



Western Sydney University, Indigenous Centre of Excellence

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

June 2025

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Parramatta City Council

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Acknowledgement of Country

We would like to acknowledge the Traditional Owners, the Burramattagal and Darug Peoples whose lands are the subject of this report and pay our respects to Elders past and present. Curio would also like to acknowledge the Gadigal Peoples of the Eora Nation where this report was produced and celebrate the diversity of all Aboriginal Peoples and their ongoing Cultures and Connections to the Lands and Waters of NSW.

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Executive Summary

Curio Projects Pty Ltd (Curio) has been commissioned by Western Sydney University (Western) (the proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the proposed Indigenous Centre of Excellence (ICoE) (the study area), within the Parramatta South Campus at 171 Victoria Road, Parramatta. This ACHAR supports a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) to be submitted for the proposed development.

Western are proposing to create an Indigenous Centre of Excellence within the study area at the Parramatta South Campus. The new ICoE building is intended to provide a focal point for all members of the community in Western Sydney and beyond, catalysing the region's deep connection to Indigenous people.

Conclusions

Based on an assessment of the study area, the following conclusions are made:

- The study area sits within both the Birrong and Blacktown Soil Landscapes. Both are known for having the potential to preserve archaeological features despite being slightly acidic and prone to flooding.
- The study area has mostly been cleared of its native forest, aside from one remnant melaleuca tree.
- The study area is associated with archaeologically sensitive landforms and/or landscape features – approx. 100m from Vineyard Creek, 500m from Parramatta River and had a former creek (and later drainage line) running through the study area itself.
- Excavations have also demonstrated that Aboriginal archaeological deposits are often present in disturbed contexts on sites where continuous historical land use has occurred, making it difficult for detailed analysis to occur.
- One AHIMS site (WSU_Carpark_PAD #45-6-4132) has been registered within the study area as a part of this assessment.
- The study area has gone through varying degrees of disturbance, impacting its archaeological potential in some areas.

Location	Potential	Reasoning
ICoE Redevelopment	Moderate-High	Intact alluvial soils beneath fill may preserve Aboriginal artefacts or deposits, particularly given proximity to Vineyard Creek. Surface and near-surface contexts are disturbed.
Western Car Park	Nil-Low	Deep disturbance (up to 3m), cut/fill and infill of drainage features likely destroyed intact Aboriginal deposits.

Location	Potential	Reasoning
Eastern Car Park	Nil-Low	Shallow bedrock, ha-ha construction and terracing likely removed or disturbed original land surfaces. Minimal intact contexts expected.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1 – Archaeological Testing

An archaeological test excavation methodology and research design has been prepared and presented through this ACHAR. The methodology outlined in Section 7.1.1 should be implemented following SSDA approval and prior to any ground disturbing works.

Recommendation 2 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction

A site induction is recommended to be provided to all employees/contractors engaged for the proposed works for the study area. The induction material should include an overview of the types of sites to be aware of (i.e., artefact scatters), obligations under the NPW Act, and the requirements of an archaeological finds procedure.

Recommendation 3 – Aboriginal Unexpected Finds Procedure

Once the site has been signed off and all archaeological testing and/or salvage works have been completed, if the discovery of an archaeological feature that is suspected to be Aboriginal cultural material in nature (excluding human remains- see Recommendation 4 below), the following procedure should be followed:

1. Cease works in the immediate vicinity of the find.
2. Contact the Project archaeologist to verify the nature of the find.
3. If Unexpected Find is confirmed as Aboriginal archaeology, Project archaeologist will notify Project RAPs and DPHI of the find. If Unexpected Find is confirmed as not Aboriginal in origin, Project archaeologist will provide advice for works to recommence.
4. Project Archaeologist/Project RAPs will undertake a preliminary assessment and recording of the find.
5. Formulate archaeological or heritage management plan- specific to nature of the find.
6. Implement archaeological/heritage management plan.
7. Works may recommence once archaeological/heritage management plan has been successfully implemented and Project archaeologist provides sign off to contractor for works to resume in vicinity of find.

Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure

While not anticipated to be encountered within the study area, the unexpected discovery of any potential skeletal remains during development works would be managed in accordance with the approved Heritage NSW protocol for the discovery of human remains which is stated as:

If any suspected human remains are discovered and/or harmed the proponent must:

1. Not further harm these remains.
2. Immediately cease all work at the particular location.
3. Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the remains.

4. Notify the local police, Planning Secretary and Heritage NSW's Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any available details of the remains and their location.
5. If human remains are suspected to be of Aboriginal descent, notify RAPs and involve them in the assessment, recording and next steps.
6. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

1. Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1. The Purpose of this Report

Curio Projects Pty Ltd (Curio) has been commissioned by Western Sydney University (Western) (the proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the proposed Indigenous Centre of Excellence (ICoE) (the study area), within the Parramatta South Campus at 171 Victoria Road, Parramatta. This ACHAR supports a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) to be submitted for the proposed development.

This ACHAR documents the process of investigation, consultation and assessment with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage and Aboriginal archaeology, as undertaken for the project, specific to the proposed development works. This includes background research and assessment of evidence and information about material traces of Aboriginal land use in the study area and surrounds, significance assessment of potential Aboriginal sites, places, landscapes and/or other values, as well as an impact assessment and management recommendations to assist Western with their future responsibilities for Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area.

1.2. Background

Curio initially prepared this ACHAR in 2024 to support the SSDA (64916225) submission for the ICoE project. The SSD was lodged with the DPHI and was publicly exhibited for 28 days from 20 August 2024 until 26 September 2024. Thirteen submissions from various government agencies were received, as well as two public submissions. DPHI proceeded to issue a request for response to submissions (RTS) on 1 October 2024. As a part of the RTS, Curio responded to Heritage NSW's comments and provided an updated version of the ACHAR in January 2025.

In May 2025, Western notified Curio that the proposed study area and associated works to be completed under the SSDA application was revisited and extended. The primary change relates to the addition of two new locations adjacent to the previous study area in order to construct two new hardstand paved car parks to the west and south of the ICoE development.

Initial archaeological (Aboriginal and historical) and built heritage assessments for the new proposed car park locations were prepared by AMBS Ecology and Heritage and Tanner Kibble Denton Architects in October-November 2024. For the sake consistency, Western have asked Curio to update the original ACHAR report to include the findings of AMBS's Due Diligence assessment¹.

1.3. Site Identification

The Western Sydney University South Parramatta Campus is located within the City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA) at 171 Victoria Road Parramatta. The site is legally described as Lot 100 and 101 in DP 816829 and largely comprises the P1 Car Park and grassed embankments along Fifth Street in the northern portion of the wider site campus (Figure 1.1). The broader project site comprises these 3 x separate development areas (Figure 1.2).

The site is strategically positioned to the northern boundary of the Western Sydney University (University) South Parramatta Campus, fronting Victoria Road (the A40). The wider campus comprises a significant landholding size of approximately 20ha containing a series of buildings of differing heights and massing forms which are used for educational purposes. The buildings

¹ AMBS Ecology & Heritage 2024, *Western Sydney University, Parramatta South Campus Car Park Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment*. Consultancy report to Western Sydney University.

contained within the wider campus site are dissected by a series of open, at grade car parks, internal roads, pathways, and landscaped areas. The Campus sits to the north of the Parramatta River.

The site is located approximately 3km east of the Parramatta CBD, which is an area undergoing a process of significant transformation. It is also located approximately 500m to the Parramatta Light Rail Corridor, with the construction of new Yallamundi Light Rail now completed and awaiting operation by TfNSW.

The study area is within the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). The border between the Deerubbin and Metropolitan LALC runs along the northern boundary of the study area. Land contained within the study area is owned by the State of NSW as dedicated land administered by Western.

The study area is located within the curtilage of a State significant heritage item listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR # 00749), the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2023 (LEP # 1661), the WSU Section (s.)170 Heritage Conservation Register (SHI # 4730035 & # 4730036). The study area is also located within the curtilage of the Parramatta Archaeological Management Unit (AMU) 2999 (SHI # 2242999), which has high research potential for State significant historical archaeological remains.



WSU Parramatta South Campus
 SSD Development Site
 Specific Area
 ⌚ Not to scale

Figure 1.1: Western Sydney University Parramatta South Campus locational context
Source: Nearmap and Ethos Urban 2025

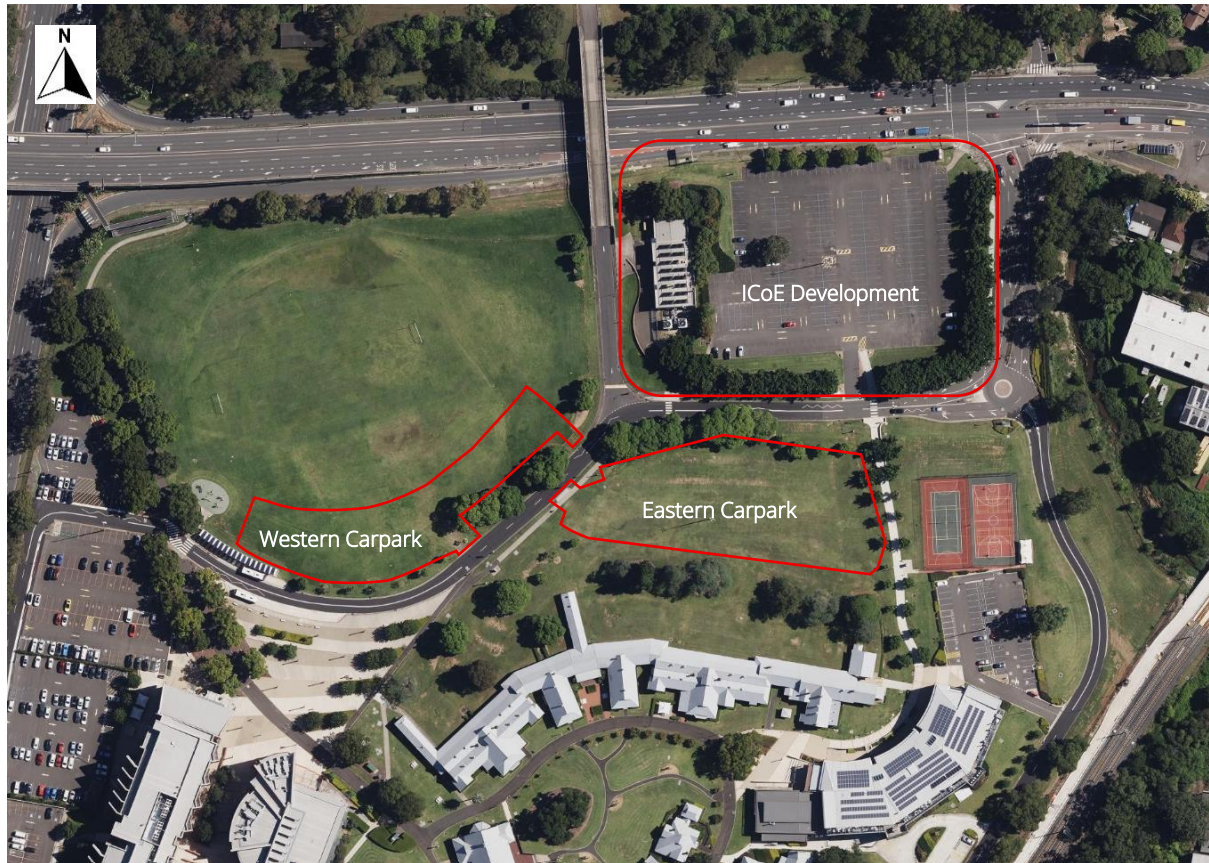


Figure 1.2: Three development areas – P1 car park (ICoE), new eastern car park and new western car park
Source: Curio 2025

1.4. Objectives of Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

The objectives of the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment for the project were to:

- Identify Aboriginal community members who can speak for the Country within which the project is located.
- Involve the Aboriginal community in the cultural heritage assessment process, including consultation to determine their opinions with respect to the project and its potential 'harm' to their cultural heritage.
- Understanding the number, extent, type, condition, integrity and archaeological potential of any potential Aboriginal heritage sites and places that may be located within the study area.
- Determine whether the potential Aboriginal sites and places are component of a wider Aboriginal cultural landscape.
- Understand how any potential physical Aboriginal sites relate to Aboriginal tradition within the wider area.
- Prepare a cultural and scientific values assessment for all identified aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage associated within the study area.
- Determine how the proposed project may impact any identified Aboriginal cultural heritage.

- Determine where impacts are unavoidable and develop a series of impact mitigation strategies that benefit Aboriginal cultural heritage and the proponent (in close consultation and discussion with the local Aboriginal community).
- Provide clear recommendation for the conservation for Aboriginal heritage and archaeological values and mitigation of any potential impacts to these values.

1.5. Limitations & Constraints

This report has been prepared using available historical data and documentation for the study area and surrounds, including relevant archaeological reports and assessments.

This report does not include an assessment of non-Aboriginal heritage values or archaeology, nor any non-heritage related planning controls and requirements.

This report also incorporates research and information prepared by AMBS Ecology and Heritage. Please see Appendix C for the full report.

1.6. Investigators and Contributors

The contributors to this ACHAR and their project roles are listed in the table below. The RAPs were consulted with and invited to provide advice on cultural heritage values during the assessment. Full details on the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken for the project are provided in Section 3.

Table 1.1: Table of Contributors

Contributor	Role	Qualifications	Affiliation	Contribution
Rebecca Agius	Archaeologist and Heritage Specialist	BA Archaeology and Biology	Curio	Author
Sarah McGuinness	Principal Archaeologist and Cultural Heritage Specialist	BA Archaeology and Forensic Anthropology	Curio	Review
Wayne Clark	Indigenous Engagement Coordinator		Western Sydney University	Client/Consultation
Thomas Klobucar	Project Director		Western Sydney University	Client/Consultation
Auntie Fiona Towney	Director of Indigenous Futures		Western Sydney University	Client/Consultation
Matthew Byron	Heritage Consultant		AMBS Ecology & Heritage	
Christopher Langeluddecke	Director of Heritage		AMBS Ecology & Heritage	

2. Statutory Context

2. Statutory Context

2.1. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (NSW) 1979

The EP&A Act is an 'Act to institute a system of environmental planning and assessment for the state of NSW'.² Dependent upon which Part of the EP&A Act a project is to be assessed under, differing requirements and protocols for the assessment of associated Aboriginal cultural heritage may apply.

Part 4, Division 4.7 of the EP&A Act identifies and defines State Significant Development projects (SSD) as those declared under Clause 4.36 of the EP&A Act. When a project is assessed to be SSD, the process of development approval differs with certain approvals and legislation no longer applicable to the project. Of relevance to the assessment of Aboriginal heritage for a development, the requirement for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with Section 90 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) is removed for SSD projects (EP&A Act Clause 4.41).

The ICoE project meets the criteria for SSDA, and therefore will not be subject to the provisions of the NPW Act.

2.1.1. Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023

The study area is zoned SP2 – Infrastructure, Educational Establishment, under the Parramatta DCP 2023 and LEP 2023 and is Crown Land, owned and managed by the Western Sydney University. Under Clause 5.10 of the Parramatta LEP, archaeological sites and Aboriginal heritage have set controls and objectives for protection.

*(7) **Archaeological sites:** The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies):*

- a) Notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent.*
- b) Take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.*

*(8) **Aboriginal places of heritage significance:** The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause of the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance:*

- a) Consider the effects of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement).*
- b) Notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.*

*(10) **Conservation incentives:** The consent authority may grant consent to development for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item or of the land on*

² http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol_act/epaaa1979389/longtitle.html

which such a building is erected, or any purpose on an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed by this Plan, if the consent authority is satisfied that:

- a) The conservation of the heritage item or Aboriginal place of heritage significance is facilitated by the granting of consent.*
- b) The proposed development is in accordance with a heritage management document that has been approved by the consent authority.*
- c) The consent of the proposed development would require that all necessary conservation work identified in the heritage management document is carried out.*
- d) The proposed development would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, including its setting, or the heritage significance of the Aboriginal place of heritage significance.*
- e) The proposed development would not have any significant adverse effects on the amenity of the surrounding area.*

2.1.2. Parramatta Developmental Control Plan 2023

The Parramatta Development Control Plan (DCP) 2023 is a non-statutory development control plan that provides the detailed design guidelines to support the Parramatta LEP 2023. The DCP provides guidance on how development may occur and includes primary objectives to ensure that items of environmental heritage are conserved, respected, and protected.

The Parramatta DCP 2023 is the final component of the Land Use Planning Harmonisation Framework. The DCP consolidates, or 'harmonises', the following DCPs that continued to apply across the City of Parramatta following the Council boundary changes in May 2016:

- Parramatta DCP 2011
- Auburn DCP 2010
- The Hills DCP 2012
- Holroyd DCP 2013
- Hornsby DCP 2013

The purpose of this DCP is to consolidate existing policy from these five former Council DCPs and deliver one set of planning objectives and controls for development in the LGA.

Part 3, Chapter 3.5 of the DCP outlines general objectives for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal heritage and archaeological resources in the LGA. These are presented below:

Archaeology: *To provide appropriate conservation and management of the archaeological resources to the Parramatta LGA.*

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: *To ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the impact of development on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological sites or sites of cultural or historic significance to Aboriginal people in the Parramatta LGA.*

Part 7 of the DCP relates to Heritage and Archaeology. Parts 7.7 and 7.8 of the DCP relate to Archaeology and Aboriginal Cultural Heritage respectively and comprises a comprehensive list of objectives and controls to guide future development.

Part 7.7 Archaeology:

- *To provide appropriate conservation and management of the archaeological resources to the City.*
- *Ensure that development is undertaken in a manner that protects sites of archaeological significance and minimises the likelihood of disturbance to archaeological relics.*

Part 7.8 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage:

- *To ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the impact of development on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological sites or sites of cultural or historical significance to Aboriginal people in the City.*
- *Minimise the likelihood of disturbance to protect Aboriginal sites and archaeological relics.*

2.2. National Parks and Wildlife Act (NSW) 1974

The NPW Act, administered by the Aboriginal Heritage Regulation Section, Heritage NSW, of the NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) (formerly known as the Office of Environment and Heritage – OEH), is the primary legislation that provides statutory protection for all 'Aboriginal objects' (Part 6, Section 90) and 'Aboriginal places' (Part 6, Section 84) within NSW.

An Aboriginal object is defined throughout the NPW Act as:

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

The NPW Act provides the definition of 'harm' to Aboriginal objects and places as:

"...any act or omission that:

- (a) Destroys, defaces or damages the object or place, or*
- (b) In relation to an object – moves object from the land on which it had been situated, or*
- (c) Is specified by the regulations, or*
- (d) Causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c)*

The NPW Act also establishes penalties for 'harm' to Aboriginal objects and declared Aboriginal places, as well as defences and exemptions for harm. One of the main defences against the harming of Aboriginal objects and cultural material is to seek an AHIP under Section 90 of the NPW Act, under which disturbance to Aboriginal objects could be undertaken, in accordance with the requirement of an approved AHIP.

2.3. Native Title Act 1993

The Native Title Act 1993 provides the legislative framework to recognise and protect native titles, which recognises the traditional rights and interests to land and waters of Aboriginal and Torres

Strait Islander people. Under the Native Title Act, native claimants can make an application to the Federal Court to have their native title recognised by Australian Law.

There are currently no native title claims or determinations in place for the WSU project study area.

2.4. Management Documents and Policies

2.4.1. Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study (MDCA, 2003)

An Aboriginal Heritage study was commissioned by Parramatta City Council in 2003 to inform future land planning and development control within the Parramatta municipality. The study, prepared by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) identified areas of Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity and created mapping overlays to inform future planning.

The study area is located within an area designated as both having 'High Aboriginal Sensitivity' and an 'Area of Aboriginal Association'. The study concludes that future development in areas of high sensitivity should be informed by an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

2.4.2. Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study Review (MDCA, 2014)

In 2014, the 2003 Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Heritage Study by MDCA was reviewed by MDCA as a response to a revision of the legislation, policy and best practice relating to Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage.

Following the review, the 'High Aboriginal Sensitivity' designation of the study area was not altered. The site is also listed as an 'Area of Aboriginal Association'. The study concludes that future development in areas of high sensitivity should be informed by an assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

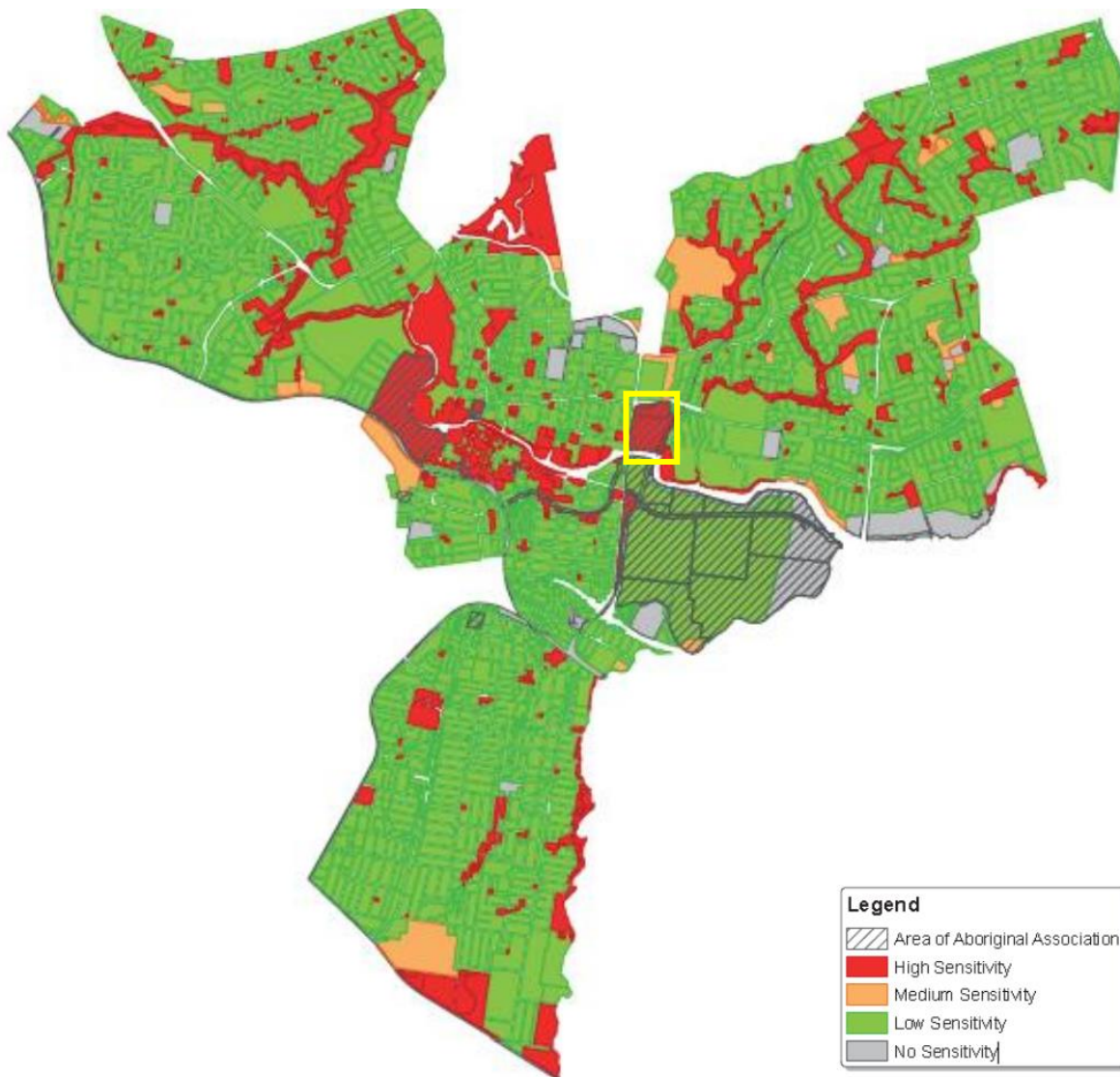


Figure 2.1: Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity map, study area in yellow
Source: Parramatta Council Aboriginal Heritage Study 2003

2.5. NSW Aboriginal Heritage Statutory Guidelines

In order to best implement and administer the protection afforded to Aboriginal objects and places as through the NPW and EPA Acts, the OEH (now part of Heritage NSW under the DPHI) have prepared a series of best practice statutory guidelines with regards to Aboriginal heritage. These guidelines are designed to assist developers, landowners and archaeologists to better understand their statutory obligations with regards to Aboriginal heritage in NSW and implement best practice policies into their investigation of Aboriginal heritage values and archaeology in relation to their land and/or development. This report has been prepared in accordance with these guidelines, including:

- DECCW 2010(a), *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (the Due Diligence Code of Practice)
- DECCW 2010(b), *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (the Code of Practice)

- DECCW 2010(c), *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (the Consultation Guidelines)
- OEH 2011(a), *Guide to investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (the Guide to Investigating)
- OEH 2011(b), *Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits, A Guide for Applicants*

3. Aboriginal Community Consultation

3. Aboriginal Community Consultation

Aboriginal community consultation is required for assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage and should be undertaken in the early stages of project planning in order to best guide the development process. This section documents the process of Aboriginal community consultation that has been undertaken for the Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment of the ICoE project. Aboriginal community consultation in accordance with Heritage NSW statutory guidelines *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (the Consultation Guidelines), was initiated for the project in October 2023.

Aboriginal people are recognised as the determinants of their own heritage, therefore, the process of Aboriginal community consultation for the ICoE project seeks to identify social and cultural values of the study area and its surrounds to the local Aboriginal community, in order to identify appropriate and respectful mitigation strategies for any identified impacts to Aboriginal heritage presented by the project.

The objectives of Aboriginal community consultation, as stated in the Consultation Guidelines is to:

Ensure that Aboriginal people have the opportunity to improve assessment outcomes by:

- *Providing relevant information about the cultural significance and values of the Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s)*
- *Influencing the design of the method to assess cultural and scientific significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s)*
- *Actively contributing to the development of cultural heritage management options and recommendations for any Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) within the proposed project area*
- *Commenting on draft assessment reports before they are submitted by the proponent to the OEH*

3.1. Previous Consultation

Western has undertaken significant consultation with local Indigenous community members and the University's Elders Advisory Board. This additional community consultation was undertaken in order to further assist Western Sydney University's assessment of cultural significance of the ICoE study area. Consultation was undertaken with local First Nations knowledge holders between June 2023 to October 2023 as part of the development of the ICoE Cultural Design Brief.

3.2. Heritage NSW Consultation Guidelines Process

A complete log of all communications between Curio Projects and Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for the project has been maintained throughout the project. This log will be appended to the final ACHAR as Appendix A – Aboriginal Community Consultation Log with copies of any meeting minutes, written correspondence to and responses from RAPs etc. will be included.

Cultural protocols with regard to RAP requests to censor, redact or omit sensitive cultural information from reports and correspondence have been observed throughout the consultation process. Therefore, some correspondence may be excluded from direct reproduction within this report, where requested by project RAPs.

The Aboriginal community consultation process in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines consists for main stages:

Stage 1 – Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Stage 2 – Presentation of information about the proposed project

Stage 3 – Gathering information about cultural significance

Stage 4 – Review of draft cultural heritage assessment report

Table 3.1: Key consultation dates

Stage	Date Send	Date Ended
Stage 1.1 Agency	8 December 2023	22 December 2023
Stage 1.2 Advert	31 January 2024	14 February 2024
Stage 1.3 Invite	11 January 2024	15 February 2024 (account for advert)
Stage 1.3 RAP list	16 February 2024	
Stage 2/3 Methodology	22 March 2024	12 April 2024
Stage 4 Review	24 May 2024	21 June 2024

3.3. Stage 1 – Notification of Project Proposal and Registration of Interest

The first step in undertaking the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment process for the study area, is the identification of the Aboriginal community members who can speak for Country in the area of the project.

On behalf of Western Sydney University, Curio initiated a new process of Aboriginal community consultation for the study area in accordance with the Consultation Guidelines in December 2023. Stage 1 notifications identified the nature and location of the project. In accordance with Stage 1.1 of the consultation guidelines, letters were sent to the relevant statutory bodies on 8 December 2023 requesting names of Aboriginal people who may have an interest in the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and places relevant to the study area.

The statutory bodies contacted during Stage 1.1 were:

- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation – Heritage NSW
- Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)
- The Registrar – Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983
- The National Native Title Tribune (NNTT)
- Native Title Services Corporation Limited (NTS Corp)
- Parramatta City Council
- The Local Land Services (LLS)

A public notice advertising the project was also placed in the Koori Mail on 31 January 2024 (consistent with Stage 1.2 of the Consultation Guidelines), advising of the project location and proposed development and inviting registration from local Aboriginal people.

All identified stakeholders from Stages 1.1 and 1.2 of the process were written via email on 11 January 2024 inviting registration in the process of community consultation for the project. Responses were requested within 14 days of the date of the letter.

Curio Projects (heritage consultants), on behalf of Western Sydney University (University), are commencing community consultation with Indigenous community members and Knowledge Holders for the Indigenous Centre of Excellence (situated at Victoria Road, Rydalmere).

The Indigenous Centre of Excellence will be a new University building (circa 6,000m² of floor area) that will play a key role for communities in Western Sydney. The project will be a demonstration of the University's commitment to serving and empowering its Indigenous education, employment, and research.

As a central objective, the Indigenous Centre of Excellence will provide opportunities to celebrate Indigenous cultures and connection to Country. The Indigenous Centre of Excellence will serve as an intersection for knowledge exchange, steeped in the principles of reciprocity, generosity, and respect. The vision for the Indigenous Centre of Excellence is to provide a space where people of all ages, abilities and interests can explore and learn more about Indigenous cultures. The Indigenous Centre of Excellence will transform access to cultural collections and heritage, as well as showcasing stories from Western Sydney.

As a State Significant Development (SSD), the Development Application (DA) for the Project is submitted to the Minister for Planning pursuant to Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The project will therefore be exempt from the requirements for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with Section 90 of the NSW Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

The purpose of consultation with Indigenous communities and Knowledge Holders is to assist Western Sydney University in the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to support the lodgement of an SSDA and to assist the NSW Department of Planning and Environment in their consideration and determination of the SSDA.

The University has already undertaken significant consultation with Indigenous community members and the University's Elders Advisory Board. This additional community consultation is being undertaken in order to further assist Western Sydney University's assessment of the cultural significance of the Indigenous Centre of Excellence study area. This notification is being undertaken in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of Heritage NSW consultation guidelines.

Curio Projects invite local Indigenous community members and Knowledge Holders who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Indigenous object(s) and/or places in the location of the study area to register their interest in being involved in consultation.

Please note that any details relating to Indigenous community groups, Knowledge Holders or individuals who should be consulted with respect to this project may be provided to the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and Heritage NSW. Registrants are welcome to request that their details are not provided to Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council and Heritage NSW. This request can be made at the time of registration, or by contacting Wayne Clark on 0405 270 711.

Please forward registrations to Curio Projects no later than 22 January 2024, via phone, email or mail to:

Curio Projects
5 Blackfriars Street, Chippendale NSW 2008
consultation@curioprospects.com.au
(02) 8014 9800

Figure 3.1: Koori Mail Advert

3.3.1. Registered Aboriginal Parties

As a result of the Consultation Guidelines, 10 RAPs were registered for the project (listed in alphabetical order):

- A1 Indigenous Services
- Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
- Butucarbin
- Corroboree
- Ginniderra
- Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services
- Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
- Ralph Hampton
- Wailwan Aboriginal Group
- Wori Woilywa

3.4. Stage 2 and Stage 3

Each project RAP was provided with written details of the proposed project and the proposed Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology for the project. This letter was sent to all project RAPs on 22 March 2024. Requests were made for comment and/or review within 28 days of provision of the methodology document.

Table 3.2: Stage 2 & 3 RAP Responses

Organisation	Comment
Corroboree	<i>We have review stage 2 & 3 methodology letter for the proposed Indigenous Centre of Excellence redevelopment at Western Sydney University, South Parramatta Campus and support the report.</i>
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	<i>I have read the methodology regarding this project and agree with the steps being taken to ensure no harm will come to the Aboriginal heritage significance on this project and I would like to be a part of this project to help you guys ensure that.</i>

A site meeting was conducted with project RAPs on 10 April 2024, in order for the RAPs to see the study area, and discuss the project, concerns and cultural knowledge with both Curio and the Proponent. Those in attendance are listed in alphabetical order below:

Table 3.3: List of Attendees at Stage 2 & 3 Site Visit

Attendee	Organisation
Aunty Fiona Towney	Western Sydney University
Kody King	Corroboree
Kurt Brenner	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Phil Boney	Wailwan Aboriginal Group
Rebecca Agius	Curio Projects
Robert Young	Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services
Sarah McGuinness	Curio Projects
Teagen Pittman	Butucarbin
Thomas Klobucar	Western Sydney University
Wayne Clark	Western Sydney University

Some of the key points raised by the RAPs during the site visit are as follows:

- Add more trees around the lone melaleuca tree in the centre of the car park. Trees need family and support to thrive. Whilst this tree is resilient, its condition shows that it is struggling to survive on its own. Its seeds will also be collected to preserve its heritage and continue its line.
- Incorporate traditional vegetation local to Country to encourage birds and insects and increase biodiversity. Some other suggestions included ring trees, Moreton Bay figs and quandong trees.
- Even though the main focus is on representing Darug Country heritage, there is also the potential to incorporate other various cultures, as mobs have relocated across all over NSW and are becoming more and more multicultural. The ICoE can become a safe space for mobs of all Country and show some representation for all groups. This can also represent trading system between different Indigenous groups as they shared resources and stories/culture.
- Have a Welcome to Country and smoking ceremony before the start of test excavations, and a smoking ceremony to close out once excavations are finished.
- Have both male and female RAPs present on site in the case that either men's or women's business artefacts/archaeological features are identified.

3.5. Stage 4 – Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

The draft ACHAR was provided to all project RAPs for review and comment on 24 May 2024. RAPs were provided 28 days to review and provide comment on the draft report, with the feedback noted below.

Table 3.4: Stage 4 Responses

Organisation	Comment
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	<i>Thank you for your Draft ACHAR for WSU ICoE stage 4, the study area is to Parramatta River, this suggests that the area has potential for Aboriginal finds. The Parramatta River where the fresh water meets saltwater, an area that is resource rich environment. The study area is close to a swampy wetland which can be utilised by our people for food, medicine & fresh water source. The area is so significant and sensitive due to how long our people occupied the land; we are connected to it. We would like to agree and support your recommendation to investigate in the way of test/salvage excavations within the study area as in the past our Cultural Heritage has been lost time and time again, we fight to protect it. We look forward to working alongside you on this project.</i>
A1 Indigenous Services	<i>I have reviewed the document and support the information draft ACHAR for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence project.</i>
Corroboree	<i>We support the report</i>
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	<i>Thank you for the draft ACHAR for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence project. KACHS has reviewed the draft ACHAR and acknowledge all the processes.</i>

3.6. 2025 Aboriginal Community Consultation Update

In May 2025, Western notified Curio that the proposed study area and associated works to be completed under the SSDA application was revisited and extended. The primary change relates to the addition of two new locations adjacent to the previous study area in order to construct two new hardstand paved car parks to the west and south of the ICoE development.

A letter outlining the amended site boundary and project scope was prepared and sent to all previously registered RAPs on xx. At the same time, RAPs were invited to come out for a site visit to provide opportunity to walk through the additional site boundary locations.

In line with the consultation guidelines, this amended ACHAR was provided to all RAPs for the project on xx for a minimum of 28 days to provide an opportunity to review and comment, should they wish to do so. RAP responses and feedback are provided in the table below.

Organisation	Comment

4. Summary and Analysis of Background Information

4. Summary and Analysis of Background Information

This section summarises the environmental, historical and archaeological background and context for the study area and serves to place the study area and proposed development into an appropriate regional context. This background assessment has been undertaken in order to provide a holistic understanding of the cultural landscape within which the study area is located and includes a consideration of both tangible and intangible cultural heritage. A predictive model is informed by a succinct assessment of background context and will assist with the development of appropriate mitigation measures, prior to any non-reversible impact to the site, Aboriginal archaeology and cultural values and significance.

Much of the history for this section has derived from the Preliminary Due Diligence Heritage report that Curio prepared for the project in August 2023.³

4.1. Aboriginal Ethnohistory

Prior to European colonisation of the region, Aboriginal People had inhabited the wider region of the Sydney basin for at least 60,000 years. The Darug Peoples, the Traditional Owners of the Parramatta area, are part of a language group that extends from the eastern suburbs of Sydney as far south as La Perouse, west as far as Bathurst and north as far as the Hawkesbury River. The Darug Peoples that occupy modern day Parramatta, are the Barramattagal, after whom that place is named. Much of the evidence of traditional Aboriginal lifestyle and economy was disturbed in the early years of European colonisation and much of our information on the local people is based on ethnohistorical sources.

The Barramattagal people enjoyed an abundant and uniquely varied food resource created by the convergence of fresh water and salt water within the river. Fresh water species included mullet, crayfish, shellfish and turtles while the saltwater species included eels, fish, shellfish and mollusks, and large shell middens were created by Aboriginal people along the majority of the main waterways in the region. Post-1788, Aboriginal shell middens were excavated for a myriad of uses by the Europeans. Much of the disturbance of shell middens occurred early in the colonisation period, particularly in areas of the river close to the European activity such as Parramatta and Sydney.⁴

Prior to European colonisation, the study area comprised uncleared open forest in the north-western section and a creek running roughly E-W through open eucalyptus woodland in the rest of the study area.⁵ The study area may have been intentionally burnt to create the open forest within the riparian zones and alluvial deposits and open woodland on the shale dominated soils. The open forest/woodland may have comprised Sydney Blue Gum, Blackbutt and Stringybark, with Paperbarks within the flood zone.⁶ The former creek is a tributary of what is now known as Vineyard Creek, which is, in turn, a tributary of the Parramatta River. During this period, the creek within the study area may have been utilised for seasonal resource gathering.

³ Curio Projects, 2023, *Western Sydney University Indigenous Centre of Excellence: Due Diligence Heritage Report*. Prepared for Architectus on behalf of Western Sydney University

⁴ Curio Projects, 2020, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Charles Street Square Upgrade, 38 Charles St, Parramatta*. Prepared for Spackman Mossop Michaels & City of Parramatta Council.

⁵ CAB Consulting & The Tree School, 2003

⁶ Ibid



Figure 4.1: Parramatta River 1867
Source: National Library of Australia (nla.pic-an6452950)

4.2. Early Contact

Aboriginal inhabitants of Parramatta, including the Burramattagal people of the Darug Nation would have experienced the detrimental impacts, dislocation and hostility which resulted from European arrival and colonisation. Parramatta was the second area to be colonised in New South Wales, intended to supply the Sydney colonial settlement with agricultural resources. Soon after the First Fleet reached Sydney Cove in January 1788, it became apparent that the surrounding land was not suitable for agriculture.

Following the arrival of the Second Fleet in 1790, Parramatta was officially founded by Governor Phillip as the second city on the Australian mainland. Following the success of the farming at Rose Hill, the decision was made to expand the settlement, with a town plan being laid out by Phillip in 1790 with High Street (George Street) running from the planned site of Government House to the wharf at the eastern end of Parramatta (near Harris Street). The initial planning of Parramatta saw wide streets and large land allotments, with the early population of the city predominantly consisting of convicts. The first permanent dwellings and structures in the city were generally focused along the main streets of George, Macquarie and Church Streets. Parramatta was renamed in 1791, after the *Aboriginal name for the area: Burramatta, which means 'the place where the eels lie down' in Darug Language*⁷

The study area itself was located within the Field of Mars Parish, which sat to the north of the Parramatta River and was developed later than the township to the south. The study area appears to have remained as uncleared open woodland and forest and not subjected to post-colonial colonisation prior to the receipt of land grants in the area.

⁷ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2003, *Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Heritage Study*. Prepared for Parramatta City Council.



Figure 4.2: South-west view of Parramatta 1811
Source: Sydney Living Museums (Rec No. 31759)



Figure 4.3: George Street 1825 – displacement of local Aboriginal communities
Source: Parramatta City Council – *Parramatta's Indigenous Heritage*

4.3. History of the Study Area

4.3.1. Arthur's Hill: 1791-1810

The study area formed part of a 60-acre land grant awarded in 1791 to Assistant Surgeon Thomas Arndell in recognition of his service as the resident medical officer at Parramatta's temporary hospital, established in 1789. Arndell named the property Arthur's Hill and undertook agricultural development, clearing approximately 18 acres for cultivation and a further 3 acres at the northern and southern ends of the grant for unspecified purposes. The land retained remnant open Eucalyptus woodland and forest, particularly along the Parramatta River, Vineyard Creek, and a former east-west running creek (Figure 4.4).

By 1792, Arndell had established a small hut and outbuildings—likely near Vineyard Creek, although outside the present study area—to support his family and farming efforts.⁸ However, in late 1792 a bushfire destroyed these structures along with a wheat stack.⁹ The exact location of these buildings remains uncertain but they were probably within the southwestern portion of the grant. Following this disaster, Arndell exchanged his Parramatta land for other holdings at Baulkham Hills and later received a larger grant at the Hawkesbury as compensation.¹⁰ Arthur's Hill was resumed by the Crown, and although there were plans as early as 1800 to establish an orphan school on the site, no formal use of the land is recorded until 1810.¹¹ During this period, the area remained largely cleared apart from the remnant vegetation along the waterways.

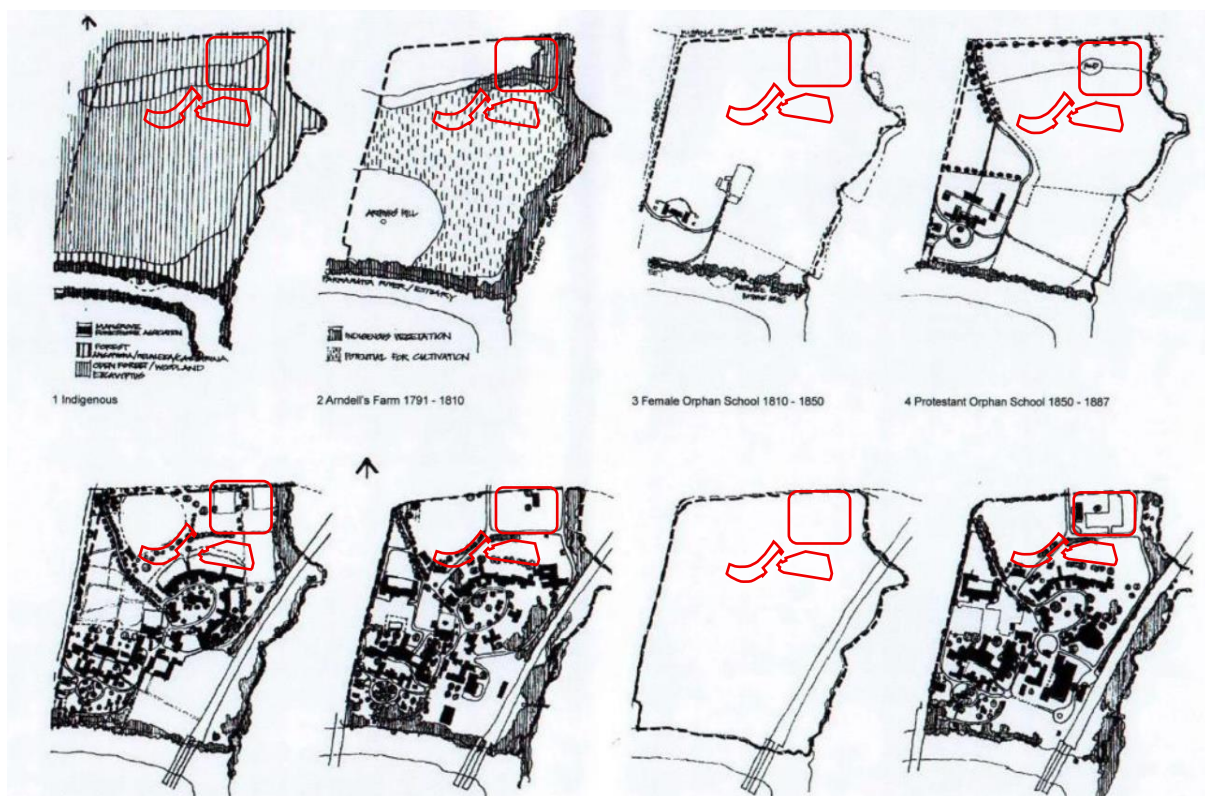


Figure 4.4: Indicative phases of occupation of the WSU Parramatta South campus, approx location of study area in red
Source: CAB Consulting & The Tree School 2003

⁸ Casey and Lowe, 2007, *Non-Indigenous Archaeological Assessment University of Western Sydney Parramatta Campus*

⁹ Collins, D., 1798. *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*, Vol. I

¹⁰ Conybeare Morrison International, 2008

¹¹ Ibid

4.3.2. The Female Orphan School: 1810-1850

In 1810, Governor Lachlan Macquarie acquired Arthur's Hill for the establishment of the Female Orphan School, setting aside the land as the site for a new institution for destitute girls. The foundation stone was laid by Macquarie on 25 September 1813, and by 1818 the three-storey Palladian-style brick building, inspired by Elizabeth Macquarie's childhood home in Appin, Scotland, was completed (Figure 4.5).¹² The school featured a central building with corridors linking two-storey east and west wings, and it was accessed via a stone jetty and gravel drive from the river, or by Orphan School Lane, which terminated at a loop on the upper slopes of the hill (now James Ruse Drive). The main school complex sat on the crest of Arthur's Hill, nearly 200 metres south-west of the current study area.¹³ A history prepared for the Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital in 1988 identified that the broader landscape may have been occupied by unrecorded structures such as a gardener's and superintendent's hut and accommodation for male and female convicts between c1818 and 1821.¹⁴

The Female Orphan School initially accommodated 70 girls, though numbers rose to around 170 by 1833. The institution was intended for girls between the ages of five and thirteen, though younger children were sometimes admitted. Many pupils were not strictly orphans but were from families unable to care for them, including children of convicts, single parents, and the severely impoverished. Aboriginal children were also admitted, particularly following the closure of the Native Institution in 1822.¹⁵ The surrounding land was cultivated from the early 1820s, with orchards, a kitchen garden, and paddocks enclosed by split-rail and paling fences.¹⁶ By 1826, the gardens extended to about six acres, with a gardener in residence. In the 1830s and 1840s, further improvements included ornamental plantings, shrubs, and trees, with orphans contributing to the maintenance of these gardens as part of their vocational training.

Within and around the study area, the land remained largely undeveloped during this period. Remnant open Eucalyptus woodland persisted along watercourses such as Vineyard Creek and a former east-west running creek.¹⁷ Two dams were constructed along Vineyard Creek in the late 1830s and early 1840s to supply water for plantings, supported by a pump and pipe system designed by Brown and Busby.¹⁸ Although no specific uses of the study area are recorded, it likely functioned as grazing paddocks or open space supporting the school's broader agricultural and horticultural operations. A reserve for stock grazing was also established in the 1830s, expanding the school's holdings to 110 acres north of Victoria Road. While the orphanage buildings suffered from early inadequacies in drainage, water supply, and brickwork, these issues were gradually addressed through additions and repairs during the 1820s and 1830s.¹⁹

¹² Tanner & Associates, 2000

¹³ Conybeare Morrison International, 2008

¹⁴ Public Works Department, 1988, *Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital evolution with a statement of its significance*, Section 3.2.3.

¹⁵ Western Sydney University, 2017. 'The Female Orphan School: 1813 to 1850'. *Western Sydney University*. Accessed on 9 August 2023 at: https://www.westernsydney.edu.au/femaleorphanschool/home/the_female_orphan_school_1813_to_1850

¹⁶ CAB Consulting & The Tree School, 2003

¹⁷ CAB Consulting & The Tree School, 2003

¹⁸ CAB Consulting & The Tree School, 2003

¹⁹ Tanner & Associates, 2000



Figure 4.5: View of the Female Orphan School, near Parramatta by Joseph Lycett 1825
Source: State Library of Victoria 30328102131561/13

4.3.3. The Protestant Orphan School: 1850-1887

By 1850, the Female Orphan School and Cabramatta Male Orphan School had been amalgamated, and the site became the Protestant Orphan School. In 1854, the first purpose-built structure for the combined orphanage, a hospital, was established at the site to the north of the central building. An 1865 report from the Inspector of Public Charities found the schools at Rydalmere to be in need of repair; around this time, there were 236 children residing at the school.²⁰ In 1868, a new kitchen was constructed and during 1870, an extensive program of additions and renovations were undertaken.²¹ A new school building was constructed, described as being a 'model building', and the Master's Residence was likely built at this time. The additional school building was erected to the rear of the Female Orphan School central building and was linked with a covered walkway (Figure 3.3). The west wing of the new school building housed the boys' facilities, while the girls' department was housed largely in the east wing. In 1882, a forty-bed dormitory was constructed on the south-western corner of the western wing. The playgrounds to the north of the school were created as enclosures, with areas for the boys and girls separated with central sandstone walls and delineated elsewhere by timber fences.²²

Additional ornamental plants were planted during this phase and the areas of cultivated ground and pasturage for grazing animals were expanded. In 1870, Moreton Bay Figs and Stones Pine trees were provided by the Sydney Botanic Gardens and planted along Victoria Road and the new access road from the north-western entrance to the site, which traversed the floodplain and the E-W running creek. During this phase, a pond was created along the E-W running creek within the study area, and the creek may have been formalised as a drainage channel (Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.7).²³ Some of the 1870 Moreton Bay Figs and Stones Pine trees donated by the Sydney Botanic Gardens may have

²⁰ Tanner & Associates, 2000

²¹ Western Sydney University, 2017. 'The Protestant Orphan School: 1850 to 1886'. *Western Sydney University*. Accessed on 9 August 2023 at:

https://www.westernsydney.edu.au/femaleorphanschool/home/the_protestant_orphan_school_1850_to_1886

²² CAB Consulting & The Tree School, 2003

²³ Ibid

been planted along the northern boundary of the study area. It is likely that the area was used for agricultural purposes in connection with the Protestant Orphan School at this time.²⁴

Significant shifts in government policy regarding the education and care of destitute children occurred throughout the operational life of the combined orphanage. By the 1870s, there was growing support for integrating orphans into the broader community, primarily through boarding arrangements with foster families. This shift was formalised in 1882 when Henry Parkes introduced the State Children Relief Act, which established the State Children's Relief Board to oversee the fostering of children within the community. As these new philosophies and administrative structures took hold, funding for orphanages dwindled. By 1886, the remaining 32 children at the Protestant Orphan School in Rydalmere were apprenticed out, leading to the effective closure of the institution in September that year. The final closure followed in 1887, marking the transition to the preferred model of residential care known as 'boarding out'.²⁵



Figure 4.6: Protestant Orphan School building and covered way from central Female Orphan School building c.1870-80
Source: State Library NSW, Government Printing Office 1 - 06149

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ Conybeare Morrison International, 2008

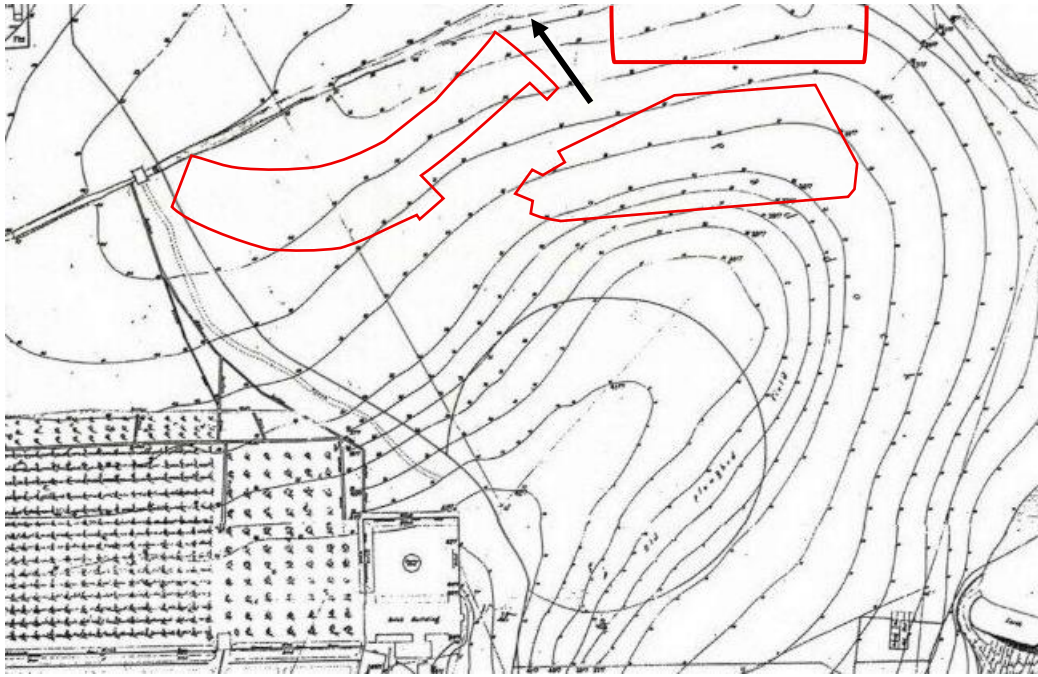


Figure 4.7: 1893 Surveyor's plan showing contour features and buildings within the area dedicated for the hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere. The former alignment of a creek ran through both the ICoE and western car park areas (arrow).
Source: Land Titles Office 682-3000

4.3.4. Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital: 1888-1989

In 1888 the former Female Orphan School property was transferred to the Department of Lunacy and the site taken over by the Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital (Figure 4.10). The hospital moved into the original orphanage buildings and soon developed land to the north and west of the study area in the late 1890s and throughout the 20th century. The hospital was renamed the Rydalmere Hospital for the Insane in 1891 after being granted independent status by the NSW government.²⁶ During this period, the study area was occupied by a vegetable and fruit garden.²⁷

Development of the site throughout the late 19th and early 20th century reflected changing attitudes towards landscape design and patient care. This included the formation of new gardens, bridges, a plantation, cricket ground and construction of Ha-Ha walls within the hospital grounds. Ha-Ha walls are characterised by an open ditch with concrete retaining walls on either side. A metal fence would have run around the ground level of the wall to prevent patients and employees from falling into the ditch.²⁸ Plantings for new gardens across the landscape were established using trees and shrubs from the Royal Botanic Gardens.²⁹ Additional landscaping occurred in the 1960s and 70s, although this was more informal.³⁰

The study area does not appear on the 1893 survey plan of the Psychiatric Hospital grounds, as it is cut off in the available copy of the plan (Figure 4.7). The plan does, however, show the line of the creek known to have run through the study area. Two undated, but likely c.1897-1934, plans of the Psychiatric Hospital grounds show an excavated ditch running along the line of the former creek,

²⁶ Conybeare Morrison International, 2008

²⁷ Tanner & Associates, 2000

²⁸ Public Works Department, 1988. *Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital evolution with a statement of its significance*

²⁹ Conybeare Morrison International, 2008

³⁰ Ibid

formalising the line of the creek for drainage purposes (Figure 4.8 and Figure 4.9). A c.1897-1934 detailed plan shows the pond in the south-western corner of the study area and the excavated ditch following the line of the former creek running E-W through the southern section of the study area. Conservation Studies prepared in 1982/1984 and 2008 for the Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital suggest that the creek was infilled as a drainage line in c1899 and the pond excavated in 1900; however, the pond and ditch are dated to the earlier Protestant Orphan School phase in the 2003 Landscape Management Plan.³¹ A culvert is shown at the junction of the pond and ditch, while a fence runs SW-NE from the culvert to the line of Victoria Road, as well as along the southern side of the ditch (Figure 4.9). Plantings and a paling fence are shown along the northern boundary along Victoria Road. These plantings may have been the 1870s Moreton Bay Figs and Stone Pines donated to the Protestant Orphan School. The southern section of the study appears to have been used as a grazing paddock. In the centre of the southern boundary of the study area is a pit, which may have been used for dumping waste products. The study area, in association with the cricket ground to the west, appears to have been used for recreational and agricultural pursuits in line with the changing attitudes towards patient care and landscape design. Parish maps dating from 1899 to 1922 show no details of the study area other than its inclusion in the grounds of the 'Hospital for the insane' (Figure 4.11 and Figure 4.12).

By 1943 (Figure 4.15), the pond had been infilled and the drainage ditch extended across the full extent of the study area. A path ran roughly N-S through the study area with a small bridge crossing the ditch near the centre of the study area. A tennis court had been constructed near the north-western corner of the study area. A fence also appears to have been installed to the south of the ditch in the south-eastern corner. At this time, it appears that the 1870s Moreton Bay Figs and Stone Pines were still intact along the fenced northern boundary. Mature trees were also present along the western boundary and the southern side of the ditch in the eastern section of the study area. The north-western section of the study area appears to have been used for agricultural purposes, as remnant lines of crops/plantings are visible. The former paling fence along the northern boundary appears to have been replaced with a more substantial, likely brick, fence by this time. The aerials indicate the continued use of the study area for recreational and agricultural purposes for the patients of the Psychiatric Hospital.

By the time of the 1950 aerial (Figure 4.16), the drainage ditch had been partially infilled, the tennis courts extended, a lawn bowling green installed in the north-western corner and a new rectilinear building constructed in the centre of the northern side of the study area. A 1958 photograph shows that the tennis court had been further extended to three courts, with timber posts and a likely asphalt, acrylic or concrete surface (Figure 4.17).

By 1960 (Figure 4.18), the remaining trees in the southern section and western side of the study area had been removed. The drainage ditch had been replaced with underground stormwater piping and the land in the southern section levelled. A playing field had been established in the south-eastern corner of the study area, while driveways had been established along the eastern and northern boundaries from Railway Street and Victoria Road respectively, leading to a parking area in the centre.

A 1970 aerial (Figure 4.19) shows little change within the study area over the 1960s, other than an informal extension of the driveway from the northern boundary along Victoria Road to the south along Fifth Street. However, by this time, the overhead road of Bridge Street directly to the west of the study area was constructed over Victoria Road.

³¹ Conybeare Morrison International, 2008; CAB Consulting & The Tree School, 2003

By 1985 (Figure 4.20), the northern driveway along Victoria Road had been removed and replaced with an informal driveway from the southern boundary along Fifth Street. Shade structures had additionally been constructed along the northern and southern ends of the eastern two tennis courts, while an additional rectilinear structure was installed to the south of the main central building, likely toilets. The aerials indicate that the use of the study area moved away from agricultural uses and towards only recreational purposes for the patients of the Psychiatric Hospital. It is likely that this area was used by patients until the closure of the hospital in 1989.³²

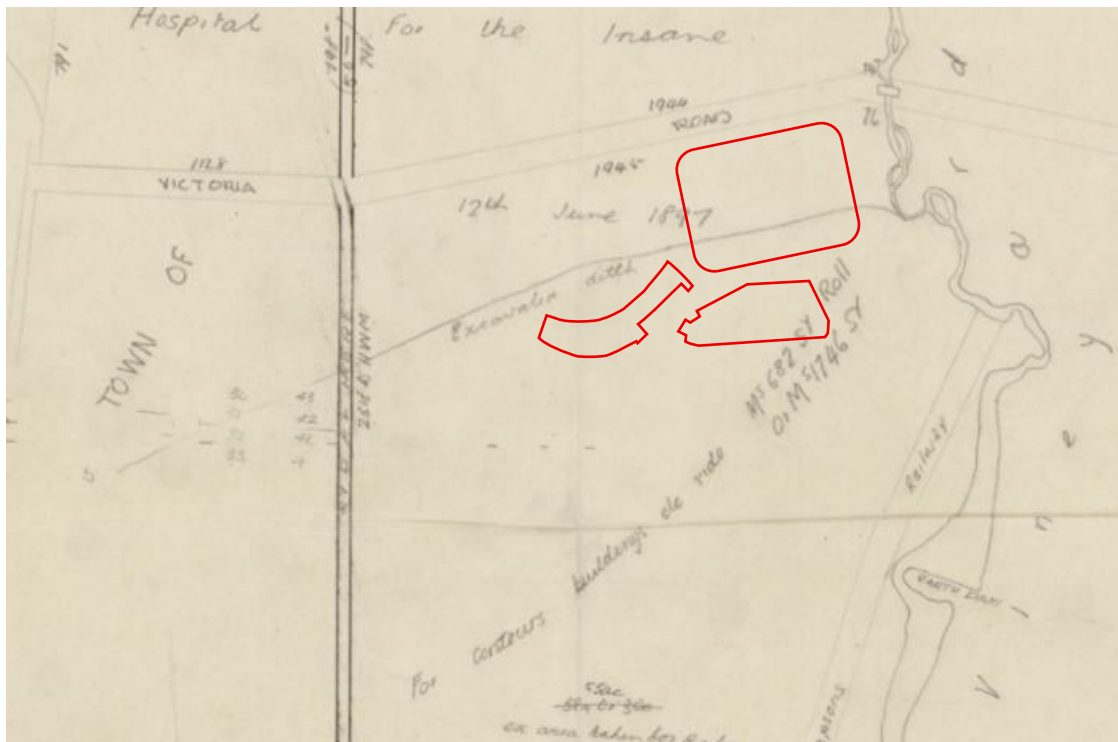


Figure 4.8: undated sketch plan of Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital, likely dating to c.1897-1924, showing an excavation ditch running through the study area.

Source: State Library NSW FL9082344, 008 – Z-SP-R19-8

³² Conybeare Morrison International, 2008

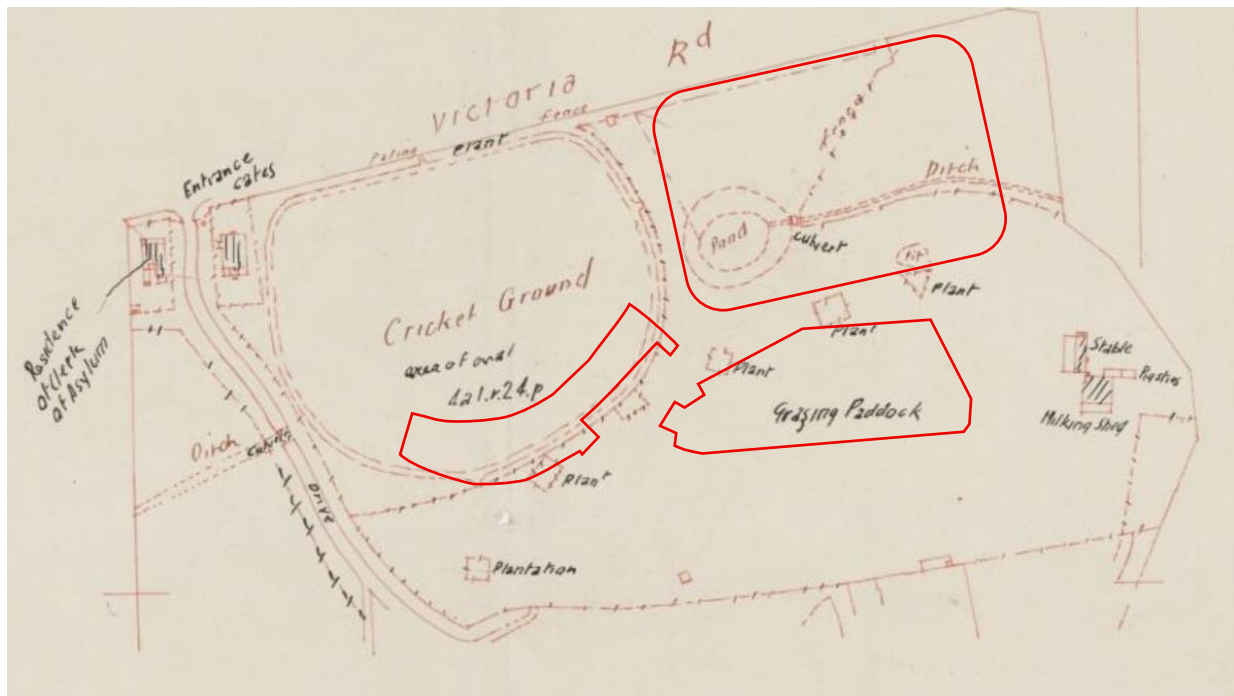


Figure 4.9: c.1897-1924 plan of the northern end of the Hospital grounds, showing a pond, ditch, culvert, and fencing in the ICoE boundary, grazing paddock in the eastern car park and plantations in the western car park.
Source: State Library NSW FL9085182,013 – Z-SP-R19-13



Figure 4.10: Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital, around 1890
Source: State Records NSW, NRS 5598

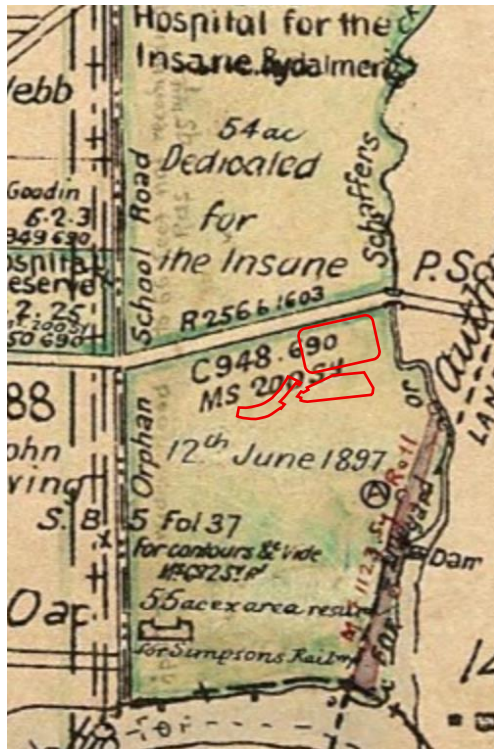


Figure 4.11: 1899 Parish Map of the Field of Mars, showing the study area within the land dedicated for the Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital
Source: HLRV, 14014001



Figure 4.12: 1922 Parish Map of the Field of Mars, showing the study area within the land dedicated for the Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital
Source: HLRV, 14013501

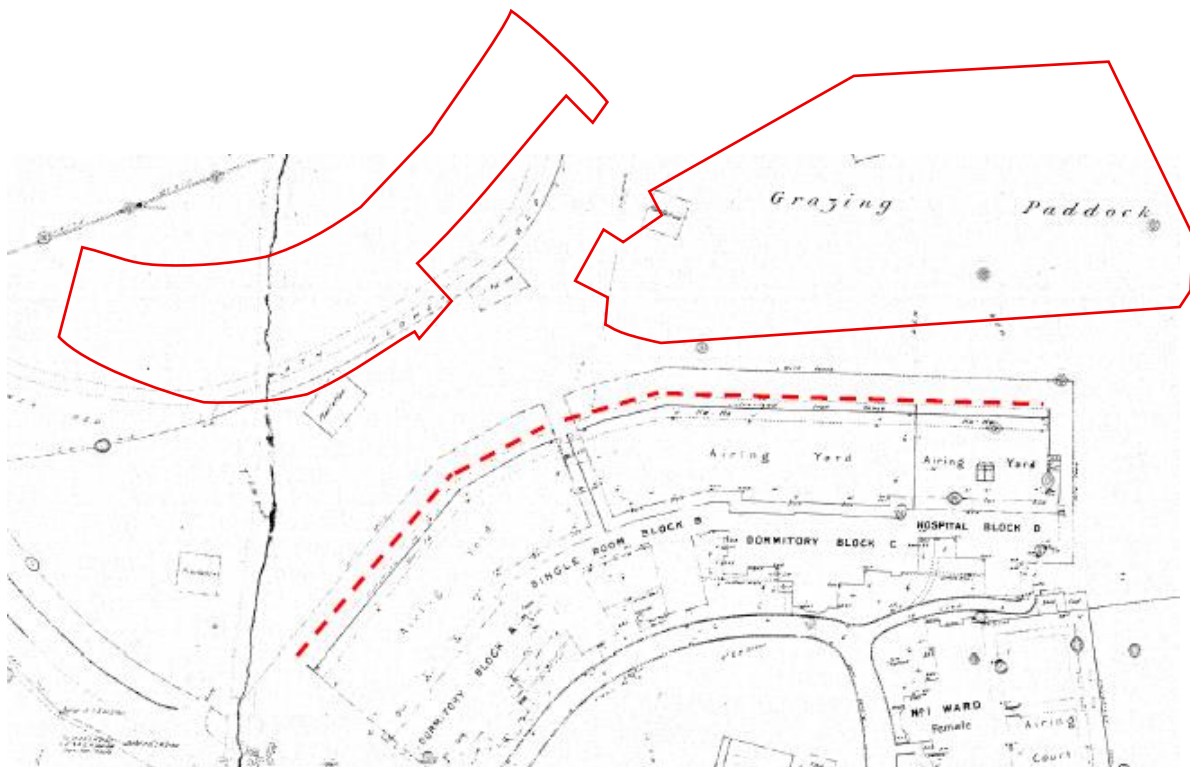


Figure 4.13: Detail from Hospital for the Insane, Rydalmere (1903). Wards 13-16 have been built and the airing yards on the north side of the buildings are defined by ha-has (dashed red). Note this plan is assumed to be made prior to the works, as the ha-has are much more angular than the curved as-built lines visible on the 1943 and 1951 aerial photography of the site.

Source: WSU, formerly Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital – General Plan – (Frame 1)



Figure 4.14: Cricket Pavilion c1915
Source: Kerr; Proudfoot; Thorp; Burton & Burkett, 1982: 247, Figure 6.29



Figure 4.15: 1943 aerial photograph of study area mostly cleared, a road running roughly NE, a tennis court, a fence along the north boundary, the drainage line and trees visible. Note the retained melaleuca tree (yellow). The bright white lines within the study area are likely paved paths at the top of the ha-ha ditch, while the fainter white line is likely the ha-ha wall or an external path. The three sheds appear to be insubstantial shelter sheds. The cricket pavilion sits close to the bounds of the western car park.

Source: SIX Maps Figure 4.12

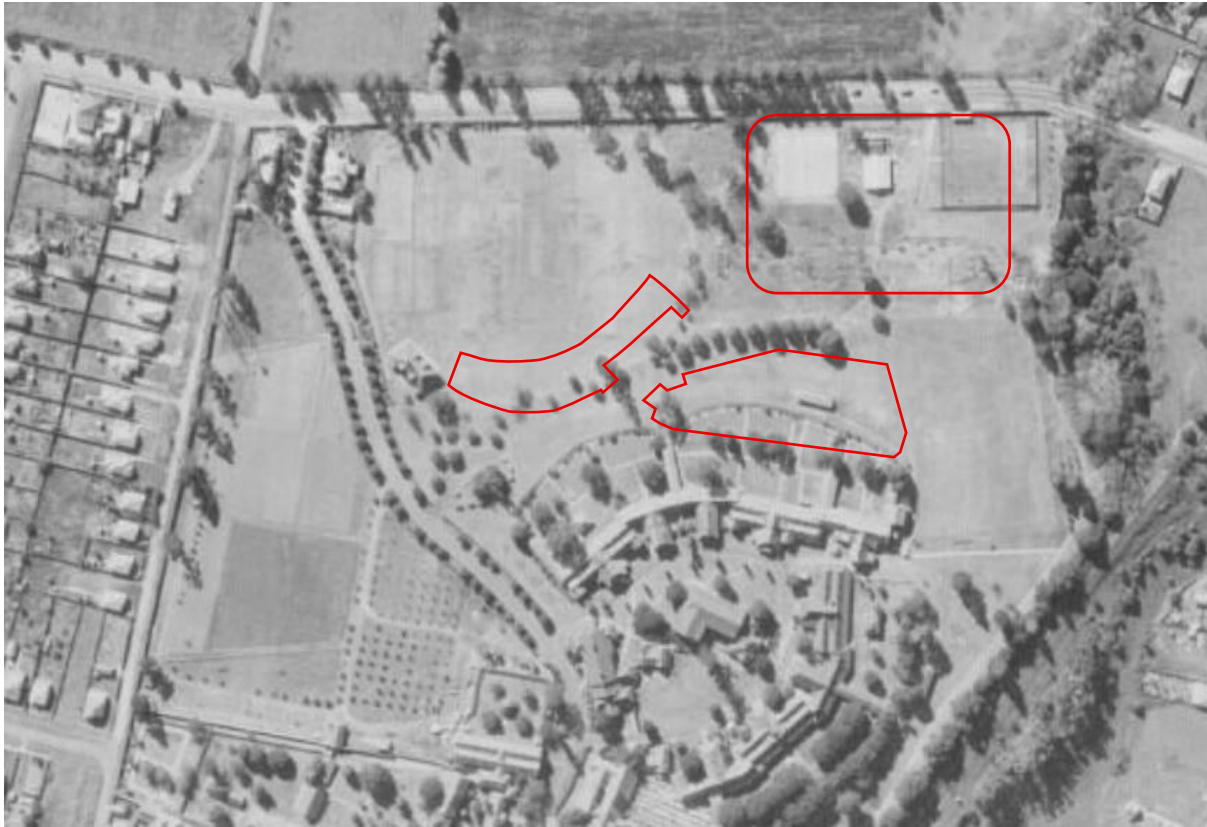


Figure 4.16: 1950 aerial photograph of the study area with new buildings, fenced areas, tennis court and paths, and the drainage line partially infilled. The eastern and western car parks remain relatively unchanged other than the removal of two of the shelter sheds.

Source: Historical Imagery NSW

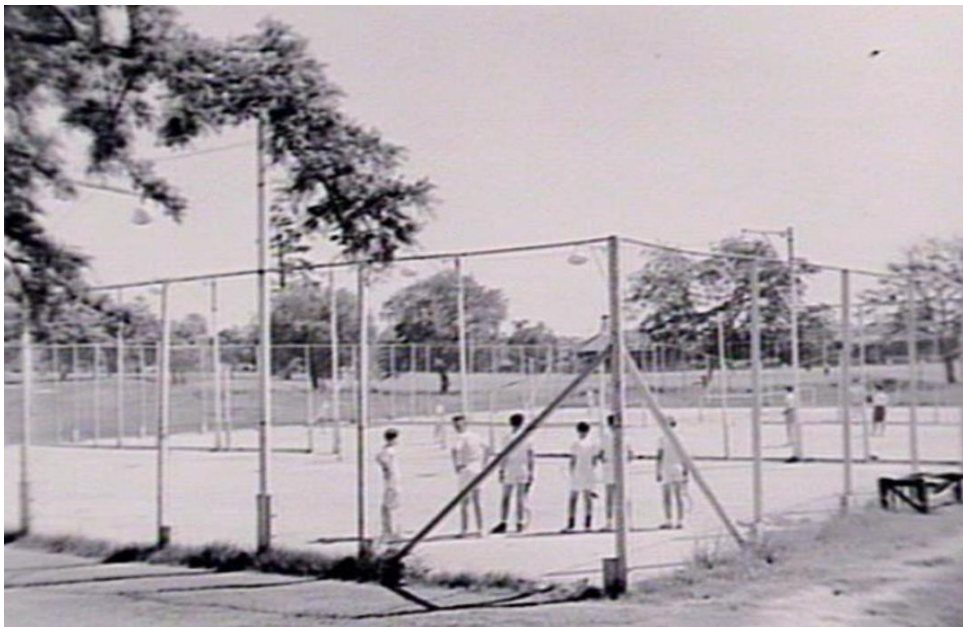


Figure 4.17: 1958 photograph of the former tennis court within the study area, comprising a paved surface with tall timber posts. View from north-eastern corner of the tennis court, looking south-west, with the cricket field in the background.

Source: <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/nX60pN8Y>

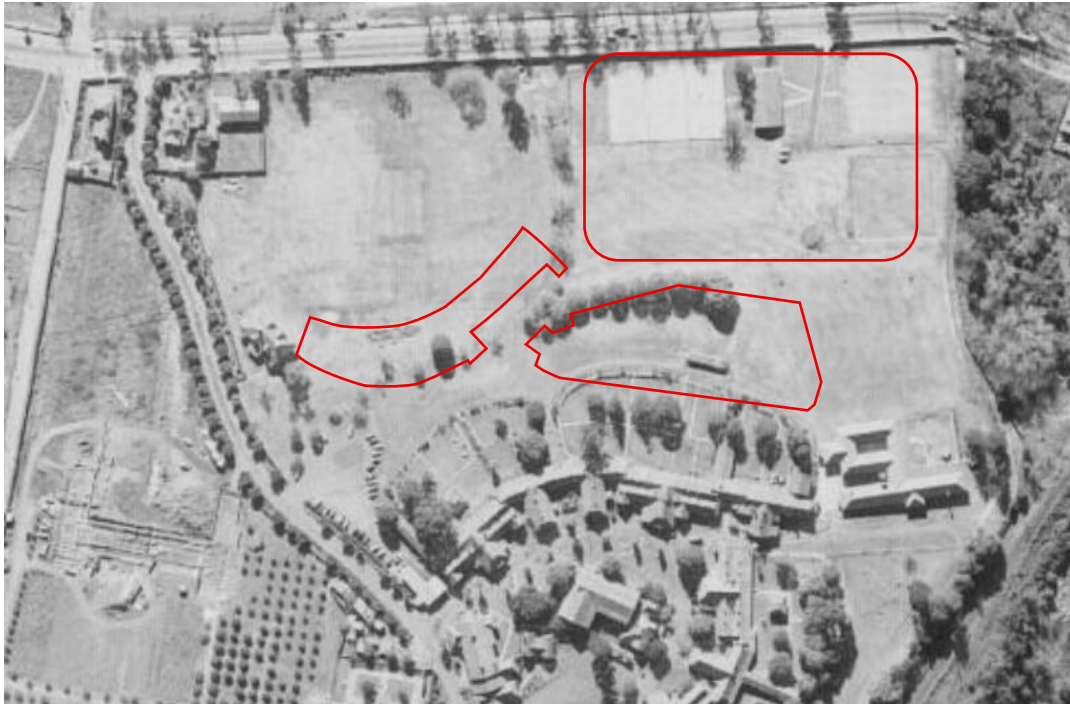


Figure 4.18: 1960 aerial photograph showing the study area to have been further cleared, the drainage line fully infilled, the tennis court extended, a paddock delineated in the south-eastern corner and the path realignment to have been completed. Little to no change to the western and eastern car parks.

Source: Historical Imagery NSW



Figure 4.19: 1970 aerial photograph showing the extension of the path to the southern boundary of the study area, as well as the construction of the roads bounding the study area, including the overbridge access at the western end of the study area along Fifth Street.

Source: Historical Imagery NSW



Figure 4.20: 1986 aerial photograph showing the addition of shade structures along the northern and southern sides of the tennis courts, the use of the area to the south of the courts for parking and an informal driveway between the southern boundary and the tennis courts.
Source: Historical Imagery NSW

4.3.5. Vacant: 1989-1993

The site of the former Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital was vacant for four years following the closure of the hospital in 1989.³³ No formal or informal activities are recorded for the study area during this period.

4.3.6. University of Western Sydney: 1993-Present

In 1993, the University of Western Sydney proposed to reuse the vacant site and acquired the site in 1995.³⁴ As part of the redevelopment works, new buildings were erected, existing buildings were updated, and landscaping works were undertaken for the site's new use as a university.³⁵ The following summary has been taken directly from the 2008 CMP prepared by Conybeare Morrison International:

In March 1998, The Parramatta Campus of the University of Western Sydney opened its classrooms to students. The former psychiatric hospital buildings were adapted to

³³ Conybeare Morrison International, 2008

³⁴ Western Sydney University, 2016. 'The Female Orphan School: Dereliction and Restoration: 1980s to Present'. *Western Sydney University*. Accessed on 9 August 2023 at: https://www.westernsydney.edu.au/femaleorphanschool/home/dereliction_and_restoration_1989_to_present

³⁵ Conybeare Morrison International, 2008

*the new use and an award winning restoration of the Female Orphan School was carried out by Tanner and Associates. New services were installed and new buildings erected including the Ian and Nancy Turbott Auditorium, Whitlam Library, and more recently, the Teaching Building.*³⁶

Although the CMP states that the Co-generation Plant Building was constructed around 2000,³⁷ aerial photography indicates that the Co-generation Plant Building, along with the associated car park and brick retaining wall within the study area, were actually built around 1997 (Figure 4.21). During this period, the brick fence along the northern boundary was demolished, leaving only the foundation bricks marking its former alignment.

The mid to late 1990s also saw extensive earthworks and the installation of modern services across the area. Although a 1998 pamphlet produced by UWS does not specifically depict the area north of Building ED (proposed eastern carpark), it provides a sense of how ground levels were altered and re-formed during this time (Figure 4.22).

Further modifications occurred in the early 2000s. In 2005, the car park was extended to the northwest and east, reaching its current footprint (Figure 4.24). The boundary trees appear to have been planted in two stages, prior to 2008 and again around 2009. Small-scale additions have followed, such as the installation of a north-western entrance sign in 2014 and the placement of ticketing machines and wayfinding signage. Aerial imagery from 2009 shows the conversion of the cricket oval (the location of the proposed western car park) into a temporary car park (Figure 4.25), the outline of which remained visible until at least 2012 (Figure 4.26) during the realignment of Fifth Avenue. By 2013, grass had largely regrown over this location (Figure 4.27). A dry spell in 2017 enabled the previous alignment of the ha-ha walls/paths to be visible within the proposed eastern car park (Figure 4.28). Most recently, in 2022, the cricket oval underwent re-turfing and the installation of a perimeter fence (Figure 4.29).

³⁶ Conybeare Morrison International, 2008

³⁷ Ibid

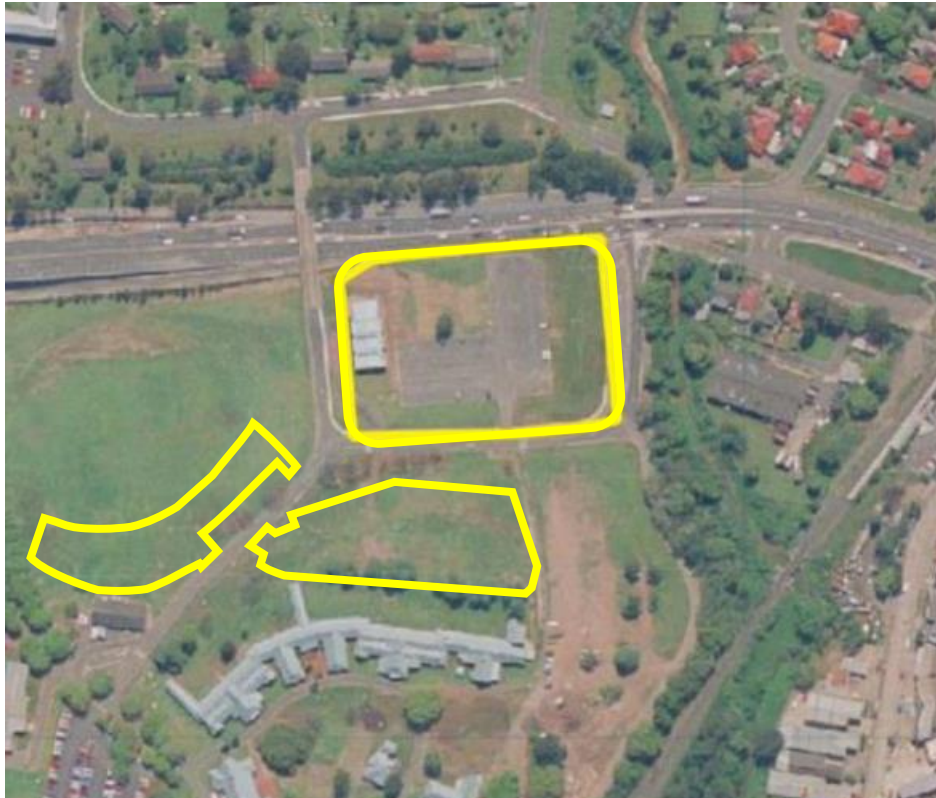


Figure 4.21: 1997 aerial photograph of the study area showing the recent construction of the carpark, the Co-Generation Plant Building (Eda) and landscaping.
Source: Historical Imagery NSW



Figure 4.22: 1998 works including trenches dug for water, gas and electricity
Source: WSU 1998 pg 10 via AMBS 2024



Figure 4.23: 2004 oblique aerial photograph showing the completed carpark, the Co-Generation Plant Building (Eda), grassed areas and small number of trees. The general location of the study area is shown highlighted in yellow.
Source: Conybeare Morrison, 2008



Figure 4.24: 2005 aerial showing the extension to the P1 carpark. Cars are starting to park along the cricket oval
Source: Historical Imagery Viewer



Figure 4.25: 2009 aerial with instatement of temporary carpark within the cricket oval
Source: Nearmap



Figure 4.26: Western carpark area when Fifth Street realignment works were occurring in 2012
Source: Nearmap



Figure 4.27: 2013 aerial after Fifth Street realignment – temporary carpark outlines still visible on the cricket oval (black arrow)
Source: Nearmaps



Figure 4.28: 2017 aerial (December) with dried out grass – remnant outlines of the ha-ha walls and/or paths (black arrow)
Source: Nearmaps



Figure 4.29: July-Nov 2022 aerals showing the re-turfing and fence installation of the cricket oval
Source: Nearmaps

4.4. Physical Setting and Landscape Context

4.4.1. Soils and Geology

The physical setting of an area, including its natural resources, landforms, and wider landscape setting, has a significant influence on the nature, location, and form of Aboriginal inhabitation, usage patterns and interactions with the land. The physical context therefore dictates and influences the locations and forms of tangible values and physical sites that main remain across the landscape. The physical setting of a location also provides meaningful landscape context for intangible heritage and connection to Country.

The archaeological characteristics and potential of an area are additionally influenced by stability of the soil matrix and land use history. The study area is situated predominantly within the Birrong soil landscape, with the southern section located within the Blacktown residual soil landscape unit (Figure 4.30).

Birrong soils are fluvial landscapes with localised flooding, high soil erosion, seasonal waterlogging and very low soil fertility and some acidity. They lie in level to gently undulating alluvial floodplains with local relief <5m and slope gradients <3%. Soil profiles generally consist of 10-40cm of dark brown silty clay loam; 35cm of hard setting clay loam; over 100cm of orange mottled silty clay and brown mottled clay.³⁸ Due to their moderate acid levels, charcoal and stone do not preserve well in lower profiles. However, several sites within the Birrong Soil Landscape have been found to preserve archaeological features, Birrong soils are associated with the highly significant Parramatta Sand Body (PSB) located along the southern side of Parramatta River.

Blacktown soils are residual soil landscapes that have moderate erodibility, low soil fertility and poor soil drainage, but are known for their high archaeological potential. They exhibit gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Shale with local relief of 10–30 m and slopes generally <5%, but up to 10%. Crests and ridges are broad (200–600 m) and rounded with convex upper slopes grading into concave lower slopes.³⁹ Rock outcrops are absent. The Blacktown soil profile is characterised by

³⁸ eSpade, 2022. Birrong, 9130bg. Accessed on 31/07/2023 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/9130bg.pdf>

³⁹ eSpade, 2022. Blacktown, 9130bt. Accessed on 31/07/2023 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Salis5app/resources/spade/reports/9130bg.pdf>

shallow to moderately deep (<100 cm) Red and Brown Podzolic Soils on crests, upper slopes and well-drained areas and deep (150–300 cm) Yellow Podzolic Soils and Soloths on lower slopes and in areas of poor drainage. Blacktown soils are conducive to artefact preservation, however the acidity within this soil landscape type decreases the potential for preserving organic material such as shell and bone. Furthermore, Blacktown soils are prone to deflation which often results in a temporal collapse where archaeological objects from multiple time periods can accumulate within a single layer. Thus, while Blacktown soils have the potential to preserve deep stratified archaeological deposits, where deflation has occurred, the temporal integrity of the different units may be somewhat compromised.

Parramatta Sand Body

A Pleistocene alluvial sand-sheet (commonly referred to as the 'Parramatta Sand Body' - PSB) that is associated with the Parramatta River has been identified to underlie portions of the Parramatta's City centre. This early landform has been subject to a number of archaeological excavations within redevelopment circumstances since 2002. This buried river terrace is likely to extend from at least Charles Street to beyond the Crescent in Parramatta Park, south to around Clay Cliff Creek, and to the east near James Ruse Drive. The study area is located approximately 650m to the north-east of the currently mapped extent of the PSB boundary (Figure 4.32).

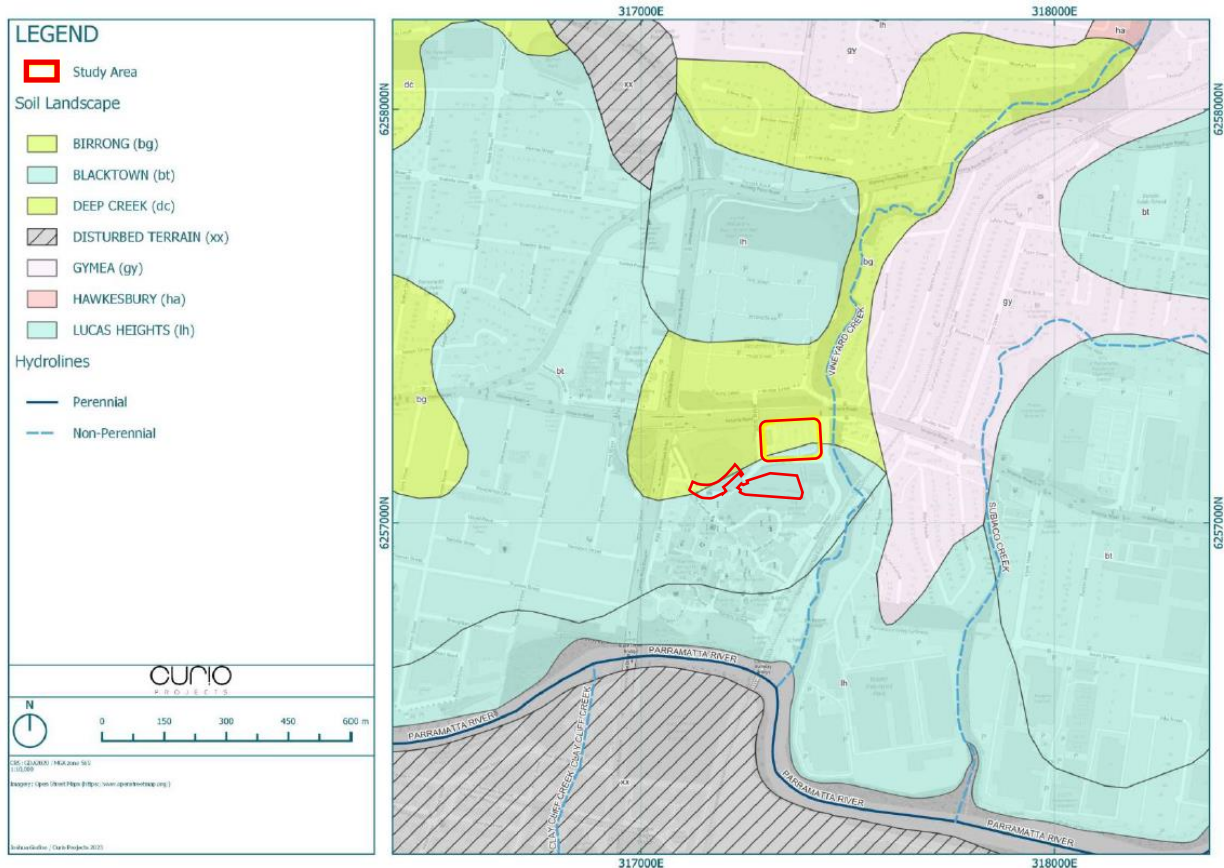


Figure 4.30: Soil landscape and hydrology map with the study area in yellow
Source: Curio 2025

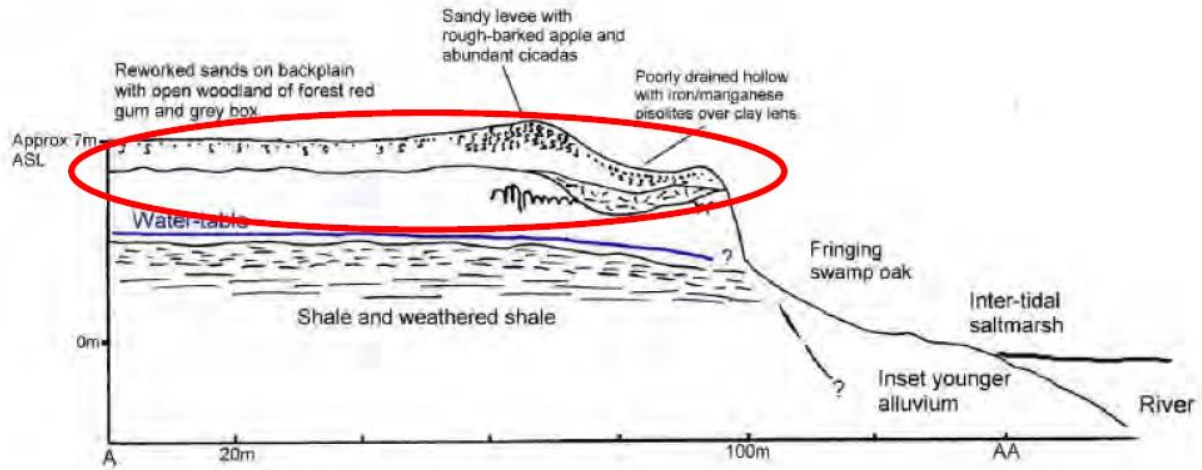


Figure 4.31: Sketch Section of interpreted pre-European geomorphology, sediments and vegetation along the Parramatta River. PSB terrace area indicated
Source: JMcDCHM 2005: 12

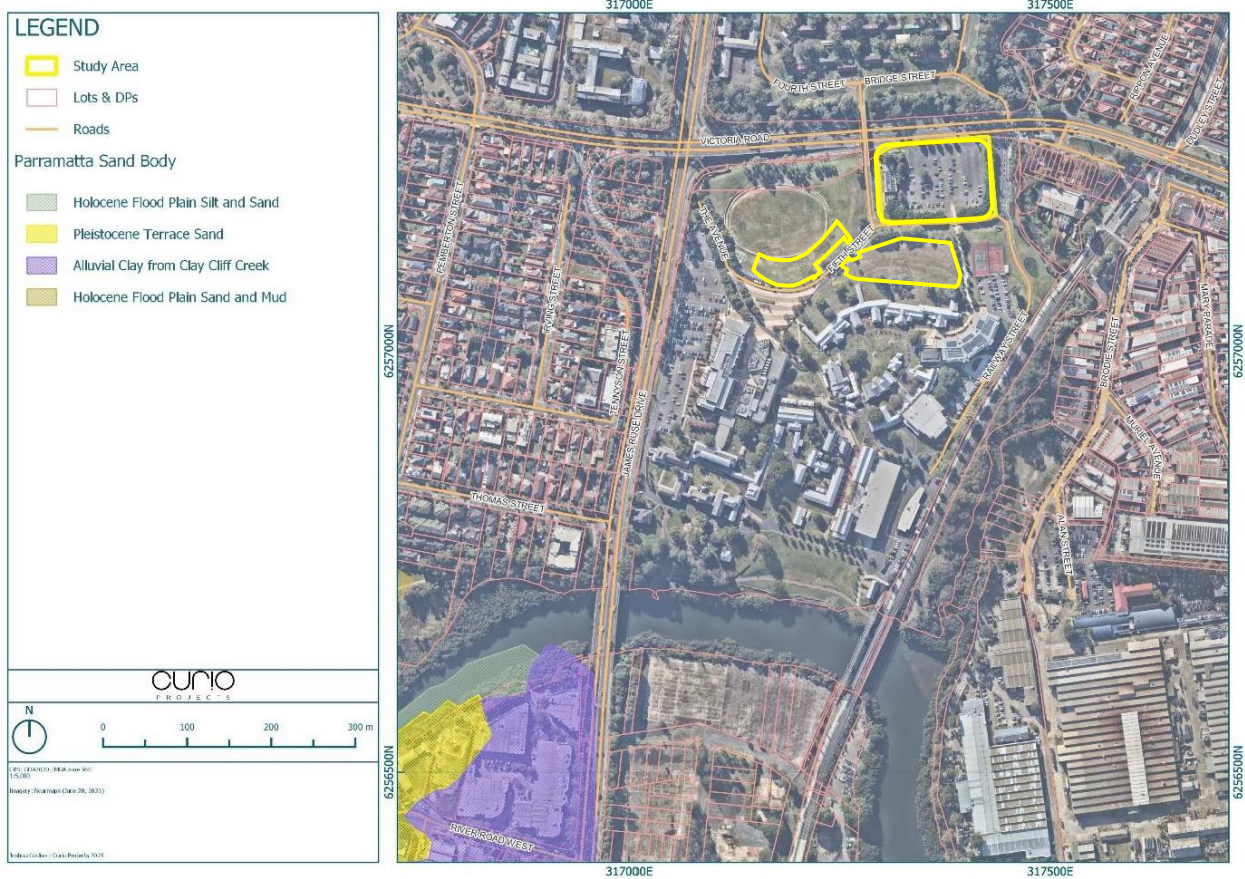


Figure 4.32: The study area and the PSB, situated approximately 650m to the south-west and across Parramatta River.
Source: Curio 2025 (PSB boundary Owen et al 2022)

4.4.2. Hydrology, Landscapes and Landforms

Water availability and topography are recognised factors that can aid in developing predictive modelling of patterns of life and movement of Aboriginal communities prior to invasion. An understanding of natural hydrology, landscapes and landform patterning can provide information regarding potential resources that would have been available in the local area.

Prior to European levelling and modification, the area surrounding the study area would have been characterised by gently undulating hills interspersed by rivers and creeks lined with floodplains. The study area is located approximately 100m to the north of Parramatta River, and within 20m of a tributary of the river known as Vineyard Creek. In addition, historical evidence indicates that an unnamed creek formerly ran roughly E-W through the study area until the formalisation of the creek into a drainage path during the historic phases of colonisation associated with the Orphan Schools and the Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital. The study area appears to have been located within a floodplain just above the high-water mark and along the course and drainage catchment of Vineyard Creek and the unnamed creek. It is likely that the study area was often damp and retained water following rain. The presence of the melaleuca tree within the study area supports this.

A revised flood-risk study is currently being undertaken by Parramatta City Council. Current flood prone mapping demonstrates that the study area is on the outer edges of the proposed Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) zone, however preliminary updates suggest the study area may be inundated during major flood events (Figure 4.34).

The study area's proximity to water, position above the high-water mark, topography and elevation, may have made it favourable for short term inhabitation and afforded access to significant natural resources. However, its proximity to the floodplains also means it would have most likely been susceptible to major flooding events.

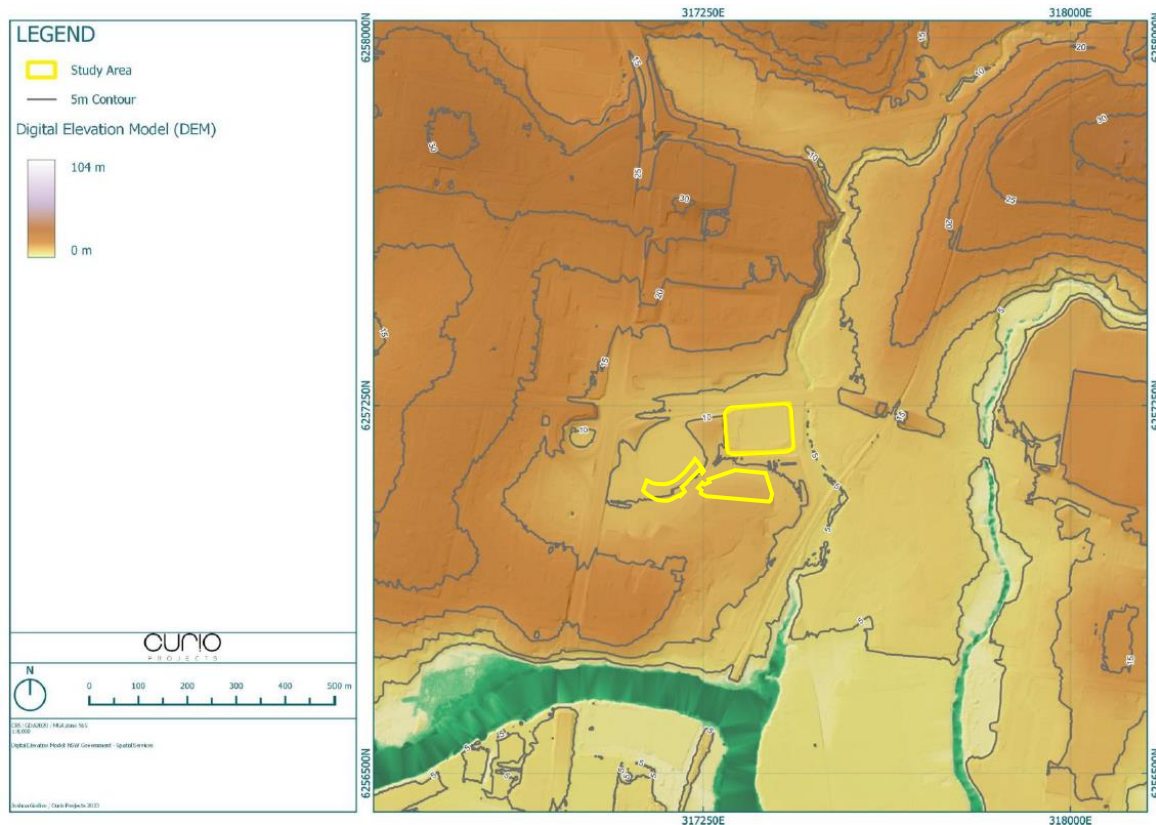


Figure 4.33: Topographic map showing the study area in yellow
Source: Curio 2025

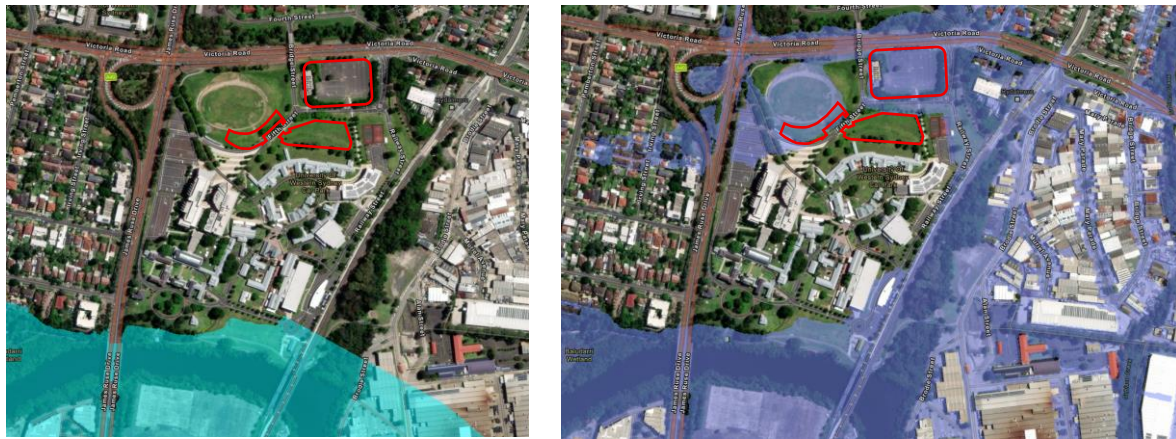


Figure 4.34: PMF Flood Mapping – current flood zone (left) and proposed updated flood zone (right). Study area in red
Source: Parramatta City Council 2025

4.4.3. Vegetation and Fauna

An understanding of the original vegetation of an area provides information about the resources that such vegetation would have provided to Aboriginal people in the area, and would have influenced how different locations were accessed, used and visited. Vegetation can itself be a direct resource, such as tree bark for canoes, shields etc. or edible plants, or it can be an indirect resource, creating habitats for different animals for hunting.

The Blacktown soil landscape is almost completely cleared of tall open-forest (wet sclerophyll forest) and open-woodland (dry sclerophyll forest). Where intact vegetation is present, the remaining trees are often forest red gum, narrow-leaved ironbark and grey box in western areas.⁴⁰ While Birrong landscapes have been historically extensively cleared, where intact vegetation is present, it generally consists of small relict stands of Ironbark, turpentine, and Sydney blue gum forest and woodland.⁴¹

Prior to European colonisation, the study area comprised uncleared open forest in the north-western section and open eucalyptus woodland in the rest of the study area.⁴² The lack of underbrush may be an indication that Aboriginal people undertook intentional land management via burning along the banks of the Parramatta River, i.e., what is commonly referred to as ‘fire-stick farming’. The open forest/woodland may have comprised Sydney Blue Gum, Blackbutt and Stringybark, with Paperbarks within the flood zone.⁴³

The study area appears to have been mostly cleared of the original native vegetation and replaced during the historic period of use. A mature melaleuca tree stands in the centre of the study area and is thought to be the only remnant tree from the former Eucalyptus woodland/forest within the study area. The rest of the vegetation comprises replanting of a mix of native and introduced shrubs and trees.

⁴⁰ eSpade, 2022. Blacktown, 9130bt

⁴¹ eSpade, 2022. Birrong, 9130bg

⁴² CAB Consulting & The Tree School, 2003

⁴³ CAB Consulting & The Tree School, 2003

4.4.4. Description of the Project Area

Proposed ICoE Redevelopment Location

A site inspection was carried out by Rebecca Agius and Sarah McGuinness on 10 April 2024. The inspection was undertaken to examine the existing site context, its landform, and assess any potential direct and/or indirect impacts to listed and unlisted heritage items in or close to the study area that may result from the proposed development.

The study area is bounded by Victoria Road to the north, Railway Street to the east, Fifth Street to the south and the overbridge of Bridge Street to the west (Figure 4.35 to Figure 4.40). Further to the north of the study area is low-density disability housing run by the Department of Family and Community Services, to the east is a tributary of Parramatta River named Vineyard Creek, and to the south and west is the rest of the WSU Parramatta South Campus.

Concrete pedestrian paths run along the outside of the boundaries of the study area, with three concrete-lined pedestrian entrances at the north-eastern corner, south-western corner and southern side of the study area (Figure 4.35 to Figure 4.40). Two asphalted driveways along the southern boundary provide vehicular access to the study area from Fifth Street to the south. The foundation courses of a brick fence appear to run along the northern boundary (Figure 4.36).

The study area is approximately 1.33 ha in area and contains a carpark for the university, a Co-Generation Plant Building, concrete paths, curved brick wall, grassed areas and mature trees (Figure 4.39 to Figure 4.46). The northern, eastern, and southern boundaries are lined with semi-mature (planted 2009) weeping lilly pilly and hills fig trees, with gaps in the boundary tree line located at the north-eastern and north-western corners of the car park and the centre of the southern boundary in the location of the access driveways. A remnant native woodland tree, a melaleuca, is located within the centre of the study area, within the car park, within a concrete-lined garden bed (Figure 4.45).

The western boundary of the study area is lined by an undulating curved stretcher-bonded brick retaining wall, raised grassed area and the c.2000 Co-Generation Plant Building (Figure 4.37). The Co-Generation Plant Building comprises an industrial single-storey, flat-roofed, metal-clad structure with two turbines partially screened by a metal fence to the south. The building is screened by semi-mature sweet daphne and lilly pilly trees in raised garden beds along its northern, eastern and southern elevations, but is visible along its western elevation. Access to the building is via the western driveway.

The grassed areas lining the boundaries of the study area are slightly raised above the surface of the asphalt car park surface, forming a levelled shallow depression in the location of the car park (Figure 4.41 to Figure 4.46). Although the roots of the semi-mature weeping lilly pilly and hills fig trees lining the boundaries have partly contributed to the raising of the grassed areas, it is unclear as to whether the car park area has been excavated or if the boundaries have been raised, or a combination of the two. Aside from the raised borders, the landform is generally flat and characterised by a former alluvial plain adjacent to Vineyard Creek (Figure 4.47 and Figure 4.48). The western boundary appears to have been artificially raised and excavated in the vicinity of the Co-Generation Plant Building, likely in association with the cricket ground and the abutments of the Bridge Street overbridge to the west.



Figure 4.35: View of the north-eastern corner of the study area from the northern side of Victoria Road, looking south-west

Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.36: View of the north-western corner of the study area from the southern side of Victoria Road, looking south-east

Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.37: View of the Co-Generation Plant Building from the south-western corner of the study area at the intersection of Bridge Street and Fifth Street, looking north-east

Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.38: View of southern side of the study area from the southern side of Fifth Street, looking north-east

Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.39: View of the south-eastern corner of the study area from the intersection of Railway Street and Fifth Street, looking north-west

Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.40: View of the eastern boundary of the study area from the eastern side of Railway Street, looking west

Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.41: View of car park within the study area from the north-eastern corner of the study area, looking south-west
Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.42: View of the car park from the south-western corner of the study area, looking north-east
Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.43: View south-west towards the south-western corner of the car park, showing the trees lining the study area boundary
Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.44: View along the southern boundary of the car park within the study area, showing the trees lining the boundary
Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.45: The significant remnant woodland paperbark (melaleuca) tree near the centre of the study area towards the north-eastern entrance to the car park

Source: Curio 2023

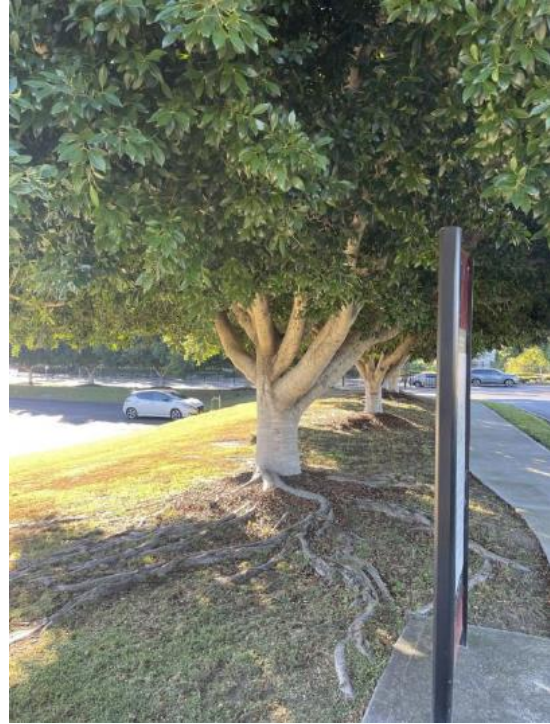


Figure 4.46: The hills fig trees lining the southern study area boundary, looking east

Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.47: Vineyard Creek (within the Vinyard Creek Conservation Area 3) along the eastern side of Railway Street, to the east of the study area, looking north

Source: Curio 2023



Figure 4.48: View from the bridge over Vineyard Creek towards the WSU Campus, looking west

Source: Curio 2023

Proposed Western and Eastern Car Park Locations

This site description has been extracted and abbreviated from AMBS' Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment (2024).⁴⁴ For a full site analysis, please refer to Appendix xx.

A visual inspection of the study area was carried out on 7 November 2024 by AMBS archaeologist Matthew Byron. The survey focused on surface exposures to assess the area's condition and potential for Aboriginal objects or indicative landscape features. No Aboriginal sites, objects, or areas of archaeological sensitivity were identified. The majority of the study area showed clear evidence of disturbance from prior human activity, including vegetation clearing, earthworks, building construction and demolition, installation of services, and landscaping associated with the sports oval, hospital, and university.

The western portion of the study area includes the sports oval, where surface visibility was minimal due to maintained grass and imported gravel in worn areas. Disturbances included stormwater pits, sewer infrastructure, and level changes from oval construction. The eastern portion featured sloping ground modified for the former hospital, with additional terracing and service installations such as stormwater pits and light poles. The area's natural topography, originally consistent with the Birrong and Blacktown soil landscapes, has been substantially altered through agricultural use, hospital construction (including the ha-ha walls), and later campus development. Given this extensive modification, the presence of intact Aboriginal archaeological material is considered unlikely.



Figure 4.49: Site of the western proposed car park. Facing north-east
Source: AMBS 2024



Figure 4.50: Site of the eastern proposed car park. Facing east
Source: AMBS 2024

⁴⁴ AMBS Ecology & Heritage, 2024, *Western Sydney University, Parramatta South Campus Car Park Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment*. Prepared for Western Sydney University



Figure 4.51: Sewerage service in the western proposed carpark area. View west.

Source: AMBS 2024



Figure 4.52: Observed disturbance in the eastern proposed carpark, with stormwater pit, sewerage pit, and light pole shown. View north.

Source: AMBS 2024

4.4.5. Geotechnical Investigation

Geotechnical investigations are important as they can provide ground-truthing information that can help inform an archaeological assessment and determine the most appropriate prediction model and mitigative strategies. The results of an investigation can allow us to gauge how disturbed or intact the natural soil profiles of the landscape are.

Douglas Partners conducted geotechnical investigations within the study area in June 2024 in order to confirm the ground profile in order to comment on potential issues relating to excavation, groundwater, foundations and support systems.⁴⁵ A series of six boreholes were excavated across the site, with BH1, BH3 and BH4 ranging from 2.5-10m, and BH2, BH5 and BH6 down to bedrock/termination depths of 9.9-17.9m.

Based on the results of the site investigation, the ground profile is summarised as follows:

- **Asphaltic Concrete** – wearing surface 20 – 100mm thick
- **Fill**: apparently variably compacted and of varying composition, including sandy gravel, gravelly sand, sand, and clay/sand/gravel mixtures, to depths ranging from 0.3m to 1.5m
- **Alluvium**: predominantly medium to high plasticity clay, silty clay and sandy clay of varying consistency ranging from firm to hard to depths, with some discontinuous, medium dense or dense clayey sand and sand layers to depths ranging from 2.0m to 12.9m, deepening to the north-east
- **Residual Soil / Extremely Weathered Sandstone**: of varying composition from sand, clayey sand and sandy clay, being medium dense or dense, which discontinuously underlies the alluvium over the south-eastern part of the site to depths ranging from 4.1m to at least 8.5m
- **Sandstone**: fine to medium-grained, typically medium to high and high strength, moderately weathered and slightly fractured to unbroken sandstone. The upper 3 – 5m of the rock

⁴⁵ Douglas Partners, 2024, *Report on Geotechnical Investigation, Indigenous Centre of Excellence 171 Victoria Road, Rydalmere NSW*. Prepared for Western Sydney University

profile in the northern part of the site contained typically very low to medium in strength, moderately to highly weathered with frequent decomposed seams.

An additional 15 boreholes were tested in a congruent contamination study by Douglas Partners at the same time as the BH1-6 investigation.⁴⁶ The locations of these boreholes are shown in Figure 4.54 below.

Borehole	Surface Level (m AHD)	Depth (and Reduced Level) to Top of Stratum (m (& m AHD))				
		Asphaltic Concrete	Fill	Alluvium	Residual Soil / Extremely Weathered Sandstone	Sandstone
BH1	8.1	0 (8.1)	0.1 (8.0)	0.7 (7.4)	-	9.9 (-1.8)
BH2	7.9	0 (7.9)	0.02 (7.88)	0.3 (7.6)	-	12.9 (-5.0)
BH3	7.9	0 (7.9)	0.05 (7.85)	1.5 (6.4)	-	-
BH4	7.7	0 (7.7)	0.05 (7.65)	0.5 (7.2)	7.2 (0.5)	-
BH5	7.9	0 (7.9)	0.05 (7.85)	0.7 (7.2)	2.0 (5.9)	4.5 (3.4)
BH6	7.3	0 (7.3)	0.05 (7.25)	1.5 (5.8)	2.5 (4.8)	4.1 (3.2)

Table 4.1: Summary of Site Geotechnical Model
Source: Douglas Partners 2024

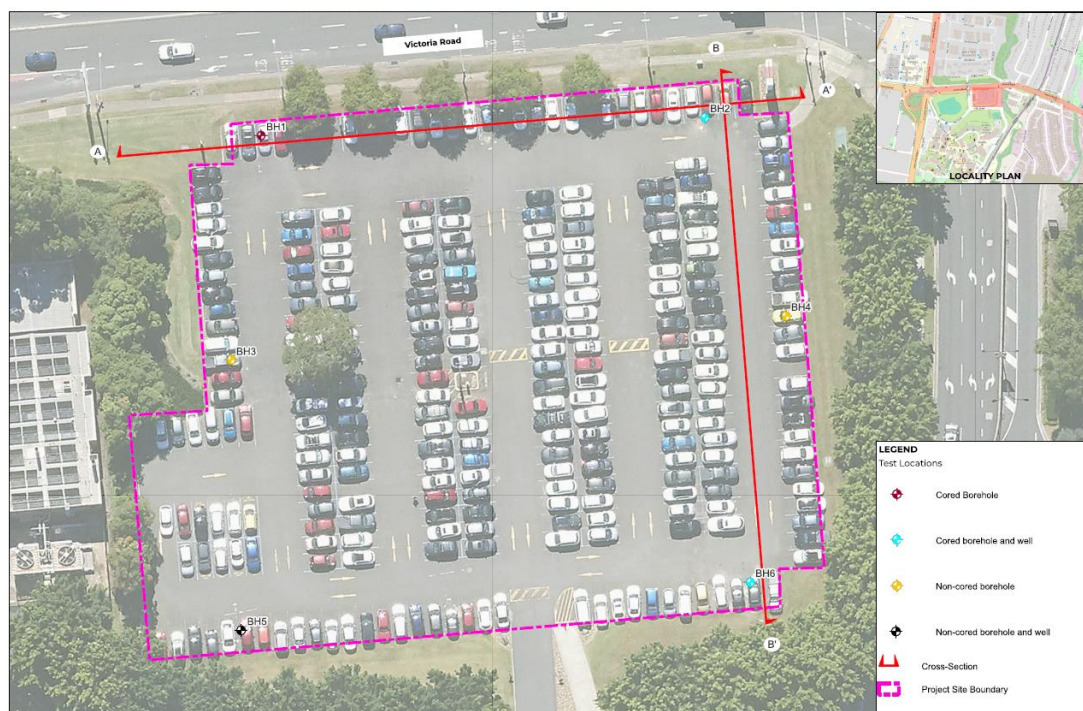


Figure 4.53: Borehole test location plan
Source: Douglas Partners 2024

⁴⁶ Douglas Partners, 2024, *Report of Detailed Site Investigation, Indigenous Centre of Excellence 171 Victoria Road, Rydalmere NSW*. Prepared for Western Sydney University

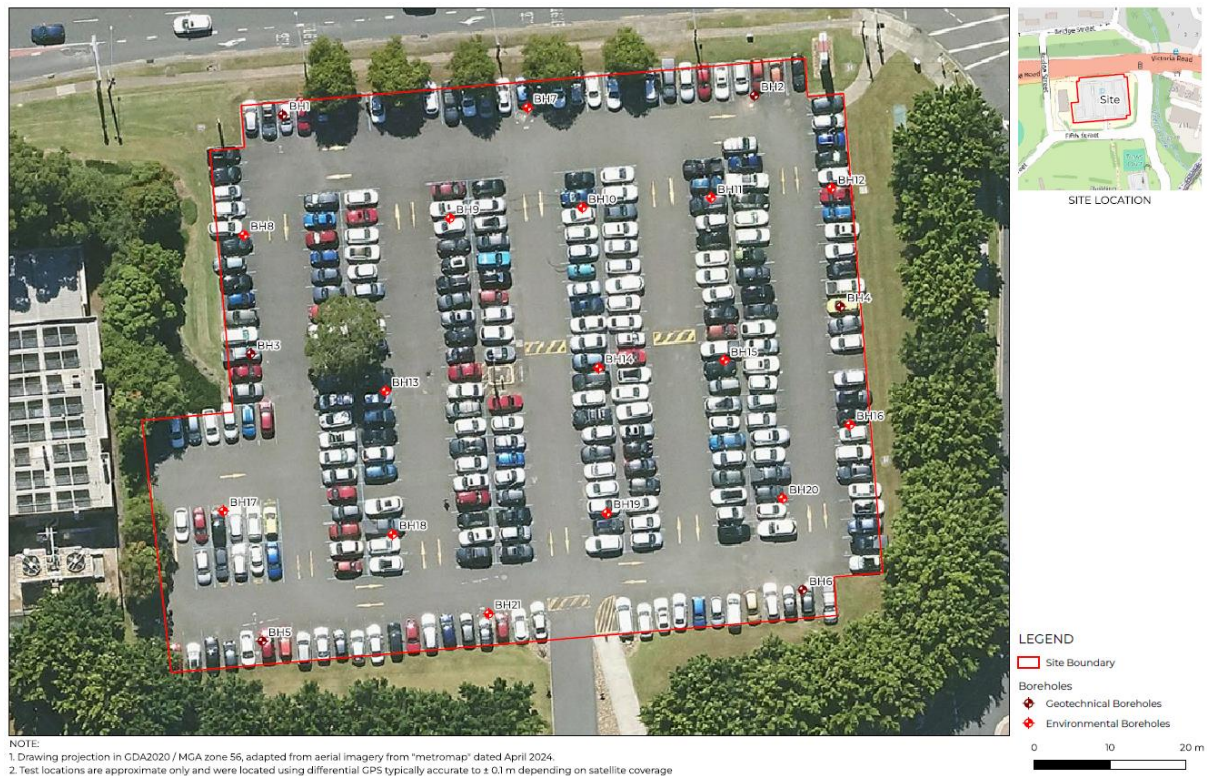


Figure 4.54: Test location plan showing both geotechnical and environmental boreholes
Source: Douglas Partners 2024

An additional geotechnical investigation was conducted by Douglas Partners in October 2024 to in the locations of the proposed western and eastern temporary car parks.⁴⁷ Excavation of four test pits (TP19, TP21, TP22 and TP23) was conducted over 2 days by a six-tonne excavator using a 600 mm wide bucket through soils to depths ranging from 0.6m to 3.2m.

Based on the results of the site investigation, the ground profile within the proposed Western and Eastern carpark footprints is summarised below:

Proposed Western Car Park

- **Fill:** apparently variably compacted and of varying composition, including silty clay, silty sand, clayey silty sand, sandy clay, silty sandy clay and clayey sandy silt, with minor proportions of building rubble (brick, tile, terracotta, plastic, concrete and timber fragments, steel pipes and rods, and trace amounts of potential asbestos-containing material and geofabric), with minor proportions of gravel-, cobble- and boulder-sized sandstone fragments in the eastern part of the footprint, to depths ranging from 0.5 m to 3.0 m, thickening to the north-east.
- **Alluvium:** a discontinuous stratum that underlies the fill near the north-eastern end of the footprint only, of predominantly medium to high plasticity silty clay and silty sandy clay to terminations depths ranging from 1.3 m to 3.7 m, deepening to the north-east.

⁴⁷ Douglas Partners, 2024, *Investigation Summary Report P1 Carpark Relocation*. Prepared for Western Sydney University.

- **Residual Soil:** a discontinuous stratum that underlies the fill over most of the site, of varying composition including silty clay, silty sandy clay and sandy clay of medium to high plasticity, to termination depths ranging from 1.1 m to 2.4 m.

Bedrock was not encountered in any test pit, nor was free groundwater observed in the test pits during excavation.

Proposed Eastern Car Park

- **Fill / Silty Sand:** apparently moderately to well compacted, fine to medium, with trace proportions of rootlets and gravel to depths ranging from 0.2 m to 0.6 m.
- **Fill / Silty Sandy Clay:** apparently moderately compacted with minor proportions of cobble- and boulder-sized sandstone fragments, inclusions of boulder-sized concrete fragments and trace proportions of gravel, rootlets and ceramic pipe fragments to depths ranging from 0.4 m to 1.1 m.
- **Residual Soil:** a generally continuous stratum (absent at TP13 only) of varying composition including silty clay, silty sandy clay and sandy clay of medium to high plasticity, with minor proportions of gravel-, cobble- and boulder-sized sandstone fragments to depths ranging from 0.6 m to 1.6 m.
- **Sandstone:** of inferred low strength, at depths ranging from 0.6 m to 1.6 m with an average depth of about 1.2 m.

Free groundwater was not observed in the test pits during excavation.

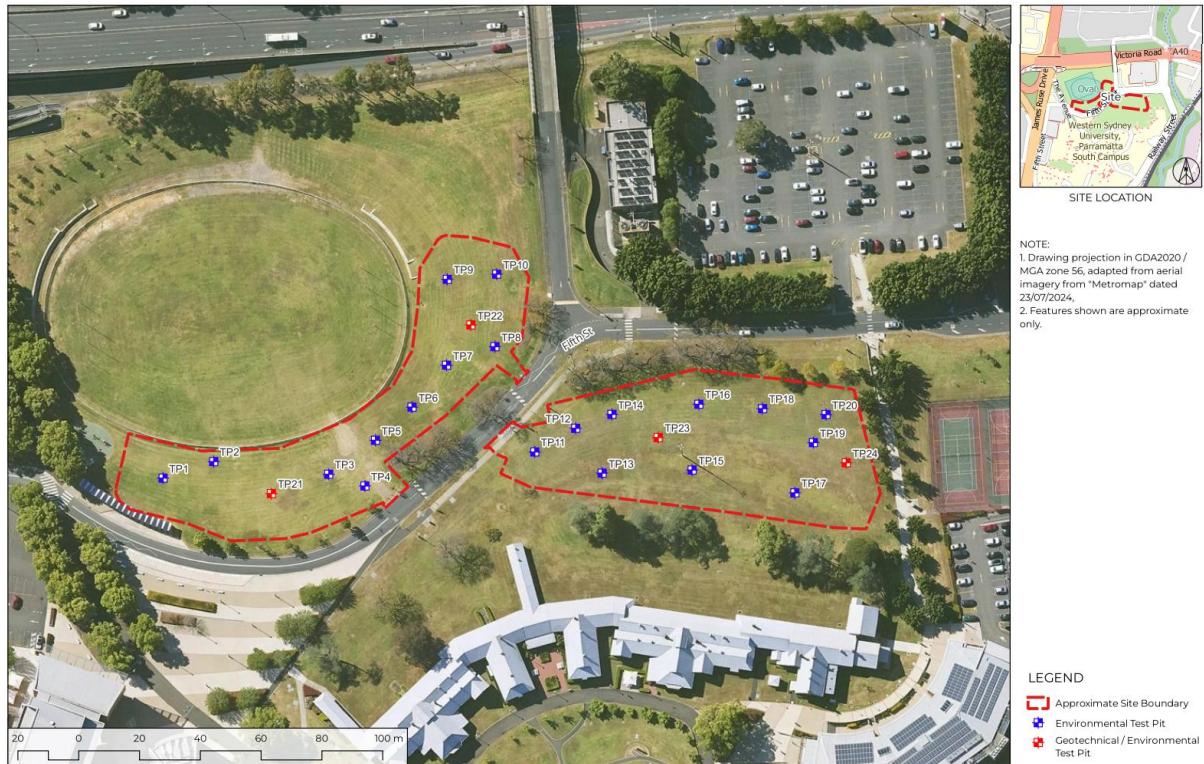


Figure 4.55: Location plan showing both geotechnical and environmental boreholes
 Source: Douglas Partners 2024

4.4.6. Modern Land Use, History and Disturbance

As a result of the above historical summary, the following key post-1788 historical disturbance phases for the study area have been identified:

- 1791 to 1810: Arndell's Farm
- 1810 to 1850: Female Orphan School
- 1850 to 1887: Protestant Orphan School
- 1888 to 1945: Rydalmere Hospital for the Insane
- 1945 to 1989: Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital
- 1989 to 1993: Site unoccupied
- 1993 to current: University of Western Sydney

The ICoE redevelopment area has undergone various levels of disturbance since the early colonial period. Initially cleared for farming by Thomas Arndell from 1791, the land retained some remnant woodland along watercourses. From 1810, during the Orphan School phase, the area likely served as grazing paddocks or open space supporting broader agricultural and horticultural activities, with formal drainage works nearby. Under the Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital (1888–1989), the area saw the creation of a pond, formalised drainage channels, and later the infilling of these features. By the mid-20th century, the area was levelled, drainage lines were converted to underground stormwater systems, and recreational infrastructure, such as tennis courts and bowling greens, was introduced. From the 1990s onwards, the site was extensively regraded for university use, with modern services installed, and the construction of the Co-generation Plant Building, car park, and retaining wall around 1997. Geotechnical investigations indicate that fill generally sits at a depth between 0.3-1.5m across the area, overlaying alluvium soils.

The western temporary car park area was initially cleared for agriculture and later adapted for drainage works and informal agricultural use during the Orphan School period. Under the Psychiatric Hospital, this area functioned as recreational open space, including a cricket ground and pavilion, with formal drainage ditches that were eventually infilled and replaced by stormwater piping by the 1960s. During the university phase, the cricket oval was converted into a temporary car park from at least 2009-2012 before being re-turfed (2013) and fenced in 2022. Extensive fill, up to 3 metres deep, is present in this area, containing building rubble, sandstone fragments, geofabric, and evidence of cut and fill practices associated with oval construction and stormwater infrastructure.

The eastern temporary car park area experienced disturbance linked to terracing, agricultural use, and the construction of ha-ha walls and associated earthworks during the Orphan School and Psychiatric Hospital periods. The area was modified with drainage improvements and later landscaping works, with the natural topography altered through infilling of the ha-ha and reworking of grounds. During the university phase, it remained largely as landscaped lawn with minor infrastructure such as lighting, paths, and wayfinding signage added. Geotechnical investigations show moderate disturbance, with fill generally between 0.2 to 1.1 metres deep, containing concrete fragments, ceramic pipe pieces, and sandstone rubble, overlying shallow residual soil and weathered sandstone.

Table 4.2: Summary of Historical Disturbance

Area	Major Disturbances	Fill Depth / Content	Remaining Natural Profile
ICoE Redevelopment	Historic clearing, pond/drainage works, hospital recreation use, carpark construction, services	0.3-1.5m fill incl. gravel, sand and clay mixtures	Modified; natural soils may be fragmented

Area	Major Disturbances	Fill Depth / Content	Remaining Natural Profile
Western Car Park	Creek modification, drainage, cricket oval construction, temporary car park, regrading	Up to 3 m fill incl. rubble, geofabric, sandstone fragments	Highly disturbed; artificial levels/mounds
Eastern Car Park	Terracing, ha-ha wall works, stormwater installs, landscaping	0.2–1.1 m fill incl. concrete, pipe, sandstone	Less fill; shallow residual soil over sandstone

4.4.7. Summary of Physical Setting and Landscape Context

In consideration of the previous sections, the following conclusions about physical setting and landscape context can be made:

- The study area sits within both the Birrong and Blacktown Soil Profiles. Birrong soil generally consists of fluvial deposits marked by high clay content. Several sites within the Birrong Soil Landscape have been found to preserve archaeological features, but charcoal and stone do not preserve well in lower profiles due to their moderate level of acidity. Blacktown soils are conducive to artefact preservation, however the acidity within in this soil landscape type decreases the potential for preserving organic material such as shell and bone.
- The study area has mostly been cleared of its native forest, aside from one remnant tree. The study area has replanted a selection of introduced and native shrubs and trees.
- The study area sits in close proximity to two perennial water courses (Vineyard Creek – 100m and Parramatta River – 540m), with a former creek running through the study area itself. The study area is therefore associated with archaeologically sensitive landforms and/or landscape features. It is likely that the area was used by Aboriginal people in the past for short term inhabitation, land use and resource gathering.
- The proposed ICoE area has experienced generally minor levels of disturbance, leveling, excavations and development, which have partially affected the natural form and integrity of the original landscape surface and character. However, as the majority of this disturbance is not likely to be deep, the lower levels of the soil profile throughout the study area is likely to have remained relatively intact.
- The locations of both proposed eastern and western car parks are relatively disturbed through activities such as creek modification, construction, temporary car park, regrading, terracing, ha-ha wall works, stormwater installations, and general landscaping. Fill levels indicate high levels of disturbance to depths likely below proposed works.

4.5. Aboriginal Archaeological Context

Research into the regional and local archaeological context of the study area can be used to develop an understanding of the patterning of Aboriginal land use and enable the preparation of a predictive model to determine the likelihood of particular site types that may be present within the study area.

Generally, the predominate types of Aboriginal sites in the Sydney region that have the potential to be found are:

- In areas with flat exposed boulders or sandstone outcrops (potential for rock engravings and/or groove used to grind seeds, food and other materials).

- Within sandstone shelters and/or overhangs (potential for inhabitation and art sites).
- In the form of more open camp sites (shell midden and artefact sites, or subsurface potential archaeological deposits (PAD) associated with former open camp sites).

4.5.1. Archaeological Evidence of Aboriginal Inhabitation and Land Use

The diversity of the geology and landforms of the wider Sydney region landscape means that there is a wide range of existing Aboriginal archaeological evidence and sites in existence across the region. The presence of Aboriginal archaeological sites in Sydney were first noted by the First Fleet officers upon their arrival in Sydney, where Governor Phillip commented on the rock engravings in the sandstone around Sydney Cove, Botany Bay and Broken Bay.⁴⁸ Each geographical element of the Sydney landscape provides different conditions for the survival of physical reminders of the long-term Aboriginal habitation of the Sydney region, including shell midden sites along the coast and sand dunes, rock engravings and art sites in sandstone shelters and surfaces, inhabitation sites in remnant soils containing Aboriginal stone tools, remains of hearth and cooking sites, remnant scarred and carved trees, and other archaeological evidence preserving the pre-1788 history of the Gadigal people.

Early researchers in Sydney's colonial history recorded and published a range of information regarding Aboriginal sites in the Sydney region, such as paleontologist and museum director Robert Etheridge Jr, who, along with Thomas Whitelegge, documented an early archaeological excavation of Aboriginal stone tool sites along the coastline, including the first identification of an artefact type that has come to be known as 'Bondi Point', a type of small pointed stone tool that is common to the Sydney region.⁴⁹ Hundreds of Aboriginal archaeological sites have been excavated across Sydney, especially from the 1960s onwards.

The earliest accepted scientific date from archaeological sites in Sydney are, like those across the rest of Australia, unlikely to accurately reflect the earliest inhabitation of Aboriginal people. This discrepancy between scientific dating and likely inhabitation relates largely to changes in sea levels, which impacted both inhabitation patterns of Aboriginal people between the Last Glacial Maximum and present day, as well as inundating sites along the coasts and rivers, making them inaccessible to today's archaeological investigations.

The most recent period of maximum glaciation in Sydney was 15,000-18,000BP, at which time sea levels would have been up to 140m below current levels, pushing coastlines further to the east. Around 10,000 years ago, at the end of the Pleistocene epoch, the polar ice caps melted, and sea levels began to rise, which would have forced Aboriginal people to abandon their coastal sites and move inland, causing significant impact both to physical inhabitation patterns, as well as to economic and social habits. By around 6,000 years ago, the rising sea levels had flooded what was once a coastal plain along Sydney's east coast, forming the landscape of Sydney Harbour and its river valleys that we recognise today. Therefore, the majority of archaeological sites in Sydney that have actually been scientifically dated, recovering dates of 5,000BP and later, after sea levels had stabilised. Few archaeological sites in Sydney have been dated before 10,000BP, with a few exceptions (summarised as follows).

The oldest widely accepted date for Aboriginal inhabitation in the Greater Sydney region is 25,000-30,000 years ago, recovered from the George and Charles Street site in Parramatta, a basal date

⁴⁸ Attenbrow 2010

⁴⁹ Ibid

of $30,735 \pm 407$ BP, recovered from the Pleistocene geomorphological formation known as the Parramatta Sand Body.⁵⁰ Aboriginal archaeological sites closer in the Sydney region have been scientifically dated, including Discovery Point in Tempe – a hearth dated to c9376BP; the Prince of Wales Hospital site – a hearth dated to c8400BP; and Captain Cook's Landing site at Kurnell – dated to c1330BP.

4.5.2. AHIMS Search

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was undertaken on 9 January 2025 centered on the study area from Lat Long -33.8301, 150.9965 to Lat Long -33.7963, 151.0583, and returned 107 results. The extensive AHIMS search is attached as Appendix B. One registered sites is located directly within the current boundaries of the study area (WSU_Carpark_PAD #45-6-4132).

AHIMS search results always require a certain amount of scrutiny in order to acknowledge and accommodate for things such as inconsistencies in the coordinates (differing datums between years of recording), the existence of, and impact to, registered sites (impact to a registered site technically requires a submission of a Heritage Impact Recording form to Heritage NSW, however these forms are not always submitted), and other database related difficulties. It should also be noted that the AHIMS database is a record of archaeological work that has been undertaken and registered with Heritage NSW in the region. The AHIMS database is therefore a reflection of recorded archaeological work, the need for which has likely been predominately triggered by development, and not a representation of the actual archaeological potential of the search area. AHIMS searches should be used as a starting point for further research and not as a definitive, final set of data.

The Parramatta area is known for its large volume of Aboriginal sites, with the majority of those documented so far located within the Parramatta CBD. The closest registered Aboriginal heritage site to the study area consists of an Artefact and registered as WSU Rydalmere OS 1 (AHIMS ID# 45-6-3151) situated approximately 125m to the south of the current study area and to the west of Vineyard Creek. However, due to the location of the site below the now Science Building, it is assumed that this site was destroyed under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

Other registered AHIMS sites in within 1km of the study area include the following:

- Bridge Street Rydalmere PAD (AHIMS ID# 45-6-3108) recorded as a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), located approx. 450m southwest of the study area.
- Collett Park (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2578), recorded as an Artefact within an Open Camp Site, located approx. 500m WSW of the study area.
- Baludarri Drive PAD (AHIMS ID# 45-6-3837), recorded as a PAD, located approx. 800m south-west of the study area.
- River Road West (AHIMS ID# 45-6-3131), recorded as a PAD, located approx. 900m south-west of the study area.
- River Road West (AHIMS ID# 45-6-2559), recorded as an Artefact, located approx. 950m SSW of the study area.

⁵⁰ McDonald 2005

All remaining AHIMS registered sites are located at distances of over 1km from the study area. The general distribution of each of these registered sites in relation to the study area is depicted in Figure 4.56. The majority of the AHIMS sites within the search area are located in Parramatta to the south of the Parramatta River, with scattered sites to the north, east and south, mostly in the vicinity of rivers and their tributaries. It is likely that the larger volume of sites in these areas represents the extent of contemporary developments that have included recording and registration of Aboriginal sites as part of Aboriginal heritage assessments and investigations, rather than the probability of the presence of sites across the landscape.

Summary descriptions of Aboriginal site features registered on AHIMS, as relevant to the study area and surrounding local region, are presented in Table 4.3. A diverse range of site types are captured within the search, reflecting the diverse environmental range which the search area covered. The most common AHIMS site types from this search are Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) (n = 43), which account for almost half of the sites, followed by Artefact sites (n = 34), which account for over a third of the sites. Other site types identified include mixed Artefact with a Hearth and PAD; Aboriginal Resource and Gathering with PAD and Artefact; and Modified Tree. These sites demonstrate the association of sites with more than one archaeological feature, demonstrating that a range of activities would have occurred within a single 'site' context.

Table 4.3: Definitions of Aboriginal Site Features

Site Feature	Description
Aboriginal Resource Gathering	Related to everyday activities such as food gathering, hunting, or collection and manufacture of materials and goods for use or trade.
Artefact Site (Open Camp Sites/Artefact Scatters/Isolated Finds)	Artefact sites consist of objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating physical evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people/ registered artefact sites can range from isolated finds to large extensive open camp sites and artefact scatters. Artefacts can be located either on the ground surface or in a subsurface archaeological context.
Hearth	Cultural deposit sometimes marked by hearth stones, usually also contains charcoal and may also contain heat treated stone fragments.
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal cultural material such as stone artefacts, hearths, middens etc. may be present in a subsurface capacity

Table 4.4: Distribution of Aboriginal Site Types identified in the AHIMS search

Site Type	Number of Sites	Percentage of Sites (%)
Artefact	34	31.9%
PAD	43	40.2%
Artefact and PAD	23	21.5%
Artefact and Hearth	1	0.9%
Artefact, Hearth and PAD	3	2.8%
Aboriginal Resource & Gathering	1	0.9%

Aboriginal Resource & Gathering, PAD and Artefact	1	0.9%
Modified Tree	1	0.9%
Total	107	100%

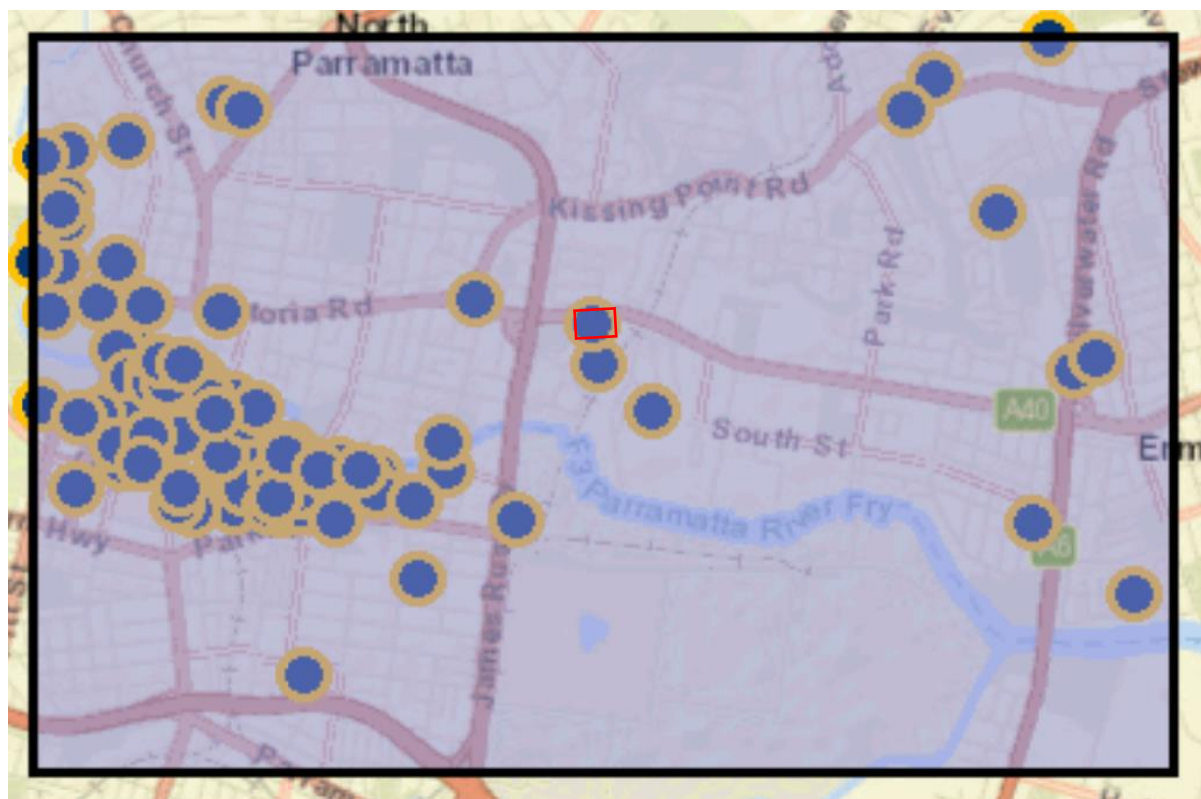


Figure 4.56: AHIMS registered sites in proximity (centred) to the study area (red)
Source: Curio 2025

4.5.3. Other Heritage Registers

There are no Aboriginal heritage items or sites registered on statutory or non-statutory heritage registers within or in the vicinity of the study area.

However, one item of Aboriginal heritage, 'Sydney Cultural Crescent Rock Art' has been nominated for inclusion on the NHL. This encompasses the broader Sydney region including the study area. No statement of significance for the item is available on the Australian Heritage Database. The assessment timeframe for the site is 30 June 2025.⁵¹ No rock outcrops or examples of rock art have been identified within the study area.

4.5.4. Previous Archaeological Investigations and Assessments

Review of relevant previous archaeological work is a highly informative and necessary step in identifying the likely nature of the potential archaeology within an area. The investigation of previous

⁵¹ Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, 2020

work undertaken in the region, on similar locations, and on similar landscapes or landforms, can inform our understanding of an area by providing a proxy against which a newly investigated area can be measured (albeit with caution). That is to say, understanding the archaeological record at a general location can provide us with an indication of the nature and level of potential of archaeology that may be present within an area, prior to any subsurface investigation. As archaeology is by its very nature, a destructive discipline, it is important to acquire as much information and understanding of an area as possible prior to undertaking fieldwork (as once evidence has been excavated, its context is effectively destroyed), and also to avoid any unnecessary fieldwork at a site.

Research into archaeological investigations undertaken in proximity to the current study area indicate the types of archaeology that may survive in the area, and the environment that has allowed it to survive. As indicated in the AHIMS search results, limited assessment and investigations of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Rydalmere area have been undertaken in comparison to adjacent areas, including Parramatta. The following therefore provides a brief review of a selection of relevant assessments undertaken in proximity to the study area.

Parramatta Aboriginal Heritage Study and Review (MDCA, 2003; 2014 Review)^{52 53}

The Parramatta Aboriginal Heritage Study, prepared by Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) in 2003, focused on the entire Parramatta LGA and developed an Aboriginal cultural heritage planning and management strategy. The study was subject to a review in 2014.

The heritage study included the compilation of a database of known Aboriginal sites within the Parramatta LGA along with the mapping of areas of Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage sensitivity. This formed the basis for the Aboriginal Sensitivity Map, which now functions as Appendix 11 of the Parramatta DCP.

The Aboriginal Sensitivity Map is designed to predict potential areas within the LGA that may contain unrecorded and unregistered Aboriginal sites. It is not a rating of potential significance, but rather an indication of the potential for Aboriginal sites to be present. Aboriginal sensitivity was zoned across the Parramatta LGA in 2003 as:

- **High Sensitivity** - known sites (within 50m radius)/high archaeological potential/undisturbed natural landscape.
- **Medium Sensitivity** - some archaeological potential/partially disturbed landscape.
- **Low Sensitivity** - largely disturbed landscape.
- **No Sensitivity** - totally disturbed landscape/reclaimed land.
- **Areas of Social/Historical Association** - areas identified as having some degree of significance to present day Aboriginal people through current social or historical connections.

Note that in the 2014 review, Aboriginal sensitivity was updated to reflect the following:

- **High Sensitivity** - within 50m of a known site, within Parramatta Sand Body, associated with historic heritage area with archaeological potential and within 200m of a watercourse. Areas previously identified as Medium sensitivity.
- **Low Sensitivity** - largely disturbed landscape. Also, areas previously designated as No sensitivity (completely disturbed or reclaimed) within 200m of a watercourse.

⁵² Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2003, *Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Heritage Study*. Report prepared for Parramatta City Council

⁵³ Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2014, *Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Heritage Study Review*. Report prepared for Parramatta City Council

Note that the areas of Social/Historical Association identified in the 2003 study were removed from Aboriginal heritage sensitivity study mapping, as these were intended to have been updated following an Aboriginal oral history study. The oral history study has not yet been published. The current study area is included within an area of 'High Sensitivity' on the current Parramatta Aboriginal Sensitivity map.

George St Sites (CG1, RTA-G1, & CG3) (Jo McDonald CHM 2004-2006)

Archaeological excavations in Parramatta between 2004 and 2006, initially identified and investigated the presence of the PSB. Three key excavations were undertaken during this time on the fluvial sand body along the south bank of the river, focused around the intersection of Charles and George Streets (approx. 1.5km south-west of the study area).

Aboriginal archaeological excavation of CG1 (corner of George & Charles Streets) was located on the PSB and represented multiple periods of Aboriginal inhabitation of the area, from those of considerable antiquity, to more recent deposits. Excavation encountered several inhabitations/living floors at the site, containing both artefacts as well as hearth arrangements. Over 6,500 artefacts were recovered from CG1, with relative dating suggesting that the older assemblage could date to between 10,000 and 20,000 years BP.

Archaeological salvage excavation at RTA-G1 (109-113 George St) recovered >4,500 Aboriginal stone artefacts from within the PSB, a site identified to be a continuation of the archaeological landscape investigated at the nearby site of CG1. Radiocarbon dating of the site recovered some of the earliest dates recovered from the greater Sydney region for Aboriginal archaeological sites, indicating repeated inhabitation of the PSB in this location from c.30,000 years BP. At the time this date was recovered, this more than doubled the previously accepted scientifically dated timeframe for Aboriginal inhabitation of the Sydney region.

Archaeological test and salvage excavation of CG3 (101-110A George Street) in 2005 encountered further evidence of Aboriginal inhabitation of the PSB, identified as being a continuation of the archaeological landscape identified at CG-1 and RTA-G1. Archaeological excavation at CG3 recovered <1,000 artefacts, dominated by silcrete and silicified tuff, along with clear evidence for change in preferential use of raw material types and stone tool production technologies over time.

Geomorphological analysis, as well as archaeological excavation and scientific dating has determined this sand sheet to be likely of late Pleistocene age. Due to the general depth and antiquity of the PSB, Aboriginal archaeological excavations on the sand body have the potential to provide significant new information about timing and patterns of Aboriginal inhabitation of the Parramatta area.

330 Church Street, Parramatta (AHMS 2011, 2014)

Following from an archaeological assessment prepared in 2011, in 2013 Aboriginal archaeological test excavation was undertaken at 330 Church Street, Parramatta (Meriton apartments adjacent to the current study area to the west, corner of Church St & Parramatta River). The excavation recovered 43 Aboriginal objects, and an additional 32 non-diagnostic fragments of stone suitable for working, with an overall artefact density of 2.4 artefacts/m².

The excavation encountered some evidence for the presence of the Pleistocene PSB in this location, although the majority of soils were interpreted to likely be Holocene in origin, suggesting that the Holocene flood plain deposits in this location may extend further south than mapped (Mitchell 2008). Natural soils encountered during excavation were predominantly sand, with varying clay and silt components. The basal soil deposit of the excavation (120 cm below ground surface) was OSL dated to the terminal Pleistocene (~20-10,000 years BP). The stratigraphy encountered during this

excavation suggested a regular process of alluvial deposition with indication for scouring and sheet wash.

The investigation found that historical excavation across the site had previously truncated the majority of the natural soil profile across the site, with Aboriginal objects only recovered from areas where historical disturbance had been minimal. Further, the inconsistency of distribution of artefacts across the site suggested potential that some of the artefacts may have been washed in with flood deposits, rather than representative of primary deposition events. The high levels of disturbance and the low number of Aboriginal objects recovered from the excavation meant that test excavation was considered sufficient to understand the nature of the archaeology at the site, and no further archaeological work was considered necessary.

Parramatta, NSW: a deep time Aboriginal cultural landscape (T, Owen et. Al, 2022)⁵⁴

In 2022, Owen. T et.al published a paper in the Journal of Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists, Volume 9: 10-29 about the aeolian, alluvial and remnant soil landscapes either side of the tidal Parramatta River and their implications in archaeology. The paper presented a map of the Parramatta Sand Body (PSB) paleoenvironment sand terrace that was formed from the Late Holocene to no earlier than 58-50ka. Excavations in Parramatta have shown that the PSB has the potential to yield archaeologically stratified deposits from this period of Aboriginal occupation. The mapped PSB and associated Holocene floodplain are not situated within or in direct proximity to the study area and are not considered a potential constraint.

4.6. Regional Character and Archaeological Predictive Model

Predictive modelling plays an important role in understanding the remnant archaeological potential of a location, and thus factors into development of appropriate management recommendations and mitigation strategies. Archaeological predictive modelling integrates information about environmental context, previous historical activities and ground disturbance, and known locations of surrounding Aboriginal sites (excavations and registered AHIMS sites), to assess and predict the nature of archaeology that may be present within the study area.

For Aboriginal archaeological sites to be present in situ, they require the retention of natural soil profiles prior to 1788 and limited disturbance from erosion, bioturbation and/or past land-use practices. Portions of the study area that may have the highest potential for natural soils to be present (and corresponding potential for intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits), are areas where the lowest levels of historical development and excavation have been undertaken.

Archaeological surveys and excavations undertaken across the Sydney region demonstrate the richness of the archaeological resource and provide information about Aboriginal inhabitation within the wider Sydney region. Of particular note, Dr Val Attenbrow (Australian Museum) has excavated a range of sites within the Sydney Basin over the several decades of her career, including sites at Balmoral Beach, Cammeray, Castle Cove, Sugarloaf Point (Lane Cove River), Winston Hills, Vaucluse and Cumberland Street, The Rocks.⁵⁵ This significant body of work provides archaeological context and chronology for Aboriginal archaeological sites in the Sydney basin.

Inhabitation campsites were located both within natural landscape features such as sandstone rockshelters and caves, as well as in the form of more open campsite, with shelter provided by the

⁵⁴ Owen. T, et. Al, 2022, *Parramatta, NSW: a deep time Aboriginal cultural landscape*, Journal of Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists, Volume 9: 10-29

⁵⁵ Attenbrow 2010

construction of more temporary residences such as bark structures. Since physical evidence of the latter site rarely survives in the archaeological record (and is therefore difficult to ascertain locations), likely open campsite locations are often correlated with presence of cultural deposits of less organic materials with the ability to survive in the landscape, such as stone artefacts, bone and shell fragments, and charcoal deposits from campfires etc. While manufacture ('knapping') of stone tools would likely have occurred within campsites, it is also likely that knapping occurred during movement across and through landscapes, as tools were prepared and/or repaired during hunting and gathering activities.

4.6.1. Archaeological Chronology of Aboriginal Sydney

Although inhabitation of the continent now known as Australia is understood to date back to at least 65,000 years⁵⁶, archaeological deposits dating to the Pleistocene are rare in the Sydney bioregion, with few archaeological sites having been dated to before 10,000 BP. Currently, the earliest date for Aboriginal inhabitation on the Cumberland Plain derives from an open context site 'RTA-G1' located in Parramatta, approximately 26km to the north east of the current study area, with a basal date of $30,735 \pm 3000/-2000$ (ANU-4016) recovered from the Pleistocene geomorphological formation known as the Parramatta Sand Body.⁵⁷ The oldest inhabited rockshelter in the region, Shaws Creek K2, located on the western side of the Nepean River, has been dated to approximately 17,800 years.⁵⁸

In contrast, the majority of archaeological sites in the region that have been scientifically dated, provide evidence of inhabitation dating to between 3,000-5,000 BP. Based partially on this patterning in the distribution and chronology of archaeological sites, it has been hypothesised that the earliest occupants of the region focused their inhabitation along the Nepean River and/or adjacent to large reliable creeks, with expansion away from these focal points as groups became more mobile and sea levels stabilised (after 6,000 years BP) forcing coastal groups further inland and resulting in increased sites dating to this period across the Cumberland Plain.⁵⁹ Regardless, the result of this extensive and continued inhabitation has left a vast amount of accumulated archaeological evidence.

4.6.2. Cumberland Plain Predictive Model

The Cumberland Plain has been the subject of intensive archaeological assessment over the last half a century. The most common Aboriginal site types identified on the Cumberland Plain are artefact sites in the form of open artefact scatters or isolated artefacts. Scarred trees have also been recorded in areas where mature trees remain, though the extensive vegetation clearing that has occurred across the region means that this site type is relatively uncommon. Shelter sites and grinding groove sites have also been identified though are largely restricted to the margins of the Cumberland Plain where sandstone geology suitable for the formation of these site types occurs.

The results of early work in the region highlighted the fact that surface survey was not necessarily a reliable method for identifying and assessing the archaeological potential of an area since soils were largely aggrading, most artefacts were buried, and visibility is often poor due to overgrown grasses and vegetation regrowth.⁶⁰ In response to this, archaeologists have used the results of past

⁵⁶ Clarkson et al. 2017

⁵⁷ McDonald 2005a pp.107-125

⁵⁸ Nanson et al. 1987, p. 76

⁵⁹ McDonald 2005b

⁶⁰ McDonald and Mitchell 1997

assessments combined with an understanding of environmental characteristics to formulate predictive models of past Aboriginal inhabitation for the region.

Early predictive models, such as that developed by Smith⁶¹, emphasised the availability and occurrence of water in predicting the distribution of Aboriginal sites within the landscape stating that: "sites will most commonly be found along permanent creeks and within and around swamp margins. Creek flats and banks are the topographical features most likely to contain sites".⁶² While the results of subsequent investigations have largely supported this prediction, more nuanced predictive models have been developed. The size and permanence of waterways, for instance, have been used to develop general predictions about Aboriginal cultural heritage site locations as well as make inferences regarding the intensity and nature of those sites. Predictive models which use the stream order classification by Strahler⁶³ in particular have become popular, being widely utilised based on work by McDonald and others. Extensive archaeological investigations undertaken at Rouse Hill in the north of the Cumberland Plain have been used to develop and refine a stream-based predictive model that has been broadly applied across the Cumberland Plain and further afield.

McDonald and colleagues have encouraged consideration of the 'archaeological landscape' as an appropriate means of assessing the archaeological potential of an area. They hypothesised that three primary factors likely influenced the nature and distribution of open artefact sites within the Cumberland Plain including: (1) stream order; (2) landscape unit / landform type; and (3) proximity to stone sources suitable for the manufacture of stone tools.⁶⁴ Based on a sample of 4,429 artefacts recovered from 631 test pits excavated at 19 sample locations (characterised by different variables such as stream order, distance from water, landform, geology, aspect and distance from known recorded silcrete sources) the following model of inhabitation was developed:

- Artefact distribution varies significantly with stream order, with artefact density increasing with stream order. Areas associated with 1st order streams (the smallest tributary stream), for example, were on average associated with low artefact densities and sparse artefact distributions (0-1 artefact /m²). While areas associated with 4th order streams (formed from the joining of two 3rd order streams) were associated with the highest densities of artefacts (14 artefacts / m²).
- Artefact distribution varies significantly with landform types, with artefact densities generally lower on upper slopes and ridge tops and artefact density generally increasing towards lower positions in valleys. There are increasing densities on mid-slopes and lower slopes and are highest on terraces. This trend was found to not be related simply to soil accumulation or stripping. The exception to this patterning was creek flats/ flood plains, which were found to be associated with low densities, a result attributed to the flood-prone nature of this landform.
- Artefact distribution does appear vary in relation to distance from water, although this further varies with stream order in that:
 - No significant difference was found in the distribution of artefacts with distance from 1st order streams.

⁶¹ Smith 1989

⁶² Smith 1989, p.2

⁶³ Strahler 1952

⁶⁴ McDonald and Mitchell 1997

- Artefact density is highest within 50m of 2nd order landscapes and then declines with increasing distance.
- Artefact density is highest within 51-100m of 4th order landscapes and then declines with increasing distance.
- The orientation of land surfaces in open contexts appears to have influenced the selection of discard locations with higher densities of artefacts associated with slopes facing north and north-east which would have received morning sun in winter and be sheltered from hot afternoon sun in summer.
- Distance from silcrete sources does not appear to have had a significant influence on artefact density.⁶⁵

Table 4.5 provides a summary of the type of archaeological evidence / activities that are expected to occur based on stream order and context.

Table 4.5: Stream order, context and archaeological expectations

Unit	Expected Activities & Evidence
1 st order streams	Archaeological evidence will be sparse and be indicative of general 'background scatter' which is understood to occur across the landscape.
2 nd order streams	Archaeological evidence will be sparse (i.e. highly dispersed low-density stone artefact scatters) but may also include one-off camp locations, single episodes of use and knapping floors
3 rd order streams	Archaeological evidence expected to be indicative of frequent inhabitation including repeated visits by small groups, knapping floors and evidence of concentrated activities.
4 th order streams	Archaeological evidence expected to be indicative of more permanent and/or frequent repeated inhabitation. Sites expected to be more complex and may contain stratified material with overall high artefact densities and distributions.
Creek Junctions	This landscape context may offer a focus for site activity. The nature of the streams at the confluence will influence the nature of use and the nature of the evidence found.
Ride top locations between drainage	This landscape context will usually contain limited archaeological evidence though isolated knapping floors and/or evidence for other one-off activities (i.e. tool maintenance) may be identified.

The extensive work undertaken by McDonald and colleagues and their development and refinement of the stream-order model has been influential in expanding our understanding of past Aboriginal inhabitation within the Cumberland Plain.

The results of previous assessments within the local region, including geomorphological work, indicates that often the primary *"means of dating sites in this landscape will be by recognition of cultural sequences of artefacts, or from the recovery of intact 'hearths' or burials. All other dates, especially those*

⁶⁵ White and McDonald 2010

based on detrital charcoal, and including those based on thermo-luminescence, will be spurious because artefacts can move through soil material of any age.”⁶⁶

4.6.3. The Eastern Regional Sequence

Archaeological investigations in south-eastern Australia have provided a broad regional perspective on how the manufacture of stone artefacts has changed throughout the last few thousand years.⁶⁷ Early work by McCarthy in the Capertee Valley north-west of Lithgow and at Lapstone Creek rockshelter in the Blue Mountains resulted in the development of the “Eastern Regional Sequence” a system used to describe and organise technological change in flaked stone tool assemblages in eastern Australia. Key attributed and technological features are identified in association with assemblages and assigned to broad temporal phases, allowing a method for archaeologists to establish a likely chronology for material based on associated technological patterning.

Key attributes of the Eastern Regional Sequence are summarised in Table 4.6 below. The most notable change identified in the sequence relates to the introduction of a major technological innovation involving the production of backed artefacts, which appeared across south east Australia during the mid-Holocene at 5,000 years ago and has been referred to as the ‘Backed artefact proliferation event’.⁶⁸ In the Eastern Regional Sequence this backed artefact proliferation period is referred to as the “Bondaian” phase.⁶⁹ Whereas earlier assemblages were characterised by the production of larger stone artefacts predominantly manufactured from poorer quality raw materials including quartz, tabular and granular cherts and river pebbles, assemblages of the Bondaian were often characterised by the use of fine-grained materials such as silcrete and the manufacture of small flakes, blades, backed artefacts and small unifacial pebble tools.

Another technological shift occurred at about 1,500 to 1,000 years ago which saw an increase in the use of bipolar reduction on all raw materials used for knapping and an associated increase in the use of quartz in areas where this was the locally available raw material and a decrease in the use of fine-grained materials such as silcrete and chert.⁷⁰ Backed artefacts such as Bondi points (asymmetrical backed artefacts) and geometric microliths (symmetrical backed artefacts) become less common and there is a clear shift toward the production of elouera (a larger form of backed artefact). This period has generally become known as the ‘post-Bondaian’.

In her work at Mangrove Creek, Attenbrow suggested that specific variables, such as those currently used by archaeologists to identify technological or possible cultural changes are not necessarily co-variant.⁷¹ An understanding of the more complex relationship between material objects and models of change through time and space are required for developing relevant explanatory models of human behaviour in south-east Australia. Although Eastern Regional Sequence schema has been challenged, modified and refined over time⁷², it still remains in use as a method to organise and describe technological change in flaked stone tool assemblages in eastern Australia and provide archaeologists with a means relatively dating sites and assemblages based on the presence of certain artefact types as temporal markers.

⁶⁶ Mitchell 2007, p.5

⁶⁷ Hiscock 2008

⁶⁸ Hiscock 2002

⁶⁹ McCarthy 1967

⁷⁰ Attenbrow 2010: 156

⁷¹ Attenbrow 1987

⁷² Hiscock and Attenbrow 2005

Table 4.6: Overview of the Eastern Regional Sequence

Phase	Characteristics
Capertian/ Pre Bondaian (>5000 years ago)	• Preferential use of silicified tuff / indurated mudstone. • Cores and tools vary widely in size. • Backed artefacts, elouera and ground stone absent. • Predominant technique is unifacial flaking. • Bipolar technology rare.
Early Bondaian (c. 5000–3000 BP)	• Reduction in the use of silicified tuff / indurated mudstone. • Shift in raw material preference with assemblages dominated by fine grained silicious materials (i.e. silcrete and chert). • Backed artefacts and ground edge implements are introduced. • Increase in use of bipolar techniques.
Middle Bondaian (c. 3000–1600 BP)	• Increase in presence of backed artefacts (i.e. 'backed artefact proliferation'). • Use of quartz increasing. • Introduction of asymmetric alternating flaking methods. • Smaller tools and cores present. • Increase in bipolar flaking. • Edge ground implements are present.
Late Bondaian (c. 1,600 BP to European contact)	• Backed artefacts disappear (i.e. rare or absent). • Assemblages dominated by quartz. • Elouras, bipolar pieces and edge ground axes predominate. • Bone and shell implements present.

4.6.4. Summary of Predictive Model

The following assessment of Aboriginal archaeological potential within the study area is based on a combination of the environmental assessment, including original landform, possible levels of disturbance across the site, and original resource zones that would have been favourable to, or sustained local Aboriginal populations of the area prior to European settlement, in combination with known previous archaeological research in the vicinity of the study area, or on comparable sites on the Cumberland Plain. Consideration of these above-mentioned factors determines the likelihood for Aboriginal archaeology, artefacts, or physical objects to remain at the study area in a subsurface capacity.

Extensive archaeological excavations across the nearby Parramatta CBD in recent years has served to confirm that the presence of modern development is not sufficient to determine that all sub-surface archaeological deposits have been disturbed or removed. In fact, previous archaeological excavations have consistently demonstrated that both historical and Aboriginal archaeological deposits (including natural soil profiles) remain intact at a large number of sites across the Parramatta CBD, located to the west of the current study area. Numerous archaeological excavations have determined the potential for intact natural soil profiles to be present beneath layers of modern and historical development, and therefore it cannot be assumed that because the land has been developed, that this would have removed all Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

Based on an assessment of the pre-European environmental context of the study area, the following conclusions are made:

Environmental Context

The study area sits within both the Birrong and Blacktown Soil Landscapes.

- Birrong soils generally consist of fluvial deposits marked by high clay content. Several sites within the Birrong Soil Landscape have been found to preserve archaeological features, but charcoal and stone do not preserve well in lower profiles due to their moderate level of acidity.
- Blacktown soils are conducive to artefact preservation, however the acidity within in this soil landscape type decreases the potential for preserving organic material such as shell and bone.
- Several sites positioned within the Birrong and Blacktown Soil Landscapes have been found to preserve archaeological features, despite being slightly acidic and prone to flooding.
- The study area sits outside of the mapped extent of the PSB.

The study area has mostly been cleared of its native forest, aside from one remnant melaleuca tree. The study area has replanted a selection of introduced and native shrubs and trees.

The study area sits within 100m of a perennial water course (Vineyard Creek), with a former creek (and later drainage line) running through the study area itself. The site is also in proximity to Parramatta River.

- The study area is therefore associated with archaeologically sensitive landforms and/or landscape features. It is likely that the area was used by Aboriginal people in the past for short term inhabitation, land use and resource gathering.
- The study area may have been subject to flooding, which may have removed evidence of land use along the banks of Parramatta River and Vineyard Creek

Land Use and Cultural Heritage

PADs, Artefact sites and Artefacts recorded in a PAD represent the most common site types in the local area.

The current study area has not been subject to any site-specific studies of Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage. However, the study area is included within an area of 'High Sensitivity' on the current Parramatta Aboriginal Sensitivity map.

Excavations have also demonstrated that Aboriginal archaeological deposits are often present in disturbed contexts on sites where continuous historical land use has occurred, making it difficult for detailed analysis to occur.

Disturbance on Site

ICoE redevelopment area:

Historical disturbance includes clearing, formal drainage works, hospital recreational use, and modern construction. Geotechnical data shows fill (0.3–1.5m) overlying natural alluvium. While upper layers are disturbed, deeper intact alluvium offers potential for preserved Aboriginal deposits.

Western temporary car park:

Extensive disturbance through creek modification, pond infill, oval construction, car park formation,

and stormwater installation. Geotechnical results indicate up to 3m of fill containing rubble and sandstone fragments.

Eastern temporary car park:

Modified through ha-ha wall construction/infill, terracing, and landscaping. Fill depths are generally shallow (0.2–1.1m), overlying residual soil and shallow sandstone.

Predictive Model

Location	Potential	Reasoning
ICoE Redevelopment	Moderate-High	Intact alluvial soils beneath fill may preserve Aboriginal artefacts or deposits, particularly given proximity to Vineyard Creek. Surface and near-surface contexts are disturbed.
Western Car Park	Nil-Low	Deep disturbance (up to 3m), cut/fill and infill of drainage features likely destroyed intact Aboriginal deposits.
Eastern Car Park	Nil-Low	Shallow bedrock, ha-ha construction and terracing likely removed or disturbed original land surfaces. Minimal intact contexts expected.

4.7. Archaeological Potential

In consideration of the above conclusions, an area of PAD (AHIMS ID#45-6-4132) has been identified within the study area. The PAD boundary is outlined in Figure 4.57 below, as well as the areas of archaeological potential based on the predictive modelling. It should be noted that the approximate location of the 1850s drainage line and pond run through the site and may be disturbed. The level of impact is undetermined and therefore has been included within the PAD identification area. This area may be tested in order to understand the level of disturbance and archaeological potential in comparison with the rest of the study area.



Figure 4.57: Archaeological Potential Map
Source: Curio 2025

5. Cultural Heritage Values and Significance Assessment

5. Cultural Heritage Values and Significance Assessment

The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) defines cultural significance as:

...aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, record, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

The five types of cultural heritage value, as presented in the Burra Charter (2013) from the basis of assessing the Aboriginal heritage values and significance of a site or area. Each of these cultural heritage values, as specifically relevant to Aboriginal cultural heritage, as summarised as follows (after OEH 2011a).

Social (Cultural) and Spiritual Value – spiritual, traditional, historical, or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural value is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them.

Historic Value – associations of a place with a historically important person, event, phase, or activity in an Aboriginal community. Historic places do not always have physical evidence of their historical importance (such as structures, planted vegetation or landscape modifications). They may have ‘shared’ historic values with other (non-Aboriginal) communities.

Scientific Value – 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. The assessment of scientific value also includes assessment in terms of Research Potential, Integrity, Condition, Complexity, Archaeological Potential, Connectedness, Representativeness, Rarity, Educational Potential and Archaeological Landscapes.

Aesthetic Value – sensory, scenic, architectural and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use. The physical setting of a site contributes to its aesthetic value and in the sensory response people may have to it. Archaeological site types that may hold high aesthetic significance include rock art sites, cultural landscapes and scarred trees.

5.1. Assessment of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values

Assessment of each of the above criteria has been undertaken in consideration of the landscape and environmental context of the study area, Aboriginal history, previous archaeological work, and the field survey. The assessment of each criterion has then been graded (as per OEH 2011a Guide to Investigating) in terms of high, medium and low, in order to allow significance to be described and compared. The application of the cultural values criteria to the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the study area has also included consideration of research potential, representativeness, rarity and educational potential for each criterion (as relevant).

5.1.1. Social (Cultural) and Spiritual Value

The RAPs have stated that the Parramatta River is of high cultural and spiritual significance. Whilst the study area is located approximately 540m to the north of foreshore of the Parramatta River, the surrounding associated landscape is also valued as significant. The study area has social significance both for its intangible values (such as Burramattagal Peoples connection to Country and use of space), as well as for its association with tangible archaeological evidence of continued Aboriginal inhabitation of the area. Numerous sites are located in proximity to the study area that provide physical evidence for the continued Burramattagal Peoples inhabitation of the Parramatta River foreshore and immediate surrounds. The remnant melaleuca tree situated within the study area has been noted by the project RAPs as having high social and cultural significance, both as a connection to the past landscape and for its value as a source of bush medicine and resource.

The Darug Peoples consider all their sites to be connected. Viewed as a whole, these sites form a complex that embodies all aspects of Darug Peoples history and life. This complex of sites is of exceptional significance for its ability to provide evidence of ongoing inhabitation, land use and traditional lifestyle across the Darug Nation, demonstrating the long-enduring and continuous Darug Peoples inhabitation of, and connection to, the Parramatta area.

Should archaeological deposits be present within the study area, for the Burramattagal Peoples, this would represent a tangible and meaningful connection to their ancestors.

The study area is therefore considered likely to have **high social and spiritual significance** to the local Aboriginal (Burramattagal) community, however this will be further investigated and confirmed through the RAP review of this draft ACHAR.

5.1.2. Historical Value

The study area holds potential to be of historical value and significance to local Aboriginal people in connection with the wider area in this part of Parramatta associated with early interactions between European colonists and Aboriginal people at the Parramatta settlement. There have been no indicated historical events or significance specifically tied to this area. There may be the potential for post-contact Aboriginal cultural material to be present within the study area, to be investigated during test excavation.

5.1.3. Scientific (Archaeological) Value

Heritage NSW states that the scientific (archaeological) value of an Aboriginal site of place:

Refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity or representativeness, and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information.

Following Heritage NSW Guidelines for assessing scientific value, five key criteria have been considered with regards to the scientific and archaeological context of the study area in order to determine its level of scientific significance. These criteria, as they have been applied to the study area, are defined in Table 5.1. Following the criteria below, an assessment of the potential scientific significance of the SJC study area has been undertaken, identified as relevant to the five key criteria.

Table 5.1: Scientific (Archaeological) Significance Criteria

Criteria	Description
Research Potential	Research potential describes how much potential a site has to contribute to a further scientific or archaeological understanding of a site/area/region. This should include consideration of factors such as integrity and condition

Criteria	Description
	(the level of soil disturbance that a site has been subject to and the ability for the site to yield intact archaeological deposits), complexity (demonstrated or potential ability of a site to yield a complex archaeological deposit), archaeological potential (the potential for a site to yield an archaeological deposit or resource), and connectedness (the connection of a site to others in the region).
Rarity	Rarity refers to the frequency of similar site types in a local or regional area/landscape.
Representativeness	Representativeness refers to the level of variability between or within Aboriginal sites in an area or region, what is already conserved, how sites relate to each other, and the condition that a particular site type may be in that is able to better present or demonstrate more clearly that specific site types through the archaeological record.
Educational Potential	Educational potential refers to the ability of a site to contribute to the public record and provide teaching resources in order to further understanding of Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeology. Is the site well preserved? Are there artefacts that would be good to use in teaching? Are there recognisable site features, artefact types, records etc. that would be productive in teaching or use within public heritage interpretation strategies?
Archaeological Landscapes	The study of Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological study in the context of the wider landscape (geographical and cultural/social) in which they exist.

Archaeological Potential

The Aboriginal archaeological (scientific) significance of the study area is not able to be accurately assessed until the Aboriginal archaeological investigation has taken place and the results are analysed.

Scientific significance and values can only be further confirmed through archaeological investigation.

5.1.4. Aesthetic Value

The study area may have aesthetic value to the local Aboriginal community, both for its landform positioning nearby to the northern foreshore of the Parramatta River, as well as in the context of the wider Aboriginal landscape in which it is located. The melaleuca tree retains aesthetic value as a representation of the past landscape of the study area.

Should archaeological investigation within the study area recover Aboriginal stone tools, these may potentially have aesthetic value and significance.

5.2. Statement of Significance

The local Aboriginal community of Parramatta have stated that the Parramatta River is of high cultural and spiritual significance. The study area has social significance both for its intangible values (such as the Burrmattagal Peoples connection to Country and use of space), as well as for its association with tangible archaeological evidence of continued Aboriginal inhabitation of the area. The remnant melaleuca tree situated within the study area has high social and cultural significance, both as a connection to the past landscape and for its value as a source of bush medicine and resource.

Numerous sites are located in proximity to the study area that provide physical evidence for the continued Burramattagal inhabitation of the river foreshore and immediate surrounds.

Should archaeological deposits be present within the study area, of the Burramattagal People, this would represent a tangible and meaningful connection to their ancestors. The study area is therefore considered likely to have **high social and spiritual significance** to the local Aboriginal (Burramattagal) community, however this would be further investigated and confirmed through the RAP review of this draft ACHAR.

The study area's scientific significance can only be assessed through the completion of an archaeological investigation.

The study area is located on the northern banks of the Parramatta River and contains a remnant melaleuca tree that reflects the past landscape. The study area is considered to hold **low to moderate aesthetic significance** within the landscape.

6. Conservation and Impact Assessment

6. Conservation and Impact Assessment

As noted by Heritage NSW, it is important that an impact assessment directly addresses the potential harm that an activity may pose to an Aboriginal place, object, site or archaeological deposit.

6.1. Ecologically Sustainable Development

One of the aims of the NPW Act (Section 2A(1)(b)(i)) is to 'conserve places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people'. One of the ways in which this objective can be achieved is via the consideration of the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD). ESD is defined in Section 6 of the Protection of the Environmental Administration Act 1991 (NSW), as requiring the integration of both economic and environmental considerations (including cultural heritage) in the decision-making process for a development, with an aim to achieving balanced and beneficial outcomes for both development and Aboriginal cultural heritage.

ESD can be achieved with regards to Aboriginal cultural heritage, by applying the precautionary principle and the principle of inter-generational equity to the nature of the proposed activity, in relation to the Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological values of a site.

6.1.1. Precautionary Principle

The precautionary principle states that if there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. In applying the precautionary principle, decisions should be guided by:

- *A careful evaluation to avoid, wherever practicable, serious or irreversible damage to the environment; and*
- *An assessment of the risk-weighted consequences of various options.*

The precautionary principle is relevant to DECC's [now OEH] consideration of potential impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage where:

- *The proposal involves a risk of serious or irreversible damage to Aboriginal objects or places or to the value of those objects or places; and*
- *There is uncertainty about the Aboriginal cultural heritage values or scientific or archaeological values, including in relation to the integrity, rarity, or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects or places proposed to be impacted.*

Where this is the case, a precautionary approach should be taken and all cost-effective measures implemented to prevent or reduce damage to the objects/place (DECC 2009).

6.1.2. Intergenerational Equity

Intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the present generations should ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations.

In terms of Aboriginal heritage, intergenerational equity can be considered in terms of the cumulative impacts to Aboriginal objects and places in a region. If few Aboriginal objects and places remain in a region (for example, because of impacts under previous AHIPs), fewer opportunities remain for future generations of Aboriginal people to enjoy the cultural benefits of those Aboriginal objects and places.

Information about the integrity, rarity or representativeness of the Aboriginal objects and places proposed to be impacted, and how they illustrate the occupation and use of land by Aboriginal people across the region, will be relevant to the consideration of intergenerational equity and the understanding of the cumulative impacts of a proposal.

Where there is uncertainty, the precautionary principle should also be followed. (DECC 2009)

6.2. Proposed Activity

The Applicant seeks development consent for the construction of a new state-of-the-art Indigenous Centre of Excellence as a new tertiary education facility on campus. The Indigenous Centre of Excellence project is funded by the NSW Government's Western Sydney Infrastructure Grants Program in association with Western Sydney University. The new Indigenous Centre of Excellence will be an important asset for both the University and local community alike, providing a space for the commitment to advancing Indigenous education, leadership, and reconciliation. Through the ICoE, the University will aim to drive positive change, increase Indigenous participation in higher education, and contribute to the preservation and sharing of Indigenous cultures.

This SSDA specifically seeks detailed approval for the following works:

- Site preparation including demolition of the existing car park, tree removal and installation of inground utility infrastructure services.
- Construction of a four-storey Indigenous Centre of Excellence encompassing the following facilities:
 - Outdoor amphitheatre,
 - Cinema and lecture theatre,
 - Artist studios and gallery exhibition space.
 - Teaching workspaces and general study areas,
 - Library and other educational research spaces,
 - Multi-functional recreational sports court, with ancillary amenities, and
 - Astronomy garden.
- Construction of hardstand paving and line marking to accommodate new parking areas, including:
 - 13 spaces on the existing P1 car park site, adjacent to the new dedicated arrival zone to the proposed ICoE,
 - 107 spaces proposed in new western car park to the west of Bridge Street, adjacent to the existing oval, and
 - 181 spaces proposed in new eastern car park on the southern side of Fifth Street, adjacent to the new ICoE.

- Landscaping works to provide outdoor educational and recreational spaces.

6.2.1. Site Decommissioning, Demolition and Site Remediation

Site preparation works are proposed in order to facilitate preparation of the site for the proposed built form. This includes demolition, tree removal and remediation.

The demolition, decommission and remediation processes will occur in, or in the vicinity of areas of archaeological potential, and may therefore have physical impacts upon subsurface areas of the site with the potential to disturb or remove archaeological features and deposits.

6.2.2. Bulk Earthworks

Associated bulk earthworks for the ICoE project will include excavation of up to 2m for foundations, as well as general ground leveling and re-grading works across the whole site. See Figure 6.3 for detailed plan.

Earthworks associated with the temporary car parks will result in cutting and filling between 0.5m and 1.5m, particularly in the central and southern parts of the new car park and in zones requiring levelling for paving and drainage infrastructure (see Figure 6.4).

6.2.3. Services

ICoE Redevelopment

The Central Energy Plant to the west of the site is a critical piece of infrastructure that must remain fully operational during the construction and operation of the new development. As such, the plant building will be retained and untouched as part of the project.

Two on-site detention (OSD) tanks will be provided below ground with a volume of 415m³. The OSD tanks will be located to the north-western corner of the ICoE site, outside of the main building footprint, and under the theatre space. The footprint of the tanks will be determined at detailed design stage.

Western and Eastern Car Parks

Stormwater Drainage:

- Extensive new stormwater lines (Ø225 mm, Ø300 mm, Ø375 mm) are proposed, running primarily in a north-south and east-west orientation, linking new pits.
- These are concentrated in the eastern and southern sectors of the car park area, feeding into existing council stormwater systems.

Pits and Structures:

- Stormwater pits will be installed at several key drainage nodes, with depths based on pit base levels shown at or around 2m depth.

Other Services:

- Plans include mentions of sewer inspection points, electrical light poles, CCTV poles, water taps, and telco pits distributed throughout the site. These are generally placed along the perimeter and access paths of the proposed car parks.
- Trenching for lighting, ticketing machines, and wayfinding signage.

6.2.4. Landscaping

Landscaping works across the site will include:

- Earthworks for landscaping.
- Removal of some existing trees.
- New landscaping and paving works.
- Retention of the melaleuca tree
- Installation of a wetlands environment to tie in with Vineyard Creek

6.3. Summary of Ground Disturbing Works

Table 6.1: Summary of Works

Activity	Estimated Depth	Location
Bulk earthworks (cut/fill)	0.3 – 1.5 m	Across all development zones
Stormwater trenching	1.0 – 2.0 m	ICoE and car parks
Services (electrical, sewer, etc.)	0.5 – 1.5 m	Throughout site
Car park pavement prep	0.3 – 0.6 m	Western and Eastern car parks
Foundation excavation	1.0 – 1.5+ m	ICoE building footprint
Landscaping and tree planting	Up to 0.5 m	All landscaped areas



Figure 6.1: General Survey and Services Plan
Source: TTW 2025

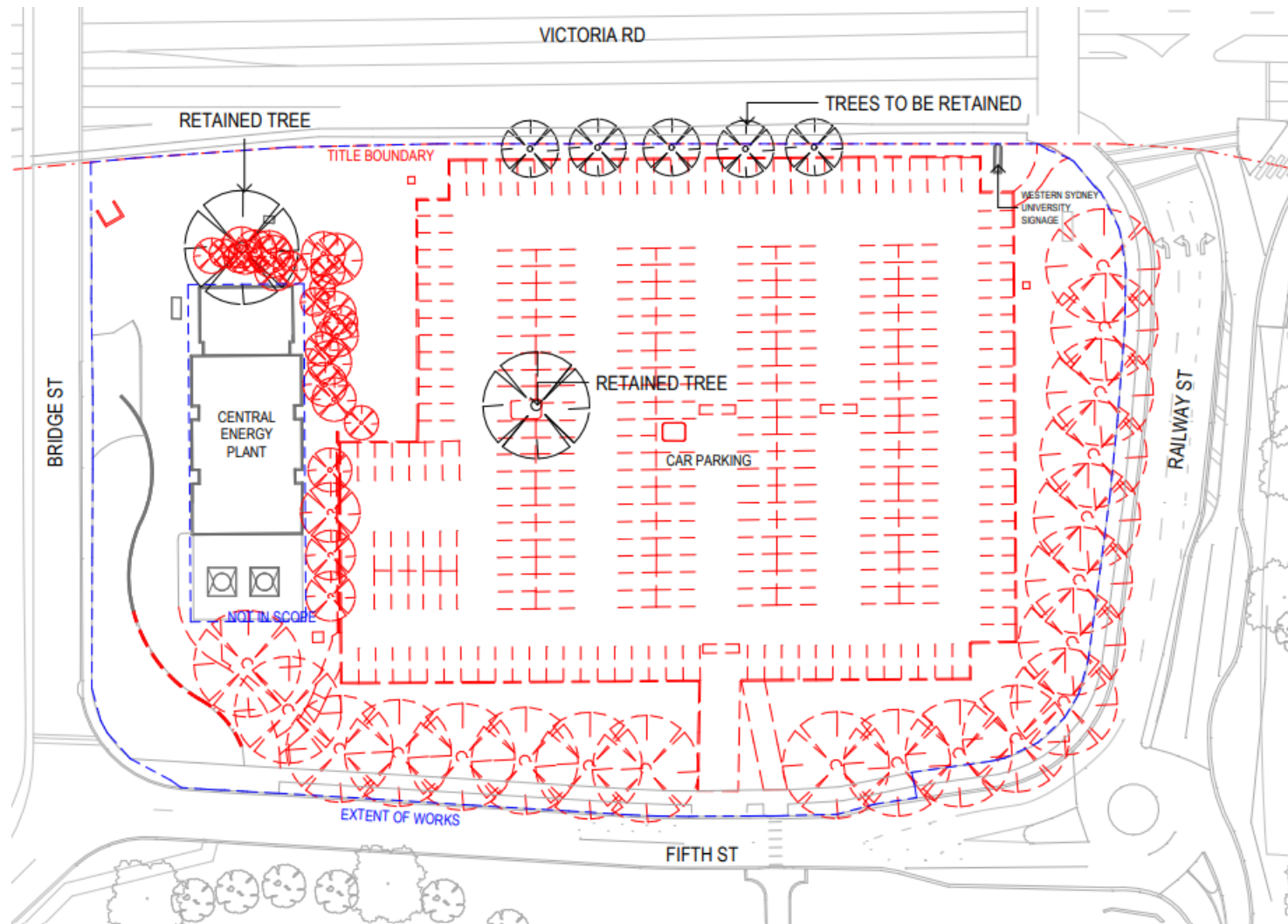


Figure 6.2: Demolition Plan
Source: Jackson Clements Burrows Architecture 2024

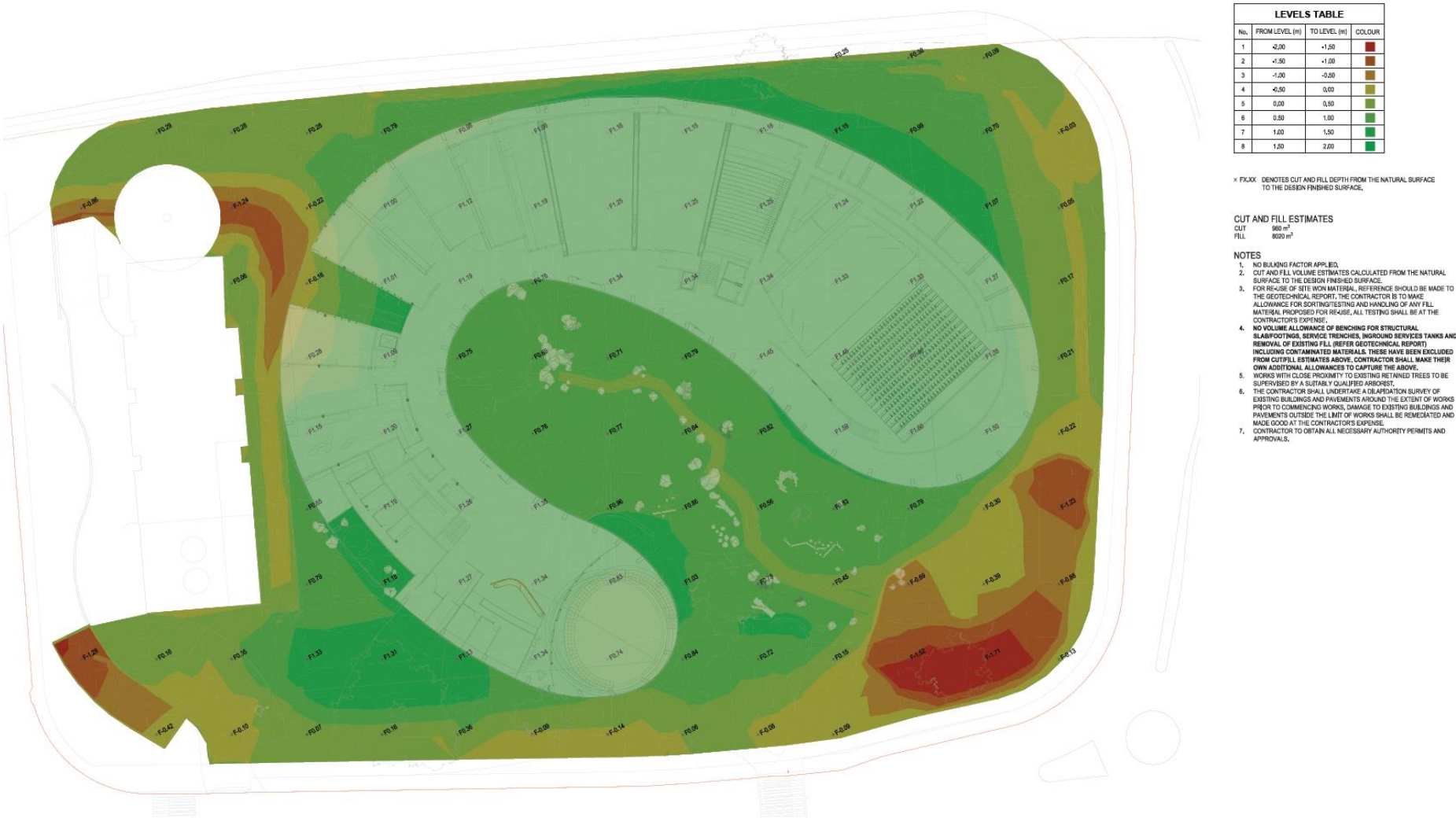


Figure 6.3: Bulk Earthworks Cut and Fill Estimates
Source: TTW 2024

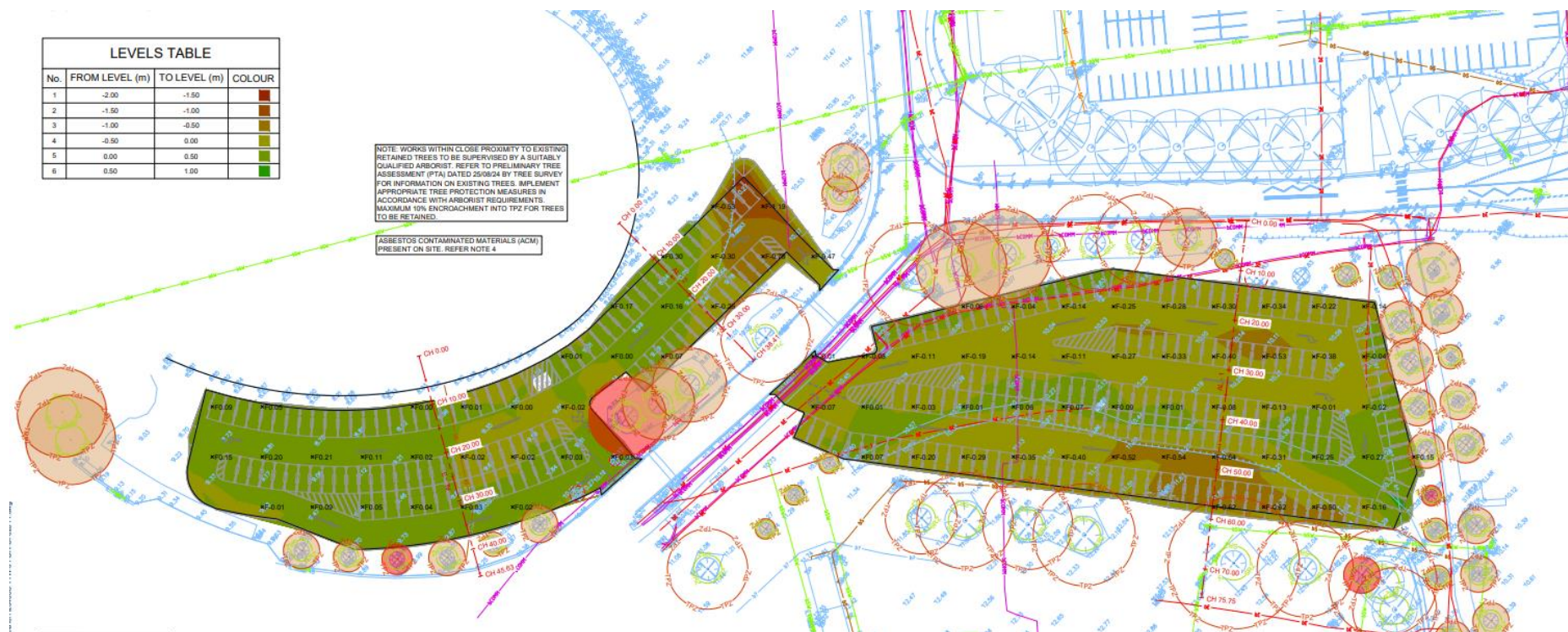


Figure 6.4: Bulk Earthworks Cut and Fill Estimates

Source: TTW 2025

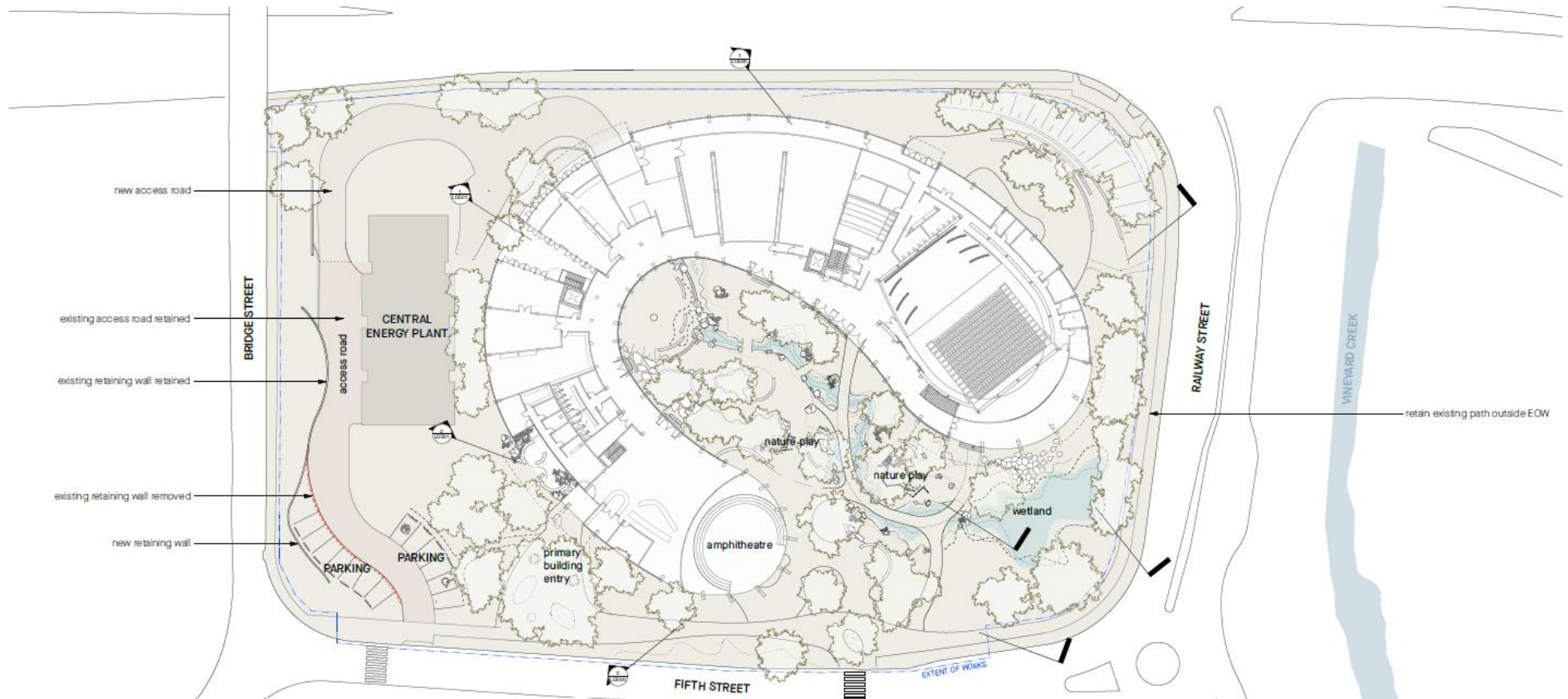


Figure 6.5: Overall Landscape Plan
Source: Jane Irwin Landscape Architecture 2024

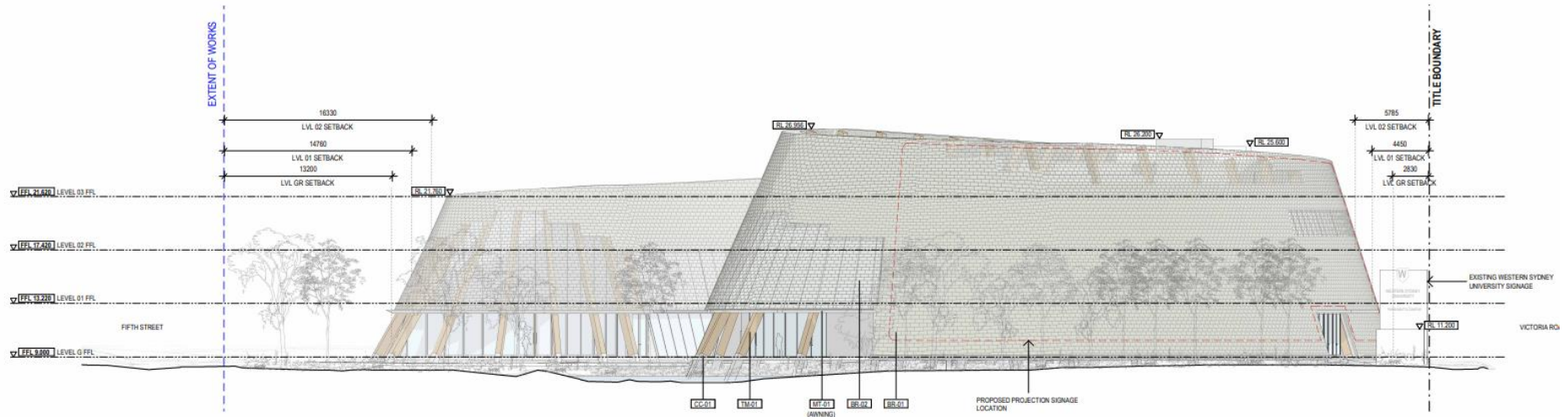


Figure 6.6: East Elevations
Source: Jakson Clements Burrows Architects 2024

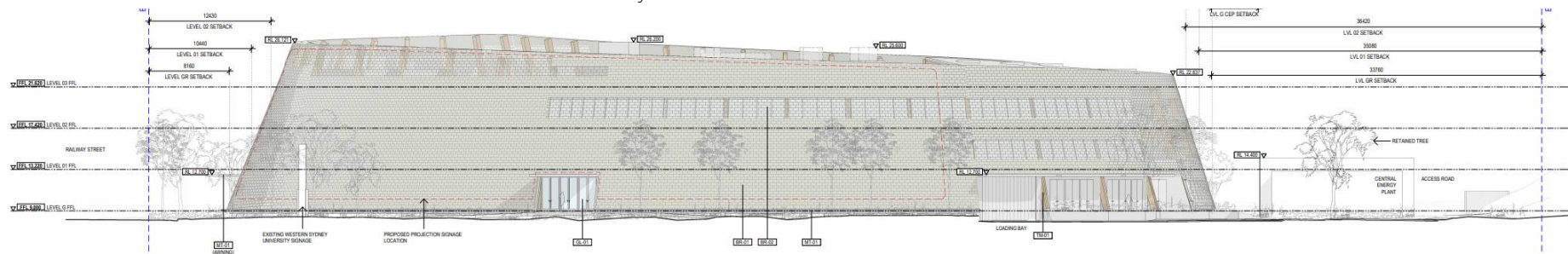


Figure 6.7: North Elevations
Source: Jakson Clements Burrows Architects 2024

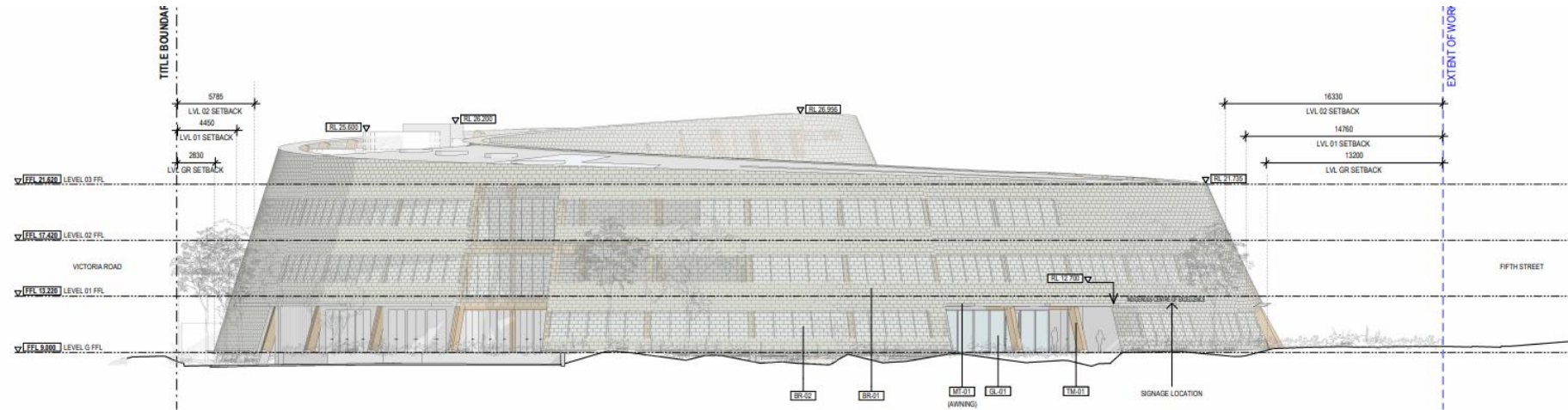


Figure 6.8: West Elevations
Source: Jakson Clements Burrows Architects 2024

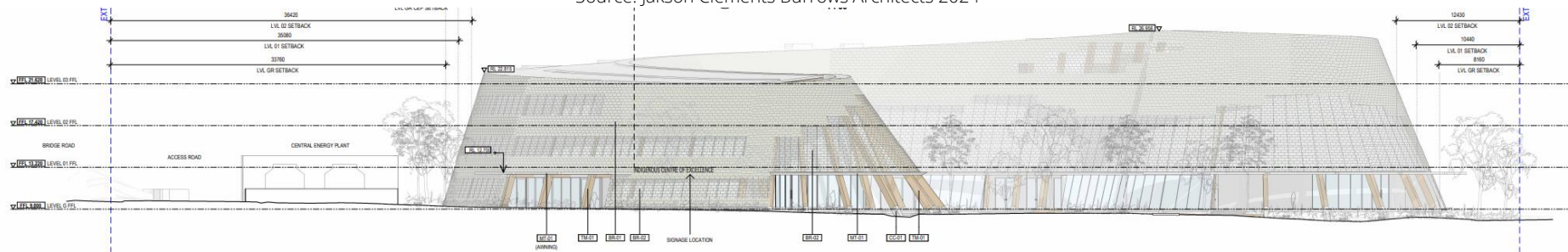


Figure 6.9: South Elevations
Source: Jakson Clements Burrows Architects 2024

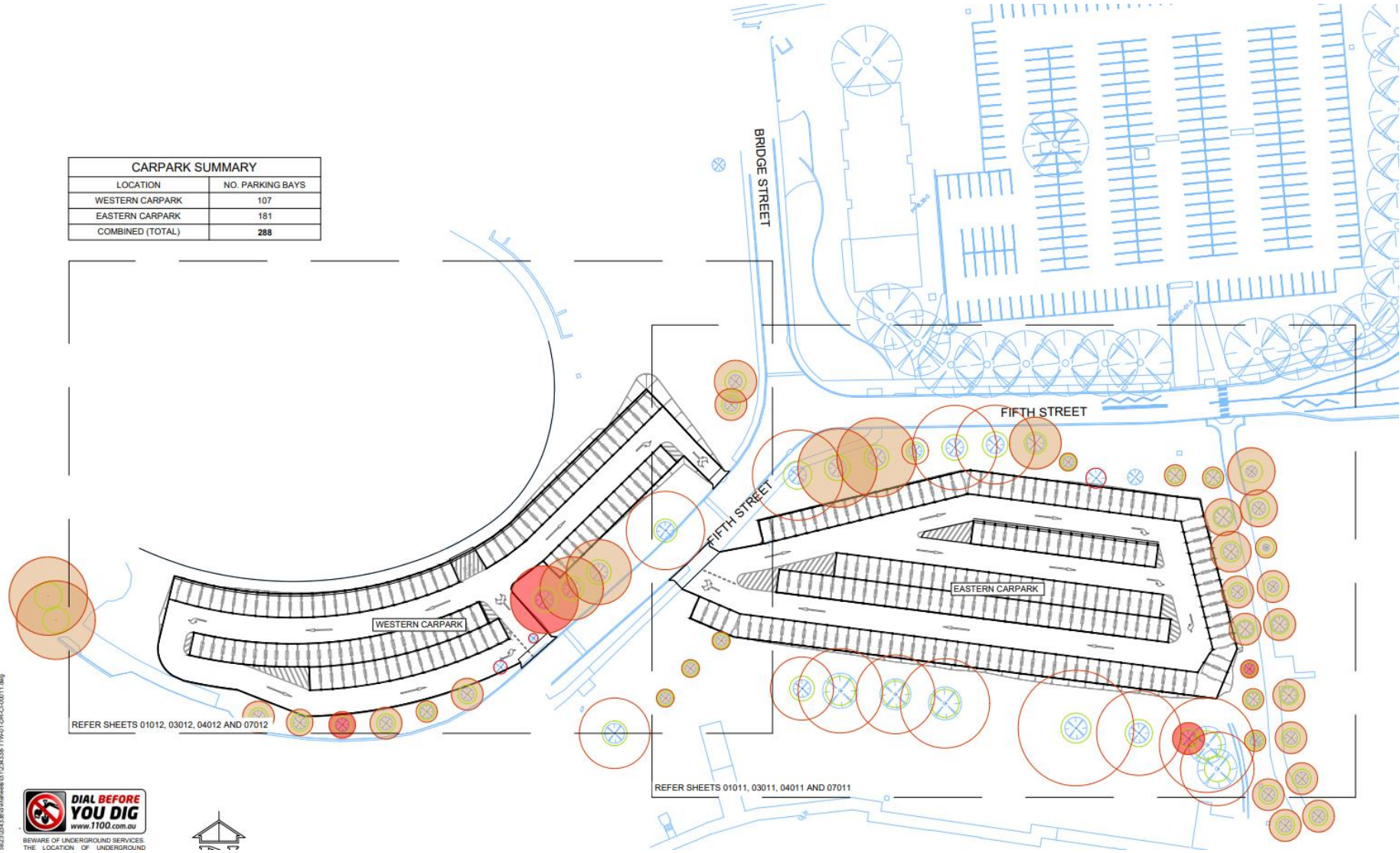


Figure 6.10: General Car Park Arrangement Plan
Source: TTW 2025

6.4. Avoiding and Minimising Harm

While the provisions of the NPW Act hinge predominately on the presence and protection of physical Aboriginal sites (i.e. an AHIP provides a defence against 'harm' to Aboriginal objects), an effective and holistic assessment of potential impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage values as posed by a development is really two-fold:

- The physical and archaeological values of a site (tangible heritage)
- The wider social and cultural impact of a development within a landscape (often relating to more intangible Aboriginal heritage values, lacking material evidence)

6.4.1. Potential Impact to Aboriginal Objects/Sites/Archaeology

The *Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011) requires that both direct and indirect harm to Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places be considered. Generally direct harm refers to occasions where an activity physically impacts a site or objects and therefore affects the heritage values possessed by the site or objects. Indirect harm is usually taken to mean harm stemming from secondary consequences of the activity and may affect sites or objects as an indirect consequence of the activity. Examples of such indirect harm are increased visitors to a site, or increased erosion in an area as a result of an activity.

This assessment has established that the current study area does not contain any previously recorded Aboriginal sites. The nature, extent and level of harm (indirect or direct) cannot be identified at this stage due to the lack of sufficient information on the presence or absence of Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources within the study area. This ACHAR has concluded that there is potential for Aboriginal objects in a subsurface context, given the study area is situated within an archeologically sensitive landscape situated in proximity to both Parramatta River and Vineyard Creek and their associated resources. The results of previous geotechnical investigations within the study area indicate that there are remnant intact soil profiles at a depth that will be encountered by the proposed development works. As a result of this assessment, the ICoE portion of the study area has been registered as a PAD site (AHIMS #45-6-4132).

Portions of the study area that have the highest potential for natural soils to be present (and corresponding potential for intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits), are areas where the lowest levels of historical development and excavation have been undertaken. The nature and extent of Aboriginal archaeological deposits within the study area, however, has not yet been determined.

However, should Aboriginal archaeological resources be found within the study area, the proposed development will have direct impact on those resources and potentially remove the archaeological resource completely. The level, nature and extent of potential harm cannot be ascertained until archaeological test excavations are undertaken within the study area.

Table 6-2: Type and Degree of Harm from Development Activities

Activity	Type of Harm	Degree of Harm	Consequence of Harm
Bulk Excavation	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value (dependent on nature of PAD present within the study area)
Service Trenching	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value (dependent on nature of PAD present within the study area)

Activity	Type of Harm	Degree of Harm	Consequence of Harm
Landscaping	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value (dependent on nature of PAD present within the study area)
Car Park Construction	None	None	Proposed works are within highly disturbed areas unlikely to contain cultural material.

6.4.2. Potential Impact to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values

Intangible Aboriginal heritage values of a site or area are as important to the local Aboriginal community, if not more important, as the more tangible and physical evidence of Aboriginal life and culture that remains in the landscape. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider the potential impact the proposed development may have to the wider intangible cultural heritage values, and should potential impact be identified, appropriate management strategies should be developed to help mitigate this impact.

The level of archaeological potential of subsurface Aboriginal objects and archaeological resources that still may exist within the study area can only be further assessed by archaeological test excavation. Any potential Aboriginal objects and/or sites will occur below the current level of historical disturbance. These potential Aboriginal objects and/or sites may represent various scale camping events and Aboriginal utilisation of the land.

Further investigation in the form of test excavations are therefore required to fully understand the potential Aboriginal archaeological resources and to assess the likely impacted values associated with these and the study area.

Aboriginal community consultation for other projects in the Parramatta CBD area has provided several relevant comments regarding potential impact to intangible heritage values associated with the study area and surrounds:

- The area is significant to the Burramattagal people due to the connection and proximity to the complex of significant sites in the Parramatta area and evidence of continued inhabitation.
- Landscapes and landforms are significant for the information they hold, and connection to Darug people. While physical evidence of the passage of Burramattagal people through the land may not necessarily remain evident today, people had intricate knowledge of their land and followed signs in the landscape—aware and respectful of restricted and sacred areas.

6.4.3. Consideration of Ecologically Sustainable Development

In consideration of the proposed works against the principles of ESD, it is found that the project offers a unique opportunity to reconnect the Aboriginal community with the study area through creation of the ICoE. The retention of the melaleuca tree as the central point of the design allows for appreciation and use of the study area by future generations and an opportunity for reconnection with the site.

It has been assessed that while the proposed works may impact Aboriginal objects during earthworks, the potential positive outcomes of the project for the Aboriginal community should be considered positive against the ESD principles.

6.5. Proposed Conservation (Avoidance)

Western has worked closely with the Aboriginal community over the process of their project design development. The design of the ICoE aims to limit its below ground development impacts as much as possible across the site, with a lot of the bulk earthworks proposed bringing in more soil to build upwards to level out the centre of the site. Piling is considered structurally necessary for the viability and stability of the development, as well as associated landscaping designs that will enable a return to a more native environment. To aid in the mitigation of these impacts, an archaeological test excavation is proposed (see outlined in Section 7.1.1).

The proposed works associated with the construction of the western and eastern temporary car parks are anticipated to involve relatively shallow ground disturbance, generally limited to depths between approximately 0.3 and 0.6 metres for pavement preparation, kerbing, and landscaping. Trenching for services such as lighting, ticketing infrastructure, and surface drainage is also assumed to remain within the upper 1.0 to 1.2 metres of the existing ground surface and within the historical fill layers.

These depths are considered insufficient to reach any potentially intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits, which, if present, would more likely be preserved at greater depths within underlying natural soil profiles. Furthermore, both car park areas have been subject to extensive disturbance. This includes ground levelling, cut and fill activities, prior infrastructure installation (e.g. stormwater systems, recreation facilities, and landscaped terracing), and re-use of the sites as a cricket oval and landscaped campus lawn.

6.6. Harm to Aboriginal Objects and Values

Table 6.3 presents a summary of the Aboriginal sites that have the potential to be harmed through the proposed development works and summarises the type and degree of physical harm the proposed development may present.

N.B. The potential harm proposed to this site is dependent on the results of Aboriginal archaeological investigation to confirm whether the PAD associated with the study area actually contains an Aboriginal archaeological deposit, or not.

Table 6.3: Physical Harm to Aboriginal Sites

Site	Type of Harm	Degree of Harm	Consequence of Harm
#45-6-4132	Direct	Partial	Partial loss of value (dependent on nature of PAD present within the study area)

7. Management, Mitigation and Recommendations

7. Management, Mitigation and Recommendations

This report relates specifically to the proposed development impacts of the ICoE project, in relation to potential Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage impacts and provides recommendations for management and mitigation of development impacts, both archaeologically (i.e., ground disturbing works), as well as culturally (i.e., opportunities for Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation within the site redevelopment).

Proposed development works for the project have potential to impact Aboriginal objects and archaeology, and therefore require the development of mitigation measures to offset this potential impact. Any potential impact to Aboriginal cultural heritage values, as identified during consultation with project RAPs, will also require management and is therefore considered in the development of preliminary mitigation measures as detailed in the following section.

7.1. Mitigation Measures

Measures that can be applied to a study area of this nature in order to mitigate potential impact to Aboriginal cultural values and/or potential archaeology include (but are not limited to) the following strategies.

It is believed that the application of these strategies for this project will serve to minimise harm posed by the development to Aboriginal cultural heritage values. The proposed mitigation measures are summarised below and detailed further in the following subsections.

- Aboriginal heritage induction
- Archaeological test excavation

7.1.1. Aboriginal Heritage Induction

All workers involved in works within the ICoE project should undergo an Aboriginal heritage induction, as part of the standard worksite induction.

A site induction should be provided to all employees/contractors engaged in the redevelopment of the study area. The induction material should include an overview of the types of sites to be aware of (i.e. artifacts scatters), obligations under the NPW Act and the requirements of an archaeological finds procedure. All employees on site should be inducted prior to their commencement on site.

7.1.2. Archaeological Investigation

The following section presents the proposed field methods and excavation methodology for site testing within the ICoE redevelopment area (WSU_Carpark_PAD #45-6-4132).

Aims

The primary objective of the Aboriginal archaeological excavation within the ICoE study area is to identify the presence/absence and characterise the nature/extent of any Aboriginal archaeological deposits within the study area. Following from the primary objective, the methodology guiding the proposed archaeological investigation has been developed with the following aims:

- Identify whether any identified natural soil profiles retain Aboriginal archaeological deposit or resources.
- Determine the nature, depth, extent and significance of any potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits.

- Identify the locations of potential Aboriginal sites in which impacts via the proposed works will be unavoidable and develop management strategies to minimise or mitigate these potential impacts.
- Provide data for the overall Aboriginal archaeological record to help refine future archaeological predictive modelling across the Parramatta region (if possible).
- To allow greater cultural association between the site and the local Indigenous community through their involvement in the excavation, and options for the interpretation of the results, in consultation with the local Indigenous community and registered RAPs.
- To ensure that the development can proceed with a minimised risk of unknown or unexpected significant Aboriginal objects/features being harmed during demolition and construction.

Timing and Logistics

The test excavation should be undertaken as soon as possible following project approval and prior to any ground disturbing works being undertaken within the study area. The project RAPs have indicated that they would like for a smoking ceremony to be held prior to the start of excavation. This will be organised once Curio is able to access the site.

The RAPs also recommended through consultation that they would like to involve both men and women during the excavation in the event that either 'mens' or 'womens' business related archaeological material is encountered. Curio will ensure to the best of their ability that there are always both male and female RAP site officers rostered for the excavation.

Research Questions

Several research questions have been developed in order to inform the primary objective and aims of the Aboriginal archaeological investigation within the ICoE study area. The following general questions have been developed to guide the archaeological process and provide a framework within which to view and analyse any recovered archaeological data.

- What is the nature, extent, integrity, and intactness of the natural soil profiles present, and do they vary in nature across the study area?
- Is an Aboriginal archaeological deposit present within the study area in a sub-surface capacity?
- If so, what is the nature, extent, and integrity of the deposit?
- Does the presence and/or distribution of the deposit, if found, provide evidence to indicate the potential use and inhabitation of the study area and wider landscape by Aboriginal people?
- Is there any evidence for a post-contact deposit?
- How can the Aboriginal archaeological deposit, if found and recovered, be interpreted in a local and regional context?
- Is the archaeological deposit, if encountered, culturally significant? To what extent?

- What impacts have historical development over the study area had on the archaeological deposit, if found?
- How has the natural flood cycle and nature of the Parramatta River and Vineyard Creek influenced the use of the area, and how has this impacted on the ability for archaeological resources to remain?

The research questions specified above should not be considered to be exhaustive and may be modified and added to depending on the results of the test excavation, as best responds to any archaeological deposits or features encountered during the course of the excavation.

Archaeological Sampling Strategy

The Aboriginal archaeological sampling strategy for the study area has been developed to be in generally in accordance with the Heritage NSW Code of Practice, as well as relatively consistent or at least comparable with the sampling strategies for current best practice archaeological methodologies applied in the Sydney region in order to facilitate comparative analysis of results in the future if needed.

The Aboriginal archaeological test-excavation investigation of the study area is proposed to be undertaken via two main stages:

1. Initial **testing** of targeted area/s within the study area likely to have the highest potential of retaining natural soil profiles, with an aim to identify the presence or absence of intact natural soil profiles, any associated potential Aboriginal archaeological deposits contain within and possible paleoenvironmental testing to determine possible age and chronology.
2. Should the initial test pits identify the presence of an Aboriginal archaeological deposit within an intact natural soil profile, strategic **expansion** of the initial test pits to further confirm the nature, extent and integrity of the deposit should be undertaken.

The ICoE redevelopment area has not been subject to extensive disturbance throughout its history and therefore the entirety of the site has been established to have moderate-high archaeological potential, be it in an intact or disturbed context. As a result, this area is recommended to be subject to an Aboriginal archaeological test excavation. The location of test pits has been guided by the proposed development impacts that will cause ground disturbances (i.e. bulk excavation, service installation, landscaping etc.).

Natural soil profiles within the study area have potential to be unstable and of considerable depth, meaning that WHS conditions may prove excavation of 0.5m x 0.5m test trenches to be impractical in some areas of the site. Therefore, this sample strategy also makes an allowance for test pit sizes to be increased if necessary, to ensure that deeper deposits (if encountered) could be logistically and safely investigated.

Test excavation transects and pit locations would be laid out, with the exact location and orientation of the test pits and transects subject to some flexibility at the time of excavation as necessary, in order to respond to localised features that may require avoidance once on site. The exact location of test pits would be confirmed in the field via discussion between the project RAPs and Excavation Director archaeologist.

Location of Excavation Test Pits

The proposed placement and orientation of proposed test pits are specific to the conditions, alignment, and size of the study area, and will be focused across the majority of the study area where ground disturbing works will be present. The location of the pits may be refined following confirmation of piling, service and bulk excavation locations.

All test pits locations are using the GDA94 / MGA zone 56 referencing system. The test pits have been divided into two separate focuses. The moderate-high potential test pits are proposed to be focused on areas of bulk excavation and other proposed disturbances, with the potential number of test pits estimated as 8 (Figure 7.1). The low-moderate potential test pits will be aligned with the approximate location of the historical drainage line that ran through the site in order to test for the level of disturbance in this location and if there is any remaining potential for Aboriginal archaeological material. The number of test pits is estimated to be 1.

All test pit locations/numbers can be subject to change following on site discussion with RAPs.

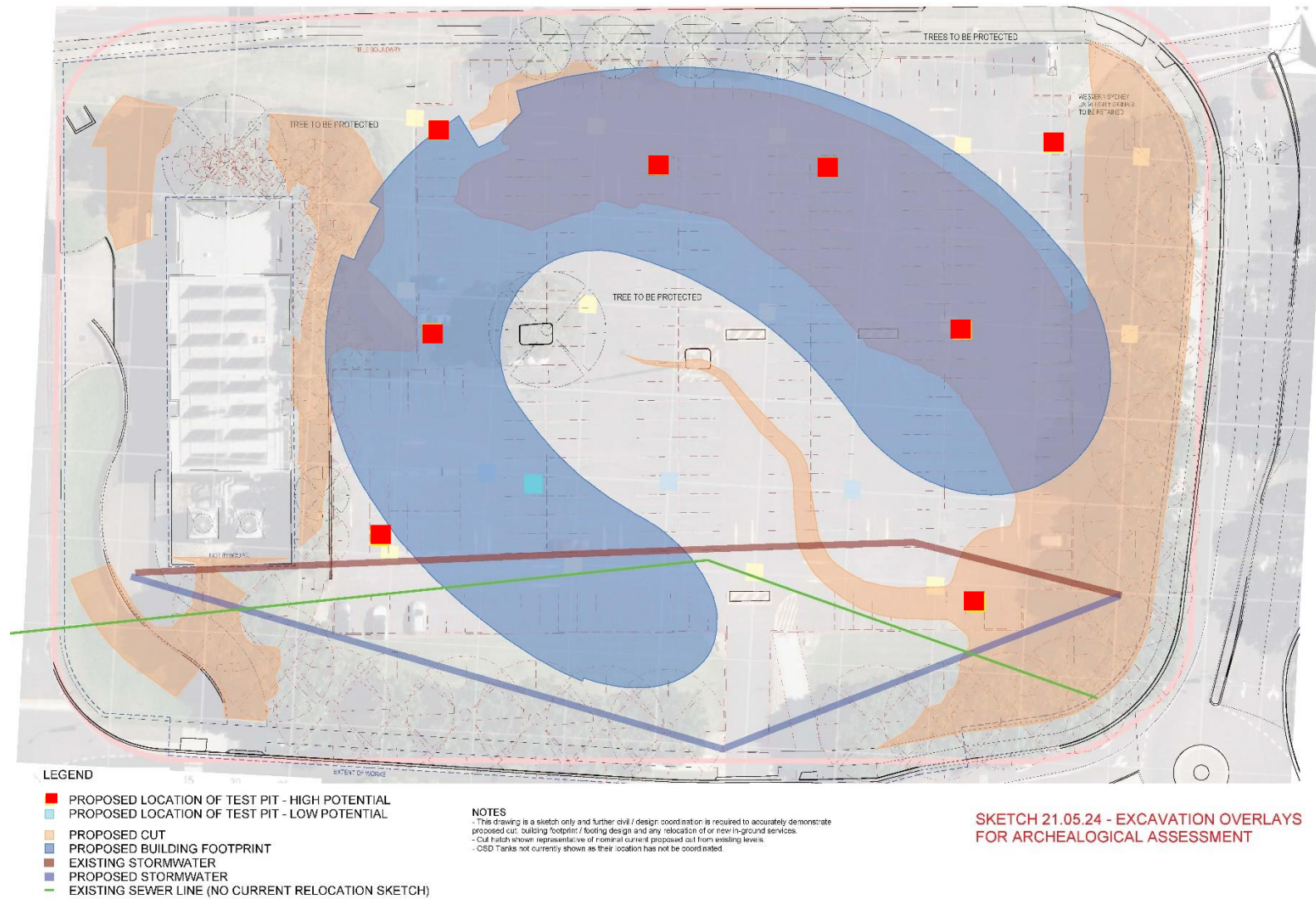


Figure 7.1: Proposed locations of test pits, Red = high potential, Blue = drainage line
Source: Western Sydney University with Curio additions 2024

Site Preparation

The extant carpark on site is proposed to be demolished. This demolition should be overseen by an archaeologist to monitor for both Aboriginal and historic archaeological deposits that may be disturbed. Following demolition, the proposed test excavation locations will be marked on site.

Excavation Methodology

The methodology for test excavation within the ICoE study area will proceed in general accordance with Requirement 16 of the NSW Heritage Code of Practice, and is outlined as follows:

- All test pits will be separated by a minimum of 15m.
- The test pits will be excavated in 50cmx50cm units, using hand tools only.
- The maximum surface area of the test pits combined will not exceed 0.5% of the study area.
- Where necessary to meet WHS conditions, excavation of contiguous test trenches would be undertaken, with maximum continuous surface area to be no greater than 3m².
- The first test pit will be excavated and documented in 5cm spits, and all other test pits will be either excavated in 10cm spits, or stratigraphically by sediment/soil profile if present (whichever is smaller).
- All deposits will be individually sieved through 5mm aperture wire mesh sieves, and any archaeological materials recovered will be retained by provenance.
- Excavation will cease where one or more of the following criteria is met:
 - B horizon deposits are encountered
 - Safety or health constraints are identified
 - Risk of collapse or water identified within the trench
 - Culturally sterile deposits (minimum 2 spits that do not contain Aboriginal objects)
 - Depth of proposed project impacts are reached
- The location of each test pit will be recorded by GPS and recorded in detail including stratigraphic and soil profile descriptions and drawings, description of any relevant features, artefacts etc., and photographed using a DSLR camera and appropriate photo scale.
- If carbon or other features suitable for scientific dating are identified, these would be sampled for possible further analysis (e.g. C-14 dating or OSL dating).
- Test pits will be backfilled as soon as practicable.

Following completion of archaeological investigation within the study area, a post-excavation report detailing the results of the Aboriginal archaeological investigation works would be prepared and submitted to Heritage NSW, consistent with best practice for preparation of post-excavation reporting, as per the requirements of the Code of Practice and any relevant conditions of an approved SSDA. The report would be provided to all project RAPs for their information.

Test Pit Expansion and Salvage Excavation

The need for test pit expansion will be determined by the results and soil profiles encountered during excavation works. Should test excavation findings reveal a substantial Aboriginal archaeological deposit within the study area, then test pit expansion and salvage excavation works may be required. These works would be completed by hand excavation where possible and safe to do so.

If required, a specific Salvage Excavation methodology will be submitted to Heritage NSW and project RAPs for approval prior to works being undertaken, dependent on the nature of the find.

Expansion will cease when salvage in any direction yields zero artefacts/features in a 1m x 1m test pit, to the extent of the footprint of the development impact zone. Expansion of test pits, as well as the placement of additional interim test pits if needed, would be subject to discussion and agreement in the field between Excavation Director and project RAPs.

Potential triggers for placement of additional test pits and/or expansion of initial test pits may include:

- Higher relative number of Aboriginal artefacts (i.e. 10+ artefacts in a single test pit).
- Potential hearths or heat treatment pits, or other unexpected archaeological resources have been identified.
- The presence of significant or uncharacteristic tool types (e.g. grinding stones, hammerstones, axes, high proportions of retouched artefacts, artefacts with obvious usewear).
- Any other unusual or unique archaeological and/or geomorphological features identified by the Excavation Director.

This list of triggers is not exhaustive and is subject to change and discussion in the field between the excavation director and project RAPs. **A potential hold point may be required for the construction program, should salvage be necessary.**

If regionally significant and/or highly culturally significant (e.g. burial, ceremonial grounds) finds are identified during the archaeological excavations, consultation must be undertaken with the RAPs, Heritage NSW, and Planning Secretary for consideration of the project redesign to avoid further impacts to the Aboriginal cultural heritage.

However, should the test excavation be sufficient to classify the nature of any potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit within the study area (or lack thereof), Aboriginal archaeological works within the study area would be considered complete, and development works will be able to commence without further Aboriginal archaeological investigation.

Interaction with Historical Archaeology

Curio prepared a Historical Archaeological Assessment as a part of the SSDA application for the ICoE, which identified that the study area contains a low to moderate potential for local or State significant archaeological resources to be present. For best integration of the proposed historic and Aboriginal testing programs and to reduce disturbance created through testing, Curio proposes interaction to occur throughout the historical and Aboriginal testing.

- As such, the Curio historical archaeological team would undertake their proposed testing/monitoring in accordance with the HARDEM (to be prepared) prior to Aboriginal archaeological testing. A member of the historical excavation team would be qualified in Aboriginal archaeological excavation to ensure comprehensive monitoring throughout the historical works.
- Historic excavation in the area of Aboriginal potential will be monitored by an archaeologist trained in Aboriginal heritage and works will cease immediately should natural landform and/or Aboriginal objects be identified.
- Once the historical works are completed OR natural soil profile are identified, the location would be handed over to the Aboriginal archaeological team.

If State or locally significant relics are found during works, the Heritage Council of NSW is to be notified in accordance with s.146 of the Heritage Act 1977. Depending on the assessed significance of the find it may be necessary to undertake additional assessment and management recommendations related to the new information. Work, in this case, may only recommence with the written approval of Heritage NSW.

Sieving

Due to the high clay soil content expected, all deposits will be individually wet sieved through 5mm aperture wire mesh sieves, and any archaeological materials recovered will be retained by provenance.

If the clay content proves to be minimal, dry sieving may be implemented at the discretion of the ED and in consultation with the Project RAPs.

Recording and Reporting

The location of each test pit will be recorded by GPS and recorded in detail including stratigraphic and soil profile descriptions and drawings, description of any relevant features, artefacts etc., and photographed using a DSLR camera and appropriate photo scale.

Following completion of archaeological investigation within the study area, a post excavation report detailing the results of the Aboriginal archaeological investigation works would be prepared and submitted to Heritage NSW, consistent with best practice for preparation of post excavation reporting. The report would be provided to all project RAPs for their information.

As a part of the post excavation recording process, Curio will submit an Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form (ASIRF)/ AHIMS site card update for WSU_Carpark_PAD #45-6-4132 following the completion of the test excavations.

Artefact Collection and Analysis

Any artefacts uncovered during the test excavations would be held temporarily at the Curio Head Office at 5 Blackfriars Street, Chippendale NSW. Following completion of the test excavation, all uncovered artefacts would be catalogued and analysed in accordance with Requirement 26 of the Code of Practice.

Cultural material will be subject to analysis in accordance with the following features recorded as a minimum requirement:

- Artefact class

- Raw material
- Length, width, thickness
- Photographic record with photo scale of diagnostic artefacts
- Weight and species of shell, bone, organics and charcoal

Post Excavation Reporting

Following the conclusion of the test excavation, a post-excavation report will be prepared. The report will detail the findings of the archaeological investigation and may provide input into any interpretive outcomes from the project.

The report would be developed in accordance with Heritage NSW's guidelines (as current best practice), and include the following broad sections:

- Description of Aboriginal consultation undertaken during the project.
- A description of the methods and results of the excavation.
- Details of the Aboriginal objects identified during the works and results of any lithic analysis.
- Assessment of Significance of the archaeological resource.
- Addressing the Research Questions posed above.
- Comments on the effectiveness of the mitigation measures (i.e. test excavation).
- The current and proposed location of any Aboriginal objects recovered.
- Details the results of any analysis of recovered Aboriginal objects.
- Ensure the necessary Site Impact Recording Forms are lodged with Heritage NSW at completion of the project.

Management of Aboriginal Objects

There are several options when it comes to the long-term management and curation of Aboriginal objects, once recovered from excavations or community collection. The suitability of each option depends on a number of factors including the nature of the development, the significance and extent of the deposit, and the wishes of the project RAPs.

The project RAPs have not yet identified the most appropriate methodology for any Aboriginal cultural material recovered from the ICoE study area is to be managed. The most appropriate long-term management options for any Aboriginal artefacts recovered from the study area will be open for discussion with the project RAPs, as well as being subject to discussion if and once artefacts are found on site during test excavation. However, some examples of positive conservation outcomes for a significant archaeological resource may include:

- Full or partial in situ conservation below development level (dependent on the find i.e. burial)
- Conservation of archaeological assemblages by qualified professionals and provided to the LALC for safekeeping
- Reburial of archaeological assemblages back into the ground once the ICoE project has reached completion

Aboriginal Heritage Interpretation

While physical strategies such as archaeological excavation of cultural materials and protection of sites can be applied to mitigate the impacts of development to tangible Aboriginal cultural heritage values, consideration should also be given to opportunities to help mitigate wider impacts to intangible aspects of Aboriginal cultural heritage values and significance across the study area.

The ICoE project's main focus from the beginning has been to incorporate and capture Aboriginal heritage values. Should archaeological resources and cultural material be uncovered within the site, there are opportunities to incorporate these findings into the overall design of the ICoE. Through discussion between project RAPs, local community members and the proponent, the consultation process and the review of the ACHAR, the identification of the most meaningful outcome for the project can be established, with some examples already put forth including the possibility for a Keeping Place on site, or reburial.

7.2. Conclusions and Recommendations

This report relates specifically to the proposed development impacts of the ICoE project in relation to potential Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage impacts and provides recommendations for management and mitigation of development impacts, both archaeologically (i.e. ground disturbing works), as well as culturally (i.e. opportunities for Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation within the site redevelopment).

The conclusions and recommendations have been developed based on the following key considerations:

- Legislation as detailed and adhered to through this ACHAR, including the NPW Act, EP&A Act, and relevant statutory guidelines, protecting Aboriginal cultural and archaeological objects and places in NSW.
- Background research and archaeological analysis of the study area in its local and regional contexts.
- Consultation with the Aboriginal RAPs regarding the cultural significance of the study area and the surrounding region of the Cumberland Plain, noting their concerns, views and requests.
- The impact of the proposed development works within the ICoE study area.

7.2.1. Conclusions

Based on an assessment of the study area, the following conclusions are made:

- The study area sits within both the Birrong and Blacktown Soil Landscapes. Both are known for having the potential to preserve archaeological features despite being slightly acidic and prone to flooding.
- The study area has mostly been cleared of its native forest, aside from one remnant melaleuca tree.
- The study area is associated with archaeologically sensitive landforms and/or landscape features – approx. 100m from Vineyard Creek, 500m from Parramatta River and had a former creek (and later drainage line) running through the study area itself.
- Excavations have also demonstrated that Aboriginal archaeological deposits are often present in disturbed contexts on sites where continuous historical land use has occurred, making it difficult for detailed analysis to occur.
- One AHIMS site (WSU_Carpark_PAD #45-6-4132) has been registered within the study area as a part of this assessment.
- The study area has gone through varying degrees of disturbance, impacting its archaeological potential in some areas.

Location	Potential	Reasoning
ICoE Redevelopment	Moderate-High	Intact alluvial soils beneath fill may preserve Aboriginal artefacts or deposits, particularly given proximity to Vineyard Creek. Surface and near-surface contexts are disturbed.
Western Car Park	Nil-Low	Deep disturbance (up to 3m), cut/fill and infill of drainage features likely destroyed intact Aboriginal deposits.
Eastern Car Park	Nil-Low	Shallow bedrock, ha-ha construction and terracing likely removed or disturbed original land surfaces. Minimal intact contexts expected.

7.2.2. Recommendations

Recommendation 1 – Archaeological Testing

An archaeological test excavation methodology and research design has been prepared and presented through this ACHAR. The methodology outlined in Section 7.1.1 above should be implemented following SSDA approval and prior to any ground disturbing works.

Recommendation 2 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction

A site induction is recommended to be provided to all employees/contractors engaged for the proposed works for the study area. The induction material should include an overview of the types of sites to be aware of (i.e., artefact scatters), obligations under the NPW Act, and the requirements of an archaeological finds procedure.

Recommendation 3 – Aboriginal Unexpected Finds Procedure

Once the site has been signed off and all archaeological testing and/or salvage works have been completed, if the discovery of an archaeological feature that is suspected to be Aboriginal cultural material in nature (excluding human remains- see Recommendation 4 below), the following procedure should be followed:

8. Cease works in the immediate vicinity of the find.
9. Contact the Project archaeologist to verify the nature of the find.
10. If Unexpected Find is confirmed as Aboriginal archaeology, Project archaeologist will notify Project RAPs and DPHI of the find. If Unexpected Find is confirmed as not Aboriginal in origin, Project archaeologist will provide advice for works to recommence.
11. Project Archaeologist/Project RAPs will undertake a preliminary assessment and recording of the find.
12. Formulate archaeological or heritage management plan- specific to nature of the find.
13. Implement archaeological/heritage management plan.
14. Works may recommence once archaeological/heritage management plan has been successfully implemented and Project archaeologist provides sign off to contractor for works to resume in vicinity of find.

Recommendation 4 – Human Remains Procedure

While not anticipated to be encountered within the study area, the unexpected discovery of any potential skeletal remains during development works would be managed in accordance with the approved Heritage NSW protocol for the discovery of human remains which is stated as:

If any suspected human remains are discovered and/or harmed the proponent must:

7. Not further harm these remains.
8. Immediately cease all work at the particular location.
9. Secure the area so as to avoid further harm to the remains.
10. Notify the local police, Planning Secretary and Heritage NSW's Environment Line on 131 555 as soon as practicable and provide any available details of the remains and their location.
11. If human remains are suspected to be of Aboriginal descent, notify RAPs and involve them in the assessment, recording and next steps.
12. Not recommence any work at the particular location unless authorised in writing by Heritage NSW.

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Appendix A – Aboriginal Community Consultation Log

APPENDIX A – Aboriginal Consultation Log

Stage 1 – Notification of Project Proposal and Registration of Interest

Stage 1.1 – List of Aboriginal Stakeholders

Organisation	Sent	Response
City of Parramatta	8.12.23	
Heritage NSW	8.12.23	18.12.23 - Please find attached the DPE Aboriginal Stakeholder list for WSU Parramatta South Campus, Victoria Road, Rydalmere
ORALRA	8.12.23	
LLS	8.12.23	
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)	8.12.23	
NTS Corp	8.12.23	
NNTT	8.12.23	A search was conducted, and no results were found

Stage 1.2 – Newspaper Advertisement

Newspaper	Date Sent	Date Advertised
Koori Mail	15.1.24	31.1.2024

A minimum of 14 days were allowed for Aboriginal people to respond to the newspaper advertisement.

Stage 1.3 & 1.4 – List of Aboriginal Groups/People from Stage 1.1 & 1.2 + Aboriginal Notification of Proposed Project & Offer to be Involved in Consultation

Organisation/Person	Contact	How Name was Obtained	Date Sent	Date Reply
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey cazadirect@live.com 0411 650 057	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey amandahickey@live.com.au 0434 480 588	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Anthony Williams	Anthony Williams 0456 399 687 Unit 2 / 24 Goodwin Street Narrabeen NSW 2101	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood james.eastwood@y7mail.com 0427 793 334	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Ralph Hampton hamptonralph46@gmail.com 0435 785 138 Nola Hampton kinghampton77@gmail.com 0401 662 531	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Badu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Karia Lea Bond baduchts@gmail.com 0476 381 207	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Barraby Cultural Services	Lee Field	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	

Organisation/Person	Contact	How Name was Obtained	Date Sent	Date Reply
	barrabyculturalservices@gmail.com 0431 314 892			
Biamanga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Seli Storer biamangachts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation	James Carroll jrcarroll888@gmail.com bidjawong@gmail.com 0433 224 324	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Bilinga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Simalene Carriage bilingachts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale butuheritage@gmail.com (02) 9832 7167	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	14.1.24
Freeman & Marx	Clive Freeman clive.freeman@y7mail.com 0437 721 481	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson corroboreecorp@outlook.com 0415 911 159	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Cullendulla (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Corey Smith cullendullachts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton 0422 865 831 Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW 2067	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Darug Aboriginal Land Care	Mark Dyer markdyer2009@live.com.au	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	

Organisation/Person	Contact	How Name was Obtained	Date Sent	Date Reply
	0428 714 242			
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Paul Hand paulhand1967@gmail.com 0456 786 738	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au 0414 962 766	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Darug Land Observations	Jamie Workman, Anna Workman, Anna O'Hara daruglandobservations@gmail.com 0418 494 951	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Kevin Cavanagh srandall@deerubbin.org.au Reception@deerubbin.org.au (02) 4724 5600	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Dharug (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Andrew Bond dharugchts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Dharug Ngurra Aboriginal Corporation	Dirk Schmitt archaeology@dharugngurra.org.au (02) 9622 4081	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Dhinawan Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Stephen Fields dhinawan.ch@gmail.com 0411 232 285	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll, Paul Boyd didgengunawalclan@yahoo.com.au 0426 823 944	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
DJMD Consultancy	Darren Duncan	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	

Organisation/Person	Contact	How Name was Obtained	Date Sent	Date Reply
	darrenjohnduncan@gmail.com 0410 510 397			
Galamaay Cultural Consultants (GCC)	Robert Slater galamaay@hotmail.com 0401 871 526	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council	Melissa Williams mwilliams@glalc.org.au (02) 9602 5280	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Gilay Consultants	Carol Slater cal.slater61@gmail.com 0478 583 565	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson, Krystle Carroll Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com 0406 991 221	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Goobah Development PTY LTD (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Basil Smith goobahchts@gmail.com bunjil.smith@gmail.com 0405 995 725	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Caine Carroll goodradigbee1@outlook.com 0410 974 236	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Gulaga	Wendy Smith gulagachts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Shayne Dickson gunjeewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com 0421 636 474	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	

Organisation/Person	Contact	How Name was Obtained	Date Sent	Date Reply
Gunya Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services PTY LTD	Adam Gunther gunya.ach@gmail.com 0492 232 606	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Gunyu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Kylie Ann Bell gunyuuchts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee	Holroyd City Council (02) 9840 9840	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
HSB Consultants; HSB Heritage Consultants	Patricia Hampton pamelaann@live.com.au 0424 142 216	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Jerringong (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Joanne Anne Stewart jerringong@gmail.com 0422 800 184	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Julia Narayan	juliaannnarayan2018@gmail.com 0466 304 750	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan philipkhan.acn@live.com.au 0434 545 982	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	15.1.24
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	Robert Young konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com 0450 497 270	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	12.1.24
Koori Digs Services	Korri Currell kooridigs@gmail.com 0450 015 710	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad 0402 526 888	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	

Organisation/Person	Contact	How Name was Obtained	Date Sent	Date Reply
	1 Waratah Avenue, Albion Park Rail NSW 2527			
Munyunga (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Kaya Dawn Bell munyangachts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Mura Indigenous Corporation (icn:8991)	Phillip Carroll mura.cultureservices@gmail.com 0447 512 397	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson muragadi@yahoo.com.au 0447 970 049	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson, Ryan Johnson murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au 0490 051 102, 0475 565 517	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Murramarang (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Roxanne Smith murramarangchts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Murrumbul (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Mark Henry murrumbul@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater ngambaa.culturalconnections@gmail.com 0421 077 521	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Nundagurri (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Newton Carriage nundagurri@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee	Parramatta City Council (02)9806 5050	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Pemulwuy (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Pemulwuy Johnson pemulwuyd@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	

Organisation/Person	Contact	How Name was Obtained	Date Sent	Date Reply
	0425 066 100			
Rane Consulting	Tony Williams ajw1901@bigpond.com (02) 8824 6991	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Thauaira	Shane Carriage thauairachts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Thomas Dahlstrom Offers ACH value by using 3D Laser and Drone technology	Thomas Dahlstrom gamila.roi@yahoo.com.au	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Thoorga Nura	John Carriage thoorganura@gmail.com 0401 641 299	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Scott Franks on the behalf of the Wonnarua PBC Yarrawalk Pty Ltd	Scott Franks scott@yarrawalk.com.au 0404 171 544	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation	Rodney Gunther, Barry Gunther Waawaar.awaa@gmail.com RG: 0410580962 BG: 0451 176 473	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Philip Boney waarlan12@outlook.com 0436 483 210	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	12.1.24
Walbunja (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Hika Te Kowhai walbunja@gmail.com 0402 730 612	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Walgalu (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Ronald Stewart walgaluchts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Warragil Cultural Services	Aaron Slater	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	

Organisation/Person	Contact	How Name was Obtained	Date Sent	Date Reply
	Warragil_c.s@hotmail.com 0481 280 067			
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey, Donna Hickey Widescope.group@live.com SH: 0425 230 693 DH: 0425 232 056	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Wingikara (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Hayley Bell wingikarachts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Woka Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson wokacorp@yahoo.com 0406 991 221	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Wori Woilywa	Daniel Chalker worivoilywa@gmail.com 0409 006 216	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Wullung (Murrin Clan/Peoples)	Lee-Roy James Boota wullunglb@gmail.com 0403 703 942	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Wurramay Pty Ltd	Kerrie Slater, Vicky Slater wurramay31@outlook.com 0421 077 521	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Yerramurra (Murrin Clan/Peoples) and Taste of Tradition Native Aboriginal Corporation	Robert Parson yerramurra@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Yulay Cultural Services	Arika Jalomaki yulayculturalservices@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Yurrandaali	Bo Field yurrandaali_cs@hotmail.com 0403 048 263	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	

Organisation/Person	Contact	How Name was Obtained	Date Sent	Date Reply
Bariyan Cultural Connections	Kayelene Terry bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com 0412 061 893	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Wallanbah Aboriginal Site Conveyancing	Kelvin Boney kelvingoogieboney@gmail.com 0432 143 205	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
RAW Cultural Healing	Raymond Weatherall RAW.CulturalHealing@hotmail.com 0411 962 602	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Dharramalin	Gary Dunn Dharramalin.culture@gmail.com 0432 688 673	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Ninnum	Kevin Campbell, Marnya Donovan ninnum_group@outlook.com Marnya Donovan 0434 574 466 Kevin Campbell 0403 421 264	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Long Gully Cultural Services	Ethan Trewlynn Ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com 0401 424 853	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Guthers Aboriginal Corporation	Trystan Treloar guthersic@gmail.com 0450 514 076	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Damo digs	Damien Morrison damomorrison781@gmail.com 0479 020 630	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	
Gadu chts	Colin Walker gaduchts@gmail.com	Heritage NSW	12.1.24	

Organisation/Person	Contact	How Name was Obtained	Date Sent	Date Reply
	0401 313 978			

Stage 1.5 – Registered Aboriginal Parties

Organisation/Person	Contact	Method Registered	Registration Date & Comments
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey cazadirect@live.com 0411 650 057	Email	21.01.24 – Hi, Thank you for your email, I would like to register in being involved in all levels of consultation for this project.
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey amandahickey@live.com.au 0434 480 588	Email	21.01.24 – Hi Rebecca. I would like to register for consultation for this project. Thank you
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale butuheritage@gmail.com (02) 9832 7167	Email	14.01.24 – On behalf of Butucarbin, I would like to register interest in this project.
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Marilyn Carroll-Johnson corroboreecorp@outlook.com 0415 911 159	Email	11.01.24 – We are registering our organisation as we at Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation are identified First Nations people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to this project area and we wish to register an interest in the process of community consultation. As part of our registering, we look forward to the opportunity to provide culturally appropriate information and to comment on the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal Culture and heritage We are registering Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation in a full capacity. We have worked on a vast number of projects as Cultural Heritage Officers in the project area. We are currently involved on many projects in the subject area. My family and other family members have lived in the area and family currently reside in the surrounding areas. We are registering in a full capacity. We are Aboriginal people who are culturally & heritage aware.

Organisation/Person	Contact	Method Registered	Registration Date & Comments
			<i>We have the necessary ability, experience, skills, insight, and the knowledge to identify artefacts on field work. And as Aboriginal People we connect thru the land, thru our Ancestors and our Heritage. Therefore, we are able participate on all levels. We have worked with many archaeologists across a broad landscape. We have consulted with most archaeological companies over many years on projects. We have all the relevant insurances and safety gear. We are all fit, capable and adapt to a vast landscape. Contact is preferred via email: corroboreecorp@outlook.com The contact number, email and contact person is also listed in the signature.</i> <i>Please do not disclose any of our details to LALC. We have responded for inclusion, to participate on all levels. Thanks.</i>
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson, Krystle Carroll Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com 0406 991 221	Email	<i>16.01.24 – Hi Rebecca, I hope you this email finds you well. Could you please register Ginninderra AC for the above-mentioned project. We have several site officers with connections to the area and would love to be involved.</i>
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan philipkhan.acn@live.com.au 0434 545 982	Email	<i>15.01.24 – Thank you for informing us that Curio Projects will be involved in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for Indigenous Centre of Excellence &, that you are inviting Aboriginal organisations to register, if they wish to be involved in the community consultation process.</i> <i>As a senior Aboriginal person for the past 51yrs, I actively participate in the protection of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin, & particularly throughout Western Sydney, on behalf of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group I wish to provide to you my organisation's registration of interest.</i> <i>I wish to be involved & participate in all levels of consultation/project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, participate in available field work & receive a copy of the report.</i>

Organisation/Person	Contact	Method Registered	Registration Date & Comments
			<i>I have attached a copy of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working group's Public Liability Insurance & Workers Compensation certificate.</i> <i>Our RAPS have up to 16yrs Cultural Heritage experience in – field work which involves manual excavation (digging), sieving , identifying artefacts, setting up transits, setting up equipment, packing equipment, site surveys & attending meetings (Focus groups, CwC, interpretation).</i> <i>Should you wish me to provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on 0434545982 or Stefeanie on 0451068480.</i>
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	Robert Young, Pamela Young konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com 0450 497 270	Email	<i>12.01.24 – Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services (KACHS) would like to register an expression of interest for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence ACHAR process. KACHS will provide Aboriginal RAPS with cultural knowledge and knowledge of the land with years of experience working in mainstream services/agencies.</i> <i>I have cc'd Pamela within this email who has strong cultural knowledge learning from Elder's all around NSW and N.T. Pamela has worked in NPWS, OEH and Heritage NSW as a Senior Conservation Repatriation Heritage Officer for over 23 years and has connected in communities and countries with respect.</i> <i>I (Robert) have learnt cultural knowledge from my Men's Elders/Seniors and have worked in mainstream over 14 years in NPWS and OEH as a National Park Ranger/Tour Guide/Visitor Services Guide at Royal NP and Kamay NP, Ku-ring- gai NP, plus working over two decades in culturally supporting Aboriginal communities/countries throughout NSW.</i> <i>KACHS provides cultural heritage knowledge/experience from a female/male cultural lens supporting, connecting and healing country, that is beneficial for the archaeologists and proponents.</i> <i>Culturally we both have over 20 years of cultural and heritage knowledge working on country with experience in all capacities for field surveys, experience in artefacts, experienced in scarred/ring tree's, wet/dry sieving, test excavations/salvage excavations,</i>

Organisation/Person	Contact	Method Registered	Registration Date & Comments
			burial repatriations (Pamela) and working well in team environment. KACHS has had the privilege and honour working on many projects with archaeologists throughout NSW. KACHS has strong affiliation and connection to the lands of Sydney Basin, living, working in and around Sydney suburbs, West, South, East and North protected significant sites, cultural learning and culturally supporting these sites. Any questions please don't hesitate to contact myself or Pamela that I cc'd in this email, always happy for a yarn
Ralph Hampton	Ralph Hampton hamptonralph46@gmail.com 0435 785 138	Email	23.01.24 – Hello my name is Ralph Hampton and I would like to register for this project, thanks
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Philip Boney waarlan12@outlook.com 0436 483 210	Email	12.01.24 – Hey Rebecca Phil Boney here thank you for your email I would like to register my interest for this project and I look forward for more information in the future
Wori Woilywa	Daniel Chalker worivoilywa@gmail.com 0409 006 216	Email	24.01.24 – Yarma Rebecca. We would like to acknowledge the landowners as the first nation's families of the country. We would like to acknowledge and pay thanks to mother earth for providing for us, Father for looking over us and the sprites for helping guide us. Also, we pay our respects to the old the young and the new. We thank you for your invitation to register for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at Victoria Road Rydalmere, New South Wales WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence. We would like to be involved in the consultation process and are also able to provide field workers if required. Thank you again and please feel free to contact me if you require anything further.

Organisation/Person	Contact	Method Registered	Registration Date & Comments
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Kerrie Slater, Vicky Slater wurrumay31@outlook.com 0421 077 521	Email	08.02.24 – Wurrumay PTY-LTD would like to register an interest for the above project. Attached Current Insurances. Copy of my work history in Culture and heritage.

Stage 2 – Presentation of Information About Proposed Project

Stage 2.1 – Presentation of Proposed Project Information & Provision of Proposed Cultural Heritage Assessment Methodology

Stage 3 – Gathering Information about Cultural Significance

Stage 3.1 – Gathering Information from RAPs on Presence of Aboriginal Objects and Places of Cultural Value

RAPs were provided the cultural heritage assessment methodology at the same time as the project information, with a minimum of 28 days to provide feedback of the project information and proposed cultural heritage methodology document. Details including submissions and responses are summarised below.

Organisation/ Person	Date Sent	Date Reply	Method of Reply	Comments
Corroboree	22 March 2024	26 March 2024	Email	We have review stage 2 & 3 methodology letter for the proposed Indigenous Centre of Excellence redevelopment at Western Sydney University, South Parramatta Campus and support the report.
Wailwan	22 March 2024	1 April 2024	Email	I have read the methodology regarding this project and agree with the steps being taken to ensure no harm will come to the Aboriginal heritage significance on this project and I would like to be a part of this project to help you guys ensure that. Thank you.

Site Inspection- A site inspection was undertaken on 10 April 2024

A site meeting was conducted with project RAPs on 10 April 2024, in order for the RAPs to see the study area, and discuss the project, concerns and cultural knowledge with both Curio and the Proponent. Those in attendance are listed in alphabetical order below:

Attendee	Organisation
Aunty Fiona Towney	Western Sydney University
Kody King	Corroboree
Kurt Brenner	Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group
Phil Boney	Wailwan Aboriginal Group
Rebecca Agius	Curio Projects
Robert Young	Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services
Sarah McGuinness	Curio Projects
Teagen Pittman	Butucarbin
Thomas Klobucar	Western Sydney University
Wayne Clark	Western Sydney University

Some of the key points raised by the RAPs during the site visit are as follows:

- Add more trees around the lone melaleuca tree in the centre of the car park. Trees need family and support to thrive. Whilst this tree is resilient, its condition shows that it is struggling to survive on its own. Its seeds will also be collected to preserve its heritage and continue its line.
- Incorporate traditional vegetation local to Country to encourage birds and insects and increase biodiversity. Some other suggestions included ring trees, Moreton Bay figs and quandong trees.

- Even though the main focus is on representing Dharug Country heritage, there is also the potential to incorporate other various cultures, as mobs have relocated across all over NSW and are becoming more and more multicultural. The ICoE can become a safe space for mobs of all Country and show some representation for all groups. This can also represent trading system between different Indigenous groups as they shared resources and stories/culture.
- Have a Welcome to Country and smoking ceremony before the start of test excavations, and a smoking ceremony to close out once excavations are finished.
- Have both male and female RAPs present on site in the case that either men's or women's business artefacts/archaeological features are identified.

Stage 4 – Review of Draft Cultural Heritage Assessment Report

All RAPs were provided a copy of the draft ACHAR and ARD via email on 24 May 2024 and provided 28 days from days of provision of draft ACHAR for review. Comments received are detailed below.

A copy of all written submissions received from project RAPs are attached to this appendix.

Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Sent	Date Reply	Method of Reply	Comments
KYWG	Phil Kahn	24 May 2024	5 June 2024	Email	<i>Thank you for your Draft ACHAR for WSU ICoE stage 4, the study area is to Parramatta River, this suggests that the area has potential for Aboriginal finds. The Parramatta River were the fresh water meets saltwater, an area that is resource rich environment. The study area is close to a swampy wetland which can be utilised by our people for food, medicine & fresh water source. The area is so significant and sensitive due to how long our people occupied the land; we are connected to it.</i> <i>We would like to agree and support your recommendation to investigate in the way of test/salvage excavations within the study area as in the past our Cultural Heritage has been lost time and</i>

					<i>time again, we fight to protect it. We look forward to working alongside you on this project.</i>
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	24 May 2024	10 June 2024	Email	<i>I have reviewed the document and support the information draft ACHAR for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence project.</i>
Corroboree	Marilyn Carroll	24 May 2024	5 June 2024	Email	<i>We support the report</i>
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services	Robert Young	24 May 2024	17 June 2024	Email	<i>Thank you for the draft ACHAR for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence project. KACHS has reviewed the draft ACHAR and acknowledge all the processes.</i>

Emails

From: [Barry Gunther](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: RE: Aboriginal Community Consultation: WSU Centre of Indigenous Excellence
Date: Monday, 18 December 2023 10:56:26 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[WSU ICCE Consultation Stage1.1 Letters .pdf](#)
[Aboriginal Stakeholder List- Parramatta Local Government Area - LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT of PLANNING and ENVIRONMENT.docx](#)

Hi Rebecca,

Please find attached the DPE Aboriginal stakeholder list for WSU Parramatta South campus, Victoria Road, Rydalmere.

regards

Barry Gunther, Aboriginal Senior Assessment Officer
Environment and Heritage – Heritage NSW
Department of Planning and Environment
T: 02 8837 6394 | barry.gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au
Heritage.nse.gov.au and dpie.nsw.gov.au
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2124

Heritage NSW Department of Planning and Environment

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

Website Facebook Instagram LinkedIn

The Heritage Management System is live from 31 May. More information is available [here](#)

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.

From: Rebecca Agius <rebecca.agius@curioprojects.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 8 December 2023 9:25 AM
To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox <heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au>; LLS Admin GreaterSydney Mailbox <admin.greatersydney@lls.nsw.gov.au>; information@ntscorp.com.au;
adminofficer@oralra.nsw.gov.au; PCC Council <council@cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au>;
Reception@deerubbin.org.au
Cc: Sarah McGuinness <sarah.mcguinness@curioprojects.com.au>
Subject: Aboriginal Community Consultation: WSU Centre of Indigenous Excellence

To whom it may concern,

On behalf of Western Sydney University (WSU) (the proponent), Curio Projects (heritage consultants) are

commencing Aboriginal community consultation for a proposed development, located at WSU Parramatta South campus, Victoria Road, Rydalmere. We would appreciate if you would be able to respond to the attached letter in writing, with a list of any relevant Aboriginal people/groups who should be consulted with respect to this project. Your earliest attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated, ideally within 14 days of the date of this letter (i.e. 22 December 2023).

Kind regards,
Rebecca

Rebecca Agius
Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant
(02) 8014 9800 | 0457 131 111
5 Blackfriars Street, Chippendale NSW 2008
curioprojects.com.au

**Archaeology Built Heritage
& Interpretation Specialists**

From: [Rebecca Agius](#)
To: [cazadirect@live.com](#); [Amanda.DeZwart](#); [james.eastwood@y7mail.com](#); [hamptonralph46@gmail.com](#); [kinghampton77@gmail.com](#); [baduchts@gmail.com](#); [Lee Field](#); [biamangachts@gmail.com](#); [jrcarroll888@gmail.com](#); [bidjawang@gmail.com](#); [bilingachts@gmail.com](#); [butuheritage@gmail.com](#); [clive.freeman@y7mail.com](#); [corroboreecorp@bigpond.com](#); [cullendullachts@gmail.com](#); [markdver2009@live.com.au](#); [paulhand1967@gmail.com](#); [justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au](#); [daruglandobservations@gmail.com](#); [srandall@deerubbin.org.au](#); [Reception@deerubbin.org.au](#); [dharugchits@gmail.com](#); [archaeology@dharugngurra.org.au](#); [dhinawan.ch@gmail.com](#); [didgenqunawaldan@yahoo.com.au](#); [galamaay@hotmail.com](#); [mwilliams@glalc.org.au](#); [cal.slater61@gmail.com](#); [ginninderra.corp@gmail.com](#); [goobahchits@gmail.com](#); [bunji.smith@gmail.com](#); [Goodradiqbee1@outlook.com](#); [qulagachts@gmail.com](#); [gunieewongculturalheritage21@hotmail.com](#); [gunya.ach@gmail.com](#); [gunyuuchts@gmail.com](#); [pamelaann@live.com.au](#); [jerrinqong@gmail.com](#); [juliaannnarayan2018@gmail.com](#); [philipkhan.acn@live.com.au](#); [Robert Young](#); [koondigs@gmail.com](#); [munyungachts@gmail.com](#); [muraqadi@yahoo.com.au](#); [mura.cultureservices@gmail.com](#); [murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au](#); [murramarangchits@gmail.com](#); [murrumbul@gmail.com](#); [ngambaa.culturalconnections@gmail.com](#); [nundaqumi@gmail.com](#); [pemulwuyd@gmail.com](#); [ajw1901@bigpond.com](#); [thauairachts@gmail.com](#); [Thomas Dahlstrom](#); [Thoorqa Thoorqa](#); [scott@yarrawalk.com.au](#); [Rodney Gunther](#); [Phillip Boney](#); [walbunia@gmail.com](#); [walgaluchts@gmail.com](#); [Warraqil_c.s@hotmail.com](#); [widescope.group@live.com](#); [winqikarachts@gmail.com](#); [wokacorp@yahoo.com](#); [Daniel Chalker](#); [wullunqlb@gmail.com](#); [Vicky Slater](#); [yerramurra@gmail.com](#); [Anika J](#); [Bo Field](#); [bariyan.culturalconnections@gmail.com](#); [Kelvin Boney](#); [raw.culturalhealing@hotmail.com](#); [dharramalin.culture@gmail.com](#); [ninnun_group@outlook.com](#); [Ethan3trewlynn@gmail.com](#); [guthersic@gmail.com](#); [damomorrison781@gmail.com](#); [gaduchts@gmail.com](#)
Subject: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Thursday, 11 January 2024 9:04:28 PM
Attachments: [Stage 1.2 RAP Letter .pdf](#)
[Outlook-x521w4cv.png](#)
[Outlook-eehefqna.png](#)
[Outlook-signature .png](#)

Hi all,

Please see attached an invitation to register for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence ACHAR process.

If you believe that you hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area, the proponents and Curio Projects would like to invite you to register your interest in a process of community consultation for the project. If you wish to register, please provide a brief written notification of your interest in writing within 14 days of the date of this letter (i.e. 25 January 2024), however, your earliest response would be greatly appreciated.

Kind regards,
Rebecca

Rebecca Agius
Archaeologist and Heritage Specialist
(02) 8014 9800 | 0457 131 111
5 Blackfriars Street, Chippendale NSW 2008
[curioprospects.com.au](#)

**Archaeology Built Heritage
& Interpretation Specialists**

curio
PROJECTS



From: [Carolyn JH](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Sunday, 21 January 2024 11:50:03 AM
Attachments: [Outlook-x521w4cv.png](#)
[Outlook-eehefqna.png](#)
[Outlook-signature .png](#)
[Outlook-50mwzmyk.png](#)



Contact: Carolyn Hickey
Mobile: 0411650057
Email: Cazadirect@live.com
Address: 10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745
ABN: : 20 616 970 327

Hi,
Thank you for your email, I would like to register in being involved in all levels of consultation for this project.

Kind Regards
Carolyn Hickey

When Selecting Groups for Engagement:

Please consider that **A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES** is a member of the **NSW INDIGENOUS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**.

We carry the NSWICC Assured logo showing that **A1 Indigenous Services** has met National Policy requirements as upheld by the First Australians Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FACCI) for being identified as a **100% First Nations Owned Indigenous Business** That has demonstrate compliance with Government and Industry Regulators.

From: [Amanda De Zwart](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Sunday, 21 January 2024 11:51:28 AM
Attachments: [Outlook-x521w4cv.png](#)
[Outlook-eehefqna.png](#)
[Outlook-signature .png](#)

Hi Rebecca
I would like to register for consultation for this project
Thank you
Amanda Hickey

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: [Butucarbin Heritage](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Sunday, 14 January 2024 11:05:11 PM
Attachments: [Outlook-x521w4cv.png](#)
[Outlook-eehefgna.png](#)
[Outlook-signature .png](#)

Dear Rebecca,

On behalf of Butucarbin, I would like to register interest in this project.

Kind regards,
Jenny

On Thu, Jan 11, 2024 at 9:04 PM Rebecca Agius <rebecca.agius@curioprojects.com.au> wrote:

Hi all,

Please see attached an invitation to register for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence ACHAR process.

If you believe that you hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area, the proponents and Curio Projects would like to invite you to register your interest in a process of community consultation for the project. If you wish to register, please provide a brief written notification of your interest in writing within 14 days of the date of this letter (i.e. 25 January 2024), however, your earliest response would be greatly appreciated.

Kind regards,
Rebecca

Rebecca Agius

Archaeologist and Heritage Specialist

(02) 8014 9800 | 0457 131 111

5 Blackfriars Street, Chippendale NSW 2008

curioprojects.com.au

From: [Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation](#)
To: [Rebecca Aqius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Thursday, 11 January 2024 9:23:22 PM

Hi Rebecca

We are registering our organisation as we at Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation are identified First Nations people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to this project area and we wish to register an interest in the process of community consultation. As part of our registering we look forward to the opportunity to provide culturally appropriate information and to comment on the cultural heritage significance of Aboriginal Culture and heritage We are registering Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation in a full capacity. We have worked on a vast number of projects as Cultural Heritage Officers in the project area. We are currently involved on many projects in the subject area. My family and other family members have lived in the area and family currently reside in the surrounding areas. We are registering in a full capacity. We are Aboriginal people who are culturally & heritage aware. We have the necessary ability, experience, skills, insight and the knowledge to identify artefacts on field work. And as Aboriginal People we connect thru the land, thru our Ancestors and our Heritage. Therefore we are able participate on all levels. We have worked with many archaeologists across a broad landscape. We have consulted with most archeological companies over many years on projects. We have all the relevant insurances and safety gear. We are all fit, capable and adapt to a vast landscape. Contact is preferred via email: corroboreecorp@outlook.com The contact number, email and contact person is also listed in the signature. Please do not disclose any of our details to LALC. We have responded for inclusion, to participate on all levels. Thanks.

Kind regards
Marilyn Carroll-Johnson
Director
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
Mob: 0415911159
E: corroboreecorp@outlook.com

Kind regards
Marilyn Carroll
M: 0415911159
Director CAC
E: corroboreecorp@outlook.com
We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we work and pay our deep respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

From: [Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation](#)
To: [Rebecca Aqius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Tuesday, 16 January 2024 1:47:11 PM
Attachments: [Outlook-x521w4cv.png](#)
[Outlook-eehefqna.png](#)
[Outlook-signature .png](#)
[Stage 1.2 RAP Letter .pdf](#)

Hi Rebecca,

I hope you this email finds you well. Could you please register Ginninderra AC for the above-mentioned project. We have several site officers with connections to the area and would love to be involved.

Kind regards,

Krystle Carroll-Elliott
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation
M: [0451016224](tel:0451016224)
E: Ginninderra.corp@gmail.com

☐ *We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and recognise their connection to land, water, and community.*
We pay our respects to them, their cultures, and to Elders past and present.

From: [Robert Young](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Cc: [Pamela Young](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Friday, 12 January 2024 2:16:58 PM
Attachments: [Outlook-x521w4cv.png](#)
[Outlook-eehefqna.png](#)
[Outlook-signature .png](#)
[Stage 1.2 RAP Letter .pdf](#)
[Biz Cover 2024.pdf](#)
[COC 2024.pdf](#)
[ICARE 2025.pdf](#)

Dear Rebecca,

Happy New Year from my family to your family

Thank you for the email and invitation to register by 25th January 2024

Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services (KACHS) would like to register an expression of interest for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence ACHAR process

KACHS will provide Aboriginal RAPS with cultural knowledge and knowledge of the land with years of experience working in mainstream services/agencies.

I have cc'd Pamela within this email who has strong cultural knowledge learning from Elder's all around NSW and N.T

Pamela has worked in NPWS, OEH and Heritage NSW as a Senior Conservation Repatriation Heritage Officer for over 23 years and has connected in communities and countries with respect.

I (Robert) have learnt cultural knowledge from my Men's Elders/Seniors and have worked in mainstream over 14 years in NPWS and OEH as a National Park Ranger/Tour Guide/Visitor Services Guide at Royal NP and Kamay NP, Ku-ring- gai NP, plus working over two decades in culturally supporting Aboriginal communities/countries throughout NSW

KACHS provides cultural heritage knowledge/experience from a female/male cultural lenses supporting, connecting and healing country, that is beneficial for the archaeologists and proponents.

Culturally we both have over 20 years of cultural and heritage knowledge working on country with experience in all capacities for field surveys, experience in artefacts, experienced in scarred/ring tree's, wet/dry sieving, test excavations/salvage excavations, burial repatriations (Pamela) and working well in team environment. KACHS has had the privilege and honour working on many projects with archaeologists throughout NSW

KACHS has strong affiliation and connection to the lands of Sydney Basin, living, working in and around Sydney suburbs, West, South, East and North protected significant sites, cultural learning and culturally supporting these sites

Any questions please don't hesitate to contact myself or Pamela that I cc'd in this email, always happy for a yarn

Looking forward working with Curio Projects

From: [Phil Khan](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: RE: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Monday, 15 January 2024 10:23:14 AM
Attachments: [Outlook-v927wdrz.png](#)
[Outlook-eehefgna.png](#)
[Outlook-signature .png](#)
[Public Liability 3034 to 3039.pdf](#)
[Icarus 2024.pdf](#)

Hi Rebecca,

Thank you for informing us that **Curio Projects** will be involved in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for **Indigenous Centre of Excellence** & that you are inviting Aboriginal organisations to register, if they wish too be involved in the community consultation process.

As a senior Aboriginal person for the past 51yrs, I actively participate in the protection of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin, & particularly throughout Western Sydney, on behalf of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group I wish to provide to you my organisation's registration of interest.

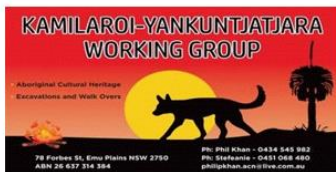
I wish to be involved & participate in all levels of consultation/project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, participate in available field work & receive a copy of the report.

I have attached a copy of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working group's Public Liability Insurance & Workers Compensation certificate.

Our RAPS have up to 16yrs Cultural Heritage experience in – field work which involves manual excavation (digging), sieving, identifying artefacts, setting up transits, setting up equipment, packing equipment, site surveys & attending meetings (Focus groups, CwC, interpretation).

Should you wish me to provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on 0434545982 or Steffanie on 0451068480.

Kind Regards
Phil Khan – Director
P 0434545982
E philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
ABN 26 637 314 384



From: [Ralph Hampton](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Tuesday, 23 January 2024 4:59:42 PM
Attachments: [Outlook-x521w4cv.png](#)
[Outlook-eehefgna.png](#)
[Outlook-signature .png](#)

Hello my name is ralph Hampton and I would like to register for this project thanks my contact number is 0435785138

On Thu, 11 Jan 2024, 9:04 pm Rebecca Agius, <rebecca.agius@curioprospects.com.au> wrote:

Hi all,

Please see attached an invitation to register for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence ACHAR process.

If you believe that you hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) in the area, the proponents and Curio Projects would like to invite you to register your interest in a process of community consultation for the project. If you wish to register, please provide a brief written notification of your interest in writing within 14 days of the date of this letter (i.e. 25 January 2024), however, your earliest response would be greatly appreciated.

Kind regards,
Rebecca

Rebecca Agius

Archaeologist and Heritage Specialist

(02) 8014 9800 | 0457 131 111

5 Blackfriars Street, Chippendale NSW 2008

curioprospects.com.au

From: [Phillip Boney](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Friday, 12 January 2024 10:50:24 AM
Attachments: [Outlook-x521w4cv.png](#)
[Outlook-eehefgna.png](#)
[Outlook-signature .png](#)

Hey Rebecca Phil Boney here thank you for your email I would like to register my interest for this project and I look forward for more information in the future
Regards Phil Boney
Sent from my iPhone

From: WIDESCOPE . <widescope.group@live.com>
Sent: Saturday, January 13, 2024 3:08 PM
To: Curio Consultation Register <consultation@curioprojects.com.au>
Subject: Indigenous Centre of Excellence – Registration for Indigenous Community Consultation

Hi

Steven Hickey from Widescope Indigenous Group would like to register an interest in the project, thank you.

Regards

Donna and Steven Hickey
Widescope Indigenous Group

+61425232056 | [73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750](#)
Email: widescope.group@live.com

From: [Daniel Chalker](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Wednesday, 24 January 2024 9:02:06 PM
Attachments: [Outlook-x521w4cv.png](#)
[Outlook-eehefgna.png](#)
[Outlook-signature .png](#)

Yarma Rebecca

We would like to acknowledge the land owners as the first nation's families of the country. We would like to acknowledge and pay thanks to mother earth for providing for us, Father for looking over us and the sprites for helping guide us. Also we pay our respects to the old the young and the new.

We thank you for your invitation to register for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at Victoria road Rydalmere

, New South Wales WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence. We would like to be involved in the consultation process and are also able to provide field workers if required.

Thank you again and please feel free to contact me if you require anything further.

Thankyou

Daniel Chalker
Wori Woilywa
0409 006216

From: [Vicky Slater](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Thursday, 8 February 2024 3:28:31 PM
Attachments: [Certificate of Currency \(3\).pdf](#)
[Document \(1\)\(1\)\(1\)-2.pdf-2-3.pdf](#)
[Vicky Slater - Resume Culture & Heritage Works - November \(3\).pdf](#)

Good Evening Rebecca

Hope your well

Wurrumay PTY-LTD would like to register an interest for the above project.

Attached Current Insurances

Copy of my work history in Culture and heritage.

Have a lovely evening

From: [Rebecca Agius](#)
To: [Amanda DeZwart](#); [Carolyn .H](#); [Butucarbin Heritage](#); [Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation](#); [ginninderra.corp@gmail.com](#); [Robert Young](#); [Phil Khan](#); [Ralph Hampton](#); [widescope.group@live.com](#); [Daniel Chalker](#); [Vicky Slater](#); [Phillip Boney](#)
Subject: Aboriginal Community Consultation: WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Friday, 22 March 2024 4:47:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[Methodology Letter ICoE.pdf](#)

Good afternoon all,

Attached is the stage 2 & 3 methodology letter for the proposed Indigenous Centre of Excellence redevelopment at Western Sydney University, South Parramatta Campus.

Could you please provide comment by **19 April 2024**

We will be organising a site visit in the near future, and will send an email shortly once we know a time and date.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask.

Kind regards,

Rebecca

Rebecca Agius
Archaeologist and Heritage Specialist
(02) 8014 9800 | 0457 131 111
5 Blackfriars Street, Chippendale NSW 2008
curioprojects.com.au

From: [Phillip Boney](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Monday, 1 April 2024 10:04:51 PM

Hi Rebecca,

Phil Boney here. I have read the methodology regarding this project, and agree with the steps being taken to insure no harm will come to the Aboriginal heritage significance on this project and I would like to be a part of this project to help you guys ensure that. thank you.

Regards Phil Boney
Wailwan Aboriginal Group

From: [Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence
Date: Tuesday, 26 March 2024 11:36:16 AM

Good morning Rebecca

We have review stage 2 & 3 methodology letter for the proposed Indigenous Centre of Excellence redevelopment at Western Sydney University, South Parramatta Campus and support the report.

Kind regards
Marilyn Carroll
M: 0415911159
Director CAC
E: corroboreecorp@outlook.com
We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we work and pay our deep respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

From: [Phil Khan](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: RE: Aboriginal Community Consultation WSU ICoE Site Visit
Date: Thursday, 4 April 2024 12:52:30 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image008.jpg](#)
[7C0C4950CEE247D49554BD53146E1C8E\[32549234\].qif](#)

Hi Rebecca,

We can attend the site inspection.

Kind Regards
Phil Khan – Director
P 0434545982
E philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
ABN 26 637 314 384

From: Rebecca Agius <rebecca.agius@curioprojects.com.au>

Sent: Thursday, April 4, 2024 10:11:30 AM

To: Amanda DeZwart <amandahickey@live.com.au>; cazadirect@live.com <cazadirect@live.com>; butuheritage@gmail.com <butuheritage@gmail.com>; corroboreecorp@bigpond.com <corroboreecorp@bigpond.com>; Robert Young <konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com>; philipkhan.acn@live.com.au <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>; hamptonralph46@gmail.com <hamptonralph46@gmail.com>; Phillip Boney <Waarlan12@outlook.com>; widescope.group@live.com <widescope.group@live.com>; Daniel Chalker <woriwoolywa@gmail.com>

Cc: w.clark@westernsydney.edu.au <W.Clark@westernsydney.edu.au>; Thomas Klobucar <T.Klobucar@westernsydney.edu.au>; Steven Botterill <S.Botterill@westernsydney.edu.au>

Subject: Aboriginal Community Consultation WSU ICoE Site Visit

Hi all,

This is an invitation for the site visit as a part of stage 2/3 of the community consultation process for the Western Sydney University, Indigenous Centre of Excellence project.

If you are able to attend next **Wednesday 10th April at 10am** we would love to see you there. Please let me know by Tuesday if you are able to attend.

We will meet at the carpark at the entrance to the university of Victoria Road (Parramatta South Campus). For those of you that are planning on driving, the WSU Parramatta South carpark is generally full prior to 9AM and it may best to park at Parramatta North then catch public transport to the campus.

The client has agreed for a set consultation fee of \$500 per RAP group for the site visit. Please be aware that the University's terms of payment are 30 days after receipt of an invoice. Below is the contact that you will need to address your invoices to:

Stuart Pullens

S.Pullens@westernsydney.edu.au

Western Sydney University Parramatta South Campus

I have attached the methodology again for your convenience, and it would also be great to get your feedback on the documentation.

From: [Robert Young](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation WSU ICoE Site Visit
Date: Friday, 5 April 2024 4:07:05 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image008.jpg](#)

Dear Rebecca,

Thank you for the email and invite to participate on the site visit as a part of stage 2/3 of the community consultation process for the Western Sydney University, Indigenous Centre of Excellence project

I will attend the site visit on Wednesday 10th April at 10am and will make sure I have the correct address lol

Have a great weekend

Yours In Culture,

Robert Young
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services
2/42 Crawford Road, Brighton Le Sands 2216 NSW
Email: konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com
Phone: 0450497270

From: [Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation WSU ICoE Site Visit
Date: Thursday, 4 April 2024 12:29:14 PM

Hi Rebecca

We have a representative available for Site Visit on Wednesday 10th April at 10am

Kind regards
Marilyn Carroll
M: 0415911159
Director CAC

E: corroboreecorp@outlook.com

We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we work and pay our deep respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

From: [Butucarbin Heritage](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation WSU ICoE Site Visit
Date: Friday, 5 April 2024 1:23:42 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[image004.png](#)
[image008.jpg](#)

Hi Rebecca,

Butucarbin should be able to send one field officer.

Kind regards,
Jenny

From: [Rebecca Agius](#)
To: [Carolyn .H](#); [Amanda DeZwart](#); [Butucarbin Heritage](#); [Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation](#); [ginninderra.corp@gmail.com](#); [Robert Young](#); [Phil Khan](#); [Ralph Hampton](#); [Phillip Boney](#); [widescope.group@live.com](#); [Vicky Slater](#); [Daniel Chalker](#)
Subject: Aboriginal Community Consultation: WSU ICoE Stage 4
Date: Friday, 24 May 2024 2:01:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[Draft_ACHAR_WSU_ICoE_v2.pdf](#)

Hi All,

Here is the draft ACHAR for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence project. If you could please provide comment and feedback by 21 June 2024, that would be greatly appreciated.

If you have any further questions about anything in the ACHAR or the project, please feel free to let me know.

Cheers

Bec

Rebecca Agius
Archaeologist and Heritage Specialist
(02) 8014 9800 | 0457 131 111
5 Blackfriars Street, Chippendale NSW 2008
curioprojects.com.au

From: [Carolyn_H](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: WSU ICoE Stage 4
Date: Monday, 10 June 2024 10:45:57 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
[Outlook-xvtzvvr.ipq](#)
[Outlook-qp0zhmtj.ipq](#)
[Outlook-ty5q0i0o.ipq](#)
[Outlook-ri0k41ci.png](#)
[Outlook-u5tsxvu2.ipq](#)
[A1.WC.2025.pdf](#)
[A1.PL.2025.pdf](#)



Contact: Carolyn Hickey
Mobile: 0411650057
Email: Cazadirect@live.com
Address: 10 Marie Pitt Place, Glenmore Park, NSW 2745
ABN: : 20 616 970 327

Hi Rebecca,
I have reviewed the document and support the Information draft ACHAR for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence project.
I Would like to be included in all Meetings, Reports, Sharing Cultural Information, and Field Work

From: [Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: WSU ICoE Stage 4
Date: Wednesday, 5 June 2024 10:16:41 PM

Hi Rebecca
We support the report

Kind regards
Marilyn Carroll
M: 0415911159
Director CAC
E: corroboreecorp@outlook.com
We respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands upon which we work and pay our deep respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

From: [Robert Young](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: Re: Aboriginal Community Consultation: WSU ICoE Stage 4
Date: Monday, 17 June 2024 10:04:28 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)

Good morning Rebecca,

Thank you for the draft ACHAR for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence project for the WSU Indigenous Centre of Excellence project

KACHS has reviewed the draft ACHAR and acknowledge all the processes

Yours In Culture,

Robert Young
Konanggo Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Services
2/42 Crawford Road, Brighton Le Sands 2216 NSW
Email: konanggo_consultancy@hotmail.com
Phone: 0450497270

From: [Phil Khan](#)
To: [Rebecca Agius](#)
Subject: RE: Aboriginal Community Consultation: WSU ICoE Stage 4
Date: Wednesday, 5 June 2024 12:21:34 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)

Hi Rebecca,

Thank you for your Draft ACHAR for WSU ICoE stage 4, the study area is to Parramatta River, this suggests that the area has potential for Aboriginal finds. The Parramatta River where the fresh water meets saltwater, an area that is resource rich environment. The study area is close to a swampy wetland which can be utilized by our people for food, medicine & fresh water source. The area is so significant and sensitive due to how long our people occupied the land, we are connected to it.

We would like to agree and support your recommendation to investigate in the way of test/salvage excavations within the study area as in the past our Cultural Heritage has been lost time and time again, we fight to protect it. We look forward to working alongside you on this project.

We would like to express our interest in the fieldwork.

Kind Regards
Phil Khan – Director
P 0451068480
E philipkhan.acn@live.com.au
ABN 26 637 314 384

Appendix B – Extensive AHIMS Search Results



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WSU ICOE

Client Service ID : 964381

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2933	Belmore Park	GDA	56	315500	6258293	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Miss.Madeline Harding					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-4063	The Albion Hotel	GDA	56	315977	6256462	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105061
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Agata Calabrese					<u>Permits</u>	5108	
45-6-2573	Turpentines;	AGD	56	319280	6257620	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3065	PHILLIP ST PAD 1	GDA	56	315500	6256675	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Dominic Steele					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4541	Parramatta Park - Location M	GDA	56	314608	6257586	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		105571
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3222	Old Kings School AS1	GDA	56	315026	6257139	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105451
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Ngaire Richards					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-4123	Horwood Place PAD 1	GDA	56	315405	6256768	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Sarah Janson					<u>Permits</u>	5340	
45-6-4134	PARRAMATTA AS 2	GDA	56	315126	6256579	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Austral Archaeology,Mrs.Felicity Smolenaers					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-2856	Parramatta Park Macquarie Entrance PAD	AGD	56	314500	6256550	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		98738,103133
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	1647,3822	
45-6-2679	Parramatta Children's Court	AGD	56	314900	6256600	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Laila Haglund					<u>Permits</u>	1850,1973,2117,3847	
45-5-3630	Macquarie St PAD	AGD	56	314800	6256500	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Comber Consultants Pty Limited					<u>Permits</u>	3107,3302	
45-6-2313	Subiaco Ck 2;	AGD	56	319690	6256830	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1523	George St Parramatta;Family Law Courts;	AGD	56	314950	6256450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1809,102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Doctor.Edward Higginbotham					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/01/2025 for Rebecca Agius for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8301, 150.9965 - Lat, Long To : -33.7963, 151.0583. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WSU ICOE

Client Service ID : 964381

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-1065	Parra Park 3;PP 3;	AGD	56	314620	6257620	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102142,102196,105214
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2554	Elizabeth Farmhouse	AGD	56	316420	6255700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2928	
45-6-2559	Sydney Turf Club Carpark;STC Carpark;	AGD	56	316900	6256020	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102142,102196
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2571	Substation;	AGD	56	319520	6258520	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2578	Collett Park;	AGD	56	316680	6257140	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2978	41 Hunter Street PAD	GDA	56	315030	6256450	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	3419	
45-6-3503	32 Smith Street	GDA	56	315536	6256745	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103963,103964,103965
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	4268,4347	
45-6-3630	Hassall St PAD	GDA	56	315587	6256244	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	4412,4527	
45-6-4015	Church St PAD-1	GDA	56	315118	6256622	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	4960,5234	
45-6-2648	Charles/George 1	GDA	56	315690	6256470	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99538,102196,104847
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	1433,1682,2176,2240,2353,3049,3509,4662	
45-6-2756	Parramatta Rehabilitation Centre (formerly O'Connell St PAD)	GDA	56	314985	6257038	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		102196,103782,105213,105451
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2317,2414,2511,4797	
45-6-2950	Macquarie St PAD 2	GDA	56	315835	6256410	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102144,103782
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	3238,3366	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/01/2025 for Rebecca Agius for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8301, 150.9965 - Lat, Long To : -33.7963, 151.0583. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WSU ICOE

Client Service ID : 964381

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3158	Robin Thomas Reserve	GDA	56	316100	6256300	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor,Jillian Comber,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent F						<u>Permits</u>	4439,5134,5138
45-6-3157	Harris St Footpath	GDA	56	316013	6256461	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Tory Stening						<u>Permits</u>	4439,4900,5134
45-6-3214	Wigram & Hassall St AS	GDA	56	315825	6256231	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		105565
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Mr.Alistair Hobbs						<u>Permits</u>	4043,5138
45-5-5472	PLR CHE Area	GDA	56	314724	6258051	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen						<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-5473	PLR AT14	GDA	56	314592	6258005	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-4110	Knapping Demonstration (Queens Wharf Reserve)	GDA	56	316305	6256431	Open site	Not a Site	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm						<u>Permits</u>	
45-5-0277	Cumberland Oval;Parramatta;	AGD	56	314588	6257260	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	223,260,1018,102142,102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Cook						<u>Permits</u>	
45-6-3151	UWS Rydalmere OS 1	GDA	56	317400	6257004	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Benjamin Streat						<u>Permits</u>	3800
45-6-3818	St Johns Cathedral Background Artefact Scatter	GDA	56	315165	6256458	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Alan (emm consulting) Williams,EMM Consulting - St Leonards - Individual						<u>Permits</u>	4702
45-6-2678	SSP1 (formerly Smith Street PAD)	AGD	56	315330	6256150	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99518,102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor,Jo McDonald						<u>Permits</u>	1848,2561
45-6-2893	95-101 George St (GSP AD)	GDA	56	315720	6256570	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		101078,103782

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/01/2025 for Rebecca Agius for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8301, 150.9965 - Lat, Long To : -33.7963, 151.0583. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WSU ICOE

Client Service ID : 964381

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Megan Mebberson					<u>Permits</u>	3509	
45-6-2977	Macquarie St PAD 3	GDA	56	315090	6256650	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Mr.David Nutley					<u>Permits</u>	3509,4767	
45-6-3068	GS PAD 1 184-188 George Street	GDA	56	315877	6256553	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103962,105287
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Dominic Steele					<u>Permits</u>	3584	
45-6-4053	87-91 George St PAD	GDA	56	315633	6256560	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105254
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street,Mr.Owen Barrett					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2746	Old Hospital Site Parramatta Health Services Precinct	AGD	56	314950	6256650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99798,100551,100558,102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Laila Haglund					<u>Permits</u>	2160,2507	
45-6-4132	WSU_Carpark_PAD	GDA	56	317375	6257208	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Curio Projects Pty Ltd, Miss.Rebecca Agius					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-4080	Parramatta Transport Interchange PAD-01	GDA	56	315390	6256215	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont,Artefact Heritage and Environment -					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-4076	PLR2 PAD5 Broadoaks Park	GDA	56	319597	6256236	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Pitt Street Sydney,RPS AAP Consulting Pty Ltd - Pitt S					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3193	Riverbank Square PAD	GDA	56	315405	6256895	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Ngaire Richards					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3192	Riverbank Square	GDA	56	315376	6256898	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Ashley O'Sullivan, Curio Projects Pty Ltd, Ms.Sarah McGuinness					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3692	VOC IF1	GDA	56	315044	6257297	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont, Ms.Jennifer Norfolk					<u>Permits</u>	4900	
45-5-4942	Parramatta RSL Artefact Scatter 1 (PRSL AS-01)	GDA	56	314839	6256683	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont, Artefact Heritage and Environment -					<u>Permits</u>	4235,4949	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/01/2025 for Rebecca Agius for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8301, 150.9965 - Lat, Long To : -33.7963, 151.0583. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WSU ICOE

Client Service ID : 964381

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3801	APHS Stone and Glass Artefacts	GDA	56	315650	6256471	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Hearth : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		104764
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim O							
45-6-2741	Parramatta Transport Interchange PAD	AGD	56	315450	6256250	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	4808	99438,99497,102196,103782,104764
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Susan (left ahms) McIntyre-Tamwoy							
45-6-2863	Cumberland Press Site	GDA	56	315913	6256448	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 89		103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms.Laila Haglund,Ms.Tory Stening							
45-6-3102	Phillip Street PAD 1	GDA	56	315580	6256792	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		105286
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Mr.Dominic Steele							
45-5-4534	Parramatta Park - Location C	GDA	56	314568	6257473	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Annie Bickford							
45-6-4068	39-43 Hassall Street, Parramatta	GDA	56	315923	6256253	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Agata Calabrese							
45-6-4135	PARRAMATTA AS 1	GDA	56	315122	6256608	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Austral Archaeology,Mrs.Felicity Smolenaers							
45-6-4136	PARRAMATTA ISO 2	GDA	56	315133	6256592	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Austral Archaeology,Mrs.Felicity Smolenaers							
45-6-2739	PADUNknown	AGD	56	314950	6256700	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Haglund and Associates							
45-6-3131	River Road West	GDA	56	316650	6256450	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		102338,105501
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm							
45-6-3495	116 Macquarie St Parramatta	GDA	56	315700	6256475	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : -		103782,104847
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Alandra Tasir							
45-6-2669	Kendall Street, Harris Park	AGD	56	315525	6256150	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler							
								<u>Permits</u>	1767	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/01/2025 for Rebecca Agius for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8301, 150.9965 - Lat, Long To : -33.7963, 151.0583. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WSU ICOE

Client Service ID : 964381

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2795	150 Marsden Street Parramatta PAD	AGD	56	314955	6256480	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102196,10378 2
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Austral Archaeology					Permits	2404	
45-5-4097	O'Connell St PAD1	GDA	56	314900	6256695	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Mr.David Nutley					Permits	3509	
45-6-3108	42 Bridge Street Rydalmere PAD	GDA	56	317670	6256778	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Ms.Sally MacLennan					Permits		
45-5-4544	Parramatta Park - Location O	GDA	56	314725	6257680	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-6-3895	PLR Macquarie St PAD	GDA	56	315787	6256398	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen					Permits	5138	
45-6-4114	Barrack Lane PAD	GDA	56	315519	6256509	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Mr.Jacob (GML) Kiefel					Permits		
45-6-2636	Ermington PAD	AGD	56	320000	6255700	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,10219 6
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA)					Permits	1365	
45-6-2738	James Ruse Reserve Open Camp 1	AGD	56	316000	6256000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102196,10378 2
	Contact	Recorders	Jim Wheeler					Permits	2018,2187	
45-5-4895	Old Kings Oval Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	56	314657	6257224	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105272,10529 5,105382
	Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont,A					Permits	4307,4461,5066	
45-5-5251	Western Sydney Stadium	GDA	56	314884	6257269	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jillian Comber,Comber Consultants Pty Limited					Permits		
45-6-2312	Subiaco Ck 1;	AGD	56	319790	6256890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2569	Sturt Street	AGD	56	318950	6258300	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/01/2025 for Rebecca Agius for the following area at Lat, Long From : -33.8301, 150.9965 - Lat, Long To : -33.7963, 151.0583. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 107

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WSU ICOE

Client Service ID : 964381

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2668	Argyle St	AGD	56	315200	6256060	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102196,10378 2
	Contact							Permits	1764,2155	
45-6-2976	George St PAD 1	GDA	56	315650	6256690	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits	3509,4766,4767,5138	
45-6-3195	Cumberland Hospital East	GDA	56	315022	6258090	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103863
	Contact							Permits	3932,4900	
45-6-3360	Parramatta Riverside AD 1	GDA	56	315172	6256924	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact							Permits	4250,4379	
45-6-3679	Stage One PAD	GDA	56	315454	6256795	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits	4522	
45-6-3764	Belmore Park ISO 1	GDA	56	315593	6258267	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3837	Baludarri Drive PAD	GDA	56	316635	6256597	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits	4657	
45-6-3992	PPS PAD 1	GDA	56	315168	6256871	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits	4906	
45-6-2988	7-9 Victoria Road Parramatta	GDA	56	315502	6257233	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9		
	Contact							Permits	3488	
45-6-3313	PLR AFT 2	GDA	56	316305	6256340	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3767	85-97 Macquarie St	GDA	56	315235	6256513	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits	4627,4681	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WSU ICOE

Client Service ID : 964381

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3894	PLR Church St PAD and Artefacts	GDA	56	315241	6256871	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Doctor: Tim Owen							
45-6-2751	Marsden St Carpark	AGD	56	314900	6256350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	4900	102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms. Laila Haglund							
45-6-3134	Lennox Bridge Car Park PAD	GDA	56	315209	6256970	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	2243	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss. Felicity Barry							
45-6-3159	Catholic Diocese Parramatta PAD	GDA	56	315120	6257259	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	3797,4094,4537,4767	104276
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Miss. Diana Cowie, Mrs. Laressa							
45-6-3582	Macquarie Street PAD	GDA	56	315306	6256602	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	4300	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Miss. Alandra Tasire, Comber Consultants Pty Limited, Artefact Heritage and Environ							
45-6-3180	21 Hassall Street	GDA	56	315761	6256247	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103758
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Ms. Ngaire Richards							
45-6-4048	Phillip St East PAD	GDA	56	315691	6256742	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Doctor: Tim Owen							
45-5-3186	Marsden Street	GDA	56	314800	6256315	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4	4981	102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor. Edward Higginbotham							
45-5-4543	Parramatta Park - Location N	GDA	56	314693	6257737	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow							
45-6-3896	PLR George St PAD	GDA	56	316497	6256288	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Doctor: Tim Owen							
45-6-4082	Hassall Street PAD	GDA	56	315913	6256328	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	4900	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street, Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pit							
45-6-4133	PARRAMATTA ISO 1	GDA	56	315150	6256592	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	5192,5298	

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WSU ICOE

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Austral Archaeology,Mrs.Felicity Smolenaers					Permits		
45-6-2686	Civic Place PAD	GDA	56	315130	6256450	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99666,99791,103115,103782,105448
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald,Niche Environment and Heritage,Niche Environment and Heri					Permits	1960,3749,3890,3897,3983,3988,4044,4146	
45-6-3118	Clay Cliff Creek Levee	GDA	56	315801	6256294	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102992,102997,102998
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Fenella Atkinson					Permits	3788	
45-5-4630	Parramatta Leagues Club PAD	GDA	56	314974	6257483	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103589
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen,Doctor.Tim Owen					Permits	3958	
45-5-4530	Parramatta RSL PAD	GDA	56	314810	6256690	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Hearth : -		104179
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim O					Permits	3819,3853,3935,4364,5230	
45-6-2570	Kissing Point Rd	AGD	56	318820	6258140	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2673	RTA-G1	GDA	56	315842	6256510	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		100552,102196,103782
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald					Permits	1841,2176,3050,3509,5138	
45-5-3434	Parramatta SWC PAD	GDA	56	315320	6256325	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Heritage Concepts					Permits	2965,2966	
45-6-3124	330 Church St Artefact Scatter	GDA	56	315330	6256965	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Julie Dibden					Permits		
45-6-3702	Smith St PAD1	GDA	56	315480	6256713	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Jillian Combe					Permits	4513,4756	
45-6-2627	HP-1	AGD	56	315850	6255210	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102196
	Contact	Recorders	Mick Leon					Permits		
45-6-3312	PLR AFT 1	GDA	56	316105	6256465	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Kelleher Nightingale Consultir					Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : WSU ICOE

Client Service ID : 964381

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3897	PLR RTR Artefacts and PAD	GDA	56	316017	6256441	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Doctor: Tim Owen					Permits		
45-6-4094	QWR PAD 1	GDA	56	316229	6256439	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm					Permits	5105	

**** Site Status****Valid** - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid**Destroyed** - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.**Partially Destroyed** - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground**Not a site** - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

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Appendix C – AMBS Aboriginal Due Diligence

Glossary of Technical Terms

Abbreviation/Term	Definition
ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
ATR	Archaeological Technical Report
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ASIRF	Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form
Code of Practice	DECCW 2010, Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales
Consultation Guidelines	DECCW 2010, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now Heritage NSW)
Due Diligence Code of Practice	DECCW 2010, Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
Guide to Investigating	OEH 2011, Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW
Heritage Act	NSW Heritage Act 1977
Heritage NSW	Formerly OEH
ICOMOS	International Council of Monuments and Sites
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LGA	Local Government Area
NPW Act	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (now Heritage NSW)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RAPs	Registered Aboriginal Parties
SHR	NSW State Heritage Register



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