

Betissa Ryan
Health Infrastructure
1 Reserve Road
St Leonards NSW 2065

5.3.2021

Dear Betissa

RE: Sydney Children's Hospital Stage 1 and Children's Comprehensive Cancer Centre (SCH1/ CCCC): SSD 10831778– Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

Thank you for requesting our assistance in the Aboriginal Heritage component of the SCH1/CCCC Project. It is understood the project will bring together health practitioners, researchers, academics, patients and the community to integrate patient care, research and education in Australia's first Children's Comprehensive Cancer Centre. The proposed SCH1/CCCC is located adjacent to the existing Sydney Children's Hospital (SCH), Randwick and adjacent to the Prince of Wales Hospital Integrated Acute Services Building (IASB). The Project forms part of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment (RCR) Site and is bounded by High Street to the north, Hospital Road to the east and Botany Street to the west. It is also understood that the project planning is proposed under a State Significant Development Application.

Most of this land has previously been assessed by MDCA as part of the investigations conducted for the IASB. The remaining land, yet to be investigated consists of the northern portion of Eurimbla Avenue (see Figure 1). Part of the northern portion of the road lies adjacent to a significant archaeological and Aboriginal cultural area containing stone hearths and red ochreous material. This portion of the road has not been the subject of civil excavations or remediation. It is proposed that excavations are jointly monitored by MDCA and the LaPerouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LaPLALC) under a stop work provision in the event of an unexpected find.

Refer:

- Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Stage 1 Development and Proposed Future Expansion of The Randwick Hospital Campus Randwick, NSW. Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists. 2018. Report to Advisian
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. New Acute Services Building for The Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick NSW. Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists. 2018 Report to NSW Health Infrastructure. Incorporating additional information on the ASB SSD expansion 2019

The northern portion of the land [excluding Eurimbla Avenue and including the mid-to-south end of Hospital Road] was previously investigated and assessed under a Heritage NSW Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Although, it is noted an AHIP is not required for an SSD. The IASB in the southern portion of the RCR Site was also investigated under the same methodology as conditioned in that Permit [I refer to SEAR No. 9 in the ASB (SSD 9113) and IASB Addition SEAR (SSD 10339)].

The required consultation under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010) has been carried out and is ongoing over other parts of the RCR Site, and on this basis, can be continued with only LaPLALC representation at the abovementioned



SCH1/ CCCC SSD

location [northern portion of Eurimbla Avenue]. Therefore, SEAR Item 7 issued 2 December 2021 for SSD 10831778 in relation to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage would be satisfied under the currently proposed Aboriginal cultural and archaeological methodology as they will be undertaken in accordance with the Heritage NSW guidelines for site assessment or for Aboriginal community consultation.

Monitoring under an Unexpected Finds Protocol was identified as the appropriate methodology for the investigation of the southern end of Hospital Road and is applicable to the northern end of Eurimbla Avenue. The remainder of the SCH1/CCCC Project lands require no further archaeological investigation such as test excavation or salvage.

Yours sincerely



Mary Dallas

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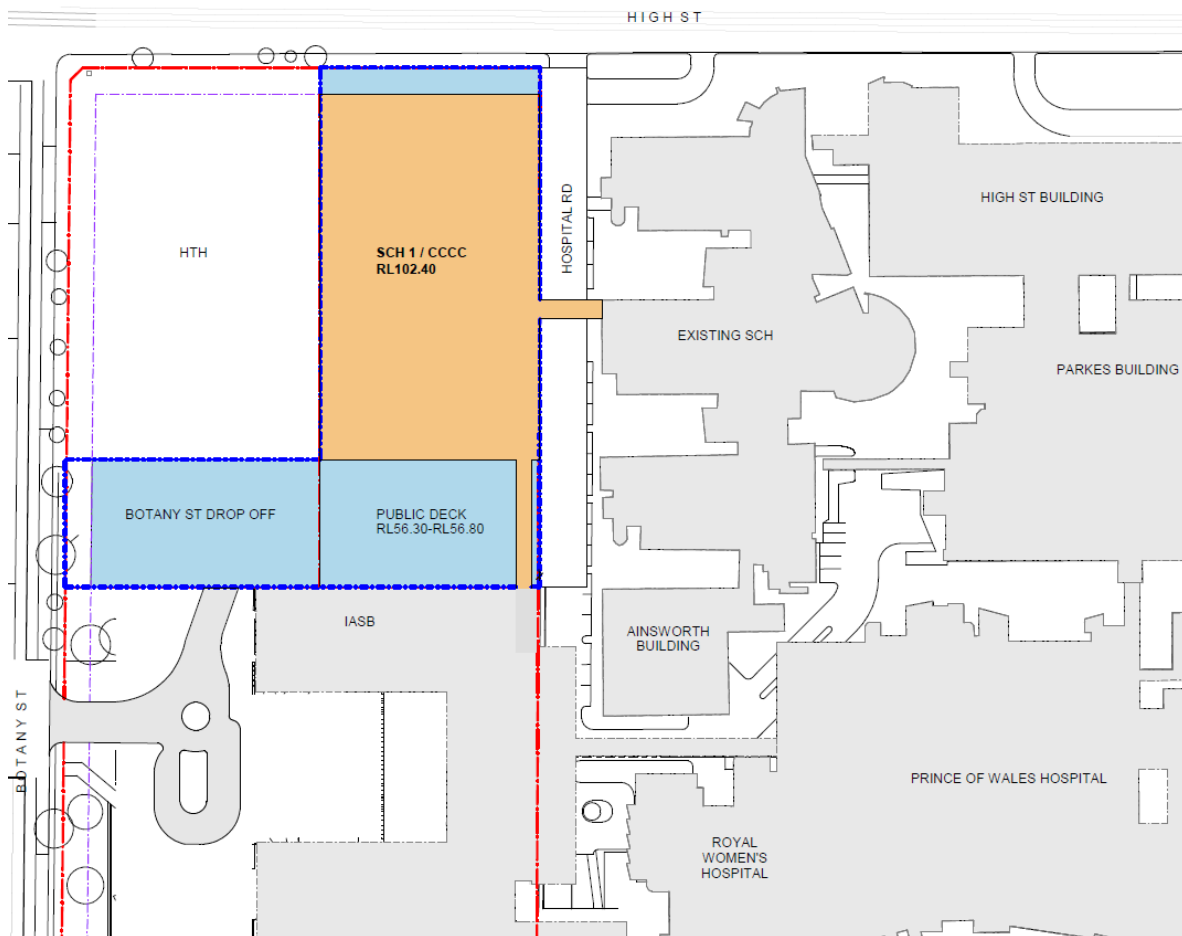
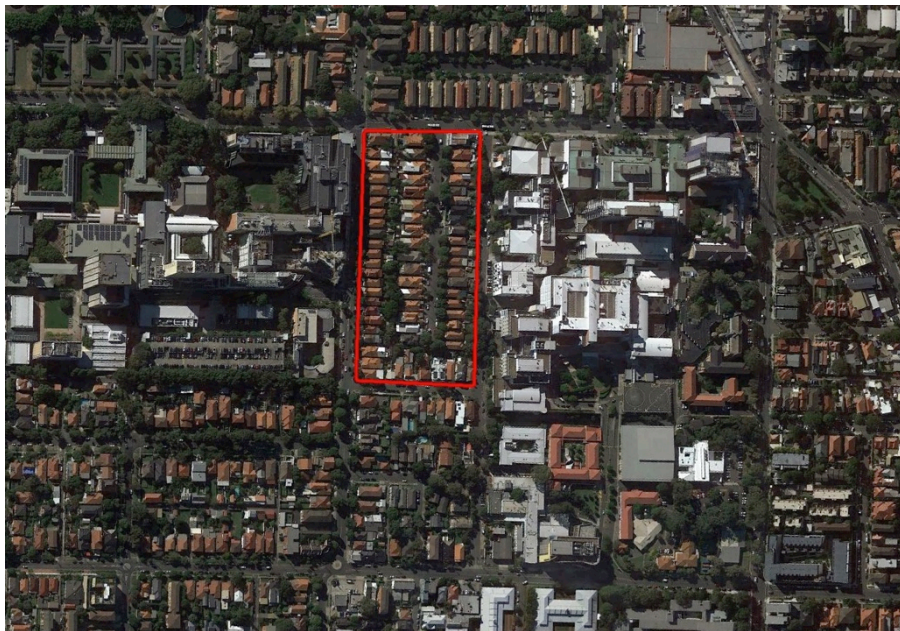


Figure 1 Site plan.

PRELIMINARY ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



PROPOSED NEW ACUTE SERVICES BUILDING
FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL, RANDWICK NSW

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists

JUNE 2018

Report to Advisian Pty Ltd on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW



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1.0

Introduction

1.1 Background to Project

This report has been prepared by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) for Advisian Pty Limited on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW. It presents the preliminary results of an Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment of an area of land to the west of the existing Randwick Hospital Campus at Randwick. The location of the study area in its local and immediate context is shown in **Figures 1 & 2**. It should be understood the current document represents preliminary investigations undertaken prior to the issuing of the SEARs. Since its initial production the SEARs have been issued which outline the requirement for an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) Report including Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage 2010 *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents*. At the time of writing the Community Consultation process had been initiated and the ACHA report presently in preparation.

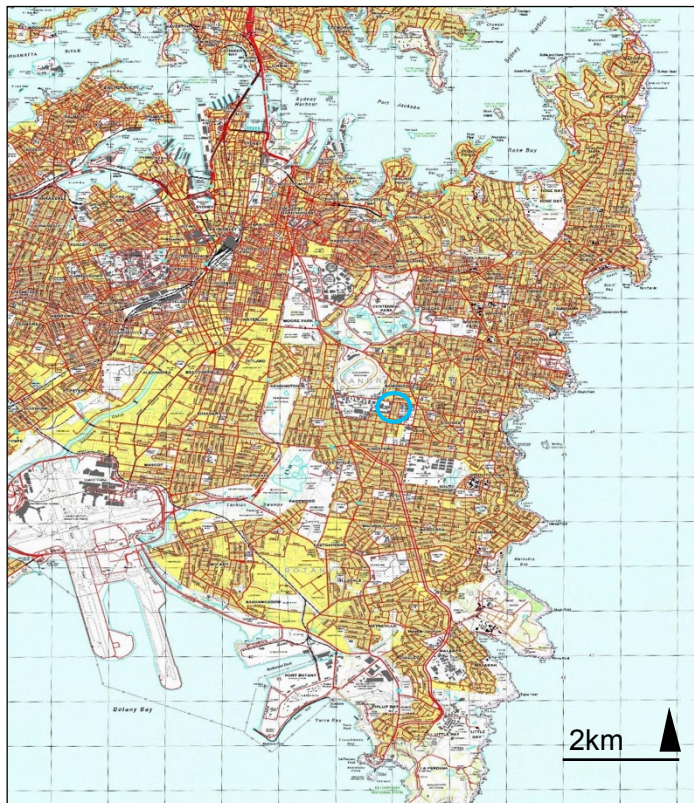
A new Acute Services Building (ASB) is proposed to be built to the immediate west of the existing Randwick Campus as part of Stage 1 of the Randwick Campus Redevelopment. The site is located between the Hospital Campus and the University of New South Wales (UNSW). The Stage 1 development will be the subject of a State Significant Development Application to be lodged with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The construction of the ASB represents Stage 1 of a multi-stage redevelopment process.

The Randwick Campus is the primary servicing health precinct within the northern sector of the South Eastern Sydney Local Health District (SESLHD). The existing Campus has an area of approximately 13.26 hectares (ha) known as Lot 1 DP870720 and sits immediately to the south of Randwick Town Centre. Its extent is defined by High Street to the north, Barker Street to the south, Avoca Street to the east and Hospital Road to the west. The Kensington Campus of UNSW is located on Botany Street, west of the Randwick Campus. It consists of a variety of building types, including original Victorian era buildings, low-rise brick structures and modern multi-storey buildings providing for multi-disciplinary facilities. Four hospitals are currently located on the Campus: Sydney Children's Hospital, Royal Hospital for Women, Prince of Wales Public Hospital (POWH) and the Prince of Wales Private Hospital. Research institutions also utilise the site, including the Black Dog Institute, Neuroscience Research Australia and the Bright Alliance. Project master planning has demonstrated that the existing Campus is too confined and congested to meet the health needs of the community which, coupled with the age, functionality and configuration of the Campus infrastructure, limits the ability of the SESLHD to fully implement its health service plan.

The Project site has an area of some 3.5ha and is bounded by Hospital Road to the east, Botany Street to the west, residential properties and non-residential uses up to High Street to the north, and Magill Street to the south. The boundary of the Stage 1 site has an area of approximately of 2ha. Land to the north of the Stage 1 site would be subject of separate development applications (see **Figure 3**).

Development consent is proposed to be sought for the following¹:

- Bulk excavation.
- Site preparation works including shoring and piling.
- Construction of a 13-level building with an indicative maximum building height of 55m comprising: An Adults' Emergency Department; Operating Theatres; Plant, Central Sterilising Service, Logistics Interchange; Intensive Care Unit & Medical Assessment Unit; Inpatient Units; Helipad
- Loading dock and ambulance bays.
- Three level bridge over Hospital Road for clinical and operational connections to the existing hospital campus.
- One level public bridge over Hospital Road for connection to existing hospital campus.
- Upgraded road infrastructure at Magill Street and Botany Street including potential signalised intersection and pedestrian crossing on Botany Street.
- Capacity for a potential future pedestrian bridge link over Botany Street from the ASB to UNSW.
- New circulation roads to be constructed on the newly excavated grade to the west and south of the new building.
- Capacity for additional internal access road to be constructed to the northern part of the Project site.
- Hospital square with vehicular access and public drop off areas.
- Building services infrastructure and connections to utilities.
- Stormwater drainage infrastructure including on-site detention.
- Site landscaping.



**Figure 1. Prince of Wales
Hospital complex in the context
of greater Sydney.**

[Source: Sydney Heads, Parramatta River, Botany Bay and Bondi 1:25,000 topographic maps].

¹ Advisian pers comm. 17.5.18 and updates based on the Request for SEARs dated 15.02.18.

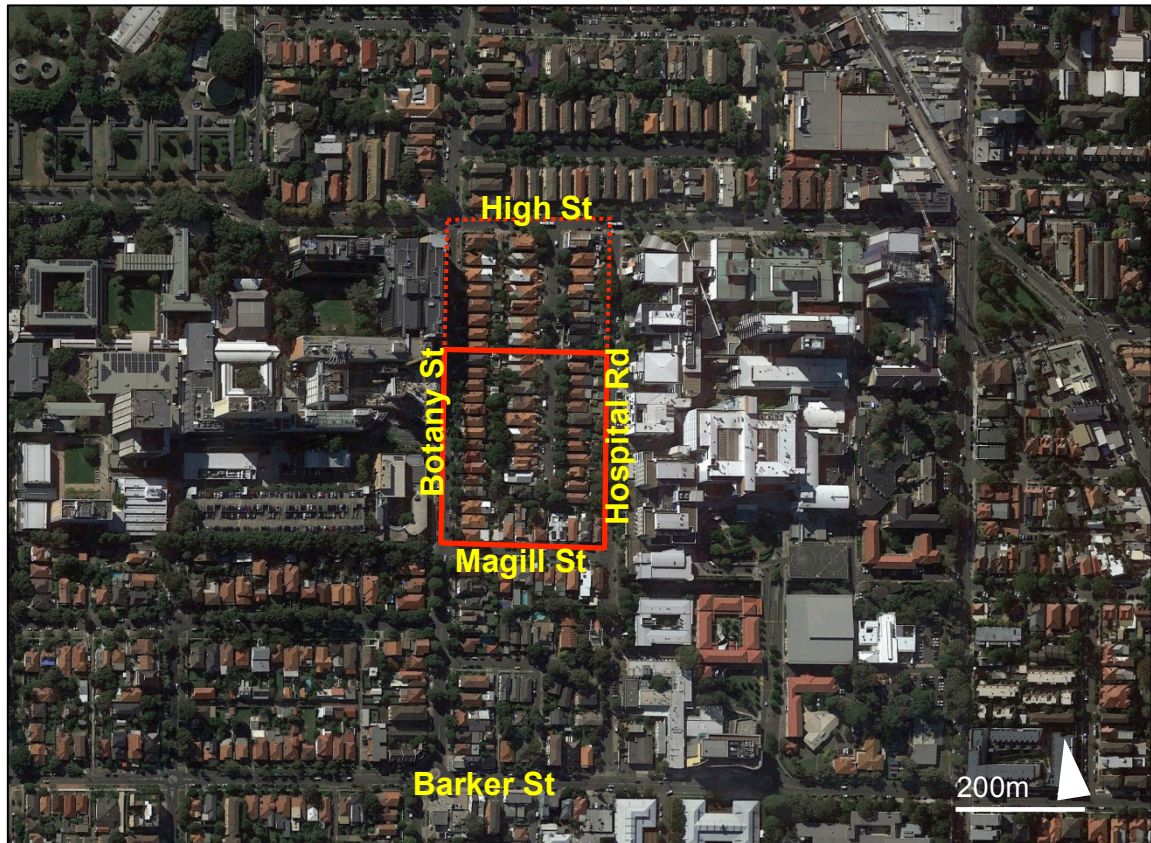


Figure 2. The study area (red outline) and future development area (dotted line) in their local context.

[Source: Overlay on 2016 aerial image].

The northern portion of the study area is under consideration for a potential future expansion area.

It could be expected that these works will impact the surface and immediate subsurface of the study area, and considerably deeper in areas where construction of the new building is proposed. These works have the potential to impact Aboriginal cultural material, if present. The current Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment has been prepared to inform both proposals, specifically to identify any possible further investigations that may be required in relation to Aboriginal heritage.

1.2 Scope of Works – Aboriginal Archaeology

The current Aboriginal archaeological assessment has involved a review of relevant environmental, historical and archaeological contextual information, a site inspection and an assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the study area. Specifically, it considers whether the archaeological sensitivity documented to the east within the Prince of Wales Hospital complex, relating to the identification of significant Aboriginal archaeological remains within dune deposits, may also apply to the current study area. The assessment has resulted in the formulation of recommendations for the appropriate management of Aboriginal remains if they are found to occur within the study area.

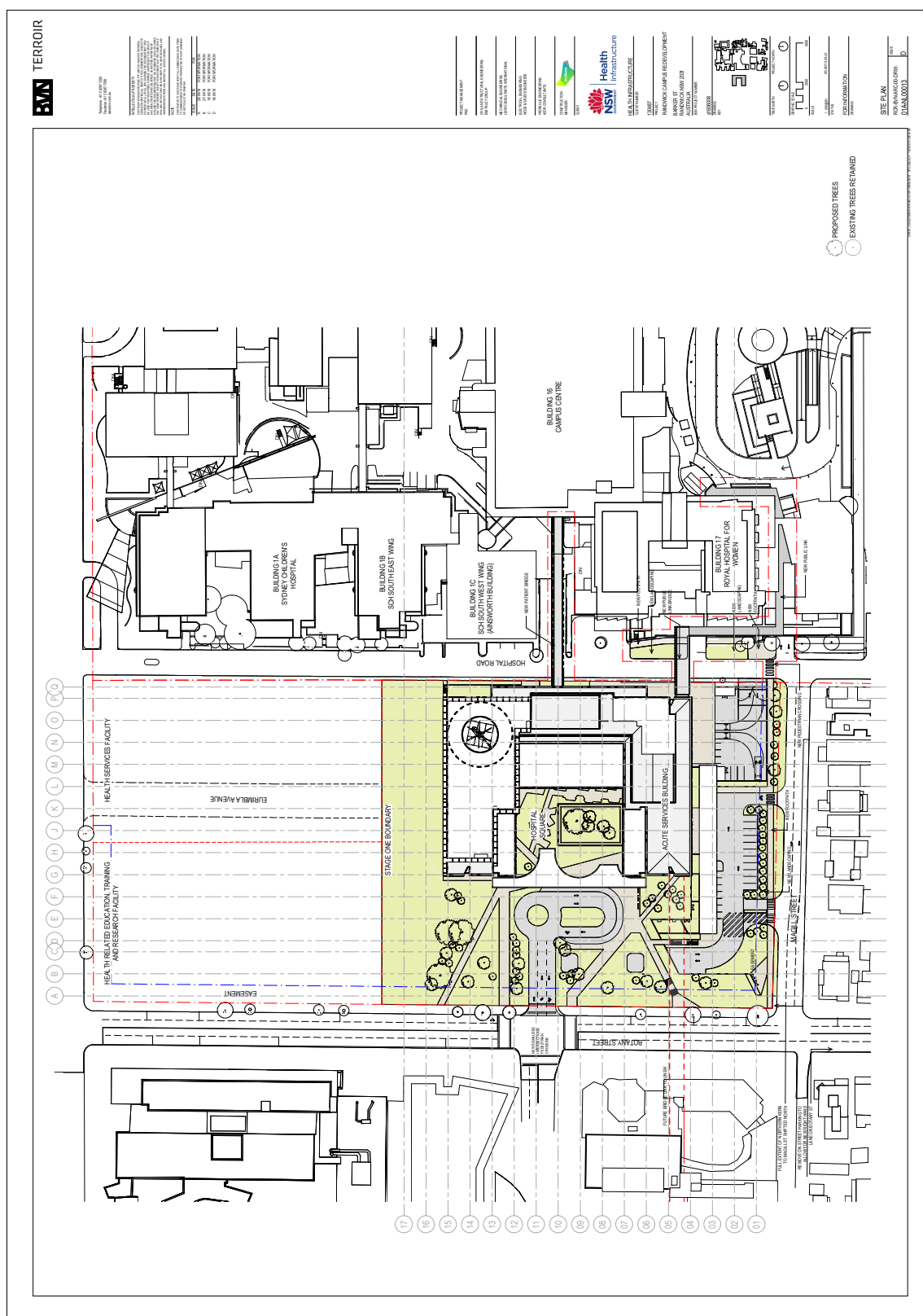


Figure 3. The current proposal showing ASB complex in the south and proposed future expansion area to the north.



1.3 Aboriginal Community Consultation

The Randwick Campus falls within the administrative boundaries of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC), and also has traditional and historical associations to Dharawal people and the wider La Perouse community. For the purpose of the current Aboriginal archaeological assessment, consultation was undertaken with the LPLALC, including a site inspection on Thursday 1st February 2018, which was attended by LPLALC representatives Mr Ron Timbery and Ms Kylie Jones.

1.4 Statutory Requirements

The ASB component of the project is to be assessed as a State Significant Development Application under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act* 1979 (as amended; the EP&A Act). Under Section 89J, of the EP&A Act, Aboriginal heritage impact approvals under s.90 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act* 1974 (as amended) which would usually be sought for archaeological investigations or proposed impacts to Aboriginal heritage sites, are not required for such projects. However, approval is subject to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEAR's) which require that potential impacts to Aboriginal heritage are considered in the planning process.

The potential impacts of the demolition and service realignment works proposed in the northern area to the site are subject of separate planning approval pathways.

The current report has been prepared in anticipation of these requirements, and to identify any potential impacts to Aboriginal archaeological remains which may require further investigation.

1.5 Authorship

This report has been written by MDCA Principal Heritage Consultants Mary Dallas and Dr Paul Irish.



2.0

Environmental & Historical Context

The following sections briefly outline the environmental context and land use history of the study area. Geology and geography are strong determinants of why and how Aboriginal people may have used the local landscape and what kinds of archaeological evidence may have been created, just as subsequent geomorphological and historical changes will affect how and what of this evidence may survive. It is therefore necessary to consider all of these factors to accurately gauge the type, nature and location of Aboriginal archaeological remains which may be present within the study area.

Note: The clear majority of environmental information comes from historical records, plans and images which represent the landscape as it was around the time of first European contact. It is not known how far back in time this can be projected, but it is worth considering that the Aboriginal archaeology which has so far been found at Prince of Wales Hospital dates to a period (ca. 8,000 years ago) of great landscape change at the end of the last ice age, prior to the stabilisation of sea levels at around their current level. The landscape as seen by Aboriginal people at that time may have been considerably different to that which we can recreate from historical records, especially with respect to the location of ephemeral freshwater swamps (which would have been important sources of fresh water and other resources). The extent of major topographical change to the dunes is also unclear. Caution should therefore be applied in relating this information to likely Aboriginal use of this changing landscape.

2.1 Landform and Geology

The study area is situated within a broader sand dune system extending across much of eastern Sydney, comprising Quaternary wind-blown sands, locally and elsewhere dated to around 35,000 BP. The topography of the surrounding area is defined by these dunes, broadly aligned southeast to northwest and up to 20-30m in height. A sense of the height and parallel nature of these dune ridges can be gained by travelling along the undulating terrain on Barker or High Streets between Avoca Street and Anzac Parade. Due to their substantial nature, the dunes have survived broadly in their original (i.e. 1788) form, though often with significant impacts to their uppermost units from historical land use.

A range of archaeological and geotechnical investigations have shown that the dunes consist of a common stratigraphic sequence. The thickness and specific composition of the horizons (particularly the 'coffee rock') within these dunes varies, which are described either as the Newport or Tuggerah Soil Landscape according to soil classification mapping for the region (Chapman *et. al.* 1989).

A typical stratigraphic sequence is outlined in **Table 1** and illustrated in **Figure 4**. Typically, the dune profile comprises white or grey sands (A Horizon) above the precipitation zone of hard orange brown to dark brown to black sand (B1 Horizon) and unweathered yellow sands (B2 Horizon) below it and overlying the sandstone bedrock. The dune profile does not contain a weathered bedrock layer (C Horizon) suggesting that the sandstone was exposed at the time of dune formation.

Table 1. Typical eastern Sydney dune stratigraphy.

Horizon	Typical Thickness	Description
A1	0 - 0.3/0.4m	Thin upper humic topsoil
A2	1.0 – 1.5m	Leached white Aeolian sands
B1	0.5 – 1m	[Precipitation Zone]. Heavily indurated mottled sands described as Waterloo or Coffee rock
B2	Various	Unweathered yellow sand
Bedrock		Sandstone bedrock



Figure 4. Typical Eastern Sydney dune profile missing A1 Horizon.

[Documented in recent excavations by MDCA at Long Bay Correctional Complex (MDCA 2005)].

Ages for the upper dune units in the region have been obtained from sediments within a cross-section of the Banksmeadow area. Here, a date of >35,000 years was obtained on peat beneath coffee rock (from the B2 horizon) and a Holocene date (i.e. within around the last 10,000 years) was obtained for freshwater peat above the coffee rock. The Holocene date is likely to be the result of reworking of the older dune surface during times of revegetation and erosion.

The background radiocarbon ages of >35,000 years for the dune system indicate its initial formation in the Last Glacial Maximum, prior to the formation of Botany Bay and with the ocean edge a number of kilometres further east than at present. Over the last 10,000 years the dune sands above the coffee rock have also been reworked (scoured and added to) by wind. Shifting dunes and associated swales have also lead to the development of ephemeral

swamps in this period, evidenced as peaty layers within the dune above the coffee rock layer.

Intact Aboriginal occupation deposits dated at 8,000 years ago have been identified within the A2 horizon [leached fine loose white dune sand] of the dune just over 100m to the south-east of the current study area within the area of the former Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery (Austral/Godden Mackay 1997 Volume 2 Part 3).

Between the dunes were swales sometimes filled with small freshwater swamps. The current study area is situated in such a swale, sloping gently to moderately down from north to south and with more elevated dunes to the east and west. Historical plans indicate that in recent centuries, the central portion of the study area contained a freshwater sedge swamp known as 'Bird's Gully', which drained southwest into the Lachlan Swamp system and into Botany Bay (**Figures 3 & 4**). The nearest outcropping sandstone in the area is located about 300m east of the study area on elevated ground immediately west of Avoca Street, although geotechnical and archaeological investigations demonstrate that sandstone is very shallow under the current surface in the north-eastern corner of the study area along High Street, and may therefore have been exposed prior to the arrival of Europeans (Douglas Partners 2018).



Figure 5. The study area in relation to the nineteenth century landscape.

[Overlay of 1866 Water Board plan as adapted and reproduced in Benson & Howell 1995:91 on current aerial imagery].



Figure 6. Approximate location of the upper reaches of the freshwater Bird's Gully swamps (blue) in relation to the study area (red).

[Note implied form of dune within Prince of Wales Hospital in the centre of the two arms of the swamp. Created based on undated Alexandria parish map (Department of Lands Parish Map Preservation Project), 1866 Water Board plan as adapted and reproduced in Benson & Howell 1995:91 and other historical plans reproduced in Casey & Lowe DRAFT 2018].

The environmental history of the study area has important implications for its Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. The adjacent dune deposits [on either side of the Bird's Gully] retain the potential to contain significant Aboriginal archaeological remains where they have survived relatively intact. Furthermore, these remains may be located considerably below the current ground surface, increasing their likelihood of survival. Recent geotechnical testing has demonstrated that the archaeologically sensitive A2 horizon has survived across much of the study area, under varying quantities of historical fill, except for areas of shallow (or possibly formerly exposed) sandstone bedrock around the corner of High Street and Hospital Road (Douglas Partners 2018). Borelogs and inferred cross-sections of the subject land based on geotechnical testing suggest that the A2 horizon is generally 0.5-1m below the current ground level and around 1.4 to 2m in thickness in the central and southern portions of the subject land, though it is not always possible to establish the depth of the underlying B Horizon Coffee Rock from geotechnical borelogs. It is also not possible to confirm the presence and nature/thickness of deposits relating to the swamp from this testing.

For the purpose of archaeological assessment, we need to exercise caution in extrapolating this landscape too far back in time. We do not know for example, if Bird's Gully existed a thousand years ago, let alone 8,000 years ago when the nearby hearth was being used by Aboriginal people. It is therefore also possible that dune horizons extending below the layer

of swamp deposit from Bird's Gully may also retain archaeological sensitivity, perhaps once comprised dune sands above or adjacent to more ancient swamps.

2.2 Vegetation and Resources

The vegetation present on the dune in early historic times was a mixture of 'heath, scrub and low forest vegetation with a rich variety of shrubs' including banksias and grass trees (Benson & Howell 1995:90-91), known collectively as Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub. The dune drained into the freshwater sedge swamplands of Bird's Gully. The interplay of swamp, dune and vegetation at the time Europeans first arrived in Sydney can be seen in **Figure 7**.

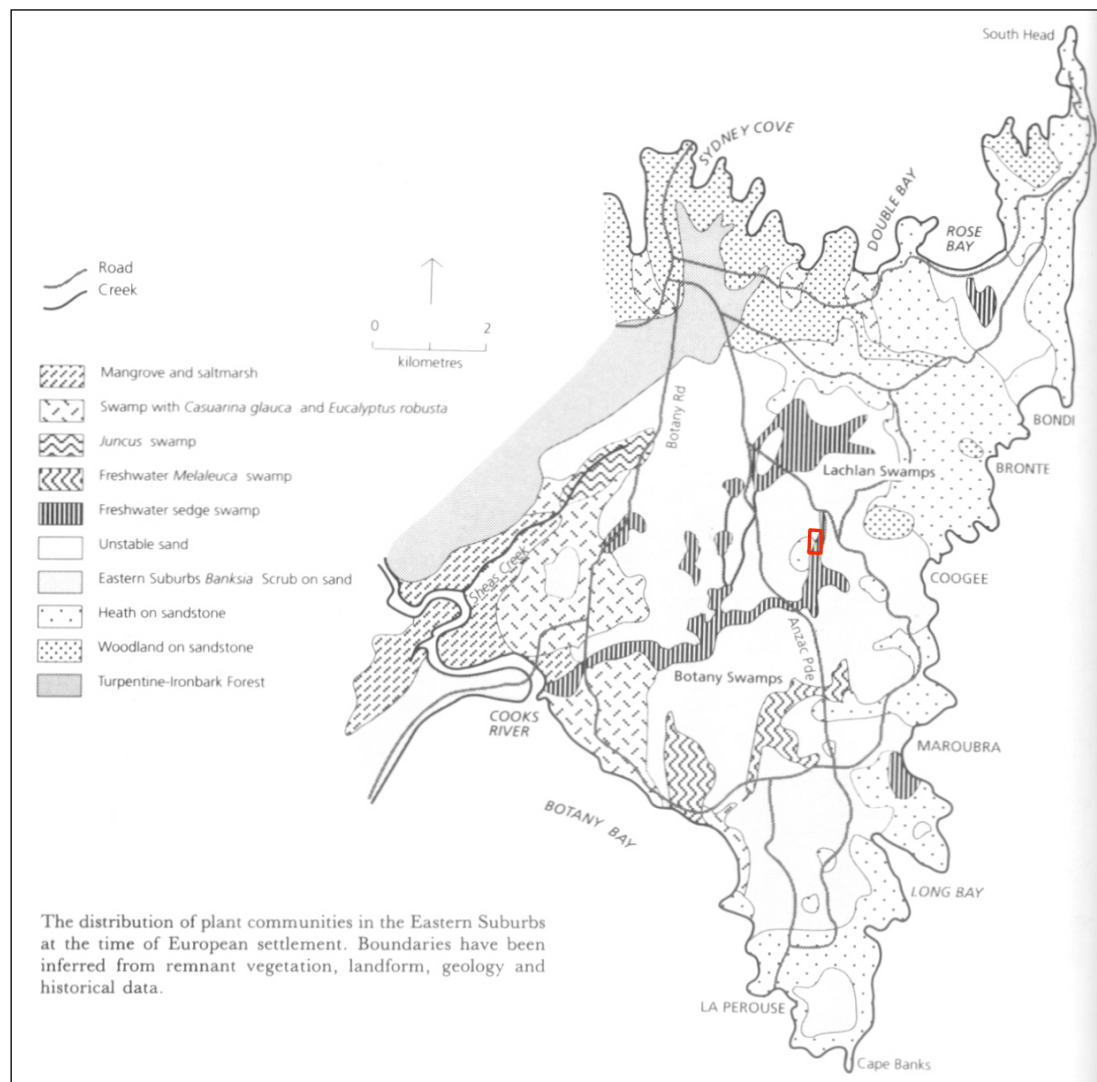


Figure 7. Study area (red) in relation to the recreated contact era vegetation and dune/swamp systems of the eastern suburbs.

[Source: Adapted from Benson & Howell 1995:90].

Swamps would have supplied fresh water and a range of valuable plant resources for food and equipment (e.g. fibres) as well as being a magnet for local fauna and birds. The dunes



themselves would also have provided an array of plant foods including fruits, nectar, tubers and roots (Benson & Howell 1995:12ff) and probably also freshwater fish, eels and freshwater mussels. Freshwater was also available from rock holes in the general area, as Cook found in 1770 (Navin Officer 2003:11).

The extent to which these resources (or others) were available (and exploited) in the more distant past is not known, though lipid analysis of one of the hearth stones excavated to the south-east of the study area from the dune underneath the Asylum cemetery, indicated that freshwater fish were cooked on the fire (Austral/Godden Mackay 1997 Volume 2 Part 3:30). As the rich resources of the ocean shore and Botany Bay were always at least several kilometres away from the study area, and even further away during the Pleistocene, they are unlikely to have been exploited by Aboriginal people based at a campsite here, within the dune system. These factors, and the low densities of stone artefact evidence from the site, suggest that Aboriginal occupation was of relatively short duration and focussed on the exploitation of local resources. However, the nature of Aboriginal occupation in this period is poorly understood due to a lack of archaeological data.

2.3 Land Use History

The land use history of the study area has been reviewed in detail for the current project (Casey & Lowe DRAFT 2018) and in general for the surrounding area (GML 2013). The study area currently consists of residential housing and associated subsurface services (sewer, stormwater), and Eurimbla Avenue. It was first divided into two adjacent land portions in the 1850s, with the first house (The Willows) constructed soon after. By the 1880s the southern portion of the study area was in use as a plant nursery, and in the following decades, portions of the low-lying swamp areas through the centre of the study area were used as a rubbish tip. Subdivision of the land in 1911 was followed soon after by construction of many of the houses which currently survive within the study area. The indication is that despite the construction of the mostly single storey cottage and narrow laneways, impacts other than initial tree clearance within the study area have been relatively minimal. The main roads have been sealed and guttered and there is a stormwater drain running down Eurimbla Avenue.

Aboriginal associations with the general area did not cease after the arrival of Europeans. Research by one of the current authors, Dr Paul Irish, into the ongoing use of coastal Sydney by Aboriginal people throughout the nineteenth century, shows that a number of places continued to be used within this area (Irish 2017). Major historical Aboriginal settlements in the area were at La Perouse, Botany and Banksmeadow as well as Bondi, Long Bay and Little Bay. For example, there are records of a major camp near Long Bay for Aboriginal people occupied before and for some time after the arrival of Europeans (MDCA 2005:59). A shelter with midden in Long Bay may also have been used by Aboriginal people in the historic period for smallpox victims (MDCA 2005:46). Although no direct references to the use of the specific study area by Aboriginal people after this time have been located to date, it is likely that, at least until the mid-nineteenth century, Aboriginal people continued to use the resources of the swamp and dunes, though after this time movement became more restricted by advancing European rural and suburban subdivision.



Any Aboriginal consultation or additional archaeological investigations within the study area will provide an opportunity to examine further any possible historical Aboriginal associations with the site, which might be incorporated into site interpretation.



3.0

Archaeological Context

3.1 Local Site Distribution and Occupation Patterns

A search of the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) online database of a 1km x 1km area centred on the study area showed that no previously recorded Aboriginal sites are located within the study area (**Appendix 2**).² The nearest and only known site within 500m of the study area is a significant open campsite containing a series of deflated hearths and a small number of stone artefacts and manuports. This site [see below] was located in an aeolian sand ridge within and along the western boundary of the former Prince of Wales Destitute Children Asylum Cemetery which lay about 100m east of the current study area.

Most recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites in the local area appear to be middens and rock engravings. This is broadly typical of the eastern Sydney coastline between the harbour and Botany Bay, due to the prevalence of sandstone shelters and platforms, sandy embayments and rocky headlands. Considerable concentrations of sites (rock engravings in particular) occur (and partially survive) at La Perouse, Long Bay, Maroubra, Coogee and Bondi. There are a number of sites containing human burials, whereas open campsites, apart from open shell middens, are not well represented in the local area. The extant sites are mostly located in bushland reserve, national park, golf courses and other lands containing minimally disrupted land surfaces and sub-surfaces.

It was noted above (**Section 2.0**) that caution should be exercised in projecting the early historical landscape too far back in time (especially to the period of environmental change in which archaeological evidence has so far been documented). This applies even more so to the use of early historical and relatively recent archaeological data on how Aboriginal people used the Sydney region. Firstly, we currently know very little about how Aboriginal people used the Sydney area prior to the stabilisation of sea levels to roughly modern levels by the end of the last ice age (around 6,000 years ago), with the Prince of Wales Hospital Aboriginal archaeological site and a handful of others providing the only direct evidence. Secondly, we know that the period in which these sites were used was one of significant environmental change which, amongst, other things, is evidenced by the subsequent burial of the Prince of Wales Aboriginal hearths by drifting, wind-blown sands. Lastly, we know from archaeological evidence that use of stone and other raw materials and the type of finished implements changed markedly over the last 10,000 years, and we have little archaeological evidence of any organic materials for food extraction or implements prior to around 4,000 years ago.

The Prince of Wales Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery Aboriginal archaeological excavations undertaken between 1995 and 1997, concluded that models of Aboriginal movement and subsistence based on historical and recent archaeological records did not adequately explain the nature of the evidence uncovered and suggested alternate explanations (see below). If further archaeological evidence is found within the study area it is likely to greatly advance our understanding of the nature of early Aboriginal occupation of the area.

² AHIMS online search of 13/2/18 of MGA coordinates in Zone 56 336500E-337500E, 6245000N-6246000N.



3.2 Aboriginal Site Investigations

The majority of investigations in the local area in recent years have been undertaken in relation to the archaeological sensitivity of the Aeolian dunes rather than the residual soils formed from decomposing sandstone which are located further east. The significance of any extant Aboriginal archaeological remains within the current study area is related to the remains from the dune contexts, and the most relevant studies are reviewed below. These reviews are summarised from previous archaeological studies by MDCA and others who have worked in this area.

3.2.1 Prince of Wales Hospital Site Godden Mackay Logan-Austral Investigations 1995-7

The Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery at Prince of Wales Hospital was the subject of a series of investigations prior to the construction of the infectious diseases clinic known as the Kiloh Centre. The focus of the investigations including salvage was the Asylum Children's Cemetery. These followed initial survey and testing investigations, conducted by Bickford (1994a, b, c). The aim of the GML-Austral investigation was to retrieve maximum information concerning the Cemetery, the burials and the Cemetery context. The work is documented in a series of published reports (Austral/GM 1995; June and May 1996; Dec 1997: Final Report 4 Vols.).³ The investigation was undertaken following the demolition of the WW1 Hospital Huts and on exposure of bone across parts of the post-demolition surfaces. The excavations of the Cemetery were planned and executed as an exhumation of the remaining children's graves for the future re-interment, consecration and commemoration at an appropriate site within the Prince of Wales Hospital grounds.

The northern extent of the site was defined by prior deep excavations through bedrock for the new Hospital car park, under the Capital Works Program. Sands from the dune were removed and sold as bunker sand to local golf courses. Most of the eastern portion of the Cemetery, including its eastern boundary fence, had been removed during the excavation/levelling of the dune for the construction of the WW1 Hospital Huts. The levelling⁴ had removed and may have pushed at least some of the original top soils and the upper portion of the A2 Horizon white sands from east to west. These disturbed [but local] sands were then made to form a short steep batter on the western and southern boundary of the site under which was found the remaining truncated dune containing the remaining burials and also the southern and western side slopes of the dune under the batter material (see Austral/Godden Mackay 1997: Vol. 2, Pt 1, Figure 6.36, p.128). The removal of the northern portion and eastern side of the Cemetery during the earlier construction phases described above accounts for the discrepancy between the number of burials identified by the archaeological excavations and the Asylum Cemetery records.

In addition to the exhumation of distinct burials, the broader Cemetery context was also investigated by a series of mechanical trenches through the dune and side slopes. During these investigations, a series of deflated stone hearths (Austral/Godden Mackay 1997 Vol.

³ There are also the original records of the investigation including an extensive photographic record and weekly reports made by the Field Supervisor, Peter Douglas pers. comm. 3.12.08 The unpublished field records, reports, site plans and section drawings are the subject of a confidentiality agreement between the consultants and the SEAHs.

⁴ Peter Douglas pers. comm. 3.12.08



2, Part 3) of Aboriginal origin were located beneath the children burials and within the Cemetery boundaries towards its western boundary. The hearths were identified within the A2 Horizon below the burials. The hearths had not been disturbed by the graves but showed signs of having been subject to localised displacement by prevailing winds at the time, or a period before being covered by wind-blown sands. The hearths comprised a series of small sandstone cobbles brought into this particular location for the specific purpose of creating fireplaces on which there is firm evidence (Austral/Godden Mackay 1997 Vol. 2, Part 3) that at least one freshwater fish meal was cooked.

Carbon attached to one of the hearth stones was dated to about 8,000 years ago. A Thermoluminescence date on one of the hearth stones confirmed this date as the time the hearth was last exposed to sunlight, and others throughout the dune profile confirmed this date in terms of its relative positioning in the A2 Horizon. A lipid analysis on one of the hearthstones showed what type of animal had been cooked at the hearth.

The evidence for the early Aboriginal occupation at this place also included a small number of stone artefacts, the paucity of which was thought to represent a reliance on wooden implements, such as digging sticks, fishing nets or lines, boomerangs, spears, coolamons etc, or those of a type commonly associated with resource extraction in swamp or wetland environments which do not rely on stone artefacts. The highly acidic nature of the dune sands had destroyed any such evidence. The rate of decay of the human remains within the Cemetery above this Aboriginal site strongly suggest that animal or fish bone or human remains would not survive beyond about 300 years ago. No shell remains were found in or near the hearth site, or elsewhere throughout the excavated dune. Unless thick shell midden deposits had been laid down by the Aborigines in the past, within which organic remains may also have been deposited and preserved in this highly alkaline context, there is little or no likelihood that organic remains can survive in the acidic sands.

The La Perouse Community was involved in all aspects of the Cemetery and dune investigations and have retained the hearth stones at the La Perouse LALC offices at Yarra Bay. The management outcomes for the Aboriginal site was total salvage and storage until suitable reconstruction and interpretation could be arranged within the La Perouse Community, most likely at the La Perouse LALC offices at Yarra Bay.

3.2.2 Prince of Wales Hospital site MDCA Investigations 2008-2010

MDCA conducted sensitivity mapping exercise and a series of test excavations relating to the construction of the Neuroscience Research Precinct on the northern side of Barker Street Around 200m south-east of the study area, and immediately to the south and west of the Asylum cemetery. These investigations were thought prudent given the Aboriginal archaeological remains described above within the Asylum Cemetery area upslope within the same dune. The investigations involved a detailed review of geotechnical information, aerial photography and other land use information to determine the likely archaeological sensitivity of the area (MDCA 2008). Following this, monitoring was undertaken of an area immediately to the north of Barker Street following demolition of existing structures. This revealed the presence of some original upper dune profiles with the potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological remains. Archaeological test excavation of these however retrieved no Aboriginal archaeological material (MDCA 2010).



3.2.3 CBD and South East Light Rail Aboriginal Heritage Assessment (GML 2013, Artefact *in prep.*)

An Aboriginal and European heritage assessment was carried out along the entire route of the light rail (currently under construction) in 2013. It included a section of the route along the northern end of the current study area on High Street. Due to the presence of the sand dune deposits described above, this area was regarded as archaeologically sensitive (Zone 1 and Zone 2) and requiring further investigation in the form of archaeological monitoring or test excavation.

Test excavations along High Street were undertaken in 2017 by Artefact. Several mechanically excavated pits were dug beneath the existing road pavement between Botany Street and Hospital Road. Towards Hospital Road the pits showed sandstone bedrock within 0.5m of the current ground surface, while further west large quantities of historical fill were found, with the A2 dune horizon present only as a thin and possibly disturbed layer.⁵ No Aboriginal archaeological remains were located.

3.2.4 Newmarket Complex Archaeological Test Excavations (MDCA and GML Heritage 2017- current)

Historical and Aboriginal archaeological excavations are currently underway at the Inglis Newmarket Complex immediately to the south of Barker Street and the Prince of Wales Hospital. Initial geotechnical investigations and historical research has revealed the previous locations of several historic features associated with previous land use and the presence of an albeit truncated dune profile known to contain significant Aboriginal landforms and artefacts (MDCA 2017). There is also the possibility that contact period archaeological remains are located at this site. The investigations include test trenching and monitor of post demolition surfaces and sub-surfaces.

The land forms across the site include the probable course of a stream, known to exist at the time of settlement and its side slopes known as Bird's Gully, an attraction for both the Aboriginal occupants and the early farmers and horse entrepreneurs. This project is also being conducted in partnership with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council.

3.2.5 Long Bay Correctional Complex (MDCA 2007)

The archaeological investigation of the site of a new 85 bed Prison Hospital within the Long Bay Correctional Complex (MDCA 2007) aimed to investigate potentially undisturbed subsurface sand dune deposits following the demolition of prison industry and store buildings and exposure of deposits below the footings and concrete slab foundations. In this respect it was like the investigation proposed for the post demolition investigation of the Neuroscience Research Precinct.

The Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the prison complex found that potentially artefact bearing dune deposits typical of eastern Sydney and similar to those found at the Prince of Wales Hospital site were present. The archaeological investigation focused on a previously identified area of sensitivity (MDCA 2005; Figure 2) on the basis of its locational

⁵ Based on review of test excavation records (photos, sections, pit descriptions) kindly provided by Artefact (28/2/18) from archaeological test excavations undertaken in April 2017 within Fee Zone 26 for the Sydney Light Rail Project.



suitability (on the eastern end of an elevated ridge along the northern portion of the Long Bay Correctional Complex) as an Aboriginal campsite (in contrast to adjacent boggy areas) and the possibility for the sandy deposits underlying existing structures to retain undisturbed evidence of Aboriginal occupation. These investigations took place following the demolition of the existing structures. These demolition works exposed deposits that showed the south eastern half to two thirds of the site were in an area subject to past excavation/levelling to a depth of a metre or more compared to the adjacent area to the northwest. Deposits exposed in this area included basal yellow sands which have been shown to be archaeologically sterile (see **Section 3.2.1**). The foundations and footings and underground services of the existing buildings were found to have disturbed subsurface deposits to varying degrees. Some areas had relatively undisturbed natural soil profiles underlying fill of variable thickness and others had been truncated by past activities. One area, approximately 10m x 15m, appeared to also retain original topsoil under about 10cm of recent sand and rubble. There was also an area of level sandstone platform close to the ground surface identified as a potential engraving site which may have been exposed in the past. The archaeological testing program included manual and mechanical sub-surface excavations which sampled all areas not subject to major disturbance through past and recent activities.

Two stone artefacts were uncovered from both the A2 horizon and from disturbed upper/fill layers. They were not considered indicative of intact or *in situ* archaeological deposit, but rather derived from deposits which have been removed, churned or totally disturbed by the building construction phase. Secure carbon samples suitable for radiocarbon dating were not retrieved and the stone artefacts could not be relatively dated on typological grounds. All bone retrieved was found to be of recent introduced animal species.

The paucity of Aboriginal cultural remains at this site was considered to be a factor of site disturbance coupled with the likely low intensity usage of the area by Aboriginal people, generating low densities of cultural material susceptible to disturbance by natural erosion and historical activities (MDCA 2007:45).

3.2.6 Prince of Wales Hospital Conservation Management Plan (GBA 1997)

The Conservation Management Plan (Graham Brooks & Associates 1997: 7.2.3, p.102) broadly considered the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the hospital campus and noted that subsurface deposits across the campus could potentially contain Aboriginal relics. The Aboriginal archaeological potential or sensitivity of the current study area was not however specifically discussed being just outside the main Hospital area.

4.0

Site Inspection

A site inspection was undertaken by MDCA Principal Heritage Consultants Mary Dallas and Paul Irish on Thursday 1st February 2018 together with Mr Ron Timbery and Ms Kylie Jones of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council. The aim of the inspection was to assist in the assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the study area. Due to the known lack of exposed original terrain within the study area, it was not anticipated that Aboriginal archaeological remains would be located, and this was confirmed during the site inspection. The following observations of relevance to the current assessment were made:

- Most of the ground surfaces were obscured by tarred roads, laneways and residential dwellings (see **Figures 8, 9 & 10**).
- Sandy dune deposits were observed on the surfaces of some front yards/gardens, indicating the presence of underlying dune deposits.
- Sub-surfaces were observed in the excavated trenches of the Light Rail, along High Street and in a deep stormwater trench at the end of Eurimbla Avenue at the rear of the dwellings fronting Magill Street (**Figures 11 & 12**).
- The rise and fall of the land is not marked but can be observed from the high points along High Street and the northern ends of Hospital Road and Botany Street (see **Figure 13**).
- The lowest points are along the centre of Eurimbla Avenue which carries a deep storm water drain down to the properties along the central portion of Magill Street
- Most of the housing appears to be built on slabs, although a few have below-ground swimming pools.
- Referring to the early map projections of the swales and dune ridges and swamps and watercourses, although difficult to observe by a preliminary visual inspection, it would appear there may be a series of low-rise dune slopes above Bird's Gully or at least the form which it took when Europeans first arrived in Sydney two centuries ago.



Figure 8. Typical dwelling form, rendered fences and sealed roads of the study area

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 9. The eastern end of Magill Street from Hospital Road showing low point in landform

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 10. View south east along Botany Street from UNSW where the highest point in the study area is found

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 11. Light Rail construction along High Street

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 12. Storm water drain showing depth of trench and width of pipe at the end of Eurimbla Avenue

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 13. View to Eurimbla Ave from Botany Street showing gentle slope down to the centre of study area (and storm water drain) and gentle rise to existing POW buildings along Hospital Road

MDCA 1.2.18



5.0

Assessment & Management

5.1 Assessment of Archaeological Sensitivity

From the above review of contextual information and the results of the site inspection, conclusions can be drawn about the likely nature of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity within the study area.

As other nearby development projects have shown, the likelihood of identifying intact significant Aboriginal occupational evidence is related to the presence/absence and level of historical disturbance to the original dune profile. The current study area is underlain by aeolian dune deposits which have been demonstrated in the past to contain significant Aboriginal archaeological remains within 100m of the study area. In the recent past, the central portion of the study area appears to have been a swale between two dunes, characterised by the freshwater swamp of Bird's Gully.

Portions of the subject land which may have represented dry land on the margins of the Bird's Gully swamp in recent centuries could contain archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal use, most likely in any remaining original topsoil (A1) Horizons. Geotechnical testing does not provide sufficient resolution to determine whether any such horizons are present, however evidence of historical fill and other activities suggest that they are unlikely to have survived historical impacts such as tree clearance, house and road construction and associated earthworks, and the installation of subsurface services. It seems unlikely then, that evidence of relatively recent Aboriginal use of the study, over the past 500 – 1000 years, will have survived within the study area.

However, as nearby excavations have shown, considerable older Aboriginal archaeological evidence can also survive deeper within the dune profile, namely in surviving white A2 Horizon sands above B Horizon coffee rock. Geotechnical testing has demonstrated the survival of original A2 Horizon sands across most of the subject land, which are regarded as archaeologically sensitive due to their association with Aboriginal archaeological remains of considerable age in the adjacent Prince of Wales Hospital complex. The A2 Horizon is absent in the north-eastern corner, around the intersection of Hospital Road and High Street, where sandstone bedrock is found very close to the surface. However, it appears to be present across the remainder of the study area, usually under 0.5m – 1m of historical fill below the current surface. The thickness of the A2 Horizon varies but broadly increased to the south and west from High Street, and is up to around 2m in thickness.

No physical manifestation of the historically recorded swamp has yet been recorded, so it is not possible to determine its age and relationship to the A2 dune sands. Areas of actual swamp are unlikely to retain Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, but without knowing how long this swamp has existed, we cannot rule out that Aboriginal archaeological evidence may survive within A2 white dune sands beneath recent swamp horizons. In other words, that these sands may represent dry land in a period before the formation of the swamp, and therefore have been used by Aboriginal people. It is noted that the recent swamp horizon has been assessed as retaining historical archaeological potential due to the historical process of rubbish dumping and filling of the swale (Casey & Lowe DRAFT 2018: Figure 5.15).



It is not clear how far south of High St the shallow sandstone bedrock extends, so for management purposes, the entirety of the study area is to be considered to retain Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity.

5.2 Proposed Management of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity

Although the likelihood that Aboriginal archaeological remains have survived within the study area is difficult to assess, any such surviving remains would be of considerable archaeological significance due to the rarity of archaeological evidence located within the broader dune and swamp landscape of the Eastern Suburbs. The survival of any such remains will be intimately linked to the location of previous historical disturbance, particularly of service infrastructure and cannot be determined accurately without removal of overlying roadways and buildings.

The only definitive means of determining whether Aboriginal archaeological remains are present within the subject land would be through archaeological test excavation. There are a number of remote sensing techniques that are sometimes used in archaeological investigations to try to identify buried features without excavation, but these are not considered to be of practical use in the current study. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) for example, may identify solid historical structures (for example stone foundations, post holes, pits, cisterns or wells), but it is unlikely to identify the more ephemeral or even large Aboriginal archaeological sites without ground-truthing. In addition, the lack of current access to open ground across the highly developed study area would make such an investigation highly limited.

5.2.1 Pre-demolition refinement of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity

The most appropriate means of establishing the survival, or otherwise, of deposits with Aboriginal archaeological potential would be to undertake limited archaeological test excavations in potentially accessible areas such as existing roadways or any accessible front or backyards of residences, if this was possible and appropriate. As noted below however, there are considerable time implications for such excavations, due to required Aboriginal community consultation and reporting pre-conditions. [It is noted that any such excavations would need to be undertaken in accordance with any historical archaeological testing and associated permits/requirement, as discussed further below].

5.2.2 Aboriginal Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation

Whether or not the initial archaeological test excavations outlined above are able to be undertaken, archaeological monitoring of demolition and earthworks that may expose or impact archaeologically sensitive A2 dune horizons will be required. This is most likely in the southern portion of the study area, where the excavation for the ASB is required.

Within this area, where earthworks are proposed that extend below current levels of historical fill/disturbance, the extent of these proposed earthworks is to first be investigated through archaeological test excavation. The aim of the excavation would be to determine, in the first instance by broad scale mechanical testing, whether any surviving Potential Archaeological Deposit (i.e. original dune A Horizon) contains Aboriginal archaeological remains, including within buried former land surfaces. If such remains are present, they would be investigated through detailed manual excavation to fully assess the remains and determine appropriate management or conservation requirements.



It is noted that areas of historical archaeological potential have been identified in association with the historical extent of the swamp, and the Violet Hall property at 4 Magill St (Casey & Lowe DRAFT 2018). Any Aboriginal archaeological excavation methodology will need to be developed jointly with any historical archaeological requirements and mindful of any permit or development consent conditions.

As the ASB proposal will be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD), these test excavations do not require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under s90 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*. However, they require a process of investigation and reporting broadly parallel to that under the NPW Act, as generally set out in the (SEARs) for each SSD project. Typically, this would include Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with S80C of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*, as detailed further in the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010, Part 6 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (OEH 2010c). This sets out the legislated requirements for Aboriginal community consultation, which must be fully documented in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment reports accompanying any such applications. The consultation process includes placing a public advertisement to seek expressions of interest in the project (or more precisely the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to be sought, as well as directly notifying Local Aboriginal Land Councils and government agencies dealing with Aboriginal communities in the area. People or organisations can register as “Registered Aboriginal Parties” which provides them with a right to review and comment on aspects of the proposed assessment and investigations, and to provide advice on Aboriginal cultural and historical significance. It should be noted that at the time of writing this consultation process had been initiated.

Should deposits with archaeological potential be identified during archaeological monitoring or test excavation, these would be further investigated in a manner commensurate to their extent and condition. For example, occasional small patches of potential archaeological deposit amongst service trenches may be most appropriately managed through salvage excavation, whereas more extensive and intact deposits would require archaeological test excavation to determine the presence/absence, extent and significance of any Aboriginal archaeological remains as a basis for appropriate further management decisions.

A methodology for such investigations would be devised according to the results of the archaeological monitoring of service infrastructure removal and would be developed in conjunction with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council and according to applicable guidelines and industry best practice.

As noted above, Aboriginal historical associations with the area, for example of Aboriginal children who lived at the Randwick Asylum, are likely to be of ongoing importance to the local Aboriginal community. If there are opportunities for onsite interpretation of the history of the place, consultation should be undertaken with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council to determine whether recognition of these or other Aboriginal associations with the area would be appropriate to commemorate in some form within the context of the proposed development. This would be consistent with interpretive displays elsewhere within the Prince of Wales Hospital complex.



6.0

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based upon the legal requirements and automatic statutory protection provided under the terms of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1974 (as amended)*, where;

it is an offence to knowingly damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal sites or relics without the prior consent of the Director General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service,

in conjunction with;

the results of the preliminary assessment of the study area which is documented in this report and the initial Aboriginal community consultation undertaken for this stage of the project.

It is recommended that:

1. If possible, initial archaeological test excavations should be undertaken prior to SSD approval in accessible portions of the study area, in order to determine the presence/absence of any Aboriginal archaeological remains within surviving archaeologically sensitive dune deposits. These initial test excavations will also provide more specific information about the nature of these deposits to guide more comprehensive investigations to be undertaken as a condition of development consent.
2. As required by the SEARs relating to the proposed SSD application for the Stage 1 ASB, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report is to be prepared that addresses the SEARs requirements (such as in relation to Aboriginal community consultation). This Report should incorporate any further information obtained as a result of initial archaeological test excavations (if undertaken) and develop an appropriate archaeological investigation strategy for consideration in development assessment.
3. Any Aboriginal archaeological monitoring, test or salvage excavations should be designed and developed with reference to any historical archaeological requirements and approvals.
4. One copy of this report is to be forwarded to the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council.
5. One copy of this report is to be forwarded to:

The Manager
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
P.O. Box 1967
Hurstville NSW 2770



7.0

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Appendix 1

Aboriginal Community Consultation Records



15 June 2018

Tamika Goward
Archaeologist
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
PO Box 6184
Kangaroo Valley NSW 2577

PO Box 365, Matraville
New South Wales, 2036

T: (02) 9311 4282
E: admin@laperouse.org.au
ABN: 89 136 607 167

Via Email: tamika@mdca.com.au

Dear Ms Goward

Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment – Randwick Campus Redevelopment

I write in regards to the above mentioned report dated 22 May 2018. I have reviewed the report provide the following information and recommendations on behalf of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (**La Perouse LALC**).

As you may be aware, the La Perouse LALC was established and operates within the provisions of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW) (**ALRA**) and in accordance with section 52 of the ALRA the La Perouse LALC has a statutory function to “*take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the Council’s area*”.

The La Perouse LALC currently represents a membership of 400 Aboriginal persons who reside within or have an association with the La Perouse LALC area. A high majority of our members are descendants of families who have a traditional connection to the Randwick area.

The La Perouse LALC acknowledges and recognises the Gadigal and Bidjigal clan groups who occupied the Coastal Sydney area prior to colonisation.

Following the review of the report, I can provide the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1:

The La Perouse LALC generally agrees with the recommendations 1 – 3 as set out on page 27 of the report.

Recommendation 2:

We advise the proponent to be cautious when considering which Registered Aboriginal Party is engaged for onsite works. A recent state significant infrastructure project has seen the engagement of private for-profit entities who do not have an Aboriginal community based membership, who are not accountable to the Aboriginal community or do not have a cultural association to the project area.

Recommendation 3:

The La Perouse LALC advises that if any Aboriginal objects (such as human or animal bone, shell material or stone artifacts) are impacted or unearthed during any activity on the property, the activity must cease and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and La Perouse LALC be contacted immediately.

If you would like to discuss this issue further please don't hesitate to contact the La Perouse LALC office on 9311 4282 during business hours.

Yours sincerely,



Chris Ingrey
Chief Executive Officer



Appendix 2

AHIMS Online Search Records

MDCA

Date: 13 February 2018

PO Box A281

Arncliffe New South Wales 2205

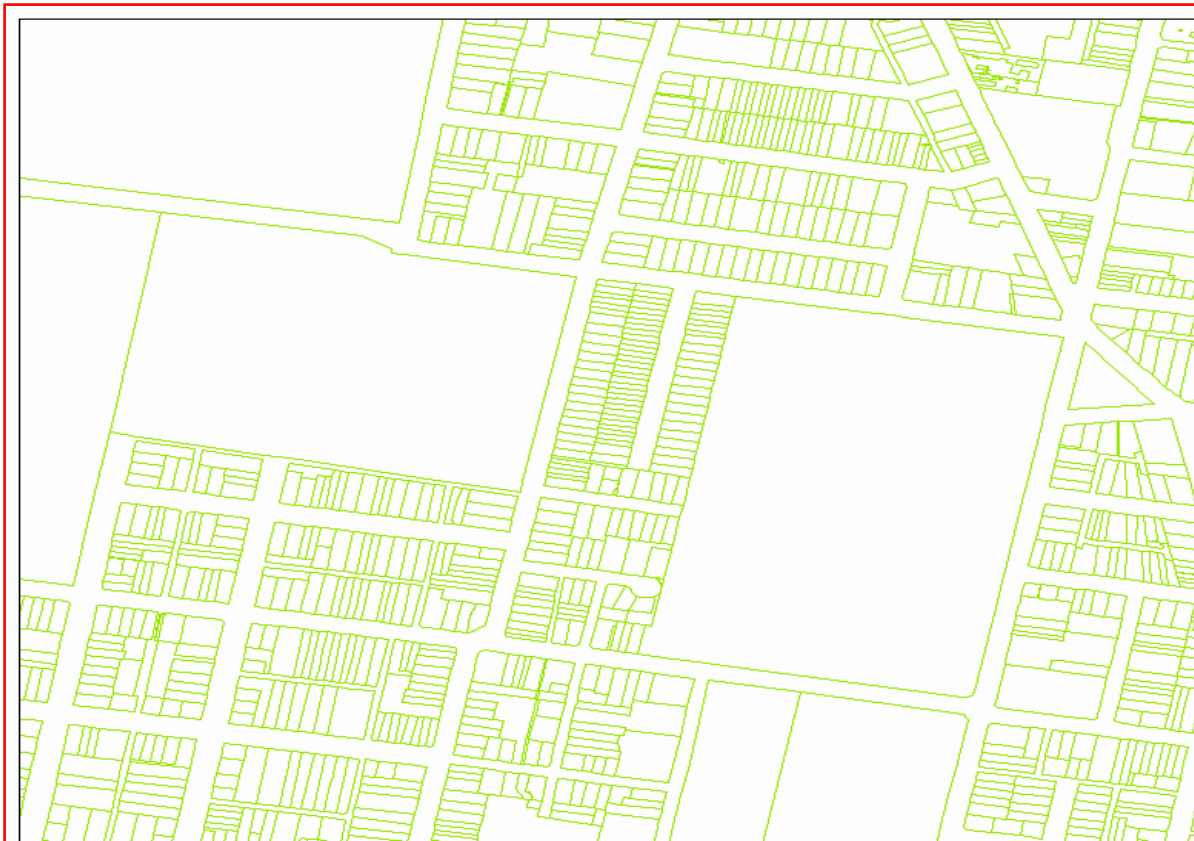
Attention: Paul Irish

Email: paul@mdca.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 336500 - 337500, Northings : 6245000 - 6246000 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Paul Irish on 13 February 2018.

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



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

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

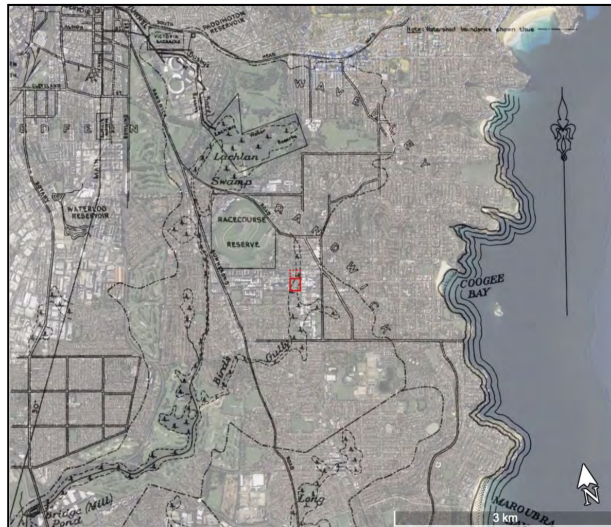
If your search shows Aboriginal sites or places what should you do?

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT



[The subject land in relation to the nineteenth century landscape]

NEW ACUTE SERVICES BUILDING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL RANDWICK NSW

RANDWICK LGA

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists

October 2018

**Incorporating additional information
on the ASB Addition (SSD-10339) 2019**

Report to NSW Health Infrastructure



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1.0

Project Overview

Introduction

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment ('ACHA') report has been prepared by MDCA [Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists] at the request of NSW Health Infrastructure. It relates to the archaeological investigations for the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project between Botany Street, High Street, Magill Street and Hospital Road at Randwick, in Sydney's south-east (**Figures 1 & 2**). The subject land is the site of the proposed New Acute Services Building (ASB) for the Prince of Wales Hospital (**Figure 3**).

The proposal is part of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA 9113) to be lodged with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the EP&A Act). Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) have been provided by the DPE, which under SEAR 9 require an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report to be prepared, including documentation of Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) 2010 *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents*. This report has been prepared in accordance with the SEAR Requirements and will inform an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the SSDA.

This report describes the location and nature of the proposed activities, the nature of the areas of archaeological sensitivity proposed for investigation and the proposed methodology for the investigation of these areas. It has been prepared to meet the reporting requirements outlined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010* and relevant policy documents of the OEH, specifically the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (2010) and the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*.

The report includes:

- A description of the subject land and project (**Section 1**)
- Details of the Aboriginal cultural assessment undertaken (**Section 2**)
- Details of the Aboriginal archaeological assessment undertaken (**Section 3**)
- A discussion of the results and conclusions from the assessments (**Section 4**)
- A discussion of potential impacts and management strategies (**Section 5**)



- A set of management recommendations (**Section 6**)
- References used in the current report (**Section 7**)
- Aboriginal community consultation records (**Appendix A**)
- AHIMS Register Search Records (**Appendix B**)
- Additional information on the Integrated ASB Addition (SSD-10339) to be included in this report at the request of the DPIE in August 2019 (**Appendix C**)

Report Authorship

This report has been prepared by MDCA Principal Heritage Consultant, Mary Dallas and MDCA archaeologists, Tamika Goward and Lucinda O'Connor.

Site Identification

The subject land comprises the city block bounded by Hospital Road to the east, Botany Street to the west, residential properties and non-residential uses up to High Street to the north, and Magill Street to the south at Randwick NSW. It currently comprises 54 allotments and is approximately 2ha in size and is situated within the Sydney Basin, approximately 6.2km south-east of the Sydney CBD and 1.7km west of Coogee (**Figure 1**). The current subject land is located within the Randwick Local Government Area, Parish of Alexandria and lies within the OEH Metropolitan North East Region.

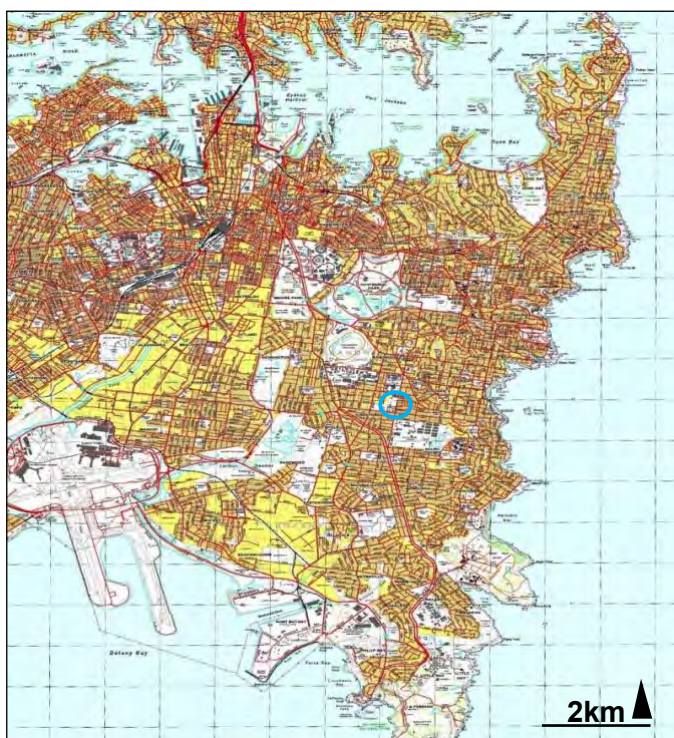


Figure 1. The subject land in the context of greater Sydney.

[Source: Sydney Heads, Parramatta River, Botany Bay and Bondi 1:25,000 topographic maps].



The subject land is on made ground comprising of levelled, asphalted and built over surfaces and all vegetation is relatively recent plantings. Currently, the most significant features include residential and commercial buildings, as well as a portion of Eurimbla Avenue. The subject land has been developed on land which was once situated at the base of a dune ridge adjacent to a low lying, swampy area, which formed part of a broader, undulating coastal dune system extending across much of eastern Sydney, comprising Quaternary wind-blown sands, locally and elsewhere dated to around 35,000 BP.

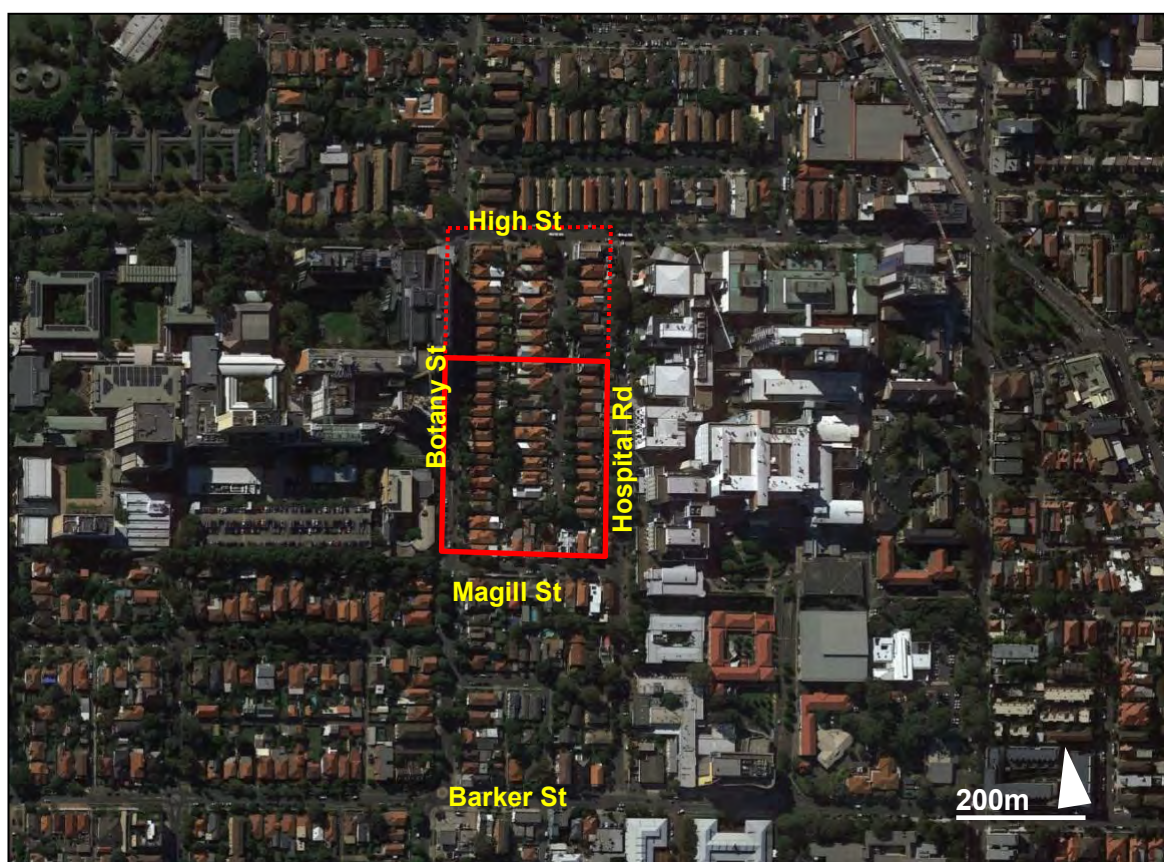


Figure 2. The subject land (red outline) and future development area (dashed line) in their local context. Note: the future development area will be the subject of a separate planning proposal.

[source: Overlay on 2016 aerial image]



Reason for the Current Study

1.1.1 Proposed Development

NSW Health Infrastructure is proposing the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project. Stage 1 of that proposal is the new Acute Services Building (ASB) for the Prince of Wales Hospital to facilitate the expansion and integration of healthcare, research and education at Randwick NSW (**Figure 3**).

Land to the north of Stage 1 is under consideration as a future expansion area to be subject of separate development applications (**Figure 2 & Figure 3**).

The construction of the ASB represents Stage 1 of a multi-stage redevelopment process. Stage 1 is the subject of a SSDA lodged with the NSW DPE under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, as noted in Section 1.1.

Development consent is proposed to be sought for the following¹:

- Bulk excavation.
- Site preparation works including shoring and piling.
- Construction of a 13-level building, which includes: An Adults' Emergency Department; Back of House and Front of House services; Operating Theatres; Plant, Central Sterilising Service, Logistics Interchange; Intensive Care Unit and Medical Assessment Unit; Inpatient Units; Plant and Helipad.
- Loading dock and ambulance bays.
- Three level bridge over Hospital Road for clinical and operational connections to the existing hospital campus.
- One level public bridge over Hospital Road for connection to existing hospital campus.
- Upgraded road infrastructure at Magill Street and Botany Street including potential signalised intersection and pedestrian crossing on Botany Street.
- Capacity for a potential future pedestrian bridge link over Botany Street from the ASB to the University of New South Wales (UNSW).
- New circulation roads to be constructed on the newly excavated grade to the west and south of the new building.
- Capacity for additional internal access road to be constructed to the northern part of the Project site.

¹ Advisian pers comm 17.5.18 and updates based on the Request for SEARs dated 15.02.18.



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- Hospital square with vehicular access and public drop off areas.
- Building services infrastructure and connections to utilities.
- Stormwater drainage infrastructure including on-site detention.
- Site landscaping.

It could be expected that the proposed development of the area, inclusive of any levelling (cutting and filling) earthworks, road construction and infrastructure installation, would result in the destruction of any Aboriginal cultural material within its boundaries. The demolition of structures (to be carried out under a separate planning approval pathway) vegetation clearance and site remediation will involve archaeological monitoring in areas that may expose or impact natural soil profiles. The current study has therefore been undertaken to define the Aboriginal heritage values of the entire subject land.



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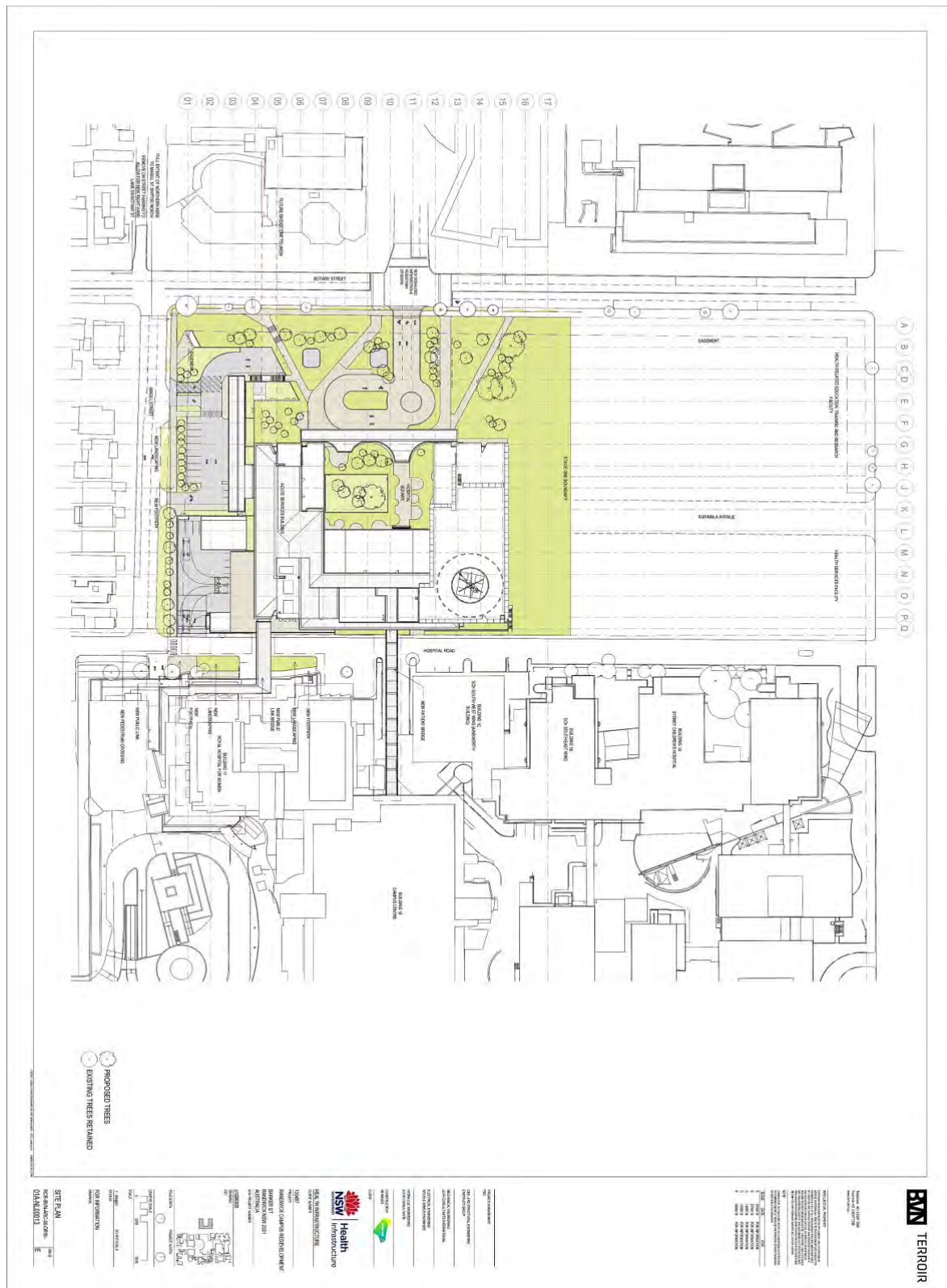


Figure 3. The proposed ASB complex in the south and proposed future expansion area to the north.



1.1.2 Legislative & Policy Requirements

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act (1974)* (NPW Act), administered by the *Office of Environment & Heritage* (OEH²), provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' and 'places' where an object is defined as:

“any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains” [Section 5(1)]

An Aboriginal place must be declared under Section 84 of the *NPW Act* and be a place that:

in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, to be an Aboriginal place for the purposes of this Act.” [Section 84].

Amendments to the NPW Act in 2010 have retained an offence to knowingly *harm* an Aboriginal object [s86(1)] but greatly increased penalties for such offences. The amendments have also introduced a strict liability offence for any *harm* (i.e. knowingly or unknowingly) to Aboriginal objects [s86(2)] or Aboriginal places [s86(4)] without a valid and applicable Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under Section 90 of the Act. *Harm* is defined as:

“any act or omission that:

- (a) destroys, defaces or damages the object or place, or*
- (b) in relation to an object—moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or*
- (c) is specified by the regulations, or*
- (d) causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c)”* [Section 5(1)]

It is a defence to the strict liability offence of harm to an Aboriginal object under s86(2) if a process of Due Diligence was followed which reasonably determined that the proposed activity would not harm an Aboriginal object [S87(2)]. Due Diligence assessment can take several forms, including a generic process developed by the OEH (as described in DECCW 2010a) or one of an equivalent standard. An exemption is also provided for 'low impact activities' which result in unknowing damage to an Aboriginal object, including a range of common farm and track maintenance activities.

² Originally known as the National Parks & Wildlife Service and in recent years as the Department of Environment and Conservation, Department of Environment and Climate Change and Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.



Impacts to Aboriginal objects generally require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), application for which must be accompanied by an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report. An exception is the undertaking of archaeological test excavations, which in certain circumstances can be undertaken without an AHIP provided such works are undertaken in full compliance with the 2010 *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (DECCW 2010c). Another exception is on the occasion that archaeological investigations are undertaken for a proposal as part of an SSDA under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act. As assessed and discussed below, in the current case it is not considered that proposed archaeological test excavations can be undertaken under the provisions of the *Code of Practice* but that as the investigations are part of a SSDA under Part 4, Division 4.7, it does not require an AHIP.

This report documents the archaeological assessment of the subject land and proposed impacts, in accordance with OEH guidelines (DECCW 2010c). The assessment must include full documentation of a prescribed process of Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with OEH guidelines (DECCW 2010a). This requires placing a public advertisement to seek expressions of interest in the project as well as directly notifying Local Aboriginal Land Councils and government agencies dealing with Aboriginal communities in the area. People or organisations can register as “Registered Aboriginal Parties” which provides them with a right to review and comment on aspects of the assessment, and to provide advice on Aboriginal cultural and historical significance.

Methods Used

The current study documents the archaeological assessment of the subject land and proposed impacts, and includes full documentation of a prescribed process of Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with current OEH guidelines (DECCW 2010b).



2.0

Aboriginal Cultural Assessment

Consultation with the local Aboriginal community was undertaken in order to document the Aboriginal cultural significance of the subject land. This section documents that consultation, which was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment (Aboriginal Objects and Aboriginal Places) Regulation 2010* (s80C) [‘the Regulation’]. Initially this involved formulating a list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) to be consulted about the project.

Aboriginal Community Consultation

2.1.1 Public and Direct Notices

The OEH Aboriginal consultation process does not prescribe the automatic registration of Registered Native Title Claimants or Local Aboriginal Land Councils, however MDCA notes that the latter have a statutory responsibility “to promote the protection of Aboriginal culture and the heritage of Aboriginal persons”³ within their boundaries. As such the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council was automatically listed as a Registered Aboriginal Party for the project.

A public notice seeking registrations of interest in the project was lodged in the Southern Courier on 01/05/2018 giving a date of 15/05/2018 for responses (**Appendix A1**). At the same time (26/04/2018) direct notices were sent to the agencies listed below (**Table 1**) to seek details of potential further Aboriginal parties to contact in relation to registrations of interest (see sample in **Appendix A1**). The responses received (**Appendix A1**) led to follow up letters being sent to the organisations listed in **Table 2**, enquiring whether they were interested in registering an interest in the project (see sample in **Appendix A1**). In response to the public notice, Darug Land Observations registered their interest on 08/05/2018. Outside of the consultation process, Goobah Developments also registered their interest on 04/06/2018.

Table 1. Direct Agency Notices sent 26/04/2018.

Agency	Response Deadline	Response Received?	Additional Contacts to those already Registered
Greater Sydney LLS	15/05/2018	Yes	The LLS states that it only considers heritage in the context of natural resource management projects and cannot provide contact lists for Aboriginal groups or persons to inform planning issues.
NNTT	15/05/2018	Yes	No results.
NTS Corp	15/05/2018	Yes	NTS Corp’s privacy guidelines restrict them from providing contact details of Tradition Owners. NTS Corp

³ Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983, s52(1)(m).



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			have passed on the notice to individual groups and organisations who assert traditional interest.
OEH	15/05/2018	Yes	Walgalu, Thauaira, Dharug, Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services, Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services, Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services, Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services, Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services, Gulaga, Biamanga, Callendulla, Murramarang, Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation, Didge Ngunawal Clan, Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation, Nerrigundah, Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group
NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs/ Registrar of Aboriginal Owners	15/05/2018	Yes	No additional contacts suggested.
La Perouse LALC	15/05/2018	No	
Randwick City Council	15/05/2018	Yes	No additional contacts suggested.

Table 2. Direct Community Notices.

Community group	Date of Letter	Response Deadline	Response Received?	Seeking Registration?
Walgalu	24/05/2018	08/06/2018		
Thauaira	24/05/2018	08/06/2018		
Dharug	24/05/2018	08/06/2018		
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	24/05/2018	08/06/2018		
Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services	24/05/2018	08/06/2018		
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	24/05/2018	08/06/2018		
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services	24/05/2018	08/06/2018		
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services	24/05/2018	08/06/2018		
Gulaga	24/05/2018	08/06/2018	04/06/2018	Yes
Biamanga	24/05/2018	08/06/2018	04/06/2018	Yes
Cullendulla	24/05/2018	08/06/2018	04/06/2018	Yes
Murramarang	24/05/2018	08/06/2018	04/06/2018	
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	24/05/2018	08/06/2018	01/06/2018	Yes
Didge Ngunawal Clan	24/05/2018	08/06/2018	24/5/2018	Yes
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	24/05/2018	08/06/2018		
Nerrigundah	24/05/2018	08/06/2018		
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	24/05/2018	08/06/2018	29/06/2018	Yes (by phone)
Goobah Developments	24/05/2018	08/06/2018	06/06/2018	Yes



2.1.1 Registered Aboriginal Parties

On the basis of the notification process above, the following Aboriginal organisations were listed as Registered Aboriginal Parties and details of these organisations were sent to the OEH and La Perouse LALC as required by the *Regulation* (80C[5b]) on Friday 5th June, 2018.

Table 3. Registered Aboriginal Parties.

Name	Abbreviation Used in this Report
La Perouse LALC	LPLALC
Darug Land Observations	DLO
Goobah Developments	Goobah
Murramarang	Murramarang
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Butucarbin
Didge Ngunawal Clan	DNC
Cullendulla	Cullendulla
Biamanga	Biamanga
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	Wailwan
Gulaga	Gulaga

2.1.2 Project Information and Comment on Methodology

All Registered Aboriginal Parties were sent project information, a proposed assessment methodology on June 25th 2018 with a deadline of July 25th 2018 for responses (see **Appendix A2**). Specifically, all Registered Aboriginal Parties were requested to provide comment on:

- The proposed assessment methodology.
- Any objects or places of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be located within the current subject land, and any other Aboriginal cultural or historical information relevant to the current assessment and proposal.
- Aboriginal cultural knowledge relating to the subject land.

In addition, Registered Aboriginal Parties were requested to inform MDCA of any information of a culturally sensitive nature so that appropriate protocols of access and use could be developed. The comments received are shown in **Table 4** and where relevant, included in **Appendix A2**.



Table 4. Responses to Information and Methodology Mailout.

Registered Aboriginal Party	Response
DLO	DLO support the proposed methodology. They strongly advocate that if any Aboriginal archaeological material is retrieved during the proposed investigations, that they be reburied on country. DLO also request involvement in the archaeological test excavations, monitoring of the topsoil removal and all other form of works to be carried out on the site.

All RAPs who provided a response supported the proposed assessment methodology presented in the information and methodology document. In their response, DLO have requested involvement in all future works on site relating to the development, including monitoring of the removal of topsoil. Given the artificial, highly disturbed nature of the topsoil in the area proposed for development, this is not considered warranted on archaeological grounds. This conclusion is supported by the environmental information, survey reporting and assessment below. No further investigations beyond the actions outlined below have therefore been adopted in the management strategy.

2.1.3 Comment on Draft Report

The comments of the Registered Aboriginal Parties as discussed above were used in the formulation of the draft Aboriginal Cultural Assessment and draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. These draft documents were sent to all Registered Aboriginal Parties for comment on September 25th, 2018 with a deadline of October 24th, 2018 for responses (see **Appendix A3**). Specifically, all Registered Aboriginal Parties were requested to provide comment on:

- Their views on the draft recommendations.
- Their support or otherwise for the proposal.
- Any other views or information relating to the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment parties believed should be considered.

The comments received are shown in **Table 5** and where relevant, included in **Appendix A3**:

Table 5. Responses to Draft Report.

Registered Aboriginal Party	Response
LPLALC	LPLALC agree with the recommendations set out in the draft ACHA report and are eager to provide advice on the cultural significance of the area throughout the project.
DLO	DLO responded in support of the draft report. They strongly advocate that if any Aboriginal archaeological material is retrieved during the proposed investigations, that they be reburied on country. DLO also request involvement in the archaeological test excavations and all other form of works to be carried out on the site.



Aboriginal Cultural Significance within the Subject Lands

The Aboriginal community consultation undertaken in relation to the current investigations has not identified any specific Aboriginal cultural connections or significance relating to the current subject land, though it is apparent from correspondence that a general level of significance is ascribed to the area and its potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological remains as an indicator of past Aboriginal presence in the landscape.



3.0

Archaeological Assessment

Introduction

The Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment component of the current study is based on the requirements of the OEH *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010c). The current section describes the environmental and archaeological context of the subject land.

Environmental Context

Note: The majority of environmental information comes from historical records, plans and images which represent the landscape as it was around the time of first European contact. It is not known how far back in time this can be projected, but it is worth considering that the Aboriginal archaeology which has so far been found at Prince of Wales Hospital dates to a period (ca. 8,000 years ago) of great landscape change at the end of the last ice age, prior to the stabilisation of sea levels at around their current level. The landscape as seen by Aboriginal people at that time may have been considerably different to that which we can recreate from historical records, especially with respect to the location of ephemeral freshwater swamps (which would have been important sources of fresh water and other resources). The extent of major topographical change to the dunes is also unclear. Caution should therefore be applied in relating this information to likely Aboriginal use of this changing landscape.

The topography of the Randwick area is defined by the Botany Bay dune system. Most of the eastern suburbs are underlain by these Botany sands, which originally encompassed an undulating series of sand dunes which extended from Rose Bay, along the coast to Botany Bay, and inland to Randwick and Alexandria. Dunes are broadly aligned southeast to northwest and are up to 20-30m in height. A sense of the height and parallel nature of these dune ridges can be gained by traveling along the undulating terrain on Barker or High Streets between Avoca Street and Anzac Parade. Due to their substantial nature, the dunes have survived broadly in their original (i.e. 1788) form, though often with significant impacts to their uppermost units from historical land use.

Between the dunes were swales sometimes filled with small freshwater swamps. The current subject land is situated in such a swale, sloping gently to moderately down from north to south and with more elevated dunes to the east and west. Historical plans indicate that in recent centuries, the central portion of the subject land contained a freshwater sedge swamp known as 'Bird's Gully', which drained southwest into the Lachlan Swamp system and into Botany Bay (**Figure 4 & Figure 6**).

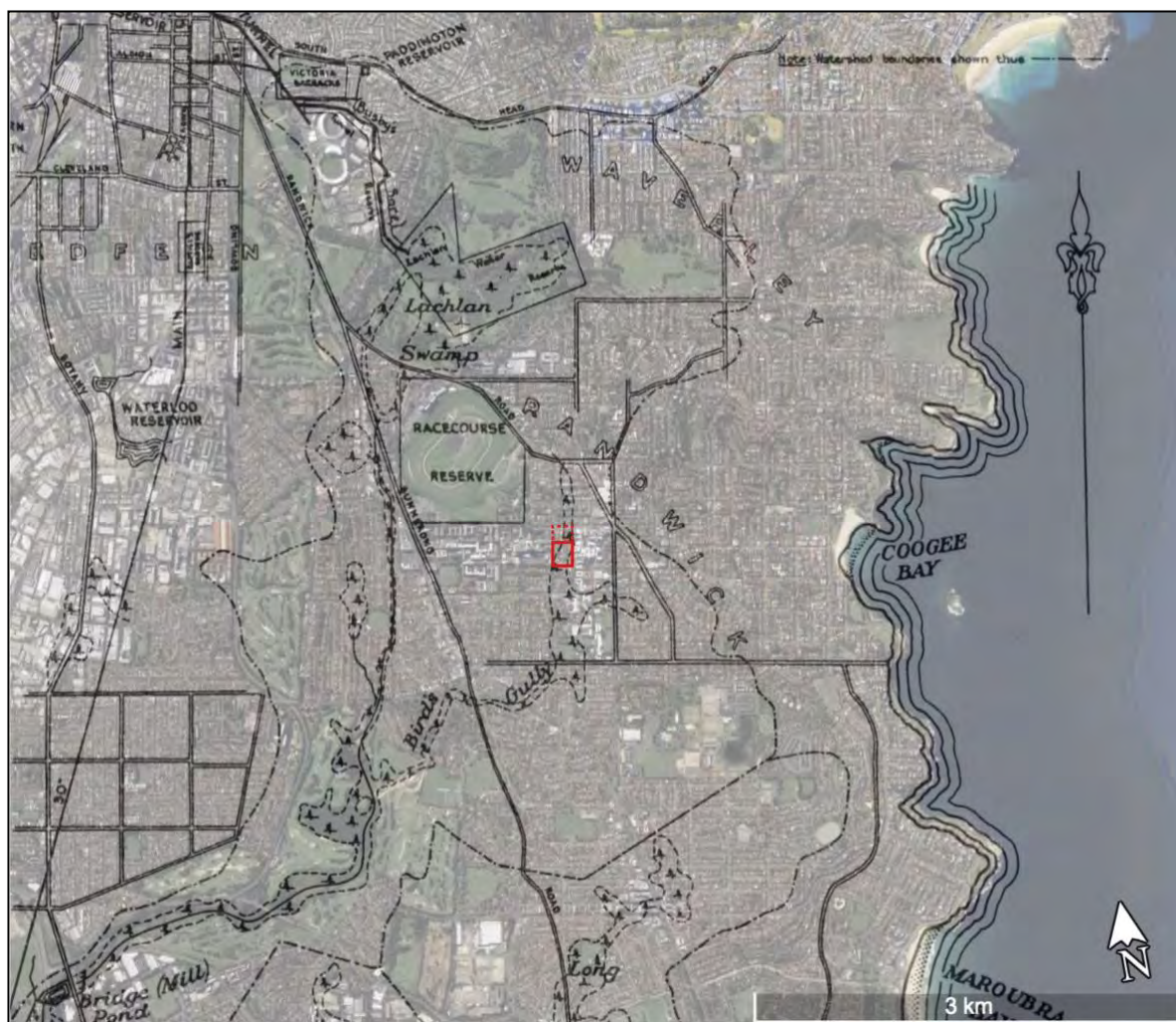


Figure 4. The subject land in relation to the nineteenth century landscape.

[Overlay of 1866 Water Board plan as adapted and reproduced in Benson & Howell 1995:91 on current aerial imagery].

3.1.1 Geology, Soils and Hydrology

The subject land is underlain by Sydney Hawkesbury sandstone above which the Quaternary aged Aeolian dune system of ridges and swales have developed. The subject land lies on a dune that is part of an extensive system of dune ridges and swales lying between the Lachlan and Botany Swamps and the eastern Sydney coast. This dune system is of the Tuggerah Aeolian soil landscape (Chapman et al 2009). This landscape comprises undulating to rolling coastal dune fields with a local relief to 20m. Dunes are generally north-south oriented with convex, narrow crests and broad, gentle concave swales. Dune slopes are moderately inclined. This soil landscape is vulnerable to extreme wind erosion, localised flooding and permanently high water tables.



The background radiocarbon ages of >35,000 years (see below) for the dune system indicate its initial formation in the Last Glacial Maximum, prior to the formation of Botany Bay and with the ocean edge a number of kilometres further east than at present. The dunes contain discontinuous peat and mud lenses formed where terrestrial swamps once existed and which were subsequently buried by wind deposited sand. Subsequent induration of the dune formed a precipitation zone also known as Waterloo rock or 'coffee rock.' Above this coffee rock, shifting dunes and associated swales have led to the development of ephemeral swamps, evidenced as peaty layers within the dune above the coffee rock layer. Such layers are likely to be found in the subject land.

The typical eastern Sydney dune profile comprises white or grey sands (A Horizon) above the precipitation zone of hard orange brown to dark brown to black sand (B1 Horizon) and unweathered yellow sands (B2 Horizon) below it and overlying the sandstone bedrock. The dune profile does not contain a weathered bedrock layer (C Horizon) suggesting that the sandstone was exposed at the time of dune formation. The nearest outcropping sandstone in the area is located about 300m east of the subject land on elevated ground immediately west of Avoca Street, although geotechnical and archaeological investigations documented below demonstrate that sandstone is very shallow under the current surface in the north-eastern corner of the subject land along High Street, and may therefore have been exposed prior to the arrival of Europeans (Douglas Partners 2018).

Ages for the upper dune units in the region have been obtained from sediments within a cross-section of the Banksmeadow area. Here, a date of >35,000 years was obtained on peat beneath coffee rock (from the B2 Horizon) and a Holocene date was obtained for freshwater peat above the coffee rock (Smart 1974). The Holocene date is likely to be the result of reworking of the older dune surface during times of revegetation and erosion. A recent study into the geomorphological development of coffee rock in the Botany Basin has questioned the reliability of using the coffee rock as a stratigraphic marker of the time gap separating the deposition of soil horizons within the Botany Basin sequence (Gale et al 2017).

We can assume that the dune within the subject land consists of the stratigraphic sequence common to the whole dune system of eastern Sydney. Because the site lies low in the profile it could be expected that the sand deposits will be relatively thin and may be overlain by fill materials due to the history of development in the area. Peaty swamp deposits and sandstone bedrock may be present. A possible stratigraphic sequence is outlined in Table 6 and illustrated in Figure 5. In general, though, the dune profile in the subject land is likely to show the presence of overlying imported fill (sand and/or rubble) on a truncated natural horizon usually lacking an A1 horizon and the upper portion of the A2 horizon. This truncation is due to a range of historical land use impacts which are observable across the site, such as cuttings prior to construction and levelling.



Table 6. Projected eastern Sydney dune stratigraphy.

Horizon	Typical Thickness	Description
A1	0 - 0.1/0.3m	Thin upper humic topsoil
A2	<1m	Leached white Aeolian sands*
B1	0.5 – 1m	[Precipitation Zone]. Heavily indurated mottled sands described as Waterloo or coffee rock.
B2	Various	Unweathered yellow sand
Bedrock		Sandstone bedrock

- may contain peaty layer



Figure 5. Typical eastern Sydney dune profile missing A1 Horizon.

[Documented in excavations by MDCA at Long Bay Correctional Complex (2007)]



Historical plans indicate that the subject land lies partly on a arm of a freshwater sedge swamp system known as 'Bird's Gully' which drained south-west into the Lachlan Swamp system and on into Botany Bay (**Figure 4 & Figure 6**). One of the southern arms of Bird's Gully was channelised in the 1930s, confirming the accuracy of its location on earlier plans⁴ (see **Figure 7**).

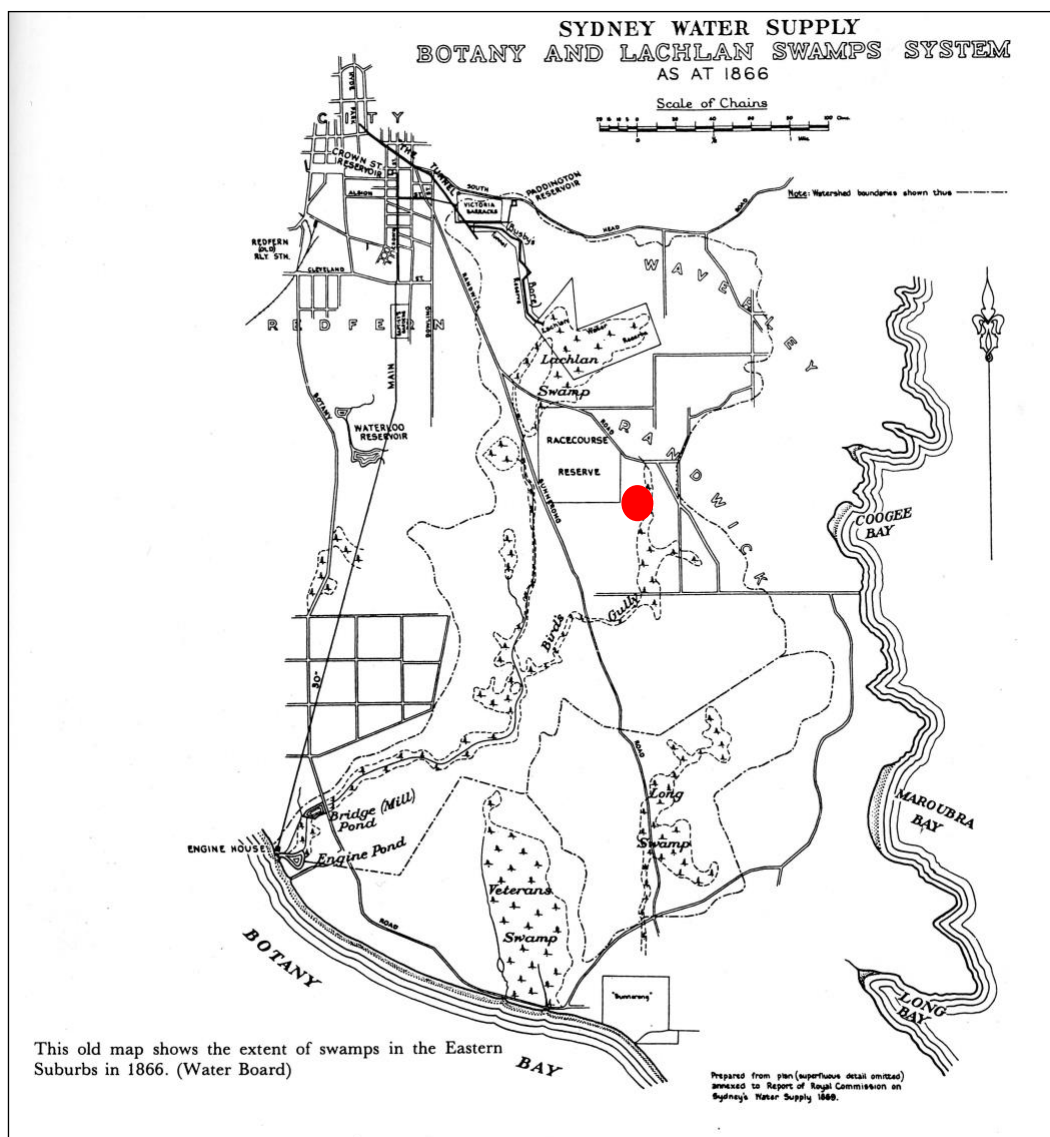


Figure 6. 1866 water board plan showing Birds Gully swamp. Subject land indicated by red marker.

[source: Benson & Howell 1995:91]

⁴ see plan at
http://www.sydneywater.com.au/whoware/OurHeritageAssets/_ImageView.cfm?hi=4574209&image=45708
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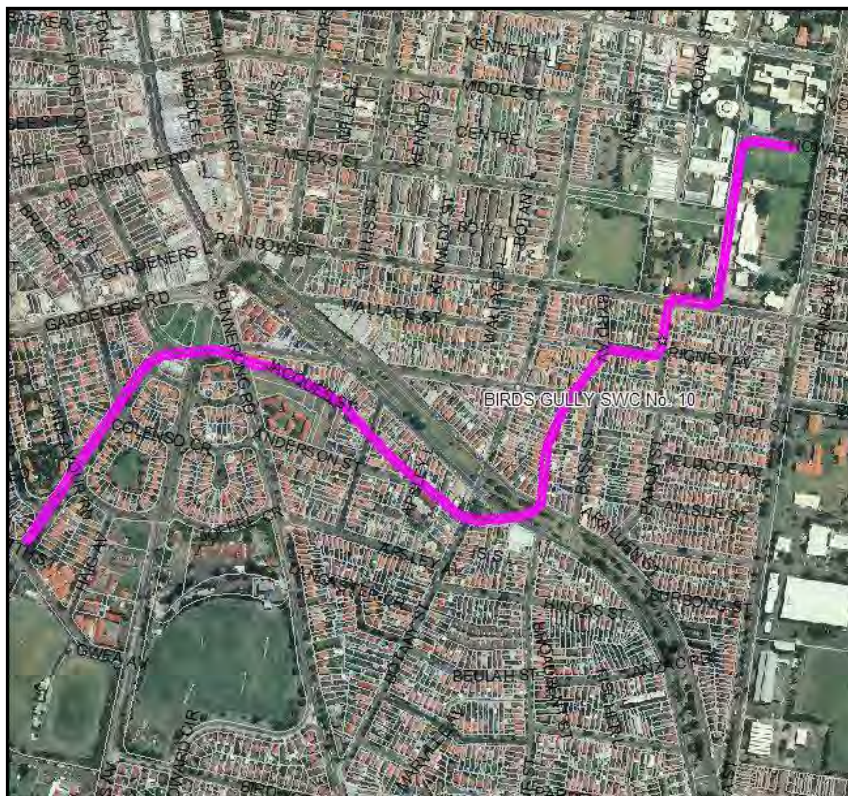


Figure 7. Birds Gully Stormwater Channel.

[source: Sydney Water s70 Register entry for Birds Gully Stormwater Channel 10]

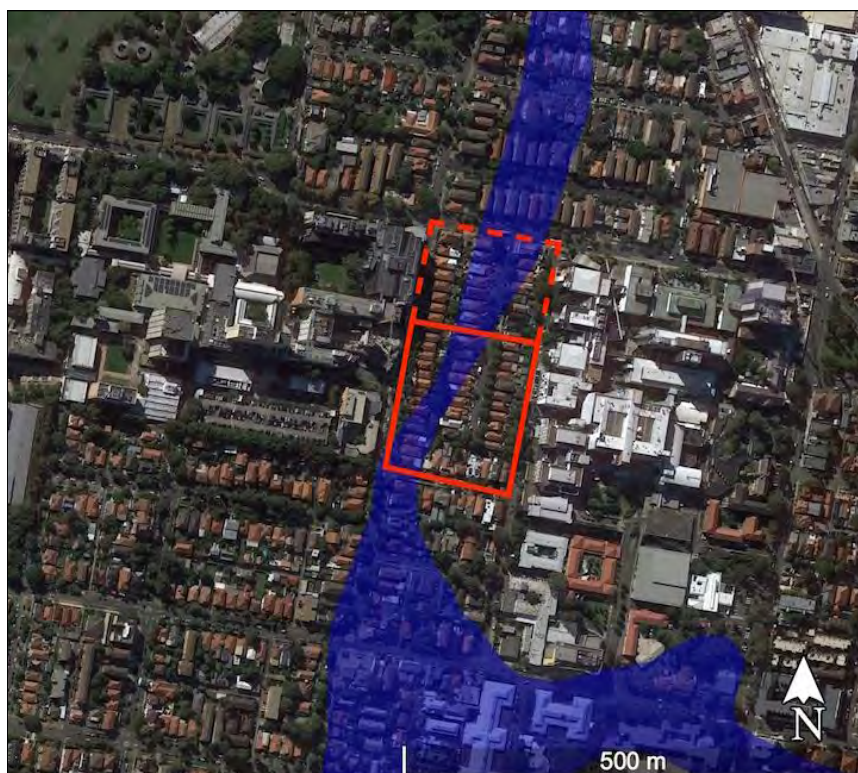


Figure 8. Birds Gully swamp relative to the subject land. Subject land and future development area outlined in red.

[Plotted using overlay of 1866 Water Board plan. Boundaries approximate based on limitations of original mapping]



3.1.2 Vegetation and Resources

The vegetation present on the dune in early historic times was a mixture of 'heath, scrub and low forest vegetation with a rich variety of shrubs' including banksia and grass trees (Benson & Howell 1995:90-91), known collectively as Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub. The dune drained into the freshwater sedge swamplands of Bird's Gully. These swamps would have supplied fresh water and a range of valuable plant resources for food and equipment (e.g. fibers) as well as being a magnet for local fauna and birds. The dunes themselves would also have provided an array of plant foods including fruits, nectar, tubers and roots (Benson & Howell 1995:12ff) and probably also freshwater fish, eels and freshwater mussels. Freshwater was also available from rock holes in the general area, as Cook found in 1770 (Navin Officer 2003:11). The interplay of swamp, dune and vegetation at the time Europeans first arrived in Sydney can be seen in **Figure 9**.

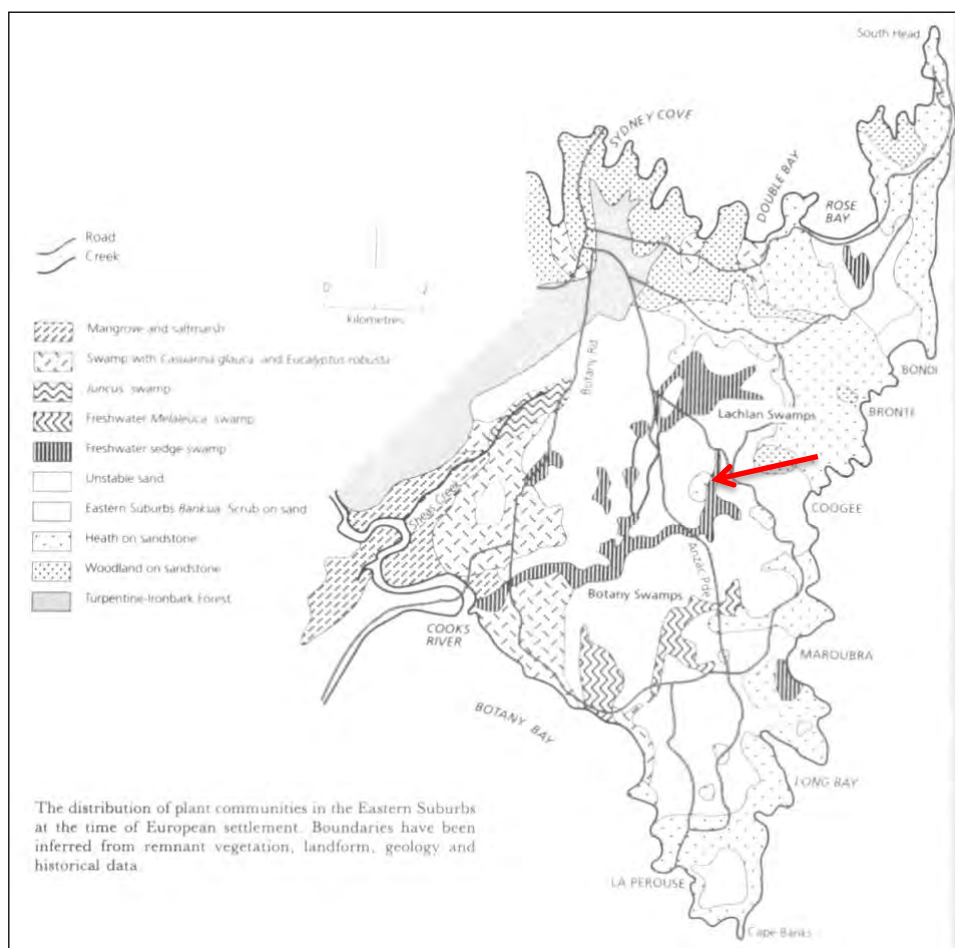


Figure 9. Subject land (red arrow) in relation to the recreated contact era vegetation and dune/swamp systems of the eastern suburbs.

[Source: Adapted from Benson & Howell 1995:90].



The extent to which these resources (or others) were available (and exploited) in the more distant past is not known, though lipid analysis of one of the hearth stones excavated immediately adjacent to the subject land from the dune underneath the former Asylum cemetery, indicated that freshwater fish were cooked on a fire here (Austral/Godden Mackay 1997 Volume 2 Part 3:30). As the rich resources of the ocean shore and Botany Bay were always at least several kilometers away from the subject land, and even further away during the Pleistocene, they are unlikely to have been exploited by Aboriginal people based at a campsite here, within the dune system. These factors, and the low densities of stone artefact evidence from the site, suggest that Aboriginal occupation was of relatively short duration and focussed on the exploitation of local resources particularly the swamplands. However, the nature of Aboriginal occupation in this period is poorly understood due to a lack of archaeological data.

Historical Land Use Context

Few historical descriptions of the landscape setting and use of the precise subject land or the adjacent swamps exist. Road survey and crown plans dated to 1850, illustrate the subject land as comprising mostly swamp lands, with a high sand hill along the eastern portion (Casey and Lowe 2018: 12-13). The subject land was first purchased by Simeon Henry Pearce and James Pearce in 1851. It is known that in 1878 the southern portion of the subject land was in use as a plant nursery, which sold both ornamental and fruit trees. The northern portion of the subject land, which is proposed for future development, is known to have been leased for use as a plant nursery also in 1886. A press article reported on 25 May 1889 that a small watercourse was extant on this property and that wells and ponds did not dry out here (Casey and Lowe 2018:18).

An Asylum period farm, located west of Botany Street, adjacent to the subject land is described as being “a sandy portion at the foot of a sand hill” (Coulter 1916:28), though this may refer to the base of the eastern slope of the parallel dune to the west. The farm was located in this vicinity due to the “poor quality” of the land south of Barker Street, which was originally granted for this purpose (Graham Brooks & Associates 1997:10).

By 1915, much of the subject land was being subdivided and built upon for residential use. The 1943 aerial photograph (**Figure 10**) covering the subject land suggests that it was developed as a high-density residential area at this time, comprising many cottages. For a detailed history of land use within the subject land, refer to the Historical Archaeological Assessment (Casey & Lowe 2018).



Figure 10. The subject land in relation to 1943 aerial photography.

[source: Department of Planning SIX Viewer]

Archaeological Context

3.1.3 Previous Archaeological Work & Site Recordings

Background research into archaeological investigations previously completed within and surrounding the subject land was undertaken for the current study. Sources accessed included the OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System Aboriginal Sites Register ('the AHIMS Register') and Catalogue of Archaeological Reports and other secondary sources. This review allowed the plotting of known Aboriginal sites and a means of predicting the potential location of further unrecorded areas of Aboriginal heritage significance.



OEH AHIMS Register

A search of the OEH AHIMS Register of a 4km by 4km area centered on the subject land revealed that 7 Aboriginal sites had been previously recorded in the area⁵ (see **Appendix B**, see also **Figure 11**). These sites are summarised in **Table 7** below. No Aboriginal sites or objects have previously been recorded within or adjacent to the boundaries of the subject land. The nearest and only known site within 500m of the subject land is a significant open campsite containing a series of deflated hearths and a small number of stone artefacts and manuports, known as the “*Prince of Wales Hospital Aboriginal; Hearth;*” (AHIMS #52-6-2495). This site (see below) was located in an Aeolian sand ridge within and along the western boundary of the former Destitute Children Asylum Cemetery which lay about 100m east of the current subject land.

Most recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites in the local area appear to be middens and rock engravings. This is broadly typical of the eastern Sydney coastline between the harbour and Botany Bay, due to the prevalence of sandstone shelters and platforms, sandy embayments and rocky headlands. Considerable concentrations of sites (rock engravings in particular) occur (and partially survive) at La Perouse, Long Bay, Maroubra, Coogee and Bondi. There are a number of sites containing human burials, whereas open campsites, apart from open shell middens, are not well represented in the local area. The extant sites are mostly located in bushland reserve, national park, golf courses and other lands containing minimally disrupted land surfaces and sub-surfaces.

Table 7. Summary of site types in the AHIMS search area.

Site Type	No. of Sites	Percentage
Potential Archaeological Deposit	3	44%
Artefact Scatter	1	14%
Engraving	1	14%
Hearth	1	14%
Shelter with PAD	1	14%
Total	7	100%

In addition to the AHIMS Register search, updated online searches of several other repositories were undertaken on 24/7/18 to determine whether any Aboriginal sites or areas of potential have been identified within or adjacent to the subject land. The results of these searches can be summarised as follows:

- A search of the Australian Heritage Database (incorporating the Register of the National

⁵ Search conducted on 14/7/2018 under Client Service ID: 357518.



Estate) was undertaken for Aboriginal heritage items within the Randwick Local Government Area. No items are listed for Aboriginal heritage values within or adjacent to the subject land.

- The NSW State Heritage Inventory (incorporating the NSW State Heritage Register) was searched for Aboriginal heritage items within the Randwick Local Government Area. No items on either register within close proximity to the subject lands appear to be listed for their Aboriginal heritage values.



Figure 11. Location of registered Aboriginal sites in proximity to the subject land (orange outline).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

There have been only a handful of subsurface archaeological investigations within the inland dune system of eastern Sydney near the subject land (e.g. MDCA 2007; 2012, Steele 2003, Haglund 2006; Artefact Heritage 2014; MDCA forthcoming), none of which have yet located a definite older land surface with archaeological remains. Only the Long Bay Correctional Complex archaeological excavations retrieved any Aboriginal cultural remains associated within this type of landform.



However it is likely that further targeted excavation will yield more evidence of Aboriginal occupation (such as that found at Prince of Wales Hospital) and/or lead to better definition of the environment available for exploitation at various times in the past. Below are summaries of archaeological investigations pertinent to the current study.

Subsurface Investigations

Prince of Wales Godden Mackay-Austral Investigations 1995-7

The Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery at Prince of Wales Hospital was the subject of a series of investigations prior to the construction of the infectious diseases clinic known as the Kiloh Centre, which is located less than 100m south-east of the current subject land. Initial investigations were conducted by Bickford (1994a, b and c), followed by the Austral-Godden Mackay survey and archaeological salvage of the Cemetery. The aim of the latter investigation was to retrieve maximum information concerning the Cemetery, the burials and the Cemetery context. The work is documented in a series of reports (Austral/GM 1995; June and May 1996; Dec 1997: Final Report 4 Vols.)⁶. The latter investigation was undertaken following the demolition of the WW1 Hospital Huts and on exposure of human bone across parts of the post-demolition surfaces. The excavations of the Cemetery were planned and executed as an exhumation of the remaining children's graves for the future re-interment, consecration and commemoration at an appropriate site within the Prince of Wales Hospital grounds.

During the course of the Cemetery investigations a series of deflated stone hearths (Austral/Godden Mackay 1997 Vol. 2, Part 3) of Aboriginal origin were unearthed beneath the children's burials and within the Cemetery boundaries towards its western boundary. The hearths were identified within the A2 Horizon below the children's burials. The hearths had not been disturbed by the graves, but showed signs of having been subject to localised displacement by prevailing winds for a time and subsequent covering by windblown sands. The hearths comprised a series of small sandstone cobbles brought into this particular location for the specific purpose of creating fireplaces on which there is firm evidence that at least one freshwater fish meal was cooked.

Carbon attached to one of the hearth stones was dated to about 8,000 years ago. A thermoluminescence date on one of the hearth stones confirmed this date as the time the hearth was last exposed to sunlight, and others throughout the dune profile confirmed this date in terms of its

⁶ There are also the original records of the investigation including an extensive photographic record and weekly reports made by the Field Supervisor, Peter Douglas pers comm. 3.12.08 The unpublished field records, reports, site plans and section drawings are the subject of a confidentiality agreement between the consultants and the SEAHs.



relative positioning in the A2 Horizon. A lipid analysis on one of the hearthstones showed what type of animal had been cooked at the hearth.

The evidence for the early Aboriginal occupation at this place also included a small number of stone artefacts, the paucity of which was thought to represent a reliance on wooden implements, such as digging sticks, fishing nets or lines, boomerangs, spears, coolamons etc, or those of a type commonly associated with resource extraction in swamp or wetland environments which do not rely on stone artefacts. The highly acidic nature of the dune sands had destroyed any such evidence. The rate of decay of the human remains within the cemetery above this Aboriginal site strongly suggest that animal or fish bone or human remains would not survive beyond about 300 years ago. No shell remains were found in or near the hearth site, or elsewhere throughout the excavated dune. Unless thick shell midden deposits had been laid down by Aboriginal People in the past, within which organic remains may also have been deposited and preserved in this highly alkaline context, there is little or no likelihood that organic remains can survive in the acidic sands. The Aboriginal site was subjected to complete salvage.

Prince of Wales Hospital Cancer and Blood Disorder Clinic 2012

Aboriginal archaeological test excavations were undertaken by MDCA in 2012 in conjunction with the construction of a Comprehensive Cancer and Blood Disorder Clinic within the Prince of Wales Hospital campus at Randwick. This area of the hospital is within its north-eastern extent, 300m from the current subject land. The investigations involved a combined program of historical archaeological and Aboriginal archaeological test excavations to determine whether any Aboriginal or European heritage remains were present in areas proposed for the construction of the clinic.

The Aboriginal archaeological test excavations were initiated by a detailed assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the area in 2011, which identified an area of low Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. A total of eight mechanical trenches and four manual pits were excavated during the investigations. The excavations revealed recent historical fill of variable type and depth across the site. This included previous asphalt surfaces, pipe trenches, introduced materials in mixed sands and other rubble. No evidence of an intact upper (A1) original soil profile was located. Instead in most trenches, a truncated A2 horizon consisting of white/grey sands generally 10-25cm in thickness was found overlying a very friable white sandstone bedrock. Although this horizon was sample sieved, no Aboriginal archaeological material was located, and despite its relatively truncated and in some cases partially disturbed nature, this suggests a likely actual absence of archaeological material.



It was concluded that the original dune profile had been considerably disturbed and truncated by recent historical activity such that the A1 horizon most likely to contain Aboriginal archaeological material is absent, as are deeper dune profiles where the A2 horizon may contain such material.

Long Bay Correctional Complex 2007

An archaeological investigation of the site of a new 85 bed Prison Hospital within the Long Bay Correctional Complex, was undertaken by MDCA in 2007. This study aimed to investigate potentially undisturbed subsurface sand dune deposits following the demolition of prison industry and store buildings and exposure of deposits below the footings and concrete slab foundations. The Correctional Complex is 5km south-east of the current subject land.

The Aboriginal archaeological assessment of the prison complex found that the construction of the new Prison Hospital could impact upon potentially artefact bearing dune deposits typical of eastern Sydney and similar to those found at the Prince of Wales Hospital site. The area of sensitivity was identified (Dallas & Tuck 2005; Figure 2) on the basis of its locational suitability (on the eastern end of an elevated ridge along the northern portion of the Long Bay Correctional Complex) as an Aboriginal campsite (in contrast to adjacent boggy areas) and the possibility for the sandy deposits underlying existing structures to retain undisturbed evidence of Aboriginal occupation. The assessment recommended that archaeological test excavations of the area of Archaeological sensitivity be undertaken following demolition of the industry and store buildings at the site.

This demolition work involved removal of all extant structures as well as underground fuel storage tanks. It also included extensive fuel contamination remediation works and asbestos removal. This reduced the extent of the area of Archaeological Sensitivity. Exposure of post demolition deposits showed that the south-eastern half to two thirds of the site were in an area subject to past excavation/levelling to a depth of a metre or more compared to the adjacent area to the northwest. Deposits exposed in this area included basal yellow sands which have been shown to be archaeologically sterile (Dallas, Steele, Barton & Wright 1997). The foundations and footings and underground services of the existing buildings were found to have disturbed subsurface deposits to varying degrees. Some areas had relatively undisturbed natural soil profiles underlying fill of variable thickness and others in which that profile had been truncated by past activities. One area approximately 10m x 15m appeared to also retain original topsoil under about 10cm of recent sand and rubble. There was also an area of level sandstone platform close to the ground surface identified as a potential engraving site which may have been exposed in the past.

The archaeological testing program included manual and mechanical sub-surface excavations which sampled all areas not subject to major disturbance through past and recent activities. Two stone



artefacts were uncovered from both the A2 horizon and from disturbed upper/fill layers. They were not considered indicative of intact or *in situ* archaeological deposit, but rather derived from deposits which have been removed, churned or totally disturbed by the building construction phase. Secure carbon suitable for radiocarbon dating were not retrieved and the stone artefacts could not be relatively dated on typological grounds. All bone retrieved was found to be of recent introduced animal species.

The paucity of Aboriginal cultural remains at this site was considered to be a factor of site disturbance coupled with the likely low intensity usage of the area by Aboriginal people, generating low densities of cultural material susceptible to disturbance by natural erosion and historical activities (MDCA 2007:45).

Moore Park Tennis Centre- CBD South East Light Rail 2014

Recent archaeological excavations by Artefact Heritage were undertaken at the Moore Park Tennis Centre as part of South East Light Rail early works (source: AHIMS ID #45-6-3155). The results of these excavations demonstrated the presence of Aboriginal artefacts in association with a sand layer beneath nineteenth and twentieth century fill. Vast historical disturbance had occurred across the study area including large parts of the sand body which had been truncated and modified. Underneath the car park at Moore Park, under a layer of fill more than half a metre thick, were the remains of the original dune. The top of the dune was missing and some of the remaining dune sands had been mixed with the recent fill material. A small number of stone artefacts were found in the more intact sands.

CBD South East Light Rail Project 2013

Godden Mackay Logan prepared a Heritage Impact Statement for the CBD South East Light Rail project in 2013. The investigations found that that the construction of the Light Rail would not result in any direct impacts to any known Aboriginal sites but that it would impact areas of Potential Archaeological Deposit. Aboriginal test excavations were proposed in key impact areas.

One such excavation has resulted in the finding of over 22,000 stone pieces. In February 2016, GML undertook archaeological test excavations in conjunction with contamination testing of the Randwick Stabling Yard for the CBD South East Light Rail project (NSW Transport 2016⁷). Stone artefacts were identified within 1m (most commonly between 40-60cm) of the surface and are said to be in

⁷<http://sydneylightrail.transport.nsw.gov.au/news/aboriginal-artefacts-randwick-stabling-yard---your-questions-answered>



excess of 22,000. It has been noted that these artefacts do not resemble those commonly found in the area. Subsequent to the test excavations, salvage excavations have been undertaken. The investigation of this site is complete, but a report has not yet been released. It is understood that this site is of high significance and a rarity within the Randwick area. Much of the discussion on the stone material is supposition at this stage.

On-going investigations at the Newmarket Stables Complex 2017-2018

Archaeological test excavations of an area of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity as well as archaeological monitoring of ground-works within the Newmarket Stables Complex are currently in progress. This area is 250m south-east of the current subject land. An initial assessment conducted by MDCA (2011) concluded that the least impacted portion of the Newmarket complex most likely contained the buried remnants of a dune system that comprises Quaternary wind-blown sands similar to the Prince of Wales Hospital site.

Preliminary findings from both the excavations and monitoring have revealed truncated A2 Horizon dune sands are extant across the entirety of the study area. These sands are impacted to varying degrees by past land use. Coffee rock has been found to occur at 1-1.4m below the surface. There are deep rills in the coffee rock which run north-south. Recent study of the geomorphological development of coffee rock in the Botany Basin (Gale et al 2017), suggests this 'riling' may have been created by the sudden change in water erosion activity when the dunes were truncated by early farming and landscaping activities.

To date very little evidence of past Aboriginal use has been found across the site. A small amount of ochre has been found in the very south-eastern portion, in intact dune sands. A small quartz flake and over 50 pieces of quartz debitage has also been found within a slab hut. Preliminary findings point to the remains of a dune swale landscape, which may have comprised much denser deposits of past Aboriginal use in now truncated portions of the dune. Archaeological deposits may be found on surfaces of the dune which have blown out and been covered over. Possible Aboriginal post-contact use of the site is also likely.

Impact Assessments

Randwick Racecourse 2006

In 2006 DSCA conducted an assessment to inform preliminary Aboriginal cultural heritage management advice to guide future planning at the Randwick Racecourse site. This study was



undertaken for GML who were assembling a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the racecourse at this time. The racecourse is 750m north-west of the current subject land.

The study area is located within the Botany sand dune complex and was once partly covered by dune and partly by freshwater swamplands linked to the Lachlan Swamp system. It was noted during the investigations that most of the racecourse had been impacted by historical activities including construction and filling. Despite this a large dune was present within the southeast corner and eastern portion of the property, which rose 5-10 metres above the level of the racetrack. A slightly raised area in the south-western corner of the site was also identified as the original sand dune topography.

These remnant portions of dune were assessed as having archaeological potential in the same way that other remnant portions of the Botany dune system were being assessed following the discovery of the hearths at the Prince of Wales Hospital Aboriginal site. It was recommended that if these areas were to be impacted by future works, that specific Aboriginal archaeological impact assessment and archaeological test excavation may be required to determine the presence/absence of buried archaeological deposits

Prince of Wales Medical Research Institute 2008

A preliminary assessment was conducted by MDCA prior to the POWMRI proposal for the redevelopment of existing medical facilities immediately north of Barker Street and the Newmarket complex. The Aboriginal archaeological assessment aimed to identify and define the subsurface Aboriginal archaeological potential of the site by mapping the remaining stratigraphic profile of the Botany Bay dune system within the study area.

The MDCA investigations identified areas of potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit throughout much of the study area on the basis of previous archaeological excavations in immediately adjacent contexts, extensive geotechnical data providing direct evidence for possibly surviving soil profiles and historic research into building construction and aerial photography review.

Historical plans indicated that the dune on which the study area is located formed a spur between two arms of the Bird's Gully swamp system. It was also determined that the majority of historical impacts within the study area, prior to the construction of the current villas, were of a relatively superficial nature in terms of subsurface penetration.

It was recommended that program of archaeological excavation be conducted within the defined areas of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity. The areas identified as retaining potential archaeological deposit requiring test excavation and consideration prior to the construction phase were also contiguous with potentially surviving historic remains.



Randwick Racecourse Proposed Stable Precinct Redevelopment 2010

An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment of the Randwick Racecourse Proposed Stable Precinct was conducted in 2010 by AHMS. The findings of a previous study (DSCA 2006, see above), which assessed the entirety of the racecourse complex, were confirmed. The previous study had designated a portion of the Stables Precinct as an area of high Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity while the remaining area was assessed as having low Aboriginal archaeological potential.

The majority of the proposed development footprint was within the area of low archaeological potential and was assessed as requiring no further archaeological investigation. Within the area of high sensitivity, it was proposed to construct parking for cars and floats and to conduct clean-up and minor landscaping works. As such, it was recommended that archaeological testing be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological deposit remaining within the area of high archaeological sensitivity.

Design modifications at High Street, Randwick for the CBD and South Eastern Light Rail project 2015

Artefact Heritage undertook a Due Diligence Aboriginal and Historic Heritage Assessment in relation to the proposed design modifications at High Street, Randwick for the CBD and South Eastern Light Rail project. This area is 400m north-east of the current subject land. This study used the Heritage Impact Statement (Godden Mackay Logan 2013) of the EIS for the South Eastern Light Rail project as the basis for the assessment.

The study area was assessed as being located on the Botany sand sheet. It was concluded that there was potential for intact archaeological deposits to be present in areas of least disturbance. Where impacts to these areas were proposed, mitigation measures and archaeological test excavation was recommended as outlined in the EIS. Several Historic heritage items were also identified during this study.

It was noted above (**Section 3.0**) that caution should be exercised in projecting the early historical landscape too far back in time (especially to the period of environmental change in which archaeological evidence has so far been documented). This applies even more so to the use of early historical and relatively recent archaeological data on how Aboriginal people used the Sydney region. Firstly, we currently know very little about how Aboriginal people used the Sydney area prior to the stabilisation of sea levels to roughly modern levels by the end of the last ice age (around 6,000 years ago), with the Prince of Wales Hospital Aboriginal archaeological site and a handful of others providing the only direct evidence. Secondly, we know that the period in which these sites were used



was one of significant environmental change which, amongst other things, is evidenced by the subsequent burial of the Prince of Wales Aboriginal hearths by drifting, wind-blown sands. Lastly, we know from archaeological evidence that use of stone and other raw materials and the type of finished implements changed markedly over the last 10,000 years, and we have little archaeological evidence of any organic materials for food extraction or implements prior to around 4,000 years ago.

3.1.4 Modelling and Site Prediction within the Subject Land

As summarised above, there have been many Aboriginal sites, and a range of archaeological evidence recorded and salvaged from the Randwick area. Much of this evidence is associated with specific environmental features, such as dunes or swamp margins. However, the sand dune system which has evolved geomorphologically over thousands of years, has been highly modified by early colonial land clearing and agriculture and more recent urban development. Determining what evidence of past Aboriginal use may be located within a specific parcel of land within this area requires an understanding of what previous land features may be buried within that land, and the level to which they may have been impacted by historical disturbance.

In the case of the subject land, it is likely that the natural dune profile is present as a truncated deposit below layers of historical fill in areas which have been subject to less disturbance, as has been found in other investigations (Austral-GML 1997; MDCA 2007; Artefact Heritage 2014; MDCA ongoing).

The dated dune sequence and Aboriginal occupation deposit from the Prince of Wales Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery excavations confirms the presence of surviving archaeological deposit in the immediate vicinity of the subject land. These Aboriginal archaeological deposits were only located within the A2 Horizon and date to around 8,000 years ago.

The Prince of Wales Aboriginal archaeological excavations concluded that models of Aboriginal movement and subsistence based on historical and recent archaeological records did not adequately explain the nature of the evidence uncovered, and suggested alternate explanations (see above). If further archaeological evidence is found within the subject land it is likely to greatly advance our understanding of the nature of early Aboriginal occupation of the area.

Soil analysis from across the site of the former Asylum cemetery show that the dune sands are highly acidic (pH 3-5) and therefore survival of any organic materials in an archaeological context is highly unlikely (Austral-Godden Mackay 1997 Volume 2 Part 5 Soil Analysis). In fact, unless embedded within substantial shell midden (i.e. an alkaline matrix) bone artefacts or human remains are unlikely to be present unless deposited in the last 200-300 years. It is worth noting that where soft tissue or bodies are found in European peat bogs they are invariably perched above ground water levels which makes them anaerobic (no oxygen) and highly acidic. In the swamp system here, oxygen will be permeating the deposits at all times and therefore soft tissue will be destroyed by putrefying bacteria.



The acid sandy environment together with the humic acids from decaying vegetation will also destroy bone in a very short time. From an archaeological point of view only stone and wood may have survived from the prehistoric period.

The nature and condition of these underlying landscape features which may have Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity is difficult to determine without actual subsurface investigation, which is the conclusion of the current assessment and basis for the proposed management strategy. However, it is possible to describe the types of evidence that may occur, based on finds elsewhere in the vicinity. Specifically:

- Shell Middens. These sites contain the discarded remains of shellfish meals. They may occur in lens or mounded deposits. The evidence of other activities such as fishing, camping, cooking, artefact manufacture or maintenance and the interment of the deceased may also be found in midden deposits.
- Burial sites. Burial sites are rare and are usually only located when sub-surface sediments have been exposed by erosion or disturbance. Burial practices vary over time and place. Skeletal material may be found as single individuals or in group situations. They may be found in soft sediments such as sand bodies or sandy loam.
- Stone artefacts in isolation or combination may occur in association with buried former land surfaces.

Contact and Post-contact Period Occupation

It was noted above (**Section 3.2**) that caution should be exercised in projecting the early historical landscape too far back in time (especially to the period of environmental change in which archaeological evidence has so far been documented). This applies even more so to the use of early historical and relatively recent archaeological data on how Aboriginal people used the Sydney region. Firstly, we currently know very little about how Aboriginal people used the Sydney area prior to the stabilisation of sea levels to roughly modern levels by the end of the last ice age (around 6,000 years ago), with the Prince of Wales Hospital Aboriginal archaeological site and a handful of others providing the only direct evidence. Secondly, we know that the period in which these sites were used was one of significant environmental change which, amongst, other things, is evidenced by the subsequent burial of the Prince of Wales Aboriginal hearths by drifting, windblown sands. Lastly, we know from archaeological evidence that use of stone and other raw materials and the type of finished implements changed markedly over the last 10,000 years, but we have little archaeological evidence of any organic materials for food extraction or implements prior to around 4,000 years ago due to rate of decay.



We know that Aboriginal people continued to use the general area after the arrival of Europeans. No direct references to the use of the specific subject land by Aboriginal people after this time have been located to date. It is likely that, at least until the mid-nineteenth century, Aboriginal people continued to use the resources of the swamp and dunes, though after this time movement became more restricted by advancing European rural and suburban subdivision.

Research has been undertaken by the current report authors, into post-European contact Aboriginal sites within the Sydney region⁸ (Irish & Goward 2012; Irish 2014). The research database currently contains records for over 250 places, amalgamated from previous and current archival and archaeological research, none of which are within or immediately adjacent to the subject land. The nearest major post-contact Aboriginal settlement was in the La Perouse area. Other foci of post-contact Aboriginal occupation appear to have been along the ocean and bay coasts (e.g. Bondi, Long Bay, Little Bay, Banksmeadow). For example, there are records of a major camp near Long Bay occupied by Aboriginal people before and for some time after the arrival of Europeans (Dallas & Tuck 2005:59). There is also evidence that a shelter with midden in Long Bay may have been used by Aboriginal people in the post-contact period for smallpox victims (Dallas & Tuck 2005:46). Further to this, it can be assumed that an unknown number of Aboriginal pre-contact and post-contact sites have been destroyed by the intense development across the eastern and south-eastern Sydney area.

Aboriginal people were also associated with many of the early industries and recreational sites in the area such as Centennial Park and Randwick Racecourse (Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust 2003, DSCA 2006). The Edmund Blackett Building within the Prince of Wales Hospital was the site of the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum, where Aboriginal children may have been among those who lived there. The asylum was in use from the 1850s to 1910s and those who died there were among the many burials in the Asylum Cemetery.

Although this has not been the focus of the current research, previous discussions with Aboriginal community representatives during the Prince of Wales Hospital Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery investigations showed that while the archaeological site there was very important and especially significant to the community as very early occupation data, the area itself was not of special significance, despite the aforementioned nearby places known to be of considerable importance to the Aboriginal community in the post-contact period. Additional investigations within the subject land will provide an opportunity to further examine any possible historical Aboriginal associations with the site, which might be incorporated into site interpretation.

⁸ The Sydney Aboriginal Historical Places Project.



Archaeological Inspection

Given the historical impacts and geomorphological change that has taken place within the subject land, a detailed site survey was considered unlikely to detect surface archaeological evidence and was not undertaken. A site inspection was conducted for logistical reasons in February 2018 by MDCA, primarily to document the location and extent of visible historical disturbance and any other features/evidence that may have been relevant to inform an assessment of the archaeological sensitivity of the subject land.

3.1.5 Preliminary Assessment Observations

MDCA undertook a field inspection of the subject land in conjunction with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council in February 2018. The aim of the inspection was to assist in a preliminary assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the subject land. Due to the known lack of exposed original terrain within the subject land, it was not anticipated that Aboriginal archaeological remains would be located, and this was confirmed during the site inspection. The following observations of relevance to the current assessment were made:

- Most of the ground surfaces were obscured by tarred roads, laneways and residential dwellings (see **Figure 11, Figure 12 & Figure 13**).
- Sandy dune deposits were observed on the surfaces of some front yards/gardens, indicating the presence of underlying dune deposits.
- Sub-surfaces were observed in the excavated trenches of the Light Rail, along High Street and in a deep stormwater trench at the end of Eurimbla Avenue at the rear of the dwellings fronting Magill Street (**Figure 14 & Figure 15**).
- The rise and fall of the land is not marked but can be observed from the high points along High Street and the northern ends of Hospital Road and Botany Street (see **Figure 16**).
- The lowest points are along the centre of Eurimbla Avenue which carries a deep storm water drain down to the properties along the central portion of Magill Street.
- Most of the housing appears to be built on slabs, although a few have below-ground swimming pools.
- Referring to the early map projections of the swales and dune ridges and swamps and watercourses, although difficult to observe by a preliminary visual inspection, it would appear there may be a series of low-rise dune slopes above Bird's Gully or at least the form which it took when Europeans first arrived in Sydney over two centuries ago.



Further to these surface findings, recent geotechnical testing has demonstrated that the archaeologically sensitive A2 horizon has survived across much of the subject land, under varying quantities of historical fill, except for areas of shallow (or possibly formerly exposed) sandstone bedrock around the corner of High Street and Hospital Road (Douglas Partners 2018). Borelogs and inferred cross-sections of the subject land based on geotechnical testing suggest that the A2 horizon is generally 0.5-1m below the current ground level and around 1.4 to 2m in thickness in the central and southern portions of the subject land, though it is not always possible to establish the depth of the underlying B Horizon Coffee Rock from geotechnical borelogs. It is also not possible to confirm the presence and nature/thickness of deposits relating to the swamp from this testing.



Figure 11. Typical dwelling form, rendered fences and sealed roads of the study area

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 12. The eastern end of Magill Street from the southern side of Hospital Road showing low point in landform

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 13. View south east along Botany Street from UNSW where the highest point in the study area is found

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 14. Light Rail construction along High Street

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 15. Storm water drain showing depth of trench and width of pipe at the end of Eurimbla Avenue

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 16. View to Eurimbla Avenue looking east from Botany Street showing gentle slope down to the centre of study area (and storm water drain) and gentle rise to existing POW buildings along Hospital Road

MDCA 1.2.18



4.0

Summary of Assessment Results

Assessment of Archaeological Sensitivity

From the above review of contextual information and the results of the site inspection and recent geotechnical investigations, conclusions can be drawn about the likely nature of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity within the subject land.

As other nearby development projects have shown, the likelihood of identifying intact significant Aboriginal occupational evidence is related to the presence/absence and level of historical disturbance to the original dune profile. The current subject land is underlain by Aeolian dune deposits which have been demonstrated in the past to contain significant Aboriginal archaeological remains within 100m of the subject land.

In the recent past, the central portion of the subject land appears to have been a swale between two dunes, characterised by the freshwater swamp of Bird's Gully. For the purpose of archaeological assessment, we need to exercise caution in extrapolating this landscape too far back in time. We do not know for example, if Bird's Gully existed a thousand years ago, let alone 8,000 years ago when the nearby hearth was being used by Aboriginal people. It is therefore also possible that dune horizons extending below the layer of swamp deposit from Bird's Gully may also retain archaeological sensitivity, perhaps once comprised dune sands above or adjacent to more ancient swamps.

Portions of the subject land which may have represented dry land on the margins of the Bird's Gully swamp in recent centuries could contain archaeological evidence of past Aboriginal use, most likely in any remaining original topsoil (A1) Horizons. Geotechnical testing does not provide sufficient resolution to determine whether any such horizons are present, however evidence of historical fill and other activities suggest that they are unlikely to have survived historical impacts such as tree clearance, house and road construction and associated earthworks, and the installation of subsurface services. It seems unlikely then, that evidence of relatively recent Aboriginal use of the subject land, over the past 500 – 1000 years, will have survived.

However, as nearby excavations have shown, considerably older Aboriginal archaeological evidence can also survive deeper within the dune profile, namely in surviving white A2 Horizon sands above B Horizon coffee rock. Geotechnical testing has demonstrated the survival of original A2 Horizon sands across most of the subject land, which are regarded as archaeologically sensitive due to their association with Aboriginal archaeological remains of considerable age in the adjacent Prince of Wales Hospital complex. The A2 Horizon is absent in the north-eastern corner, around the intersection of Hospital Road and High Street, where sandstone bedrock is found very close to the surface. However, it appears to be present across the remainder of the subject land, usually under



0.5m – 1m of historical fill below the current surface. The thickness of the A2 Horizon varies but broadly increased to the south and west from High Street, and is up to around 2m in thickness.

No physical manifestation of the historically recorded swamp has yet been recorded, so it is not possible to determine its age and relationship to the A2 Horizon dune sands. Areas of actual swamp are unlikely to retain Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, but without knowing how long this swamp has existed, we cannot rule out that Aboriginal archaeological evidence may survive within A2 Horizon white dune sands beneath recent swamp horizons. In other words, that these sands may represent dry land in a period before the formation of the swamp, and therefore have been used by Aboriginal people. It is noted that the recent swamp horizon has been assessed as retaining historical archaeological potential due to the historical process of rubbish dumping and filling of the swale (Casey & Lowe 2018: Figure 5.15).

It is not clear how far south of High Street the shallow sandstone bedrock extends, so for management purposes, the entirety of the subject land is to be considered to retain Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity.

Aboriginal Objects within the Subject Lands

No Aboriginal objects have been located within the subject land to date, or were recorded during the initial inspection in February 2018. However, of greater relevance are the conclusions which can be made regarding its Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. Specifically, on the basis of the review of contextual information and site inspection described above, it can be concluded that:

It is possible that Aboriginal archaeological deposit could remain in partially truncated A2 Horizons of the natural dune profile known to be present within the subject land. The subject land is considered to be of high archaeological sensitivity for its potential to contain subsurface archaeological material.

Significance Assessment

4.1.1 The Assessment of Significance

Significance assessment of Aboriginal archaeological sites and areas of land is based on three broad criteria. Namely, that they are important to:

- the Aboriginal community
- the scientific community for their potential research value
- the general public for their educational and broader heritage value



With respect to Aboriginal community significance, all Registered Aboriginal Parties consulted during the current study were specifically asked to provide and/or discuss any Aboriginal cultural or historical information which they felt was pertinent to the assessment of Aboriginal heritage significance in relation to the current proposal. As yet, no specific information (e.g. about historical Aboriginal associations with the area) has been presented during this consultation to suggest that the subject land retains any specific or special significance to the local Aboriginal community. It can be anticipated that any archaeological remains which may be located within the subject land will retain at least a general level of significance shared by all such sites as a physical example of past Aboriginal use of the landscape.

Assessment of the scientific and public significance of the subject land cannot occur until Aboriginal archaeological material has been recorded within the subject land, and this is yet to occur. Any such evidence which remains within the subject land is likely to have been disturbed to some degree by the historical activities within the area.

Following the recommended archaeological test excavations and monitoring described below, a full assessment of significance will be undertaken as the basis for finalised management recommendations in relation to the subject land.



5.0

Mitigation and Management

Potential Impacts to Aboriginal Objects

As discussed above, the proposed development would be likely to impact any Aboriginal archaeological remains within the subject land due to extensive excavation and the likely restriction of any archaeological material to the uppermost soil horizons. At this stage no such remains have been identified.

Potential Mitigative Measures

Based on the current assessment, Aboriginal archaeological test excavation and monitoring is required as a first step in establishing whether any Aboriginal archaeological remains exist at the site. If no remains are found to be present during the test excavations or subsequent monitoring, there do not appear to be any grounds for further Aboriginal heritage involvement in relation to the current proposal, as no specific Aboriginal cultural or historical associations have been documented in relation to the subject land.

If the archaeological investigations uncover any Aboriginal archaeological remains, their extent, nature and significance will be used in conjunction with continued Aboriginal community consultation to guide overall Aboriginal heritage management recommendations within the subject land. Potential mitigative measures will be considered at this stage.

Proposed Management

The archaeological potential of the subject land cannot be determined at this stage as the nature and integrity of underlying deposits is not fully known. There remains a possibility for remnants of former (now buried) land surfaces to be present within which Aboriginal archaeological remains may have survived. It is proposed to archaeologically investigate the subject land using a combination of monitoring and archaeological excavation, with an overarching principle of preservation where possible, to provide information on which to formulate final Aboriginal heritage management recommendations for the site.

It is proposed to undertake **Aboriginal archaeological test excavations** of the subject land to determine the presence/absence, extent and significance of any Aboriginal archaeological remains within the subject land. The current study has identified that it is likely that the partially truncated A2 Horizon of the natural dune profile is extant within the subject land. There are a number of remote sensing techniques that are sometimes used in archaeological investigations to try to identify buried features without excavation, but these are not considered to be of practical use in the current study. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) for example, may identify solid historical structures (for example



stone foundations, post holes, pits, cisterns or wells), but it is unlikely to identify the more ephemeral or even large Aboriginal archaeological sites without ground-truthing. In addition, the lack of current access to open ground across the highly developed subject land would make such an investigation highly limited.

Accessible portions of the subject land should be the subject of limited subsurface Aboriginal archaeological investigation to determine whether Aboriginal archaeological material is extant here. The main aim of the archaeological test excavations, in the first instance by broad scale mechanical testing, will be to identify any Aboriginal archaeological remains that may be affected by the construction of the proposed development by:

- Identifying surviving original dune/dune interface A Horizon sands and sampling them (where of sufficient intactness/integrity) to determine whether Aboriginal archaeological remains are present; and
- Locating any former contact or pre-contact land surfaces within A Horizon sands upon which past Aboriginal activity may have been focussed and archaeologically testing them.

If Aboriginal archaeological remains are located, further archaeological excavation will determine their extent and significance as the basis for developing an appropriate management strategy in the context of the proposed development.

It is noted that areas of historical archaeological potential have been identified in association with the historical extent of the swamp, and the Violet Hall property at 4 Magill St (Casey & Lowe 2018). Any Aboriginal archaeological excavation methodology will need to be developed jointly with any historical archaeological requirements and mindful of any permit or development consent conditions. It is proposed that Aboriginal archaeological monitoring will take place as a secondary investigation during the historic excavation program by Casey and Lowe on the occasion that natural soil profiles are present.

Whether or not the initial archaeological test excavations outlined above result in the identification of Aboriginal archaeological remains, **archaeological monitoring** of any geotechnical investigations, demolition and earthworks that may expose or impact natural soil profiles, such as the archaeologically sensitive A2 dune horizons, **will be required**. This is most likely in the southern portion of the subject land, where the excavation for the ASB is required. Monitoring is to be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and/or a representative/s of the engaged RAPs.

Should deposits with archaeological potential be identified during archaeological monitoring or test excavation, these would be further investigated in a manner commensurate to their extent and condition. For example, occasional small patches of potential archaeological deposit amongst



service trenches may be most appropriately managed through salvage excavation, whereas more extensive and intact deposits would require archaeological test excavation to determine the presence/absence, extent and significance of any Aboriginal archaeological remains as a basis for appropriate further management decisions.

It is noted that this methodology does not allow the proposed archaeological test excavations to be undertaken under the Code of Practice OEH *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW* (2010). Usually this would require a s90 Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to allow the archaeological test excavations to be undertaken. However as the current development proposal is part of a SSDA to be lodged with the NSW DPE under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, which if approved, does not require an AHIP.

As noted above, Aboriginal historical associations with the area, for example of Aboriginal children who lived at the Randwick Asylum, are likely to be of on-going importance to the local Aboriginal community. If there are opportunities for onsite interpretation of the history of the place, consultation should be undertaken with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC) to determine whether recognition of these or other Aboriginal associations with the area would be appropriate to commemorate in some form within the context of the proposed development. This would be consistent with interpretive displays elsewhere within the Prince of Wales Hospital complex.

5.1.1 Excavation and Monitoring Methodology

It is noted that the proposed archaeological excavations and monitoring will be undertaken in conjunction with concurrent historic archaeological excavations in areas where there is overlapping archaeological sensitivity. It is proposed to monitor and excavate with Aboriginal community participation in each discipline.

Based on past recommendations of the OEH, and a review of recent test excavations utilising similar methodologies, the following methodology is proposed:

1. **Demolition works:** To facilitate the archaeological investigations, mechanical removal of built structures (to be undertaken under a separate development application), which are not marked for preservation, may be undertaken to allow access along proposed transects.
2. **Mechanical trenches:** The mechanically excavated trenches will be positioned in locations most likely to intersect a possible buried land surface or archaeological remains (spacing no less than 20m and no more than 50m). The precise layouts of pits/transects will need to be partly determined in the field due to the existing built environment and potential machine accessibility issues. The form/size of the trenches will depend on the location and proposed depth but will seek to minimise subsurface impact and will be in accordance with OH&S guidelines (e.g. metal



shoring boxes may be required). Trenches will be excavated in 20cm spits and will be archaeologically monitored. Should a buried land surface with archaeological potential be uncovered, or any Aboriginal archaeological remains be identified, works will cease and further investigations will take place, if appropriate, by manually excavated squares. Otherwise, trenches will be excavated to groundwater level. Except where clearly introduced, excavated deposits will also be sample sieved through nested 5mm and 2mm mesh sieves on site to determine whether any previously disturbed and dispersed low density archaeological remains may be present. All excavated pits will be backfilled.

3. **Manual Excavations:** If appropriate, a limited number of manual excavation squares (0.5m² or 1.0m² as appropriate) would be excavated to determine the presence/absence and/or nature of any archaeological remains identified in previous testing or to investigate buried land surfaces with archaeological potential. Excavation would proceed in 5-10cm spits or by context (as appropriate). All excavated material will be sieved onsite through nested 5mm and 2mm mesh sieves. Soil pH samples and where possible samples for radiometric dating will be taken and full recording of sections, plans and features will be made. All excavated pits will be backfilled.
4. **Treatment of Human Remains:** It is considered possible that human remains may be encountered during the archaeological test excavations. If any bone is located which is thought to be human, all works will immediately cease in that area. Specialist physical anthropologist and MDCA associate Emeritus Professor Richard Wright will be called in to determine whether the remains are human, and whether they are likely to be Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal in origin. If they are confirmed as, or likely to be Aboriginal and old, discussions will be held with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (which will be represented on site at all times) and the OEH to determine the most appropriate way to manage them. In all other cases, such as young Aboriginal bone or Non-Aboriginal bone, the Police will be notified, as it may be a potential coronial matter.
5. **Archaeological monitoring:** Monitoring should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and/or a representative/s of the LPLALC, during relevant geotechnical investigations, demolition (including service infrastructure removal) and earthworks (inclusive of bulk removal). Monitoring may also occur during relevant historical archaeological subsurface investigations. These works should be monitored if it is likely that they may expose or impact archaeologically sensitive soil profiles, such as the A2 dune horizons. A representative from either MDCA and/or LPLALC will be made available to conduct the monitoring of these works as they occur. As well as archaeological monitoring, any earthworks undertaken during demolition and/or construction would be guided by an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan that will form part of construction



documentation for the respective works. This management plan will be prepared by MDCA in consultation with Representative Aboriginal Parties.

The areas of Aboriginal archaeological investigation may overlap with areas historical archaeological potential within the subject land. During historic archaeological excavations, on exposure of natural dune deposits containing no historic remains, Aboriginal archaeological excavations will proceed.

It is possible that the Aboriginal and historical archaeological test excavations will run in parallel, due to the possibility for Aboriginal archaeological material to be present within historical archaeological deposits and vice versa. Because of this, the following procedures are proposed:

- Within the areas of overlapping historical and Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity, removal of hard stand will be monitored by both an historical archaeologist and an Aboriginal archaeologist and a LPLALC representative. Which discipline proceeds will depend on the origin of what is uncovered.
- In the event that Aboriginal archaeological remains are located within the areas of historical archaeological sensitivity, historical archaeological excavations are to cease and Aboriginal investigations will proceed until the extent/nature of the deposit is known.

5.1.2 Post-Excavation Analysis and Management

All Aboriginal cultural remains (apart from human bone) retrieved during the test excavations (e.g. animal bone and shell, stone, bone and shell artefacts) will be recorded and bagged prior to specialist analysis. If obtained, radiocarbon dating samples will be submitted to Waikato Radiocarbon Laboratory in New Zealand for dating.

Analysis of food remains (animal/fish/bird bone and shell) will involve species identification and quantification by weight and number of represented individuals for each excavated unit. This will allow for a description of what foods were eaten, in what relative quantities and possibly some information about how different foods were gathered and prepared. This could also be comparable with a range of other analyses undertaken across the Randwick area in recent years. Stone artefacts will be analysed and classified according to established criteria of raw materials, form, reduction sequence and function.

The results of the test excavations and analysis will be fully documented in an updated Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report which will be used as the basis for final Aboriginal heritage management recommendations within the subject land in relation to the current proposal. If no archaeological material is retrieved, there will be no requirement for additional Aboriginal archaeological investigations. Should archaeological material be documented, this report will contain a significance assessment, documentation of further Aboriginal community consultation in relation to



the proposed management of the remains, and a set of recommended actions in relation to the subject land, commensurate with the assessed significance of the remains, and the results and recommendations of the historical archaeological excavations. These recommendations may include total preservation, partial preservation with or without partial salvage or impact to the whole site with or without additional salvage.

At present, it is not known whether any Aboriginal cultural remains will be retrieved during the proposed archaeological investigations, nor their nature or quantity. Given that this may vary in quantity and nature (e.g. from an isolated artefact to substantial midden deposit) it is considered most prudent to determine final management (storage) of any Aboriginal archaeological material upon completion of the archaeological investigations and for this to be incorporated into finalised reporting for the site resulting from these investigations. Archaeological material retrieved during the investigations will be stored temporarily at MDCA office premises.



6.0

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based upon:

- the legal requirements and automatic statutory protection provided to items of Aboriginal heritage under the terms of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (as amended), where it is an offence to knowingly or unknowingly harm an Aboriginal object;
- the results of the current study documented in this report; and,
- an OEH recommended methodology for the management of the areas of sensitivity.

It is recommended that:

- I. Prior to the commencement of demolition or earthworks within the subject land a limited program of investigations be undertaken inclusive of machine trenching and manual excavation as outlined in **Section 5.3** across the subject land. The work should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist and representatives of engaged RAPs. These initial archaeological test excavations should be undertaken in accessible portions of the subject land, in order to determine the presence/absence of any Aboriginal archaeological remains within surviving archaeologically sensitive dune deposits.
- II. Archaeological monitoring of the removal of all-natural soil profiles are to be undertaken. This is to include relevant earthworks conducted during the demolition and/or construction phases of the proposal, geotechnical investigations and historical archaeological investigations.
- III. Any earthworks undertaken during demolition and/or construction would be guided by an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan that will form part of construction documentation for the respective works. This management plan will be prepared by MDCA in consultation with RAPs.
- IV. Any Aboriginal archaeological monitoring, test or salvage excavations should be designed and developed with reference to any historical archaeological requirements and approvals.
- V. Final management of any retrieved Aboriginal archaeological remains, and recommendations relating to any Aboriginal archaeological deposit which may exist within the subject land, will be made in conjunction with RAPs to the current assessment on completion of the proposed Aboriginal archaeological test excavations and monitoring and be documented in an updated ACHA report.
- VI. One copy of this report should be forwarded to all RAPs.



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project, Randwick NSW

VII. One copy of the final report should be forwarded to:

The Manager
Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
P.O. Box 1967
Hurstville NSW 2770



7.0

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APPENDIX A

ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION RECORDS

APPENDIX A1 : Public & Direct Notice and Responses

APPENDIX A2 : Responses to Methodology Discussions

APPENDIX A3 : Responses to Draft Report



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project, Randwick

APPENDIX A1 : Public & Direct Notice and Responses

PROPOSAL TO INSTALL MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SMALL CELL AT MAROUBRA NSW 2035

Proposal to attach mobile telecommunications small cell equipment to a light pole at the intersection Inman Street and Torrington Road, MAROUBRA NSW 2035

The proposed facility consists of:

- Installation of one (1) omni antenna
- Installation of one (1) remote radio unit (RRU)
- Installation of an isolation switch box and feeders
- Installation and maintenance of safety equipment and additional ancillary equipment as required
- One (1) small cell ground enclosure

Telstra regards the proposed installation as a Low-impact Facility under the Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 2018 ("The Determination") based on the description above.

Further information can be obtained from Petra Patrocino via email on:

Email: petra@petrapatrocino.com

Further information can be viewed at www.rfnsa.com.au by entering Site No: 2035039

Written submissions to:

Newton Biswas, Telstra C/- Cyient

8 Freight Road

Ravenhall VIC 3023

Closing Date:

COB 5pm, 24 May 2018



PROPOSAL TO INSTALL MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SMALL CELL AT PAGEWOOD NSW 2035

Proposal to attach mobile telecommunications small cell equipment to a timber utility pole located Banksia Street, PAGEWOOD NSW 2035 (near 188 Banksia Street)

The proposed facility consists of:

- Installation of one (1) omni antenna
- Installation of one (1) remote radio unit (RRU)
- Installation of an isolation switch box and feeders
- Installation and maintenance of safety equipment and additional ancillary equipment as required
- One (1) small cell ground enclosure

Telstra regards the proposed installation as a Low-impact Facility under the Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 2018 ("The Determination") based on the description above.

Further information can be obtained from Petra Patrocino via email on:

Email: petra@petrapatrocino.com

Further information can be viewed at www.rfnsa.com.au by entering Site No: 2035038

Written submissions to:

Newton Biswas, Telstra C/- Cyient

8 Freight Road

Ravenhall VIC 3023

Closing Date:

COB 5pm, 24 May 2018



Registration of Interest – Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

NSW Health Infrastructure [Level 14, 77 Pacific Highway, North Sydney NSW 2060] is undertaking an Aboriginal heritage assessment in relation to the proposed Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project. The redevelopment area is bound to the north by High Street, to the east by Hospital Road, to the west by Botany Street and to the south by Magill Street, in Randwick NSW. The Stage 1 proposal is to be assessed as a State Significant Development under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and requires Aboriginal community consultation to be undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage 2010 *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents*. Registrations of interest are sought from Aboriginal people with cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of any potential Aboriginal objects at this location. This will assist in the assessment of the proposal by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Registrations must be received in writing by 15/5/18, include a postal address and contact details and be sent to project consultants Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists at P.O. Box A281, Arncliffe, NSW 2205, admin@mmdca.com.au or fax (02) 8520 2006.

Enquiries to Tamika Goward on 0488 999 452. Details of Registered Aboriginal Parties will be forwarded to OEH and the La Prouse LALC unless explicitly requested.



Water Management Act 2000

Temporary Water Restrictions Order 2018 Botany Sands Groundwater Source

This notice is given in accordance with the requirements of Section 324 (3) of the *Water Management Act 2000*.

Background

A century of industrial activities in the Botany area in Sydney has resulted in the contamination of groundwater (Bore water) in the sandy grounds surrounding Botany Bay.

In 2006, the NSW Government prohibited the extraction of groundwater for domestic use and placed special condition for use of groundwater for industrial and irrigation purposes.

Temporary Water Restrictions Order 2018

A new Temporary Water Restrictions Order commences from date of publication of this Notice and replaces the 2006 Order. The NSW Government is satisfied that this Order is necessary in the public interest to cope with a threat to public health and safety.

The key changes include:

- Consolidation of the description of where the order applies, from four zones to two areas
- Clarification of the restrictions which apply in each area
- Clarification of the requirements for groundwater monitoring and testing for use of groundwater for industrial purposes.

Temporary Water Restrictions Order 2018 is available on NSW Government Gazette No 23 of 23 February 2018 at page 816 go to: <https://gazette.legislation.nsw.gov.au>

Further Information

If you are a licenced bore water user or live in the new advisory area, you will shortly receive a letter explaining these temporary water restrictions and asking for your cooperation.

In the interim, for more information on the Temporary Water Restrictions Order 2018 go to www.water.nsw.gov.au/botany-sands-groundwater.

BLZ137568

LIFESTYLE & ENTERTAINMENT

Prayer to the holy spirit
Holy Spirit they made me see everything and showed me the way to reach my ideas. You give the Divine gift to forgive and forget to the wrong that is done to me and who are in all instances of my life within me, I in this prayer want to thank you for everything, and to confirm once more that I never want to be separate from you, no matter how great material desires may be, I want to be with you and my loved ones in your perpetual Glory. Amen. Say this prayer for 3 days and your prayer will be granted. Promise to publish as soon as your favour has been granted.

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0401-002-557 AH

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26th April 2018

ATTN: Planning Greater Sydney Region
Office of Environment and Heritage
PO Box 644
PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT- PROPOSED NEW ACUTE SERVICES BUILDING
FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL, RANDWICK NSW**

Proponent: NSW Health Infrastructure [Level 14, 77 Pacific Highway, North Sydney NSW 2060]

NSW Health Infrastructure is proposing redevelopment for the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project. Stage 1 of this proposal is the new acute services building for the Prince of Wales Hospital and the expansion and integration of healthcare, research and education at Randwick. The subject land is bound to the north by High Street, to the east by Hospital Road, to the west by Botany Street and to the south by Magill Street, in Randwick NSW. The Stage 1 proposal is to be assessed as a State Significant Development under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and requires Aboriginal community consultation to be undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage 2010 *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents*. The proponent has engaged MDCA (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists) to complete an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment and to coordinate the Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with these requirements.

Accordingly we are contacting you, as per the 2010 OEH consultation requirements, to seek the names and current contact details of any Aboriginal people of whom you are aware may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects at this location, such that we may notify them directly about the proposal.

Please forward the details of any such Aboriginal people in writing before Tuesday 15th May 2018 to MDCA at:

POST

PO BOX A281
Arncliffe NSW 2205

FAX

(02) 8520 2006

EMAIL

admin@mdca.com.au

Please ensure that you provide us with current postal addresses and contact names. Any enquiries should be directed to Tamika Goward at tamika@mdca.com.au or on 0488 999 452.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. Goward', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Tamika Goward

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

Our reference: SF18/7188

Tamika Goward
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
PO Box A281
ARNCLIFFEE NSW 2205

Dear Tamika,

Thank you for your letter dated 26/04/2018 to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding obtaining a list of the Aboriginal stakeholders that may have an interest in the proposed development of the new Acute Services Building for the Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick.

Please find attached the list of Aboriginal stakeholders known to OEH that may have an interest in the project.

As the Department of Planning and Environment is the approval authority for this project, the consultation process should be in accordance with the relevant guidelines as stipulated by the Department of Planning and Environment.

If you wish to discuss any of the above matter further please email gs.ach@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

S. Harrison 03/05/18

Susan Harrison
Senior Team Leader Planning
Greater Sydney Branch
Regional Operations

LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE GREATER SYDNEY BRANCH HELD BY OEH FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010

These lists are provided to proponents in accordance with section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (the “Consultation Requirements”) which commenced on 12 April 2010.

The consultation process involves getting the views of, and information from, Aboriginal people and reporting on these. It is not to be confused with other field assessment processes involved in preparing a proposal and an application. Consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. Aboriginal people may provide services to proponents through a contractual arrangement however, this is separate from consultation. The proponent is not obliged to employ those Aboriginal people registered for consultation. Consultation as per these requirements will continue irrespective of potential or actual employment opportunities for Aboriginal people.

A copy of the Consultation Requirements can be found on the OEH website at: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf>.

Under the Consultation Requirements; a proponent is required to provide Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places as relevant to the proposed project area, with an opportunity to be involved in consultation. Section 3.3.1 of the Consultation Requirements states that Aboriginal people who can provide this information are, based on Aboriginal lore and custom, the traditional owners or custodians of the land that is the subject of the proposed project.

The Consultation Requirements also state that:

Traditional owners or custodians with appropriate cultural heritage knowledge to inform decision making who seek to register their interest as an Aboriginal party are those people who:

- *continue to maintain a deep respect for their ancestral belief system, traditional lore and custom*
- *recognise their responsibilities and obligations to protect and conserve their culture and heritage and care for their traditional lands or Country*
- *have the trust of their community, knowledge and understanding of their culture, and permission to speak about it.*

Please note: the placement of an organisation's name on any OEH Aboriginal stakeholder list for the Consultation Requirements does not override a proponent's requirement to also advertise in the local newspaper and to seek from other sources the names of any other Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge as required under clause 80C of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009.

How to use this list

1. **Determine which Local Government Area/s (LGA/s) your project area falls into**
2. **Identify which organisations and individuals on the list have an interest in the LGA/s relevant to your project – identified in column 6 of the list**
3. **Contact the organisations/individuals who have indicated an interest in the relevant LGA/s and invite them to register an interest in your project**

Do not reproduce the attached list in publicly available reports and other documents. Your report should only contain the names of the organisations and individuals who you have invited to register an interest in your project and those who have registered as stakeholders for your project.

PLEASE NOTE: THE STAKEHOLDER LIST HAS NOT BEEN UPDATED TO INCLUDE THE RECENT COUNCIL MERGERS AND NAME CHANGES. PLEASE CONSIDER THE PRE-MERGER COUNCIL BOUNDARIES WHEN DETERMINING WHO SHOULD BE INVITED TO REGISTER FOR YOUR PROJECT.

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Kevin Cavanagh	(02) 4724 5600	Not provided	2/9 Tindale St, Penrith NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Blue Mountains The Hills Shire Parramatta	
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Rebecca Ede (CEO)	(02) 46810059	ceo@tharawal.com.au reception@tharawal.com.au	PO Box 245 Thirlmere NSW 2572	Camden Campbelltown Wollondilly	Sutherland Liverpool	
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	(02) 83949666	Not provided	PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2016	The Hills Shire Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay	Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council	Not provided	(02) 96025280	Not provided	PO Box 1038 Liverpool NSW 2170	Liverpool Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta	Auburn Bankstown Sutherland	
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	Chris Ingrey	(02) 9311 4282	Not provided	PO Box 365 Matraville NSW 2036	Sutherland Randwick Botany Bay Waverly	Woollahra Sydney Rockdale	
Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee	Parramatta City Council	(02)9806 5050	Not provided	PO Box 32, Parramatta, NSW, 2124	Parramatta		
Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee	Holroyd City Council	(02) 9840 9840	Not provided	P.O. Box 42, Merrylands, NSW 2160	Holroyd		
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	0414 962 766	justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au	PO Box 81, Windsor NSW 2756	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta	
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	Not provided	02 9622 4081	Not provided	PO Box 441, Blacktown NSW 2148	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta	
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	02 9410 3665 or 0422 865 831	Not provided	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW 2067	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney	

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Liverpool Parramatta Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Darug Land Observations	Gordon Workman	0415 663 763	fax 02 9831 8868	PO Box 2006, Bendalong, NSW 2539	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta
Des Dyer		0408 360 814	Not provided	18a Perigee Close, Doonside 2767	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta
Ken Foster		0411 818 091	Not provided	68 Australia St Matraville	Sutherland	
La Perouse Botany Bay Corporation	Yvonne Simms	04660 94491	Fax (02) 9311 3440	10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036	Sutherland	
Norma Simms		04660 94491	Not provided	10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036	Sutherland	
Matthew and Andrew Coe		(08)83442196	Not provided	37 Derlanger Avenue, Collingswood, South Australia 5081	Sutherland	
Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc	Merl Williams	02 4757 3223	Not provided	PO Box 31, Lawson NSW 2783	Blue Mountains	
Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	Sharon Brown	02 4729 3713	Not provided	PO Box 7244, Leura NSW 2780	Blue Mountains	
Trevor Robinson		Not provided	Not provided	PO Box 73, Peak Hill, NSW 2869	Blue Mountains	
Tania Matthews		0409 193 612/ (02) 67924038	aboriginalhistoryhunter@gmail.com	U2 11 Walowa Street, Narrabri, NSW 2390	Blue Mountains	
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	0411 650 057	cazadirect@live.com	73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750.	Blue Mountains	Carolyn is Wonnarua
Cubbitch Barta	Glenda Chalker	0427 218 425	Not provided	55 Nightingale Rd, Pheasants Nest NSW 2574	Camden Campbelltown	Liverpool Wollondilly
	Rebecca Chalker	Not Provided	Not provided	99 Menangle street, Picton 2571		
Eric Keidge		04311 66423	Not provided	11 Olsson Close Hornsby Heights NSW 2077	The Hills Shire Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield	Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Auburn Canada Bay	Warringah Willoughby	
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll Turrise	(02) 6355 4110 0456 116 408	cheriecarroll68@yahoo.com	1 Bellvue Place, Portland NSW, 2847	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	Cherie is a Ngunnawal Elder however lived in the Western Sydney area during her childhood. She recognises she is not from the area but has associations
	Contact details have changed as the above contact details have been hacked as of January 2018	0438 428 805 or 0409 558 846	Gunjeewong53@hotmail.com				
Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Shaun Carroll	0435 040 842	Not provided	GPO Box 158, Canberra City, ACT, 2601	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	Shaun is Ngunnawal and is Cherie's brother. NOTE: It has been reported to OEH that the contact details for this group are incorrect; however, OEH has not been provided with revised contact details.
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Johnson	0406 991 221	Not provided	PO Box 3340, Rouse Hill, NSW 2155	Western Sydney Camden	Campbelltown Parramatta	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson	0490 051 102	Not provided	PO Box 246, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson	0447 970 049	Not provided	5 Hession Road, Nelson, NSW 2765	Western Sydney Camden	Campbelltown Parramatta	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation	James Carroll	0433 224 324	Not provided	PO Box 124, Round Corner, NSW 2158	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	
Phil Kahn		0434 545 982	Not provided	78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta	
Wurrumay Consultancy	Kerrie Slater	0423 935 556	wurrumay@hotmail.com ; Vicki.slater@hotmail.com	89 Pyramid street, Emu Plains NSW	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Wollondilly	
Warragil Cultural Services	Aaron Slater (Manager)	0481 280 067	Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com		Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta	
Kawul Cultural Services	Vicky Slater (Manager)	0431 720 887	Vicki.slater@hotmail.com	89 Pyramid Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains Sutherland Liverpool	Wollondilly The Hills Shire Auburn Bankstown
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	0404 171 544	Not provided	PO Box 76, Caringbah NSW 1495	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
D'harawal Mens Aboriginal Corporation	Elwyn Brown	0401920982	Not provided	187 Riverside Drive, Airs NSW 2560	Camden Campbelltown	Wollondilly
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	0434 480 588	Not provided	41 Dempsey Street, Emu Heights, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Blue Mountains	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey and Donna Hickey	0425 230 693 (Steven) 0425 232 056 (Donna)	Not provided	73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta Blue Mountains
HSB Consultants	Patricia Hampton	0424 142 216	Not provided	62 Ropes Crossing Boulevard, Ropes Crossing 2760	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Rane Consulting	Tony Williams	02 88246991	ajw1901@bigpond.com	1 Pyrenees Way Beaumont Hills NSW 2155	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Anthony Williams		0456 399 687	Not provided	Unit 2 / 24 Goodwin Street Narrabeen NSW 2101	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Dhinawan-Dhigaraa Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Ricky Fields	0402 942 572	dhinawan.fields@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
	Athol Smith	0449 665 715	Not provided	16 Yantara Place, Woodcroft, NSW, 2767		
Gunyyuu	Kylie Ann Bell	Not provided	gunyuuchs@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt
						This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai	0402 730 612	walbunja@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Badu	Karia Lea Bond	0476 381 207	Not provided	11 Jeffery Place, Moruya, NSW 2537	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	0405 995 725	Not provided	66 Grantham Road, Batehaven NSW, 2536	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota	0403 703 942	Not provided	54 Blackwood Street, Gerringong, NSW, 2534	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Yerramurra	Robert Parson	Not provided	yerramurra@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Nundagurri	Newton Carriage	Not Provided	nundagurri@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Murrumbul	Mark Henry	Not provided	murrumbul@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.
Jerringong	Joanne Anne Stewart	0422 800 184	jerringong@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson	0425 066 100	pemulwuyd@gmail.com	14 Top Place, Mt Annan	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Bilinga	Simalene Carriage	Not provided	bilingachts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.
Munyinga	Kaya Dawn Bell	Not provided	munyungachts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.
Wingikara	Hayley Bell	Not provided	wingikarachts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad	0402 526 888	Not provided	1 Waratah Avenue, Albion Park Rail NSW 2527	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services	Christopher Payne Chairperson	0466 975 437	chrispayne776@gmail.com	9/15/22 Burns Road, Leumeah NSW 2560	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Walgalu	Ronald Stewart	Not provided	walgaluchts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Thauaira	Shane Carriage	Not provided	thauairchts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Dharug	Andrew Bond	Not provided	dharugchts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Bilinga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Robert Brown	Not Provided	bilinga@mirramajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Gunyuu Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie	Not Provided	gunyuu@mirramajah.com management@mirramajah.com (management & administrative email address for the Mirramajah Group of RAPs).	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Munyunga Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Suzannah McKenzie	Not Provided	munyunga@mirrmajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Murrumbul Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Levi McKenzie- Kirkbright	Not Provided	murrumbul@mirramajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs
Wingikara Cultural Heritage Technical Services	Wandai Kirkbright	Not Provided	wingikara@mirramajah.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly	This group is a member of the Mirramajah Group of RAPs

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
Gulaga	Wendy Smith	Not Provided	gulagachts@gmail.com	Not Provided	<div>Wollondilly</div> <div> Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra </div> <div> Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly </div>	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Biamanga	Seli Storer	Not Provided	biamangachts@gmail.com	Not Provided	<div>Wollondilly</div> <div> Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra </div> <div> Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly </div>	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Callendulla	Corey Smith	Not Provided	cullendullachts@gmail.com	Not Provided	<div>Wollondilly</div> <div> Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney </div> <div> Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai </div>	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's		Additional information
					Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith	Not Provided	murramarangchts@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
DJMD Consultancy	Darren Duncan	0410 510 397	darrenjohnduncan@gmail.com	Not Provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Parramatta Sydney Marrickville Strathfield Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Ryde	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater	Darren is associated with Metro and Deerubbin LALCs
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale	(02)9832 7167	koori@ozemail.com.au	PO Box E18, Emerton, NSW 2770	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove	

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll Paul Boyd	0426823944	didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au	7 Siskin St, Quakers Hill NSW 2763	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly Wollondilly	
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson and Krystle Carroll	0406991221	Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	PO BOX 3143 Grose Vale NSW 2754	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly	

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
Garrara Aboriginal Corporation	Raymond Ingre		raymond@bariyu.org.au		Wollondilly Sutherland Liverpool Camden Campbelltown Wollondilly	
Nerrigundah	Newton Carriage	0421 253 677	nerrigundachts@gmail.com		Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly
Duncan Falk Consultancy	Duncan Falk	0406 610 644	duncanfalk@hotmail.com	34 Robinia Drive, Bowral NSW 2576	Camden Campbelltown	
Sharon Hodgetts		0405288814	sharonhodgetts@hotmail.com	21/29 Central Coast Hwy West Gosford 2250	Hawkesbury	
Wailwan Aboriginal Digging Group	Philip Boney	0436 483 210	waarlan12@outlook.com		Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Randwick Woollahra	Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby Blue Mountains Burwood The Hills Waverly
Guntawang Aboriginal Resources Incorporated	Wendy Morgan	0414 964 657 9601 7183	Wenlissa01@hotmail.com	113 Reservoir Road Mt Pritchard NSW 2170	Camden Campbelltown Liverpool	

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Fairfield Holroyd Wollondilly Blue Mountains	



Tamika Goward <tamika.goward@gmail.com>

Aboriginal Community Consultation- Prince of Wales Hospital site

Lorraine Simpson <Lorraine.Simpson@randwick.nsw.gov.au>
To: "admin@mdca.com.au" <admin@mdca.com.au>

Tue, May 8, 2018 at 9:47 AM

Hello Tamika,

The relevant organisation for consultation in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage is the La Perouse Aboriginal Land Council. Contact details as follows:

CEO	Chris Ingrey
Physical address	Cnr. Elaroo Avenue & Yarra Road LA PEROUSE 2036
Postal address	PO Box 365 MATRAVILLE NSW 2036
Email	cingrey@laperouse.org.au
-	
Telephone	02 9311 4282

Lorraine Simpson
Senior Environmental Planning Officer- Heritage
Randwick City Council
p. 9093 6978 (note new number)
(Monday to Wednesday)
lorraine.simpson@randwick.nsw.gov.au
www.randwick.nsw.gov.au



Keep up to date with everything happening in Randwick City through [Randwick News](#), a short weekly email about living in our great city.

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Tamika Goward <tamika.goward@gmail.com>

RE: SR4131 NNTT search form for a proposal at Randwick NSW

Enquiries <Enquiries@nntt.gov.au>
To: "tamika@mdca.com.au" <tamika@mdca.com.au>

Fri, Apr 27, 2018 at 12:2

UNCLASSIFIED**Native title search – NSW LGA – Randwick City Council****Your ref:** Aboriginal heritage assessment- Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project Stage 1 - **Our ref:** SR4131**Dear Tamika Goward,**

Thank you for your search request received on 26 April 2018 in relation to the above area. Based on the records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 27 April 2018 it would appear that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area.

Search Results

The results provided are based on the information you supplied and are derived from a search of the following Tribunal databases:

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- National Native Title Register
- Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements
- Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreements

At the time this search was carried out, there were **no relevant entries** in the above databases.

LGA Full name	Feature Area SqKm	NNTT file number	Name	Category	Overlap Area SqKm	Percent Selected Feature
Randwick City Council	37.4316	No overlap				0.00

Please note: There may be a delay between a native title determination application being lodged in the Federal Court and its transfer to the Tribunal. As a result, some native title determination applications recently filed with the Federal Court may not appear on the Tribunal's databases.

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

The enclosed information has been provided in good faith. Use of this information is at your sole risk. The National Native Title Tribunal makes no representation, either express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the information enclosed for any particular purpose and accepts no liability for use of the information or reliance placed on it.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Regards,

Enquiries

Public enquiry hours are 8.30am to 4.30pm
National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Facsimile (08) 9425 1193 | Email enquiries@nntt.gov.au
Freecall 1800 640 501 | www.nntt.gov.au
Shared Country Shared Future

4 May 2018

Tamika Goward
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
P.O Box A281
ARNCLIFFE NSW 2205

Dear Tamika

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your letter dated 26 April 2018 regarding an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the proposed new acute services building for the Prince of Wales Hospital located at Randwick, NSW.

I have searched the Register of Aboriginal Owners and the project area described does not have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

I suggest that you contact La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council on 02 9311 4282. They may be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders for this project.

Yours sincerely



Jodie Rikiti
Administration Officer
Office of the Registrar, ALRA



Tamika Goward <tamika.goward@gmail.com>

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - PROPOSED NEW ACUTE SERVICES BUILDING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL, RANDWICK NSW

Margaret Bottrell <margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au>
To: Tamika Goward <tamika@mdca.com.au>

Tue, May 1, 2018 at 7:41 AM

To Tamika Goward,

RE: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - PROPOSED NEW ACUTE SERVICES BUILDING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL, RANDWICK NSW

Thank you for your letter dated 26 April 2018, requesting assistance with identifying Aboriginal stakeholder groups or persons who may have an interest in your project area.

Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS) acknowledges that Local Land Services have been listed in *Section 4.1.2 (g)* of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, under *Part 6, National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* as a source of information to obtain the "names of Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal *objects* and/or *places*".

GS LLS is a partner with many Aboriginal communities in the region on many natural resource management (NRM) projects. However, GS LLS is not the primary source for contacting or managing contact lists for Aboriginal communities or persons that may inform or provide comment on planning issues. GS LLS considers cultural heritage issues that relate to land-use planning in general and only considers culture and heritage issues in the context of NRM.

We strongly recommend that you make contact with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Cultural Heritage Division, for all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations that may assist with your investigation.

Note: Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Management Authority (HNCMA) no longer exists. All work previously carried out by HNCMA is now delivered by Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS).

Regards,

--

Margaret Bottrell Senior Strategic Land Services Officer
(Aboriginal Communities)
Greater Sydney Local Land Service
Level 4, 2-6 Station Street Penrith
PO Box 4515 Penrith Westfields NSW 2750
T: 02 47242111
E: margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au

W: <http://www.lls.nsw.gov.au>



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This message is intended for the addressee named and may contain confidential information. If you are not the intended recipient, please delete it and notify the sender. Views expressed in this message are those of the individual sender, and are not necessarily the views of their organisation.



**DARUG LAND
OBSERVATIONS PTY LTD
ABN 27 602 765 453**

EMAIL: DARUGLANDOBSERVATIONS@GMAIL.COM
PO BOX 2006 BENDALONG NSW 2539
MOBILE: 0413 687 279

8th May, 2018

Tamika Goward
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
PO Box A281
ARNCLIFFE NSW 2205

Notification and Registration of ALL Aboriginal Interests

RE: Proposed Development at Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick

Aboriginal Archaeological Investigations & Cultural Heritage Assessment

Dear Tamika,

Please be advised that Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd is seeking to be involved in any and all consultation meetings and fieldwork.

This office specialises in Aboriginal and community consultations, and has a membership that comprises of Traditional owners from the area in question. Those retain strong story, song lines, oral history and continued contact.

We would also like to state that we do not accept or support any person or organisation that are NOT from the DARUG Nation that comments regarding the said area.

Please also be advised that this Aboriginal organisation does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings. I hope that you advise your client of this so that, 'This Group', will not be discriminated against and refused paid fieldwork. DLO's rate is \$440 half day (less than 4 hours) and \$880 per day (flat rate), including GST.

All correspondence should be emailed to: daruglandobservations@gmail.com and any further consultation during this project can be directed to Anna O'Hara on mobile 0413 687 279.

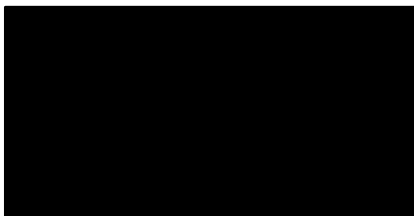
Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder



24th May 2018



**RE: ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT- PROPOSED NEW ACUTE SERVICES BUILDING
FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES HOSPITAL, RANDWICK NSW**

Proponent: NSW Health Infrastructure [Level 14, 77 Pacific Highway, North Sydney NSW 2060]

NSW Health Infrastructure is proposing redevelopment for the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project. Stage 1 of this proposal is the new acute services building for the Prince of Wales Hospital and the expansion and integration of healthcare, research and education at Randwick. The subject land is bound to the north by High Street, to the east by Hospital Road, to the west by Botany Street and to the south by Magill Street, in Randwick NSW. The Stage 1 proposal is to be assessed as a State Significant Development under Part 4 Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and requires Aboriginal community consultation to be undertaken in accordance with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) 2010 *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents*. The proponent has engaged MDCA (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists) to complete an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment and to coordinate the Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with these requirements.

Accordingly we have received your details from the OEH as someone who may potentially hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places at this location. If this is the case, you are invited to register your interest in the current project to ensure that you are consulted as per the 2010 OEH consultation requirements.

Please note that details of Registered Aboriginal Parties will be forwarded to OEH and the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council as required under the 2010 OEH consultation requirements. If you do not wish this to occur, please contact us in writing prior to **June 8, 2018** at one of the addresses listed below.

IF YOU WISH TO BE REGISTERED as a Registered Aboriginal Party, please notify MDCA in writing by Friday **June 8, 2018** at one of the following addresses:

POST	FAX	EMAIL
c/- P.O. Box 6184 Kangaroo Valley NSW 2577	(02) 8520 2006	admin@mdca.com.au



Please ensure that you provide us with current postal addresses and contact names. Any enquiries should be directed to Tamika Goward on 0488 999 452.

Yours sincerely,

Tamika Goward

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists



BUTUCARBIN ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

PO Box E18, Emerton NSW 2770
28 Pringle Road, Hebersham NSW 2770
Ph: 9832 7167 Fax: 9832 7263
koori@ozemail.com.au
ABN: 83 535 742 276

1st June, 2018

To whom it may concern,

Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation wishes to register its interest to participate in the Aboriginal community consultation for the proposed works for the redevelopment of Randwick Campus. We would prefer that our details are not released to the La Perouse LALC. We look forward to being involved in the process and appreciate the invitation to do so.

Yours Sincerely,

Jennifer Beale
CEO



Tamika Goward <tamika.goward@gmail.com>

Notification of Aboriginal People in Relation to an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment at Randwick NSW

Goobah <goobahchts@gmail.com>

Mon, Jun 4, 2018 at 3:49 PM

To: Tamika Goward <admin@mdca.com.au>

Hi Tamika,

Goobah wish to register for the proposed new Acute Services Building for the Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick. NSW.

We have a central person that helps us with the registrations and she must of made a mistake when she did them. Sorry.

[Quoted text hidden]



Tamika Goward <tamika.goward@gmail.com>

Notification of Aboriginal People in Relation to an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment at Randwick NSW

Gulaga <gulagachts@gmail.com>
To: Tamika Goward <tamika@mdca.com.au>

Mon, Jun 4, 2018 at 3:22 PM

Hi Tamika

This is Gulagas expression of interest to register for the above project.

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thankyou.

Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga
0401 808 988

This email may contain privileged information. Privilege is not waived if it has been sent to you in error, or if you are not the intended recipient. Please immediately notify me and delete the email if you have received this in error.

[Quoted text hidden]



Tamika Goward <tamika.goward@gmail.com>

Notification of Aboriginal People in Relation to an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment at Randwick NSW

Cullendulla <cullendullachts@gmail.com>
To: Tamika Goward <tamika@mdca.com.au>

Mon, Jun 4, 2018 at 3:23 PM

Hi Tamika

This is Cullendullas expression of interest to register for the above project.

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thankyou.

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Kind Regards
Corey Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Cullendulla

This email may contain privileged information. Privilege is not waived if it has been sent to you in error, or if you are not the intended recipient. Please immediately notify me and delete the email if you have received this in error.



Tamika Goward <tamika.goward@gmail.com>

Notification of Aboriginal People in Relation to an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment at Randwick NSW

Murramarang <murramarangchts@gmail.com>
To: Tamika Goward <tamika@mdca.com.au>

Mon, Jun 4, 2018 at 3:23 PM

Hi Tamika

This is Murramarangs expression of interest to register for the above project.

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thankyou.

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Kind Regards
Roxanne Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Murramarang

This email may contain privileged information. Privilege is not waived if it has been sent to you in error, or if you are not the intended recipient. Please immediately notify me and delete the email if you have received this in error.



Tamika Goward <tamika.goward@gmail.com>

Notification of Aboriginal People in Relation to an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment at Randwick NSW

Biamanga <biamangachts@gmail.com>

Mon, Jun 4, 2018 at 3:21 PM

To: Tamika Goward <tamika@mdca.com.au>, Admin <admin@mdca.com.au>

Hi Tamika

This is Biamangas expression of interest to register for the above project.

We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thankyou.

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Kind Regards
Selai Storer
Chief Executive Officer
Biamanga

This email may contain privileged information. Privilege is not waived if it has been sent to you in error, or if you are not the intended recipient. Please immediately notify me and delete the email if you have received this in error.



Tamika Goward <tamika.goward@gmail.com>

Notification of Aboriginal People in Relation to an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment at Randwick NSW

lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
Reply-To: lilly carroll <didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au>
To: Tamika Goward <tamika@mdca.com.au>

Thu, May 24, 2018 at 4:16 PM

Good afternoon Tamika

Didge Ngunawal Clan would like to register an interest into Re: prince of wales hospital Randwick

Kind regards DNC
Paul Boyd
0426823944

Sent from myMail for iOS

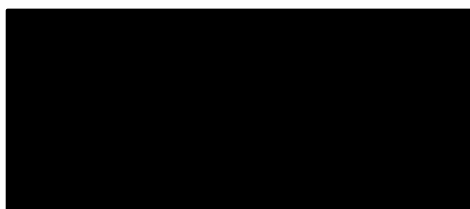
Thursday, 24 May 2018, 4:11 pm +1000 from Tamika Goward <tamika@mdca.com.au>:
[Quoted text hidden]



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project, Randwick

APPENDIX A2 : Methodology Document and Responses

25 June 2018



**RE: ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT- PROPOSED RANDWICK CAMPUS
REDEVELOPMENT- NEW ACUTE SERVICES BUILDING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES
HOSPITAL, RANDWICK NSW**

Thank you for your interest in the above project. You have been listed as a 'Registered Aboriginal Party' as per the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* [Clause 80C (5)(a)] in relation to the proposed Aboriginal heritage assessment of the above project. Accordingly, your details have been forwarded to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council.

As per Clauses 80C (5) and (6) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* we are now contacting you to provide you with information about the proposed assessment. You are also afforded an opportunity to make submissions on the proposed methodology or provide information on any Aboriginal objects or places of cultural value of which you are aware that are relevant to the proposed assessment. Specifically this document contains the following information:

- A description of the project and the background to the proposed assessment.
- A description of the timing of the proposed assessment and opportunities for Aboriginal comment and involvement.
- The proposed cultural and archaeological assessment methodology for your review and comment.
- Options for the management of any Aboriginal objects that may be located during possible subsurface Aboriginal archaeological investigations.

Please note that as per current OEH guidelines,¹⁶ comment and consultation on the project is separate to any engagement in archaeological fieldwork that may be undertaken during the project.

¹⁶ As outlined in Section 3.4 (page 9) of the 2010 *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water).



If you wish to make comments on the proposed assessment methodology and/or Aboriginal cultural values within the study area, we would prefer that you provide these in writing. Any submission must however be received by **Wednesday 25 July 2018**. Submissions can be sent to MDCA via:

POST

PO Box 6184
Kangaroo Valley NSW 2205

FAX

(02) 8520 2006

EMAIL

admin@mdca.com.au

1. Project Information

NSW Health Infrastructure (the proponent) is proposing the Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project, Stage 1, which is the construction of an Acute Services Building (ASB) for the Prince of Wales Hospital to facilitate the expansion and integration of healthcare, research and education at Randwick. The project site has an area of some 3.5ha and is bound by Hospital Road to the east, Botany Street to the west, residential properties and non-residential properties up to High Street to the north, and Magill Street to the south (**Figures 1 & 2**). The area of the Stage 1 study area is approximately of 2ha. Land to the north of the Stage 1 site is under consideration as a future expansion area to be subject of separate development applications (see **Figures 2 & 3**).

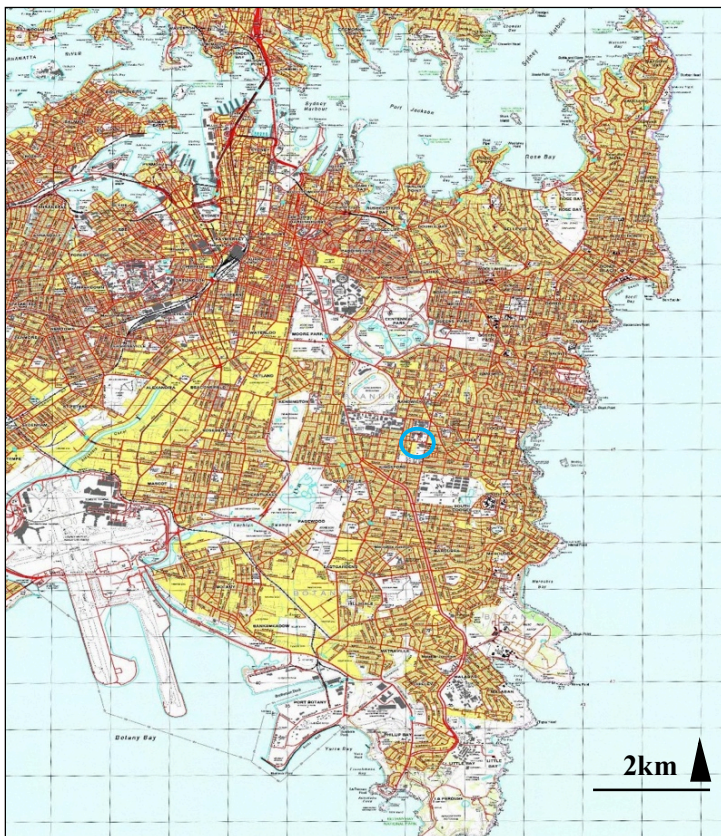


Figure 1. Prince of Wales Hospital complex in the context of greater Sydney.

[Source: Sydney Heads, Parramatta River, Botany Bay and Bondi 1:25,000 topographic maps].



Figure 2. The study area (red outline) and future expansion area (dotted line) in their local context.

[Source: Overlay on 2016 aerial image].

The construction of the ASB represents Stage 1 of a multi-stage redevelopment process. Stage 1 will be the subject of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) to be lodged with the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) have been released by the DPE, which require an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report to be prepared, including documentation of Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with the OEH 2010 *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents*. The proposed assessment is being undertaken in accordance with the SEARs, and will inform an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the SSDA. The SSDA is to be submitted shortly, and the full documentation of Aboriginal community consultation will be submitted to the DPE upon completion.

Development consent is proposed to be sought for the following¹⁷:

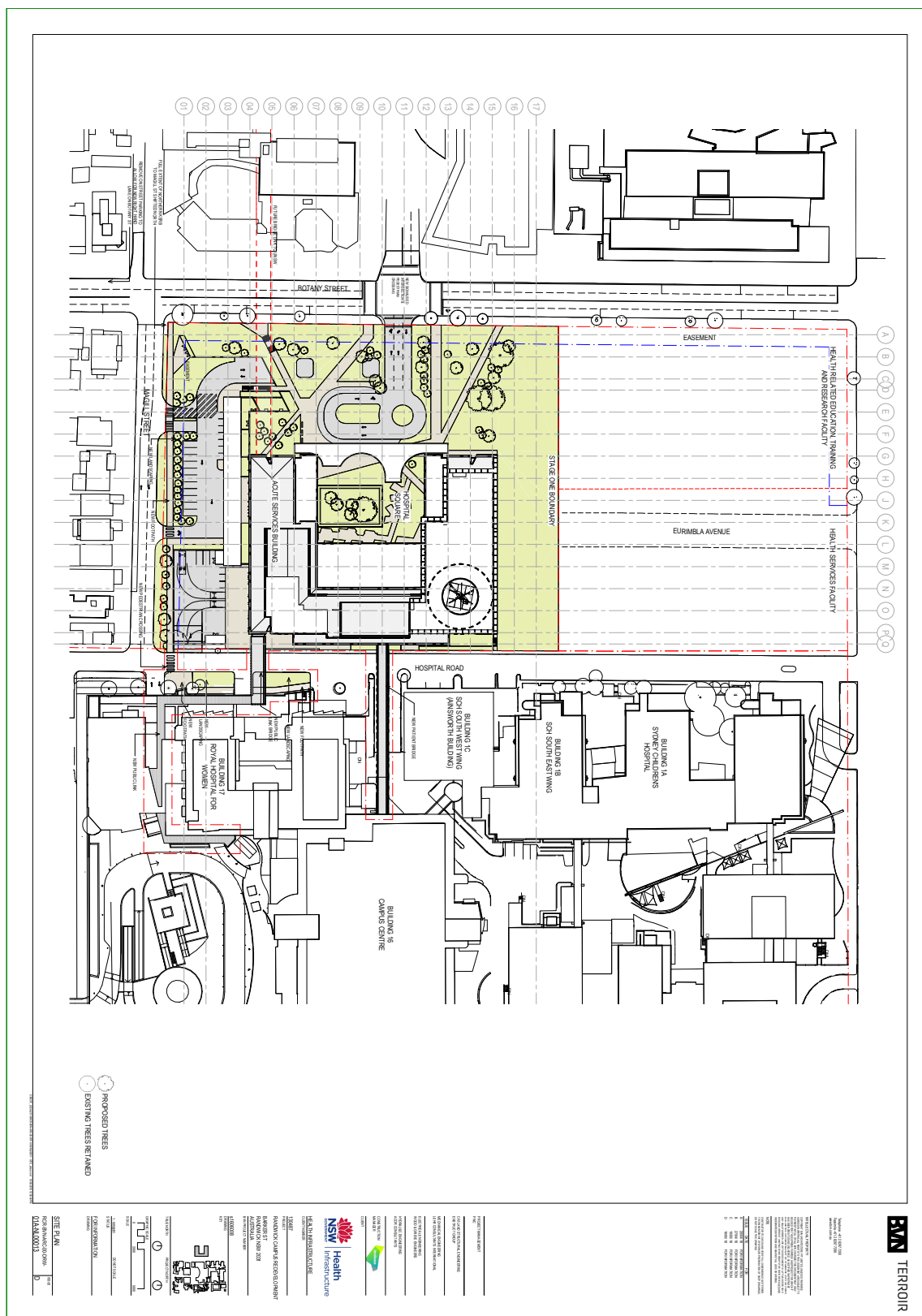
- Bulk excavation.
- Site preparation works including shoring and piling.
- Construction of a 13-level building: An Adults' Emergency Department; Back of House and Front of House services; Operating Theatres; Plant, Central Sterilising Service, Logistics

¹⁷ Advisian pers comm 17.5.18 and updates based on the Request for SEARs dated 15.02.18.



Interchange; Intensive Care Unit and Medical Assessment Unit; Inpatient Units; Plant and Helipad.

- Loading dock and ambulance bays.
- Three level bridge over Hospital Road for clinical and operational connections to the existing hospital campus.
- One level public bridge over Hospital Road for connection to existing hospital campus.
- Upgraded road infrastructure at Magill Street and Botany Street including potential signalised intersection and pedestrian crossing on Botany Street.
- Capacity for a potential future pedestrian bridge link over Botany Street from the ASB to the University of New South Wales (UNSW).
- New circulation roads to be constructed on the newly excavated grade to the west and south of the new building.
- Capacity for additional internal access road to be constructed to the northern part of the Project site.
- Hospital square with vehicular access and public drop off areas.
- Building services infrastructure and connections to utilities.
- Stormwater drainage infrastructure including on-site detention.
- Site landscaping.



2. Contextual Information

The study area is situated within a broader sand dune system extending across much of eastern Sydney, comprising Quaternary wind-blown sands, locally and elsewhere dated to around 35,000 BP. The topography of the surrounding area is defined by these dunes, broadly aligned southeast to northwest and up to 20-30m in height. Due to their substantial nature, the dunes have survived broadly in their original (i.e. 1788) form, though often with significant impacts to their uppermost units from historical land use. Intact Aboriginal occupation deposits dated at 8,000 years ago have been identified within the A2 horizon [leached fine loose white dune sand] of the dune just over 100m to the south-east of the study area within the area of the former Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery¹⁸.

Between the dunes were swales which were sometimes filled with small freshwater swamps. The study area is situated in such a swale, sloping gently to moderately down from north to south and with more elevated dunes to the east and west. Historical plans indicate that in recent centuries, the central portion of the study area contained a freshwater sedge swamp known as 'Bird's Gully', which drained southwest into the Lachlan Swamp system and into Botany Bay (Figure 4).

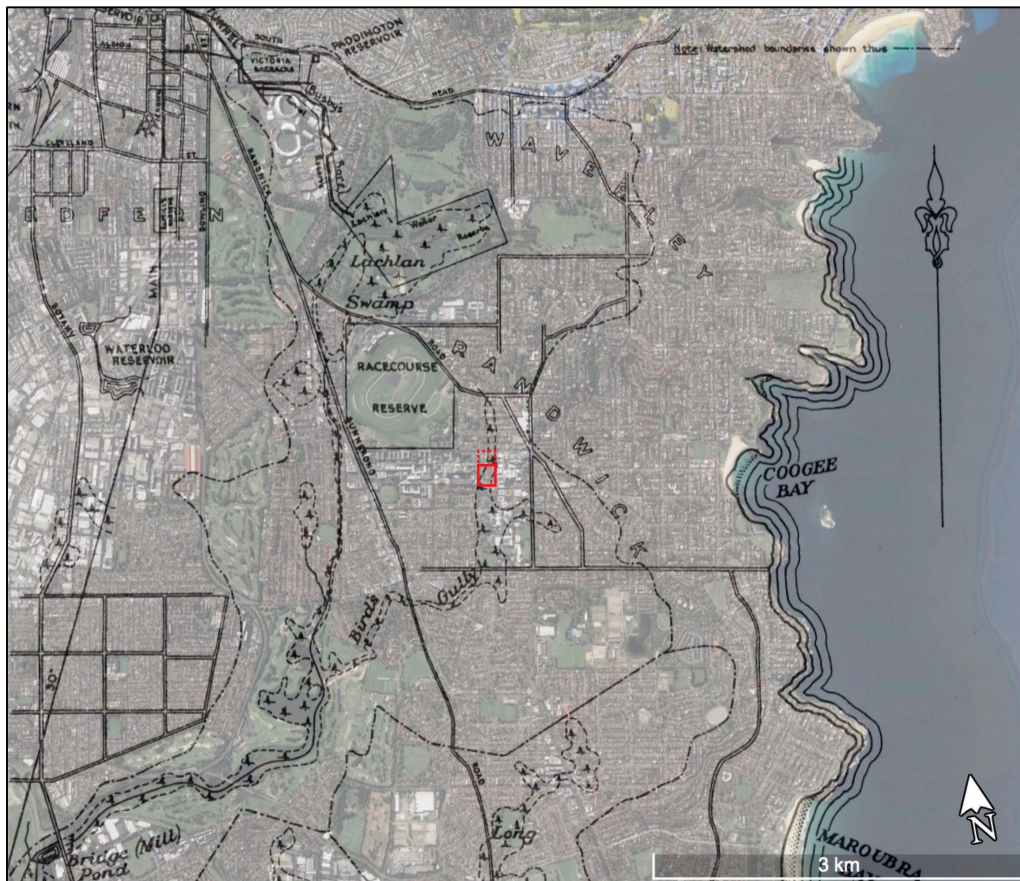


Figure 4. The study area in relation to the nineteenth century landscape.

[Overlay of 1866 Water Board plan as adapted and reproduced in Benson & Howell 1995:91 on current aerial imagery].

¹⁸ Austral-Godden Mackay Pty Limited. December 1997. Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery Archaeological Investigation. *Volume 1. Main Report; Volume 2. Archaeology; Volume 3. Physical Anthropology; and Volume 4. Plans* (Prepared for the South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, Heritage Council of NSW and the NSW Department of Health).



The environmental history of the study area has important implications for its Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity. The adjacent dune deposits [on either side of the Bird's Gully] retain the potential to contain significant Aboriginal archaeological remains where they have survived relatively intact. Furthermore, these remains may be located considerably below the current ground surface, increasing their likelihood of survival. Recent geotechnical testing has demonstrated that the archaeologically sensitive A2 horizon has survived across much of the study area, under varying quantities of historical fill, except for areas of shallow (or possibly formerly exposed) sandstone bedrock around the corner of High Street and Hospital Road¹⁹. Borelogs and inferred cross-sections of the study area based on geotechnical testing suggest that the A2 horizon is generally 0.5-1m below the current ground level and around 1.4 to 2m in thickness in the central and southern portions of the study area, though it is not always possible to establish the depth of the underlying B Horizon Coffee Rock from geotechnical borelogs. It is also not possible to confirm the presence and nature/thickness of deposits relating to the swamp from this testing.

MDCA undertook a field inspection of the study area in conjunction with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council in February 2018. The aim of the inspection was to assist in a preliminary assessment of the Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity of the study area. Due to the known lack of exposed original terrain within the study area, it was not anticipated that Aboriginal archaeological remains would be located, and this was confirmed during the site inspection. The following observations of relevance to the current assessment were made:

- Most of the ground surfaces were obscured by tarred roads, laneways and residential dwellings (see **Figures 5, 6 & 7**).
- Sandy dune deposits were observed on the surfaces of some front yards/gardens, indicating the presence of underlying dune deposits.
- Sub-surfaces were observed in the excavated trenches of the Light Rail, along High Street and in a deep stormwater trench at the end of Eurimbla Avenue at the rear of the dwellings fronting Magill Street (**Figures 8 & 9**).
- The rise and fall of the land is not marked but can be observed from the high points along High Street and the northern ends of Hospital Road and Botany Street (see **Figure 10**).
- The lowest points are along the centre of Eurimbla Avenue which carries a deep storm water drain down to the properties along the central portion of Magill Street.
- Most of the housing appears to be built on slabs, although a few have below-ground swimming pools.
- Referring to the early map projections of the swales and dune ridges and swamps and watercourses, although difficult to observe by a preliminary visual inspection, it would appear there may be a series of low-rise dune slopes above Bird's Gully or at least the form which it took when Europeans first arrived in Sydney over two centuries ago.

¹⁹ Douglas Partners 2018. *Report on Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation. Randwick Campus Redevelopment. Hospital Road and High, Magill and Botany Streets, Randwick* (Report to Health Infrastructure).



Figure 5. Typical dwelling form, rendered fences and sealed roads of the study area

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 6. The eastern end of Magill Street from the southern side of Hospital Road showing low point in landform

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 7. View south east along Botany Street from UNSW where the highest point in the study area is found

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 8. Light Rail High Street construction

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 9. Storm water drain showing depth of trench and width of pipe at the end of Eurimbla Avenue

MDCA 1.2.18



Figure 10. View to Eurimbla Avenue looking east from Botany Street showing gentle slope down to the centre of study area (and storm water drain) and gentle rise to existing POW buildings along Hospital Road

MDCA 1.2.18



3. Project Timing and Aboriginal Community Consultation

The SSDA is shortly to be submitted to the DPE for assessment under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *EP&A Act*. As required by the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*, MDCA has undertaken, on behalf of the proponent, public and direct Aboriginal community notification in relation to the SSDA. This has resulted in the compilation of a list of Registered Aboriginal Parties ('RAPs').

The current document has been sent by post on 25/6/2018 to all RAPs to provide information on the SSDA as well as providing RAPs with an opportunity to comment on the proposed management strategy. In addition, RAPs (individuals and/or members or organisations) are asked to identify whether they are aware of any objects or places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in the study area, and to provide information on these objects or places. A response time of 28 days has been provided to RAPs for comments relating to this document. Any comments provided to MDCA will be forwarded to the proponent for their consideration.

Due to timing constraints between the issuing of the SEARs and the planned submission of the SSDA, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report ('ACHA Report'), which documents all Aboriginal Community Consultation, is currently being prepared for inclusion in the EIS to be submitted to the DPE with the project application. It is proposed that information and comments received in relation to the current document will be compiled in the ACHA report, outlining any issues identified and making recommendations as required. It will also contain copies of relevant correspondence. This ACHA report will then be distributed to all RAPs for a further 28 day review and comment period. Subsequent to this, a final set of management recommendations will be produced, incorporating and detailing any comments received on the draft ACHA report from RAPs and will be submitted as part of the assessment documentation to the DPE. A copy of all final ACHA reporting will be made available to all RAPs at this time.

Please note that if any information provided by RAPs to MDCA is of a culturally sensitive nature, please inform us so that appropriate protocols of access and use can be developed. It will otherwise be assumed that all information provided can be included and discussed in the ACHA report.

In summary, there is presently an opportunity for RAPs to comment in relation to the proposed assessment, where input and information is sought on:

- Any objects or places of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be located within the study area.
- The proposed Aboriginal heritage management strategy.

4. Assessment Methodology

The following brief methodology is proposed to be followed in relation to the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area. A comprehensive methodology will be developed and presented within the forthcoming draft ACHA report.



Archaeological Assessment

Archaeological assessment including background research, field inspection and a preliminary assessment of archaeological sensitivity was conducted in February 2018 by MDCA in consultation with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council, within whose administrative boundaries the study area is situated. From this assessment, conclusions have been drawn about the likely nature of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity within the study area.

So far, no Aboriginal archaeological remains have been documented within the study area, and relatively intact remains may be present in a band of up to 2m of archaeologically sensitive A2 horizon dune sands where it has survived between underlying B horizon coffee rock, and at least 0.5m of overlying fill and mixed sands. Although the likelihood that Aboriginal archaeological remains have survived within the study area is difficult to assess, any such surviving remains would be of considerable archaeological significance due to the rarity of archaeological evidence located within the broader dune and swamp landscape of the Eastern Suburbs.

The only definitive means of determining whether Aboriginal archaeological remains are present within the study area would be through archaeological test excavation. There are a number of remote sensing techniques that are sometimes used in archaeological investigations to try to identify buried features without excavation, but these are not considered to be of practical use in the current study. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) for example, may identify solid historical structures (for example stone foundations, post holes, pits, cisterns or wells), but it is unlikely to identify the more ephemeral or even large Aboriginal archaeological sites without ground-truthing. In addition, the lack of current access to open ground across the highly developed study area would make such an investigation highly limited.

The following proposed management strategy involves a combination of monitoring and archaeological excavation, with an overarching principle of preservation where possible. If the archaeological investigations uncover any Aboriginal archaeological remains, their extent, nature and significance will be used in conjunction with continued Aboriginal community consultation to determine appropriate management procedures within the scope of these practical parameters.

Pre-demolition refinement of Aboriginal Archaeological Sensitivity

The most appropriate means of establishing the survival, or otherwise, of deposits with Aboriginal archaeological potential would be to undertake limited archaeological test excavations in potentially accessible areas such as existing roadways or any accessible front or backyards of residences, if this was possible and appropriate. It is noted that any such excavations would need to be undertaken in accordance with any historical archaeological testing and associated permits/requirement, as discussed below.

Aboriginal Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation

Whether or not the initial archaeological test excavations outlined above are able to be undertaken, archaeological monitoring of demolition (to be undertaken under a separate development consent) and earthworks that may expose or impact archaeologically sensitive A2 dune horizons will be required. This will be the case across any area of the ASB complex proposed to be excavated. As well as archaeological monitoring, any earthworks undertaken during demolition and/or construction would be guided by an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan that will form part of construction documentation for the respective works. This management plan will be prepared by MDCA in consultation with RAPs.



The results of the archaeological monitoring will inform the methodology for the test excavations, which would be developed in conjunction with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council and according to applicable guidelines and industry best practice.

As the proposed ASB is to be assessed as a SSDA, test excavations do not require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit under s90 of the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*. However, they require a process of investigation and reporting broadly parallel to that under the NPW Act, which are generally set out in the SEARs that are issued for each SSDA.

Archaeological test excavation will be undertaken in areas where earthworks are proposed that extend below current levels of historical fill/disturbance. The aim of the test excavation would be to determine, in the first instance by broad scale mechanical testing, whether any surviving Potential Archaeological Deposit (i.e. original dune A Horizon) containing Aboriginal archaeological remains is present, including within buried former land surfaces. If such remains are present, they would be investigated through detailed manual excavation to fully assess the remains and determine appropriate management or conservation requirements.

Should such deposits with archaeological potential be identified during archaeological monitoring or test excavation, these would be further investigated in a manner commensurate to their extent and condition. For example, occasional small patches of potential archaeological deposit amongst service trenches may be most appropriately managed through salvage excavation, whereas more extensive and intact deposits would require archaeological test excavation to determine the presence/absence, extent and significance of any Aboriginal archaeological remains as a basis for appropriate further management decisions.

It is noted that areas of historical archaeological potential have been identified in association with the historical extent of the swamp, and the Violet Hall property at 4 Magill St²⁰. Any Aboriginal archaeological excavation methodology will need to be developed jointly with any historical archaeological requirements and mindful of any permit or development consent conditions.

Reporting and Artefact Management

At this stage no Aboriginal archaeological remains have been identified within the study area. It is also not currently clear what type or quantity of Aboriginal archaeological remains (if any) may be encountered during the proposed Aboriginal archaeological investigations. Should Aboriginal archaeological remains be located, a management strategy for these objects will be determined with the benefit of any submissions from RAPs. There are three main options for long-term management of excavated Aboriginal objects:

1. Care and Control by an Aboriginal organisation can occur where appropriate storage facilities are present and preferably where there is agreement and consent from other RAPs. Should consent and agreement not be forthcoming, care and control may not be granted under current OEH policy.
2. Artefacts may be transferred to the *Australian Museum* as the default repository for Aboriginal archaeological remains if considered appropriate. However, there is a high threshold of significance for lodgement and it is possible that this will not be met by any remains identified during the proposed archaeological test excavations.

²⁰ Casey & Lowe DRAFT 2018. *Prince of Wales Randwick Campus Redevelopment. Historical Archaeological Assessment* (Report to Advise on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW): Figure 5.15



3. Artefacts may be reburied at an appropriate location within the study area with the consent of the proponent.

At this stage no specific management strategy has been determined. But as noted in **Section 2**, comment is sought on which of the three options (if required) are preferred by each RAP. Final management will be determined based on the views of RAPs and the results of the Aboriginal archaeological test excavations.

Aboriginal Cultural Assessment

The Aboriginal cultural assessment is proposed to contain the following two elements:

1. Consideration of previous research into the Aboriginal cultural and historical associations with the study area and surrounding areas; and
2. Seeking comment from RAPs (individuals and/or members of organisations) about:
 - any other places or objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be relevant to the current proposed archaeological investigations,
 - any historical associations with the study area and surrounding areas e.g. Aboriginal children who lived at the Randwick Asylum; and
 - the proposed management strategy for Aboriginal heritage.

Information received will be considered prior to the proposed Aboriginal archaeological investigations and will also be included and discussed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report currently being prepared for submission as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the current proposal.

5. Conclusions

This document has provided project information, a proposed assessment methodology and proposed Aboriginal heritage management strategy. Comment is sought from RAPs on the following matters:

- The assessment methodology.
- Any objects or places of cultural value to Aboriginal people which may be located within the area proposed for archaeological monitoring and test excavations, or be relevant to those investigations.
- The potential management of artefacts retrieved during the proposed Aboriginal archaeological monitoring and test excavations.

As noted above, where requested and appropriate, protocols can be developed for culturally sensitive information provided to MDCA. It is however essential that comments and information, preferably in writing, be received by MDCA no later than **25 July 2018** if they are to be considered prior to the commencement of the Aboriginal archaeological investigations. The proponent would appreciate your response at your earliest convenience.



Please also note as described above, any proposal for engagement in fieldwork is a commercial matter which the proponent will consider separately from the current process of comment and consultation.

If you have any questions or require any additional information, please contact Tamika Goward on 0488 999 452.

Yours sincerely,

Tamika Goward

Archaeologist

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists

25 June 2018



**DARUG LAND
OBSERVATIONS PTY LTD
ABN 27 602 765 453**

EMAIL: DARUGLANDOBSERVATIONS@GMAIL.COM
PO BOX 2006 BENDALONG NSW 2539
MOBILE: 0413 687 279

19th July, 2018

Tamika Goward
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
PO BOX A281
ARNCLIFFE NSW 2205

Dear Tamika,

**RE: PROPOSED RANDWICK CAMPUS REDEVELOPMENT: NEW
ACUTE SERVICES BUILDING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES
HOSPITAL, RANDWICK, NSW**

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd (DLO) has reviewed the project information and assessment methodology, and supports the methodology for the proposed Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project - Stage 1, being the construction of a new Acute Services Building for the Prince of Wales Hospital to facilitate the expansion and integration of healthcare, research and education at Randwick.

In relation to the long-term storage of the recovered artefacts, if any, we strongly agree that any retrieved artefacts from the archaeological test excavations should be reburied on Country (the study area).

Furthermore, DLO would like to be involved in the Archaeological test excavations, monitoring of the topsoil removal and all other form of works to be carried out on the site.

Look forward to working with you on this project.

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project, Randwick

APPENDIX A3 : Responses to Draft Report



25 October 2018

Lucinda O'Connor
Archaeologist
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
PO Box 6184
Kangaroo Valley NSW 2577

PO Box 365, Matraville
New South Wales, 2036

T: (02) 9311 4282
E: admin@laperouse.org.au
ABN: 89 136 607 167

Via Email: lou@mdca.com.au

Dear Ms O'Connor

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report – Randwick Campus Redevelopment

I write in regards to the above mentioned report dated September 2018. I have reviewed the report provide the following information and recommendations on behalf of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (**La Perouse LALC**).

As you may be aware, the La Perouse LALC was established and operates within the provisions of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW) (**ALRA**) and in accordance with section 52 of the ALRA the La Perouse LALC has a statutory function to “*take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the Council’s area*”.

The La Perouse LALC currently represents a membership of 464 Aboriginal persons who reside within or have an association with the La Perouse LALC area. A high majority of our members are descendants of families who have a traditional connection to the Randwick area.

Following the review of the report, I can provide the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1:

The La Perouse LALC generally agrees with the recommendations 1 – 6 as set out on page 50 of the report.

Recommendation 2:

We advise the proponent to be cautious when considering which Registered Aboriginal Party is engaged for onsite works. A recent state significant infrastructure project has seen the engagement of private for-profit entities who do not have an Aboriginal community based membership, who are not accountable to the Aboriginal community or do not have a cultural association to the project area.

Recommendation 3:

The La Perouse LALC would be pleased to provide MDCA and the proponent advice on the cultural significance of the area to Aboriginal people throughout the project.

If you would like to discuss this issue further please don't hesitate to contact the La Perouse LALC office on 9311 4282 during business hours.

Yours sincerely,



Chris Ingrey
Chief Executive Officer



**DARUG LAND
OBSERVATIONS PTY LTD
ABN 27 602 765 453**

EMAIL: DARUGLANDOBSERVATIONS@GMAIL.COM
PO BOX 173 ULLADULLA NSW 2539
MOBILE: 0413 687 279

16th October, 2018

Lucinda O'Connor
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists
PO BOX A281
ARNCLIFFE NSW 2205

Dear Lucinda,

**RE: PROPOSED RANDWICK CAMPUS REDEVELOPMENT: NEW
ACUTE SERVICES BUILDING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES
HOSPITAL, RANDWICK, NSW**

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd (DLO) has reviewed the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, and supports the methodology for the proposed Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project - Stage 1, being the construction of a new Acute Services Building for the Prince of Wales Hospital to facilitate the expansion and integration of healthcare, research and education at Randwick, located between Botany Street, High Street, Magill Street and Hospital Road.

In relation to the long-term storage of the recovered artefacts, if any, we strongly believe that any retrieved artefacts from the archaeological test excavations should be reburied on Country (the study area).

Furthermore, DLO would like to be involved in the Archaeological test excavations, and all other forms of works to be carried out on the site.

Look forward to working with you on this project.

Yours sincerely,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

Uncle Gordon Workman
Darug Elder



APPENDIX B

AHIMS Register Search Records

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : POW Randwick

Client Service ID : 357518

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2280	Jensen Place;Lurline Bay South Coogee;	AGD	56	338200	6243340	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	J Storey							
45-6-2495	Prince of Wales Hospital Aboriginal;Hearth;	AGD	56	337040	6245140	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists							
45-6-2897	Queens Park PAD (duplicate see 45-6-2896)	AGD	56	338203	6247179	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Paul Irish							
45-6-2896	Queens Park PADs	GDA	56	338203	6247179	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting							
45-6-3342	Not a site	GDA	56	337014	6244960	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists,Ms.Tamika Goward							
45-6-3245	Doncaster Ave PAD	GDA	56	336037	6246916	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		4183
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen							
45-6-3246	RSY 1	GDA	56	336060	6246862	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry							
								<u>Permits</u>		4188

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 14/07/2018 for Lucinda O'Connor for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 335018 - 339018, Northings : 6243496 - 6247496 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Assessment. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 7

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



APPENDIX C

Additional information on the Integrated ASB Addition (SSD – 10339).

[Information requested by DPIE August 2019 to be
included in this 2018 ACHAR].



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project, Randwick

1.0 Introduction

This Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report [ACHAR] was developed to support an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit [AHIP] application to the Office of Environment & Heritage [OEHL now called Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE)] over the non-ASB land at POW Randwick Campus Redevelopment.

An ACHAR is required for an AHIP but an AHIP is not required for SSD lands. While the approval authority [DPIE], may refer to the OEHL regulations, guidelines and policy, in the SEARS and expect the archaeological work to be carried out accordingly, it is unusual to seek subsequent additions to the ACHAR when a AHIP is not required.

The proposed Integrated ASB Addition (the proposed development) comprises the following core elements:

- UNSW Eastern Extension (Base Building only)
- Associated modifications within the ASB
- Lowering of Hospital Road.
- Landscaping

2.0 Hospital Road Lowering and Extension of ASB - Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

The 2019 Aboriginal heritage assessment of the proposed development at Randwick between the POW Hospital and the University of NSW is the subject of this Appendix. This assessment is prepared for an EIS for submission to the DPIE. It is understood that planning approval for the Health Infrastructure proposal will be sought through the preparation of an Integrated SSD application (ISSDA).

The subject land is largely located at the mid to southern end of Hospital Road towards Magill Street.

Background

Since late 2018 MDCA and the LaPerouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC) have been undertaking Aboriginal cultural and archaeological investigations across the ASB site between Botany Street, Hospital Road, High Street and Magill Street. The method of investigation in both the ASB and non-ASB areas have been conducted in the same manner described in an OEHL AHIP (#C0000436) issued for the non-ASB area on 15/02/2019.

These investigations have included monitoring of deep machine trenching and manual excavations into some of the highest Randwick aeolian sand sheets of the Botany Dune system. These sands continue under Hospital Road and can be seen in the west-facing sections between Magill Street and the current site offices of Lend Lease Building, to the north. The investigations also included partial monitoring of a deep trench for an electrical service along the northern fall of the dune spur apex on Hospital Road.



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project, Randwick

The potential archaeology and Aboriginal cultural significance of the Botany Dune system, underlying the proposed works, can be predicted as a result of those ongoing investigations outlined above. To date sites of significance including sandstone Hearths, open artefact scatters and ochreous stones used in body painting and rock art have been identified and are currently being dated and analysed.

2.1 The Proposal and Aboriginal Heritage requirements.

1. Hospital Road

The lowering of a section of Hospital Road and Delivery Drive will involve the removal of the upper layers of the sand dune. It is understood there are multiple existing underground services within the road. As such, the likelihood of buried undisturbed/intact cultural remains within these layers is assessed as low. Any remains as may be encountered could be recovered by the LPLALC.

It would be usual to undertake a preliminary Aboriginal heritage assessment, in the first instance. However it could be argued that the existing Due Diligence for both the ASB and non-ASB lands, and the subsequent ACHAR accompanying an application for an AHIP developed for the non-ASB lands would also apply to the road in terms of archaeological potential and any required management options.

Refer:

- Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Stage 1 Development and Proposed Future Expansion of The Randwick Hospital Campus Randwick, NSW. Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists. 2018. Report to Advisian.
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report. New Acute Services Building for The Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick NSW. Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists. 2018 Report to NSW Health Infrastructure

Minimal management would include a provision for archaeological monitoring of civil excavations along the road as required. This would also involve the participation of the LPLALC. The likelihood of preserving any Aboriginal site as may be found in situ is also assessed as low. It has been found that the LPLALC prefer collection and, where possible, reconstruction for the purpose of community education and understanding. Their preferred treatment of human remains has been to salvage for reburial at their private repatriation grounds. MDCA do not pre-empt the LPLALC management decisions and therefore recommend continued close consultation from the start of the project.

The OEH cannot issue an AHIP over the SSD lands as shown in the existing ASB project. It is recommended the principles and methods of investigation and community consultation as has taken place over the land to the west of Hospital Road continue and best practice be maintained.



Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

Randwick Campus Redevelopment Project, Randwick

2.2 Eastern Extension of ASB

2. It is also understood that planning approval for the expansion of the ASB would be sought through the preparation of an EIS for an ISSDA under Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act. Apart from an area above [cantilevered] Hospital Road, the proposal includes an area within the existing ASB area. This area has been investigated through post demolition monitoring and archaeological test excavation by MDCA as part of archaeological works associated with the rear of demolished properties abutting Hospital Road. These investigations into this area of the ASB, have been sufficient to characterise the subsurface road deposits in terms of archaeological potential. The representatives of the LPLALC who participated in the investigations raised no concerns from a community cultural perspective.