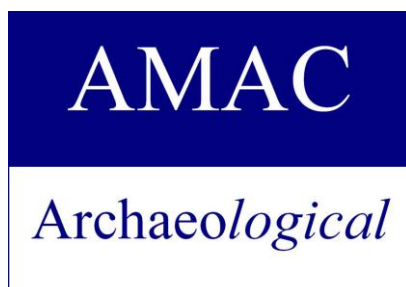


# **DUE DILIGENCE ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

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**Lot 13 DP 1239  
Lot 142 DP 537053  
Lot 15 DP 1239  
Lot 16 DP 1239  
85 – 91 Thomas Street  
Parramatta NSW  
(Parramatta LGA)**



**Benjamin Streat**  
Archaeo*logical* Management & Consulting Group

**for**  
**Century 888 Pty Ltd**

**July 2025**

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*The veracity of this report is not guaranteed unless it is a complete and original copy.*

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**Cover Image** - Aerial Photo *'From the Skies; 1943 RTA (2005)*

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>TABLE OF FIGURES</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>CONTACT DETAILS</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 BACKGROUND	6
1.2 STUDY AREA	6
1.3 SCOPE	6
1.4 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION SUMMARY	7
1.5 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION	7
1.6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	7
<b>2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT AND STATUTORY CONTROLS</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1 COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND LISTS	10
2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	10
2.1.2 National Heritage List	10
2.1.3 Commonwealth Heritage List	10
2.1.4 The Native Title Act 1993	10
2.2 NEW SOUTH WALES STATE HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND LISTS	11
2.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	11
2.2.2 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979	12
2.2.3 The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	12
2.2.4 NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended)	13
2.2.5 New South Wales State Heritage Register and Inventory	13
2.2.6 Declared Aboriginal Places	13
2.3 LOCAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS	14
2.3.1 Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023	14
2.3.2 Parramatta Development Control Plan 2023	16
2.4 DUE DILIGENCE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES	17
2.5 CODE OF PRACTICE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES	17
2.6 GUIDELINES	17
<b>3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1 TOPOGRAPHY	18
3.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS	18
3.3 WATERCOURSES	21
3.4 VEGETATION	21
<b>4.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION</b>	<b>25</b>
4.1 ABORIGINAL LAND USE	25
4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	27
4.3 THE DARUG AND GANDANGARA NATION	28
4.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA	29
4.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES NEAR THE STUDY AREA	29
4.6 AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS	34
4.7 OTHER SEARCH RESULTS	37
4.8 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE REGION	37
4.9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE STUDY AREA	44
4.10 PARRAMATTA PLEISTOCENE SAND TERRACE	45
4.11 DISTURBANCE FACTORS	47

4.11.1	Disturbance Summary	47
<b>5.0</b>	<b>SITE INSPECTION</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>50</b>
6.1	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE	50
6.1.1	Educational Significance	50
6.1.2	Scientific Significance	50
6.1.3	Representative Significance	50
<b>7.0</b>	<b>PROPOSED ACTIVITY</b>	<b>51</b>
7.1	DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY AND IMPACTS	51
<b>8.0</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION</b>	<b>55</b>
8.1	RECOMMENDATIONS	55
	<b>GLOSSARY</b>	<b>57</b>
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>60</b>
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>65</b>
	APPENDIX ONE – AHIMS SITE SEARCH RESULTS	65
	Basic Search	65

## TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1	Study Site Overlay showing Boundaries (red) and Allotments (Niche 2023 & NSW Land and Property Information, Six Maps Viewer accessed May 2025).....	8
Figure 1-2	Topographic map with site location.....	9
Figure 3-1	Sydney Soil Landscape .....	22
Figure 3-2	Cross Section of soil landscape illustrating relationships between landscape features and dominant soil materials.....	23
Figure 3-3	Cross Section of soil landscape illustrating relationships between landscape features and dominant soil materials.....	24
Figure 4-1	AHIMS Search Results.....	36
Figure 4-2	Aboriginal sensitivity map.....	37
Figure 4-3	Examples of forager settlement patterns.....	39
Figure 4-4	Strahler's hierarchy of tributaries.....	40
Figure 7-1	Subdivision Plan.....	52
Figure 7-2	Demolition Plan.....	53
Figure 7-3	Level Seven Terrace Garden .....	54

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Background**

Century 888 Pty Ltd has commissioned the Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (AMAC Group) to prepare an Aboriginal Archaeological Due Diligence Assessment for the site known as 85-91 Thomas Street, Parramatta.

### **Aboriginal Consultation**

As this is a desktop study and no Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is being applied for, this report does not require consultation to be undertaken as per National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974: Part 6 *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010). This report has not been reviewed by the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council.

### **Recommendations**

The study area has been subject to a previous approved DA approval (Appendix Two) which is DA/344/2023. This allows for the demolition, tree removal and construction of 2 residential flat buildings over basement car parking with associated site and landscaping works. The application is Integrated Development pursuant to the Fisheries Management Act 1994 and Nominated Integrated Development pursuant to the Water Management Act 2000. The determining authority is the Sydney Central City Planning Panel

The Development Application has been assessed under Section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Building) 2022, State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021, Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023 (PLEP 2023) and Parramatta Development Control Plan 2023 (PDCP 2023) and is considered to be satisfactory. Therefore, it is recommended that the application be approved subject to the imposition of appropriate conditions, (DA/344/2023, City of Parramatta , 2025).

**DA/344/2023 refers to a previous assessment of the study area as reference number 7892, Heritage Impact Report, Revision 3, Niche Environment and Heritage 2024. This document forms the basis of the DA assessment of the study area and those DA conditions make no statement of conditions regarding any Aboriginal archaeological resources that may be present upon the site.**

The proposed activity is not:

- located within 200m below or above a cliff face; or
- within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth, or;
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, or;
- located in a sand dune system

The proposed activity is:

- located within 200m of waters.

The following recommendations have been formulated after consultation with the proponent and Heritage NSW:

- It is recommended that no further archaeological and cultural assessment in accordance with *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (DECCW, 2010) is necessary and the proposed development activity (Figure 7.1-7.9) should be able to proceed with caution as the existing DA (DA DA/344/2023) is in place which allows for the bulk excavation of all material located upon the site.
- Before any ground disturbance takes place as part of the construction all development staff, contractors and workers should be briefed as to the heritage status of the area and their responsibilities in ensuring preservation of the said area. This briefing should take place prior to works commencing on site. They should also be informed of their responsibilities regarding any Indigenous archaeological deposits and/or objects that may be located during the following development.
- **Should any Aboriginal archaeological deposits or objects be located during the development;**
- all excavation in the vicinity of any objects and/or deposits shall cease immediately and the area secured;
- Heritage NSW and a suitably qualified archaeologist should be notified so the significance of the said deposits or objects can be evaluated and presented in a report and the study area recorded as an archaeological site;
- the archaeological deposits or objects shall be subject to fulfilment of the relevant legislative requirements particularly section 90 of the NPW Act 1974 (as amended).

**Should any human remains be located during the following development;**

- all excavation in the immediate vicinity of any objects of deposits shall cease immediately and the area is to be secured so no further harm is to come to these remains;
- the NSW police and Heritage NSW's Environment Line 131 555 are to be informed as soon as possible including any available details of the remains and their location;
- once it has been established that the human remains are Aboriginal ancestral remains, authorisation is required by Heritage NSW in consultation with relevant Registered Aboriginal Parties identifying the appropriate course of action.

## CONTACT DETAILS

The contact details for the following archaeologist, NSW Police, Heritage NSW and the Local Aboriginal Land Council are as follows:

Organisation	Contact	Contact Details
NSW Environment Line		131 555
NSW Sydney City Local Area Command		LAC Office: 192 Day Street Sydney NSW 2000 Ph: (02) 9265 6499 Fax: (02) 9265 6434
Archaeological Management & Consulting Group	Mr. Benjamin Streat or Mr. Martin Carney	122c-d Percival Road Stanmore NSW 2048 Ph:(02) 9568 6093 Fax:(02) 9568 6093 Mob: 0405 455 869 Mob: 0411 727 395 <a href="mailto:benjaminstreat@archaeological.com.au">benjaminstreat@archaeological.com.au</a>
Heritage NSW	Archaeologist – Head Office	Level 6 Valentine Avenue Parramatta, NSW 2150 Ph: (02) 9873 8500 <a href="mailto:heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au">heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au</a>
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC)	Cultural Heritage Officer	PO Box 2341 North Parramatta NSW 1750 Ph: (02) 4722 9713 <a href="mailto:reception@deerubbin.org.au">reception@deerubbin.org.au</a>

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

This Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment has been prepared by Archaeological Management and Consulting Group, for Corval on behalf of 110 George Street Ptd Ltd. This report has been prepared in response to a request from Parramatta City Council for an Aboriginal archaeological report as the site is located in an area of high archaeological sensitivity on the Parramatta DCP 2023 (Figure 4-2).

This assessment has been prepared to support a Development Application (DA) for the redevelopment of 110 George Street, Parramatta (the Site), comprising the construction of two new mixed-use developments. The proposal will deliver a new Build-to-rent (BTR) residential accommodation tower with a retail and commercial podium fronting Phillip Street ('Northern Building') and a new commercial tower, with a retail and commercial podium fronting George Street ('Southern Building'). The proposal also includes the creation of an active ground plane through well-connected north-south pedestrian links, a central plaza and associated landscaping.

An initial Due Diligence Assessment was prepared in 2019 for the Concept DA (DA/712/2020). This updated report has been prepared as part of a new DA for the site and includes an updated AHIMS (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) search the results of which have been incorporated below.

## 1.2 STUDY AREA

The site is located at 85 – 91 Thomas St Street, Parramatta, in the City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of St John, County of Cumberland. It is located adjacent to of the Parramatta Central Business District (CBD).

Address	Lot	Deposited Plan
85 – 91 Street, Parramatta NSW	13	1239
85 – 91 Street, Parramatta NSW	142	537053
85 – 91 Street, Parramatta NSW	15	1239
85 – 91 Street, Parramatta NSW	16	1239

## 1.3 SCOPE

The aims of this assessment are to assess the Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area and to measure the impact of the proposed development on any intact soil profiles with the potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits and/or objects, to develop mitigative strategies under the appropriate legislation and to devise an appropriate strategy for the management of Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage values of the area.

## **1.4 ABORIGINAL CONSULTATION & PARTICIPATION SUMMARY**

As this is a desktop study and no Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is being applied for, this report does not require consultation to be undertaken as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010c).

## **1.5 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION**

The analysis of the archaeological background and the reporting were undertaken by Mr. Benjamin Streat (BA, Grad Dip Arch Her, Grad Dip App Sc), archaeologist and Director of Streat Archaeological Services Pty Ltd under the guidance of Mr. Martin Carney archaeologist and Managing Director of AMAC Group.

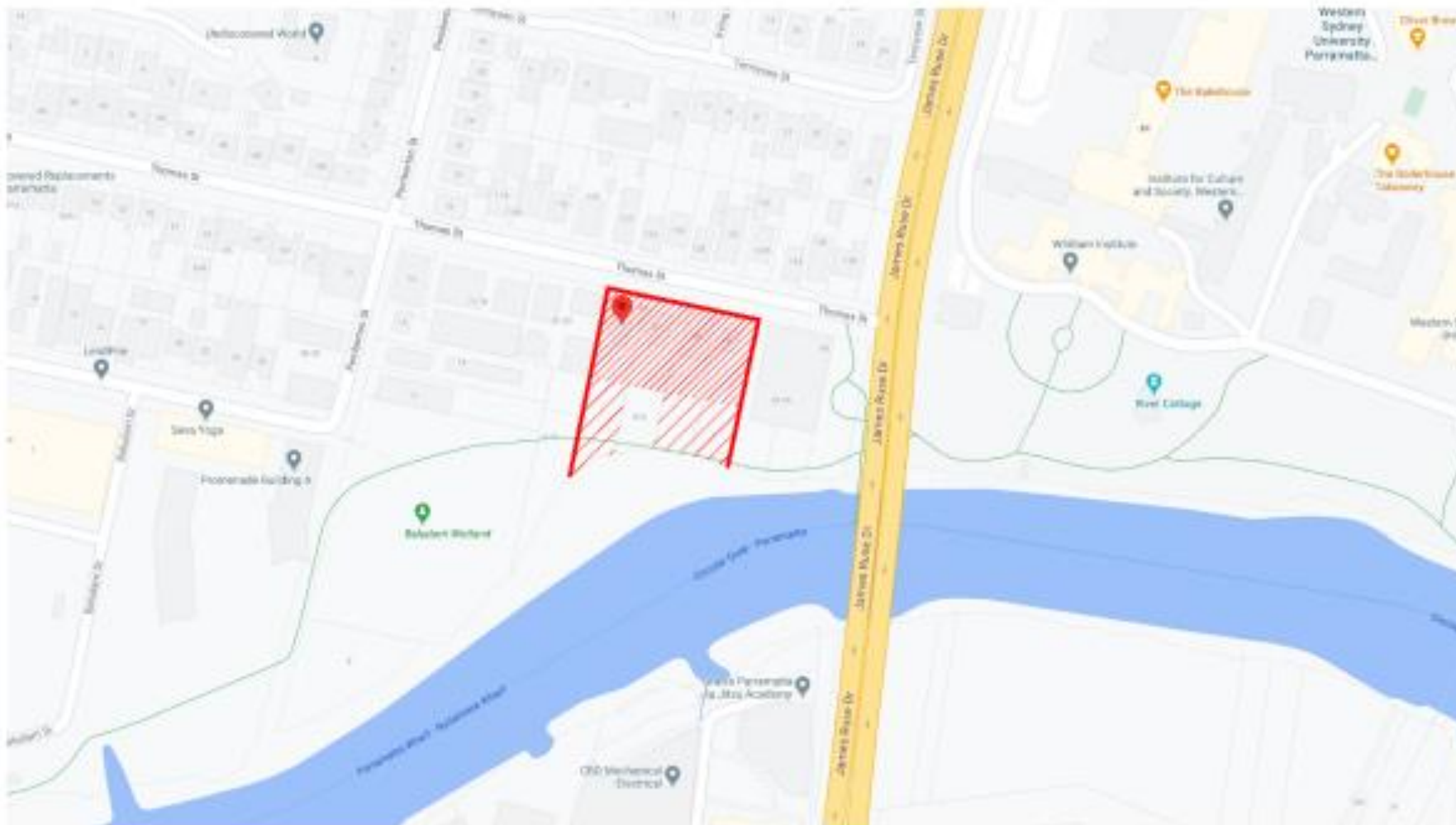
## **1.6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The author would like to thank the following for advice and/or input into this assessment:

- Mr. Joseph Puckeridge of Conquest
- Mr. Joshua Lyons of Conquest
- Mr. Carlo Di Gulio of Principle Planning



**Figure 1-1 Study Site Overlay showing Boundaries (red) and Allotments (Niche 2023 & NSW Land and Property Information, Six Maps Viewer accessed May 2025)**



**Figure 1-2 Topographic map with site location.**  
Study area outlined in red. Six Maps, LPI Online, accessed 22/05/2024.

## 2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT AND STATUTORY CONTROLS

This section of the report provides a brief outline of the relevant legislation and statutory instruments that protect Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage sites within the state of New South Wales. Some of the legislation and statutory instruments operate at a federal or local level and as such are applicable to Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage sites in New South Wales. This material is not legal advice and is based purely on the author's understanding of the legislation and statutory instruments. This document seeks to meet the requirements of the legislation and statutory instruments set out within this section of the report.

### 2.1 COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND LISTS

One piece of legislation and two statutory lists are maintained and were consulted as part of this report: *the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List.

#### 2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act 1999)* offers provisions to protect matters of national environmental significance. This act establishes the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List which can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. This Act helps ensure that the natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage values of places under Commonwealth ownership or control are identified, protected and managed.

#### 2.1.2 National Heritage List

The National Heritage List is a list which contains places, items and areas of outstanding heritage value to Australia; this can include places, items and areas overseas as well as items of Aboriginal significance and origin. These places are protected under the Australian Government's *EPBC Act 1999*.

#### 2.1.3 Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List can include natural, Indigenous and historic places of value to the nation. Items on this list are under Commonwealth ownership or control and as such are identified, protected and managed by the Federal Government.

#### 2.1.4 The Native Title Act 1993

The *Native Title Act 1993 (NTA 1993)* provides the legislative framework to:

- Recognise and protect native title;
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed, and to set standards for those dealings, including providing certain procedural rights for registered native title claimants and native title holders in relation to acts which affect native title;
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title;

- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The National Native Title Tribunal has a number of functions under the *NTA 1993* including maintaining the Register of Native Title Claims, the National Native Title Register and the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements and mediating native title claims (*NPW Act 1974* and *DECCW 2010b*).

## 2.2 NEW SOUTH WALES STATE HERITAGE LEGISLATION AND LISTS

The state (NSW) based legislation that is of relevance to this assessment comes in the form of the acts which are outlined below.

### 2.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (as amended) (*NPW Act 1974*) defines Aboriginal objects and provides protection to any and all material remains which may be evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of lands continued within the state of New South Wales. The relevant sections of the Act are Sections 84, 86, 87 and 90.

An Aboriginal object, formerly known as a relic 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” (NSW Government, 1974).

It is an offence to harm or desecrate an Aboriginal object or places under Part 6, Section 86 of the *NPW Act 1974*:

Part 6, Division 1, Section 86: Harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places:

- (1) A person must not harm or desecrate an object that the person knows is an Aboriginal object.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual—2,500 penalty units or imprisonment for 1 year, or both, or (in circumstances of aggravation) 5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
- (b) in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.

- (2) A person must not harm an Aboriginal object.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual—500 penalty units or (in circumstances of aggravation) 1,000 penalty units, or
- (b) in the case of a corporation—2,000 penalty units.

- (3) For the purposes of this section, **circumstances of aggravation** are:

- (a) that the offence was committed in the course of carrying out a commercial activity, or
- (b) that the offence was the second or subsequent occasion on which the offender was convicted of an offence under this section.

This subsection does not apply unless the circumstances of aggravation were identified in the court attendance notice or summons for the offence.

(4) A person must not harm or desecrate an Aboriginal place.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of an individual—5,000 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both, or
  - (b) in the case of a corporation—10,000 penalty units.
- (5) The offences under subsections (2) and (4) are offences of strict liability and the defence of honest and reasonable mistake of fact applies.
- (6) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply with respect to an Aboriginal object that is dealt with in accordance with section 85A.
- (7) A single prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) may relate to a single Aboriginal object or a group of Aboriginal objects.
- (8) If, in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), the court is satisfied that, at the time the accused harmed the Aboriginal object concerned, the accused did not know that the object was an Aboriginal object, the court may find an offence proved under subsection (2).

### 2.2.2 Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act 1979) states that environmental impacts of proposed developments must be considered in land use planning procedures. Four parts of this act relate to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

- Part 3, Divisions 3, 4 and 4A refer to Regional Environmental Plans (REP) and Local Environmental Plans (LEP) which are environmental planning instruments and call for the assessment of Aboriginal heritage among other requirements.
- Part 4 determines what developments require consent and what developments do not require consent. Section 4.15 calls for the evaluation of:
  - The likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments and the social and economic impacts in the locality.

This part of the legislation also addresses State Significant Developments as mentioned in Division 4.7 with Section 4.38 outlining the consent for State Significant Development in relation to the environmental planning instruments.

- Part 5 of this Act requires that impacts on a locality which may have an impact on the aesthetic, anthropological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, recreational or scenic value are considered as part of the development application process.

### 2.2.3 The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The NSW *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act 1983), administered by the NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs, established the NSW Aboriginal Land Council (NSWALC) and Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs). The *ALR Act 1983* requires these bodies to:

- Take action to protect the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area, subject to any other law;
- promote awareness in the community of the culture and heritage of Aboriginal persons in the council's area.

These requirements recognise and acknowledge the statutory role and responsibilities of New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council and Local Aboriginal Land Councils.

The *ALR Act 1983* also establishes the Office of the Registrar whose functions include but are not limited to, maintaining the Register of Aboriginal Land Claims and the Register of Aboriginal Owners.

Under the *ALR Act 1983* the Office of the Registrar is to give priority to the entry in the Register of the names of Aboriginal persons who have a cultural association with:

- Lands listed in Schedule 14 to the *NPW Act 1974*;
- lands to which section 36A of the *ALR Act 1983* applies (*NPW Act 1974* and DECCW 2010b).

#### **2.2.4 NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended)**

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* affords automatic statutory protection to relics that form archaeological deposits or part thereof. *The Act* defines relics as:

- Relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:
- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
  - (b) is of State or local heritage significance

Sections 139 to 145 of the *Act* prevent the excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic, except by a qualified archaeologist to whom an excavation permit has been issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.

#### **2.2.5 New South Wales State Heritage Register and Inventory**

The State Heritage Register is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW. The register lists a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. Places can be nominated by any person to be considered to be listed on the Heritage register. To be placed an item must be significant for the whole of NSW. The State Heritage Inventory lists items that are listed in local council's local environmental plan (LEP) or in a regional environmental plan (REP) and are of local significance.

#### **2.2.6 Declared Aboriginal Places**

The *NPW Act 1974* protects areas of land that have recognised values of significance to Aboriginal people. These areas may or may not contain Aboriginal objects (i.e. any physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation or use). Places can be nominated by any person to be considered for Aboriginal Place gazettal. Once nominated, a recommendation can be made to Heritage NSW for consideration by the Minister. The Minister declares an area to be an 'Aboriginal place' if the Minister believes that the place is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture. An area can have spiritual, natural resource usage, historical, social, educational or other type of significance.

Under section 86 of the *NPW Act 1974* it is an offence to harm or desecrate a declared Aboriginal place. Harm includes destroying, defacing or damaging an Aboriginal place. The potential impacts of the development on an Aboriginal place

must be assessed if the development will be in the vicinity of an Aboriginal place a place (DECCW 2010b).

## 2.3 LOCAL PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

### 2.3.1 Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023

The City of Parramatta Council Local Environment Plan was endorsed in 2023. Heritage Conservation is discussed in Part 5; Clause 5.10. The following section highlights the archaeological considerations of a site in relation to developments:

#### 5.10 Heritage conservation

##### (1) Objectives

*The objectives of this clause are as follows:*

- (a) *to conserve the environmental heritage of the City of Parramatta,*
- (b) *to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,*
- (c) *to conserve archaeological sites,*
- (d) *to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.*

##### (2) Requirement for consent

*Development consent is required for any of the following:*

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

##### (3) When consent not required

*However, development consent under this clause is not required if:*

- (a) *the applicant has notified the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:*
  - (i) *is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or archaeological site or a building, work, relic, tree or place within the heritage conservation area, and*
  - (ii) *would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or*
- (b) *the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:*
  - (i) *is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and*
  - (ii) *would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, or*
- (c) *the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or*
- (d) *the development is exempt development.*

**(8) Aboriginal places of heritage significance**

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

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

**(10) Conservation incentives**

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

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

### 2.3.2 Parramatta Development Control Plan 2023

The Parramatta Development Control Plan was prepared by the City of Parramatta Council in 2023. Section 7.8 deals with Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. The plan states:

“Aboriginal heritage includes places and items that are important to the local Aboriginal community or to Aboriginal people of NSW. These are places or objects that people have a connection to, both physically and spiritually and can include natural features such as creeks or mountains, ceremonial or story places or areas of more contemporary cultural significance such as Aboriginal missions or post contact sites. Council has a database of known Aboriginal archaeological sites and information about the location of land that could contain Aboriginal sites or may have historical or cultural associations for Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal heritage is protected in The City under the Parramatta LEP 2023. Planning controls of this LEP require the Council to consider the impact of development on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological sites or sites of cultural or historical significance to Aboriginal people. When Development Applications are lodged for such sites, the Council will seek advice from the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage and local Aboriginal communities and may request an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment.

It also states that the following conditions are to be observed:

#### **Objective**

O.01 Ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the impact of development on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological sites or sites of cultural or historical significance to Aboriginal people in the City.

O.02 Minimise the likelihood of disturbance to protect Aboriginal sites and archaeological relics.

#### **Controls**

C.01 Before lodging a Development Application for development that may have an impact on known or potential Aboriginal sites, NSW Office of Environment and Heritage Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System and Council’s information on known Aboriginal sites and potential heritage sensitivity should be consulted. Refer to Figure 7.8.1 below for the Aboriginal Sensitivity map.

C.02 For properties identified with Low Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity no Aboriginal Heritage Assessment is required.

C.03 For properties identified with High Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity, a Due Diligence assessment and/or an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment is required, in accordance with the NSW OEH Office of Environment and Heritage guidelines and particularly where a development site:

- Is within 200 metres of the centreline of a creek.
- Has not been previously developed and contain undisturbed original landform.
- Is within 50 metres of a known Aboriginal site.
- Is of historical heritage with archaeological potential and is within the area of the Parramatta Sand Body.

C.04 In general, an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment will not be required if the land has been previously substantially developed, excavated to bedrock, and retains no undisturbed original landform.

C.05 For properties within 50 metres of a known Aboriginal site the Office of Environment & Heritage’s Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System should be consulted to determine whether the Aboriginal site is located on the property. If the known Aboriginal site is located on, or extends into the property, the development may become Integrated Development.

## **2.4 DUE DILIGENCE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

This assessment conforms to the parameters set out in the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010b).

The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales states that if:

- A desktop assessment and visual inspection confirm that there are Aboriginal objects or that they are likely, then further archaeological investigation and impact assessment is necessary.

## **2.5 CODE OF PRACTICE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF ABORIGINAL OBJECTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

Any further work resulting from recommendations should be carried out conforming to the Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales (DECCW 2011).

## **2.6 GUIDELINES**

This report has been carried out in consultation with the following documents which advocate best practice in New South Wales:

- Aboriginal Archaeological Survey, Guidelines for Archaeological Survey Reporting (NSW NPWS 1998);
- Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010a);
- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010b);
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit (NPWS 1998);
- Australia ICOMOS 'Burra' Charter for the conservation of culturally significant places (Australia ICOMOS 1999);
- Part 6; National Parks and Wildlife Act Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW 2010c);
- Protecting Local Heritage Places: A Guide for Communities (Australian Heritage Commission 1999).

## 3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

To adequately understand and assess the potential Aboriginal archaeological resource that may be present within the study area it is vital to understand the environment in which the Aboriginal inhabitants of the study area carried out their activities. The environment that Aboriginal inhabitants lived in is a dominant factor in shaping their activity and therefore the archaeological evidence created by this activity. Not only will the resources available to the Aboriginal population have an influence on the evidence created but the survival of said evidence will also be influenced by the environment.

### 3.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The study area extends over one topographic zone which consists of mostly flat (slope 1%) Quaternary terrace tops; terrace edges of the Parramatta River with low relief of up to 20m in the form of levees and splays. This topographic zone is associated with the Blacktown and Lucas Heights soil landscapes. The study area lies on the alluvial flood plain of the Parramatta River.

### 3.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The geology of the study area consists of Quaternary alluvium of sand silt and gravel, derived from the erosion of the Hawkesbury and Nepean sandstones and shale from the Wianamatta and Bringelly groups, which are the dominant geological formations of the Sydney Basin. The nature of the alluvial deposit varies according to the lithology of its source and how far it has been transported. As mentioned above, the proposed works of the study area fall within two of the soil landscapes, namely the Blacktown and the Lucas Heights soil landscapes and are presented below.

#### **Blacktown (bt) Soil Landscape**

The Blacktown (bt) soil profile is located over much of the Cumberland Lowlands and the Moss Vale Tablelands as well as on the Woronora Plateau at Menai, Engadine, Sutherland, Caringbah, and Darkes Forest. The geology is Ashfield laminite and siltstone and Bringelly shale containing occasional claystone, laminite and coal. Soils are typically shallow to moderately deep red and brown podsols on crests and upper slopes and deeper yellow podsols and soloths on lower slopes along drainage lines. Soil acidity, ironstone and gravel shale fragments tend to increase with depth.

**Table 3-1 Description of dominant soil material Blacktown Soil Landscape (bt).**

Dominant Soil Material	Soil Horizon	Description
<b>bt1</b>	A1 Horizon	Friable brownish-black loam to clay loam, can range from dark reddish brown to dark yellowish-brown. Blocky structure with rounded iron indurated fine gravel-sized shale fragments and charcoal fragments.
<b>bt2</b>	A2 Horizon	Hard-setting brown clay loam to silty clay loam, can range from dark reddish brown to dark brown. Weakly pedal structure with platy ironstone and gravel sized shale fragments as well as charcoal fragments.
<b>bt3</b>	B Horizon	Brown light- medium clay, can range from reddish brown to brown. Mottles of red, yellow and grey are common, increasing in depth. Strongly pedal polyhedral or sub angular blocky structure with fine coarse gravel sized shale fragments, these often occur in stratified bands.
<b>bt4</b>	B/C Horizon	Plastic light grey silty clay to heavy clay can range from greyish yellow. Mottles of red, yellow and grey are common. Moderate pedal polyhedral to sub angular blocky structure and smooth faced dense ped fabric, contains gravel sized shale fragments as well as strongly weather ironstone concretions and rock fragments are common.

**Lucas Heights (lh) Soil Landscape**

The Lucas Heights (lh) soil profile is located over much of the Cumberland Lowlands and the Moss Vale Tablelands as well as on the Woronora Plateau at Menai, Engadine, Sutherland, Caringbah, and Darkes Forest. The geology is the Mittagong formation, which consists of interbedded shale, laminite and fine to medium grained quartz sandstone. The Mittagong formation is located stratigraphically between the Ashfield Shale and Hawkesbury Sandstone. It is often relatively shallow. Minor areas of Hawkesbury Sandstone and minor areas of Ashfield Shale may occur. Soils are typically shallow to moderately deep red and brown podsols on crests and upper slopes and deeper yellow podsols and soloths on lower slopes along drainage lines. Soil acidity, ironstone and gravel shale fragments tend to increase with depth.

**Table 3-2 Description of dominant soil material Lucas Heights Soil Landscape (lh).**

Dominant Soil Material	Soil Horizon	Description
<b>lh1</b>	A1 Horizon	Loose yellowish brown sandy loam can range from very dark brown to dull yellowish-brown. Fine Sandy structure with rounded iron coated platy fine sandstone rock fragments and charcoal fragments.
<b>lh2</b>	A2 Horizon	Hard setting bleached, stoney sandy clay loam, can range from brown to bright yellowish brown. Fine sandstone fragments and rounded iron nodules are abundant. Traces of charcoal are commonly present.
<b>lh3</b>	B Horizon	Earthy, yellowish brown sandy clay loam , Colour can range from yellowish brown to bright yellowish brown. Mottles of orange increasing in depth. Strongly apedal polyhedral or sub angular blocky structure with rounded iron coated platy fine sandstone rock fragments and charcoal fragments
<b>lh4</b>	B/C Horizon	Pale yellowish brown clay can range from bright yellowish brown to reddish brown yellow. Mottles of red, yellow and grey are occasional. Moderate pedal polyhedral to sub angular blocky structure and smooth faced dense ped fabric, contains rounded iron coated platy fine sandstone rock fragments and charcoal fragments are absent.

### 3.3 WATERCOURSES

The study area lies no more than 100m from the northern bank of the Parramatta River and more than 1700m from the non-tidal fresh water reaches of the Parramatta River. At the time of European settlement, a number of unnamed creek lines and waterholes diverged from Parramatta River and ran through the township (Figure 3.3). An unnamed waterhole has been identified within the north eastern corner of the study area as well as a stream that would have run along the eastern boundary of the study area.

### 3.4 VEGETATION

The vegetation found in the study area is no longer in a native state and is comprised of a variety of introduced and noxious types of vegetation. This movement away from the natural vegetation is a result of previous land clearing for farming, residential and urban development. These lands were cleared soon after European settlement due to the relatively high agricultural value of the soils upon which they are situated. The native vegetation of this area probably comprised of dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands that are associated with the Wianamatta and Bringelly Shale Groups.

These vegetative communities principally contain Grey Box (*Eucalyptus hemipholia*), Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus teraticornis*), Sydney Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus saligna*), Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculate*) and Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*). Secondary populations of Cabbage Gum (*Eucalyptus amplifolia*), Broad Leaved Apple (*Angophora subvelutina*) and Narrow Leaved Apple (*Angophora bakeri*) may have existed along the banks of rivers and creeks in association with swamp communities of Swamp Sheoak (*Casuarina glauca*) and Tea Tree (*Melaleuca alternifolia*) (Bannerman & Hazelton 1990 p. 29 & 64).

Understorey species included grasses, such as spear grass, shrub species such as Blackthorn, ferns including Bracken and vines such as Sarsparilla. This type of forest is typical of those located in podsoloc deposits.

For the most part this indigenous vegetation has been cleared for grazing, urban residential and light industry land use throughout the Cumberland Plain (Walker 1975, p. 11 – 13).

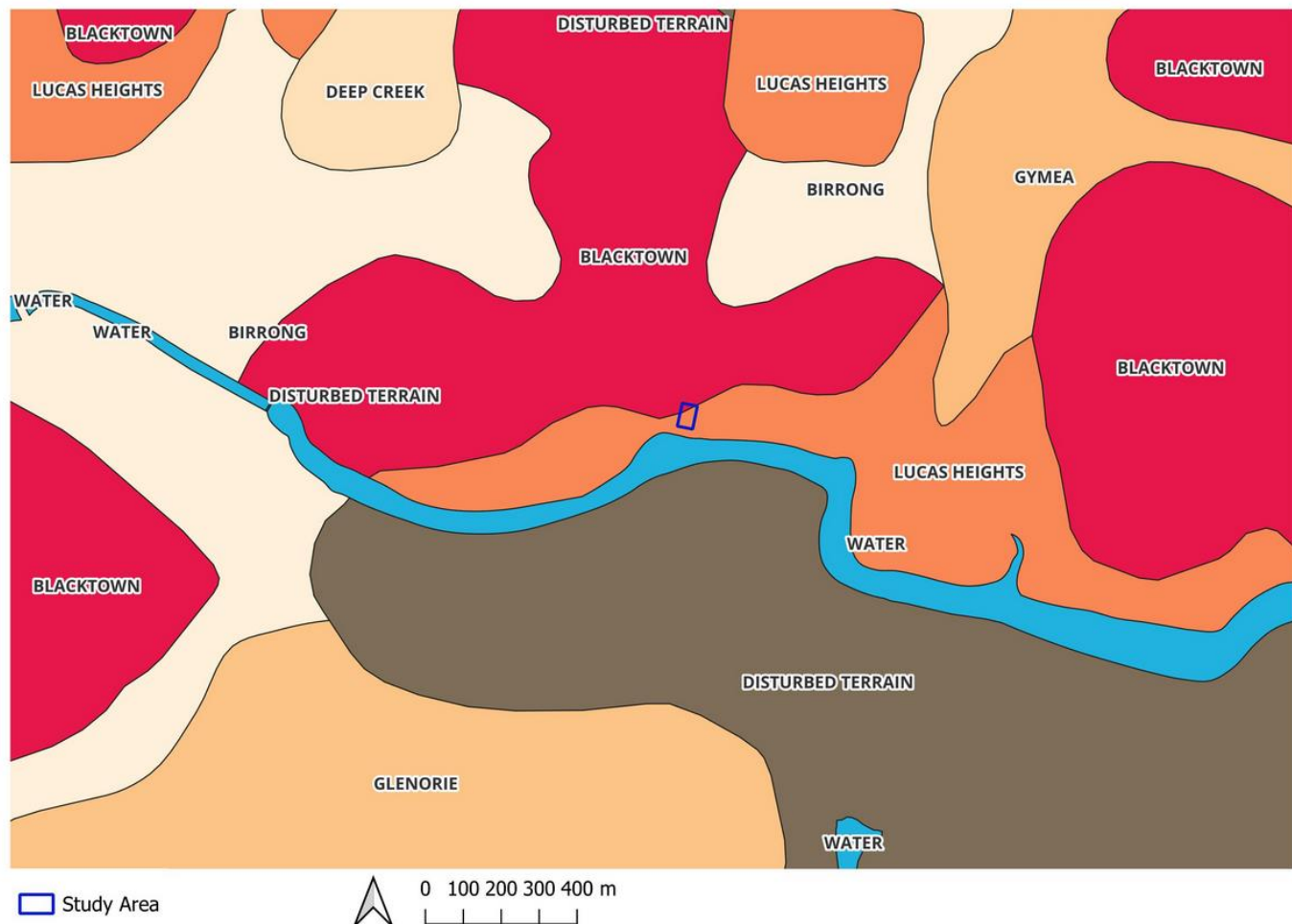
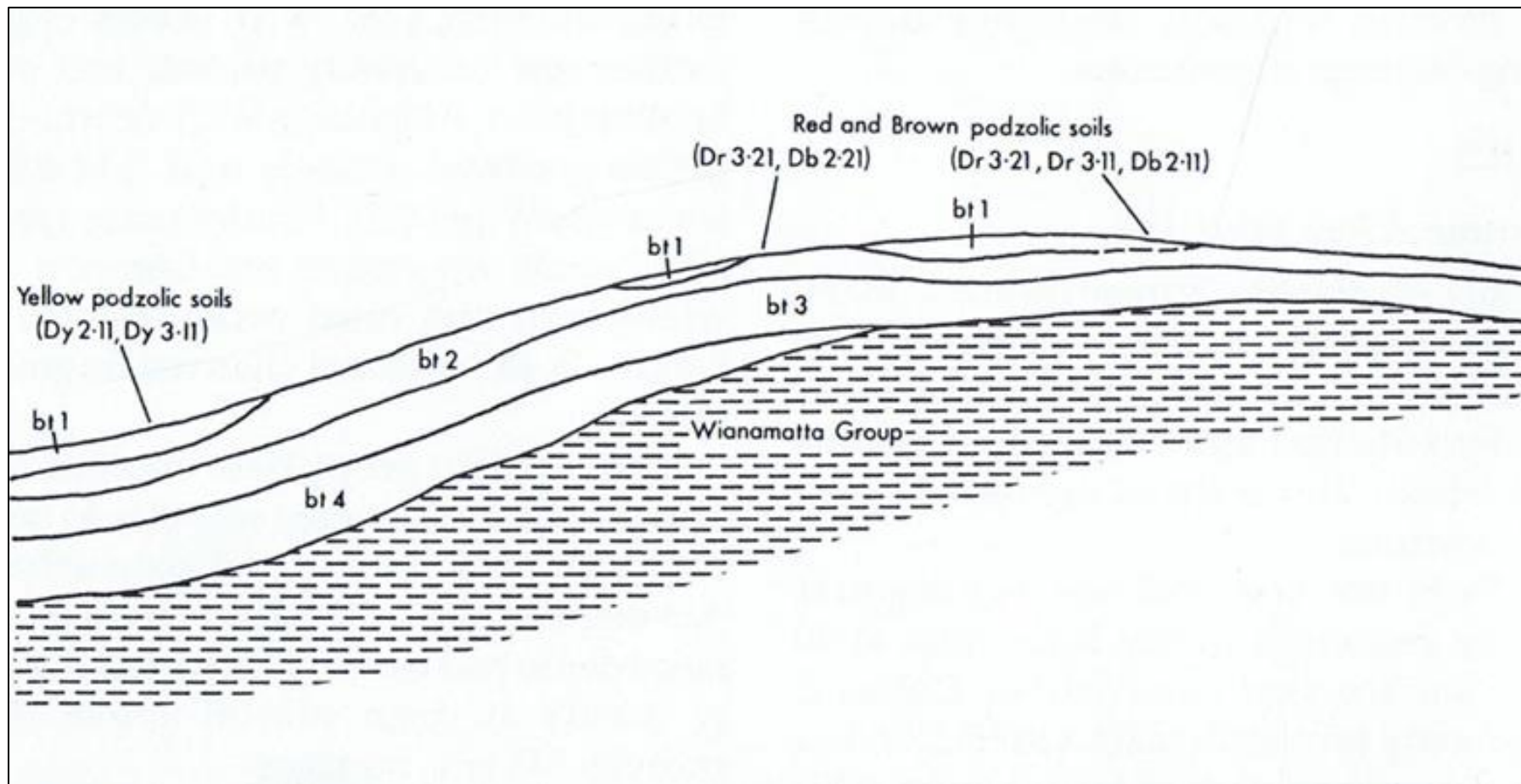
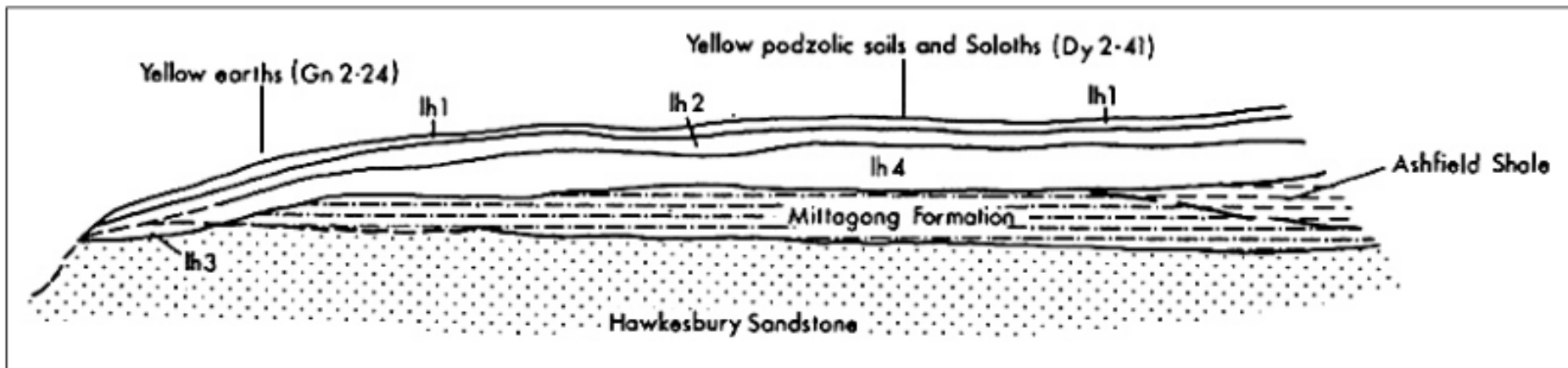


Figure 3-1 Sydney Soil Landscape  
CHC, (2025).



**Figure 3-2** Cross Section of soil landscape illustrating relationships between landscape features and dominant soil materials. Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 sheet (Chapman & Murphy, 1989).



**Figure 3-3** Cross Section of soil landscape illustrating relationships between landscape features and dominant soil materials. Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 sheet (Chapman & Murphy, 1989).

## 4.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Pre-field work research consisted of an analysis and synthesis of the background data to determine the nature of the potential archaeological and cultural heritage resource in the region. This entails a detailed review of sources of information on the history, oral history, ethno-history and archaeological background of the study area and surrounds and will include but not be limited to material from:

- Heritage NSW archaeological assessment and excavation reports and cultural heritage assessments;
- Heritage NSW Library;
- State Library of NSW including the Mitchell Library;
- Local libraries and historical associations;
- National Library of Australia.

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage and Information Management System (AHIMS) was undertaken and the results examined. The site card for each site within 1000m in all directions from the centre of the study area was inspected (where available) and an assessment made of the likelihood of any of the sites being impacted by the proposed development.

The Heritage NSW library of archaeological reports (Hurstville) was searched and all relevant reports were examined. Searches were undertaken on the relevant databases outlined in Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010).

Further to this the following sources were examined:

- The National Heritage List;
- The Commonwealth Heritage List;
- The NSW State Heritage Inventory;
- The National Native Title Register;
- The Register of Declared Aboriginal Places;
- Prevailing local and regional environmental plans;
- Environmental background material for the study area.

### 4.1 ABORIGINAL LAND USE

The study area lies on the southern bank of the Parramatta River in a resource rich zone. The Parramatta River was considered to be a multifaceted resource. It was a means in which freshwater could be accessed and was readily available. It was also an avenue to an abundance of various food resources. This was the product of the rivers' convergence in which freshwater and estuarine species could be found. Some of the riverine resources utilised by local Aboriginals included mullet, estuary perch and eels as well as mussels and tortoises (Kohen 1993).

The natural landscape and banks of the Parramatta River made it an attractive location for campsites. In 1788 Governor Arthur Phillip reported that bark huts, fire

places, collected fern root and shells, hunted animal bones and the fur of a ‘flying squirrel’ or possum were seen at a campsite at Parramatta (then Rose Hill) (Attenbrow 2010). The river also acted as a mode of transportation in which bark canoes were used by local Aboriginal people when fishing and travelling the river (GML 2012). It also provided a route from coastal lands to inland areas.

The distance from the coast was a defining factor in the dietary habits of local Indigenous. Smaller land mammals were targeted as another food resource. In the past traditional land management practices were used to assist with the hunting of various wildlife. A common practice was firing. This involved the burning of grass lands to create a grazing area for native animals which could then later be hunted (GML 2012).

The importance of food reliability and accessibility was necessary for the survivability of clans. Cultural practices encouraged food yields to be distributed and shared around the clan. The size of clans varied, averaging between 25- 60 people (Attenbrow 2002). Therefore, having access to sites that contained fresh water and sedentary food sources coupled with the presence of resources, which may have been available on a permanent or seasonal basis, would result in regular and repeated occupation, as the resources of a site were expected to sustain the whole clan. There are readily mapped resources in the area that may have been utilised by aboriginal occupants and more were present before the land was cleared and settled by European colonists. This is reflected in the archaeological record. Goodwin (1999) refers to areas of high archaeological potential being those which offer reliable access to water and food sources as these areas often represent concentrated and repeated occupation.

### Post Colonisation

The traditional lands of the Parramatta area belonged to the Barramattagal Clan (Kass *et al* 1996). During Australia’s colonisation land was claimed for settlement and agriculture. Land clearing resulted in the depletion of local food resources. This is evident in Parramatta’s early history where natural resources were exploited by colonists such as the harvesting of local trees for building timber. European occupation deprived local Aboriginal groups’ access to hunting lands and ceremonial sites (AHMS 2011). Diseases such as influenza and smallpox were also introduced and decimated Aboriginal populations all over the Sydney region, halving the Aboriginal population by 1789 (Kass *et al* 1996). This led to the disbandment of clans and the dislocation from traditional lands. Some Indigenous tried to integrate into colonial society as fringe dwellers.

The events following colonisation were seen to affect local Indigenous to the extent in which local inhabitants’ diet, hunting and gathering practices and strategies were altered, eventually Aboriginal groups became dependent on British colonists for food and shelter (Kohen 1993). This new relationship led to a series of conflicts between the Barramatagal people and colonists as a number of thefts were reported and violent interactions occurred. ‘ The frequent taking of the colonists’ animals, fish or tools in the absence of friendly interaction, was reciprocated increasingly by shots being fired and/ or punishments being exacted’ (Attenbrow 2002)

In 1815 Governor Macquarie took initiative and proceeded to convert the local Aboriginal people to a British way of life in an attempt to defuse hostile relations (Attenbrow 2002). This included providing farms for selected Aboriginals to settle on. He also established The Native Institution at Parramatta, where children would attend and learn Christian beliefs as well as how to read and write (Attenbrow 2002).

These newly acquired skills would be demonstrated at the Annual Feasts held in at Parramatta market place along with food and ale in an attempt to entice Aboriginal families to handover their children (Kass *et al* 1996). The first feast was officially held on the 28<sup>th</sup> December 1816. Despite local Aboriginals refusing to have their children permanently taken away, the feasts did result in a number of Aboriginal children being given to the institute. In 1832, the Native Institution was moved from Parramatta to the Blacktown settlement (Kass *et al* 1996).

Local Aboriginal clans faced social dislocation and eventually the breakdown of traditional cultural practices following the establishment of Rose Hill (later Parramatta) in November 1788.

The 1823 Census recorded the 'Parramatta Tribe' as comprising of 49 people, however by the 1850's it is likely that many Aboriginal people of the region had by this time moved away or been 'assimilated' into the developing European society (AHMS 2011).

## 4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

It is generally accepted that Aboriginal occupation of Australia dates back to at least 40,000 years (Attenbrow 2002, p.20-21 & Kohen *et. al.* 1983) and to as long as 60,000 years (Mulvaney & Kamminga 1999). The result of this extensive and continued occupation which includes the Sydney region has left a vast amount of accumulated depositional evidence and the Cumberland Lowlands is no exception. The oldest date generally considered to be reliable for the earliest occupation around the region comes from excavations at Parramatta which contain objects or features which have been dated to 30,735 ± 407 BP (McDonald *et al* 2005).

The majority of reliably dated archaeological sites within the region are less than 5,000 years old which places them in the mid to late Holocene period. A combination of reasons has been suggested for this collection of relatively recent dates. There is an argument that an increase in population and 'intensification' of much of the continent took place around this time, leading to a great deal more evidence being deposited than was deposited as a result of the sparser prior occupation period. It is also the case that many archaeological sites along the past coastline may have been submerged as the seas rose approximately to their current level around 6,000 years ago. This would have had the effect of covering evidence of previous coastal occupation. In addition, it is also true that the acidic soils which are predominate around the Sydney region do not allow for longer-term survival of sites (Hiscock 2008 p. 106).

Different landscape units not only influence the preservation of sites but can determine where certain site types will be located. Across the whole of the Sydney Basin, the most common Aboriginal archaeological site type is occupation evidence within Rock Shelters. However, the most common Aboriginal archaeological site type in the Cumberland Lowlands is Open Artefact Scatters or Open Campsites, which are locations where two or more pieces of stone show evidence of human modification. These sites can sometimes be very large, with up to thousands of artefacts and include other habitation remains such as animal bone, shell or fireplaces [known as *hearths*] (Attenbrow 2002 p. 75 – 76). Many hundreds of artefact sites have been recorded within the Cumberland Lowlands. This is despite the fact that at least 50% of the Cumberland Lowlands has already been developed to such an extent that any archaeological evidence which may have once been present has been destroyed.

### 4.3 THE DARUG AND GANDANGARA NATION

It is estimated that around 250 distinct languages were in use throughout the Australian continent at the time of contact. The exact number cannot be known for certain, however 250 is a conservative estimate. These languages fell within two language groups; the *Pama-Nyungan* and *Non Pama-Nyungan* languages. Knowledge of the different language groups in a given area is variable. Early European recordings noted the names of particular Aboriginal individuals and groups but were not always clear about which named groups represented a language rather than some other social grouping (Hardy and Streat 2008).

There were two known distinct language groups observed in the Cumberland Lowlands at the time of contact. Each one is likely to have had a number of dialects, but the observed language groups appear to have been the Darug and Gandangara. One of these language groups, the Darug, was divided into two dialects, a coastal dialect and a hinterland dialect; the later may have been spoken by the inhabitants of the Cumberland Lowlands (Attenbrow 2002).

The boundary between the territories of these two language groups and dialect groups is unclear. Attenbrow (2002) suggests that speakers of the hinterland dialect of the Darug were spread across the Cumberland Lowlands, from the Hawkesbury River in the north to Appin in the area south-west of the Georges River, Parramatta, the Lane Cove River and Berowra Creek. The Gandangara inhabited the southern rim of the Cumberland Lowlands, west of the Georges River and into the southern Blue Mountains. Kohen (1993) suggests that the boundary between the hinterland dialect speakers of the Darug language and the Gandangara was the Nepean River and the Gandangara occupied an area that “extended from the Blue Mountains at Hartley and Lithgow through the Burrigong and Megalong Valleys at least as far as the Nepean River” (Kohen 1993 p. 13) This view is concurred with by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal And Torres Strait Islander Studies (2000). There may have been a significant amount of interaction both cultural and linguistic between these two nations and it is probable that the territorial boundary altered from time to time.

Within these large language groups resource access and ownership was centred on extended family groups or ‘clans’ which appear to have had ownership of land (Attenbrow 2002). As it was unlikely to be acceptable to find sexual partners within the family grouping and for other reasons such as resource sharing, a number of clans would often travel together in a larger group. These groups are referred to as *bands*. Whether the clan or the band was the most important group politically to an individual is likely to have varied from place to place. Group borders were generally physical characteristics of the landscape inhabited, such as waterways or the limits of a particular resource. Groups also shared spiritual affiliations, often a common dreaming ancestor, history, knowledge and dialect (Hardy 2008).

A wide variety of activities comprised the lifestyle of the Aboriginal groups across the Cumberland Lowlands. Some behaviours leave traces which can be retrieved by archaeological study of material remains. Many of these can only be reconstructed by oral history, observations of European explorers and ethnologists, and other forms of past recording such as photography or art. Some of the details of the complexity and sophistication of the past lifestyles of Aboriginal people in the area have been lost, but many can be reconstructed using the sources available.

#### **4.4 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA**

There are no registered sites or studies conducted within the study area that the author of this report is aware.

#### **4.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES NEAR THE STUDY AREA**

The Heritage NSW library of Aboriginal cultural heritage consultant report was searched for reports carried out for sites within 1000m of the study area. This list is by no means exhaustive and is merely a representative sample of archaeological activity within the vicinity of the study area.

##### **Jo McDonald CHM 2003 – Test Excavation – RTA Building Site at 109 -113 George Street, Parramatta.**

An archaeological test excavation was conducted by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management as part of a development on the old RTA Building Site at 109 – 113 George St Parramatta. From ten test trenches a total of 292 Aboriginal archaeological objects were located within the study area. The densities of artefacts ranged from low to moderate, with one test trench being of high density and of moderate to high significance. The recommendations of this report were that there was a need for further archaeological excavation (salvage) and a section 90 permit would be required for the development proceeding (McDonald, 2003).

##### **AHMS 2004 – Test Excavation – Parramatta Skate Park, James Ruse Reserve, Parramatta.**

In 2004 Archaeological test excavations were conducted by AHMS at the Parramatta skate park in James Ruse Reserve. Five test trenches were excavated over a three-day period. The results of the excavation revealed a low density of stone artefacts, all of which were found within a disturbed soil profile (AHMS, 2004). The Parramatta Sand Sheet was absent, as the soil profile was found to be significantly different to the sites located along George Street. This is due to the highly disturbed nature of the site of which European material extended to a depth of 500mm. There was also evidence of bioturbation and mixed deposits resulting in a lack of stratigraphic integrity (AHMS, 2004).

##### **Comber Consultants 2007 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment –15 Macquarie Street, Parramatta.**

An Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage assessment was conducted by Comber Consultants for 15 Macquarie Street, Parramatta (2007). This site is not located within the Parramatta Sand Sheet zone and is therefore not considered to be present. In regard to the archaeological material, geotechnical analyses suggested that the disturbance on the site is minimal. Fill deposits are predicted to be at 0.65cm with natural clayey silt appearing at 0.70cm (Comber, 2007). Therefore, it was concluded that there is a high probability of archaeological material existing under the modern car park.

##### **Haglund & Associates 2004 – Test Excavation – Parramatta Children’s Court, Parramatta.**

In 2004 Aboriginal test excavations were conducted by Haglund & Associates at the Parramatta Children’s Court Site. The study area is located outside the Parramatta Sand Sheet zone and was therefore not present in the stratigraphy. Geotechnical investigations in 2000 found surface fill at a depth of 1m and alluvial deposits at a

depth of around 7m -12m. Test excavations reiterated these results and demonstrated a high level of disturbance with much of the soil being reworked. Some archaeological material was collected and mainly consisted of debitage or discarded flakes. The level of disturbance meant that much of the stratification and original context was lost (Haglund & Associates, 2004).

**Jo McDonald CHM 2006 – Salvage Excavation – RTA Building Site at 109 -113 George Street, Parramatta.**

An archaeological salvage excavation was conducted by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management as part of a development on the old RTA Building Site at 109 – 113 George St, Parramatta. From a total of 122 test trenches, a total of 4775 Aboriginal archaeological objects were located within the study area. The recommendations of this report were that there was no need for further archaeological excavation and a section 90 permit would be required for the development proceeding (McDonald, 2006). This excavation identified archaeological and cultural material in the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace. Artefacts from this excavation have been dated to 30,735 ± 407 BP (McDonald 2006).

**Jo McDonald CHM 2006 – Test Excavation –Site CG3 at 101A – 105 George Street, Parramatta.**

An archaeological salvage excavation was conducted by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management of Site CG3 at 101A – 105 George St Parramatta. A total of 126 trenches were excavated resulting in the collection of 847 Aboriginal archaeological objects within the study area. The densities of artefacts ranged from low to moderate with one test trench being of high density and of moderate to high significance. The recommendations of this report were that there was no need for further archaeological excavation and a section 90 permit would be required for the development proceeding (McDonald, 2006). This excavation identified archaeological and cultural material within the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace.

**Haglund & Associates 2006 – Test Excavation –Parramatta River Heritage Walk, Parramatta.**

An archaeological test excavation was conducted by Haglund and Associates as part of the Parramatta River Heritage Walk (2006). From the seven trenches excavated a total of seven Aboriginal archaeological objects were located within the study area. The density of artefacts was very low and all trenches indicated at least some element of disturbance. The recommendations of this report were that there was no need for further archaeological excavation and a section 90 permit would be required for the development proceeding (Haglund & Associates, 2006). This excavation did not identify archaeological and cultural material in the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace.

**Austral 2007 – Salvage Excavation –95- 101 George Street, Parramatta**

A salvage excavation was carried out by Austral Archaeology at 95–101 George Street, Parramatta. The site was previously identified as a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) due to its proximity to the river and likelihood of Aboriginal artefacts and the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace to exist at this location. A total of 601 Aboriginal archaeological objects were located within the study area. The recommendations of this report were that there was no need for further archaeological excavation and a section 90 permit would be required for the development proceeding (Austral, 2007). This excavation identified archaeological and cultural material in the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace.

**Haglund & Associates 2007 – Test Excavation –Former Parramatta Hospital, Parramatta.**

An archaeological test excavation was conducted by Haglund and Associates in 2007. The study area borders on the Parramatta River to the north and Marsden Street to the east. The site also contained the eastern part of the Parramatta Health Services Area and has been recorded as the site of the former Parramatta Hospital. Over the course of the test excavation a number of Aboriginal artefacts were collected including heat treated silcrete flakes and ochre silcrete. The relationship between the finds indicates multiple knapping events. Unfortunately, the level of disturbance both natural and human induced has affected the ability to deduce distribution patterns on the site. It is however clear that the site exhibited repeat and regular Aboriginal occupation over several millennia as a temporary campsite where local stone was manufactured. This was evident in the lack of artefact use found on the site. It was concluded that the conservation zone be the only part of the site which demonstrated Aboriginal heritage potential due to the low level of disturbance recorded there. This excavation did not identify archaeological and cultural material in the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace.

**AMBS 2008 – Test Excavation –Rosehill Recycled Water Scheme, Parramatta.**

An archaeological assessment was conducted by Australian Museum Business Services as part of the Rosehill Recycled Water Scheme. From a total of seven trenches, a total of seven Aboriginal archaeological objects were located within the study area. The densities of artefacts was very low and all trenches indicated at least some element of disturbance from low to moderate, with one test trench being of high density and of moderate to high significance. The recommendations of this report were that there was no need for further archaeological excavation and a section 90 permit would be required for the development proceeding (AMBS 2008). This excavation did not identify archaeological and cultural material in the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace.

**Comber Consultants 2010 – Test Excavation –142 – 154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta.**

An archaeological test excavation was conducted by Comber Consultants at the Cumberland Newspaper site at 142 – 154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta (2010). From a total of two trenches, a total of 21 Aboriginal archaeological objects were located within the study area. The density of artefacts was moderate and all trenches indicated at least some element of disturbance. The recommendations of this report were that there was a need for further archaeological excavation and a section 90 permit would be required for the development proceeding (Comber Consultants, 2010). This excavation did identify archaeological and cultural material in the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace.

**Comber Consultants 2010 – East – West Parramatta 132kV Feeders, Parramatta.**

An archaeological assessment was conducted by Comber Consultants as part of a development of the East to West Parramatta 132kV Feeders. The recommendations of this report were that there was no need for further archaeological excavation (test or salvage) and a section 90 permit would be required for the development proceeding (Comber Consultants, 2010). In addition to this permit the areas targeted for development were recommended to be subject to archaeological monitoring.

**Comber Consultants 2010 – Salvage Excavation –142 – 154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta.**

Comber Consultants undertook Aboriginal archaeological salvage excavation at 142 – 154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta. During test excavations, 21 Aboriginal

archaeological objects were located within the study area and over 3,000 Aboriginal archaeological objects were located during subsequent salvage excavations. The excavation confirmed the presence of the Parramatta Sand Terrace at the site, and revealed that this area was naturally swamp land close to the Parramatta River. This excavation did identify archaeological and cultural material in the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace (Comber Consultants, 2010).

**Artefact Heritage 2011 – Archaeological Assessment –12 – 12 River Road West, Parramatta.**

An archaeological assessment was conducted by Artefact Heritage at 2 - 12 River Road West, Parramatta. The recommendations of this report were that there was a need for further archaeological excavation (test) and a section 90 permit would be required if artefacts were located as well as possible salvage excavation to allow the development to proceed (Artefact Heritage, 2011). This assessment identified possible archaeological and cultural material in the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace

**GML 2012 – Test Excavation –7 – 9 Victoria Road, Parramatta.**

Godden Mackay Logan, during the course of historical archaeological excavations at 7 – 9 Victoria Road recovered nine Aboriginal Objects from within the study area. All artefacts were made of silcrete, and were located in historically disturbed contexts such as fill deposits within postholes and wells. No intact soil profiles or archaeological deposits were identified, but demonstrated that Aboriginal archaeological evidence is sometimes present within historical archaeological layers of occupation. This excavation did not identify archaeological and cultural material in the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace (GML, 2012).

**GML 2012 – Heritage Assessment –Rangihou Reserve, Parramatta.**

A heritage assessment of Rangihou Reserve was conducted by Godden Mackay Logan in 2012. The results of the assessment suggested that sustained Aboriginal occupation and use of the study area was not evident. Reclamation and subsequent disturbances of a medium to major range are however evident in the historical record, specifically regarding parts of the terrace landform located on the site. Based on these levels of disturbance it is therefore concluded that the likelihood of Aboriginal archaeological evidence surviving is low nil (GML, 2012).

**GML 2012 – Archaeological Assessment –189 Macquarie Street, Parramatta.**

An archaeological assessment was conducted by Godden Mackay Logan at 189 Macquarie Street, Parramatta (2012). Investigations into the nature and past land use of the site were able to conclude that the study area is likely to contain Aboriginal objects of high significance, specifically in the northern end of the site which falls within Mitchell's (2008) Pleistocene Terrace Sand Sheet soil distribution map (significant assemblages have been identified within the sand sheet on surrounding sites). Overall, the study area is found to contain minor disturbances from European occupation. Geotechnical investigations found 'cultural' or 'fill' deposits varying from 300mm to 1500mm across the site. Due to the low level of disturbance, it is likely that the site will contain evidence of the sand sheet beneath the layers of European occupation (GML 2012).

**AHMS 2014 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment –330 Church Street, Parramatta.**

AHMS undertook an assessment of 330 Church St Parramatta under the now defunct Part 3A (of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979) (sic) [State Significant Development]. This desktop assessment concluded that parts of the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace may be present but were heavily

impacted by an existing basement. The Part 3A approval included appropriate archaeological subsurface test and salvage excavations, if necessary, prior to any development.

The test excavations revealed that the sand sheet was present, but heavily disturbed and only low density of Aboriginal objects (less than 70) were present and as such it did not initiate any further salvage excavations, however the subsurface test excavation program did expand several test pits to recover a greater assemblage. Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dates were recovered however some issues arose with the quarantining of samples and as such only a base age of 20'000 years BP was concluded. No further archaeological work was recommended, (AHMS, 2014).

#### **AMAC 2018 – Test excavation – 32 Smith Street, Parramatta**

AMAC undertook test excavation at 32 Smith Street (adjacent to the study area subject to this report). A total of 17 trenches (1m x 1m) were excavated, however only 14 were excavated to a depth of at least two spits (200mm) below the last artefact located from any given trench to be in compliance with s 140. 2018/001. This gives a relative artefact density over the whole site of 0.92/sqm, which is a very low artefact density. These artefacts are predominately silcrete and silicified tuff debitage and broken flakes.

No intact A1 soil horizon was identified within the study area, only historical fills and features and remnant or modified A1, remnant, modified and intact A2 B1, B2 and C Horizons. All Aboriginal artefacts came from either B1 horizon and/or historic features. The site was heavily disturbed, bioturbation was prominent, and no Aboriginal archaeological features were located. All Aboriginal fieldworks have now ceased.

The artefacts recovered do not appear to represent intact occupation deposits, rather they appear to be representative of considerable amounts of archaeological material moving through the bio-mantle, as observed by the large amount of bioturbation evident within the study area. The assemblage is considered to be of low archaeological significance whilst still possessing higher cultural significance based on their intrinsic value within the Aboriginal community. A second AHIP was applied for in order to obtain consent to destroy the registered site.

#### **Comber Consultants 2019 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Excavations – Parramatta Square.**

Test excavation was undertaken by Comber which resulted in the retrieval of a variety of artefact densities. Archaeological excavations at the Parramatta Square site uncovered a low discontinuous scatter of artefacts primarily located in the upper deposit. The artefact assemblages allowed Comber to draw the conclusions that raw material usage change with depth and the presence of four silcrete backed artefacts demonstrates that the site was being occupied during the Bondaian phase and probably within the last 5,000 years (Stenning 2020). A series of hearths were located supporting the claim that the site was used repeatedly and over an extended period of time the area by Aboriginal people of the Parramatta region. Evidence from archaeological excavations across Parramatta has demonstrated that artefact density is expected to decrease with distance from the Parramatta River which supports the prevailing predictive modelling of the region.

#### **Niche 2020 – Test Excavation –Parramatta Square**

Test excavation at Parramatta Square revealed that the sand sheet proper was not present, however a similar soil profile to the AMAC Macquarie St excavation was

located. The site was heavily disturbed and only a low density of Aboriginal objects (11) were identified from the 10 test pits. A comparison of surrounding sites of a similar nature including those containing the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace, indicates that a moderate artefact density consists of between 26/sqm and 30/sqm (McDonald 2003 and 2005), while a low artefact density consists of between 2.6/sqm and 20.0/sqm (AHMS 2004 and McDonald 2003). Therefore, the finds were considered to be of low density.

The artefact density across the site was 3.08/sqm, with the highest on site being 17/sqm located in trench 14 and the second highest 11/sqm in trench 7. These two trenches were adjacent to each other (AHMS, 2014).

**AMAC 2020 – Test Excavation – 85 – 97 Macquarie Street, Parramatta**

In 2020 AMAC undertook test excavations at 85 – 97 Macquarie Street, Paramatta. This followed the initial Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP # 4627) application compiled by Unearthed Archaeology and Heritage (2020). Eleven artefacts were uncovered during excavations, resulting in a relative artefact density of 0.846/sqm. These were predominately silcrete debitage and broken flakes, with no complete A1 horizon identified. Due to the high disturbance, the site was determined to be or low archaeological significance. It was recommended that an additional AHIP be obtained to enable cultural salvage and the site card for AHIMS Site #45-6-3767 be updated from a Potential Archaeological Deposit to an Artefact Scatter.

The practical ramifications of the results of the above mentioned archaeological assessments and excavations indicates that there is a potential for Aboriginal archaeological objects or deposits to be present within any intact original soil profiles located within study area. Excavations at locations in the immediate vicinity of the study site indicate that the area is highly disturbed.

**4.6 AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS**

The Aboriginal Heritage and Information Management System Database (AHIMS) is an online database maintained by Heritage NSW Offices. This database comprises information regarding all the previously recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites registered with Heritage NSW. Further to the site card information that is present about each recorded site, the assessments and excavation reports that are associated with the location of many of these sites are present in the library of reports.

The location of these sites must be viewed as purely indicative as errors in recording due to the disparate nature of the recording process, the varying level of experience of those locating the sites and the errors that can occur when transferring data. If possible, sites that appear to be located near a study area should be relocated.

An AHIMS extensive 1km search was conducted on the 19 June 2025 (ID1015737). This search resulted in 18 registered sites near the study area.

**Table 4.1 AHIMS Search Results**

Site ID	Site name	Site status	Site features
45-6-4063	The Albion Hotel	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
45-6-2554	Elizabeth Farmhouse	Valid	Artefact
45-6-2559	STC Carpark	Valid	Artefact

Site ID	Site name	Site status	Site features
45-5-2578	Collet Park	Valid	Artefact
45-5-3151	UWS Rydalmere OS 1	Valid	Artefact
45-6-4132	WSU Carpark	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
45-6-3131	River Road West	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
45-6-3108	42 Bridge St Rydalmere	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD):
45-6-2738	James Ruse Reserve Open Camp 1	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD):
45-6-3837	Baludarri Drive PAD	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
45-6-3896	PLR George St PAD	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
45-6-3158	Robin Thomas Reserve	Partially Destroyed	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), Artefact
45-6-3157	Harris St Footpath	Valid	Artefact
45-6-3312	PLR Aft 1	Valid	Artefact
45-6-4110	Knapping Demonstration (Queens Wharf Reserve)	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering
45-6-3313	PLR AFT 2	Valid	Artefact
45-6-3897	PLR RTR Artefacts and PAD	Valid	Artefact, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)
45-6-4094	QWR PAD 1	Valid	Artefact

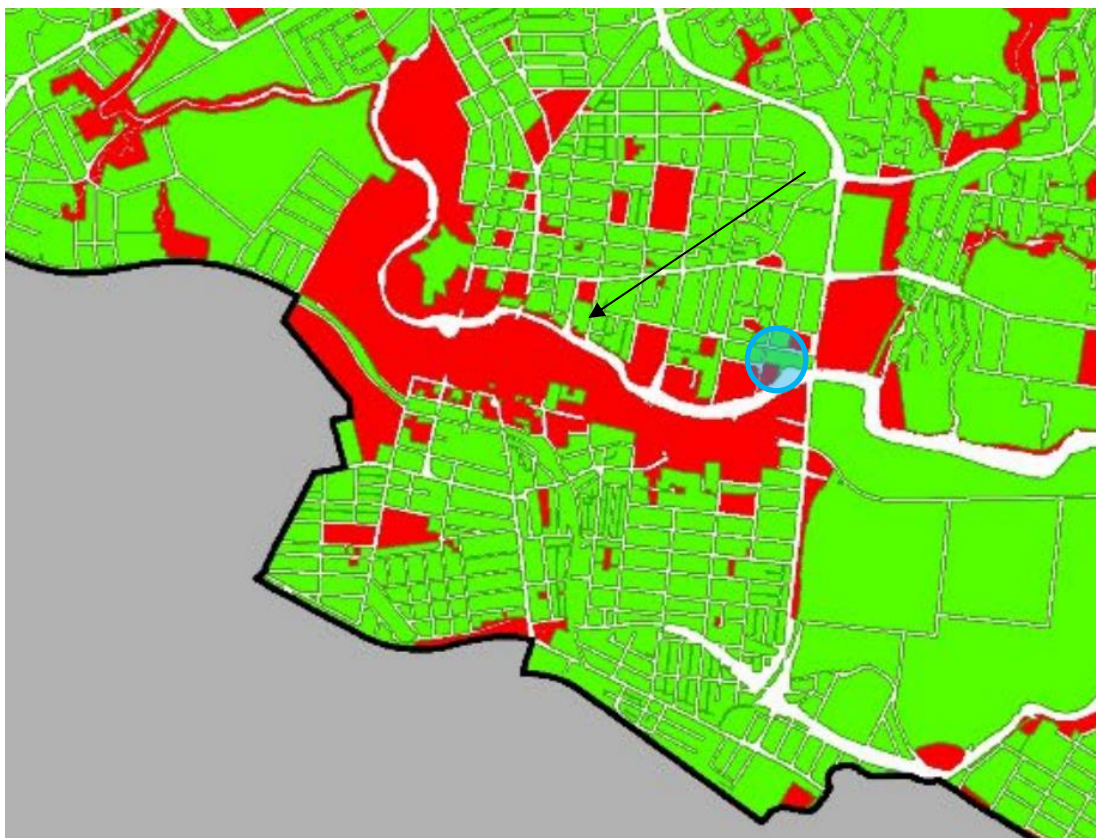


**Figure 4-1 AHIMS Search Results.**  
AMAC Group. Six Maps. LPI Online (accessed 23/05/2024).

#### 4.7 OTHER SEARCH RESULTS

Results for other statutory databases searched are given below;

Heritage Listings/ Register/ Other	Result
National Heritage List	Not Listed.
Commonwealth Heritage List	Not Listed.
NSW State Heritage Register	Not Listed.
National Native Title Register	Not Listed.
Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS)	Listed in AMU3096 – no archaeological research potential
Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023 Aboriginal Sensitivity Map.	Yes, within high sensitivity zone.



**Figure 4-2** Aboriginal sensitivity map. Location of the study area located in High Sensitivity area - indicated in the blue. Parramatta Development Control Plan (DCP) 2023.

#### 4.8 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE REGION

Predictive modelling is an adaptive process which relies on a framework formulated by a number of factors, including but not limited to the use of local land systems, the

environmental context, archaeological work and any distinctive sets of constraints that would influence land use patterns. This is based on the concept that different landscape zones may offer different constraints, which is then reflected in the spatial distributions and forms of archaeological evidence within the region (Hall and Lomax 1996).

Early settlement models focused on seasonal mobility, with the exploitation of inland resources being sought once local ones become less abundant. These principles were adopted by Foley (1981) who developed a site distribution model for forager settlement patterns. This model identifies two distinctive types of hunter and gather settlements; 'residential base camps' and 'activities areas. Residential base camps are predominately found located in close proximity to a reliable source of permanent water and shelter. From this point the surrounding landscape is explored and local resources gathered. This is reflected in the archaeological record, with high density artefact scatters being associated with camp bases, while low density and isolated artefacts are related to the travelling routes and activity areas (Foley 1981).

However, more recently, investigation into understanding the impacts of various episodes of occupation on the archaeological record has been explored, of which single or repeated events are being identified. This is often a complex process to establish, specifically within predictive models as land use and disturbance can often result in post depositional processes and the superimposition of archaeological materials by repeated episodes of occupation.

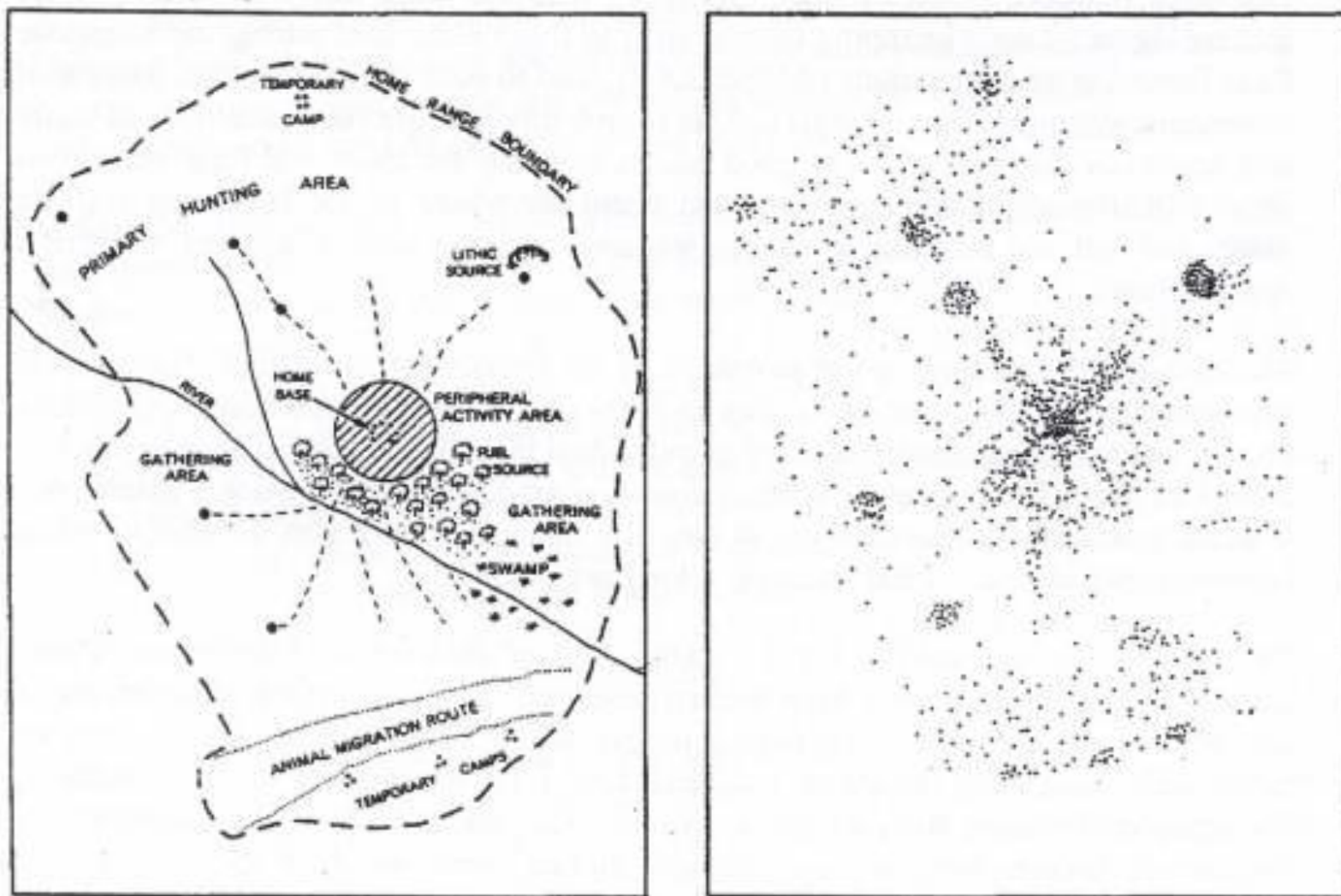


Figure 4-3 Examples of forager settlement patterns.  
Foley (1981)

The principals behind this model have been incorporated into other predictive models such as that of McBryde (1976). McBryde's model is centred on the utilisation of food resources as a contributor to settlement patterns, specifically with reference to the predictability and reliability of food resources for Aboriginal people within the immediate coastal fringe and/or hinterland zone, with migratory behaviour being a possibility. Resources such as certain species of animals, particularly; small marsupials and reptiles, plant resources and nesting seabirds may have been exploited or only available on a seasonal or intermittent basis. As such, archaeological sites which represent these activities whilst not being representative of permanent occupation may be representative of brief, possibly repeated occupation.

Jo McDonald and Peter Mitchell have since contributed to this debate, with reference to Aboriginal archaeological sites and proximity to water using their Stream order model (1993). This model utilises Strahler's hierarchy of tributaries. This model correlates with the concept of proximity to permanent water and site locations and their relationship with topographical units. They identify that artefact densities are greatest on terraces and lower slopes within 100m of water.

Intermittent streams, however, also have an impact on the archaeological record. It was discovered that artefacts were most likely within 50 – 100m of higher (4<sup>th</sup>) order streams, within 50m (2<sup>nd</sup>) order streams and that artefact distributions around (1<sup>st</sup>) order streams were not significantly affected by distance from the watercourse. Landscapes associated with higher order streams (2<sup>nd</sup>) order streams were found to have higher artefact densities and more continuous distribution than lower order streams.

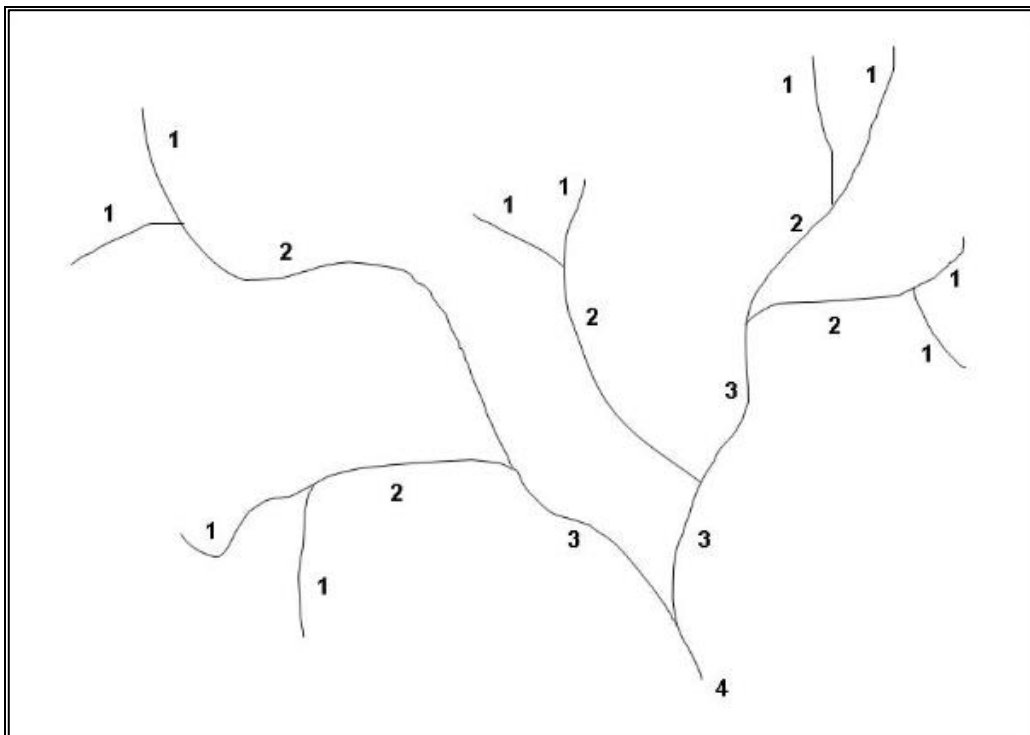


Figure 4-4

**Strahler's hierarchy of tributaries.**  
Strahler (1957).

**Table 4.2 Relationship between landscape unit and site distribution for region.**

<b>Landscape Unit /Site types</b>	<b>Site Distribution and activity</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> order stream</b>	Archaeological evidence will be sparse and reflect little more than a background scatter
<b>Middle reaches of 2<sup>nd</sup> order stream</b>	Archaeological evidence will be sparse but focus activity (one off camp locations, single episodes and knapping floor)
<b>Upper reaches of 2<sup>nd</sup> order stream</b>	Archaeological evidence will have a relatively sparse distribution and density. These sites contain evidence of localised one-off behaviour.
<b>Lower reaches of 3<sup>rd</sup> order stream</b>	Archaeological evidence for frequent occupation. This will include repeated occupation by small groups, knapping floors (used and unused material) and evidence of concentrated activities.
<b>Major creeklines 4<sup>th</sup> order streams</b>	Archaeological evidence for more permanent or repeated occupation. Sites will be complex and may be stratified with a high distribution and density.
<b>Creek junctions</b>	This landscape may provide foci for site activity, the size of the confluence in terms of stream rankings could be expected to influence the size of the site, with the expectation of there being higher artefact distribution and density.
<b>Ridge top locations between drainage lines</b>	Ridge tops will usually contain limited archaeological evidence, although isolated knapping floors or other forms of one-off occupation may be in evidence in such a location.
<b>Raw materials near water sources</b>	The most common raw materials are silcrete and chert in sites closer to coastal headlands, though some indurated mudstone/silicified tuff and quartz artefacts may also be found.
<b>Grinding grooves</b>	Grinding grooves may be found in the sandstone or shale/sandstone transition areas.
<b>Scarred trees</b>	May occur in stands of remnant vegetation.
<b>Ceremonial Sites</b>	Consultation with relevant Aboriginal Stakeholder groups, individuals and review of ethnographic sources often reveal the presence of ceremonial or social sites.

This predictive model has been refined with focus on the dominant environment and landscape zones of the Cumberland Lowlands, such as the Wianamatta Group Shales, Hawksbury Sandstone, Quaternary alluvium, Quaternary Aeolian and Tertiary alluvium. Attenbrow (2002) discovered that the Quaternary alluvial deposits had a greater concentration of archaeological sites, which is likely the result of these deposits being located towards major creeklines and rivers, such as Eastern Creek, Second Ponds Creek etc. Areas of alluvial deposits were found by Kohlen (1986) to contain artefact scatters of a large and complex nature the closer they were to permanent creeks.

Umwelt (2004) have identified similar environmental – archaeological relationships which contribute to the mapping and modelling of archaeological sites, such as;

- The pattern of watercourses and other landscape features such as ridge lines affected the ease with which people could move through the landscape;
- Certain landscape features such as crests or gently sloping, well-drained landforms influenced the location of camping places or vantage points that provided outlooks across the countryside;
- The morphology of different watercourses affected the persistence of water in dry periods and the diversity of aquatic resources and so influenced where, and for how long, people could camp or procure food;
- The distribution of rock outcrops affected the availability of raw materials for flakes and ground stone tools;
- The association of alluvial, colluvial and stable landforms affects the potential that sites will survive;
- European land-use practices affect the potential for site survival and/or the capacity for sites to retain enough information for us to interpret the types of activities that took place at a specific location.

The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Data Audit (DOP, 2005) produced the following table as part of the NSW Comprehensive Coastal Assessment Toolkit (DOP, 2005) which made the following statements outlined in Table 4.3 about the predictive location of Aboriginal sites in Coastal NSW. These statements support the conclusions drawn in the following predictive model established for the study area. The study makes one especially important claim which is that Aboriginal Ceremonial or Dreaming Sites can only be identified by Aboriginal community knowledge.

All models state that the primary requirement of all repeated, concentrated or permanent occupation is reliable access to fresh water. Brief and possibly repeated occupation may be represented in areas that have unreliable access to ephemeral water sources, however these areas will not possess a high archaeological potential (Goodwin 1999).

**Table 4.3 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Data Audit, Predictive Modelling for Coastal Aboriginal Sites, NSW.**

Site Type	Archaeological/ Predictive Modelling
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming Sites	Can only be identified on the basis of Aboriginal community knowledge.
Aboriginal Resource and Gathering Sites	Can occur at any location where plant and animal target species are found at present or were available in the past.
Art Sites	All rock paintings or drawings and some rock engravings will occur within rock shelters/overhangs, most commonly within sandstone cliff lines and in granite boulder fields. Rock engravings may occur wherever there are suitable rock-surface exposures.
Artefacts	Will occur in all landscapes with varying densities. Artefacts of greatest scientific significance will occur in stratified open contexts (such as alluvial terraces, sand bodies) and rock shelter floors.
Burials	Most likely (but not always) to be buried in, or eroding from, sandy soils. Can occur within rock shelters/overhangs, most commonly within sandstone cliff lines and in granite boulder fields.
Ceremonial Ring Sites	Environmental factors may be of particular importance in site location including association with sources of water, ridges, unstructured soils and geological boundaries. Distance to adjacent ceremonial ring sites may influence site location.
Conflict Sites	Can only be identified on the basis of historical records and community knowledge.
Grinding Grooves	Most likely to occur on surface exposures of sandstone. Occasionally occur within sandstone rock shelters.
Modified Trees	Will only occur where target tree species survive and if these are of an age generally greater than one hundred years old.
Non-Human Bone and Organic Material Sites	Will occur in any surface or buried context where preservation conditions allow. Most commonly survive in open shell midden sites and in rock shelter floor deposits.
Ochre Quarry Sites	Can occur at any location where suitable ochre sources are found, either as isolated nodules or as suitable sediments (clays).
Potential Archaeological Deposits	Can occur in all landscape types. PADs of greatest scientific significance will occur in stratified open contexts (such as alluvial terraces, sand bodies) and rock shelter floors.
Shell Middens	Will occur as extensive packed shell deposits to small shell scatters in all coastal zones along beaches, headlands and estuaries, both in open situations and in rock shelters. May occur along rivers and creeks where edible shellfish populations exist or existed in the past.
Stone Arrangements	Tend to be on high ground, often on the tops of ridges and peaks commanding views of the surrounding country. Often situated in relatively inaccessible places.
Stone Quarry Sites	Can occur at any location where suitable raw materials outcrop, including pebble beds/beaches.
Waterholes	May occur within any river or creek. Rare examples may occur in open exposures of rock.

## 4.9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE STUDY AREA

The following section gives an indication of the likelihood of certain site types being located within the study area. These indications are based on the research and results of assessments and excavations in the vicinity of the study area and also from the greater Cumberland Region

### Open Artefact Scatters

Higher order streams are located in the landscape units represented in the study area, chiefly Parramatta River. The dearth of known reliable raw material source (outcrops of silcrete, chert or mudstone) within nearby landscape units, would suggest that the artefacts may be significant in number and smaller in size with a low percentage of cortex will be present in any assemblage located. This may be evident of greater levels of stone tool reduction due to the lower availability of raw materials. Excavations at locations in the immediate vicinity of the study area indicate the presence of deposits that are suggestive of concentrated and repeated occupation. Open artefact scatters have the potential to exist within undisturbed parts of the study area.

### Isolated Artefacts

Higher order streams are located in the landscape units represented in the study area, chiefly Parramatta River. The dearth of known reliable raw material source (outcrops of silcrete, chert or mudstone) within nearby landscape units, would suggest that the artefacts may be significant in number and smaller in size with a low percentage of cortex will be present in any assemblage located. This may be evident of greater levels of stone tool reduction due to the lower availability of raw materials. Excavations at locations in the immediate vicinity of the study area indicate the presence of deposits that are suggestive of concentrated and repeated occupation. Isolated artefacts have the potential to exist within undisturbed parts of the study area.

### Stone Resource Sites

Rock out crops are almost absent from the Blacktown (bt) and Lucas Heights (lh)) soil landscapes. It is therefore considered unlikely that Stone Resource Sites will be located within the study area.

### Grinding Grooves

Boulders of sandstone or outcrops can occur in the landscape units, generally on watercourses, represented in the study area. However, none were apparent in site inspection. It is therefore considered unlikely that grinding grooves will be located within the study area.

### Scarred Trees

Trees of sufficient age do not to remain within the study area. It is therefore considered unlikely that Scarred trees will be located within the study area.

### Burials

While it is possible that undisturbed sandy loam bodies may lie within soil landscape in which the study area is located however it is generally highly acidic. Skeletal remains tend to decompose very quickly in acidic soil profiles. It is therefore considered unlikely but possible that burials will be located within the study area.

### Ceremonial/Social Sites

Consultation with relevant Aboriginal parties and individuals is taking place, however it is possible that such information may become available in the future as a result of further consultation. It is therefore considered possible that Ceremonial/Social sites will be present within the study area.

#### 4.10 PARRAMATTA PLEISTOCENE SAND TERRACE

The Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace is a sand deposit that is located on the banks of the Parramatta River predominantly on the southern bank of the river. Pleistocene Age (2 500 000 – 11 700 years before present) soils are of significant importance to the archaeological and cultural knowledge of the region. This deposit has in the past yielded particularly significant archaeological deposits (McDonald 2005 & 2006, Comber 2011) and it has given the oldest date generally considered to be reliable for the earliest occupation around the region. The deposits immediately below these objects or features have been dated to  $30,735 \pm 407$  BP (McDonald et al 2005).

Current understanding of the immediate vicinity of the study area is limited and the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace is a diminishing resource. The identification of subsurface Pleistocene soils within the study area is viewed as being highly significant. As such, the significance of any subsurface Aboriginal objects which may be present must be considered as high.

In conjunction with existing predictive models and information gleaned from excavations of the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace, McDonald developed a new model with specific reference to the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace (2005). McDonald concluded that the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace has the potential to contain complex, intact, stratified archaeological deposits that may document Aboriginal occupation of the area from the Late Holocene to the Late Pleistocene age. Absolute dates for the deposits and any material excavated from these deposits could be as old as  $30,735 \pm 407$  BP (McDonald et al 2005). These archaeological deposits could be used to document changes in stone tool technology, raw material usage and local and regional site distribution patterns.

The location of the Parramatta River which is a higher order watercourse, of a tidal and non-tidal nature would have allowed the Aboriginal inhabitants access to a wide range of resources. It should be noted that the present location of the tidal and non-tidal interface would have changed in the past. Therefore, it is likely that at times of lower sea level, particularly in the late Pleistocene and early Holocene (Hiscock 2008), the Parramatta River at this point may well have been a purely fresh water source.

The presence of higher order streams such as the Parramatta River. The dearth of known reliable raw material source (outcrops of silcrete, chert or mudstone) within nearby landscape units, would suggest that the artefacts may be significant in number and smaller in size with a low percentage of cortex present in any assemblage located. This may be evident of greater levels of stone tool reduction due to the lower availability of raw materials. Excavations at locations in the immediate vicinity of the study area indicate the presence of deposits that are suggestive of concentrated and repeated occupation.

Observations of the Aboriginal people present in the vicinity of the study area at the time of settlement suggested that the Parramatta River was a focal point of occupation.

Archaeological evidence analysed from previous archaeological investigations (McDonald 2003, McDonald 2005, McDonald 2006a & 2006b, Haglund 2007, Austral 2007, AMBS 2008 & Comber 2010) all suggest that discreet areas of the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace and the banks of the Parramatta River were

used for discreet activities. Stone tool manufacturing and habitation zones appear to cluster together, as do resource procurement areas.

The study area has the potential to provide information about Aboriginal land use over an extended time frame, to offer information about the nature of any changes that may have taken place and to add to the information about the greater Parramatta region and if and how it changed over time.

The study area is within the vicinity of the Pleistocene Sand Terrace as seen in Figure 4-5. This identifies the study area as being of high significance. As such, the significance of any subsurface Aboriginal objects which may be present must be considered as moderate to high. However, the level of disturbance due to the two subterranean basements that exist in the study area indicate a low potential for any objects or intact A horizon soils (artefact bearing soils) to be present. Adjacent excavations conducted by AMAC ground in 2018 revealed a highly disturbed soil profile.

### 4.11 DISTURBANCE FACTORS

This section of the report provides an assessment of land use, the level of disturbance and the likely archaeological potential of the study area. The archaeological potential is based on the level of previous disturbance as well as the previously discussed predictive model for the region.

The Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, (DECCW 2010); defines disturbed lands as given below.

“Land is disturbed if it has been the subject of a human activity that has changed the land’s surface, these being changes that remain clear and observable. Examples include ploughing, construction of rural infrastructure (such as dams and fences), construction of roads, trails and tracks (including fire trails and tracks and walking tracks), clearing vegetation, construction of buildings and the erection of other structures, construction or installation of utilities and other similar services (such as above or below ground electrical infrastructure, water or sewerage pipelines, stormwater drainage and other similar infrastructure and construction of earthworks)”

This definition is based on the types of disturbance as classified in The Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (CSIRO 2010). The following is a scale formulated by CSIRO (2010) of the levels of disturbances and their classification.

Minor Disturbance		Moderate Disturbance		Major Disturbance	
0	No effective disturbance; natural	3	Extensive clearing (e.g.: poisoning and ringbarking)	6	Cultivation: grain fed
1	No effective disturbance other than grazing by hoofed animals	4	Complete clearing: pasture native or improved, but never cultivated	7	Cultivation: irrigated, past, or present
2	Limited clearing (e.g., selected logging)	5	Complete clearing: pasture native or improved, cultivated at some stage	8	Highly disturbed (quarrying, road works, mining, landfill, urban)

N.B. The above scale is used in determining the level of disturbance of the study area and its impact on the potential archaeology which may be present.

It is important to note that the following assessments describe the *archaeological* potential of the study area. It is acknowledged if the study area has little or no archaeological potential the study area may still have cultural significance to the Aboriginal community.

#### 4.11.1 Disturbance Summary

Background research indicates that the entirety of the study area has been impacted on during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century – 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The construction of two subterranean basement levels has taken place. Given the nature of the study area considerable disturbance and truncation of the soil profile is likely to have occurred. Any evidence of the Parramatta Pleistocene Sand Terrace is likely to be heavily disturbed.

The disturbance from the current building varies with the shallowest point is approximately 1.34m with the greatest depth being from the piles which are over 6.5m (Figure 4-7).

**High disturbance to sections of the landscape:** Sub-surface Aboriginal objects with potential conservation value have a nil-low probability of being present within the study area.

The study area has been subject to a previous approved DA approval (Appendix Two) which is DA/344/2023. This allows for the demolition, tree removal and construction of 2 residential flat buildings over basement car parking with associated site and landscaping works. The application is Integrated Development pursuant to the Fisheries Management Act 1994 and Nominated Integrated Development pursuant to the Water Management Act 2000. The determining authority is the Sydney Central City Planning Panel

The Development Application has been assessed under Section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Building) 2022, State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021, Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023 (PLEP 2023) and Parramatta Development Control Plan 2023 (PDCP 2023) and is considered to be satisfactory. Therefore, it is recommended that the application be approved subject to the imposition of appropriate conditions, (DA/344/2023, City of Parramatta , 2025).

**DA/344/2023 refers to a previous assessment of the study area as reference number 7892, Heritage Impact Report, Revision 3, Niche Environment and Heritage 2024. This document forms the basis of the DA assessment of the study area and those DA conditions make no statement of conditions regarding any Aboriginal archaeological resources that may be present upon the site.**

## 5.0 SITE INSPECTION

The study area has been subject to a previous approved DA approval (Appendix Two) which is DA/344/2023. This allows for the demolition, tree removal and construction of 2 residential flat buildings over basement car parking with associated site and landscaping works. The application is Integrated Development pursuant to the Fisheries Management Act 1994 and Nominated Integrated Development pursuant to the Water Management Act 2000. The determining authority is the Sydney Central City Planning Panel

The Development Application has been assessed under Section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Building) 2022, State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021, Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023 (PLEP 2023) and Parramatta Development Control Plan 2023 (PDCP 2023) and is considered to be satisfactory. Therefore, it is recommended that the application be approved subject to the imposition of appropriate conditions, (DA/344/2023, City of Parramatta , 2025).

**DA/344/2023 refers to a previous assessment of the study area as reference number 7892, Heritage Impact Report, Revision 3, Niche Environment and Heritage 2024. This document forms the basis of the DA assessment of the study area and those DA conditions make no statement of conditions regarding any Aboriginal archaeological resources that may be present upon the site.**

No formal survey took place as the site is currently paved with no areas of exposure visible therefore in accordance with Section 2 of the Code, the approach and methodology chosen for the archaeological survey (in this instance, the absence of a survey) has instead utilised the information obtained from Requirements 1 to 4 of the Code. An archaeological survey was not expected to yield any information about the surface or subsurface deposits and therefore a survey sampling strategy was not developed.

## 6.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

The processes of assessing significance for items of cultural heritage value are set out in *The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance: the Burra Charter* (amended 1999) formulated in 1979 and based largely on the Venice Charter of International Heritage established in 1966.

Archaeological sites may be significant according to four criteria, including scientific or archaeological significance, cultural significance to Aboriginal people, representative significance which is the degree to which a site is representative of archaeological and/or cultural type, and value as an educational resource. In New South Wales the nature of significance relates to the scientific, cultural, representative or educational criteria and sites are also assessed on whether they exhibit historic or cultural connections.

### 6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

#### 6.1.1 Educational Significance

The educational value of any given location will depend on the importance of any archaeological material located, on its rarity, quality and the contribution this material can have on any educational process (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p. 11).

As a result of the highly disturbed nature of the study area, no educational significance can be assigned to the study area as Aboriginal archaeological features and/or objects have a nil- low potential of being located.

#### 6.1.2 Scientific Significance

The scientific value of any given location will depend on the importance of the data that can be obtained from any archaeological material located, on its rarity, quality and on the degree to which this may contribute further substantial information to a scientific research process. (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p.11).

As a result of the highly disturbed nature of the study area, no scientific significance can be assigned to the study area as Aboriginal archaeological features and/or objects have a nil- low potential of being located.

#### 6.1.3 Representative Significance

The representative value of any given location will depend on rarity and quality of any archaeological material located and on the degree to which this representativeness may contribute further substantial information to an educational or scientific research process. (Australia ICOMOS, 1999 p.11).

As a result of the highly disturbed nature of the study area, no representative significance can be assigned to the study area as Aboriginal archaeological features and/or objects have a nil- low potential of being located.

## 7.0 PROPOSED ACTIVITY

This section outlined the proposed activity including the staging and timeframes along with the potential harm of the proposed activity on Aboriginal objects and or declared Aboriginal places, assessing both the direct and indirect result of the activity on any cultural heritage values associated with the study area.

It also aims to outline the justification for harm with the intention of avoiding and minimising harm where possible.

### 7.1 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY AND IMPACTS

The site is located within the Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA) and is commonly referred to as 85-91 Thomas Street, Parramatta. The site is zoned R4 High Density Residential and RE1 Public Recreation in the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan (PLEP) 2023, where the proposed residential flat buildings are located within the R4 zoned portion of the site where it is permissible with consent.

This SSDA seeks consent for construction of two x nine-storey residential flat buildings with part-two part-three storey basement car parking, amalgamation of four lots and strata subdivision at 85-91 Thomas Street, Parramatta.

The site and proposed development have been declared by the Minister to be a State Significant Development and therefore is lodged as an SSD.

The following proposal forms the basis of this State Significant Development Application (SSDA):

- A total of 2 x 9 storey residential flat buildings with a total of 126 units.
- 6 x studio apartments
- 16 x 1-bedroom apartments
- 69 x 2-bedroom apartments
- 35 x 3-bedroom apartments
- Provision of 10.9% affordable housing GFA comprising of 16 affordable housing units with a varying unit mix.

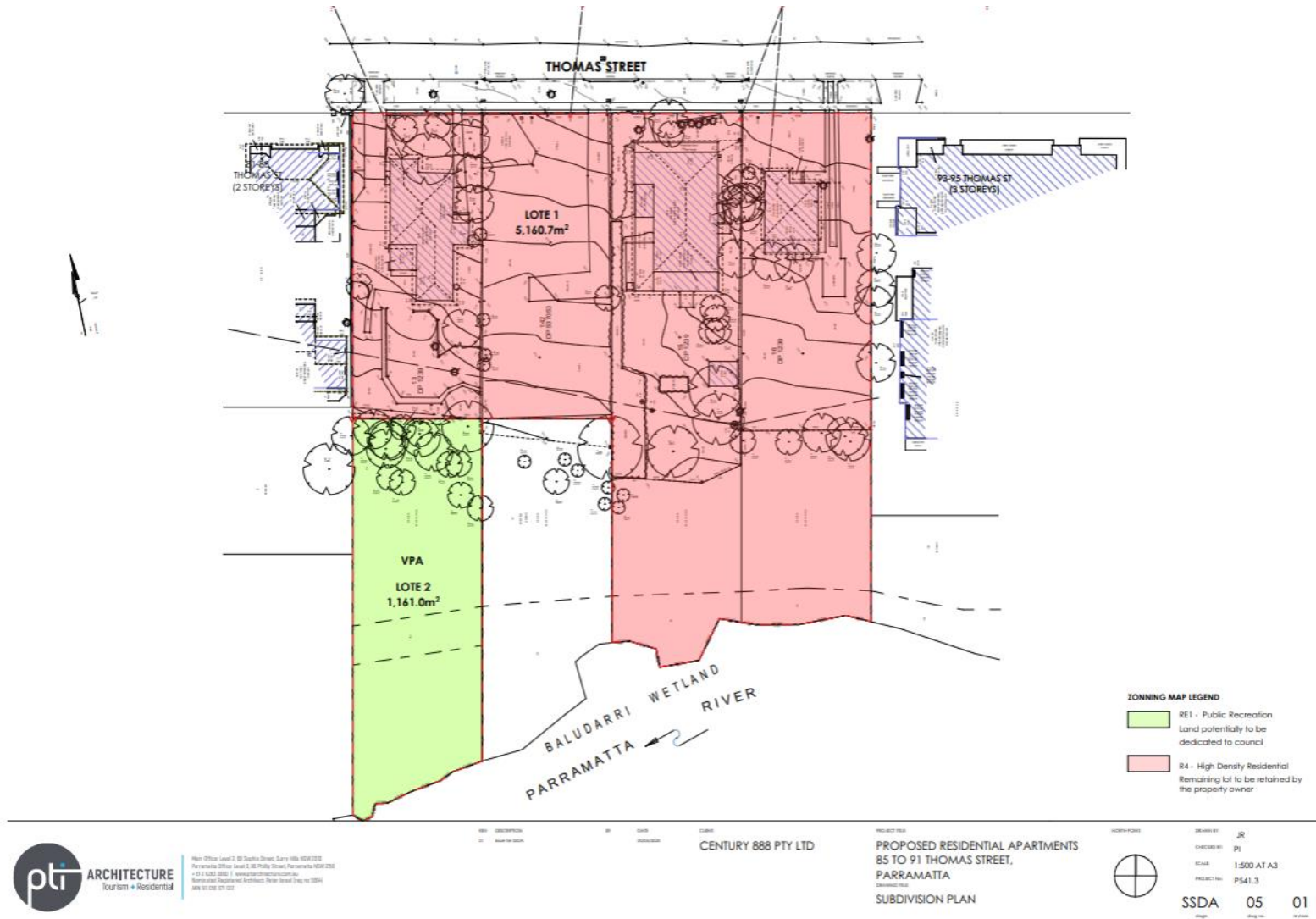


Figure 7-1 Subdivision Plan.  
Century 888 Pty Ltd SSDA 04 – 01, (2025).



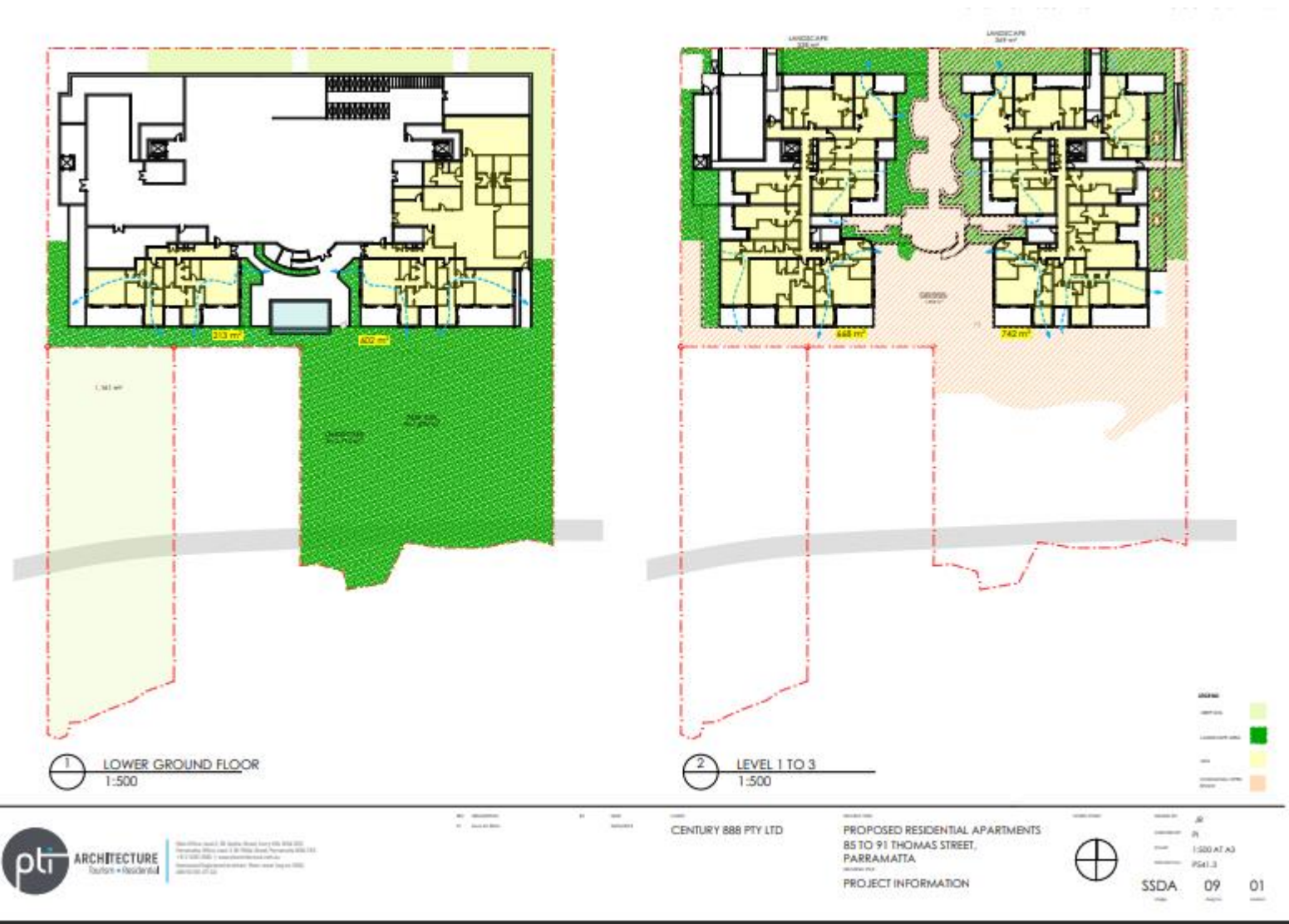


Figure 7-3 Level Seven Terrace Garden  
Century 888 Pty Ltd SSSA 09 – 01, (2025).

## 8.0 MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

The management recommendations presented in the following section of the report consider the following:

- Legislation outlined in this report which protects Aboriginal cultural and archaeological objects and places in New South Wales.
- Research and assessment conducted by the author/s of this report.
- Results of previous archaeological assessment and excavation in the vicinity of the study area.
- The impact of the proposed development on any Aboriginal archaeological material that may be present.
- The requirements of the consent authority (City of Parramatta Council).

### 8.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study area has been subject to a previous approved DA approval (Appendix Two) which is DA/344/2023. This allows for the demolition, tree removal and construction of 2 residential flat buildings over basement car parking with associated site and landscaping works. The application is Integrated Development pursuant to the Fisheries Management Act 1994 and Nominated Integrated Development pursuant to the Water Management Act 2000. The determining authority is the Sydney Central City Planning Panel

The Development Application has been assessed under Section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Building) 2022, State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021, State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021, Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2023 (PLEP 2023) and Parramatta Development Control Plan 2023 (PDCP 2023) and is considered to be satisfactory. Therefore, it is recommended that the application be approved subject to the imposition of appropriate conditions, (DA/344/2023, City of Parramatta , 2025).

**DA/344/2023 refers to a previous assessment of the study area as reference number 7892, Heritage Impact Report, Revision 3, Niche Environment and Heritage 2024. This document forms the basis of the DA assessment of the study area and those DA conditions make no statement of conditions regarding any Aboriginal archaeological resources that may be present upon the site.**

The proposed activity is not:

- located within 200m below or above a cliff face; or
- within 20m of or in a cave, rock shelter, or a cave mouth, or;
- located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland, or;

- located in a sand dune system

The proposed activity is:

- located within 200m of waters.

The following recommendations have been formulated after consultation with the proponent and Heritage NSW:

- It is recommended that no further archaeological and cultural assessment in accordance with *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales, Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (DECCW, 2010) is necessary and the proposed development activity (Figure 7.1-7.9) should be able to proceed with caution as the existing DA (DA DA/344/2023) is in place which allows for the bulk excavation of all material located upon the site.
- Before any ground disturbance takes place as part of the construction all development staff, contractors and workers should be briefed as to the heritage status of the area and their responsibilities in ensuring preservation of the said area. This briefing should take place prior to works commencing on site. They should also be informed of their responsibilities regarding any Indigenous archaeological deposits and/or objects that may be located during the following development.

**Should any Aboriginal archaeological deposits or objects be located during the development;**

- all excavation in the vicinity of any objects and/or deposits shall cease immediately and the area secured;
- Heritage NSW and a suitably qualified archaeologist should be notified so the significance of the said deposits or objects can be evaluated and presented in a report and the study area recorded as an archaeological site;
- the archaeological deposits or objects shall be subject to fulfilment of the relevant legislative requirements particularly section 90 of the NPW Act 1974 (as amended).

**Should any human remains be located during the following development;**

- all excavation in the immediate vicinity of any objects of deposits shall cease immediately and the area is to be secured so no further harm is to come to these remains;
- the NSW police and Heritage NSW's Environment Line 131 555 are to be informed as soon as possible including any available details of the remains and their location;
- once it has been established that the human remains are Aboriginal ancestral remains, authorisation is required by Heritage NSW in consultation with relevant Registered Aboriginal Parties identifying the appropriate course of action.

## GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Aboriginal Object	A term now used (formerly 'relic') within the NSW <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974</i> to refer to "...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."
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit, issued under Part 6 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 , where harm to an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place cannot be avoided.
Alluvial	Describes material deposited by, or in transit in flowing water.
AMAC	Archaeological Management and Consulting Group.
Artefact	Any object, usually portable, that has been made or shaped by human hand.
Assemblage	A collection of artefacts found in close proximity with one another often excavated together.
Axe grinding Grooves	Areas on a stone surface where other items such as stone tools, wood or bones have been sharpened.
Basalt	A dark coloured, basic volcanic rock.
Bioturbation	Reworking of sediments through the action of ground dwelling life forms. This can also include soil cracking and root activity.
Broken Flake	A flake fragment which displays only part of the diagnostic features of a complete flake.
BP	Before present (AD1950).
Burial	Sites containing the physical remains of deceased Aboriginal people.
Ceremonial Sites	Places or objects of ceremonial, religious or ritual significance to Aboriginal people.
DCP	Development Control Plan.
DoPE	Department of Planning and Environment
DP	Deposited Plan.
Erosion	Process where particles are detached from rock or soil and transported away principally via water, wind and ice.
Flake	A piece of stone, detached by striking a core with another stone.
Flaking/Knapping	The process of making stone tools by detaching flakes from a piece of stone.
Friable	Easily crumbled or cultivated.
Hard setting	Soil which is compact and hard. It appears to have a pedal structure when dried out.
Heritage Division	Formerly known as the Heritage Branch
Holocene	The period of time since the last retreat of the polar icecaps, commencing approximately 10,000 – 110,000
Intensification	Increased social and economic complexity.

Term	Definition
Landscape Unit	An area of land where topography and soils have distinct characteristics, are recognisable, describable by concise statements and capable of being represented on a map.
Laminite	A thinly bedded, fine grained sedimentary rock.
LEP	Local Environment Plan.
LGA	Local Government Area.
Lithics	A term used to describe stone and stone artefacts.
Loam	A medium textured soil of approximate composition of 10-25% clay, 25-50% silt and 2% sand.
Loose	A soil which is not cohesive.
Matrix	Finer grained fraction, typically a cementing agent within soil or rock in which larger particles are embedded.
Midden	Aboriginal occupation site consisting chiefly of shells, which can also include bone, stone artefacts and other debris.
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly known as the DECCW)
Open Campsite	A surface accumulation of stone artefacts and/ or other artefacts exposed on the ground surface.
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	An area where no surface archaeological remains are visible but where it has been assessed that there is some potential for sub-surface archaeological remains to be present.
Ped	An individual, natural soil aggregate.
Pedal	Describes a soil in which some or all of the soil material occurs in the form of peds in a moist state.
Plastic	Describes soil material which is in a condition which allows it to undergo permanent deformation without appreciable volume change or elastic rebound and without rupture.
Pleistocene	The epoch of geological time starting 1.8 million years ago.
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Parties
Rock Painting	Encompassing drawing, paintings or stencils that have been placed on a rock surface usually within a rock shelter.
Rock Engraving	Pictures which have been carved, pecked or abraded into a rock surface, usually sandstone and predominantly open, flat surfaces.
Sandstone	A detrital sedimentary rock with predominantly sand sized particles.
Scarred/ Carved Tree	A tree from which bark has been deliberately removed.
Sclerophyll	Denoting the presence of hard stiff leaves, typically used to classify forest and indicative of drier conditions.
Sedimentation	Deposition of sediment typically by water.
Silcrete	A sedimentary rock comprising of quartz grains in a matrix of fine grained – amorphous silica.
Silt	Fine soil particles in size ranges of 0.02 – 0.002mm.
Slope	A landform element inclined from the horizontal at an angle measured in degrees or as a percentage.
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register

Term	Definition
Subsoil	Subsurface material comprising the B and C horizons of soils with distinct profiles.
Stone Resource Site	A geological feature in the landscape from which raw material for the manufacture of stone tools was obtained.
Texture	The coarseness or fineness of a soil as measured by the behaviour of a moist ball of soil when pressed between the thumb and forefinger.
Topsoil	A part of the soil profile, typically the A1 Horizon, containing material which is usually darker, more fertile and better structured than the underlying layers.
Weathering	The physical and chemical disintegration, alteration and decomposition of rocks and minerals at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric and biological agents.

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# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX ONE – AHIMS SITE SEARCH RESULTS

### Extensive Search



### AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Ben Parra

Client Service ID : 1015737

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-4063	The Albion Hotel	GDA	56	315977	6256462	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105061
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	5108	
45-6-2554	Elizabeth Farmhouse	AGD	56	316420	6255700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196,10378 2
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	2928	
45-6-2559	Sydney Turf Club Carpark;STC Carpark;	AGD	56	316900	6256020	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102142,10219 6
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2578	Collett Park;	AGD	56	316680	6257140	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3158	Robin Thomas Reserve	GDA	56	316100	6256300	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	4439,5134,5138	
45-6-3157	Harris St Footpath	GDA	56	316013	6256461	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	4439,4900,5134	
45-6-4110	Knapping Demonstration (Queens Wharf Reserve)	GDA	56	316305	6256431	Open site	Not a Site	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3151	UWS Rydalmere OS 1	GDA	56	317400	6257004	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	3800	
45-6-4132	WSU_Carpark_PAD	GDA	56	317375	6257208	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3131	River Road West	GDA	56	316650	6256450	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		102338,10550 1
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	3734,4657,4825	
45-6-3108	42 Bridge Street Rydalmere PAD	GDA	56	317670	6256778	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/06/2025 for Vanessa Hardy for the following area at Address : 24 93-95 THOMAS STREET PARRAMATTA 2150 with a Buffer of 1000 meters..

Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 18

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

Page 1 of 2



## AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Ben Parra

Client Service ID : 1015737

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2738	James Ruse Reserve Open Camp 1	AGD	56	316000	6256000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102196,10378 2
	<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Jim Wheeler				<b>Permits</b>	2018,2187	
45-6-3837	Baludarri Drive PAD	GDA	56	316635	6256597	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm				<b>Permits</b>	4657	
45-6-3313	PLR AFT 2	GDA	56	316305	6256340	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd,Ms.Cristany Milicich				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-3896	PLR George St PAD	GDA	56	316497	6256288	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen				<b>Permits</b>	4900	
45-6-3312	PLR AFT 1	GDA	56	316105	6256465	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Kelleher Nightingale Consultir				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-3897	PLR RTR Artefacts and PAD	GDA	56	316017	6256441	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen				<b>Permits</b>		
45-6-4094	QWR PAD 1	GDA	56	316229	6256439	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<b>Contact</b>		<b>Recorders</b>	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrm				<b>Permits</b>	5105	

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

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/06/2025 for Vanessa Hardy for the following area at Address : 24 93-95 THOMAS STREET PARRAMATTA 2150 with a Buffer of 1000 meters..  
 Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 18

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

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