

Old Kings School, Parramatta

Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment Report

Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects

1 June 2016



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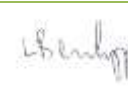
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Executive Summary

Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) has been commissioned by Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (the proponent), to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) of the Old Kings School, Parramatta in advance of a re-development and upgrade of the facilities within the site. The Old Kings School project will be assessed as State Significant Development (SSD) under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Given the approval pathway being implemented for the project and/or the potential for Aboriginal objects to be harmed through the development, an AHIA was initiated to present the findings of Aboriginal community consultation and previous investigations regarding the Aboriginal cultural and archaeological heritage values of the subject area. It provides information on the location, distribution and significance of Aboriginal objects within the subject area; the likely harm to objects by proposed development; and recommendations for the management of such harm.

Aboriginal consultation was undertaken in accordance with *the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (April 2010), and included consultation with 17 registered Aboriginal parties.

The AHIA was initially developed and finalised in April 2016 with limited on-site investigation, and indicated that substantial parts of the subject area had the potential to contain the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet – a sand unit known in other parts of Parramatta to contain cultural deposits of considerable antiquity and significance. Following these findings and the issuing of the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project, a program of test excavations was undertaken to further characterise these cultural deposits and inform the development. This revised AHIA presents the findings of the test excavations and further refines the distribution of Aboriginal cultural deposits for the subject area.

The test excavations were undertaken in accordance with Section 89J of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, and consisted of 23 mechanically dug test pits across the southern portion of the subject area at 5-20m spacing in the vicinity of potential direct and indirect impacts. Excavations were undertaken in controlled 10cm spits, with all sediment wet-sieved through a 5mm mesh to recover cultural materials. Overall, the excavations revealed that a thin unit of sand some 1m thick and situated ~40-70cm below the surface (beneath a modern fill unit) was present across the site, and was characteristic of the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet. The excavations retrieved 61 Aboriginal objects from this unit, of which 57 were recovered from a single test pit (#5) located on the western edge of the subject area. A further phase of excavations were undertaken to characterise this deposit, and found it to be <25m² in size, in an area intersected by services. OSL ages are yet to be processed, but compositionally, the assemblage is characteristic of a small hunting camp and deposited during the Pleistocene (10-30,000 years BP). For management purposes, this area was re-defined as the 'Old Kings School AS1' to reflect the identification of an artefact scatter and deposits (and to ensure compatibility with other sites labelled similarly nearby).

'Old Kings School AS1' was considered to have high research potential, and was assessed as being of local significance (with potential for State significance pending results from further stages of work in the area). It was determined that ~50% of 'Old Kings School AS1' would be directly impacted by the construction of the new hall, and that the remaining 50% would also likely be affected due to the proximity of the works. Given the site's significance, archaeological mitigation in the form of salvage excavation have been proposed to allow *ex-situ* conservation of the site prior to development (see **Section 10.6** and **Figure 17**). While Aboriginal objects are found elsewhere, they occur in small numbers (<1/m²), and reflect transient use of the area. No archaeological mitigation measures are

proposed for these areas. It is highlighted that the playing fields to the south of the subject area were not investigated as part of the AHIA, since they are not proposed for modification. No determination of the cultural materials in this area, or their significance, have been made; and further investigation would be required if development is proposed.

Recommendations

The recommendations below are made to ensure that the proposed development mitigates impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage and complies with all State legislative requirements. We highlight that the preferred heritage outcome is, as always, to redesign the project to avoid impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage altogether wherever possible and where this is not possible to minimise impacts.

- Management of Aboriginal heritage should be included in the project's Environmental Management Plan or equivalent document. Information should include the findings, mitigation measures and recommendations of this report, along with guidance on unexpected archaeological and cultural finds (including human remains).
- The development has the potential to impact one Aboriginal site - 'Old Kings School AS1' (artefact scatter and deposit) partially located within the development footprint of the proposed hall. Given the significance of this site, archaeological mitigation measures in the form of salvage excavations should be undertaken in accordance with **Section 10.6** of the AHIA prior to development. This includes open area salvage excavation of 25m² in the vicinity of test pit #5 (**Figure 17**).
- While isolated Aboriginal objects are found in other parts of the subject area, the potential for significant or extensive cultural materials is considered unlikely, and works can proceed with no further archaeological mitigation measures, and in accordance with the project's Environment Management Plan or equivalent document. Please note that this finding does not extend into the playing field areas to the south of the site (as shown in **Figure 16**), which were not investigated as part of this AHIA. These areas would require further investigation prior to any impact.
- Consultation should be maintained with the Aboriginal stakeholders during the finalisation of the development proposal. This should focus on the long term curation and management of the Aboriginal objects recovered through the archaeological excavation program, and any mitigation measures implemented prior to, and during, the works.
- Following finalisation, a copy of the report should be lodged with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), and provided to each of the Aboriginal stakeholders.
- If re-location of any element of the development outside the area assessed in this study is proposed, further assessment of the additional area(s) should be undertaken to identify and appropriately manage Aboriginal objects/sites/places that may be in this additional area(s).
- The Department of Education should advise all relevant personnel and contractors involved in the design, construction and operation of the development proposal of the relevant heritage considerations, legislative requirements and recommendations identified in this report.

- An Aboriginal Heritage Site Recording Form for 'Old Kings School AS1' should be submitted to the Office of Environment & Heritage AHIMS database following finalisation of this report.
- The draft report should be submitted to the RAPs for their review and comment prior to finalisation.

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Appendix 2: Aboriginal Consultation
Appendix 3: Ethnographic and Cultural Values
Appendix 4: Archaeological Background
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) has been commissioned by Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects, on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (the proponent), to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment report (AHIA) of the Old Kings School, Parramatta (hereafter the 'subject area') in advance of a re-development and upgrading of the facilities within the site.

Given the approval pathway being implemented for the project and/or the potential for Aboriginal objects to be harmed through the development, an AHIA was initiated to present the findings of Aboriginal community consultation and previous investigations regarding the Aboriginal cultural and archaeological heritage values of the subject area. It provides information on the location, distribution and significance of Aboriginal objects within the subject area; the likely harm to objects by proposed development; and recommendations for the management of such harm.

This report describes the results of archaeological investigation undertaken to identify the extent and significance of any physical remains of past Aboriginal occupation within the subject area. The principle objectives of the investigation were to:

- Identify the type, nature and extent of any Aboriginal sites, objects, archaeological deposits, and potential archaeological deposits within the subject area.
- Map the locations of known and potential Aboriginal sites, objects and deposits identified.
- Assess the significance of the subject area.
- Assess and identify heritage constraints and opportunities and the potential impacts of the proposed development.
- Identify and recommend measures to mitigate any heritage impacts, and risks to the proposed development.

This development is being assessed as part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which will be submitted to a consent authority (Department of Planning and Environment) for consideration under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Since the project is being considered as State Significant Development (SSD), only some of the conditions and requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* apply. As a result, this report has been developed in accordance with the following relevant guidelines:

- *Guidelines For Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation* (DEC, 2005).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011).
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010).

1.2 Legislative Context

There are several Commonwealth and State Acts (and associated regulations) that manage and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage. These are outlined in detail in **Appendix 1** and summarised in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Summary of legislative context for the project.

Legislation	Description	Relevant to Subject Area?	Details
Commonwealth			
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>	Protects Aboriginal places on the world, national and commonwealth registers. Places obligations on Commonwealth agencies undertaking work that impacts natural or cultural heritage.	No	-
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i>	Administers rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. Often used in NSW to identify relevant stakeholders for consultation.	No	A search identified no active or finalised claims (Appendix 2)
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i>	Protection of areas identified by Aboriginal people as of high significance and under threat.	No	-
State (NSW)			
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	Provides blanket protection for all Aboriginal objects. Includes process and mechanisms for development where Aboriginal objects are present or likely to be present.	Yes	While elements of this Act do not apply to SSD projects, the consideration and protection of Aboriginal objects must still be considered.
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Requires assessment and management of Aboriginal heritage through a range of environmental and approval contexts.	Yes	See Section 1.1 for discussion.
<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i>	Allows transfer of ownership of vacant crown land to a Local Aboriginal Land Council.	No	A search identified no active or finalised claims (Appendix 2)

1.3 Subject Area

The NSW Department of Education and Communities propose development of a new public primary school at the former site of the King's School and the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre, Parramatta (**Figure 1**). The project area is located on Lot 1 DP 1112822 and Lot 6 DP 1182647, and has an area of 2.47 hectares. It is bounded by O'Connell Street to the west, Marist Place to the east, and other lots to the north. To the south, the project area borders part of the public Parramatta River riverside walk.

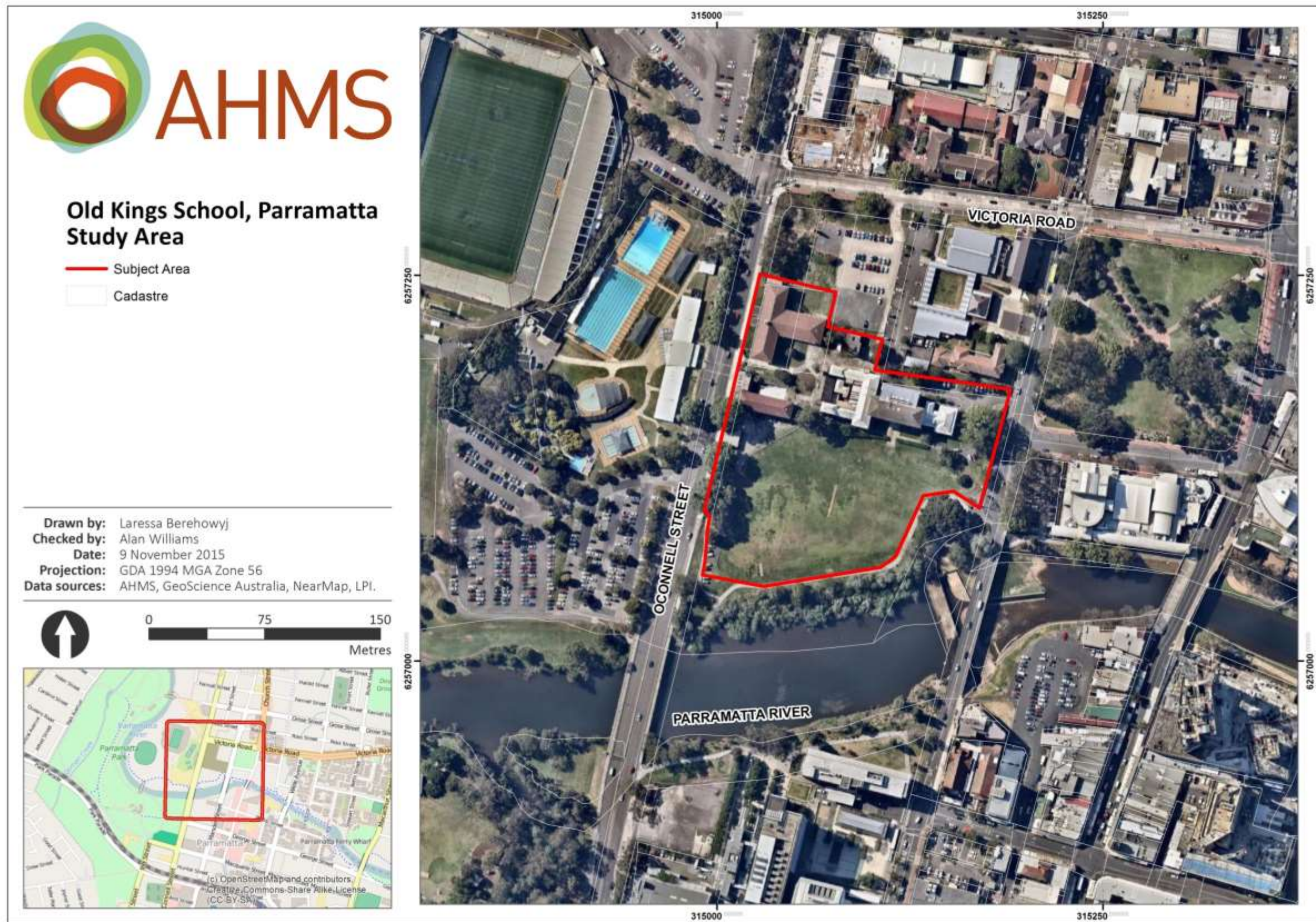
1.3.1 Proposed Development

The proposed development at the project area, referred to in the Masterplan Study as option A1 (Government Architect's Office March 2015), will comprise the following items **Figure 2**.

- Refurbishment of buildings A, B1-B2, C1-C4 and D;

- Demolition of low significance intrusive additions to building C;
- Demolition of building E, the boiler house and adjacent structures;
- Demolition of building F, the gym;
- Construction of a new hall at the former location of building F;
- Construction of seating steps below the current ground surface, to the north of the new hall;
and
- Lowering of the ground surface at the site of building F for the construction of the new hall
and associated Covered Outdoor Learning Area (COLA).

It is also understood that investigation and remediation (if required) of any contaminated material across the site, including the playing fields in the south is also being undertaken as part of the overall development.



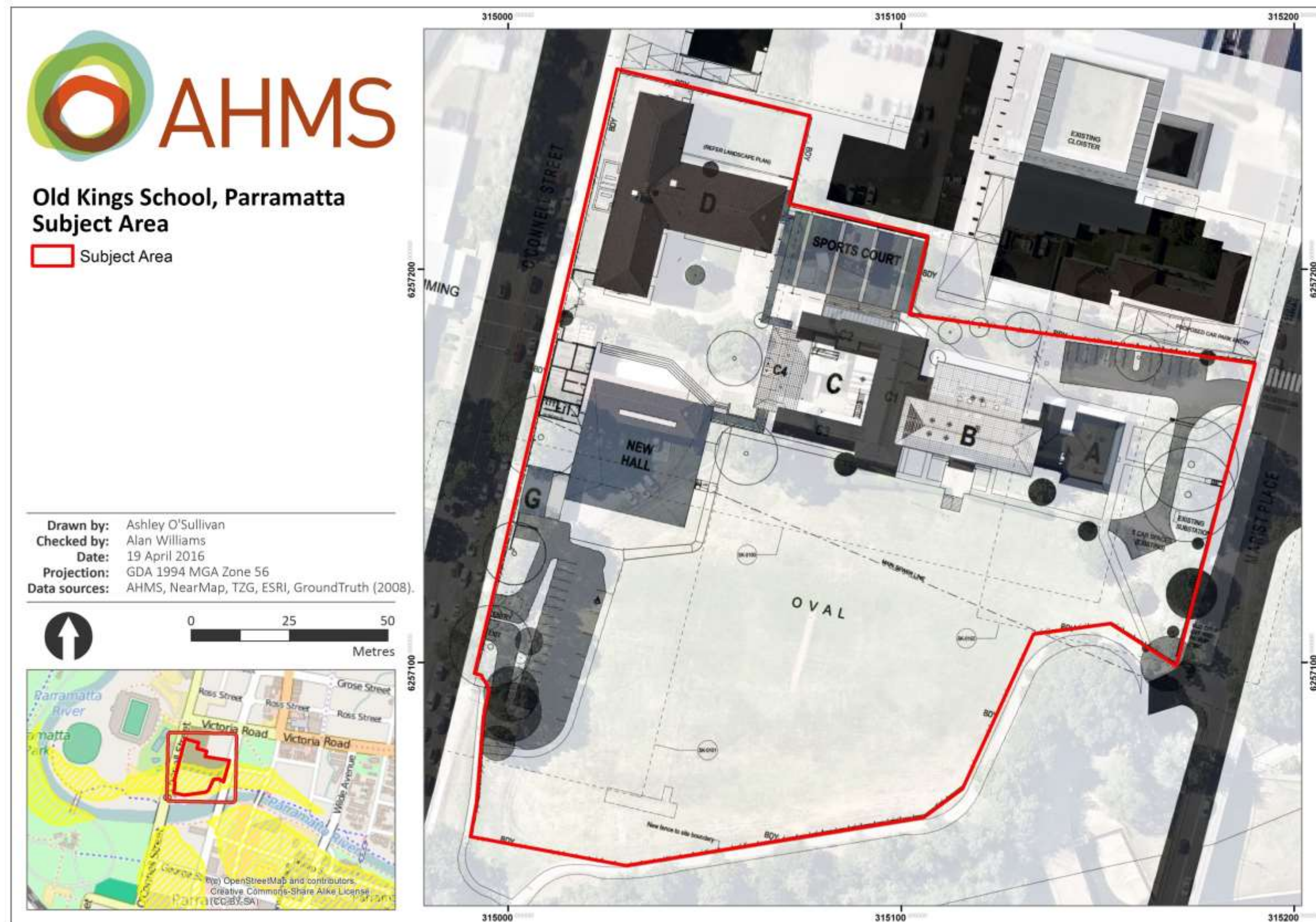


Figure 2. The proposed development (see text for discussion within each building).

2 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION

2.1 The Process

Aboriginal consultation for this project has been undertaken in accordance with procedures set out in the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010). These guidelines identify a five stage process of consultation, which includes:

1. Pre-notification – identification of the Aboriginal parties through contacting various State government agencies.
2. Notification – contacting any Aboriginal community organisations identified through (1) to determine their interest (if any) in the project. This includes the placement of advertisements in local media seeking any other expressions of interest from Aboriginal community members that may have been missed through (1).
3. Presentation of Project Information and Assessment Methodology – briefing registered Aboriginal parties (RAPs) about the project and scope of any Aboriginal heritage assessment. This is usually undertaken through written correspondence and/or on-site meetings, and may undergo several iterations through the project as the nature of the assessment changes (e.g. field survey may lead to a requirement for test excavations).
4. Impacts and Mitigation Options – discussion of potential impacts to heritage and appropriate mitigation options prior to developing the AHIA. This is often undertaken on-site at the end of any field program and/or as part of the overall report review phase.
5. Report Review – review of a draft of the AHIA by the RAPs to provide input into the overall findings, significance and management of Aboriginal heritage for the subject area.

The consultation process for this project has two aims. Firstly, it is designed to comply with the OEH consultation procedures to obtain input on our proposed assessment methodology and comment on our assessment report and management recommendations. Secondly, to identify cultural places and values that may be affected by the proposed future development of the subject area through consultation with knowledge holders.

2.2 This Project

A complete log of actions and correspondence regarding Aboriginal community consultation is included in **Appendix 2-1** and summarised in **Table 2**. At this preliminary stage only the first two stages of the consultation process have been undertaken. Consultation with the RAPs will be ongoing as this project progresses.

Overall, the consultation process identified 39 Aboriginal stakeholders in the region (**Appendix 2-2**). Of these, 17 registered an interest in the project (**Appendix 2-3**).

Table 2. Summary of Aboriginal consultation for the project.

Consultation Stage	Description	Date Initiated	Date Completed	Details
1	Pre-Notification	21.10.15	5.11.15	Further correspondence and information in Appendix 2-4 .
2	Notification (including advertisement in <i>Parramatta and Holroyd Sun</i>)	26.11.15	10.12.15	Further correspondence and information in Appendix 2-5 . Newspaper advert presented in Appendix 2-6 .
3	Presentation of Information/Assessment Methodology	22.2.16	20.3.16	-
	Field Investigation	21.3.16	29.4.16	Field investigation undertaken in two phases, firstly from 21.3.16 – 30.3.16 and then from 26.4.16 – 29.4.16
4	Impact and Mitigation Options	Not undertaken	Not undertaken	-
5	Report Review	TBC	TBC	Further details are presented in Section 2.3 and Appendix 2-8 .

2.3 Aboriginal Stakeholder Feedback

The AHIA was distributed for a period of 28 days for review and comment by the RAPs (see **Table 2**). A follow up reminder of the finalisation of the report was also provided one week prior to the end of the comment period.

Appendix 2-8 includes any feedback received from the RAPs in relation to the report. Where relevant, such feedback has been integrated into the report, and summarised below:

- Once feedback on the report has been received, the summary will be included here.

3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

Describing environmental characteristics is an essential initial step in identifying how people used land in the past, and establishes a context for identifying the archaeological potential of any given area. It also assists to explain why certain historical events may have occurred and why certain historical themes may apply or dominate in a particular area. The environmental context of the subject area is discussed below.

3.1 Key Findings

- The subject area is characterised by two soil profiles. In the north, the profile is likely to be shallow duplex soils some 70cm in depth. In the south, the soil profile is likely to be part of a deep (1m+) alluvial sand body overlain by ~70cm of modern fill or overburden. The divide between these two soil profiles runs broadly east-west immediately south of building 'F' in **Figure 2**. The deep alluvial soil profile is considered to be part of the wider Parramatta Sand Sheet, a well-documented deposit known to contain significant cultural material of great antiquity. An overlay of past activities (disturbance) and the depth of the soil profile indicates that much of the northern portion of the subject area - the duplex soil - has likely been heavily impacted. Localised disturbance is also evident within the deeper alluvial sand body, but in general this deposit been largely unaffected by previous development.
- The subject area is situated in close proximity to Parramatta River. This was likely a key nature resource for Aboriginal people in the past.
- The subject area has been heavily modified through development, especially in the northern sections. This has had an impact on the potential for surface and sub-surface cultural deposits, as well as other site types such as culturally modified trees. A lack of pre-or early European vegetation on the site reducing the potential for these latter site types to occur.

3.2 Geology, Geomorphology and Soils

The subject area is located on the Cumberland Plain, an extensive low-lying plain within the Sydney Basin. The subject area overlies the Bringelly sub-group of the Wianamatta Group shales, and the surficial geology is dominated by alluvial materials derived from the Wianamatta Group. The local topography is characterised by level to gently undulating alluvial floodplains (Chapman & Murphy 1989). In this instance, the landscape forms part of the Parramatta River floodplain.

Geotechnical and archaeological research has been extensive in the Parramatta CBD, and identified that it is underlain by a deep fluvial sand body variously referred to as the Parramatta Sand Sheet, Body or Terrace. From an archaeological perspective, the terrace was first identified during excavation of a property on the corner of George and Charles Streets in 2002. It was identified as a deep fluvial coarse sand body, likely created when sea levels were considerably higher during the Pleistocene, ~120-130ka (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management [JMCHM] 2005a:14). These works, along with several others across the terrace have shown that cultural deposits are distributed intermittently, are often constrained to the upper 1.5m, and date back to ~30,000 years BP, making them some of the oldest in NSW.

Spatially the terrace has been mapped in a study by GroundTruth Consulting (2008), which used a combination of landforms, contours and occasional excavations to indicate the extent of the sand body (**Figure 3**). The terrace was considered to be largely situated between ~4 and 8m AHD, and constrained to ~200m of the Parramatta River. Despite being largely desktop based, GroundTruth's map has proved robust over the last seven years. Of greater uncertainty, however, is the distribution of the terrace to the north of the river, which did not form a focus of the GroundTruth study, and which has had little sub-surface investigation to build on these earlier works. Based on these maps, the terrace extends into the southern portion of the subject area. This has been verified through archaeological test excavations for the construction of a riverfront walkway within this part of the subject area by Haglund and Associates (2006). These excavations revealed a European fill layer some 70cm deep, overlying compact brown silty sand and red-brown sand. These last deposits are likely part of the terrace sand, and were observed at ~6.5m AHD.

A review of the soil landscape and contour data indicates that the northern parts of the subject area are likely too high and too far from the river to contain the terrace. In these locations, it is more likely that shallow duplex soils characteristic of the Birrong soil landscape (Chapman & Murphy 1989:82-85) would be present. These soils are characterised by a dark brown pedal silty clay topsoil (A1 horizon) overlying a bleached hard-setting clay loam (A2 horizon), onto an orange mottled silty clay and brown mottled clay (B horizon). From an archaeological perspective, only the upper 70cm would have potential to contain cultural deposits. Within the north-eastern portion of the subject area, geotechnical investigations were undertaken in 2004 (Connell Wagner 2004). Modern fill comprising road base, silty clay and gravel ash was encountered across most of the site; at depths of between 0.1 m and 1.8 m below ground surface (Connell Wagner 2004:5). Three typically natural soil profiles were encountered underlying fill. These included a high plasticity residual silty clay overlying shale bedrock in the eastern half of the site; a medium plasticity residual silty and sand clay overlying sandstone bedrock in the western half of the site; and a low plasticity alluvial silty clay overlying sandstone bedrock, restricted to BH130, in the southern corner of the site (Connell Wagner 2004: Appendix B). Given BH129 (some 10m north of BH130) revealed a shallow duplex soil, it provides a likely interface between the terrace sand to the south and shallow soil profile to the north (**Figure 4**). This geotechnical data suggests that the distribution of the sand body by GroundTruth Consulting (2008) extends too far north within the subject area, and is more likely entirely encompassed within the playing fields. Overall, these findings suggest that much of the northern portion of the subject area has been heavily modified through historical activities, with potential for deep cultural deposits to be present in the southern parts of the site.

The modern (Holocene) floodplain adjacent to the Parramatta River consists of alluvial deposits. The floodplain is subject to flooding and scouring. Mitchell considers it is unlikely that the floodplain retains intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits, as much sediment is assumed to have been moved by regular flooding, however it is noted this hypothesis has not been tested. The Holocene alluvial deposit may be 2m to 3m in depth.

3.3 Hydrology

The subject area is bordered to the south by the tidal Parramatta River. Parramatta River drains a considerable area of the Cumberland Plains and Hills District, and is a fourth-order stream (Godden Mackay Logan 2012:33). As well as providing fresh water, Parramatta River would have supported diverse plant and animal resources. The banks of the river were used as a camping location by Aboriginal people in the historical period (Holt & Crofton 1838:147-148), and it is likely this was also the case prior to contact.

The Parramatta River is known to be subject to flooding events. It is possible that such events may have affected the survival of Aboriginal objects in the deposits that make up the banks of the river and may have affected the context and integrity of those deposits.

3.4 Past Vegetation

The natural vegetation of a landscape is an important consideration when preparing an Aboriginal heritage assessment because it provided Aboriginal people with resources. Bark from trees could be stripped to make canoes, shields and other items (Attenbrow 2010:85-97). The vegetation itself provided food resources such as edible plants, fruits and seeds and also provided habitats for animals such as possums and birds, which could be hunted (Attenbrow 2010:70-78).

Small, relict stands of ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*), turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*) and Sydney blue gum (*E. saligna*) forest and woodland vegetation are associated with the Birrong soil landscape, but the subject area was extensively cleared during the historic period and no old growth trees survive (Chapman & Murphy 1989:82).

Historical sources provide an indication of the likely nature of original riparian vegetation along the banks of Parramatta River near the early settlement. Governor Phillip and Surgeon John White camped on the south bank of the river near the mouth of Clay Cliff Creek (to the south of the subject area) on April 23rd and 24th 1788. They described the ground as:

'...open and flat with immense trees quite a distance from each other; the ground free of underbrush and covered with long grass'. (Kass et al. 1996:12)

During the same expedition, Governor Phillip and Surgeon White described the Parramatta River below the current site of Lennox Bridge (immediately south-east of the subject area) as follows:

'the banks of it were now pleasant, the trees immensely large, and at a considerable distance from each other; and the land around us flat and rather low, but well covered with the grass just mentioned [i.e. rich and succulent]'. (Benson & Howell 1990:68)

Benson and Howell (1990) suggest the trees on the flats were grey box and forest red gum. In the tidal section of the creek, some mangroves would be expected, although they would not be as dense as today, and upstream of these, common reed and paperbark would occur along the freshwater reaches. Swamp oak would have been present in more poorly drained areas and as a line of riparian woodland above the high tide mark.

The open woodland, comprising well-spaced trees with grass understorey as described by Phillip and White, would have facilitated access for camping and use of the riverbank by Aboriginal people prior to European settlement. The description of open grassland may also indicate Aboriginal burning along the banks of the River, referred to as fire-stick farming.

3.5 Existing Disturbance

Past land uses inform Aboriginal archaeological assessments because such activities influence the integrity of the Aboriginal archaeological record. This is most notably in shallow soils, where even minor historical activities can be detrimental to the survivability of cultural deposits.

A detailed history of the site is provided in AHMS' historical report of the site being undertaken concurrently with the AHIA. In brief, the site has been the focus of past activities since the late 18th Century (**Figure 5**). Of note, is the extensive urban development of the northern portions of the site for much of the last two centuries, all situated on soil profiles that are relatively shallow. Structures and activities appear to extend into areas of likely terrace sand deposits, but were largely ephemeral constructions (e.g. tennis courts).

Of greater impact to the terrace sand was the establishment of earthworks and air raid trenches in the 1940s and evident in a 1943 photograph of the site (**Figure 6**). A large culvert is also evident running along the western edge of the subject area. While these activities would have affected elements of the terrace sand, this is broadly the same location as the works by Haglund and Associates (2006), which identified parts of the sand body at depth, and suggest any impacts were localised.

Based on the above information, a map of disturbance is presented in **Figure 7**. This map is based on both the nature of the activities in the past compared with the likely depth of the soil profile across the subject area. Areas of high disturbance are considered to be associated with shallow soil profiles overlaid by significant urban development; moderate disturbance consists of deeper soil profiles with ephemeral development (e.g. pathways, car parks, etc); and low disturbance has been extended across areas where no discernible development has been observed.



Figure 3. The distribution of the Parramatta terrace sand sheet in relation to the subject area, based on data by GroundTruth Consulting (2008). The wider distribution of the terrace is presented in yellow in the lower map.

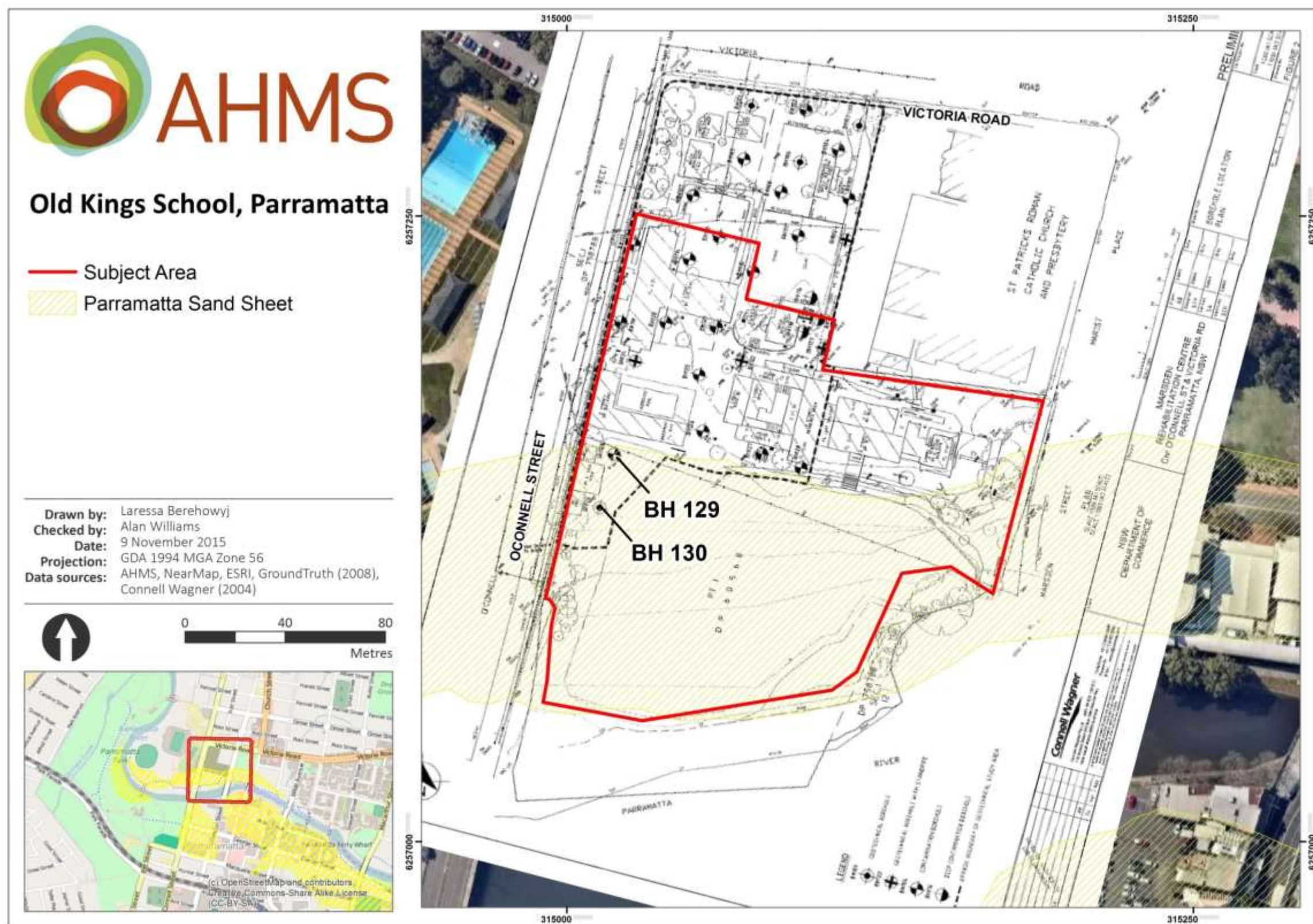


Figure 4. An overlay of the geotechnical investigation undertaken across the subject area by Connell Wagner in 2004. The distribution of the terrace sand as proposed by GroundTruth Consulting (2008) is also shown. Note the terrace sand was found in BH130, but not BH129, thereby proving a likely interface for the deposit in this part of the site.

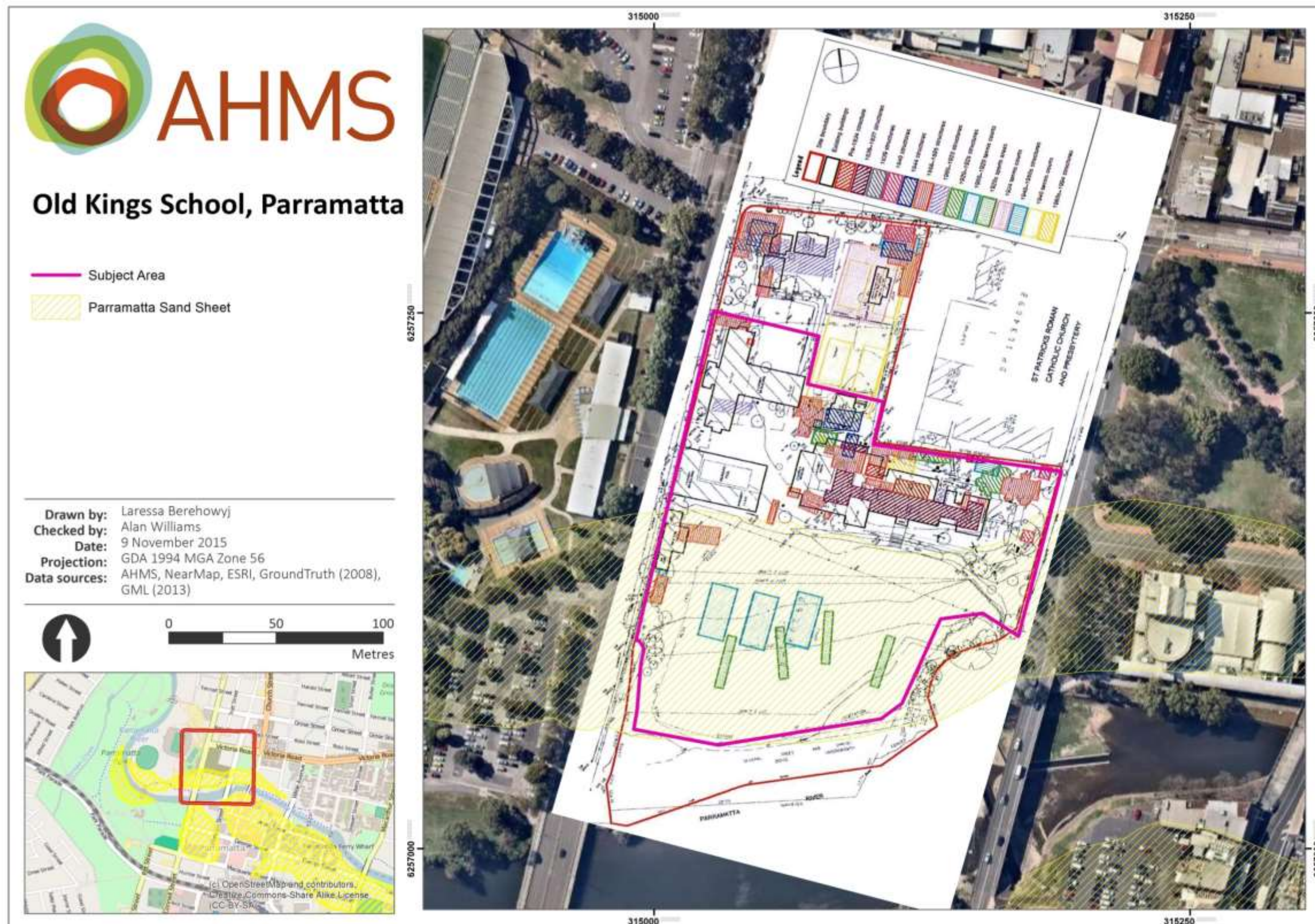


Figure 5. An overlay of a historical study showing the focus of past activity and urban development in the northern portion of the subject area.

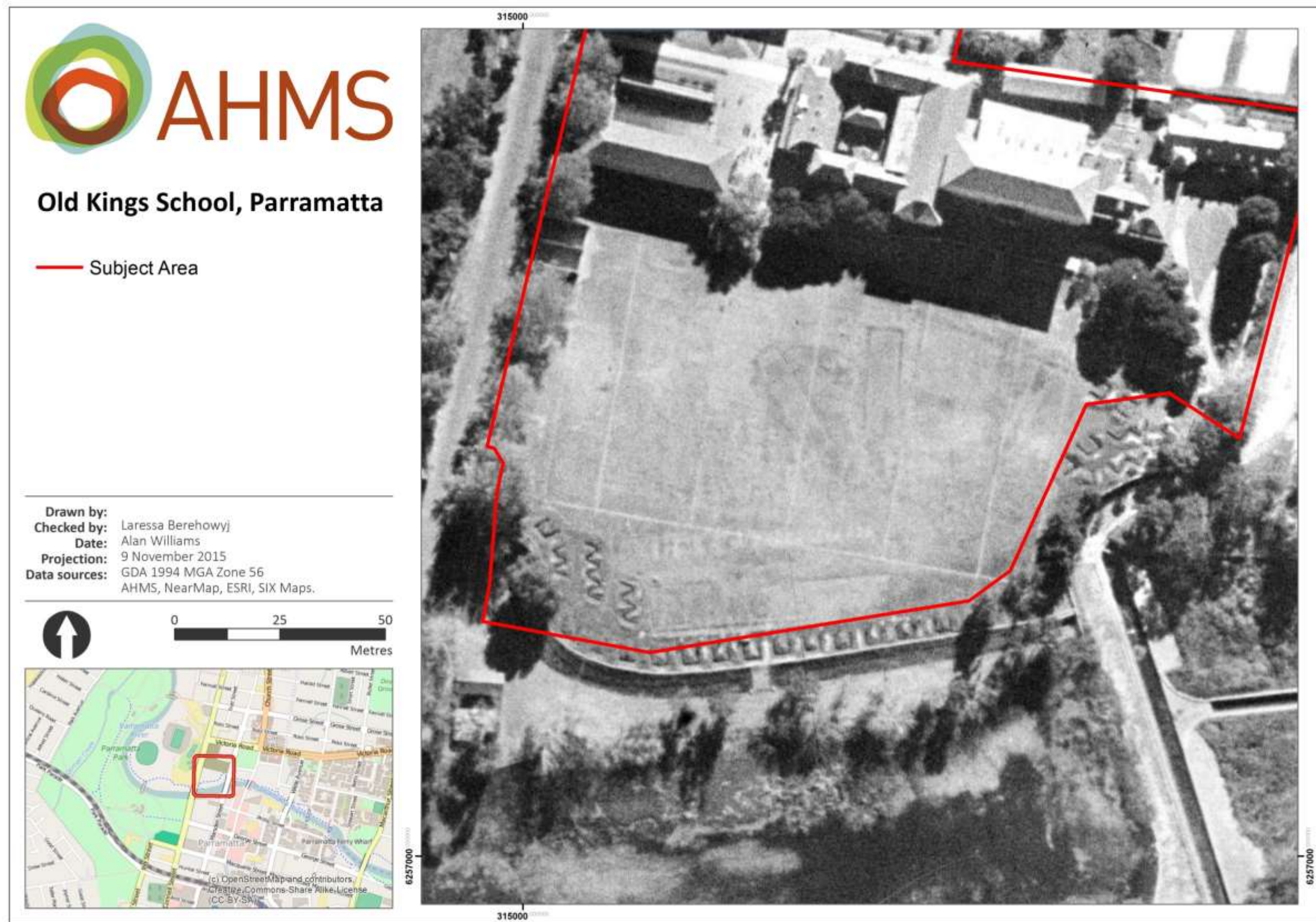


Figure 6. A 1943 photograph of the subject area. Note the air-raid trenches and revetments running along the river's edge. A large culvert is also evident in the southwest corner of the photograph.

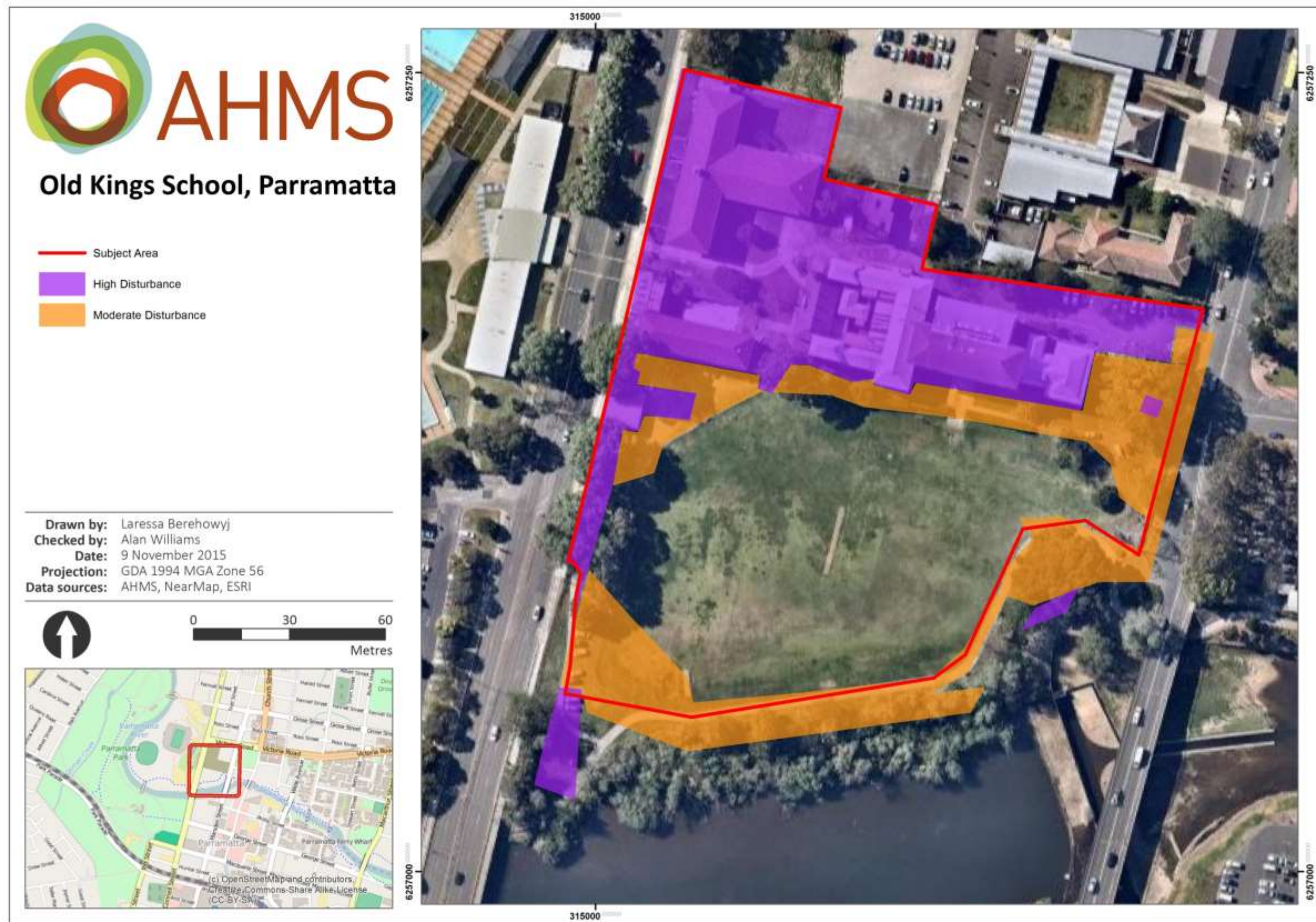


Figure 7. Map showing general locations of moderate and high disturbance based on the likely depth of cultural deposit and past activities. Any areas not highlighted are considered of low disturbance.

4 ETHNOGRAPHIC RECORD

4.1 Key Findings

- The subject area is located on the northern bank of the Parramatta River, a natural resource which supported rich and diverse marine, plant and animal resources and was thus central to the existence of the local Aboriginal people of the *Burramattugal* clan.
- Aboriginal presence in Parramatta did not cease with the establishment of European settlement; rather Aboriginal people lived on the fringes of society. As access to traditional hunting grounds and resources was restricted, local groups became increasingly dependent on welfare to survive.
- By the 1850s Aboriginal people had moved elsewhere or assimilated into white society such that they became largely absent from the ethnographic record.
- While Aboriginal populations continued to occupy parts of Parramatta into the European period, there is no evidence of Aboriginal occupation or activity within the subject area during this time.

4.2 Regional Information

To assist in the development of cultural resource management (CRM), AHMS has initiated a mapping project to explore early historical texts and diaries to identify spatial locations where Aboriginal activities were observed. The AHMS project 'Mapping Sydney's Aboriginal Past' provides a spatial understanding of Aboriginal activity around the temporal point of contact. It consists of an interactive map, a searchable database of site-specific ethnographic evidence, and a range of other tools which bring a spatial perspective to the primary sources. Further details of the program are provided in **Appendix 3**.

Over thirty separate Aboriginal groups populated the wider Sydney area in 1788, each with their own country, practices, diets, dress, and dialects. We now know of these groups as 'clans' and each identified with broader cultural-linguistic groups known as 'tribes': Darug, Darkinjung, Gundungarra, Tharawal, Guringai (Coastal Darug), Eora (Coastal Darug) and Awabakal.

Each clan of thirty to fifty people lived within their own territory, occasionally converging with other clans to trade, hunt, fight, feast, arrange marriages, conduct ceremonies, resolve disputes, and share information. The database includes details of a gathering of three clans on their way to Camden to learn a new song (Backhouse, 1843), Burramattagal people venturing out to Manly to feast on a beached whale (Tench, 1793), and groups of hunters near Carabeely cooperating on a large-scale kangaroo hunt (Barrallier, 1802). There was often tension between neighbouring groups and the boundaries between territories were not lightly traversed (White 1788). On an expedition north-west of Parramatta, Watkin Tench records that his guides Colebee (Gadigal) and Ballederry (Burramattagal) quickly found themselves in 'country unknown' and that they described those who lived there as 'enemies'. When the party finally reached the Hawkesbury River, Tench (1791) surmised that 'Our natives had evidently never seen this river before'.

The interactive map reveals a landscape criss-crossed with Aboriginal paths, many of which later became roads. Missionary James Backhouse was amazed by the speed and sophistication of communication between clans; on 23 October 1835 he encountered Aboriginal people in Richmond who knew of his brief visit to Wellington, over three hundred kilometres away: 'Our persons, costume, and many other particulars, including our manner of communicating religious instruction, had been minutely described' (Backhouse, 1843, p. 339).

The same paths that wove these communities together rapidly spread the small pox virus throughout the region in 1789. The devastating outbreak of small pox forced major reorganisation amongst clan groups. When William Bradley sailed into Sydney in May 1789, he recorded the 'dreadful havoc' that small pox had wrought amongst Aboriginal communities: 'we did not see a Canoe or a Native the whole way coming up the Harbour & were told that scarce any had been seen lately except laying dead in & about their miserable habitations' (Bradley, 1969). Traditional burial practices broke down and clans merged together as entire communities were taken by the virus (Hunter, 1793). Bodies were found in caves and by streams, around the harbour and all along 'the path between Port Jackson & Broken Bay' (Bradley, 1969). The impact of small pox continued to ripple across the country, reducing communities in the Hunter 'from about 200, to 60' (Backhouse, 1843, p. 401).

The primary sources offer only glimpses of the ceremonial life of these Aboriginal communities. Europeans recorded some Aboriginal customs, such as the avulsed teeth and 'scarifications' of certain initiated men, and the kangaroo teeth necklaces and the missing little finger joints of 'mountaineer' and coastal women. But, due to the secrecy surrounding ceremonial events, there are serious limitations to even the most richly described accounts like the 'Yoo-long Erah-ba-diang' initiation ceremonies Collins records at the head of Farm Cove and in the 'middle harbour' (Collins, 1798); the contests and dances conducted on 'a clear spot between the town and the brickfield' (Collins, 1798); and the operation performed by Yellomundee, a 'caradyee', on Colebee's wound on the banks of the Hawkesbury (Tench, 1791).

Those clans that lived along the coast were saltwater people. They harvested shellfish from the shore; men fished from the shallows with long four-pronged spears, while the women fished in bark canoes using turban shell hooks and lines. The hunters' toolkit included clubs, boomerangs, womeras, spears tipped with shell, and, of course, fire. At times they stayed for several months in the one area: Joseph Banks (1998) records finding 'a small village consisting of about 6 or 8 houses' on the south shore of Botany Bay in April 1770, and in December 1790, Watkin Tench describes a similar 'little village (if five huts deserve the name)' on the north side of the bay. Botany Bay was a focal point of Aboriginal activity; it has the highest density of plotted ethnographic sources in the Sydney area.

The inland clans fished for mullet and eels in rich lagoons, but much of their food came from yams dug out from the river banks and worms known as 'cah-bro' extracted from river driftwood. Colebee and Ballederry called these people the 'climbers of trees' after their practice of skilfully ascending gums in pursuit of animals, cutting footholds in the trunks with a stone axe. More hunting traps were plotted in the area from Parramatta to Richmond than any other part of Sydney. These included 'bird decoys' full of feathers, hollowed-out trees, and a tapering chute at the foot of Richmond Hill 'between forty and fifty feet in length', constructed of earth, weeds, rushes, and brambles (Collins, 1798).

Fire was a constant presence in early Sydney, from the 'moving lights' seen on the harbour at night (Banks, 1998:243) to lone trees burning on the Cumberland Plain, 'the smoke issuing out of the top part as through a chimney' (White 1788). 'In all the country thro' which I have passed,' wrote Arthur Phillip in May 1788, 'I have seldom gone a quarter of a mile without seeing trees which appear to have been destroyed by fire' (Phillip, 15 May 1788). The first Australians became known as the 'fire-makers' (Cox, 1815). They used fire to open paths and to clean country; to drive animals into the paths of hunters and then to cook the kill; to keep warm at night and to carry as a torch the next day; to treat wood, melt resin and crack stone for tools; to gather around and dance and share stories.

The interactive map gives us an insight into local burning regimes. On a hot dry day in September 1790, for example, David Collins observed Aboriginal people 'burning the grass on the north shore opposite to Sydney, in order to catch rats and other animals' (Hunter, 1793). Almost exactly twelve months later, on 31 August 1791, they were again 'firing the country' in the same place on a hot day ahead of heavy rains. While Collins regarded this to be another 'remarkable coincidence', it suggests a connection to the land and an understanding of the seasons which the settlers could not fathom. This dismissive approach proved devastating during 1799 flood of the Hawkesbury. Settlers who ignored the flood warnings given by Aboriginal people were engulfed by a destructive torrent as the 'river swell'd to more than fifty feet perpendicular height above its common level' (Collins, 1798).

After contact, early Sydney remained, in the words of historian Grace Karskens, 'an Eora town' (Karskens, 2009:351). Crowds of Aboriginal people would flow through the settlement at Sydney Cove, eating in the yard of Government House, sharing a table with the Governor himself, or gathering at Bennelong's hut. Large parties of convicts paid regular visits to an Aboriginal family in Woolloomooloo, 'where they danced and sung with apparent good humour' (Collins, 1798). A short-lived fish trade sprang up in Parramatta, with Aboriginal people selling fresh bream and mullet for bread and salted meat (Collins, 1798). Fierce warfare broke out on the Hawkesbury. And clans came 'not less than one Hundred Miles' to attend Governor Macquarie's 'Annual Meeting of the Natives' at Parramatta. Each of these events makes up a single plotted marker in the ethnographic database. Combined they knit together a rich tapestry of Aboriginal activity around early Sydney.

With specific reference to AHMS' interactive map, two points of interest are located within Parramatta. Both are within the Parramatta settlement south of the river, some 200-500m from the subject area:

Date: June 1791

Summary: Description of Aboriginal-Settler trade in Parramatta and how that came to an end.

Key words: fish; trade; commerce; spear; canoe; theft; payback; conflict; Bal-loo-der-ry; Ballooderry; Ballederry

Location: 33°48'48.82"S, 151° 0'24.91"E

Accuracy: Within 2 km - Parramatta, 'a little distance from the settlement'

Source: David Collins, *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*, Volume 1 (London- T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, 1798), June 1791; John Hunter, *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island* (London: Printed for John Stockdale, 1793), Chapter XXII, June 1791 to September 1791.

Quotes: Collins: *Since the establishment of that familiar intercourse which now subsisted between us and the natives, several of them had found it their interest to sell or exchange fish among the people at Parramatta; they being contented to receive a small quantity of either bread or salt meat in barter for mullet, bream, and other fish. To the officers who resided there this proved a great convenience, and they encouraged the natives to visit them as often as they could bring them fish. There were, however, among the convicts some who were so unthinking, or so depraved, as wantonly to destroy a canoe belonging to a fine young man, a native, who had left it at some little distance from the settlement, and as he hoped out of the way of observation, while he went with some fish to the huts. His rage at finding his canoe destroyed was inconceivable; and he threatened to take his own revenge, and in his own way, upon all white people. Three of the six people who had done him the injury, however, were so well described by some one who had seen them, that, being closely followed, they were taken and punished, as were the remainder in a few days after. The instant effect of all this was, that the natives discontinued to bring up fish; and Bal-loo-der-ry, whose canoe had*

been destroyed, although he had been taught to believe that one of the six convicts had been hanged for the offence, meeting a few days afterwards with a poor wretch who had strayed from Parramatta as far as the Flats, he wounded him in two places with a spear. This act of Ballederry's was followed by the governor's strictly forbidding him to appear again at any of the settlements; the other natives, his friends, being alarmed, Parramatta was seldom visited by any of them, and all commerce with them was destroyed. How much greater claim to the appellation of savages had the wretches who were the cause of this, than the native who was the sufferer?

Hunter: Strict orders had been given, that the natives' canoes should never be touched, and the interest which both the soldiers and the convict had in inducing them to bring their fish, which they exchanged for a very small quantity of bread or rice, would, it might have been supposed, have secured them from insult; but this barter had not been carried on many days, when the young man just mentioned, came to Governor Phillip's hut at Parramatta in a violent rage, said the white men had broke his canoe, and he would kill them: he had his throwing-stick and several spears, and his hair, face, arms, and breast were painted red, which is a sign of great anger: it was with some difficulty that he was made to promise not to kill a white man; which he at length did, on the governor's telling him, that he would kill those who destroyed his canoe. A short time afterwards, the villains were discovered and punished: they were convicts, and the young native saw the punishment inflicted, yet it was thought necessary to tell him that one of the offenders had been hanged, with which he appeared to be satisfied; but, whilst these men were under examination, his behaviour showed, that he thought it belonged to him to punish the injury he had received; and three weeks after the loss of his canoe, when everyone thought he was sufficiently repaid for his misfortune by several little articles, which Governor Phillip had given him, by his seeing the aggressor punished, and by his supposing one of them had been put to death, he took his revenge; which confirmed the general opinion, that these people do not readily forgive an injury until they have punished the aggressor.

A convict, who strayed some distance from the settlement, was met by two young native men, a woman, and two children, who passed by him, but immediately afterwards he was wounded in the back with a spear; several spears were thrown at him, and he received a second wound in the side; however, he got away; and as it did not appear that the natives followed him to get his cloaths, or attempted to take any thing from him, there was no doubt but the canoe being destroyed was the cause of this attack; especially as the same evening, when Governor Phillip was returning from Parramatta to Sydney, he saw some natives assembled round a fire, and asking them who it was that wounded the white man, he was immediately answered, Ballederry; (the owner of the canoe which had been destroyed) he was also told the name of the young man who was with him, and of the women and children.

Indeed, it is not a little extraordinary, that these people always tell the names of those who have thrown a spear, or who have stole anything, if the question is asked them, though they know that you intend to punish the offenders; and it cannot be from a principle of strictly adhering to truth; for, should one of them be charged with doing any thing wrong, he is sure to deny it, and to lay the blame on another who is not present; and it is not only surprising that they should always tell the name of the offender, but that they do it openly; nay, often in the hearing of women and children.

The destruction of this canoe was very unfortunate, as it was likely to prevent the natives carrying up their fish to barter; and no canoe was seen in the creek for some time afterwards. Ballederry, the owner of the canoe, was one whom Governor Phillip had hopes of attaching to himself, and intended bringing him to England.

Date: **18 May 1791**

Summary: Conflict with 'woods tribe'.

Key words: clothing; spear; conflict; corn; blankets; attack; killing; spear wounds; payback; law

Location: 33°49'5.64"S, 150°55'31.94"E

Accuracy: Within 500 metres - in the settlement

Source: David Collins, *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales*, Volume 1 (London: T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, 1798), May 1791.

Quote: *On the 18th a party of the tribe inhabiting the woods, to the number of fifteen or sixteen, was observed coming out of a hut at the middle settlement, dressed in such clothing as they found there, and taking with them a quantity of corn in nets. The person who saw them imagined at first from their appearance that they were convicts; but perceiving one of them preparing to throw a spear at him, he levelled his piece, which was loaded with small shot, and fired at him. The native instantly dropped his spear, and the whole party ran away, leaving behind them the nets with the corn, some blankets, and one or two spears. It was supposed that the native was wounded; for in a few days information was received from Parramatta, that a convict who was employed in well-digging at Prospect Hill, having come in from thence to receive some slops which were issued, was on his return met midway and murdered, or rather butchered by some of the natives. When the body was found, it was not quite cold, and had at least thirty spear wounds in it. The head was cut in several places, and most of the teeth were knocked out. They had taken his clothing and provisions, and the provisions of another man which he was carrying out to him. The natives with whom we had intercourse said, that this murder was committed by some of the people who inhabited the woods, and was done probably in revenge for the shot that was fired at the natives who some time before were stripping the hut.*

4.3 The Subject Area

4.3.1 The People

The Darug people are the traditional owners of the Parramatta area. The Darug are part of a language group that originally extended 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 (Eades 1976). Most of our knowledge of this language group comes from the work of pioneer ethnologist R H Matthews who produced 'Dharruk' word/vocabulary lists 'from the lips of old natives acquainted with the language' at Windsor in the early 20th century (Mathews 1903:155). The term 'Darug' (a wild yam) was only applied to the language group after 1870 (Attenbrow 2010:31).

The Darug comprised a number of sub-groups often referred to as 'clans', based upon religious and/or totemic associations to country. Ethno-historic sources suggest the clan that occupied the modern day Parramatta area were the Burramattugal (Attenbrow 2010:24; Kohen 1986). The words 'Burramutta' and 'Parramatta', appear to have been similar (or the same) words; there being only one sound in Aboriginal language for European equivalents of 'B' & 'P', and 'D' and 'T' (Tench 1979). 'Burramutta', translates as either 'the head of the river' or 'the place where eels lie down'. The term 'Burramattugal' (with the masculine suffix 'gal') refers to the people, specifically the men, who lived in the Parramatta area (Collins 1798 [1975]; Kass et al. 1996; Tench 1979).

4.3.2 The Parramatta River

The Parramatta area provided a range of different environments that supported a diverse range of plant and animal species. The change in the river from fresh to salt water provided a focus for the exploitation of both freshwater and estuarine species including fish, shellfish, tortoise and waterfowl, while the open forest with its fire-stick generated grasslands supported game. A number of tree species present in the district were important sources of bark that could be used in the construction of shelters, canoes and twine. The intersection of diverse resources used by Aboriginal people made Parramatta a particularly attractive location for Aboriginal occupation and use.

Shellfish was a significant dietary component of Aboriginal groups that had access to the coast and estuaries. Archaeological evidence from shell middens in the upper estuarine reaches of the Parramatta River indicates that the shellfish procured by Aborigines in this locale included rock oysters and cockles and, to a lesser extent, Hercules whelks, mud oysters, spiny oysters, winks and horn shells (Attenbrow 2010:67).

While there is little direct evidence of the utilisation of shellfish in the immediate Parramatta area, we know that shellfish middens once existed at various riverside locations along the length of the Parramatta River. Early 20th century writer Levy recorded 'numerous shell middens along the river', highlighting the existence of large oyster middens at Homebush and Shepperds Bay to the east of Parramatta (Levy 1947).

Much of this evidence of traditional Aboriginal lifestyle and economy was disturbed in the early years of European settlement. Middens were excavated to provide lime for mortar in early colonial buildings, aggregate for paths and a calcium-rich addition to poultry feed. Much of the disturbance of shell middens occurred early in the post-contact period, particularly in areas of the river close to settlement building activity such as Parramatta and Sydney.

In addition to collecting shellfish, fishing was an activity of particular economic importance to Aboriginal people living on the Parramatta River. Finfish appear to have been a particularly popular species for fishing. Aboriginal fishing methods are known to have been many and varied and included line fishing from bark canoes, spear fishing in the shallow waters and utilising nets, traps and fish poisons.

Fish known to have existed in the Upper Parramatta River prior to, and at the time of contact, were much greater in both variety and number than they are today. Lieutenant David Collins noted that Aborigines living on the upper reaches of the Parramatta River particularly caught bream and mullet (Collins 1975). Other fish that are likely to have tolerated the river conditions at Parramatta may have included mullet, flathead, estuary perch, bass and whiting (Attenbrow 2010:69).

Eels appear to have constituted another significant riverine resource and were procured with both pronged spears and hollow log eel traps (Kass et al. 1996). As previously discussed, the word Parramatta (also Burramatta) may translate as 'place of eels' or 'place where eels lie down'. Aboriginal eel spearing featured in the works of early colonial artist Joseph Lycett (**Figure 8**).

The numerous brackish and freshwater streams entering the river near Parramatta (including Duck River and Clay Cliff Creek) once supported a range of food resources such as ducks, mullet, crayfish and freshwater shellfish prior to their conversion to drains (Kass et al. 1996). Other riverine resources are likely to have included mangrove crabs (in flat muddy areas) and cobra (torpedo) worms.



Figure 8. *Joseph Lycett c.1817 'Two Aborigines Spearing Eels'.*

4.3.3 Post European Contact

The traditional life of the Darug was broken through the course of the early 19th century. The impact of smallpox and influenza decimated the Aboriginal population, with several epidemics killing large numbers of people. European occupation of traditional hunting lands deprived Aboriginal groups of sources of food and access to camping and ceremonial sites. This forced individuals to either relocate into the potentially hostile lands of neighbouring Aboriginal groups, to partially integrate into colonial society as fringe dwellers or to resist. Resistance by Aboriginal groups was often met with retaliatory action by white settlers and the colonial administration. A combination of these factors led to the demise of traditional lifestyles and a decrease in the Aboriginal population, particularly in and around the early centres of colonial settlement in Sydney and Parramatta.

The Aboriginal presence in the Parramatta district did not cease in 1788 with the establishment of European settlement. Ballodery was one of a number of Aborigines who, by June 1791, had established a commercial trade as fishermen with the settlement. This trade was officially encouraged but ceased abruptly when a group of convicts destroyed his canoe. Ballodery featured prominently in the early post-contact history of Parramatta (**Figure 9**). He was the son of a Parramatta man known as Maugoran. Ballodery lived for a period at Government House with Phillip when the Governor was attempting to establish relations with and 'bring in' Sydney Aborigines in 1790/91 (Hunter 1793 [2006]).



Figure 9. *Image of Balloderry (original in the Museum of Natural History – London).*

Many of the traditional groups broke up and scattered or re-aligned themselves by the time that colonial diarists, missionaries and early visitors to the area made detailed records of the Aboriginal inhabitants. The various 'tribes' referred to by colonists in the 19th century were the result of major post-Contact social re-organisation. The displacement and dislocation from traditional lands that occurred soon after European settlement meant that remnant Aboriginal bands were forced to combine 'to provide mutual protection and to maintain viable social and economic units' (Kohen 1986; Attenbrow 2010). Some researchers have argued that, by as early as the 1820s, the pre-contact clans and bands no longer existed as identifiable groups (Attenbrow 2010).

Aboriginal people who stayed in the area in the early to mid-1800s tended to live on the fringes of white society and became increasingly dependent on welfare. Government allocations of blankets and slop clothing and the bartering of fish and game for sugar, flour and alcohol reflect the changes that occurred in Aboriginal culture and lifestyle. These changes were replicated throughout greater Sydney and no doubt also occurred in the Parramatta district.

The 1828 Census recorded the 'Parramatta Tribe' as comprising 49 people. Blanket Returns for the Parramatta District dating to the 1830s and 1840s, however, make no mention of a distinct 'Parramatta Tribe' but do record groups from Duck River, Prospect, Eastern Creek and Kissing Point visiting Parramatta to collect blankets (Colonial Secretaries Correspondence - Special Bundles (Aborigines) Reel 3076, SR NSW). The available historical records are largely silent regarding the presence and activities of Aboriginal people at Parramatta by the 1850s. It is likely that many

Aboriginal people of the region had by this time moved away or been 'assimilated' into the developing European social, economic and religious fabric.

4.4 Information provided by RAPs

No feedback has been provided by RAPs at this time.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

5.1 Key Findings

- The majority of Aboriginal sites in Cumberland Plain are comprised of stone materials (artefact scatters and/or isolated finds), followed by potential archaeological deposits, grinding grooves and other un-identified site types. Proximity to water is an important factor in archaeological patterning across the Sydney region, with sites generally found within 100m, and larger, more complex and more densely clustered along larger/permanent water sources. Areas with no surface evidence can still contain sub-surface cultural materials.
- Excavations within the Parramatta Sand Sheet have revealed complex but spatially discrete Aboriginal archaeological deposits. Previous investigations demonstrate intermittent occupation of the sand sheet since ~30,000 years ago (making it one of the earliest cultural deposits on the east coast of Australia). Earlier cultural deposits consist of low numbers of tuff artefacts indicative of low, highly mobile populations, which are replaced by increasing numbers of people producing large volumes of silcrete artefacts in the last few thousand years. More recent analysis suggests that the sand sheet was deposited between 20,000-10,000 years ago, and that portions of the sheet are culturally sterile.
- The southern portion of the subject area has been subjected to archaeological test excavation (AHIP #2414, Haglund and Associates 2006). Excavation revealed fill to depths of 70cm, overlying compact brown silty sand and red-brown sand. This latter deposit is likely part of the terrace sand sheet described in Section 3.2 and has potential to contain significant archaeological deposits.

5.2 Regional Background

5.2.1 A History of Research in the Sydney Basin

One of the first investigations in the region was at Lapstone Creek, southwest of Emu Plains, in the foothills of the Blue Mountains (McCarthy 1948). Initially undated, this site was one of several used by McCarthy and others to differentiate the Bondaian and Eloueran artefact assemblages (e.g. Lampert 1966, 1971; McBryde 1966, 1974; Megaw 1965, 1968; Moore 1970, 1981). Radiocarbon ages suggesting a basal age of c.4 ka for the site were published in the late 1960s from archived samples of charcoal (McCarthy 1978; Polach et al. 1967). McCarthy (1978) also identified several 'surface workshops' along the banks of the river between Castlereagh and Emu Plains. These were large surface artefact scatters that were dominated by early reduction of pebbles derived from the Hawkesbury River. The sites were dominated by uniface pebble blanks, edge-ground implements, and percussions stones, with minor representations of microliths, and were considered to be of late Holocene age.

In the 1970s Stockton and Holland (1974) undertook excavations at several rockshelters in the Blue Mountains (including Kings Tableland, Walls Cave, Lyrebird Dell and Springwood Creek), which demonstrated occupation of the region through the Last Glacial Maximum and terminal Pleistocene (25-10ka). Excavations revealed initial occupation of the Blue Mountain/Hawkesbury region by c.22 ka, with a Capertian assemblage dominating between c.12 to 6 ka and a Bondaian assemblage from c.3 ka and European arrival (and peaking after 600 years). The terms Capertian and Bondaian are explored further in the later sections of this report. However, in brief the 'Capertian' and 'Bondaian' were terms, coined in the 1940s, to characterise two different types of artefact assemblage. The

Capertian is composed of amorphous pebble-tools dominated by silicified tuff and constrained to the Terminal Pleistocene, and the Bondaian generally composed of microliths and dominated by silcrete, and constrained to the late Holocene. A sterile phase was identified between the two assemblages at many of the Blue Mountain sites. As part of this work a disturbed rockshelter at Shaws Creek, K1, was excavated with preliminary findings indicating a potential for deep-time deposits in close proximity to the Hawkesbury River (Stockton 1973).

Subsequently, as part of his doctoral research, Kohen (1986; Kohen et al. 1984) undertook excavations of KII rockshelter, a less disturbed site immediately east of K1. This excavation identified two main assemblages: a lower assemblage (within units 1-4/phases VI-IV) composed of amorphous core/flake tools and thick flakes, and an upper assemblage (within units 5-6/phases I-III) that included backed blades, geometric microliths, edge-ground hatchets and bipolar/scalar pieces (Kohen et al. 1984). The lower assemblage was dominated by chert (also referred to as silicified tuff), while the upper assemblage was dominated by igneous and metamorphic materials, as well as an increasing abundance of silcrete. Radiocarbon ages for the two assemblages indicated that the lower had a minimum age of 13 ka, while the upper was present in various guises from 4-1.2 ka. In contrast to Stockton (1973), Kohen saw no evidence of a hiatus between the two assemblages. With the exception of Cranebrook Terrace, the KII site currently provides the earliest evidence of occupation along the Hawkesbury River.

In the same study, Kohen (et al.1984) also referred to an open stratified site at Jamisons Creek, Emu Plains, where two ages suggested an initial occupation from c.7 ka, with a proliferation of backed blades associated with a hearth date to c.3 ka. Thermo-luminescence (TL) dating of an open site at Regentville (RS 1), similarly found a focus of occupation between 5.2 ± 0.5 ka (W 1892) and a basal age 7.6 ± 0.8 ka (W 1893) (McDonald 1995).

The earliest date for alleged Aboriginal occupation in the region comes from Cranebrook Terrace, where five reportedly flaked pebbles identified as stone tools by Stockton were found within a gravel pit (Stockton and Holland 1974). Subsequent work by Nanson et al. (1987) demonstrated these gravels to be c.40 ka. If correct, these finds would be the oldest site on the Australian eastern coast. However, the artefactual status of the pebbles, their provenance (several were in an eroded context rather than in situ) and the association between the dates (which ranged from 10 to 42 ka) and the artefacts have been sources of controversy ever since. Mulvaney and Kamminga (1999) rejected these findings and despite extensive monitoring of the Penrith gravel pits over the past 30 years no other comparable artefacts or evidence of early human occupation has come to light at those levels (see Mitchell 2010a for further discussion).

Excavations by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd at the Windsor Museum site recovered an extensive artefact assemblage within a sand dune deposit dated to between 149 ka and 8.5 ka (Mitchell pers. comm.). Correlating these TL ages with the archaeology has proven to be difficult as the sediments are known to be bioturbated but it is very likely that the oldest artefacts are of late Pleistocene age.

As part of a salvage excavation for the Rouse Hill Infrastructure project, a basal layer of silicified tuff artefacts were recovered at RH/CC2, a stratified open site, and while undated, based on artefact typology, it was considered to be of a terminal Pleistocene age (JMCHM 2005a, 2005b). Consulting work on the western Cumberland Plain by Smith (1986) at Quakers Hill and McDonald et al. (1994) at Seconds Ponds Creek have recovered hearths and other features in association with extensive artefact scatters dated to the late Holocene. Further afield in tributaries of the Hawkesbury River, studies at Upper Mangrove Creek (Attenbrow 2004), Darling Mills SF 2 rockshelter (Attenbrow 1993) and MR/1 (Moore 1981) have all demonstrated terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene occupation.

Between 2008 and 2013, Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd undertook archaeological investigations of a large sand body, PT 12 (#45-5-3198), in Pitt Town, northwest

Sydney, in advance of development. PT 12 sand body is situated on the edge of a ridge line that follows the Hawkesbury River and associated tributaries. The most significant works consisted of a large salvage excavation totalling 100 m² in two locations on the sand body. These works recovered ~10,000 artefacts along with a large number of OSL ages. The findings of the study indicate that the sand body had formed >100ka, with occupation by Aboriginal people at ~36ka, and continuing through until 8ka (Williams et al., 2012, 2014). Currently, this represents the earliest evidence of permanent occupation of the Sydney region.

More recent work by AHMS on a large archaeological mitigation in advance of ~40km of pipeline along several creeklines in northwest Sydney. This project involved 500m² of open area excavation and recovered ~10,000 artefacts, along with an intensive dating program. The findings all indicated that much of the Sydney Basin had only been colonised in the last few thousand years. It was hypothesised that earlier in the past, populations focussed on the main river systems and coast, only in-filling the intermediate region when demographic pressure reached a threshold in the last few thousand years. This is further supported by Attenbrow (2010) who considered that the vast majority of dated sites in the Sydney region are less than 5,000 years old (35 out of a total of 48 dated sites).

5.2.2 Spatial Patterns of Archaeology

A total of ~7,000 sites have been recorded on the OEH AHIMS database for the Cumberland Plain sub-region. The majority of these sites are artefacts (open camp sites or isolated finds) (n=3,756 or 54%) followed by Potential Archaeological Deposits (PADs) (n=1,212 or 17%), grinding grooves (n=936 or 13%) and other undefined site types (n=1,056 or 15%). These findings are similar to the frequency of site types recorded for the overall Sydney region. The absence of rockshelters with art or deposit for the western Sydney area may be accounted for by the geology of the area which lacks sandstone escarpments and shelters. Other site types in western Sydney include stone quarries, non-human bone or organic material, shell, and water holes.

A study of the regional archaeology of the Cumberland Plain by Kohen (1986) made a number of findings about site location patterns in the Sydney area. The study demonstrated that proximity to water was an important factor in site patterning. Kohen (1986) found that 65% of open artefact scatter sites were located within 100 metres of permanent fresh water. Only 8 per cent of sites were found more than 500 metres away from permanent fresh water (Kohen 1986). In short, Kohen (1986) argued that open artefact scatters are larger, more complex and more densely clustered along permanent creek and river lines. Kohen's (1986) study also found that silcrete (51%) and chert (34%) are the most common raw materials used to manufacture stone artefacts. Other raw materials include quartz, basalt and quartzite.

Although the patterns described above have been generally supported by subsequent investigations, Kohen's study was limited by a reliance on surface evidence. Extensive excavation across the Cumberland Plain has since shown that areas with no surface evidence often contain sub-surface deposits buried beneath current ground surfaces. This is a critical consideration in aggrading soil landscapes, such as those commonly found across the Cumberland Plain. In a 1997 study of the Cumberland Plain, McDonald (JMCHM, 1997) found that:

- 17 out of 61 excavated sites had no surface artefacts before excavation.
- The ratio of recorded surface to excavated material was 1:25.

The character and composition of the excavated sites in McDonald's study could not be properly predicted on the basis of the surface evidence. In short, surface evidence (or the absence of surface evidence) does not necessarily indicate the potential, nature or density of sub-surface material.

The results of McDonald's study clearly highlight the limitations of surface survey in identifying archaeological deposits in this landscape. The study also shows the importance of test excavation in establishing the nature and density of archaeological material on the Cumberland Plain.

McDonald has undertaken over 20 years of consulting archaeology in the Cumberland Plain, and, like Kohen, has developed a predictive model for the distribution of Aboriginal objects. In a recent publication, White and McDonald (2010) p. 29 summarised this model as follows:

Topographic and stream order variables correlate with artefact density and distribution. High artefact density concentrations may have resulted from large number of artefact discard activities and/or from intensive stone flaking. Highest artefact densities occur on terraces and lower slopes associated with 4th and 2nd order streams, especially 50–100 metres from 4th order streams. Upper slopes have sparse discontinuous artefact distributions but artefacts are still found in these landscape settings.

It must be noted, however, the on-site investigation in the southwest of the subregion has been significantly less than in the northwest. The limited studies that have been undertaken suggest that the models outlined above are generally robust, but there are differences. This is primarily for two main reasons: 1) there appear to be few raw material sources in the southwest. The sites containing tens of thousands of stone tools a few hundred metres from the Plumpton Ridge (a large silcrete outcrop) in the northwest for example, have no counterpart to the south, and based on existing evidence are unlikely to be present; and 2) the southwest is higher in the creek catchment, making the geomorphology slightly more rugged and the creeks often stronger and more erosive, than the northwest. This results in archaeological sites being commonly lost in close association with the creekline, and more often found on mid, upper slopes and hill crests between 120-180m from the creek's edge.

More recently, a large scale excavation of a series of pipelines along major creeklines by AHMS (2015) further contributed to McDonald's work. Their key findings included:

- the archaeology of the Cumberland Plain is characterised by a cultural landscape consisting of foci of activity against background low density spread of Aboriginal objects found in all undisturbed locations, generally in the order of $<6/m^2$; and therefore it has been suggested that a 'site', or a place of specific Aboriginal cultural activity, is identified only when this threshold is exceeded. Areas of extensive occupation or repeated use contained densities $>45/m^2$ and frequently higher, with densities of $>150/m^2$ being not uncommon for the largest sites.
- While the works were constrained to the linear corridor of the pipeline, the testing program (frequently with resolution of 5 or 10m spacing of test pits) generally showed the length of high artefact densities (*a priori* sites). All of these results suggest that the linear length of high density sites is in the order of 10-20m, and assuming a similar width, can be extrapolated to a 100-400m² occupation area.

5.3 Local Information

This section provides a summary of previous studies undertaken in the proximity of the subject area. These are discussed further in **Appendix 4-1** and presented in **Figure 10**.

Numerous excavations have been undertaken within the Parramatta Sand Sheet, and routinely recover Aboriginal objects >10,000 years old (e.g. AHMS 2013b, 2014). The initial discovery and investigation of the Sand Sheet occurred as a result of a number of excavations around the intersection of George and Charles Streets. The results of these excavations indicated initial occupation of the region by ~32,000 years ago, and that intermittent occupation continued until European arrival (McDonald 2008). Archaeological material showed a shift from silicified tuff raw material in the Pleistocene to silcrete in the Holocene; and a significant increase in artefact densities in the most recent period. More recently, AHMS has undertaken a number of excavations across Parramatta (Figure 4). These have allowed more detailed analysis, showing that the sand sheet was deposited between ~20-10,000 years ago, and that the associated archaeological deposits are discrete and localised, with much of the sand sheet being culturally sterile.

Of particular relevance to the present subject area is work undertaken by Laila Haglund for a riverfront walkway on the northern bank of the River, within the southern portion of the Old Kings School site (Haglund and Associates 2006). This investigation included excavation of ten test pits ($\bar{x}$ = 1 m²) along the proposed route for a walkway. The excavations revealed that the sand sheet was present in the southern portion of the site, at depths of between 0.7 and 1.8 m below the surface. Eight artefacts comprising mainly silcrete flakes were recovered in a disturbed context from European fill above, but no artefacts were recovered from the sand body itself. The site was considered not to have been an area of focussed Aboriginal activity, and thus had low Aboriginal heritage significance (Haglund and Associates 2006:26).

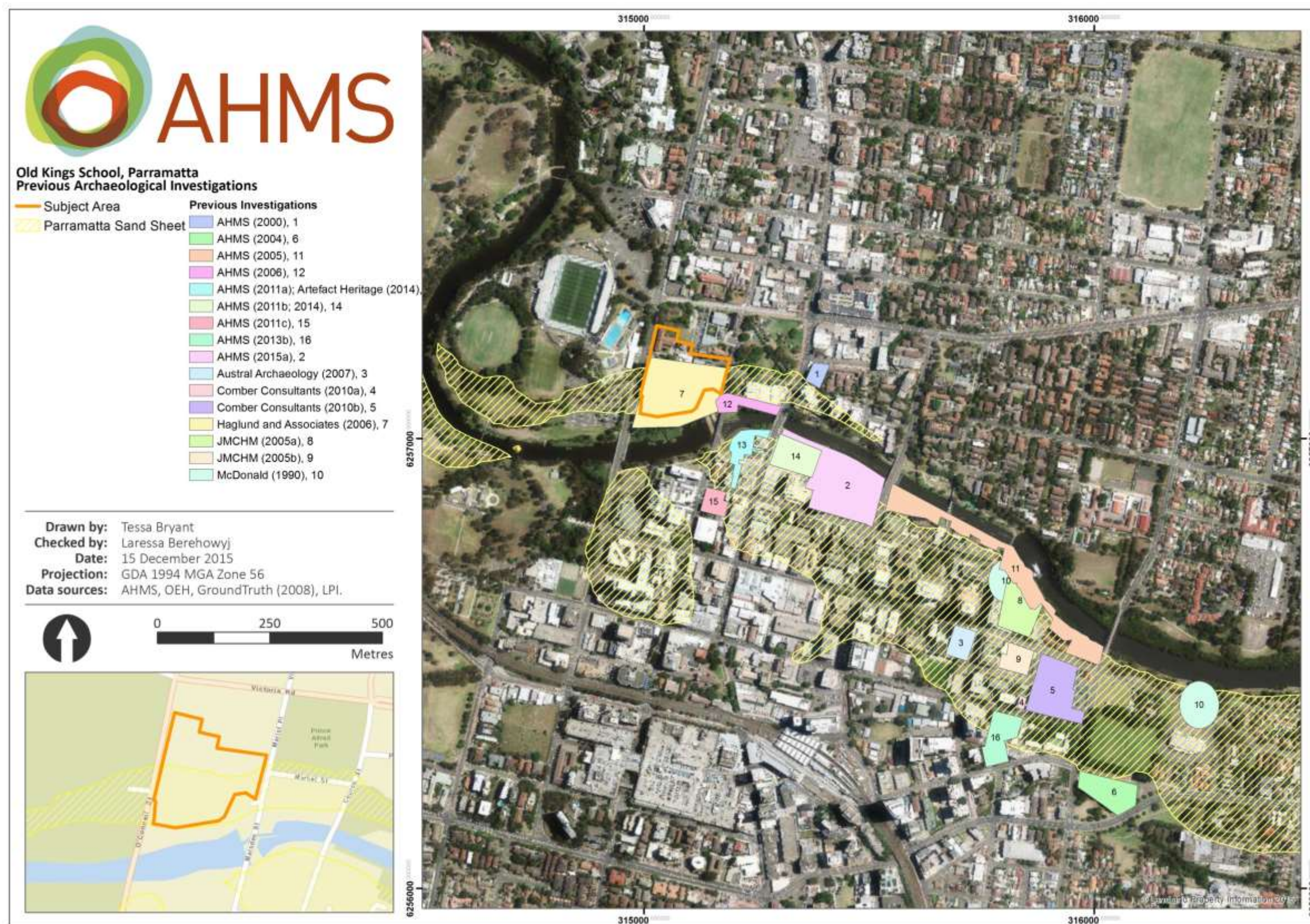


Figure 10. Map showing locations of previous studies in the vicinity of the subject area.

5.4 AHIMS Data

The AHIMS database is managed by OEH, and includes all spatial and compositional information of Aboriginal objects and sites previously recorded through academic and cultural resource management (see **Appendix 4-2** for further explanation of site types).

Extensive searches of the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS) database were carried out on 11 November 2015 (AHIMS Search # 198888) (**Appendix 4-3**). The search identified 67 sites within the bounded area (**Table A4-3-1** and **Figure A4-3-1**); two of which are listed as destroyed (AHIMS sites #45-5-3630 - Macquarie St PAD and #45-6-2950 - Macquarie St PAD 2) and eight partially destroyed.

Table 3. Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the subject area summarised by site feature.

Site Features	Number of Sites	% of Total
Artefact	32	47.76
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	24	35.82
Artefact; PAD	8	11.94
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1	1.49
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering; PAD	1	1.49
Artefact; Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	1	1.49
Grand Total	67	100.00

Mapping indicates that most of the registered sites in close proximity to the subject area are potential archaeological deposits (PADs). This is partly due to the developed nature of the local area: modified trees are unlikely to remain, as the pre-contact vegetation has been cleared; and where the ground surface is not visible it is unlikely that artefacts will be identified. However, the extent of the identified PADs also roughly correlate with the extent of the Parramatta Sand Sheet, as presently understood.

One Aboriginal site has been identified immediately south of the subject area, though its boundaries are unclear given that a site card was never submitted to AHIMS. This is the 'Parramatta Rehabilitation Centre (formerly O'Connell St PAD)' (#45-6-2756), a PAD/arte fact site situated along the Parramatta River, identified during test excavations for a proposed riverfront walkway (Haglund and Associates 2006). Eight (predominantly silcrete) artefacts were recovered from four test pits within the walkway footprint. Immediately north in the adjacent property, the St Patrick's Cathedral Precinct, a second PAD/arte fact site 'Catholic Diocese Parramatta PAD' (#45-6-3159) was located. Parts of the gently sloping site were filled and levelled such that it was considered to have low potential to contain Aboriginal objects or archaeological remains, either in situ or within disturbed natural soil profiles and historic fills.

6 FIELD (SURFACE) INVESTIGATION

This section outlines the results of a site inspection undertaken as part of this AHIA.

6.1 Key Findings

- A surface inspection was undertaken of the subject area. It revealed that the site has been entirely modified through its current use, and no natural land-surface or soil exposures were evident. The site has been subject to extensive disturbance through the establishment of the current school, and this likely has had detrimental impacts to any cultural deposits situated on the northern portion of the property.
- The central area of the playing fields, overlying the Parramatta Sand Sheet, is likely to have had only minimal disturbance and has been identified as a PAD. The Parramatta Sand Sheet, if present, is likely to be encountered at depths between 0.7 and ~1.5 m below ground surface, depending on over-lying fill materials.

6.2 Approach and Methods

The main aims of the field investigation were to:

- verify the desktop review outlined in preceding section.
- identify any extant Aboriginal objects or sites present within the subject area through visual observation.
- identify any potential deposits or landforms of archaeological interest that may be present within the subject area.
- identify evidence of previous and existing disturbance that may have had a detrimental impact to any Aboriginal objects that may have been present.

The methods included the pedestrian investigation of the subject area by a heritage advisor. This was an initial site inspection to determine the scale and scope of any formal survey that is usually undertaken in conjunction with the RAPs. However, following the site inspection, which failed to identify any areas of natural land-surface or soil exposures, it was determined that further on-site inspection would not prove advantageous, without sub-surface investigations.

6.3 Site Inspection

An inspection of the subject area was undertaken on 23 October 2015 by AHMS heritage advisor, Laura Matarese. A summary of the inspection is presented below with the areas inspected shown in Figure 11. Map of indicative tracklog undertaken as part of the site inspection. **Figure 11.**

For the purposes of this assessment the subject area has been divided into three areas. These are the northern portion, which encompasses existing Heritage Office buildings and car parking facilities

(**Plate 1**); the central portion, which encompasses the playing fields and car park (**Plate 2**), and the southern portion, along the river foreshore (**Plate 3**). Each area has been subjected to varying degrees of historic disturbance, which in turn has implications for the survivability of any cultural deposits within the subject area.

The subject area is dominated by a gentle slope from north to south; from its highest point (13m AHD) just north of the Boiler House (Building E in **Figure 2**) to its lowest point along the river foreshore (5m AHD). Extensive levelling, cutting and filling was observed along the northern boundary of the subject area (**Plate 4**), and again along the northern boundary of the playing fields (**Plate 5**). To the south of the river walkway the subject area slopes steeply down to the foreshore; the slope here is heavily vegetated and the ground surface is obscured by dense leaf litter and other refuse (**Plate 6**). Where visible, soil comprises a dark brown silty loam alluvium likely deposited during periods of inundation. The frequently waterlogged nature of the area suggests that it is unlikely to have been suitable for occupation in the past. Though densely vegetated, the sloping foreshore comprised almost exclusively introduced European plantings, rather than native remnant bushland; and no trees of a suitable species or age were identified with the potential to bear evidence of cultural modification (**Plate 7**).

The central portion of the subject area comprises a level to very slightly sloping open playing field with a cricket pitch, rectangular concrete pad and irregularly shaped concrete footing (**Plate 8**). The ground surface is obscured by low, manicured grass, while a narrow ~30m strip along the western boundary along O'Connell Street is used as an informal car parking area. Here, the ground surface has been formed up for the construction of the approaches to the O'Connell Street Bridge; low grass and a bitumen road cover the ground surface such that no soil exposures were evident (**Plate 9**). Development within the central portion of the subject area is unlikely to have caused significant ground disturbance and, with the exception of the northern boundary of the playing field which has been partially excavated, and the southern boundary of the playing field which contained air raid trenches in the 1940s, the central portion is considered to have low disturbance.

The northern portion of the subject area comprises a level to very slightly sloping, heavily developed area, the majority of which is covered in existing structures, asphalted car parking areas and landscaped gardens (**Plate 10 - Plate 11**). High levels of disturbance are considered across the northern portion of the subject area due to historic development; substantial excavation along the northern boundary of the site confirms this (See **Plate 4** above). Furthermore, excavation for the construction of building footings and the installation of underground services is likely to have truncated natural soil profiles and any underlying Aboriginal cultural deposits.



Plate 1. View west from Marsden St along northern portion of subject area, showing typical ground coverage.



Plate 2. View east from O'Connell St car park through central portion of subject area, showing typical ground coverage.



Plate 3. View south from riverfront walkway to southern portion of subject area, showing typical vegetation coverage along river foreshore.



Plate 4. View west showing extensive cutting back along northern boundary of subject area, Boiler House, northern portion.



Plate 5. View east showing extensive cutting back along boundary between playing fields and existing buildings.



Plate 6. Leaf litter and refuse obscuring ground surface along heavily vegetated river foreshore, southern portion.



Plate 7. *European plantings, complete with brick garden beds, along river foreshore, southern portion.*



Plate 8. *Concrete pad and irregularly shaped footing within playing fields, central portion.*



Plate 9. *View south from O'Connell St car parking area, central portion, showing formed up approach to O'Connell St bridge.*



Plate 10. *Landscaped garden beds, asphalted driveways and car parking areas, northern portion.*



Plate 11. *Paving and landscaping around existing structures, northern portion.*



Plate 12. *Concrete slab flooring and existing structures, northern portion. Note brick retaining wall as evidence for substantial levelling and filling.*

6.3.1 Results

No Aboriginal objects or places were identified during the site inspection, though few ground surface exposures were observed. Visual inspection, however, suggests that the subject area was once situated on a gentle slope leading from the northern boundary down to the river foreshore, and has since been levelled, excavated and filled for the construction of buildings and playing fields.

Based on the results of test excavation for the construction of the riverfront walkway, it is considered that the subject area forms part of the Parramatta Sand Sheet, whose boundaries are broadly constrained to the playing field area and encountered at depths between 0.7 and ~1.5 m below ground surface. The ~10,800m² playing field area has experienced minimal disturbance during the historic period and has potential to contain subsurface Aboriginal archaeological deposits. This area of minimal disturbance has been assessed as a PAD (**Table 4, Figure 12**)

Table 4. Sites identified during field survey.

Site ID	Spatial Extent	Landform	Information
Old_Kings_School_PAD	See Figure 12	Gentle mid slope	Potential archaeological deposit associated with the Parramatta Sand Sheet, on the northern bank of the Parramatta River. Constrained to relatively undisturbed 10800m ² area within playing fields, at depths of between 0.7 and ~1.5m below ground surface.

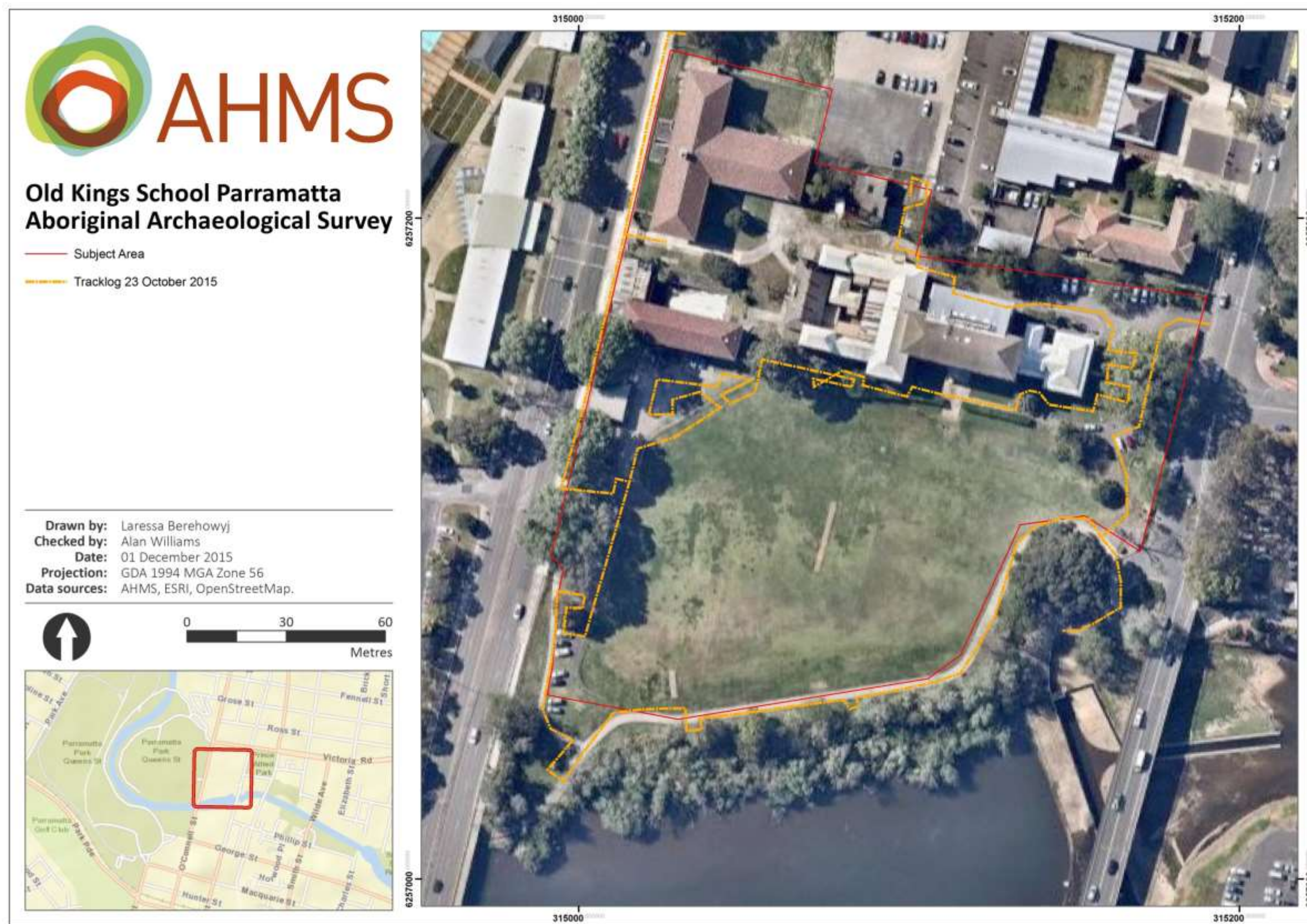


Figure 11. Map of indicative tracklog undertaken as part of the site inspection.



Old Kings School, Parramatta Old Kings School PAD

- Subject Area
- Parramatta Sand Sheet
- Old Kings School PAD Extent
- Old Kings School PAD Coordinates

Point ID	Easting	Northing
1	315021	6257134
2	315018	6257124
3	315005	6257121
4	314998	6257094
5	315029	6257061
6	315031	6257053
7	315105	6257061
8	315115	6257069
9	315125	6257087
10	315128	6257095
11	315137	6257104
12	315132	6257111
13	315140	6257111
14	315145	6257112
15	315172	6257101
16	315173	6257108
17	315172	6257111
18	315164	6257117
19	315161	6257128
20	315154	6257135
21	315112	6257142
22	315084	6257145
23	315074	6257149
24	315052	6257150

Drawn by: Tessa Bryant
Checked by: Laressa Berehowy
Date: 17 December 2015
Projection: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56
Data sources: AHMS, NearMap, ESRI, GroundTruth (2008).



0 30 60
Metres



Figure 12. Extent of Old Kings School PAD based on surface inspection.

7 FIELD (TEST EXCAVATION) INVESTIGATION

This section outlines the methodology and archaeological test excavation undertaken as part of this AHIA.

7.1 Key Findings

- A program of twenty-three $\sim 1.5\text{m}^2$ test excavations was undertaken across areas of high and moderate archaeological potential (based on information in **Sections 4-6**), and within areas of potential direct or indirect impact around the school structures.
- The test excavations verified the predictive models in **Sections 4-6**, and indicated that the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet was present in the southern parts of the study area. The excavations revealed deep deposits of $>100\text{cm}$ of sand for most areas south of the main structures (A, B and C), thinning to disturbed duplex soils in areas to the north (within and surrounding the existing structures on site). The sand sheet extends north of building G, and within the footprint of the proposed new hall.
- Excavations across the site, however, revealed only one area where extensive cultural material was present, test pit 5. This area is situated east of Building G, and within the southern part of the footprint of the new hall. It contained 57 artefacts, comprising predominantly indurated mudstone/tuff/chert (IMTC) flakes, with lesser proportions of silcrete and milky quartz. Additional test excavation focussing around test pit 5, revealed this cultural deposit is likely to be $<25\text{m}^2$ in size. Aboriginal objects were recovered from other areas across the site, but in low numbers ($<1/\text{m}^2$), and are indicative of transient or ephemeral use by Aboriginal people in the past.
- OSL ages are still pending for the investigations, but the depth that the artefacts were recovered from, and the characteristics of the assemblage suggest they may have been deposited during the Pleistocene period ($>10,000$ years BP).

7.2 Approach and Methods

Due to the likelihood of the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet being present within areas impacted by the proposed development, test excavation was undertaken to determine if any cultural deposits were present on site. A methodology was developed to appropriately investigate the site and provide a greater indication of the potential impacts to any sub-surface deposits as a result of the proposed development.

The excavation methodology is attached as **Appendix 5**. In summary, the excavations consisted of the following:

- Phase 1 excavations – consisting of ten $\sim 1.5\text{m}^2$ test pits distributed in a $\sim 20\text{m}$ grid across the sand body in areas of proposed development impact. These test pits were mechanically dug in controlled 10cm spits (with the aid of an excavator) to depths of 100-150cm below

surface. Sediment from the excavations was sieved through a 5mm mesh to recover Aboriginal objects.

- Phase 2 excavations - consisting of a further thirteen ~1.5m² test pits distributed in a ~5m grid around Test Pit 5, where the greatest amount of cultural material was recovered. These test pits were undertaken to identify the size of the cultural deposit, which was in close proximity to the proposed new hall structure. These test pits were mechanically dug in controlled 10cm spits (with the aid of an excavator) to depths of 100-150cm below surface. Sediment from the excavations was sieved through a 5mm mesh to recover Aboriginal objects.

Phase 1 excavations were directed by Alistair Hobbs, and Phase 2 excavations were directed by Ashley O'Sullivan. Both stages were under the overall supervision and guidance of Dr Alan Williams. The archaeological team consisted of Ben Calvert, Laessa Berehowyj, Ngaire Richards and Tessa Bryant. Historical heritage advice was provided by Graham Wilson. A number of Aboriginal stakeholder groups were represented throughout the course of the excavation (see **Table 5**).

Table 5. Aboriginal stakeholder groups who participated in Phase 1 and Phase 2 excavations.

Aboriginal Stakeholder Group	Site Officers
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin, Tylah Blunden
Darug Land Observations (DLO)	Jamie Eastwood
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	Mark Newham
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Chris Jones, Peter Brown

7.3 Test Excavation Results

This section provides a summary of the test excavations undertaken with additional detail, including photographs, section drawings and other information in **Figure 13**, **Plates 13-24** and **Appendix 5**.

Overall, the excavations consisted of 23 ~1.5m² mechanically excavated test pits situated in a 5-20m grid across the southern portion of the study area (**Plates 13-15**), where desktop research indicated the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet was likely to be present (**Table 6** and **Figure 13**). Of these test pits, 10 were either not excavated or discontinued due to the presence of historical features and/or modern disturbance (e.g. **Plates 21** and **22**). This was most noticeable to the east of Building G (and within the footprint of the proposed new hall) where a large number of unmapped services were found. While excavations were not undertaken within the structures to the north of the site, several geotechnical test pits were observed during the works described here, and all revealed disturbed fill units overlying Londonderry Clay.

The first phase of excavations across the southern parts of the study area revealed a consistent soil profile (**Plates 16-19**). Specifically, the upper 40-70cm of the test pits was characterised as a dark brown/grey friable coarse sand with frequent European debris (e.g. metal, ceramics, brick, etc), and is considered to represent a fill unit (e.g. **Plate 16**) used to both elevate the area above regular flooding, and level it for the playing fields now present on the site. It was unclear whether the fill unit was introduced or simply the original A1 horizon modified, and a combination of the two is likely. Beneath the fill unit was a 70-100cm thick unit of friable brown loamy sand (e.g. **Plate 18**), similar in composition and appearance to the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet observed in other parts of Parramatta CBD. This deposit was relatively homogenous and appeared relatively undisturbed, although natural post-depositional processes (e.g. root in-fills, and animal burrows) were often observed. While under-lying Londonderry Clay was not found during the excavations, the lower portion of the sand unit described above had a much higher clay content, and frequent manganese

pisoliths (indicative of water-logging) (e.g **Plate 17**) – factors indicative of the under-lying geological deposits being close to the base of excavations. This further suggests that unlike to the south of the river, the sand sheet in this location is relatively thin, being closer to 2m in depth, rather than >5m. The second phase of excavations was undertaken to further characterise the cultural resource (**Plate 20**), and recovered a similar soil profile to that described above.

The excavations recovered 61 Aboriginal objects from 5 of the test pits, all but one from the sand unit (n=60/98.4%) (**Table 7**). Of these, 57 (93.4%) were found within a single test pit (#5) in the western portion of the study area (**Figure 13**). With the exception of this test pit and its surrounds, the remainder of the study area contained on average less than 1 artefact/m² –indicative of transient or ephemeral activity by Aboriginal people in the past. When using the entire assemblage to determine artefact density, this value is increased to 3.1/m². Following the findings of test pit 5, a further stage of excavation was undertaken to further characterise the extent of this cultural deposit. Additional excavations suggest that the deposit is <25m² in area, similar densities of artefacts not being found in any test pits >5 m distance from test pit 5. Compared with other assemblages from the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet (**Table 9**), the findings suggest that test pit 5 likely represents a small hunting camp or other briefly occupied locale, with elevated areas on the southern side of the Parramatta River containing evidence of more extensive occupation by Aboriginal people in the past.

The artefact assemblage was dominated by indurated mudstone/tuff/chert (IMTC) raw material (77.1%), and was technologically expedient (**Table 8**). Smaller quantities of silcrete and milky quartz were also present. The majority of artefacts had no cortex present (70.5%), indicating that they have been heavily reduced. Artefacts that did have cortex primarily had either a rind or rough cortex, suggesting the material was obtained from a primary source. The artefact assemblage was dominated by complete flakes (n=25, 41%) followed by broken flakes (n=23, 37.7%) (**Table 4**). Only a small number of tools or diagnostic artefacts were found and these consisted of three tools and two cores (**Plates 23** and **24**). The tools included two utilised pieces (made from IMT and medium-grained silcrete) and one notched flake (made from IMT), all recovered from test pits 5 at a depth of 80-90 cm. The cores were both made from fine-grained silcrete and were recovered from test pit 5 (80-90cm depth) and 14 (90-100cm depth). No backed artefacts or other formal tool types associated with late Holocene occupation were recovered.

OSL ages to provide an absolute chronology for the cultural deposits have been taken, but yet to be processed (a process that requires several months). The composition of raw materials and lack of more complex tool types, however, is strongly indicative of deposition in the Pleistocene (>10,000 years BP). Comparisons with other sites (**Table 9**) support this age, with several sites on the south side of the river showing similar assemblages that have been dated to between 10-30,000 years in age. The depth of the assemblage, between 70-90cm below the surface, also correlates well with chronological samples taken from other parts of the sand sheet, all of which date to between 10,000 and 25,000 years BP.

Table 6. Summary of Phase I and II test excavation findings by test pit.

Phase	Test Pit	Easting*	Northing*	Excavated Depth (cm)	Number of Artefacts Recovered
I	TP1	315000	6257078	Not excavated	-
	TP2	315026	6257078	125	0
	TP3	315026	6257097	120	1
	TP4	315026	6257119	120	0
	TP5	315026	6257139	130	57
	TP6	315050	6257139	90	0

Phase	Test Pit	Easting*	Northing*	Excavated Depth (cm)	Number of Artefacts Recovered
II	TP7	315154	6257112	50	1
	TP8	315160	6257138	Not excavated	-
	TP9	315173	6257130	60	0
	TP10	315038	6257139	110	1
	TP11	315039	6257149	Not excavated	-
	TP11A	315039	6257147	Not excavated	-
	TP12	315026	6257150	Not excavated	-
	TP12A	315026	6257152	Not excavated	-
	TP12B	315024	6257152	Not excavated	-
	TP13	315020	6257139	Not excavated	-
	TP13A	315019	6257140	120	0
	TP14	315026	6257145	120	1
	TP15	315020	6257145	120	0
	TP16	315032	6257145	120	0
	TP17	315032	6257150	Not excavated	-
	TP18	315015	6257150	120	0
	TP19	315026	6257133	Not excavated	-
	Total				61

All eastings and northings were taken from the northwest corner of each test pit. All co-ordinates are presented in GDA94/MGA Zone 56 and are accurate to ± 3 m.

Table 7. Distribution of Aboriginal objects by test pit and excavation depth.

Excavation Depth (cm)	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP9	TP10	TP13A	TP14	TP15	TP16	TP18	TOTAL
0-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-50	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
50-60	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
60-70	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	2
70-80	0	0	0	13	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	13
80-90	0	0	0	31	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	31
90-100	0	0	0	1	-	-	0	0	0	1	-	0	0	2
100-110	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-
110-120	0	0	0	4	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	4
120-130	0	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
130-140	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
140-150	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
150-160	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clean up	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	1	0	57	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	61

Note: Spits containing Parramatta sand sheet are shaded yellow.

Table 8. Summary of raw material types for stone artefacts recovered from the Old Kings School site.

Raw material	Count	%	Maximum dimension (mm)	
			Mean	Std. Deviation
IMT	37	60.7	30.2	31.7

Chert	10	16.4	15.1	2.9
Fine Silcrete	9	14.8	16.9	5.8
Medium Silcrete	4	6.6	26.3	16.0
Milky Quartz	1	1.6	22.2	0
Total	61	100		

Table 9. A comparison of the assemblage from this assessment with other nearby archaeological sites.

	Archaeological site					
	North of Parramatta River	South of Parramatta River				
	Old Kings School (this study)	21 Hassall Street (Extent 2016)	95-101 George Street (Austral 2007)	CG1 (JMCHM 2005a)	RTA-G1 (JMCHM 2005b)	CG3 (JMCHM 2006)
Density per m ²	3.1	47.1	8.7	32	38.2	4
Artefact count	61	1134	601	6763	4775	510 ^e
Material type (% of silcrete)	21.4	42.7	16.3	44.7	50.5	13.9
Material type (% of tuff)	60.7	44.8	48	46.7	39.7	79.6
% of silcrete artefacts with no cortex	61.5	68.8	84 ^c	91.9 ^a	93.9	87.3
% of tuff artefacts with no cortex	49.2	83.1	84 ^c	83.3 ^a	81.8	88.7
Mean Flake Length (mm)	17.3	13.9	10.5	*	*	*
Ratio of complete flakes:cores	12.5:1	15.7:1	30.9:1	*	*	*
Ratio of complete flakes:cores (silcrete)	4.5:1	13.9:1	*	8.85:1 ^b	12.4:1 ^d	6:1
Ratio of complete flakes:cores (tuff)	*	32.5:1	*	25.1:1 ^b	22.5:1 ^d	14.5:1
% of Tools	4.9	1.7	1.9	3	1.2	1.8

* Value unknown or unable to be calculated

^a Only assemblage from open area excavations A-D , artefact count 3118.

^b Only includes assemblage from open area excavations A-D and complete flakes greater than 10mm in size.

^c % cortex on all artefacts.

^d Only complete flakes greater than 10mm in size included

^e Identified artefacts (JMCHM 2006:4)



Plate 13. View north towards Phase I excavation area, from playing fields.



Plate 14. View south west towards Phase I excavation area, from fenced compound area adjacent to Building F and G.



Plate 15. View north towards Phase I excavation area along eastern (Marist Place) boundary.



Plate 16. Detail historic fill overlying sand deposits, test pit 14.



Plate 17. Soil profile in section, test pit 5, comprising historic fill overlying a coarse sand unit. Note the increasing clay content near the base indicative of Londonderry Clay in the vicinity of the base of excavations. .



Plate 18. Soil profile in section, test pit 2, comprising historic fill overlying a coarse sand unit. Note the increasing clay content near the base indicative of Londonderry Clay in the vicinity of the base of excavations.



Plate 19. Soil profile in section, test pit 6, comprising historic fill overlying a coarse sand unit. Note the increasing clay content near the base indicative of Londonderry Clay in the vicinity of the base of excavations.



Plate 20. View east towards Phase II excavation area within fenced compound, near test pit 5.



Plate 21. Historic disturbance identified during excavation at depth of 50cm, test pit 12.



Plate 22. Historic disturbance identified during excavation at depth of 70cm, test pit 13.



Plate 23. Fine-grained silcrete core recovered during test excavation, test pit 5.



Plate 24. Fine-grained silcrete core recovered during test excavation, test pit 14.



Figure 13. Text excavations, and number of Aboriginal objects recovered.

8 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE

Based on regional studies, Aboriginal cultural material across the Cumberland Plain is dominated by artefact scatters, isolated finds and/or PADs. Grinding grooves are also prevalent in the region, but are constrained to areas of exposed sandstone geology in proximity to water sources. In fact proximity to water is considered an important factor in site patterning across the region; artefact scatters are larger, more complex and more densely clustered along permanent creeks and rivers (third order streams and above). Significant and complex archaeological sites have been recorded adjacent to the Parramatta River, in proximity to both freshwater and estuarine resources.

Extensive archaeological investigations over the last 40 years have identified very clear patterns in the distribution and age of buried archaeological deposits across the Parramatta CBD. Of note is a sand deposit adjacent the river, identified as the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet, and demonstrated to contain significant cultural deposits. Cultural deposits throughout this deep fluvial sand sheet are spatially discrete, are often constrained to the upper 1.5m, and date back to ~30,000 years BP. The terrace was considered to be largely situated between ~4 and 8m AHD, and constrained to within ~200m of the Parramatta River; however, few studies have been undertaken on the sand sheet to the north of the river, and thus its distribution and archaeological content is unclear in these areas.

Geotechnical and past archaeological research have shed some light on the issue, suggesting that the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet is present within the southern portion of the subject area, and is largely constrained to the playing field area within ~110m of the river. Through test excavations undertaken as part of the AHIA, this finding has been verified. The investigations showed that the sand sheet's northern boundary is just south of structures A, B and C. The upper 40-70cm of the deposits are a mixture of disturbed and introduced fill materials, but below this up to depths of at least 1.5m below surface, homogenous sand is present. Culturally sterile subsoil clays of the Londonderry soil profile are encountered below depths of approximately 1.5m below ground surface.

Archaeological research also supports the idea that cultural deposits within the sand body are spatially discrete. Extensive cultural material was identified in only one localised area within the site, to the east of Building G and within the southern part of the proposed hallway footprint. This cultural deposit – identified as 'Old Kings School AS1' for management purposes – through excavation has been shown to be <25m² in size, and likely represents a small camping site or brief occupation event in the past. The remainder of the site has revealed little cultural materials, with only <1 artefact/m² or less recovered, and indicative of only transient or ephemeral use. While absolute dating is currently unavailable, comparison of the artefact assemblage recovered through the excavations suggests the both the sand deposits and associated cultural materials are dated to between ~10-30,000 years BP.

8.1 Archaeological Sensitivity of the Old Kings School Site

Based on the information presented in **Sections 4-7**, a model of archaeological sensitivity can now be developed for the Old Kings School site. (Sensitivity is a ranking of archaeological potential versus its significance. For example, in areas where there is high potential for significant cultural materials to be present, it is assigned a 'high' ranking; for areas of low potential and limited significance, a 'low' ranking is applied.) The model has been developed on the basis of relevant research in the region (JMCHM 1997; Haglund and Associates 2006; White and McDonald 2008; AHMS 2015), and subsequent works undertaken for this assessment.

The initial assessment for the Old Kings School development identified that large parts of the northern portion of the subject area had been disturbed by historical and past activities such that the potential

for Aboriginal cultural material to be present was considered low. Here, cultural material was likely to be constrained to low density artefact scatters and/or isolated objects in disturbed contexts, and were of limited significance. Observation of geotechnical test pits in this area, support this view. These areas have subsequently been identified as of low archaeological sensitivity.

Conversely, the southern portion of the subject area was shown to have had a soil profile similar to the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet, and had been subjected to limited disturbance. It was considered that the playing fields area had high potential for significant cultural material, and should cultural material be present, it would be of high significance. The area was considered to have high archaeological sensitivity and was registered as a PAD. Additional archaeological investigation has since refined this model (**Figure 13**). Significant cultural material was identified in only one discrete ~25m² area around test pit 5 – within a fenced compound to the east of Building G. As such, this is the only area that has been identified as of high archaeological sensitivity, with other parts of the sand sheet now re-classified to low sensitivity. It is highlighted that the sensitivity of the playing fields themselves cannot be predicted, since no works were undertaken as part of the AHIA. These areas have, therefore, been excluded from the model, and will require further on-site investigation before a determination can be made.

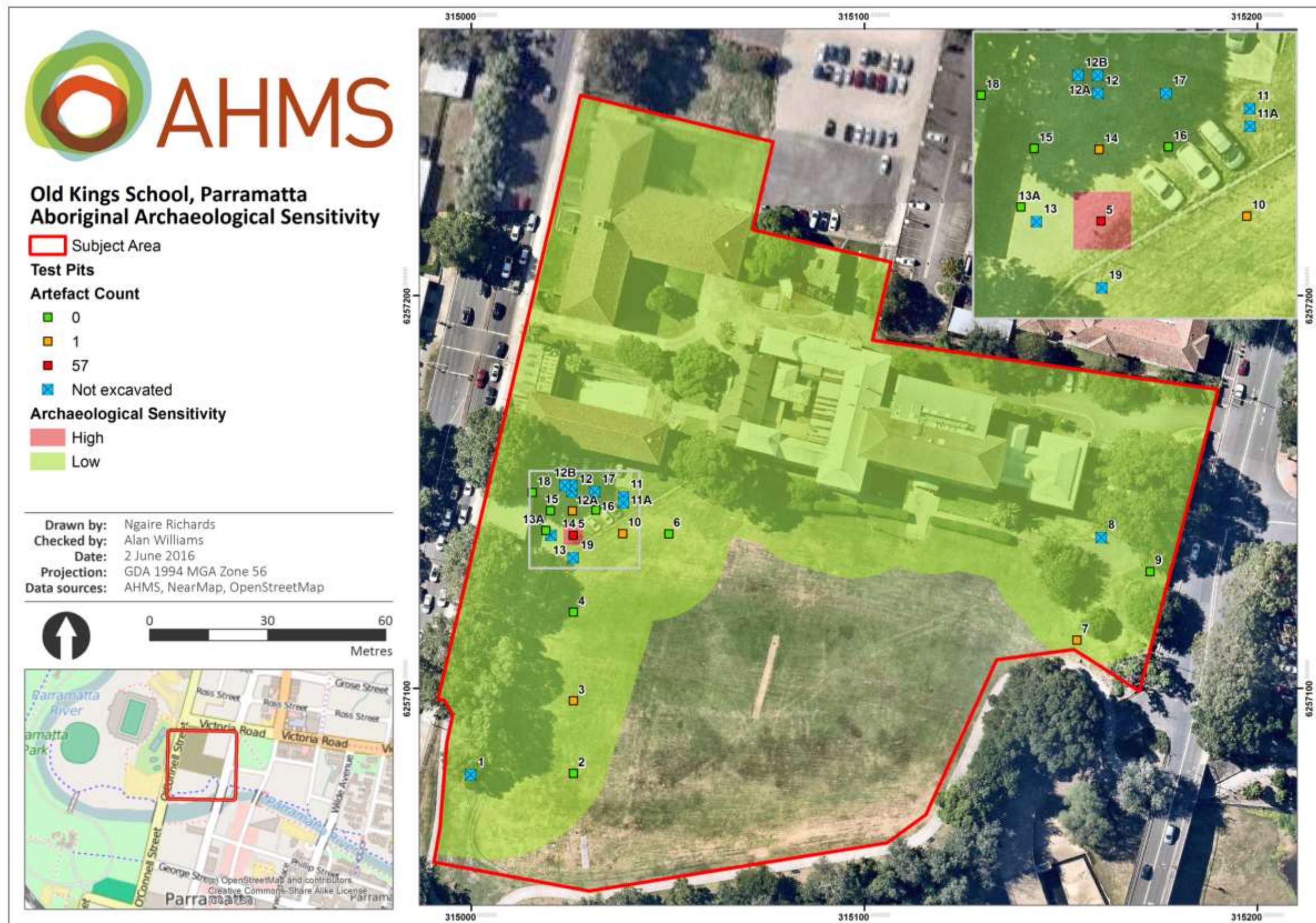


Figure 14. Model of archaeological sensitivity following test excavation. A ~25m² area within the fenced compound (east of Building G) has been shown to contain significant cultural material. Areas not highlighted have not been assessed as part of this AHIA, and would require further on-site investigation for determination.

9 Significance Assessment

While all Aboriginal objects in NSW are protected under NSW legislation, the *NPW Act 1974* recognises that the destruction of sites may be necessary to allow other activities or developments to proceed. In order for the State regulator to make informed decisions on such matters, a consideration of the significance of cultural heritage places and objects is an important element of the cultural heritage assessment process. The heritage significance of Aboriginal archaeological sites can be assessed using the four criteria outlined in the Burra Charter; aesthetic, historic, scientific, and social or spiritual significance (Australia ICOMOS, 2013).

9.1 Significance Levels and Thresholds

Most cultural places and objects are of cultural value to at least some individuals or community groups. The assessment process requires the analysis and ranking of significance. Australia has a four tiered system of heritage protection that has been implemented across all levels of government i.e. Commonwealth, State and Local governments. While heritage in NSW is managed under NSW legislation it is compliant with this four tiered system. Under this system, cultural heritage places and objects once identified are assessed according to their significance at World, National, State and Local levels and whether they are above or below threshold for listing or protection. For ease of discussion here we can set aside discussion of world heritage places as such places must meet a threshold of 'Outstanding Universal Value' (OUV) and such places are unlikely to occur in the study area. It is a requirement of this process that the higher levels will meet and exceed the thresholds for the level below. In other words a place or object of World Heritage Significance will also be of National significance and so on. This process can be visualised as shown in **Figure 15** where each of the protected categories of Local, State and National are subset of each other and indeed a broader inventory of places that have been assessed and considered. It can be seen that places that meet the threshold for a particular level of significance will have met the thresholds for the levels below: e.g. nationally significant places will as a pre requisite have satisfied the thresholds for State significance and Local significance.

In NSW 'State heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item, and 'Local heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item (S 4A, *NSW Heritage Act 1977*).

In assessing the significance of sites aspects such as rarity and representativeness and the integrity (sometimes referred to as the intactness of the site) must be considered. Generally speaking a site or object that is rare will have a heightened significance although a site that is suitable of conservation as 'representative' of its type will also be significant. Conversely an extremely rare site may no longer be significant if its integrity has been sufficiently compromised. For example a rare Pleistocene era site that would normally be considered of high scientific significance may be below threshold if the site has suffered substantial subsurface damage.

A summary of these values is presented in **Table 10**.

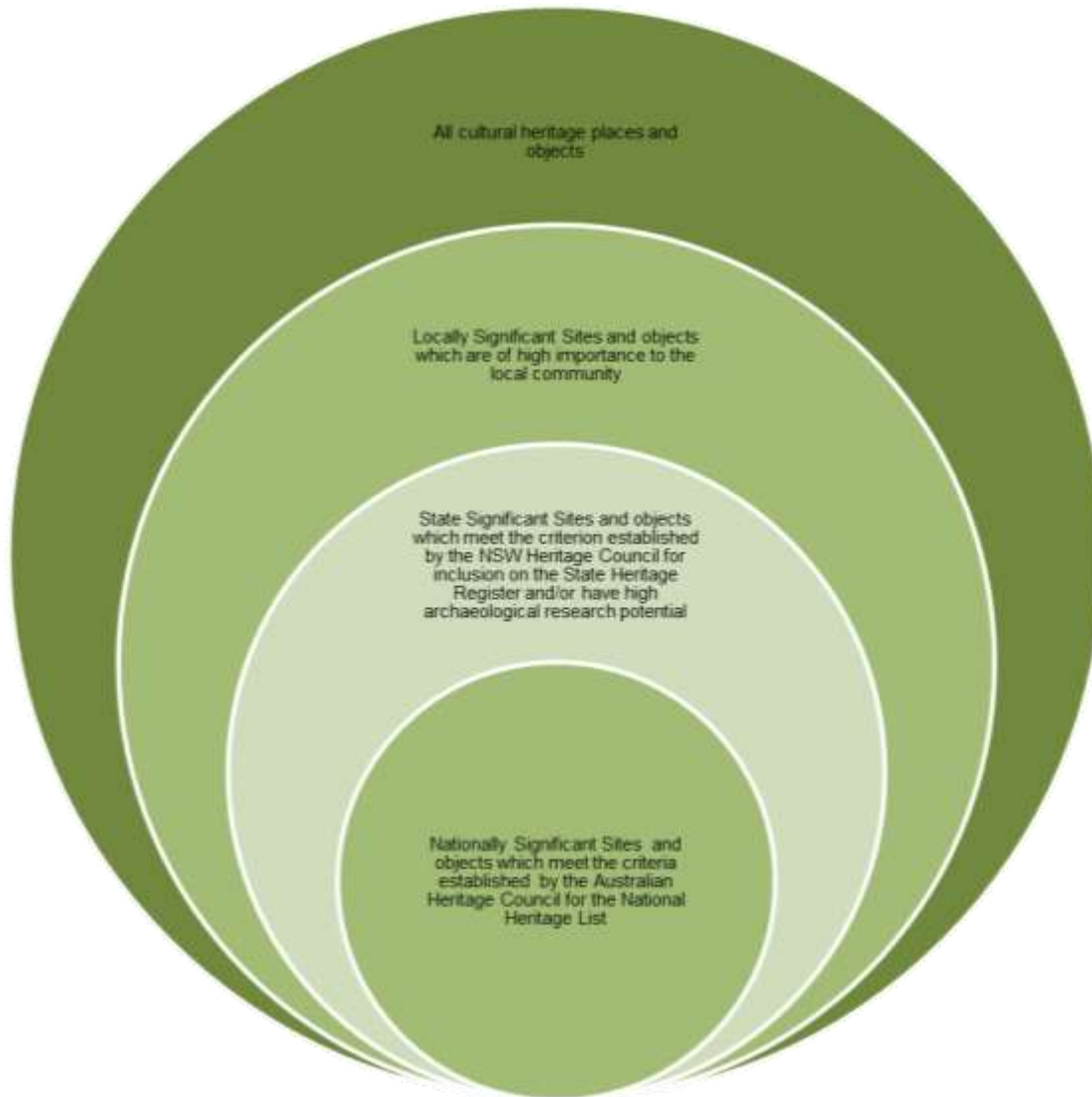


Figure 15. *The tiered heritage system operating in Australia.*

Aesthetic Significance

This criterion refers to aspects of sensory perception and the ability of the site to elicit emotional responses referred to as sensory or sensori-emotional values. The guidelines to the Burra Charter note that assessment may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the item or place, as well as sounds and smells. With regard to pre-contact Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, the placement within the landscape would be considered under this criterion as would memoryscapes and the ability of the site to transmit such memories. It is important to consider that sensori-emotional values are not always equated with “beauty”; for example massacre sites or sites of incarceration may have value under this criterion. Individual artefacts, sites and site features may also have aesthetic significance.

Historic Significance

The guidelines to the Burra Charter include the following discussion of historic significance:

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For

any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

In relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage, many post-contact places and sites would have historic value. Pre-contact places and items may also be significant according to this criterion, although the association with historic figures, events, phases or activities may be more difficult to establish. Places of historic significance may include sacred or ceremonial sites, sites of resistance battles and massacres, and archaeological sites with evidence of technological developments.

Social and Spiritual Significance

In Aboriginal heritage this criterion concerns the relationship and importance of sites to the contemporary Aboriginal community. Aspects of social and spiritual significance include people's traditional and contemporary links with a place or object as well as an overall concern by Aboriginal people for sites and their continued protection. Aboriginal cultural values may partially reflect or follow on from archaeological values, historic values, aesthetic values or be tied to values associated with the natural environment. This criterion requires the active participation of Aboriginal people in the assessment process as it is their knowledge and values that must be articulated.

Scientific Significance

Scientific value is associated with the research potential of a site. Rarity and representativeness are also related concepts that are taken into account. Research potential or demonstrated research importance, is considered according to the contribution that a heritage site can make to present understanding of human society and the human past. Heritage sites, objects or places of high scientific significance are those which provide an uncommon opportunity to provide information about the specific antiquity of people in an area, or a rare glimpse of artistic endeavour or a chronological record of cultural change of continuity through deep archaeological stratigraphy.

The comparative rarity of a site is a consideration in assessing scientific significance. A certain site type may be "one of a kind" in one region, but very common in another. Artefacts of a particular type may be common in one region, but outside the known distribution in another.

The integrity of a site is also a consideration in determining scientific significance. While disturbance of a topsoil deposit with artefacts does not entirely diminish research value, it may limit the types of questions that may be addressed. A heavily cultivated paddock may be unsuited to addressing research questions of small-scale site structure, but it may still be suitable for answering more general questions of implement distribution in a region and raw material logistics.

The capacity of a site to address research questions is predicated on a definition of what the key research issues are for a region. In the region including the study area, the key research issues revolve around the chronology of Aboriginal occupation and variability in stone artefact manufacturing technology. Sites with certain backed implements from the Holocene are very common, but sites with Pleistocene evidence are extremely rare, and hence of extremely high significance if found.

Table 10. A summary of criteria and rankings used to determine a site's significance.

Criterion	Threshold State indicators	Threshold local indicator	Below threshold for significance
Aesthetic	The site or object elicits a strong emotional response and is part of a state or national narrative.	The site is known or suspected of eliciting strong responses from the local community.	The site or object does not elicit a relevant sensori-emotional response.

Criterion	Threshold indicators State	Threshold indicator local	Below threshold for significance
	Is set within a landscape that inspires awe.	While similar sites may exist elsewhere they are rare in the local area.	Or The site has been disturbed to the extent that it can no longer elicit a relevant sensori-emotional response
Historic	The site or object is important in representing an aspect of history important to the State or National as reflected in the Australian (and State) Historical Thematic Framework	The site or object is rare in the local area and, Would provide strong opportunities for interpretation to the public. The site illustrates elements of the history of the local area	The site is common in the local area, does not provide opportunities for interpretation to the public and does not contribute substantially to an understanding the historic themes relevant to the local area and or the state. (Note – individuals may still feel attachment for sites below threshold)
Cultural and or spiritual	The site or object is important to an understanding of pre or post contact Aboriginal cultural life in NSW The site or object is part of a dreaming story or track. The site or object is part of ongoing ceremony or ritual Substantial cultural knowledge about this site exists within the relevant Aboriginal community or custodians for this site or has been previously documented.	The site is important to local Aboriginal community or subset of the community and this importance can be articulated.	There is little or no knowledge in the Aboriginal community about this site or object. The knowledge that does exist falls into the category of family history and is not generally relevant to the broader Aboriginal community and or Aboriginal historical narrative. (Note – individuals may still feel attachment for sites below threshold)
Scientific (archaeological)	The site or object has potential to answer key questions about Aboriginal culture and society in NSW or Australia as a whole pre or post contact; The site or object is unique and /or rare and intact/ or the site is the best representative (and intact) example of a type of site that may be common but not conserved elsewhere.	The site or object is rare in the local area; and It provides potential to learn more about a little understood aspect of Aboriginal cultural or society in the local area. The site has a high artefact density, and is large enough in size to be used to interpret larger scale questions about technology and occupation in the local area.	The site or object is common in the local area and or the state. The site does not have or has low excavation /research potential OR the site is common but has some potential information to be salvaged.

9.2 Statement of Significance

This assessment identified only one Aboriginal site within the southern portion of the subject area, specifically a ~25m² artefact scatter and deposit ('Old Kings School AS1') to the east of Building G. This site forms part of the previously documented Old Kings School PAD, and has been re-labelled as an Aboriginal site following excavations.

Based on the excavations undertaken here, 'Old Kings School AS1' contains localised evidence of past Aboriginal activity and occupation on the terrace over-looking Parramatta River. It is acknowledged that parts of the upper portions of the site may have been disturbed as a result of historic disturbance, but the site retains potential for intact, deep and stratified deposits. Chronological dating is yet to be undertaken for the sand deposit, however preliminary dating on the basis of artefact types and material suggests that the assemblage is likely to be >10,000 years in age. Currently, it represents the earliest evidence of Aboriginal occupation on the northern bank of the river, and is comparable with cultural deposits to the south in the CBD, which themselves are routinely regarded as some of the most significant in the Sydney Basin. For this reason, the site is considered to have high research potential, and at present meets the threshold of local significance (**Table 11**). These early sites with Pleistocene dates are a rare occurrence and, should the assemblage prove to be more extensive (with future stages of work - see **Section 1.1**), the site has the potential to be of State significance.

No site specific cultural significance has been provided by the Aboriginal stakeholders in relation to 'Old Kings School AS1' to date. However, sites of potential antiquity, and which contain extensive cultural material are frequently identified as of importance to the Aboriginal people, and as such the site can be considered to have cultural value.

The management implications of the site's significance are discussed in **Section 10**.

Table 11. *Table of significance assessment of investigated sites within the subject area.*

Site	Site Type	Scientific Significance	Aesthetic Significance	Historic Significance	Social/Spiritual Significance	Overall Significance
Old Kings School AS1 (formerly Old Kings School PAD)	Artefact Scatter and archaeological deposit	Local (potentially State)	Below threshold	Below threshold	Local	Local (potentially State)

10 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

10.1 General

The following section details the potential archaeological impact of the project, and the relevant legislative requirements to address this impact. Options to avoid, minimise and/or mitigate impact are outlined.

10.2 Economic and Social Consequence of the Project

When completed, the redevelopment of the Old Kings School site will provide crucial educational services for as many as 1,000 primary school students in the Parramatta region. The school will comprise up to 40 classrooms, a library, a hall and administration and associated support spaces.

Facilities including the oval and hall will be shared with the public and local arts groups when not being used for school purposes. The oval will also be utilised by adjacent Government schools for sports programs.

10.3 Potential Archaeological Impact

Based on the information available, it is considered that the subject area can be split into two distinct zones for the purposes of management: 1) the artefact scatter/ archaeological deposit labelled as 'Old Kings School AS1' east of Building G, and considered to have high Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity; and 2) the remainder of the site (excluding those parts of the playing fields not investigated by this AHIA) where heavy disturbance has reduced the potential for significant cultural material to be present, and/or test excavation reveals that the Parramatta sand sheet is unlikely to contain extensive cultural material (**Figure 16**).

The proposed development is outlined in **Section 1.3.1**, but in brief would primarily include internal or minor modifications to most of the existing structures on the site. These structures are largely located in the north of the subject area, in areas where archaeological sensitivity is considered low (**Figure 16**). However, the proposed demolition and construction of the new hall (southwest of Building F and east of Building G) and the resurfacing of two carparks (southwest of building G and east of building A) would have potential to impact 'Old Kings School AS1', an area of high archaeological sensitivity (**Figure 16**). While the specific construction method for these activities is unknown, it is assumed that the depth of the foundations of the hall (and potentially site preparation works for the carpark including drainage etc.) would exceed 70cm and would have an impact on the cultural deposits. The project also includes the investigation and remediation (if required) of any contaminated material across the development impact area. Assuming, this excludes the playing field areas not investigated, this would largely be undertaken in areas of low archaeological sensitivity.

From an archaeological perspective, the development would result in extensive earthworks and landscape modification to the areas in the vicinity of the Old Kings School AS 1, and would therefore have an impact upon it. Specifically, the southern boundary of the hall encroaches upon the northern portion of this site, and would directly impact ~50% (12.5m²) of the entire site (~25 m²). It is considered, however, that given the ancillary impacts of these types of structure, including collapsing

and battering of excavation edges and indirect impacts from heavy machinery, etc., that the remaining portion of the site (12.5m²) would also likely be affected.

The potential impacts are outlined in **Table 12**. This table shows that construction activities will have a direct impact on 50% of the high sensitivity area (*a priori* sand sheet deposits), and is considered to have an indirect impact on the remaining 50% of the high sensitivity area.

The extent of proposed contaminated land investigation and/or remediation is unknown at this stage, and may have an impact on the areas currently shown as unaffected on **Figure 16**. The remediation works are focussing on removal of modern contaminated fill and over-burden, which is above the natural soil profile, and it is considered that direct impacts would be minimal. However, there may be a need to remove the upper surface of the natural soil profile (due to leaching of contaminants, etc.), and any widespread remediation works may have indirect impacts to the under-lying cultural deposits. Removal of any contaminated material within the playing fields area has not been assessed as part of this study, and further archaeological investigation may be required should remediation works be necessary.

Table 12. Summary of potential development impacts to areas of archaeological sensitivity assuming a 20m buffer around activities.

Area of Sensitivity	Approximate Area of Sensitivity Overall Size (m ²)	Potential Impacts to Areas of Sensitivity by Development (m ²)	Percentage of Area of Sensitivity Affected by Development
Low	13,450	13,050	97
High	25	25	100

10.3.1 Intergenerational Loss/Equity

Intergenerational equity is the principle whereby the present generation should ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment for the benefit of future generations (Commonwealth of Australia 2002:5).

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.

The proposed works will have a direct impact on one Aboriginal site 'Old Kings School AS1', a discrete artefact scatter and archaeological deposit within the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet. The distribution and nature of the sand sheet on the northern side of the Parramatta River is poorly understood; however, present research undertaken for the southern side suggests that it is constrained to elevated areas of between 4 and 8m AHD; and thus can be considered to be a relatively large deposit encompassing a large portion of the Parramatta River foreshore. The presence of cultural material throughout the sand body is also poorly understood, however, it has been suggested that deposits are variable, and significant assemblages are sparse. It is therefore difficult to gauge the cumulative impact of the development on the cultural resource of the Parramatta region, and using precautionary principles, further archaeological mitigations salvage of 'Old Kings

School AS1' is therefore proposed to ensure an appropriate record of the site is obtained prior to its loss.

10.4 Summary of Statutory Context

Aboriginal objects in NSW are protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. An Aboriginal object is defined as:

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

Anyone who discovers an Aboriginal object is obliged to report the discovery to OEH.

It is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object. However, there are a number of defences and exemptions to this offence, one being that harm was carried out under an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

In the case of this project, management of Aboriginal objects is addressed through the approvals obtained and/or being sought under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. This approval pathway turns off the need for AHIPs for damaging or defacing Aboriginal objects/sites to be obtained. Rather, Aboriginal heritage is managed through the requirements and recommendations of Aboriginal heritage documentation developed through the approval process, and any subsequent Minister's Conditions of Approval based on them.

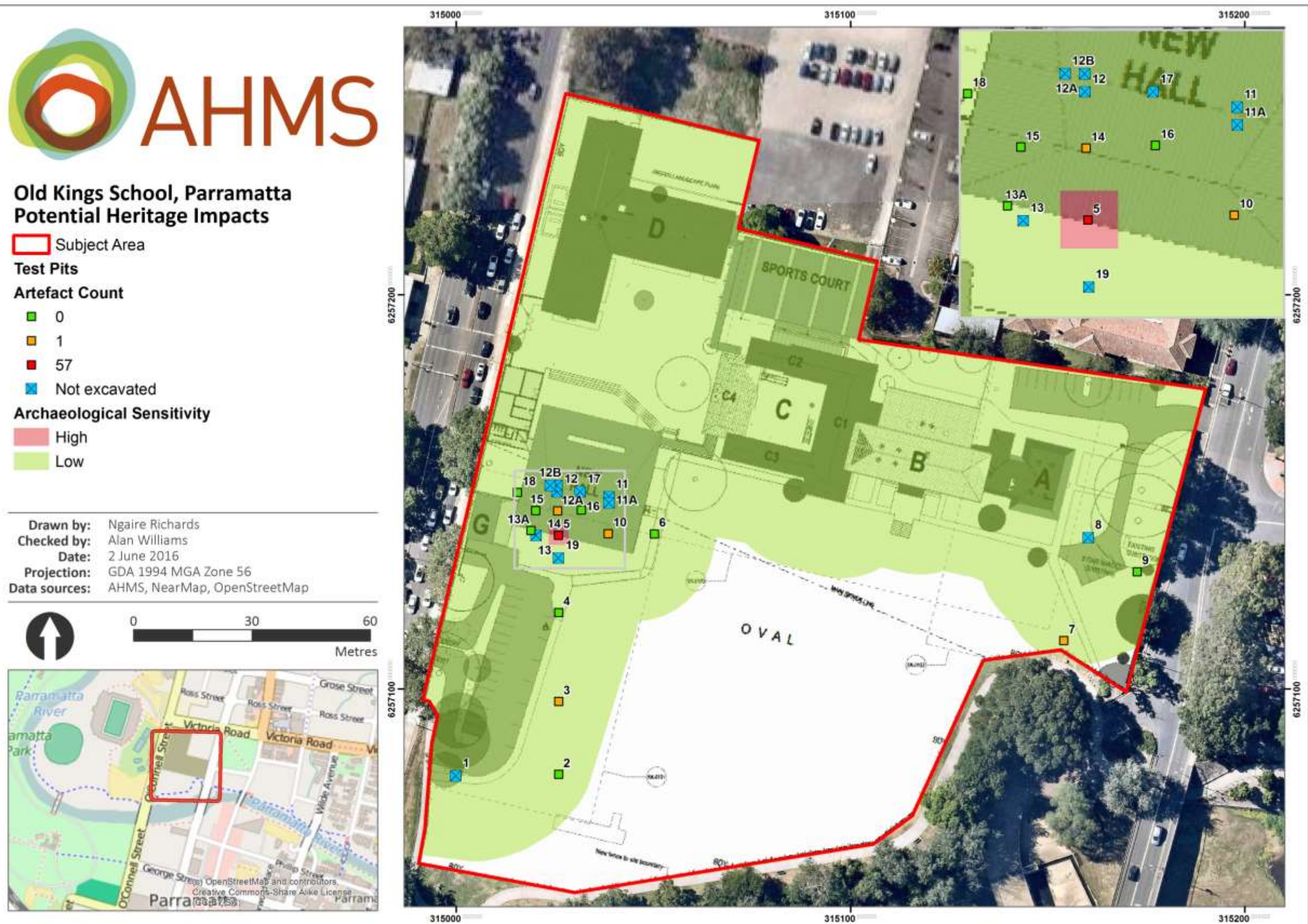


Figure 16. Map showing the potential impacts to the zones of sensitivity assuming a 20m buffer around the proposed development activities. Areas not highlighted are unaffected by the proposed development and have not been assessed in this AHIA.

10.5 Management Strategy

The development of heritage management recommendations in the context of a proposed development is based on the significance, or heritage values of the site concerned, the relevant legislative protection, and the feasibility of the overall development.

Based on the findings of this report, the proposed development may impact Aboriginal objects/deposits as shown in **Figure 16**. The majority of the works are associated with existing structures on the site, and encompass areas of low sensitivity where cultural deposits are likely to be constrained to occasional isolated finds ($<1/m^2$). However, the works have potential to impact 'Old Kings School AS1', a cultural deposit containing high numbers of artefacts ($57/m^2$), likely of Pleistocene age, and considered of local (potentially State) significance. Archaeological investigation in this location confirms that the Aboriginal objects/deposits are situated beneath a layer of modern fill and over-burden that is some 40 to 70cm deep, and therefore any activities above this depth would result in minimal impact to the under-lying natural soil profile.

Despite the large-scale nature of the development of the Old Kings School site, there are few impacts to Aboriginal heritage. Following preliminary assessment, additional investigations undertaken here indicate that only one Aboriginal site would be affected by the proposal. This site, 'Old Kings School AS1' (formerly part of Old Kings School PAD), was identified as an artefact scatter and deposit of local archaeological significance situated within the Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet. It must be noted, however, that while the site is considered of local significance, it has potential to be of greater importance, with several similarities to other key archaeological sites across Parramatta. For this reason, should impacts to this site be necessary, additional mitigation measures in the form of salvage excavations have been proposed and are detailed below. Given the level of disturbance throughout the northern parts of the subject area, the potential for significant cultural materials is considered unlikely, and works can proceed with minimal investigation or mitigation.

Since the development proposal is being assessed under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* is not required. Rather, the recommendations outlined in **Section 10.7** below should be integrated into the Conditions of Approval and the project's Construction Environmental Management Plan to ensure Aboriginal heritage is appropriately managed through the life of the project.

10.6 Mitigation Measures

10.6.1 Rationale for Salvage Excavations

Following this assessment and its findings, it is considered that additional archaeological mitigations are warranted in the vicinity of 'Old Kings School AS1'. The proposed development would directly impact ~50% of this site, and it is likely that associated construction works will have an indirect impact on the remainder of the site. The site is an artefact scatter and deposit of local (and potentially State) significance (**Figure 16**).

Based on the excavations undertaken here, 'Old Kings School AS1' contains evidence of past Aboriginal activity and occupation on the Parramatta River, and potentially dates the Pleistocene period, between ~10-30,000 years BP. This age is based on similar sites in other parts of the sand sheet, where absolute dating has been undertaken to confirm the chronology of the deposits. The area around test pit 5 has the potential to contain a generally undisturbed soil profile, a diversity of

artefact types, a high density of artefacts, and a larger assemblage for analysis and long term curation (conservation *ex situ*) was considered desirable.

The level of test excavation is adequate to characterise and assess the development footprint for the purpose of the Approval, but is insufficient at an inter-generational equity level to appropriately document the findings of test pit 5 (Old Kings School AS1) if it is to be partially impacted or destroyed. Since conservation of this area within the development footprint is not viable, heritage impact mitigation in the form of salvage excavation of the area is the preferred option.

Due to the relatively coarse nature of the test excavations (the main aim of which was to identify the presence or absence of Aboriginal objects, as well as their broad spatial patterning), salvage excavations are proposed to undertake a more detailed recovery and recording of cultural deposits within the subject area; obtain a large sample of the archaeological assemblage; and to undertake additional environmental and chronological analysis to further understand the site's formation and use in the past. From an archaeological perspective, this is important to:

- Recover a significant portion of the cultural deposit for long term curation and as a resource for future researchers and Aboriginal communities to access. In the case of this site, 100% of the deposit is proposed for recovery.
- Obtain a statistically viable assemblage of cultural material.
- Focus on obtaining a chronology for occupation of the site.
- Undertake detailed analysis of the lithic assemblage to provide further information on the suite of production activities, from exploitation of the raw material outcrops to the development of complex stone tools.
- Improve our understanding of the nature and duration of occupation of Parramatta River, and compare it with other major river systems where early occupation is well documented (e.g. Hawkesbury and Georges Rivers).

It may also result in greater interpretive and education outcomes for the local and regional community, and further empowerment of the local Aboriginal community. There is also a range of cultural reasons for undertaking the salvage, to ensure the Aboriginal communities have an awareness of and association with the site before its re-development; this form of 'cultural salvage' is becoming more common in large-scale development projects, and often replaces the less effective and more risky 'cultural monitoring' often practiced.

All mitigation works would be constrained to the area immediately around 'Old Kings School AS1' (test pit 5), and would consist of an open area salvage excavation. Salvage excavations are proposed to consist of 25 m², which is the extent of the site based on the test excavation program. Ideally salvage excavations would consist of one large open area, which is usually the most successful for achieving the research objectives below, most notably retrieving a large assemblage and gaining greater understanding of the use and occupation of the site; and is the simplest and most cost-effective approach to large-scale excavations (rather than multiple excavations across a large area). While there is no specific direction or requirement on the extent of salvage excavations, we propose recovery of 25m², to capture the entire cultural deposit as mapped by the test excavation, and which is situated within the impact zone.

10.6.2 Research Objectives

The proposed salvage excavation has the following research objectives:

- Using fine resolution excavation and environmental analyses to further characterise the archaeological deposits relating to the prehistoric Aboriginal occupation of 'Old Kings School AS1'. This includes a greater understanding of resource exploitation; identification of any change through time in spatial and chronological phases of activity; and site formation processes.
- To use the findings of Old Kings School AS1 to further understand the wider occupation and activity of Aboriginal people in northwest Sydney.
- To obtain the largest possible assemblage of Aboriginal objects, for detailed documentation and long term curation, within the spatial limits of the site and the financial/time constraints of the project.
- To allow greater cultural association between the site and the Aboriginal stakeholders (i.e. a form of cultural salvage) through involvement in the excavation, and options for the interpretation of the results, should the community decide that this is appropriate.
- To ensure that the development can proceed with a minimised risk of unknown or unexpected significant Aboriginal objects/features being harmed during construction.

10.6.3 Excavation Methodology

The proposed methodology is broadly consistent with a number of recently-completed excavations, in order to ensure that the results are comparable. For example, this methodology was used by AHMS in the archaeological salvage excavation at Fernadell Precinct, Pitt Town (AHIP No. 1129099; AHMS 2012; Williams et al., 2014). The use of the results in the post-excavation analysis and reporting showed that the methodology provided meaningful information, which could allow for long term curation with the Australian Museum (based on verbal discussions); data acceptable for international publication; and able to assist in wider education and interpretive outcomes.

The methodology would consist of up to 25 m² of contiguous excavation focussed on 'Old Kings School AS1' (**Figure 17**). Excavation would initially involve mechanical excavation of the uppermost historic fill layers (typically between 40 and 70cm) supervised by an archaeologist to the upper surface of the sand unit. At this point the salvage program would commence.

All excavation would then be undertaken manually, using shovels, mattocks and trowels, etc, by a team of archaeologists and Aboriginal stakeholders. The number of the team is to be determined, but would probably number between 8 and 10, with a field program likely in the order of 2-3 weeks. Excavations would be undertaken in contiguous 50cm² test pits and in 5 cm spits up to the total area permitted. Each test pit would be dug discretely with AHD heights being obtained every four spits to ensure vertical integrity. Each test pit would be given an alpha-numeric label for identification purposes. A standard site recording form will be used for each spit of each excavation unit (50 x 50 cm). Details will include site name, date, site recorder, spit number and depth, square ID, description of finds, description of soil, sketch plan of excavation (if relevant to show feature) and a bucket tally. Excavation would be undertaken to basal clays or culturally sterile deposits (defined as <5 artefacts

from three consecutive spits), which based on the test excavation program is likely to be between 120 and 150cm below the surface.

Sediment from each 5 cm spit would be bucketed separately and sieved through 3mm mesh. Any Aboriginal objects recovered from the sediments would be retained in a plastic bag with the relevant test pit alpha-numeric code written upon it.

During, or immediately following completion of, the excavation, a range of soil and chronological samples would be taken. Soil and environmental samples would be taken at regular intervals through the soil profile (probably in the order of 2-5cm) and retained in labelled plastic bags for subsequent analysis. Radiocarbon and/or OSL samples would be taken in areas where Aboriginal objects are found, and generally try to bracket the deposit (to provide a maximum and minimum age). Material for radiocarbon analysis may also be undertaken opportunistically if archaeological features containing charcoal or other dateable material are evident.

All test pits, and the final open area, would be documented using photographic records, written descriptions and scaled drawings. Spatial establishment of the excavations would be undertaken by a surveyor, including a range of datums that the excavation team can use to correlate the works.

If discrete high-density artefact concentrations or cultural features, such as hearths, are revealed during the excavation, these will be excavated and recorded (by photography and planning). The locations of in-situ artefacts in such features may also be individually recorded.

10.6.4 Analysis and Reporting

The post-excavation analysis would be designed to address the research objectives, along with other relevant questions that may arise based on the results of the excavation. Results of analysis would be presented in relation to comparative site data where possible and where useful in addressing the research questions. Post-excavation analysis would involve the following components.

Stone Artefact Analysis

A qualified lithics specialist would undertake descriptive and functional recording of recovered artefacts. The analysis would be consistent with that undertaken during the test excavation post-excavation analysis in order to facilitate data comparison. Specifically, the analysis would aim to determine the following:

- Source information. What raw material resources were used; where did they come from; and what does this tell us about Aboriginal use of the region in the past?
- Stone reduction technology. How was the stone worked and used? Does this change over time? Can the function of the site be inferred from the artefact assemblage? What does this tell us about Aboriginal occupation, use, settlement and activities undertaken through time in this region?
- Post-depositional influences. What post-depositional influences have impacted on the assemblage, and what does this tell us about the integrity and significance of the site?
- Site chronology. When was the site occupied? Was the assemblage the product of repeated occupations or a single event? Is there spatial patterning in the assemblage, and what does this tell us about repeated use, activities and/or occupation of the region through time?

- Landforms. Is it possible to differentiate between occupation of different landforms based on the spatial patterning of the assemblage?

A program of conjoin analysis (re-fitting) on a sample of artefacts may be undertaken if higher density concentrations (greater than 30 artefacts per square metre) are found during the excavation. As described above, scope has been provided for 3D recording of individual artefacts within discrete artefact concentrations or other cultural features.

Analysis of the vertical and horizontal patterning of artefact distribution will be undertaken using the data derived from excavation in 50 x 50cm units and 5cm spits. This would attempt to provide information about the stone reduction strategies used at the site, temporal change, and the extent and nature of post-depositional influences.

Geomorphology

Geomorphological analysis and reporting was undertaken as part of the AHIA, and it is probable that the results of this work would apply equally to the salvage excavation. However, should significant variations in geomorphology be discovered, a specialist could be engaged to inspect and report upon these.

Dating

If suitable features and/or deposits are discovered, samples would be taken for dating, by radiocarbon or OSL analysis, depending on the nature of the sample.

Reporting

The results of the salvage excavation would be analysed, and presented in an excavation report. The report would be provided to the RAPs as a draft for review, and as a final version, incorporating any RAP comments received on the draft. The final version would be lodged with OEH. An Aboriginal Site Impact Recording Form would also be completed and lodged with OEH.

10.6.5 Storage of Aboriginal Objects

All Aboriginal objects recovered will be securely stored at the archaeologists' office for analysis. Arrangements would be discussed with the RAPs regarding the long-term management of the objects following analysis. These may include:

Option 1: Deposition with the Australian Museum

Depending on the nature and significance of the assemblage recovered, it may be possible to deposit the objects with the Australian Museum. The assemblage would be assessed for accession according to the *Archaeological Collection Deposition Policy* (Australian Museum, January 2012) and the *Protocols for the Deposition of Archaeological Material* (Australian Museum, January 2012). It is important to note that while the assemblage may be assessed as significant under several criteria, the Museum will further assess the assemblage in line with their capacity to house the collection, and there is no legislative requirement for the Museum to accept the assemblage.

Acceptance of the assemblage by the Museum will depend upon the significance of the material and the Museum's capacity to accept it. The assemblage must have an appropriate level of significance against at least one of the following criteria:

- Social or cultural value to the Aboriginal community.

- Research potential.
- Capacity to enhance the geographic, temporal and/or thematic coverage of the Australian Museum archaeology collections.
- Public program and educational value to the Australian Museum.

The significance thresholds are not specified. It is not possible to assess the significance of an assemblage, or apply to the Museum for deposition, until after the excavation and analysis has been completed.

Option 2: Reburial on site

Reburial of the assemblage is an option where the property owner agrees, and can ensure the care of the Aboriginal objects in perpetuity at the reburial location. This Option requires that a Management Plan be prepared in consultation with the RAPs. This Plan outlines how the reburial site will be protected.

Option 3: Care and Control Agreement

The third option is for one of the RAPs to accept the assemblage, in accordance with section 85A (1) (c) of the NPW Act. This would be done in accordance with a Care and Control Agreement developed in consultation with all of the RAPs and submitted for approval to the Office of Environment and Heritage. If deposition of the assemblage in a Keeping Place is required, a written commitment would be produced by the proponent in conjunction with the RAPs addressing the nature of the Keeping Place, and how it would be funded, maintained and administered. Should there be disagreement regarding the proposed custodian of the assemblage, this would be determined and/or arbitrated by the Office of Environment and Heritage.

10.7 Recommendations

The recommendations below are made to ensure that the proposed development mitigates impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage and complies with all State legislative requirements. We highlight that the preferred heritage outcome is, as always, to redesign the project to avoid impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage altogether wherever possible and where this is not possible to minimise impacts.

- Management of Aboriginal heritage should be included in the project's Environmental Management Plan or equivalent document. Information should include the findings, mitigation measures and recommendations of this report, along with guidance on unexpected archaeological and cultural finds (including human remains).
- The development has the potential to impact one Aboriginal site - 'Old Kings School AS1' (artefact scatter and deposit) partially located within the development footprint of the proposed hallway. Given the significance of this site, archaeological mitigation measures in the form of salvage excavations should be undertaken in accordance with **Section 10.6** of the AHIA prior to development. This includes open area salvage excavation of 25m² in the vicinity of test pit #5 (**Figure 17**).
- While isolated Aboriginal objects are found in other parts of the subject area, the potential for significant or extensive cultural materials is considered unlikely, and works can proceed with no further archaeological mitigation measures, and in accordance with the project's Environment Management Plan or equivalent document. Please note that this finding does not extend into the playing field areas to the south of the site (as shown in **Figure 16**), which were not investigated as part of this AHIA. These areas would require further investigation prior to impact.
- Consultation should be maintained with the Aboriginal stakeholders during the finalisation of the development proposal. This should focus on the long term curation and management of the Aboriginal objects recovered through the archaeological excavation program, and any mitigation measures implemented prior to, and during, the works.
- Following finalisation, a copy of the report should be lodged with the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), and each of the Aboriginal stakeholders.
- If re-location of any element of the development outside the area assessed in this study is proposed, further assessment of the additional area(s) should be undertaken to identify and appropriately manage Aboriginal objects/sites/places that may be in this additional area(s).
- The Department of Education should advise all relevant personnel and contractors involved in the design, construction and operation of the development proposal of the relevant heritage considerations, legislative requirements and recommendations identified in this report.
- An Aboriginal Heritage Site Recording Form for 'Old Kings School AS1' should be submitted to the Office of Environment & Heritage AHIMS database following finalisation of this report.
- The draft report should be submitted to the RAPs for their review and comment prior to finalisation.
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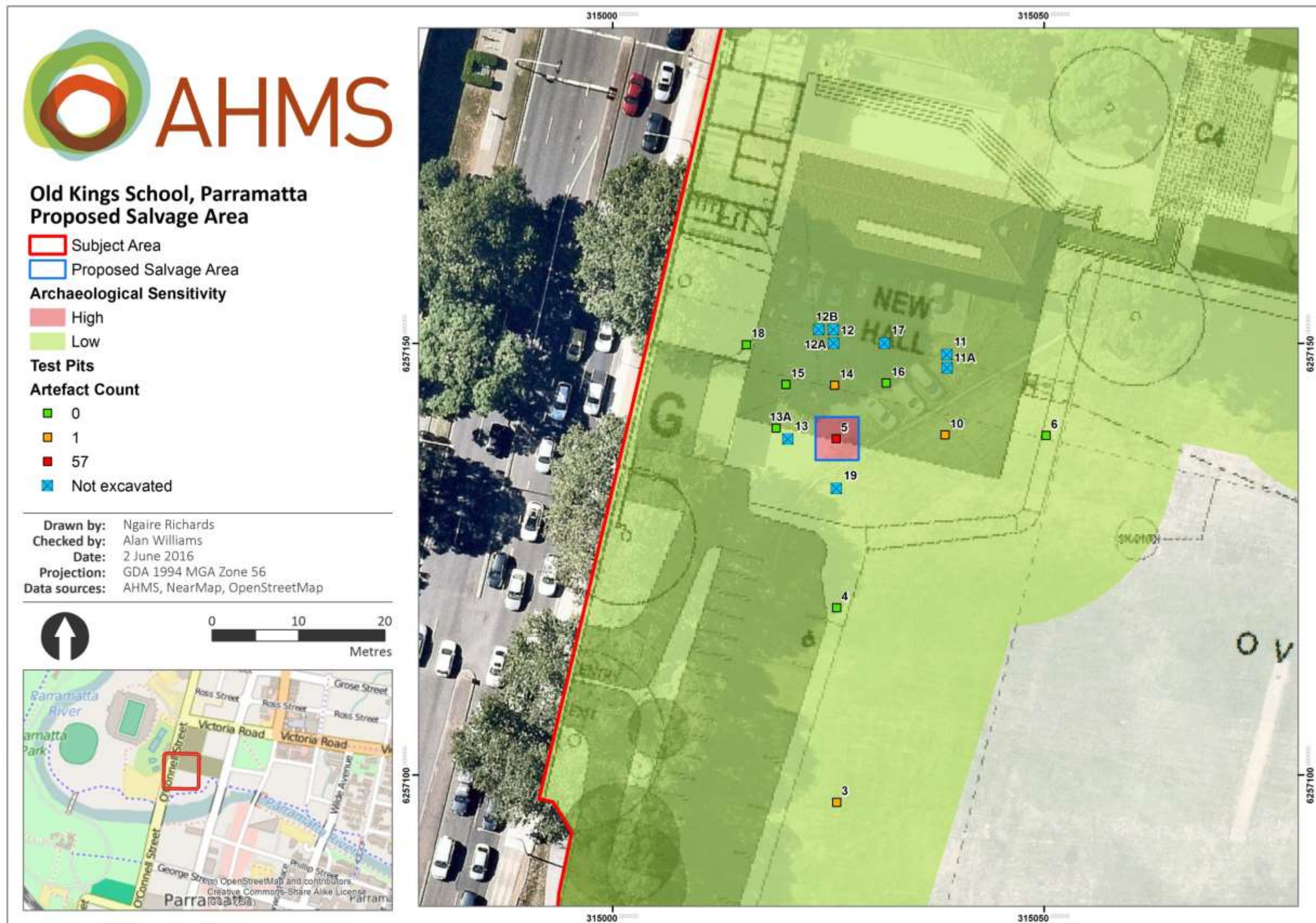


Figure 17. Map showing recommended salvage area.

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Abbreviations

ACHAR	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report
AHIA	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
AHMS	Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions
BP	Before present (AD 1950)
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DCP	Development Control Plan
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (now OEH)
DP	Deposited Plan
ERS	Eastern Regional Sequence
ka	Abbreviation for thousands of years ago (e.g. 1 ka equals 1,000 years ago)
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NHL	National Heritage List
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly DECCW)
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
RAP	Registered Aboriginal party
REP	Regional Environmental Plan
SEPP	State Environment Planning Policy
WHL	World Heritage List

Glossary

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR)	A document developed to assess the archaeological and cultural values of an area, generally required as part of an Environmental Assessment (EA).
<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010</i>	Guidelines developed by OEH to guide formal Aboriginal community consultation undertaken as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP)	The statutory instrument that the Director General of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) issues under Section 90 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> to allow the investigation (when not in accordance with certain guidelines), impact and/or destruction of Aboriginal objects. AHIPs are not required where project approval under the state-significant provisions of Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> .
Aboriginal object	A statutory term defined under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> as ‘any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains’.
<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i>	Guidelines developed by OEH to inform the structure, practice and content of any archaeological investigations undertaken as part of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW)	Now known as the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), Department of Premier and Cabinet.
<i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i>	Guidelines developed by OEH, outlining the first stage of a two stage process in determining whether Aboriginal objects and/or areas of archaeological interest are present within a subject area. The findings of a due diligence assessment may lead to the development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.
<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>	Statutory instrument that provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessment in the development approval process. The Act is administered by the Department of Planning and Environment.
Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW	Guidelines developed by OEH to inform the structure and content of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Isolated Find	An isolated find is usually considered a single artefact or stone tool, but can relate to any product of prehistoric Aboriginal societies. The term “object” is used in the ACHA, to reflect the definitions of Aboriginal stone tools or other products in the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	The primary piece of legislation for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. Part 6 of this Act outlines the protection afforded to and offences relating to disturbance of Aboriginal objects. The Act is

	administered by OEH.
Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)	The OEH is responsible for managing the Aboriginal Heritage (and other) provisions of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> .
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area assessed as having the potential to contain Aboriginal objects. PADs are commonly identified on the basis of landform types, surface expressions of Aboriginal objects, surrounding archaeological material, disturbance, and a range of other factors. While not defined in the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , PADs are generally considered to retain Aboriginal objects and are therefore protected and managed in accordance with that Act.
Proponent	A corporate entity, Government agency or an individual in the private sector which proposes to undertake a development project.

Appendix 1: Legislation

A1.1. Commonwealth Legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* was enacted at a Federal level to preserve and protect areas (particularly sacred sites) and objects of particular significance to Aboriginal Australians from damage or desecration. Steps necessary for the protection of a threatened place are outlined in a gazetted Ministerial Declaration (Sections 9 and 10). This can include the preclusion of development.

As well as providing protection to areas, it can also protect objects by Declaration, in particular Aboriginal skeletal remains (Section 12). Although this is a Federal Act, it can be invoked on a State level if the State is unwilling or unable to provide protection for such sites or objects.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides for the protection of natural and cultural heritage places. The Act establishes (amongst other things) a National Heritage List (NHL) and a Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Places on the NHL are of natural or cultural significance at a national level and can be in public or private ownership. The CHL is limited to places owned or occupied by the Commonwealth which are of heritage significance for certain specified reasons.

Places listed on the NHL are considered to be of State and local heritage value, even if State or local various heritage lists do not specifically include them.

The heritage values of places on the NHL or the CHL are protected under the terms of the EPBC Act. The Act requires that the Minister administering the EPBC Act assess any action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on the heritage values of a listed place. The approval (or rejection) follows the referral of the matter by the relevant agency's Minister.

Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993* provides recognition and protection for native title. The Act established the National Native Title Tribunal to administer native title claims to rights and interests over lands and waters by Aboriginal people. The Tribunal also administers the future act processes that attract the right to negotiate under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

The Act also provides for Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA). An ILUA is an agreement between a native title group and others about the use and management of land and waters. ILUAs were introduced as a result of amendments to the *Native Title Act* in 1998. They allow people to negotiate flexible, pragmatic agreements to suit their particular circumstances.

An ILUA can be negotiated over areas where native title has, or has not yet, been determined. They can be part of a native title determination, or settled separately from a native title claim. An ILUA can be negotiated and registered whether there is a native title claim over the area or not.

A1.2. NSW State Legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires that environmental and heritage impacts are considered by consent authorities prior to granting development approvals. The relevant sections of the EP&A Act are:

- Part 3A: A single assessment and approval system for major development and infrastructure projects [note that Part 3A has now been repealed and replaced with Part 4 (Division 4.1)].
- Part 4: Development that requires consent under consideration of environmental planning instruments.
- Part 5: An assessment process for activities undertaken by Public Authorities and for developments that do not require development consent but an approval under another mechanism.

Where Project Approval is to be determined under Part 4 (Division 4.1) of the Act, further approvals under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, are not required. In those instances, management of Aboriginal heritage follows the applicable Aboriginal assessment guidelines (the Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation, July 2005) and any relevant statement of commitments included in the Development Approval.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) provides blanket protection for Aboriginal objects (material evidence of Indigenous occupation) and Aboriginal places (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) across NSW. An Aboriginal object is defined as:

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

An Aboriginal place is any place declared to be an Aboriginal place by the Minister for the Environment, under Section 84 of the Act.

It is an offence to disturb Aboriginal objects or places without a permit authorised by the Director-General of the Office of Environment and Heritage. In addition, anyone who discovers an Aboriginal object is obliged to report the discovery to OEH.

The operation of the NPW Act is administered by OEH. With regard to the assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage, OEH has endorsed the following guidelines:

- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (2010).*
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (2010).*
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010).*
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (2011).*

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* allows for the transfer of ownership to a Local Aboriginal Land Council of vacant Crown land not required for an essential purpose or for residential land. These lands are then managed and maintained by the Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Appendix 2: Aboriginal Consultation

Appendix 2-1. Aboriginal consultation log

Organisation/Group	Representative Contacted	Date	Comments	AHMS Contact
Pre-Notification Stage				
National Native Title Tribunal Office of the Registrar, <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> OEH EPRG Metropolitan Branch NTSCORP Limited Deerubbin LALC Parramatta City Council Sydney Metropolitan CMA	-	21.10.2015	Request for details of Aboriginal individuals or groups who may have an interest in the study area.	Alan Williams
Deerubbin LALC	Steven Randall	22.10.15	Response received that indicated two known stakeholders in the region	Alan Williams
National Native Title Tribunal	Susan Jenkins	22.10.15	Identified no stakeholders in the Parramatta LGA	Alan Williams
Greater Sydney Local Land Services	Margaret Bottrell	23.10.15	Advised that the GSLLS does not hold a list of stakeholders, and directed to contact OEH.	Alan Williams
Office of the Registrar	Kelly Bashford	5.11.15	Advised of no existing claims on any of the lots within the study area	Alan Williams
Project Notification				
Deerubbin LALC	Steven Randall	22.10.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Darug Land Observations	Jamie Workman	2.11.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Dhinawan-Dhigaraa Cultural & Heritage Pty Ltd; Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (KYWG); Deerubbin LALC; Gandangara LALC; Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee; Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC); Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC); Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA); Darug Land Observations (DLO); Des Dyer; Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation; Merrigarn Indigenous		20.11.15	Invited to register an interest in the project	Laressa Berehowyj

Organisation/Group	Representative Contacted	Date	Comments	AHMS Contact
Corporation; Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation; Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation; Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation; Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation; Wurrumay Consultancy; Warragil Cultural Services; Tocomwall; Amanda Hickey Cultural Services; Widescope Indigenous Group; HSB Consultants; Rane Consulting; Anthony Williams; Gunyuu; Walbunja; Badu; Goobah Developments; Wullung; Yerramurra; Nundagurri; Murrumbul; Jerringong; Pemulwuy CHTS; Bilinga; Munyunga; Wingikara; Minnamunnung; and Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services.				
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	23.11.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey	23.11.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Tocomwall	Stacie Fernando	24.11.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phillip Kahn	24.11.15	Registered an interest in the project	Laressa Berehowyj
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	25.11.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson	26.11.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ryan Johnson	26.11.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll Turrise	4.12.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	Denise Newham	4.12.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams

Organisation/Group	Representative Contacted	Date	Comments	AHMS Contact
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	9.12.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Murramarang CHTS	Roxanne Smith	9.12.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Biamanga CHTS	Seli Storer	9.12.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Cullendulla CHTS	Corey Smith	9.12.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
Gulaga CHTS	Wendy Smith	9.12.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
DACHA	Celestine Everingham	9.12.15	Registered an interest in the project	Alan Williams
All RAPs	-	22.2.15	Distributed a methodology for on-site investigation for review and comment.	Alan Williams
Widescope	Steven Hickey	26.2.16	Reviewed and supported the methodology	Alan Williams
Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson	28.2.16	Reviewed and supported the methodology, as well as provided additional information about experience, etc.	Alan Williams
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	1.3.16	Reviewed and supported the methodology, as well as provided additional information about DCAC, its representation of Darug people, and concern for other stakeholders who may not be from the area.	Alan Williams
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Darleen Johnson	1.3.16	Reviewed and supported the methodology, as well as provided additional information about experience, etc.	Alan Williams
Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	9.3.2016	Reviewed and supported the methodology.	Alistair Hobbs
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments; Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation; Darug Land Observations; Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation; Deerubbin LALC		15.3.16	Following direction of client, emailed/called these groups to discuss their participation in test excavations at Old Kings School site.	Ashley O'Sullivan
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Celestine Everingham	15.3.16	Spoke with Celestine, who confirmed her support of methodology and indicated that DACHA would be able to provide a rep for involvement in the test excavations.	Ashley O'Sullivan
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Steve Randall	15.3.16	Spoke with Steve, who confirmed his support of methodology and indicated that DLALC would be able to provide a rep for involvement in the test excavations.	Ashley O'Sullivan
DCAC	Justine Coplin	16.3.2016	Available for fieldwork participation	Alistair Hobbs
DTAC	John Reilly	16.3.2016	Available for fieldwork participation	Alistair Hobbs
Goobah	Basil Smith	17.3.2016	Available for fieldwork participation	Alan Williams
Gulaga		17.3.2016	Offered support for the methodology and wished to be involved in the fieldwork	Alan Williams

Organisation/Group	Representative Contacted	Date	Comments	AHMS Contact
Cullendulla		17.3.2016	Offered support for the methodology and wished to be involved in the fieldwork	Alan Williams
Biamanga		17.3.2016	Offered support for the methodology and wished to be involved in the fieldwork	Alan Williams
Murramarang		17.3.2016	Offered support for the methodology and wished to be involved in the fieldwork	Alan Williams

Appendix 2-2. List of identified Aboriginal stakeholders.

The following groups and individuals were identified as possibly having an interest in the subject area:

- Dhinawan-Dhigaraa Cultural & Heritage Pty Ltd
- Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (KYWG)
- Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee
- Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
- Darug Land Observations
- Des Dyer (Individual)
- Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
- Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation
- Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation
- Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
- Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation
- Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation
- Wurrumay Consultancy
- Warragil Cultural Services
- Tocomwall
- Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
- Widescope Indigenous Group
- HSB Consultants
- Rane Consulting
- Anthony Williams
- Gunyuu

- Walbunja
- Badu
- Goobah Developments
- Wullung
- Yerramurra
- Nundagurri
- Murrumbul
- Jerringong
- Pemulwuy CHTS
- Bilinga
- Munyunga
- Wingikara
- Minnamunnung and
- Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services

Appendix 2-3. List of registered Aboriginal parties for the project

The following groups and individuals registered an interest in the project:

- Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (KYWG)
- Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
- Darug Land Observations
- Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
- Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
- Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation
- Tocomwall
- Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
- Widescope Indigenous Group
- Murramarang Cultural Heritage Technical Services
- Biamanga Cultural Heritage Technical Services
- Cullendulla Cultural Heritage Technical Services
- Gulaga Cultural Heritage Technical Services

Appendix 2-4. Pre-Notification Documentation Sent and Received



Office of
Environment
& Heritage

Our reference: SF15/1617

Mr Alan Williams
AHMS
2/729 Elizabeth Street
Waterloo NSW 2017

Dear Mr Williams,

Thank you for your email dated 21/10/2015 to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) regarding obtaining a list of the Aboriginal stakeholders that may have an interest in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Old Kings School Parramatta.

Before making an application for the issue of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, the applicant must carry out an Aboriginal community consultation process in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009 and completed to the stage described in subclause 80C.

Please find attached the list of Aboriginal stakeholders known to OEH that may have an interest in the project. OEH's list of regional stakeholders is a list of groups, organisations or individuals who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to a proposal in a region. You should contact the stakeholders who have indicated an interest in the Local Government Area (LGA) relevant to your project. Contact details are correct as at the time of registration. Consultation with Aboriginal people should not be confused with employment. Inclusion on the OEH's list is not an automatic right to employment. It is the decision of a proponent on who they choose to engage to deliver services based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience, and WHS considerations. To be clear, the proponent is under no obligation to employ Aboriginal people registered for consultation.

Further, receipt of this information does not remove the requirement of a proponent/consultant to advertise in local print media and contact other bodies seeking interested Aboriginal parties. Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders must be in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* which can be found on the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) public website by accessing the following link:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/commconsultation/09781ACHconsultreq.pdf>

If you wish to discuss any of the above matters further please contact Sam Higgs, Archaeologist, on (02) 9995 6824.

Yours sincerely

S. Harrison 6/11/15

Susan Harrison
Senior Team Leader Planning
Greater Sydney Region
Regional Operations

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

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

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

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

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

The Consultation Requirements also state that:

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

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

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

How to use this list

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

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

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council	Kevin Cavanagh	(02) 4724 5600	Not provided	2/9 Tindale St, Penrith NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Holroyd Blue Mountains The Hills Shire Parramatta
Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council	Not provided	(02) 46810059	Not provided	PO Box 20 Buxton NSW 2571	Camden Campbelltown Wollondilly	Sutherland Liverpool
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	(02) 83949666	Not provided	PO Box 1103 Strawberry Hills NSW 2016	The Hills Shire Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay	Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council	Not provided	(02) 96025280	Not provided	PO Box 1038 Liverpool NSW 2170	Liverpool Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta	Auburn Bankstown Sutherland
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	Chris Ingreby	(02) 9311 4262	Not provided	PO Box 365 Matraville NSW 2036	Sutherland Randwick Botany Bay Waverley	Woolahra Sydney Rockdale
Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Advisory Committee	Parramatta City Council	(02)9806 5050	Not provided	PO Box 32, Parramatta, NSW, 2124	Parramatta	
Holroyd City Council Advisory Committee	Holroyd City Council	(02) 9840 9840	Not provided	P.O. Box 42, Merrylands, NSW 2160	Holroyd	
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Leanne Watson	02 4577 5181 / 0415 770 163	Not provided	PO Box 81, Windsor NSW 2756	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation	Not provided	02 9622 4081	Not provided	PO Box 441, Blacktown NSW 2148	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	02 9410 3665 or 0422 895 831	Not provided	Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue, Chatswood, NSW 2067	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional Information
					Liverpool Parramatta Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Darug Land Observations	Gordon Workman	0415 663 763/ 0408 360 874	fax 02 9831 8888	PO Box 571, Plumpton, NSW 2761	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Blue Mountains	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta
Des Dyer			Not provided	18a Perigee Close, Doonside 2767	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta
Ken Foster		0411 818 091	Not provided	68 Australia St Matraville	Sutherland	
La Percuse Botany Bay Corporation	Yvonne Simms	04860 94491	Fax (02) 9311 3440	10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036	Sutherland	
Norma Simms		04660 94491	Not provided	10 Murrong Place, La Perouse NSW 2036	Sutherland	
Matthew and Andrew Coe		(08)83442196	Not provided	37 Derianger Avenue, Collingswood, South Australia 5081	Sutherland	
Gundungurra Aboriginal Heritage Association Inc	Meri Williams	02 4757 3223	Not provided	PO Box 31, Lawson NSW 2783	Blue Mountains	
Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation	Sharon Brown	02 4729 3713	Not provided	PO Box 7244, Leura NSW 2780	Blue Mountains	
Trevor Robinson		Not provided	Not provided	PO Box 73, Peak Hill, NSW 2869	Blue Mountains	
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey and Donna Hickey	0425 230 683 (Steven) 0425 232 055 (Donna)	Not provided	73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	Blue Mountains	
Tania Matthews		0407056992/6 7924038	Not provided	23 Reid Street, Narrabri, NSW 2390	Blue Mountains	
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	0411 550 057	cazadirect@live.com	73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750.	Blue Mountains	Carolyn is Wonnarua
Cubbitch Barta	Glenda Chalker	0427 218 425	Not provided	55 Nightingale Rd, Pheasants Nest NSW 2574	Camden Campbelltown	Liverpool Wollondilly
	Rebecca Chalker	Not Provided	Not provided	99 Menangle street, Picton 2571		
Eric Keidge		04311 66423	Not provided	11 Olsson Close Hornsby Heights NSW 2077	The Hills Shire Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville	Leichhardt Marly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Banksstown Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay	Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Cherie Carroll Turrise	(02) 6355 4110	Not provided	1 Bellevue Place, Portland NSW, 2847	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Cherie is a Ngunnawal Elder however lived in the Western Sydney area during her childhood. She recognises she is not from the area but has associations
Marrigarr Indigenous Corporation	Shaun Carroll	0435 040 842	Not provided	GPO Box 158, Canberra City, ACT, 2601	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Shaun is Ngunnawal and is Cherie's brother.
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Steve Johnson	0406 991 221	Not provided	PO Box 3340, Rouse Hill, NSW 2155	Western Sydney Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Darleen Johnson	0490 051 102	Not provided	PO Box 246, Seven Hills, NSW, 2147	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson	0447 970 049	Not provided	5 Hession Road, Nelson, NSW 2765	Western Sydney Camden Campbelltown Parramatta	Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney
Bidjalong Aboriginal Corporation	James Carroll	0433 224 324	Not provided	PO Box 124, Round Corner, NSW 2158	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	
Phil Kahn		0434 545 382	Not provided	78 Forbes Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	
Peter Falk Consultancy	Peter Falk	0401 938 060	Not provided	PO Box 1018 Mittagong NSW 2575	Camden Campbelltown	
Wurrumay Consultancy	Kerrie Slater	0423 935 556	Not provided	89 Pyramid street, Emu Plains NSW	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	
Warragii Cultural Services	Aaron Slater	0481 280 067	Not provided	22 Tiffany Close, Rooty Hill NSW	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield	
Kawul Cultural Services	Kelly Slater	0431 720 887	Not provided	89 Pyramid Street, Emu Plains NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd	

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
Tocomwell	Scott Franks	0404 171 544	Not provided	PO Box 76, Caringbah NSW 1495	Blue Mountains Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
D'harawal Mens Aboriginal Corporation	Elwyn Brown	0401920982	Not provided	187 Riverside Drive, Airds NSW 2560	Camden Campbelltown	Wollondilly
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	0434 480 588	Not provided	41 Dempsey Street, Emu Heights, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Blue Mountains	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Widescope Indigenous Group	Steven Hickey and Donna Hickey	0425 230 593 0425 232 056	Not provided	73 Russell Street, Emu Plains, NSW 2750	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
HSB Consultants	Patricia Hampton	0424 142 216	Not provided	62 Ropes Crossing Boulevard, Ropes Crossing 2760	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Rane Consulting	Tony Williams	02 88246991	Not provided	1 Pyrenees Way Beaumont Hills NSW 2155	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Anthony Williams		0456 399 687	Not provided	Unit 2 / 24 Goodwin Street, Narrabeen, NSW 2101	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Dhinawan-Dhigaraa Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Ricky Fields Athol Smith	0402 942 572 0449 665 715	Not provided Not provided	19 Moomi Street, Lalor Park, NSW, 2147 16 Yantara Place, Woodcroft, NSW, 2767	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith	Fairfield Holroyd Parramatta
Gunyyuu	Darlene Hoskins- McKenzie	Not provided	gunyuuuuchs@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby
						This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional Information
Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai	0402 730 612	walbunja@gmail.com	Not provided	Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Badu	Karla Lea Bond	0476 381 207	Not provided	11 Jeffery Place, Moruya, NSW 2537	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River
Goobah Developments	Basil Smith	0405 995 725	Not provided	66 Grantham Road, Batehaven NSW, 2536	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney	This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River

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

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Murrumbidgee	Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright	Not provided	murrumbidgee@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Jerrigong	Joanne Anne Stewart	0422 800 184	jerrigong@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson	0425 063 100	pemulwuyd@gmail.com	14 Top Place, Mt Annan	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown The Hills Shire Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland	Strathfield Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown	Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Bilinga	Wandai Kirkbright	Not provided	bilingachts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Munyunga	Robert Brown	Not provided	munvungachts@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby
Wingikara	Suzanne McKenzie	Not provided	wingikarachs@gmail.com	Not provided	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney	Burwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Phone Number	Email Address/ Fax	Postal Address	LGA's	Additional information
					Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Minnamurung	Aaron Broad	0402 526 888	Not provided	1 Waratah Avenue, Albion Park Rail NSW 2527	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Bunwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	
Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services	Peter Foster	0432 590 289	gundungurratectribseivices@gmail.com	4 Tuppal Way, Airds NSW 2560	Hawkesbury Blacktown Penrith Fairfield Holroyd Camden Campbelltown Liverpool Parramatta Sutherland Sydney Kogarah Hurstville Rockdale Canterbury Marrickville Bankstown Strathfield Bunwood Ashfield Auburn Canada Bay Leichhardt Manly Mosman North Sydney Lane Cove Hunters Hill Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Pittwater Botany Bay Ryde Warringah Willoughby	This individual is a member of Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
	Christopher Payne	0466 975 437	gundungurratectribseivices@gmail.com	9/15/22 Burns Road, Leumeah NSW 2560		This individual is a member of Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
	Larry Hoskins	0478 009 879	gundungurratectribseivices@gmail.com	2/3 Colville Place, Rosemeadow NSW 2560		This individual is a member of Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
	David Bell	0450 124 891	gundungurratectribseivices@gmail.com	67 Dickens Road, Ambarvale NSW 2560		This individual is a member of Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
	Pimmy Johnson Bell	0425 066 100	gundungurratectribseivices@gmail.com	67 Dickens Road, Ambarvale NSW 2560		This individual is a member of Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
	Teangi Mareki Foster	0420 978 969	gundungurratectribseivices@gmail.com	1/6 Central Avenue, Oak Flats NSW 2529		This individual is a member of Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services
	Sam Wickman	Not provided	gundungurratectribseivices@gmail.com	Not provided		This individual is a member of Gundungurra Tribal Technical Services

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To Deanne Forest

Request for Information on Aboriginal Stakeholders for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit at the Old Kings School – O’Connell Street and Marsden Street, Parramatta LGA

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Margaret Bottrell Senior Strategic Land Services Officer
(Aboriginal Communities)

Greater Sydney Local Land Services

NSW Government Office Block Level 4, 2-6 Station Street Penrith

PO Box 4515 Penrith Westfields NSW 2750

T: 02 4725 3049 F: 02 4725 3088

E: margaret.bottrell@lls.nsw.gov.au

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

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

22nd October 2015**Native Title Search Results for Parramatta Local Government Area**

Thank you for your search request in relation to the above area.

Search Results

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

Register Type	NNTT Reference Numbers
Schedule of Applications (unregistered claimant applications)	Nil
Register of Native Title Claims	Nil
National Native Title Register	Nil
Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements	Nil
Notified Indigenous Land Use Agreements	Nil

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

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

Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

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

If you have any further queries, please feel free to contact the search team on the details listed below.

Susan Jenkins

National Native Title Tribunal | Sydney Office

Email nsw.enquiries@nntt.gov.au | Freecall 1800 640 501 | www.nntt.gov.au

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22 October 2015

Alan Williams
AHMS
2/729 Elizabeth St
Waterloo NSW 2017

11-13 Mansfield Street
Glebe NSW 2037
PO Box 112, Glebe NSW 2037
P 02 9562 6327 F 02 9562 6350

Dear Alan

Aboriginal Land Claim (ALC) Search

I refer to your requested dated 21st October 2015 to search the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims database in relation to land described by you as:

Lot:	1	6
DP:	1112822	1182647
Parish:	St John	St John
County:	Cumberland	Cumberland

I have searched the database and the subject land described by you *does not appear* on the Register as being affected by an ALC pursuant to sections 36 or 37 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*.

I note that land across NSW with older land descriptors such as "portion, REF & TSR" may have been allotted new descriptors as part of the Crown Conversion Project and many land parcels now have "Lot & DP" numbers. The ALC database lists the land descriptor at the date of lodgement and as such may not include an updated land descriptor. If this may affect the land that you've described, we advise that you contact the Aboriginal Land Claims Investigation Unit on (02) 8236 7011.

Regards



Kelly Bashford

Directorate Support Officer

Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*

7 October 2015

General Manager
Parramatta City Council
PO Box 32
Parramatta NSW 2124

Cc: Deerubbin LALC, Sydney Metropolitan CMA, NTSCORP, Aboriginal Land Rights Act Registrar, National Native Title Tribunal, OEH

Re: Request for Information on Aboriginal Stakeholders for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit at the Old Kings School – O'Connell Street and Marsden Street, Parramatta LGA.

Dear Sir/Madam,

In accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents, 2010*, I am writing to notify you that we have been engaged by Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) of the Old Kings School site. The purpose of the AHIA is to characterise and manage any Aboriginal heritage that may be present within the site.

The Department of Education are proposing to re-develop the site into a new primary school. It is understood the development would be assessed under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The proponent's representative is Root Projects, contact details: Mark Brockbank, Level 5 Kyle House, 27-31 Macquarie Place, Sydney, NSW, 2000.

I am writing to you to seek information on relevant Aboriginal individuals and/or communities that you are aware of who may hold cultural knowledge for the area relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places. It would be appreciated if you could provide this information to me as soon as possible at the Sydney address above, or by email at awilliams@ahms.com.au.

Please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 9555 4000 if you have any queries or concerns.

Yours sincerely,



Alan Williams MAACA

Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader

Appendix 2-5. Notification Documentation Sent and Registrations Received



AHMS HERITAGE
ADVISORS TO
AUSTRALIA
AND THE
ASIA PACIFIC

ABN 45 088 058 388
ACN 088 058 388

www.ahms.com.au
info@ahms.com.au

SYDNEY
2/729 Elizabeth St
Waterloo NSW 2017
P 02 9555 4000
F 02 9555 7005

MELBOURNE
2/35 Hope St
Brunswick VIC 3056
P 03 9388 0622

PERTH
25/108 St Georges Tce
Perth WA 6000
P 08 9381 5206

10 November 2015

Contact Name
Organisation
Address Line 1
Address Line 2

Re: Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment at the Old Kings School, O'Connell Street and Marsden Street, Parramatta LGA – Invitation to Register.

Dear (Contact Name),

In accordance with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage's (OEH) *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents, 2010*, I am writing to notify you that we have been engaged by Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) of the Old Kings School site. The purpose of the AHIA is to characterise and manage any Aboriginal heritage that may be present within the site.

The land in question is within the Parramatta LGA, and the project involves the adaptive re-use of the Old Kings School site as a new primary school (O'Connell Street Primary School). It is understood the development would be assessed under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The proponent's representative is Root Projects, contact details: Mark Brockbank, Level 5 Kyle House, 27-31 Macquarie Place, Sydney, NSW, 2000.

AHMS will be undertaking the assessment in accordance with the relevant OEH *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* guidelines.

We are inviting registrations from Aboriginal individuals and/or organisations, who may hold relevant cultural knowledge for determining the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area, and who wish to be involved in the community consultation process.

If you or your organisation is interested in being part of the consultation process, please provide a registration of interest to:

Alan Williams

Address: AHMS, 2/729 Elizabeth Street, Waterloo NSW 2017

Phone: 02 9555 4000

Fax: 02 9555 7005

Email: awilliams@ahms.com.au

Registrations are requested by 23rd November 2015.

To assist us with communicating project information effectively, it would be appreciated if you could include the following information in your registration of interest:

1. A clear identification of the organisation registering an interest in the project;
2. Your preferred method of communication with AHMS and the proponent during consultation for this project, including a nominated contact person and contact details;

As part of the consultation process we are obliged to provide the contact details of organisations and individuals who register an interest to the Office of Environment & Heritage, and relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council, unless instructed otherwise. Please advise us if you do not wish this to occur.

Please also consider the following:

1. Guidance on the protocols, sensitivity, use and/or distribution of any cultural information that you provide to AHMS and the proponent as part of this project;
2. Identification of any Aboriginal objects or places of cultural significance that you are aware of within or in the vicinity of the proposed activity area.

Please don't hesitate to contact me on (02) 9555 4000 if you have any queries or concerns.

Yours sincerely,



Alan Williams MAACAI

Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader



Figure 1 Old Kings School subject area (LPI Boundaries).

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Hi alan

AHCS would like to register for the upcoming works at Old Kings School, Parramatta..

Thanks for your time look forward to hearing from you

Amanda Hickey cultural services

Sent on the go with Vodafone

----- Original message -----

From: Laressa Berehowyj <LBerehowyj@ahms.com.au>

Date: 23/11/2015 9:18 am (GMT+10:00)

To: amandahickey@live.com.au

Subject: Notification of Project and Invitation to Register - Old Kings School, Parramatta AHIA

Hi Amanda,

I hope you are well. I am writing to notify you that AHMS have been engaged by Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) of the Old Kings School site, Marsden and O'Connell Street, Parramatta. The purpose of the AHIA is to characterise and manage any Aboriginal heritage that may be present within the site.

If you or your organisation is interested in being part of the consultation process, please provide a registration of interest to:

Alan Williams

Address: AHMS, 2/729 Elizabeth Street, Waterloo NSW 2017

Phone: 02 9555 4000

Fax: 02 9555 7005

Email: awilliams@ahms.com.au

Registrations are requested by 10th December 2015.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to give myself or Alan a call.

Kind regards,

Laressa Berehowyj | Heritage Advisor

2/729 Elizabeth Street, Waterloo, 2017

P: 02 9555 4000 | F: 02 9555 7005 | www.ahms.com.au



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From: widescope.group [<mailto:widescope.group@live.com>]
Sent: Monday, 23 November 2015 11:10 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: EOI cultural & heritage

Hi Alan. I would like to register my interest in the project.
For the Old Kings school
Regards Steven Hickey

Sent from Samsung Mobile

Pollowan Phillip Khan
78 Forbes Street
Emu Plains NSW 2750
Mobile: 0434545982
AHMS
2/729 Elizabeth Street
Waterloo NSW 2017



23/11/15

Dear Laressa

Thank you for your letter informing me that AHMS have been engaged by Tonkin Zulaikha Greer ers to undertake an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Old Kings School site, Marsden and O Connell Street Parramatta, and asking Aboriginal organisations to register if they wish to be involved in the consultation process.

As you are aware all land within the Parramatta area is highly significant to the Aboriginal people of the past and the present, as it was a large camping area over thousands of years for the old Aboriginal people of the past and could be a burial place for them as well, as there has been Aboriginal objects found all over Parramatta.

As a senior Aboriginal person who has for the past forty so years actively participated in the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage ,Throughout the Sydney basin particularly throughout Western Sydney. I on behalf of the Kamiloroi -Yankuntjatjara Working Group wish to provide you my organisations' registration of interest.

Information in my registration of interest:

1. I am a senior Aboriginal and principal of the Kamilaroi – Yankuntjatjara working group and all Aboriginal entity (ABN33979702507).
2. I prefer communicating by, Mail ,Telephone and I am the Principal person to contact; My contact details are Phillip khan 78 Forbes street, Emu Plains NSW 2750 Mobile 0434545982
3. I wish to be involved and participate in all levels of consultation/ project involvement. I wish to attend all meetings, and, participate in available field work and would receive a copy of the report.
4. I attach to this letter a copy of Kamiloroi-Yankuntjatjara working group's ;GIO public liability insurance; GIO working compensation certificate.

Should you wish me to provide further information, please do not hesitate to contact me on 043454982

Yours sincerely
Pollpwan Phillip Khan

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From: Stacie Fernando [<mailto:stacie@tocomwall.com.au>]
Sent: Tuesday, 24 November 2015 11:18 AM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Danny Franks; TOCOMWALL@EMAILMYJOB.COM
Subject: Registration of Interest - Old Kings School, O'Connell St & Marsden St Parramatta LGA

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I am looking forward to your response

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From: jesse johnson [<mailto:muragadi@yahoo.com.au>]
Sent: Thursday, 26 November 2015 10:26 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Old Kings School, OConnell Street and Marsden Street, Parramatta

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From: Darleen Johnson [<mailto:murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au>]
Sent: Thursday, 26 November 2015 11:46 AM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Old Kings School, OConnell Street and Marsden Street, Parramatta

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From: Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation [mailto:darug_tribal@live.com.au]
Sent: Friday, 4 December 2015 4:37 PM
To: Alan Williams
Cc: Corina Marino
Subject: Old Kings School, O'Connell Street and Marsden Street, Parramatta LGA – Invitation to Register.

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Dear Allen, I would like to REGISTER my
Corporation for old Kings school Parramatta ✓

Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

Contact Person CHERIE CARROLL, TURRIS Director
mobile 0429341488

ADDRESS 1 BELLVUE PLACE PORTLAND NSW 2887

Email Gunjeewong@Yahoo.com.au

I have been involved in many field days retrieving
our Ancestors Artefacts my family has been traced
back 6 generations but I know my family goes back
a lot further than that, I look forward to maybe
working with you, Regards Cherie Carroll, TURRIS

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From: Carolyn .H [<mailto:cazadirect@live.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, 9 December 2015 2:41 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Fw: EOI registration

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From: Biamanga [<mailto:biamangachts@gmail.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, 9 December 2015 3:13 PM

To: Alan Williams

Subject: Notification of Project and Invitation to Register - Old Kings School, Parramatta AHIA

Alan Williams,

Biamanga wish to register for the above project. The contact person is myself and our preferred method of contact is through this email. We wish to be kept informed of any further developments thankyou

--

Kind Regards

Seli Storer

Chief Executive Officer

Biamanga

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) -.)

From: Cullendulla [<mailto:cullendullachts@gmail.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, 9 December 2015 3:23 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Notification of Project and Invitation to Register - Old Kings School, Parramatta AHIA

Alan

Please register Cullendulla's expression of interest for the Old Kings School Parramatta project, and we wish to be kept informed of any further developments through this email address. Thank you

--

Kind Regards
Corey Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Cullendulla

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Hi Alan this is Goobahs expression of Interest with the above project. We wish to be kept informed of any further developments through this email address.

On Mon, Nov 23, 2015 at 9:46 AM, Laressa Berehowyj <L.Berehowyj@ahms.com.au> wrote:

Dear Basil,

I am writing to notify you that AHMS have been engaged by Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) of the Old Kings School site, Marsden and O'Connell Street, Parramatta. The purpose of the AHIA is to characterise and manage any Aboriginal heritage that may be present within the site.

If you or your organisation is interested in being part of the consultation process, please provide a registration of interest to:

Alan Williams

Address: AHMS, 2/729 Elizabeth Street, Waterloo NSW 2017

Phone: 02 9555 4000

Fax: 02 9555 7005

Email: awilliams@ahms.com.au

Registrations are requested by 10th December 2015.

If you have any questions please don't hesitate to give myself or Alan a call.

Kind regards,

Laressa Berehowyj | Heritage Advisor

2/729 Elizabeth Street, Waterloo, 2017

P: 02 9555 4000 | F: 02 9555 7005 | www.ahms.com.au



--
Regards Basil Smith
Chief Executive Officer
Goobah PH 0405995725

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) -.)

From: Gulaga [<mailto:gulagachts@gmail.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, 9 December 2015 3:27 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Notification of Project and Invitation to Register - Old Kings School, Parramatta AHIA

Alan Williams,

This is Gulagas expression of interest in the above project at Old Kings School, Parramatta. I wish to be kept informed of any further developments through this email address thankyou

--

Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga

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) -.)

From: Murramarang [<mailto:murramarangchts@gmail.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, 9 December 2015 3:03 PM
To: Alan Williams
Subject: Notification of Project and Invitation to Register - Old Kings School, Parramatta AHIA

Alan

Please accept Murramarang's registration for the above project. I wished to be kept informed of any further correspondence involved with this project. The contact person for the job is Roxanne and all correspondence should be sent to this email. Thankyou

--

Kind Regards
Roxanne Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Murramarang

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Hi Alan,

Please see attached Expressions of Interest letter for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment for proposed re-development of site - Old King School, Parramatta.

Look forward to working with you on this project.

Kind Regards,

Jamie Workman
Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd

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Notice of Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment and Invitation for Registrations of Interest - Old Kings School O'Connell and Marsden St, Parramatta
Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects is undertaking an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment for a development at the Old Kings School, O'Connell St and Marsden St, Parramatta. Contact details for the proponent's representative (Root Projects) are: Kerry Ross, Level 5 Kyle House, 27-31 Macquarie Place, Sydney, NSW, 2000.

Registrations are invited from Aboriginal individuals and organisations who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the area, and who wish to be involved in the consultation process. The consultation will be used to inform the AHIA and obtain any subsequent approvals that may be required for the development.

Registrations of interest should be provided by no later than 10.12.2015 to Alan Williams at AHMS, by:
Phone: (02) 9555 4000
Fax: (02) 9555 7005
Email: awilliams@ahms.com.au
Post: 2/729 Elizabeth Street, Waterloo, NSW 2017.

PARRAMATTA PARK

Public Notification of The Plot music festival at Parramatta Park

NOTICE is given of The Plot music festival major event at Parramatta Park.

The event will run from about 2pm to 11pm on Saturday 5 December.

Parramatta Park will have changed traffic conditions for this event with no vehicle entry through the Macquarie Street gate entrance.

Event hotline - (02) 9318 6300
Noise hotline - (02) 9635 6239

For information about attending the event, visit: **www.theplot.co**

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Announcements

IN THE FAMILY OF DIVISION OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURT AT NAUSORI
File Number 15/NAU/0271

BETWEEN : WAISALE SERUDEGEI ROKOTUIVEIKAU
LALANABARAVI of Vutia Village, Rewa, Fiji Islands.
APPLICANT

AND : AKESA ASA of Australia
RESPONDENT

APPLICATION FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

TAKE NOTICE that the Applicant, Waisale Serudegei Rokotuiveikau Lalanabaravi of Vutia Village, Rewa, Fiji Islands has lodged a Form 1 with the Family Court at Nausori seeking Dissolution of her marriage on the ground that the marriage has broken down irretrievably and that the parties to the marriage have separated and have thereafter lived separately and apart for a continuous period of not less than 12 months immediately preceding the date of the application for dissolution of marriage.

AND FURTHER NOTICE that the Application is listed for mention on the 16th day of November, 2015 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at the Family Court at Nausori.

AND that it has been ordered that service on the Respondent, Akesa Asa be effected by this advertisement. If you desire to be heard you must attend Family Court at Nausori, on the date and time mentioned above. Failure would result in Court granting an Order in favour of the Applicant.

AND any person knowing of the whereabouts of Akesa Asa and is able to read this notice can obtain a copy of the Application from Waisale Serudegei Rokotuiveikau Lalanabaravi of Vutia Village, Rewa, Fiji Islands or from the Family Court registry on Nausori, Fiji Islands.

DATED this 2nd day of October, 2015.

Ms. Piyumini Weeraratunga
Resident Magistrate

Christmas Church Services 2015

Advise your parishioners of times and details of your Christmas Services and gatherings

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Appendix 2-7. Presentation of Information/Assessment Methodology Sent and Any Feedback Received

Appendix 2-8. Report Review – Feedback Received

Appendix 3: Ethnographic and Cultural Values

A3.1. A Further Approach to Ethnographic Research

To assist in the development of cultural resource management (CRM), AHMS has initiated a mapping project to explore early historical texts and diaries to identify spatial locations where Aboriginal activities were observed. The AHMS project 'Mapping Sydney's Aboriginal Past' provides a spatial understanding of Aboriginal activity around the temporal point of contact (**Figures A3-1** and **A3-2**). It consists of an interactive map, a searchable database of site-specific ethnographic evidence, and a range of other tools which bring a spatial perspective to the primary sources.

The database was created by systematically reviewing the early primary sources for the Sydney region and plotting any site-specific ethnographic evidence on an interactive map. The area of study extended from the Hunter River in the north to Jervis Bay in the south, and as far west as the Lachlan River. The sources consulted range from James Cook's visit to Botany Bay in 1770 through to Missionary James Backhouse's visit to the colony in 1835-1837. In total, this project reviewed over fifty primary sources, including all major First Fleet journals and all relevant volumes of the Historical Records of Australia.

The criteria for adding information to the database was threefold. It needed to:

- a) be from a primary source;
- b) contain evidence of Aboriginal activity; and
- c) be able to be pinned down to a specific point or a small area on a map.

Each entry was recorded using the same structure, including a quick summary remark, key words, location information, quotes and references, and additional details and interpretation.

The survey produced over two hundred and seventy plotted markers, with an average length of five hundred words per entry. These included seven Aboriginal tracks, covering a combined distance of over one hundred kilometres, and thirty-five historical paintings and engravings. The database also includes sixteen historical maps overlaid onto the Sydney area, archaeological site data, and the locations and 'boundaries' of particular 'tribes' and 'clans' as interpreted by Val Attenbrow (2010), Arthur Capell (1970), Mulvaney & White (1987), James Kohen (1993) and Anne Ross (1988).



Figure A3-1. An overview of AHMS' ethnographic mapping program.

Figure A3-2. An example of some of the information within the AHMS' ethnographic mapping program.

Appendix 4: Archaeological Background

A4.1. Local Archaeological Information

Table A4.1 Summary of previous studies in close proximity to subject area

Author	Purpose of Investigation	Findings	Soil Profile	Approximate Distance from Subject Area
Haglund and Associates (2006)	Test excavation undertaken along the Parramatta River Heritage Walk.	Found that fill had been deposited along the area to be impacted by the walkway, which overlie 'massive red alluvial sands' (at depths below 6.5 m AHD). A few stone artefacts were recovered from fill, but provenance could not be determined. Acknowledged that 'repeated flooding of the river in historic times would have deposited layers of alluvium over any underlying Aboriginal cultural material' close to the river frontage.	Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet	Within subject area.
AHMS (2006)	Parramatta River Foreshore, Riverside Theatre.	No Aboriginal sites or objects were identified within the subject area. The foreshore is an artificial river bank consisting of fill behind a retaining wall that rises steeply off the river bed. The original river banks would have been heavily affected by flood scouring and side-slope erosion.	Not specified	Adjacent to the subject area (east)
AHMS (2000)	Excavations at 354-356 Church Street, Parramatta.	No Aboriginal sites or objects were recovered. Deposits associated with use of the site removed during building work for the most recent phase of development in c.1950.	Disturbed Terrain	0.1 km east
AHMS (2011c)	Parramatta Police Station	Three Aboriginal objects were recovered from seven 50cm ² test pits. Investigations recorded modern fill deposits mixed with historical refuse up to a depth of 30-80 cm, overlying a shallow (c.5 cm) layer of Pleistocene terrace sand in the east of the site. The sand sheet had been disturbed by historical activities including ploughing, landscaping, building construction, and installation of underground services.	East of site on Pleistocene terrace sand, west on Disturbed Terrain (possibly Tertiary clay)	0.1 km south
AHMS (2011b; 2014)	Assessment and test excavation of 330 Church Street, Parramatta.	Forty three Aboriginal objects, and an additional 32 non-diagnostic fragments of stone suitable for working were recovered. Soils were predominantly sand, with varying clay and silt components, with basal deposits (120 cm below ground surface) dated to the terminal Pleistocene. Excavation across the site during the historical period may have removed Holocene alluvial deposits.	Pleistocene terrace sand.	0.1 km southeast
AHMS (2011a), Artefact Heritage (2014)	Assessment of 12-14 Phillip Street and 333-339 Church Street, Parramatta.	No ground surface visibility. Assessment identified potential for archaeological material to be present despite a moderate level of ground disturbance from past flood events, historical development, and impacts from installation of services such as wastewater lines.	Majority of site on Pleistocene terrace sand.	0.1 km southeast

Author	Purpose of Investigation	Findings	Soil Profile	Approximate Distance from Subject Area
AHMS (2015)	Assessment of proposed Riverbank Square redevelopment, 30b-46 Phillip Street, 338 Church Street and 46/47 Smith Street, Parramatta	No ground surface visibility. Assessment identified potential for archaeological material to be present in portions of the site where prior disturbance does not extend more than 2m below current ground level.	North of site on Holocene Flood Plain sand and mud, south on Pleistocene terrace sand	0.2 km southeast
AHMS (2005)	Parramatta River Foreshore Heritage Study, Barry Wilde Bridge to the Gasworks Bridge	No Aboriginal sites or objects were identified. The foreshore landscape has been altered by river bank erosion and flood scouring. Geotechnical investigations found fills and imported topsoil to a depth of between 20 and 50 cm below current ground level. An auger encountered sand levee deposits at a depth of 65 cm below current ground level mid slope, between Harrisford House and the Gasworks Bridge.	North of site not specified, south on Pleistocene terrace sand	0.4 to 1.0 km southeast
Austral Archaeology (2007)	Test and salvage excavations undertaken at 95-101 George Street, Parramatta.	While historic development had removed most or all of the pre-1788 topsoil, 601 artefacts were recovered from the underlying sand deposits (#45-6-2893). Two phases of occupation, late Holocene (<4ka) and earlier greater than 5ka. Although the site demonstrated similarities to RTA-G1 and CG1 (dominance of tuff and siliceous materials at depth, increased frequency of artefacts in upper 40 cm of soil), there was no evidence of technological change or change in preferred raw material over time. Site considered part of RTA-G1 and CG1.	Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet	0.7 km southeast
JMCHM (2005a)	Test and salvage excavation at 109-113 George Street, Parramatta.	Identified that the site CG1 extended further than previously thought, to the south at RTA-G1. Results identified multiple phases of occupation, from the late Pleistocene (c.25-30ka) to mid-Holocene (c.3.5ka). The date of c.30ka more than doubled the accepted time frame for occupation of the Sydney region.	Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet	0.8 km southeast
JMCHM (2005b)	Historical excavation undertaken at the corner of Charles and George Streets, Parramatta.	Excavations uncovered a high density of stone artefacts within a deep sand deposit (CG1, AHIMS Site #45-5-2648). Assemblage represents multiple periods of occupation. The later of these was thought to date to the last 2,000 years, while the earlier phase was estimated between 20,000 and 10,000 years BP.	Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet	0.8 km southeast
McDonald (1990)	Assessment of a proposed extension to the Parramatta River Ferry Terminals	No Aboriginal sites were located during the survey.	Various	Various points along Parramatta River (0.8 km southeast).
Comber	Assessment and test	55 artefacts recovered. Results indicated that while the western side of the site	Parramatta Terrace	0.9 km southeast

Author	Purpose of Investigation	Findings	Soil Profile	Approximate Distance from Subject Area
Consultants (2010a)	excavation undertaken at 140 Macquarie Street, Parramatta.	was located on the sand sheet, the site sloped down into a former swamp. It was suggested that people likely accessed the swamp from the sand terrace, but did not camp beside it.	Sand Sheet	
AHMS (2013b)	Test excavation undertaken at 189-191 Macquarie Street, Parramatta.	Excavation was undertaken to determine the extent of the sand sheet, which suggested the sand sheet was present around Macquarie Street and unlikely to extend to Hassall Street. The southern end toward Hassall Street was revealed to be part of a levee system adjacent to Clay Cliff Creek. This contained a low density of artefacts (maximum 7/m ²), in deposits tentatively dated using OSL to c.15-13,000 years ago.	Parramatta Terrace Sand Sheet (north) and alluvial clay from Clay Cliff Creek (south)	0.9 km southeast
Comber Consultants (2010b)	Test excavation of the Cumberland Newspaper Site, 142-154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta	Twenty one artefacts recovered from two 3m x 1m test pits. Soils were highly disturbed; mixed fill and road base present to depths of between 45 cm- 60 cm, and footings from historic buildings, building rubble, sewer pipes and telecommunication cables were present up to a depth of 130cm	Pleistocene terrace sand	0.9 km southeast
AHMS (2004)	Test excavation undertaken prior to the extension of the Parramatta Skate Park, James Ruse Reserve.	Site tested fell outside the Parramatta Sand Sheet, with evidence of disturbance to a depth of 50cm. A low artefact density was found within this disturbed soil profile (13 artefacts).	Disturbed Terrain	1.2 km southeast
Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2003)	Strategic archaeological review of the Parramatta LGA	Found that open campsites (or artefact scatters) are the predominant type within the LGA. The low proportion of rockshelter sites and axe grinding grooves was attributed to the dominant local shale geology from which rockshelters and sandstone outcropping do not occur. Identified that there were no known Aboriginal sites within the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre site, but had 'potential to contain Aboriginal cultural material'.	Various	Included subject area as part of LGA assessment.
Attenbrow (1990)	Port Jackson catchment regional investigation	Three sites were recorded in the upper Parramatta River sub-catchment, including a midden and/or archaeological deposit on George Street, Parramatta (#45-6-1523). This site has since been destroyed.	Various	Included subject area as part of investigation.

A4.2. Site Type Information

Aboriginal Sites

Aboriginal sites are classified in a number of ways. At the most basic level, sites are recorded as 'closed sites' or 'open sites'. Closed sites are associated with rock shelters, and include other evidence of Aboriginal occupation that may be present, such as accumulated cultural deposit within the shelter ('potential archaeological deposit' or PAD), faunal remains (animal bone or shell), and rock art on the shelter walls (paintings or engravings). Open sites are broadly defined, and encompass all other types of Aboriginal sites identified where there is no rock shelter. The most common types of open sites found in NSW include artefacts, which can occur almost anywhere in the landscape, grinding grooves, rock art across formations, culturally modified trees, and shell deposits (middens) (OEH 2012:7). The presence or absence of stone artefacts is often a defining factor, although it is worth pointing out that almost any site is likely to have at least some associated artefacts, as discard or loss of this most ubiquitous and practically indestructible marker of Aboriginal archaeology is likely to have occurred anywhere that Aboriginal people stopped or gathered for any length of time.

Any one site (or close group of linked sites described as a 'site complex') can contain several different site features. For example, a shelter may have art on the walls, artefacts on the floor surface or outside the shelter, and be predicted to contain faunal remains and further artefacts in the accumulated deposit inside.

A description of terms used to describe different site features recorded in Parramatta is provided in **Table A4.2**. Other features or types of Aboriginal cultural sites that do not necessarily leave physical evidence may exist or have once existed in the Parramatta region however such sites have not previously been recorded reflecting the archaeological focus of the past studies and the loss of traditional knowledge of such places in this area. Similarly there may be places of contemporary significance to Aboriginal people in region and this will require consultation with the Aboriginal community to identify such places.

Table A4.2. Aboriginal site feature definitions (OEH 2012:4-5)

Site Feature	Definition
Artefact	Objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where Aboriginal objects may occur below the ground surface. The term 'potential archaeological deposit' was first applied in Sydney regional archaeology in the 1980s, and referred to rock shelters that were large enough and with enough accumulated deposit to allow archaeologists to presume that subsurface cultural material was highly likely to be present. Since then it has come to include open sites where the same prediction can be made.
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	Trees which show the marks of modification as a result of cutting of bark from the trunk for use in the production of shields, canoes, boomerangs, burials shrouds, for medicinal purposes, foot holds etc., or alternately intentional carving of the heartwood of the tree to form a permanent marker to indicate ceremonial use/significance of a nearby area, again these carvings may also act as territorial or burial markers.
Stone Quarry	Usually a source of good quality stone which is quarried and used for the production of stone tools
Burial	A traditional or contemporary (post-contact) burial of an Aboriginal person, which may occur outside designated cemeteries and may not be marked, e.g. in caves, marked by stone cairns, in sand areas, along creek banks etc.

Stone Artefacts

Aboriginal stone artefacts are an important source of archaeological information because stone is preserved for long periods of time whereas organic materials such as bone, shell, wood and plant fibres often decay. Stone artefacts provide valuable information about technology, economy, cultural change through time and settlement patterning. Stone has also been used for 'relative' dating of sites where direct methods such as radiocarbon dating cannot be applied. A technological sequence for stone artefacts for the region was first described in the late 1940s by Fred McCarthy and has since been refined over time by Hiscock and Attenbrow (Hiscock and Attenbrow 1998, 2005) into the 'Eastern Regional Sequence':

- Capertian – is distinguished by large uniface pebble tools, core tools, horse-hoof cores, scrapers and hammerstones. Backed artefacts occasionally present. Generally dates to before 5,000 years BP.
- Early Bondaian – Aspects of the Capertian assemblage continue, but backed artefacts and ground-edged artefacts increase. Artefacts during this period were predominantly made from fine-grained siliceous stone such as silcrete and tuff. Generally dated from 5,000 BP to 2,800 BP.
- Middle Bondaian – Characterised by backed artefacts, particularly Bondi Points and ground-edged artefacts. Artefacts made from siliceous materials, however quartz becomes more frequent. Generally dated from 2,800 BP to 1,600 BP.
- Late Bondaian – characterised by bipolar technology, eloueras, ground-edged artefacts, and bone and shell artefacts. Bondi points are virtually absent and artefacts are predominantly made from Quartz. Generally dated from 1,600 BP to European contact.

Survivability of the Archaeological Record

The following observations can be made about the nature and survivability of the archaeological record across the Cumberland subregion:

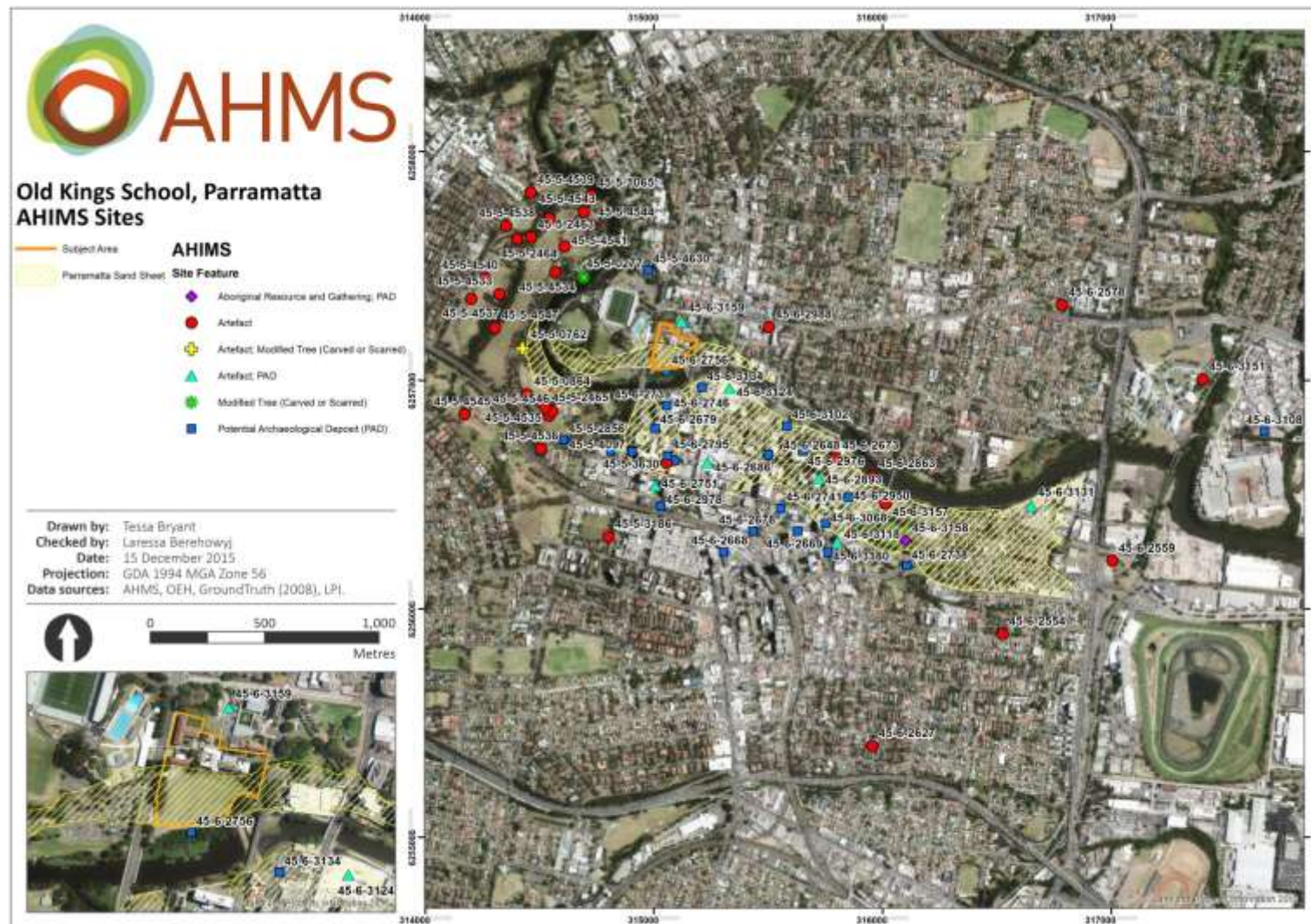
- Archaeological material is often found in areas of sub-surface exposure, such as those caused by erosion.
- Surface evidence (or the absence of surface evidence) does not necessarily indicate the potential, nature or density of sub-surface material. Extensive excavations have shown that areas with no surface evidence often contain sub-surface deposits buried beneath current ground surfaces (JMCHM 2001; Kohen 1984).
- Due to the limitations of surface surveys, test excavation is often required to establish the nature and density of archaeological material.
- Aboriginal cultural material is more likely to survive in areas that contain remnant portions of the pre-European soil profile, in contrast to landforms that have been impacted by historical or recent disturbances.
- The potential for survival of any archaeological sites will largely depend on the degree of past disturbance.

- Past disturbance to the soil profile can be due to European activity such as clearing, ploughing, grazing, and urban development and/or due to environmental factors such as flooding events, erosion and colluvial movement. These activities may disturb, erode or remove the natural soil profile completely.
- Aboriginal stone artefacts are more likely to survive because stone is preserved for long periods of time whereas organic materials such as bone, shell, wood and plant fibres decay.
- A major impact of more than 200 years of post-contact settlement on Aboriginal sites would have been the destruction of carved and scarred trees, which would have been removed as part of clearing for agricultural activities and the construction of infrastructure such as buildings and roads. However, there is some potential for culturally modified trees to survive in areas where there are stands of remnant native vegetation.

A4.3. AHIMS Site Search

A copy of the AHIMS search is provided in the subsequent pages.

Figure A4.1. AHIMS sites in the vicinity of the Old Kings School subject area.





AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : SYD15149 Old Kings School

Client Service ID : 198738

Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS)

Date: 10 November 2015

Level 2, 729 Elizabeth Street
WATERLOO New South Wales 2017

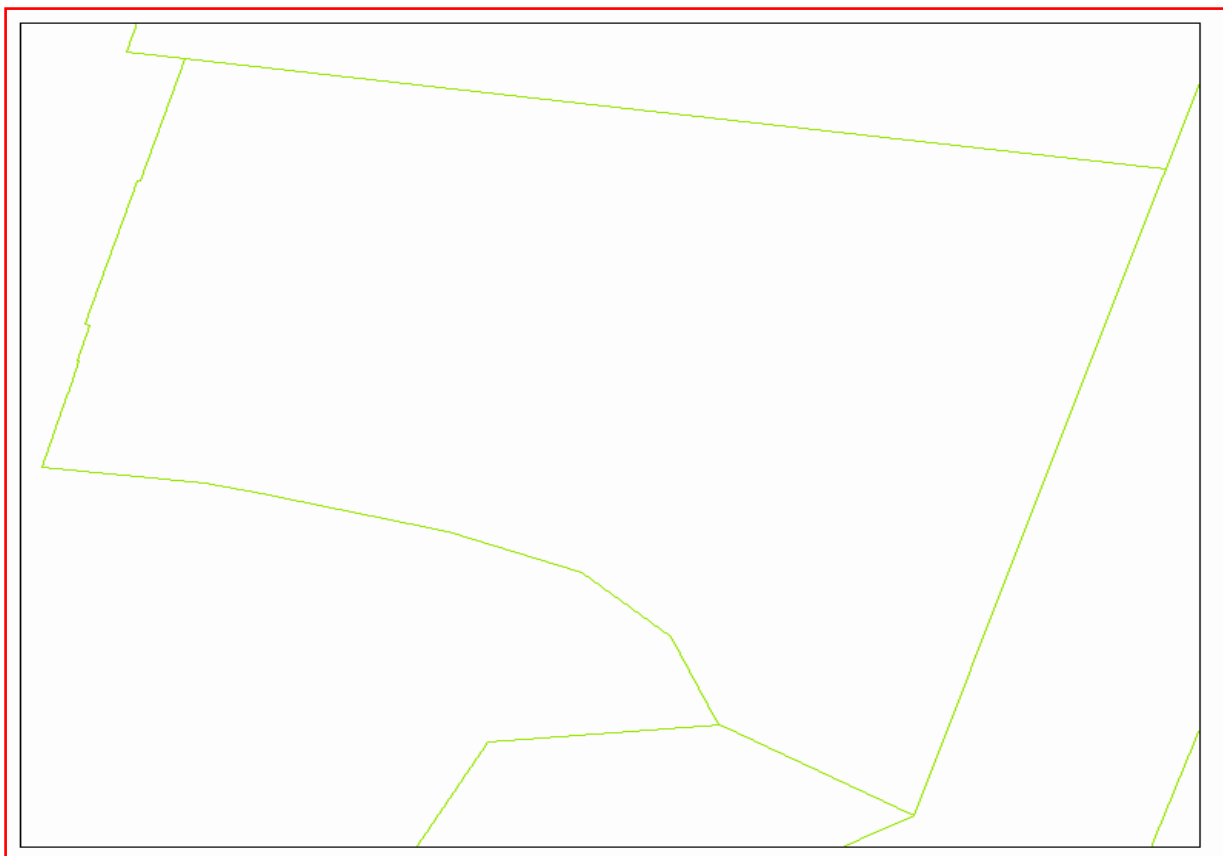
Attention: Laressa Berehowyj

Email: lberehowyj@ahms.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 1, DP:DP1112822 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Laressa Berehowyj on 10 November 2015.

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



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

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : Old Kings School

Client Service ID : 202339

Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS)

Date: 03 December 2015

Level 2, 729 Elizabeth Street
WATERLOO New South Wales 2017

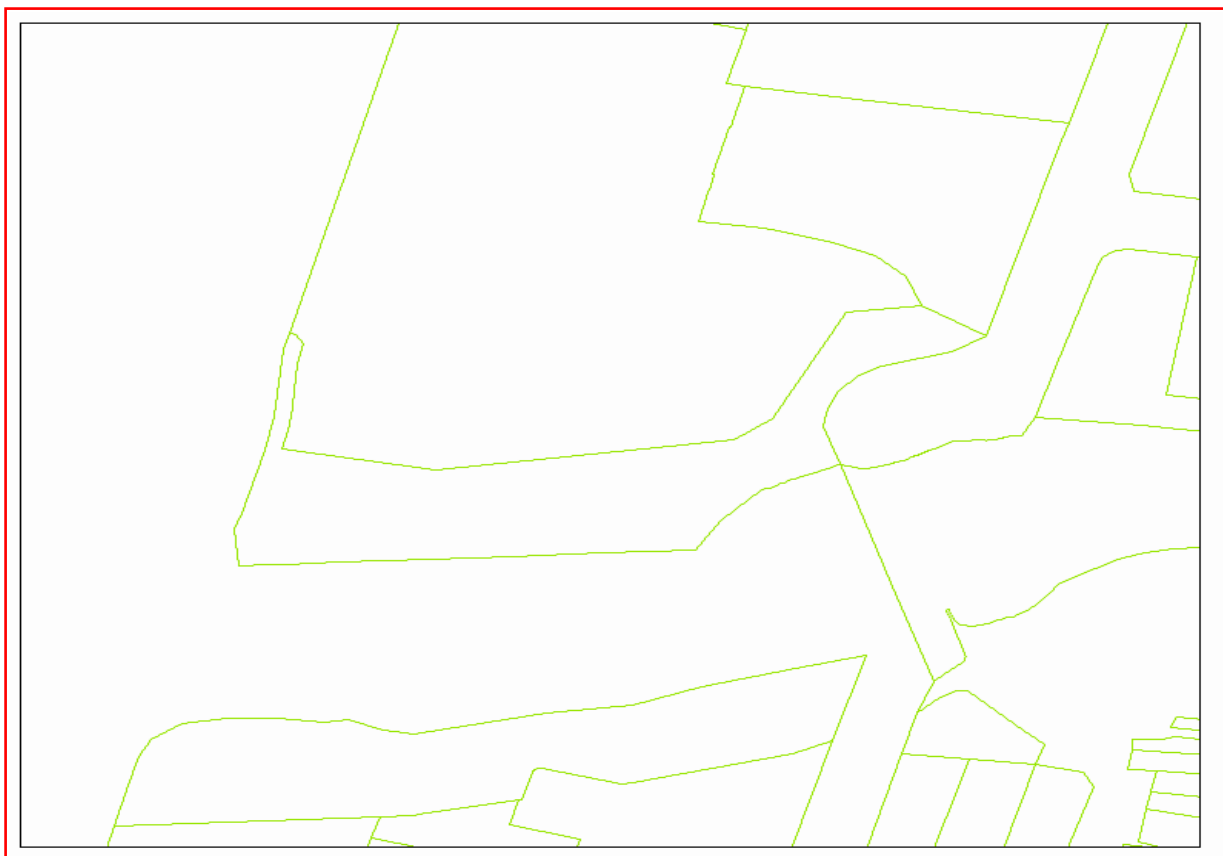
Attention: Laressa Berehowyj

Email: lberehowyj@ahms.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 4, DP:DP1132683 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Laressa Berehowyj on 03 December 2015.

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



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

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : SYD15149 Old Kings School

Client Service ID : 198739

Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS)

Date: 10 November 2015

Level 2, 729 Elizabeth Street
WATERLOO New South Wales 2017

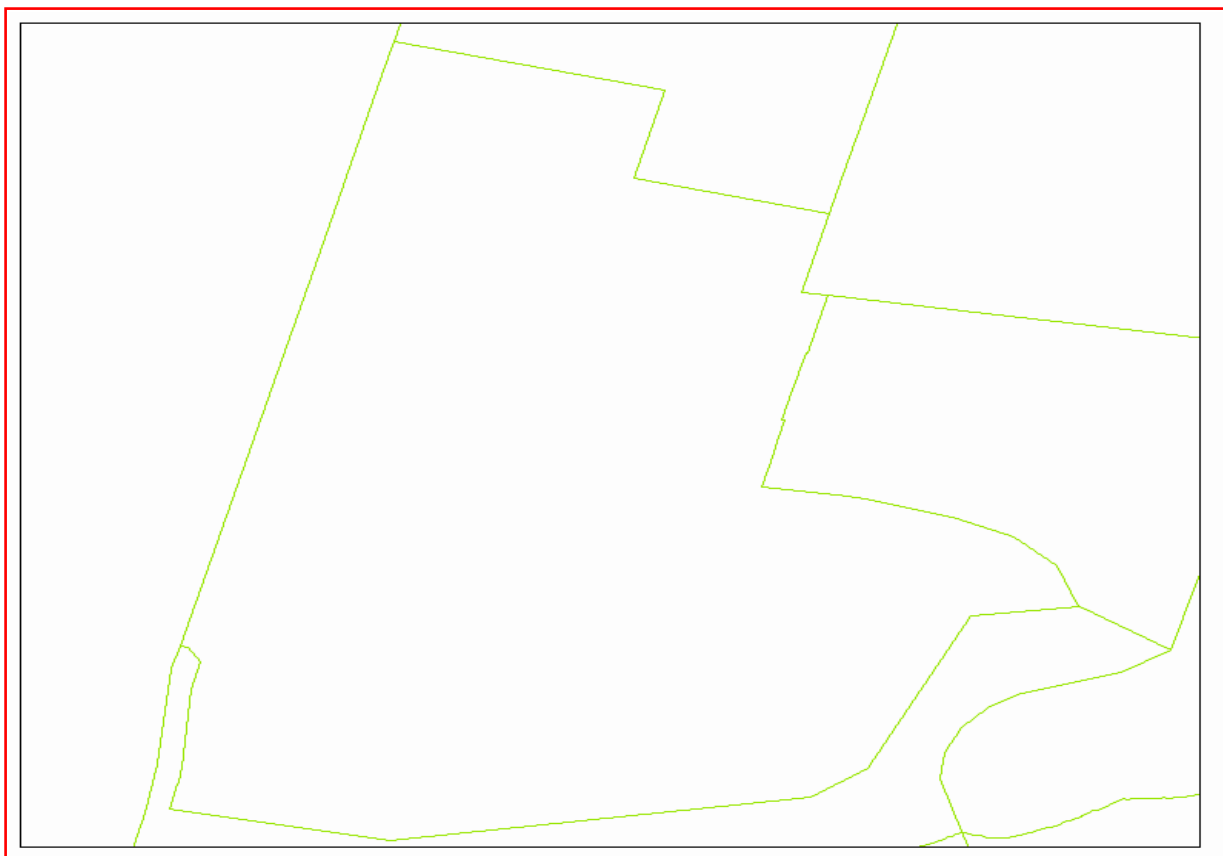
Attention: Laressa Berehowyj

Email: lberehowyj@ahms.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 6, DP:DP1182647 with a Buffer of 0 meters,
conducted by Laressa Berehowyj on 10 November 2015.

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



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

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

Appendix 5: Field Investigation Data

Appendix 5-1. Excavation Methodology

19 February 2016

«First_Name» «Last_Name»
«Company_Name»
«Address_Line_1»
«City» «State» «ZIP_Code»

**Re: Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment – Former Old Kings School, Parramatta – Project
Information and Proposed Assessment Methodology**

Dear «First_Name»,

Thank you for your registration of interest in the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) for the proposed re-development of the former King's School, Parramatta, NSW. This document provides the background of the project, and outlines the proposed activities and methods associated with the proposed Aboriginal heritage management of the study area.

If you have any comments on this document, please send them to Extent, or call to discuss, by **19 March 2016**.

Background

The NSW Department of Education (DoE) is proposing to re-develop and upgrade the facilities within the former Kings School site (**Figure 1**). These works are primarily composed of internal modifications to the existing structures, although the demolition of some buildings and construction of a hall and facilities all have potential to affect the under-lying soil profile. Extent has been engaged to undertake an Aboriginal heritage impact assessment to explore these works and their potential effect on cultural material and values within the site. In addition, a range of soil contamination/geotechnical investigations are needed to determine issues like whether or not there are any soil contamination issues and the stability of the soil. While these works would be focussed on recent overburden and fill materials situated above the natural ground surface, they have potential to affect under-lying cultural materials (see below for discussion). As such, Extent is also providing the DoE with advice and assistance on the most appropriate way to undertake these works to minimise impact to any cultural deposits.

This development is being assessed as part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which will be submitted to a consent authority (Department of Planning and Environment) for consideration under Part 4.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Since the project is being considered as State Significant Development (SSD), only some of the conditions and requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* apply. Specifically, we do not need to adhere to the Office of Environment's (OEH) Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, nor does the client need to obtain an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit. In accordance with the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) that guide the EIS, we are required to follow the OEH *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* guidelines. Also of relevance for the activities outlined in this document is Section 89J of the *Environmental Planning and*

Assessment Act 1979, which allows us to undertake on-site investigations to inform the EIS process – such investigations do not need to adhere to OEH guidelines or obtain permits.

Following a desktop review, it has been determined that the southern part of the study area is likely to be part of a deep (1m+) alluvial sand body overlain by ~70cm of modern fill or overburden (**Figure 2**). The deep alluvial soil profile is considered to be part of the wider Parramatta Terrace sand sheet, a well-documented deposit known to contain significant cultural material of great antiquity. An overlay of past activities (disturbance) and the depth of the soil profile indicate that much of the northern portion of the subject area is characterised by a duplex soil, and has likely been heavily impacted. Localised disturbance is also evident within the deeper alluvial sand body, but in general this deposit been largely unaffected by previous development. However, while we know that the sand sheet is likely to be present, we can't know for certain whether there are cultural materials in it in this location. While some excavations of this sand sheet in Parramatta have revealed Aboriginal objects other excavations across the CBD have found no Aboriginal occupation deposits or objects.

An overlay of the proposed development activities onto these deposits indicates that impacts may occur, most notably around Building H (**Figure 1**). For this reason, it is desirable to undertake archaeological investigations across these areas to determine the nature of any cultural materials if present, and inform the EIS process. (Note: the north of the study area is considered heavily disturbed in relation to Aboriginal heritage, and is not proposed for any investigation).

In relation to the soil contamination /geotechnical works, the contractors concerned are similarly able to undertake their investigations (**Figure 3**) under Section 89J of the Act. As such, they are not required to consider heritage, especially given their works is focussing on fill and overburden deposits, which have limited (if any) cultural value. However, to ensure these works do not inadvertently impact any cultural materials of value, these works would be, in part, integrated into our proposed archaeological program, with their remaining investigations monitored. *We highlight here that these works are likely to be undertaken, at least in part, before the 28 day comment period expires; if you have any concerns in relation to this, please contact Extent as soon as possible.*

At this stage, no further works are proposed in areas of potential sand deposits as shown in **Figure 2**; and which are primarily situated within the cricket pitch and surrounds. However, should this situation change, additional test-pitting may be undertaken to identify any cultural deposits in these areas, and inform the development process. Should such investigation be required, it would be undertaken in accordance with the methods outlined below.

Proposed Test Excavations

Based on the findings of the desktop review, it is considered that a portion of the Parramatta Terrace sand sheet is within the southern portion of the site, and further investigation is required to determine any cultural deposits that may be present within it. This section outlines a proposed test excavation methodology to do this, and further inform the EIS. As outlined above, it will be integrated where possible with the soil contamination /geotechnical investigations, which while focussing on modern fill/overburden may also provide additional information on the soil profile across the site.

We propose to undertake a series of ~1m² test pits in a grid across the areas of potential impact within the southern portion of the study area, totalling ~10 (**Figure 4**). Due to the potential for significant modern fill/overburden above the sand sheet deposits, we propose to undertake the excavations using a small excavator. Along with the excavator, a team of archaeologists and Aboriginal stakeholders (n=5) would participate in the works. The excavator using a flat edged bucket would undertake controlled spits (~10cm) to depths of <1.5m under supervision of one of the archaeological team. This depth should

exceed any fill materials, and characterise the upper portion of the sand sheet (with cultural materials usually only found in the top metre). The remaining team members would clean the test pits for recording, and undertake wet-sieving of sediment for cultural materials.

All material recovered would be wet-sieved through a 5mm mesh for cultural materials. In the case of overburden/fill material recovered, only a portion of this would be sieved, specifically, ~10 buckets (likely 40-50% of the each spit). Where significant cultural material is recovered, the remainder of the spit would be sieved. Once a natural soil profile is identified beneath the fill layers, all sediments recovered would be sieved for cultural materials.

All excavations would be recorded in accordance with best practice, including scaled drawings, photographs, written descriptions, etc. Various chronological and soil samples are also proposed for collection and analysis following the field program.

Please note that the strategy above has been based on desktop information, and may prove inappropriate or ineffective when on-site; or during the actual excavations. As such, the proposed program and methodology may be modified by the excavation director in discussions with the client and Aboriginal stakeholders.

Upon completion of the excavation program, all test pits would be mechanically backfilled.

Aboriginal Consultation

AHMS has recently begun the formal consultation process in accordance with OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010). The project currently has the following Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs):

- Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group (KYWG)
- Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
- Darug Land Observations
- Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
- Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation
- Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation
- Tocomwall
- Amanda Hickey Cultural Services
- Widescope Indigenous Group

- Murramarang Cultural Heritage Technical Services
- Biamanga Cultural Heritage Technical Services
- Cullendulla Cultural Heritage Technical Services
- Gulaga Cultural Heritage Technical Services

Timeframes

We propose to undertake the test excavations immediately following the 28 day comment period. This would result in fieldwork in early – mid March 2016. It is considered the field program would last approximately two weeks. Depending on the findings, a draft report would be provided to the Aboriginal stakeholders between 3 and 6 weeks after the field program.

Information Sought

Extent would appreciate your review of the above methodology proposed for the investigation of the project. We are also very keen to hear from you regarding:

- Any protocols that you would like adopted during the project.
- Identification of any Aboriginal objects of cultural significance and/or importance that you are aware of within the subject area, and how you wish them to be dealt with during the project.
- Identification of any places of cultural significance and/or importance that you are aware of within the study area, and how you wish them to be dealt with during the project.
- Guidance on the protocols, sensitivity, use and/or distribution of any cultural information that you provide AHMS.
- Whether you require any further information prior to AHMS proceeding with the project.
- Any initial thoughts on the potential long term storage and/or management of the Aboriginal objects that may be recovered from the test excavations.

Please provide any comments by email or letter.

In addition, since there will be some opportunity to employ some Aboriginal people in the proposed archaeological test programme, could you please answer the following questions, if you have not already done so. This will assist our client in reaching decision about how to best engage RAPs in the field programme.

1. Do you or your organisation have cultural or historical connection to the project area and if so could you briefly describe this connection?
2. Does your organisation represent an individual, a family group, or wider community; and could you please describe this group membership?
3. Who do you or your organisation nominate to participate in the project (most notably the field investigation), and what relationship do they have to the project area?
4. Can you attest that your nominated representative is fit to participate in the physically demanding work of excavation?
5. What is your or your organisation's daily rates to participate in the project?

Please ensure Extent is also provided with your nominated individual's contact information including phone number, fax number, postal address and e-mail address (if available) as well as information such as your organisations have up-to-date workers compensation, public liability and professional indemnity (or equivalent) insurances.

For further information, please contact Alan Williams on 02 9555 4000.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Alan Williams', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Alan Williams MAACAI

Aboriginal Heritage Team Leader

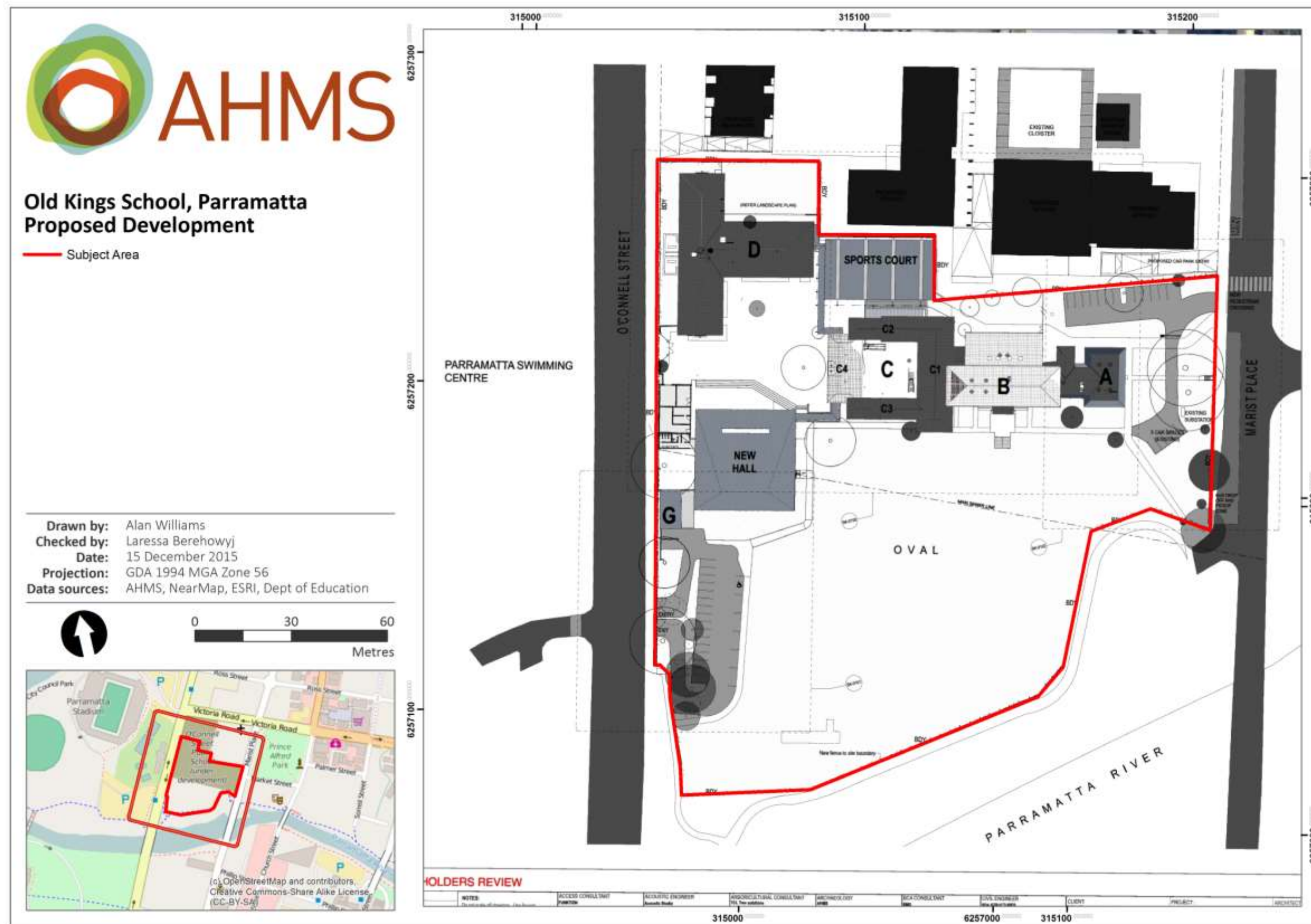


Figure 1. The study area, and proposed development. With the exception of a new hall in replacement of Building H, most works are within existing structures.