earlier.
- TT 10 and TT11 have produced inconclusive results and further trenching, or monitoring is warranted in this area to determine if features survive the construction of the Barry Wilde Bridge, the abutments and approach ramps. Structures from both the 1804 and 1822 plans of Parramatta are indicated in this part of the site.
- Further monitoring is warranted in the western third of the car park area. The footprint of the car park has previously been assessed as of local archaeological potential. The exposure of the small early 19th century industrial structure below the car park suggests that this area does have archaeological potential. The green zone indicated in Figure 2-13 is an area indicated as occupied by a structure in the 1804 plan of Parramatta.

It is therefore recommended that further testing, archaeological monitoring and salvage be undertaken on the site as set out in Figure 2-13 (see Section 3).



Figure 2-1 Test Trench locations on the Powerhouse site. (Source: Curio 2021)



Figure 2-2 Brick structure in car park area prior to full exposure. Note bone deposit at either end.



Figure 2-3 Possible industrial brick structure adjacent to pile location K3.



Figure 2-4 Aerial photo showing TT 10 and TT 11.



Figure 2-5 East Section of TT 11 showing clayey fill over 1.5 m deep.



Figure 2-6 TT 05 showing western wall (1) of stone lined open drain with eastern wall (2) and internal fill (3) removed.

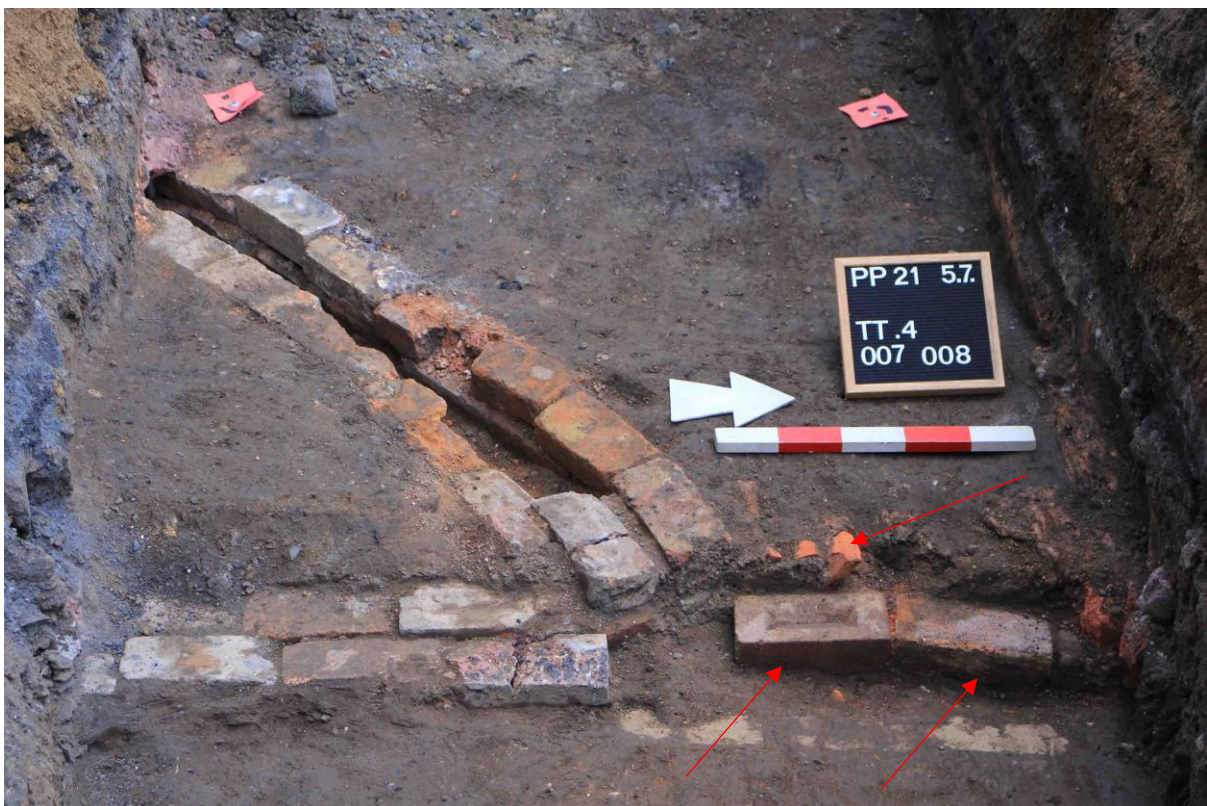


Figure 2-7 Small brick box drain identified in TT04. Later period bricks at junction shown arrowed.



Figure 2-8 South section of TT 03 showing the dark organic silt with clay cap.



Figure 2-9 Aerial photo showing relationship of TT 09 and TT 12 at rear of St Georges Terrace.



Figure 2-10 Detail of TT 12 showing stone footing two roomed structure (blue dotted line) corresponding to a structure shown in the 1823 plan of Parramatta.

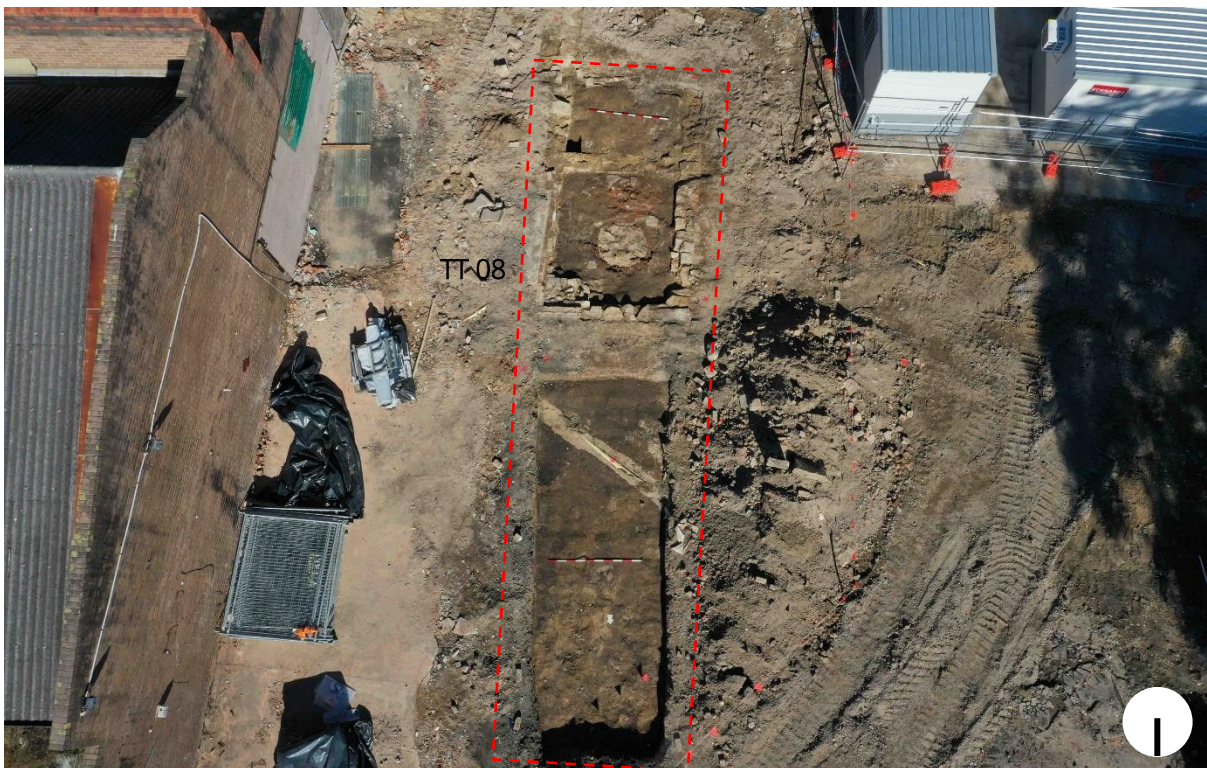


Figure 2-11 Aerial photo showing TT 08 with stone footing two roomed structure, corresponding to a structure shown in the 1823 plan of Parramatta.

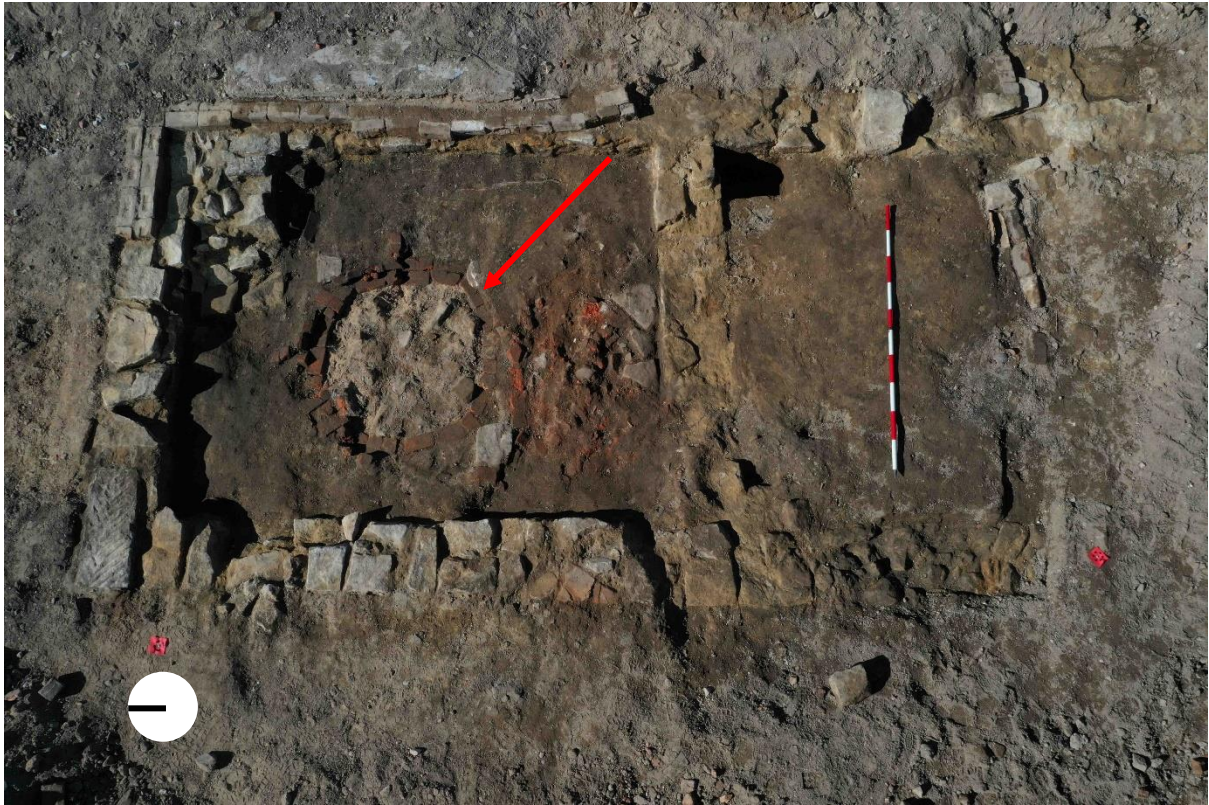


Figure 2-12 Detail of TT 08 showing remains of well (arrow) within northern room of early 19th Century structure.



Figure 2-13 Areas of future recommended archaeological work on the Powerhouse site

3. Archaeological Methodology

3. Archaeological Methodology

3.1. Further Test Excavations

Test trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 shown in the blue area of Figure 2-13 should be excavated as set out in the ARD Addendum when these areas become available. That methodology was set out in the 2020 Addendum.

Should the test trenches indicate that no significant archaeological deposits or features remain on study area then the archaeologist will record the exposed deposits to indicate the nature of the remains beneath the existing surface and complete a short report to meet the relevant condition(s) of the Excavation Permit. No further archaeological involvement is proposed based on the conclusion of this short report that no 'relics' are present.

However, should the test trenches indicate a general level of integrity and survival of significant archaeological deposits and features then a program of open area excavation will be conducted to expose and record those deposits and features in the areas of the study area where they are present.

3.2. Monitoring and Unexpected Finds

Areas indicated as green in Figure 2-13 should be subject to archaeological monitoring during excavation works. In addition, the Unexpected Finds procedure will continue to operate on the remainder of the site. That procedure comprised:

- STOP ALL WORK in the vicinity of the find and immediately notify the relevant Site Supervisor or the Project Archaeologist/Excavation Director and demark the area to protect the potential relic.
- The Site Supervisor is to record the details, take photos of the find and ensure that the area is adequately protected from additional disturbance.
- If the Archaeological Excavation Director advises that the find is not a potential Aboriginal object or significant historical relic, work will recommence in accordance with the established program.
- If the Archaeological Excavation Director advises that the find is a potential relic, the Site Supervisor/Project Manager should undertake the following procedure:
 - Liaise with the Archaeological Excavation Director to determine the significance of the heritage item; and
 - Implement any appropriate mitigations dependent on the advised significance of the relic.

3.3. Salvage Excavation

The area indicated as red in Figure 2-13 should be subject to archaeological salvage excavations.

Salvage excavation focuses on structural remains of buildings, houses, outbuildings etc., deeper sub-surface features (cesspits, wells, cisterns etc.), underfloor and exterior deposits, yard features etc. Open Area Excavation is the standard approach taken for archaeological salvage to record both detailed and limited deposits.

At this stage salvage excavation would be proposed for the area coloured red in Figure 2-13 after the demolition of the EEC but prior to the commencement of the piling program and would

be focussed on investigating the area around the existing remains. Overburden would be initially removed by the contractor's machine under supervision of the Excavation Director.⁴ At this stage once the Excavation director was satisfied with that clearance the archaeological team would take over responsibility for the work within the red zone.

The main salvage excavation recording and reporting methods to be used at the site and undertaken by the archaeological team would include:

- Manual (hand) excavation of exposed deposits and features using hand tools (shovels and trowels);
- Where deposits are found undertake detailed stratigraphic excavation and recording;
- Use of context recording forms and context numbers to record all archaeological information;
- Use of Harris matrix as part of the recording program;
- Underfloor deposits to be recorded within a 500 mm grid, 50 mm spits and 100 per cent sieved;
- Wells and cesspits excavated in 200 mm spits or tip lines (where identifiable and the deposits sieved);
- All structural remains, post holes, and features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50;
- A site grid would be established based on AGD94. Detailed digital survey and mapping of the area based on that grid would be undertaken which will record all features etc to AHD;
- Detailed photographic recording;
- All artefacts will be collected except from unstratified fills;
- Samples of bricks and mortar will be collected from structures;
- Collection, labelling, safe storage, washing, sorting and boxing of artefacts by artefact specialists along with palynological analysis and materials conservators as appropriate.

3.4. Final Report

A Final report detailing the excavations, its results and addressing the Research Design questions would be completed within 12 months of the work being completed on the site, The report would include;

- • An introduction and executive summary.
- • Planning framework.
- • Site history supplemented by additional research.
- • Archaeological background.
- • Archaeological investigation methodology, results and site recordings.
- • Analysis and catalogue detailing all historical cultural material recovered.
- • Maps and site plans etc.

⁴ This area of the site is subject to asbestos contamination and specific procedures related to OH&S requirements are not detailed here but will direct the pace and methodology of machine removal of overburden, team access and decontamination of some recovered artefacts.

- • Photo catalogue.
- • Artefact catalogue.
- • Re-assessments of significance.
- • Interpretation of results and addressing of Research Design questions.
- • Conclusions and recommendations.
- • Identification of repository for artefacts and site records.

The artefacts, site records and final report would be presented to the client/site owner for curation.

3.5. Artefact Management

Artefacts are currently being managed on site by Alexandra Thorn (Curio Projects artefact manager). Recovered artefacts have been sorted, cleaned, separated and bagged for cataloguing and analysis off site. The artefacts will be eventually catalogued using a variant of the "Exploring the Archaeology of the Modern Cities" database. The artefact collection will have a Type Series established and the collection will be divided into material types and standard Activity/Function/Sub-function groupings. Analysis will include comparison with similar collections within the Parramatta region and if possible, across Sydney. Artefacts will be bagged and labelled with unique database ID numbers linked through the catalogue to context, Type Series, Images, and historical information. Anne Cummins (Sydney Artefacts Conservation) will provide advice on any conservation requirements.

3.6. Repository

The client (INSW) will need to provide a repository for storage, in perpetuity, of any artefacts recovered from the site. This is to be discussed following the conclusion of the archaeological program at the site and would be confirmed in the post excavation report. The final location of this repository, whether on-site or not, would be determined after negotiations with the client. However, the opportunity to curate this archaeological collection within the Museum on the site would appear to be the most practical option.

4. Research Design

4. Research Design

The research potential of the study area should be considered in a broad context, as well as in a site-specific context. Archaeological test excavation of the study area should consider physical evidence of its historical development and occupation within a broad thematic context. The Heritage Council of NSW has composed a table of NSW Historical Themes to ensure that the initial information recovered from a site can be understood within a broader research framework. In addition, the PHALMS project established broad research aims to provide higher level research questions for sites in Parramatta. The PHALMS Archaeological Management Units (AMU) 3083, 2882 and 3092 encompass the site. The AMU's 3083 and 2882 identify the site as having high archaeological potential and research potential on the site.

4.1. General Research Questions

An archaeological research design can be formulated to answer general questions about any deposits or features exposed during the work. These general questions are applicable to most archaeological sites investigated. These general questions are:

- What features or deposits are present on the study area;
- What is their nature and extent;
- What date can be assigned to them;
- How does this information compare to available historical information relating to the study area.

4.2. Site Specific Research Questions

Site-specific research questions were set out in the April 2020 ARD and based on the consideration of available historical documentation of the study area's development and occupation. In light of the findings of the testing answers can be provided to some of those below:

- Does any evidence of the early to mid-nineteenth century occupation survive at the study area?

Yes, the testing has revealed evidence of occupation from the early nineteenth century (1820s) in the form of structural remains and potential occupation deposits. There is also potential for evidence from the late eighteenth century to be present on-site manifest in the remains and deposits of the well. Post holes in TT9 may also reflect the presence of an early structure (c.1804) on the site.

- If present, do deeper features contain stratified artefact bearing deposits that may provide more detailed information about the occupants and activities that were carried out at the study area throughout the last two hundred years?

At this early stage it is only possible to say there is potential for these deposits to be present. It is hoped that the focussed salvage work may realise that potential.

- What can the retrieved information tell us about water management in the late nineteenth century Parramatta?
- How has the influence of the nearby river affected the study area's occupants?
- What does the archaeological record reveal about the development of this eastern area of Parramatta in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

- What can be learnt about the lives of study area occupants and/or changes in the use and occupancy of the area?
- What is the nature of the structure revealed below the car park and does it relate to any other occupation on the site?
- How different is the nature of the occupation between different allotments on the site?
- Is there any physical evidence of Aboriginal-European contact within the study area, given the significance of Aboriginal access through the site to the river?
- What is the value of archaeological resources obtained from this study area in relation to other similar sites that have already been assessed/investigated in the Parramatta area?
- Given the relative dearth of evidence of structures to the north how was the northern area of the site utilised by the occupants and locals throughout the occupation?



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From: Siobhan Lavelle Siobhan.Lavelle@environment.nsw.gov.au
Subject: RE: SSD Appln 10416 Consent Conditions 48 and 49.
Date: 5 August 2021 at 11:18 am
To: Matthew Kelly matthew.kelly@curioprojects.com.au
Cc: Tom Kennedy tom@gtkconsulting.com.au

SL

Our reference: DOC21/582116

Dear Dr Kelly,

Thank you for your referral to HNSW concerning the fulfilment of condition 49 of the Parramatta Powerhouse State Significant Development (SSD) project (SSD-10416).

Condition 49 of SSD-10416 is as follows:

C49. Prior to the commencement of any works associated with the archaeological open area salvage associated with Condition C48, the Applicant must prepare a revised historical archaeological research design and excavation methodology (HARDEM). The HARDEM shall be prepared ahead of the salvage stage in consultation with the Heritage Council of NSW and submitted to and approved by the Planning Secretary.

The following document was reviewed:

- *Historical Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology: Parramatta Powerhouse Site* (Curio Projects, 2021).

HNSW provides the following comments on the HARDEM:

- HNSW considers the proposed combined monitoring, unexpected finds procedure and salvage excavation program (green and red zones) as suitable for the archaeological management of the site. The final report contents and the repository and management of artefacts are also considered appropriate.
Regarding salvage excavation, it is noted that underfloor deposits, wells and cesspits would be recorded within grids and excavated in pits. It is suggested that the optimal approach to excavating and recording any historical archaeology is stratigraphically and per context. This method minimises unnecessary destruction of stratigraphic relationships, thereby simplifying post-excavation analysis by avoiding the need to (potentially) equate the same archaeological contexts– which may include diagnostic artefacts.
- HNSW notes that test trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 of the archaeological testing program (blue zone), set out in the 2020 Addendum, are yet to be completed. HNSW requests to be updated on the progress of these trenches, particularly as it is stated that the findings may lead to open area excavation within the blue zone of the site.
- The site-specific research questions broadly encompass the identified and potential archaeological resource of the site. Additional comparative research questions, with comparable archaeological sites and/or material culture assemblages from excavations beyond Parramatta, could bolster post-excavation analysis- particularly the interpretation of State significant archaeology.

HNSW considers condition 49 as fulfilled.

Regards,

Siobhan

Dr Siobhán Lavelle OAM | Senior Team Leader, Specialist Services
Heritage NSW, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet
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Heritage NSW and coronavirus (COVID-19)

Heritage NSW has taken steps to protect the safety, health and wellbeing of our staff, communities and customers. Whilst our offices remain open, we have put in place flexible working arrangements for our teams across NSW and continue to adapt our working arrangements as necessary. Face-to-face meetings and field work/site visits with our customers are subject to rules on gatherings and social distancing measures. We thank you for your patience and understanding at this time.

PLEASE SUBMIT ALL APPLICATIONS VIA THE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
The Heritage Management System is live. More information is available [here](#)

From: Matthew Kelly <matthew.kelly@curioprojects.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 12 July 2021 7:40 PM
To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox <HERITAGEMailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Cc: Tom Kennedy <tom@gtkconsulting.com.au>
Subject: SSD Appln 10416 Consent Conditions 48 and 49.

For Dr. Siobhan Lavelle

Attached is an Historical Archaeology Research Design and Excavation Methodology (HARDEM) completed to satisfy Condition 49 of the SSD 10416 Development Consent. The relevant section of the Development Consent (refer C47, C48 and C 49) is also attached for your information.

Please feel free to contact me to discuss.

Regards

Matthew Kelly
Senior Archaeologist

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Archaeology Built Heritage
& Interpretation Specialists



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