

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Ryde Hospital Redevelopment
(Concept and Stage 1)

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CONTENTS

Glossary	6
Executive Summary.....	8
1. Introduction	10
1.1. Subject Area	10
1.2. Proposed Works	10
1.3. Methodology	11
1.4. Authorship	12
1.5. Limitations	13
2. Statutory Context	19
2.1. Heritage Controls	19
2.1.1. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	19
2.1.2. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	20
2.1.3. Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014	20
2.1.4. Ryde Development Control Plan 2014	20
2.2. Heritage Lists & Registers	21
2.2.1. Australian Heritage Database	21
2.2.2. NSW State Heritage Inventory	21
2.3. Summary	21
3. Aboriginal Community Consultation.....	23
3.1. Stage 1: Notification of Project and Registration of Interest	24
3.1.1. Native Title	24
3.1.2. Identification of Cultural Knowledge Holders	24
3.1.3. Registration of Interest	24
3.2. Stage 2: Presentation of Project Information	25
3.2.1. Information Pack	25
3.2.2. Site Inspection and Meeting	25
3.3. Stage 3: Gathering Cultural Information	26
3.3.1. Responses to Information Pack	26
3.3.2. Feedback from Site Inspection and Meeting	28
3.4. Stage 4: Review of Draft ACHAR	29
4. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	32
4.1. Archaeological Context	32
4.1.1. Past Aboriginal Land Use	32
4.1.2. Previous Archaeological Investigations	33
4.1.2.1. Archaeological Reports from the Subject Area	33
4.1.2.2. Archaeological Investigations of Local Area	33
4.1.3. AHIMS Database	34
4.2. Environmental Context	38
4.2.1. Hydrology	38
4.2.2. Topography	38
4.2.3. Soil Landscape and Geology	38
4.2.4. Vegetation	40
4.2.5. Historical Ground Disturbance	42
4.2.5.1. Historical Overview	42
4.2.5.1. Analysis of Aerial Photographs	43
4.3. Visual Inspection	47
4.4. Predictive Model	50
4.4.1. Typical Site Types	51
4.4.2. Assessment of Archaeological Potential	52
4.5. Summary	55
5. Significance Assessment	56

5.1.	Assessment of Heritage Values.....	56
5.1.1.	Social or Cultural Value.....	56
5.1.2.	Historic Value	57
5.1.3.	Scientific (Archaeological) Value.....	57
5.1.4.	Aesthetic Value.....	58
5.2.	Statement of Significance	58
6.	Impact Assessment.....	59
6.1.	Assessment of Potential Harm	59
6.2.	Avoidance & Minimisation of Harm.....	60
7.	Conclusions & Recommendations.....	61
8.	References	62
	Disclaimer.....	63
Appendix A	Concept Proposal	
Appendix B	AHIMS Search Results	
Appendix C	Registered Aboriginal Party Consultation Log	
Appendix D	Registered Aboriginal Party Consultation Documentation	

FIGURES

Figure 1 – Regional location.....	14
Figure 2 – Location of the subject area (internal lot boundaries indicated by dashed lines)	15
Figure 3 – Stage 1 proposed works.....	16
Figure 4 – Stage 2 proposed demolition works	17
Figure 5 – Stage 2 Concept Design	18
Figure 6 – Historical heritage items in proximity to the subject area	22
Figure 7 – Site types within the extensive search area	35
Figure 8 – Map of AHIMS sites in extensive search area	36
Figure 9 – Map of AHIMS sites in proximity to subject area.....	37
Figure 10 – Location of geotechnical boreholes within subject area.....	39
Figure 11 – Soil Landscapes and Hydrology.....	41
Figure 12 – Detail of Hunters Hill Parish Map, 1907; approximate location of subject area outlined in red.....	42
Figure 13 – Detail of Hunters Hill Parish Map, 1928; approximate location of subject area outlined in red.....	43
Figure 14 – Historical aerial imagery	44
Figure 15 – Ground disturbance map (unshaded area has been assessed as nil disturbance).....	46
Figure 16 – View west of building and garden on eastern boundary of subject area	47
Figure 17 – View south of building and hardstand near eastern boundary of subject area	47
Figure 18 – View west of former stable building and hardstand near eastern boundary of subject area	48
Figure 19 – View east of buildings and road at boundary of southern and northern portions of subject area.....	48
Figure 20 – View east of buildings and road near boundary of southern and northern portions of subject area	48
Figure 21 – View east of carpark near eastern boundary of subject area.....	48
Figure 22 – View west of retaining wall of cutting behind building on northern boundary of subject area.....	48
Figure 23 – View west of embankments of cutting for carpark on western boundary of subject area	48
Figure 24 – View of soil profile section in cut and fill embankment of carpark.....	49

Figure 25 – View north of steep hill slope at boundary between northern and southern portions of subject area	49
Figure 26 – View of mature trees behind dense undergrowth	49
Figure 27 – View of clearing with modern refuse	49
Figure 28 – Archaeological potential map (zone of Stage 1 early works outlined in yellow)	54

TABLES

Table 1 – SEARs requirements and relevant report sections	11
Table 2 – ACHAR Requirements.....	12
Table 3 – Contacted organisations.....	24
Table 4 – Registered Aboriginal Parties	24
Table 5 – RAPs in attendance at site inspection and meeting	26
Table 6 – RAP responses to the Stage 2/3 Information Pack	26
Table 7 – RAP responses to the Draft ACHA.....	29
Table 7 – Summary of extensive AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 600377).....	34
Table 8 – Geotechnical findings	39
Table 9 – Analysis of historic aerial imagery	45
Table 10 – Indicative process for determining the potential presence of a site	50
Table 11 – Predictive Model	52

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal cultural heritage	The tangible (objects) and intangible (dreaming stories, legends and places) cultural practices and traditions associated with past and present-day Aboriginal communities.
Aboriginal object(s)	As defined in the NPW Act, any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.
Aboriginal place	As defined in the NPW Act, any place declared to be an Aboriginal place (under s.84 of the NPW Act) by the Minister administering the NPW Act, by order published in the NSW Government Gazette, because the Minister is of the opinion that the place is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain Aboriginal objects.
ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report.
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System: a register of previously reported Aboriginal objects and places managed by the DPC.
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. A permit issued under Section 90, Division 2 of Part 6 of the <i>NPW Act</i> .
Archaeology	The scientific study of human history, particularly the relics and cultural remains of the distant past.
Art	Art sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters. An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic figures and animals also depicted. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay.
Artefact	An object made by human agency (e.g., stone artefacts).
Consultation Requirements	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents</i> (DECCW, 2010).
DCP	Development Control Plan.
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW.
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Term	Definition
EP&A Act	<i>NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.</i>
Grinding Grooves	The physical evidence of tool making, or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone.
Harm	As defined in the NPW Act, to destroy, deface, damage or move an Aboriginal object or destroy, deface or damage a declared Aboriginal place. Harm may be direct or indirect (e.g., through increased visitation or erosion). Harm does not include something that is trivial or negligible.
Isolated find	A single artefact found in an isolated context.
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council: corporate body constituted under the <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> , having a defined boundary within which it operates.
LEP	Local Environment Plan.
Midden	Midden sites are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens may or may not contain other archaeological materials including stone tools.
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.</i>
NPW Regulation	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.</i>
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit: a location considered to have a potential for subsurface archaeological material.
RAPs	Registered Aboriginal Parties: Aboriginal persons or organisation who have registered to be consulted on the Project in accordance with the Consultation Requirements.
Scarred / Modified Trees	Trees which display signs of human modification in the form of scars left from intentional bark removal for the creation of tools, or which are carved for ceremonial purposes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current report presents the results of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the 'Ryde Hospital Campus' at 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW, legally referred to as Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279 and Lots A and B in DP 323458 ('the subject area').

The ACHA has been undertaken to support a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) seeking concept approval for redevelopment of the subject area within a concept building envelope. The SSDA also seeks approval for Stage 1 works including demolition of a number of buildings and associated works.

The ACHA was undertaken in accordance with Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and Part 5 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NPW Reg). The ACHA was further conducted in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010) (the Consultation Guidelines).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010) (the Code of Practice).
- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter).

The ACHA concluded that:

- No Aboriginal objects or places are registered within the curtilage of the subject area, nor are any Aboriginal objects or places located within 1km of the subject area.
- The subject area is not associated with any archaeologically sensitive landscape features.
- High levels of ground disturbance in the northern portion of the subject area have significantly reduced the potential for any Aboriginal objects to survive in that area.
- The presence of remnant mature vegetation within the southern portion of the subject area is indicative of the potential for culturally modified trees.
- The southern portion of the subject area is determined to have **moderate potential** for modified trees, and **nil – low potential** for all other Aboriginal objects.
- The northern portion of the subject area, including the zone of Stage 1 works, is assessed as having **nil – low potential** for all Aboriginal objects.
- The northern portion of the subject area is determined to have nil to low Aboriginal heritage significance, while the southern portion of the subject area is determined to have moderate Aboriginal cultural heritage significance for its aesthetic and scientific value associated with the blue gum forest and potential modified trees.
- Any works associated with the concept proposal and the Stage 1 early works are unlikely to harm any Aboriginal objects as impacts are limited to the northern portion of the subject area.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- Consultation with RAPs should continue until the finalisation of the proposed development to ensure the opportunity for community input.
- The present ACHA should be updated once details of the proposed works are finalised.
- The proposed demolition of buildings and bulk earthworks under Stage 1 should be monitored by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.
- An Archaeological Monitoring Methodology and Management Strategy should be developed to inform the archaeological monitoring program and to establish protocols for unexpected finds.

- A protocol for the handling of any Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources that might be uncovered during the monitoring should be developed consultation with the RAPs as part of the Archaeological Monitoring Methodology and Management Strategy.
- In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the protocol detailed below must be followed:
 1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop. The find must be cordoned-off and signage installed to avoid accidental impact.
 2. The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555).
 3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
 4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and site representatives.
 5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

Support for the methodology employed for the ACHA and/or the above conclusions and recommendations was received from the following Registered Aboriginal Parties:

[REDACTED]

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis has been engaged by Health Infrastructure NSW ('the proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the 'Ryde Hospital Campus'.

The Ryde Hospital Campus is located at 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW, legally referred to as Lots 10-11 in DP1183279 and Lots A-B in DP 323458 ('the subject area') (Figure 1 and Figure 2). It has an area of approximately 7.69 Ha and currently accommodates the existing Ryde Hospital.

The present report accompanies a State Significant Development Application (SSD-36778089) for a concept proposal and Stage 1 early works. The concept proposal seeks approval for the establishment of a maximum building envelope and gross floor area to facilitate the development of a new hospital services development, carpark and refurbishment works. The Stage 1 early works will prepare the site for future development. For a detailed project description refer to the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Ethos Urban.

The proposed redevelopment responds to a future high-level vision for the future of Ryde Hospital and Health Services, that includes:

- A comprehensive health care hub that meets most of the secondary health needs of the local population.
- A vibrant hospital and health service that has clear and specific roles within the network of Northern Sydney Local Health District (NSLHD) hospitals.
- A provider of effective treatment delivered with compassion by clinicians in partnership with patients and their carers, as well as with GPs and other primary care providers.
- A hospital of the future taking advantage of new models of care, new technologies and new approaches to sustainability.
- A focus for education, training and research in collaboration with education institutions to develop the current and future health workforce.

The ACHA has been undertaken to investigate whether development of the subject area will harm Aboriginal objects or places that may exist within the subject area and determine whether the subject area presents any Aboriginal archaeological and heritage constraints. The current report Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) presents the results of the ACHA.

1.1. SUBJECT AREA

The subject area is the 'Ryde Hospital Campus' at 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW, legally referred to as Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279 and Lots A and B in DP 323458. It is located approximately 13km north-west of the Sydney CBD, within the City of Ryde Local Government Area (LGA) and within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC).

The subject area encompasses approximately 77,000 square metres. It has frontages on Fourth Avenue to the north, Ryedale Road to the west, Florence Avenue to the south and Denistone Road to the east. The subject area occupies the majority of the block bounded by these streets, with only the north-west and north-east corners of the block omitted from the curtilage of the subject area.

An escarpment running from north-west to south-east divides the subject area into a northern portion and southern portion. The 'northern portion' of the subject area has been developed as part of Ryde Hospital, with improvements (including buildings, parking areas, retaining walls, landscaping and gardens) extending to the edge of the escarpment. The 'southern portion' of the subject area consists of undeveloped bushland on a steep slope.

1.2. PROPOSED WORKS

The concept proposal under SSD-36778089 seeks approval for the establishment of a maximum building envelope and gross floor area to facilitate the development of a new hospital services development, carpark and refurbishment works (Appendix A, Figure 4 and Figure 5). The concept proposal primarily encompasses the northern portion of the subject area, with proposed future works involving the demolition of most existing buildings and the construction of a new hospital building and associated infrastructure. The only aspect of the concept proposal that relates to the southern portion of the subject area is the establishment of a managed

Asset Protection Zone (APZ). It is understood that any future works associated with the Asset Protection Zone will be limited to removal of exotic plant species by hand (EcoLogical 2022).

It is understood that the Stage 1 Early Works encompassed by SSD-36778089 will include (Figure 3):

- Establishing access to the Project site and general establishment.
- Site preparation including environmental clearing.
- Bulk earthworks, including cut and fill, to a maximum depth of approximately 2.4 m in the south-east corner of the Stage 1 impact area.
- Establishment of construction access roads.
- Relocation and upgrades of in-ground building services works and utility adjustments to facilitate bulk earthworks
- Demolition of buildings 11, 17 and 18 including removal of footings.
- Installation of temporary concrete shoring adjacent existing operational buildings.
- Movement of machinery and equipment via the driveway to the Camelia Cottage carpark on Ryedale Road.

1.3. METHODOLOGY

The Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the proposed development were issued on 14 March 2022. The present ACHA report addresses SEARs Item 17 for the concept proposal, which is recited in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – SEARs requirements and relevant report sections

Item	SEARs Requirement	Response
17	<p><i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage</i></p> <p>Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines, identifying, describing and assessing any impacts for any Aboriginal cultural heritage values on the site.</p>	Addressed by current ACHA report

The ACHA was undertaken in accordance with Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) and Part 5 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NPW Reg. The ACHA was further conducted in accordance with the following guidelines:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW, 2010c) (the Consultation Guidelines).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b) (the Code of Practice).
- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter).

The objectives of the ACHA are to:

- Investigate the presence, or absence, of Aboriginal objects and/or places within and in close proximity to the subject area, and whether those objects and/or places would be impacted by the proposed development.
- Investigate the presence, or absence, of any landscape features that may have the potential to contain Aboriginal objects and/or sites and whether those objects and/or sites would be impacted by the proposed development.

- Document the nature, extent and significance of any Aboriginal objects and/or places and sites that may be located within the subject area.
- Document consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) with the aim to identify any spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations or attachments to the subject area and any Aboriginal objects and/or places that might be identified within the subject area.
- Provide management strategies for any identified Aboriginal objects and/or places or cultural heritage values.
- Provide recommendations for the implementation of the identified management strategies.
- Prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to be included with an application for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit for the proposed development, if required.

Section 3.1 of the Assessment Guidelines specifies the content requirements of an ACHAR, which includes the requirements of Regulation 61 of the NPW Reg. The requirements are listed in Table 2 below, together with the sections of the present ACHAR in which they are addressed.

Table 2 – ACHAR Requirements

Requirement	Section of Report
A description of the Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places located within the area of the proposed activity	Section 4
A description of the cultural heritage values, including the significance of the Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places, that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the proposed activity and the significance of these values for the Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land	Section 4.5
How the requirements for consultation with Aboriginal people have been met (as specified in clause 80C of the NPW Regulation)	Section 3
The views of those Aboriginal people regarding the likely impact of the proposed activity on their cultural heritage (if any submissions have been received as a part of the consultation requirements, the report must include a copy of each submission and your response)	Section 3 & Appendix D
Actual or likely harm posed to the Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places from the proposed activity, with reference to the cultural heritage values identified	Section 6
Any practical measures that may be taken to protect and conserve those Aboriginal objects or declared Aboriginal places	Section 6
Any practical measures that may be taken to avoid or mitigate any actual or likely harm, alternatives to harm or, if this is not possible, to manage (minimise) harm.	Section 6

1.4. AUTHORSHIP

The present report has been prepared by Aaron Olsen (Urbis Consultant Archaeologist), with review and quality control undertaken by Sam Richards (Urbis Senior Archaeologist) and Balazs Hansel (Urbis Director, Archaeologist).

Aaron Olsen holds a Diploma of Arts (Archaeology) from the University of Sydney, a Bachelor of Science (Honours - First Class in Chemistry) and PhD (Chemistry) from the University of Newcastle and a Masters (Industrial Property) from the University of Technology Sydney. Sam Richards holds a Bachelor of Arts ((Honours - First Class in Archaeology) from the University of Liverpool, United Kingdom. Balazs Hansel holds

a Masters (History) and Masters (Archaeology and Museum Studies) from the University of Szeged (Hungary) and is currently completing a PhD (Archaeology) at the University of Sydney.

Input into the present report from Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation and Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group is included in Section 3.3.1.

1.5. LIMITATIONS

The ACHA was limited to an assessment of the archaeological remains of Aboriginal cultural heritage and does not consider historical archaeological remains or built heritage items, both of which are considered under separate cover.

The ACHA does not consider specific interpretation strategies or design principles for the proposed redevelopment. These issues have been considered separately under the draft Connecting with Country Framework issued by the Government Architect NSW.

The ACHA considers the potential impacts of the concept proposal and the impact of the proposed Stage 1 early works. The present ACHA should be updated for any works proposed to be undertaken under an approved concept design.

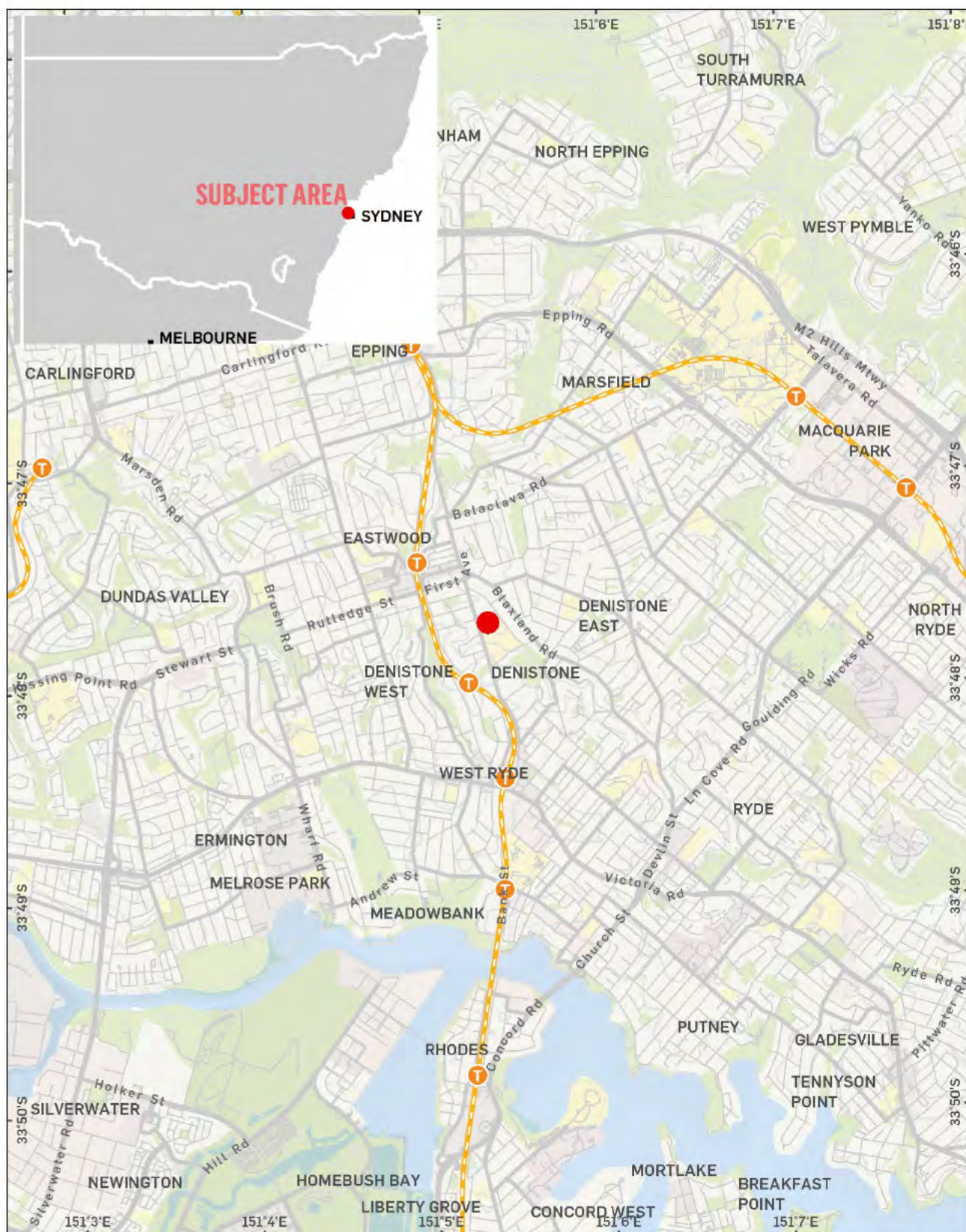


Figure 1 – Regional location



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0034679

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area — Contours

SUBJECT AREA

Ryde Hospital Redevelopment

NSW Health Infrastructure

Figure 2 – Location of the subject area (internal lot boundaries indicated by dashed lines)

Figure 3 – Stage 1 proposed works
Source: STH

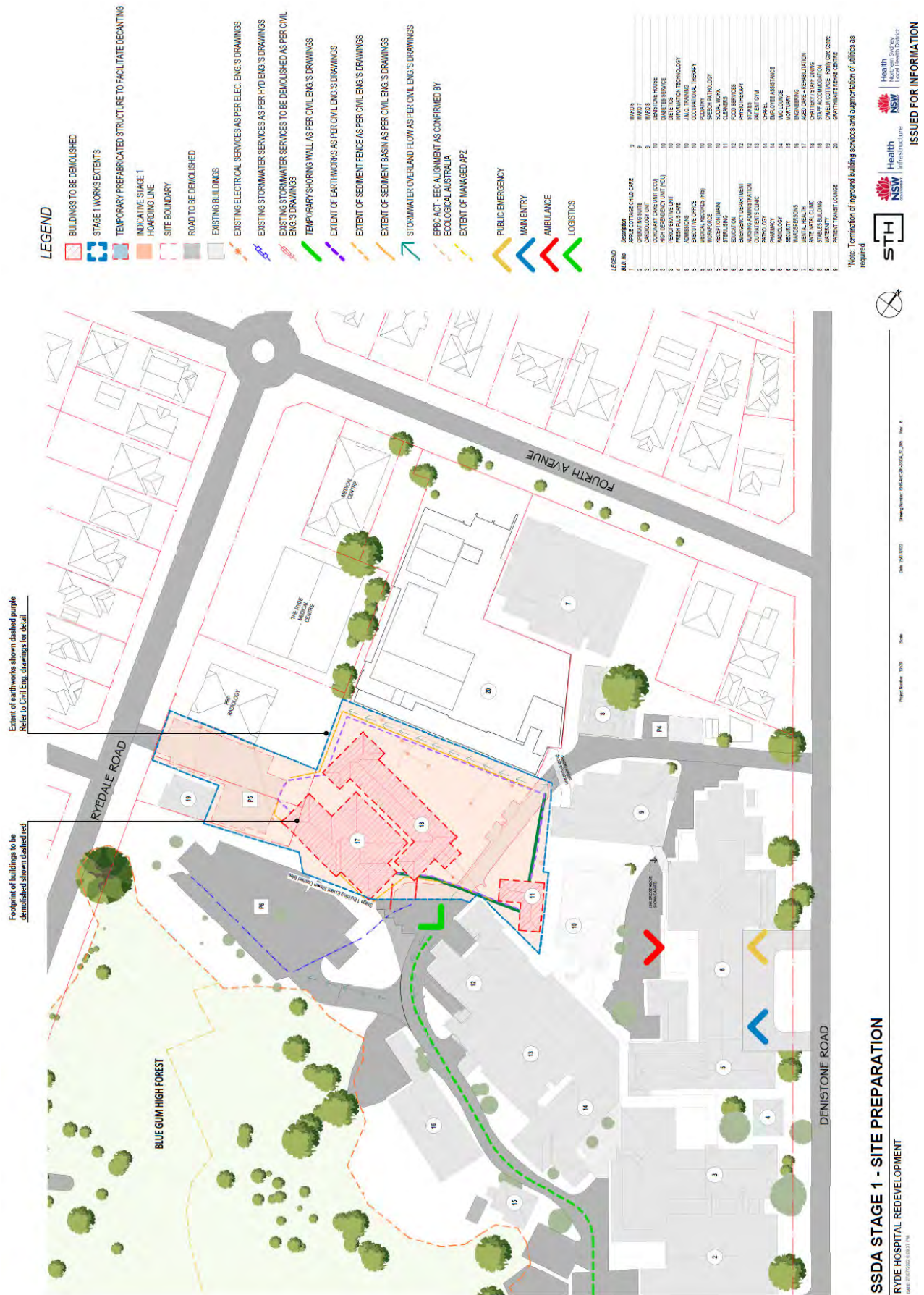




Figure 5 – Stage 2 Concept Design
Source: STH

Concept Proposal - Proposed Site Layout Plan

RYDE HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT

DATE: 05/05/2023 11:45:53 AM

Project Number: 10520 | Scale: 1:1 (see sheet 1.000) | Date: 03/05/2022 | Drawing Number: RYDE-HOSP-DEVELOP-001 | Rev: 4



ISSUED FOR INFORMATION

2. STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1. HERITAGE CONTROLS

The protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage items, places and archaeological sites within New South Wales is governed by the relevant Commonwealth, State or local government legislation. These are discussed below in relation to the present subject area.

2.1.1. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Management of Aboriginal objects and places in NSW falls under the statutory control of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). Application of the NPW Act is in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* (NPW Reg).

Section 5 of the NPW Act defines Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places as follows:

Aboriginal object means 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.

Aboriginal place means any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the NPW Act.

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for Aboriginal objects, defining two tiers of offence against which individuals or corporations who harm Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places can be prosecuted. The highest tier offences are reserved for knowledgeable harm of Aboriginal objects or knowledgeable desecration of Aboriginal places. Second tier offences are strict liability offences - that is, offences regardless of whether or not the offender knows they are harming an Aboriginal object or desecrating an Aboriginal place - against which defences may be established under the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009* (NSW) (the NPW Regulation).

It is an offence under section 86 of the NPW Act to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or place. Section 87 of the NPW Act specifies that that it is a defence to a prosecution for an offence under section 86 of the NPW Act that the harm or desecration was authorised by an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), provided the conditions to which that AHIP was subject were not contravened.

Regulation 61(1) of the NPW Regulation specifies that an application for the issue of an Aboriginal heritage impact permit must be accompanied by an ACHAR. The scope of the ACHAR is specified in Regulation 61(2) and 61(3):

- (2) *A cultural heritage assessment report is to deal with the following matters—*
 - (a) *the significance of the Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places that are the subject of the application,*
 - (b) *the actual or likely harm to those Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places from the proposed activity that is the subject of the application,*
 - (c) *any practical measures that may be taken to protect and conserve those Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places,*
 - (d) *any practical measures that may be taken to avoid or mitigate any actual or likely harm to those Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places.*
- (3) *A cultural heritage assessment report must include—*
 - (a) *if any submission has been received from a registered Aboriginal party under clause 60 (including any submission on the proposed methodology to be used in the preparation of the report and any submission on the draft report), a copy of the submission, and*
 - (b) *the applicant's response to each such submission.*

The present ACHAR is prepared in accordance with the above requirements.

2.1.2. Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

In 2004, a new Commonwealth heritage management system was introduced under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act protects any items listed in the National Heritage List (NHL) and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

The National Heritage List (NHL) is a list of natural, historic and Indigenous places of outstanding significance to the nation. It was established to protect places that have outstanding value to the nation.

The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) was established to protect items and places owned or managed by Commonwealth agencies. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) is responsible for the implementation of national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's environment and heritage and to promote Australian arts and culture. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the NHL or CHL.

2.1.3. Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires each LGA to produce a Local Environment Plan (LEP). The LEP identifies items and areas of local heritage significance and outlines development consent requirements.

The subject area falls within the City of Ryde Local Government Area (Ryde LGA) and is subject to the Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014 (Ryde LEP). Under Section 5.10(2) of the Ryde LEP, development consent is required for:

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)—*
 - (i) a heritage item,*
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,*
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,*
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,*
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,*
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (e) erecting a building on land—*
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- (f) subdividing land—*
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.*

The ACHA was undertaken to determine whether or not Aboriginal archaeological resources are present within the subject area.

2.1.4. Ryde Development Control Plan 2014

The EP&A Act requires each LGA to produce a Development Control Plan (DCP). Not all LGAs provide information regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage and specific development controls to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage.

The EP&A Act requires each LGA to produce a Development Control Plan (DCP). Not all LGAs provide information regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage and specific development controls to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage. The subject area is encompassed by the Ryde Development Control Plan 2014 (Ryde DCP), which does not identify any controls relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

2.2. HERITAGE LISTS & REGISTERS

A review of relevant heritage lists and registers was undertaken to determine whether any Aboriginal cultural heritage items are located within the curtilage of, or in proximity to, the subject area.

2.2.1. Australian Heritage Database

The Australian Heritage Database (AHD) is a database of heritage items included in the World Heritage List, the National Heritage List (NHL), the Commonwealth Heritage list (CHL) and places in the Register of the National Estate. The list also includes places under consideration, or that may have been considered, for any one of these lists.

A search of the Australian Heritage Database was undertaken on 23 December 2021. The search did not identify any heritage items within, or near to, the curtilage of the subject area.

2.2.2. NSW State Heritage Inventory

The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is a database of heritage items in NSW which includes declared Aboriginal Places, items listed on the SHR, listed Interim Heritage Orders (IHOs) and items listed of local heritage significance on a local council's LEP.

A search of the SHI was undertaken on 23 December 2021. The search identified one heritage item within the curtilage of the subject area (Figure 6):

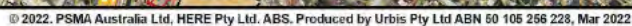
- Item 47 of Ryde LEP (Local Significance): "Denistone House" and "Trigg House" (Ryde Hospital) at 1 Denistone Road (also listed as Item 48 on the SHI).

No Aboriginal archaeological items were identified within the subject area.

2.3. SUMMARY

The statutory context of the subject area is summarised as follows:

- The present ACHA aims to establish whether any Aboriginal objects would be harmed by the proposed development of the subject area, thus addressing s.87(2) of the NPW Act and Section 5.10(2) of the Ryde LEP.
- No Aboriginal archaeological are listed on the AHD or SHI as being within the subject area.



Project Manager:

Contours Item - General

Ryde Hospital Redevelopment
NSW Health Infrastructure

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3. ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

In administering its statutory functions under Part 6 of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) requires that Proponent consult with Aboriginal people about the Aboriginal cultural heritage values (cultural significance) of Aboriginal objects and/or places within any given development area in accordance with Clause 80c of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019*.

The DPC maintains that the objective of consultation with Aboriginal communities about the cultural heritage values of Aboriginal objects and places is to ensure that Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve ACHA outcomes by (DECCW 2010a):

- Providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of Aboriginal objects and/or places.
- Influencing the design of the method to assess cultural and scientific significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places.
- Actively contributing to the development of cultural heritage management options and recommendations for any Aboriginal objects and/or places within the proposed subject area.
- Commenting on draft assessment reports before they are submitted by the Proponent to the DPC.

Consultation in line with the Consultation Requirements (DECCW 2010) is a formal requirement where a Proponent is aware that their development activity has the potential to harm Aboriginal objects or places. The DPC also recommends that these requirements be used when the certainty of harm is not yet established but a proponent has, through some formal development mechanism, been required to undertake a cultural heritage assessment to establish the potential harm their proposal may have on Aboriginal objects and places.

The Consultation Requirements outline a four-stage consultation process that includes the following:

- Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest.
- Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project.
- Stage 3 – Gathering information about the cultural significance.
- Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report.

The document also outlines the roles and responsibilities of the DPC, Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) including Local and State Aboriginal Land Councils, and proponents throughout the consultation process.

To meet the requirements of consultation it is expected that proponents will:

- Bring the RAPs, or their nominated representatives, together and be responsible for ensuring appropriate administration and management of the consultation process.
- Consider the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice of the RAPs involved in the consultation process in assessing cultural significance and developing any heritage management outcomes for Aboriginal objects(s) and/or places(s).
- Provide evidence to the DPC of consultation by including information relevant to the cultural perspectives, views, knowledge and advice provided by the RAPs.
- Accurately record and clearly articulate all consultation findings in the final cultural heritage assessment report.
- Provide copies of the cultural heritage assessment report to the RAPs who have been consulted.

The consultation process undertaken to seek active involvement from relevant Aboriginal representatives for the project followed the current NSW statutory guideline, namely, the Consultation Requirements. Section 1.3 of the Consultation Requirements describes the guiding principles of the document. The principles have been derived directly from the principles section of the *Australian Heritage Commission's Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* (Australian Heritage Commission 2002).

The following outlines the process and results of the consultation conducted during this assessment to ascertain and reflect the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the subject area.

3.1. STAGE 1: NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

The aim of Stage 1 of the community consultation process is to identify, notify and register Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the subject area.

3.1.1. Native Title

A search of the National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT) registers and databases was undertaken on 30 November 2021. The search identified no Native Title claims or registrations for the subject area. The NNTT was also contacted by email on 30 November 2021 to request a formal search of the NNTT Register. A reply was received on 1 December 2021 indicating that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area.

3.1.2. Identification of Cultural Knowledge Holders

To identify Aboriginal people who may be interested in registering as Aboriginal parties for the project, the organisations stipulated in Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Guidelines were contacted on 30 November 2021 (Table 3). The template for the emails sent to the above-mentioned organisations is included in Appendix C. A total of 50 Aboriginal groups and individuals with a potential interest in the subject area were identified during this stage.

Table 3 – Contacted organisations

Organisation	Date Notification Sent	Date Response Received
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	30 November 2021	n/a
Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet	30 November 2021	7 December 2021
NTS Corp	30 November 2021	n/a
Greater Sydney Local Land Services	30 November 2021	1 December 2021
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	30 November 2021	n/a
City of Ryde Council	30 November 2021	n/a

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines, letters were sent to the 50 identified Aboriginal groups and individuals via email or post on 13 December 2021, to notify them of the proposed project. The letters included a brief introduction to the project and the project location and set a deadline for response of 7 January 2022, providing more than the minimum 14 days to register an interest required by the Consultation Requirements. A copy of the letter template is included in Appendix C.

Further in accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines, an advertisement was placed in one local newspaper, the Koori Mail. This advertisement was published in the 15 December 2021 edition and registration was open until 7 January 2022, providing more than the minimum 14 days to register required by the Consultation Requirements. A copy of the advertisement is included in Appendix C.

3.1.3. Registration of Interest

A total of thirteen groups were registered for the project as a result of this phase (Table 4). Acknowledgement emails or telephone calls were made by Urbis to all respondents to confirm registration had been received.

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the Consultation Guidelines, the list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) was provided to the DPC and the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council on 11 January 2022 (see Appendix C).

Table 4 – Registered Aboriginal Parties

Organisation/Individual	Contact Person
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

3.2. STAGE 2: PRESENTATION OF PROJECT INFORMATION

The aim of Stage 2 of the community consultation process is to provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the scope of the proposed project and the proposed cultural heritage assessment process.

3.2.1. Information Pack

A Stage 2/3 information pack was sent to registered Aboriginal parties via email on 13 January 2022. The information pack was prepared as a combination of Stage 2 and 3 of the Consultation Guidelines, and included the following information:

- Project overview, location and purpose.
- Proposed works.
- Project history.
- Brief archaeological and environmental background.
- Protocol of gathering information on cultural heritage significance.
- Request for comment on methodology and recommendations for site investigation, and request for any cultural information the respondent wished to share.

A response to the Stage 2/3 information pack was requested by 10 February 2022, providing the 28 days to respond required by the Consultation Requirements. A copy of the Stage 2/3 information pack is included in Appendix C of this report.

3.2.2. Site Inspection and Meeting

A separate communication was sent on 15 February 2022 to all RAPs who responded to the Stage 2/3 information pack by the deadline. The communication invited the RAPs to register for a site inspection and meeting to be held at 10am on 23 February 2022, which formed part of Stage 2/3 of the ACHA process.

The site inspection and meeting were conducted by Sam Richards (Urbis Senior Archaeologist) and Aaron Olsen (Urbis Consultant Archaeologist). The RAPs present at the site inspection and meeting are listed in Table 5.

Table 5 – RAPs in attendance at site inspection and meeting

Group	Representative
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

The purpose of the site inspection and meeting was to conduct a thorough briefing with the RAPs about the proposed development, to conduct a walkover of the subject area with the RAPs, to discuss the information provided in the Stage 2/3 document provided and to discuss potential archaeological mitigation strategies.

The archaeological findings of the site inspection are discussed in Section 4.3 below.

3.3. STAGE 3: GATHERING CULTURAL INFORMATION

Stage 3 of the community consultation process is concerned with gathering feedback on a project, proposed methodologies, and obtaining any cultural information that registered Aboriginal parties wish to share. This may include ethno-historical information, or identification of significant sites or places in the local area.

3.3.1. Responses to Information Pack

Five responses were received in relation to the Stage 2/3 information pack. The responses are included in Appendix C. Of the responses received, two provided comments in relation to the subject area, which are addressed in Table 6 below.

Table 6 – RAP responses to the Stage 2/3 Information Pack

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
[REDACTED]	<p>Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.</p> <p>Our group promotes Darug Culture and works on numerous projects that are culturally based as a proud and diverse group. It has been discussed by our group and with many consultants and researches that our history is generic and is usually from an early colonists perspective or solely based on archaeology and sites. These histories are adequate but they lack the people's stories and parts of important events and connections of the Darug people and also other Aboriginal people that now call this area home and have done so for numerous generations.</p> <p>This area is significant to the Darug people due to the evidence of continued occupation, within close proximity to this project site there is a complex of significant sites.</p> <p>Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that</p>	<p>Urbis thanks [REDACTED] for their comments and support for the recommendations made in the present report.</p> <p>Urbis acknowledges the importance of landscape and landforms and the connectivity of all Aboriginal sites. These factors have been considered when assessing the archaeological potential and significance of the subject area.</p> <p>Urbis also acknowledge the issues you have raised in in relation to input from non-Darug and</p>

was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.

Knowledge of culture, lifestyle and lore have been part of Darug people's lives for thousands of years, this was passed down to the next generations and this started with birth and continued for a lifetime. Darug people spent a lifetime learning and as people grew older they passed through stages of knowledge, elders became elders with the learning of stages of knowledge not by their age, being an elder is part of the kinship system this was a very complicated system based on respect.

Darug sites are all connected, our country has a complex of sites that hold our heritage and past history, evidence of the Darug lifestyle and occupation are all across our country, due to the rapid development of Sydney many of our sites have been destroyed, our sites are thousands of years old and within the short period of time that Australia has been developed pre contact our sites have disappeared.

The Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents Section 4.1.8 refers to "Aboriginal organisations representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge". Recent consultation meetings have revealed that many of these Aboriginal organisations and individuals do not hold cultural knowledge of the Western Sydney area. The increasing involvement of such parties in cultural heritage management means that genuine local Aboriginal organisations are unable to properly care for our cultural heritage.

Many Aboriginal organisations listed in the OEH response letter do not contribute to the Aboriginal community of Western Sydney. Individuals listed in the OEH response letter do not represent the community and while they may be consulted with, should not be employed for their own personal financial benefit.

Our organisation is committed to providing benefits back to our local Aboriginal community through such measures as funding the local Aboriginal juniors' touch football team, painting classes for the local children and donating money to various charities. Employment in cultural heritage activities is source of income that organisations such as ours can use to contribute to beneficial activities and support within the community.

non-Aboriginal people. We are required to follow the consultation process outlined in *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. It would not be appropriate for Urbis to exclude input from this formal process. Please contact Heritage NSW if you would like to raise concerns about organisations provided for this ACHA.

	<p>██████████s site officers have knowledge of Darug land, Darug Culture, Oral histories, landforms, sites, Darug history, wildlife, flora and legislative requirements. We have worked with consultants and developers for many years in Western Sydney (Darug Land) for conservation, site works, developments and interpretation/education strategie.</p> <p>██████████ received and reviewed the report for Ryde Hospital Campus.</p> <p>We support the recommendations set out in this report.</p>	
<p>██████████ ██████████ ██████████</p>	<p>Thank you for your ACHA for the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW.</p> <p>We come from the sky, we were brought here to care for mother earth and shape her as she provides with resources and provides life, we follow the water ways that were created by the rainbow serpent. We believe in our dreaming, song lines, spirituality and we have a lore and kinship way of life a sophisticated, civilized life.</p> <p>The study area is of high significant to our people, Aboriginal people occupied the area for tens of thousands of years, the water ways within the area are lane Cove River and Terry Creek they are of important landmarks and features that supplied Aboriginal people with fresh water and resources within and surrounding these water ways.</p> <p>AHIMS search suggest that there are sites within the area that are of importance to our people and continue to teach our younger generations also leading us to other sites within the surrounding area suggesting occupation by Aboriginal people.</p> <p>We would like to recommend a cultural interpretation plan for this project, it is important to educate the wider community and continue to pass on cultural knowledge from generation to generation. This can be achieved by following the connecting to county framework, through art, digital displays, native landscaping, artefact keeping place on country.</p> <p>We agree with your methodology and your ACHA, we look forward to working along side you on this project.</p>	<p>Urbis thanks ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ for their comments and support for the proposed methodology.</p> <p>Urbis acknowledges the significance of waterways, such as Lane Cove River and Terrys Creek, and Aboriginal sites within the local area to Aboriginal people. These factors have been considered when assessing the archaeological potential and significance of the subject area.</p> <p>Urbis notes the recommendation for a cultural interpretation plan and confirm that this is being undertaken within the Connecting with Country Framework separate to the ACHA process.</p>

3.3.2. Feedback from Site Inspection and Meeting

During the site inspection and meeting of 23 February 2022, RAPs were given the opportunity to provide verbal feedback. RAPs were also provided with the opportunity to submit written information via email.

In general, the RAPs opted to provide feedback based on the site inspection following the Stage 4 review of the draft ACHA report. However, several comments were made during the site inspection and meeting of relevance to assessment of the subject area and recommendations:

- ██████████ noted that trees in the southern portion of the subject area may be too young and too far from water to be culturally modified. However, this is not definitive and it was further noted that older tree stumps are present in the southern portion of the subject area. Urbis has taken these comments into consideration in its assessment.

- [REDACTED] also raised the question of whether it would be possible to investigate the ground under the existing hardstand and buildings after demolition. Urbis has considered the feasibility and utility of subsurface investigations in making its recommendations.

3.4. STAGE 4: REVIEW OF DRAFT ACHAR

Five responses were received in relation to the provision of the draft ACHA. The responses are included in Appendix C. Of the responses received, two provided comments in relation to the subject area, which are addressed in Table 7 below.

Table 7 – RAP responses to the Draft ACHA

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	We agree with assessment.	Urbis thanks [REDACTED] for their response and their support for the present assessment.
[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	<p>Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.</p> <p>Our group promotes Darug Culture and works on numerous projects that are culturally based as a proud and diverse group. It has been discussed by our group and with many consultants and researches that our history is generic and is usually from an early colonists perspective or solely based on archaeology and sites. These histories are adequate but they lack the people's stories and parts of important events and connections of the Darug people and also other Aboriginal people that now call this area home and have done so for numerous generations.</p> <p>This area is significant to the Darug people due to the evidence of continued occupation, within close proximity to this project site there is a complex of significant sites.</p> <p>Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.</p> <p>Knowledge of culture, lifestyle and lore have been part of Darug people's lives for thousands of years, this was passed down to the next generations and this started with birth and continued for a</p>	<p>Urbis thanks [REDACTED] for their comments and support for the recommendations made in the present report.</p> <p>Urbis acknowledges the importance of landscape and landforms and the connectivity of all Aboriginal sites. These factors have been considered when assessing the archaeological potential and significance of the subject area.</p> <p>Urbis also acknowledge the issues you have raised in in relation to input from non-Darug and non-Aboriginal people. We are required to follow the consultation process outlined in <i>Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010</i>. It would not be appropriate for Urbis to exclude input from this formal process. Please contact Heritage NSW if you would like to</p>

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
	<p>lifetime. Darug people spent a lifetime learning and as people grew older they passed through stages of knowledge, elders became elders with the learning of stages of knowledge not by their age, being an elder is part of the kinship system this was a very complicated system based on respect.</p> <p>Darug sites are all connected, our country has a complex of sites that hold our heritage and past history, evidence of the Darug lifestyle and occupation are all across our country, due to the rapid development of Sydney many of our sites have been destroyed, our sites are thousands of years old and within the short period of time that Australia has been developed pre contact our sites have disappeared.</p> <p>The Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents Section 4.1.8 refers to "Aboriginal organisations representing Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge". Recent consultation meetings have revealed that many of these Aboriginal organisations and individuals do not hold cultural knowledge of the Western Sydney area. The increasing involvement of such parties in cultural heritage management means that genuine local Aboriginal organisations are unable to properly care for our cultural heritage.</p> <p>Many Aboriginal organisations listed in the OEH response letter do not contribute to the Aboriginal community of Western Sydney. Individuals listed in the OEH response letter do not represent the community and while they may be consulted with, should not be employed for their own personal financial benefit.</p> <p>Our organisation is committed to providing benefits back to our local Aboriginal community through such measures as funding the local Aboriginal juniors' touch football team, painting classes for the local children and donating money to various charities. Employment in cultural heritage activities is source of income that organisations such as ours can use to contribute to beneficial activities and support within the community.</p> <p>██████████ site officers have knowledge of Darug land, Darug Culture, Oral histories, landforms, sites, Darug history, wildlife, flora and legislative requirements. We have worked with consultants and developers for many years in Western Sydney (Darug Land) for conservation, site works, developments and interpretation/education strategie.</p> <p>██████████ have received and reviewed the report for Ryde Hospital Redevelopment.</p> <p>We support the recommendations set out in this report.</p>	<p>raise concerns about organisations provided for this ACHA.</p>
<p>██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████</p>	<p>Thank you for your draft ACHA for Ryde Hospital Redevelopment.</p> <p>██████████ hold cultural knowledge of the whole of Sydney area for over fifty years, we hold a deep spiritual connection to Mother Earth. We aim the look after Mother Earth and conserve our land and cultural</p>	<p>Urbis thanks ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ for their comments and support for the present</p>

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
	<p>sites, these sacred sites are highly significant to us Aboriginal people. Aboriginal places, sacred sites, burials, rock art, grinding grooves, stone tools/ artefacts, and objects are being destroyed all over Sydney, it is in our best interest the save these places and treat them with respect before it is too late.</p> <p>We would like to recommend cultural interpretation plan for the site to recognises the Aboriginal people as the one of the oldest continuing cultures and the traditional people of country. This can be achieved through native landscaping, art, sculptures, Aboriginal naming of buildings, native edible gardens, QR codes linked to educational app about the site and water features for example.</p> <p>We would like to highly recommend monitoring of any works by an Aboriginal person, as a last chance to uncover our rich cultural heritage. Therefore we would like to agree with your recommendations and we support your report.</p> <p>We would like to agree to ACHA, and we look forward to furthering consultation on this project</p>	<p>assessment and recommendations.</p> <p>Urbis notes the recommendation for a cultural interpretation plan and confirm that this is being undertaken within the Connecting with Country Framework separate to the ACHA process.</p> <p>Urbis also notes the recommendation for monitoring of works and confirms that monitoring of works forms part of our recommendations.</p>
<p>██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████</p>	<p>I have read the project information and ACHAR for the above project, I endorse the recommendations made.</p>	<p>Urbis thanks ██████████ for their response and their support for the recommendations made in the present report.</p>
<p>██████████</p>	<p>Thank you for the email, unfortunately ██████████ is not in a position to peer review your companies draft reports and as such cannot support the documents. We also would be prepared to share cultural information with a contract with a NDS provision. As you would appreciate your company is attempting to obtain cultural information free of charge that will allow you to bill your client for work and information ██████████ has been asked to provide free.</p>	<p>Urbis thanks ██████████ for their response and acknowledges that they are unable to review the present report. We understand ██████████ position and will raise these concerns.</p>

4. ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

An assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage within a particular subject area requires an understanding of the archaeological and environmental contexts in which the area is situated. The following is a review and analysis of those contexts for the present subject area.

4.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

A summary of background research for Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within and around the subject area is provided below, including search results from the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and consideration of previous archaeological investigations pertinent to the subject area.

4.1.1. Past Aboriginal Land Use

Due to the absence of written records, much of our understanding of Aboriginal life pre-colonisation is informed by the histories documented in the late 18th and early 19th century by European observers. These histories provide an inherently biased interpretation of Aboriginal life both from the perspective of the observer but also through the act of observation. The social functions, activities and rituals recorded by Europeans may have been impacted by the Observer Effect, also known as the Hawthorne Effect. According to the Observer/Hawthorne Effect, individuals will modify their behaviour in response to their awareness of being observed. With this in mind, by comparing/contrasting these early observations with archaeological evidence it is possible to establish a general understanding of the customs, social structure, languages and beliefs of Aboriginal people (Attenbrow 2010).

The archaeological record provides evidence of the long occupation of Aboriginal people in Australia. Current archaeological establishes occupation of the Australian mainland by as early as 65,000 years before present (BP) (Clarkson et al. 2017). The oldest date for a site in the Sydney region is at Pitt Town on the Hawkesbury River, which is dated to around 36,000 BP (Williams et al. 2014). Older occupation sites along the now submerged coastline would have been flooded around 10,000 years BP, with subsequent occupation concentrating along the current coastlines and rivers (Attenbrow 2010). The archaeological record indicates that Aboriginal people were occupying the region around the subject area well before the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788.

Given the early contact with Aboriginal people in the Sydney region, more is known about these groups than those that inhabited regional areas. The Aboriginal population in the greater Sydney region is estimated to have been between around 4000 and 8000 people at the time of European contact (Attenbrow 2010).

The area around the present subject area was inhabited by the Wallumettagal (or Wallumedegal) clan (Smith 2005). The lands occupied by the Wallumettagal are believed to have extended from the Lane Cove River west along the north shore of the Parramatta River (Smith 2005)

The archaeological record is limited to materials and objects that were able to withstand degradation and decay. As a result, the most common type of Aboriginal objects remaining in the archaeological record are stone artefacts. Flaked artefacts are typically the most common type of stone artefact encountered, in part due to their long and ubiquitous use, but also due to their high discard rate and the large amount of waste produced during manufacture. However, ground edged tools are also known to have been utilised by Aboriginal people in the Sydney region (Tench 1791). Stone technology and raw material utilisation changed over time. Until about 8,500 BP, stone tool technology remained fairly static with unifacial flaking being dominant and a preference for silicified tuff, quartz and some unheated silcrete evident. After about 4,000 BP, bipolar flaking and backed artefacts appear more frequently and ground stone axes are first observed (Attenbrow 2010:102). From about 1,500 BP, there is evidence of a decline in stone tool manufacture, possibly due to an increase in the use of organic materials, changes in the way tools were made or changes in tool preferences (Attenbrow 2010). After European contact, Aboriginal people of the Sydney region continued to manufacture tools, sometimes with new materials such as bottle glass or ceramics (e.g. Ngara Consulting 2003).

Other materials, such as shell and bone, also survive in the archaeological record under certain conditions. The 'Wallumattagal' is likely derived from the word 'wallumai', the local name for the snapper fish (*Pagrus auratus*), which were abundant in Sydney's waterways (Smith 2005). There is significant evidence of reliance on river resources in the form of shell middens in the lands occupied by the Wallumettagal clan (see Section 4.1.3 below).

Based on the above background, it is possible that similar evidence of Aboriginal occupation will also be present within original and/or intact topsoils throughout the Sydney urban area, including the region surrounding the present subject area.

4.1.2. Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous archaeological investigations may provide invaluable information on the spatial distribution, nature and extent of archaeological resources in a given area. Summaries of the most pertinent reports to the subject area are provided below.

4.1.2.1. Archaeological Reports from the Subject Area

One previous archaeological report relating directly to the present subject area was identified and is summarised below.

City Plan Heritage, 2011. Graythwaite Rehabilitation Centre, 37 Fourth Avenue, Denistone. Baseline Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

The Report presents the findings of a baseline Aboriginal Heritage Assessment of former Lot 1 of DP 1137800, which encompasses part of Lot 10 and Part Lot 11 in DP1183279 of the present subject area. The assessment was undertaken to inform a development application for the construction of the existing Graythwaite Rehabilitation Centre. The assessment found nil – low potential for Aboriginal objects to be retained within the study area, due to the absence of sensitive landscape features and registered Aboriginal objects associated with the study area. Consequently, the Report recommended that further assessment of significance was not required. The Report further notes that the baseline study did not assess whether there are likely to be items of Aboriginal cultural heritage retained within the southern portion of the subject area, which appears to include remnant natural mature forest. The Report recommended that further research, site inspection and possibly consultation with the Aboriginal community would be required for an accurate assessment of that area.

4.1.2.2. Archaeological Investigations of Local Area

A number of archaeological reports have been produced relating to the broader area around the present subject area. The most relevant to the specific conditions of the present subject area are summarised below.

EcoLogical, 2017. Ivanhoe Estate, Macquarie Park NSW. Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Assessment

The report presents the results of an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for the proposed Ivanhoe Estate Redevelopment, approximately 2.7km north-east of the present subject area. A site inspection as part of the assessment confirmed that the study area is highly developed. Ground disturbance observed during the site inspection included cut and fill landscape modification across the site. It was further observed that none of the trees in the subject area appear old enough to be culturally modified, with most vegetation post-dating construction of the buildings. Based on the level of ground disturbance, it was determined that the subject area had low to nil archaeological potential.

Artefact Heritage, 2014. North Ryde Station Precinct, M2 site, State Significant Development Archaeological Assessment, Excavation and Monitoring Methodology

The report presents the results of historical and Aboriginal archaeological assessment for the M2 Site at North Ryde, part of the North Ryde Station Precinct, located approximately 45km east of the present subject area. The report determined that the majority of the study area had been subject to high levels of historical ground disturbance and therefore has no Aboriginal archaeological potential. While the northern section of the study area was determined to have been subjected to low-moderate ground disturbance, it was assessed as having a low archaeological potential due to its skeletal soils. The report illustrates that while high levels of ground disturbance significantly reduce archaeological potential, low to moderate ground disturbance may also reduce archaeological potential in areas with shallow soil profiles.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2012. Due Diligence Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for Macquarie University, North Ryde.

The report presents the results of a Preliminary Due Diligence Aboriginal Heritage Assessment for the entire Macquarie University site, located approximately 2.5km north-east of the subject area. The report identifies three areas within the study area that have been subject to historical cut and fill activities: the University Village, the western open green and new car park and the Macquarie Lake and eastern open green. Despite each area including an archaeologically sensitive landscape feature (i.e. a tributary of the Lane Cove River), each

was assessed as being devoid of archaeological potential where large-scale ground disturbance associated with the cut and fill activities had occurred. The report demonstrates that historical cut and fill activities destroy or significantly reduce archaeological potential, even near landscape and near archaeologically sensitive landscape features.

AHMS, 2010. Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment for the Former Channel 7 Site, Mobbs Lane Epping

The report presents the results of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment of the former Channel 7 site, at 61 Mobbs Lane, Epping, approximately 2.5km north-west of the present subject area. The assessment found that most of the study area was significantly impacted by existing structures and landscape modification, including cut and fill activities. Only the western portion appeared displayed evidence of limited historical use and intact topsoil. The western section of the study area was therefore identified as having moderate archaeological potential, while the remainder of the study area was identified as having nil to low archaeological potential.

The archaeological reports summarised above demonstrate that archaeological potential within the local context of the subject area may be significantly reduced by historical ground disturbance. Cut and fill activities are likely to eliminate archaeological potential owing to their high level of impact. However, even relatively low impact activities can significantly reduce archaeological potential in areas of shallow soil.

4.1.3. AHIMS Database

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW. It is managed by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) under Section 90Q of the NPW Act. The term 'Aboriginal objects' is used in AHIMS to describe for Aboriginal archaeological sites.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was undertaken on 22 June 2021 (AHIMS Client Service ID: 600377) for an area of approximately 8km x 8km. A summary of all previously registered Aboriginal sites within the extensive search area is provided in Table 7 and their spatial distribution is shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9. The Basic and Extensive AHIMS search results are included in Appendix B. The results of the search are discussed below.

Table 8 – Summary of extensive AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 600377)

Site Type	Context	Total	Percentage
Artefact Scatter	Open	13	19%
Midden	Open	11	16%
PAD	Open	8	12%
Shelter with Midden	Closed	8	12%
Art	Open	6	9%
Grinding Groove	Open	6	9%
Shelter with Art	Closed	5	7%
Shelter with Artefact Scatter	Closed	5	7%
Isolated Find	Open	3	4%
Midden with Artefact Scatter	Open	2	3%
Grinding Groove with Water Hole	Open	1	1%
Restricted	-	1	1%
Total		69	100%

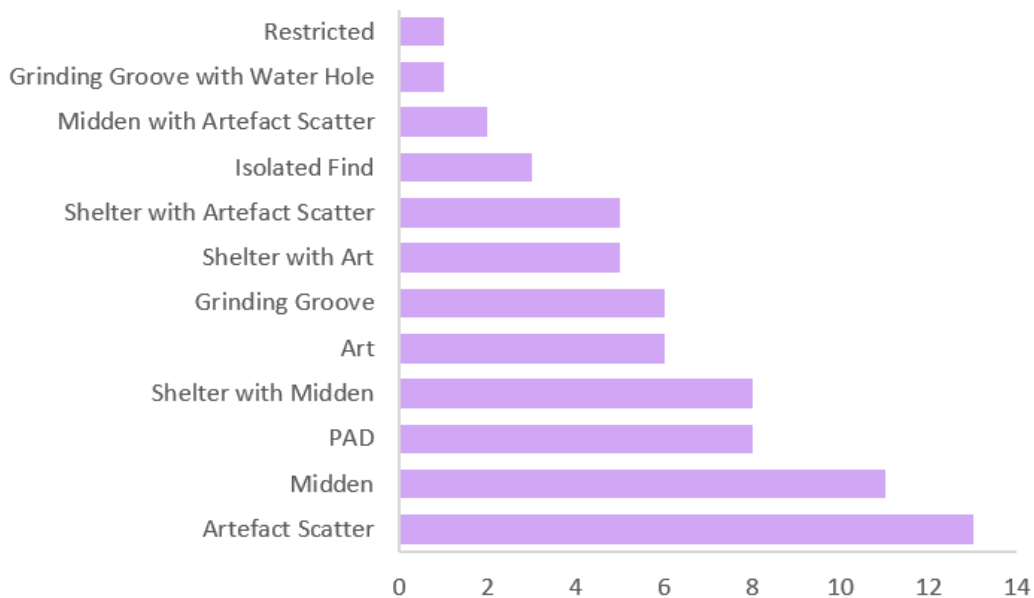


Figure 7 – Site types within the extensive search area

The AHIMS search identified no Aboriginal sites or Aboriginal places within the curtilage, or in the immediate vicinity, of the present subject area.

In the broader search area, a total of 72 Aboriginal objects and no Aboriginal places are registered (see Table 7). Three were identified as ‘not a site’ in the search results, reducing the total number of identified Aboriginal objects to 69. Also included within the search results was one ‘restricted’ object, for which details are not publicly available.

It is evident from the AHIMS search results that there is a paucity of registered Aboriginal objects within the vicinity of the present subject area. The nearest site is approximately 1.75km to the south-west (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2309, which is an artefact scatter). However, it is important to note that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal objects or sites in a specified area. It only lists recorded sites identified during previous archaeological investigations. The wider surroundings of the subject area and the region in general have been the subject of various levels and intensity of archaeological investigation during the last few decades. Most registered sites have been identified through targeted, pre-development surveys for infrastructure and maintenance works, with the restrictions on extent and scope of those developments. The observed paucity of sites in the vicinity of the subject area may be indicative of lack of archaeological investigation rather than low Aboriginal land use.

The distribution of sites in a landscape may be representative of the interaction between Aboriginal people and their environment. The Aboriginal sites within the extensive search area are generally clustered around waterways, particularly the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers (Figure 7). The observed clustering of sites around waterways may reflect a reliance of local Aboriginal people on riverine and estuarine resources, such as fish and shellfish. Indeed, the presence of middens in 31% (n=21) of all registered sites within the extensive search area (Figure 6) attests to a subsistence strategy based on utilisation of such resources.

Sites involving rock outcrops and rock overhangs (shelters, grinding grooves and art sites) represent 45% (n=31) of all registered sites within the search area (Table 7). The high proportion of sites that include shelters or other rock outcrops is consistent with the utilisation of the area around waterways where the geology is more likely to be exposed.

The results of the AHIMS search reflect an environment in which sites are mostly occurring in the vicinity of rock outcrops and in association with waterways. These results reinforce the generic predictive model for the Sydney region, which predicts that Aboriginal objects occur in higher frequency and density within 200m of water or within 20m of a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth (see Section 4.4 below).

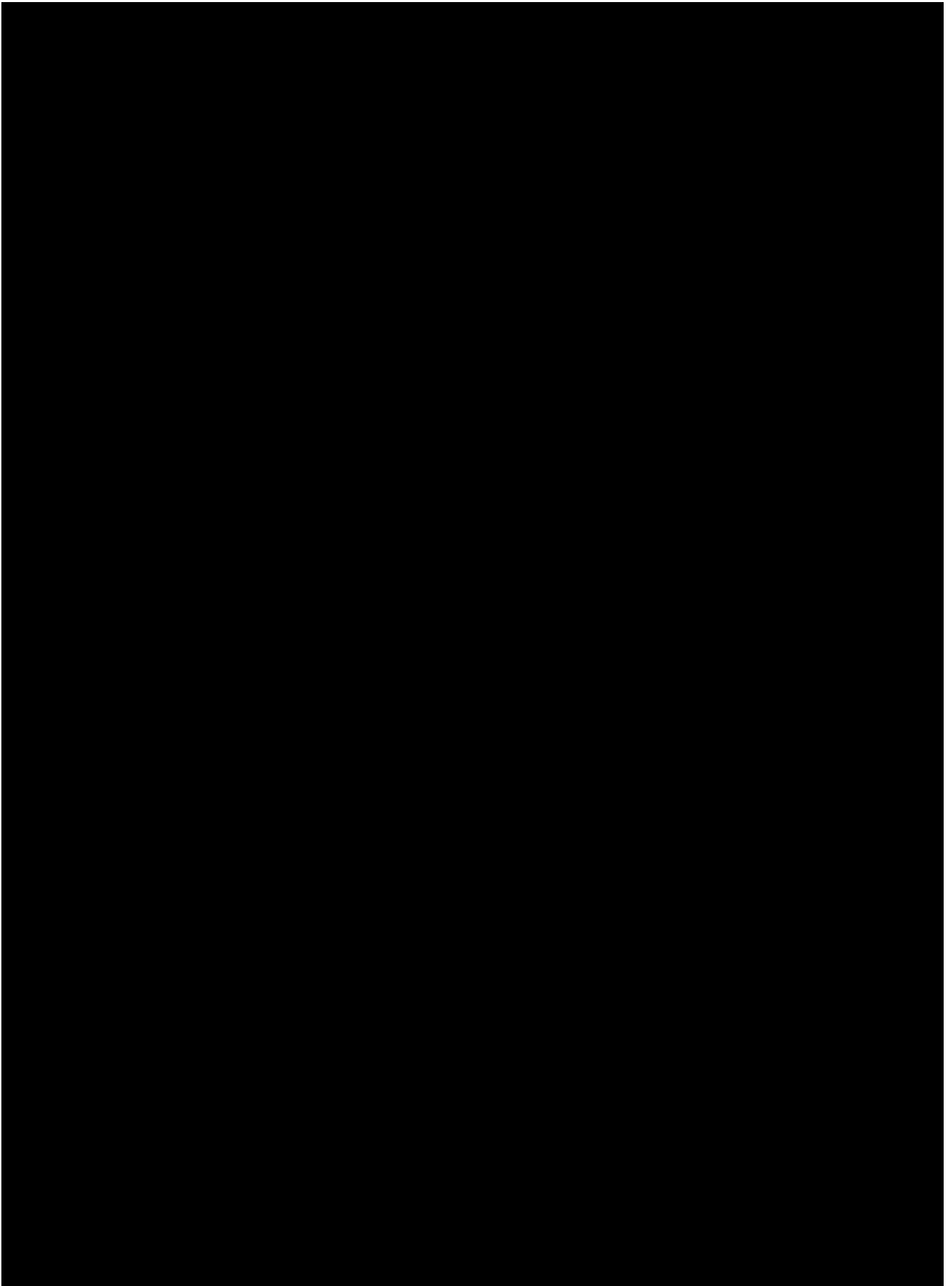


Figure 8 – Map of AHIMS sites in extensive search area

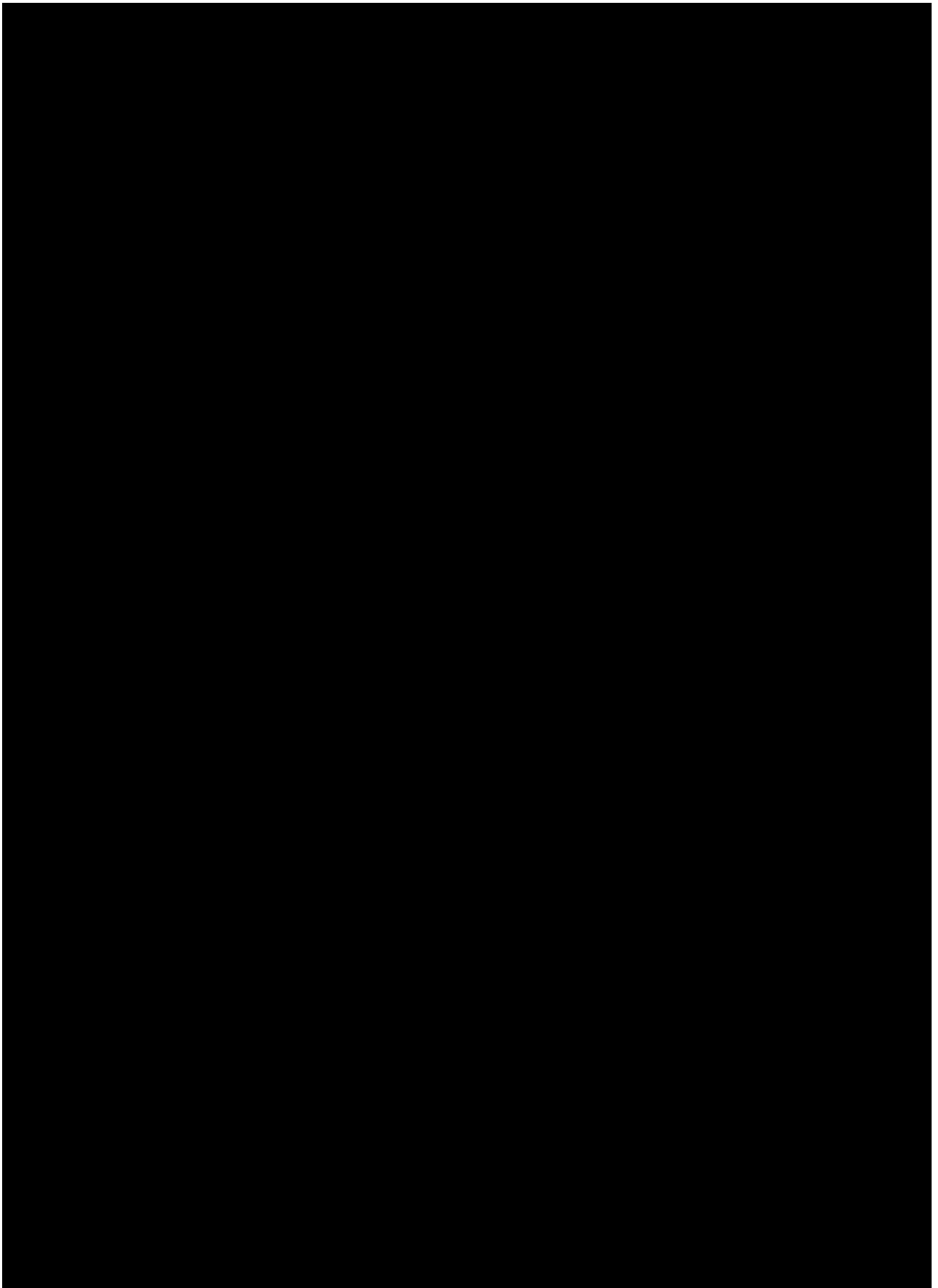


Figure 9 – Map of AHIMS sites in proximity to subject area

4.2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of a subject area is relevant to its potential for Aboriginal objects and places. Aboriginal objects may be associated with certain landscape features that played a part in the everyday lives and traditional cultural activities of Aboriginal people. Landscape features that are considered indicative of archaeological potential include rock shelters, sand dunes, waterways, waterholes and wetlands. Conversely, disturbance to the landscape after Aboriginal use may reduce the potential for Aboriginal objects and places. An analysis of the landscape within and near to the subject area is provided below.

4.2.1. Hydrology

Proximity to a body of water is a factor in determining archaeological potential. Areas within 200m of the whole or any part of a river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetlands, natural watercourse or the high-tide mark of shorelines (including the sea) are considered sensitive areas for Aboriginal objects and places.

The nearest waterway to the subject area is Terrys Creek, which is approximately 850m north-west of the subject area (Figure 11). As the subject area is not within 200m of water, the hydrology of the subject area is not indicative of the potential for Aboriginal objects.

4.2.2. Topography

Certain landform elements are associated with greater archaeological potential for Aboriginal objects and places. Areas that are located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, located within 200m below or above a cliff face or within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter or cave mouth are considered sensitive areas for Aboriginal objects and places.

The northern portion of the subject area has a generally flat topography, with a slight southward slope downwards towards the escarpment that runs north-west to south-east through the subject area. The southern portion, below the escarpment, forms an open depression (gully) that runs in a generally southern direction away from the escarpment. While it is possible that the escarpment includes caves, rock shelters and other exposed rock platforms, none are identifiable from a desktop assessment. The escarpment, while steep, is not a cliff face. The steepness of the escarpment at higher elevations appears to have been exacerbated by modern earthworks (see Section 4.2.5.1 below).

As the subject does not include any topographic features that are considered sensitive for Aboriginal objects it is not indicative of archaeological potential.

4.2.3. Soil Landscape and Geology

Certain soil landscapes and geological features are associated with greater archaeological potential for Aboriginal objects and places. For example, sand dune systems are associated with the potential presence of burials and sandstone outcrops are associated with the potential presence of grinding grooves and rock art. The depth of natural soils is also relevant to the potential for archaeological materials to be present, especially in areas where disturbance is high. In general, as disturbance level increases, the integrity of any potential archaeological resource decreases. However, disturbance might not remove the archaeological potential even if it decreases integrity of the resources substantially.

The NSW Soil and Land Information System (SALIS) provides information on expected soil landscapes within NSW. The SALIS identifies two soil landscapes within the subject area: the Blacktown soil landscape (bt) and the West Pennant Hills soil landscape (wp) (Figure 11). The Blacktown soil landscape encompasses the northern portion and southern tip of the subject area, while the West Pennant Hills landscape encompasses the majority of the southern portion of the subject area.

The Blacktown soil landscape is described as residing upon gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales and Hawkesbury shale. Soils are described as shallow to moderately deep (<100 cm) Red and Brown Podzolic Soils (Dr3.21, Dr3.11, Db2.11) on crests, upper slopes and well-drained areas; deep (150-300 cm) Yellow Podzolic Soils and Soloths (Dy2.11, Dy3.11) on lower slopes and in areas of poor drainage. Dominant soil materials include friable brownish-black loam, hard setting brown clay loam, strongly pedal mottled brown light clay, and light grey plastic mottled clays.

The West Pennant Hills soil landscape is described as residing upon rolling to steep side-slopes on Wianamatta Group shales and shale colluvium. Soils are described as deep (>200 cm) red and brown podzolic soils (Dr2.11, Dr3.11, Db1.11) on upper and midslopes; yellow and brown podzolic soil (My 4.11, Dy5.11, Db1.11) on colluvial benches; yellow podzolic soil (Dy3.11) and gleyed podzolic soil (Dg4.11) in drainage lines

and poorly drained areas. Dominant soil materials include friable, dark brown clay loam; whole-coloured, strongly pedal clay; and mottled, light grey, highly plastic clay.

Neither the Blacktown soil landscape nor the West Pennant Hills soil landscape is a sand dune system and therefore they are not considered archaeologically sensitive for burials.

The shallow soils of the Blacktown soil landscape in the northern portion of the subject area are likely to be highly susceptible to loss of integrity due to ground disturbance. The soil A-horizon, which is generally associated with potential for archaeological remains, is likely to be readily removed by ground disturbing activities.

A geotechnical investigation of the northern portion of the subject area was undertaken by PSM to determine subsurface conditions (PSM 2019). The report presents the findings from 14 boreholes drilled in the northern portion of the subject area (Figure 10). Borehole depths ranged from 3.0 m to 11.27 m. The findings of the borehole testing are summarised in Table 8. In each of the boreholes, an upper layer of redeposited topsoil was encountered to a depth of 0.1 to 0.2 m, which overlaid a fill layer extending to depths of between 0.5 to 4.5 m. The fill layer sits directly on a layer of residual silty clay. No soil A-horizon was encountered in any of the boreholes.

The absence of a soil A-horizon across the northern portion of the subject area is consistent with a shallow soil landscape, such as the Blacktown soil landscape, that has been subjected to ground disturbance. The impacts of historical activities in this portion of the subject area are likely to significantly reduce archaeological potential (see Section 4.2.5 below). The deeper soils associated with the West Pennant Hills soil landscape, which encompass most of the southern portion of the subject area, are less susceptible to ground disturbing activities and are more likely to retain a natural soil A-horizon and any archaeological remains.



Figure 10 – Location of geotechnical boreholes within subject area

Source: PSM

Table 9 – Geotechnical findings

Inferred Unit	Depth to Top of Unit (m)	Description
Asphalt / Concrete / Topsoil	0	Topsoil: silty sand with gravel, fine grained sand, dark brown, sub-angular gravel size up to 5mm, some clay. Rootlets and barks observed.
Fill	0.1 – 0.2	Silty clay with gravel, dark brown, grey and black, low to medium plasticity, sub-angular gravel size up to 10mm, stiff to very stiff consistency, trace of rootlets; Clay with gravel, dark grey and orange, medium plasticity, sub-angular gravel size up to 5mm, very stiff consistency, trace of rootlets; Silty sand with gravel and crushed rocks, brown and yellow, fine to medium grained sand, sub-angular gravel size up to 20 mm, medium dense to dense consistency, trace of rootlets; Clayey sand with gravel, brown and yellow, fine to medium grained sand, sub-angular gravel size up to 15mm, medium dense to dense consistency, trace of rootlets; Silty gravel , pale grey and yellow, medium grained size, crushed sandstone rocks – moderately weathered and high strength.
Residual	0.5 – 4.5	Silty clay , pale grey, brown and orange, low to medium plasticity, very stiff to hard consistency
Bedrock (Class IV/V)	1.2 – 5.5	Laminate: pale grey, dark grey and brown with orange banding, thin fine-grained sandstone laminations, rock fabric faint with developed bedding. Extremely to highly weathered. Extremely low to very low strength.
Bedrock (Class III)	3.5 – 8.18	Laminate: grey and dark grey with occasional orange banding, thin fine-grained sandstone laminations, rock fabric visible with well-developed bedding. Moderately to fresh. Low to medium strength.

4.2.4. Vegetation

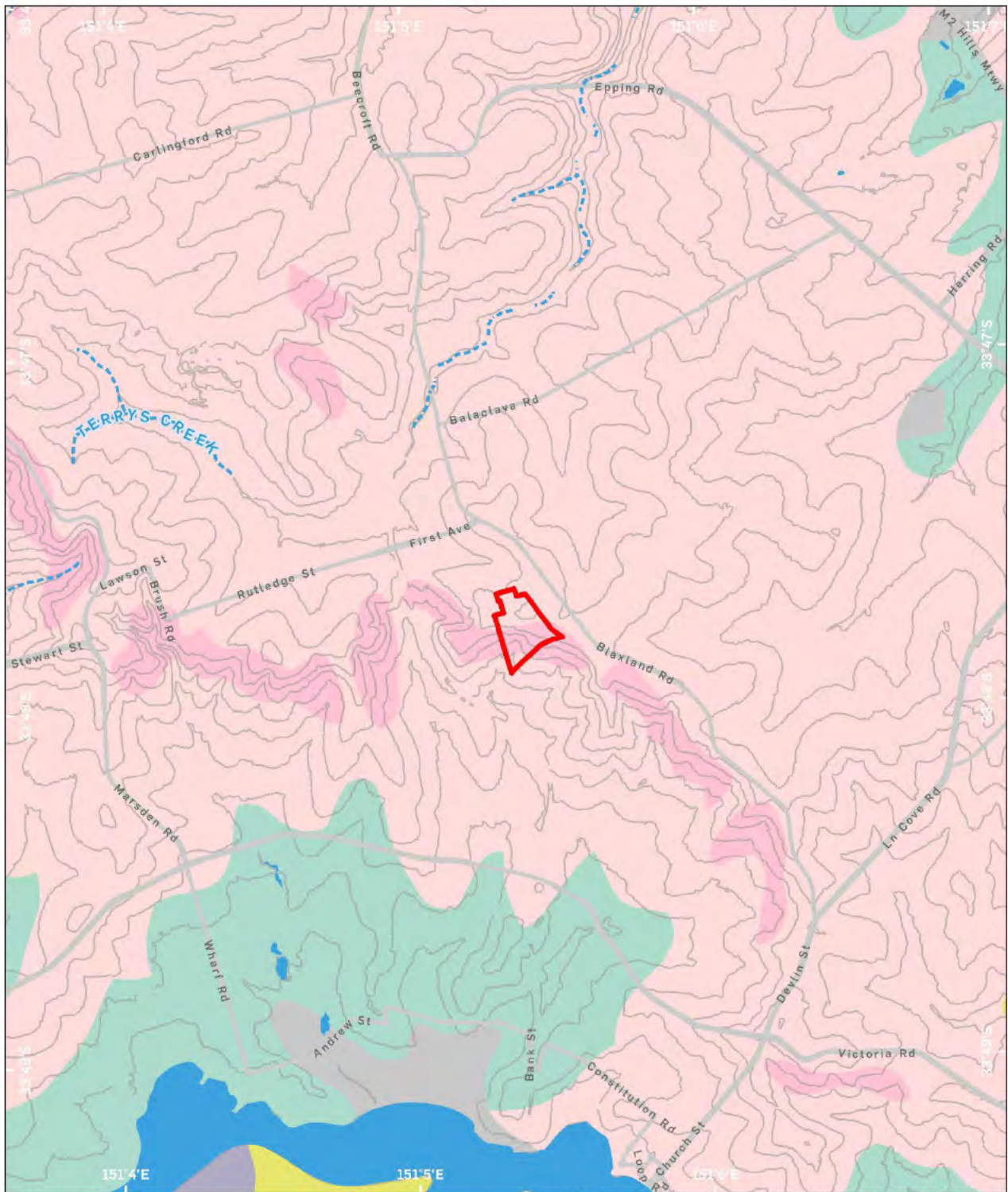
The presence of certain types of vegetation within in an area may be indicative of archaeological potential for certain site types, such as modified trees, or more generally of the habitability of an area for Aboriginal people.

The vegetation associated with the Blacktown Soil Landscape would have originally comprised tall open-forest (wet sclerophyll forest) and open-woodland (dry sclerophyll forest). Wet sclerophyll forest would have included Sydney blue gum *Eucalyptus saligna* and blackbutt *E. pilularis*, while open-forest in drier areas would have been dominated by forest red gum *E. tereticornis*, narrow-leaved ironbark *E. crebra* and grey box *E. moluccana*.

The vegetation associated with the West Pennant Hills soil landscape would have originally comprised tall open-forest (wet sclerophyll forest). Dominant tree species include Sydney blue gum *E. saligna* and blackbutt *E. pilularis*. Other species would have included turpentine *Syncarpia glomulifera*, grey ironbark *E. paniculata* and white stringybark *E. globoidea*. Understorey shrubs include pittosporum *Pittosporum undulatum* and blackthorn *Bursaria spinosa*.

The variety of floral and faunal species in the subject area could have been utilised by Aboriginal people for medicinal, ceremonial and subsistence purposes.

It is evident from a satellite image of the subject area (Figure 2) that it includes numerous mature trees, primarily concentrated in the southern portion. The northern portion of the subject has some mature trees, although these may be the result of replanting given development of this part of the subject area (see Section 4.2.5 below). The mature vegetation within the southern portion of the subject area is indicative of the potential for culturally modified trees.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P003
Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area Ephemeral

Hydrology Hydrology 200m Buffer

Permanent Contours

Alluvial (ALbg)

Alluvial (ALlc)

Colluvial (COha)

Colluvial (COwp)

Disturbed Terrain (DTxx)

Erosional (ERgn)

Erosional (ERgy)

Residual (REbt)

Residual (RELh)

Swamp (SWe)

Water

SOIL LANDSCAPES AND HYDROLOGY

Ryde Hospital Redevelopment
NSW Health Infrastructure

Figure 11 – Soil Landscapes and Hydrology

4.2.5. Historical Ground Disturbance

Historical ground disturbance, either through human activity (e.g. soil ploughing, construction of buildings and clearing of vegetation) or natural processes (e.g. erosion) reduce the spatial and vertical integrity of archaeological resources within a subject area and expose sub-surface deposits. Ground disturbance can thus reduce the archaeological potential of a site.

4.2.5.1. Historical Overview

Development of the Ryde area began as early as 1792, when ex-marines were granted land on the northern banks of the Paramatta River (Phippen 2008). Owing to its military associations, the area became known as the Field of Mars. The subject area was part of a grant to three soldiers of the NSW Corps, William Ternan, Humphrey Evans and John Parnice, made in 1795 (Figure 12).



Figure 12 – Detail of Hunters Hill Parish Map, 1907; approximate location of subject area outlined in red
Source: NSW LRS

In 1800 the land, by this time known as 'Porteous Mount' (Figure 12), was purchased by Michael Connor. Land grants in the area were numerous at the time and typically used for grazing horses, cattle, sheep and goats (Campbell, 1927). The land changed hands a number of times until 1830, by which time it was owned by Doctor Thomas Foster, surgeon to the 46th Regiment and son-in-law of Gregory Blaxland (Graham Brooks & Associates, 2011). Foster retained the property for 26 years and built an eight-roomed house called 'Denistone' (Graham Brooks & Associates, 2011). The house was destroyed by a bushfire in 1855.

In 1872, the land was acquired by Richard Rouse Terry (Graham Brooks & Associates, 2011), who built the current 'Denistone House' in 1874 (Item 47 of Ryde LEP; see Section 2.2.2 above). The two-storey stone building is now part of Ryde Hospital and is located within the subject area (Lot 11 in DP1183279). After his death in 1898, Terry's estate was let to be subdivided as the surrounding neighbourhood experienced a property boom associated with the opening of the Northern Railway in 1886 and the tramway in 1910 (Graham Brooks & Associates, 2011).

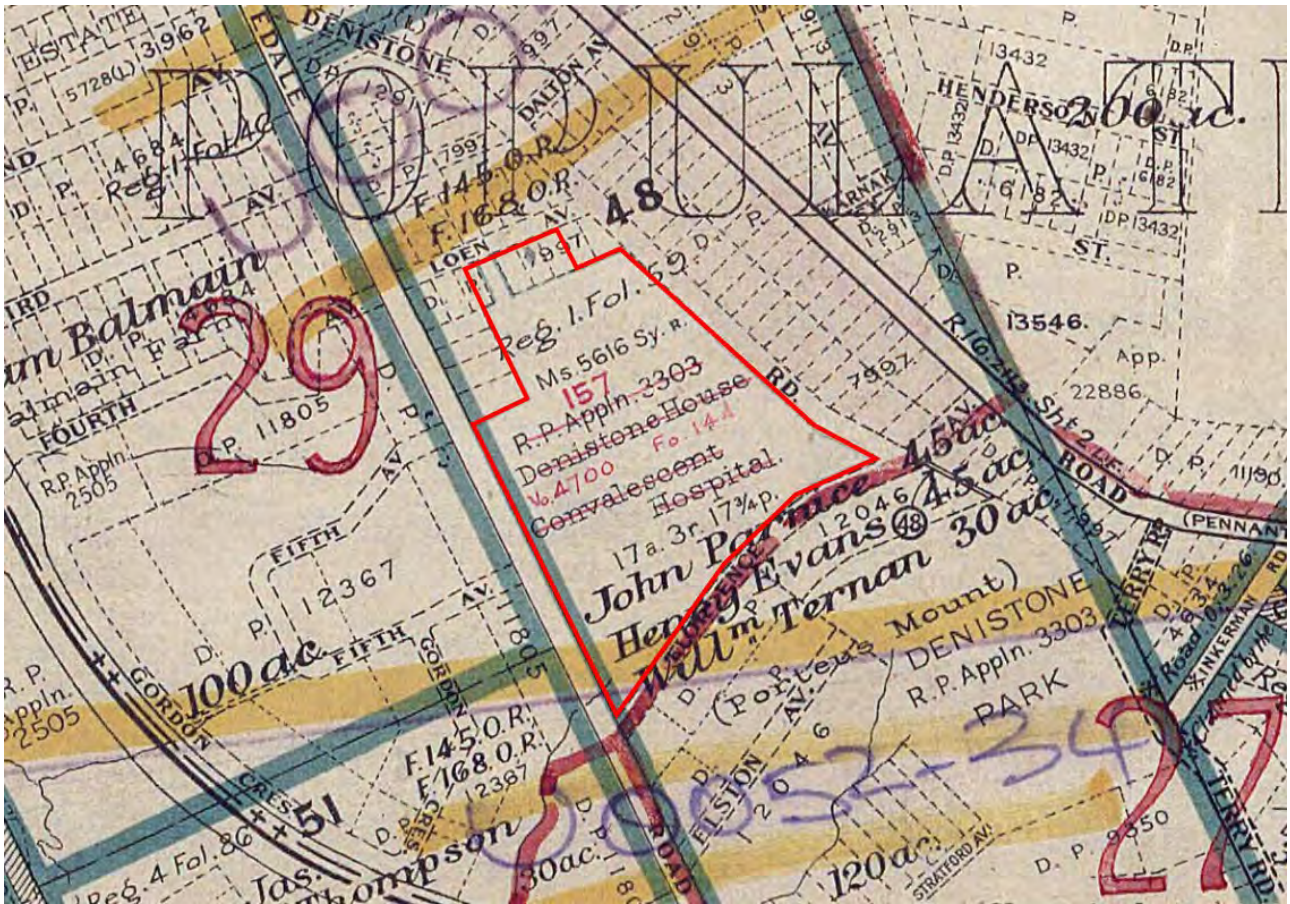


Figure 13 – Detail of Hunters Hill Parish Map, 1928; approximate location of subject area outlined in red

Source: NSW LRS

In 1913, 6.8 hectares was purchased by the New South Wales Government for use as a convalescent hospital for men (Graham Brooks & Associates, 2011). The land encompassed most of the present subject area and Denistone House (Figure 13). Between 1918 and 1928, the local community lobbied the NSW Government to convert the buildings and grounds of the convalescent hospital to a Soldiers' Memorial Hospital, in remembrance of the fallen in World War I (Graham Brooks & Associates, 2011). On 15 March 1928, the Government confirmed that it would hand over the property to the Ryde Soldiers' Memorial Hospital Committee (Graham Brooks & Associates, 2011). A new accommodation building was constructed in 1934 and Denistone House was converted to nurses' accommodation (Graham Brooks & Associates, 2011).

In the early 1960s and late 1970s, new buildings were constructed to alleviate accommodation pressures and Denistone House was extended (Graham Brooks & Associates, 2011). In the mid-1980s, further buildings were constructed including a Geriatric and Rehabilitation Unit, the Ward 3 complex, a new Paediatric Unit, and Stage I of the redeveloped Accident and Emergency Department (Graham Brooks & Associates, 2011).

4.2.5.1. Analysis of Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs from 1930, 1943, 1978 and 2021 (Figure 14) were analysed to develop an understanding of ground disturbance within the subject area. Observations from analysis of the aerial photographs are provided in Table 9.



Figure 14 – Historical aerial imagery

Table 10 – Analysis of historic aerial imagery

Year	Observation
1930	<p>Northern Portion: significant clearance of vegetation has occurred, with the construction of paths, fences and landscaping evident. Denistone House and its former stables are present, along with a number of houses along Fourth Avenue. Several cleared blocks are also present along Ryedale Road.</p> <p>Southern Portion: partial clearance of vegetation has occurred, while a large area of remnant vegetation remains along the lower elevations of the gully.</p>
1943	<p>Northern Portion: further vegetation clearance has occurred, although some remnant vegetation remains. A number of new buildings have been constructed near to Denistone House. Further landscaping is evident, including the construction of car parking facility and roads. These appear to have created an embankment at top of the escarpment.</p> <p>Southern Portion: the majority of the earlier remnant vegetation remains, while some regrowth is observed. A path running in a generally east-west direction has been built.</p>
1978	<p>Northern Portion: little remnant vegetation now remains. Further building construction has occurred along Denistone Road. The earlier buildings along Fourth Avenue, including the original stables, have been demolished and replaced with larger buildings. Additional landscaping in the form of a car park and paths is also evident.</p> <p>Southern Portion: significant regrowth of vegetation has occurred, obscuring the earlier path.</p>
2021	<p>Northern Portion: almost all remnant vegetation is now cleared. Further building construction has occurred along Denistone Road. The second phase of buildings along Fourth Avenue have been demolished and replaced with larger buildings. Almost all space is now occupied by buildings and roads, with the exception of two carparks adjacent the escarpment.</p> <p>Southern Portion: some further regrowth of vegetation has occurred.</p>

It is apparent from analysis of the historical aerial imagery that the subject area has been subject to varying degrees of ground disturbing activity since at least the mid-twentieth century.

Development and utilisation of the subject area as a hospital is determined to have caused high levels of ground disturbance in the northern portion of the subject area, associated with building construction, earthworks, landscaping and vegetation clearance. This is confirmed by a geotechnical investigation of the northern portion, which found no evidence of a soil A-horizon across the entire area (see Section 4.2.3 above). The observed level of historical ground disturbance is likely to significantly reduce archaeological potential in the northern portion of the subject area, particularly in view of the shallow Blacktown soil landscape in that area (see Section 4.2.3 above).

In contrast, the southern portion of the subject area is determined to have been subjected to low levels of ground disturbance associated with clearance vegetation clearance. Combined with the relatively deep soils of the West Pennant Hills soil landscape (see Section 4.2.3 above), historical ground disturbance is unlikely to significantly impact archaeological potential for most types of Aboriginal objects in the southern portion of the subject area.

A detailed ground disturbance map based on the above assessment is provided in Figure 15. The map provides a spatial estimate of ground disturbance within the subject area. Geotechnical data are required to further confirm the accuracy of the map.



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Project No: P0034679

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area

Contours

High

Low

GROUND DISTURBANCE

Ryde Hospital Redevelopment
NSW Health Infrastructure

Figure 15 – Ground disturbance map (unshaded area has been assessed as nil disturbance)

4.3. VISUAL INSPECTION

A visual inspection of the subject area was undertaken on 23 February 2022 by Sam Richards (Urbis Senior Archaeologist) and Aaron Olsen (Urbis Archaeologist), with Jamie Currell (Site Officer, Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group) and Deb Charman (Site Officer, Woka Aboriginal Corporation).

The inspection was undertaken in overcast and rainy conditions. Visibility was low across subject area due to the presence of buildings and roads in the northern portion and thick vegetation in the southern portion. Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was estimated to be less than 5% across the subject area. Areas of exposure were concentrated around former earthworks and a cleared area in the southern portion where non-native plants had been removed.

No Aboriginal objects were identified during the visual inspection.

Evidence of ground disturbance was observed across the northern portion of the subject area. Buildings, roads and landscaping were observed across the northern portion of the subject area, indicating widespread ground disturbance (Figure 16 to Figure 21). Evidence of cut and fill activities was observed around buildings (Figure 22) and in carparks (Figure 23). Exposed sections within cuttings showed a thin upper layer of soil overlaying clay, indicating truncation of the natural soil profile (Figure 24).

The boundary between the northern and southern portions of the subject area is a steep hillslope that has been modified in places by earthworks and construction of a retaining wall (Figure 25). Small drainage lines were observed in the southern portion of the subject area, likely due to channelling of water as a result of alteration to landscape above.

The southern portion included numerous mature trees and tree stumps. None of the trees or stumps could be thoroughly inspected for cultural markings owing to the presence of thick non-native undergrowth and climbing vines preventing access and view (Figure 26). An area of cleared non-native vegetation provided the only point of access beyond the pathway. Deposits of eroded soil from upslope and modern refuse were observed in the clearing (Figure 27).

The visual inspection confirms the findings of the desktop assessment that historical activities have been largely concentrated in the northern portion of the subject area, with a high level of ground disturbance observed in that area.



Figure 16 – View west of building and garden on eastern boundary of subject area



Figure 17 – View south of building and hardstand near eastern boundary of subject area



Figure 18 – View west of former stable building and hardstand near eastern boundary of subject area



Figure 19 – View east of buildings and road at boundary of southern and northern portions of subject area



Figure 20 – View east of buildings and road near boundary of southern and northern portions of subject area



Figure 21 – View east of carpark near eastern boundary of subject area

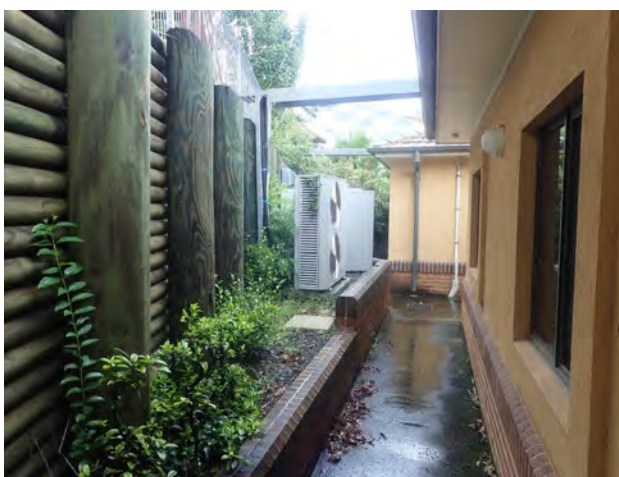


Figure 22 – View west of retaining wall of cutting behind building on northern boundary of subject area



Figure 23 – View west of embankments of cutting for carpark on western boundary of subject area



Figure 24 – View of soil profile section in cut and fill embankment of carpark



Figure 25 – View north of steep hill slope at boundary between northern and southern portions of subject area



Figure 26 – View of mature trees behind dense undergrowth



Figure 27 – View of clearing with modern refuse

4.4. PREDICTIVE MODEL

A predictive model may be used to estimate the nature and distribution of evidence of Aboriginal land use in a subject area. A predictive model should consider variables that may influence the location, distribution and density of sites, features or artefacts within a subject area. Variables typically relate to the environment and topography, such as soils, landscape features, slope, landform and cultural resources.

The general process archaeologists employ to determine the likelihood of any particular site type (artefact scatter, shelter, midden etc) occurring within a given subject area requires the synthesis of information for general distribution of archaeological sites within the wider area including:

- Detailed analysis of previous archaeological investigations within the same region.
- Presence or absence of landscape features that present potential for archaeological resources (human occupation, use) such as raised terraces adjacent to permeant water.
- Analysis of the geology and soil landscape within the subject area which allows for a determination to be made of the type of raw material that would have been available for artefact production (silcrete, tuff, quartz etc) and the potential for the accumulation of archaeological resource within the subject area.
- Investigation of and determination of the level of disturbance/historical land use within the subject area which may impact on or remove entirely any potential archaeological material.

An indicative process of determining the likelihood of a given site occurring within a subject area is provided in Table 10 below.

Table 11 – Indicative process for determining the potential presence of a site

Likelihood	Indicative subject area context	Indicative action
High	Low level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Moderate	Moderate level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Low	High level of ground disturbance in combination with at least one archaeologically sensitive landscape feature or Aboriginal object (either registered or newly identified) within the subject area.	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.
Nil	Complete ground disturbance (i.e. complete removal of natural soil landscape); or no archaeologically sensitive landscape features and no archaeological sites within subject area.	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.

4.4.1. Typical Site Types

A range of Aboriginal site types are known to occur within New South Wales. Site types that are typically encountered in the Cumberland Plain are described below.

Art sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters. An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic figures and animals also depicted. In the Sydney region engravings tend to be located on the tops of Hawkesbury Sandstone ridges where vistas occur. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay. Pigment art within the Sydney region is usually located in areas associated with habitation and sustenance.

Artefact Scatters/Camp Sites represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type usually appears as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited, and ground surface visibility increases. Such scatters of artefacts are also often exposed by erosion, agricultural events such as ploughing, and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. These types of sites are often located on dry, relatively flat land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks. Camp sites containing surface or subsurface deposit from repeated or continued occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near the most permanent, reliable water sources. Flat, open areas associated with creeks and their resource-rich surrounds would have offered ideal camping areas to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the local area.

Bora / Ceremonial Sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.

Burials of the dead often took place relatively close to camp site locations. This is due to the fact that most people tended to die in or close to camp (unless killed in warfare or hunting accidents), and it is difficult to move a body long distance. Soft, sandy soils on, or close to, rivers and creeks allowed for easier movement of earth for burial; and burials may also occur within rock shelters or middens. Aboriginal burial sites may be marked by stone cairns, carved trees or a natural landmark. Burial sites may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.

Contact Sites are most likely to occur in locations of Aboriginal and settler interaction, such as on the edge of pastoral properties or towns. Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.

Grinding Grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone. They may be associated with creek beds, or water sources such as rock pools in creek beds and on platforms, as water enables wet-grinding to occur.

Isolated Finds represent artefactual material in singular, one-off occurrences. Isolated finds are generally indicative of stone tool production, although can also include contact sites. Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event or be the result of limited stone knapping activity. The presence of such isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, in situ buried archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility. Isolated artefacts are likely to be located on landforms associated with past Aboriginal activities, such as ridgelines that would have provided ease of movement through the area, and level areas with access to water, particularly creeks and rivers.

Middens are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens often occur in shelters, or in eroded or collapsed sand dunes. Middens occur along the coast or in proximity to waterways, where edible resources were extracted. Midden may represent a single meal or an accumulation over a long period of time involving many different activities. They are also often associated with other artefact types.

Modified Trees are evidence of the utilisation of trees by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments. The removal of bark exposes the

heart wood of the tree, resulting in a scar. Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toeholds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees. These sites most often occur in areas with mature, remnant native vegetation. The locations of scarred trees often reflect an absence of historical clearance of vegetation rather than the actual pattern of scarred trees. Carved trees are different from scarred trees, and the carved designs may indicate totemic affiliation; they may also have been carved for ceremonial purposes or as grave markers.

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but due to a landscape feature there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain buried deposits of stone artefacts. Landscape features which may feature in PADs include proximity to waterways, particularly terraces and flats near third order streams and above; ridge lines, ridge tops and sand dune systems.

Shelters are places of Aboriginal habitation. They take the form of rock overhangs which provided shelter and safety to Aboriginal people. Suitable overhangs must be large and wide enough to have accommodated people with low flooding risk. Due to the nature of these sites, with generic rock overhangs common particularly in areas with an abundance of sandstone, their use by Aboriginal people is generally confirmed through the correlation of other site types including middens, art, PAD and/or artefactual deposits.

4.4.2. Assessment of Archaeological Potential

The likelihood of the site types described in 4.4.1 above occurring within the present subject area is assessed in Table 11 below. The assessed archaeological potential of the subject area is mapped in Figure 28.

The archaeological potential across the entire northern portion of the subject area, including the zone of Stage 1 early works, is assessed as nil - low for all Aboriginal objects. The southern portion of the subject area is assessed as having moderate potential for modified trees, but nil-low potential for all other Aboriginal objects.

Table 12 – Predictive Model

Site Type	Assessment	Potential
Art	Art in the area is typically associated with rock outcrops near waterways (Section 4.1.3). The subject area is not located near water (Section 4.2.1) and neither the desktop assessment nor the visual inspection of the subject area identified any visible sandstone outcrops or rock overhangs that would be indicative of the potential for rock art (Sections 4.2.1 and 4.3).	Nil – Low
Artefact Scatters / Campsites	The subject area is not associated with any landscape features that are indicative of potential for artefact scatters / campsites, nor are there any artefact scatters / campsites registered or otherwise identified within proximity to the subject area (Sections 4.1.3 and 4.2). Furthermore, historical ground disturbance has impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the northern portion of the subject area (Section 4.2.5), significantly reducing the potential for artefact scatters / campsites to be retained.	Nil – Low
Bora / Ceremonial	The subject area is not associated with any landscape features that are indicative of potential for bora / ceremonial sites, nor are there any bora / ceremonial sites identified within proximity to the subject area (Sections 4.1.3 and 4.2). Bora and ceremonial sites are highly susceptible to destruction by ground disturbance. Historical ground disturbance has impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the subject area (Section 4.2.5), significantly reducing the potential for bora / ceremonial sites to be retained.	Nil – Low

Site Type	Assessment	Potential
Burial	There are no known burials within proximity to the subject area (Sections 4.1.3). The subject area is not located within a sandy soil landscape, nor is it associated with waterways, rock shelters or known middens (Sections 4.1.3, 4.2.1, 4.2.3, 4.2.1 and 4.2). Furthermore, historical ground disturbance has impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the northern portion of the subject area (Section 4.2.5), significantly reducing the potential for burials to be retained.	Nil – Low
Contact site	While the subject is located within an area of early European settlement, it is not located on the edge of former pastoral property or town but among numerous other land grants (Section 4.2.5). Furthermore, historical ground disturbance has impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the northern portion of the subject area (Section 4.2.5), significantly reducing the potential for contact sites to be retained.	Nil – Low
Grinding Grooves	The subject area is not located near water (Section 4.2.1) and neither the desktop assessment nor the visual inspection of the subject area identified any visible sandstone outcrops that would be indicative of the potential for grinding grooves (Sections 4.2.1 and 4.3).	Nil – Low
Isolated Finds	The subject area is not associated with any landscape features that are indicative of potential for isolated finds, nor are there any isolated finds registered or otherwise identified within proximity to the subject area (Sections 4.1.3 and 4.2). Furthermore, historical ground disturbance has impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the northern portion of the subject area (Section 4.2.5), significantly reducing the potential for isolated finds to be retained.	Nil – Low
Midden	Middens in the area tend to be associated with waterways, from which shellfish resources would have been obtained (Section 4.1.3). The subject area is not located near water (Section 4.2.1). Furthermore, historical ground disturbance has impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the northern portion of the subject area (Section 4.2.5), significantly reducing the potential for middens to be retained.	Nil – Low
Modified Trees	There are no known culturally modified trees within proximity to the subject area (Sections 4.1.3). Historical development of the subject area has resulted in clearance of most native vegetation from the northern portion of the subject area, significantly reducing potential for the presence of modified trees (Section 4.2.5). However, mature remnant vegetation may remain in the southern portion of the subject area.	Moderate
PAD	The subject area is not associated with any landscape features that are indicative of PADs, nor are there any PADs registered or otherwise identified within proximity to the subject area (Sections 4.1.3 and 4.2). Furthermore, historical ground disturbance has impacted the integrity of natural soil profiles within the northern portion of the subject area (Section 4.2.5), significantly reducing the potential for archaeological deposits to be retained.	Nil – Low
Shelters	The desktop assessment and visual inspection of the subject area did not identify any visible rock overhangs that may have been used for shelters (Section Sections 4.2.1 and 4.3).	Nil – Low



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0034679

Project Manager: Ralazs Hansel

Subject Area

 Contours

 Moderate

 Low

 Nil - Low

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Ryde Hospital Redevelopment

NSW Health Infrastructure

Figure 28 – Archaeological potential map (zone of Stage 1 early works outlined in yellow)

4.5. SUMMARY

The assessments of the archaeological and environmental contexts of the subject area are summarised as follows:

- No Aboriginal objects or places are registered within the curtilage of the subject area, nor are any Aboriginal objects or places located within 1km of the subject area.
- The subject area is not associated with any archaeologically sensitive landscape features.
- High levels of ground disturbance in the northern portion of the subject area have significantly reduced the potential for any Aboriginal objects to survive in that area.
- The presence of remnant mature vegetation within the southern portion of the subject area is indicative of the potential for culturally modified trees.
- The southern portion of the subject area is determined to have **moderate potential** for modified trees, and **nil – low potential** for all other Aboriginal objects.
- The northern portion of the subject area, including the zone of Stage 1 works, is assessed as having **nil – low potential** for all Aboriginal objects.

5. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

The following is an assessment and discussion of the cultural significance of the subject area, made in consultation with the RAPs. The assessment follows principles and procedures outlined in the Burra Charter the Assessment Guidelines.

The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as being derived from the following values: social or cultural value, historic value, scientific value and aesthetic value. Aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values are commonly interrelated. All assessments of heritage values occur within a social and historic context. Therefore, all potential heritage values will have a social component.

Assessment of each value should be graded in terms that allow the significance to be described and compared (e.g. high, moderate, or low). In applying these criteria, consideration should be given to:

- Research potential: *does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?*
- Representativeness: *how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?*
- Rarity: *is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?*
- Education potential: *does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?*

Heritage significance is assessed by considering each cultural or archaeological site against the significance criteria set out in the Assessment Guidelines. The Assessment Guidelines require that the assessment and justification in a statement of significance includes a discussion of whether any value meets the following criteria:

- Does the subject area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons? – social value.
- Is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state? – historic value.
- Does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state? – scientific (archaeological) value.
- Is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state? – aesthetic value.

5.1. ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUES

The following assessment of the social or cultural, historic, scientific and aesthetic values of the subject area has been prepared in accordance with the Assessment Guidelines.

In acknowledgment that the Aboriginal community themselves are in the best position to identify heritage values, the assessment is informed by consultation with the Aboriginal community. Consultation with Aboriginal people should provide insight into past events. The RAPs were invited to provide comment and input into this ACHAR and to the assessment of cultural heritage values for the subject area, as documented in this report. Any culturally sensitive values identified have not been explicitly included in the report or made publicly available. Any such values would be documented and lodged with the knowledge holder providing the information.

5.1.1. Social or Cultural Value

Social or cultural value encompasses the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them. Places of social or cultural value have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods, or events. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of social or cultural value be damaged or destroyed. Social or cultural values can therefore only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people.

Comments received during Stage 3 and Stage 4 from several RAPs are of relevance to assessing the social and cultural value of the subject area.

████████████████████ stated in response to the Stage 2 information pack and in response to the Stage 4 draft report that:

“This area is significant to the Darug people due to the evidence of continued occupation, within close proximity to this project site there is a complex of significant sites.

Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.”

████████████████████ stated in response to the Stage 2/3 information pack that:

“The study area is of high significance to our people, Aboriginal people occupied the area for tens of thousands of years, the water ways within the area are Lane Cove River and Terry Creek they are important landmarks and features that supplied Aboriginal people with fresh water and resources within and surrounding these water ways.

AHIMS search suggest that there are sites within the area that are of importance to our people and continue to teach our younger generations also leading us to other sites within the surrounding area suggesting occupation by Aboriginal people.”

Based on the evidence obtained during the consultation process, the subject area is determined to have social and cultural value to the Aboriginal community.

5.1.2. Historic Value

Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society. A place may have historic value because it is associated with a historic figure, event, phase or activity in an Aboriginal community. The significance of a place will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment. Places may also have ‘shared’ historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.

Places of post-contact Aboriginal history have generally been poorly recognised in investigations of Aboriginal heritage. Consequently, the Aboriginal involvement and contribution to important regional historical themes is often missing from accepted historical narratives. For this reason, it is often necessary to collect oral histories along with archival or documentary research to gain a sufficient understanding of historic values.

No historical associations between Aboriginal people and the subject area have been identified and the potential for contact sites within the subject area is assessed to be nil to low. The subject area is therefore unlikely to have historic value insofar as it relates to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

5.1.3. Scientific (Archaeological) Value

Scientific value relates to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information. Information about scientific value will be gathered through any archaeological investigation undertaken. Archaeological investigations must be carried out according to the Code of Practice.

The northern portion of the subject area is determined to have nil to low archaeological potential and therefore is unlikely to have scientific value. The archaeological potential of the southern portion of the subject area has assessed to be moderate for culturally modified trees. Owing to the rareness of culturally modified trees and their potential as a teaching site, the southern portion of the subject area is likely to have scientific value for Aboriginal cultural heritage.

5.1.4. Aesthetic Value

Aesthetic value of a place relates to the sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of a place. It may include visual aspects, such as form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric, and the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

It is evident that the northern portion of subject area is highly disturbed through historical land clearance and the construction and demolition of buildings and other infrastructure. The present visual appearance and other sensory aspects of the northern portion of the subject area are unlikely to resemble those of the landscape of the local area as it existed prior to European contact. The northern portion of the subject area has therefore been assessed as having low aesthetic value.

The southern portion of the subject area appears to retain a number of mature blue gum trees and stumps of former trees that are endemic to the area. These species are likely representative of the original landscape within which Aboriginal people lived prior to European contact. However, the area is presently overgrown with introduced species such that the landscape is obscured and any endemic understorey species have been marginalised or smothered. There is also evidence of deposited soil due to erosion from upslope and modern refuse, which detract from the sensory character of the area. Through remediation, it appears possible that it could be returned to a state that resembles the landscape in which Aboriginal people lived prior to European contact. The southern portion of the subject area is therefore likely to have aesthetic value for Aboriginal cultural heritage.

5.2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on the evidence obtained during the consultation process, the subject area is determined to have social and cultural value to the Aboriginal community because of its association with waterways in the broader area (Lane Cove River and Terrys Creek) and the location of other known sites in the broader area. However, the nearest waterway is approximately 850m north-west of the subject area and the nearest known sites are over 1km away. The subject area therefore offers little research or education potential in relation to the cultural importance of waterways or other sites to Aboriginal people, nor is it a good representation of such cultural associations. Furthermore, the subject area is not a rare example of a cultural site associated with a waterway as many such sites are known in the Sydney region. The subject area is therefore assessed as having low Aboriginal cultural heritage significance for social or cultural value.

The southern portion of the subject area is likely to have aesthetic value for Aboriginal cultural heritage because of the presence of the remnant blue gum forest. The blue gum forest is a rare example of the landscape within which Aboriginal people lived in the Sydney basin prior to European contact and it has education potential as a teaching site in relation to past Aboriginal landscapes. The southern portion of the subject area is likely to have scientific value for Aboriginal cultural heritage because of the potential for it to retain modified trees. Any modified trees would be rare examples of Aboriginal cultural practice and would have both research and education potential.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The following is an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development on any Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places within the subject area and the possible strategies for avoiding or minimising harm to those Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places.

The potential harm to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places that is likely to be caused by a proposed activity is the effect of that activity on the Aboriginal heritage values identified above. According to the NPW Act, "harm" to an object or place includes any act or omission that:

- Destroys, defaces, or damages the object or place.
- Moves the object from the land on which it had been situated.
- Causes or permits the object or place to be harmed.

Harm does not include something that is trivial or negligible, such as picking up and replacing a small stone artefact, breaking a small Aboriginal object below the surface when you are gardening, crushing a small Aboriginal object when you walk on or off a track, picnicking, camping or other similar recreational activities.

The Assessment Guidelines define harm to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places as being either direct or indirect:

- **Direct harm** may occur as the result of any activity which disturbs the ground including, but not limited to, site preparation activities, installation of services and infrastructure, roadworks, excavation, flood mitigation measures.
- **Indirect harm** may affect sites or features located immediately beyond or within the area of the proposed activity. Examples include, but are not limited to, increased impact on art in a shelter from increased visitation, destruction from increased erosion and changes in access to wild food resources.

The present assessment of potential harm follows the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD), in particular the precautionary principle and the principle of inter-generational equity:

- The **precautionary principle** states that full scientific certainty about the threat of harm should never be used as a reason for not taking measures to prevent harm from occurring.
- The **principle of inter-generational equity** holds that the present generation should make every effort to ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment, which includes cultural heritage, is available for the benefit of future generations. If a site type that was once common in an area becomes rare, the loss of that site (and site type) will result in an incomplete archaeological record and will negatively affect intergenerational equity.

Consideration of potential harm to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places according to ESD principles allows for an understanding of the cumulative impact of the proposed activity and an understanding of how harm can be avoided or minimised, if possible.

6.1. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL HARM

The concept proposal under SSD-36778089 seeks approval for the establishment of a maximum building envelope and gross floor area to facilitate the development of a new hospital services development, carpark and refurbishment works. Impacts of any future works associated with the concept design, should it be approved, would be limited to the northern portion of the subject area. It is understood that any future works in the southern portion would be limited to manual removal of exotic plant species.

Impacts associated with the proposed Stage 1 works relates to the demolition of some existing buildings and infrastructure and bulk excavation works. As shown in Figure 3, the zone of proposed Stage 1 ground impacts is limited to part of the northern portion of the subject area.

As discussed in Section 4.1 above, there are known Aboriginal objects within the subject area, nor are there any known Aboriginal objects within a 1km radius of the subject area. There is therefore no potential for either the Stage 1 early works or any works associated with the concept proposal to harm any known Aboriginal objects.

The northern portion of the subject area is assessed as having nil to low potential for Aboriginal objects and low Aboriginal cultural heritage significance. Therefore, there is nil to low potential to harm any unknown Aboriginal objects.

6.2. AVOIDANCE & MINIMISATION OF HARM

All practicable measures must be taken to avoid harm and conserve any significant Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places, along with their cultural heritage values. If harm to Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places is unavoidable, management strategies must be considered to minimise the harm. The type of management strategies proposed must be appropriate to the significance of Aboriginal heritage values, Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places. Harm avoidance and minimisation measures must be feasible and within the financial viability of the proposed activity.

As there are no known Aboriginal objects within or near to the subject area, the proposed works inherently avoid harm to any known Aboriginal objects. Furthermore, as the archaeological potential within the zone of Stage 1 works is nil – low, the proposed works are highly unlikely to harm any unknown Aboriginal objects. Nevertheless, the precautionary principle requires measures to be taken to avoid or minimise any potential harm.

The low possibility of harming any unknown objects in the northern portion of the subject area may be minimised by archaeological monitoring of the proposed bulk demolition and bulk earthworks. An Archaeological Monitoring and Management Strategy should be developed to inform the archaeological monitoring program and to establish protocols for unexpected finds. A protocol for the handling of any Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources that might be uncovered during the monitoring should be developed consultation with the RAPs as part of the Archaeological Monitoring and Management Strategy.

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the protocol detailed below must be followed:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop. The find must be cordoned-off and signage installed to avoid accidental impact.
2. The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555).
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

7. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The ACHA concluded that:

- No Aboriginal objects or places are registered within the curtilage of the subject area, nor are any Aboriginal objects or places located within 1km of the subject area.
- The subject area is not associated with any archaeologically sensitive landscape features.
- High levels of ground disturbance in the northern portion of the subject area have significantly reduced the potential for any Aboriginal objects to survive in that area.
- The presence of remnant mature vegetation within the southern portion of the subject area is indicative of the potential for culturally modified trees.
- The southern portion of the subject area is determined to have **moderate potential** for modified trees, and **nil – low potential** for all other Aboriginal objects.
- The northern portion of the subject area, including the zone of Stage 1 works, is assessed as having **nil – low potential** for all Aboriginal objects.
- The northern portion of the subject is determined to have nil to low Aboriginal heritage significance, while the southern portion of the subject area is determined to have moderate Aboriginal cultural heritage significance for its aesthetic and scientific value associated with the blue gum forest and potential modified trees.
- Any works associated with the concept proposal and the Stage 1 early works are unlikely to harm any Aboriginal objects as impacts are limited to the northern portion of the subject area.

Based on the above conclusions, Urbis recommends the following:

- Consultation with RAPs should continue until the finalisation of the proposed development to ensure the opportunity for community input.
- The present ACHA should be updated once details of the proposed works are finalised.
- The proposed demolition of buildings and bulk earthworks under Stage 1 should be monitored by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.
- An Archaeological Monitoring Methodology and Management Strategy should be developed to inform the archaeological monitoring program and to establish protocols for unexpected finds.
- A protocol for the handling of any Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources that might be uncovered during the monitoring should be developed consultation with the RAPs as part of the Archaeological Monitoring Methodology and Management Strategy.
- In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the protocol detailed below must be followed:
 1. All works within the vicinity of the find must immediately stop. The find must be cordoned-off and signage installed to avoid accidental impact.
 2. The site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and Heritage NSW (Enviroline 131 555).
 3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, which may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
 4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the NSW Police, Heritage NSW and site representatives.
 5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

Support for the methodology employed for the ACHA and/or the above conclusions and recommendations was received from the following Registered Aboriginal Parties:

[REDACTED]

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DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 29 July 2022 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of Health Infrastructure NSW (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

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This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

APPENDIX A

CONCEPT PROPOSAL

Concept Proposal Set - Cover Sheet

RYDE HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT

DATE: 30/3/2023 7.0.0 PM

Project Number: 10520

Scale: @ 1:1 Sheet Size

Date: 03/03/22

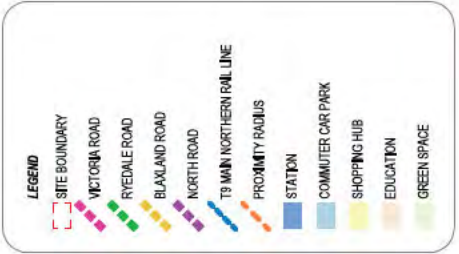
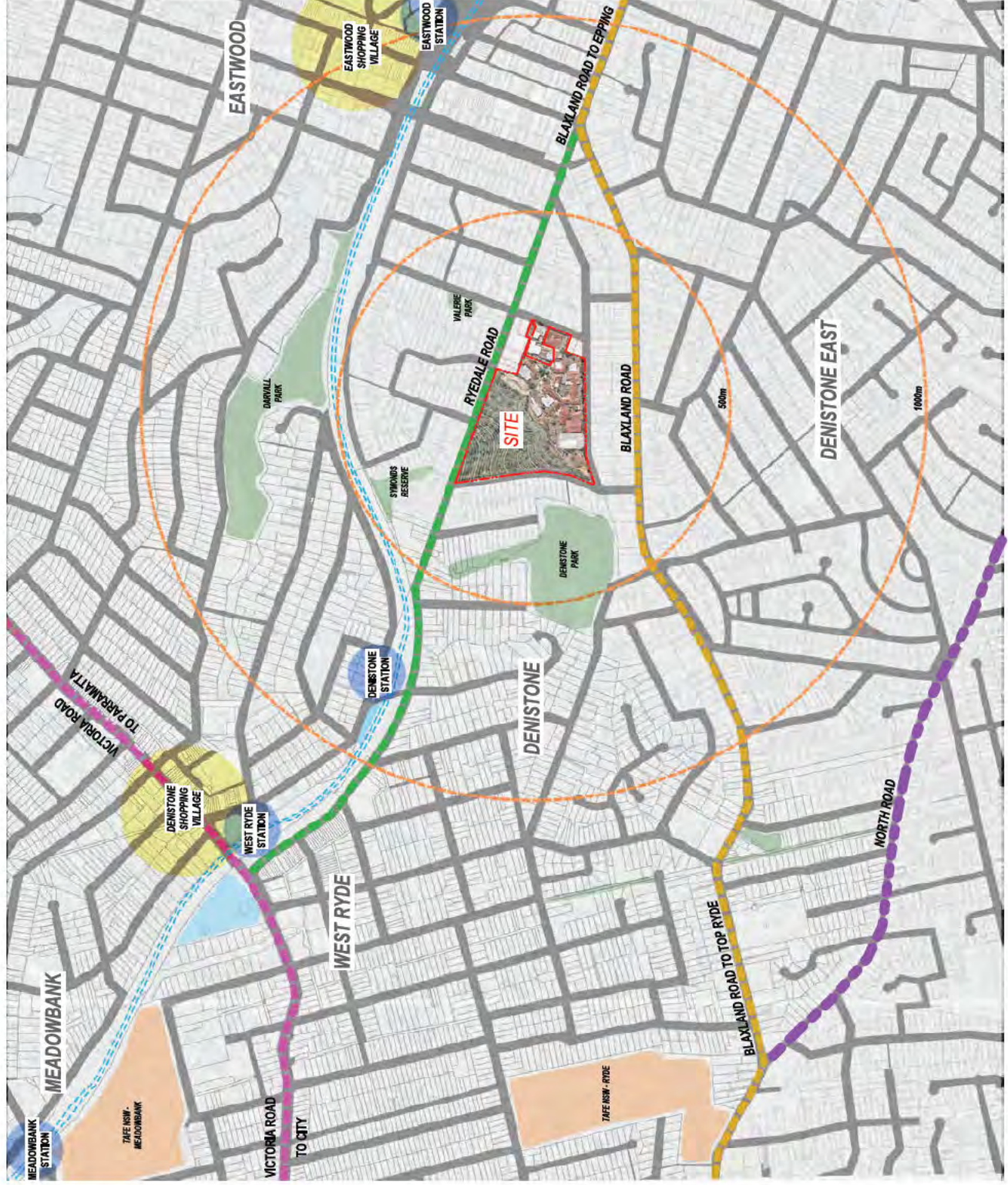
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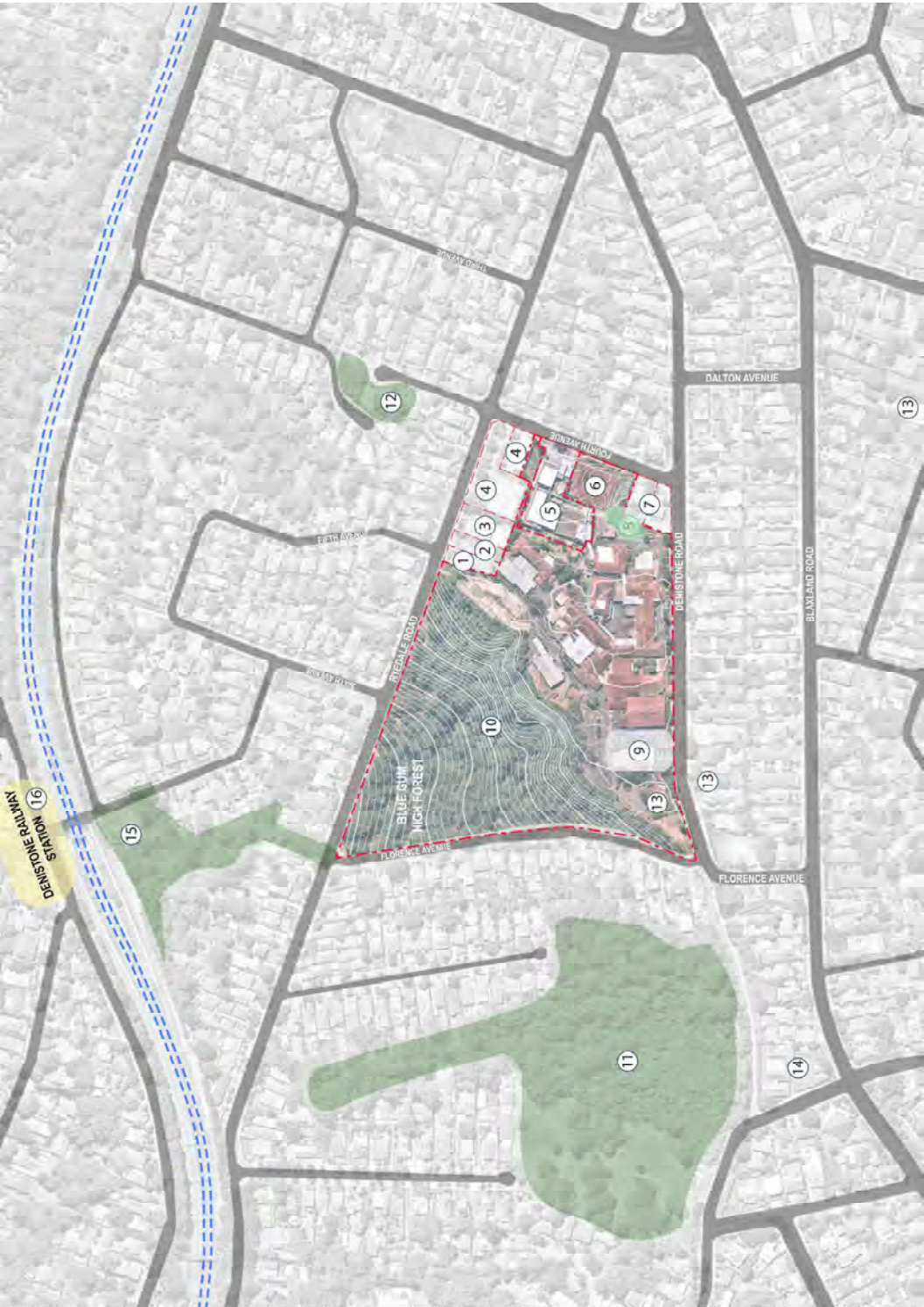
Rev: 4



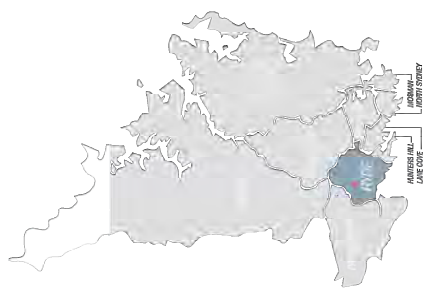
ISSUED FOR INFORMATION

Sheet Number	Sheet Name	Current Revision	Current Revision Date
SSD1_C_001	Concept Proposal Set - Cover Sheet	4	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_002	Concept Proposal - Overview	4	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_003	Concept Proposal - Landscaping	4	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_004	Concept Proposal - Site Analysis - Building & APZ	3	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_005	Concept Proposal - Existing Site Layout Plan	4	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_006	Concept Proposal - Indicative Remediation Plan	4	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_007	Concept Proposal - Proposed Site Layout Plan	4	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_008	Concept Proposal - Proposed Enriches Indicative Missing Elements - Sheet 1	4	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_009	Concept Proposal - Proposed Enriches Indicative Missing Elements - Sheet 2	4	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_010	Concept Proposal - Proposed Enriches Indicative Missing Elements	4	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_011	Concept Proposal - Shadow Diagrams	4	03/03/2022
SSD1_C_012	Concept Proposal - Proposed Enriches SE View	3	03/03/2022





- LEGEND**
- 1 PRIVATE MEDICAL CENTRE
 - 2 PRIVATE CAR PARKING
 - 3 PRIVATE DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING
 - 4 PRIVATE MEDICAL CENTRE
 - 5 GRAYTHWAITE REHABILITATION CENTRE
 - 6 EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
 - 7 PRIVATE RESIDENCES
 - 8 BLUE GUM HIGH FOREST
 - 9 NSW AMBULANCES
 - 10 BLUE GUM HIGH FOREST
 - 11 DENISTONE PARK
 - 12 VALERIE PARK
 - 13 EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTRE
 - 14 PRIMARY SCHOOL
 - 15 SYMOND'S RESERVE
 - 16 DENISTONE STRAIN STATION



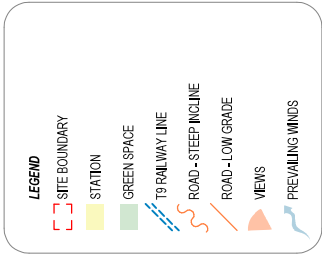
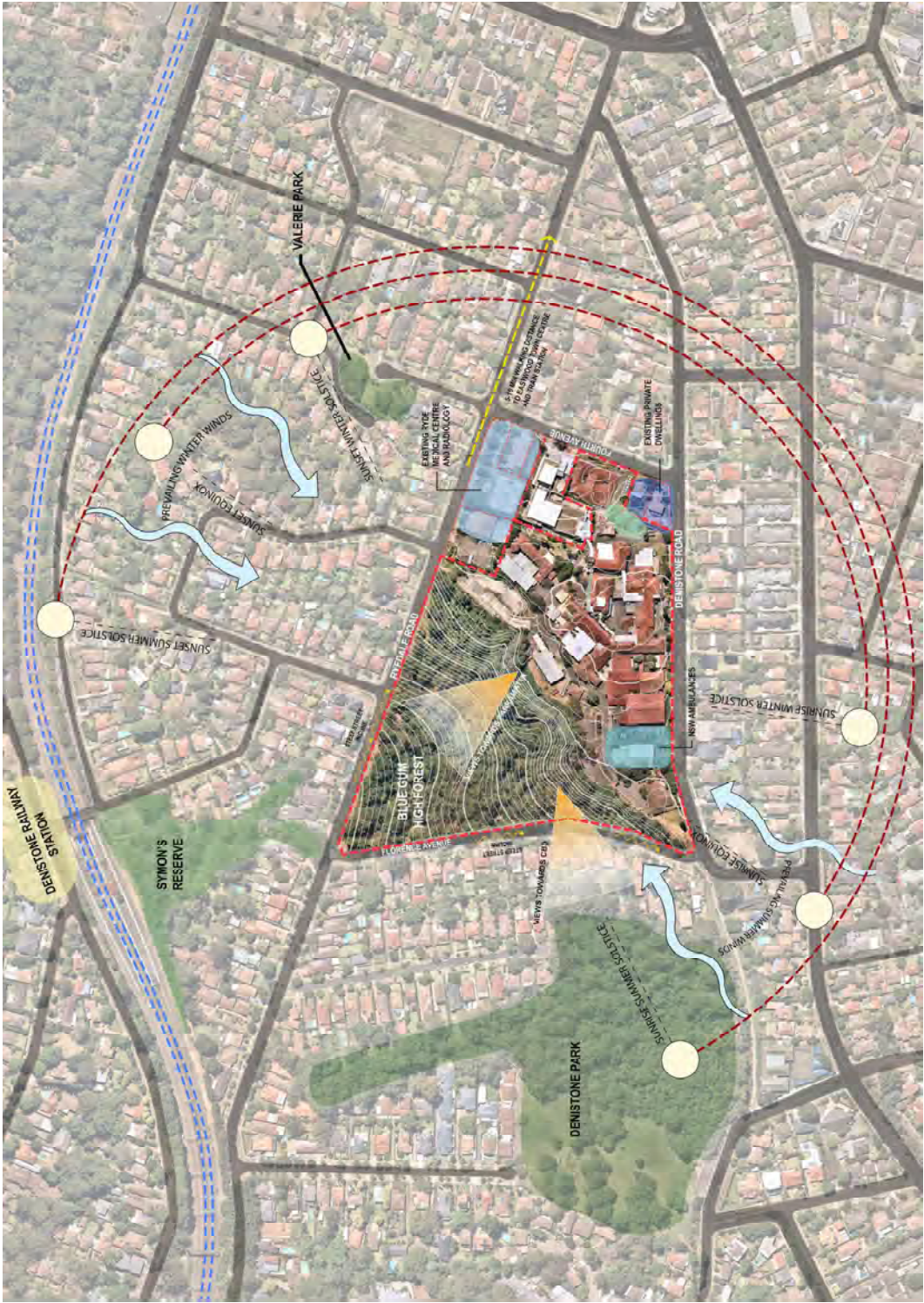
Concept Proposal - Location Plan

RYDE HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT

DATE: 30/3/2023 12:28PM

Project Number: 10520 Scale: 8:11 Sheet Size: 1:2000 Date: 03/03/22 Drawing Number: B00-ARC-CP-0001_001 Rev: 4





Concept Proposal - Site Analysis Plan

RYDE HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT

DATE: 30/03/2023 12:00 PM

Project Number: 10520

Scale: 1:1000

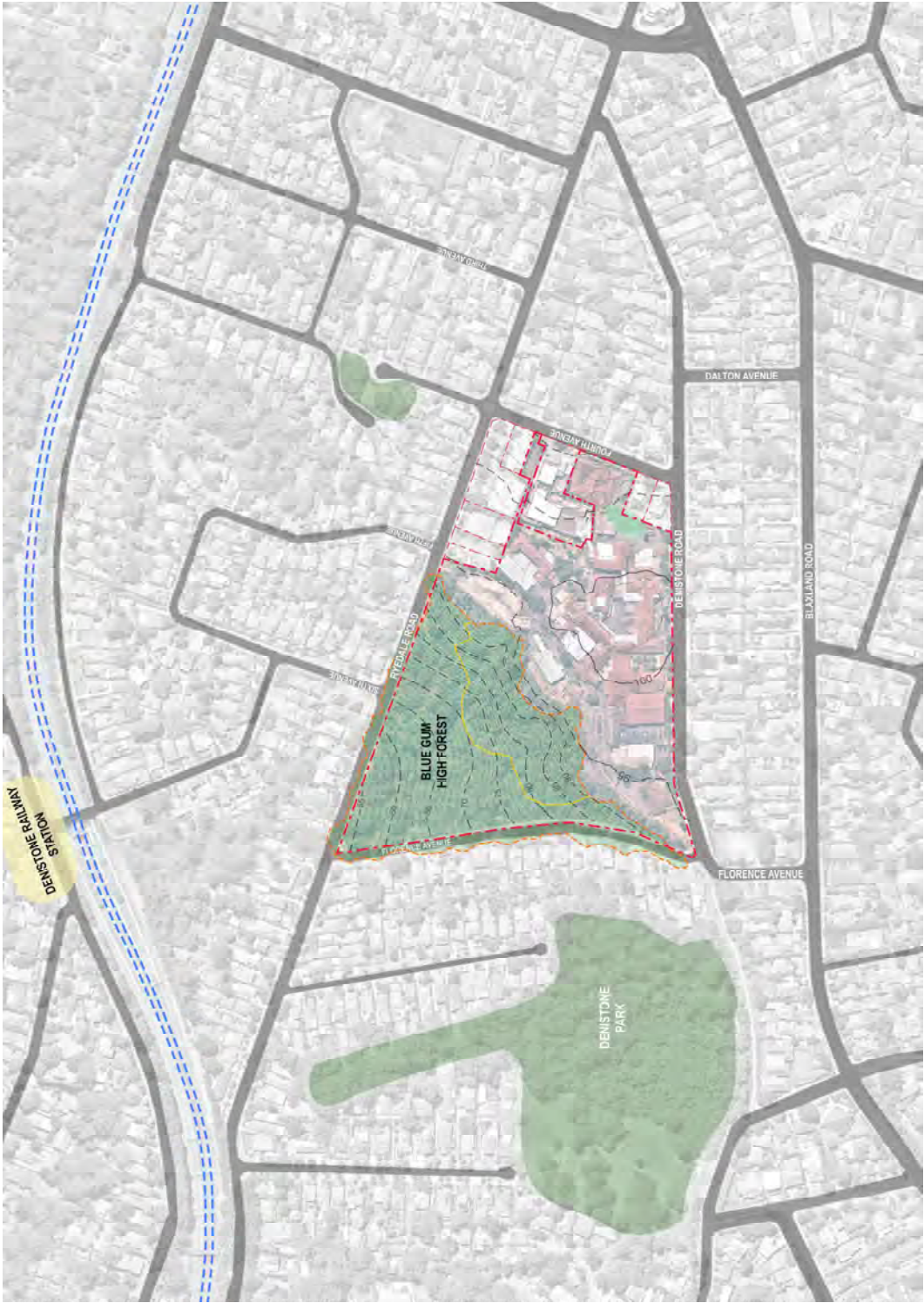
Date: 03/03/22

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Page: 4

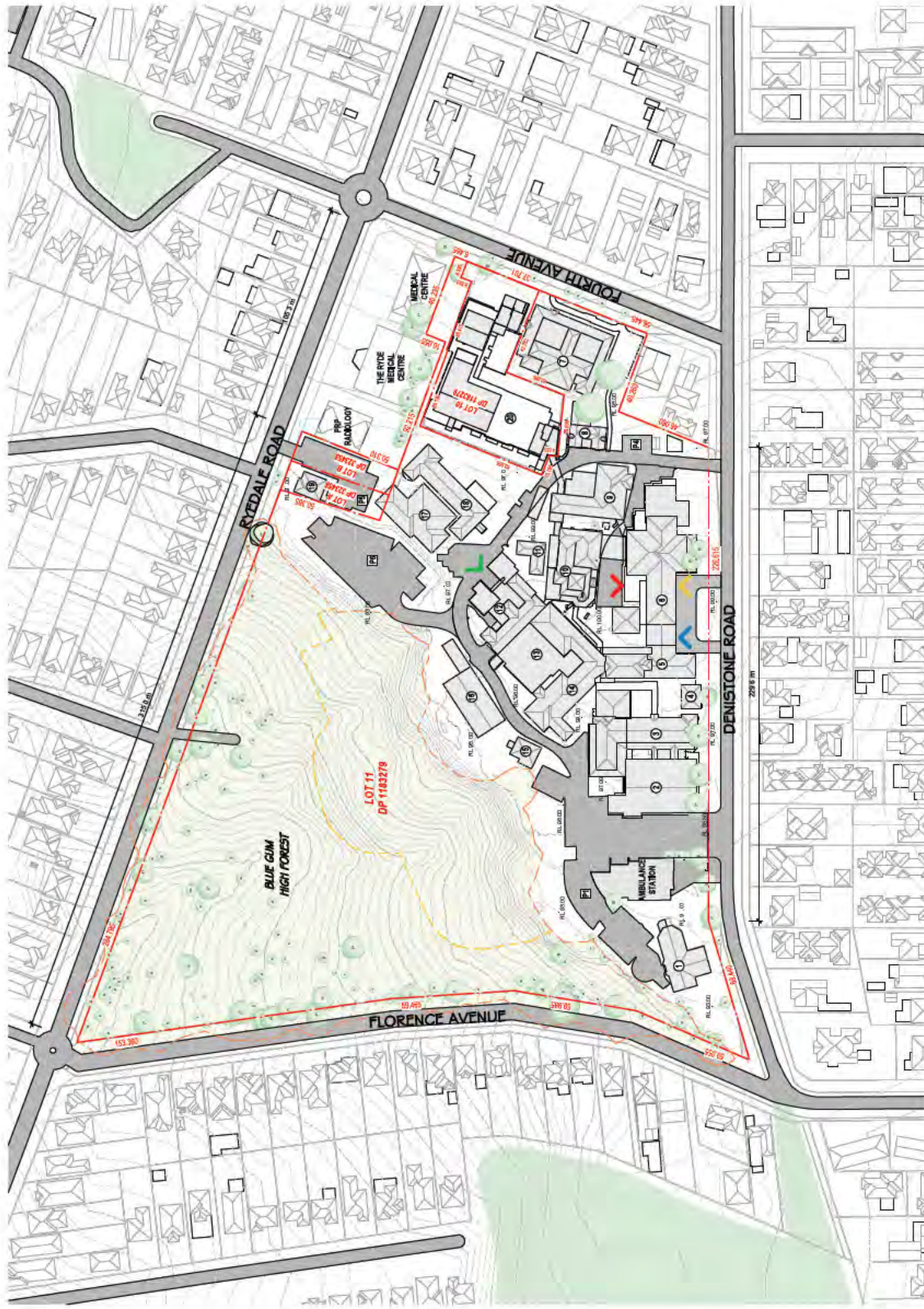


ISSUED FOR INFORMATION



LEGEND

- SITE BOUNDARY
- GREEN SPACE
- EPBC ACT - EEG ALIGNMENT AS CONFIRMED BY ECOLOGICAL AUSTRALIA
- EXTENT OF MANAGED APZ



LEGEND

EPBC ACT - EEC ALIGNMENT AS CONFIRMED BY
ECOLOGICAL AUSTRALIA
EXTENT OF MANAGED APZ

LEGEND	DESCRIPTION
1	APPLE COTTAGE CHILD CARE
2	OPERA WING SITE
3	CANBURY UNIT
4	HIGH PERFORMANCE UNIT
5	PERIPHERAL UNIT
6	FRESH PLUS CARE
7	EXISTING CLINICAL
8	MEDICAL SERVICES (R)
9	WORKSPACE
10	RECEPTION (R)
11	EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
12	EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
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Concept Proposal - Existing Site Layout Plan

RYDE HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT

DATE: 20/01/2020



Project Number: 100000
 Issue: 1.1
 Date: 20/01/2020
 Drawn by: [Name]
 Checked by: [Name]
 Approved by: [Name]

Health
 NSW
 Infrastructure
 Health
 NSW
 Local Health District

ISSUED FOR INFORMATION



LEGEND

- DEMOLISHED
- ROAD TO BE DEMOLISHED
- PROPOSED EXTENT OF BUILDING ENVELOPE
- EPBC ACT - EEC ALIGNMENT AS CONFIRMED BY ECOLOGICAL AUSTRALIA
- EXTENT OF MANAGED NZ

BLD No	Description
1	APRIL OFFICE BUILDING
2	APRIL OFFICE BUILDING
3	CAM BUILDING (H)
4	CARDIAC CARE UNIT (CCU)
5	HIGH DEPENDENCY UNIT (HDI)
6	RECEPTION BUILDING (H)
7	RECEPTION BUILDING (H)
8	ADMISSIONS
9	EXECUTIVE OFFICE
10	MEDICAL RECORDS (H)
11	RECEPTION (H)
12	STEEL BUILDING
13	ELCA EDUCATION LIBRARY & CONFERENCE AREA
14	ELCA EDUCATION LIBRARY & CONFERENCE AREA
15	OUTPATIENTS CLINIC
16	PATHOLOGY
17	PHARMACY
18	SECURITY
19	WANGDERGERS
20	MENTAL HEALTH
21	STATION BUILDING
22	MATERNITY
23	PATIENT TRANSIT LOUNGE
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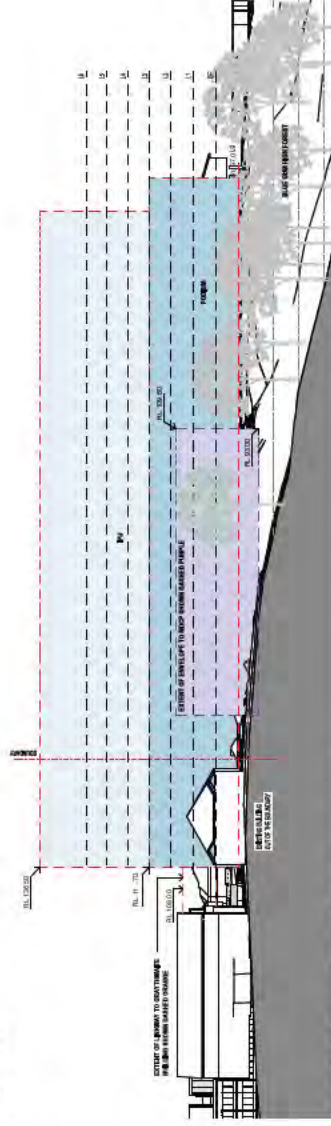
- ROAD
- PROPOSED EXTENT OF BUILDING ENVELOPE
- PROPOSED EXTENT ENVELOPE OF MDCP
- PROPOSED EXTENT OF LINKWAYS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS
- EPBC ACT - REC ALIGNMENT AS CONFIRMED BY ECOLOGICAL AUSTRALIA
- EXTENT OF MANAGED APZ
- 10M APZ OFFSET

LEGEND

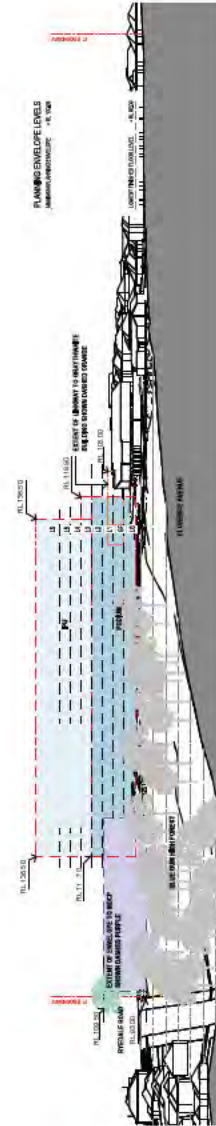
BLD No	Description
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2	CHURCHILL HOUSE
3	CATERING UNIT
4	CONCRETE CARE UNIT (CCA)
5	HIGH DEPENDENCY UNIT (HCU)
6	POST-PSYCHIATRY UNIT
7	PHYSIOLOGY
8	ADMISSIONS
9	EXECUTIVE OFFICE
10	MECHANICAL RECORDS (MR)
11	RECEPTION
12	STERILISATION
13	ELDER EDUCATION LIBRARY & CONFERENCE AREA
14	EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
15	INPATIENT CLINIC
16	OUTPATIENT CLINIC
17	PHARMACY
18	PATHOLOGY
19	PHYSIOLOGY
20	SECURITY
21	WAREHOUSES
22	MENTAL HEALTH
23	ONE-STOP CLINIC
24	RECEPTION
25	MATERNITY
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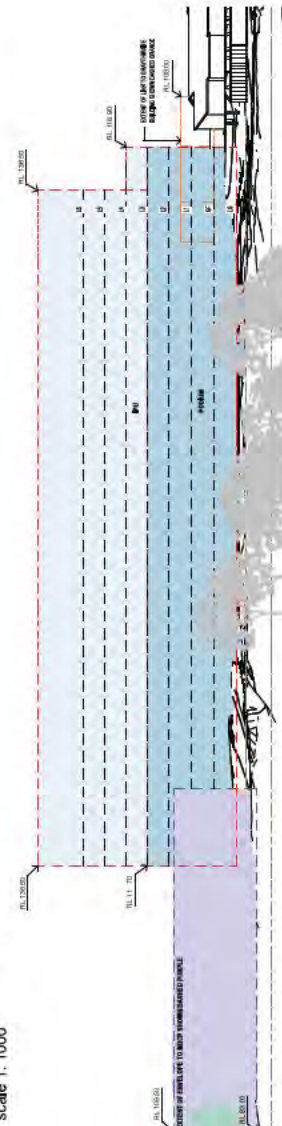
WEST ELEVATION - RYEDALE ROAD
scale 1:1000



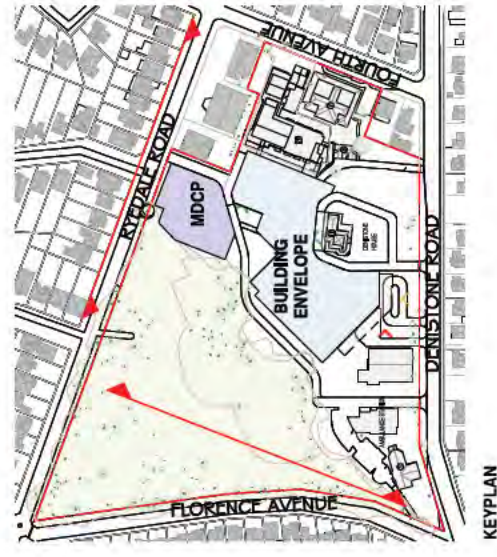
WEST ELEVATION - RYEDALE ROAD - CALLOUT
scale 1:500

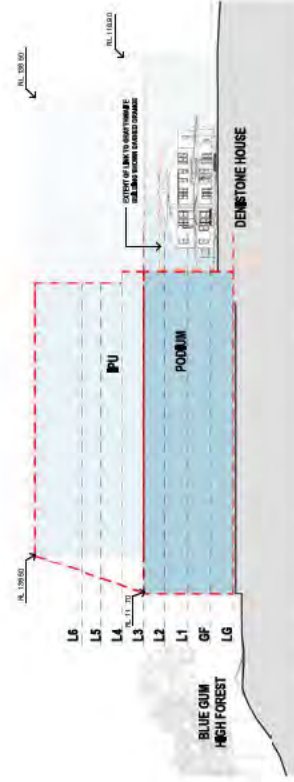
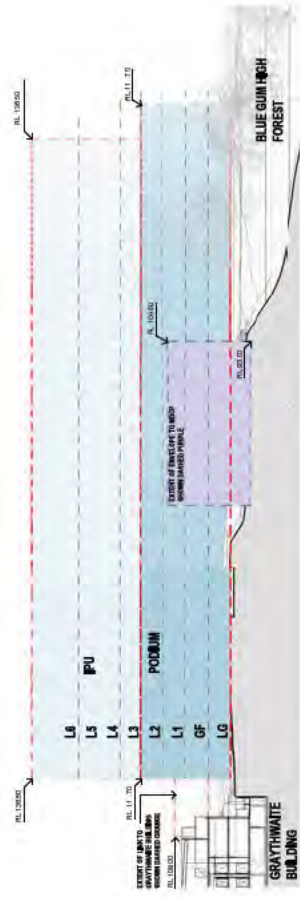


SOUTH ELEVATION - FLORENCE AVENUE
scale 1: 1000



SOUTH ELEVATION - FLORENCE AVENUE _ CALLOUT
scale 1: 500





Concept Proposal - Proposed Envelope / Indicative Massing Sections

RYDE HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT

DATE: 2001-09-20

Project Number	10520	Field #	81	Event Type	As indicated	Date	03/03/73
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Profile © 2013 StreetView. All rights reserved.

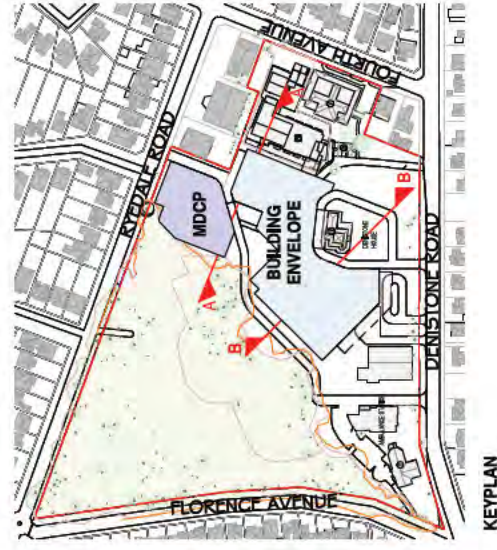
Date 03/03/73

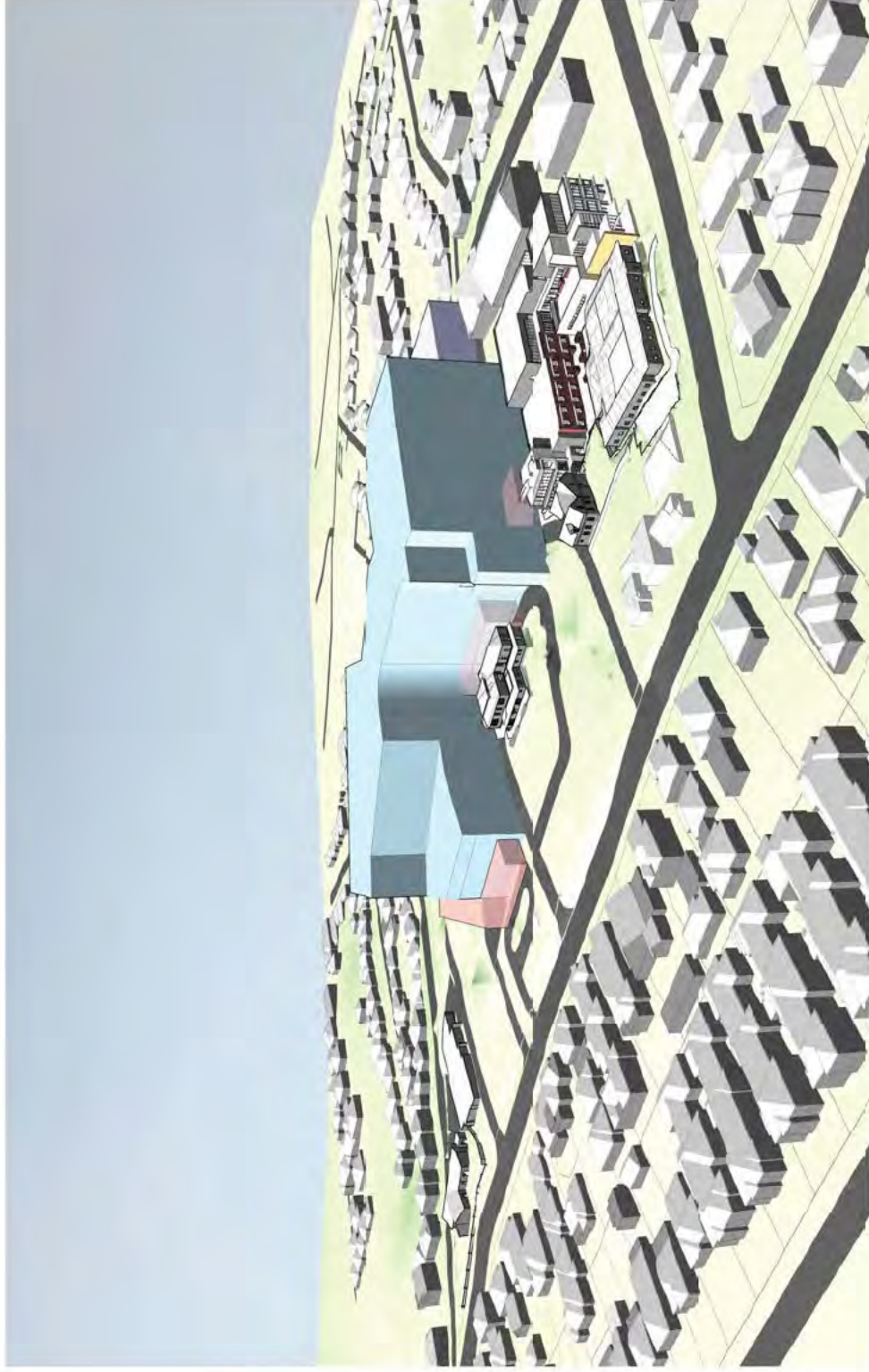
Drawing Number: B0-B0C0C0A6B0D_0'0 Page: 4

1



ISSUED FOR INFORMATION





Concept Proposal - Proposed Envelope 3D View

RYDE HOSPITAL REDEVELOPMENT

11001741

CS01 - 4/20/01

1700

Date: 03/03/22

Drawing Number: 60-40-APC-CR-0001_012 Page: 3

Page 3



APPENDIX B

AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS



Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 22 June 2021

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000

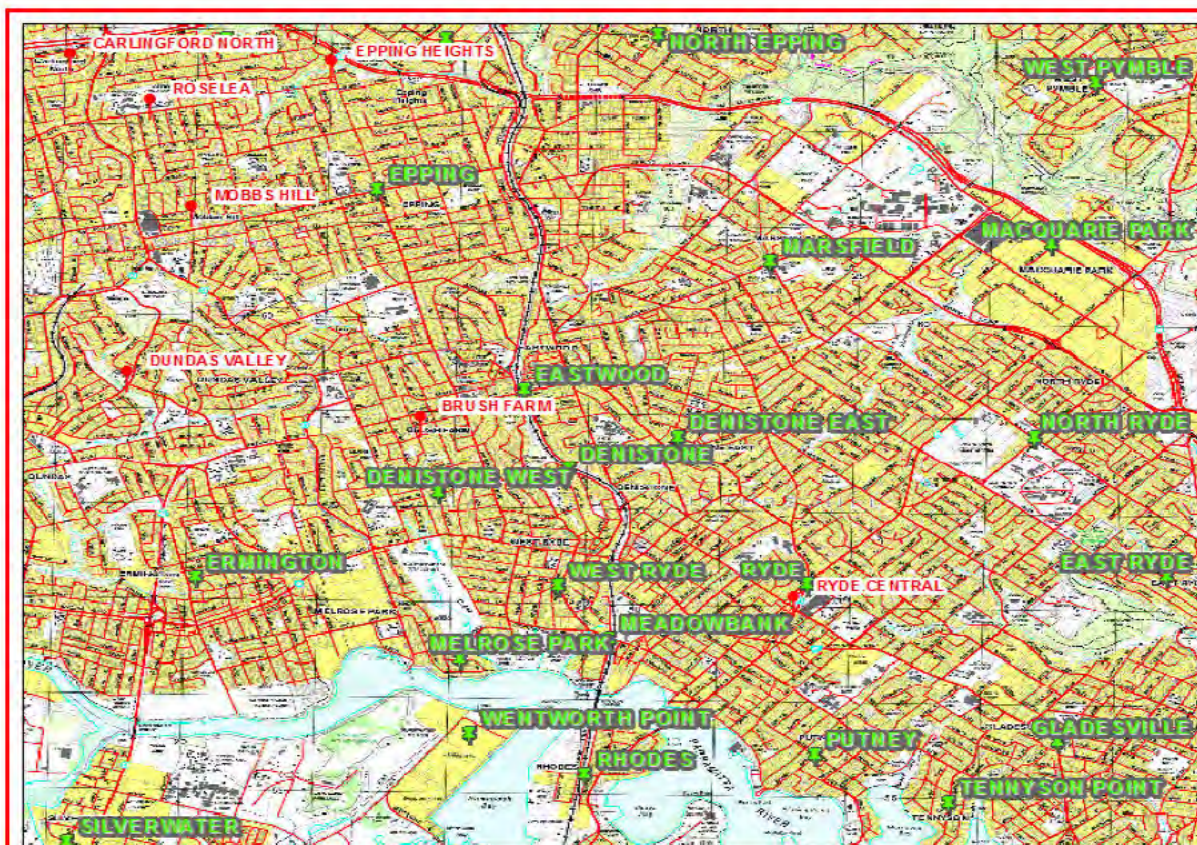
Attention: Aaron Olsen

Email: aolsen@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 318960 - 327403, Northings : 6254515 - 6263030 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Aaron Olsen on 22 June 2021.

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:

72	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 to 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.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	SiteStatus	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/06/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 318960 - 327403, Northings : 6254515 - 6263030 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 72

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.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	SiteStatus	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/06/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 318960 - 327403, Northings : 6254515 - 6263030 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 72

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.

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	SiteStatus	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	SiteStatus	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/06/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 318960 - 327403, Northings : 6254515 - 6263030 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 72

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.

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>SiteStatus</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
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Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 22/06/2021 for Aaron Olsen for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 318960 - 327403, Northings : 6254515 - 6263030 with a Buffer of 0 meters. Additional Info : Due Diligence. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 72

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

REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTY CONSULTATION LOG

Date	Time	Type	Contacted	Contacted Individual	Contacted by	Contacted by Individual	Subject	Reply	Follow-up needed?	Comment
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Stage 1 Agency notice

Stage 1 RAP notice/advertisement

Stage 2 and 3

Stage 4

APPENDIX D

REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTY CONSULTATION DOCUMENTATION

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STAGE 1

NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

From: [Aaron Olsen](#)
To: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au
Subject: Search Request for 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW
Date: Tuesday, 30 November 2021 2:03:00 PM
Attachments: [Search Form Request for Search of Tribunal Registers 2020.pdf](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Good afternoon

Please find attached a Native Title search request for Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279.

If you have any questions or need any further information, please let me know.

Kind regards

AARON OLSEN

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 9957

T +61 2 8233 9900

E aolsen@urbis.com.au

**SHAPING
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES**



ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

Our highest priority is the health and wellbeing of our people, clients and community. [Click here to read Urbis' response to COVID-19.](#)

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From: [Geospatial Search Requests](#)
To: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: RE: SR21/1888 - Search Request for 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW - SR21/1888 [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Date: Wednesday, 1 December 2021 5:35:37 PM
Attachments: [image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image011.png](#)
[GeospatialSearch2020.docx](#)

OFFICIAL

Native title search – NSW Parcels – Lots 10 & 11 on DP1183279
Your ref: P0034679 - Our ref: SR21/1888

Please note: We have updated our system and attached a copy of our current form for your convenience.

Dear Aaron Olsen,

Thank you for your search request received on 30 November 2021 in relation to the above area, please find your results below.

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
- Native Title Determinations
- Indigenous Land Use Agreements (Registered and notified)

Feature ID	Tenure	As At	Feature Area SqKm	Overlapping Native Title Feature			
10//DP1183279	NSW GOVERNMENT	11/10/2021	0.0040	NNTT File Number	Name	Category	% Selected Feature
				No overlap			0.00%
11//DP1183279	NSW GOVERNMENT	11/10/2021	0.0716	NNTT File Number	Name	Category	% Selected Feature
				No overlap			0.00%

For more information about the Tribunal's registers or to search the registers yourself and obtain copies of relevant register extracts, please visit our [website](#).

Information on native title claims and freehold land can also be found on the Tribunal's website here: [Native title claims and freehold land](#).

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 search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you need to refer to the "Area covered by claim" section of the relevant Register Extract or Schedule Extract and any maps attached.

Search results and the existence of native title

Please note that the enclosed information from the Register of Native Title Claims and/or the Schedule of Applications is **not** confirmation of the existence of native title in this area. This cannot be confirmed until the Federal Court makes a determination that native title does or does not exist in relation to the area. Such determinations are registered on the National Native Title Register.

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 via GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Regards,

[Geospatial Searches](#)

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth
Email GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | www.nntt.gov.au

From: Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 30 November 2021 11:03 AM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Subject: SR21/1888 - Search Request for 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW

Caution: This is an external email. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

Good afternoon

Please find attached a Native Title search request for Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279.

If you have any questions or need any further information, please let me know.

Kind regards

From: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Cc: [Sam Richards](#); [Balazs Hansel](#)
Bcc: [gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au](#); [information@ntscorp.com.au](#); [QEH HD Heritage Mailbox](#); [adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au](#); [metrolalc@metrolalc.org.au](#); [cityofryde@ryde.nsw.gov.au](#)
Subject: Ryde Hospital Campus, Denistone - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Consultation Stage 1.2
Date: Tuesday, 30 November 2021 2:24:00 PM
Attachments: [01_P0034679_RydeHospital_ACHA_STAGE 1.2.pdf](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Good afternoon

Urbis is currently undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW.

As part of the consultation process for that ACHA, we are seeking to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area. If you are aware of any Aboriginal persons and/or organisations that may hold an interest in the project, we request that you please provide their details by return email at your earliest convenience and preferably by **7 December 2021**.

For further details, please refer to our formal letter attached.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards

AARON OLSEN

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 9957

T +61 2 8233 9900

E aolsen@urbis.com.au

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COMMUNITIES**



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SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

Our highest priority is the health and wellbeing of our people, clients and community. [Click here to read Urbis' response to COVID-19.](#)

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**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

30 November 2021

To whom it may concern,

RYDE HOSPITAL CAMPUS – ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1.2

Urbis has been commissioned by Health Infrastructure NSW ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW, legally referred to as Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279 ('the subject area') (see attached figures).

The subject area is located within the City of Ryde Local Government Area and the Northern Sydney Local Health District (NSLHD).

The ACHA will form part of a State Significant Development Application under *Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the subject area. The proposed development includes demolition of a number of existing buildings, construction of new buildings and landscaping.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Leigh Gilshenan
Senior Project Manager
TSA Management
Level 15, 207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: Leigh.Gilshenan@tsamgt.com

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). The assessment will detail the nature, extent and significance of any Aboriginal cultural heritage resources that may exist within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

As part of the ACHA, Urbis will conduct a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal parties. The community consultation will be conducted in accordance with Section 4 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water).

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis seeks to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.



If you are aware of any Aboriginal persons and/or organisations that may hold an interest in the project, we request that you please provide their details at your earliest convenience and preferably by 7 December 2021 to:

Aaron Olsen
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
P: +61 2 8233 9957
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au

Urbis, on behalf of the Proponent, will write to each Aboriginal person or group whose details are provided to notify them of the proposed project and invite them to register an interest in the community consultation process.

If you have any questions in relation to the foregoing, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Balazs Hansel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Balazs" and last name "Hansel" clearly distinguishable.

Balazs Hansel
Associate Director
+61 2 8233 7668
bhansel@urbis.com.au



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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1 KM

Project No: P0034679

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

Subject Area

REGIONAL LOCATION
Ryde Hospital Redevelopment
NSW Health Infrastructure

Figure 1 – Regional Location of the subject area



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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40 M

Project No: P0034679

Project Manager: Andrew Crisp

Subject Area — Contours

SUBJECT AREA
Ryde Hospital Redevelopment
NSW Health Infrastructure

Figure 2 – Location of the subject area

From: [LLS GS Service Mailbox](#)
To: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Cc: [Sam Richards](#); [Balazs Hansel](#)
Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Campus, Denistone - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Consultation Stage 1.2
Date: Wednesday, 1 December 2021 9:14:28 AM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Dear Mr Olsen

Thank you for your recent letter seeking assistance to identify Aboriginal stakeholder organisations and persons who may hold an interest in Country at the project area designated in your correspondence.

Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GS LLS) acknowledges that Local Land Services (formerly as Catchment Management Authorities) has been listed in Section 4.1.3.(g) of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation requirements for proponents 2010, to support Part 6, of the NSW 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 understands and respects the significant role and values that tangible and intangible Aboriginal Cultural Heritage holds for First Nations/Aboriginal people with Country. GS LLS also partners with many First Nations communities on Caring for Country projects that aim to protect and enhance those tangible and intangible values in Country including Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. GS LLS considers Aboriginal Cultural Heritage matters in relation to its role in land management and considers cultural heritage issues in the context of Natural Resource Management.

However, GS LLS feels that it is not a primary source of contact for First Nations (Aboriginal) communities or persons that may inform or provide comment on development or planning issues.

GS LLS strongly recommends you contact Heritage NSW to seek their advice on all-inclusive contact lists of persons and organisations who 'speak for Country' and that may assist with your investigation.

Regards

Customer Service Team

Greater Sydney Local Land Services

Level 4, 2 - 6 Station St Penrith | PO Box 4515, Westfield Penrith NSW 2750

T: 02 4724 2100

E: gs.service@lls.nsw.gov.au | **W:** www.greatersydney.lls.nsw.gov.au

You can also contact us through our [online enquiry form](#)

Rate our service

Local Land Services is committed to providing excellent customer service. Feedback is welcomed.

Should you wish to provide feedback please click here: <https://rateitnow.com/greatersydneyregion>

Greater Sydney Local Land Services acknowledges we operate in and deliver services throughout Country of First Nations people in the Greater Sydney Region.

We recognise and respect Elders and cultural knowledge holders, past and present, while acknowledging the unique and diverse enduring cultures and histories of all First Nations people. Always was and always will be Aboriginal land.



From: Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>

Sent: Tuesday, 30 November 2021 2:24 PM

Cc: Sam Richards <sam.richards@urbis.com.au>; Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>

Subject: Ryde Hospital Campus, Denistone - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Consultation Stage 1.2

Good afternoon

Urbis is currently undertaking an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW.

As part of the consultation process for that ACHA, we are seeking to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area. If you are aware of any Aboriginal persons and/or organisations that may hold an interest in the project, we request that you please provide their details by return email at your earliest convenience and preferably by **7 December 2021**.

For further details, please refer to our formal letter attached.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards

AARON OLSEN
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 9957

T +61 2 8233 9900

E aolsen@urbis.com.au

**SHAPING
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES**



ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

Our highest priority is the health and wellbeing of our people, clients and community. [Click here to read Urbis' response to COVID-19.](#)

This email and any files transmitted are for the intended recipient's use only. It contains information which may be confidential and/or protected by copyright. Any personal information in this email must be handled in accordance with the *Privacy Act 1988 (Cth)*. If you have received this email by mistake, please notify the sender and permanently delete the email. Any confidentiality or copyright is not waived or lost because this email has been sent to you by mistake.

From: [Paul Houston](#)
To: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: RAP letter for Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW
Date: Tuesday, 7 December 2021 12:34:45 PM
Attachments: [DOC21-1060359-1 Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Aaron

Please see attached RAP letter for the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW

If you have any questions please contact me.

Thanxs

Paul

Paul Houston, Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer
Heritage NSW, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet
142 Brisbane St, Dubbo NSW 2830
T: 02 68835361, M: 0427832205 | Paul.Houston@environment.nsw.gov.au

Please lodge all Applications to Heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

I acknowledge and respect the traditional custodians and ancestors of the lands I work across. Heritage NSW and coronavirus (COVID-19)
Heritage NSW has taken steps to protect the safety, health and wellbeing of our staff, communities and customers. Whilst our offices remain open, we have put in place flexible working arrangements for our teams across NSW and continue to adapt our working arrangements as necessary. Face-to-face meetings and field work/site visits with our customers are subject to rules on gatherings and social distancing measures. We thank you for your patience and understanding at this time.

This email is intended for the addressee(s) named and may contain confidential and/or privileged information.

If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender and then delete it immediately.

Any views expressed in this email are those of the individual sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of the NSW Office of Environment, Energy and Science.

PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE PRINTING THIS EMAIL

Aaron Olsen
Urbis
Level 8 123 Pitt Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
aolsen@urbis.com.au

RE: Request for information on Aboriginal stakeholders for an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the “Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW,

Dear Aaron,

Thank you for your letter of 30 November 2021 about Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation for the “Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW”, within the Ryde local government area. I appreciate the opportunity to provide input.

Please find enclosed a list of known Aboriginal parties for the Ryde local government area (Attachment 1) that we consider likely to have an interest in the proposal. Note this is not an exhaustive list of all interested Aboriginal parties. Receipt of this list does not remove the requirement for a proponent/consultant to advertise the proposal in the local print media and contact other bodies and community groups seeking interested Aboriginal parties, in accordance with the ‘*Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*’ (the CRs).

We would also like to take this opportunity to remind the proponent and consultant to:

- Ensure that consultation is fair, equitable and transparent. If the Aboriginal parties express concern or are opposed to parts of or the entire project, we expect that evidence will be provided to demonstrate the efforts made to find common ground between the opponents and the proponent.

If you have any questions about this advice, please do not hesitate to contact me via paul.houston@environment.nsw.gov.au or 02 68835361.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul Houston', written in a cursive style.

Paul Houston
Aboriginal Heritage Planning Officer
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation - Northern
Heritage NSW
Department of Premier and Cabinet
7 December 2021

ATTACHMENT A

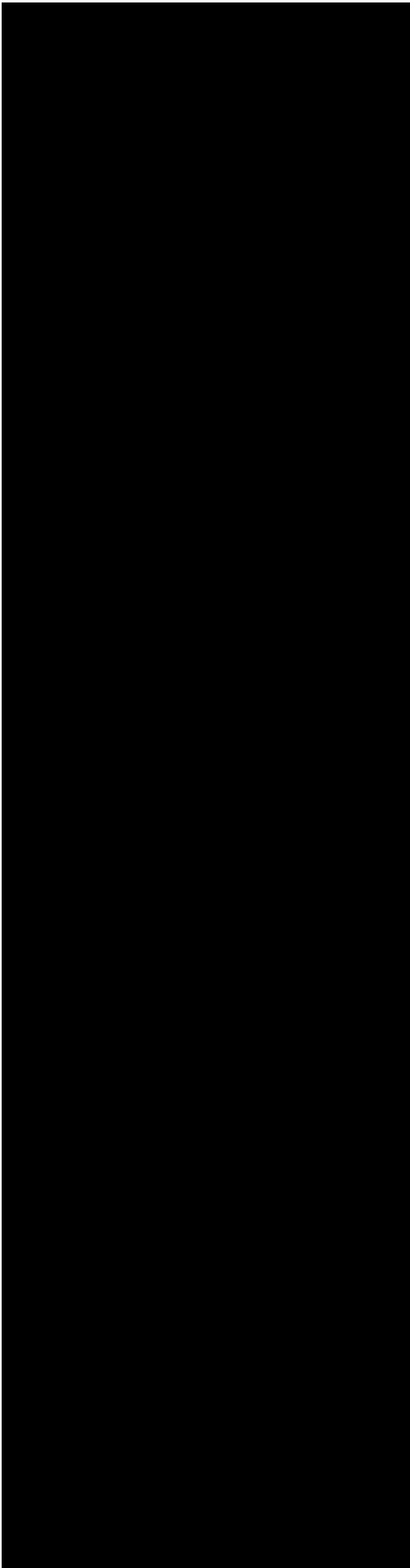
Table 1: List of Aboriginal stakeholder groups within the Ryde LGA - that may have an interest in the project; provided as per the “OEH Aboriginal cultural heritage requirement for proponents 2010” .

Ryde Local Government Area

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Email Address/ Fax / Phone	Postal Address	Additional information
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[REDACTED]



NATURAL RESOURCES ACCESS REGULATOR Tumbarumba Water Source

Snowy Valleys Council has applied for a **Combined Approval** for a pump with a capacity of 1.4 L/s to extract water from Tumbarumba Creek on Lot 5 DP 234026 in the Parish of Tooma, County of Selwyn for fire-fighting and recreational purposes (ref: A028163).

If you object to this application, write to the Natural Resources Access Regulator, Licensing and Approvals—West, Locked Bag 5022, PARRAMATTA NSW 2124 or nrar.enquiries@nrar.nsw.gov.au within 28 days of this notice being published. You must include your name, address, the reason for your objection and the approval reference number stated above.

If you have questions, contact Water Regulation Officer Rachel Daly at rachel.daly@nrar.nsw.gov.au or on 0437 977 266.

SB2955

WaterNSW

Lower Gwydir Groundwater Source

WaterNSW has received an application from **Yara Nipro Pty. Limited** for an approval for a **Water Supply Work**, for a bore with a capacity of 20 ML/year at Lot 1 DP 34549, Parish Carare County Courallie. The application relates to Lower Gwydir Groundwater Source, subject to Gwydir Alluvial Groundwater Source 2020 Water Sharing Plan.

Objections must be submitted in writing to **Water NSW, PO Box 398, Parramatta NSW 2124** or customer.helpdesk@waterNSW.com.au. Objections must specify the grounds of the Objection and contain the name, address and signature (or authentication) of the Objector. You may use the Objection form waterNSW.com.au/advertising-and-objections. All Objections should reference Application Number **A028342**. Objections must be lodged with WaterNSW within 28 days of this Notice, please refer to the NSW Water Register ("closing date" column) for the final date to lodge an Objection. For enquiries contact **Bec Lowick, Water Regulation Officer**, on 1300 662 077 or by email customer.helpdesk@waterNSW.com.au.

KH1954

WaterNSW

Lower Murray-Darling Unregulated Water Source

WaterNSW has received an application from **Gavin James Hopkins And Gwendolyn Hopkins** to amend an approval for a **Water Supply Work** by adding a dam with a capacity of 19ML at Lot 1 DP 1010380, Parish of Avoca, County of Wentworth. The application relates to the Lower Murray Darling Unregulated Water Source, subject to the Water Sharing Plan for the Lower Murray Darling Unregulated River Water Source 2011.

Objections must be submitted in writing to **Water NSW PO Box 829 Albury NSW 2640** or customer.helpdesk@waterNSW.com.au. Objections must specify the grounds of the Objection and contain the name, address and signature (or authentication) of the Objector. You may use the Objection form waterNSW.com.au/advertising-and-objections. All Objections should reference Application Number **A026591**. Objections must be lodged with WaterNSW within 28 days of this Notice, please refer to the NSW Water Register ("closing date" column) for the final date to lodge an Objection. For enquiries contact **Stephanie Wight, Water Regulation Specialist**, on 1300 662 077 or by email customer.helpdesk@waterNSW.com.au.

KH1947

WaterNSW

Upper Bega/Bemboka Rivers Water Source

WaterNSW has received an application from **Aljo Pastoral Pty Ltd** to amend an approval for a **Water Supply Work** by replacing a work being a 150mm centrifugal pump with a capacity of 60 L/sec an increase of 41 L/sec at LOT 27 / DP1036268, Parish-Bemboka, County-Auckland. The application relates to Upper Bega/Bemboka Rivers Water Source, on the Bemboka River, subject to the Bega and Brogo Rivers Area Regulated, Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources 2011.

Objections must be submitted in writing to **PO BOX 398, Parramatta NSW 2124** or customer.helpdesk@waterNSW.com.au. Objections must specify the grounds of the Objection and contain the name, address and signature (or authentication) of the Objector. You may use the Objection form waterNSW.com.au/advertising-and-objections. All Objections should reference Application Number **A27480**. Objections must be lodged with WaterNSW within 28 days of this Notice, please refer to the NSW Water Register ("closing date" column) for the final date to lodge an Objection. For enquiries contact **Martin Holland, Water Regulation Officer**, on 1300 662 077 or by email customer.helpdesk@waterNSW.com.au.

KH1946



Government of Western Australia
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF NOTICE(S) OF INTENTION TO TAKE

LAND ADMINISTRATION ACT 1997

(Section 170(6))

I, the Honourable Dr Antonio de Paulo Buti MLA, Minister for Lands, hereby give notice in accordance with section 170(6) of the *Land Administration Act 1997* that the Notice(s) of Intention to Take specified below is/are cancelled.

Location of Land	Registration Number of Notice of Intention to Take	Description of Land Required	Volume	Folio	Job Ref
Shire of Carnarvon	M168015	Whole Lot 556 on Deposited Plan 415840	3172	223	103144

Dated this 29th day of November 2021.

Director General

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
For and on behalf of the Minister for Lands, under delegation

DOPLH_5688



Government of Western Australia
Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF NOTICE(S) OF INTENTION TO TAKE

LAND ADMINISTRATION ACT 1997

(Section 170(6))

I, the Honourable Dr Antonio de Paulo Buti MLA, Minister for Lands, hereby give notice in accordance with section 170(6) of the *Land Administration Act 1997* that the Notice(s) of Intention to Take specified below is/are cancelled.

Location of Land	Registration Number of Notice of Intention to Take	Description of Land Required	Volume	Folio	Job Ref
Shire of Carnarvon	M168005	Whole Lot 802 on Deposited Plan 415912	3172	225	120645
Shire of Carnarvon	M168005	Whole Lot 912 on Deposited Plan 415911	3172	219	120645
Shire of Carnarvon	M168005	Whole Lot 913 on Deposited Plan 415911	3172	220	120645
Shire of Carnarvon	M168005	Whole Lot 914 on Deposited Plan 415911	3172	221	120645

Dated this 29th day of November 2021.

Director General

Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
For and on behalf of the Minister for Lands, under delegation

DOPLH_5686



520 Gardeners Road / Alexandria NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Community Consultation Stage 1

Urbis has been commissioned by Project Strategy on behalf of Charter Hall ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of 520 Gardeners Road, Alexandria, NSW, legally referred to as Lot 302 DP1231238 ('the subject area') within the City of Sydney Local Government Area.

The ACHA will form part of a State Significant Development Application under Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 for the subject area. The proposed development includes the construction of a multi-level warehouse and distribution centre development with ancillary office space, vehicle parking and landscaping.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Theodore Berney
Development Manager – Industrial & Logistics Charter Hall
E: theodore.berney@charterhall.com.au

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, including community consultation with registered Aboriginal parties.

The Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area.

Please register your interest in writing to the contact details provided below by 5.00pm 7 January 2022.

Aaron Olsen Consultant Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
P: +61 2 8233 9957
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au

Please be advised that the Proponent is required to forward the names of registered Aboriginal parties to Heritage NSW and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council unless the party specifies that they do not want their details released.



42 Raymond Avenue / Matraville NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Community Consultation Stage 1

Urbis has been commissioned by Hale Capital Partners Pty Ltd ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of 42 Raymond Avenue, Matraville, NSW, legally referred to as Lot 1 in DP 369888, Lot 32 Sec B DP 8313 and Lot 1 DP 511092. The subject area is within the Randwick City Council Local Government Area.

The ACHA will form part of a State Significant Development Application under Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 for the subject area. The proposed development comprises the construction of a multi-level warehouse and distribution centre development, with ancillary office space, onsite parking for heavy vehicles, cars and bicycles and landscaping.

The Proponent can be contacted via: Alana Garrick

Development Manager
Hale Capital Partners Pty Ltd Level 13, 333 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: alana.garrick@halecp.com

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, including community consultation with registered Aboriginal parties.

The Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area.

Please register your interest in writing to the contact details provided below by 5.00pm 7 January 2022.

Aaron Olsen Consultant Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au

Please be advised that the Proponent is required to forward the names of registered Aboriginal parties to Heritage NSW and La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council unless the party specifies that they do not want their details released.



Ryde Hospital Redevelopment / Denistone NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Community Consultation Stage 1

Urbis has been commissioned by Health Infrastructure NSW ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW, legally referred to as Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279, within City of Ryde Local Government Area. The ACHA will form part of a State Significant Development Application under Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 for the subject area. The proposed development includes demolition of a number of existing buildings, construction of new buildings and landscaping.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Leigh Gilshenan
Senior Project Manager TSA Management
Level 15, 207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: Leigh.Gilshenan@tsamgt.com

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, including community consultation with registered Aboriginal parties.

The Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area.

Please register your interest in writing to the contact details provided below by 5.00pm 7 January 2022.

Aaron Olsen Consultant Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
P: +61 2 8233 9957
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au

Please be advised that the Proponent is required to forward the names of registered Aboriginal parties to Heritage NSW and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council unless the party specifies that they do not want their details released.



**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

13 December 2021

To whom it may concern,

RYDE HOSPITAL CAMPUS - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1.3 – INVITATION TO REGISTER

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by Health Infrastructure NSW ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW, legally referred to as Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279 ('the subject area') (see attached figures).

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). The assessment would detail any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The ACHA will form part of a State Significant Development Application under *Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the subject area. The proposed development includes demolition of a number of existing buildings, construction of new buildings and landscaping.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Leigh Gilshenan
Senior Project Manager
TSA Management
Level 15, 207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: Leigh.Gilshenan@tsamgt.com

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). The ACHA will include a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal parties.

The Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area. Urbis, on behalf of the Proponent, hereby invites you to register an interest in the community consultation process for the above project.



If you wish to register your interest, please respond in writing (preferably by email) by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person **by 7 January 2022**. Please send responses to:

Aaron Olsen
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
P: +61 2 8233 9957
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au

Following confirmation of your registration, Urbis will forward your name and contact details to Heritage NSW and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, as required under the Consultation Requirements. If you do not want your details released, please advise us accordingly when registering your interest.

Please note that inclusion in the consultation process does not automatically result in paid site assessment, per Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements. Engagement for delivery of any services will be decided by the Proponent based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience and provision of certificates of currency.

If you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Balazs Hansel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Balazs" and last name "Hansel" clearly distinguishable.

Balazs Hansel
Associate Director
+61 2 8233 7668
+61 499 986 833
bhansel@urbis.com.au

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Cc: Leigh.Gilshenan@tsamgt.com
Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register
Date: Monday, 13 December 2021 5:59:49 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[A1.PL2022.pdf](#)
[A1.WC2022.pdf](#)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Owen Barrett](#); [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register
Date: Saturday, 8 January 2022 12:02:46 AM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On Mon, Dec 13, 2021 at 2:15 PM Owen Barrett <obarrett@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by Health Infrastructure NSW ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW, legally referred to as Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279 ('the subject area').

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). The assessment would detail any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The ACHA will form part of a State Significant Development Application under *Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the subject area. The proposed development includes demolition of a number of existing buildings, construction of new buildings and landscaping.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Leigh Gilshenan

Senior Project Manager

TSA Management

Level 15, 207 Kent Street

Sydney NSW 2000

E: Leigh.Gilshenan@tsamgt.com

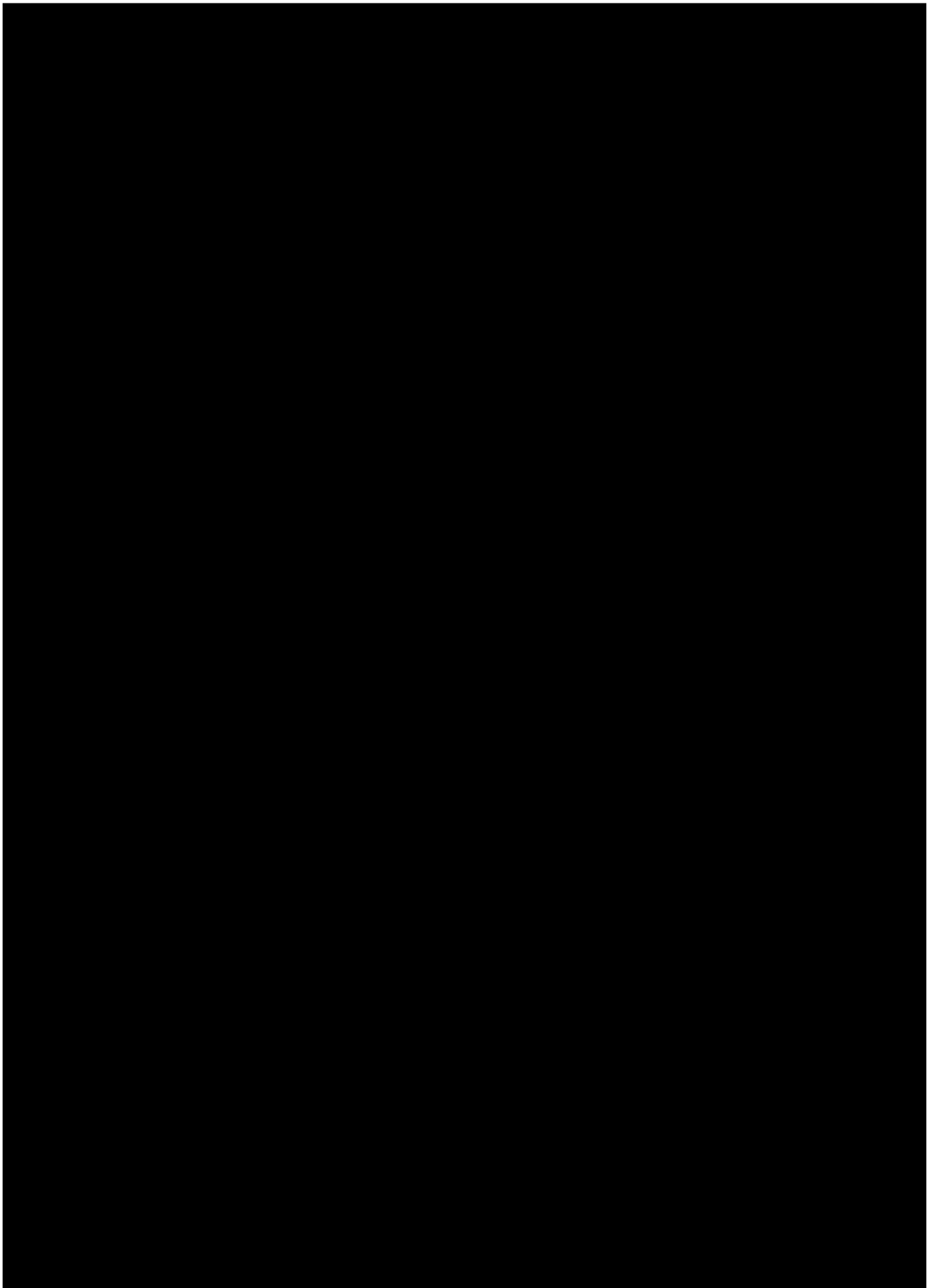
The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). The ACHA will include a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal parties.

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: Re: Expressing Interest Ryde Hospital Campus
Date: Saturday, 1 January 2022 2:28:17 PM

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]





From: [REDACTED]
To: [Owen Barrett](#); [Sam Richards](#); [Balazs Hansel](#)
Cc: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register
Date: Monday, 13 December 2021 2:16:44 PM
Attachments: [image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

On Monday, December 13, 2021, 2:15 pm, Owen Barrett <obarrett@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by Health Infrastructure NSW ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW, legally referred to as Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279 ('the subject area').

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). The assessment would detail any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The ACHA will form part of a State Significant Development Application under *Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the subject area. The proposed development includes demolition of a number of existing buildings, construction of new buildings and landscaping.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Leigh Gilshenan

Senior Project Manager

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Owen Barrett](#)
Subject: RE: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register
Date: Monday, 13 December 2021 7:50:45 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Owen Barrett](#)
Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register
Date: Monday, 20 December 2021 6:29:44 PM
Attachments: [image004.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Hi Owen

[REDACTED]

On Monday, 13 December 2021, 02:15:02 pm AEDT, Owen Barrett <obarrett@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by Health Infrastructure NSW ('the Proponent') to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW, legally referred to as Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279 ('the subject area').

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). The assessment would detail any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The ACHA will form part of a State Significant Development Application under *Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the subject area. The proposed development includes demolition of a number of existing buildings, construction of new buildings and landscaping.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Leigh Gilshenan
Senior Project Manager
TSA Management
Level 15, 207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: Leigh.Gilshenan@tsamgt.com

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). The ACHA will include a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal parties.

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Owen Barrett](#)
Cc: [Sam Richards](#); [Balazs Hansel](#); [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register
Date: Monday, 13 December 2021 3:09:45 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[P0034679_RydeHospital_ACHA_Stage_1_FNL.pdf](#)

Aaron Olsen
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
P: +61 2 8233 9957
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au

[REDACTED]

On 13 Dec 2021, at 2:15 pm, Owen Barrett <obarrett@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by Health Infrastructure NSW ('the Proponent') to

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Owen Barrett](#)
Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register
Date: Thursday, 16 December 2021 9:20:59 AM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[REDACTED]

On Mon, Dec 13, 2021 at 2:15 PM Owen Barrett <obarrett@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

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The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act). The assessment would detail any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The ACHA will form part of a State Significant Development Application under *Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the subject area. The proposed development includes demolition of a number of existing buildings, construction of new buildings and landscaping.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Owen Barrett](#); [Sam Richards](#); [Balazs Hansel](#)
Cc: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register
Date: Tuesday, 14 December 2021 8:27:20 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: Owen Barrett <obarrett@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Monday, December 13, 2021 2:14:18 PM
To: Sam Richards <sam.richards@urbis.com.au>; Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>
Cc: Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register

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Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

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The Proponent can be contacted via:

Leigh Gilshenan
Senior Project Manager
TSA Management
Level 15, 207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: Leigh.Gilshenan@tsamgt.com

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the NSW *National*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Owen Barrett](#)
Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register
Date: Monday, 13 December 2021 6:27:31 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
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[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From: Owen Barrett <obarrett@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Monday, December 13, 2021 2:14:18 PM
To: Sam Richards <sam.richards@urbis.com.au>; Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>
Cc: Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Ryde Hospital Campus – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Aboriginal Community Consultation Stage 1.3 – Invitation to Register

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From: [Owen Barrett](#)
To: [OEH HD Heritage Mailbox](#)
Cc: [Aaron Olsen](#); [Sam Richards](#)
Subject: Ryde Hospital - ACHA Stage 1.6
Date: Tuesday, 11 January 2022 12:25:00 PM
Attachments: [P0034679_RydeHospital_DPC_Stage1.6_FNL.pdf](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

To whom it may concern,

Please find attached the list of Registered Aboriginal Parties for our project at Ryde Hospital.

This is in accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010).

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Owen

OWEN BARRETT

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8424 5135

E obarrett@urbis.com.au

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CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES**



ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
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Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

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ANGEL PLACE
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SYDNEY NSW 2000

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

11 January 2022

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation Branch
Heritage NSW
Department of Premier and Cabinet
By email: heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

To whom it may concern,

STAGE 1.6 - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – RYDE HOSPITAL – LIST OF REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES AND NOTIFICATION LETTER

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010) please find below the compiled list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and notification letter under Section 4.1.3 for the abovementioned project.

Table 1 – List of Registered Aboriginal Parties

Name	Contact	Updated
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]



Name	Contact	Updated
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "O Barrett", followed by a small cross-like mark.

Owen Barrett
Consultant
+61 2 8424 5135
obarrett@urbis.com.au



**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

13 December 2021

To whom it may concern,

RYDE HOSPITAL CAMPUS - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1.3 – INVITATION TO REGISTER

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW) ('the Consultation Requirements') as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

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The ACHA will form part of a State Significant Development Application under *Division 4.7 of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for the subject area. The proposed development includes demolition of a number of existing buildings, construction of new buildings and landscaping.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

Leigh Gilshenan
Senior Project Manager
TSA Management
Level 15, 207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: Leigh.Gilshenan@tsamgt.com

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with the relevant guidelines under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, including the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (the Consultation Requirements). The ACHA will include a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal parties.

The Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area. Urbis, on behalf of the Proponent, hereby invites you to register an interest in the community consultation process for the above project.



If you wish to register your interest, please respond in writing (preferably by email) by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person **by 7 January 2022**. Please send responses to:

Aaron Olsen
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8 123 Pitt Street,
Sydney, NSW, 2000
P: +61 2 8233 9957
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au

Following confirmation of your registration, Urbis will forward your name and contact details to Heritage NSW and Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, as required under the Consultation Requirements. If you do not want your details released, please advise us accordingly when registering your interest.

Please note that inclusion in the consultation process does not automatically result in paid site assessment, per Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements. Engagement for delivery of any services will be decided by the Proponent based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience and provision of certificates of currency.

If you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Balazs Hansel".

Balazs Hansel
Associate Director
+61 2 8233 7668
+61 499 986 833
bhansel@urbis.com.au

From: [Owen Barrett](#)
To: officeadmin@metrolalc.org.au
Cc: [Sam Richards](#); [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: Ryde Hospital - ACHA - Stage 1.6
Date: Tuesday, 11 January 2022 12:31:00 PM
Attachments: [P0034679_RydeHospital_LALC_Stage1.6_FNL.pdf](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

To whom it may concern,

Please find attached the list of Registered Aboriginal Parties for our project at Ryde Hospital.

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Please let me know if you have any questions.

Owen

OWEN BARRETT

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8424 5135

E obarrett@urbis.com.au

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MLALC Stage1.6 20220111



Name	Contact
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "O Barrett" with a stylized flourish at the end.

Owen Barrett
Consultant
+61 2 8424 5135
obarrett@urbis.com.au



**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

13 December 2021

To whom it may concern,

RYDE HOSPITAL CAMPUS - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1.3 – INVITATION TO REGISTER

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If you have any queries in relation to the provided information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Balazs Hansel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name and last name clearly distinguishable.

Balazs Hansel
Associate Director
+61 2 8233 7668
+61 499 986 833
bhansel@urbis.com.au

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STAGE 2/3

**PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND
GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

13 January 2022

To whom it may concern,

RYDE HOSPITAL CAMPUS ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGES 2 & 3 - PRESENTING & GATHERING INFORMATION

Thank you for registering your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the proposed redevelopment of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, Wallumedegal (*Wallumattagal*) Land, NSW, legally referred to as Lots 10 and 11 in DP1183279 (hereafter referred to as the 'subject area').

In accordance with Section 4.2 and 4.3 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW) ('the Consultation Requirements') this present communication aims to provide all Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) with the proposed project information and a process to facilitate the following:

- Contribute to culturally appropriate information gathering and the research methodology
- Provide information that will enable the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places on the proposed project area to be determined
- Have input into the development of any cultural heritage management options.

SUBJECT AREA

The subject area is located approximately 13km north-west of the Sydney CBD, within the City of Ryde Local Government Area (LGA). The subject area is on the traditional lands of the Wallumedegal people and within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC). (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The subject area encompasses approximately 77,000 square metres. It has frontages on Fourth Avenue to the north, Ryedale Road to the west, Florence Avenue to the south and Denistone Road to the east. The subject area occupies the majority of the block bounded by these streets, with only the north-west and north-east corners of the block omitted from the curtilage of the subject area.

An embankment running from north-west to south-east divides the subject area into a northern portion and southern portion. The 'northern portion' of the subject area has been developed as part of Ryde Hospital, with improvements (including buildings, parking areas, retaining walls, landscaping and, gardens) extending to the edge of the embankment. The 'southern portion' of the subject area consists of undeveloped blue gum high forest bushland on a steep slope.

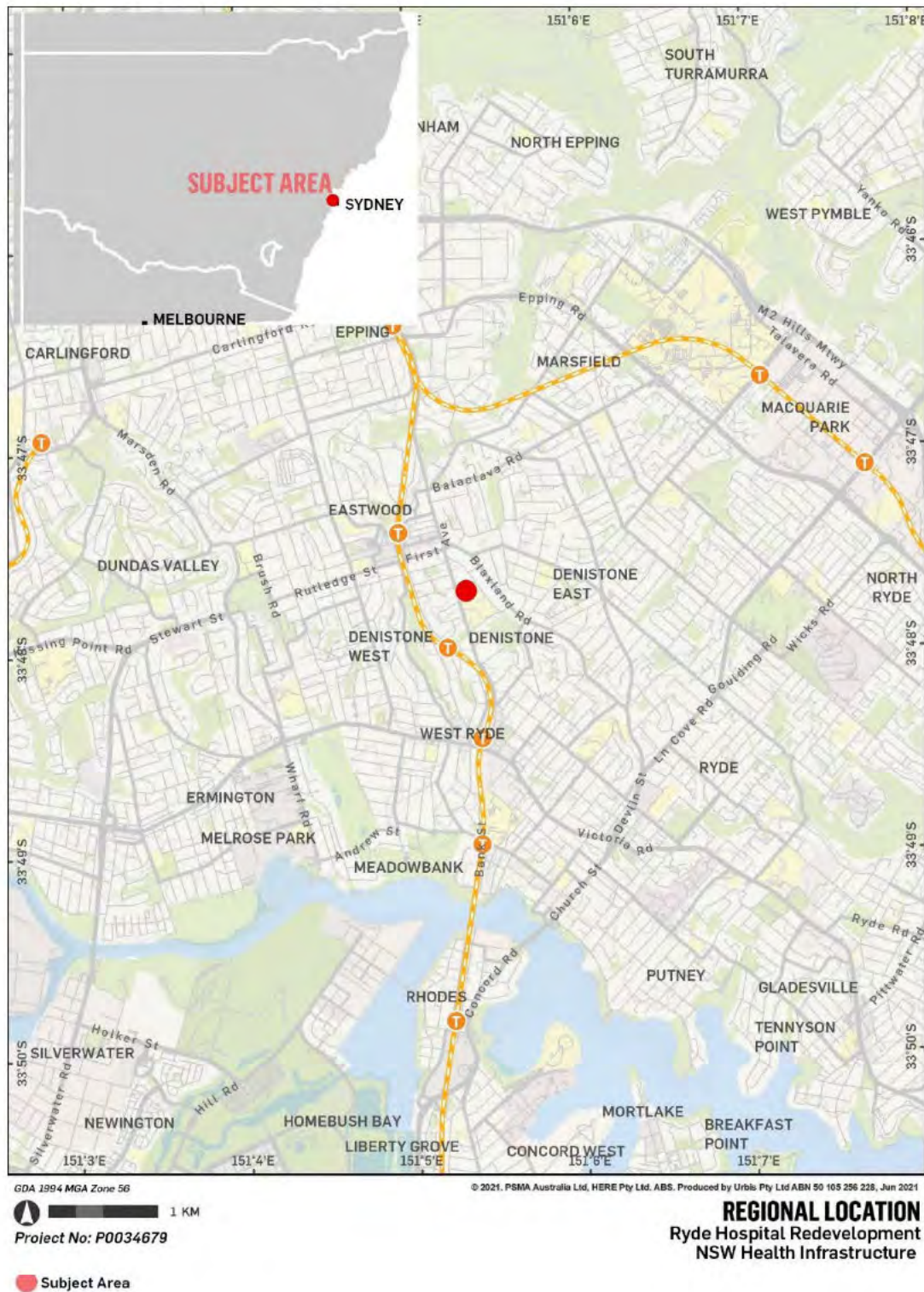
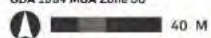


Figure 1 - Regional location



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0034679

Subject Area — Contours

SUBJECT AREA
Ryde Hospital Redevelopment
NSW Health Infrastructure

Figure 2 – Location of the subject area.

PROPOSED WORKS

The subject area is proposed to be redeveloped, with options currently under investigation. Generally, redevelopment options provide further uplift to the site including new multi-storey buildings replacing some of the existing facilities. All proposed options will involve ground disturbance works including vegetation clearance, building demolition and construction, earthworks and landscaping. The current options propose minimal impact to the extant blue gum forest within the southern portion of the subject area, with works largely restricted to the northern portion.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The AHIMS database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW and it is managed by the Department of Premier & Cabinet (DPC) under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was undertaken on 22 June 2021 (AHIMS Client Service ID: 600377) for an area of approximately 8km x 8km.

No Aboriginal sites or Aboriginal places are registered within the subject area.

A total of 72 Aboriginal objects and no Aboriginal places are registered within the search area (Figure 4). Within the search results, three sites were identified as 'not a site', reducing the total number of identified Aboriginal objects to 69. Also included within the search results was one 'restricted' object, for which details are not publicly available.

The relevance of the archaeological context to the archaeological potential of the subject area will be considered during the ACHA process.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of the subject area is summarised below:

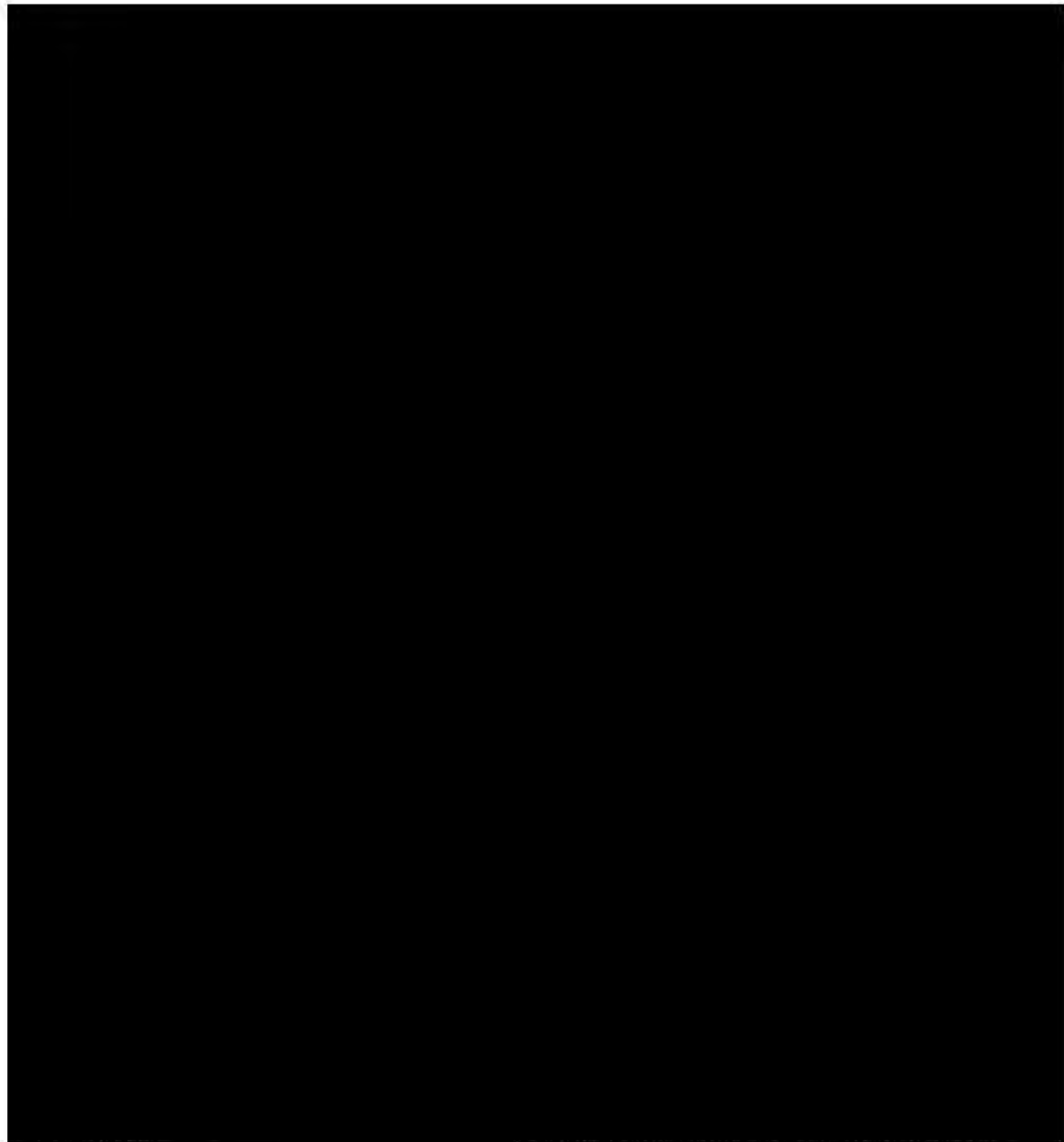
- The northern portion of the subject has a generally flat topography, with a slight southward slope downwards towards an embankment that runs north-west to south-east through the subject area (Figure 5). The southern portion, below the embankment, forms an open depression (gully) that runs in a generally southern direction away from the embankment.
- The subject area is not located within 200m of permanent water (Figure 5).
- There are two soil landscapes identified as occurring within the subject area: the West Pennant Hills and Glenorie soil landscapes. These soil landscapes vary from shallow to moderately deep (<100cm) to deep (>200cm) with varied podzolic soils (Figure 5).
- Remnant mature vegetation is present in the blue gum forest within the southern portion of the subject area.
- Historical use of the subject area dates to at least the late 19th century and includes use as a private residence, convalescent hospital for men and as a hospital.

The relevance of the environmental context to the archaeological potential of the subject area will be considered during the ACHA process.



Table 1 – Summary of extensive AHIMS search (AHIMS Client Service ID: 600377)

Site Type	Context	Total	Percentage
Artefact Scatter	Open	13	19%
Midden	Open	11	16%
PAD	Open	8	12%
Shelter with Midden	Closed	8	12%
Art	Open	6	9%
Grinding Groove	Open	6	9%
Shelter with Art	Closed	5	7%
Shelter with Artefact Scatter	Closed	5	7%
Isolated Find	Open	3	4%
Midden with Artefact Scatter	Open	2	3%
Grinding Groove with Water Hole	Open	1	1%
Restricted	-	1	1%
Total		69	100%



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0034679

AHIMS Sites in Extensive Search area

Ryde Hospital Redevelopment
NSW Health Infrastructure

















 Subject Area	 Art	 Isolated Find	 Shelter with Art
 Contours	 Artefact Scatter	 Midden	 Shelter with Artefact Scatter
 Permanent	 Grinding Groove	 Midden with Artefact Scatter	 Shelter with Midden
 Ephemeral	 Grinding Groove with Water Hole	 PAD	
 Hydrology			

Figure 3 – Registered AHIMS Sites

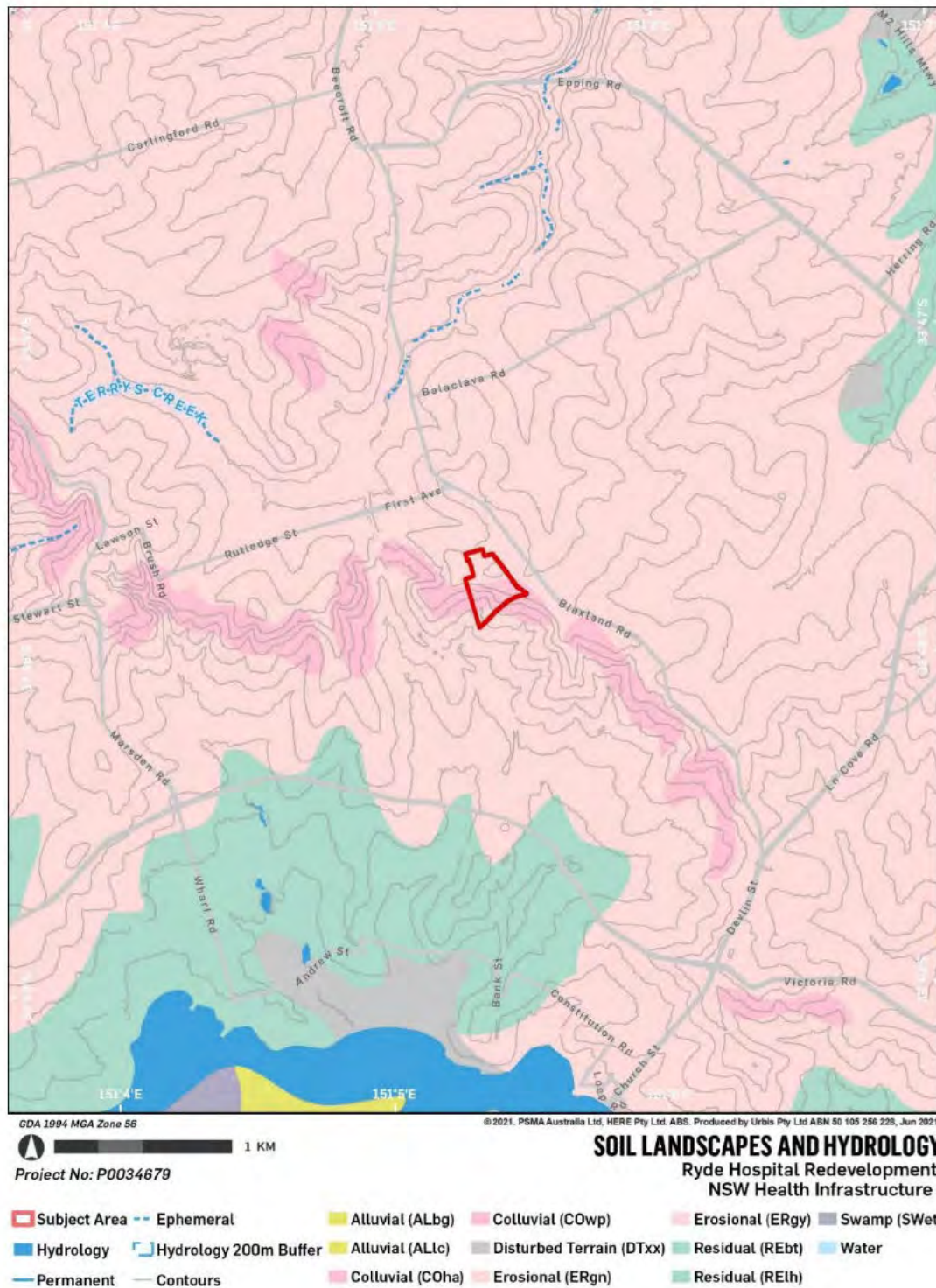


Figure 4 – Soil Landscapes and Hydrology

METHODOLOGY

The proposed impact assessment process for the ACHA, including the input points into the investigation and assessment activities for RAPs, is outlined below, in accordance with Section 4.2.2(b) of the Consultation Requirements.

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with *Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* ('NPW Act'), *Part 5 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* ('NPW Reg') and will adhere to the following guidelines:

- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010);
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW, 2010);
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (OEH, 2011); and
- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013.*

The ACHA will follow the general methodology described in Table 3 below.

Table 2– Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment methodology

Process Method	Description
Desktop assessment	Collection and evaluation of background information, including archaeological and historical resources and environmental conditions, to develop a predictive model for archaeological potential.
Consultation with RAPs	Providing information on the project to RAPs and gathering information about the proposed methodology and the Aboriginal cultural heritage values and significance of the subject area.
Site inspection with RAPs	On-site meeting including site inspection of the subject area with the RAPs to allow further opportunity for cultural information to be provided and for the RAPs to familiarise themselves with the subject area and discuss the archaeological approach.
Preparation of draft ACHA report	Synthesis of all information collected during the ACHA process to prepare a draft assessment report and provision of the draft report to the Proponent and the RAPs for comments. The report will include an assessment of significance of any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal cultural heritage values that may exist within the subject area, an

Process Method	Description
	impact assessment and provide management and mitigation measures.
Finalisation of ACHA report	Incorporation of all comments from the Proponent and RAPs into ACHA report and finalisation.

Urbis welcomes input and information from the RAPs at any stage throughout the entire process of the ACHA. Consistent with the Consultation Requirements, the formal input points for the consultation are the following:

- During Stage 2 and 3 – Following review of the current communication, which presents information about the proposed project and ACHA methodology.
- During Stage 2 and 3 – During or following the site visit and meeting.
- During Stage 4 – Following review of the draft ACHA.

CRITICAL TIMELINES

The critical timelines and milestones for the completion of the ACHA and delivery of reports are presented in Table 3 below, in accordance with Section 4.2.2(c) of the Consultation Requirements. Please note that the presented timeframes are estimates only and are intended as a guide to allow forward planning of personnel and resources.

Table 3 – Critical timelines.

Project Stage	Due Date
Stage 2 and 3: Provision of comments on the provided project information and proposed methodology (this document).	Within 28 days from delivery of this document (i.e. by 10 February 2022).
Stage 3: Site survey (if agreed to by proponent).	After 10 February 2022.
Stage 4: Provision of the draft ACHA report (including the proposed management and mitigation measures) to the RAPs.	Within two weeks of the site inspection.
Stage 4: Provision of comments on draft ACHA report.	Within 28 days from delivery of the draft ACHA report to the RAPs.
Stage 4: Finalisation of the ACHA report including the consideration of all comments and feedback.	Within one week of the closing of the comment period for the draft ACHA report.



ROLES, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles, functions and responsibilities of the proponent and RAPs are defined below, in accordance with Section 4.2.2(d) of the Consultation Requirements.

The roles, functions and responsibilities of the Proponent, Urbis (acting on behalf of the Proponent), RAPs and any other parties involved in the consultation process are those defined in Section 5 of the Consultation Requirements.

Please note that, in accordance with Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements, consultation does not include the employment of Aboriginal people to assist in field assessment and/or site monitoring. Furthermore, there is no obligation on the Proponent to employ Aboriginal people registered for consultation. Aboriginal people may provide services to the Proponent through a contractual arrangement separate to the consultation process. Consultation will continue irrespective of potential or actual employment opportunities for Aboriginal people.

GATHERING CULTURAL INFORMATION

Urbis is providing the opportunity for RAPs to identify, raise and discuss their cultural concerns, perspectives and assessment requirements (if any), in accordance with Section 4.2.2(e) of the Consultation Requirements.

Urbis is actively seeking information on the cultural heritage and cultural significance of the subject area. Such information includes the existence of any Aboriginal objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in or near the subject area (whether declared under s.84 of the NPW Act or not), including places of social, spiritual and cultural value, historic places with cultural significance and potential places/areas of historic, social, spiritual and/or cultural significance.

Please also consider the following when providing information:

- Do you have information on any Aboriginal objects within or near the subject area?
- Do you or somebody you know have information of cultural values, stories in relation to the subject area and if that information can be shared?

If you or your organisation has sensitive or restricted public access information for determining or managing the heritage values of the subject area, it is proposed that the proponent will manage this information (if provided by the Aboriginal community) in accordance with a sensitive cultural information management protocol. It is anticipated that the protocol will include making note of and managing the material in accordance with the following key limitations as advised by Aboriginal people at the time of the information being provided:

- Any restrictions on access of the material.
- Any restrictions on communication of the material (confidentiality).
- Any restrictions on the location/storage of the material.
- Any cultural recommendations on handling the material.
- Any names and contact details of persons authorised within the relevant Aboriginal group to make decisions concerning the Aboriginal material and degree of authorisation.
- Any details of any consent given in accordance with customary law.



- Any access and use by the RAPs of the cultural information.

Please consider the above list when providing your recommendations regarding any culturally sensitive information.

QUESTIONNAIRE

To streamline information gathering during Stage 2 and 3, and to inform the proponent for any field inspection component, Urbis requests the following information from you:

1. **Cultural connection:** Please describe the nature of your cultural connection to the country on which the subject area is situated. Please include any relevant cultural knowledge or knowledge of Aboriginal objects or places within the subject area. Have you ever lived in or near the subject area? If you are a Traditional Owner, please state this clearly.
2. **Representing your community members:** Please state who you or your organisation represents. Do you or your organisation represent other members of the Aboriginal community? If so, please describe how information is provided to the other members, and how their information and knowledge may be provided back to the proponent and Urbis.
3. **Previous experience:** Please list your relevant (for example, in the area of the proposed project) previous experience in providing cultural heritage advice and survey participation.
4. **Schedule of Rates:** Please provide your Certificate of Currency including Product and Public Liability Insurance and Worker's Compensation. Please also include a schedule of rates (hourly/half day/day) for fieldwork participation, and include any expenses you may expect to incur, and these will be sought to be reimbursed. *Please note that it is for the discretion for the proponent to decide if they invite RAPs for site works and the consultation process does not guarantee paid employment.*

The above questions are provided as a questionnaire in Appendix 2, for your convenience. Please complete the questionnaire and return it to:

Sam Richards
Senior Consultant, Archaeology
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000
E: sam.richards@urbis.com.au
P: 02 8424 5136



Please provide the requested information by **10 February 2022**. Comments received after this date might be excluded from the draft ACHA. Please provide your comments in writing to the above contact.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'S' followed by a horizontal line.

Samuel Richards
Senior Consultant

02 8424 5136

sam.richards@urbis.com.au

From: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Cc: [Sam Richards](#); [Owen Barrett](#)
Bcc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Ryde Hospital Campus - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 2/3 Project Information & Methodology
Date: Thursday, 13 January 2022 10:10:00 AM
Attachments: [P0034679_RydeHospital_Stage2.3.pdf](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

Good morning

Thank you for registering your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW.

In accordance with Section 4.2 and 4.3 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, we attach a letter as which provides information on the project and methodology proposed to be employed.

You will note that we have included a request for specific information in the form of a questionnaire (Appendix B). We would appreciate your response to that questionnaire as soon as possible.

If you wish to provide any comments in relation to the attached document, please do so in writing, preferably by email, by **10 February 2022**, to:

Aaron Olsen
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au
P: 02 8233 9957

Please let us know if you have any questions.
Kind regards

AARON OLSEN

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 9957

T +61 2 8233 9900

E aolsen@urbis.com.au

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COMMUNITIES**



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SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

Our highest priority is the health and wellbeing of our people, clients and community. [Click here to read](#)

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: Re: 520 Gardeners Road, Alexandria - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Project Information and Methodology
Date: Friday, 11 February 2022 6:51:20 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On Thu, Jan 13, 2022 at 4:02 PM Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon

Thank you for registering your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) of 520 Gardeners Road, Alexandria, NSW.

In accordance with Section 4.2 and 4.3 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, please find attached a letter which provides information on the project and methodology proposed to be employed.

You will note that we have included a request for specific information in the form of a questionnaire (Appendix B). We would appreciate your response to that questionnaire as soon as possible.

If you wish to provide any comments in relation to the attached document, please do so in writing, preferably by email, by **10 February 2022**, to:

Aaron Olsen
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au
P: 02 8233 9957

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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- URBIS ACHA QUESTIONNAIRE - Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW.**

[REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Campus - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 2/3 Project Information & Methodology
Date: Monday, 31 January 2022 1:44:20 PM
Attachments: [Outlook-gpcsf4o.png](#)
[8E2BB2D12B0A45F0B8409C0AA8280F49.png](#)
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[4429FA7BF05446928E91B95EF1D5F022.png](#)
[52AB2402F6B949F2951354CDBFE8733A.png](#)
[1E057F066AA943DDBD94CB12242D0B90.png](#)
[1C7243159AFA4BA0BA75211EAF555362.png](#)

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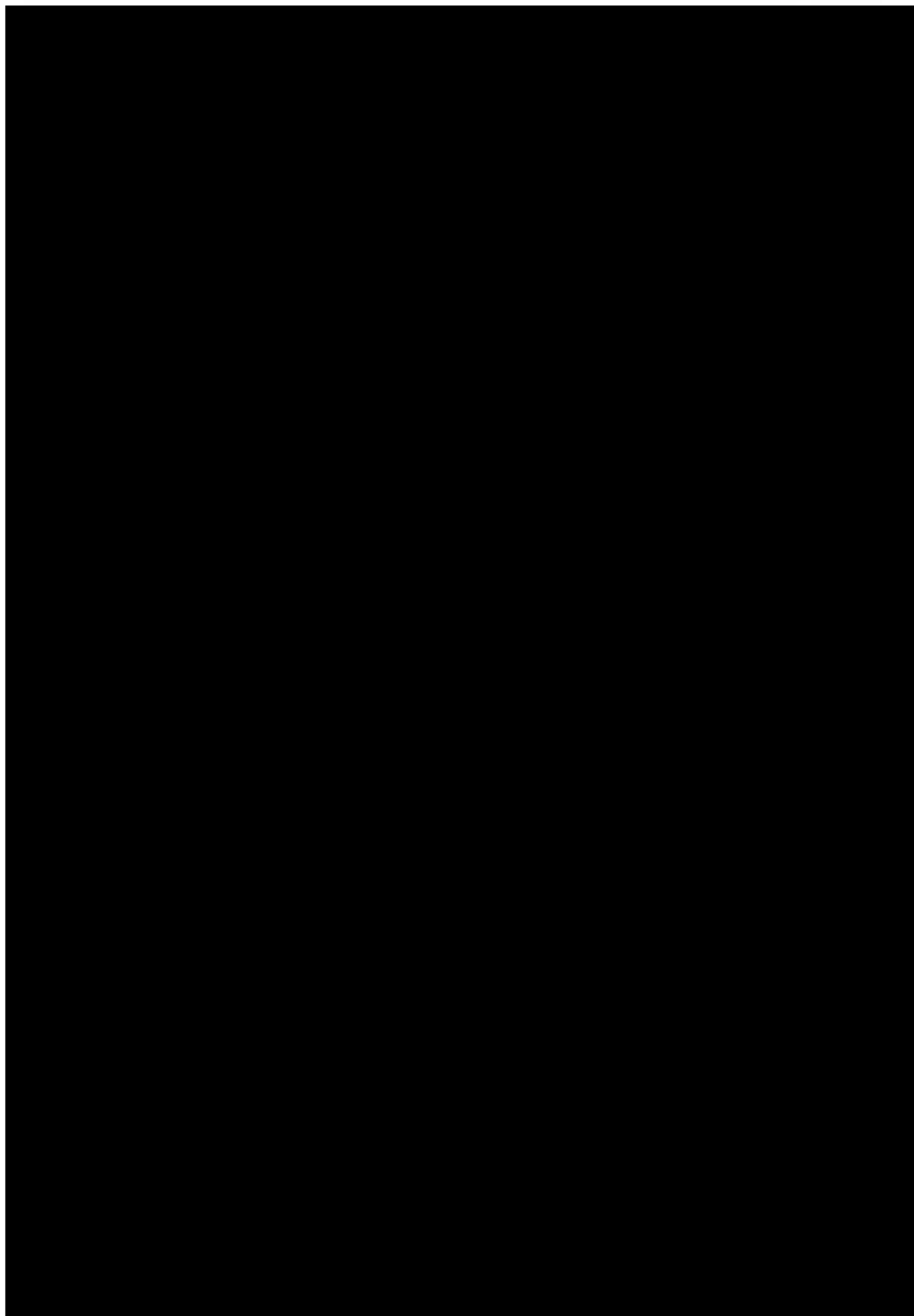
From: Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 13 January 2022 10:10 AM
Cc: Sam Richards <sam.richards@urbis.com.au>; Owen Barrett <obarrett@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Ryde Hospital Campus - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 2/3 Project Information & Methodology

Good morning

Thank you for registering your interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Ryde Hospital Campus at 37 Fourth Avenue and 1 Denistone Road, Denistone, NSW.

In accordance with Section 4.2 and 4.3 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*, we attach a letter as which provides information on the project and methodology proposed to be employed. You will note that we have included a request for specific information in the form of a questionnaire (Appendix B). We would appreciate your response to that questionnaire as soon as possible.

If you wish to provide any comments in relation to the attached document, please do so in writing, preferably by email,



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Attention: Aaron Olsen
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au
P: 02 8233 9957

URBIS – QUESTIONNAIRE - Ryde Hospital

1.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – STAGE 4

REVIEW OF DRAFT CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

From: [Owen Barrett](#)
To: [Sam Richards](#)
Cc: [Aaron Olsen](#); [Dimitra Rousounidou](#); Emma.Bunn@tsamgt.com
Subject: RE: Ryde Hospital Redevelopment - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 4 Draft Report
Date: Friday, 18 March 2022 11:50:36 AM
Attachments: [P0034679_RydeHospital_ACHAR_Draft 02_RAP review.pdf](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image005.png](#)
[image006.png](#)

Good morning

Thank you again for registering your interest in the above project.

In accordance with Stage 4 of the consultation process for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), we now provide a draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for your consideration and comment.

Please provide any comments in relation to the draft ACHAR by **19 April 2022** to:

Aaron Olsen
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au
P: 02 8233 9957

Please note that two additional lots have been added to subject area (Lots A and B in DP 323458 to the west of the subject area). These were assessed during site inspection and will not affect the assessment of the ACHA, recommendations or archaeological potential of the subject area.

If you have any questions please let us know.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards

Owen

OWEN BARRETT

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8424 5135

E obarrett@urbis.com.au

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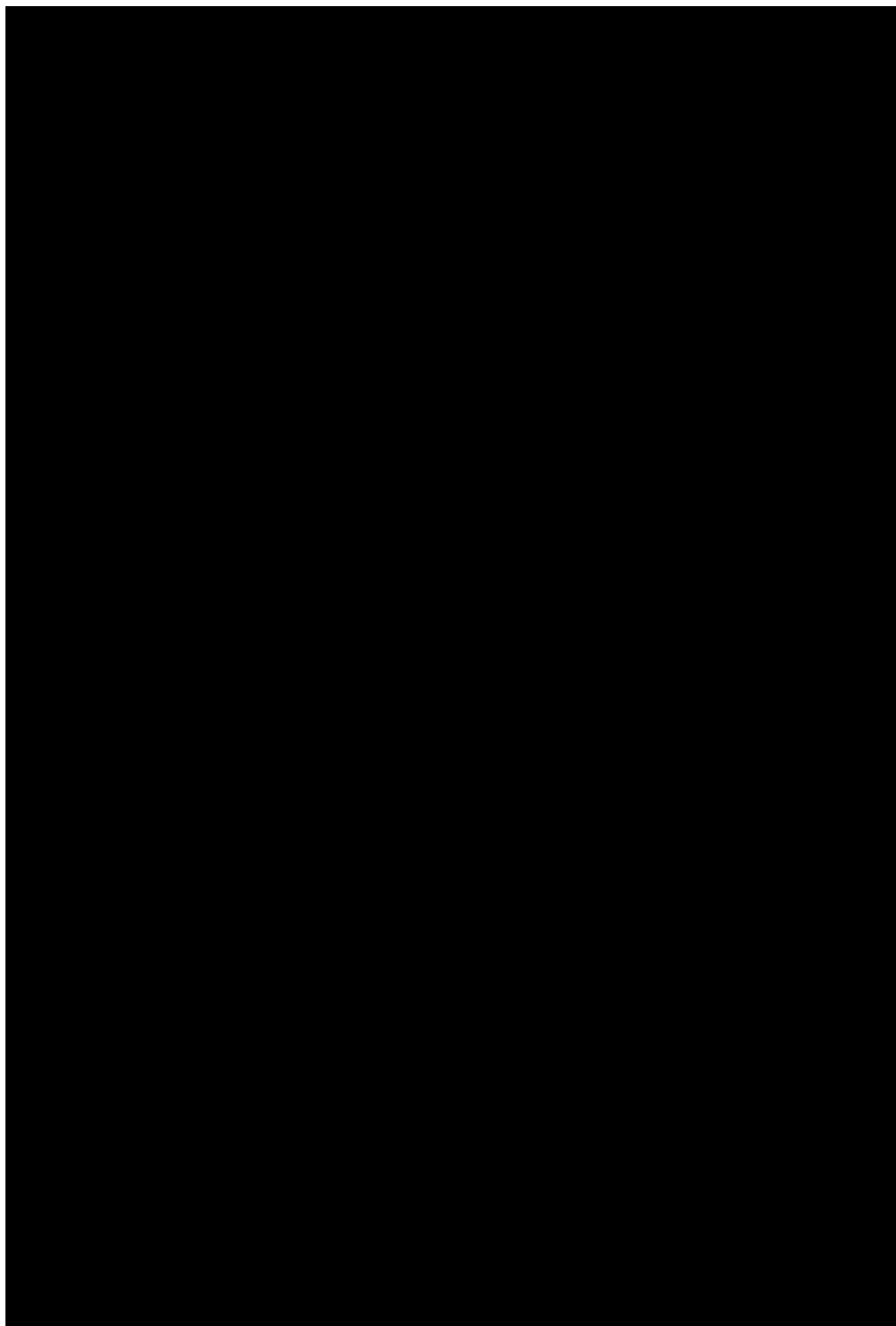


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SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
T +61 2 8233 9900

Urbis recognises the traditional owners of the land on which we work.

Hi Owen & Aaron

Please note that two additional lots have been added to subject area (Lots A and B in DP 323458 to the west of the subject area). These were assessed during site inspection and will not affect the assessment of the ACHA, recommendations or archaeological potential of the subject area.



[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From:



From: Owen Barrett <obarrett@urbis.com.au>

Sent: Friday, 18 March 2022 11:49 AM

To: Sam Richards <sam.richards@urbis.com.au>

Cc: Aaron Olsen <aolsen@urbis.com.au>; Dimitra Rousounidou <dimitra.rousounidou@tsamgt.com>;

Emma.Bunn@tsamgt.com <Emma.Bunn@tsamgt.com>

Subject: RE: Ryde Hospital Redevelopment - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 4 Draft Report

Good morning

Thank you again for registering your interest in the above project.

In accordance with Stage 4 of the consultation process for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), we now provide a draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for your consideration and comment.

Please provide any comments in relation to the draft ACHAR by **19 April 2022** to:

Aaron Olsen
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au
P: 02 8233 9957

Please note that two additional lots have been added to subject area (Lots A and B in DP 323458 to the west of the subject area). These were assessed during site inspection and will not affect the assessment of the ACHA, recommendations or archaeological potential of the subject area.

If you have any questions please let us know.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards

Owen

OWEN BARRETT

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8424 5135

E obarrett@urbis.com.au

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From: [Owen Barrett](#)
To: [Aaron Olsen](#)
Subject: FW: Ryde Hospital Redevelopment - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 4 Draft Report
Date: Monday, 4 April 2022 4:52:37 PM
Attachments: [image005.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image006.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image011.png](#)

OWEN BARRETT

CONSULTANT

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E obarrett@urbis.com.au

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Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

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Sent: Monday, 4 April 2022 1:32 PM

To: Owen Barrett <obarrett@urbis.com.au>

Subject: Re: Ryde Hospital Redevelopment - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 4 Draft Report

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[illegible]

Good morning

In accordance with Stage 4 of the consultation process for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA), we now provide a draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for your consideration and comment.

Aaron Olsen
Consultant
Urbis Pty Ltd
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
E: aolsen@urbis.com.au
P: 02 8233 9957

We look forward to hearing from you.

Owen
Owen Barrett
Consultant

D +61 2 8424 5135
E obarrett@urbis.com.au<<mailto:obarrett@urbis.com.au>>

[Urbis Website]<[http://www.urbis.com.au/?utm_source=Generic%20email%20footer&utm_medium=email&utm_content=Generic%20email%20MAIN%20IMAGE&utm_campaign=Generic%20Email%20Footer%20\(Main%20Image\)](http://www.urbis.com.au/?utm_source=Generic%20email%20footer&utm_medium=email&utm_content=Generic%20email%20MAIN%20IMAGE&utm_campaign=Generic%20Email%20Footer%20(Main%20Image))>

[Urbis website]<http://www.urbis.com.au/?utm_source=Generic%20email%20footer&utm_medium=email&utm_content=Generic%20email%20W%20Icon&utm_campaign=Generic%20Email%20Footer%20(W%20Icon)>
[Urbis LinkedIn]<http://www.urbis.com.au/linkedin?utm_source=Generic%20email%20footer&utm_medium=email&utm_content=Generic%20email%20LinkedIn%20Icon&utm_campaign=Generic%20Email%20Footer%20(LinkedIn%20Icon)>
[Urbis twitter]<http://www.urbis.com.au/twitter?utm_source=Generic%20email%20footer&utm_medium=email&utm_content=Generic%20email%20Twitter%20Icon&utm_campaign=Generic%20Email%20Footer%20(Twitter%20Icon)>
[Urbis Instagram]<http://www.urbis.com.au/instagram>

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