

Parramatta East Public School Upgrade
30-32 Brabyn Street, Parramatta,
City of Parramatta LGA, NSW

Preliminary Indigenous Heritage and Impact Assessment

Prepared for the NSW Department of Education

March 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Preliminary Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Impact Report (PIHA) has been prepared by Kayandel on behalf of the NSW Department of Education to assess the potential environmental impacts that could arise from the Parramatta East Public School (PEPS) upgrade (the **Proposal**) at Brabyn Street, North Parramatta (the **site**). The works are proposed by the NSW Department of Education to meet the growth in educational demand in Collet Park precinct, and the broader North Parramatta area.

This report has been prepared to identify whether there is potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be impacted by the proposed upgrade of Parramatta East Public School.

This report outlines the results of a PIHA and meets the requirements of Heritage NSW's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010* (*Due Diligence Code of Practice*) (DECCW, 2010). In addition, this report includes recommendations regarding Aboriginal heritage constraints for the proposed activity.

1.1 Summary of the Activity

The activity comprises upgrades to PEPS to provide replacement teaching facilities in place of the existing temporary and permanent facilities that are no longer fit for purpose, involving the following works:

- ✦ Site preparation and required earthworks;
- ✦ Demolition of existing Buildings C, D, E and F, and associated structures including adjacent ramps and walkways;
- ✦ Construction of the following:
 - A new 3-storey school building (referred to as Block R) including teaching spaces, library/administration, and staff/student amenities;
 - Upgrade of soft and hard landscape and playground areas;
 - A new at-grade parking area;
 - Formalised waste area, with access being retained from Gaggin Street;
 - Public Domain Works with upgrades to the pedestrian access south of the school, and new kiss and ride zone on Albert Street East;
 - Entrance and School logo signage along the Northern Albert Street East frontage of Block R;
- ✦ Refurbishment works to existing buildings;
- ✦ Removal of trees as required and retention where possible; and
- ✦ Installation and augmentation of services and infrastructure as required.

Refer to the Review of Environmental Factors prepared by Ethos Urban for a full description of works.

Refer to Figure 1 for the plan for the proposed upgrade works.

1.2 Site Description

The site is located at 30-32 Brabyn Street within the City of Parramatta (CoP) Local Government Area (LGA) and the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (Deerubbin LALC). The site is approximately 1.5km northeast of the Parramatta CBD, and 24km west of the Sydney CBD.

The site currently comprises a single lot to make up Parramatta East Public School, referred to as Lot 100, DP1312418, and the land is owned by the Minister for Education and Early Learning.

The site has an area of approximately 16,250m², is of an irregular shape, and is bounded by Brabyn Street to the West, Albert Street East to the North, and Gaggin Street/Webb Street to the East.

An aerial image of the site is shown in Figure 2.

1.3 Significance of Environmental Impacts

Based on the identification of potential issues, and an assessment of the nature and extent of the impacts of the proposed activity, it is determined that:

- ✦ The extent and nature of potential impacts are low and will not have significant impact on the locality, community and/or the environment.
- ✦ Potential impacts can be appropriately mitigated or managed to ensure that there is minimal impact on the locality, community and/or the environment.

1.4 Study Limitations

This assessment is limited to Aboriginal heritage.

This report is based on a review of available Aboriginal archaeological assessments (sourced from the Heritage Branch library, grey literature and Kayandel's report library). It is possible that further Aboriginal archaeological assessments or the emergence of new analysis of the Aboriginal archaeological landscape within the area may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

A summary of the statutory requirements regarding heritage is provided in Section 2. This is made based on our experience of working with the NSW Aboriginal heritage and European heritage systems and does not purport to be legal advice. It should be noted that legislation, regulations, and guidelines change over time and users of this report should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the report was written.

The results from the 'AHIMS Database Search' (Section 4.2) are valid for 12 months from the date of the search. If this report has not been finalised and/or if it is necessary to update this report, and the previous AHIMS search is over 12 months old, it will be necessary to undertake another search of the AHIMS to ensure information is current.

1.5 Personnel

This study has been carried out by Kayandel (refer to Table 1).

Person	Qualifications	Experience	Tasks
Britt Andrews	B. Arts (Hist/Arch & Ancient Hist), B. Comm Media Studies (Digital Media & Comm)	2 years	Background research, report drafting
Sara Fioretti	BArch, MRes (Arch).	5 years	Background and report writing
Natalie Stiles	B. Arts (Arch/Palaeo), Grad Cert. Arts (Arch), MGIS&RemoteSens	>10 years	Mapping, site inspection, report drafting
Lance Syme	B. Arts (Arch/Palaeo), Grad. Dip. (Heritage Cons.), M. ICOMOS	>20 years	Project supervisor, report review

Table 1: Kayandel Personnel involved in the preparation of this report



Figure 1: Site Plan Proposed



Figure 2: Site Aerial

2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal 'objects' (consisting of any material evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of NSW) and for 'Aboriginal Places' (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community). Under Section 86 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974*, Aboriginal objects are afforded automatic statutory protection in NSW whereby it is an offence to:

Damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal sites without the prior consent of the Director-General of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (now referred to as Heritage NSW).

The Act defines an Aboriginal 'Object' as:

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

The *Due Diligence Code of Practice* was introduced in October 2010 by Heritage NSW. The aim of the guidelines is to assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

A due diligence assessment should take reasonable and practicable steps to ascertain whether there is a likelihood that Aboriginal sites will be disturbed or impacted during the proposed works. If it is assessed that sites exist or have a likelihood of existing within the development area and may be impacted by the proposed development, further archaeological investigations may be required. If it is found that Aboriginal sites were to exist within the investigation area, an AHIP would be required if the proposed impacts cannot be avoided. If it is found to be unlikely that Aboriginal sites were to exist within the investigation area and the due diligence assessment has been conducted in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice*, then the proposed works could proceed without an AHIP.

The *Native Title Act 1994* was introduced to work in conjunction with the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993*. Native Title claims, registers and Indigenous Land Use Agreements are administered under the Act. The objective of a search of the NNTT registers is to identify possible Aboriginal Stakeholders that would not perhaps receive representation as part of the Local Aboriginal Land Council or Elders groups. There are no Native Title claims or determinations pertaining to the site.

Searches have been carried out for the site on various heritage databases, including the:

- ✦ State Heritage Inventory;
- ✦ Department of Education's *State Agency Heritage and Conservation Register (s170)*;
- ✦ *Parramatta Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2023*; and,
- ✦ Register of the National Estate.

There are no heritage listed items within or abutting the site.

3 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

Parramatta is located in the Cumberland Plain, within the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The larger scale geology of the Sydney Basin Bioregion is characterised by marine deposition events from the Carboniferous to the early Permian. Numerous coal deposits accumulated before large river systems covered the region in quartz sandstone, known as the Hawkesbury sandstone. The Hawkesbury sandstone, which forms the bedrock for all of the Sydney Basin, dates to the mid Triassic. This bedrock of sandstone is then capped by a thin layer of (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003). The Sydney Basin Bioregion consists of a geological basin filled with near horizontal sandstones and shales of Permian to Triassic age that overlie older basement rocks of the Lachlan Fold Belt. The sedimentary rocks have been subject to uplift with gentle folding and minor faulting during the formation of the Great Dividing Range. Erosion by coastal streams has created a landscape of deep cliff gorges and remnant plateaus (Branagan & Packham, 2000; NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 2003).

The Cumberland Plain consists of low rolling and steep hills and is characterised by low, gently undulating slopes on the youngest of the Triassic rocks, the Wianamatta Group (Chapman & Murphy, 1989). The Cumberland Plain is bordered on the west by the Blue Mountains and on the east by the Georges River and headwaters of the Parramatta River. To the north is the Hornsby Plateau and to the south is the Woronora Plateau (L. Smith, 1989). The Cumberland Plain overlies the Wianamatta Group of Shales.

3.1 Geology, Soils and Landform

The underlying geology of the site is the Wianamatta Group Ashfield Shale which consists of black to dark grey shale and laminate (Herbert, 1983).

A review of the *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 Sheet* map indicates that the Subject extends across the Blacktown and the Birrong soil landscapes (Chapman & Murphy, 1989).

The Blacktown soil landscape occurs extensively on the Cumberland Lowlands between the Georges and Parramatta Rivers in the south-west, with some isolated examples being found north of the Parramatta River on the Hornsby Plateau. This residual soil landscape features gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales and Hawkesbury shales. It has a local relief of up to 30m, and slopes are usually <5%. It occurs on broad rounded crests, and ridges with gently inclined slopes, in areas of cleared eucalypt woodland and tall open forest (wet sclerophyll forests). On crests, upper slopes, and well drained areas; soils are shallow to moderately deep (>100cm) Red and Brown Podzolic Soils. On lower slopes and in areas of poor drainage; soils are deep (150cm-300cm) Yellow Podzolic Soils and Soloths. This soil landscape is limited by its low soil fertility, poor drainage, and moderately reactive, highly plastic subsoil (Chapman & Murphy, 1989).

The Birrong soil landscape occurs on level to gently undulating alluvial floodplains of watercourses draining Wianamatta Group shales, on the Cumberland Lowlands. This fluvial soil landscape has a local relief of up to 5m, and slopes of <3%. It features broad valley flats, occurring in areas of extensively cleared tall open-forest and woodland. On older alluvial terraces, soils are deep (>250cm) Yellow Podzolic Soils and Yellow Solodic Soils. On current floodplain, soils are deep (>250cm) Solodic Soils and Yellow Solonetz. This soil landscape is limited by its localised flooding, high soil erosion hazards, saline subsoil, seasonal waterlogging, and low soil fertility (Chapman & Murphy, 1989).

The site is approximately:

- ✦ 900m west of Vineyard Creek, a 2nd order watercourse;
- ✦ 1km north of the Parramatta River, a highly important freshwater source; and,
- ✦ 1.3km west of Subiaco Creek, a 3rd order watercourse.

3.2 Parramatta Sand Body

The 'Parramatta Sand Body' was first identified in 2002 during historical archaeological investigations undertaken in response to the removal of existing building from the construction of the Meriton Building on the corner of George and Charles Streets, it was found to contain a large number of Aboriginal artefacts beneath the levels of European occupation (Groundtruth Consulting, 2008). Since the original identification, several other archaeological investigations have opened new sections in and adjacent to the sand and a radiocarbon date from the RTA site in George Street has indicated an Aboriginal presence in the Parramatta area since 30,000 years ago (Groundtruth Consulting, 2008).

"Parramatta sand" is an informal stratigraphic name for a body of fluvial sand found along the right bank of the Parramatta River through Parramatta. The sand body contains extensive evidence of Aboriginal occupation as recorded on the RTA site (RTA-G1), the Cumberland Press Site in George Street, and at three other properties on the corners of George and Charles Streets (CG1, CG2 and CG3) (Groundtruth Consulting, 2011).

The Parramatta sand body is thought to have been deposited during floods as a terrace 4-6m above the normal water level on either side of the river between Charles and Alfred Streets and in the eastern margin of Parramatta River. The sand body has a well-developed but varied soil profile. The topsoil has typically been disturbed by European activities and the subsoil typically consists of yellow orange or yellow brown sandy clay with a porous fabric that becomes paler and slightly mottled at depth. The upper parts of the soil profile are usually heavily mixed (Artefact Heritage, 2014; Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, 2013a).

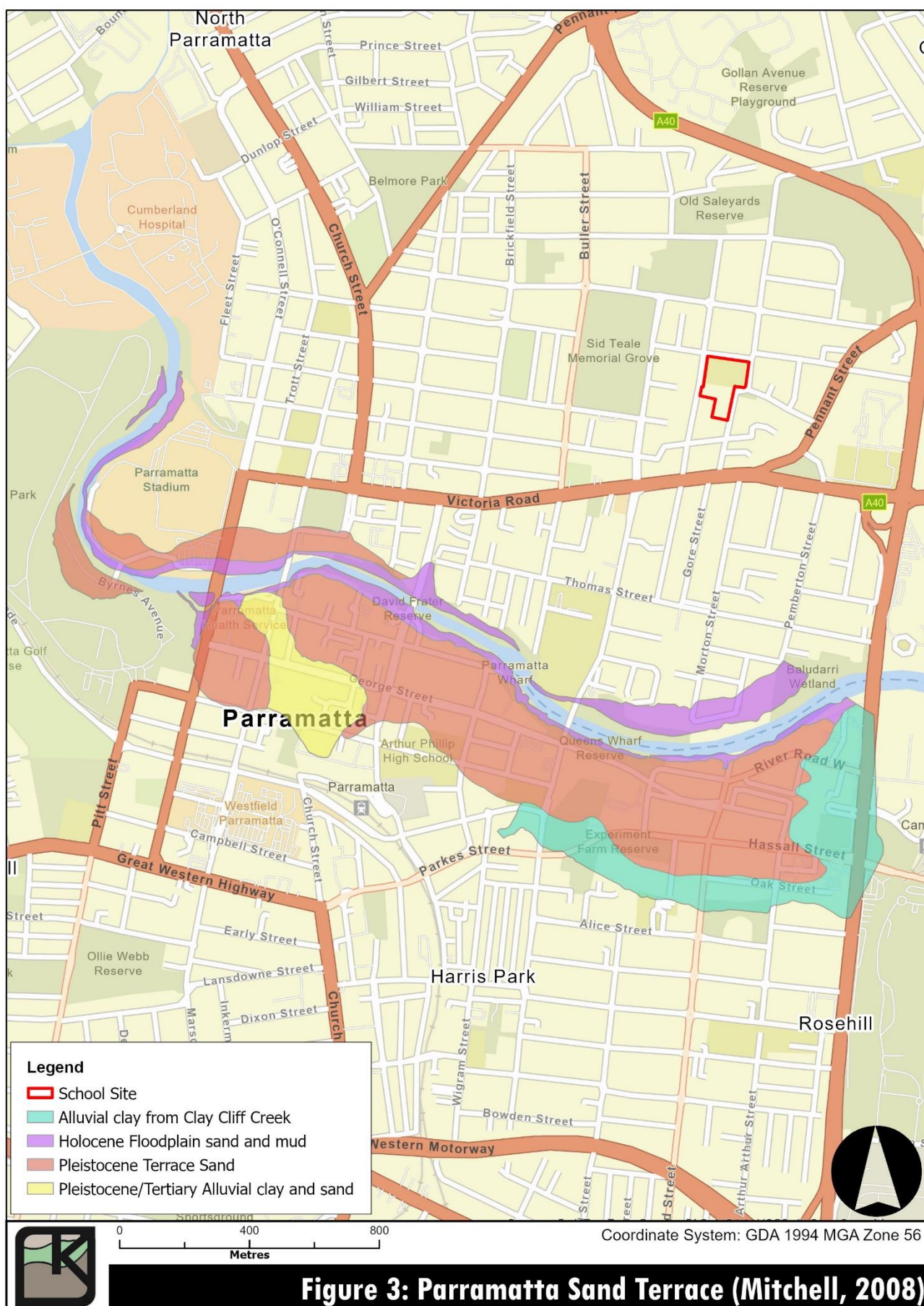
The Parramatta sand was identified at 140 Macquarie Street below a layer of acid clay deposited on the backplain or the margin of a lagoon. It was noted that the clay layer was sufficiently thick and robust to seal the sand from surface activity and had undergone no bioturbation. Bioturbation causes mixing of old and young sand in a profile and TL ages from apparently uniform sands can include significant errors if bioturbation has not been recognised. In this section however the sand is believed to have not undergone the bioturbation process, and therefore the TL dates would be reliable. Three samples were collected from the sand body beneath the clay and were sent to the University of Wollongong for analysis (Artefact Heritage, 2014; Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, 2013a; Groundtruth Consulting, 2011). The following results were returned (Groundtruth Consulting, 2011):

- ✦ Sample 1, Lab No W4396, Depth 30cm, TL age (ka) 49.5 +/- 2.8
- ✦ Sample 2, Lab No W4397, Depth 80cm, TL age (ka) 57.6 +/- 5.1
- ✦ Sample 3, Lab No W4398, Depth 30cm (alternate location in site), TL age (ka) 58.4 +/- 6.1

The laboratory report noted that the laboratory properties of the sand lent confidence in the TL ages and that the results of Samples 2 and 3 were very similar and that these just overlapped the result from Sample 1 at one standard deviation. In other words, the apparent age of the upper part of the sand body was between 50,000 and 58,000 years. This is the first determined age for the deposition of the Parramatta sand, and it is close to, or earlier than the likely time of the arrival of Aboriginal people in eastern Australia. Therefore, the Parramatta sand can only be expected to contain

Aboriginal material near its surface and distributed to the depth of effective bioturbation. This point is consistent with all of the evidence in the archaeological excavations mentioned above and it lends support to claim by Jo McDonald CHM (2005) that the dated charcoal from RTA-G1 may have been associated with Aboriginal activity (Artefact Heritage, 2014; Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, 2013a; Groundtruth Consulting, 2011).

While the Parramatta Sand Body is present on both the north and south banks of the Parramatta River, it is more prevalent along the south bank of the river. In addition, mapping produced by Groundtruth Consulting (2008, 2011) does not identify the site as being within the geological feature (refer to Figure 3). As such, it is considered very unlikely that the Parramatta Sand Body will be present within the site.



3.3 Historical Land-Use Disturbance

Parramatta was established in the late 1700s, where fertile land had been identified for expansion of the European colony following the failure of crops at Farm Cove in Sydney. By 1791 all agricultural efforts for the colony were centralised around present-day Parramatta. The area became attractive to emancipated convicts who sought to work as farmers and suppliers to the colony.

The site itself is located within a highly urbanised environment. Parramatta has a long European settlement history and have been subject to a long history of clearing and disturbance.

Review of aerial photography suggests that the northern portion of the site remained relatively undisturbed prior to 1943 and was only cleared and developed between 1943 and 1955 (refer to Plate 1 and Plate 2).

Aerial imagery also suggests that the southern portion of the site (the present-day playground) was initially residential dwellings, which appear to have been acquired by the school between 1970 and 1986 (refer to Plate 1 to Plate 5). Since 1986, the site has remained in a relatively unchanged configuration (refer to Plate 5 to Plate 8).

The northern portion of the site is considered to be heavily disturbed, due to the construction of classrooms and a concreted playground area.

The eastern section of the southern portion of the site is considered to be moderately-to-heavily disturbed. This determination has considered the residential dwellings that once stood on the now-cleared playground area in the southern portion of the site. While there may be discrete areas of low disturbance, the overall disturbance is considered moderate-to-high (refer to Figure 4).



Plate 1: 1943 aerial photograph of the site (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



Plate 2: 1955 aerial photography of the site (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



Plate 3: 1965 aerial photography of the site (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



Plate 4: 1970 aerial photography of the site (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



Plate 5: 1986 aerial photography of the site (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



Plate 6: 1991 aerial photograph of the site (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



Plate 7: 1994 aerial photograph of the site (source: NSW Historical Imagery)



Plate 8: 2005 aerial photograph of the site (source: NSW Historical Imagery)

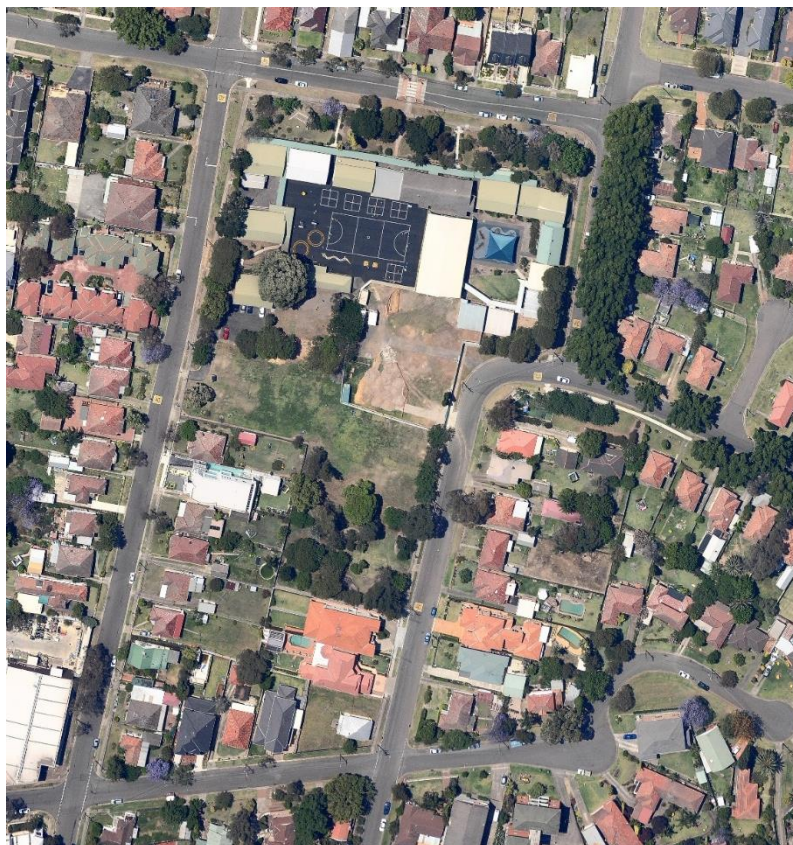


Plate 9: 2009 aerial photograph (source: Nearmap)



4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Ethnohistory

Early historical observations described the Cumberland Plain as a mosaic of Aboriginal groups associated with particular areas of land. These groups were described as 'tribes' in many historical observations, when in fact they were more likely small territorial clans or local clans consisting of extended family groups, forming larger land-using bands linked through marriage and communal participation in subsistence gathering activities (Attenbrow, 2010; Brook & Kohen, 1991).

The Sydney Basin was occupied and used by Aboriginal people for thousands of years before European settlement. Within the Sydney Basin, creeks, floodplains, swamps, and woodlands provided Aboriginal peoples with rich and varied resource zones and occupation areas. Aboriginal sites across the Sydney Basin provide tangible evidence and an ongoing link with the long history of Aboriginal use and occupation of this area.

Prior to the appropriation of their land by Europeans, Aboriginal people lived in small family or clan groups that were associated with particular territories or places. It seems that territorial boundaries were fairly fluid, although details are not known. Despite a proliferation of known Indigenous sites there is considerable ongoing debate about the nature, territory, and range of pre-contact Indigenous language groups in the greater Sydney region. These debates have arisen largely due to the lack of ethnographic and linguistic information recorded at the time of European contact. By the time colonial diarists, missionaries and proto anthropologists began making detailed records of Indigenous people in the late 19th Century; European settlement resulted in the changing of Indigenous groups and reconfigured by European settlement activity.

Despite conflicting views between historical sources of the exact boundaries of tribal groups in the region, the linguistic evidence does identify distinct language groups at the time of European contact. According to Tindale (1974b), the Parramatta area falls within the Aboriginal tribal boundary of the Daruk (Darug). Tindale (1974a, p. 193) describes their boundaries as being at the "mouth of the Hawkesbury River; inland to Mount Victoria, Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, and Penrith; at Windsor.

The Parramatta area is associated with the Burramattugal clan of the Darug (alternatively Barramatagal / Booramedigal / Boromedegal), with the place name 'Parramatta' also formed from an alternate spelling (Kohen, 1985, p. 30; Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2003). Collins (1798) noted "Pa-ra-mat-ta is the name by which the natives distinguished the part of the country on which the town stood". Ethnohistorical sources suggest that despite differences in words used, customs and material culture, the Burramattugal people and other Darug 'clans' would have interacted for ceremonies, intermarriage, dispute resolution, trade and access to certain resources with other language groups of the region (Kohen, 1985).

The Parramatta area was rich in natural resources and was a natural focal point for Aboriginal occupation in the landscape. Early accounts of the evidence of such occupation may be found in the writings of Governor Phillip, who recorded that fireplaces, bark huts, and evidence of food gathering and preparation including shells, fern roots, animal bones and the fur of a 'flying squirrel' (possum) were all seen at a campsite during a visit to Parramatta (Rose Hill). He also recorded that "...these parts are frequented by the natives... undeniably proved by the temporary huts which were seen in several places. Near one of these huts, the bones of kangaroo were found..." (Phillip, 1789).

The location of Parramatta at the head of the river meant that freshwater, estuarine and terrestrial resources were all available and all of these were exploited.

Kohen (1986, p. 77) records that inland Aboriginal people living between Parramatta and the Blue Mountains were not as dependant on fish and shellfish as groups closer to the coast but relied on small animals and plant foods in addition to seasonally available freshwater mullet and eels. The swamps, wetlands and anabranch channels related to the river were a rich source of various birds, shellfish, eels, water rats and fish. In the fresh water they caught mullet, crayfish, shellfish and turtles and in the saltwater eels, fish, shellfish and molluscs. Tidal mudflats and mangroves provided a ready supply of shellfish which could be collected by hand from the mud. Stringybark (*Eucalyptus agglomerate*) and bangalay (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) bark was used to construct canoes for both fishing and transport along the waterways. Fishhooks were made from both shell and animal bone and were line cast from canoes, often with a small fire for cooking built on board. Pronged fishing spears were used to fish from the shore and riverbanks (Kass, Liston, & McClymont, 1996). Eel traps were made from hollow logs and eels were also speared from the shore.

A variety of tools and weapons were used for hunting, gathering and preparing food resources, for transporting materials, for creating other useful equipment and for decoration. Most objects were highly portable and very versatile, able to be used for a variety of activities. Recorded items of material culture include hunting and fishing spear, spear-throwers (at least two types), fishing lines and hooks, stone axes and hatchets, digging sticks, clubs, shields, string and net bags, baskets, bark containers and canoes, scrapers, adzes and awls, animal skin cloaks and a variety of stone tools (Attenbrow, 2010). Spears were commonly crafted from grass tree (*xanthorea*) stalks, tipped and barbed with worked stone flakes or bone (although shell was common in coastal areas). Grass tree resin and gum from eucalypts was used to bind and fix these in place (Kass et al., 1996, p. 6). Spears, spear-throwers, boomerangs and shields were made from bark or timber, gums and resins. Bird feathers, animal teeth nuts, ochre, animal skins and plant fibres were used to create tools and decorative items including clothing, cloaks and personal ornamentation. Leaves, bark and fibrous stems were used to make nets, bags, traps, baskets, string and rope.

The British noted a difference between the dialects of the Aboriginal people along the coast compared with those further inland on the Cumberland Plain. Captain Tench observed when two Aboriginal men from the coast conversed with an Aboriginal man further inland "they conversed on a par and understood each other perfectly, yet they spoke different dialects of the same language; many of the most common and necessary words used in life bearing no similitude, and others being slightly different" (Tench, 1793, p. 122).

While the English officers who first came into contact with the Indigenous populations viewed these Indigenous social groups with names ending in -gal as 'tribes', they were in actuality extended families related by kinship or marriage, now described as clans. A clan might number from twenty to sixty men, women and children. The term 'tribe' today generally refers to a language group (K. V. Smith, 2005).

European appropriation of Burramattugal territory occurred very early in the colonisation period. Boats were sent along the harbour up the Lane Cove and Paramatta Rivers within days of the arrival of the First Fleet. Numerous overland parties quickly arrived to explore the potential of land surrounding the harbour. Information about the way that Aboriginal people lived before white settlement can be gained from observations of these early parties of explorers (Artefact Heritage, 2011, p. 17).

The arrival of European settlers caused major social and economic upheaval for the Aboriginal people living on the Cumberland Plain. Contact with Europeans introduced diseases, such as smallpox, that drastically altered the size and structure of the Aboriginal population, whilst the expansion of settlements and establishment of farmland subsumed the traditional areas used to meet subsistence needs (Attenbrow, 2010). The relationship between European colonists and the Burramattugal people was mixed. An aboriginal person living around Parramatta tended to avoid the early exploratory parties but as the settlement at Parramatta was established and grew in size, interactions became more frequent. Good relations during the early years of the settlement are evidenced by a barter trade that arose between local Aboriginal people and the military officers, exchanging fresh fish for bread and salted meat:

Since the establishment of that familiar intercourse which now subsisted between us and the natives, several of them had found it their interest to sell or exchange fish among the people of Parramatta; they being contented to receive a small quantity of either bread or salt meat in barter for mullet, bream and other fish. To the officers who resided there this proved a great convenience, and they encouraged the natives to visit them as often as they could bring them fish (Collins, 1798).

This trade was halted following the destruction of a canoe by several convicts, with the ensuing conflict effectively souring the previously friendly relations (Collins, 1798).

4.1.1 Early Colonial Settlement

Parramatta was “discovered” in April 1788 by Governor Phillip exploring out from the settlement at Sydney Cove. His party is believed to have camped at the junction of Clay Cliff Creek with the Parramatta River on the 23rd of April 1788. The party did not observe any of the original inhabitants whose land they were discovering (JCIS Consultants, 2014).

Phillip located an area upstream which seemed particularly suitable for settlement (which was named “the Crescent”) and, as its soil and water seemed better for agriculture than other areas, plans were made to settle in the area and bring the land into agricultural production. A settlement was laid out at what was called “Rose Hill” by Surveyor-General Augustus Alt; and European settlement began in November 1788.

The Parramatta township plan was in grid form with three long streets running roughly parallel to the River and two main streets crossing them. This formed the core of the town where buildings were erected. Farms were established at the edges of the grid and slightly downstream, at the limit of reliable navigation, and a landing place and stores were established.

Once accommodation for convicts, their overseers and officials and Government stores was constructed, the process of bringing the land into production by timber felling, clearing and stump grubbing, and then sowing for grain. The convicts – under supervisor, Henry Dodds – managed to produce a crop of grain in 1790 and a large cabbage was presented to Governor Phillip to commemorate the King's Birthday in 1789, indicating successful vegetable production (JCIS Consultants, 2014).

Conflict between Aboriginal people and the colonists increased as the Parramatta settlement grew, with the warrior Pemulwuy (of the neighbouring Bidjigal/Bediagal Darug group) leading raids, attacks, and resistance efforts around Parramatta throughout the 1790s. Following Pemulwuy's death in 1802, active conflict around Parramatta lessened, becoming more frequent in the Hawkesbury and Nepean districts instead with the rapid and widespread establishment of farms. By the early

years of the nineteenth century, concerted efforts were being made to 'civilise' and assimilate Aboriginal people into a European lifestyle. Governor Macquarie's establishment of the original Native Institution at Parramatta in 1815 aimed to teach Aboriginal children European culture and lifestyle by separating them from their families and teaching them reading, writing, Christian religious instruction and various practical skills required by the colony including agriculture for the boys and needlework for the girls. A series of 'Annual Feasts' beginning in December 1814 were held to demonstrate goodwill and encourage Aboriginal families to give their children up to the school. Blankets, clothing and food were distributed to Aboriginal attendees and in later years the children of the Native Institution put on performances demonstrating their new skills. The feasts were also used as an occasion to hand out brass gorgets and breastplates to Aboriginal people who the colonial administration held in particularly high esteem. By 1818 over 300 people attended the Annual Feast, including some Wiradjuri who had come from the beyond the Blue Mountains. Attendance declined in later years due to escalating conflict around the fringes of European settlement in Sydney, and the event was discontinued in 1835 (Kelleher Nightingale Consulting, 2017).

The introduction of diseases, various armed conflicts, the subsuming of traditional lands by white settlement and the forced assimilation policies of colonial government all combined to devastate and fracture the Aboriginal communities of Sydney; however Aboriginal cultural links to the Parramatta area remain strong. Aboriginal people remained living in and continue to live in Parramatta today and Aboriginal cultural heritage forms a key aspect of the modern city of Parramatta (Kelleher Nightingale Consulting, 2017).

4.2 AHIMS Database Search

The locations and details of Aboriginal sites are considered culturally sensitive information. It is recommended that this information, including the AHIMS data and GIS imagery, is removed from this report if it is to enter the public domain.

Kayandel carried out a search of the AHIMS database on the 9th of September 2024 using the Client Service ID 928886 with the coordinates set out in Table 2 below.

	Easting	Northing
Minimum	314299	6255413
Maximum	318699	6259813

Table 2: AHIMS Database Search Criteria

(GDA94 Zone 56)

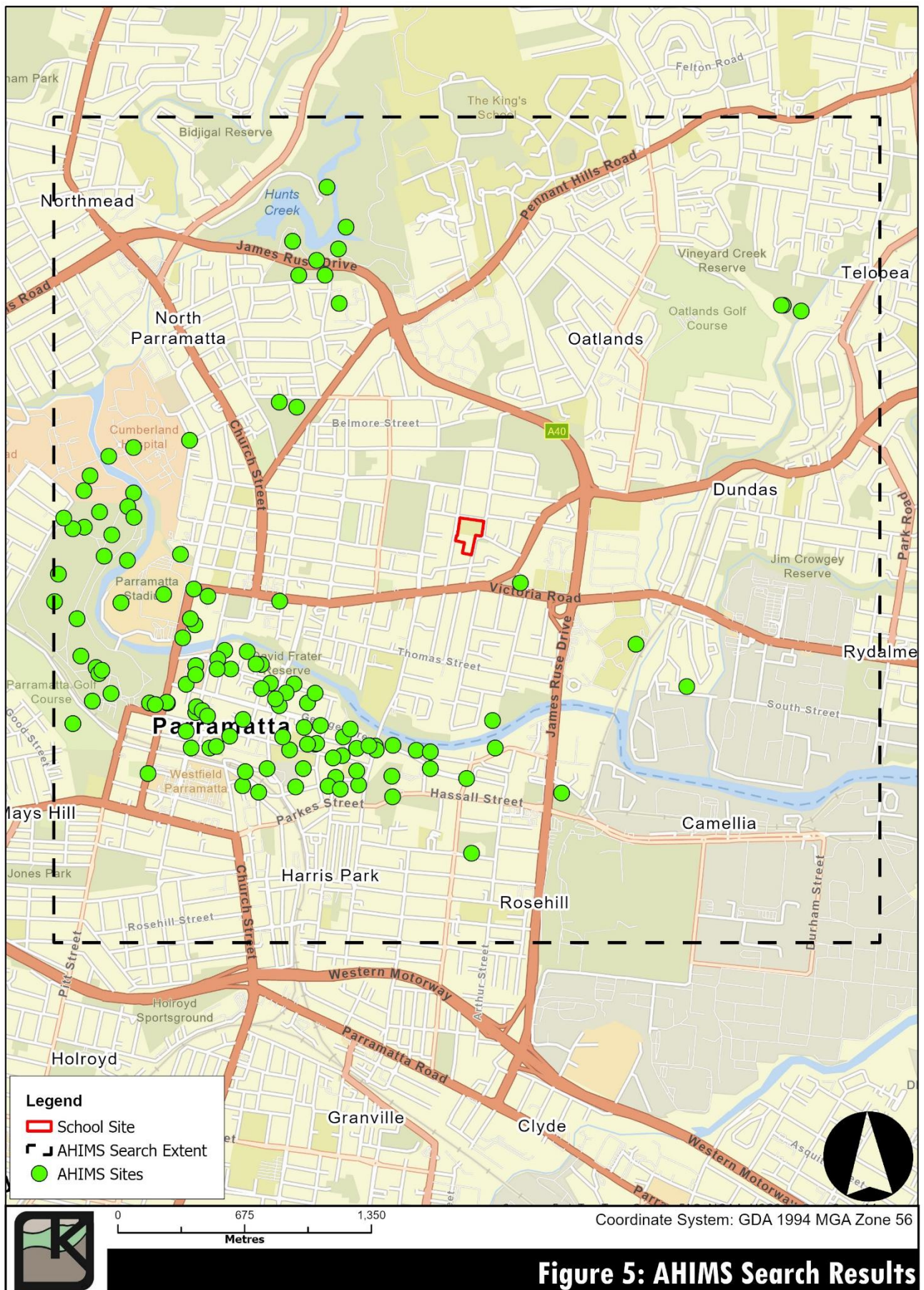
The search area was a 4.4km square centred upon the site (see Figure 5). The results of the AHIMS search are presented in Table 3. A total of one-hundred and twenty (120) Aboriginal sites have been registered within the search area.

It should be noted that the distribution of sites in the AHIMS database reflects where site surveys have been conducted, where exposure and visibility conditions have enabled the detection of sites, and where sites have survived modern land disturbance. The distribution of sites from AHIMS may not be a true reflection of the existing Aboriginal sites in an area.

Site types	Total	%
Isolated Find	3	2.50%
Open Camp Site	38	31.67%
Open Camp Site with Hearth	1	0.83%
Open Camp Site with PAD	68	56.67%
Open Camp Site with PAD and Hearth	3	2.50%
Open Camp Site with Scarred Tree	1	0.83%
Scarred Tree	1	0.83%
Shelter with Artefact	3	2.50%
Shelter with Rock Art	2	1.67%
Total	120	100%

Table 3: Site types from AHIMS search (Client Service ID928886)

The AHIMS search indicates that sixty-eight (68) of the one-hundred and twenty (120) identified sites were Open Camp Sites with PADs (Potential Archaeological Deposits), and a further thirty-eight (38) were Open Camp Sites (refer to Table 3). The results are indicative of the number of archaeological assessments that have occurred within the local region, as well as the nature of the landscape, with an abundance of resources and permanent water sources providing suitable conditions for long term habitation.



4.3 Regional Archaeological Context

Archaeological investigations generally fall into three categories— large projects that have been carried out within a research-orientated academic framework and broad management context; archaeological surveys carried out by interested amateurs; and archaeological investigations which have been carried out within a commercial contracting framework and deal with specific localities subject to development or redevelopment.

The spread of urban development across the Cumberland Plain, particularly over the last few decades, has meant that archaeological investigations have intensified as a result for the need of Environmental Impact Assessments. Most archaeological investigations conducted within the Cumberland Plain have been restricted to small study areas, defined by individual developments, and with limited project briefs.

Regional trends within the Cumberland Plain indicate that Aboriginal sites are likely to be located in close proximity to permanent watercourses, on creek banks and alluvial flats, or on high ground, and within range of food resources and the raw materials for tool making. However, some exception to the regional model have been demonstrated in excavations at Mungerie Park and Parklea Leisure Centre, where large artefact scatters were identified up to 200-250m from major watercourses. McDonald suggested that this site distribution pattern may be due to surface visibility and site formation processes, rather than a true depiction of the cultural distribution of artefacts across the landscape (AMBS, 2012).

Extensive excavation across the Cumberland Plain has shown that areas with no surface evidence often contain sub-surface deposits buried beneath current ground surfaces, and particularly so in aggrading soil landscapes. In a 1997 study; Jo McDonald CHM (1997) found that:

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

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

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

A later study by White and McDonald (2010) developed a predictive model for the distribution of Aboriginal objects across the Cumberland Plain. This is summarised as follows:

Topographic and stream order variables correlate with artefact density and distribution. High artefact density concentrations may have resulted from large number of artefact discard activities and/or from intensive stone flaking. Highest artefact densities occur on terraces and lower slopes associated with 4th and 2nd order streams, especially 50–100 metres from 4th order streams. Upper slopes have sparse discontinuous artefact distributions, but artefacts are still found in these landscape settings (White & McDonald, 2010, p. 29).

In terms of the wider Sydney region, the radiocarbon date obtained from the RTA site in George Street, Parramatta indicates that the Sydney region has been inhabited by Aboriginal people for at least 30,000 years, and possibly longer (McDonald et al., 2007). An excavation of the John Curtin

Reserve rockshelter on Toongabbie Creek had an initial occupation date of around 5,500 years ago (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists, 2003, p. 27). Archaeological sites from the Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury/Nepean River System have provided other evidence of early occupation within the region. Stockton and Holland (1974) produced a radiocarbon date of c.22,000 years BP from a site at Kings Tableland in the Blue Mountains. Excavation of the Greaves Creek rock shelter site of Walls Cave near Medlow Bath has produced a date of c.12,000 years BP. At Shaws Creek KII— a rock shelter on the west bank of the Nepean north of Penrith— a date of c.13,000 years BP is recorded (Kohen, Stockton, & Williams, 1984).

During the 36,000 years of occupation in the region Williams, Atkinson, Lau, and Toms (2014), and in particular between the last 5,000 to 8,500 years BP, changes in excavated stone tool assemblages have been observed, such as the proliferation of backed artefacts (Attenbrow, Robertson, & Hiscock, 2009). A number of temporal markers have subsequently been established by archaeologists in an attempt to distinguish what are considered to be, the more significant changes in tool types and tool kit composition that can be observed in the archaeological record of the region (e.g. McCarthy (1948), Megaw (1993), Lampert (1976), and Wright (1983)).

4.4 Relevant Archaeological Assessments

This Section discusses previous archaeological assessments that are relevant to the site. The reports are listed chronologically.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2003)

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2003) was engaged by Parramatta City Council to prepare an Aboriginal Heritage Study to inform land planning and development control processes to ensure ongoing

At the time there were less than 50 Aboriginal sites recorded on AHIMS, with most of the sites being recorded on public land such as Duck River, Parramatta River, and Toongabbie Creek.

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2003) undertook a desktop assessment of the LGA to identify areas of nil to high Aboriginal heritage sensitivity:

- ✦ High Sensitivity – known sites (within 50m radius +)/high archaeological potential/undisturbed natural landscape
- ✦ Medium Sensitivity – some archaeological potential/partially disturbed landscape
- ✦ Low Sensitivity – largely disturbed landscape
- ✦ No Sensitivity – totally disturbed landscape/reclaimed land.

As part of this process, the site was mapped as having low Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity (see Plate 10).

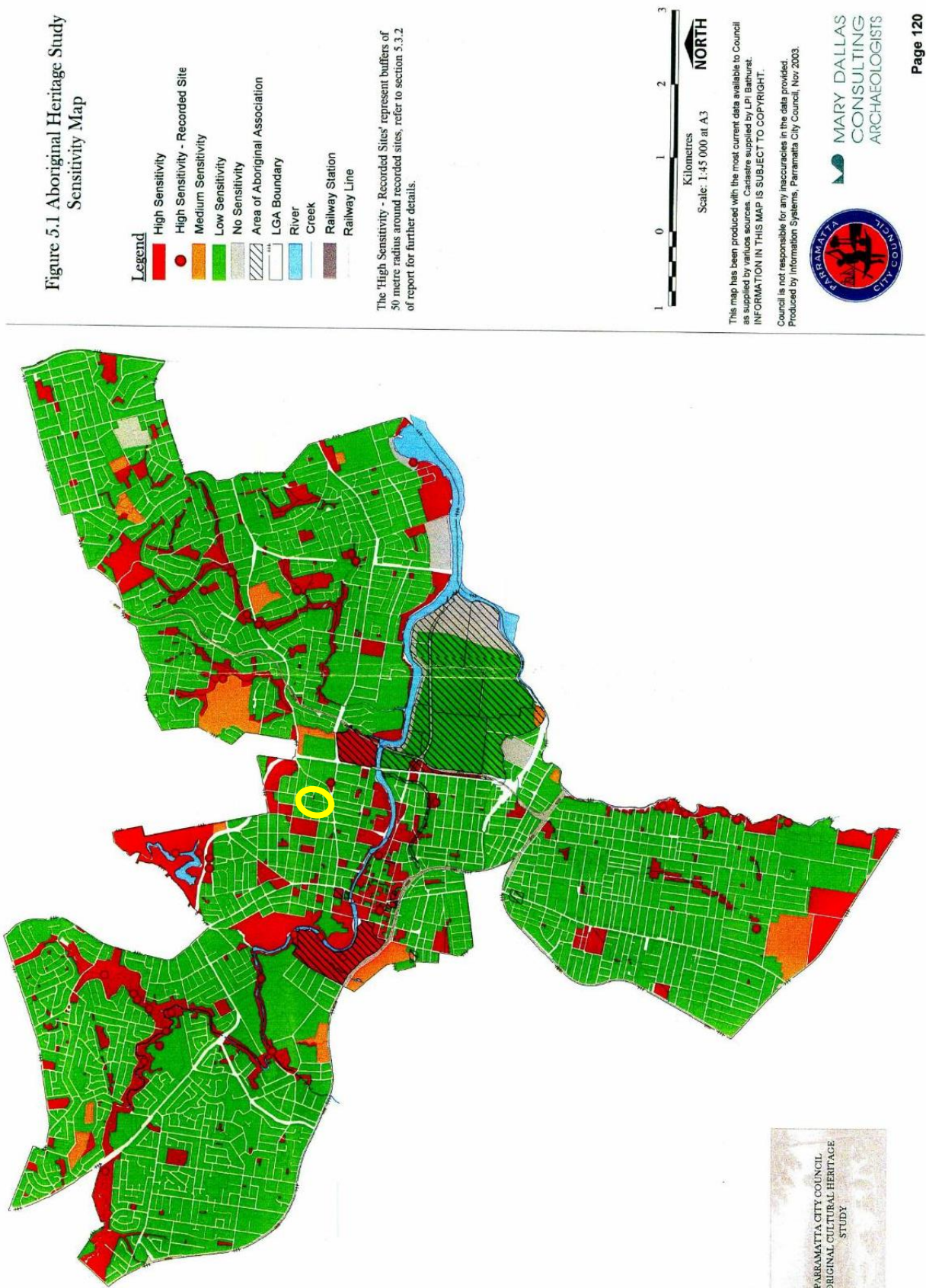


Plate 10: Extract from Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (2003, Figure 5.1). The site circled in yellow.

Comber Consultants (2014, 2016)

Property NSW (PNSW) was proposing to rezone 266 Victoria Road and 26 Kissing Point Road, Parramatta, to allow for mixed use. 26 Kissing Point Road was the former Macquarie Boys High School. The site is 600m southeast of the site. Comber Consultants (2016) to prepare an Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment for the proposal.

The background research indicated that it was likely that Aboriginal objects would exist due to its location above Vineyard Creek and the Parramatta River. During the site inspection no Aboriginal objects were located. It was predicted that surface and subsurface archaeological deposits may be present at two areas at the northern end of the property on the western bank of Vineyard Creek.

Tocomwall (2020)

Tocomwall (2020) was engaged to prepare an Aboriginal and Historical Heritage Due Diligence Assessment for the Carlingford West Primary School, located approximately 3km northeast of the site.

The property was approximately 220m south of Hunts Creek. Vineyard Creek is approximately 1.2km to the south of the site.

Portions of the property were identified as being disturbed as a result of past earthworks, buildings (i.e. former demountables), and historic agricultural practices.

No Aboriginal objects were found during the site inspection. It was assessed that there was low to nil archaeological potential to retain any extant archaeological sites, objects, PAD or Places being present.

4.5 Previous Predictive Models

Most archaeological investigations in the Cumberland Plain have been conducted to assess the impact of a specific development on Aboriginal heritage. These investigations often relied on surface survey, which is usually not representative of the site as a whole. Large-scale salvage projects are rare, with most projects comprising small test excavations to obtain representative samples of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

A select number of recently produced comprehensive predictive models relevant and that share similar significant features with the site are discussed below.

Hughes Trueman Ludlow (1995)

In 1995, Hughes Trueman and Ludlow undertook a conservation study of the Southern Campus of the Gladesville Hospital. They made the following predictions:

- ✦ Middens (both in shelters and in the open) were likely to be found along the foreshore of the Parramatta River, especially where rock platforms extend from the base of a slope;
- ✦ Engravings and grinding grooves could be found on rock expanses anywhere within the landscape, with grooves being located in natural watercourses/channels or below seepage zones;
- ✦ Any overhangs within the area could contain archaeological evidence; and,
- ✦ Areas of high land-use disturbance are unlikely to retain any archaeological sites.

White and McDonald (2010)

White and McDonald (2010) analysed artefact distribution on the north of the Cumberland Plain by examining the results from a number of archaeological investigations in the Rouse Hill area. This research found that artefact distribution varies significantly with stream order, with higher densities of artefacts located next to larger streams. First order streams had a mean density of 0.7 artefacts/m², while for 2nd order streams this was 6.5 artefacts/m² and 4th order streams this increased in 13.9 artefacts/m². There was not enough data on 3rd order streams to make a comparison (White & McDonald, 2010, p. 32).

Distance from water was also tested, as this was believed to be a primary determinant of where people camped and hence where artefact density would be represented in the archaeological record. For 1st order streams, distance from water was not a statistically important, with this just being a background scatter. For 2nd order streams, artefact density is highest within 50m of water and declines with increasing distance from water. For 4th order streams, artefact density was found to be highest 51-100m from the stream and lower closer to the stream (<50m) and declining densities greater than 100m from the stream. White and McDonald propose that lower densities within 50m of larger streams may be reflective of a range of factors including erosion and sheet wash adjacent to major streams. Behaviour may also be a factor such as people conducting knapping, artefact discard and hunting activities slightly further away (White & McDonald, 2010, p. 33).

In terms of landforms, terraces yielded the highest densities. Terraces had a mean density of 20.8 artefacts/m². Mean densities for other landforms are as follows: creek flat 3.8 artefacts/m², lower slope 8.4 artefacts/m², mid slope 3.8 artefacts/m² and upper slope and ridge top 0.4 artefacts/m² (White & McDonald, 2010, p. 33).

Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology (2013b)

Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology (2013b) built a predictive model for the Brush Farm Park and Lambert Park, Eastwood. Based on the landform units present, as well as the results of previous investigations, they made the following predictions:

- ✦ The distribution of rock engraving sites relates to the occurrence of suitable sandstone outcrops within an area;
 - Engravings can occur in groups, or in single depictions;
 - Engravings generally occur on extensive level sandstone platforms along with smaller ledges and rock exposures;
 - The Ryde area is known for having a number of engraving sites present;
- ✦ Axe grinding grooves may be found where suitable sandstone is exposed in, or adjacent to, creeks or on elevated platforms where wet-grinding techniques are possible; o They may occur in large clusters that are easily recognisable, or in single occurrences that are difficult to detect;
- ✦ Scarred/modified trees are unlikely to have survived early Colonial timber clearance activities, bushfire events, or subsequent land-clearing for building purposes;
- ✦ Open camp sites are likely to occur on dry and relatively flat landforms along or adjacent to both major and minor watercourses, as well as on foreshore zones. Repeatedly or continuously occupied sites are more likely to be located on elevated ground situated at principal creek confluences;

- ✦ Open camp sites are often buried in alluvial or colluvial deposits and only become visible when subsurface sediments are exposed by erosion or disturbance; and,
- ✦ Isolated finds can occur anywhere in the landscape and may represent the random loss, deliberate discard or abandonment of artefacts, or the remains of dispersed artefact scatters.

Urbis (2019)

Urbis (2019) made the following predictive statements as part of the Meadowbank Education and Employment Precinct Schools Project:

- ✦ There is potential for midden throughout the Port Jackson estuarine river system, despite wide-spread loss or destruction of such sites through use of the shell for lime;
- ✦ Midden sites are more likely to be expected on the bank of the Parramatta River, rather than further inland;
- ✦ Artefacts are most likely to be found within 50m of major watercourses;
- ✦ Flood events and land-use disturbance lower the potential of finding in-situ stone artefact deposit;
- ✦ Grinding groove sites are most likely to be found on suitable sandstone surfaces immediately adjacent to water sources, or in association with rock shelters; and,
- ✦ Rock shelters are usually present on cliffs and outcrops at ridge sides, rather than ridge lines;
- ✦ Rock art and engravings can occur anywhere in the landscape, in association with sandstone geology.

AMBS Ecology & Heritage (2020)

Based on a survey done at the nearby Meadowbank Education & Employment Precinct, AMBS Ecology & Heritage (2020) made the following predictions:

- ✦ Middens and shelters with midden occur in close proximity to areas of shellfish resources, such as the Parramatta River;
- ✦ Stone artefacts are common throughout the wider Sydney region, and are found in all environmental contexts;
- ✦ Stone artefacts may appear as artefact scatters or as isolated finds;
- ✦ Stone artefact sites are most readily identified through surface survey in areas where vegetation is limited and ground surface visibility is high;
- ✦ Proximity to water sources is often the defining feature of distribution patterns, as open camp sites occur frequently close to permanent water sources;
- ✦ Inland open camp sites are usually associated with rock shelters on ridge landforms, and vantage points; and,
- ✦ Ridge landforms in the Meadowbank area would have had the potential to retain stone artefact sites prior to their modification, however it is unlikely any of these sites have survived land clearing, land development and topsoil removal.

Eco Logical (2020)

Eco Logical (2020) prepared the following predictions as part of the Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for Sturt and Acacia Parks:

- ✦ Open camp sites/stone artefact scatters/isolated finds— Despite the presence of two registered Aboriginal sites within the study areas, extensive ground disturbance and development within both parks makes it unlikely for this site type to occur;
- ✦ Potential Archaeological Deposit— Despite the presence of two registered Aboriginal sites within the study areas, extensive ground disturbance and development within both parks makes it unlikely for this site type to occur; and,
- ✦ Scarred or carved trees— Both study areas have been cleared of mature growth vegetation, making it unlikely for this site type to occur.

Kayandel (2022)

Kayandel (2022) prepared the below predictive model for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) for the redevelopment of the Marsden High School in West Ryde:

- ✦ Given the extent to which the majority of the study area had previously been disturbed, it was considered that there is low potential for artefact scatters to be present across the majority of the study area;
- ✦ Areas of cut and fill disturbance are considered unlikely to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits because artefact bearing soil units have been removed. These areas include the sportsground, the banks for the former, now channelised Archer Creek, and around the school buildings. They are considered to have negligible archaeological sensitivity;
- ✦ Artefact scatters are most commonly linked to the close proximity of permanent water sources in areas such as creek and riverbanks and alluvial flats;
- ✦ Aboriginal sites with large numbers of artefacts can occur on ridge tops and hill crests;
- ✦ Scarred and carved trees would not be expected in areas where land clearance has resulted in the removal of old growth trees;
- ✦ PADs are most likely to be located along valley floors and low slopes in well-drained areas; and surface artefact distribution does not accurately reflect the composition or density of subsurface archaeological deposits. PADs with few or no surface manifestations have often been shown to contain subsurface archaeological deposits; and,
- ✦ Subsurface archaeological deposits may be present in areas where there is low ground disturbance.

4.6 Aboriginal Heritage Predictions for the Site

The following predictions for Aboriginal sites to be present within the site are based on the landforms present, as well as from previous archaeological research undertaken in the Parramatta area:

- ✦ Given the extent to which the site has previously been disturbed, there is low potential for artefact scatters to be present across the majority of the site;
- ✦ Areas of cut and fill disturbance are considered unlikely to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits because artefact bearing soil units would be removed. These areas are considered to have negligible archaeological sensitivity;
- ✦ Artefact scatters are most commonly linked to the close proximity of permanent water sources in areas such as creek and riverbanks and alluvial flats;
- ✦ Aboriginal sites with large numbers of artefacts can occur on ridge tops and hill crests;
- ✦ Subsurface archaeological deposits may be present in areas where there is low ground disturbance;

- ✦ Scarred and carved trees would not be expected in areas where land clearance has resulted in the removal of old growth trees;
- ✦ PADs are most likely to be identified along valley floors and low slopes in well-drained areas; and surface artefact distribution does not accurately reflect the composition or density of subsurface archaeological deposits. PADs with few or no surface manifestations have often been shown to contain subsurface archaeological deposits;
- ✦ Midden sites are more likely to be identified on the banks of the Parramatta River, rather than further inland; and,
- ✦ Rock art/engravings, rock shelters, and grinding groove sites are unlikely to be encountered in the site due to the lack of suitable sandstone surfaces or outcrops.

5 RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Pedestrian survey was undertaken at the site on the 28th of September 2022 by Natalie Stiles. The main aims of the field assessment were to identify Aboriginal objects, identify areas with potential to retain intact subsurface archaeological deposits, and to assess the overall intactness of the site.

The field assessment included the completion of visual inspections throughout all readily accessible portions of the site. Detailed inspections were carried out at the location of ground surface exposures, which may contain stone artefacts. All mature trees were also inspected for diagnostic attributes of cultural modification as defined by Long (2005).

Ground Surface Visibility (GSV) was low-to-moderate across the majority of the site, owing to the built up nature of the site, with many concreted areas, as well as extensive grass cover in the playground areas (refer to Plate 11 to Plate 19).

Within the site the areas of ground exposure were typically located under trees, in areas where the vegetation had died back, or in well-trodden areas of the playground. The areas of exposures were typically approximately 100-300cm in width and had a visibility of 90%.

No unrecorded Aboriginal objects were identified during the survey.



Plate 11: General view of the site, showing the concreted outdoor areas



Plate 12: General view of the playground



Plate 13: The school vegetable gardens



Plate 14: General view of the built playground area



Plate 15: View between the demountables



Plate 16: General view of the playground looking towards the school buildings



Plate 17: Example of GSV in the playground



Plate 18: Example of the change in GSV between high traffic areas and the rest of the playground



Plate 19: General view of a large area of exposure in the playground

6 PRINCIPAL FINDINGS

This Preliminary Indigenous Heritage and Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with Heritage NSW's *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010* (DECCW, 2010).

The discussion presented in Section 3.3 identifies that while there may be discrete areas of low disturbance, the overall disturbance of the site is considered moderate-to-high (refer to Figure 4).

No previously recorded or unrecorded Aboriginal objects, PADs or archaeologically sensitive landforms were identified as a result of the background research or survey of the site.

In consideration of previous disturbance, the archaeological context, and the significance of the identified Aboriginal sites within the site, it has been determined that no further investigation is required to inform the Review of Environmental Factors for the proposed activity (refer to Section 1.1).

7 MITIGATION MEASURES

No Aboriginal sites or areas of PAD were identified as part of this PIHA. However, Kayandel has identified a number of mitigation measures for managing any unexpected Aboriginal finds or human remains, if they were to be encountered.

The Aboriginal heritage mitigation measures that apply to the project are presented below (Table 4).

Project Stage ¹	Mitigation Measure	Reason for Mitigation Measure	Relevant section of report
C	An AHIP under Part 6 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974</i> is required for any impacts to Aboriginal objects.	AHIPs are statutory instrument issued by Heritage NSW under section 90 of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)</i> to manage harm or potential harm to Aboriginal objects and places. An AHIP is required when a proposed activity is likely to directly or indirectly harm an Aboriginal object or place.	2
	All relevant staff and contractors should be made aware of their statutory obligations for heritage under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , which may be implemented as a heritage induction. If unrecorded Aboriginal object or objects are identified in the Project Area during works, then all works in the immediate area must cease and the area should be cordoned off. A suitably qualified archaeologist must undertake a site visit to inspect and assess the object(s). In the unlikely event that skeletal remains are identified, work must cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the area must be cordoned off. The Proponent must contact the local NSW Police who will make an initial assessment as to whether the remains are part of a crime scene, or possible Aboriginal remains. If the remains are thought to be Aboriginal, Heritage NSW must be contacted by ringing the Enviroline 131 555. If the remains are Aboriginal, a management plan must be developed in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders before works recommence.	To manage unexpected Aboriginal heritage finds, prevent against inadvertent harm, and to comply with legal obligations under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974</i> .	2

Table 4: Aboriginal Heritage Mitigation Measures

¹ Design (D)
Construction (C)
Operation (O)

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Appendix I. AHIMS Search Results

The locations and details of Aboriginal sites are considered culturally sensitive information. It is recommended that this information, including the AHIMS data, is removed from this Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Assessment if it is to enter the public domain.



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-188_2024

Client Service ID : 928886

Kayandel Archaeological Services

PO Box 440 15 Henry Street
Picton New South Wales 2571

Attention: Lance Syme

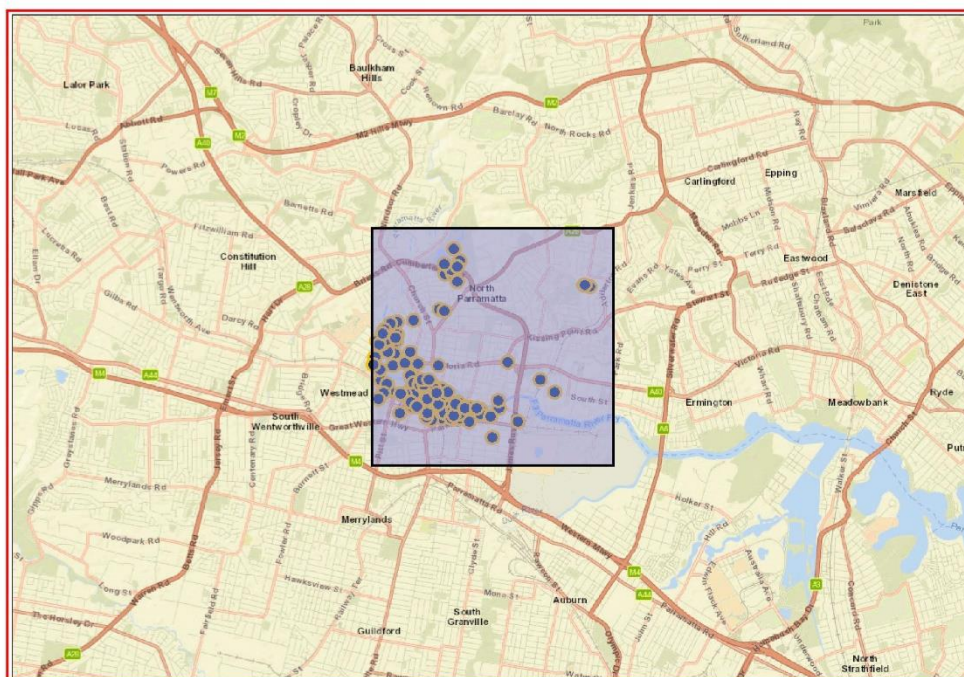
Email: lance.syme@kayandel.com.au

Date: 09 September 2024

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 314299.0 - 318699.0, Northings : 6255413.0 - 6259813.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters, conducted by Lance Syme on 09 September 2024.

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



A search of Heritage NSW AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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



AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-188_2024

Client Service ID : 928887

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2465	Parramatta Regional Park (IF3)	GDA	56	314524	6256879	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	102142,10219 6
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Jillian Comber,J Steel					<u>Permits</u>	3822	
45-5-2463	Parramatta Regional Park (IF1)	GDA	56	314462	6257627	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	102142,10219 6
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	J Steel					<u>Permits</u>	3994	
45-5-2464	Parramatta Regional Park (IF2)	GDA	56	314400	6257619	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	J Steel					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1523	George St Parramatta;Family Law Courts;	AGD	56	314950	6256450	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	1809,102196,1 03782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Doctor.Edward Higginbotham					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1432	Vineyard Creek 2;Telopea;	AGD	56	318080	6258620	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1809,102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,K Cutmore					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-1065	Parra Park 3;PP 3;	AGD	56	314620	6257620	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102142,10219 6,105214
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1449	Vineyard Creek 1;Telopea;	AGD	56	318070	6258620	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -	Shelter with Deposit	1809,102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,K Cutmore					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2553	Lake Parra R1;LP R1;	AGD	56	315640	6258780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2554	Elizabeth Farmhouse	AGD	56	316420	6255700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196,10378 2
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<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>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2560	Lake Parra R2;LP R2;	AGD	56	315500	6258780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>	2928	
45-6-2578	Collett Park;	AGD	56	316680	6257140	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0864	Governors Bathhouse;	AGD	56	314340	6256750	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102142,10219 6
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>	3822	
45-6-2036	Lake Parramatta 2	AGD	56	315710	6258920	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow					<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-0277	Cumberland Oval;Parramatta;	AGD	56	314588	6257260	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	223,260,1018,1 02142,102196

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/09/2024 for Lance Syme for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 314299.0 - 318699.0, Northings : 6255413.0 - 6259813.0 with a Buffer of 0 meters.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 119

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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-188_2024

Client Service ID : 928887

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-6-1781	Lake Parramatta Reserve Shelter.;	AGD	56	315650	6259250	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Shelter with Art	102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-5-0762	Parramatta Park	AGD	56	314320	6256950	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Open Camp Site,Scarred Tree	102142,102196
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-6-2648	Charles/George 1	GDA	56	315690	6256470	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	3822	99538,102196,104847
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-5-2856	Parramatta Park Macquarie Entrance PAD	AGD	56	314500	6256550	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1433,1682,2176,2240,2353,3049,3509,4662	98738,103133
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-6-2678	SSP1 (formerly Smith Street PAD)	AGD	56	315330	6256150	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1647,3822	99518,102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-6-2668	Argyle St	AGD	56	315200	6256060	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1848,2561	102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-6-2669	Kendall Street, Harris Park	AGD	56	315525	6256150	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1764,2155	102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-6-2673	RTA-G1	GDA	56	315842	6256510	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	1767	100552,102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-6-2679	Parramatta Children's Court	AGD	56	314900	6256600	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1841,2176,3050,3509,5138	102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-6-2738	James Ruse Reserve Open Camp 1	AGD	56	316000	6256000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1850,1973,2117,3847	102196,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>								
45-6-2686	Civic Place PAD	GDA	56	315130	6256450	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	2018,2187	99666,99791,103115,103782,105448

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

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-188_2024

Client Service ID : 928887

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2751	Marsden St Carpark	AGD	56	314900	6256350	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	1960,3749,3890,3897,3983,3988,4044,4144	102196,10378 2
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2243	
45-6-2739	PADUnknown	AGD	56	314950	6256700	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102196,10378 2
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2746	Old Hospital Site Parramatta Health Services Precinct	AGD	56	314950	6256650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99798,100551, 100558,10219 6,103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2160,2507	
45-6-2741	Parramatta Transport Interchange PAD	AGD	56	315450	6256250	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99438,99497,1 02196,103782, 104764
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2121,4767	
45-5-3186	Marsden Street	GDA	56	314800	6256315	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 4		102196,10378 2
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2756	Parramatta Rehabilitation Centre (formerly O'Connell St PAD)	GDA	56	314985	6257038	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		102196,10378 2,105213
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2317,2414,2511,4797	
45-6-2795	150 Marsden Street Parramatta PAD	AGD	56	314955	6256480	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102196,10378 2
	<u>Contact</u> T Russell	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2404	
45-6-2805	Lake Parramatta Playground 1	GDA	56	315572	6259151	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102196,10377 4
	<u>Contact</u> Searle	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2525	
45-6-2863	Cumberland Press Site	GDA	56	315913	6256448	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 89		103782
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2865,3307,3509,3816	
45-5-3434	Parramatta SWC PAD	GDA	56	315320	6256325	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	2965,2966	
45-6-2893	95-101 George St (GSP AD)	GDA	56	315720	6256570	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		101078,10378 2

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/09/2024 for Lance Syme for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 314299.0 - 318699.0, Northings : 6255413.0 - 6259813.0
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-188_2024

Client Service ID : 928887

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Megan Mebberson					Permits	3509	
45-6-2931	Lake Parra R3	GDA	56	315820	6258820	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-5-3695	Lake Parra R4	GDA	56	315856	6259227	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102742
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2932	Lake Parra R5	GDA	56	315700	6259050	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-6-2933	Belmore Park	GDA	56	315500	6258293	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd, Miss. Madeline Harding					Permits		
45-6-2939	Balgowlah Cave	GDA	56	318280	6258780	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Michael Guider					Permits		
45-5-3630	Macquarie St PAD	AGD	56	314800	6256500	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103782
	Contact	Recorders	Comber Consultants Pty Limited, Comber Consultants Pty Limited					Permits	3107,3302	
45-6-2950	Macquarie St PAD 2	GDA	56	315835	6256410	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102144,10378 2
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor, Jillian Comber, Comber Consultants Pty Limited					Permits	3238,3366	
45-6-2976	George St PAD 1	GDA	56	315650	6256690	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Comber Consultants Pty Limited, Mr. David Nutley					Permits	3509,4766,4767,5138	
45-6-2977	Macquarie St PAD 3	GDA	56	315090	6256650	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Comber Consultants Pty Limited, Mr. David Nutley					Permits	3509,4767	
45-5-4097	O'Connell St PAD1	GDA	56	314900	6256695	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Comber Consultants Pty Limited, Mr. David Nutley					Permits	3509	
45-6-2978	41 Hunter Street PAD	GDA	56	315030	6256450	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr. Alexander Beben					Permits	3419	
45-6-3108	42 Bridge Street Rydalmere PAD	GDA	56	317670	6256778	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills, Ms. Sally MacLennan					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/09/2024 for Lance Syme for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 314299.0 - 318699.0, Northings : 6255413.0 - 6259813.0
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-188_2024

Client Service ID : 928887

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3102	Phillip Street PAD 1	GDA	56	315580	6256792	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits	3755,5138	
45-6-2988	7-9 Victoria Road Parramatta	GDA	56	315502	6257233	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 9		
	Contact							Permits	3488	
45-6-3068	GS PAD 1 184-188 George Street	GDA	56	315877	6256553	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103962,10528 7
	Contact							Permits	3584	
45-6-3065	PHILLIP ST PAD 1	GDA	56	315500	6256675	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3124	330 Church St Artefact Scatter	GDA	56	315330	6256965	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits		
45-6-3151	UWS Rydalmere OS 1	GDA	56	317400	6257004	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact							Permits	3800	
45-6-3118	Clay Cliff Creek Levee	GDA	56	315801	6256294	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102992,10299 7,102998
	Contact							Permits	3788	
45-6-3134	Lennox Bridge Car Park PAD	GDA	56	315209	6256970	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact							Permits	3797,4094,4537,4767	
45-6-3131	River Road West	GDA	56	316650	6256450	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		102338,10550 1
	Contact							Permits	3734,4657,4825	
45-5-4630	Parramatta Leagues Club PAD	GDA	56	314974	6257483	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103589
	Contact							Permits	3958	
45-5-4530	Parramatta RSL PAD	GDA	56	314810	6256690	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Hearth : -		104179
	Contact							Permits	3819,3853,3935,4364,5230	

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 09/09/2024 for Lance Syme for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 314299.0 - 318699.0, Northings : 6255413.0 - 6259813.0
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AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-188_2024

Client Service ID : 928887

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3159	Catholic Diocese Parramatta PAD	GDA	56	315120	6257259	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		104276
	Contact	Recorders	Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Miss. Diana Cowie, Mrs. Laessa							
45-5-4533	Paddocks Playground Parra Park	GDA	56	314323	6257378	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -	4300	
	Contact	Recorders	Ms. Tory Stening							
45-5-4534	Parramatta Park - Location C	GDA	56	314568	6257473	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Annie Bickford							
45-5-4535	Parramatta Park - Location E	GDA	56	314539	6256846	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-5-4536	Parramatta Park - Location G	GDA	56	314504	6256700	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-5-4538	Parramatta Park - Location J	GDA	56	314351	6257676	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-5-4539	Parramatta Park - Location K	GDA	56	314460	6257823	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	3994	105214
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-5-4542	Parramatta Park - Location L	GDA	56	314542	6257709	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-5-4543	Parramatta Park - Location N	GDA	56	314693	6257737	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-5-4544	Parramatta Park - Location O	GDA	56	314725	6257680	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-5-4546	Parramatta Park - Location D	GDA	56	314555	6256864	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-5-4547	Parramatta Park - Location F	GDA	56	314304	6257230	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-5-4541	Parramatta Park - Location M	GDA	56	314608	6257586	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow							
45-6-3158	Robin Thomas Reserve	GDA	56	316100	6256300	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor: Jillian Comber, Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users, Extent F							
45-6-3157	Harris St Footpath	GDA	56	316013	6256461	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	4439, 5134, 5138	
	Contact	Recorders	Ms. Tory Stening							
								Permits	4439, 4900, 5134	

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Your Ref/PO Number : KA-188_2024

Client Service ID : 928887

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3193	Riverbank Square PAD	GDA	56	315405	6256895	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3195	Cumberland Hospital East	GDA	56	315022	6258090	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103863
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	3932,4900	
45-6-3180	21 Hassall Street	GDA	56	315761	6256247	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103758
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	3906,3975,5138	
45-6-3192	Riverbank Square	GDA	56	315376	6256898	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-4895	Old Kings Oval Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	56	314657	6257224	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	4307,4461,5066	
45-6-3312	PLR AFT 1	GDA	56	316105	6256465	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3313	PLR AFT 2	GDA	56	316305	6256340	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3222	Old Kings School AS1	GDA	56	315026	6257139	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3214	Wigram & Hassall St AS	GDA	56	315825	6256231	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	4043,5138	
45-6-3503	32 Smith Street	GDA	56	315536	6256745	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103963,10396 4,103965
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	4268,4347	
45-6-3360	Parramatta Riverside AD 1	GDA	56	315172	6256924	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>							<u>Permits</u>	4250,4379	

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3692	VOC IF1	GDA	56	315044	6257297	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4900	
45-6-3630	Hassall St PAD	GDA	56	315587	6256244	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4412,4527	
45-5-4942	Parramatta RSL Artefact Scatter 1 (PRSL AS-01)	GDA	56	314839	6256683	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Hearth : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4235,4949	
45-6-3679	Stage One PAD	GDA	56	315454	6256795	Open site	Not a Site	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4522	
45-6-3582	Macquarie Street PAD	GDA	56	315306	6256602	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-5126	Cumberland West	GDA	56	314493	6257901	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		105214
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4363,4468	
45-6-3495	116 Macquarie St Parramatta	GDA	56	315700	6256475	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1, Artefact : -		103782,10484 7
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4607,4651,5138	
45-5-5010	Parramatta Park PAD_1	GDA	56	314400	6256580	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4256,4698,4889	
45-5-5251	Western Sydney Stadium	GDA	56	314884	6257269	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-6-3767	85-97 Macquarie St	GDA	56	315235	6256513	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4627,4681	
45-6-3702	Smith St PAD1	GDA	56	315480	6256713	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits	4513,4756	
45-6-3764	Belmore Park ISO 1	GDA	56	315593	6258267	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3837	Baludarri Drive PAD	GDA	56	316635	6256597	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4657	
45-6-3801	APHS Stone and Glass Artefacts	GDA	56	315650	6256471	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Hearth : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		104764
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4808	
45-6-3818	St Johns Cathedral Background Artefact Scatter	GDA	56	315165	6256458	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4702	
45-5-5472	PLR CHE Area	GDA	56	314724	6258051	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3894	PLR Church St PAD and Artefacts	GDA	56	315241	6256871	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4900	
45-6-3895	PLR Macquarie St PAD	GDA	56	315787	6256398	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	5138	
45-6-3896	PLR George St PAD	GDA	56	316497	6256288	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4900	
45-6-3897	PLR RTR Artefacts and PAD	GDA	56	316017	6256441	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-5-5473	PLR AT14	GDA	56	314592	6258005	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Hearth : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-4048	Phillip St East PAD	GDA	56	315691	6256742	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4981	

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Extensive search - Site list report

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status **	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-4053	87-91 George St PAD	GDA	56	315633	6256560	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105254
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street,Mr.Owen Barrett						<u>Permits</u>
45-6-4015	Church St PAD-1	GDA	56	315118	6256622	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats,Mrs.S						<u>Permits</u> 4960,5234
45-6-3992	PPS PAD 1	GDA	56	315168	6256871	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Biosis Pty Ltd - Wollongong,Mrs.Samantha Keats,Mrs.S						<u>Permits</u> 4906
45-6-4063	The Albion Hotel	GDA	56	315977	6256462	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		105061
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Agata Calabrese						<u>Permits</u> 5108
45-6-4080	Parramatta Transport Interchange PAD-01	GDA	56	315390	6256215	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		Artefact Heritage and Environment - Pyrmont,Artefact Heritage and Environment -						<u>Permits</u>
45-6-4068	39-43 Hassall Street, Parramatta	GDA	56	315923	6256253	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Agata Calabrese						<u>Permits</u>
45-6-4082	Hassall Street PAD	GDA	56	315913	6256328	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street,Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pit						<u>Permits</u> 5192,5298
45-6-4094	QWR PAD 1	GDA	56	316229	6256439	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Hannah Morris						<u>Permits</u> 5105
45-6-4110	Knapping Demonstration (Queens Wharf Reserve)	GDA	56	316305	6256431	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : -		
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Miss.Catherine Fenech (extent						<u>Permits</u>
45-6-4123	Horwood Place PAD 1	GDA	56	315405	6256768	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		Extent Heritage Pty Ltd - Pyrmont - Individual users,Ms.Sarah Janson						<u>Permits</u>
45-6-4114	Barrack Lane PAD	GDA	56	315519	6256509	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
<u>Contact</u>		<u>Recorders</u>		GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Mr.Jacob (GML) Kiefel						<u>Permits</u>

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : KA-188_2024

Client Service ID : 928887

<u>SiteID</u>	<u>SiteName</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Site Status **</u>	<u>SiteFeatures</u>	<u>SiteTypes</u>	<u>Reports</u>
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**** Site Status**

Valid - The site has been recorded and accepted onto the system as valid

Destroyed - The site has been completely impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There is nothing left of the site on the ground but proponents should proceed with caution.

Partially Destroyed - The site has been only partially impacted or harmed usually as consequence of permit activity but sometimes also after natural events. There might be parts or sections of the original site still present on the ground

Not a site - The site has been originally entered and accepted onto AHIMS as a valid site but after further investigations it was decided it is NOT an aboriginal site. Impact of this type of site does not require permit but Heritage NSW should be notified

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