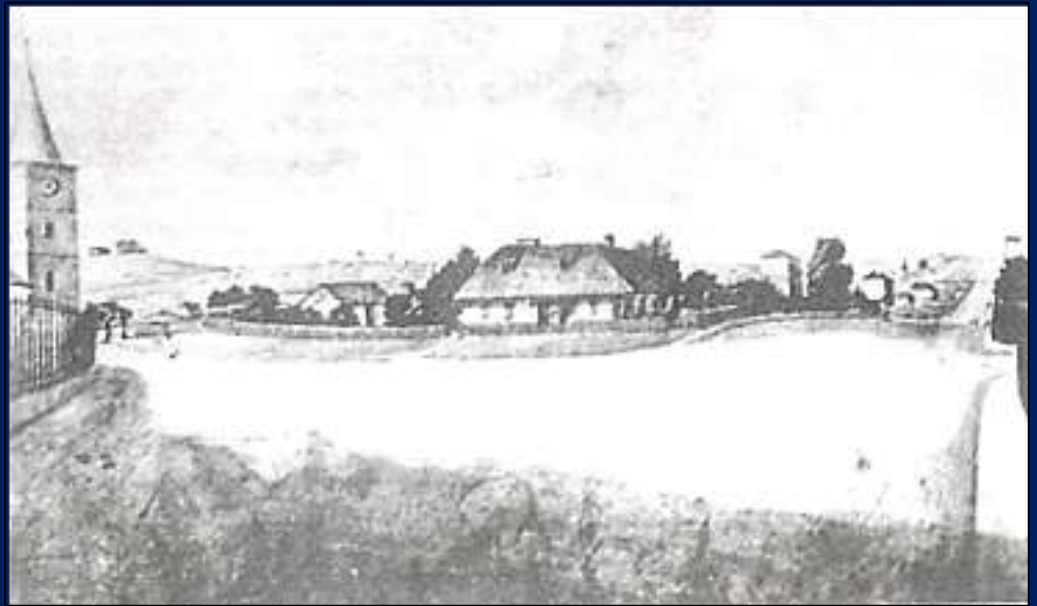


# Planning Proposal—Archaeological Report St John's Anglican Cathedral



Prepared for Anglican Church Property Trust  
Diocese of Sydney, as Trustee for the Parish of  
Parramatta (ACPT) and St John's Parramatta  
Endowment Fund

by Curio Projects  
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## Executive Summary

Curio Projects Pty Ltd was commissioned by Anglican Church Property Trust Diocese of Sydney, as Trustee for the Parish of Parramatta (ACPT) and St John's Parramatta Endowment Fund, to prepare an Archaeological Report to assess and support a Planning Proposal to the City of Parramatta Council (Council) for land including and associated with the State heritage listed St John's Anglican Cathedral, Parramatta (the study area).

This planning proposal archaeological report provides an overview of the study area's key potential archaeological and possible intangible Aboriginal heritage values, within the context of the wider Parramatta area (and legislative requirements), in combination with potential development options and masterplan prepared by the client's architect, in order to help further determine the best development options—with respect to the potential archaeology of the site.

The study area is located in the City of Parramatta, approximately 25km west of the Sydney CBD, and consists of a number of lots associated with St John's Anglican Cathedral. The ownership of the land associated with the cathedral is shared between two separate entities: St John's Anglican Cathedral, and St John's Parramatta Endowment Fund. The St John's land is generally bounded by Macquarie Street to the north, Church Street plaza to the east, the railway line/Darcy Street to the south, and Hunter Street/existing building to the west. The study area is also located immediately to the west of the new Parramatta Square development.

Archaeological assessment has found that the study area has moderate to high potential to retain Aboriginal archaeological deposits (pre and post contact), as well as historical archaeological deposits of both State and local significance, regardless of the presence of existing structures.

The most significant historical association and potential archaeological deposit relates to the location of the Parramatta Native Institution within the study area (and in association with the location of the Annual Feasts across Church Street Mall to the east), the potential archaeological presence of the remains of the structures of the Institution, including associated land and outbuildings etc, as well as the high social and cultural significance of this site to the local Aboriginal community. The high social and cultural significance of the study area to the local Aboriginal community should be acknowledged and encouraged through the development process.

Targeted historical archaeological mitigation, management and excavation is likely to be more concentrated in the north of the study area than the south, however pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeology (i.e. not historical structures) has the potential to be present across the entire study area and would also require detailed test excavation, assessment and management.

Should substantial and intact structural remains of the Parramatta Native Institution building determined to be present within the study area (i.e. as a result of archaeological test excavation), the NSW Heritage Division could require in situ retention of these archaeological remains due to their exceptional State significance (both historically, and social and cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community).

All three development options will require significant ground excavation and disturbance, and have the potential to have a significant impact on both Aboriginal and historical archaeological deposits that are have the potential to be present within the study area. Therefore, regardless of the final development option confirmed as a result of the planning proposal, the study area will require further archaeological assessment, archaeological excavation, management and mitigation during detailed design process.

## Recommendations

The following key recommendations are made with regards to archaeology for the study area:

- If possible, the proposed development should look at the potential for, or possibility of, conserving as much archaeology as possible, particularly through the investigation of the reduction of ground impacts to potential archaeological deposits associated with the Parramatta Native Institution potential structural remains, in the north/north-east of the study area.
- Ongoing Aboriginal community consultation should be undertaken throughout the course of the development, in order to better understand the social significance and intangible values that the site has to the Aboriginal community.
- Should the development proceed with such extensive excavation as proposed within the Master Plan, a comprehensive archaeological plan will need to be developed to mitigate impact to archaeology, potentially including mitigative techniques such as some in situ retention of the Native Institution structure (if identified to be intact and present in a subsurface context within the study area), strategic archaeological test excavation, an integrated approach to the investigation of the Aboriginal and historical archaeology at the site; detailed discussion with the Parramatta City Council, NSW Heritage Division, local Aboriginal community, and the client (to be determined following confirmation of development masterplan options and more detailed development design).
- Early archaeological test excavation is highly recommended for the study area, in order to determine the extent to which an archaeological resource exists (including nature, level of intactness and integrity). Results of early archaeological investigation could allow the NSW Heritage Division and OEH to provide certainty with respect to their archaeological requirements for the study area (i.e. any requirements for in situ retention, recording and removal) prior to the development design being finalised. This would reduce the risk to the client of being required to undertake redesigns during the development process—in order to facilitate in situ retention of archaeological resources (if required).
- Regardless of the Masterplan option selected through the course of the planning proposal process, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) will be required for development application at the site.
- Regardless of the Masterplan option selected, Section 140 permits will be required to be sought from the NSW Heritage Division in accordance with the NSW Heritage Act, for historical archaeology (i.e. a detailed Archaeological Research Design and Methodology- including detailed archaeological research potential and significance assessment, research questions, and excavation methodology in accordance with NSW Heritage Division requirements).
- No ground works will be able to be undertaken on site without statutory approvals issued by the State Government in accordance with the requirements of the NPW Act and the NSW Heritage Act. This includes test excavation works, and geotechnical testing programs and any other ground works that may result in disturbance to land likely to contain ‘relics’ and/or Aboriginal ‘objects’.

- Heritage interpretation for any archaeological works undertaken will be necessary within the study area. Interpretation of the archaeology of the site is likely to include (but not limited to): in situ retention of significant archaeology, on site public open days of archaeological excavations, on site heritage interpretation products, artefact displays, other initiatives, publications and technologies etc (dependent on the nature of the archaeological deposit encountered). An allowance for archaeological interpretation should be made early in the design competition and development process.

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1. The Purpose of this Report

Curio Projects Pty Ltd was commissioned by Anglican Church Property Trust Diocese of Sydney, as Trustee for the Parish of Parramatta (ACPT) and St John's Parramatta Endowment Fund, to prepare an Archaeological Report to assess and support a Planning Proposal to the City of Parramatta Council (Council) for land including and associated with the State heritage listed St John's Anglican Cathedral, Parramatta (the study area).

The ACPT Planning Proposal includes increases to the current St Johns site holdings to enable the provision of additional facilities for the future growth of the church activities in Parramatta. The purpose of this report is to assess the current ACPT Masterplan and proposed development options for the site, with reference to any potential archaeological resources (both Aboriginal and historical) that may exist within and in proximity to the landholdings, with respect to the mitigation, conservation and/or ongoing management of any archaeological resources.

This planning proposal archaeological report provides an overview of the study area's key potential archaeological and possible intangible Aboriginal heritage values, within the context of the wider Parramatta area (and legislative requirements), in combination with potential development options and masterplan prepared by the client's architect, in order to help further determine the best development options—with respect to the potential archaeology of the site.

Of particular importance, this report also seeks to identify and assess the potential impact of the proposed development on potential archaeological resources of State significance, and to provide recommendations regarding proposed development options with respect to archaeology. This report will seek to identify the most pragmatic outcome for the proposed future development, allowing for future expansion and development of the church landholdings, while ensuring the best practice conservation and management of both Aboriginal and historical archaeological heritage values inherent at the site.

This report has been prepared with reference to the Masterplan for the study area as presented within *Urban Design Report—St John's Anglican Cathedral, Parramatta*, prepared by Architectus, April 2018, as well as in acknowledgement of the following related reports:

- Design 5, 2018, *St John's Cathedral, 195 Church Street Parramatta, NSW—Conservation Management Plan (DRAFT)*, prepared for Anglican Church Property Trust Diocese of Sydney, as Trustee for the Parish of Parramatta (ACPT) and St John's Parramatta Endowment Fund.
- Paul Davies Pty Ltd, 2018, *St John's Church Parramatta—Heritage Impact Statement*, prepared for Anglican Church Property Trust Diocese of Sydney, as Trustee for the Parish of Parramatta (ACPT) and St John's Parramatta Endowment Fund.

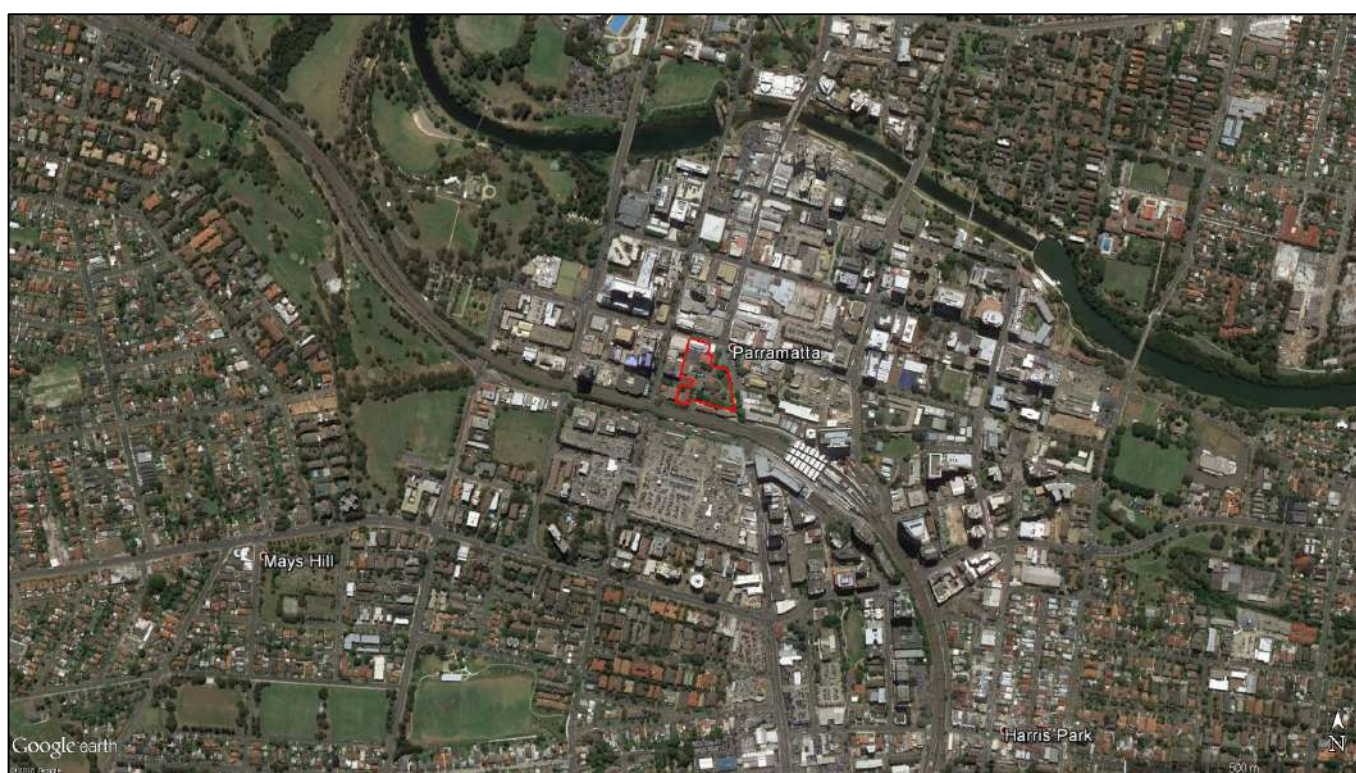
### 1.2. Site Identification

The study area is located in the City of Parramatta, approximately 25km west of the Sydney CBD, and consists of a number of lots associated with St John's Anglican Cathedral. The ownership of the land associated with the cathedral is shared between two separate entities: St John's Anglican Cathedral, and St John's Parramatta Endowment Fund. A summary of all the lots included within the study area for this heritage study is provided in Table 1, including all Lot and DP numbers. The St John's land is generally bounded by Macquarie Street to the north, Church Street plaza to the east, the railway

line/Darcy Street to the south, and Hunter Street/existing building to the west (Figure 1). The study area is also located immediately to the west of the new Parramatta Square development. A depiction of the properties currently owned by St John's, by Lot and DP, is presented in Figure 2.

**TABLE 1: STUDY AREA SUMMARY**

Street Address	Current Structures	Lot & DP	m <sup>2</sup>	Owner
195 Church Street	St John's Anglican Cathedral St John's Parish Hall Warden's Cottage (verger's cottage)	Lots 1 & 2 DP 1110057	6587m <sup>2</sup> & 1015 m <sup>2</sup>	St John's Anglican Cathedral
65-79 Macquarie Street	Row of two storey shops fronting Macquarie Street	Lots E-K DP 15108	940m <sup>2</sup>	St John's Parramatta Endowment Fund
38 Hunter Street	St John's Building and carpark	Lot M DP 15108	1450m <sup>2</sup>	St John's Parramatta Endowment Fund
45 Hunter Street	Two storey apartment building	Lots 1 & 2 DP 575472	844m <sup>2</sup>	St John's Anglican Cathedral



**FIGURE 1: GENERAL STUDY AREA CONTEXT, STUDY AREA IS INDICATED IN RED. (SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH PRO 2016)**



FIGURE 2: STUDY AREA LOTS AND DPS. STUDY AREA IS OUTLINED IN RED. (SOURCE: SIX MAPS WITH CURIO ADDITIONS 2016)

### 1.3. Limitations and Constraints

This report has been prepared using readily available historical information for the St John's Anglican Cathedral, and local Parramatta area.

While local and State heritage listing for built heritage items are summarised and included within this report, these are to provide historical and geographical context for the any potential archaeology and archaeological values within the study area and surrounds. This report only relates to the archaeological context of the study area with regards to the form and massing of the proposed development in relation to the planning proposal, and therefore does not consider the built heritage aspects of the site (which is subject to a separate HIS report for the project, not prepared by Curio Projects).

Whilst the report provides a very detailed archaeological context, it is not intended to be a full archaeological assessment or an Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan. Further assessments would be required to be undertaken as part of any development application process.

It should be noted that one of the main tools for assessing the location of potential archaeological resources is the overlay of historical maps and plans over current aerials and cadastral plans. While this

is undertaken with the highest level of precision available, it should be noted that historical overlays do bear an inherent level of inaccuracy and are used as an indicative location for previous historical and archaeological features, which then must be combined with other methods such as historical records, and archaeological techniques, to confirm the location of archaeological features with 100% accuracy.

#### 1.4. Authorship

This report has been prepared by Sam Cooling, Senior Archaeologist, and Natalie Vinton, Heritage Specialist and Director, of Curio Projects Pty Ltd.

## 2.0 Statutory Context

In NSW, heritage items and known or potential archaeological resources are afforded statutory protection under the:

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) (EP&A Act);
- Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) (Heritage Act); and
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) (NPW Act).

There are further planning policies and controls that provide a non-statutory role in the protection of environmental heritage. These include *Development Control Plans* for each local Council area.<sup>1</sup>

This section of the report discusses the local and State planning context for the site with respect to its built heritage values associated with local heritage items and conservation areas in the vicinity of the study area.

### 2.1. State Legislation—Aboriginal Archaeology

#### 2.1.1. NSW Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NSW Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act), administered by the OEH, is the primary legislation that provides statutory protection for all ‘Aboriginal objects’ (Part 6, Section 90) and ‘Aboriginal places’ (Part 6, Section 84) within NSW.

An Aboriginal object is defined through the NPW Act as:

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

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

*“...any act or omission that:*

*(a) destroys, defaces or damages the object or place, or*

*(b) in relation to an object-moves the object from the land on which it had been situated, or*

*(c) is specified by the regulations, or*

*(d) causes or permits the object or place to be harmed in a manner referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c), “<sup>2</sup>*

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

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<sup>1</sup> While DCPs are statutory documents prepared under Section 4.15 of the EPA Act, they do not carry the statutory weight/legislation of documents such as SEPPs/LEPs

<sup>2</sup> NPW Act 1974

## OEH Guidelines

In order to best implement and administer the protection afforded to Aboriginal objects and places as through the NPW Act and EP&A Act, the OEH have prepared a series of best practice statutory guidelines with regards to Aboriginal heritage. These guidelines are designed to assist developers, landowners and archaeologists to better understand their statutory obligations with regards to Aboriginal heritage in NSW, and implement best practice policies into their investigation of Aboriginal heritage values and archaeology in relation to their land and/or development. These guidelines include:

- *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW.*<sup>3</sup>
- *Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW.*<sup>4</sup>
- *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales.*<sup>5</sup>
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.*<sup>6</sup>
- *Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits, a Guide for Applicants.*<sup>7</sup>

As a side note, in February 2018, the NSW Government released the ‘draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill 2018’, which proposed a new system for managing and conserving Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. However, this bill is still in draft stage at time of writing, and therefore, the above OEH guidelines and NPW Act still remain the current due process to be following in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage.

## 2.2. State Legislation—Historical Archaeology

### 2.2.1. NSW Heritage Act 1977

The purpose of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended) is to conserve the environmental heritage of the State. Environmental heritage is broadly defined under Section 4 of the Heritage Act as consisting of the following items:

*‘those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or local heritage significance.’*

The Heritage Act protects heritage, but historical archaeological remains are additionally protected from being moved or excavated through the operation of the ‘relics’ provisions. These protect unidentified ‘relics’ which may form part of the State’s environmental heritage, but which have not been listed on the State Heritage Register or protected by an Interim Heritage Order. An archaeological site is an area of land which is the location of one or more archaeological ‘relics’.

Division 9 of the Heritage Act is titled ‘*Protection of certain relics*’, with Section 139 containing provisions for ‘*Excavation permit [being] required in certain cases*’ to ‘*disturb or excavate land*’. Such permits are issued under Sections 140 and 141 of the Act, or under Sections 60 and 63 of the Act, in cases where ‘relics’ are situated within sites or places listed on the State Heritage Register. Section 139 prohibits the excavating or disturbing of land leading to a relic being discovered, exposed, moved,

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<sup>3</sup> DECCW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*

<sup>4</sup> OEH 2011, *Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW*

<sup>5</sup> DECCW 2010, *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*.

<sup>6</sup> DECCW 2010, *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*.

<sup>7</sup> OEH 2011, *Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits, a Guide for Applicants*

damaged or destroyed. To ‘excavate and disturb land’ in the context of the NSW Heritage Act is an act associated with the activity of digging or unearthing.

Since amendments were made to the Heritage Act made in 2009, a ‘relic’ has been defined as an archaeological deposit, resource or feature that has heritage significance at a local or State level. (NSW Heritage Branch Department of Planning. 2009. *Assessing Significance for Sites and ‘Relics’*).

This significance based approach to identifying ‘relics’ is consistent with the way other heritage items such as buildings, works, precincts or landscapes are identified and managed in NSW. The key issue is whether a deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that survives from the past is significant. If it is significant, it will need to be managed under the ‘relics’ provisions of the Heritage Act. (Heritage Branch, 2009:1). If an historical deposit, artefact, object or material evidence from the past is deemed not to meet the threshold of local or State significance, then it does not need to be managed as a ‘relic’ under the Heritage Act.

In addition, Section 146 of the Heritage Act relates to the requirement to report the discovery of relics to the Heritage Council.

Specifically, Section 146 of the Heritage Act states:

***146 Notification of discovery of a relic***

*A person, who is aware or believes that he or she has discovered or located a relic (in any circumstances, and whether or not the person has been issued with a permit) must:*

*(a) within a reasonable time after he or she first becomes aware or believes that he or she has discovered or located that relic notify the Heritage Council of the location of the relic, unless he or she believes on reasonable grounds that the Heritage Council is aware of the location of the relic, and*

*(b) within the period required by the Heritage Council furnish the Heritage Council with such information concerning the relic as the Heritage Council may reasonably require.*

In accordance with the Section 146 provisions of the Heritage Act, the discovery of relics is generally reported to the Heritage Division, in the form of a post-excavation report or similar, depending on the circumstances in which the discovery was made- and in accordance with any requirements of the Minister.

*NSW Heritage Division Guidelines*

In order to best implement and administer the protection afforded to historical archaeological ‘relics’ and heritage places as through the NSW Heritage Act and EP&A Act, the NSW State Government have prepared a series of best practice statutory guidelines with regards to historical archaeology. These guidelines are designed to assist developers, landowners and archaeologists to better understand their statutory obligations with regards to historical archaeology in NSW, and implement best practice policies into their investigation of historical archaeological heritage values in relation to their land and/or development.

### **2.3. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979**

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment administers the EP&A Act, which provides the legislative context for environmental planning instruments to be made to legislate and guide and the process of development and land use. Local heritage items, including known archaeological items,

identified Aboriginal Places and heritage conservation areas are protected through listings on Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) or Regional Environmental Plans (REPs) (now deemed State Environmental Planning Policies). The EP&A Act also requires that potential Aboriginal and historical archaeological resources are adequately assessed and considered as part of the development process, in accordance with the requirements of the NPW Act and the Heritage Act.

#### 2.3.1. Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011

Clause 5.10 of the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011 (PLEP 2011) sets out objectives and planning controls for the conservation of heritage in the Parramatta City Council area, including the conservation of built heritage and archaeological sites.

The objectives and planning controls for the conservation of Parramatta's environmental heritage are outlined in Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation as follows:

##### **(1) Objectives**

*The objectives of this clause are as follows:*

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage 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.*

Development consent, as outlined in Clause 5.10 (2) is required as follows:

##### **(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.*

Clause 5.10 (5) relates to the requirement for a heritage assessment to be required prior to development consent being given:

***(5) Heritage assessment***

*The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:*

*(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or*

*(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or*

*(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),*

*require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.*

It should also be noted that the draft Parramatta CBD LEP was prepared by Parramatta City Council in April 2016 and has been submitted to the Department for Gateway, however at the time of writing it is awaiting determination

The draft Parramatta CBD Planning Proposal (for amendments to the LEP 2011) has been reviewed for this project, with relation to any heritage and archaeology amendments. The draft Planning Proposal states that:

*It is noted that the Planning Proposal does not propose any amendments to the existing PLEP 2011 controls relating to heritage under Clause 5.10.<sup>8</sup>*

Therefore, it is understood that the above planning controls regarding heritage in the Parramatta LEP 2011, will remain the same following the gazettal of the amendments to the Parramatta LEP.

**2.3.2. Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011**

The Parramatta Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011 provides the detailed design guidelines to support the PLEP 2011. The Parramatta DCP 2011 provides simple guidance on how development may

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<sup>8</sup> PCC, 2016, Appendix 6—Council Report 11 April 2016, Planning Proposal for Parramatta CBD, Section 71: 372

occur, and includes notably, primary objectives to ensure that items of environmental heritage are conserved, respected and protected.

Section 3.5.2 of the Parramatta DCP concerns Archaeology, and clarifies how Parramatta's archaeological resources are to be managed. Notably, this section specifies that:

*For all Development Applications for sites included in the PHALMS [Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study] area, which include excavation, Council requires that applicants refer in their Statement of Environmental Effects to the Recommended Management of the site as set out in the PHALMS. If action is recommended regarding known or potential archaeological resources on the site, applicants shall follow the procedures set out in the Study.<sup>9</sup>*

The entire study area and surrounds is included within PHALMS. This is discussed in detail in Section 4.2.

Section 3.5.3 of the Parramatta DCP concerns Aboriginal Cultural Heritage, with the primary objective 'To ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the impact of development on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological sites or sites of cultural or historical significance to Aboriginal people in the Parramatta LGA'.<sup>10</sup> Appendix 11 of the DCP provides an Aboriginal Sensitivity Map across the Parramatta LGA. This map designates land across the Parramatta LGA as having No, Low, Medium and High Sensitivity for Aboriginal cultural heritage. Of relevance to the current study area, the design principles state that:

*P.4 For properties identified as Medium Sensitivity or High Sensitivity an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment is required.*

*P.5 For properties within 50m of a known Aboriginal site, the National Parks and Wildlife Service Site Register should be consulted to determine whether the Aboriginal site is located on the property. If the known Aboriginal site is located on the property, the development becomes Integrated Development.*

*P. 6 Properties within an area of Aboriginal social/historical association will require an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment that investigates the impact of a development proposal in relation to the social/historical association.<sup>11</sup>*

The location of the current study area within an area of High Aboriginal Sensitivity, and an area of Aboriginal association, is discussed in detail in Section 4.3.

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<sup>9</sup> Parramatta DCP 2011: 86

<sup>10</sup> Parramatta DCP 2011: 87

<sup>11</sup> Parramatta DCP 2011: 87–88

### 3.0 Brief Historical Analysis

The Parramatta region has been very well studied and researched over recent years. Therefore, the brief history of the study area and wider Parramatta area as presented here for context purposes has been mainly extracted from secondary sources such as heritage listings, the Parramatta City Council Heritage Centre Website,<sup>12</sup> previous noteworthy consulting reports such as Parramatta Aboriginal Heritage Study,<sup>13</sup> and Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS)<sup>14</sup>, as well as supplemented where relevant with additional information from the site history prepared by historian Mark Dunn for the draft St Johns Anglican Cathedral Conservation Management Plan (CMP) (Design 5, 2018).<sup>15</sup> These sources have been referenced below where relevant.

#### 3.1. Pre-European Environment

The landscape of Parramatta is located on the Cumberland Plain, and is very much centred around, and a product of, the presence of the Parramatta River, associated wetlands and resource zones that reflect the presence of this river and the associated geology. Parramatta is also situated downstream from the volcanic outcropping of Prospect, and as a result has developed rich and fertile alluvial and clay soils, predominantly through the process of river deposition of weathered volcanic rock and shale.<sup>16</sup> This meant that prior to European arrival in 1788, the Parramatta area would have consisted of a low undulating shale environment, that supported extensive Cumberland Plain Woodland vegetation, along with saltwater and freshwater estuarine and swamp environments associated with the Parramatta River. The combination of these resource zones would have supported an abundant variety of flora and fauna native to the region. The current study area would have originally been covered by this Cumberland Plain Eucalypt vegetation, likely on the edge of swamp land (as evidenced through the results of previous archaeological excavation in neighbouring areas, as well as historical accounts).

#### 3.2. Aboriginal Prehistory

At the time of European arrival in Parramatta in 1788, Aboriginal people of the *Burramatta* tribe, of the Darug language group, had occupied the Parramatta area for over 30,000 years. The Parramatta area would have been utilised as a rich resource by the local Aboriginal people, particularly in close proximity to the Parramatta River. The location of Parramatta, effectively at the head of Sydney Harbour, would have provided Aboriginal people of the area with access to rich freshwater and saltwater resources such as fish, shellfish, molluscs, eels, ducks, mullet, crayfish and turtles.<sup>17</sup> Faunal resources would have included mammals such as possums, flying foxes, goannas, wallabies and kangaroos. The extensive Cumberland Plain woodlands across the Parramatta area would have also been heavily utilised by the local Aboriginal people for native fruits and berries, as well as traditional medicine and remedies.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Parramatta—Heritage Centre. Available at: <http://arc.parracity.nsw.gov.au/>

<sup>13</sup> Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) 2003, *Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Heritage Study*, prepared for Parramatta City Council

<sup>14</sup> GML 2000, *Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study*, prepared for the NSW Heritage Office

<sup>15</sup> Design 5, 2018, *St John's Cathedral, Conservation Management Plan*, prepared for Anglican Church Property Trust Diocese of Sydney and St John's Parramatta Endowment Fund

<sup>16</sup> MDCA 2003: 32, After Kass et al, 1996: 6.

<sup>17</sup> MDCA 2003: 32

<sup>18</sup> MDCA 2003: 33

### 3.3. Brief History of Parramatta

Parramatta was first settled by the British in 1788 as an agricultural settlement with a military redoubt at Rose Hill (the original name for Parramatta). Following the arrival of the Second Fleet in 1790, Parramatta was officially founded by Governor Phillip as the second city on the Australian mainland. Following the success of the farming at Rose Hill, the decision was made to expand the settlement, with a town plan being laid out by Phillip in 1790 with High Street (George Street) running from the planned site of Government House, to the wharf at the eastern end of Parramatta (near Harris Street). The initial planning of Parramatta saw wide streets and large land allotments, with the early population of the city predominantly consisting of convicts. The first permanent dwellings and structures in the city were generally focused along the main streets of George, Macquarie and Church Streets. Parramatta was renamed in 1791, after the Aboriginal name for the area (*Burramatta*, which loosely translates to 'the place where the eels lie down'<sup>19</sup>).

Governor Macquarie arrived in 1811 and laid out the town of Parramatta in a grid pattern, with part of his intention to relocate convicts from their original huts and gardens on large land allotments, to newly completed barracks, in order to encourage free settlers and increase settlement of the town. Among the additional streets laid out by Macquarie were O'Connell, Marsden and Phillip Streets (Figure 3). Parramatta was comprehensively mapped in 1823, with an aim of identifying all the holders of town lands, resulting in many occupiers being offered leases from the crown. All these leases were dated to 30 June 1823.<sup>20</sup>

The area around Civic Place (and the current study area) was originally quite a marshy area, and the initial settlement of the central area of Parramatta involved the filling and draining of a lot of the land in this area. As a result of this early intervention required to manage drainage and water flow in the area, an extensive network of early drains exists across some of the Parramatta CBD, some of which have been investigated through subsequent archaeological excavation, and some of which are still in use today. (However, no drains are known of to be located within the current study area).



FIGURE 3: MACQUARIE'S 1814 MAP OF PARRAMATTA. ST JOHN'S CHURCH VISIBLE IN THE CENTRE. (SOURCE: STATE LIBRARY OF NSW. CALL NO. M2 811.1301/1814/1)

<sup>19</sup> MDCA 2003

<sup>20</sup> Casey and Lowe 2012, *Statement of Heritage Impact, Historical Archaeology—Aspire, 160-182 Church Street, Parramatta*

### 3.4. St John's Anglican Cathedral

Reverend Samuel Marsden arrived in Australia in March 1794, and shortly after moved to Parramatta. However, accounts relate the absence of a church in Parramatta until at least 1798/1799, when Governor Hunter reportedly laid the foundation stone for a new church.<sup>21</sup> While exact dates of the construction of the church are unclear, in September 1800, Governor King reported that 'the walls were finished, with the roof frame underway', and on 10 April 1803, the first permanent stone church in Parramatta was recorded as finished, with the first service held by Marsden on Easter Sunday. The name 'St John's' was selected in reference to Governor John Hunter.<sup>22</sup>

The draft CMP states that:

*The completed church had a Georgian style with windows at even spacing along both sides and a pediment feature over the doorway. A semi-circular sanctuary was situated behind the pulpit and a small tower structure, which contained the vestry and was topped with cupola, was located at the western end supported by a series of columns.*<sup>23</sup>

Three main phases of construction can be attributed to the current form of the cathedral. In 1810, Governor Macquarie ordered the first major works, as by this time, the tower and vestry had already collapsed. Macquarie and his wife Elizabeth commissioned extensive alterations and additions to the church, as well as the addition of the two extant towers, apparently inspired by the ruined 12th century Saxon church of St Mary's at Reculver, Kent, England.<sup>24</sup> These two towers remain the oldest part of the present building. In 1841, the church was badly damaged in a storm, and while repairs were undertaken, this contributed to contemplations regarding the construction of a replacement church. The original chapel was demolished in 1852, and replaced by a new sandstone nave and chancel in the Victorian Romanesque style, which were constructed between 1852 and 1855. The transepts were added in 1883.

### 3.5. Current Study Area and Surrounds

#### 3.5.1. Parramatta Native Institution

Partially in response to the increasing conflict between local Aboriginal people and settlers west of the Sydney colony from 1790–1810, Governor Macquarie established a school for Aboriginal children, known as the Native Institution, at Parramatta in 1814 (the public gazettal of the 'Rules and Regulations' for the Native Institution date to 10 December 1814), in an effort to extend British ideals of 'civilisation', commerce and Christianity to local Aboriginal people of the Sydney colony.<sup>25</sup> In reality, there was no intention of returning children to their parents or of maintaining any traditional cultural connections.<sup>26</sup>

The Institute was originally conceptualized by William Shelley (together with his wife Elizabeth), a trader and former London Missionary Society member, who wrote a letter to Governor Macquarie in April 1814 proposing the establishment of the school. Shelley became the appointed superintendent of the Institution (which after his death in 1815, continued to be run by his wife Elizabeth Shelley). The land set aside for the Institution was bounded by Macquarie, Marsden and Hunter Streets, and the church

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<sup>21</sup> Design 5, 2018: 17

<sup>22</sup> ibid

<sup>23</sup> ibid

<sup>24</sup> St John's Anglican Cathedral, SHR Listing

<sup>25</sup> Brook, J and Kohen, J. 1991, *The Parramatta Native Institute and the Blacktown: A History*. NSW University Press.

<sup>26</sup> Design 5, 2018: 24

land behind St John's Church (land grants allocated to 'Shelly' 'Eliza Shelly' in Figure 4).<sup>27</sup> The house acquired for the use of the Native Institution was reportedly a building at the rear of the land, near the corner of Macquarie Street and the parkland area of the St Johns' Cathedral. The Government either built, leased or already owned the house.<sup>28</sup>

The Institution initially opened with the first Aboriginal Annual Feast on 28 December 1814, at the marketplace in Parramatta (site of the current Parramatta Town Hall) (Figure 4), which was orchestrated with the intention of encouraging Aboriginal families to give their children over to the Institution. The first Annual Feast resulted in the 'enrolling' of four Aboriginal children<sup>29</sup>. The official opening of the Institution was on January 18, 1815, by which time there were eight children. The 'Native Feast' gathering became an annual event in Parramatta from 1814–1835, (Figure 5) which in its peak attracted several hundred Aboriginal people from as far as beyond the Blue Mountains, Jervis Bay, Broken Bay and the Monaro district gathering in Parramatta for the annual distribution of food, blankets, clothes, and the feast.<sup>30</sup>

By early 1815, there were five children in the Institution, three having escaped the school previously, following which, Shelley enclosed the school behind a paling fence, which allowed for families to watch their children, while keeping them separated in the process (this fence was replaced in 1817 by a more substantial structure<sup>31</sup>) (Figure 7). In July 1815, William Shelley died, leaving the running of the Institution to his wife, Elizabeth.<sup>32</sup> A 1823 plan of Parramatta shows three separate lots within and in direct proximity to the study area as belonging specifically to the Institution (Lots 20 and 24 in Hunter Street, and Lot 18 in Macquarie Street) (Figure 4), with a fourth lot in Argyle Street. In addition, the Shelleys' are attributed to owning lots 21, 22, 23 in Hunter Street. A report by the management committee of the institution notes that there were two institution buildings,<sup>33</sup> with the 1823 and 1832 plans suggesting that there were those located fronting Macquarie Street. The main school building is thought to be the 'L-shaped' building fronting Macquarie Street, closest to the church (Figure 6).

Between August and October 1821, eight of the students at the Native Institution died of disease, predicating the committee to examine the living conditions, and decided the site was too small.<sup>34</sup> The Parramatta Native Institution closed shortly after the end of Macquarie's governorship, and students were relocated to the replacement Blacktown Native Institution in 1823.<sup>35</sup> Following the closure of the Parramatta Native Institution, Elizabeth Shelley was granted the block of land on which it had been located, as well as associated structures. Historical plans and sketches suggest that between 1832 and 1844, either the Native Institution building was altered and extended, or potentially replaced by a completely new building on site (compare shape of Native Institution 'L-shaped' structure between Figure 6 and Figure 8).<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> MDCA 2003: 46

<sup>28</sup> Brook & Kohen 1991: 64

<sup>29</sup> Brook & Kohen 1991: 65

<sup>30</sup> Brook & Kohen 1991: 72

<sup>31</sup> Brook & Kohen 1991: 75

<sup>32</sup> Design 5, 2018: 25

<sup>33</sup> Reports and Accounts of the Native Institution 1/07/1817-30/09/1817, NSW 4/7498

<sup>34</sup> Design 5, 2018: 28

<sup>35</sup> Brook & Kohen 1991: 137

<sup>36</sup> AHMS 2003: 23

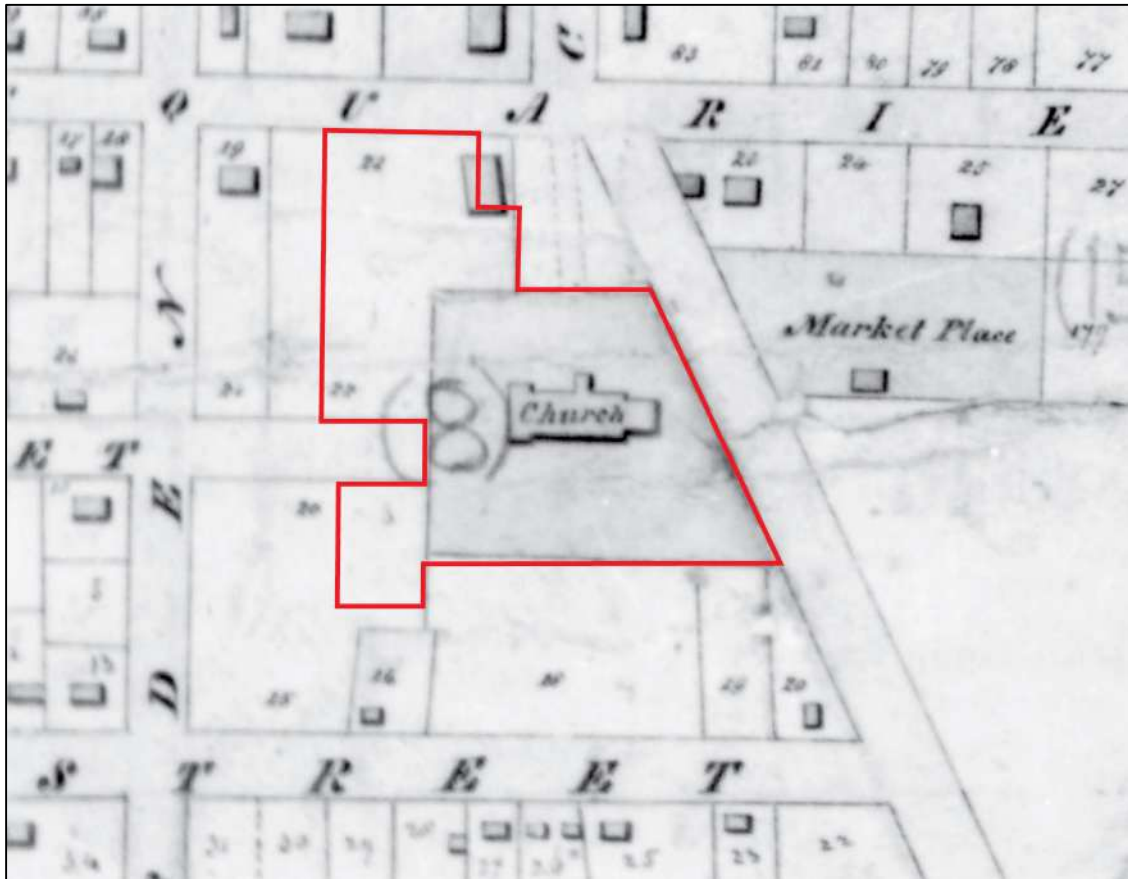


FIGURE 4: DETAIL OF A 1823 PLAN OF PARRAMATTA. APPROXIMATE STUDY AREA IN RED. MARKET PLACE (SITE OF ANNUAL FEASTS) TO EAST OF CHURCH. (SOURCE: STATE ARCHIVES AO MAP 4907)



FIGURE 5: 'ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIVE TRIBES AT PARRAMATTA', AUGUSTUS EARLE, C. 1825–1827. (SOURCE: NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA, RETRIEVED NOVEMBER 3, 2016, FROM [HTTP://NLA.GOV.AU/NLA.OBJ-134502097](http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-134502097))

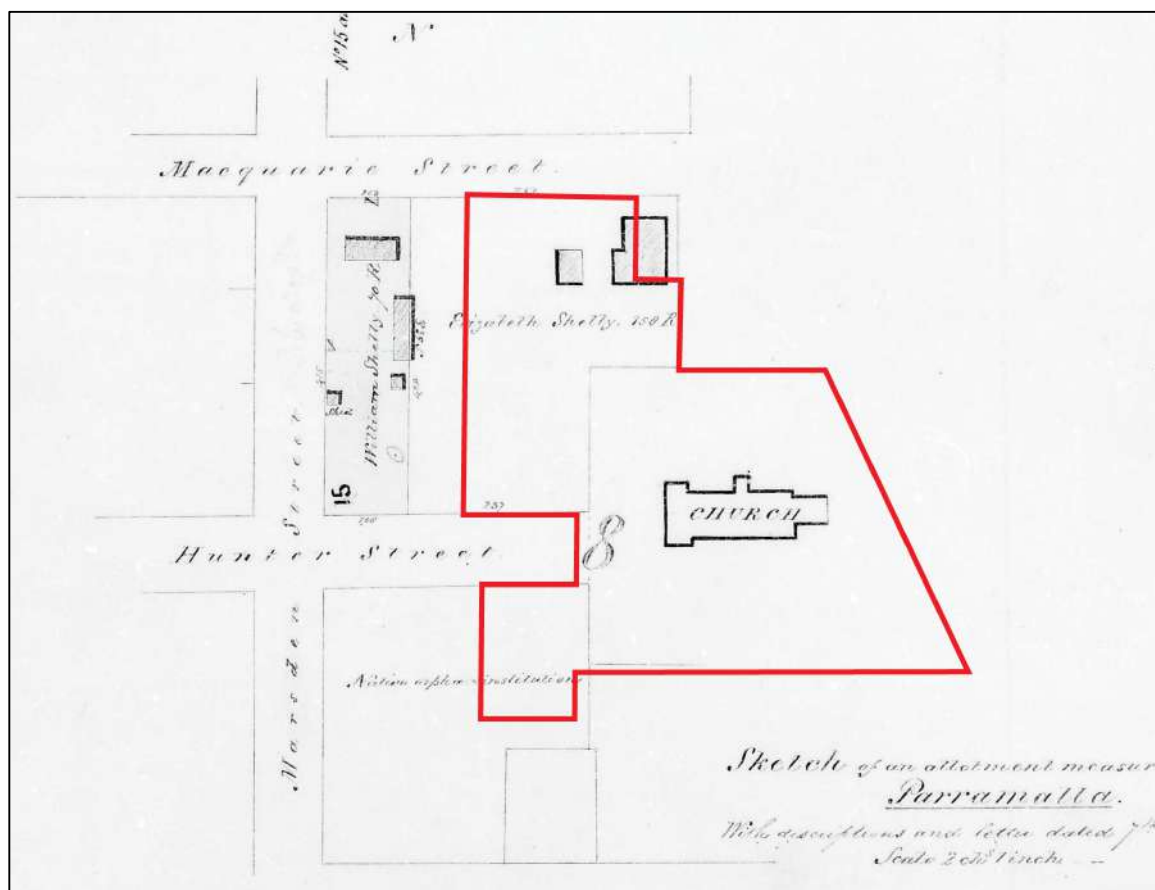


FIGURE 6: SKETCH OF ALLOTMENTS BELONGING TO WILLIAM SHELLEY AT PARRAMATTA IN 1832. SHOWING LOT ASSIGNED SPECIFICALLY TO 'NATIVE ORPHAN INSTITUTION' IN SOUTH, HOWEVER THE NATIVE INSTITUTION SCHOOL WAS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN RUN FROM L-SHAPED BUILDING ON ELIZABETH SHELLEY LAND, CLOSEST TO CHURCH. STUDY AREA IN RED. (SOURCE: STATE ARCHIVES AO MAP 4815)



FIGURE 7: SKETCH OF STUDY AREA AND NATIVE INSTITUTION SITE/BUILDINGS (CATHEDRAL SPIRES VISIBLE TO LEFT), DATED TO C.1820 (?) (SOURCE: ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY GLASS SLIDE 4636, REPRODUCED IN KASS, LISTON & MCCLYMONT 1996: 105.)

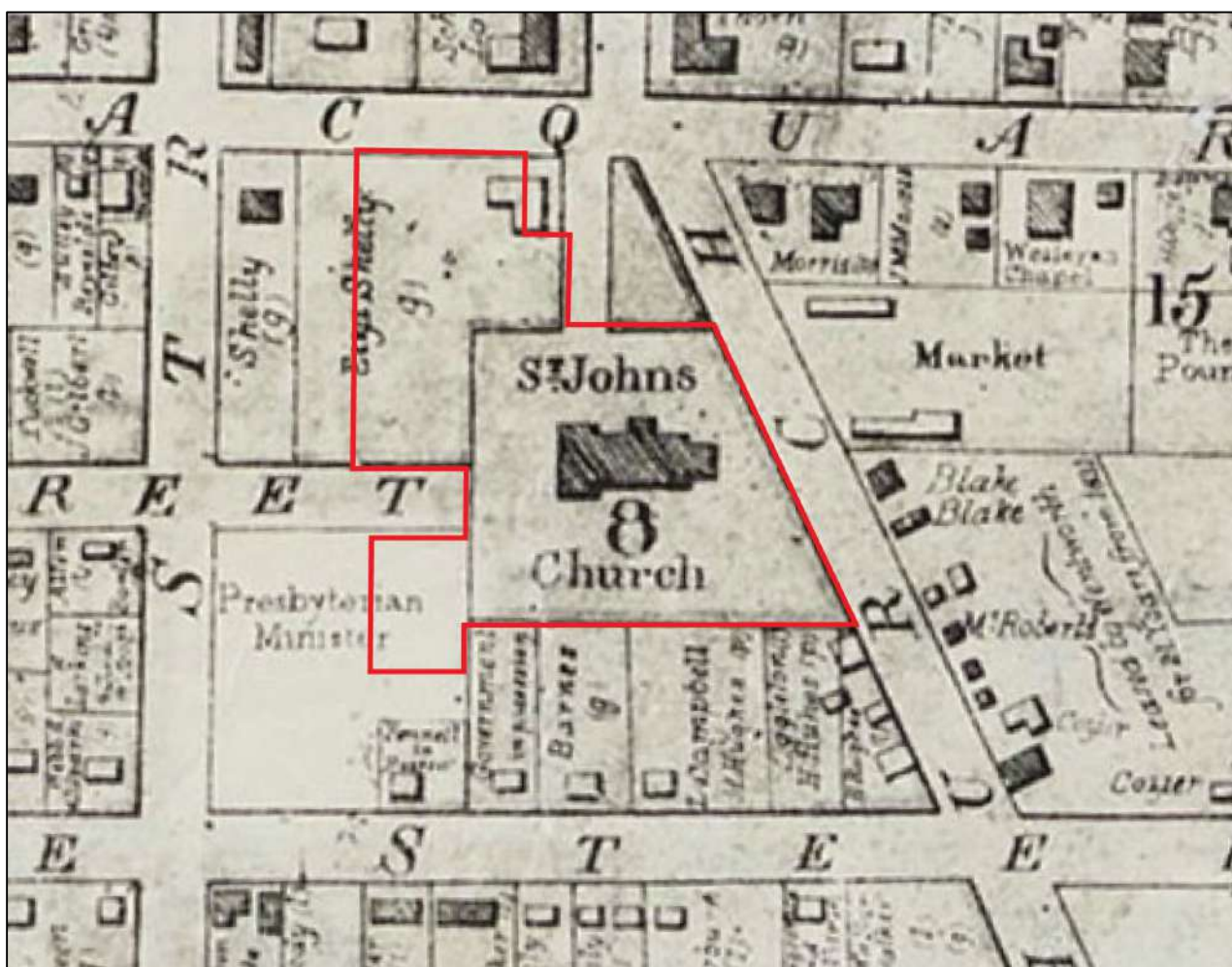


FIGURE 8: DETAIL OF 1844 BROWNRIGG SURVEY OF PARRAMATTA. STUDY AREA IN RED. (SOURCE: SLNSW)

#### *Location of the Parramatta Native Institution*

It should be noted that there are some complexities regarding the exact location of the main Native Institution building. While many sources provide information regarding the social and political proceedings of the Parramatta Native Institution, many are silent on the physical nature and structures of the school. Therefore, some ambiguity exists as to where within the Shelley's lands, the Native Institution was physically located. AHMS undertook some work within the study area in 2003 for the re-excitation of a sewer trench across 38 Hunter Street. Through this course of the historical assessment for this project, it was determined that the Native Institution building was most likely to have been that of the single structure located in the northeast corner of Allotment 22 (i.e. approximately consistent with the general location of modern lots 77–83 Macquarie Street), the portion registered against the name of Elizabeth Shelley, and that the second structure depicted on the 1823 map on the lot was owned by William Shelley, and represented his family residence (Figure 4).

Conversely, historical research has been undertaken by Edward Higginbotham & Associates regarding the provision of land allotments in this area of Parramatta, following the 1823 survey and plan, which includes the allotments covering the Parramatta Native Institution. The 'General Return of Allotments in the Town of Parramatta', together with the 1823 Map of Parramatta was submitted to the Colonial Secretary in 1823. Originally this return recorded the Native Institution as the occupant in April 1823 of Allotment 18 (which was within the study area to which the report refers—the excavation of 134–140

Marsden Street, Parramatta).<sup>37</sup> However, further investigation determined that the 1823 return had most likely incorrectly swapped the names associated with Allotments 18 and 19. The Shelley family lived on Allotments 19 and 22 of Section 8 at Parramatta (i.e. historical lots located on the eastern side of Marsden Street, occupying the land bounded by Macquarie Street in the north, Marsden Street in the west, south to Hunter Street, and east to St Johns) . Therefore, Higginbotham concluded that the Allotment allocated to the ‘Native Institution’ in the 1823 return, was in fact, Allotment 19 (i.e. approximately on the southeast corner of Macquarie and Hunter Streets), and the residence of Elizabeth Shelley was located on Allotment 22.<sup>38</sup>

As part of the preparation of the draft Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for St John’s Anglican Cathedral, a detailed history was prepared by Mark Dunn. This history agreed with AHMS, in that the ‘L-shaped’ building on the northeast corner of Lot 22 (i.e. approximately 77–83 Macquarie Street), closest to the church, was most likely to be the main school building of the Native Institution.

However, it should also be noted that while numerous land allotments may have been assigned as being owned by the ‘Native Institution’, this is not necessarily synonymous with where the main institution building was constructed (i.e. land allotments attributed to the Shelley’s could just as likely housed the physical institution building). Further, detailed records are not available recounting the nature, location and function of the Native Institutions buildings, and the possibility remains that more than one structure was used for the day to day functioning of the school. As an additional note, the Parramatta Native Institution was closed in 1822, with the majority of plans dating from later than this closure, with the land attributed to Elizabeth Shelley, likely originally being owned by the Native Institution before its closure.

While discrepancies still remain as to which exact structure within the Shelley/Native Institution lands was used as the main Native Institution school building (or if there may have been more than one), this is not able to be confirmed beyond reasonable doubt. Finally, and of most importance in relation to archaeology, regardless of which exact building housed the main school, the historical and archaeological significance and potential of the Native Institution land within the current study area is not limited to solely the single physical structure of the main institution building, but encompasses the wider area and surrounds. This is further discussed in Section 5.0 below.

### 3.5.2. Hanleyville and Parish Hall

At some time between the 1840s and 1868, Lucy Shelley, daughter of William and Elizabeth, moved to Parramatta with her husband, Reverend Ralph Mansfield (a Methodist missionary who had arrived in the colony in 1821). In 1868, the couple built a large two storey villa known as “Hanleyville” on the site of the original Native Institution buildings and Elizabeth Shelley’s house (the location and shape of ‘Hanleyville’ is visible in north of study area, which shows “Hanleyville” as a large dwelling with two outbuildings, as well as recording three smaller buildings to the south of the villa, as shown in Figure 9). Following Ralph’s death in 1880, Lucy moved to Burwood, leasing “Hanleyville” to Reverend Inglis (a minister at St Andrew’s Presbyterian Church, Parramatta) and his family. At this time, the property was described as containing 12 rooms, including kitchen, storeroom, laundry, and servant’s room, with a stable, coach house and loft on 1 acre of land (Figure 10).<sup>39</sup> Following Inglis’ death in 1893, the villa was used as Hanleyville school, a private ladies school run by his daughters Annie and Maggie from 1893 to

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<sup>37</sup> Higginbotham 2007: 23

<sup>38</sup> Higginbotham 2007: 26

<sup>39</sup> Design 5, 2018: 35



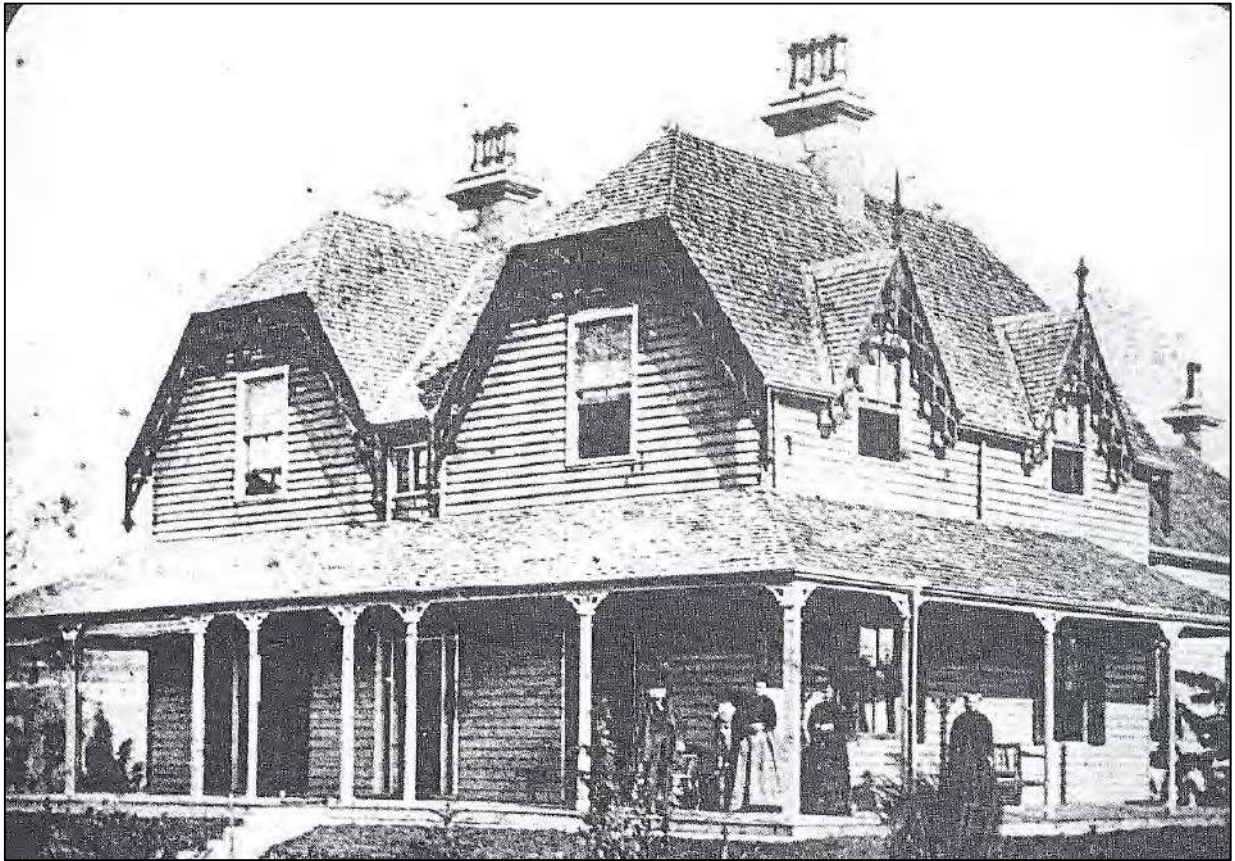


FIGURE 10: HANLEYVILLE, C. 1870 (SOURCE: ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, DRAFT CMP—DESIGN 5, 2018)

### 3.5.3. Further Development

The demolition of Hanleyville allowed for the development of the lots fronting Macquarie Street. A two storey shop building was the first development on the land, constructed on Lots J & K in 1927 (Lot J now known as 77 Macquarie Street, operating as a chemist from 1927). The remaining lots were developed in 1935, with a long, two storey terrace shop building constructed on Lots E-I. This strip of shops fronting Macquarie Street has remained as a commercial mix since construction (Figure 11).<sup>41</sup>

In 1938, an art deco style office building (now known as the St John's building) was constructed on Lot M, fronting St John's Park, where it remains today (see Figure 2). The St John's building was extended in 1958 and 1961.

<sup>41</sup> Design 5, 2018: 35



**FIGURE 11: 1934 AERIAL OF STUDY AREA, DEVELOPMENT IN LOTS J & K VISIBLE IN LEFT, PARISH HALL WITH SCHOOL BUILDING VIISIBLE TO REAR IN RIGHT (SOURCE: ST JOHN'S ARCHIVES)**

## 4.0 Heritage Context

Parramatta is home to highly significant cultural heritage assets, and has been the subject of numerous heritage studies, archaeological excavations, and assessments over the last 30 years. Of this significant body of work, there are a number of studies that provide the context for the archaeological significance of the study area and its surrounds. This section presents and summarises the relevant heritage listed items in the vicinity, as well as several pivotal studies and assessments that assist in the determination and assessment of potential archaeology within the study area and surrounds.

### 4.1. Heritage Listed Items (Statutory listings)

Three heritage items are located within the current study area, and a number of additional items are located in the immediate vicinity. The presence of these heritage items contributes not only to the heritage significance of the study area and surrounds, but also influences the archaeological potential and sensitivity of the area. The relevant heritage listings have been presented and summarised below. The study area is not located within a Heritage Conservation Area.

The descriptions of the relevant heritage items, including physical location, description, and statements of significance, have all been sourced from the individual local and state heritage listings. The locations of all heritage listings as described below are presented in Figure 12.

#### 4.1.1. Within the Study Area

##### *St John's Anglican Cathedral (SHR #01805)*

St John's Anglican Cathedral is State heritage listed (SHR #01805), and is described as being located as: (Figure 12)

*Part of Lot 1 DP 11100572 is included in the SHR curtilage to the extent of the existing carpark and open space fronting Hunter Street which is included to preserve existing historically significant views and vistas eastwards along Hunter Street to St John's Cathedral and north of the Cathedral through the grounds to the site of the Governor's annual Aboriginal feast (1814-32) and the Town Hall. Excluded from the proposed SHR curtilage is those parts of Lots 1 and 2 that contain the footprint of the existing Church (Memorial) Hall buildings.<sup>42</sup>*

The statement of significance for St John's Anglican Cathedral is listed as:

*St John's Cathedral is of state significance as the oldest church site and continuous place of Christian worship in Australia, dating from 1803; as one of the two oldest parishes proclaimed in Australia in 1802; for potential archaeology of the 1803 parish church of St John's that was the first parish church built in Australia, and for the historical significance and rarity of the two towers built in 1817-19 by Governor Macquarie and his wife Elizabeth that are the only surviving fabric of the first church of St John's, the oldest remaining part of any Anglican church in Australia and a rare surviving legacy of Governor Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie to the built environment of NSW.*

*Governor King's 1802 proclamation of the first two parishes of the colony of NSW—St John's Parramatta and St Phillip's Sydney -- demonstrated the colony's early spiritual development and the formal recognition of the Church of England as the recognised*

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<sup>42</sup> St John's Anglican Cathedral. Available from:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5060990>

*denomination of the colony. The present St Johns' parish church (now Cathedral) is built on the site of the first (1803) parish church, whereas the present St Phillip's Church, York Street, Sydney has moved from the site of the first (1809) St Phillip's parish church that was built at nearby Lang Park.<sup>43</sup>*

Several locally heritage listed items (Parramatta LEP 2011) are also located within the study area. These include:

- Bicentennial Square and Adjoining Buildings (PLEP 2011 #I651)
- St John's Parish Hall (PLEP 2011 #I713); and
- Warden's/Vergers Cottage (PLEP 2011 #I653)

#### 4.1.2. Outside the Study Area

Several heritage items are also located in close proximity, but outside of, the current study area. These include:

- Parramatta Town Hall and Potential Archaeological Site (PLEP 2011 #I650);
- Bicentennial Square and adjoining buildings—188, 188R and 195A Church Street, 38 Hunter Street and 83 Macquarie Street (PLEP 2011 #I651)
- Murrays Building and Potential Archaeological Site—188 Church Street (Southeast Corner) (PLEP 2011 #I652);
- Centennial Memorial Clock (PLEP 2011 #I654);
- Two Storey Residence—41 Hunter Street (PLEP 2011 #I714); and
- Archaeological Site—134–140 Marsden Street (PLEP 2011 #A11).

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<sup>43</sup> St John's Anglican Cathedral. Available from:  
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageltemDetails.aspx?ID=5060990>

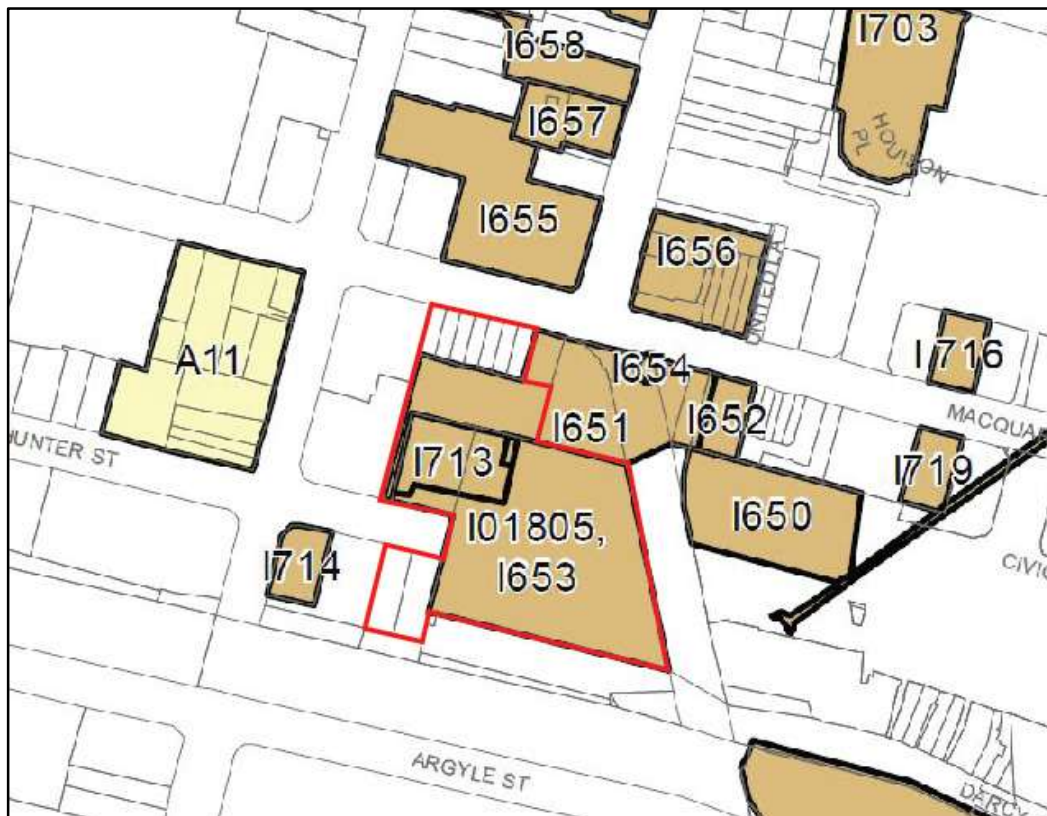


FIGURE 12: HERITAGE MAP 10, STUDY AREA OUTLINED IN RED (SOURCE: PARRAMATTA LEP 2011)

#### 4.2. Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS) 2000

The Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS) is a comprehensive study of European archaeological resources within Parramatta (relevant to the Sydney REP 28 Primary Centre area). It functions as a framework for the future management of potential archaeology across the Parramatta centre. PHALMS assigns Archaeological Management Units (AMUs) across the whole Parramatta city area (including Parramatta city centre, Harris Park, North Parramatta Government sites, Westmead, Rydalmere and Camellia). An AMU is ‘an area with associated management requirements for archaeological resources...which form the basis of the implementation for this project’.<sup>44</sup> The AMUs were defined through a combination of factors such as historical development of a site and current (as at 2000) physical condition of the area. Each AMU groups areas of similar archaeological significance, archaeological research potential and similar levels of disturbance within an area. PHALMS is intended to be utilised as a beneficial planning tool for the Parramatta area. Where possible, the archaeological site requirements have been attempted to be determined in advance for each AMU. Requirements include:

- In Situ Conservation—‘where the AMU is assessed of containing subsurface archaeological features of State significance, or where the nature of the known features is such that some form of in situ conservation can be appropriately achieved’.
- Recover and Reconstruct—‘for some AMUs which contain features of State significance and for AMUs which contain features that have disturbed elements of high interpretive potential’.

<sup>44</sup> GML 2000, *Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study*, prepared for the NSW Heritage Office: p.195

- Open Area Excavation—‘AMUs which are assessed as having high archaeological research potential and the ability to contribute to a number of research questions identified in the research framework’.
- Archaeological Assessment—‘where archaeological heritage management decisions require further site-specific consideration and/or where additional decisions about detailed approach to different parts of a complex site are required’.
- Sample Strategy—‘AMUs which are known to be of some archaeological research potential, but have the capacity to contribute representative data’
- Test Trench and Reassess—‘proposed particularly where it is believed that archaeological resources within an AMU can contribute to identifiable research questions’.
- Monitor and Reassess—‘generally for AMUs where analysis of historical layers suggests that significant archaeological deposits or features have previously been present, but physical evidence or recent history suggests that these are substantially disturbed and the site therefore has little archaeological research potential’.
- No Action—‘AMUs known to have had their archaeological research potential removed or destroyed’.<sup>45</sup>

However, PHALMS acknowledges that for most AMUs, a number of these site requirements apply in combination, and therefore ‘site specific strategies will need to be determined as part of site-specific project planning’.<sup>46</sup>

A similar approach is taken to the assessment of required heritage interpretation for each AMU, including:

- retention of fabric in situ;
- retention of fabric (including movable elements and artefacts);
- signage permanent;
- signage temporary;
- on site participation;
- public program;
- museum display;
- brochure;
- other publications;
- heritage trail; and web site.<sup>47</sup>

There are three separate AMUs located within the study area: AMU 2990 (45 Hunter Street); AMU 2992 (195 Church Street—St John’s Cathedral, Parish Hall, Warden’s Cottage), and AMU 3019. These AMUs are summarised in Table 2 and shown in Figure 16. All three AMUs are considered to have potential to retain archaeological deposits of high to exceptional archaeological research potential and State significance. These AMUs are described below.

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<sup>45</sup> GML 2000: 212–213

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> GML 2000: 214

#### 4.2.1. AMU 2990—45 Hunter Street

AMU 2990 is bounded by Church, Marsden and Hunter Streets, and the railway line, south of St John's Cathedral, and excludes 181 Church Street and part of 43 Hunter Street (Figure 13). The part of the study area contained within this AMU is 45 Hunter Street. Of note, this AMU also contains the locally heritage listed item at 41 Hunter Street (two-storey Federation brick house).

The Statement of Significance for AMU 2990 is:

*This AMU has high archaeological research potential.*

*This area was marginal to the early town centre. Adjacent to the earliest church grant, this area was developed as part of residential allotments fronting Argyle Street that were reclaimed during the construction of the railway line in 1860.*

*The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Aboriginal Post-Contact, Cultural Sites, Housing, Land Tenure, Religion, Townships and Transport.*

*Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be intact. This AMU is of State significance.*

The recommended management for this AMU includes:

- Test Trench and Reassess; and
- Open Area Excavation.

Interpretation recommendations for this AMU include:

- Signage Permanent; and
- Public Program.

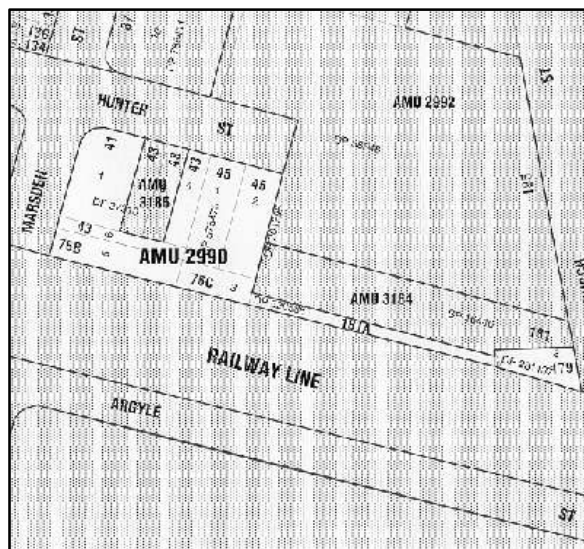


FIGURE 13: AMU 2990 (SOURCE: SHI LISTING)

#### 4.2.2. AMU 2992—St John's Cathedral and Immediate Surrounds

AMU 2992 is bounded by Church Street, the eastern extent of Hunter Street, the rear of allotments fronting Macquarie and Marsden Streets, and the northern boundary of 181 Church Street. This AMU

includes 195 Church Street and 38 Hunter Street, (i.e. the St John's Anglican Cathedral, the Parish Hall, the Warden's House and the St John's building/office) (Figure 14).

The Statement of Significance for AMU 2992 is:

*This AMU has exceptional archaeological research potential.*

*This is the site of the oldest church site in Australia, in continuous use, and forms an important component of the evidence of the early township of Parramatta.*

*The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include built landforms, structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Aboriginal Post-Contact, Cultural Sites, Land Tenure, Religion and Welfare.*

*Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be intact. This AMU is of State significance.*

The recommended management for this AMU includes:

- Test Trench and Reassess; and
- Open Area Excavation.

Interpretation recommendations for this AMU include:

- Signage Permanent;
- Public Program; and
- On Site Participation.

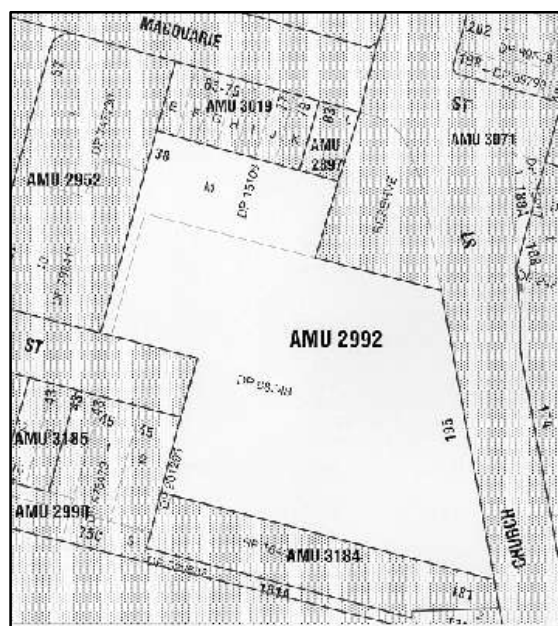


FIGURE 14: AMU 2992 (SOURCE: SHI LISTING)

#### 4.2.3. AMU 3019—65–79 Macquarie Street

AMU 3019 is bounded by Macquarie Street and the church hall and offices associated with St John's Cathedral (including the roadway) (Figure 15). This AMU contains part of the Former Parramatta Native Institution, and includes 65–79 Macquarie Street of the study area.

The Statement of Significance for AMU 3019 is:

*This AMU has high archaeological research potential.*

*This was part of the site of the Native Institution, 1814-1824.*

*The physical archaeological evidence within this area may include structural features, intact subfloor deposits, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples and individual artefacts which have potential to yield information relating to major historic themes including Aboriginal Post-Contact, Cultural Sites, Education, Ethnic Influences, Land Tenure, Persons, Religion, Social Institutions, Townships and Welfare.*

*Archaeological evidence at this site is likely to be subject to minor disturbance. This AMU is of State significance.*

Subsurface deposits are considered to be likely to remain intact beneath the row of shops at 65–77 Macquarie Street. The AMU listing considers that the Native Institution was likely to have been located on the corner of Macquarie and Marsden Streets (an area to the west of AMU 3019, and the current study area, that is now considered unlikely to contain archaeological deposits), however resources associated with the Institution are considered to have the potential to survive along Macquarie Street.

The recommended management for this AMU includes:

- Test Trench and Reassess; and
- Open Area Excavation.

Interpretation recommendations for this AMU include:

- Public Program;
- Other Publication; and
- Signage Permanent.

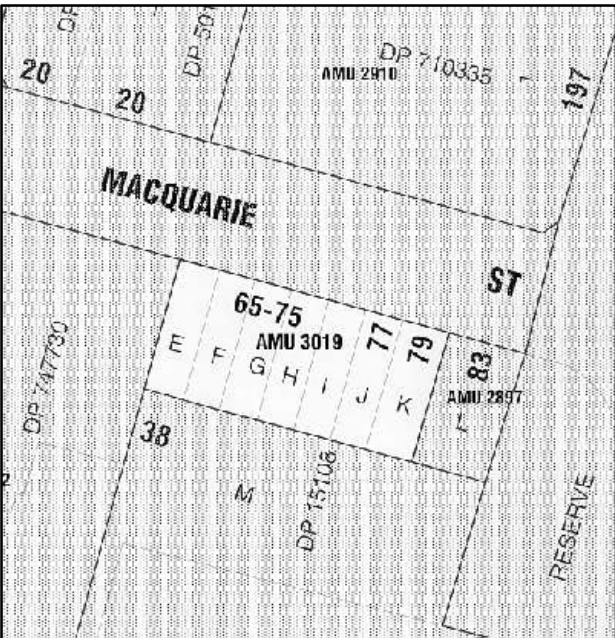


FIGURE 15: AMU 3019 (SOURCE: SHI LISTING)

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF AMUS WITHIN STUDY AREA (SUMMARISED AND ADAPTED FROM PHALMS 2000)

AMU	Location	Archaeological Research Potential/ Significance	Recommended Management	Related Potential Archaeological Evidence
AMU 2990	45 Hunter Street	High State	Test Trench and Reassess Open Area Excavation Heritage Interpretation	Built landforms, structural features, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples, individual artefacts.
AMU 2992	St John's Cathedral and Immediate Surrounds	Exceptional State	Test Trench and Reassess Open Area Excavation Heritage Interpretation	Built landforms, structural features, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples, individual artefacts.
AMU 3019	65-79 Macquarie Street	High State	Test Trench and Reassess Open Area Excavation Heritage Interpretation	Built landforms, structural features, open deposits and scatters, ecological samples, individual artefacts.

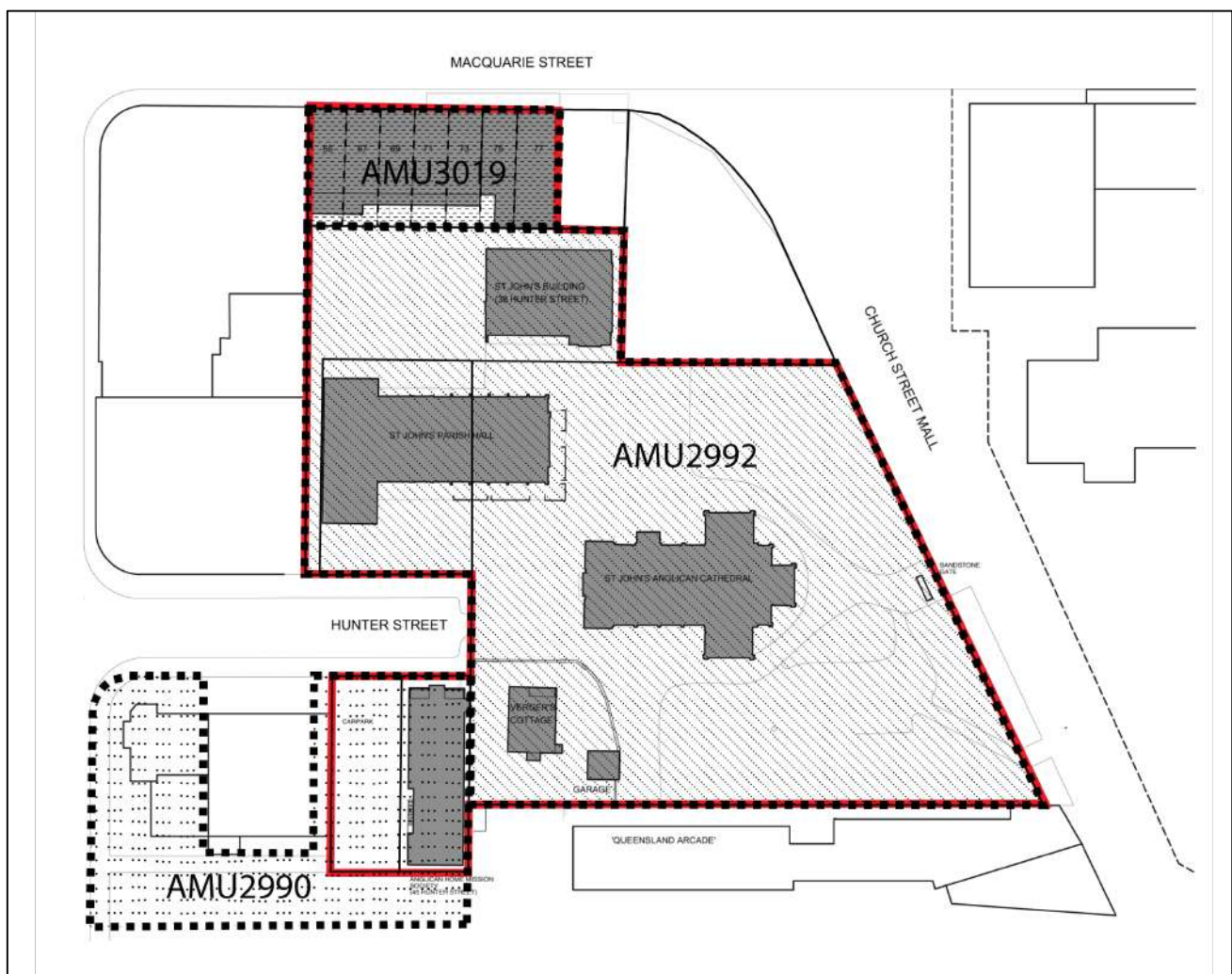


FIGURE 16: PHALMS AMUS WITHIN STUDY AREA (SOURCE: CURIO PROJECTS 2017, BASE MAP FROM DESIGN 5)

### 4.3. Aboriginal Heritage

#### 4.3.1. Parramatta Aboriginal Heritage Study

Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists (MDCA) was commissioned by Parramatta City Council to prepare the Parramatta Aboriginal Heritage Study, 'in order to inform future land planning and development control processes and to ensure ongoing protection and management of Aboriginal heritage places'.<sup>48</sup> This study focused on the entire Parramatta LGA and developed an Aboriginal cultural heritage planning and management strategy. Notably, this study included the compilation of a database of known Aboriginal sites within the Parramatta LGA, which along with the mapping of areas of Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage sensitivity, which was the basis for the Aboriginal Sensitivity Map, which now functions as Appendix 11 of the Parramatta DCP. The Native Institution site is named and mapped in this study as a significant historic location as one of the 'places where the Aboriginal owners had early contact with settlers and government officials and where their lives and communities underwent significant change as a result of official and unofficial government policy and dominant socio-political doctrine of the day'.<sup>49</sup>

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

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

Figure 17 presents the Aboriginal Sensitivity Map from the MDCA study, zoomed to the study area. The study area is located entirely across an area zoned 'High Aboriginal Sensitivity', as well as wholly within an area of Aboriginal Association (as indicated by the hatching, associated with the location of the Native Institution within the study area).

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<sup>48</sup> Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists 2003, *Parramatta City Council Aboriginal Heritage Study*, prepared for Parramatta City Council: 10

<sup>49</sup> MDCA 2003: 61

<sup>50</sup> MDCA 2003: 118

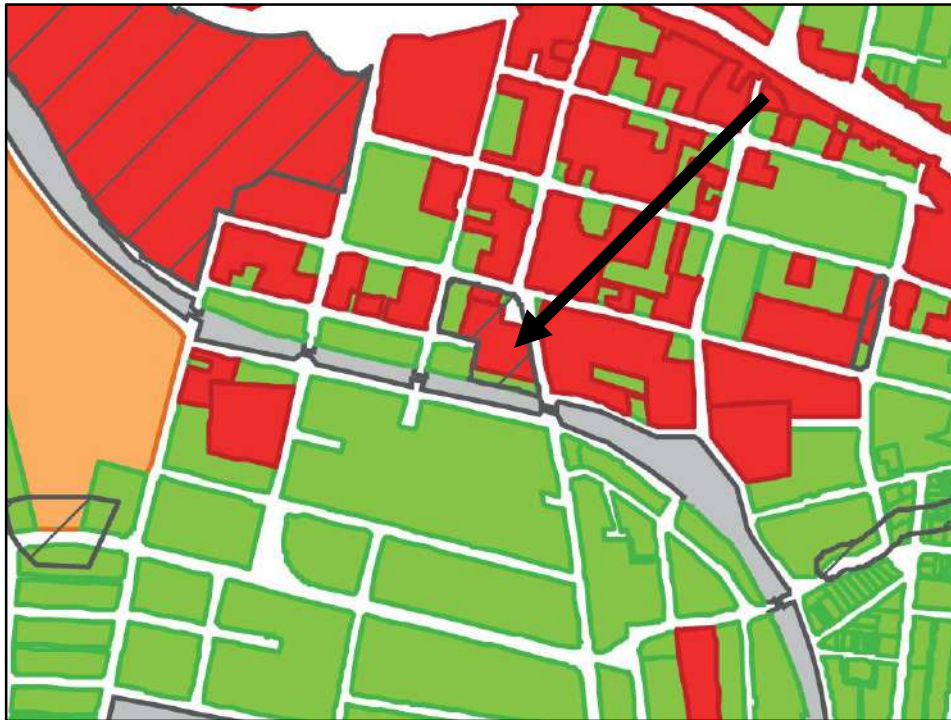


FIGURE 17: ABORIGINAL SENSITIVITY MAP, ZOOMED TO STUDY AREA IN CENTRE. INDICATED BY ARROW. RED= HIGH SENSITIVITY, GREEN=LOW SENSITIVITY, HATCHED= AREA OF ABORIGINAL ASSOCIATION (SOURCE: PARRAMATTA DCP 2011: APPENDIX 11)

#### 4.3.2. AHIMS Search

An extensive search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database was undertaken for the study area on 24 May 2018. The search covered the general Parramatta CBD area (including the study area), with a buffer of 1km and recovered 80 registered sites. While no registered Aboriginal sites were located directly within the study area, one was located immediately outside (41 Hunter Street) and one was registered in association with the registered archaeological site at 134-140 Marsden Street (PLEP 2011 #A11).<sup>51</sup>

It should be noted that AHIMS database is a record of archaeological work that has been undertaken and registered with OEH in the region. The concentration of registered Aboriginal sites across the Parramatta city area, including through Parramatta Park and along the banks of the Parramatta River, is in large part a reflection of the significant development that has been undertaken in Parramatta in the last decade, and therefore the corresponding archaeological investigation that has resulted in the discovery and registration of these locations. Therefore, the registered sites on the AHIMS database is not a representation of the actual archaeological potential of the search area. AHIMS searches should be used as a starting place for further research and not as a definitive, final set of data.

Summary descriptions of Aboriginal site features as identified by OEH, and as relevant to this report are presented in Table 3.

<sup>51</sup> See Curio Projects 2016 for further details on the AHIMS search

**TABLE 3: ABORIGINAL SITE FEATURES REFERRED TO IN THIS REPORT.**

Site Feature	Description/Definition by OEH
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming	These types of sites are usually identified by the local Aboriginal community as locations of cultural significance, and they may not necessarily contain material evidence of Aboriginal associations with the place.
Artefact Site (Open Camp Sites/arteifact scatters/isolated finds)	<p>Artefact sites consist of objects such as stone tools, and associated flaked material, spears, manuports, grindstones, discarded stone flakes, modified glass or shell demonstrating physical evidence of use of the area by Aboriginal people.</p> <p>Registered artefact sites can range from isolated finds, to large extensive open camp sites and artefact scatters. Artefacts can be located either on the ground surface or in a subsurface archaeological context.</p>
Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred)	Modified trees either involve evidence of the removal of bark and wood for shields, shelters, containers (coolamons), canoes, and other utensils or weapons (scarred), or the cutting of complex patterns into a tree where a piece of bark is removed and the underlying wood is carved (carved).
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	<p>An area where Aboriginal cultural material such as stone artefacts, hearths, middens etc, may be present in a subsurface capacity.</p> <p>Evidence for Aboriginal cultural material may not be present on the ground surface, but still may be present at a location.</p>
Shell Midden	<p>A shell midden site is an accumulation or deposit of shellfish resulting from Aboriginal gathering and consumption of shellfish from marine, estuarine or freshwater environments. A shell midden site may be found in association with other objects like stone tools, faunal remains such as fish or mammal bones, charcoal, fireplaces/hearth, and occasionally burials.</p> <p>Shell midden sites are often located on elevated, dry ground close to the environment from which the shellfish were foraged, and where fresh water resources are available. Shell middens may vary greatly in size and components.</p>

The 80 results from the current AHIMS search included six different site types, some in combination with each other. These sites are summarised in Table 4.

**TABLE 4: REGISTERED AHIMS SITES**

Site Type	Number of Sites	Percentage of Sites (%)
Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming (and Potential Archaeological Deposit)	1	1%
Artefact	36	45%
Artefact and Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	15	19%
Grinding Groove	1	1%

Site Type	Number of Sites	Percentage of Sites (%)
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	25	32%
Modified Tree	1	1%
Artefact and Modified Tree	1	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100%</b>

The general location of each of these registered sites in proximity to the study area is depicted in Figure 18. The most common site type registered in the area are 'Artefact' sites, followed by 'PAD' sites, and 'Artefact in combination with PAD' sites. Of the 80 registered sites, the site status of 11 have been updated to be 'partially destroyed', four have been 'destroyed', and two has been updated as 'Not a Site'/'Deleted'.

Two registered sites are located outside of, but in close proximity to the study area: #45-6-2978 (41 Hunter Street PAD), and 45-6-2750 (Marsden St Carpark). The AHIMS site card for #45-6-2978 is not held by the OEH, nor does it correspond to a known archaeological assessment or report, and it is therefore not apparent to what this site refers to, when it was recorded, or for what reason. An understanding of the nature of this site, confirming its location, and details of the circumstances of its registration would require further investigation.

In general, any potential sites Aboriginal present within the current study area would likely consist of Aboriginal stone artefacts in a subsurface capacity. These could occur either in a disturbed or undisturbed context, depending on the nature and extent of subsurface disturbance that has taken place due to historical activities and ground disturbance, and could potentially be in a pre-1788 context, or a post-contact context.

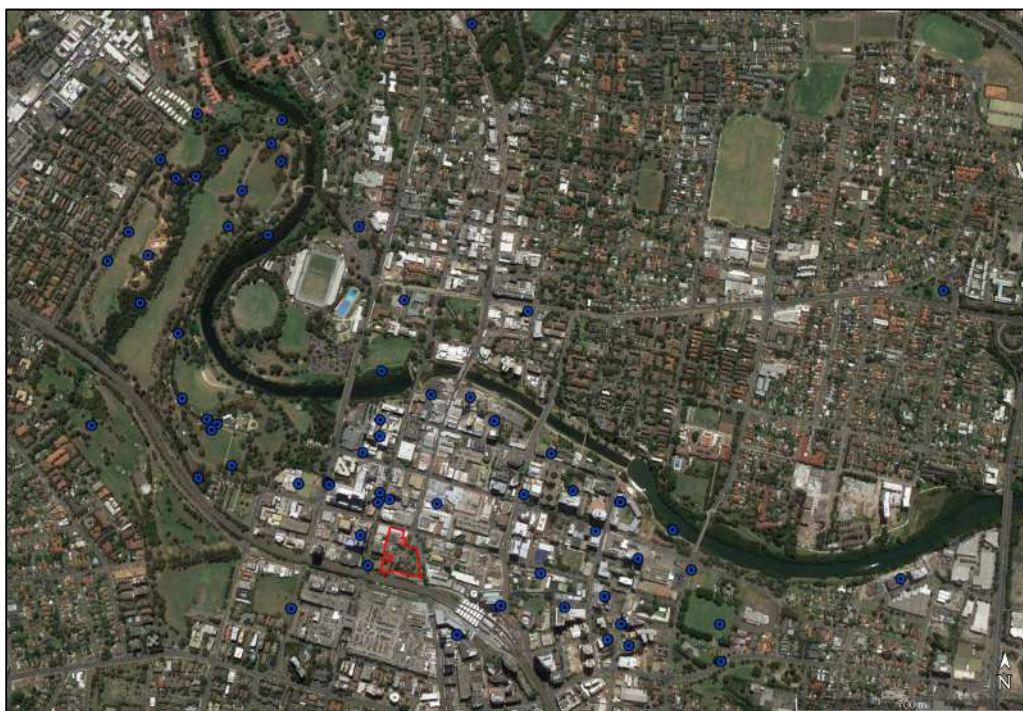


FIGURE 18: AHIMS SITES. CURRENT STUDY AREA IN RED, AHIMS SITES IN BLUE (SOURCE: GOOGLEEARTHPRO WITH CURIO ADDITIONS 2018)

## 5.0 Archaeological Context

Review of relevant previous archaeological work is a highly informative and necessary step in identifying the potential nature, location and preservation of potential archaeology at a site. Numerous archaeological excavations, both historical and Aboriginal have taken place over recent years across the Parramatta CBD (and continue to be undertaken at the time of writing in relation to the developmental boom that Parramatta is currently experiencing, including Parramatta Square etc). The investigation of previous work undertaken on similar sites, on similar landscape or landforms, of sites of similar levels of significance, or even of sites immediately adjacent to a study area, can inform our understanding of a site by providing a proxy against which a newly investigated site can be measured (albeit with caution). That is to say, understanding the archaeological record at a general location can provide us with an indication of the nature and level of potential of archaeology that may be present at a site, prior to any subsurface investigation.

The synthesis of previous archaeological research and excavation in proximity to the current study area and across the wider Parramatta CBD region, assists the study of potential archaeology and values associated with the current study area. The literature review as presented below discusses pivotal and significant archaeological investigations within the Parramatta CBD area, relevant to both historical, and Aboriginal heritage.

### 5.1. Historical Archaeology—Context

While numerous historical archaeological assessments and excavations have been prepared for the Parramatta CBD area in the last two decades, only those of high significance or of direct relevance to the study area have been summarised here. The local archaeological excavations as summarised below are intended to provide an indication and representation of the high number of archaeological excavations undertaken within Parramatta, as well as their generally high levels of significance. This should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of archaeological work within Parramatta.

Parramatta Square is the name given to the current major redevelopment of part of the Parramatta CBD, the area formerly known as Civic Place. Substantial archaeological investigations and excavations have been, and are in the process of being undertaken for this development, and are summarised in Section 5.3. Sites summarised below are depicted in Figure 20.

#### 5.1.1. Higginbotham 1989/1990—Babes in the Wood Inn, 79 George St and 20 Smith St (Former Prospect Electricity Site)<sup>52</sup>

In 1989/1990, Edward Higginbotham (Consultant Archaeological Services) excavated the former Prospect Electricity site, which was once the site of the Hawkesbury Settler—the first inn in Parramatta, a timber hut built by convicts—and later the Babes in the Woods Hotel. Excavation of the site recovered a rich resource of historical artefacts and footings of the original buildings, including post holes of the original wattle and daub timber convict inn and numerous artefacts associated with the 1810-1880s Hotel.

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<sup>52</sup> Edward Higginbotham and Associates 1990, *The Babes in the Wood, Parramatta: report on the archaeological excavation of the former Prospect Electricity staff car park, corner of Smith and George Streets, Parramatta, NSW*. Unpublished report for Prospect County Council (Prospect Electricity)

Archaeological evidence also included possible evidence of contact Aboriginal artefacts from 79 George Street, in the form of worked glass artefacts, however further analysis and recording of these potential post-contact artefacts was not undertaken. Two Aboriginal stone artefacts were also recovered.

The excavation of this site demonstrated that regardless of apparent high levels of disturbance present at a site from 20<sup>th</sup> Century development, archaeological evidence for earlier periods of occupation of a site in the Parramatta city can still be intact below.

#### 5.1.2. AHMS 2004—38 Hunter Street, Parramatta (St Johns Land)<sup>53</sup>

In 2004, on behalf of the St Johns Anglican Cathedral, AHMS undertook archaeological monitoring and recording at 38 Hunter Street, for the re-excavation of a 1925 sewer lines that crosses part of the Parramatta Native Institution site. Re-excavation of the sewer trench was required to install a new food waste trench for one of the tenants on the Macquarie Street frontage of the site. Archaeological assessment of the site indicated that the study area was likely to contain archaeological relics associated with the Parramatta Native Institution, and that any such relics would be of high significance. (This study occurred within the current study area that is the subject of the current report.) The archaeological assessment for the project concluded that if the re-excavation of the existing sewer line were undertaken entirely within the existing trench cut, then no relics would be affected.<sup>54</sup>

The sewer trench was located at the far northern part of 38 Hunter Street, parallel and approximately adjacent to the rear property walls of the row of shops fronting Macquarie Street (Figure 19). A Section 140 archaeological excavation permit was issued covering the monitoring of excavation and recording of finds revealed during trenching. No relics associated with the Parramatta Native Institution or the 1868 Hanleyville villa were removed during this excavation, however stratigraphy of the wall of the excavation demonstrated the presence of locally significant relics of occupation of the site between 1868 and 1925 (Hanleyville Villa). The excavation concluded that there remained the clear potential for the area to contain relics of occupation dating to the Parramatta Native Institution, and Aboriginal occupation and use of the area pre c1815 (i.e. potential for both contact and pre-contact Aboriginal sites to remain).

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<sup>53</sup> AHMS 2004, *38 Hunter Street, Parramatta: report on archaeological monitoring at the site*. On behalf of St Johns Parramatta Endowment Fund.

<sup>54</sup> AHMS 2003, *38 Hunter Street, Parramatta, Archaeological Assessment Report & Research Design for proposed monitoring & recording of minor works at the site*. Prepared for St John's Parramatta Endowment Fund.

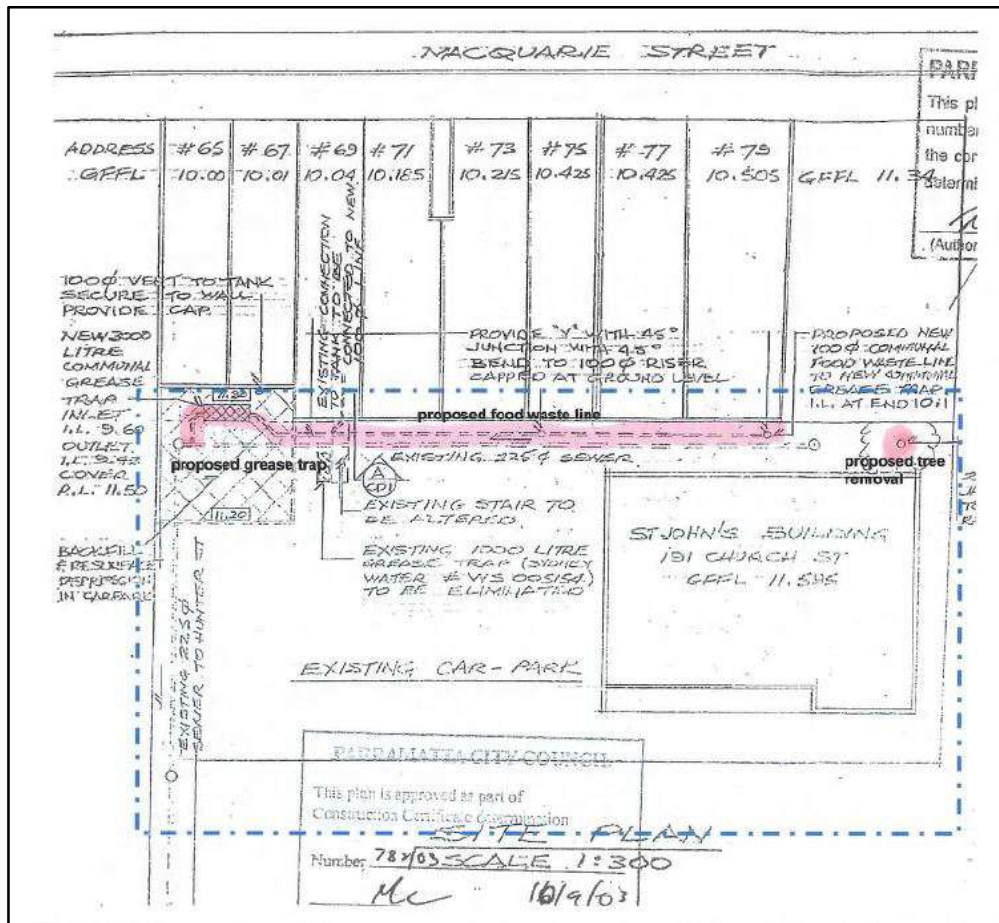


FIGURE 19: LOCATION OF THE 2004 STUDY AREA RE-EXCAVATED SEWER LINE (SOURCE: AHMS 2003, FIGURE 1.2, P.6)

### 5.1.3. Casey & Lowe 2005—1 Smith Street (Sydney Water Site)<sup>55</sup>

In 2005, Casey & Lowe undertook historical archaeological test and salvage excavation of the 1 Smith Street site (now occupied by the Sydney Water building), on the corner of Smith and Darcy Streets, Parramatta. This excavation was undertaken in conjunction with Jo McDonald CHM, who undertook the Aboriginal archaeology for the project (described in Section 5.2.1 below). This excavation was located immediately south of Parramatta Square 1 development (see Section 5.3.1 below).

The 1 Smith Street site was part of the land grant to Dr William D'Arcy Wentworth in 1799, who was an early assistant surgeon at Parramatta Hospital, then passed to his son William Charles Wentworth, before it was finally subdivided and sold at auction in 1873, after which five house blocks were developed (1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Smith Street) and stood until c1927, when they were demolished and replaced by a newer structure facing Darcy Street. Historical archaeological excavation of this site found remains of the late 1890s houses (1, 3 and 5 Smith Street), as well as several cisterns and cesspits. Some of the domestic artefacts recovered from the cisterns at the site were probably deposited as late as the early 1930s. It is rare to recover archaeological deposits dating to the early twentieth century on urban sites in Sydney, due to municipal rubbish collection, and therefore these artefacts were considered to be an interesting group of artefacts that warranted further research.

<sup>55</sup> Casey & Lowe 2005, *Archaeological investigation, Non-Indigenous Archaeology, 1 Smith Street, Parramatta*. Report prepared for Sydney Water.

#### 5.1.4. Casey & Lowe 2005—Parramatta Hospital Site, Marsden Street<sup>56</sup> (Parramatta Justice Precinct)

In 2005, Casey & Lowe undertook a series of archaeological excavations at the site of the former Parramatta Hospital, the longest continually used hospital site in Australia, in order to expose and record remains of the site. The Parramatta Hospital was a former convict/colonial hospital built in three phases: 1789–1792, 1792–1818, and 1818–1848. The site is listed on the State Heritage Register as an archaeological site and is of State heritage significance.

The archaeological program undertaken in 2005, exposed the extensive remains of the third phase of the convict hospital (1818–1848), as well as the footings of a convict hut on Marsden Street, evidence for bone button manufacturing, part of a leg iron, and other various artefacts. The archaeology of the convict hospital uncovered by the excavation was partially retained in situ within the redevelopment of the site, with sections interpreted and open to the public, as well as on site interpretation of the significant heritage and archaeology of the former Hospital site.

#### 5.1.5. Casey & Lowe 2006—Parramatta Children’s Court, Corner George and O’Connell Streets<sup>57</sup>

This archaeological excavation resulted in the identification of the archaeological remains of two convict huts/houses, which have been conserved *in situ* under the new Children’s Court building and the O’Connell Street footpath (within an identified Conservation Zone). Areas outside of this Conservation Zone also contained archaeological evidence for extensive occupation of the site including a storage cellar believed to relate to an emancipated convict (Samuel Larkin), remains of an 1830s timber house, remains of the Emu Brewery (c1840–1865), remains of an 1880s terrace house and a number of pits and wells containing artefacts and relics relating to all periods of occupation of the site.

#### 5.1.6. Casey & Lowe 2006—109–113 George Street (Hassell’s House)<sup>58</sup>

Casey & Lowe undertook historical archaeological excavation at the house of Rev. Rowland Hassall, who was granted an acre of land by Governor John Hunter in 1799. The archaeological excavation uncovered remains associated with the 78 year occupation of the site between 1804 and 1882, and notably revealed structural remains of the Hassall house. Aboriginal archaeological excavation of this site was undertaken by Jo McDonald CHM (see Section 5.2.4).

#### 5.1.7. AHMS 2006—Former Parramatta Native Institute, 191 Church Street<sup>59</sup>

AHMS undertook a historical archaeological impact assessment of 191 Church St, Parramatta in 2006 (also known as 38 Hunter Street), for a proposal to convert the St John’s building into three retail tenancies. This report undertook a ‘best fit’ assessment of the location of the former Parramatta Native Institution, as well as Hanleyville villa, and determined they were both likely to have been established near the eastern boundary of the St John’s site, ‘straddling the current boundary between allotments

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<sup>56</sup> Casey & Lowe 2005, *Excavation Permit Application, Parramatta Hospital Site, Marsden Street, Parramatta*. Report prepared for Department of Commerce.

<sup>57</sup> Casey & Lowe 2006, *Archaeological Investigation, Parramatta Children’s Court, Cnr George & O’Connell Streets, Parramatta. Vol. 1*. Report prepared for NSW Department of Commerce, on behalf of the NSW Attorney-General’s Department.

<sup>58</sup> Casey & Lowe 2006, *Archaeological Investigation, 109-113 George Street, Parramatta, Vol. 1*. Report prepared for Landcom.

<sup>59</sup> AHMS 2006, *Former Parramatta Native Institute, 191 Church Street, Parramatta NSW, Historical Archaeological Development Impact Assessment*. Prepared for St Johns Parramatta Endowment Fund

containing the St John's Building (191 Church Street) and the commercial properties at 71–79 Macquarie Street.<sup>60</sup>

The report recommended that the proposed works (including demolition of internal walls, floors and other features, construction of an internal ground floor slab, excavation of a new sewer trench, and excavation of new footing trenches) would have the potential to impact on potential archaeology in this location. The report concluded that a methodology for protection of exposed topsoil deposits would be required; a Section 139 application for an excavation permit should be made for the development; and an Aboriginal heritage impact assessment should be prepared for the site.

#### 5.1.8. Higginbotham & Associates 2007—134-140 Marsden Street & 45-47 Macquarie Street<sup>61</sup>

Archaeological excavations of 134-140 Marsden Street and 45-47 Macquarie Street in 2005 revealed the remains of four convict huts, as well as substantial evidence for the later phases of development across all allotments within the development area. This excavation contributed to the understanding of the layout of the early Parramatta town, pace of development in the early town, construction, addition and alterations to early convict huts, as well as general residential development at the site and details of the lives and careers of the early occupants. This site is known as Archaeological Site A11 on the Parramatta LEP 2011.

#### 5.1.9. Casey & Lowe 2009—15 Macquarie Street<sup>62</sup>

Casey and Lowe undertook archaeological excavation of 15 Macquarie Street for the construction of the new Integral Energy Substation. The site had previously been used for agriculture in the 1790s, and was subsequently subdivided from 1804. Archaeological excavation of this site revealed two early 19<sup>th</sup> century timber houses and associated deposits, including information relating to the construction methods, building phases, and occupation of these early houses.

#### 5.1.10. Artefact & CRM 2016—Bicentennial Mall<sup>63</sup>

As part of the redevelopment of Centenary Square, Parramatta, Artefact and CRM undertook archaeological investigation (targeted excavation and archaeological monitoring) within the Church Street Mall, also known as Bicentennial Mall. This work was in response to a program of renewal proposed for this area of Church Street Mall, notably the removal of the Procession Fountain and amphitheatre, and the construction of a new water feature, lighting, and other works.

The archaeological evidence recovered from this excavation mainly related to the original pre-European environment of the area, identification of the Macquarie-period watch house, one of the market buildings on the site of the Parramatta Town Hall, landscaping and works associated with the construction of the Town Hall, landscaping associated with the original Clerk's residence, and works associated with the construction of the original mall and later improvements. This excavation demonstrated that despite extensive redevelopment and substantial impacts to the ground surface, archaeological evidence was found to survive.

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<sup>60</sup> AHMS 2006: 21

<sup>61</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates 2007, *Report on the Archaeological Excavations, 134-140 Marsden Street & 45-47 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, NSW, Vol. 1*. Report prepared for Estate Constructions of Australia Pty Ltd.

<sup>62</sup> Casey & Lowe 2009, *Preliminary Results, Archaeological Investigation, 15 Macquarie Street, Parramatta*, Report prepared for Comber Consultants on behalf of Integral Energy.

<sup>63</sup> CRM 2016, *Archaeological Investigation, Church Street Mall Redevelopment, Bicentennial Square, Parramatta*. Report prepared for Parramatta City Council



FIGURE 20: LOCATION OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH PRO 2016)

## 5.2. Aboriginal Archaeology—Context

Aboriginal archaeological excavations have often been undertaken in conjunction with historical archaeological excavations across Parramatta. Numerous Aboriginal archaeological excavations have successfully demonstrated that regardless of level of supposed development and ground impact at a site within Parramatta, there often remains the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits and stone artefact assemblages to remain intact within remnant natural soil profiles, as well as in a post-contact context.

The location of Aboriginal archaeological excavations as summarised below are presented in Figure 22.

With regards to the classification of artefact densities into low, medium and high densities, while there is no generally acknowledged rule in the archaeological industry to classify artefacts into low, medium and high densities, an indication of suggested density categories has been provided in Table 5, in order to provide indicative context for the project. It should be noted however that these categories only represent a general benchmark provided by Curio Projects for the purposes of providing context for the client for this project, and that density categories can be defined differently by other archaeologists and statutory bodies, depending on site context, research objectives etc. For example, for an Aboriginal archaeological excavation undertaken in Parramatta in 2015, where densities of 2 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup> were encountered, which is generally considered to be a very low density of artefacts not worthy of further archaeological expansion and investigation, in this case, the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) required further expansion of the test squares through additional archaeological excavation.

TABLE 5: SUGGESTED INDICATIVE ARTEFACT DENSITY CATEGORIES

Category of Artefact Density	Curio Suggested Number of Artefacts/m <sup>2</sup>
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Low Artefact Density	<10 artefacts/m <sup>2</sup>
Moderate Artefact Density	10-30 artefacts/m <sup>2</sup>
High Artefact Density	>30 artefacts/m <sup>2</sup>

#### 5.2.1. Jo McDonald CHM 2004—1 Smith Street (Site SSP1)<sup>64</sup>

Aboriginal archaeological excavation was undertaken across 1 Smith Street (Sydney Water Site) in conjunction with Casey & Lowe's historical excavation (as summarised above in Section 5.1.3). Test excavation of the area recovered a total of 198 artefacts from 79m<sup>2</sup>. Two of these squares demonstrated a moderate density of artefacts (>25 artefacts/m<sup>2</sup>) and were consequently expanded for a total of 169 artefacts from the expanded area, believed to have intercepted a location in which Aboriginal people manufactured stone tools from quartz.

While the excavation concluded that the presence of the Aboriginal archaeological deposit in this location was a result of relatively sparse occupation related to peripheral or transitory activity, it was demonstrated that a significant amount of the site presented with an intact natural soil profile (c. 40%), regardless of the level of historical development and use that the site had undergone since 1788. That is, most of the contemporary and historic construction at the site had been built on top of the natural ground surface, effectively protecting the archaeological integrity of the deposit.

#### 5.2.2. Jo McDonald CHM 2004—Civic Place PAD<sup>65</sup>

Aboriginal archaeological test excavation was undertaken across Civic Place (now part of the new Parramatta Square redevelopment of the area) in 2004 (Figure 21). The aim of this program of test excavation was to determine whether Aboriginal sites were likely to occur across the Civic Place development area. While only limited test excavation was undertaken across the area, excavations demonstrated a low density artefact concentration across the majority of the tested areas of Civic Place, with a probability for this density to extend across the majority of the wider site. This site was registered as a Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) with AHIMS (Site #45-6-2686).

It was predicted that Civic Place could present with evidence for both pre and post-contact Aboriginal archaeology, with any post-contact archaeology present likely to be associated with Aboriginal fringe camps for the Annual Feast.

<sup>64</sup> Jo McDonald CHM 2004, *Archaeological Test Excavation at 1 Smith Street (Site SSP1), Parramatta, NSW*. Report prepared for Casey & Lowe on behalf of Sydney Water.

<sup>65</sup> JMcDCHM 2004, *Archaeological Test Excavation for Indigenous Sites, Civic Place, Parramatta*. Report prepared for Casey & Lowe on behalf of Parramatta City Council

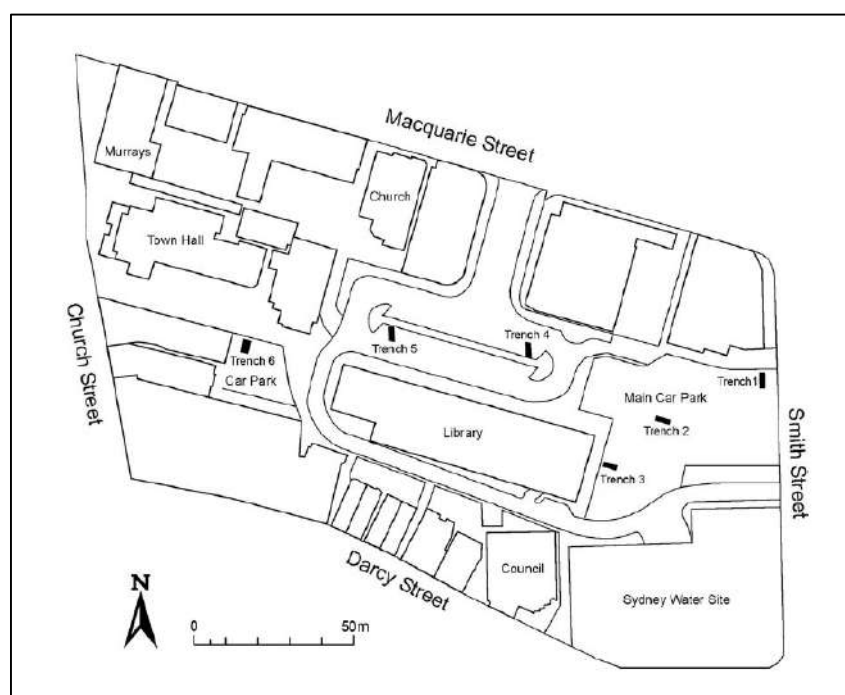


FIGURE 21: CIVIC PLACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION LOCATIONS, CURRENT STUDY AREA IS LOCATED IMMEDIATELY THE WEST OF CHURCH ST AS DEPICTED IN THIS IMAGE. (SOURCE: JO McDONALD CHM 2004: P. 4, FIGURE 2)

### 5.2.3. Jo McDonald CHM 2005—Cnr Charles and George Streets (Site CG1)<sup>66</sup>

Archaeological excavations in Parramatta in 2004, identified the presence of a deep sand body, now known as the Parramatta Sand Sheet (PSS) (State Heritage Register #1862), which consists of a fluvial sand body deposited along the Parramatta River during periods of flooding, with the main body of sand forming a levee along the south bank of the river. Geomorphological analysis, as well as archaeological excavation and scientific dating has determined this sand sheet to be likely of late Pleistocene age.

Aboriginal archaeological excavation of CG1 was located on the PSS, and represented multiple periods of Aboriginal occupation of the area, from those of considerable antiquity, to more recent deposits. Over 6,500 artefacts were recovered from CG1, with relative dating suggesting that the older assemblage could date to between 10,000 and 20,000 years BP.

Due to the general depth and antiquity of the PSS, Aboriginal archaeological excavations on the Sand Sheet have the potential to provide significant new information about timing and patterns of Aboriginal occupation of the Parramatta area.

### 5.2.4. Jo McDonald CHM 2005—109–113 George Street (Site RTA-G1)<sup>67</sup>

Test excavation of the RTA-G1 site in 2003 confirmed the presence of Aboriginal stone artefacts within the PSS. RTA-G1 was then subject to salvage excavation in 2005 in response to a proposal for the development of a high-rise residential apartment development at the site. The primary aim of this archaeological investigation was to recover a representative sample of the Aboriginal archaeological deposit from intact areas at the site.

<sup>66</sup> JMcDCHM 2005, *Archaeological Salvage Excavation of Site CG1 (NPWS 45-5-2648) at the corner of Charles & George Streets, Parramatta*. Report prepared for Meriton Apartments.

<sup>67</sup> JMcDCHM 2005, *Archaeological Salvage Excavation of Site RTA-G1, 109-113 George Street, Parramatta, NSW*. Report prepared for Landcom

Five radiocarbon dates were submitted for analysis from RTA-G1, with resultant determinations showing that the PSS was likely first occupied during the late Pleistocene period, around 30,000 BP ( $30,735 \pm 407\text{BP}$ ). The dating undertaken at the site was able to provide a reference point for distinct and clear changes in the Aboriginal archaeological record through time, both within Parramatta, and across the wider Cumberland Plain and Sydney region. This dating established the PSS landscape as one of the more significant Aboriginal archaeological localities in the Sydney basin.



FIGURE 22: LOCATION OF ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

### 5.3. Parramatta Square

Parramatta Square is a 3ha mixed use redevelopment precinct located in the Parramatta CBD. It generally consists of the revitalization and redevelopment of Civic Place, Parramatta, and is generally bounded by Church, Macquarie, Smith and Darcy Streets (Figure 23). The redevelopment of this large significant area within the centre of Parramatta has necessitated numerous archaeological assessments and excavations, both Aboriginal and historical, over the past year and assessment and excavation is ongoing at the time of writing of this report.

The development is divided into seven different developments, that will be referred to here as correspondingly PS1–PS7 (with PS7 being the area of public domain). Archaeology for the Parramatta Square development has been assessed and excavated independently by development area. Archaeological assessment reports have been prepared for each individual development area (although are of varying levels of availability). PS1 and PS3 have been subject to archaeological excavation, although at the time of writing, only the post excavation report for PS1 was available, and PS3 is in preparation. Archaeological test excavation has been undertaken at PS2, although the post excavation report is also currently in preparation and therefore not yet available.

The archaeology assessed and undertaken across Parramatta Square is of relevance to the study area, both due to the proximity to the study area, as well as for considerations such as high levels of conservation and retention of archaeological deposits beneath modern development, and presence of Aboriginal stone artefacts and archaeological deposits. A brief summary of each the archaeological work undertaken within each development area is provided in subsections below.



FIGURE 23: PROPOSED ST JOHNS MASTER PLAN IN REFERENCE TO LOCATION OF PARRAMATTA SQUARE DEVELOPMENT (SOURCE: ARCHITECTUS 2018)

### 5.3.1. Parramatta Square 1 (PS1)—143 & 169 Macquarie Street<sup>68</sup>

Archaeological assessment and excavation for PS1 was undertaken by GML in 2014/2015, both for Aboriginal and historical archaeology. Aboriginal excavation was undertaken as a two-staged salvage excavation in accordance with an AHIP. This salvage excavation recovered 122 Aboriginal stone artefacts and concluded that ‘the study area is scientifically important because of the evidence of Aboriginal occupation that is provided in the form of Aboriginal stone artefacts present within natural soil profiles as well as in non-Aboriginal archaeological features from post-1788.’<sup>69</sup> However, the report also concluded that ‘this deposit is of low to moderate research potential owing to it being a low density artefact scatter, consistent with use of the landscape by Aboriginal people’.<sup>70</sup> It was unclear

<sup>68</sup> GML Heritage 2015a, *143-169 Macquarie Street (One PSQ), Historical Archaeological Excavation Report*. Report prepared for Leighton Properties Pty Ltd.; GML Heritage 2015b, *143-169 Macquarie Street, Parramatta, Aboriginal Archaeological Two-staged Salvage Post Excavation Report*. Report prepared for Leighton Properties.

<sup>69</sup> GML Heritage 2015b: i

<sup>70</sup> GML Heritage 2015b: i

whether the Aboriginal stone artefacts found within post-contact deposits were due to disturbance of underlying natural soils, or if they were actually deposited during the post-contact era.

Historical archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation of PS1 was undertaken in conjunction with the Aboriginal archaeological excavation in accordance with a Section 141 Excavation Permit in late 2014/early 2015. The historical archaeological investigation of the site identified several phases of occupation of the site, including structural remains of the pre-1850s White Horse Inn stables, an early 19<sup>th</sup> century brick and sandstone well and drain, a number of early late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings that once stood along the Smith street frontage, and a large artefact assemblage covering all periods of occupation of the site. The majority of the exposed historical archaeological remains were significant at a local level, and all exposed remains were removed post excavation.

### 5.3.2. Parramatta Square 2 (PS2)—Aspire Tower, 160–182 Church Street<sup>71</sup>

A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) and Historical Archaeological Research Design were prepared by Casey & Lowe for PS2, located at 160-182 Church Street, in 2012 and 2013 respectively. Comber Consultants were responsible for the assessment of Aboriginal archaeology at the site, however access to these reports is not available for inclusion here. While it is believed that archaeological excavation (both historical and Aboriginal) has been undertaken, or is currently being undertaken, for the PS2 site, post-excavation reports are not yet publicly available, and therefore this summary will briefly present only the likely potential historical archaeology associated with PS2.

The HIS for PS2 determined that the PS2 study area had the potential to ‘contain a range of archaeological remains with historical, associative, social, research and representative significance to local and State communities’,<sup>72</sup> however the main impact was assessed to be to potential archaeological deposits of local significance. It was assessed that potential archaeology of State-significance remained within the study area, in the form of the remains of the 1813 Market building within the Town Hall site. The proposed impacts from the basement for the development were deliberately designed in order to avoid these State-significant remains, and therein preserve the archaeology in situ, along with proposed heritage interpretation of this significant archaeology within the future development.

### 5.3.3. Parramatta Square 3 (PS3)—153 Macquarie Street

Archaeological excavation of PS3, located at 153 Macquarie Street, was undertaken by Casey & Lowe (historical archaeology) and Comber Consultants (Aboriginal archaeology) from October 2015 to March 2016. While the post excavation reporting for the excavation of this site is currently in preparation, a summary of the results of the excavation has been posted online, and has been used in the preparation of this summary.<sup>73</sup>

Following settlement of Parramatta by the British in 1788, the PS3 site was planted with crops, and later designated as ‘Reserved Space for Fairs’ by Governor Macquarie. The archaeological excavation of the site recovered rare archaeological evidence of the early agricultural history of Parramatta, and found

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<sup>71</sup> Casey and Lowe 2012, *Statement of Heritage Impact, Historical Archaeology—Aspire, 160-182 Church Street, Parramatta*. Report prepared for Parramatta City Council; Casey and Lowe 2013, *Aspire, 160-182 Church Street, Parramatta, Non-Indigenous Archaeology S140 Research Design*. Report prepared for Property Development Group, Parramatta City Council.

<sup>72</sup> Casey & Lowe 2012: i

<sup>73</sup> Casey & Lowe—3 Parramatta Square, Parramatta. Available from: <<http://www.caseyandlowe.com.au/site-3-parramatta-square.htm>>. Updated November 2016.

evidence of early plough lines, created by an animal-drawn plough. Archaeological evidence of this nature is rarely found. The excavation was also able to recover fossil pollen from early crops planted in the area, including cereal crops.

The excavation also recovered the remains of a timber house, first constructed in c1819, which was later extended and occupied by John and Harriet Holland (1864–1898). John Holland was a former highwayman and convict, turned successful publican. After his death in 1874, his wife Harriet demolished the original timber cottage, and built a new villa named Cranbrook, along with two terrace houses to provide rental income, on the western side of the PS3 site. While all the historical structures were demolished in the 1960s to make way for the modern Post Office Building (which in turn was demolished as part of the Parramatta Square development), the archaeological excavation revealed considerable evidence for the houses that Harriet built, as well as the original c1819 house (Figure 24).

The Aboriginal archaeological report for PS3 is in preparation at the time of writing and therefore the results are not available. However, the initial Aboriginal archaeological excavations across this area were undertaken by Jo McDonald CHM in 2004 (see Section 5.2.1) and indicated the potential for Aboriginal stone artefacts to be present across this area. Subsequent Aboriginal archaeological excavations at PS1 (143 & 169 Macquarie Street) immediately east of PS3 recovered an Aboriginal stone artefact assemblage (see Section 5.3.1), as did archaeological excavation at 1 Smith Street (Sydney Water site on corner of Smith and Darcy Streets).



FIGURE 24: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF PS3 IN PROGRESS, VIEW EAST ACROSS THE SITE TOWARDS SMITH STREET.

NOTE, THE COMPLETE UNCOVERED FOOTINGS OF JOHN HOLLAND'S 'CRANBROOK' HOUSE ONCE THE MODERN POST OFFICE BUILDING WAS DEMOLISHED.

(SOURCE: 'ARCHAEOLOGISTS DIG UP JOHN HOLLAND RELICS ON PARRAMATTA SQUARE SITE', PARRAMATTA SUN, 6 NOVEMBER 2015, AVAILABLE FROM: [HTTP://WWW.PARRAMATTASUN.COM.AU/STORY/3475357/PARRAMATTA-ARCHAEOLOGICAL-DIG-UNEARTHS-RELICS/#SLIDE=5](http://www.parramattasun.com.au/story/3475357/parramatta-archaeological-dig-uneartths-relics/#slide=5).  
ACCESSED 2.11.16)

#### 5.3.4. Parramatta Square 4 (PS4)—Civic Place<sup>74</sup>

A historical archaeological assessment, impact statement and historical archaeological research design was prepared for PS4 in February 2016, and historical archaeological excavation is being undertaken at the site at the time of writing. Aboriginal archaeological assessment and excavation is being undertaken in conjunction with the historical archaeology, however these reports are not currently available.

The development proposed for PS4 includes the excavation of a basement to RL -15m, and therefore has the potential to impact on any potential archaeological deposits within the study area. The historical archaeological assessment determined that the PS4 study area includes a 'very small area to the east of the Town Hall site that is considered to have potential State significance',<sup>75</sup> in the form of ephemeral features from the Parramatta Fairs and annual Aboriginal Feasts, associated with the original 1813 Market building. No known potential for structural remains of the Market building itself remains within the PS4 study area.

#### 5.3.5. Parramatta Square 5 and 6 (PS5 & PS6)—12–38 Darcy Street<sup>76</sup>

As for PS4, a historical archaeological assessment, impact statement and historical archaeological research design has been prepared, and historical archaeological excavation is being undertaken at the site at the time of writing. Aboriginal archaeological assessment and excavation is being undertaken in conjunction with the historical archaeology, however these reports are not currently available.

The redevelopment of PS5 & PS6 includes the bulk excavation of the entire study area for a basement to the depth of RL -15.50, which would remove all archaeological remains within the study area. Potential archaeological deposits within the study area have been assessed to include a very small area in the northwest corner of the development near Town Hall of potential State significance, as well as a range of potential remains of local significance. The study area has the potential to contain remains of local significance such as early agricultural evidence as part of early farming, the Wentworth Estate and Subdivision, yards areas and features, part of the c1840s Town Drain, and archaeology of eight semi-detached houses and their outbuildings.

As identified for PS4, while the PS5 & PS6 study area have been assessed to have no known structural remains, it is possible that limited and ephemeral archaeology may be present in the northwest corner of the development site, associated with the use of this area for the Annual Feasts. Should an archaeological deposit associated with this use of the study area be present, it would be of State significance.

#### 5.3.6. Summary of Parramatta Square

At this time, the Parramatta Square redevelopment has been subject to major archaeological investigations, requiring differing levels of in situ retention and removal of archaeology. It is understood that the Public Domain area (also known as PS7) will be required to be retained fully in situ due to its likelihood to contain archaeological resources of State significance, compared to the areas being subject to full excavation (such as PS1–6). As summarised in this report, PS1–6 are for the most part identified as having Aboriginal objects, historical archaeological resources of local significance and

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<sup>74</sup> Casey & Lowe 2016, *Historical Archaeological Assessment, Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design, PS4 & Parramatta Town Hall, Parramatta Square, Parramatta*. Report prepared for Parramatta City Council.

<sup>75</sup> Casey & Lowe 2016: i

<sup>76</sup> Casey & Lowe 2015, *Historical Archaeological Impact Statement & Archaeological Research Design, S140 Application, PS5&6, Parramatta Square, Parramatta*. Report prepared for Parramatta City Council.

small, discrete pockets of State significant historical archaeology. Therefore, applicants are being required to include full archaeological assessment, excavation, and interpretation, with works currently in varying states of completeness at the time of writing.

As part of this process, it is understood that the Aboriginal parties involved in these Parramatta Square projects are currently in the process of preparing SHR nominations and Aboriginal place nominations for the 'contact period' sites associated with the location of the original Market Place and its broader relationship with the Parramatta Native Institution (pers comm. Natalie Vinton, Curio and Felicity Barry, NSW Heritage Division—confidential discussion 4/11/16).

#### 5.4. Synthesis of Archaeological Context

Extensive archaeological excavations across the Parramatta CBD in recent years has served to confirm a pivotal trend of archaeology across the city: that the presence of modern development at a site, is not sufficient to determine that all sub surface archaeological deposits have been disturbed or removed. In fact, if anything, previous archaeological excavations as summarised as described above have constantly demonstrated that both historical and Aboriginal archaeological deposits (including natural soil profiles) remain intact at the vast majority of sites across the Parramatta CBD.

Numerous archaeological excavations have determined the potential for intact natural soil profiles to be present beneath layers of modern and historical development, and therefore it cannot be assumed that simply because the land in question has been developed, that this would have removed all Aboriginal archaeological deposits in this location. Aboriginal stone artefacts, in a pre-historic, post-contact, and in disturbed contexts are likely to be present across most areas of the Parramatta CBD. All Aboriginal stone objects, regardless of the context in which they occur (i.e. even if they occur in a disturbed context) are protected under the NPW Act and it is an offence to 'harm' them without an AHIP (as described in Section 2.1).

All potential historical archaeological 'relics' are protected under the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act and it is an offence to disturb, damage or destroy them without an excavation permit (S60 approval or S140 approval).

## 6.0 Archaeological Potential

### 6.1. Historical Archaeology

The potential for archaeological resources to survive is directly related to the types of cultural activities and environmental factors that have impacted on a site over time, and how such factors may or may not have disturbed, destroyed, conserved or impacted upon the evidence of earlier activities. The type of materials used for construction, daily activities, intensity of development and demolition activities, environmental conditions and topography all influence the ability of archaeological remains to survive. These subsequent activities and developments have therefore also been used to extrapolate the extent of physical disturbance that the study area has experienced that may have impacted on the survival of historical archaeological remains.

The aspects of historical activity, and the consideration of subsequent historical impacts are then assessed against each other in Section 6.4 to form a summary statement of the study area's historical archaeological potential. It should be noted that the potential for historical archaeological resources and/or 'relics' to survive is not the same as potential archaeological 'significance'.

Archaeological potential refers to the level of likelihood for physical evidence of a particular historical activity or development to survive. It is usually classified as low, medium or high:

- Low archaeological potential—it is unlikely that physical evidence of a particular historical phase or activity survives.
- Moderate archaeological potential—it is possible that physical evidence of a particular historical phase or activity survives, however surviving archaeological remains may have been subject to some disturbance or may only partially survive.
- High archaeological potential—it is likely that physical evidence of a particular historical phase or activity survives.

This section assesses the range of physical remains that may have been present at the site based on the activities and developments at the site as indicated by the historical analysis. Activities and development at the site is also used to extrapolate the extent of physical disturbance that the subject site has experienced, that may have impacted on the survival of historical archaeological remains. These two aspects are then assessed against each other, to form a summary statement of the study area's historical archaeological potential.

The physical development of the study area since 1798, as it relates to activities that are likely to leave and/or disturb archaeological signatures, has been characterised by four main phases of use and development. These are:

- Phase 1—Early Settlement and Church Activities (1788–1814)
- Phase 2—Parramatta Native Institution (1814–1868)
- Phase 3—Post-Institution and Hanleyville (1868–1925)
- Phase 4—20<sup>th</sup> Century Church Developments (1926–Present)

### *Site Disturbance Activities*

Historical disturbance of a site affects its ability to retain intact archaeological resources, and has been defined as follows:

- Low disturbance—the site or feature has not been subject to activities that would have a major impact on the survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may be largely intact.
- Moderate disturbance—the site or feature has been subject to some activities that may have impacted on the survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence may survive, however it may be disturbed.
- High disturbance—the site or feature has been subject to activities that are likely to have impacted on the survival of archaeological remains. Little archaeological evidence may survive, or it may be substantially destroyed.

The study area has been subject to the following land uses and causes of disturbance:

- General vegetation clearance (c.1788–1814);
- Construction of the first St John’s Church (c.1800);
- Construction of the Native Institution buildings and other related structures (i.e. Shelley’s house, outbuildings etc) (c.1814–1832);
- Additions, extensions etc to the St John’s Cathedral (c.1810-1900)
- Additions, extensions etc to the Native Institution buildings and associated structures (c. 1832–1844);
- Demolition of Native Institution buildings (c.1868);
- Construction of Hanleyville Villa (c.1868);
- Construction of the St John’s Parish Hall (1910);
- Demolition of Hanleyville Villa (1926);
- Construction of row of commercial premises fronting Macquarie Street (1930s);
- Construction of St John’s Building (1938), and subsequent extension (1958 and 1961);
- Various landscaping etc across the study area.

While the above activities and land uses would likely have caused some disturbance to the study area and potential archaeological deposits, no development within the study area is known to have included extensive excavation (i.e. for basements or tunnels), and therefore, the entire study area is considered to have potential for historical archaeology (discussed further below).

### *AHMS 2004 Sewer Trench Excavation*

As discussed in Section 5.1.2 above, in 2003 AHMS undertook the re-excavation of a service trench of a 1925 sewer line (in accordance with a Section 140 archaeological excavation permit) that crosses the site behind St John’s Building, parallel to the rear property walls of the row of shops fronting Macquarie Street. While the re-excavation of the trench did not encounter any relics or structures associated with

the Native Institution itself, it did encounter, in stratigraphic section, presence of cultural deposits in the form of locally significant relics associated with Hanleyville (1868-1925) (including sandstock brick piers), as well as truncated natural remnant soil profiles. The excavation concluded that the site still retained potential for archaeological deposits associated with the Native Institution and confirmed the presence of archaeological deposits associated with the locally significant “Hanleyville” era, as well as confirming natural soil profiles. The confirmed presence of natural remnant soil profiles within the study area, confirms the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits, both pre and post-1788 (i.e. pre-contact and post-contact potential).

#### 6.1.1. Phase 1—Early Settlement and Church Activities (1788–1814)

Phase 1 use of the study area relates to early settlement of Parramatta from 1788, and early church activities, including the initial land and vegetation clearance of the site, the early construction of the St Johns church from 1798, and other associated activities.

It is considered that the subject site generally has **moderate to high potential** to contain archaeological evidence related to the 1788-1814 early settlement and church activities. Archaeological deposits from this phase may include:

- Evidence of pre-settlement environment through to evidence of changes brought about to the environment through land clearing and early landscaping and development activities. Palaeobotanical data retrieved from soil samples, where present, have the ability to provide evidence of trapped pollen which can be used to identify types of plants present on the site prior to and during the earlier phases of settlement, including information pertaining to the gardens/landscaping activities on site post-1788.
- Possible evidence associated with the post-contact interaction between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, this could potentially be in the form of evidence of worked glass for Aboriginal tools and adaptation of other non-Aboriginal items, both within natural soil profiles and/or historical activities dating to this phase.
- Other undocumented church activities relating to the early construction of St John’s church and other early land use activities.

Any archaeological deposits from this period would likely be of **State** significance.

#### 6.1.2. Phase 2—Parramatta Native Institution (1814–1868)

Phase 2 use of the study area relates to the construction and function of the Parramatta Native Institution and associated Annual Feasts (held in the Market Place, now Parramatta Town Hall) which were peripheral to the study area, as well as the subsequent alterations and additions to the Native Institution buildings and lands, following the closure of the school. It is considered that the subject site generally has **moderate to high potential** to contain archaeological evidence related to the 1814-1868 use of the study area. Archaeological deposits from this phase may include:

- Evidence associated with the Native Institution site, including remnant fabric associated with construction and use of the main Native Institution building(s) and outbuildings, such as structural footings and walls, introduced fill, drainage, pathways, fence post holes, general artefact deposits, gardens, landscaping etc.
- Possible evidence associated with the original location of the Shelley’s house within the study area, including remnant fabric associated with construction and use of the Shelley’s house and

outbuildings (if indeed located within the study area), such as structural footings and walls, introduced fill, drainage, pathways, fence post holes, general artefact deposits, gardens, landscaping etc.

- Evidence for deeper subsurface features associated with the Native Institution site use such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps, etc.
- Evidence for additional outbuildings, sheds etc not detailed in historical plans.
- Evidence for the subsequent alterations and additions to the Native Institution buildings by Elizabeth Shelley, following the closure of the Institution in 1823. This may include evidence of additional and more recent walls, footings etc, or even evidence that the original Native Institution building in the northeast of the study area was demolished at this time, and reconstructed.
- Evidence for post-contact Aboriginal archaeological deposits in the form of stone or glass tools, Aboriginal camp sites etc, associated with the potential use of the study area as Aboriginal camp sites during the Annual Feasts held within the Market Place, immediately to the east of the study area.

While limited information is available describing the physical nature of the Parramatta Native Institution building itself, it is described in one source as a large sandstock brick building with a timber or slate shingled roof, with footings likely to have comprised of sandstock bricks or sandstone. There were two phases of fencing around the grounds, an agricultural plot to the west of the building, as well as likely to have been additional features such as additional unplanned outbuildings, cesspits, wells, rubbish pits, paths and gardens at the site.<sup>77</sup> Figure 25 presents an overlay of the structures depicted on the 1823 plan over the study area, while Figure 26 presents an overlay of structures depicted on the 1832 and 1844 plans. However, it should be noted that these figures only portray the mapped structures as per the available historical plans, and do not portray the other potential archaeological evidence within the study area, as detailed above.

Any archaeological deposits from this period would likely be of **State** significance.

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<sup>77</sup> AHMS 2006: 21-22

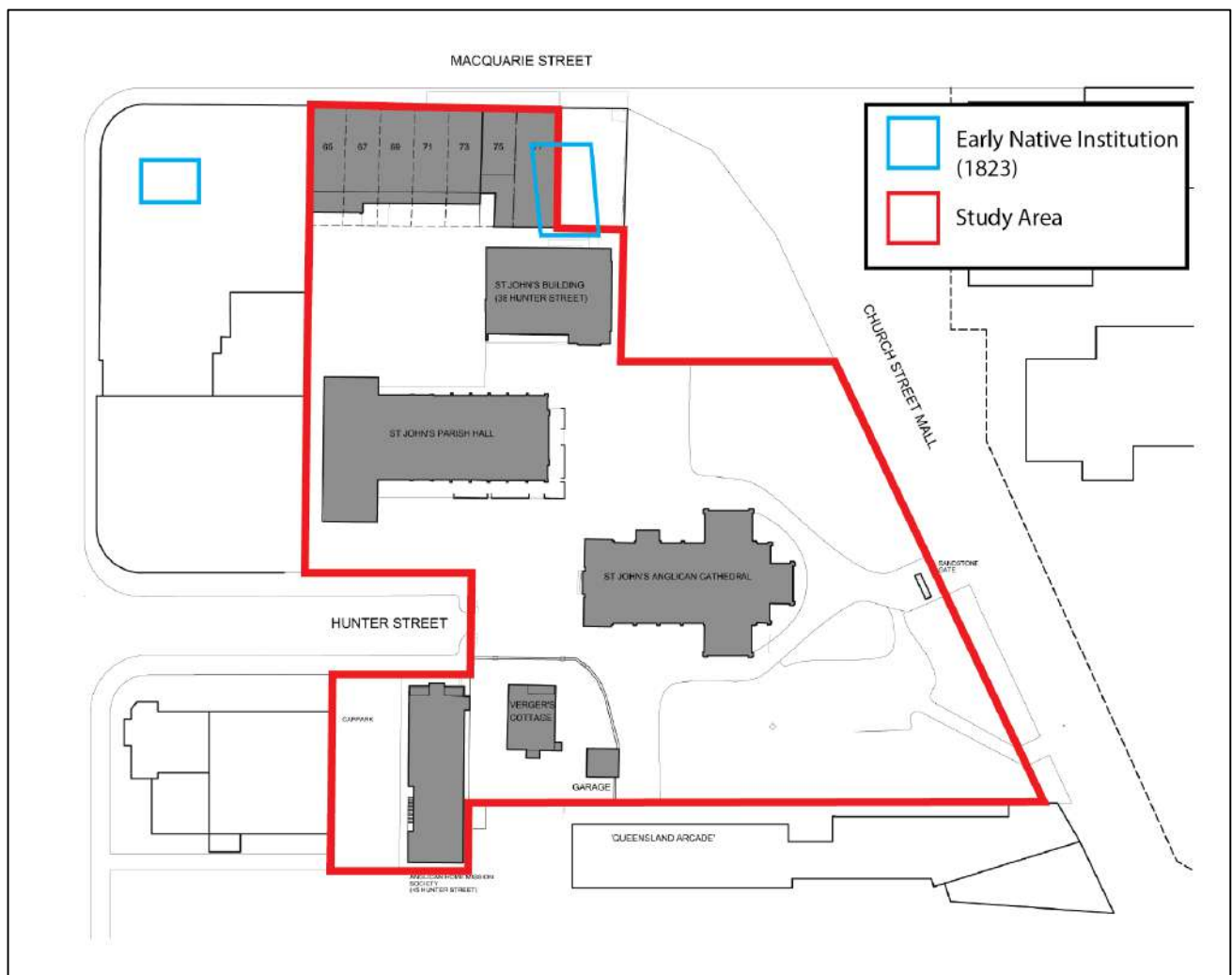


FIGURE 25: LOCATION OF 1823 PLAN STRUCTURES OVERLAID ON STUDY AREA (SOURCE: CURIO 2017, BASE MAP FROM DESIGN 5)

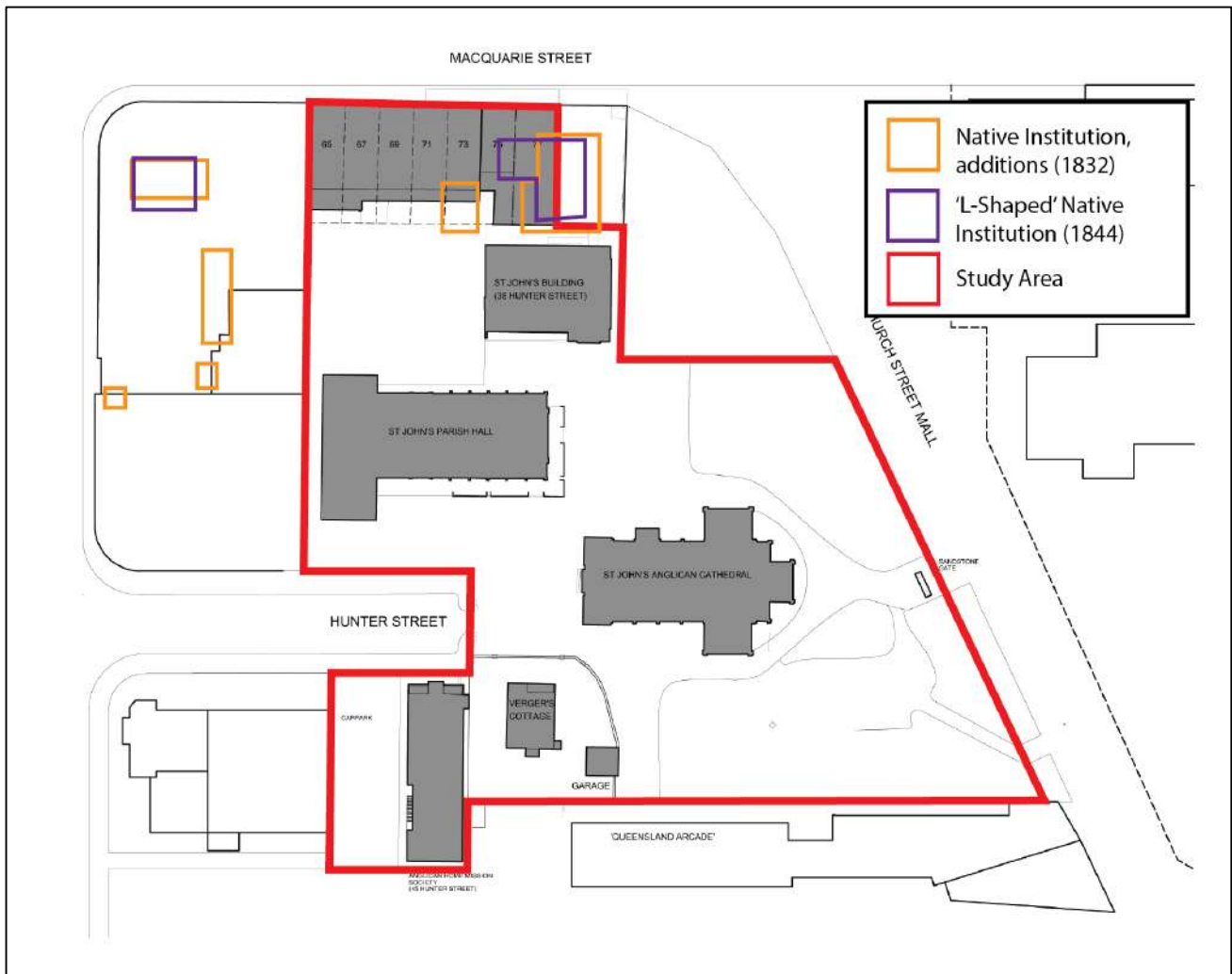


FIGURE 26: LOCATION OF 1832 AND 1844 PLAN STRUCTURES OVERLAID ON STUDY AREA. NOTE: THE SHAPE CHANGE BETWEEN 1832 AND 1844 OF THE 'L-SHAPED' NATIVE INSTITUTION BUILDING IN NORTHEAST (SOURCE: CURIO 2017, BASE MAP FROM DESIGN 5)

### 6.1.3. Phase 3—Hanleyville (1868–1925)

Phase 3 use of the study area relates the demolition of the Native Institution buildings c.1868, and the construction of “Hanleyville” Villa, from 1868–1925. It is considered that the subject site generally has **high potential** to contain archaeological evidence related to this phase (particularly as this has been demonstrated through the AHMS 2004 excavation within the study area). Archaeological deposits from this phase may include:

- Evidence associated with “Hanleyville”, including remnant fabric associated with construction and use of the “Hanleyville” Villa and outbuildings, such as structural footings and walls, introduced fill, drainage, pathways, fence post holes, general artefact deposits, gardens, landscaping etc.
- Evidence for deeper subsurface features associated with “Hanleyville” such as wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps, etc.
- Evidence for additional outbuildings, sheds etc not detailed in historical plans.
- Other undocumented evidence associated with the use of the site during this phase of use.

Archaeological evidence from Phase 3 would likely be of **local** significance. Figure 27 presents an overlay of the structures depicted on the c.1895 plan over the study area. However, it should be noted that these figures only portray the mapped structures as per the available historical plans, and do not portray the other potential archaeological evidence within the study area, as detailed above.

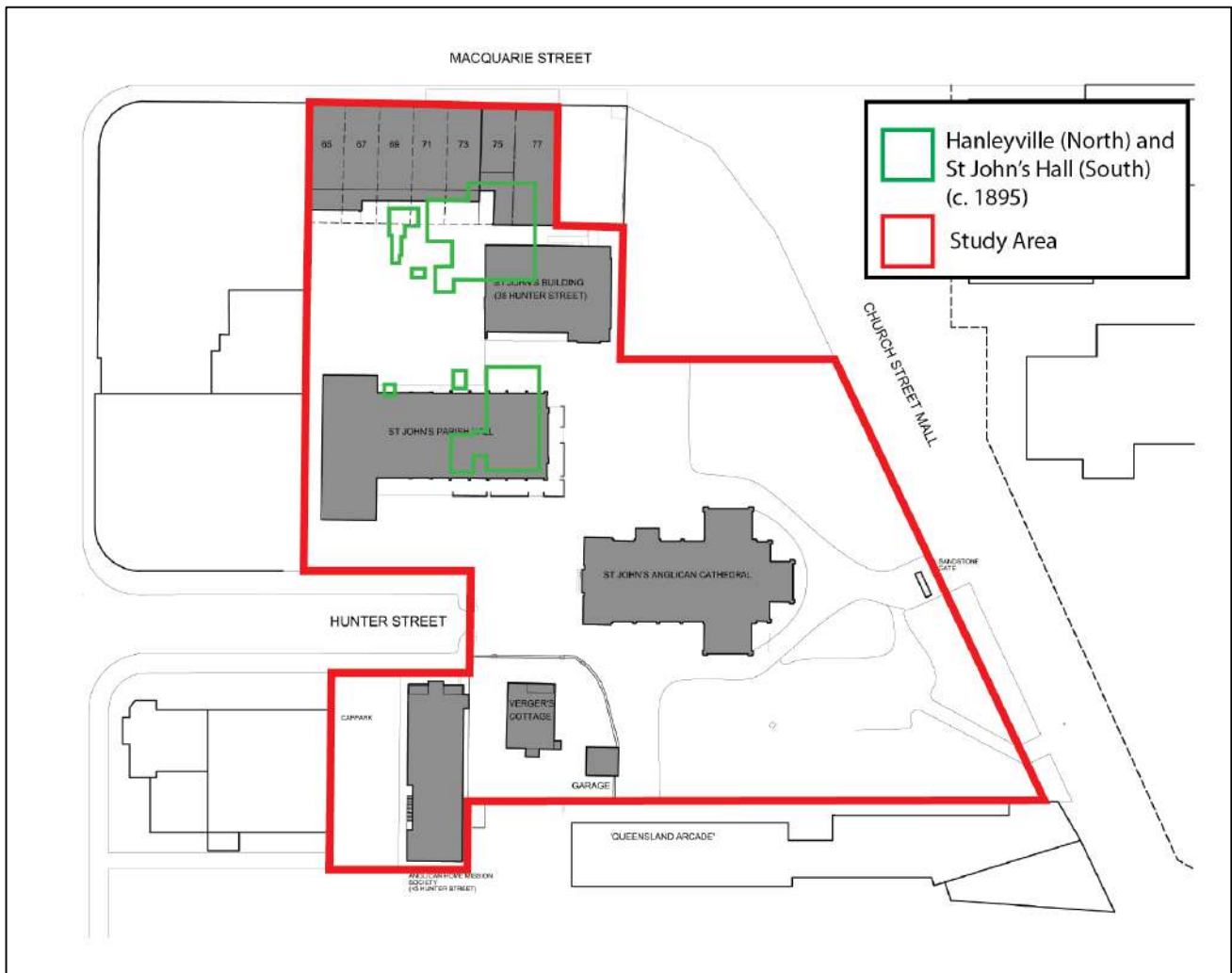


FIGURE 27: LOCATION OF C.1895 PLAN STRUCTURES OVERLAID ON STUDY AREA. HANLEYVILLE IS NORTHERN STRUCTURE, EARLY ST JOHNS HALL IS SOUTHERN STRUCTURE (SOURCE: CURIO 2017, BASE MAP FROM DESIGN 5)

#### 6.1.4. Phase 4—20th Century Church Developments (1926–Present)

Phase 4 generally relates to the extant structures and development of church facilities and land, in the form of St John's Building, the St John's Parish Hall (and subsequent extensions), and the row of commercial premises fronting Macquarie Street. As the activities relating to this phase of site use constitute predominantly extant structures, this phase is not considered to be archaeological in nature.

While these later extant structures would likely have caused some limited ground disturbance during construction, none have basements that would have required extensive excavation, and therefore potential for historical archaeological deposits remains even beneath these extant buildings.

#### 6.1.5. Summary of Historical Archaeological Potential

Overall, there is a **high potential** for archaeological relics, structures and deposits of both State and local significance to be present across the entire study area, relating predominantly to the first three phases of use of the site (1788-1926).

Archaeological excavation in the Parramatta CBD area has confirmed that historical archaeological deposits are present and intact across a number of areas where modern development has occurred. Therefore, the presence of existing buildings and structures at a site cannot be used as an accurate indicator to assume that archaeological deposits would have been removed.

## 6.2. Aboriginal Archaeology

While the current report does not constitute an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence assessment prepared in accordance with the OEH statutory guidelines (OEH 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW*) the Aboriginal archaeological context for the study area has been assessed.

It is anticipated that a Due Diligence Assessment for the development area would find that the site is likely to contain Aboriginal objects and that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment be prepared prior to development consent being issued. In turn, it is anticipated that an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment would likely determine that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with the NPW Act be required for the development area, in order to allow test and/or salvage archaeological excavation of any areas requiring ground disturbance for development works, and in order to accurately determine the extent and nature of any Aboriginal archaeological deposit present within the development area.

As discussed in Section 4.3 above, the study area is located within an area of ‘High Aboriginal Sensitivity’ (MDCA 2003), as well as within an area identified as an ‘Area of Social/Historical Association’. This high social and cultural significance of the study area will require consultation with the local Aboriginal community and the Parramatta City Council Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Committee for all proposed site development.

Numerous archaeological assessments and Aboriginal archaeological excavations in the Parramatta CBD have demonstrated the potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits (pre-1788) to remain in situ within natural soil profiles (irrespective of whether modern buildings have been constructed over these soils). The AHMS 2004 re-excavation of the sewer trench within the study area also confirmed the presence of truncated natural remnant soil profiles within the study area, which will in turn have potential for Aboriginal archaeological deposits (both pre and post-contact).

In addition, recent excavations by Comber Consultants of the ‘Female Factory’ in Parramatta North has recovered post-contact Aboriginal glass artefacts (glass used by Aboriginal people to manufacture stone tools), demonstrating likely evidence for the coexistence of, and relationship between, Aboriginal people and European colonists possibly dating back to 1788 in Parramatta North, and likely extending across the whole Parramatta CBD region.<sup>78</sup>

Therefore, the entire study area is considered to have Aboriginal archaeological potential, both for pre-1788 Aboriginal archaeological deposits within intact, remnant soil profiles, as well as potentially for post-contact Aboriginal deposits, associated with the use of the study area and surrounds as the site for the Parramatta Native Institution, and peripheral to the site of the Annual Feasts.

The entire study area will require mitigation prior to and during any future development works at the site. This should include:

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<sup>78</sup> <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-02-21/artefacts-show-coexistence-between-aboriginals-and-europeans/8287950>

- The preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) in accordance with OEH statutory guidelines (*Guide to Investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*).
- In turn, it is anticipated that an ACHAR would likely determine that an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) in accordance with the NPW Act be required for the development area, in order to allow test and/or salvage archaeological excavation of any areas requiring ground disturbance for development works, and in order to accurately determine the extent and nature of any Aboriginal archaeological deposit present within the development area.
- Development of an integrated archaeological testing and excavation approach in combination with the historical archaeological approach for the study area (to be determined in the future).

The entire study area has also been assessed to be of high cultural and social significance to the Aboriginal community due to the location of the Parramatta Native Institution, the proximity of the study area to the Market Place (location of the Annual Feasts) and with respect to the fact that the general study area was used as a corroboree and camping area during the Annual Feasts. Social and cultural significance often relates to intangible heritage values of a place, and should also be considered through the course of the development.

### 6.3. Integrated Archaeology in Parramatta

As discussed briefly in the introduction to Section 5.0, generally sites such as those within the Parramatta and Sydney CBDs are unable to apply an archaeological approach that completely separates the investigation of Aboriginal and historical archaeology. This is because generally, pre-contact Aboriginal archaeology is located beneath significant historical archaeology, as well as the potential for post-contact Aboriginal archaeological deposits within the historical archaeological stratigraphy. Therefore, excavations on sites similar to the study area, both in Parramatta and Sydney city, have had to adopt an integrated approach to the investigation of archaeological potential and deposits.

As discussed in Section 2.0, Aboriginal and historical archaeology are managed under two separate pieces of legislation, namely the NSW Parks and Wildlife Act (Aboriginal archaeology), and the NSW Heritage Act (historical archaeology). Where the potential for both Aboriginal and historical archaeology is present at the same site, the investigation of this must be approached in a practical manner (i.e. allowing investigation and archaeological excavation where necessary, without harming any protected archaeological deposits).

When a site is assessed only to have Aboriginal archaeological potential, test excavation is often able to be undertaken without an AHIP permit under the NPW Act, through compliance with the statutory guidelines of *Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales*, which allows limited test excavation, in order to further identify and determine the nature and extent of a potential Aboriginal archaeological deposit. However, due to the nature of the historical use, archaeological potential, and significance of the current study area, the method is not able to be applied, as the investigation of Aboriginal archaeology alone, would have the potential to impact historical archaeology, and vice versa.

Therefore, an integrated archaeological approach and methodology combining both Aboriginal and historical archaeological investigation is usually applied at similar site types within Parramatta. This requires the acquisition of both an AHIP under the NPW Act, and the Section 140 excavation permit

under the NSW Heritage Act, along with a combined methodology to address, avoid and mitigate harm to any significant archaeology.

#### 6.4. Assessment of Potential Archaeology

Overall, the entire the study area has potential for both Aboriginal and historical archaeological deposits which will require further detailed investigation and mitigation (including test and salvage excavation—depending on development impacts, management of archaeological resources, and heritage interpretation), prior to development of the site. As discussed above, the Aboriginal and historical archaeological deposits will not necessarily exist in isolation (i.e. post contact Aboriginal archaeological deposits have the potential to be present within earlier historical archaeological deposits; Aboriginal artefacts have the potential to be present in a disturbed context within historical archaeological deposits; pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological deposits have the potential to remain immediately below or in association with the earliest historical archaeological deposits etc), and therefore an integrated approach to the archaeological investigation of the study area must be undertaken.

Figure 28 and Figure 29 below present the preliminary archaeological potential of the study area. However, as no archaeological investigation has yet been undertaken within the site, this assessment of potential is based solely on historical context and the results of nearby excavations, rather than ground-truthing of the site itself, and therefore, the archaeological potential of the study area should be updated and refined following archaeological test excavation.



FIGURE 28: PRELIMINARY ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (SOURCE: CURIO 2017)



FIGURE 29: PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (SOURCE: CURIO 2017)

### 6.5. Interpretation of Archaeology

Heritage interpretation for any archaeological works undertaken will be necessary within the study area. Based on recommendations within PHALMS, as well as interpretation of archaeology that has been required at other archaeological sites within the Parramatta CBD in recent years, interpretation of the archaeology of the site is likely to include (but not limited to):

- in situ retention of significant archaeology;
- on site public open days of archaeological excavations;
- on site heritage interpretation products, artefact displays; and
- other initiatives, publications and technologies etc.

An allowance for archaeological interpretation should be made early in the development process, in terms of budget for the design and development of interpretation, the potential for insitu retention for interpretative purposes and possible locations for interpretative elements within the redevelopment. Further explanation of the process of heritage interpretation and examples of possible interpretation applications that have been applied to archaeological deposits at other sites is discussed below in Section 8.0.

## 7.0 Review of Development Options

### 7.1. Overview of Planning Proposal

It is understood from the Site Masterplan (Architectus 2018, *Urban Design Report, St John's Anglican Cathedral Parramatta*, prepared for Jattca Property Solutions), that the existing church premises (within the study area) are no longer sufficient for current and future aspirations of the diocese/church (for a variety of reasons including fragmentation, lack of single facility to worship on large ceremonial days, conservation and upgrade challenges etc), nor do they fit within the context of the new Parramatta Square and recent development within central Parramatta. Therefore, St John's have been investigating options for development of the study area, with acknowledgement of the constraints inherent within the study area, such as planning height controls, heritage items, archaeology, pedestrian movement, sun access considerations, and other DCP controls.

The master plan provides an initial consideration of options to redevelop the site and identifies eight strategic drivers to which the master plan responds. These key drivers are:

- Heritage: Creation of a new square provides a clear setting for St John's Cathedral's important western frontage.
- Public Domain: High quality renewal of existing spaces and addition of over 1,300sqm of additional publicly accessible space.
- Movement: New public connection to Macquarie Street and enhanced east-west permeability.
- Sun Access: Sun access beyond that required by controls to Parramatta Square, the Cathedral and new square.
- Views and Interface: The Cathedral is reinforced as the focus of key views. Key axial views are not interrupted by new development.
- Appropriate heights and densities: A maximum 180m building height and 13.5:1 FSR is consistent with Parramatta's aspirations and a step down from that proposed in Parramatta Square.
- Maximise strategic use of land: 45,000sqm of leasable commercial office space, contributing to Parramatta's strategic role as Sydney's Central City, plus approximately 170 units of rental accommodation, 5,000sqm of church use and ground floor active retail.
- 100 year Master Plan: Ensures the ongoing role of St John's Cathedral in a working contemporary format.<sup>79</sup>

The master plan design approached via a three step process which included: the assessment of the context of the study area and its potential to respond to a new square and laneway; the identification of development options based on site context; from which the preferred character of the future development of the study area was identified.

The master plan discusses several options in relation to height and density for future development within the study area. The assessment of the options presented in the master plan with reference to

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<sup>79</sup> Architectus 2018, *Urban Design Report, St John's Anglican Cathedral Parramatta*, prepared for Jattca Property Solutions: 4

archaeology (as discussed in this section) have been limited to those that will have the potential to impact archaeology (i.e. activities that will disturb the ground surface). Therefore, the review of the development options as presented here is not concerned with the proposed height of buildings and/or impact to built heritage items or heritage listed buildings, as the place of this report is to consider and address archaeological factors and considerations for the project.

Site planning has reached three potential options for the site layout, based on the concept of construction of two new towers (one to the north adjacent to Macquarie Street, and one to the south fronting Hunter Street), both with basement levels, framing a new square as a pivotal part of the layout and function of the new development of the site.

The exact heights of these proposed new towers have not yet been determined (and are subject to the current planning proposal to be submitted to Council, which this report accompanies), however the overall building heights are unlikely to alter the archaeological impact of the development, and therefore have not been considered in detail here (i.e. differing tower height will not affect archaeological impact, as generally the same ground disturbance relevant to impact to archaeology, would be required for any tower construction regardless of height).

The three options mainly differ (with respect to archaeological impacts) in relation to whether the St John's Parish Hall is retained, partially retained and modified, or replaced. From an archaeological view point, the main difference between these three options is the level of excavation proposed for the basement levels of the development. Therefore, this assessment of the possible site layout designs will for the moment set aside the significance and local listing of the Parish Hall itself, and focus solely on potential archaeological concerns for the site, as is the purpose of this overall report.

It is also important to consider and understand the planning and design context behind the presentation of these options, on balance with the potential archaeological constraints for the site. As such, the design rationale behind the three options has also been discussed in brief for each option below.

## 7.2. Option One—Retain St John's Parish Hall

The first option investigated for the development of the study area takes a 'low interventionist' approach, and includes the complete retention of the existing St John's Parish Hall. The existing hall would be retained in place as a church hall. Figure 31 and Figure 30 present the proposed section and proposed ground floor plan for this option.

While this option allows for the retention of the locally heritage listed St John's Parish Hall, there are negative implications for the client's preferred development concept, particularly the church hall would be effectively separated fully from the new development, and result in a side-wall frontage facing the new square, with no access or activation.

### 7.2.1. Potential Archaeological Impacts

Option One will require extensive excavation for the basement levels of both the northern and southern towers, which has the potential to impact upon/remove all potential archaeological deposits within the basement footprint, both Aboriginal and/or historical. Due to the retention of the Parish Hall as proposed in Option One, it is understood that no excavation would be undertaken beneath Hall, therein retaining any potential archaeological deposit present in this location and effectively serving as a slight reduction of excavation across site, due to the reduction of the footprint of basement.

However, extensive basement excavation is still proposed for to both the north and the south of the hall which would serve to impact upon the potential archaeology of the site regardless. In addition, the known potential historical archaeological structures, which would be of State significance if present, would be mainly located in the north of the site rather than beneath the Parish Hall (i.e. potential structural remains of the Parramatta Native Institution). Therefore, it is unlikely that the conservation of any potential archaeology beneath the Parish Hall would, on balance, offset the removal of that in the north, or across the remainder of the basement area.

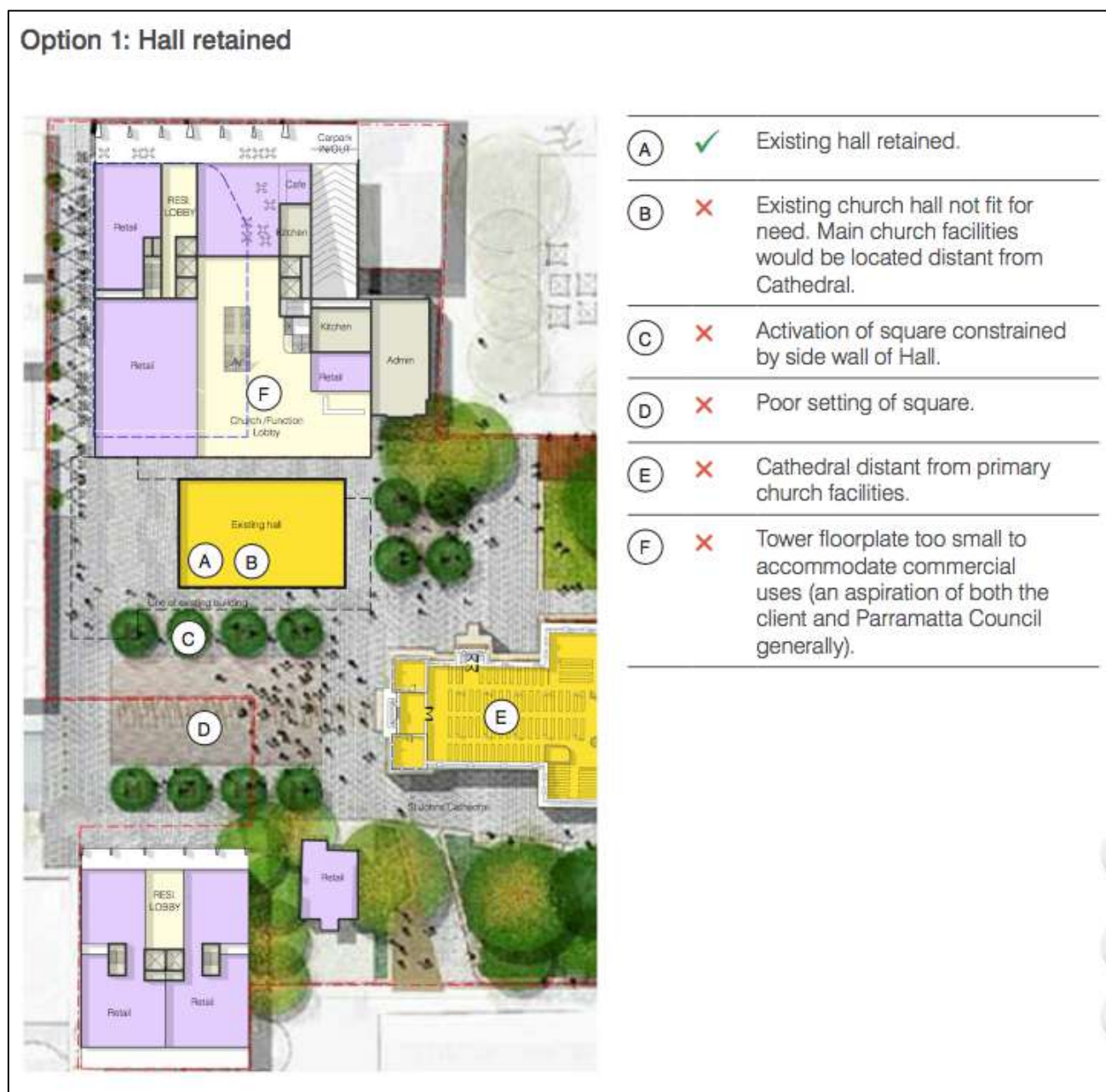


FIGURE 30: OPTION 1: HALL RETAINED— PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN (SOURCE: ARCHITECTUS 2018)

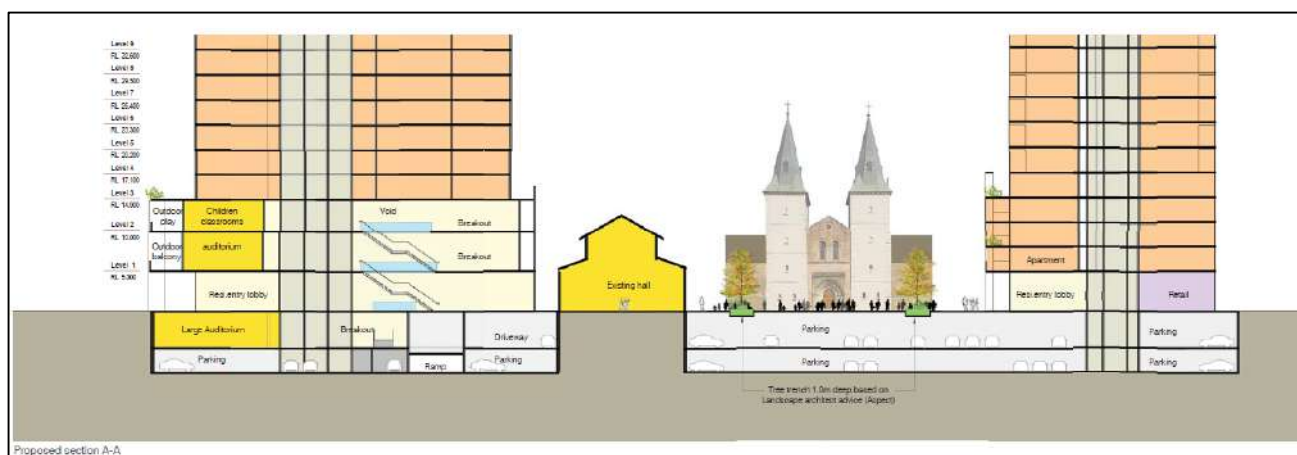


FIGURE 31: OPTION 1: HALL RETAINED—PROPOSED SECTION, VIEW EAST (SOURCE: ARCHITECTUS 2018)

### 7.3. Option Two—Hall modified and Partially Retained

The second option investigated for the development of the study area takes a ‘high interventionist’ approach to the existing hall, whereby the original basic structure of the St Johns Parish Hall is retained, with later additions removed. In order to allow access to and activation of the new square, the existing side wall window openings would be enlarged to floor level to allow access through. A sympathetic extension would also be added to the hall to relate to the new lane. Figure 32 and Figure 33 present the proposed section and proposed ground floor plan for this option.

While this option allows for the partial retention of the locally heritage listed St John’s Parish Hall, there are negative implications for the client’s preferred development concept, particularly that the significant interventions may begin to compromise the architectural integrity of the hall, as well as compromising the link between the new square, Cathedral and new facilities.

#### 7.3.1. Potential Archaeological Impacts

The potential archaeological impacts for Option Two are similar to Option One, in that extensive excavation will be required for the basement levels of both the northern and southern towers, which has the potential to impact upon/remove all potential archaeological deposits within the basement footprint, both Aboriginal and/or historical.

As for Option One, Option Two also proposes extensive basement excavation to both the north and the south of the hall which would serve to greatly impact the potential archaeology of the site regardless, with the known potential historical archaeological structures, which would be of State significance if present, mainly located in the north of the site rather than beneath the Parish Hall (i.e. potential structural remains of the Parramatta Native Institution). Therefore, the archaeological impact for Option Two would be as for Option One, in that the reduction of the basement excavation area would be unlikely to achieve conservation of any potential archaeology that would on balance, offset the removal of that in the north, or across the remainder of the basement area.

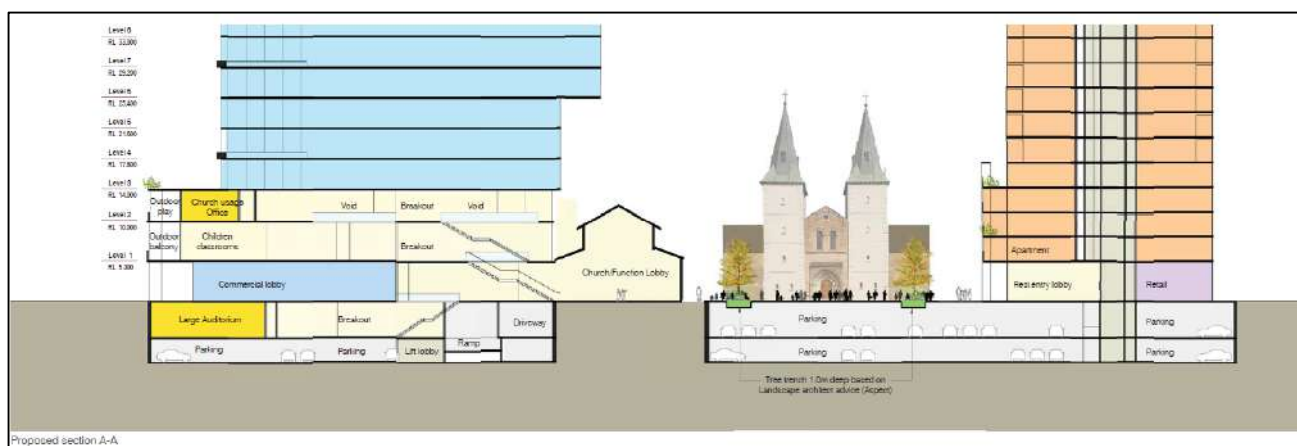


FIGURE 32: OPTION 2: HALL PARTIALLY RETAINED AND MODIFIED—PROPOSED SECTION, VIEW EAST (SOURCE: ARCHITECTUS 2018)

### Option 2: Hall modified and partially retained



- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| (A) | ✓ | Well defined square.   |
| (B) | ✗ | Halls and church function more distant from Cathedral.   |
| (C) | ✗ | Church hall significantly modified to allow for better integration with square and civic activation. |
| (D) | ✗ | Some engagement of square but little activation due to difficulties.                                 |
| (E) | ✗ | Cathedral distant from other church facilities.  |
| (F) | ✗ | Tower cantilevered over Hall results in poor urban design outcome.                                   |

FIGURE 33: OPTION 2: HALL MODIFIED AND PARTIALLY RETAINED—PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN (SOURCE: ARCHITECTUS 2018)

### 7.4. Option Three—Hall Replaced

The third option investigated for the development of the study area is the replacement of St John’s Parish Hall with a purpose built new facility. This would allow the northern tower to extend into the space currently occupied by the Parish Hall, and enable a basement to extend beneath the new square, connecting the northern and southern towers.

It is understood that Option Three, the replacement of the parish hall, is the client’s preferred option to provide good connections between the Cathedral, Square and new facilities, as well as providing the largest size and activation of the new square.<sup>80</sup>

Figure 34 and Figure 35 present the proposed section and proposed ground floor plan for this option.

#### 7.4.1. Potential Archaeological Impacts

Option Three would impact and remove all potential archaeological deposits, both Aboriginal and/or historical across the whole western side of the study area, consistent with the footprint of the basement.

This would include the removal of all potential Aboriginal archaeology, and all potential historical archaeology of local and State significance.

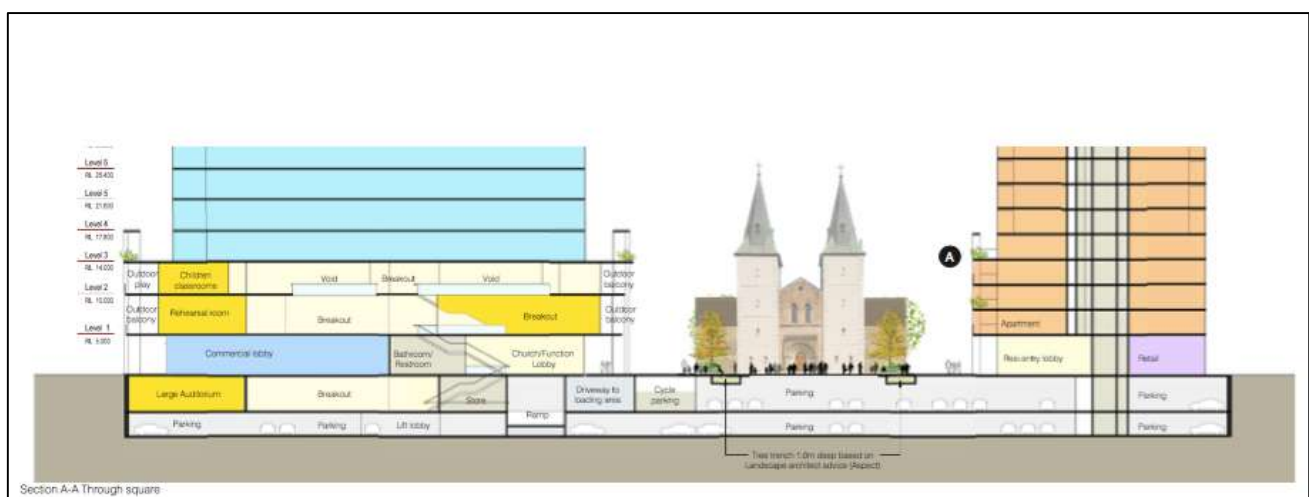


FIGURE 34: OPTION 3: HALL PLACED—PROPOSED SECTION, VIEW EAST (SOURCE: ARCHITECTUS 2018)

<sup>80</sup> Architectus 2018: 56

### Option 3: Hall replaced

**Preferred**



- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| (A) | ✓ | Hall and church function closely related to Cathedral, including auditoria above facing Cathedral. |
| (B) | ✓ | Best civic frontage to new square. Best setting for square and surrounds.                          |
| (C) | ✓ | Maximises size of square.  |
| (D) | ✓ | Cathedral closer to other church facilities.   |
| (E) | ✗ | Existing structure of hall removed.  |

FIGURE 35: OPTION 3: HALL REPLACED—PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN (SOURCE: ARCHITECTUS 2018: 57)

### 7.5. Summary of Design Options in Relation to Archaeology

From an archaeological perspective, all three development options as presented above, will require extensive excavation for the installation of basement levels, regardless of whether the basement levels are proposed to extend beneath the existing St John's Parish Hall/new square, or not.

Fundamentally, the less ground disturbance, the more archaeology that would be able to be preserved, therefore, the design that requires the least excavation will be the best outcome for archaeological impact. However, considering the significance of the study area (both Aboriginal and historical), as well as the potential location of the Parramatta Native Institution structures in the north-east of the study

area, a slight reduction of the excavation beneath the Parish Hall will not on balance offset the remaining excavation and removal of archaeology required for the project. Without archaeological testing, the presence or absence of these potential remains cannot be confirmed, however this assessment has determined that there is a moderate to high potential for an archaeological deposit relating to the Parramatta Native Institution to be present within the study area.

Of significant note, a potential risk/constraint that should be acknowledged and carefully considered by the client with regards to archaeology, is the potential that if substantial and intact structural remains of the Parramatta Native Institution building are determined to be present within the study area (i.e. as a result of archaeological test excavation), the NSW Heritage Division may require in situ retention of these archaeological remains due to their exceptional State significance (both historically, and potential social and cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community). This could potentially have significant repercussions for the design of the proposed development. For example, should an exceptionally significant and intact archaeological deposit relating to the Parramatta Native Institution be identified at the site, the NSW Heritage Division could potentially require in situ retention. Archaeological in situ retention in the north of the site would then likely require re-design of the northern building to avoid any impact to the archaeology identified as requiring in situ retention. Therefore, the archaeological potential and a heritage interpretation strategy for the study area should be seriously considered and investigated as soon as possible, in an effort to reduce any potential future economic impact or future delay for the development.

## 8.0 Possible Archaeological Mitigation Measures

This section provides an introductory discussion of some of the possible mitigation measures that are sometimes applied to archaeological sites in order to preserve the archaeological and/or heritage values present at a site, and/or to offset removal of an archaeological resource present at a site. The discussion in this section is not intended to provide suggestions of interpretation techniques and initiatives to be employed at the site at present, but rather it serves to provide the client with an idea of the possible measures that could be applied to the future development of the site, should substantial intact archaeological deposits be present (i.e. particularly in relation to the Parramatta Native Institution).

The draft CMP for the study area notes that:

*St John's Anglican Cathedral is a significant historical icon within the central business district of Parramatta... However, interpretation of the significance of the place is limited....There is an opportunity to enhance the existing interpretation at the site through the use of a variety of methods, in particular interpretation to the exterior of the Cathedral. What the place was, how it came to be and why it is significant. In developing the key messages to consideration should also be given to the role of the Cathedral in the historic development of the broader Parramatta area*<sup>81</sup>

Policy 17.6 of the draft CMP relates to the preparation and implementation of a Heritage Interpretation Plan for the site 'to incorporate Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeology, and historical archaeology, including but not limited to Aboriginal social and cultural significance, and the results of any Aboriginal and/or historical archaeological excavation undertaken within the study area'.<sup>82</sup>

Therefore, it is understood that following the planning proposal (i.e. once the proposed development has progressed to design phase), the client is committed to developing a Heritage Interpretation Strategy for the study area, to include and address Aboriginal and historical archaeology, as well as Aboriginal cultural heritage, in addition to the substantial significance of the Cathedral itself.

### 8.1. Examples of In Situ Retention of Archeological Resources

In situ retention of archaeological resources is where an exceptionally significant archaeological resource has been identified and uncovered, and is required (in consultation with the NSW Heritage Division) to be retained and conserved in its original location. An example of this in Parramatta is at the Parramatta Justice Precinct, the site of Parramatta's first convict hospital in 1798, that was continuously for two centuries by healthcare services and Parramatta Hospital. Archaeological excavation undertaken in conjunction with the development of the Parramatta Justice Precinct uncovered extensive intact archaeological remains of the first Parramatta convict hospital and later phases of use of this historical hospital site.

In response to this discovery, part of the archaeological excavation area was designated as a Conservation Area, which included in situ retention of archaeology as well as detailed heritage interpretation (creation of courtyard etc). The creation of this Conservation Area and insitu retention of archaeology was conditioned for the site by the NSW Heritage Division, due to the significance of the site, and also in order to allow and offset the removal of other archaeological resources and relics at the site located outside of the Conservation Zone.

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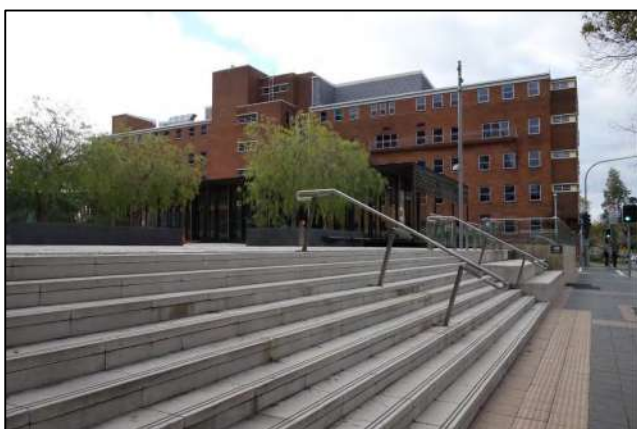
<sup>81</sup> Design 5, 2018: 200

<sup>82</sup> Design 5, 2018: 201

Therefore, the substantial archaeological deposit within the Conservation Zone was preserved in the exact location in which it was found, integrated within the public domain landscape design and heritage interpretation which saw the creation of a heritage courtyard, constructed as the primary pedestrian entry to the Justice building from Marsden Street. This heritage courtyard was constructed as a means to protect and interpret the State and locally significant archaeology in this location. The courtyard is raised from Marsden Street, which then extends over the intact archaeological remains of the 1818 Colonial Hospital Building and the 1879 Kitchen Wing (of Parramatta Hospital).<sup>83</sup>

Figure 36 to Figure 40 presents images of the existing heritage courtyard and in situ retention of the archaeology within the Parramatta Justice Precinct, as visual examples of approaches to archaeology and heritage interpretation undertaken at other sites.

Another example of in situ retention of significant archaeology in Parramatta is at 31-29 Macquarie Street, Parramatta (V by Crown Group residential development), where archaeology excavated in 2005 of a convict hut site and remains of a cellar from an 1801 hotel (one of the earliest remnants of a hotel building in Australia), have been retained within the development, above which the 'Philip Ruddock V Heritage Archaeology Display Centre' (and the residential development itself) has been constructed (Figure 41 and Figure 42). Entry to the archaeological display is free for the public to visit during open times, or by appointment.



**FIGURE 36: HERITAGE COURTYARD, PARRAMATTA JUSTICE PRECINCT, DELIBERATELY RAISED ABOVE MARSDEN STREET TO PROTECT ARCHAEOLOGY (SOURCE: GAO 2016, FIGURE 4.85)**



**FIGURE 37: WESTERN END OF MAIN INTERPRETATION PAVILION WITHIN HERITAGE COURTYARD, PARRAMATTA JUSTICE COURT, VERANDAH REPRESENTS THE FOOTPRINT OF THE VERANDAH OF THE 1818 HOSPITAL (SOURCE: GAO 2016, FIGURE 4.86)**

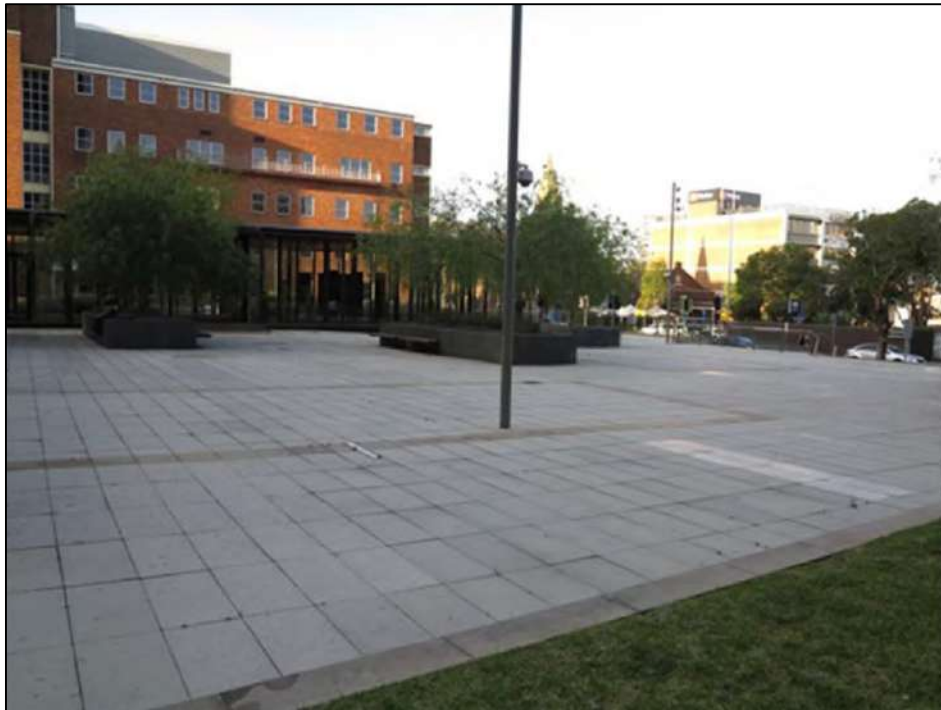
<sup>83</sup> GAO, 2016: 197



**FIGURE 38: EXPOSED IN SITU ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE KITCHEN PAVILION, EASTERN HALF (SOURCE: GAO 2016, FIGURE 4.96)**



**FIGURE 39: EASTERN END OF MAIN INTERPRETATION PAVILION, PARRAMATTA JUSTICE COURT, EXAMPLE OF ARTEFACT DISPLAY AND INTERPRETATION PANELS (SOURCE: GAO 2016, FIGURE 4.89)**



**FIGURE 40: EASTERN END OF MAIN INTERPRETATION PAVILION, PARRAMATTA JUSTICE COURT, EXAMPLE OF ARTEFACT DISPLAY AND INTERPRETATION PANELS (SOURCE: GAO 2016, FIGURE 4.89)**



FIGURE 41: IN SITU ARCHAEOLOGY BENEATH THE V BY CROWN GROUP DEVELOPMENT, MACQUARIE STREET, PARRAMATTA (SOURCE: [HTTPS://VHERITAGECENTRE.COM.AU/](https://vheritagecentre.com.au/))



FIGURE 42: IN SITU ARCHAEOLOGY BENEATH THE V BY CROWN GROUP DEVELOPMENT, MACQUARIE STREET, PARRAMATTA (SOURCE: [HTTPS://VHERITAGECENTRE.COM.AU/](https://vheritagecentre.com.au/))

## 8.2. Other Heritage Interpretation Examples

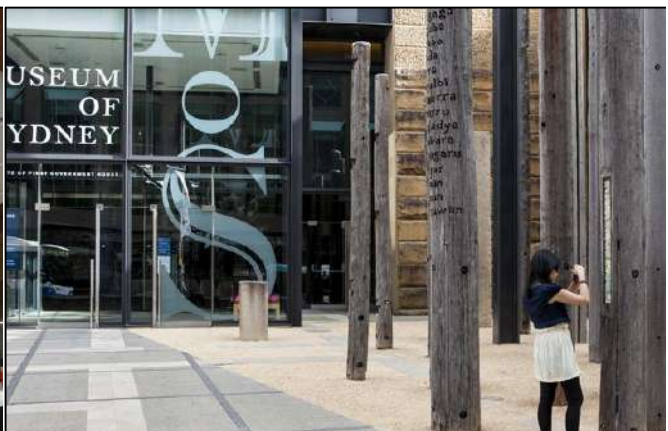
There are a large range of heritage interpretation options, interpretive products and initiatives available to ensure that the key stories at an archaeological and heritage site are told in the most effective and engaging manner possible. Heritage interpretation should be tailored to the needs, form, context, heritage and archaeology of an individual site, to create a meaningful heritage display to effectively communicate all aspects of a site in a public environment. Heritage interpretation products can range from in situ interpretation of archaeology (as presented in the section above) and on site public open days of archaeological excavations, to integrated signage, public art, plan and image reproduction, publications, museums, volunteer programs, public open days, digital products, landscaping, and many more.

Future heritage interpretation of the potential archaeology and wider heritage values embodied within the St John's study area would present the opportunity to the selection of appropriate and targeted interpretation options for the site, depending on future development detailed design, nature of any archaeology recovered etc, in order to tell the stories of the site to the public in a diverse and meaningful way. Heritage interpretation can serve to celebrate the heritage values of a site, in a way that can improve and add to the overall design of the new development.

It is understood that heritage interpretation for the site (including archaeological values—both Aboriginal and historical—as well as Aboriginal cultural heritage) will be addressed during the detailed design of the development and onwards. However, some examples of existing heritage interpretation at other archaeological sites in Sydney and Parramatta are presented in the figures below to provide the client with an idea of the varied approaches to heritage interpretation that can be undertaken for sites.



**FIGURE 43: ABORIGINAL ARTWORK IN THE FOYER OF 200 GEORGE ST, SYDNEY, THE SITE OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION IN 2014**



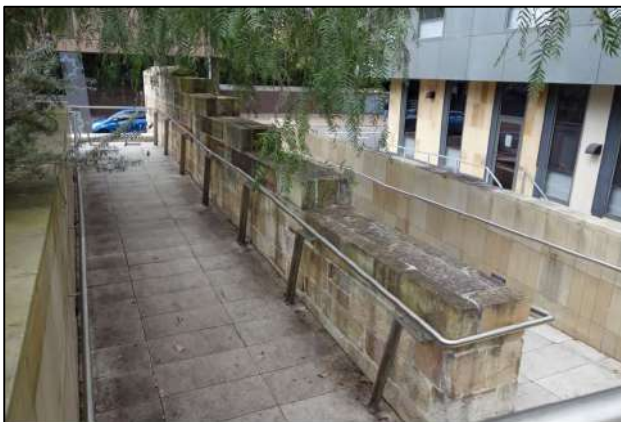
**FIGURE 44: MUSEUM OF SYDNEY, DIFFERENT COLOUR TILES IN FLOOR INTERPRET PLAN OF FIRST GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WOODEN POLES PRESENT ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE INTERPRETATION (BRIDGE ST, SYDNEY)**



**FIGURE 45: PLAN OF FORMER RAIL LINES INCORPORATED INTO AN ENTRANCE TO CARRIAGEWORKS, EVELEIGH**



**FIGURE 46: ETCHINGS IN VEGETABLE GARDEN AT PARRAMATTA PARK DAIRY (SOURCE: TRIGGER)**



**FIGURE 47: RECONSTRUCTED SANDSTONE WALL TO INDICATE 1840S SOUTHERN BOUNDARY WALL OF CONVICT HOSPITAL, PARRAMATTA JUSTIC PRECINCT (SOURCE: GAO 2016: FIGURE 4.102)**



**FIGURE 48: PUBLIC ART REPRESENTING CONVICT HUT ALONG PARRAMATTA RIVER FORESHORE (SOURCE: GAO 2016: FIGURE 4.106)**

## 9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

### 9.1. Conclusions

The study area has moderate to high potential to retain Aboriginal archaeological deposits (pre and post contact), as well as historical archaeological deposits of both State and local significance. As there are no known basements currently present within the study area, the entire site retains the potential for archaeology to remain in situ, regardless of the presence of existing structures (e.g. row of commercial premises along Macquarie Street, St John's Building, St John's Parish Hall).

The most significant historical association and potential archaeological deposit relates to the location of the Parramatta Native Institution within the study area (and in association with the location of the Annual Feasts across Church Street Mall to the east), the potential archaeological presence of the remains of the structures of the Institution, including associated land and outbuildings etc, as well as the high social and cultural significance of this site to the local Aboriginal community.

It is important to understand that significant historical archaeology includes not only structural remains (i.e. not only potential structure remains of the Native Institution building itself), but also includes undocumented features such as undocumented outbuildings and structures, general artefact scatters, wells, cisterns, rubbish dumps, post holes etc and other potential ephemeral features.

As well as having high Aboriginal archaeological potential, the study area is of high social and cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community, which should be acknowledged and encouraged through the development process.

This report has assessed the three main options as presented in the Architectus Masterplan, that would have the potential to impact archaeology. This report has found that:

- All three development options will require significant ground excavation and disturbance, and have the potential to have a significant impact on both Aboriginal and historical archaeological deposits that have the potential to be present within the study area.
- For any of the three options, further archaeological assessment, archaeological excavation, management and mitigation will be required (i.e. the reduction of the basement beneath the parish hall for Options One and Two would still require extensive archaeological assessment, investigation/excavation and management/mitigation.)
- Targeted historical archaeological mitigation, management and excavation is likely to be more concentrated in the north of the study area than the south, however pre-contact and post-contact Aboriginal archaeology (i.e. not historical structures) has the potential to be present across the entire study area and would also require detailed test excavation, assessment and management.
- Should substantial and intact structural remains of the Parramatta Native Institution building determined to be present within the study area (i.e. as a result of archaeological test excavation), the NSW Heritage Division could require in situ retention of these archaeological remains due to their exceptional State significance (both historically, and social and cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community).

## 9.2. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made regarding the future development of the St Johns' land, in relation to archaeological management concerns and requirements for the highly significant potential archaeological deposits within the study area (both historical and Aboriginal), with reference to the planning proposal:

- It is strongly recommended that St John's develop and undertake a program of archaeological test excavation (both Aboriginal and historical) in those areas of the study area that are considered likely to be subject to excavation and major construction disturbances as soon as practical—in order to determine the extent to which an archaeological resource exists (including nature, level of intactness and integrity). Therefore, once testing is complete, the NSW Heritage Division and OEH can provide certainty with respect to their archaeological requirements (i.e. insitu retention, recording and removal) prior to the development design being finalised. This reduces the risk of being required to undertake redesigns during the development process—in order to facilitate insitu retention of archaeological resources.
- If possible, the proposed development should look at the potential for, or possibility of, conserving as much archaeology as possible, particularly through the investigation of the reduction of ground impacts to potential archaeological deposits associated with the Parramatta Native Institution potential structural remains, in the north/north-east of the study area.
- Historical and Aboriginal archaeology could potentially occur in combination within the study area (i.e. post-contact Aboriginal archaeology within historical archaeological deposits, Aboriginal artefacts in a disturbed context within historical archaeology etc), and therefore an integrated archaeological investigative approach would need to be developed and applied at the site.
- The client should consider the possibility of a meeting with the NSW Heritage Division to discuss the development options with regards to archaeology, prior to confirmation of development design.
- Ongoing Aboriginal community consultation should be undertaken throughout the course of the development, in order to better understand the social significance and intangible values that the site has to the Aboriginal community.
- Should the development proceed with such extensive excavation as proposed within the Master Plan, a comprehensive archaeological plan will need to be developed to mitigate impact to archaeology, potentially including mitigative techniques such as some in situ retention of the Native Institution structure (if identified to be intact and present in a subsurface context within the study area), strategic archaeological test excavation, an integrated approach to the investigation of the Aboriginal and historical archaeology at the site; detailed discussion with the Parramatta City Council, NSW Heritage Division, local Aboriginal community, and the client (to be determined following confirmation of development masterplan options and more detailed development design).
- Regardless of the Masterplan option selected through the course of the planning proposal process, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) will be required for development application at the site.

- Regardless of the Masterplan option selected, Section 140 permits will be required to be sought from the NSW Heritage Division in accordance with the NSW Heritage Act, for historical archaeology (including detailed Archaeological Research Design and Methodology- including detailed archaeological research potential and significance assessment, research questions, and excavation methodology in accordance with NSW Heritage Division requirements).
- No ground works will be able to be undertaken on site without statutory approvals issued by the State Government in accordance with the requirements of the NPW Act and the NSW Heritage Act. This includes test excavation works, and geotechnical testing programs and any other ground works that may result in disturbance to land likely to contain 'relics' and/or Aboriginal 'objects'.
- Heritage interpretation for any archaeological works undertaken will be necessary within the study area. Interpretation of the archaeology of the site is likely to include (but not limited to): in situ retention of significant archaeology, on site public open days of archaeological excavations, on site heritage interpretation products, artefact displays, other initiatives, publications and technologies etc. An allowance for archaeological interpretation should be made early in the design competition and development process.

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