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ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

SCEGGS Darlinghurst,
Darlinghurst, NSW, Gadigal
Country

Prepared for
**SANDRICK PROJECT DIRECTIONS ON BEHALF OF
SCEGGS**
26th October 2021

URBIS STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REPORT WERE:

Associate Director	Balazs Hansel, MA Archaeology, MA History, M. ICOMOS
Consultant	Meggan Walker, BA Archaeology (Hons) & Ancient History
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis have been engaged by Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of the SCEGGS Darlinghurst (The Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the staged redevelopment of the SCEGGS Campus at 215 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, NSW (the subject area).

This ACHA will accompany an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the staged redevelopment of the subject area. A SSDA, SSD-8993, for the concept masterplan for the subject area was previously approved by the Independent Planning Commission (IPC) and included the building envelopes, location and land uses envisaged by the 2040 Masterplan for the school. The SSDA Development Consent only applies to the main campus site, excluding 217 Forbes Street and the St Peters Precinct.

The consent approved the concept design for the redevelopment of the campus in three stages:

- Stage 1 – Redevelopment of Wilkinson House.
- Stage 2 – Conservation works to Barham House and Development of new three storey Administration Building.
- Stage 3 – Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a new six storey Multi-purpose building.

Condition B3 of the Consent for SSD-8993 identified that future DAs or new built forms must be accompanied by a Heritage Archaeological Assessment, considering impacts to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeology. The SEARs for the current SSD (SSD-19989744) for the Stage 1 Redevelopment of the school site include the requirement for an ACHA.

This ACHA has been prepared specifically for the Stage 1 redevelopment SSDA. However, this ACHA assesses the potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values for the whole school site and is intended to be adapted for future stages of development at the school.

The ACHA has concluded:

- A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database has identified no Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places located within, or in close proximity to, the subject area.
- The subject area does not contain any landscape features which typically indicate Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity such as deep soils, crest or ridge landforms, or proximity to water.
- The subject area is highly disturbed resulting from historical land use and recent uses, with geotechnical investigations identifying a number of the existing buildings as extending onto sandstone bedrock.
- Virtual survey of the subject area confirmed high levels of disturbance with low ground surface visibility due to the presence of hardstand areas as well as school buildings and leaf litter in garden beds.
- The subject area has generally **low-nil potential** for Aboriginal objects and/or archaeological sites to occur.
- Due to the low-nil potential for Aboriginal objects and/or archaeological sites to occur, **no impact** is anticipated to Aboriginal archaeological resources as a result of the proposed works, and no mitigation measures are deemed necessary.
- The subject area and wider Darlinghurst region have been identified as having **high cultural significance** with intangible cultural heritage value associated with the area. Impact to these values is proposed to be mitigated through interpretation.

As no impact is proposed, the project can proceed in accordance with the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – RAP consultation & Aboriginal interpretation.

A copy of the final ACHAR must be provided to all project RAPs. Ongoing consultation with RAPs should occur as the project progresses. This will ensure ongoing communication about the project and key milestones and ensure that the consultation process does not lapse, particularly with regard to consultation should the Chance Find Procedure be enacted.

Furthermore, options for Aboriginal interpretation through the use of language in signage and naming, and native garden plantings should continue to be explored and be incorporated into this development and future developments at the subject area.

Recommendation 2 – Develop Archaeological Chance Find Procedure

Although considered highly unlikely, should any Aboriginal objects, archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a Chance Find Procedure must be implemented.

The following steps must be carried out:

1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment. The area must be cordoned-off with appropriate signage designating the area as a 'no go zone' to prevent accidental impact.
2. The archaeologist and Aboriginal representative on site examine the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item for the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register and decides on appropriate management. Such management may require further consultation with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation Branch of Heritage New South Wales (HNSW) within the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and decision on temporary care and control.
3. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
4. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies. Any such documentation should be appended to this ACHAR and revised accordingly.
5. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence when all management measure all implemented, and the find is removed from the activity area. Should the find be an unmovable item such as an engraving or grinding groove located on a sandstone surface, further management measures will need to be introduced to avoid harm to the find.

Recommendation 3 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop. The area must be cordoned-off and appropriate signage installed to avoid accidental impact. The remains must not be moved.
2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC.
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

Recommendation 4 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction

It is recommended that induction materials be prepared for inclusion in the construction management plan and site inductions for any contractors working at the subject area. The induction material should include an overview of the types of sites and artefacts to be aware of (i.e. stone tools, concentrations of shells that could be middens and rock engravings and grinding grooves), under the NPW Act, and the requirements of an 'archaeological chance find procedure' (refer below). This should be prepared for the project and included in any site management plans.

The induction material may be paper based, included in any hard copy site management documents; or electronic, such as "PowerPoint" for any face to face or virtual site inductions.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Urbis have been engaged by Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of SCEGGS Darlinghurst (The Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the staged redevelopment of the SCEGGS Campus at 215 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, NSW (the subject area).

This ACHA will accompany an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the staged redevelopment of the subject area. A SSDA, SSD-8993, for the concept masterplan for the subject area was previously approved by the Independent Planning Commission (IPC) and included the building envelopes, location and land uses envisaged by the 2040 Masterplan for the school. The SSDA Development Consent only applies to the main campus site, excluding 217 Forbes Street and the St Peters Precinct.

The consent approved the concept design for the redevelopment of the campus in three stages:

- Stage 1 – Redevelopment of Wilkinson House.
- Stage 2 – Conservation works to Barham House and Development of new three storey Administration Building.
- Stage 3 – Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a new six storey Multi-purpose building.

Condition B3 of the Consent for SSD-8993 identified that future DAs or new built forms must be accompanied by a Heritage Archaeological Assessment, considering impacts to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeology.

This ACHA has been prepared specifically for the Stage 1 redevelopment SSDA, being SSD-19989744. However, this ACHA assesses the potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values for the whole school site and is intended to be adapted for future stages of development at the school.

1.2. PROPOSED ACTIVITY

The subject area, known as SCEGGS Darlinghurst, is located at 215 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, and is legally described as Lot 200 of Deposited Plan 1255617 (Figure 6). SCEGGS is located within the suburb of Darlinghurst to the east of the Sydney CBD, south of William Street.

The subject area is currently occupied by the structures of the school.

This ACHA has been prepared to assess the Aboriginal archaeological potential and cultural heritage values of the whole school site, with a specific focus on the Stage 1 works, including the redevelopment of Wilkinson House.

The proposed adaptive re-use of Wilkinson House is likely to include the following works (only concept ideas):

- External extension to the south, to accommodate a lift core, corridor and meeting rooms. The extension will also connect the building to the wider campus.
- Demolish walls of the existing lightwell and rebuild naturally lit, wide stairwell for equitable access.
- Rebuild mansard roof in copper with angled blades and clerestory windows. This will facilitate the use of the roof space to provide for a required large multipurpose common room and potential for an outdoor terrace. The roof is proposed to be higher than the existing roof to facilitate the required floor to ceiling height.
- Demolish existing timber floors and replace with concrete slabs for structural stability, thermal mass, fire resistance, acoustic attenuation and longevity.
- Enclose existing balconies to incorporate the spaces as part of the new functional, rectangular-shaped classrooms.
- Other minor external alterations, including restoring heritage façade by removing unsympathetic additions e.g. security bars.

- Excavate to enlarge the existing basement Level and provide new sports facilities and store rooms which will connect to the existing Centenary Sports Hall directly to the south.
- Internal alterations and additions to accommodate for new classrooms, breakout space, multi-purpose common room, staff rooms, and new amenities for students and staff.

1.3. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT AREA

The subject area, known as SCEGGS Darlinghurst, is located at 215 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, and is legally described as Lot 200 of Deposited Plan 1255617. The site is upon the traditional lands of the Gadigal, within the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) catchment area. SCEGGS is located within the suburb of Darlinghurst to the east of the Sydney CBD, south of William Street.

The subject area is currently occupied by the structures of the school including fields and school buildings such as Wilkinson House.

The following site plans and elevations of the SCEGGS Darlinghurst Campus reflect the layout of the subject area in 2018. No major changes have been undertaken at the subject area since this time.

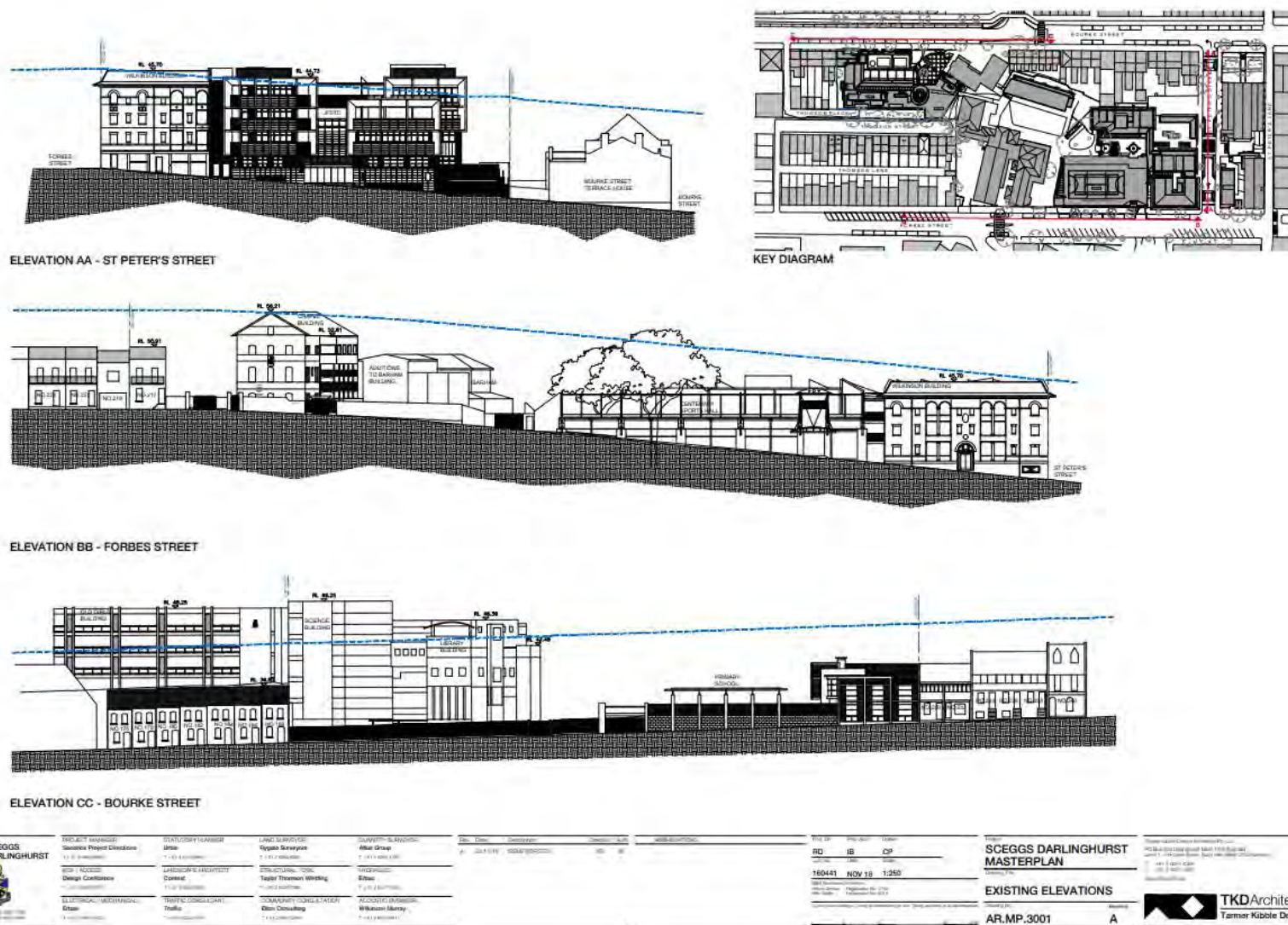


Figure 2 – Existing Elevations (St Peter's, Forbes and Bourke Street).

Source: Tanner Kibble Denton Architects, 2018.

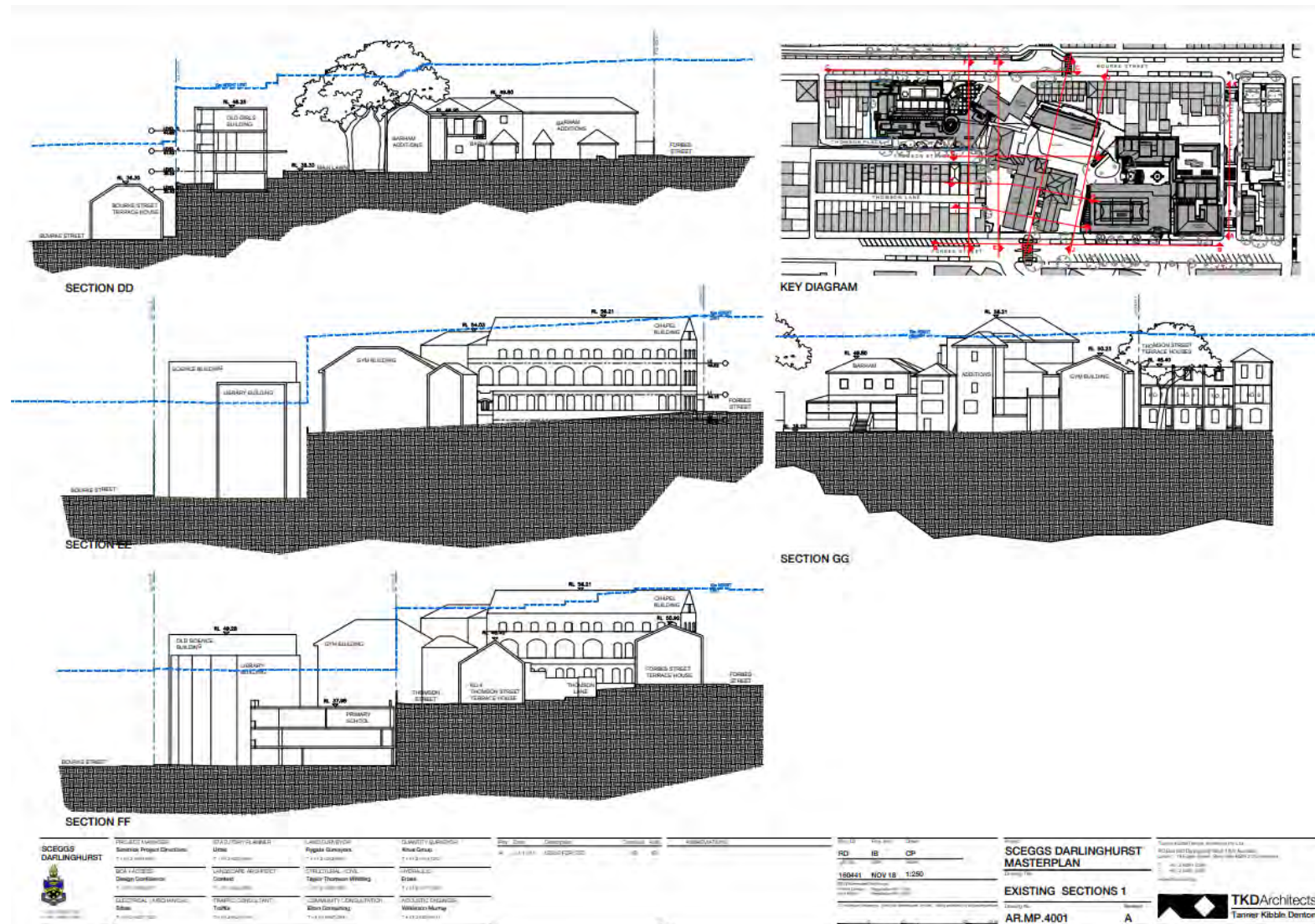


Figure 3 – Existing Sections 1

Source: Tanner Kibble Denton Architects, 2018.

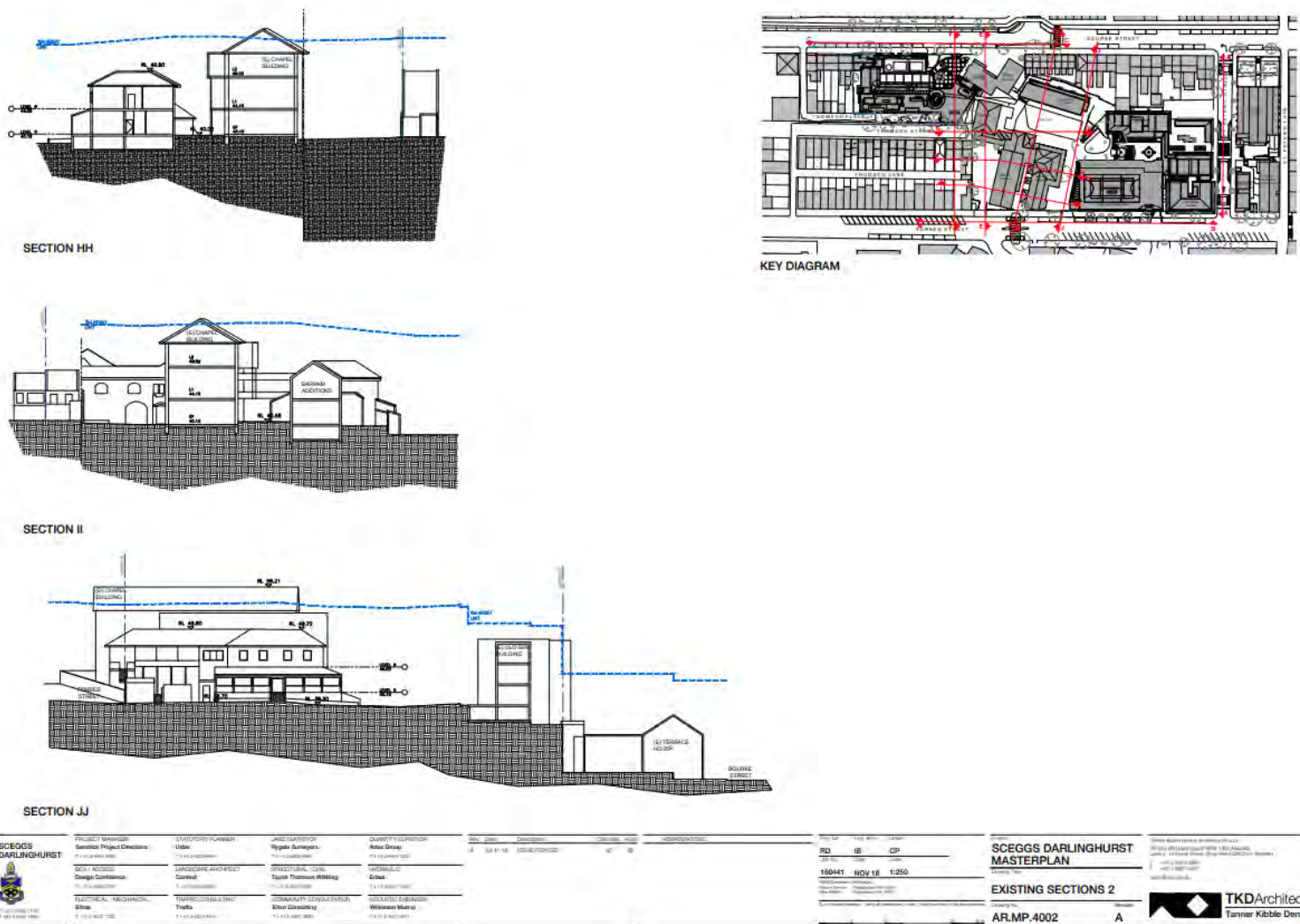


Figure 4 – Existing Sections 2

Source: Tanner Kibble Denton Architects, 2018.

1.4. STATUTORY CONTROLS

Management of Aboriginal objects is under the statutory control of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) further regulation of the process is outlined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2009* (NPW Reg). This ACHA has been carried out in accordance with Part 6 of the NPW Act and Part 8A of the NPW Reg. The ACHAR was prepared the statutory guidelines under the NPW Act including:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW), 2010) (the Consultation Guidelines).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010).
- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter).

The ACHA is required to inform the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which will be submitted to support a State Significance Development Application (SSDA). The ACHA will also address the relevant requirements of the Department of Planning's Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs).

1.4.1. Response to SEARs

The ACHAR is guided by the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the State Significant Development (SSD 19989744). Identifies the relevant SEARs and the corresponding sections of this ACHAR.

Table 1 – SEARs and relevant report sections

SEARs Item	Report Section
<p><i>Provide an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>identifies and describes the Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the site.</i> ▪ <i>Includes surface surveys and test excavations where necessary.</i> ▪ <i>has been prepared in accordance with the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW (OEH, 2011) and Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH, 2010).</i> ▪ <i>incorporates consultation with Aboriginal people in accordance with Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for</i> 	<p>Cultural Heritage values are addressed in Section 8.4.1.</p> <p>A summary of the field survey is included in Section 7. The survey was undertaken virtually due to the Coronavirus pandemic. Test excavation is not deemed necessary.</p> <p>This report has been prepared in accordance with the specified requirement.</p>

SEARs Item	Report Section
<p><i>Proponents (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, 2010).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>documents the significance of cultural heritage values of Aboriginal people who have a cultural association with the land.</i> <i>identifies, assesses and documents all impacts on the Aboriginal cultural heritage values.</i> <i>demonstrates attempts to avoid any impact upon cultural heritage values and identify any conservation outcomes. Where impacts are unavoidable, the ACHAR and EIS must outline measures proposed to mitigate impacts.</i> <i>demonstrates attempts to interpret the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance identified into the development.</i> <i>Any Aboriginal objects recorded as part of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report must be documented and notified to the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) within Heritage NSW of the Department of Premier and Cabinet.</i> 	<p>Consultation is documented in Section 6.</p> <p>Cultural Heritage values are addressed in Section 8.4.1.</p> <p>Impact assessment is included in Section 9.</p> <p>Mitigation measures are included in Section 9.4.</p> <p>Recommendations for interpretation are included in Section 10.2.</p> <p>No Aboriginal objects were identified.</p>

1.5. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this ACHA are to:

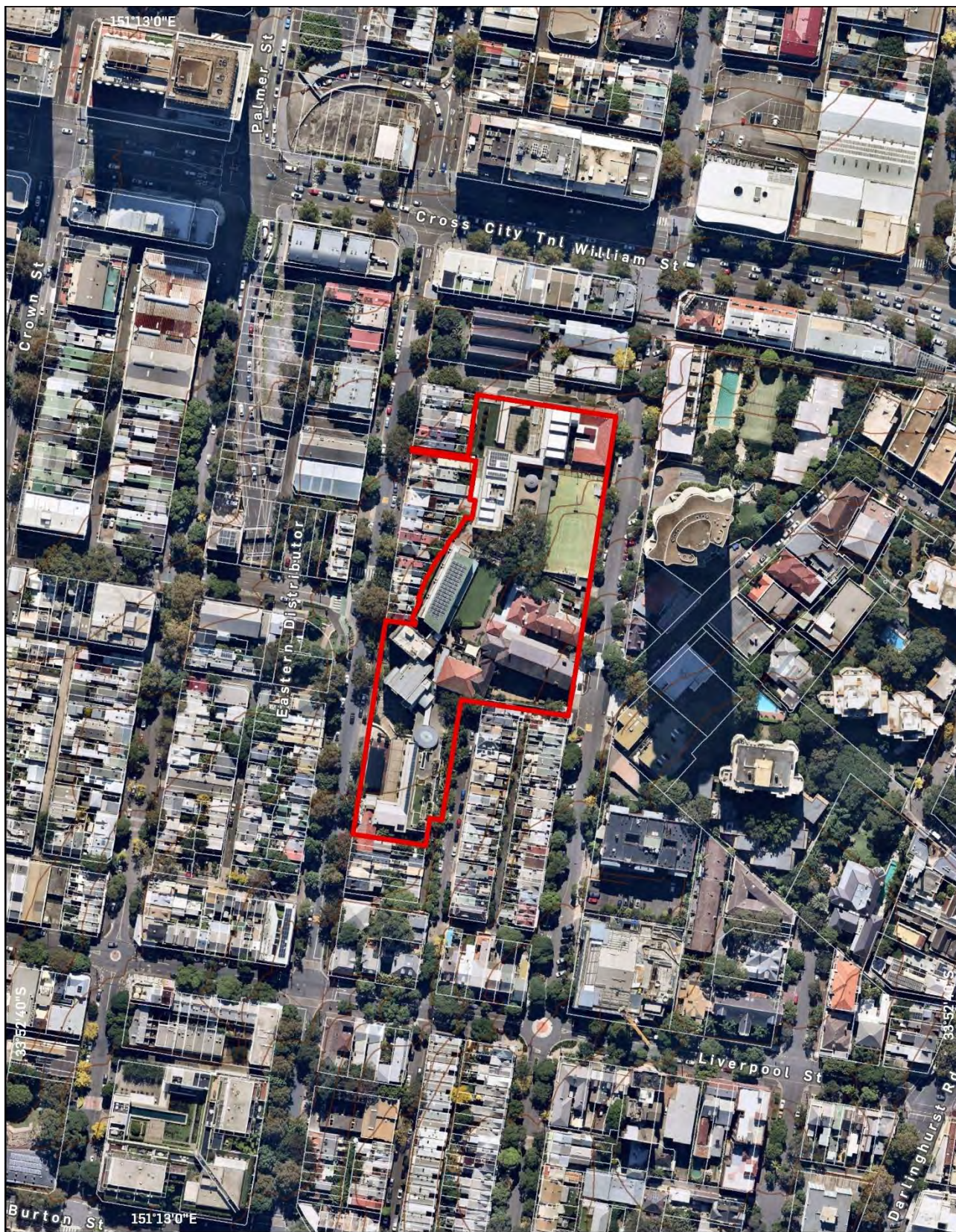
- Investigate the presence, or absence, of Aboriginal objects and/or places within and in close proximity to the subject area, and whether those objects and/or places would be impacted by the proposed development.
- Investigate the presence, or absence, of any landscape features that may have the potential to contain Aboriginal objects and/or sites and whether those objects and/or sites would be impacted by the proposed development.
- Document the nature, extent and significance of any Aboriginal objects and/or place and sites that may located within the subject area.
- Document consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) with the aim to identify any spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations or attachments to the subject area and any Aboriginal objects and/or places that might be identified within the subject area.
- Provide management strategies for any identified Aboriginal objects and/or places or cultural heritage values.
- Provide recommendations for the implementation of the identified management strategies.
- Prepare a final Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) to be included in the Environmental Impact statement (EIS) for the proposed redevelopment.

1.6. AUTHORSHIP & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This ACHA has been prepared by Meggan Walker (Consultant Archaeologist) with review and quality control undertaken by Balazs Hansel (Associate Director Archaeology).

Urbis would like to acknowledge the assistance of Keith Stevenson (SCEGGS) in preparing this report, who assisted in the virtual site visit which was undertaken due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Urbis would like to acknowledge the involvement of the Registered Aboriginal Parties and thank them for their contribution to the preparation and review of this report.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Project No: P0028723

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

 Subject Area — Contours

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Location of the Subject Area

SCEGGS Staged SSDA ACHA

Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of SCEGGS

Figure 6 – Location of the subject area

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.1. ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This section comprises the summary of the archaeological background research for Aboriginal cultural heritage resources. This includes the search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS), previous archaeological investigations pertinent to the subject area and landscape analysis.

2.2. ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AHIMS)

The AHIMS database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW and it is managed by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Branch of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

Aboriginal objects are the official terminology in AHIMS for Aboriginal archaeological sites. From this point in the assessment forward the terms of 'Aboriginal sites', 'AHIMS sites' or 'sites' will be used to describe the nature and spatial distribution of archaeological resources in relation to the subject area.

The search of the AHIMS was carried out on 19th April 2021 (Client Service ID: 584411) for an area of approximately 3 km x 3 km.

The search found no registered Aboriginal sites within or adjacent to the subject area.

The AHIMS search identified 59 sites, four of which were identified as 'not a site' on the site card, and one which was identified as a duplicate. These five sites have been excluded from the below analysis, bringing the total to 54.

Given the high level of development within the Sydney region, it is also important to note that a number of the sites included in this analysis have been destroyed (meaning removed from their original context and reburied or stored under a care and control agreement) completely or partially following registration, with the majority of these destroyed with approval under Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIPs). Eight sites are registered as being destroyed/partially destroyed according to the AHIMS results, however this is not an accurate reflection of the number of remaining intact sites but simply reflects the number of sites where Aboriginal Site Impact Recording (ASIR) forms have been submitted following the excavation or works which impacted the site. Only two of the eight sites registered as destroyed/partially destroyed have permits associated with them. A further 25 sites have associated AHIPs, suggesting complete or partial destruction of the sites. The result is that 57% (n=31) of known sites are known to be at least partially destroyed across the search results.

The search results are shown on Figure 8 and Figure 9, discussed in Figure 7 and Table 2, and included as Appendix A.

AHIMS Search Results (CSID: 584411)

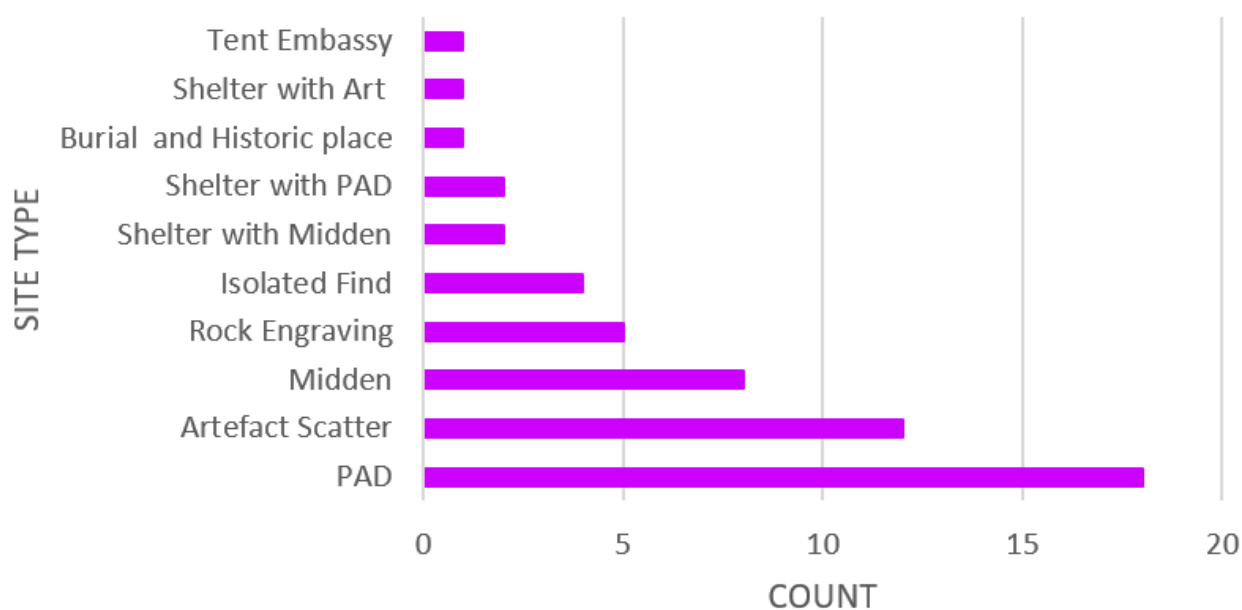


Figure 7 – AHIMS Search Results

Table 2 – AHIMS Search Results (CSID: 584411)

Site Type	Context	Count	Percentage
PAD	Open	18	33%
Artefact Scatter	Open	12	22%
Midden	Open	8	15%
Rock Engraving	Open	5	9%
Isolated Find	Open	4	7%
Shelter with Midden	Closed	2	4%
Shelter with PAD	Closed	2	4%
Burial and Historic place	Open	1	2%
Shelter with Art	Closed	1	2%
Aboriginal Resource & Gathering	Open	1	2%
Total		54	100%

In the above table 'midden' described a deposit containing both culturally modified lithics and shell.

The types of sites identified reflect the landscape and environment of the search area. 'Open' context sites are sites which occur in open space, whereas 'closed' context sites are those which occur within rock shelters. Within the search area, open context sites dominated the search results comprising 91% (n=49) of identified site types. 9% (n=5) of identified sites were closed context sites. This is due to the surrounding topography and geology, where sandstone overhangs are uncommon and restricted largely to coastal areas.

Due to this geological and topographical context, discussed further in Section 3, sandstone outcrops are generally uncommon within the search area. Sites which occur on sandstone comprised 19% (n=10) of search results and included 5 shelters with other archaeological evidence (such as art, midden or artefact), and 5 rock engravings sites. Art sites within shelters are typically pigment art, while rock engravings are typically located on flat sandstone outcrops, on ridges where suitable platforms and water are available. Most of the art sites are indicative of prolonged use and occupation/habitation within an area, and typically are of high cultural significance due to their rarity, caused by post-settlement destruction and natural erosion and wear processes.

48% (n=26) of identified sites within the search area included culturally modified lithics in both open and closed contexts. This included artefacts in open and closed context, with scatters of varying densities and associated with other materials. Artefact scatter sites are sites with multiple culturally modified lithics within a 10m area. Artefact scatters range in size; from small, low intensity, 'background' scatter, to large scatters of hundreds of artefacts, with accompanying materials which would indicate use of the area for long term habitation purposes. Culturally modified lithics were also identified as isolated finds, where one item is identified, typically indicative of individual discard events.

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD) sites were common across the search results, comprising 37% (n=20) of identified site types. PADs typically represent areas where the environmental context and level of disturbance are such that subsurface remains are deemed to be likely, and the registering of PADs is usually followed by test excavation which will either realise this potential through the identification of sites, or result in the de-registering of the area due to the absence of materials. PADs are typically registered within areas where deposits indicative of habitation are anticipated to occur.

4% (n=2) of sites are post-contact sites. One is the site of First Government House, and the other is the Aboriginal Tent Embassy (no longer present) which was located at Victoria Park in Sydney. First Government House is known to have three Aboriginal burials within the grounds, including Arabanoo, with the individuals interred being buried with the permission of the Governor. These two sites are indicative of interactions following settlement between Aboriginal individuals and the colonists and are significant for their contribution to the development of an understanding of the nuances of life for different Aboriginal people post-1788.

It should be noted that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal objects or sites in a specified area. It lists recorded sites identified during previous archaeological survey effort. The wider surroundings of the subject area have experienced various levels and intensity of archaeological investigations during the last few decades. Most of the registered sites have been identified through targeted, pre-development surveys for infrastructure and maintenance works, with the restrictions on extent and scope of those developments.

Furthermore, it is important to note that archaeological sites alone will not provide the full context of how Aboriginal people might have used the landscape in the past and how their every day and ceremonial activities shaped the landscape and provided the cultural connection to the natural environment. Archaeological resources comprise only one aspect (tangible) of Aboriginal cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage provides a more holistic context of past and present Aboriginal life.



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

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Project No: P0028723

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

AHIMS Sites in Extensive Search area **SCEGGS Staged SSDA ACHA** **Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of SCEGGS**

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Subject Area | ● Aboriginal Gathering (Tent Embassy) | ● Isolated find | ● PAD | ● Shelter with Midden |
| — Contours | ● Artefact Scatter | ● Midden | ● Rock Engraving | |
| - - Ephemeral | ● Burial and Historic place | ● Midden with Artefact and ceramic | ● Shelter with Art | |
| ■ Hydrology | | | | |

Figure 8 – AHIMS sites in extensive search area



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Project No: P0028723

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

AHIMS Sites in proximity
SCEGGS Staged SSDA ACHA
 Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of SCEGGS

- ▬ Subject Area ● Artefact Scatter ● Isolated find ● PAD
- ▬ Contours ● Burial and Historic place ● Midden ● Shelter with Art
- ▬ Ephemeral
- Hydrology

Figure 9 – AHIMS sites in proximity

2.3. REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Previous archaeological assessments across the Cumberland Plain provide important data on Aboriginal archaeological site distribution and typology. An understanding of the archaeological landscape within the subject area can be developed from this analysis.

Aboriginal occupation in the Sydney region encompasses at least 20,000 years with dates of 13,000 before present (BP) at Shaws Creek in the Blue Mountain foothills; 11,000 BP for Mangrove Creek and Loggers Shelter and c. 20,000 BP at Burrill Lake on the NSW South Coast (Attenbrow 2002). The majority of sites in the Sydney region have been dated to within the last 3,000 to 5,000 years, with many researchers proposing that occupation intensity increased during this period. This apparent intensity of occupation may have been influenced by rising sea levels. By about 6,500 BP, seas had risen to their present levels. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples from sand sheet contexts in proximity to the Cooks River have indicated occupation to the late Pleistocene (McDonald 2005). Older occupation sites along the now submerged coastline would have been flooded, with subsequent occupation concentrating and utilising resources along the current coastlines and changing ecological systems in the hinterland and the Cumberland Plain (Attenbrow 2002).

The Cumberland Plain Predictive Model has been developed through a number of assessments from 1985-1997 and onwards (Kohen, 1985; Smith, 1989; JMCHM, 1992; AMBS, 1997). These assessments involved developing and testing hypotheses about the location of artefactual material in relation to environmental factors including proximity to water and ridgelines. The predictive model was tested by excavations undertaken by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (JMCHM) in 1992 at Hoxton Park (JMCHM, 1992). The spatial location and density of artefacts recovered from these excavations, with highest density approximately 80-90m from the creek on higher ground, disputed previous claims about spatial distribution of sites within the Cumberland Plain region and led to the development of the currently accepted predictive model, which employs a model of environmental determinism.

More recently, excavation at Leppington undertaken by GML (GML, 2012) have begun to further interrogate and reconsider the environmental determinism of the predictive model. This has been supported by the work of Tim Owen (2015) which suggests that areas of high cultural sensitivity, where ritual and ceremonial practices were undertaken, are unlikely to involve surface or subsurface artefactual expression. Owen suggests a more complex pattern of spatial selection on the basis of activity, wherein certain spatial characteristics would be suitable for certain activities. This model of understanding of the use of space by Aboriginal people both prior to and post-settlement is developing and will continue to inform developing understandings of the use of space going forward.

2.4. LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The wider Darlinghurst and Sydney region has been subject to a number of archaeological assessments, which are discussed in Table 3 below.

The subject area has been assessed previously by one archaeological assessment, prepared by Casey and Lowe in 2018. This assessment is discussed below.

Casey and Lowe, 2018. SCEGGS Darlinghurst 2040 Masterplan Historical Archaeological Assessment

This assessment was prepared to support the development of the SCEGGS Darlinghurst 2040 Masterplan. This assessment was primarily focused on historical archaeology. However, it did include a brief section on Aboriginal archaeological potential. Casey & Lowe identified that, due to extensive disturbance associated with landscaping and development, the potential for Aboriginal material to have survived undisturbed is low, although “*stray stone artefacts may be present*” (Casey & Lowe, 2018).

Table 3 – Local Archaeological Context

Author/Year/Title	Summary	Relevance
Urbis, 2020. <i>Preliminary Archaeological Assessment, National Art School.</i>	In 2020, Urbis prepared a preliminary archaeological assessment including Aboriginal archaeological assessment for the National Art School at the former Darlinghurst Gaol Campus, in close proximity to the subject area. This assessment did not involve consultation but identified the potential for high cultural significance associated with the post-contact use of the site. This assessment recommended an ACHA be prepared for the site including survey and potential test excavation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close proximity to the subject area. Identified high potential for cultural significance exclusive to archaeological potential due to post-contact use of the area.
Artefact Heritage Services, 2020. <i>More Trains More Services, STAR: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report</i>	This ACHA was prepared by Artefact in 2020 for the Central Station Sydney terminal, platforms 1-14. This assessment identified one previously recorded site within the search area, and high potential for low-density artefact scatter associated with that site to be located. The scatter was determined to be of moderate cultural and archaeological significance. The central station area is upon the Botany sand sheet and therefore archaeological potential is retained to great depths despite disturbance due to the depth of natural soils and the ability for archaeological materials to move within the natural soil profile.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified high potential for low density artefact scatter in an area of high disturbance associated with the establishment of central station. Confirmed the presence of Aboriginal artefacts concurrent with European archaeological material due to deep soil profiles.
Biosis, 2012, 445-473 Wattle Street, Ultimo: Proposed Student Accommodation Development, Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report	<p>In 2012 Biosis was engaged by CRM to prepare an ACHA for a proposed redevelopment at 445-473 Wattle Street, Ultimo.</p> <p>The ACHA determined that, despite significant disturbance during the period of European occupation, substantial and deep portions of alluvial soils, situated beneath a 2.5m layer of fill, were likely to be present within the study area. It could not be determined whether the alluvial deposits were shore remnants, which would have a high degree of archaeological sensitivity, or the result of land reclamation at Blackwattle Bay, which would have low archaeological sensitivity.</p> <p>The ACHA identified the project area as having moderate-high potential for Aboriginal objects and it was therefore registered with AHIMS as a PAD (#45-6-3064), since destroyed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified that high level of disturbance does not entirely remove potential, with deep soils still present below fill. Where deep natural soils are present, potential for Aboriginal objects is retained.

Author/Year/Title	Summary	Relevance
Biosis, 2012, The Quay Project, Haymarket: Archaeological Report	<p>In 2011 Biosis Research was engaged by CRM to conduct an Aboriginal DD assessment for the proposed redevelopment of a site at the corner of Quay Street and Ultimo Road, Haymarket. The DD concluded that work could proceed on the site with no further assessment or approval on the basis that the site had undergone significant disturbance and no registered sites were identified.</p> <p>Test excavations were undertaken by Biosis in 2011, which confirmed the findings of the DD, with the exception of a lithic artefact (AHIMS ID#45-6-2987) which was identified in the fill of a European post hole. It was recommended that an AHIP be obtained for the entire site which would cover any other objects which were discovered during the course of works.</p> <p>Upon commencement of works, potential remnant deposits of topsoil were identified beneath historical archaeological deposits during salvage excavations as part of the HAA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test excavation for historical archaeological resources identified an Aboriginal stone artefact. Original soil profiles have been found under historical archaeological deposits. Areas in urban environments and the subject of long term, intensive historical land use still have potential for Aboriginal objects to survive.
AMBS, 2010. Sydney Light Rail Extension – Stage 1	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) in relation to the potential for Aboriginal objects or areas of sensitivity in Ultimo. Suggested that artefact bearing deposits may be present in alluvial soils below imported European fill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggests that disturbance related to previous development does not entirely remove the potential for Aboriginal objects to be present in sub-surface context
Comber, J. 2009. Sydney Metro Network Stage 2	Archaeological assessment in relation to Indigenous and non-Indigenous heritage on the Stage 1 Sydney light rail alignment. No Aboriginal sites, places or objects were identified, nor were any areas of potential, with specific reference to the impact of disturbance and development on the capacity to identify archaeological materials through survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggests Aboriginal occupation would most likely intensify around the creeks and rivers in the region.
Dominic Steele Consulting, 2006, Aboriginal Archaeological	In 2006 Dominic Steel Consulting was engaged by Leighton Properties Pty Ltd to undertake a test and salvage excavation program for the redevelopment of a block of land situated in the Sydney CBD which is bounded by Kent, Erskine, Napoleon and Sussex Streets, Sydney (a.k.a. the 'KENS' Site).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas in urban environments and the subject of long term, intensive historical land use still have potential for Aboriginal objects to survive.

Author/Year/Title	Summary	Relevance
Excavation Report, The KENS Site	<p>The KENS Site was divided into 4 zones, reflecting the staging of the Development Proposal. Excavations were initially confined to a buried soil at the north-eastern corner of the site where Napoleon and Kent Streets intersect. Excavations revealed natural soil profiles which were truncated and rapidly buried with an absence of historical artefacts. Aboriginal artefacts recovered from these soils were fragmented and damaged by heat, which was interpreted as the effect of bushfires or a hearth. Overlying colluvial deposits contained both historical and Aboriginal artefacts. Some historical construction activities, including foundations, service trenches and gardening activities, acted to seal and preserve natural soil profiles. It was observed that coastal processes had removed sediment and transported it downslope.</p> <p>The KENS site produced rare evidence of Aboriginal settlement from Late Bondaian to early post-Contact. These included remains of knapping and evidence of pre- and post-contact activities (e.g. flaked glass).</p>	
Attenbrow, 1990a. Port Jackson Archaeological Project Stage 1	<p>The focus of the project was to record and assess archaeological potential of Aboriginal sites within the Port Jackson Catchment. The main aim of the study was to re-locate and re-record previously identified sites which were not adequately recorded.</p> <p>Attenbrow's assessment resulted in the correct recording of 369 sites with midden or deposit within the Port Jackson Catchment. 126 of these are open middens, 203 are middens in rock shelters, 6 are open middens with small shelters, 27 are deposits in shelters and 7 are open deposits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided a clear and detailed analysis of the Port Jackson Catchment Area and Aboriginal archaeological sites within. ▪ Established criteria for the recording of Aboriginal sites and the identification of separate sites (i.e.: midden materials separated by a naturally occurring drainage line are identified as two separate middens).
Attenbrow, 1990b. Port Jackson Archaeological Project Stage 2	<p>Stage 2 of the Port Jackson Archaeological Project involved the excavation of select sites cross the study area. Test excavation was undertaken at two rock shelters with middens – AHIMS ID#45-6-0560 & AHIMS ID #45-6-1045. Materials excavated from the deposit at AHIMS ID#45-6-0560 included shell, stone artefacts, animal bones and human skeletal materials. Materials excavated from AHIMS ID #45-6-1045 included primarily shell with one stone artefact and modern refuse including rusted metals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Example of disturbed context with European material and Aboriginal archaeological potential. ▪ Example of contact sites within the wider Sydney region.

2.5. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The archaeological context of the subject area can be summarised as follows:

- There are no Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places located within or close proximity to the subject area.
- Previous archaeological assessments of the subject area have identified generally low Aboriginal archaeological potential due to high disturbance, with some potential for isolated finds.
- The regional predictive model identifies areas within 200m of waterways or on crests above waterways as archaeological sensitivity.
- When considering proximity to watercourses, proximity to extinct watercourses must be considered.
- Disturbance can remove archaeological potential. However, where deep natural soils are present, potential is generally retained.
- Areas can be identified as culturally significance despite the absence of known or anticipated Aboriginal archaeological resources. This is supported by the Urbis assessment of the National Art School (former Darlinghurst Gaol) and by Tim Owen's 2015 article building on excavations at Leppington discussing the archaeology of absence and proposing a shift from pure environmental determinism regional predictive models.
- Areas in urban environments and the subject of long term, intensive historical land use still have potential for Aboriginal objects to survive should natural soils occur.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of the subject area is relevant due to the influence of the environmental context on the use of the land. As established by the Cumberland Plain Regional Predictive Model (see Section 2.3), archaeological sites within the region typically cluster around certain environmental features including waterways, areas with high amounts of sandstone outcrops and overhangs, crests and spurs. These features were likely important factors on habitation and land use decisions made by Aboriginal groups in the past. Soil Landscape is also important in the regional predictive model due to the increased likelihood for artefacts to be preserved, despite disturbance, in areas where soils extend to great depths than the disturbance activities will likely have reached.

These environmental features are determined to be archaeologically sensitive and their presence or absence across the subject area will influence the determination of archaeological potential.

3.1. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The subject area is located within the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The underlying geology of the Darlinghurst area consists of Hawkesbury sandstone of medium to high strength.

There is one soil landscape present within the subject area, being the Gynea Soil Landscape (see Figure 13). This is described as residing upon Hawkesbury Sandstone, with <25% rock outcrop. Soils are shallow to moderately deep (30cm-100cm) yellow earths and earthy sands on crests and inside of benches; shallow (<20cm) siliceous sands on leading edges of benches, localised gleyed podzolic soils and yellow podzolic soils on shale lenses; shallow to moderately deep (<100cm) siliceous sands and leached sands along drainage lines. Dominant soil materials include loose, coarse sandy loam, earthy, yellowish-brown clayey sand, earthy to weakly pedal, yellowish-brown sandy clay loam, moderately to strongly pedal and yellowish-brown clay (DPIE, 2020). As the subject area is on a midslope (see Section 3.4), soils can be anticipated to be shallow and shallow-moderately deep (20-100cm) yellow earths, earthy sands and siliceous sands.

The depth of natural soils is relevant to the potential for archaeological deposits to be present, especially in areas where disturbance is high. The presence of sand often indicates archaeological sensitivity due to the depth of sand bodies and their likelihood to retain archaeological material to depth. As the soils anticipated to occur within the subject area as shallow-moderately deep (20-100cm), archaeological potential is anticipated to be retained where disturbance does not extend to depths of 1m.

The soil landscape analysis is compared with the results of geotechnical analysis below.

3.1.1. Geotechnical Investigation

Geotechnical assessment of the subject area was undertaken by Douglas Partners in October 2018 for the Concept Masterplan SSDA (SSD-8993). This report followed previous investigations including in June 1994 by Douglas Partners for the sports building and in April 2008 for the Science and Technology Building.

The 1994 geotechnical investigation identified that sandstone bedrock was located generally less than 0.5m below surface level in the investigated area, while the 2008 geotechnical investigation identified approximately 1m of fill overlaying weathered sandstone. Should be noted that the terminology 'fill' does not always describe imported soils and the source of the fill may need to be further confirmed by geomorphological investigation.

The 2018 investigation identified that a number of the school buildings had been excavated into sandstone bedrock. This included the following:

- Sports Hall.
- Wilkinson Building (exposed sandstone visible in basement).
- Barham Building (exposed sandstone in underfloor areas).
- St Peter's Playhouse (exposed sandstone near ground floor).

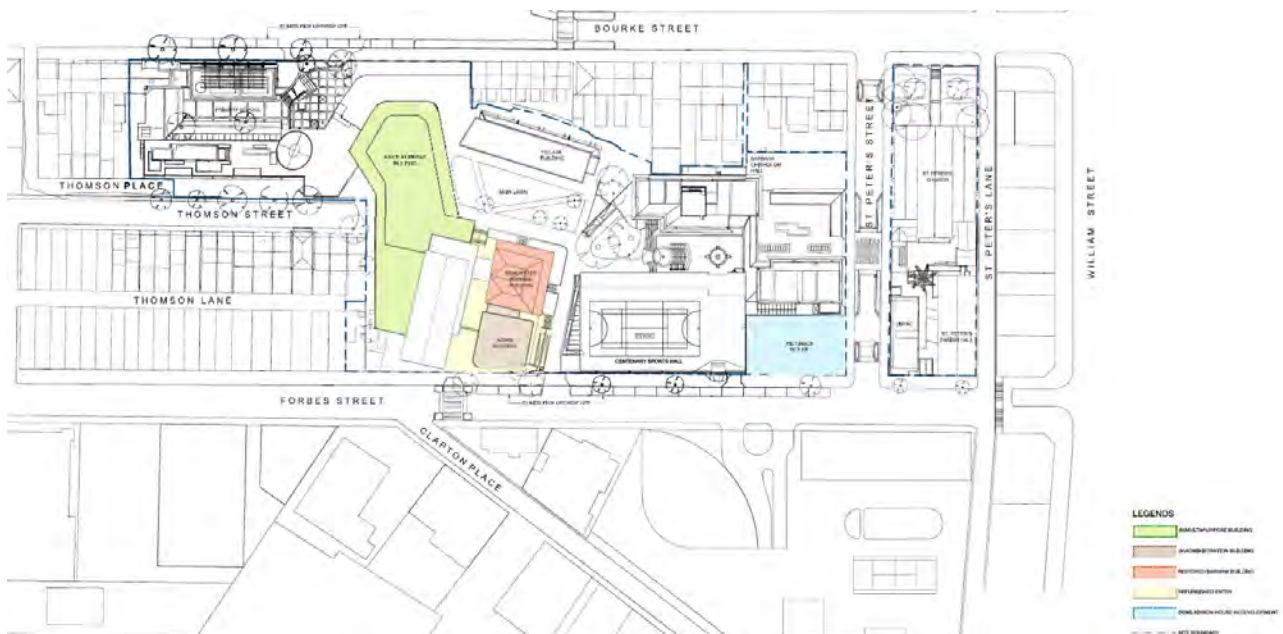


Figure 10 – Proposed site plan from Geotechnical Investigation

3.2. HYDROLOGY

Hydrology is an important factor in any analysis of environmental factors and their contribution to archaeological potential. The predictive model for the Cumberland Plain developed across the 1980s-late 1990s and supported by more recent assessments (see Sections 2.3-2.4) hypothesises that proximity to permanent watercourses was a primary factor in the determination of locations for habitation. While the primacy of environmental determinism as a theory for the determination of predictive models to understand Aboriginal use of the land has been challenged in recent years (Owen, 2015), areas in proximity to watercourses are generally considered to be archaeologically sensitive. This includes the alluvial plains of watercourses and ridgelines and elevated areas above waterways.

The subject area is not in immediate proximity to any creek lines or natural waterways that remain unmodified. The original hydrology of the area has been heavily impacted by the spreading development of the colony and most of the natural waterways have been incorporated into the stormwater system of the surrounding streets. The closest remaining creek line is Rushcutters Creek, which is located approximately 900m east. This creek has been heavily modified by the urbanisation of the harbour foreshore.

Prior to the modification of the land by European colonists, the subject area would have been in the proximity of swamplands. Hyde Park, approximately 550m west of the subject area, was a known swamp into which the Tank Stream drained, as was Centennial Park, approximately 1km south of the subject area. The subject area is also approximately 750m south of Woolloomooloo Bay, which likely would have extended slightly further south with drainage lines prior to land reclamation efforts.

Therefore, while the subject area is not within the required range of any waterways to be considered archaeologically sensitive according to the regional Cumberland Plain Predictive Model, the true original hydrology of this area is unknown with a number of former swamps and water sources within a kilometre of the area.

3.3. VEGETATION AND RESOURCES

The GyMEA soil landscape was originally characterised by dry sclerophyll woodland and open forest, since extensively cleared. Common species included red bloodwood *Eucalyptus gummifera*, yellow bloodwood *E. eximia*, scribbly gum *E. haemastoma*, brown stringybark *E. capitellata* and old man banksia *Banksia serrata*. On the more sheltered slopes, black ash *E. sieberi*, Sydney peppermint *E. piperita* and smooth-barked apple *Angophora costata* are common tree species. The dry sclerophyll understorey consisted of shrubs from the families Epacridaceae, Myrtaceae, Fabaceae and Proteaceae (DPIE, 2020).

Resources available to local Aboriginal groups would include aquatic flora and fauna from the nearby coastline and surrounding swamps, as well as terrestrial flora and fauna which came to these areas to drink, and from known hunting ground near Summer Hill (see Section 4.1)

3.4. LANDFORM

There are varying morphological types of Landform elements (see Figure 11 and Figure 12). The Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (CSIRO, 2009) identifies ten types. These types are as follows:

Table 4 – Landform definitions

Type	Definition
Crest (C)	Landform element that stands above all, or almost all, points in the adjacent terrain. It is characteristically smoothly convex upwards in downslope profile or in contour, or both. The margin of a crest element should be drawn at the limit of observed curvature.
Hillock (H)	Compound landform element comprising a narrow crest and short adjoining slopes, the crest length being less than the width of the landform element.
Ridge (R)	compound landform element comprising a narrow crest and short adjoining slopes, the crest length being greater than the width of the landform element.
Simple Slope (S)	Slope element adjacent below a crest or flat and adjacent above a flat or depression.
Upper Slope (U)	Slope element adjacent below a crest or flat but not adjacent above a flat or depression.
Mid Slope (M)	Slope element not adjacent below a crest or flat and not adjacent above a flat or depression.
Lower Slope (L)	Slope element not adjacent below a crest or flat but adjacent above a flat or depression.
Flat (F)	planar landform element that is neither a crest nor a depression and is level or very gently inclined (<3% tangent approximately).
Open Depression (vale) (V)	Landform element that stands below all, or almost all, points in the adjacent terrain. A closed depression stands below all such points; an open depression extends at the same elevation, or lower, beyond the locality where it is observed. Many depressions are concave upwards and their margins should be drawn at the limit of observed curvature.
Closed Depression (D)	Landform element that stands below all, or almost all, points in the adjacent terrain. A closed depression stands below all such points; an open depression extends at the same elevation, or lower, beyond the locality where it is observed. Many depressions are concave upwards, and their margins should be drawn at the limit of observed curvature.

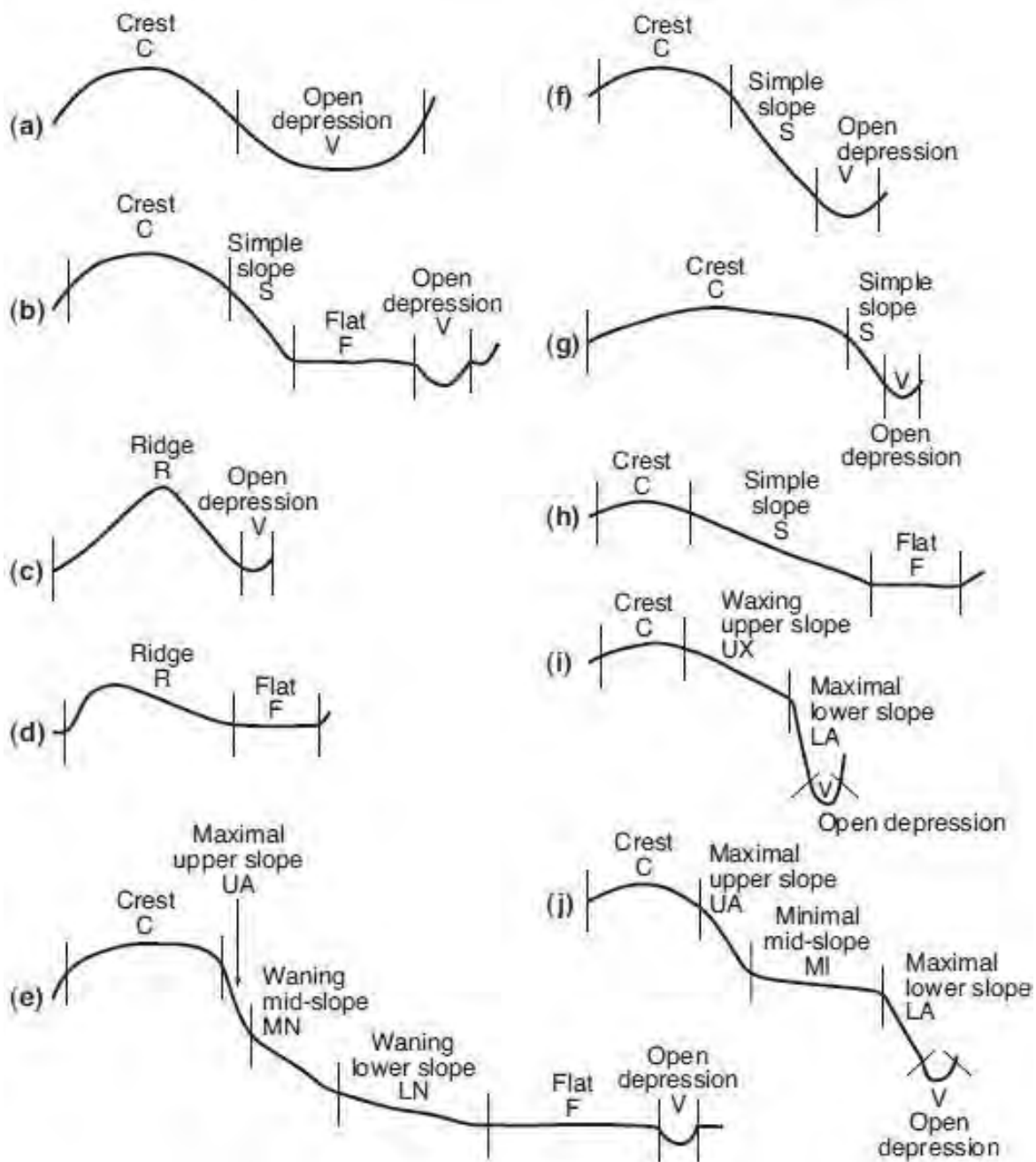


Figure 11 – Landform type

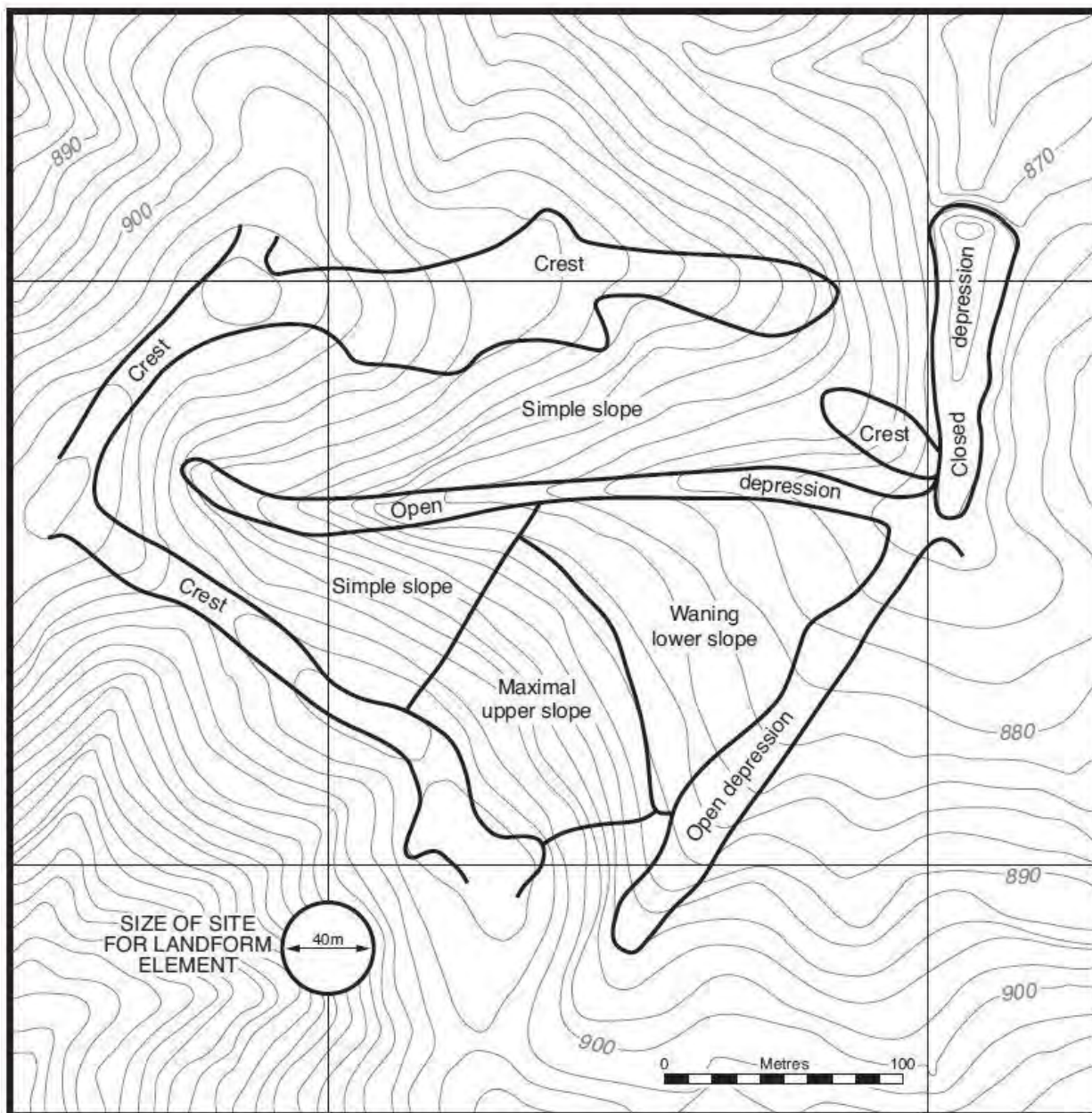


Figure 12 – Landform pattern

3.4.1. Landform Summary

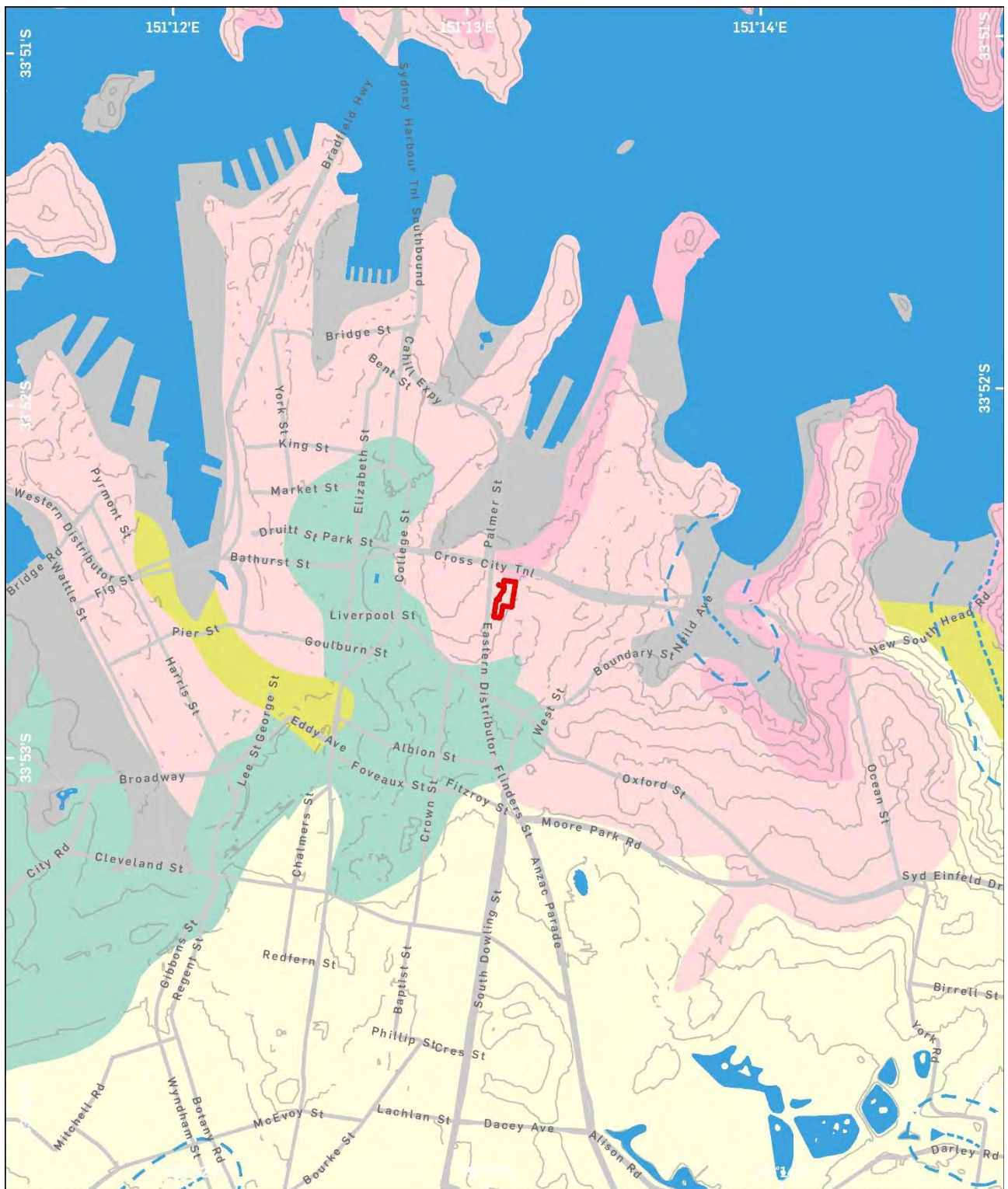
The wider Darlinghurst area is undulating, with hills and crests sloping towards Woolloomooloo Bay in the north.

The topography of the subject area is varied. Generally, the subject area is situated on a gentle slope north. From east to west, the subject area is divided by a sandstone cliff ranging between 8-10m with the eastern side of the school higher. Some of the sandstone of this cliff has been modified by previous development. This sandstone cliff is associated with the pre-1840s government stone quarry on the site, discussed in further detail in the Historical Archaeological Assessment prepared by Urbis under different cover (Urbis, 2021).

3.5. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of the subject area can be summarised as follows:

- The subject area contains the GyMEA Soil Landscape, with soils estimated to extend to depths of 20-50cm. This is supported by previous geotechnical investigations which have identified that a number of school buildings sit upon sandstone bedrock, with other portions containing fill materials to 1m maximum depths. It should be noted that the terminology 'fill' does not always describe imported soils and the source of the fill may need to be further confirmed by geomorphological investigation.
- The subject area is not within close proximity to any existing waterways. The subject area is approximately 750m south of Woolloomooloo Bay, 1km north of Centennial Park (former swamplands), 550m east of Hyde Park (former swamplands) and 900m west of Rushcutters Creek. Therefore, there is the potential that waterways may have existed closer to the subject area prior to European land modification.
- Prior to European land clearance, the subject area would have been open forest or dry sclerophyll forest, with a variety of terrestrial and aquatic resources supported by this habitat and nearby swamplands.
- The subject area sits upon undulating topography, upon a gentle slope to the north. The subject area contains a high (8-10m) sandstone cliff which separates the site east-west, with the eastern portion higher than the western portion.



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1 KM

Project No: P0028723

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area

Aeolian (AEnp)

Alluvial (ALdc)

Disturbed Terrain (DTxx)

Residual (REbt)

Hydrology

Aeolian (AEtg)

Colluvial (COha)

Erosional (ERgy)

Residual (RElh)

Ephemeral

Water

Hydrology 200m Buffer

Figure 13 – Soils and hydrology

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The historical context of the subject area is relevant as the historical use will influence levels of disturbance and therefore the likelihood for archaeological resources to be retained. An understanding of the past Aboriginal land use of the area also contributes to the assessment of archaeological potential as it provides an understanding of the likelihood that the subject area would have been utilised by Aboriginal people for activities which may leave archaeological evidence.

4.1. PAST ABORIGINAL LAND USE

Aboriginal people have inhabited the Sydney Basin region since at least 30,735+ BP, with some evidence of potential occupation as early as 40,000 years ago (JMCHM 2005a). Due to the absence of written records, it is difficult to infer what life was like prior to the arrival of European settlers. Much of our understanding of Aboriginal life pre-colonisation is informed by the histories documented in the late 18th and early 19th century by European observers. These histories provide an inherently biased interpretation of Aboriginal life, but when combined with archaeological evidence can provide a general understanding of the customs, social structure, languages, beliefs and general culture of the Aboriginal inhabitants of the Sydney Basin. However, the changing belief systems, social organisation and ritual are difficult to fully understand, as behaviours recorded by Europeans may have been impacted by the presence of those same Europeans (Attenbrow 2010:17).

The Aboriginal population around Sydney at time of first contact has been estimated at between 2000 and 3000 people, with the greater Sydney region estimated at somewhere between 4000 and 8000. The social structure of Aboriginal groups is well documented, with the division of tribes into two moieties within which intermarriage is common (Howitt, 1996). Clan descent is usually patrilineal. Marriages were not restricted to monogamous relationships, with polyamory common. An observation from Collins acknowledges both the occurrence of polyamory and the intermarriage between different groups. Collins describes Bennelong, of the Wanegal Clan, as married to both a woman of Kameraigal descent and a woman of Gweagal descent simultaneously (Collins, 1975).

Given the early European contact with Aboriginal tribes in the Sydney region, more is known about these groups than those which inhabited regional areas. In the general Sydney area, the land was occupied by the clans of the Eora tribe. The meaning of 'Eora' is unknown, but their land is documented to extend from the Hawkesbury River plateau margins in the north to Botany Bay and the Georges River in the south. There is some controversy regarding the linguistic origins of the Eora People. Some argue that the Eora People were a part of the Darug language group (Kohen, 1993). Others suggest the Eora People formed a distinct and separate language group (Hughes, 1987). The various clans of the Eora people include the Kameraigal, Wanegal, Borogegal and Gadigal. The Gadigal, also known as Cadigal, were believed to occupy the south side of Port Jackson, from South Head to Long Cove (now Darling Harbour) (Tindale, 1974; Turbett, 1989). This area incorporates the Eastern Suburbs, Central Business District and some of the Inner West.

Prior to European colonisation and development, the lands of the Gadigal people were abundant in resources. The Kangaroo Grounds (around present-day Summer Hill) were on the western border of their land, a border shared with the Wanegal. This was a hunting ground abundant with macropods, which could be used not only for food but also for their hides (Ashfield & District Historical Society, 1996). To the east, north and south of the Gadigal lands is the coastline. Not only were the rivers and streams which provided freshwater critical to Aboriginal groups, but the edible resources of these watercourses, including the sea, were of high importance. The diet of the Gadigal people comprised primarily of fish, shellfish and other aquatic animals. They also sourced roots and foraged for food within the Lachlan Swamplands, now Centennial Park (Tench, 1789). The importance of aquatic resources is attested to in the archaeological record, with middens providing evidence of dietary practices located along the coast and streams.

The archaeological record also provides evidence for the exploitation of stone materials to create tools and weapons, with high density artefact scatters located across the region. At Bondi Beach, situated in the former sandhills now covered by Campbell Parade, with the centre near what is now the North Bondi Surf Life Saving Club, a large artefact scatter was registered on AHIMS in 1990. This was located in the 1900s following a series of gales which exposed thousands of stone flakes and other tools, with local knowledge suggesting the whole of the back of the beach was covered in stone artefacts accumulated over thousands of years. The distinctive 'backed' points collected from this extensive scatter have since become the type-name for this artefact type, which is located across sites throughout south-eastern Australia – the Bondi Point.

The Bondi Point is the second phase in the Eastern Regional Sequence, an early typological system of stone technology from Eastern New South Wales developed by Frederick David McCarthy. The first phase is identified as the Capertian Phase, the second is the Bondaian phase and the third is the Eloueran Phase. These phases were identified by McCarthy from excavations at Lapstone Creek and Capertee. McCarthy identified three distinct types of artefact distinguished by age, with Bondi Points (giving the name for Bondaian) restricted to the lower levels, and Elouera increasing in the upper levels (McCarthy, 1940a;1940b). Subsequent excavations within the Sydney Basin confirmed the sequence but also identified regional variations. These variations were condensed to include the Capertian and then Early, Middle and Late Bondaian, with Late Bondaian equivalent to Eloueran (Attenbrow, 2002).

There is abundant evidence throughout the Sydney area of contact between the local Gadigal people and European settlers. This evidence exists in the form of contact sites, with material remains including knapped ceramic and glass, European materials in middens, and rock engravings depicting European arrival. A contact period Aboriginal archaeological deposit was recently located during the Central Business District (CBD) and Eastern Suburbs Light Rail (CSELR) works, within the Randwick Racecourse Stabling Yards. This deposit included stone tools made from flint, with scientific analysis demonstrating that this flint was sourced from the banks of the River Thames in London and transported to Sydney as ships ballast. This archaeological assemblage sheds light on the dynamic relationship between Europeans and Aboriginal groups, the differential assignment of value to material culture (flint ballast and bottle glass) and the spatial distribution of Aboriginal communities during the early years of colonisation (GML, 2020). There is also evidence for ceramic located within Aboriginal middens, for example in excavations undertaken in 1985 at Millers Point where four sherds of blue and white transfer ware were located within a midden (Lampert, 1985).

In general however, the impacts of colonisation were devastating for all Aboriginal people, but particularly for those groups living around the coast and Sydney Cove. With colonisation, Aboriginal people were forced away from their lands and the resources they relied upon. Settlement around the coast drove faunal resources further inland, reducing the traditional hunting grounds of local Aboriginal groups (Evidence, 1835). Further to this, diseases including smallpox and conflicts between local Aboriginals and colonisers decimated their population. Rather than accepting fault for this, some colonisers attributed this population decline to the introduction of alcohol and other vices (Dredge, 1845). In 1789, an epidemic believed to be smallpox and called *gal-galla* by the local Aboriginal people resulted in great population decrease (Attenbrow, 2002). Historic accounts of the epidemic state that it resulted in the near complete decimation of the Gadigal clan, with only three people reportedly remaining – two of which were Colbee and Nanbaree (Collins, 1798).

Aboriginal people did not cease to exist within the Sydney region following European settlement, despite the devastating impacts it had. Aboriginal people continued to live in the area, adapting to the changes brought by settlement. This led to displacement of Aboriginal people from all over the country. There are stories, for example, of Aboriginal people from the South Coast of New South Wales migrating to La Perouse in search of employment (Kensy, J. 2008). However, not all of this movement was voluntary. In the early 1880s, George Thornton was appointed by Sir Henry Parkes as the “Protector of Aborigines”. Thornton supported the removal of Aboriginal people from traditional lands in urban areas (Goodall, 1996). In 1883, the “Aborigines Protection Board” was established, replacing Thornton. The Board established reserves, to which Aboriginal people were forcibly removed, segregating Aboriginal people from the rest of the community. More insidious were the Missions, a modified form of reserve which sought to convert indigenous people to Christianity (OEH, 2012). The APB were also responsible for the removal of Aboriginal children, resulting in the Stolen Generations. In 1909, the APB was given legislative authority under the “*Aborigines Protection Act*” (Aborigines Protection Act, 1909). These missions and reserves were closed between the 1920s-1960s following changing public attitudes.

The fight for recognition was a political one. On 26th January 1938, a “Day of Mourning” protest was held, following campaigns by Aboriginal individuals including Jack Patten, William Cooper and Pearl Gibbs (a Botany Bay local) who fought for civil rights including the right to vote and representation in Parliament. This struggle was long fought, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were granted the right to vote Australia wide by 1965. Aboriginal people were recognised in the census and subject to Commonwealth laws following the referendum for Indigenous Rights in 1967. Aboriginal people across Sydney and Australia continue to fight for recognition. In February 2008, then Prime Minister Kevin Rudd delivered an address apologising for the mistreatment of Aboriginal people throughout history and committing to closing the gap, recognising Aboriginal cultures as “the oldest continuing cultures in human history” (Rudd, 2008). In contemporary times, respect for Aboriginal people and connection to Country continues to grow. Despite attempts to eradicate Aboriginal people throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, Aboriginal communities continue to thrive across Australia, and Aboriginal individuals play a vital role in all levels of society.

4.1.1. Ethnographic comments

The following information is reproduced from comments received by Urbis from Darug Custodians Aboriginal Corporation in response to the Stage 2 and 3 Letter. These comments reflect the transfer of knowledge regarding traditional knowledge lifestyle and lore and provide a unique understanding of Aboriginal life in the Sydney region.

Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on

the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.

Knowledge of culture, lifestyle and lore have been part of Darug people's lives for thousands of years, this was passed down to the next generations and this started with birth and continued for a lifetime. Darug people spent a lifetime learning and as people grew older they passed through stages of knowledge, elders became elders with the learning of stages of knowledge not by their age, being an elder is part of the kinship system this was a very complicated system based on respect.

Darug sites are all connected, our country has a complex of sites that hold our heritage and past history, evidence of the Darug lifestyle and occupation are all across our country, due to the rapid development of Sydney many of our sites have been destroyed, our sites are thousands of years old and within the short period of time that Australia has been developed pre contact our sites have disappeared.

Site types in Darug country are predominately artefact scatters, rock shelters, rock escarpments, scarred trees, carved trees, bora rings, engravings, art, landforms, waterways and burials. All across Darug country there is a continuation of sites, the predictive modelling for the Cumberland plain shows that the concentration of sites is near waterways, investigation of sites have shown that the higher concentration is predominately within 50 metres of permanent water although evidence also shows that sites are in areas away from permanent water on all landforms. The sites that are low density or single materials are as important as the higher density sites as they show us the connection and the movement of people across the country.

The Darug people lived in family groups commonly known as clan groups. Clan groups were groups of people ranging from ten to fifty people, these were structured groups with strict lores(laws) and followed a system known as the kinship system. The kinship system is a very complex and organised system, this system organised marriages, totems, and the hierarchy of the group. All Darug people had totems, a family totem, personal totem and tribal totem, totems were usually an animal form they could also be other forms or plants, this helped with the organisation of marriages, two people of the same totem could not marry. People could not eat their totem this helped with conservation. All members of the group had roles and responsibilities that were adhered to. The main common lore for Darug people is respect.

Darug culture is very old and continuous with the beliefs, lores and customs that have continued for thousands of years. Learning started from birth and all women were responsible for the care of the children. When the boys reached a certain age they then stayed with the men, usually being taught by their uncles. Young girls also stayed with the men in the group usually their uncles, learning all aspects of the men's ways of life to prepare for marriage. As the members of the group passed through stages of their life knowledge and stories were passed on to them, Darug stories and knowledge are thousands of years old, all stories had meanings and were very sacred learning continued through an entire lifetime.

Darug people lived a nomadic lifestyle usually moving around within their traditional boundaries. Darug as with all aboriginal people, knew how to care for the land and keep

resources thriving and reproducing. Seasons played a big part in the movement of a clan. As most native plants need fire to replenish, many different signs were interpreted for

movement, burning and hunting. The Darug practiced a tradition that is known as fire stick farming and this tradition is still used all over Australia. Fire was used for many reasons within the Darug lifestyle, cooking, warmth, bush regeneration, hunting, ceremony and signalling. The fire technology was a well organised practice and was always carried out in the appropriate seasons and temperature. This knowledge and range of reasons for fire use established a pattern of controlled burning which is understood to help in the control of Australian bushfires

Darug people built bark huts for shelter in the open forest on the Cumberland plain, in sandstone country people occupied rock shelters. A large percentage of rock shelters have intact evidence of Darug use and repeated visiting and occupation.

The lifestyle of the Darug people was planned. The nomadic lifestyle required the people to know where all resources were situated and evidence shows that the movement of people around and within their country was largely driven by changes to season. The nomadic lifestyle made carrying many possessions near impossible therefore generally possessions were limited to a small toolkit and the landscape provided the remaining resources needed. The seasons and movements of people were also drivers for the Darug decisions around when to have children as too many children could not be carried by the clan and landscape.

While people were living the traditional lifestyle song, dance, art and ceremony was and is a big part of daily life. There were signs left in the landscape showing tribal areas, ceremonial places, sacred places, burials, women's places, and resources, People read the land and signs similar to reading maps today.

Darug people came from the Dreamtime, Dreamtime is when everything was created, Darug people have beliefs that are thousands of years old, the dreaming is stories of creation and life that is passed down from generation to generation many of these stories are part of the land, evidence of the Darug people and lifestyles is in the landscape all over Darug country.

4.2. EUROPEAN HISTORY

4.2.1. Early Land Grants and the Barham Estate (1793-1850)

The subject area was originally encompassed within the Woolloomooloo Estate, which later became known as the Riley Estate, which was granted to Commissary John Palmer in 1793 and later transferred to colonial secretary Edward Deas Thomson in 1835 (Casey & Lowe, 2019). Thomson constructed a large house on his estate, which he named Barham.

The Barham Estate consisted of extensive gardens, which included tropical plants, palms and pine trees. A carriage circle led up to the house with lawned surrounds. Casey & Lowe have suggested that the area to the north of Barham House (south of William Street) comprised of a kitchen garden, including asparagus beds (Casey & Lowe, 2019). An 1835 map indicates the presence of a small house with outbuilding in the north-western portion of the site (NSW State Archives). A number of references also mention the erection of three stone dwellings at the South Head Road frontage, which were used for housing workers on the site during this period. At least one of these had been demolished by 1850 (Casey & Lowe, 2019). In 1835 the roads surrounding the subject area were modified so that the northern end of William Street transected the subject area. Bourke Street was established along the western boundary of the site.

In 1835 a Government Quarry was established at the Barham Estate within the vicinity of Bourke Street as one of a number of quarries which were developed in Sydney during this period. The sandstone was used for the construction of municipal buildings, private dwellings and infrastructure and roadways throughout Sydney.

4.2.2. Subdivision and Residential Development (1850-1900)

In 1850-1853 the Barham Estate was subdivided, with much of the area north of the house sold. This resulted in the establishment of Ann Street, now St Peters Street (Casey & Lowe, 2019). Lot 4, located on the south side of Ann Street was purchased by Charles Jones, (Book 30 No. 88, September 1853) with Lots 12 to 15 purchased by Morehead & Young (Book 28 No. 159, September 1853), and the remaining lot,

located at the corner of Ann and Forbes Streets purchased by Francis Callaghan (Book 28 No. 159, September 1853). The lot boundaries, however, appear to have been somewhat controversial as they were difficult to build upon as a result of the steep descent west to Bourke Street, likely the result of quarrying activity. Morehead and Young in 1854 wrote that the way in which Bourke Street had been levelled had essentially created a retaining wall at the west end of Ann Street, preventing any direct access into the street (Morehead & Young to Commissioners, 14 July 1854). A subdivision plan shows the layout of the Barham Estate, including the carriage circle and access roads to Ann and Forbes Streets, as well as the location of an outbuilding (Vol. 6 Fol. 98). By this time however, the original stone building to the north had been demolished.

Lot 4 was built upon in the early 1860s and four terraces were constructed on Callaghan's land in c.1855-1865. By 1888 terraces had been constructed along most of the eastern side of Bourke Street. Barham house underwent a number of alterations throughout the 19th century, including the replacement of the verandah, and a double storey extension which linked to an additional L-shaped building with kitchen, pantry and laundry. This building may have also included stables. A secondary stable, constructed of iron, was located at the south of the estate, with a nearby fowl house and timber outhouse (Tanner Kibble Denton, 2019.).

Anne Maria Thomson passed away in 1884, resulting in the sale of Barham to E.D.S. Ogilvie in 1885 and acquisition of the site by the Sydney Church of England Girls Grammar School (SCEGGS) in 1900.

4.2.3. SCEGGS (1900-Present)

Following purchase of Barham by SCEGGS, several alterations to the house were immediately made, including the construction of a large entrance porch and eastern (1901) and south-western extensions (1960s). In 1922 a bridge was constructed which connected the Chapel and Barham Buildings. A single storey extension at the southwest of the Barham Building was constructed in the 1960s, which has housed the principal's office since.

Additional buildings have been erected on the subject area throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries, in association with the expansion of SCEGGS. These include:

- Chapel Building (1900)
- School Sick Bay (1907, demolished in 1924)
- Gymnasium Building (now Old Gym Building) (1924)
- Wilkinson House (1928)
- Old Girls Building (1951)
- Old Science Building (1967)
- Library Building (1970)
- Centenary Sports Hall (1996)
- JFSTC (2011/2013)

Figure 14 below depicts the phases of development of the SCEGGS campus within the subject area.

PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT

SCEGGS DARLINGHURST CAMPUS

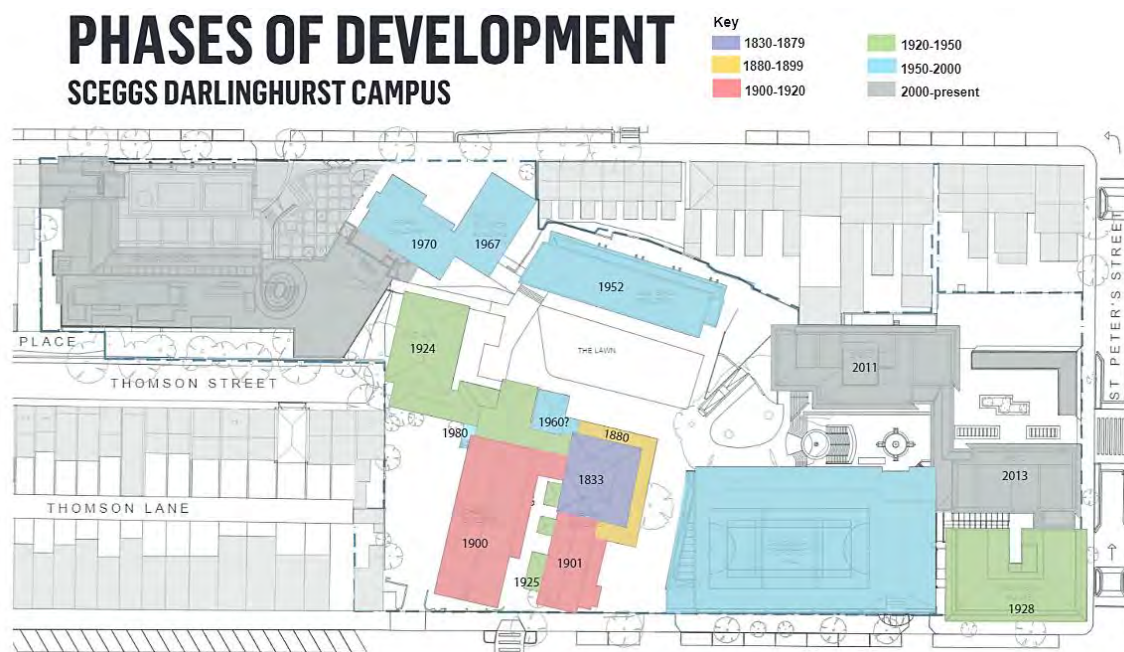


Figure 14 – Phases of development

4.3. HISTORICAL AERIAL ANALYSIS

Aerial imagery depicting the subject area from 1943, 1955, 1998 and 2021 has been sourced and is analysed below to discuss how conditions have been altered across the site.

Table 5 – Historical aerial analysis

Year	Description
1943	By 1943, the subject area has already been cleared of vegetation and established as a school. A number of buildings have already been constructed by this time, with school buildings constructed on the site from 1830. This includes the Barham building, as well as the chapel building, old gym and Wilkinson house, all of which are fully constructed by this time. There are other structures within the subject area which have since been demolished including terrace rows which are now occupied by the primary school facilities.
1955	By 1955, the subject area is largely unchanged, however there is evidence of some tree removal and further construction works on the Old Girls Building. There is also evidence of some minor change within the playground areas, with the construction of a formalised tennis court to the south of Wilkinson House.
1998	There is again only minor change to the subject area between 1955-1998. By this time, structures adjacent to the west of Wilkinson House have been demolished, and the layout of playground areas has been altered. Further vegetation clearance has occurred, and the terrace rows to the south of the subject area have been demolished to make way for the primary school area, which has commenced operation by this time. Also constructed by this time the library building and old science building which border the primary school area.
2021	By present day, the subject area is heavily altered, particularly to the north surrounding Wilkinson House, and the south within the primary school. The central bulk of the school comprising the early 1830s-1920s structures is largely unaltered, with minor changes to garden areas which will not have resulted in high disturbance. To the north, near Wilkinson

Year	Description
	House, the JFSTC building has been constructed. To the south, the primary school has been expanded and new buildings constructed.

4.4. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND DISTURBANCE

The above historical summary has identified three distinct phases of disturbance associated with the subject area. The first of these relates to the earliest land grants and establishment of the Barham Estate in 1835. Barham House, three stone dwellings and a number of outbuildings were erected on the site during this period. Gardens were also established and a turning circle to the south of Barham House. These developments amount to a low-moderate levels of disturbance across the site. A notable exception relates to the establishment of the quarry within the vicinity of Bourke Street, which was described as having essentially created a retaining wall at the west end of Ann Street (now St Peter's Street), thus cutting down the northern component of the site to the existing street level. This would have amounted to a high level of disturbance, with archaeological potential altogether removed at this location.

The subsequent phase of development at the subject area commenced in 1850 with the subdivision of the Barham Estate. By the late 19th century terraces had been constructed along Bourke and Ann streets (now St Peter's Street). A number of alterations were also made to Barham House, with an enlargement of the building's footprint and addition of stables within the vicinity. The additions to the subject area which are associated with this phase would have resulted in a moderate-high degree of disturbance to those areas in which residential development was concentrated. Terrace dwellings very likely included basement levels built into sandstone bedrock, as was typical throughout the Sydney area at this time (Howells, T.; Morris, M. 1999). Alterations to Barham House may have required the installation of footings for the rear extension and proximal stables and ancillary buildings.

The greatest phase of disturbance at the subject area relates to the acquisition and development of the site by SCEGGS from 1900 onwards. The footprint of existing buildings on the site is indicated in Figure 14. Plans and elevations of these buildings suggest that a number contain basement levels. Due to the sloped topography of the site, however, the majority of basement levels are likely to be built into the hillside; potentially the sandstone bedrock. The extent of excavation which would have been required for these would therefore have been limited to the elevated portion of the basement footprint. This is supported by a geotechnical assessment for the subject area, which indicated that a number of school buildings sit upon (or are built into) sandstone bedrock, with other portions containing fill materials to 1m maximum depths. Later buildings, however, including the JFSTC building, would have required significant excavation and required the installation of substantial piles and footings down to bedrock level. This phase is therefore assessed as resulting in a high and ubiquitous degree of disturbance across the subject area.

In summary, disturbance is identified to be **high** across the majority of the subject area.

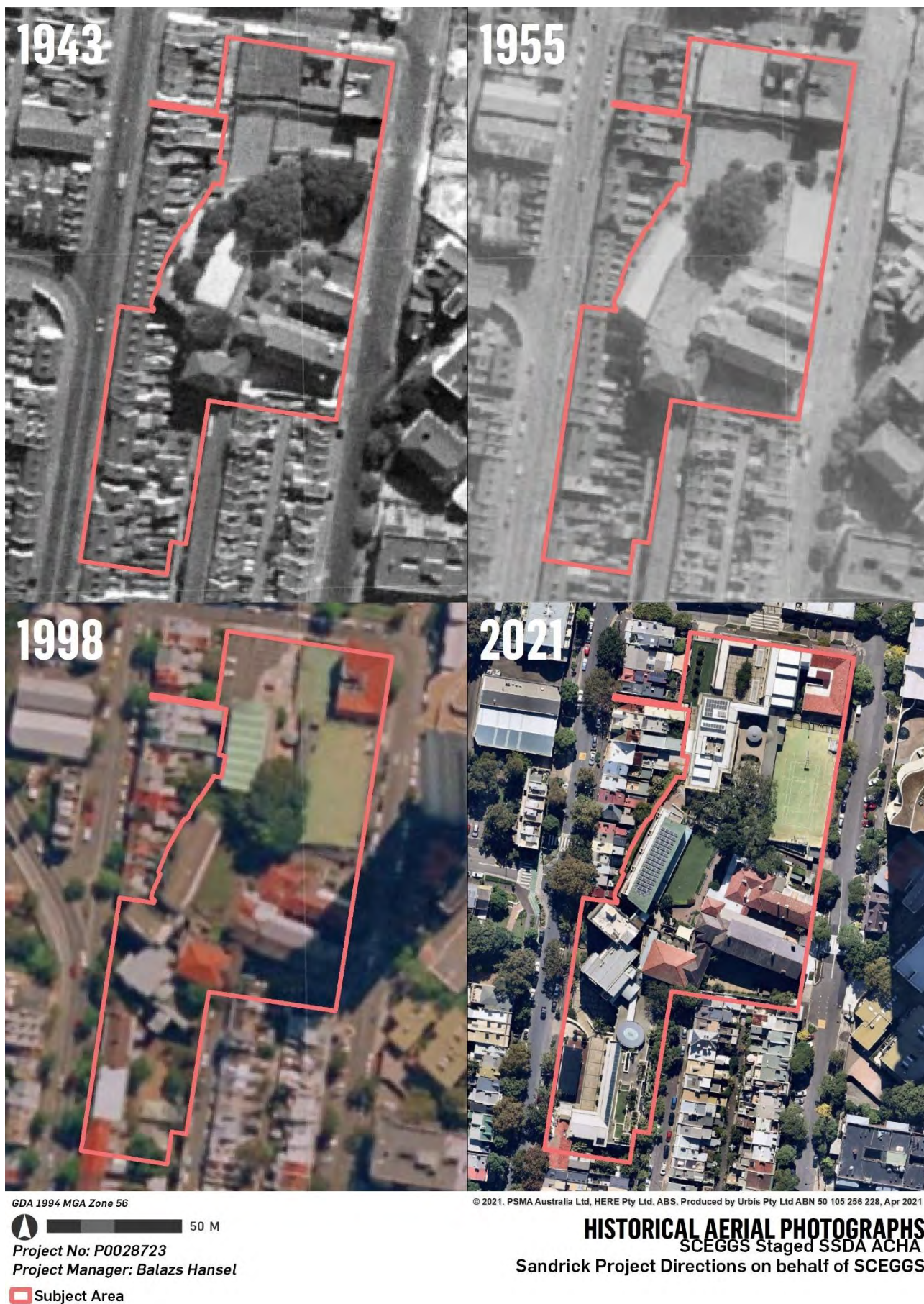


Figure 15 – Historical Aerials

5. PREDICTIVE MODEL

The archaeological, environmental and historical context of the subject area provide the basis for the development of a predictive model for the subject area. The predictive model identifies the potential for varying types of archaeological sites to occur across the subject area.

The *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* requires that an appropriate predictive model be used when undertaking an ACHA. A predictive model is used to estimate the nature and distribution of evidence of Aboriginal land use in a subject area. The results produced by a predictive model can be used to identify potential archaeological deposits (PADs).

A predictive model should consider variables that may influence the location, distribution and density of sites, features or artefacts within a subject area. Variables typically relate to the environment and topography, such as soils, landscape features, slope, landform and cultural resources. The following predictions for the subject area have been formulated on the basis of previous assessments, regional models and the AHIMS data provided in Section 2.1.

There are several site types which are known to occur within New South Wales. These site types and their likelihood to occur within the subject area are evaluated in Table 7 below.

The general process archaeologists employ to determine the likelihood of any particular site type (artefact scatter, shelter, midden etc) to occur within a given subject area requires the synthesis of information for general distribution of archaeological sites within the wider area including:

- Detailed analysis of previous archaeological investigations within the same Region.
- Presence or absence of landscape features that present potential for archaeological resources (human occupation, use) such as raised terraces adjacent to permeant water.
- Analysis of the geology and soil landscape within the subject area which allows for a determination to be made of the type of raw material that would have been available for artefact production (silcrete, tuff, quartz etc) and the potential for the accumulation of archaeological resource within the subject area.
- Investigation of and determination of the level of disturbance/historical land use within the subject area which may impact on or remove entirely any potential archaeological material.

The combination of these would give us an indication of various levels of possibility of finding archaeological resource within a given area. Please refer to Table 6 below for an example of the indicative process of determining the likelihood of a given site occurring within a subject area.

Table 6 – Indicative process of determining the likelihood of a given site occurring within a subject area

Likelihood	Indicative subject area context	Indicative action
High	Low level of disturbance, presence of one or more archaeologically sensitive landforms (raised terrace adjacent to permanent water, sand dunes, rock shelter etc), presence of archaeologically sensitive soil landscape (Tuggerah, Blacktown, South Creek etc), presence of previously recorded archaeological site(s) and/or identification of previously unrecorded archaeological site(s) within the subject area	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.
Moderate	Moderate level of disturbance, presence of one or more archaeologically sensitive landforms (raised terrace adjacent to permanent water, sand dunes, rock shelter etc), presence of archaeologically sensitive soil landscape (Tuggerah, Blacktown, South Creek etc), presence of previously recorded archaeological site(s)	Detailed archaeological investigation including but not limited to survey, test excavation and potentially (depending on density and/or significance of archaeological deposit) salvage excavation.

Likelihood	Indicative subject area context	Indicative action
	and/or identification of previously unrecorded archaeological site(s) within the subject area	
Low	High level of disturbance, presence of one archaeologically sensitive landform (raised terrace adjacent to permanent water, sand dunes, rock shelter etc), presence of archaeologically sensitive soil landscape (Tuggerah, Blacktown, South Creek etc).	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.
Nil	Complete disturbance, complete removal of natural soil landscape, zero archaeologically sensitive landform, geological or soil features. Zero previously recorded archaeological sites.	Employ chance finds procedure and works can continue without further archaeological investigation.

5.1. PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR THE SUBJECT AREA

The following predictive model has been developed on the basis of the information presented in Sections 2-4 and provides an assessment of the likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological materials to occur across the subject area.

Table 7 – Predictive Model

Site Type	Description	Likelihood	Justification
Artefact Scatters	Artefact scatters represent past Aboriginal subsistence and stone knapping activities and include archaeological remains such as stone artefacts and hearths. This site type usually appears as surface scatters of stone artefacts in areas where vegetation is limited, and ground surface visibility increases. Such scatters of artefacts are also often exposed by erosion, agricultural events such as ploughing, and the creation of informal, unsealed vehicle access tracks and walking paths. These types of sites are often located on dry, relatively flat land along or adjacent to rivers and creeks. Camp sites containing surface or subsurface deposit from repeated or continued occupation are more likely to occur on elevated ground near the most permanent, reliable water sources. Flat, open areas associated with creeks and their resource-rich surrounds would have offered ideal camping areas to the Aboriginal inhabitants of the local area.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area is highly disturbed, with the complete removal of the natural soil profile for previous and existing facilities. This bulk excavation will have removed and accumulated Aboriginal archaeological deposits which may have occurred, including artefact scatters.
Isolated Finds	<p>Isolated finds represent artefactual material in singular, one off occurrences. Isolated finds are generally indicative of stone tool production, although can also include contact sites.</p> <p>Isolated finds may represent a single item discard event or be the result of limited stone knapping activity. The presence of such isolated artefacts may indicate the presence of a more extensive, in situ buried archaeological deposit, or a larger deposit obscured by low ground visibility. Isolated artefacts are likely to be located on landforms associated with past Aboriginal activities, such as ridgelines that would have provided ease of movement through the area, and level areas with access to water, particularly creeks and rivers.</p>	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area is highly disturbed, with the complete removal of the natural soil profile for previous and existing facilities. This bulk excavation will have removed and accumulated Aboriginal archaeological deposits which may have occurred, including Isolated finds.
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposits (or PADs) are areas where there is no surface expression of stone artefacts, but due to a landscape feature there is a strong likelihood that the area will contain buried deposits of stone artefacts. Landscape features which may feature in PADs include proximity to waterways, particularly terraces and flats near 3rd order streams and above; ridge lines, ridge tops and sand dune systems.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of disturbance across the subject area have resulted in the removal of natural soils. This, combined with the absence of landscape features which would indicate potential, make the identification of PADs unlikely.

Site Type	Description	Likelihood	Justification
Scarred Trees	Tree bark was utilised by Aboriginal people for various purposes, including the construction of shelters (huts), canoes, paddles, shields, baskets and bowls, fishing lines, cloaks, torches and bedding, as well as being beaten into fibre for string bags or ornaments (sources cited in Attenbrow 2002: 113). The removal of bark exposes the heart wood of the tree, resulting in a scar. Trees may also have been scarred in order to gain access to food resources (e.g. cutting toe-holds so as to climb the tree and catch possums or birds), or to mark locations such as tribal territories. Such scars, when they occur, are typically described as scarred trees. These sites most often occur in areas with mature, remnant native vegetation. The locations of scarred trees often reflect an absence of historical clearance of vegetation rather than the actual pattern of scarred trees. Carved trees are different from scarred trees, and the carved designs may indicate totemic affiliation (Attenbrow 2002: 204); they may also have been carved for ceremonial purposes or as grave markers.	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no remnant original trees within the subject area as a result of historic land clearance.
Axe Grinding Grooves	Grinding grooves are the physical evidence of tool making or food processing activities undertaken by Aboriginal people. The manual rubbing of stones against other stones creates grooves in the rock; these are usually found on flat areas of abrasive rock such as sandstone. They may be associated with creek beds, or water sources such as rock pools in creek beds and on platforms, as water enables wet-grinding to occur.	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no suitable sandstone outcrops within the subject area. Axe Grinding Grooves are rare within the regional context.
Bora/Ceremonial	Aboriginal ceremonial sites are locations that have spiritual or ceremonial values to Aboriginal people. Aboriginal ceremonial sites may comprise natural landforms and, in some cases, will also have archaeological material. Bora grounds are a ceremonial site type, usually consisting of a cleared area around one or more raised earth circles, and often comprised of two circles of different sizes, connected by a pathway, and accompanied by ground drawings or mouldings of people, animals or deities, and geometrically carved designs on the surrounding trees.	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of disturbance within the subject area will have removed any evidence of bora or ceremonial sites.
Burial	<p>Aboriginal burial of the dead often took place relatively close to camp site locations. This is due to the fact that most people tended to die in or close to camp (unless killed in warfare or hunting accidents), and it is difficult to move a body long distance.</p> <p>Soft, sandy soils on, or close to, rivers and creeks allowed for easier movement of earth for burial; and burials may also occur within rock shelters or middens. Aboriginal burial</p>	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area is highly disturbed and does not contain suitable landscape features for burial.

Site Type	Description	Likelihood	Justification
	sites may be marked by stone cairns, carved trees or a natural landmark. Burial sites may also be identified through historic records or oral histories.		Therefore, burials are highly unlikely to occur.
Contact site	These types of sites are most likely to occur in locations of Aboriginal and settler interaction, such as on the edge of pastoral properties or towns. Artefacts located at such sites may involve the use of introduced materials such as glass or ceramics by Aboriginal people or be sites of Aboriginal occupation in the historical period.	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area is highly disturbed, with the complete removal of the natural soil profile in most areas for previous and existing facilities. This bulk excavation will have removed and accumulated Aboriginal archaeological materials which may have occurred, including contact sites.
Midden	Midden sites are indicative of Aboriginal habitation, subsistence and resource extraction. Midden sites are expressed through the occurrence of shell deposits of edible shell species often associated with dark, ashy soil and charcoal. Middens often occur in shelters, or in eroded or collapsed sand dunes. Middens occur along the coast or in proximity to waterways, where edible resources were extracted. Midden may represent a single meal or an accumulation over a long period of time involving many different activities. They are also often associated with other artefact types.	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject area is highly disturbed, with the complete removal of the natural soil profile in most areas for previous and existing facilities. This bulk excavation will have removed and accumulated Aboriginal archaeological materials which may have occurred, including middens.
Art	Art sites can occur in the form of rock engravings or pigment on sandstone outcrops or within shelters (discussed below). An engraving is some form of image which has been pecked or carved into a rock surface. Engravings typically vary in size and nature, with small abstract geometric forms as well as anthropomorphic figures and animals also depicted (DECCW, 2010c). In the Sydney region engravings tend to be located on the tops of Hawkesbury Sandstone ridges where vistas occur. Pigment art is the result of the application of material to a stone to leave a distinct impression. Pigment types include ochre, charcoal and pipeclay. Pigment art within the Sydney region is usually located in areas associated with habitation and sustenance.	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an absence of suitable sandstone platforms or shelters within the subject area which could potentially support art sites.

Site Type	Description	Likelihood	Justification
Shelters	Shelter sites are places of Aboriginal habitation. They take the form of rock overhangs which provided shelter and safety to Aboriginal people. Suitable overhangs must be large and wide enough to have accommodated people with low flooding risk. Due to the nature of these sites, with generic rock overhangs common particularly in areas with an abundance of sandstone, their use by Aboriginal people is generally confirmed through the correlation of other site types including middens, art, PAD and/or artefactual deposits.	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an absence of suitable sandstone overhangs within the subject area which could support habitation.

5.2. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The analysis of archaeological, environmental and historical context at the subject area results in the following conclusions regarding archaeological potential:

- There are no Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places located within or close proximity to the subject area.
- The subject area does not contain any environmental features which typically indicate Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity such as deep soils, crest or ridge landforms or proximity to water.
- The subject area is highly disturbed resulting from previous and current uses, with geotechnical investigations identifying a number of the existing buildings as extending onto sandstone bedrock.
- Therefore it is concluded that the subject area has generally **low potential** for Aboriginal objects and/or archaeological sites to occur.

6. CONSULTATION PROCESS

6.1. STAGE 1: NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT PROPOSAL AND REGISTRATION OF INTEREST

6.1.1. Government Organisation Contacts

The aim of Stage 1 is to identify, notify and register Aboriginal people who hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places in the subject area.

A search of the Native Title Tribunal was undertaken on 27th April 2021. This search identified the subject area as freehold tenure which extinguishes native title.

To identify Aboriginal people who may be interested in registering as Aboriginal parties for the project, the organisations stipulated in Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Guidelines were contacted (refer to Table 8).

Table 8 – Contacted Organisations

Organisation	Date notification sent	Date Response Received
Office of the Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983	29/04//21	N/A
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, Greater Sydney Branch, Communities and Greater Sydney Division	29/04//21	5/05/21
NTS Corp	29/04//21	6/05/21
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	29/04//21	N/A
Local Land Services, Greater Sydney	29/04//21	N/A
City of Sydney Council	29/04//21	N/A
National Native Title Tribunal	27/04//21	28/04/21

The template for the emails sent to the above-mentioned organisations is at A total of 49 Aboriginal groups and individuals with an interest in the subject area were identified following this stage. These groups were contacted, with further information presented at Section 6.1.2 below.

6.1.2. Registration of Interest

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines, letters were sent to the 49 Aboriginal groups and individuals on 7th May 2021 via email or post (depending on the method identified by each group), to notify them of the proposed project. A total of 48 were sent via email, with 1 sent by express post. The letters afforded a response time of over 14 days, being 21st May 2021, in accordance with the 14-day minimum requirement. The letter template is shown at Appendix B and includes a brief introduction to the project and the project location.

A total of eight groups registered interested in the project as a result of this phase within the nominated timeframe (refer Table 9).

Table 9 – Stage 1 Consultation – Registration of Interest

Organisation / Individual	Contact Person
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
Tocomwall	Scott Franks
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Gulaga	Wendy Smith
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater
Wori Woilywa	Daniel Chalker
Metro LALC	Nathan Moran
Total	8

6.1.3. Public Notice

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the Consultation Guidelines, Urbis sought to publish an advertisement in one local newspapers. However, due to the Coronavirus pandemic which had dramatic impacts on local newspapers, with many cancelled, a public notice was place in the KooriMail, which was identified as the most appropriate alternative.

The notice was published on the 5th May 2021, and registration remained open until 26th May 2021, providing 14 days to register an interest in accordance with the Consultation Requirements. A copy of the advertisement is included at Appendix C.

0 responses to the newspaper advertisement were received.

The list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) was provided to DPIE and the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council on the 23rd June 2021 (see Appendix C).

6.2. STAGE 2: PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

The aim of Stage 2 is to provide registered Aboriginal parties with information about the scope of the proposed project, and the proposed cultural heritage assessment process. A Stage 2 Information Pack which included a brief introduction to the project, the project location, and AHIMS search result to provide understanding of the registered cultural sites in the local area, was sent to registered Aboriginal parties via email on the 27th May 2021. Request for response to the Stage 2/3 Information Packet was set to 24th June 2021.

The Information Pack was prepared as a combination of Stage 2 and 3 of the Consultation Guidelines, and included the following information:

- Project overview, location and purpose.
- Proposed works.
- Brief environmental and historical background.
- Notification of the site inspection.
- Protocol of gathering information on cultural heritage significance.

- Request for comment on methodology and recommendations for site investigation, and request for any cultural information the respondent wished to share.
- The letter is included at Appendix C of this report.

6.3. STAGE 3: GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Stage 3 is concerned with gathering feedback on a project, proposed methodologies, and obtaining any cultural information that registered Aboriginal parties wish to share. This may include ethno-historical information, or identification of significant sites or places in the local area. Three responses were received to the Stage 2 and 3 Information Pack.

These responses are included in Appendix C and addressed in Table 10 below.

Table 10 – Response to Stage 2 and 3 documents

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
Gulaga, Wendy Smith	<i>Received, thank you.</i>	We thank you for your acknowledgement of receipt.
KYWG, Kadibulla Khan	<p><i>Thank you for your ACHA for SCEGGS Darlinghurst Project. We Aboriginal people have walked this land for tens of thousands of years and we continue to do so today. We hold a deep connection to the land, skies and water ways.</i></p> <p><i>The study area is highly significant to us Aboriginal people and further investigation should be carried out as a last chance.</i></p> <p><i>We would like to agree and support your report. We look forward to further consultation on this project.</i></p>	<p>Urbis acknowledge the long and vibrant history of Aboriginal people in Australia and their care for the land. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge the cultural significance of the land and its resources.</p> <p>We acknowledge your comments regarding the cultural significance of the subject area. However, due to the heavy disturbance of the site, we do not believe test excavation is warranted as there is low potential for soils to be retained.</p> <p>We thank you for your time in reviewing the Stage 2 and 3 document and for your support.</p>
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation, Justine Coplin.	<p><i>Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote education on the Darug history.</i></p> <p><i>Our group promotes Darug Culture and works on numerous projects that are culturally based as a proud and diverse group. It has been discussed by our group and with many consultants and researches that our history is generic and is usually from an early colonists perspective or solely based on archaeology and sites. These histories are adequate but they lack the people's stories and parts of important events and connections of the</i></p>	<p>Urbis acknowledge the important work done by DCAC and other such groups to grow recognition, continue education and conserve cultural heritage across NSW. We appreciate the time taken to engage in our project and provide meaningful commentary and information.</p> <p>Urbis acknowledge the long and vibrant history of Aboriginal people in Australia and their care for the land. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge the cultural significance of the land and its resources. We will ensure our history section reflects the comments made here.</p>

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
	<p><i>Darug people and also other Aboriginal people that now call this area home and have done so for numerous generations.</i></p> <p><i>This area is significant to the Darug people due to the evidence of continued occupation, within close proximity to this project site there is a complex of significant sites.</i></p> <p><i>Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.</i></p> <p><i>Knowledge of culture, lifestyle and lore have been part of Darug people's lives for thousands of years, this was passed down to the next generations and this started with birth and continued for a lifetime. Darug people spent a lifetime learning and as people grew older they passed through stages of knowledge, elders became elders with the learning of stages of knowledge not by their age, being an elder is part of the kinship system this was a very complicated system based on respect.</i></p> <p><i>Darug custodian Aboriginal Corporation's site officers have knowledge of Darug land, Darug Culture, Oral histories, landforms, sites, Darug history, wildlife, flora and legislative requirements. We have worked with consultants and developers for many years in Western Sydney (Darug Land) for conservation, site works, developments and interpretation/education strategies.</i></p> <p><i>Darug sites and objects of cultural heritage are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Service NSW act 1974. It is a main goal in our</i></p>	<p>We acknowledge your comments regarding the cultural significance of the area and the proximity of sites in the wider region. We acknowledge and support your comments regarding the cultural significance of landscape and landforms.</p> <p>We acknowledge and respect the transfer of knowledge of culture, lifestyle and lore and the important role this plays in maintaining connections to culture and Country. We are grateful for the important role groups such as DCAC play in the protection and conservation of Aboriginal archaeological sites under the NPW Act.</p>

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
	<p><i>constitution to care for our sites, places, oral histories and objects in conjunction with the NPWS act.</i></p> <p><i>The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) , administered by OEH, is currently the primary legislation for the protection of some aspects of Aboriginal Culture and heritage in NSW. One of the objectives of the NPW act is.</i></p> <p><i>... the conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including but not limited to:</i></p> <p><i>(i) places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people ... (s.2A)(b)</i></p> <p><i>The NPW Act partly defines Aboriginal heritage as comprising ‘Aboriginal objects’ and ‘Aboriginal places’. Aboriginal objects include objects on both public and private lands.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• An Aboriginal object under the NPW Act is defined as any deposit, object or materials 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 or non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains’ (section 5 of the NPW Act).</i> <i>• An Aboriginal place is defined as a ‘place that in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal Culture’ (section 84 of the NPW Act). The minister establishes an Aboriginal Place by order published in the Gazette.</i> <p><i>Darug sites are all connected, our country has a complex of sites that hold our heritage and past history, evidence of the Darug lifestyle and occupation are all across our country, due to the rapid development of Sydney many of our sites have been destroyed, our sites are thousands of years old and within the short period of time that Australia has been developed pre contact our sites have disappeared.</i></p>	<p>We acknowledge the comments regarding the connection of sites and share your disappointment and sadness in the destruction of archaeological sites following European arrival.</p>

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
	<p><i>Site types in Darug country are predominately artefact scatters, rock shelters, rock escarpments, scarred trees, carved trees, bora rings, engravings, art, landforms, waterways and burials. All across Darug country there is a continuation of sites, the predictive modelling for the Cumberland plain shows that the concentration of sites is near waterways, investigation of sites have shown that the higher concentration is predominately within 50 metres of permanent water although evidence also shows that sites are in areas away from permanent water on all landforms. The sites that are low density or single materials are as important as the higher density sites as they show us the connection and the movement of people across the country.</i></p> <p><i>The Darug people lived in family groups commonly known as clan groups. Clan groups were groups of people ranging from ten to fifty people, these were structured groups with strict lores(laws) and followed a system known as the kinship system. The kinship system is a very complex and organised system, this system organised marriages, totems, and the hierarchy of the group. All Darug people had totems, a family totem, personal totem and tribal totem, totems were usually an animal form they could also be other forms or plants, this helped with the organisation of marriages, two people of the same totem could not marry. People could not eat their totem this helped with conservation. All members of the group had roles and responsibilities that were adhered to. The main common lore for Darug people is respect.</i></p> <p><i>Darug culture is very old and continuous with the beliefs, lores and customs that have continued for thousands of years. Learning started from birth and all women were responsible for the care of the children. When the boys reached a certain age they then stayed with the men, usually being taught by their uncles. Young girls also stayed with the men in the group usually their uncles, learning all aspects of the men's ways of life to prepare for marriage. As the members of the group passed through stages of their life knowledge and stories were passed on to them, Darug stories</i></p>	<p>We acknowledge comments regarding the cultural significance of single material sites.</p> <p>The Aboriginal history section of our report has been updated to include these comments.</p>

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
	<p><i>and knowledge are thousands of years old, all stories had meanings and were very sacred learning continued through an entire lifetime.</i></p> <p><i>Darug people lived a nomadic lifestyle usually moving around within their traditional boundaries. Darug as with all aboriginal people, knew how to care for the land and keep resources thriving and reproducing. Seasons played a big part in the movement of a clan. As most native plants need fire to replenish, many different signs were interpreted for movement, burning and hunting. The Darug practiced a tradition that is known as fire stick farming and this tradition is still used all over Australia. Fire was used for many reasons within the Darug lifestyle, cooking, warmth, bush regeneration, hunting, ceremony and signalling. The fire technology was a well organised practice and was always carried out in the appropriate seasons and temperature. This knowledge and range of reasons for fire use established a pattern of controlled burning which is understood to help in the control of Australian bushfires</i></p> <p><i>Darug people built bark huts for shelter in the open forest on the Cumberland plain, in sandstone country people occupied rock shelters. A large percentage of rock shelters have intact evidence of Darug use and repeated visiting and occupation.</i></p> <p><i>The lifestyle of the Darug people was planned. The nomadic lifestyle required the people to know where all resources were situated and evidence shows that the movement of people around and within their country was largely driven by changes to season. The nomadic lifestyle made carrying many possessions near impossible therefore generally possessions were limited to a small toolkit and the landscape provided the remaining resources needed. The seasons and movements of people were also drivers for the Darug decisions around when to have children as too many children could not be carried by the clan and landscape.</i></p> <p><i>While people were living the traditional lifestyle song, dance, art and ceremony was and is a big part of daily life. There were signs left in the</i></p>	

RAP	Response	Urbis Response
	<p><i>landscape showing tribal areas, ceremonial places, sacred places, burials, women's places, and resources, People read the land and signs similar to reading maps today.</i></p> <p><i>Darug people came from the Dreamtime, Dreamtime is when everything was created, Darug people have beliefs that are thousands of years old, the dreaming is stories of creation and life that is passed down from generation to generation many of these stories are part of the land, evidence of the Darug people and lifestyles is in the landscape all over Darug country.</i></p>	<p>We thank you for taking the time to prepare these comments and will include them within our report.</p>

6.4. SITE SURVEY

The site survey was initially proposed to take place with RAPs on site at the end of June 2021. However, due to the resurgence of COVID-19 cases within the Greater Sydney Region, the site survey was instead undertaken virtually, with one Urbis Archaeologist (Meggan Walker) and representative of the school Keith Stevenson. This was considered appropriate and preferable to rescheduling due to the unknown duration of the COVID-19 resurgence and the lack of ground surface visibility across the subject area. RAPs were informed of the situation on 23rd June 2021.

The virtual site survey was undertaken on the 4th August 2021. Detailed information regarding the site survey was provided to RAPs including summary letter and a link to the recording of the site survey. Information regarding the site survey is included in Section 7 of this report and the letter provided to RAPs is included in Appendix C.

Two responses were received to the site survey letter and recording.

Table 11 - RAP feedback and Urbis reply during Stage 4 Draft ACHAR review.

RAP	Comment	Reply
Gulaga, Wendy Smith	<i>Thank you for this update.</i> <i>Gulaga makes no comment at this stage.</i>	We thank you for reviewing the letter and your engagement in the process so far.
KYWG, Kadibulla Khan	<i>Thank you for your AHCA for SCEGGS Darlinghurst. Here at KYWG we hold 50 years of cultural knowledge of the area. Aboriginal people have a deep connection to the land, sky, water ways and we have cared for this land for tens of thousands of years and continue to do so.</i> <i>The study area is highly significant to us Aboriginal people. It saddens us to think that our cultural heritage is lost yet again to disturbance. Therefore, it is important to incorporate interpretation into design, some ways this can be achieved is through native gardens, digital displays, art etc.</i> <i>We agree to your recommendation, and we support your report. I would like to thank Urbis for the virtual survey that is a great way to keep us mob connected and informed during these tough times, muchly appreciated.</i>	Urbis acknowledge the long and vibrant history of Aboriginal people in Australia and their care for the land. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge the cultural significance of the land and its resources. We share your disappointment in the potential destruction of Aboriginal sites through disturbance. We will pass on comments relating to interpretation to the client, and will explore options for native gardens to be included in the design. We thank you for your support and are glad that the virtual survey was helpful in this instance.

6.5. STAGE 4: REVIEW OF DRAFT ACHA REPORT

The aim of Stage 4 is to prepare and finalise an ACHAR with input from registered Aboriginal Parties.

This Draft ACHAR was provided to all groups who registered on 1st September 2021, with response date set to 29th September 2021, providing a minimum 28 days for response as stipulated by the Consultation Requirements. I

Responses are included in Table 12 below and in Appendix C.

The final ACHA will be submitted to RAPs in accordance with the Consultation Requirements for their records following submission of the SSDA package.

Table 12 - RAP feedback and Urbis reply during Stage 4 Draft ACHAR review.

RAP	Comment	Reply
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC), Justine Coplin.	<p><i>We have received and reviewed the report for Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst .</i></p> <p><i>Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.</i></p> <p><i>The Darlinghurst area is an area our group has a vast knowledge of, we have worked and lived in for many years, this area is highly significant to the Darug people due to the connection of sites and the continued occupation. Our group has been involved in all previous assessments and works in this area as a traditional owner Darug group for the past 40 plus years.</i></p> <p><i>Surrounding this area are many highly significant sites.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• “Aboriginal peoples are the oldest continued culture...the land may have been taken from us for many tens of years and disturbed. However, they still have cultural values, as a culture we have had to adapt to a forever changing landscape, allowance for culture, way of practicing these cultures and even our language is forever changing and adapting.”</i> <i>• “Asking me to choose what would be more important to us, this question is problematic to me. Rather than looking them as separate areas you need to look at them combined.</i> <p><i>Trees, animals, scrubs, waterways are all people to us, not an item or possession. Through archaeology it is shown that you will find stone tools and sites closer to the river, but without the plains the rivers will not and cannot thrive and be a healthy entity.”</i></p>	<p>Urbis acknowledge the important work done by DCAC and other such groups to grow recognition, continue education and conserve cultural heritage across NSW. We thank you and appreciate the time taken to engage in our project and provide meaningful commentary and information.</p> <p>Urbis acknowledge the cultural significance of the Darlinghurst area, and the long and vibrant history of Aboriginal people in Australia and their care for the land. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge the cultural significance of the land and its resources.</p> <p>Urbis acknowledge that Aboriginal people are the oldest continued culture and the ongoing connection to Culture and Country. We acknowledge the importance and interconnectedness of landscapes and thank you for sharing this information with us.</p> <p>Urbis acknowledge the importance of Country as a living aspect of culture, and the connection to Country as a symbiotic relationship.</p>

RAP	Comment	Reply
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The greatest thing for me to feel when going to a site is how the country is still fighting to this day. The land was stripped of us and, we were stripped from the land. Sometimes I think that the term ‘care for country’ can be misinterpreted. When speaking about country it is not something we own, rather than the country and you work hand in hand. In a symbiotic relationship. As a Darug person the land is my mother, when I speak to country, I speak to it as if it is a person. A person that I have a duty of care for that also cares for me. The land is the direct link between all aspect of our existence; our spirituality; Culture, language, family, lore and foremost creates our identity. This connection flows from us to the country and country back to us. When I looked around, I could see the country fighting back after being abused, manipulated and quiet frankly used.”</i> • <i>Key priorities of the development are to use sustainable materials, plant native plants that are from the area, using correct terminology, do not use the past tense and ensure that it is clear throughout the development that this is always has been and always will be Aboriginal land.</i> ▪ <i>Our Darug land can only be assessed by Darug people, we have our song lines and creation places that only our people can identify, our connection to our nura is part of us and our country.</i> ▪ <i>Our histories are held by our people and places, when we are looking for cultural aspects of an area they are not only seen but felt, our spiritual connections are our culture and heritage that connect us to our old people through the evidence that we see on our site visits.</i> ▪ <i>People from other mobs should be respectful of our country and people if they are not respectful that the Darug are the knowledge holders then they are not cultural, therefore should not be involved on cultural heritage on Darug land.</i> <p><i>We support the project information for the Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst.</i></p>	<p>We acknowledge the importance of sustainability in design and the use of native plantings and interpretation of the ongoing connection to Country shared by the Gadigal people. The project intends to include native plantings as part of a broader interpretation strategy, which is being design in consultation with Aboriginal community members.</p> <p>We acknowledge the importance of histories and the spiritual connections to culture and Country. We apologies that a physical site inspection was not possible for this project and hope that the virtual site visit was sufficient to allow some form of connection and understanding. We note no comments to the contrary have been raised. We aim to be respectful always and recognise our role as facilitators between the Proponent and community.</p> <p>We thank you for your support and detailed engagement with this project.</p>

RAP	Comment	Reply
<p>Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group, Kadibulla Khan.</p>	<p><i>Thank you for your ACHA for Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst. Here at Kamilaroi-Yankuntjatjara Working Group we hold 50 years of cultural knowledge of the area. We hold a deep connection to Mother Earth, the sky, and our water ways. Aboriginal people have a spiritual connection to the land, it holds stories, history. It is for this reason we must not destroy the land or pollute it as it will become sick and so will we. Mother Earth gives to us and in return we care for her. Kamilaroi- Yankuntjatjara Working Group aim to protect and conserve our sacred sites especially our burial sites and the tangible and intangible.</i></p> <p><i>The study area is highly significant to us Aboriginal people. the intangible aspects like being connected to land is of importance as we hold a spiritual connection to the land. Understanding the intangible aspects is highly important to our people because we are connected to place not only artefacts, but there are also stories that must be heard around the creation of the area, these should be sort by yarning with the traditional owners of the land.</i></p> <p><i>Has the proponent sort a cultural interpretation plan for the project, to recognise Aboriginal people as the owners of the land? Ways in which this can be archived is through design, art, digital displays, apps, native gardens etc. It is important to incorporate interpretation into you project as it educates the wider community and our next generations about the traditional owners of the land keeping our culture alive.</i></p> <p><i>we would like to agree to your recommendations and we support your report, we look forward to working along side you on future projects.</i></p>	<p>Urbis acknowledge the long and vibrant history of Aboriginal people in Australia and their care for the land. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge the cultural significance of the land and its resources. We thank KYWG for their ongoing engagement and appreciate time taken to engage in our project and provide meaningful commentary and information.</p> <p>Urbis acknowledge that the subject area is significant to Aboriginal people with intangible cultural heritage values associated with the area. We will ensure this is reflected in our report and recommendations for management.</p> <p>The proponent is engaging with Aboriginal community members and representatives of the School to establish an interpretation strategy to ensure that the cultural value of the area is reflected. Options are being explored but this will likely include signage and native planting, which can be used to start a conversation with students and provide education about the traditional owners of the land.</p> <p>We thank you for your time and support and look forward to continuing to work together.</p>

7. FIELD SURVEY

The site survey was initially intended to be undertaken in person with Urbis Archaeologist Meggan Walker and representatives from each RAP group present. However, due to the resurgence of the Coronavirus pandemic and associated restrictions in greater Sydney in June 2021, this was not able to occur. Instead, the site survey was undertaken virtually via Teams on 4th August 2021. This involved a virtual meeting between Urbis Archaeologist Meggan Walker and SCEGGS Representative Keith Stevenson, With Keith on site. This meeting was recorded, and this recording will be provided to RAPs along with a site survey summary letter. Photos included are stills adapted the video recording.

The virtual site visit confirmed the results of the desktop assessment and concluded that much of the site is heavily disturbed. Ground Surface Visibility across the whole of the site was 0% due to asphaltting, school facilities, grass including synthetic grass and leaf litter (see Figure 16, Figure 21 & Figure 22). The virtual site visit also demonstrated the landform of the subject area, being located on the midslope of a steep hill which peaks at Liverpool Street to the south (see Figure 19).

There were several areas across the site which demonstrate the high level of disturbance. This included the basement levels of the Sports Hall (see Figure 18) and Joan Freeman Building, as well as below the Barham Building, which shows excavated sandstone bedrock forming the base of the building and ground floor surface (see Figure 23). High levels of disturbance were also noted in association with the eastern portion of the site, where deep excavation from Thomson Street is evident through the exposure of sandstone bedrock with brick retaining wall atop (see Figure 24-Figure 25).



Figure 16 – Area of paving near chapel building. Aspect: east.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 17 – Sandstone bedrock at the base of the school wall. Aspect: west.

Source Urbis, 2021.



Figure 18 – Basement level school facilities, below sports hall. Aspect: west.

Source: Urbis, 2021.

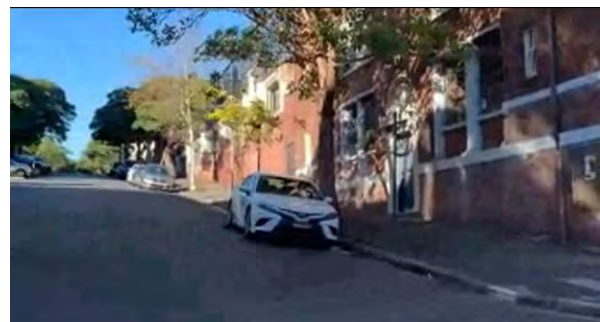


Figure 19 –View of slope from the corner of Forbes and St Peter Streets. Aspect: south.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 20 – View of garden bed area with remnant fig tree, pre-dating 1943. Aspect: north east.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 22 – Natural lawn area. Aspect: north.

Source: Urbis, 2021.

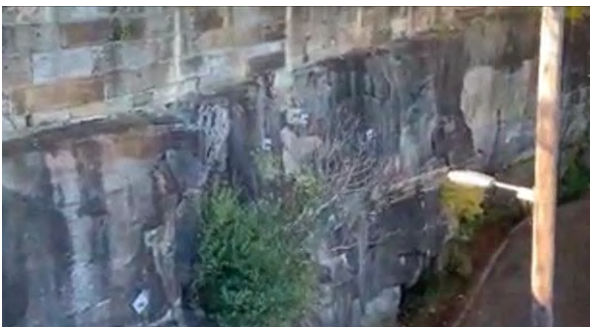


Figure 24 – Natural sandstone bedrock showing extent of excavation at junior school. Aspect: south east.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 21 – Synthetic lawn. Aspect: south.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 23 – Sandstone bedrock within the basement of the Barham Building.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 25 – Natural sandstone bedrock showing extent of excavation with brick wall above and services/subsistence work. Aspect: North east.

Source: Urbis, 2021.

7.1. SURVEY DATA TABLES

As no physical survey was undertaken, it is impossible to divide the site into survey units for the purpose of generating the survey data tables as required by the Code of Practice. Due to high levels of disturbance across the site, the whole of the subject area is determined to be modified terrain and has been treated as such within the tables below.

Table 13 – Survey Coverage

Survey Unit	Landform Unit Area (Sqm)	Unit Area (Sqm)	Visibility %	Exposure %	Effective coverage sqm)	Effective coverage %
1	Modified Terrain	11410	0	5%	0	0

Table 14 – Landform Coverage

Landform	Landform Area (Sqm)	Area effectively surveyed	% landform effectively surveyed	# of sites	# of artefacts/features
1	11410	0	0	0	0

8. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

8.1. METHODS OF ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Heritage significance is assessed by considering each cultural, or archaeological site, against the significance criteria set out in the Assessment Guidelines. In all cases, the assessment of significance detailed below is informed by the Aboriginal community, which is documented in this report. If any culturally sensitive values were identified they would not be specifically included in the report, or made publicly available, but would be documented and lodged with the knowledge holder providing the information.

8.2. ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 1999) defines the basic principles and procedure to be observed in the conservation of important places. It provided the primary framework within which decisions about the management of heritage sites should be made. The Burra Charter defines cultural significance as being derived from the values listed below.

8.2.1. Social or Cultural value

Social or cultural value refers to the spiritual, traditional, historical or contemporary associations and attachments the place or area has for Aboriginal people. Social or cultural values is how people express their connection with a place and the meaning that place has for them.

Places of social or cultural value have associations with contemporary community identity. These places can have associations with tragic or warmly remembered experiences, periods, or events. Communities can experience a sense of loss should a place of social or cultural value be damaged or destroyed.

There is not always a consensus about a place's social or cultural value. When identifying values, it is not necessary to agree with or acknowledge the validity of each other's values, but it is necessary to document the range of values identified.

Social or cultural values can only be identified through consultation with Aboriginal people. This could involve a range of methodologies, such as cultural mapping, oral histories, archival documentation and specific information provided by Aboriginal people specifically for the investigation.

When recording oral history:

- Identify who was interviewed and why.
- Document the time, place and date the interview was conducted.
- Describe the interview arrangements (the number of people present, recording arrangements, information access arrangements).
- Provide a summary of the information provided to the person being interviewed.
- Summarise the information provided by each person interviewed.

More information on conducting oral history projects can be found in OEH's publication *Talking history: oral history guidelines*.

Occasionally information about social value may not be forthcoming. In these circumstances, document the consultation process but make it clear in the discussions and conclusions about social value that this was the case.

8.2.2. Historic value

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

Places of post-contact Aboriginal history have generally been poorly recognised in investigations of Aboriginal heritage. Consequently, the Aboriginal involvement and contribution to important regional historical themes is

often missing from accepted historical narratives. This means it is often necessary to collect oral histories along with archival or documentary research to gain a sufficient understanding of historic values.

8.2.3. Scientific (Archaeological) value

This refers to the importance of a landscape, area, place or object because of its rarity, representativeness and the extent to which it may contribute to further understanding and information (Australian ICOMOS 1988).

Information about scientific values will be gathered through any archaeological investigation undertaken. Archaeological investigations must be carried out according to OEH's *Code of practice for archaeological investigation of Aboriginal objects in NSW*.

Scientific significance, also referred to as archaeological significance, is determined by assessing an Aboriginal heritage site or area according to archaeological criteria. The assessment of archaeological significance is used to develop appropriate heritage management and impact mitigation strategies.

Criteria for archaeological significance have been developed in accordance with DPIE guidelines, as shown in Table 15 below.

Table 15 – Scientific (archaeological) significance criteria

Significance Criteria	Description
Research Potential	Does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
Representativeness	How much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
Rarity	Is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
Education Potential	Does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?
Condition	What is the condition of the site? Does it appear to have been impacted/alterd?

8.2.4. Aesthetic value

This refers to sensory, scenic, architectural, and creative aspects of the place. It is often closely linked with the social values. It may consider form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric or landscape, and the smell and sounds associated with the place and its use (Australian ICOMOS 1988).

8.3. IDENTIFYING VALUES

The information collected in the background review of the project can be used to help identify these values. The review of background information and information gained through consultation with Aboriginal people should provide insight into past events. These include how the landscape was used and why any identified Aboriginal objects are in this location, along with contemporary uses of the land.

Information gaps are not uncommon and should be acknowledged. They may require further investigation to adequately identify the values present across the subject area. It may be helpful to prepare a preliminary values map that identifies, to the extent of information available, the:

- Known places of social, spiritual, cultural value, including natural resources of significance.
- Known historic places.
- Known Aboriginal objects and/or declared Aboriginal places.
- Potential places/areas of social, spiritual, cultural value, including natural resources, historic or archaeological significance.

Places of potential value that are not fully identified or defined should be included as 'sensitive' areas to target further investigation.

8.4. ASSESSING VALUES AND SIGNIFICANCE

This stage is used to assess and discuss the cultural significance of the values identified during the identification and assessment of cultural significance by consulting Aboriginal people and to prepare a statement of significance. The assessment of values is a discussion of what is significant and why. An assessment of values is more than simply restating the evidence collected during the background review and identification of values stages of the project. Rather, the assessment should lead to a statement of significance that sets out a succinct summary of the salient values that have been identified.

The assessment and justification in the statement of significance must discuss whether any value meets the following criteria (NSW Heritage Office 2001):

- Does the subject area have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons? – social value.
- Is the subject area important to the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state? – historic value.
- Does the subject area have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the local area and/or region and/or state? – scientific (archaeological) value.
- Is the subject area important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics in the local area and/or region and/or state? – aesthetic value.
- Assessment of each of the criteria (above) should be graded in terms that allow the significance to be described and compared; for example, as high, moderate, or low. In applying these criteria, consideration should be given to:
- Research potential: does the evidence suggest any potential to contribute to an understanding of the area and/or region and/or state's natural and cultural history?
- Representativeness: how much variability (outside and/or inside the subject area) exists, what is already conserved, how much connectivity is there?
- Rarity: is the subject area important in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised? Is it in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?
- Education potential: does the subject area contain teaching sites or sites that might have teaching potential?

Then discuss what is significance and why – this should be summarised into a statement of significance. Thus, the statement of significance is a succinct summary of the salient values drawn from the identification of values.

8.4.1. Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance and Values

An assessment of cultural heritage significance and values incorporates a range of values which may vary for different individual groups and may relate to both the natural and cultural characteristics of places or sites. Cultural significance and Aboriginal cultural views can only be determined by the Aboriginal community using their own knowledge of the area and any sites present, and their own value system. All Aboriginal heritage evidence tends to have some contemporary significance to Aboriginal people, because it represents an important tangible link to their past and to the landscape.

Consultation with members of the local Aboriginal community (project RAPs) was undertaken to identify the level of spiritual/cultural significance of the subject area and its components. In acknowledgment that the Aboriginal community themselves are in the best position to identify levels of cultural significance, the project RAPs were invited to provide comment and input into this ACHAR and to the assessment of cultural heritage significance and values presented therein.

URBIS have received comments from RAPs in response to the Stage 2 and 3 document. These comments have identified the subject area as *“highly significant”* (Pers. Comm., 2021. KYWG). These comments have also identified that the wider area is cultural significant *“due to the evidence of continued occupation, within close*

proximity to this site there is a complex of significant sites" (Pers. Comm. 2021. DCAC). RAPs have recommended that interpretation be included in the design through "*native gardens, digital displays, art etc.*" (Pers Comm, 2021, KYWG). Generally, cultural heritage values across the subject area are identified as intangible cultural heritage values which should be reflected in interpretation. Comments have also been raised regarding the cultural significance of the wider Darlinghurst area. The Proponent is exploring opportunities for interpretation of intangible cultural heritage values including signage and native plantings which will facilitate the ongoing education of students and staff of the significance of the area culturally, and the importance of Country. This interpretation strategy is being developed in conjunction with Aboriginal community members within the School.

8.4.2. Assessment of Scientific (Archaeological) Significance

In accordance with the *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW*, and in consultation with representatives of the local Aboriginal community, the following assessment of the scientific (archaeological) significance of identified sites within the subject area has been prepared.

The subject area is generally considered to have low potential for Aboriginal archaeological resources to occur due to the high level of disturbance across the site associated with the construction of existing infrastructure, which is known to have removed the natural soil profile across the site. Geotechnical investigations identify between 0.5-1m of fill materials at a maximum across the subject area, overlying bedrock. As such, it has been determined that the subject area has low scientific significance and low potential.

8.5. ASSESSMENT OF VALUES AND SIGNIFICANCE

This section provides a tabulated summary of the values and significance present at the subject area.

Table 16 – Assessment of Values and Significance

Criteria	Assessment
Social or Cultural value	Cultural value has been discussed extensively in Section 8.4.1. In general it has been identified that the wider Darlinghurst area holds significance for the evidence of continued occupation. The subject area has broadly been identified as of high cultural significance, with intangible cultural heritage values and identified and the recommendation that this be interpreted within the development. This interpretation is something that the Proponent are investigating internally but may include Indigenous plantings and gardens, as well as the use of language throughout the school including in room-naming and at entry points.
Historic Value	No historic value has been identified at the subject area. Potential historic archaeological value has been discussed in the Historical Archaeological Assessment prepared by Urbis (2021). There is no evidence to suggest that contact archaeological sites may occur at the subject area.
Scientific (archaeological) value	the subject area is determined to have generally low archaeological (scientific potential) due to high levels of disturbance including excavation to and beyond bedrock across the majority of the subject area. This has removed the potential for accumulated archaeological deposits to be retained.
Aesthetic value	There are no identified aesthetic values at the subject area, and no aesthetic values have been identified by the RAPs during consultation.

In summary, the subject area has no historic or aesthetic value, low archaeological value, and high intangible cultural heritage value.

9. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Any activity which will disturb the ground surface has the potential to impact Aboriginal archaeological resources or cultural heritage values, which is why it is necessary to assess the archaeological potential of an area prior to works. The purpose of this ACHA has been to identify and assess the likelihood for Aboriginal archaeological resources or cultural heritage values to occur across the subject area. The following chapter assesses the likelihood of harm or impact to cultural heritage arising from the proposal, and to provide mitigation measures to avoid or minimise harm should it be deemed likely.

9.1. DEFINITION OF HARM

Harm can be direct or indirect, defined by the Assessment Guidelines as:

- Direct harm – may occur as the result of any activity which disturbs the ground including, but not limited to, site preparation activities, installation of services and infrastructure, roadworks, excavation, flood mitigation measures.
- Indirect harm – may affect sites or features located immediately beyond or within the area of the proposed activity. Examples include, but are not limited to, increased impact on art in a shelter from increased visitation, destruction from increased erosion and changes in access to wild food resources.

9.2. LIKELY IMPACTED VALUES

There is no direct or indirect harm likely to occur as a result of the proposed works.

The subject area has been identified as having low Aboriginal archaeological potential on the basis of the analysis of local archaeological context, environmental context and historical context which identifies low archaeological sensitivity and high disturbance for the subject area.

As a result, it is determined to be unlikely that the proposed works will impact scientifically (archaeological) significant values.

The subject area has been identified through consultation as having intangible cultural heritage values, with the site and surrounding area identified as culturally significance. Acknowledging this cultural heritage value, the development of the Darlinghurst area has already significantly impacted this cultural significance and therefore any redevelopments in this area should seek to minimise impact to tangible and intangible cultural heritage values. Impact to these values is proposed to be mitigated through interpretation, as discussed in Section 9.4.

9.3. CONSIDERATION OF INTER-GENERATIONAL EQUITY

9.3.1. Cumulative Impact Assessment

The principle of inter-generational equity (IGE) holds that the present generation should make every effort to ensure the health, diversity and productivity of the environment – which includes cultural heritage – is available for the benefit of future generations.

Cumulative impact of any development on Aboriginal sites assesses the extent of the proposed impact on the site and how this will affect both the proportion of this type of Aboriginal site in the area and the impact this destruction will have on Aboriginal cultural heritage values generally in the area. For example, if an artefact scatter is destroyed in the course of a proposed development, how many artefact scatters are likely to remain in that area and how will the destruction of that site affect the overall archaeological evidence remaining in that area? If a site type that was once common in an area becomes rare, the loss of that site (and site type) will affect our ability to understand past Aboriginal land uses, will result in an incomplete archaeological record and will negatively affect intergenerational equity.

The subject area has been identified as having low Aboriginal archaeological potential on the basis of the analysis of local archaeological context, environmental context and historical context which identifies low archaeological sensitivity and high disturbance for the subject area. The subject area has been highly disturbed through the construction of school buildings and facilities which have involved excavation to bedrock, with nil-low potential for any scientific, historic, aesthetic or tangible cultural values. Intangible cultural values have been identified but are not proposed to be impacted.

The subject area has been identified as having high cultural significance, with intangible cultural heritage values associated with the subject area and wider Darlinghurst region during consultation. Urbis understands that harm to these intangible cultural heritage values is proposed to be mitigated through interpretation, as discussed below.

9.4. AVOIDING AND MINIMISING HARM

This report has been prepared as part of the strategy to avoid and mitigate harm at the subject area, and has included consultation with the RAPs to inform and assess archaeological potential and cultural significance.

The subject area has been identified as having low Aboriginal archaeological potential on the basis of the analysis of local archaeological context, environmental context and historical context which identifies low archaeological sensitivity and high disturbance for the subject area.

As a result, it is determined to be unlikely that the proposed works will result in harm. Due to the absence of harm to archaeologically significant resources, no further mitigation measures are proposed.

The subject area has been identified as having high cultural significance with intangible cultural heritage values identified in association with the subject area and wider Darlinghurst region. The Proponent is internally investigating opportunities for interpretation within the new development and future developments at the school. This will be subject to detailed design but may include the incorporation of native plantings such as *gadi* trees within external garden spaces, and the use of signage and language in room naming and at entry points to the school where appropriate. The Proponent are generally committed to meaningful interpretation which will imbue the cultural heritage values within the spaces and use of the School for future generations to acknowledge and appreciate. This will also facilitate ongoing education of Students and Staff of the importance of Culture and Country. This proposed interpretation will mitigate impact to the identified Cultural Heritage values, by embedding them in the fabric and ethos of the School.

9.5. SUMMARY OF IMPACT

No impact to scientific (archaeological) values or tangible cultural heritage values is proposed as part of the proposed works due to the low Aboriginal archaeological potential across the subject area. The subject area is highly disturbed resulting from land use including construction of the SCEGGS school facilities and buildings, many of which extend to bedrock. A chance finds procedure is recommended and, should any Aboriginal archaeological sites be identified during works to the subject area, this may require review.

The subject area has been identified through consultation as containing intangible cultural heritage values and high cultural significance. Impact to these intangible values is proposed to be mitigated through interpretation, including through the introduction of appropriate native plantings and signage and language in room naming and entry points at the school. This will facilitate ongoing connection the Country and education of students and staff on the importance of country. Therefore, the proposal will have a positive impact on the cultural heritage values at the subject area by embedding this value within the fabric and ethos of the School.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1. CONCLUSIONS

This report has been prepared for Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of SCEGGS Darlinghurst to identify and assess the potential for Aboriginal archaeological or cultural values to be impacted by the proposed stage redevelopment of the school site at 215 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, NSW. This report has been prepared to accompany the EIS for the State Significant Development Application, and responds to the criteria of the SEARs. This report has been prepared in accordance with the following legislation and guidelines:

- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in NSW* (Office of Environment and Heritage 2011) (the Assessment Guidelines).
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010).
- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter).
- *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010*. (DECCW, 2010).

The ACHA process included:

- A comprehensive background research of all available archaeological and cultural heritage information for the subject area in context with the scope of the project.
- Analysis and interpretation of the background research.
- Archaeological field survey of the subject area.
- Consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).
- Virtual site survey.
- Summarising of results and providing recommendations for the proposed development in relation to Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

The ACHA has concluded:

- A search of the AHIMS database has identified that there are no Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places located within, or in close proximity to, the subject area.
- The subject area does not contain any landscape features which typically indicate Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity such as deep soils, crest or ridge landforms or proximity to water.
- The subject area is highly disturbed resulting from historical land use and recent uses, with geotechnical investigations identifying a number of the existing buildings as extending onto sandstone bedrock.
- Virtual survey of the subject area confirmed high levels of disturbance with low ground surface visibility due to the presence of hardstand areas as well as school buildings and leaf litter in garden beds.
- The subject area has generally **low-nil potential** for Aboriginal objects and/or archaeological sites to occur.
- Due to the low-nil potential for Aboriginal objects and/or archaeological sites to occur, **no impact** is anticipated to Aboriginal archaeological resources as a result of the proposed works, and no mitigation measures are deemed necessary.
- The subject area and wider Darlinghurst region have been identified as having **high cultural significance** with intangible cultural heritage value associated with the area. Impact to these values is proposed to be mitigated through interpretation.

10.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

As no impact is proposed, the project can proceed in accordance with the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – RAP consultation & Aboriginal interpretation.

A copy of the final ACHAR must be provided to all project RAPs. Ongoing consultation with RAPs should occur as the project progresses. This will ensure ongoing communication about the project and key milestones and ensure that the consultation process does not lapse, particularly with regard to consultation should the Chance Find Procedure be enacted.

Furthermore, options for Aboriginal interpretation through the use of language in signage and naming, and native garden plantings should continue to be explored and be incorporated into this development and future developments at the subject area. This will mitigate impact to the intangible cultural heritage values of the area and embed these values in the fabric and ethos of the School.

Recommendation 2 – Develop Archaeological Chance Find Procedure

Although considered highly unlikely, should any Aboriginal objects, archaeological deposits be uncovered during any site works, a Chance Find Procedure must be implemented.

The following steps must be carried out:

1. All works stop in the vicinity of the find. The find must not be moved 'out of the way' without assessment. The area must be cordoned-off with appropriate signage to prevent accidental impact.
2. The archaeologist and Aboriginal representative on site examine the find, provides a preliminary assessment of significance, records the item for the AHIMS register and decides on appropriate management. Such management may require further consultation with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation Branch of Heritage NSW within the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), preparation of a research design and archaeological investigation/salvage methodology and decision on temporary care and control.
3. Depending on the significance of the find, reassessment of the archaeological potential of the subject area may be required, and further archaeological investigation undertaken.
4. Reporting may need to be prepared regarding the find and approved management strategies. Any such documentation should be appended to this ACHAR and revised accordingly.
5. Works in the vicinity of the find can only recommence when all management measure all implemented, and the find is removed from the activity area. Should the find be an unmovable item such as an engraving or grinding groove located on a sandstone surface, further management measures will need to be introduced to avoid harm to the find.

Recommendation 3 – Human Remains Procedure

In the unlikely event that human remains are uncovered during any site works, the following must be undertaken:

1. All works within the vicinity of the find immediately stop. The area must be cordoned-off and appropriate signage installed to avoid accidental impact. The remains must not be moved.
2. Site supervisor or other nominated manager must notify the NSW Police and DPC.
3. The find must be assessed by the NSW Police, and may include the assistance of a qualified forensic anthropologist.
4. Management recommendations are to be formulated by the Police, DPC and site representatives.
5. Works are not to recommence until the find has been appropriately managed.

Recommendation 4 – Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction

It is recommended that induction materials be prepared for inclusion in the construction management plan and site inductions for any contractors working at the subject area. The induction material should include an overview of the types of sites and artefacts to be aware of (i.e. stone tools, concentrations of shells that could be middens and rock engravings and grinding grooves), under the NPW Act, and the requirements of an 'archaeological chance find procedure' (refer below). This should be prepared for the project and included in any site management plans.

The induction material may be paper based, included in any hard copy site management documents; or electronic, such as "PowerPoint" for any face to face site inductions.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX A

BASIC AND EXTENSIVE AHIMS SEARCH

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 19 April 2021

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000

Attention: Meggan Walker

Email: mwalker@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Meggan Walker on 19 April 2021.

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



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

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2597	Wynyard St Midden	GDA	56	333469	6247920	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2382	Goat Island 2	AGD	56	333100	6252480	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2299	First Government House	GDA	56	334612	6251612	Open site	Valid	Burial : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Artefact :-	Burial/s,Historic Place	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2651	William St PAD	AGD	56	334800	6250220	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2647	KENS Site 1	AGD	56	333750	6250785	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99857,100494, 102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	GDA	56	333200	6249602	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	GDA	56	333199	6249418	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2680	Broadway Picture Theatre PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2838	420 George Street PAD	AGD	56	334080	6250670	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2960	Jackson Landing Shelter	GDA	56	332442	6250870	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/04/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : CMP input. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 59

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2979	UTS PAD 1 14-28 Ultimo Rd Syd	GDA	56	333650	6249590	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting,Mr.Dominic Steele					<u>Permits</u>	3458	
45-6-3704	Tay Reserve Artefact	GDA	56	335723	6247268	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3705	Kent and Erskine St PAD	GDA	56	333876	6251145	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Ms.Jodi Cameron					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3762	Harrington IFS01	GDA	56	334178	6251888	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0519	Moores Wharf	AGD	56	333600	6252200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	808
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	R Lampert					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2062	Bradleys Beach	AGD	56	337762	6252708	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1809,1895,202 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2208	Bradleys Beach rock shelter	AGD	56	337751	6252663	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1895,2025
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Andrew Ross					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0647	Centennial Park	AGD	56	336273	6247961	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2580	Junction Lane	AGD	56	335070	6250410	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Helen Brayshaw					<u>Permits</u>	894,902,903	
45-6-2581	Angel Place	GDA	56	334223	6251138	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97963,102494, 102763,10276 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	918	
45-6-2042	Ashton park	AGD	56	337730	6252728	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1809,1895,202 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1939	MSB Tower;	GDA	56	333640	6252227	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1615	Bennelong Point	AGD	56	334800	6252100	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/04/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : CMP input. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 59

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1957	Goat Island Cave;	AGD	56	333010	6252710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0898	Woollahra;	AGD	56	337991	6249000	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1853	Lilyvale	AGD	56	333950	6251600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Andrew Ross					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0030	Dawes Point;Dawes Point Park;	GDA	56	334345	6252534	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2652	Ultimo PAD 1	GDA	56	333419	6249969	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic					<u>Permits</u>	1598	
45-6-2687	Crown Street PAD 1	AGD	56	334950	6250300	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	2017	
45-6-2742	171-193 Gloucester Street PAD	AGD	56	333926	6251461	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>	2143,2342,2766	
45-6-2745	University of Sydney Law Building PAD	AGD	56	332350	6248740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102201,102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Jo McDonald					<u>Permits</u>	2153,2320,2443	
45-6-2934	Yurong Cave	GDA	56	335595	6251900	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Mr.Paul Irish					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2935	Yurong 1	GDA	56	335555	6252020	Open site	Valid	Shell : 6		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Mr.Paul Irish					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2896	Queens Park PADs	GDA	56	338203	6247179	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/04/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : CMP input. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 59

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3081	200 George Street	GDA	56	334237	6251637	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103114
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	3577,3934,4239	
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,10276 3
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	3506	
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3155	Moore Park AS1	GDA	56	335613	6247909	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4019	
45-6-3502	Loftus PAD 01	GDA	56	334551	6251635	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4292	
45-6-3645	SFS PAD 1	GDA	56	335846	6248721	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3654	CRS AS 01 (Central Railway Station Artefact scatter 01)	GDA	56	334035	6249170	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		104403
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4639	
45-6-3446	71 Macquarie Street PAD	GDA	56	334663	6251783	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4285	
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	1299	
45-6-2637	George street 1	AGD	56	333860	6249880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98238,102494, 102763,10276 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	1369	
45-6-0811	Goat Island;Parramatta River;	AGD	56	333150	6252650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/04/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : CMP input. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 59

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2783	PAD Central Royal Botanic Gardens	AGD	56	334900	6251030	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Haglund and Associates					Permits	2364	
45-6-2767	Tent Embassy	AGD	56	332680	6248680	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Bill Lord					Permits		
45-6-2796	320-328 George St PAD	AGD	56	334100	6251050	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Mr.Dominic Steele					Permits	2415	
45-6-2822	USYD: Central	AGD	56	332750	6248550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		100302,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	Contact	Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					Permits	2554	
45-6-3152	168-190 Day Street, Sydney PAD	GDA	56	333877	6250257	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Josh Symons,Mr.Alex Timms					Permits	3789	
45-6-3116	Wynyard Walk PAD	GDA	56	333931	6251252	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills					Permits	3670	
45-6-3217	Darling Central Midden	GDA	56	333530	6250101	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1, Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Tory Stening					Permits		
45-6-3324	RBG PAD 1	GDA	56	334802	6251224	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					Permits		
45-6-3325	RBG PAD 2	GDA	56	335212	6251494	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					Permits		
45-6-3327	RBG PAD 3	GDA	56	334957	6251832	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					Permits		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/04/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : CMP input. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 59

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3338	The Bays Precinct PAD02	GDA	56	332354	6250885	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Mr.Michael Lever							
45-6-3339	The Bays Precinct PAD01	GDA	56	332779	6250555	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma							
45-6-3848	244 Cleveland Street	GDA	56	334070	6248750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Veronica Norman							

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/04/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : CMP input. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 59

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APPENDIX B

CONSULTATION LOG

Date	Time	Type	Contacted	Contacted Individual	Contacted by	Contacted by Individual	Subject	Reply	Follow-up needed?	Person actioned	Comment
Stage 1 Agency notice											
	27/04/2021 10:03am	Email	Geospatial Searches	N/A	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	NNTT Search		N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	Native Title not applicable
	28/04/2021 11:11am	Email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Geospatial Searches	N/A	NNTT Search	freehold	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	29/04/2021 11:11am	email	Agencies	N/A	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Stage 1.2 Letter	req by 11/05/21	Y if no response by 5/05/21	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	5/05/2021 2:32pm	email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	DPC	Barry Gunther	Stage 1.2 Response	N/A	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	5/05/2021 N/A						public notice published - KooriMail				
6/05/2021	4:24pm	email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	NTS Corp	Laura Melrose	Agency Letter	sent to relevant groups	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
Stage 1 RAP notice/advertisement											
	7/06/2021 4:21pm	Email	All identified stakeholders	N/A	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Stage 1.3 Invitation to register	by 21/05/21	Y - 1 week	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	7/05/2021 4:32pm	Email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Tocomwall	Scott Franks	Registered	N/A	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	7/05/2021 5:04pm	Email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Darug Custodian	Justine Coplin	Registered	N/A	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	8/05/2021 8:15pm	Email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Aboriginal Corporation	Kaarina Slater	Registered	N/A	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	9/05/2021 11:02am	Email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Connections	Phil Khan	Registered	N/A	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	10/05/2021 2:06pm	Email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	KYWG	Carolyn Hickey	Registered	N/A	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	10/05/2021 6:27pm	Email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	A1 Indigenous Services	Wendy Smith	Registered	N/A	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	12/05/2021 11:34pm	email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Gulaga	Daniel Chalker	Registered	N/A	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
	23/06/2021 12:17pm	email	DPC/MLALC	N/A	Wori Wooleywa	MW	Stage 1.6 Doc	N/A	N/A	Meggan Walker (MW)	N/A
Stage 2 and 3											
	27/05/2021 4:26pm	email	ALL RAPs	N/A	Urbis	MW	Stage 2 & 3 document	responses by 24th June	Site visit arrangement	MW	N/A
	28/05/2021 6:38pm	email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Gulaga	Wendy Smith	Stage 2 & 3 document	"received, thank you"	N/A	MW	N/A
	15/06/2021 12:30pm	Email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	KYWG	Kadibulla Khan	Stage 2 & 3 document	:"the study area is highly	N/A	MW	N/A
	18/06/2021 2:15pm	Email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Darug Custodian	Justine Coplin	Stage 2 & 3 document	respons.	N/A	MW	N/A
	23/06/2021 12:13pm	email	ALL RAPs	N/A	Aboriginal Corporation	MW	notification of cancellation of site visit	N/A	N/A	MW	N/A
	24/06/2021 7:16pm	email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	understood - thanked for update	Wendy Smith	update	N/A	N/A	MW	N/A
	5/08/2021 9:39am	Email	ALL RAPs	n/a	Urbis	MW	Site visit summary letter	response by 12th August	n/a	MW	N/A
	5/08/2021 1:26pm	Email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Gulaga	Wendy Smith	response to summary letter	thanked for update - no comments at this stage	N/A	MW	N/A
	12/08/2021 10:32am	email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	KYWG	Kadibulla Khan	response to summary letter	comment in report	N/A	MW	N/A
Stage 4											
	1/09/2021 9:07am	Email	ALL RAPs	N/A	Urbis	MW	Stage 4 Draft ACHA sent to RAPs	Responses by 5pm 29th September	N/A	MW	N/A
	27/09/2021 10:26am	email	ALL RAPs	N/A	Urbis	MW	Reminder that Stage 4 closes soon	Responses by 5pm 29th September	N/A	MW	N/A
	27/09/2021 1:52pm	email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin	response to Stage 4	included in report	N/A	MW	N/A
	27/09/2021 3:21pm	email	Urbis	Meggan Walker (MW)	KYWG	Kadibulla Khan	response to Stage 4	included in report	N/A	MW	N/A

APPENDIX C

CONSULTATION DOCUMENTS

Search Register of Native Title Claims

Search National Native Title Register

Search Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements

Search Applications and Determinations

Search Future Act Applications and Determinations

Search National Native Title Register

The National Native Title Register (NNTR) is a register established under s 192 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

The NNTR contains determinations of native title made by:

- the High Court of Australia
- the Federal Court of Australia
- or a recognised body such as South Australia's Supreme Court and Environment Resources and Development Court

Further [information about the NNTR](#) is available.

Tribunal file no.	<input type="text"/>
Federal Court file no.	<input type="text"/>
Short name	<input type="text"/>
Case name	<input type="text"/>
State or Territory	ALL <input type="button" value="v"/>
Registered Native Title Body Corporate*	<input type="text"/>
Representative A/TSI body area	<input type="text"/>
Local government area	Council Of The City Of Sydney <input type="button" value="v"/>
Determination type	ALL <input type="button" value="v"/>
Legal process	ALL <input type="button" value="v"/>
Determination outcome	ALL <input type="button" value="v"/>
Determination date between	<input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>
Sort by	Determination date <input type="button" value="v"/>

*Please note: current contact details for the Registered Native Title Body Corporate are available from the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations www.oaic.gov.au

No results for current search criteria

Search Register of Native Title Claims

Search National Native Title Register

Search Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements

Search Applications and Determinations

Search Future Act Applications and Determinations

Search Register of Native Title Claims

The Register of Native Title Claims (RNTC) contains information about all claimant applications that have been registered. The Registrar is responsible for maintaining the RNTC.

Further [information about the RNTC](#) is available.

Tribunal file no.	<input type="text"/>
Federal Court file no.	<input type="text"/>
Application name	<input type="text"/>
State or Territory	ALL <input type="button" value="v"/>
Representative A/TSI body area	<input type="text"/>
Local government area	Council Of The City Of Sydney <input type="button" value="v"/>
Date filed between	<input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>
Sort by	Date filed <input type="button" value="v"/>

No results for current search criteria

Meggan Walker

From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Tuesday, 27 April 2021 10:03 AM
To: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au
Cc: Alexandra Ribeny
Subject: Request for Search of Tribunal Register - P0028723
Attachments: Search Form_Request for Search of Tribunal Registers 2021_P0028723.pdf

Hi all,

Please see attached our request for search of the Native Title tribunal register for our project at SCEGGS, 165 Forbes Street Darlinghurst, Lot 200/DP1255617

Please let us know if there are any questions.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
T +61 2 8233 9900
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

**SHAPING
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES**



ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

Urbis recognises the traditional owners of the land on which we work.
Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

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Request for Search of Tribunal Registers

Search for overlapping interests i.e.: Is there a native title claim, determination or land use agreement over this land?

Please note: the NNTT cannot search over freehold land.

For further information on freehold land: [Click Here](#) (NNTT website)

1. Your details

NAME:	Meggan Walker
POSITION:	Consultant
COMPANY/ORGANISATION:	Urbis
POSTAL ADDRESS:	Level 8, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000
TELEPHONE:	02 8233 7626
EMAIL:	Mwalker@urbis.com.au
YOUR REFERENCE:	P0028723
DATE OF REQUEST:	27/04/2021

2. Reason for your request

Are you a party to a native title proceeding?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Please provide Federal Court/Tribunal file number/or application name:

OR

Do you need to identify existing- native title interests to comply with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) or other State/Territory legislation?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Please provide brief details of these obligations here:

Archaeological assessment

3. Identify the area to be searched

If there is insufficient room below, please send more information on a Word or Excel document.

Mining tenure

State/Territory: _____
Tenement ref/s: _____

OR

Crown land / non-freehold tenure

Tenure type: ☒ Lease ☐ Reserve or other Crown land
State/Territory: New South Wales
Lot and plan details: Lot 200/DP1255617
Pastoral Lease number or name: _____
Other details: (Town/County/Parish/Section/Hundred/Portion): Darlinghurst/Alexandria/Cumberland

Email completed form to: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au

Meggan Walker

From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 28 April 2021 11:11 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: RE: SR21/626 -Request for Search of Tribunal Register - P0028723 - SR21/626

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

UNCLASSIFIED

Native title search – NSW Parcel – Lot 200 on DP1255617

Your ref: P0028723 - Our ref: SR21/626

Dear Meggan Walker,

Thank you for your search request received on 27 April 2021 in relation to the above area. Based on the records held by the National Native Title Tribunal as at 27 April 2021 it would appear that there are no Native Title Determination Applications, Determinations of Native Title, or Indigenous Land Use Agreements over the identified area.

Search Results

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

- Schedule of Native Title Determination Applications
- Register of Native Title Claims
- Native Title Determinations
- Indigenous Land Use Agreements (Registered and notified)

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

Cadastral data as at: 01/02/2021

Parcel ID	Feature Area SqKm	Tenure	NNTT file number	Name	Category
200//DP1255617	0.0115	FREEHOLD	No overlap		

For more information about the Tribunal's registers or to search the registers yourself and obtain copies of relevant register extracts, please visit our [website](#).

Information on native title claims and freehold land can also be found on the Tribunal's website here: [Native title claims and freehold land](#).

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

The search results are based on analysis against external boundaries of applications only. Native title applications commonly contain exclusions clauses which remove areas from within the external boundary. To determine whether the areas described are in fact subject to claim, you need to refer to the "Area covered by claim" section of the relevant Register Extract or Schedule Extract and any maps attached.

Search results and the existence of native title

Please note that the enclosed information from the Register of Native Title Claims and/or the Schedule of Applications is **not** confirmation of the existence of native title in this area. This cannot be confirmed until the Federal Court makes a determination that native title does or does not exist in relation to the area. Such determinations are registered on the National Native Title Register.

The Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

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

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us via GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Regards,

Geospatial Searches

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | www.nntt.gov.au

From: Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 27 April 2021 11:37 AM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Subject: SR21/626 -RE: Request for Search of Tribunal Register - P0028723

Caution: This is an external email. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi all,

Please see the updated version attached.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
T +61 2 8233 9900
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

**SHAPING
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES**



Urbis recognises the traditional owners of the land on which we work.
Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

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From: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 27 April 2021 11:24 AM
To: Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Subject: RE: Request for Search of Tribunal Register - P0028723

UNCLASSIFIED

Good morning Meggan.

Many thanks for your search request received on 27 April 2021.

It appears the attached search request form has come through as a damaged file.

Could you please resubmit the pdf file or if possible, convert the pdf file into Word.

Apologies for any inconvenience.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact us via GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au

Regards,

Geospatial Searches

National Native Title Tribunal | Perth

Email: GeospatialSearch@nntt.gov.au | www.nntt.gov.au

From: Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 27 April 2021 8:03 AM
To: Geospatial Search Requests <GeospatialSearch@NNTT.gov.au>
Cc: Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Request for Search of Tribunal Register - P0028723

Caution: This is an external email. DO NOT click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi all,

Please see attached our request for search of the Native Title tribunal register for our project at SCEGGS, 165 Forbes Street Darlinghurst, Lot 200/DP1255617

Please let us know if there are any questions.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
T +61 2 8233 9900
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

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Meggan Walker

From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Thursday, 29 April 2021 11:11 AM
To: Alexandra Ribeny; Balazs Hansel
Subject: Stage 1.2 Agency Letter - SCEGGS Darlinghurst - Our Ref #P0028723
Attachments: P0028723_SCEGGS_Stage1.2AgencyLetter_FNL.pdf

Dear all,

Please see the attached Stage 1.2 Agency Letter for our project at the SCEGGS Darlinghurst Campus, at 165 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, Lot 200 DP1255617, New South Wales for the Staged Redevelopment and masterplan.

Please let us know if you have any questions, and provide any responses as soon as possible and preferably before 11th May 2021.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
T +61 2 8233 9900
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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29 April 2021

To whom it may concern,

**SYDNEY CHURCH OF ENGLAND GIRLS GRAMMAR SCHOOL (SCEGGS)
DARLINGHURST - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT –
ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1**

Urbis has been commissioned by the Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of the Sydney Church of England Girls Grammar School (SCEGGS) (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the masterplan and staged redevelopment of the SCEGGS Darlinghurst Campus, at 165 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, Lot 200 DP1255617, New South Wales (the subject area).

This project is to be submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) as a State Significant Development Application (SSDA). A SSDA (SSD-8993) for the concept redevelopment of the subject area was approved by the Independent Planning Commission (IPC) in May 2020. This approved SSDA comprised of a Concept DA made pursuant to Section 83B of the Act for the building envelopes, location and land uses envisaged by the 2040 Masterplan for SCEGGS Darlinghurst. The SSDA Development Consent only applies to the main campus site, excluding 217 Forbes Street and the St Peters Precinct.

The consent approved the concept design for the redevelopment of the campus in three stages:

- Stage 1 – Redevelopment of Stage 1 – Wilkinson House.
- Stage 2 – Conservation works to Barham House and Development of new three storey Administration Building.
- Stage 3 - Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a new six storey Multi-purpose building.

The SSDA included an options analysis for the adaptive re-use of Wilkinson House and the DPIE concluded that the proposed demolition and replacement of Wilkinson House was justified on the basis of the educational needs of the school. However, the IPC held a view that the adaptive re-use of the building had not been sufficiently explored. Condition B3 of the Consent for SSD08993 identified that future DAs or new built forms must be accompanied by a Heritage Archaeological Assessment, considering impacts to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeology. The ACHA is therefore proposed for the whole of the school site to guide future management of potential archaeological resources and development across the subject area. This ACHA will accompany the Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for staged SSDA applications.

The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under *the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), including *the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011). The assessment would detail the nature, location and spatial extent of any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area, investigate if the proposed development would harm those resources and provide recommendations for management options.



The Proponent can be contacted via:

Warwick Smith

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

In accordance with the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents (DEECW 2010)* (the Consultation Requirements) and Clause 80C of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009, the Proponent will conduct an Aboriginal community consultation process with registered Aboriginal people to assist with the preparation of the ACHA, and to identify any Aboriginal cultural heritage values or archaeological materials and mitigate risk of harm.

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements, Urbis proposes to compile a list of Aboriginal people and organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.

Should you be aware of any Aboriginal persons and/or organisations that may hold an interest in the project, please provide their details at your earliest convenience and preferably by **11th May 2021** in writing to:

Meggan Walker

Urbis

Consultant

mwalker@urbis.com.au

Level 8, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

The proponent will write to each Aboriginal person or group whose details are provided to notify them of the proposed project and invite them to register an interest in the community consultation process.

Please be advised that, as per the Consultation Requirements, the Proponent is required to forward the names of Aboriginal persons and groups who register an interest (Registered Aboriginal Parties) to the Local Aboriginal Land Council and Department of Premier and Cabinet Aboriginal Branch unless the person or group specifies that they do not want their details released.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M Walker", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Meggan Walker

Consultant

+61 2 8233 7626

mwalker@urbis.com.au

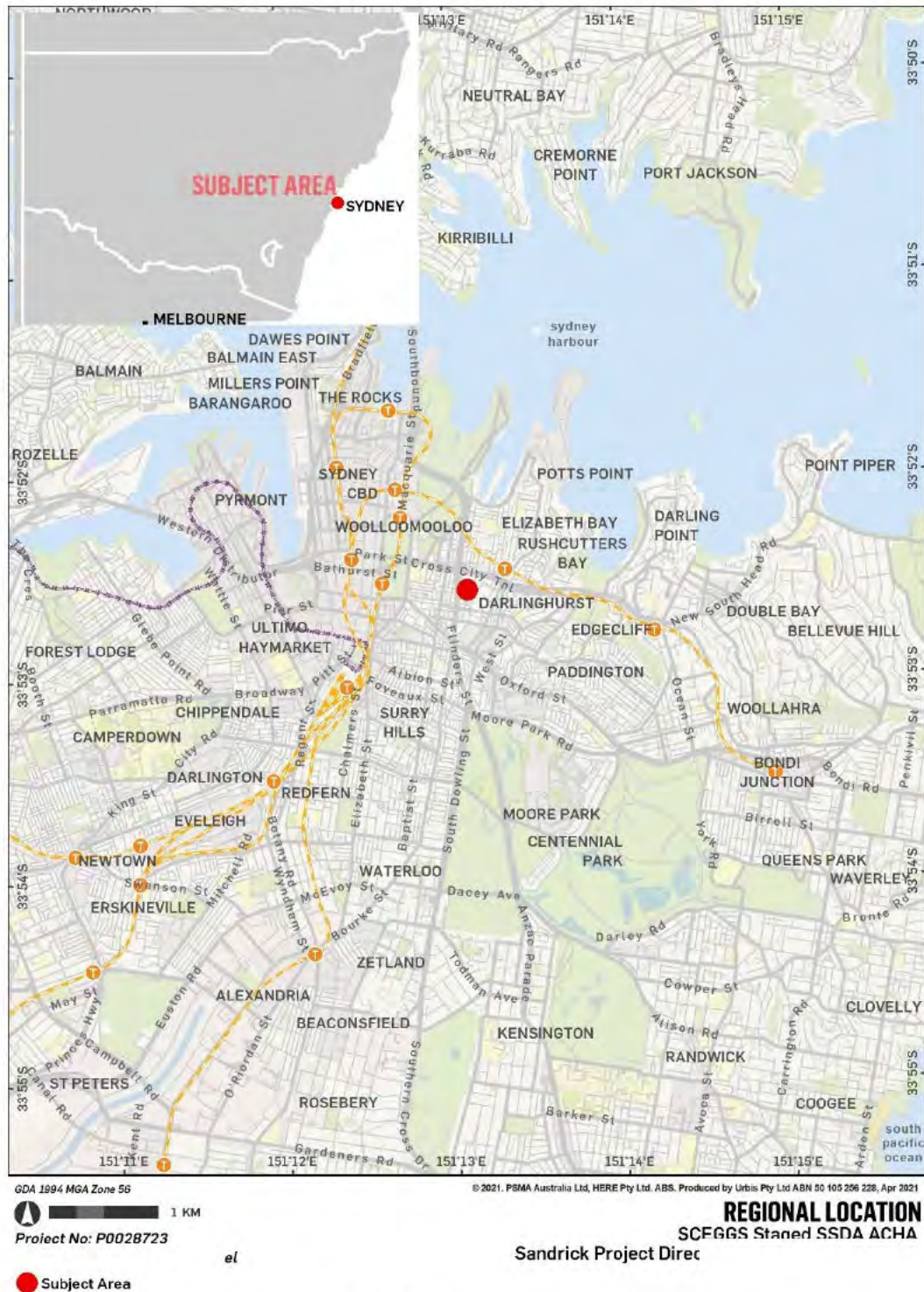


Figure 1 – Regional Location of the Subject Area

Qld awards to recognise child protection workers

By RUDI MAXWELL



KUKU Yalanji woman Lalanja Tusa believes First Nations children in out of home care benefit when they

connect with culture and community.

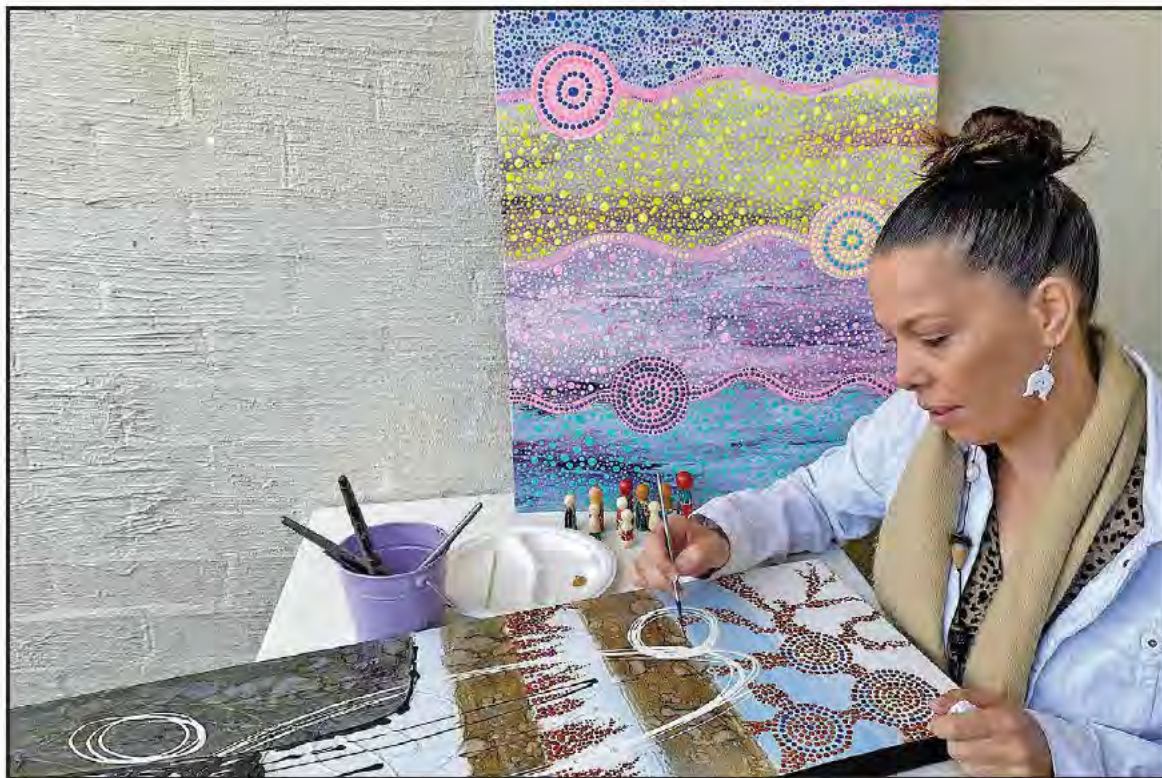
"I've had my niece in foster care and other family members too," she told the *Koori Mail*.

"Within our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community there is over representation of our young children in out of home care.

"I was driven to work in this field because I felt it was important that they have more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child protections workers who can relate to them through a cultural lens and help connect our children with our community. It helps with children's self-worth and identity to understand their culture.

"So I thought I could be that little piece in the puzzle and help make a difference to the lives of some of our children."

Last year Lalanja won a Queensland Child Protection Week award for her work with First Nations children in care, for nurturing a connection to country



Child protection worker Lalanja Tusa was recognised with a Queensland child protection award.

and pride in their Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures.

"I was a little taken aback at first, you don't come into these roles to be nominated, but I felt blessed and it was validation for my whole team," she said.

"At Anglicare, Gold Coast, the whole team really got on board with our program and brought it to children to help with cultural connections."

And Lalanja is encouraging anyone who knows a person or

organisation who has made a contribution to the protection of children in Queensland to nominate them for the Queensland Child Protection Awards.

"It's important to recognise the

work that the frontline workers put in with child protection," she said.

"There's a lot that goes on with child protection, workers advocating for rights while children are in out of home care and it's important that people are recognised for that work.

"Every day in the office and out in the homes can be challenging, so it's vital that workers do feel valued and respected.

"Child protection workers bring their knowledge to work every day with children. But sometimes it can be difficult to fill the cup, because it is hard work, traumatic, and tricky to navigate, so it really does help when you are validated and recognised.

The annual Queensland Child Protection Awards provide an opportunity to publicly acknowledge the efforts, commitment and unreserved energy of many people who make a significant contribution to our community to prevent child harm and neglect.

The Awards will be presented at the launch of Queensland Child Protection Week on Thursday, September 2. There are 11 different categories in the awards.

Nominations close on May 28.

For more information or to nominate someone, go to childprotectionweek.org.au

FINDING MY ANCESTRY – Sims/Symes/McKenzie

I would like to hear from any descendants of the list below. They originated from Murrumbidgee to Gundah. Please contact Diane 0411619471 or Email : dianesoper7@gmail.com

Charles SIMS Convict ship "Elenor" 1811-1859 (M) Biddy SIMS nee Aboriginal Kamilaroi unknown birth ?

Andrew MCKENZIE snr Elizabeth MCKENZIE (Eliza) Biddy's Daughter B. Murrumbidgee D. Gundah Children: Andrew Jnr, Sarah, Henry, William, Mary, Charles, Elizabeth, John, Harriet.

Andrew MCKENZIE Jnr b.1858 d.1910 (M) Mary MCKENZIE nee Brown b.1963 d.1912 b. Murrumbidgee d. Gundah Children: Arthur, Andrew, Charles, Frederick, Angus, Clara, Elsie, Naldrell, Eva, Bertie, Alice, b. Gundah

Frederick MCKENZIE b.1887 G d.1960 Newcastle. (M) Elizabeth May MCKENZIE Nee Tribe b.Narrabri. d.Ncastle. Children: B Gundah. Gladys, Arthur, Doris, Elsie, Frederick, Victor, (Islington) Alice Rita, Betty, Joan.



SCEGGS Darlinghurst Masterplan NSW Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment – Community Consultation Stage 1

Urbis has been commissioned by the Sandrick Project Directors on behalf of the Sydney Church of England Girls Grammar School (SCEGGS) (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the masterplan and staged redevelopment of the SCEGGS Darlinghurst Campus, at 165 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, Lot 200 DP1255617, New South Wales (the subject area). The ACHA is to inform the Environmental Impact Statements for the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the staged redevelopment of the campus.

The proponent can be contacted directly via:

Warwick Smith
Director, Sandrick Project Directors.
0422 986 717
wsmith@sandrick.com

In accordance with Section 4.1.3 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (DECCW, 2010)* and Clause 80C of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019, the Proponent is seeking the registration of Aboriginal persons or groups who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) that may be present in the subject area.

The purpose of community consultation with Aboriginal people is to assist the Proponent in the preparation of the ACHA and the assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the subject area.

Please register your interest in writing to the contact details provided below by 5.00pm 26th May 2021.

Meggan Walker
Urbis
Consultant
mwalker@urbis.com.au
02 8233 7626 Level 8,
123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.



Aboriginal representation Join the Berrys Bay Community and Stakeholder Working Group

We are seeking a member of the Aboriginal community who has an interest in and Aboriginal cultural knowledge of the Berrys Bay area to be part of our Community and Stakeholder Working Group (CSW Group).

Transport for NSW will be using the Berrys Bay area as a temporary construction site for the Western Harbour Tunnel. The CSW Group will work together to provide input for the future design of Berrys Bay once construction work has been completed. The CSW Group will comprise one member representing the Aboriginal community, six community members, and representatives from North Sydney Council and Transport for NSW, together with an independent Chairperson. This diversity of voices and in-depth local knowledge will help deliver the best possible outcomes for the Berrys Bay community and its visitors.

About the working group

The group will meet periodically over approximately 12 months to help Transport for NSW understand local public needs for the area now and in the future. As a Member, you will need to work closely with your local community as their voice and advocate.

Please note, there is no remuneration for working group members. You can find the interim Terms of Reference and the Code of Conduct at nswroads.work/berrysbay

Apply now

Applications close at midnight on Friday 14 May 2021

To apply, go to the web address below, download the **Expression of Interest Form** and return via email or post. Please note, postal applications must be received by **14 May 2021** in order to be considered.

Website: nswroads.work/berrysbay | **Email:** berrysbay@transport.nsw.gov.au

Post: Berrys Bay CSW Group EOI, Transport for NSW,
Locked Bag 928, North Sydney NSW 2059

Meggan Walker

From: Barry Gunther <Barry.Gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 5 May 2021 2:32 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: DPC RAP list for SCEGGS Darlinghurst Campus, at 165 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, Lot 200 DP1255617 – City of Sydney local government area.
Attachments: FW: Stage 1.2 Agency Letter - SCEGGS Darlinghurst - Our Ref #P0028723; RAP list request SCEGGS Darlinghurst Campus, at 165 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, Lot 200 DP1255617.docx; Attachment A - DPC RAP list - City of Sydney.docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Megan,

Please find attached the DPC RAP list for SCEGGS Darlinghurst Campus, at 165 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, Lot 200 DP1255617 – City of Sydney local government area.

regards

Barry Gunther, Aboriginal Heritage Planner Officer
Heritage NSW, Community Engagement, Department of Premier and Cabinet
Level 6, 10 Valentine Ave, Parramatta | Locked Bag 5020 Parramatta 2124
T: 02 9995 6830 | barry.gunther@environment.nsw.gov.au

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

I acknowledge and respect the traditional custodians and ancestors of the lands I work across.



Heritage NSW and coronavirus (COVID-19)

Heritage NSW has taken steps to protect the safety, health and wellbeing of our staff, communities and customers. Whilst our offices remain open, we have put in place flexible working arrangements for our teams across NSW and continue to adapt our working arrangements as necessary. Face-to-face meetings and field work/site visits with our customers are subject to rules on gatherings and social distancing measures. We thank you for your patience and understanding at this time.

This email is intended for the addressee(s) named and may contain confidential and/or privileged information. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender and then delete it immediately. Any views expressed in this email are those of the individual sender except where the sender expressly and with authority states them to be the views of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT BEFORE PRINTING THIS EMAIL

LIST OF ABORIGINAL STAKEHOLDERS FOR THE DEPARTMENT of PREMIER and CABINET (DPC) SOUTHERN REGION HELD BY DPC FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE OEH ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROPONENTS 2010

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

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

A copy of the Consultation Requirements can be found on the OEH website at:

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

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

The Consultation Requirements also state that:

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

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

Please note: the placement of an organisation's name on any OEH Aboriginal stakeholder list for the Consultation Requirements does not override a proponent's requirement to also advertise in the local newspaper and to seek from other sources the names of any other Aboriginal people who may hold cultural knowledge as required under clause 60 of the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019.

How to use this list

1. Contact the organisations/individuals who have indicated an interest in the relevant LGA/s and invite them to register an interest in your project

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

Last updated 29 March 2021

City of Sydney Local Government Area

Organisation/ Individual	Contact Name	Additional nformation
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran	
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	Chris Ingrey	
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	Gordon Morton	
Darug Land Observations	Jamie Workman and Anna Workman	
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey	
Eric Keidge	Eric Keidge	
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan	
Tocomwall	Scott Franks	
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Amanda Hickey	
Gunyuu	Kylie Ann Bell	
Walbunja	Hika Te Kowhai	
Badu	Karia Lea Bond	

Goobah Developments	Basil Smith		
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota		
Yerramurra	Robert Parson		
Nundagurri	Newton Carriage		
Murrumbul	Mark Henry		
Jerringong	Joanne Anne Stewart		
Pemulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson		
Bilinga	Simalene Carriage		
Munyunga	Kaya Dawn Bell		
Wingikara	Hayley Bell		
Minnamunnung	Aaron Broad		
Walgalu	Ronald Stewart		
Thauaira	Shane Carriage		
Dharug	Andrew Bond		
Gulaga	Wendy Smith		
Biamanga	Seli Storer		
Callendulla	Corey Smith		
Murramarang	Roxanne Smith		

DJMD Consultancy	Darren Duncan		
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	Jennifer Beale		
Didge Ngunawal Clan	Lillie Carroll Paul Boyd		
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation	Steven Johnson and Krystle Carroll		
Wailwan Aboriginal Group	Philip Boney		
Barking Owl Aboriginal Corporation	Mrs Jody Kulakowski (Director)		
Thoorga Nura	John Carriage (Chief Executive Officer)		
B.H. Heritage Consultants	Ralph Hampton 0435 785 138 Nola Hampton 0401 662 531		Nola and Ralph would BOTH like to be notified of all projects
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	Paul Hand (chairperson)		
Goodradigbee Cultural & Heritage Aboriginal Corporation,	Caine Carroll		
Mura Indigenous Corporation,	Phillip Carroll		
Aragung Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Site Assessments	Jamie Eastwood		

Waawaar Awaa Aboriginal Corporation	Rodney Gunther Barry Gunther		
Clive Freeman	Clive Freeman		
Galamaay Cultural Consultants (GCC)	Robert Slater		Auburn LGA only
Wurrumay Pty Ltd	Kerrie Slater and Vicky Slater		Auburn LGA only
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater		
Wori Woilywa	Daniel Chalker		
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin		

Delivered: 7/05/2021 4:22 PM

1

Recipient

Delivery

[REDACTED]

Hi All,

Please see attached invitation to register for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst.
Please send any registrations, preferably in writing, to myself or Alexandra Ribeny (contact details below). Please confirm registration by **5pm, 21st May 2021**.

Alexandra Ribeny

02 8424 5118

aribeny@urbis.com.au

Urbis, Angel Place, Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any queries or comments.

Kind regards.

MEGGAN WALKER

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626

T +61 2 8233 9900

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA

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Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

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**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

7th May 2021

To whom it may concern ,

SCEGGS DARLINGHURST - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT – ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION STAGE 1 - INVITATION TO REGISTER

Please be advised that your contact details have been provided by The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Regulation Branch- Heritage NSW - Department of Premier and Cabinet in accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (DECCW, 2010) (hereafter referred as the Consultation Requirements) as a potential Aboriginal stakeholder who may have interest in registering to the abovementioned project.

Urbis has been commissioned by the Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of SCEGGS (the Proponent) to conduct an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the masterplan and staged redevelopment of the SCEGGS Darlinghurst Campus, at 165 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, Lot 200 DP1255617, New South Wales (the subject area).

This project is to be submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment as a State Significant Development Application (SSDA). A SSDA (SSD-8993) for the concept redevelopment of the subject area was approved by the Independent Planning Commission (IPC) in May 2020. This approved SSDA comprised of a Concept DA made pursuant to Section 83B of the Act for the building envelopes, location and land uses envisaged by the 2040 Masterplan for SCEGGS Darlinghurst. The SSDA Development Consent only applies to the main campus site, excluding 217 Forbes Street and the St Peters Precinct.

The consent approved the concept design for the redevelopment of the campus in three stages:

- Stage 1 – Redevelopment of Stage 1 – Wilkinson House.
- Stage 2 – Conservation works to Barham House and Development of new three storey Administration Building.
- Stage 3 - Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a new six storey Multi-purpose building.

The SSDA included an options analysis for the adaptive re-use of Wilkinson House and the DPIE concluded that the proposed demolition and replacement of Wilkinson House was justified on the basis of the educational needs of the school. However, the IPC held a view that the adaptive re-use of the building had not been sufficiently explored. Condition B3 of the Consent for SSD08993 identified that future Das or new build forms must be accompanied by a Heritage Archaeological Assessment, considering impacts to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeology. The ACHA is therefore proposed for the whole of the school site to guide future management of potential archaeological resources and development across the subject area. This ACHA will accompany the Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for staged SSDA applications.



The ACHA is to be carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines under *the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), including *the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW* (OEH 2011). The assessment would detail any potential Aboriginal cultural heritage resources within the subject area and provide recommendations regarding management of those resources.

The Proponent can be contacted via:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In accordance with the Consultation Requirements and Clause 80C of the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009*, the Proponent will conduct a community consultation process with registered Aboriginal people to assist with the preparation of the ACHA.

In accordance with Section 4.1.2 of the Consultation Requirements Urbis proposes to invite Aboriginal people and/or organisations who may hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places that may exist within the subject area.



Should you wish to register your interest in this project, please respond in writing by clearly stating your interest and nominating a contact person by 5pm **21st May 2021**. Please send responses to the following:

Meggan Walker

Urbis

Consultant

mwalker@urbis.com.au

02 8233 7626

Level 8, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please be advised that, as per the Consultation Requirements, the Proponent is required to forward the names of Aboriginal persons and groups who register an interest (Registered Aboriginal Parties) to the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, unless the person or group specifies that they do not want their details released.

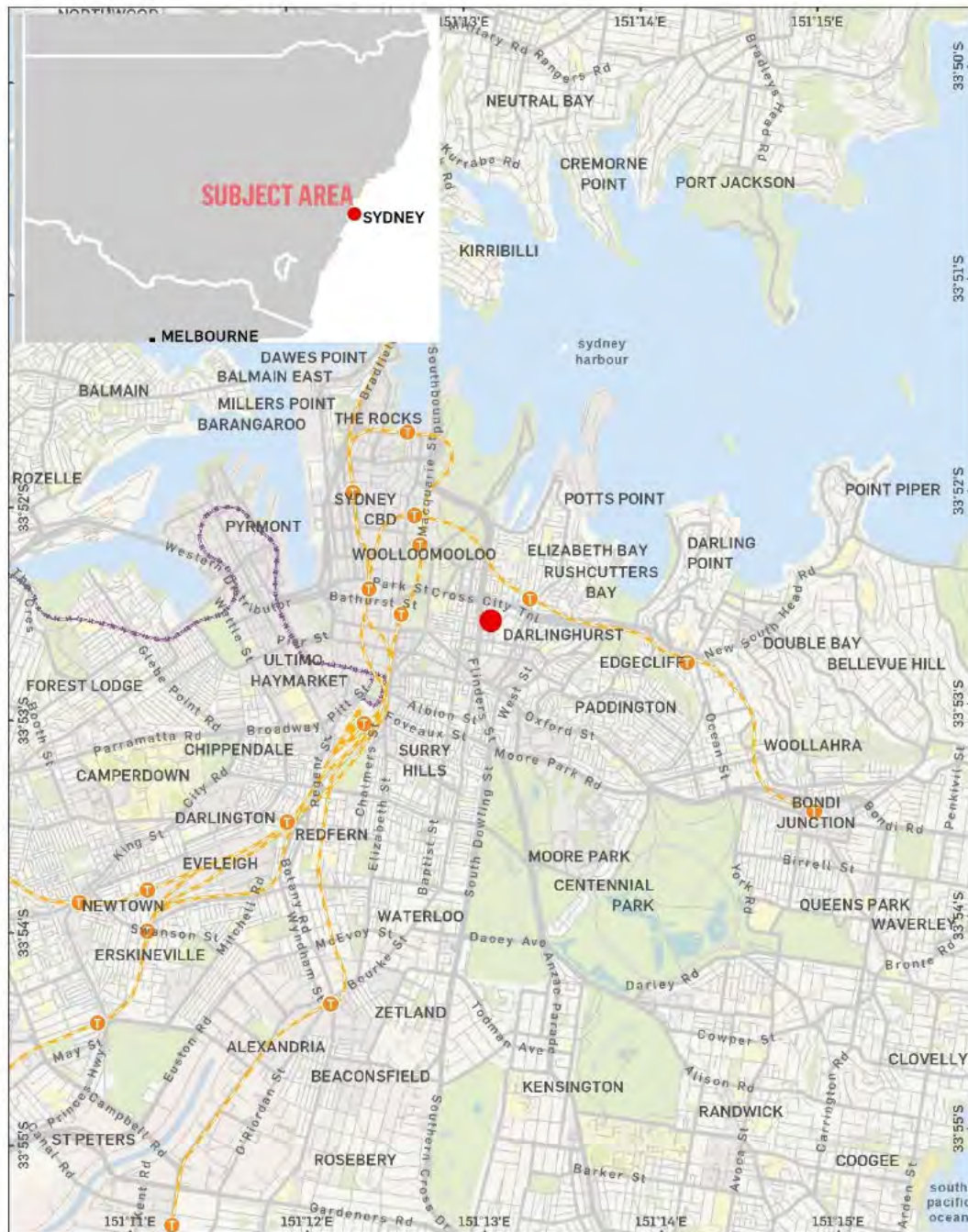
Please be advised that in accordance with Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements, inclusion in the consultation process does not automatically result in paid site assessment. The decision on who is engaged for delivering particular services is decided by the proponent and will be based on a range of considerations including skills, relevant experience, and providing necessary certificates of currency.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M Walker", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Meggan Walker
Consultant
+61 2 8233 7626
mwalker@urbis.com.au



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

1 KM

Project No: P0028723

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area

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REGIONAL LOCATION

SCEGGS Staged SSDA ACHA

Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of SCEGGS

Figure 1 – Regional Location of the Subject Area

Meggan Walker

From: Carolyn .H <cazadirect@live.com>
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2021 2:06 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: SCEGGS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register - Our Ref P0028723
Attachments: A1.PL2022.pdf; A1.WC2022.pdf
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged



Contact: Carolyn Hickey

[REDACTED]

Hi Meggan,
Thank you for your email, I would like to register in being involved in all levels of consultation for this project, such as, Meetings, Reports, Sharing Cultural Information, and available Field Work.

I am a traditional owner.
I've had many years' experience in helping preserve Aboriginal cultural heritage on projects, I hold cultural knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and values that exist in the project area.

I have attached A1 Indigenous Services Insurances.

Please feel free to contact me on details supplied
Kind Regards,
Carolyn Hickey

From: Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 4:21 PM
To: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>; Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>
Subject: SCEGGS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register - Our Ref P0028723

Hi All,

Please see attached invitation to register for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst.
Please send any registrations, preferably in writing, to myself or Alexandra Ribeny (contact details below). Please confirm registration by **5pm, 21st May 2021**.

Alexandra Ribeny
02 8424 5118

aribeny@urbis.com.au

Urbis, Angel Place, Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any queries or comments.

Kind regards.

MEGGAN WALKER

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626

T +61 2 8233 9900

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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COMMUNITIES**



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Enquiries: 13 10 10
Claims: 13 14 46 (24/7 for new claims)
gio.com.au

A1 Indigenous Services Pty Ltd
[REDACTED]



Mobile Business Protect

Policy number

[REDACTED]

Certificate of Currency

Insured details

Insured:	A1 Indigenous Services Pty Ltd [REDACTED]
Period of insurance:	10 March 2021 to 4:00pm 10 March 2022
Business description:	Surveying And Mapping Services

Your Cover

Public and products liability

Limit of liability

Public liability	[REDACTED]
Products liability	[REDACTED]
Property in Your Custody or Control sum insured	[REDACTED]

Professional indemnity

Not Taken

Portable and valuable items

Not Taken

Tax probe

Not Taken



Enquiries: 13 10 10
Claims: 13 14 46 (24/7 for new claims)
gio.com.au

Commercial motor

Not Taken

Carolyn Hickey
A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES PTY LTD
[REDACTED]

issue date

15/02/2021

print date

15/02/2021

Dear Carolyn

statement of coverage

The following policy of insurance covers the full amount of the employer's liability under the *Workers Compensation Act 1987 (NSW)*.

valid until

31/03/2022

policy

[REDACTED]

legal name

A1 INDIGENOUS SERVICES PTY LTD

trading name

abn

[REDACTED]

acn

[REDACTED]

industry classification number (WIC)

782920 Technical Services nec

**number of
workers***

10

wages/units⁺

[REDACTED]

* Number of workers includes contractors/deemed workers

+ Total wages/units estimated for the current period

important information

Principals relying on this certificate should ensure it is accompanied by a statement under section 175B of the *Workers Compensation Act 1987 (NSW)*. Principals should also check and satisfy themselves that the information is correct and ensure that the proper workers compensation insurance is in place, ie. compare the number of employees on site to the average number of employees estimated; ensure that the wages are reasonable to cover the labour component of the work being performed; and confirm that the description of the industry/industries noted is appropriate. A principal contractor may become liable for any outstanding premium of the sub-contractor if the principal has failed to obtain a statement or has accepted a statement where there was reason to believe it was false.

Yours faithfully,



Jason McLaughlin
General Manager, Workers Compensation - Underwriting
icare workers insurance

Meggan Walker

From: justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 5:04 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: reg of interest SCEGGS Darlinghurst
Attachments: reg of interest SCEGGS Darlinghurst.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Attention Urbis

Date: 070521

Subject: SCEGGS Darlinghurst

Dear Meggan

Our group is a non-profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.

The Darlinghurst area is an area that our group has a vast knowledge of, we have worked and lived in for many years, this area is significant to the Darug people due to the connection of sites and the continued occupation. Our group has been involved in all previous assessments and works in this area as a traditional owner Darug group for the past 40 plus years.

Therefore, we would like to register our interest for full consultation and involvement in the above project area.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards

Justine Coplin

We acknowledge and pay respect to the Darug people, the traditional Aboriginal custodians of this land.

Meggan Walker

From: Gulaga <gulagachts@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, 10 May 2021 6:27 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: SCEGGS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register - Our Ref P0028723

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Meggan,

Can you please register Gulaga's interest in this project?
If you require any more information please let me know.

Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga


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On Fri, May 7, 2021 at 4:21 PM Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Hi All,

Please see attached invitation to register for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst.

Please send any registrations, preferably in writing, to myself of Alexandra Ribeny (contact details below). Please confirm registration by **5pm, 21st May 2021**.

Alexandra Ribeny

02 8424 5118

aribeny@urbis.com.au

Urbis, Angel Place, Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any queries or comments.

Kind regards.

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626

T +61 2 8233 9900

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Sunday, 9 May 2021 11:02 AM
To: Alexandra Ribeny; Meggan Walker
Subject: RE: SCEGGS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register - Our Ref P0028723
Attachments: Public Liability Kamilaroi 2021 to 2022.pdf; Workers Insurance Certificate of Currency - 2021 Correct.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Meggan,

Thank you for informing us that **Urbis** will be involved in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at **SCEGGS Darlinghurst** & that you are inviting Aboriginal organisations to register, if they wish too be involved in the community consultation process.

As a senior Aboriginal person for the past 40yrs, I actively participate in the protection of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage throughout the Sydney Basin, & particularly throughout Western Sydney, on behalf of Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group I wish to provide to you my organisation's registration of interest.

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

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

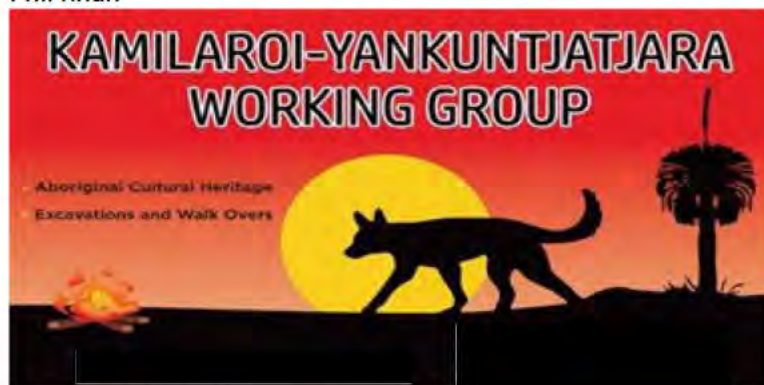
Our Rates - \$100 per hour, \$400 half day & \$800 full day (Exc. GST)

Our RAPS have up to 15yrs Cultural Heritage experience in – field work which involves manual excavation (digging), sieving, identifying artefacts, setting up transits, setting up equipment, packing equipment, site surveys & attending meetings.

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

Kind Regards

Phil Khan



From: [Meggan Walker](#)
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 4:21 PM

To: [Balazs Hansel](#); [Alexandra Ribeny](#)

Subject: SCEGGS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register - Our Ref P0028723

Hi All,

Please see attached invitation to register for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst.

Please send any registrations, preferably in writing, to myself or Alexandra Ribeny (contact details below). Please confirm registration by **5pm, 21st May 2021**.

Alexandra Ribeny

02 8424 5118

aribeny@urbis.com.au

Urbis, Angel Place, Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any queries or comments.

Kind regards.

MEGGAN WALKER

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626

T +61 2 8233 9900

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Certificate of Currency

Public Liability

This Certificate:

- is issued as a matter of information only and confers no rights upon the holder;
- does not amend, extend or alter the coverage afforded by the policy listed;
- is only a summary of the cover provided. For full particulars, reference must be made to the current policy wording;
- is current only at the date of issue.

Name of Insured	KAMILAROI- YANKUNTJATJARA WORKING GROUP PTY LTD (ABN: 26637314384)
Policy Number	[REDACTED]
Policy Period	4.00pm Local Standard Time on 15 January 2021 to 4.00pm Local Standard Time on 15 January 2022
Interest Insured	Business Insurance
Situation	[REDACTED]
Sum Insured	Public & Products Liability: [REDACTED]
Interested Party	None Noted
Underwriter	[REDACTED]
Signature	
Name of Signatory	Michael Gottlieb (BizCover)
Capacity/Title	Director
Date	06 Jan 2021

Please note

This Certificate is issued subject to the policy's terms and conditions and by reference to the insured's declaration. The information set out in this Certificate is accurate as at the date of signature and there is no obligation imposed on the signatory to advise of any alterations.

Stefanie Naikar
KAMILAROI- YANKUNTJATJARA

issue date

09/03/2021

print date

09/03/2021

Dear Stefanie

statement of coverage

The following policy of insurance covers the full amount of the employer's liability under the *Workers Compensation Act 1987 (NSW)*.

valid until

31/12/2021

policy number

legal name

KAMILAROI YANKUNTJATJARA WORKING GROUP PTY LTD

trading name

abn

acn

industry classification number (WIC)

782920 Technical Services nec

**number of
workers***

10

wages/units⁺

\$

* Number of workers includes contractors/deemed workers

+ Total wages/units estimated for the current period

important information

Principals relying on this certificate should ensure it is accompanied by a statement under section 175B of the *Workers Compensation Act 1987 (NSW)*. Principals should also check and satisfy themselves that the information is correct and ensure that the proper workers compensation insurance is in place, ie. compare the number of employees on site to the average number of employees estimated; ensure that the wages are reasonable to cover the labour component of the work being performed; and confirm that the description of the industry/industries noted is appropriate. A principal contractor may become liable for any outstanding premium of the sub-contractor if the principal has failed to obtain a statement or has accepted a statement where there was reason to believe it was false.

Yours faithfully,



Jason McLaughlin
General Manager, Workers Compensation - Underwriting
icare workers insurance

Meggan Walker

From: Kaarina Slater <Ngambaaculturalconnections@hotmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, 8 May 2021 8:15 PM
To: Meggan Walker; Balazs Hansel; Alexandra Ribeny
Subject: Re: SCEGGS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register - Our Ref P0028723

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

On behalf of Ngambaa Cultural Connections I would like to register an interest for consultation regarding the above project.

Experienced indigenous site officer & current insurances.

Cheers

Kaarina Slater
Manager
NCC
[REDACTED]

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Friday, May 7, 2021 4:21:33 PM
To: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>; Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>
Subject: SCEGGS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register - Our Ref P0028723

Hi All,

Please see attached invitation to register for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst.
Please send any registrations, preferably in writing, to myself or Alexandra Ribeny (contact details below). Please confirm registration by **5pm, 21st May 2021**.

Alexandra Ribeny
02 8424 5118
aribeny@urbis.com.au

Urbis, Angel Place, Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any queries or comments.

Kind regards.

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
T +61 2 8233 9900
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: Scott Franks <scott@tocomwall.com.au>
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 4:32 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: SCEGGS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register - Our Ref P0028723

Dear Meggan,

Thank you for the registration notice. Could you please register Tocomwall's interest. Please use the contacts listed below as the contact and I have know issue with my info ring provided to the LALC.

Regards
Scott Franks
Registered native title claimant PCWP
Tocomwall PTY Limited


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On 7 May 2021, at 4:21 pm, Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Hi All,

Please see attached invitation to register for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst.
Please send any registrations, preferably in writing, to myself of Alexandra Ribeny (contact details below). Please confirm registration by **5pm, 21st May 2021**.
Alexandra Ribeny
02 8424 5118
aribeny@urbis.com.au
Urbis, Angel Place, Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any queries or comments.

Kind regards.

MEGGAN WALKER

CONSULTANT

<image001.gif>

D +61 2 8233 7626

T +61 2 8233 9900

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

<image002.png>

<image003.png><image004.png><image005.png><image006.png>

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<P0028723_SCEGGS_Stage1.3Invitation_FNL.pdf>

Meggan Walker

From: Daniel chalker <woriwoolywa@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, 12 May 2021 11:34 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: RE: SCEGGS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register - Our Ref P0028723
Attachments: SCEGGS Darlinghurst. Assessment reply.pdf
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Yarma Meggan

Please find attached our letter of registration for SCEGGS Darlinghurst.

Kind Regards

Daniel Chalker
Wori Woolywa
[REDACTED]

From: [Meggan Walker](#)
Sent: Friday, 7 May 2021 4:21 PM
To: [Balazs Hansel](#); [Alexandra Ribeny](#)
Subject: SCEGGS Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment - Stage 1.3 Invitation to Register - Our Ref P0028723

Hi All,

Please see attached invitation to register for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst.
Please send any registrations, preferably in writing, to myself or Alexandra Ribeny (contact details below). Please confirm registration by **5pm, 21st May 2021**.

Alexandra Ribeny
02 8424 5118
aribeny@urbis.com.au
Urbis, Angel Place, Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000.

Please let us know if you have any queries or comments.

Kind regards.

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CONSULTANT

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E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Wori Woilywa

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

To whom it may concern

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

We thank you for your invitation to register for the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment at SCEGGS Darlinghurst . We would like to be involved in the consultation process and are also able to provide field workers if required.

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

Kind Regards

Daniel Chalker

Wori Woilywa

[REDACTED]

Meggan Walker

From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Wednesday, 23 June 2021 12:17 PM
To: OEH HD Heritage Mailbox
Subject: SCEGGS ACHA Stage 1.6
Attachments: 01_P0028723_SCEGGS_Stage 1.6_DPC.pdf

Hello all,

Please find attached the Stage 1.6 notice for the SCEGGS ACHA currently in preparation by Urbis. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

25 May 2021

Department of Premier and Cabinet
Heritage NSW
Aboriginal Branch
heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

To whom it may concern,

**ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT –SCEGGS
DARLINGHURST – STAGE 1.6: LIST OF REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES
AND NOTIFICATION LETTER**

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010) please find below the compiled list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and notification letter under Section 4.1.3 for the abovementioned project.

Table 1 – List of Registered Aboriginal Parties

Name	Contact
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
Tocomwall	Scott Franks
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Gulaga	Wendy Smith
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater
Wori Woilywa	Daniel Chalker
Total	8

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Yours sincerely,



Meggan Walker
Consultant
+61 2 8233 7626
mwalker@urbis.com.au



APPENDIX A

NOTIFICATION LETTER

Meggan Walker

From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Wednesday, 23 June 2021 12:19 PM
To: landconservation@metrolalc.org.au
Subject: SCEGGS ACHA - Stage 1.6
Attachments: 01_P0028723_SCEGGS_Stage 1.6_LALC.pdf

Hello all,

Please find attached the Stage 1.6 notice for the SCEGGS ACHA currently in preparation by Urbis. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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**ANGEL PLACE
LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

URBIS.COM.AU
Urbis Pty Ltd
ABN 50 105 256 228

25 May 2021

Nathan Moran
CEO
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council
Via Email:
ceo@metrolalc.org.au

To whom it may concern,

**ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT –SCEGGS
DARLINGHURST – STAGE 1.6: LIST OF REGISTERED ABORIGINAL PARTIES
AND NOTIFICATION LETTER**

In accordance with Section 4.1.6 of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010* (DECCW, 2010) please find below the compiled list of Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and notification letter under Section 4.1.3 for the abovementioned project.

Table 1 – List of Registered Aboriginal Parties

Name	Contact
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Nathan Moran
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Justine Coplin
Kamilaroi Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Phil Khan
Tocomwall	Scott Franks
A1 Indigenous Services	Carolyn Hickey
Gulaga	Wendy Smith
Ngambaa Cultural Connections	Kaarina Slater
Wori Woilywa	Daniel Chalker
Total	8

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries in relation to the provided information.

Yours sincerely,



Meggan Walker
Consultant
+61 2 8233 7626
mwalker@urbis.com.au



APPENDIX A

NOTIFICATION LETTER

Meggan Walker

From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Thursday, 27 May 2021 4:26 PM
To: Balazs Hansel; Alexandra Ribeny
Subject: ACHA -Stage 2 and Stage 3 SCEGGS Darlinghurst - Our Ref P0028723
Attachments: 02_P0028723_SCEGGS_Stage2-3.pdf

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery	Read
	Balazs Hansel	Delivered: 27/05/2021 4:27 PM	Read: 28/05/2021 9:12 AM
	Alexandra Ribeny	Delivered: 27/05/2021 4:27 PM	Read: 8/06/2021 4:28 PM
	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED]		
	[REDACTED]		

Hello all,

Please see attached the Stage 2 and 3 document for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst. Please provide any response in writing to myself or Alexandra Ribeny (details below) by **COB 24TH June 2021**.

Alexandra Ribeny

aribeny@urbis.com.au

Level 8, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER

CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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COMMUNITIES**



ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
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27th May 2021

Dear All,

SCEGGS - ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - STAGE 2 PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION & STAGE 3 GATHERING INFORMATION ABOUT CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

1. BACKGROUND

Urbis have been engaged by Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of SCEGGS Darlinghurst (The Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the staged redevelopment of the SCEGGS Campus at 215 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, NSW (the subject area) (Figure 1).

The purpose of this document is to provide information on the project and gather information on the cultural significance of the subject area. This is detailed further in Sections 5.2 and 5.3.

1.1. PROJECT HISTORY

This ACHA will accompany an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the staged redevelopment of the subject area. A SSDA, SSD-8993, for the concept masterplan for the subject area was previously approved by the Independent Planning Commission (IPC) and included the building envelopes, location and land uses envisaged by the 2040 Masterplan for the school. The SSDA Development Consent only applies to the main campus site, excluding 217 Forbes Street and the St Peters Precinct.

The consent approved the concept design for the redevelopment of the campus in three stages:

- Stage 1 – Redevelopment of Stage 1 – Wilkinson House.
- Stage 2 – Conservation works to Barham House and Development of new three storey Administration Building.
- Stage 3 – Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a new six storey Multi-purpose building.

Condition B3 of the Consent for SSD08993 identified that future DAs or new built forms must be accompanied by a Heritage Archaeological Assessment, considering impacts to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeology.

This ACHA is being prepared specifically for the Stage 1 redevelopment SSDA. However, the ACHA assesses the potential Aboriginal Cultural Heritage values for the whole Campus (the subject area) and is intended to be adapted for future stages of development at the school.

1.2. DETAILS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

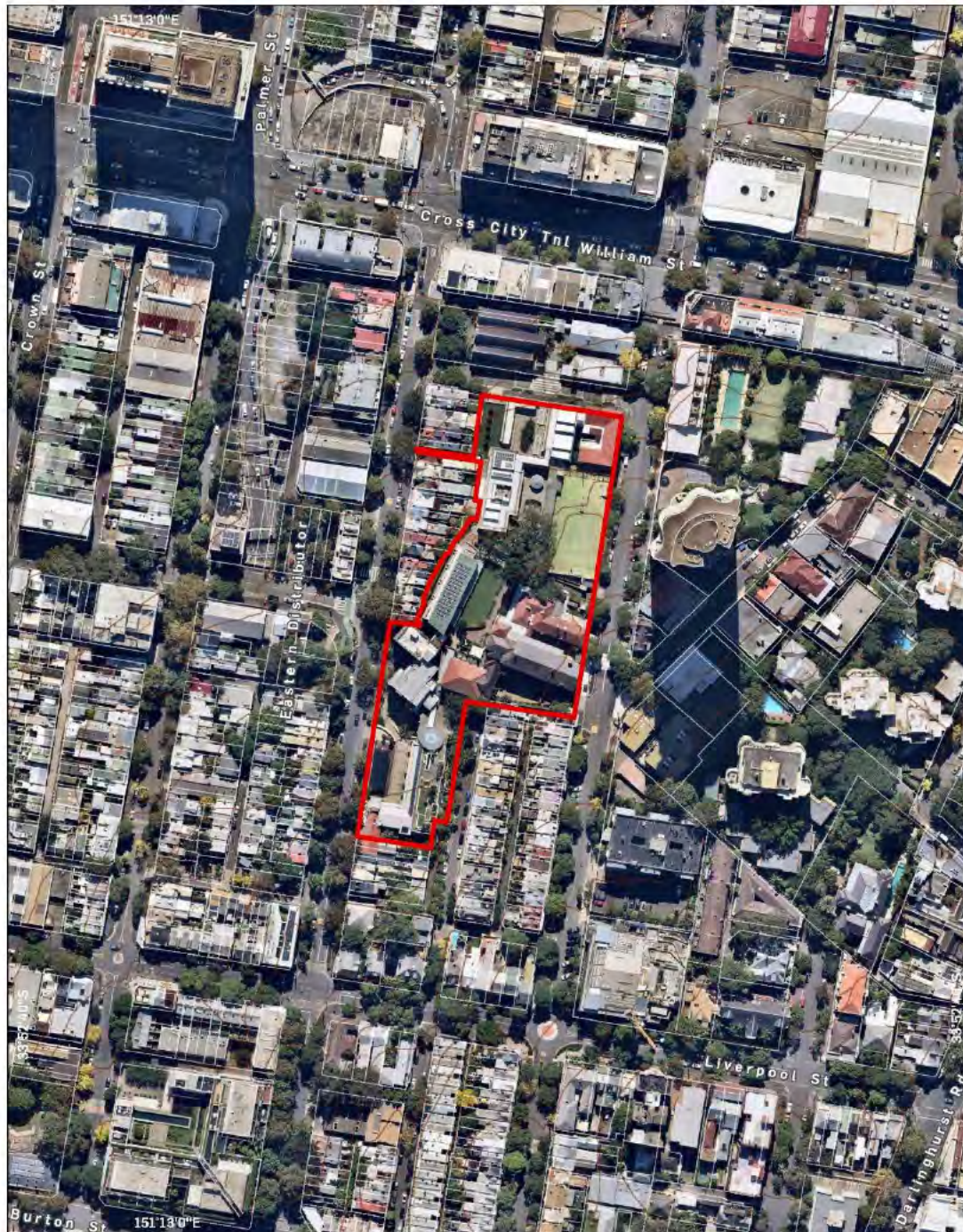
The subject area, known as SCEGGS Darlinghurst, is located at 215 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, and is legally described as Lot 200 of Deposited Plan 1255617 (Figure 1). SCEGGS is located within the suburb of Darlinghurst to the east of the Sydney CBD, south of William Street.

The subject area is currently occupied by the structures of the school.

The ACHA is being prepared for the whole school Campus (the subject area) encompass all stages of development. However, the current stage of works involves the redevelopment of Wilkinson House, one of the school buildings in the north west of the subject area. Future stages will be subject to a separate Stage 2 and 3 consultation process.

The proposed adaptive re-use of Wilkinson House is likely to include the following concepts:

- Retention and enhancement of the existing Forbes Street and St Peter's Street façades.
- External glass brick extension to the south, to accommodate a lift core, corridor and a meeting room. The extension will also connect the building to the wider campus.
- Demolish walls of the existing lightwell and rebuild naturally lit, wide stairwell for equitable access.
- Rebuild mansard roof in copper with angled blades and clerestory windows. To utilise the roof space to provide for a required large multipurpose common room and potential for an outdoor terrace. The roof is proposed to be approximately 200mm higher than the existing roof to facilitate the required floor to ceiling height. This may result in a very minor breach of the 15m building height control.
- Demolish existing timber floors and replace with concrete slabs for thermal mass, fire resistance, acoustic attenuation and longevity.
- Enclose existing balconies and remove the balcony walls to incorporate the spaces as part of the new functional, rectangular-shaped classrooms.
- Other minor external alterations, including restoring heritage façade by removing unsympathetic additions e.g. security bars.
- Retain where possible and rebuild where required the existing Forbes Street foyer.
- Excavate to enlarge the existing basement and provide for additional sports facilities.
- Internal alterations and additions to accommodate for new classrooms, breakout space, multi-purpose common room and staff rooms.



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Project No: P0028723

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area — Contours

Location of the Subject Area

SCEGGS Staged SSDA ACHA

Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of SCEGGS

Figure 1 – Location of the subject area

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.1. ABORIGINAL HERITAGE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AHIMS)

The AHIMS database comprises previously registered Aboriginal archaeological objects and cultural heritage places in NSW and it is managed by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Branch of the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC) under Section 90Q of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

Aboriginal objects are the official terminology in AHIMS for Aboriginal archaeological sites. From this point in the assessment forward the terms of 'Aboriginal sites', 'AHIMS sites' or 'sites' will be used to describe the nature and spatial distribution of archaeological resources in relation to the subject area.

The search of the AHIMS was carried out on 19th April 2021 (Client Service ID: 584411) for an area of approximately 9 km².

The search found no registered Aboriginal sites within or adjacent to the subject area.

The AHIMS search identified 59 sites within the search area, four of which were identified as 'not a site' on the site card, and one which was identified as a duplicate. These five sites have been excluded from the below analysis, bringing the total to 54.

The search results are shown on Figure 3, discussed in Figure 2 and Table 1, and included as Appendix A.

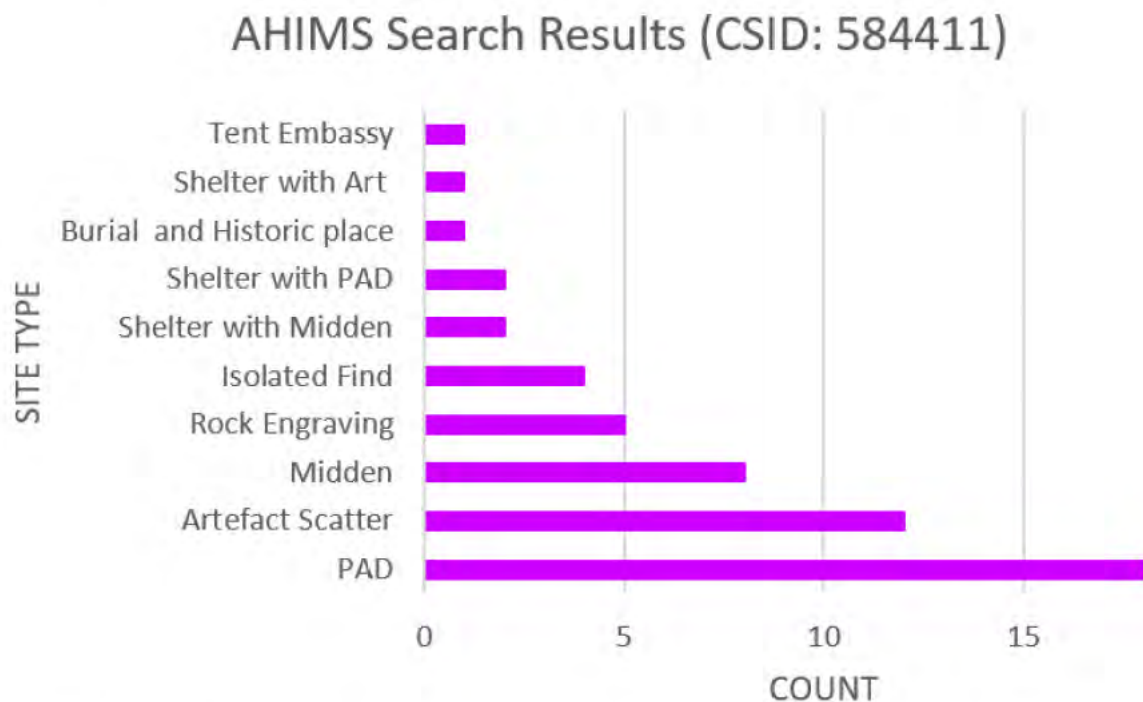


Figure 2 – AHIMS Search Results

Table 1 – AHIMS Search Results (CSID: 584411)

Site Type	Context	Count	Percentage
Potential Archaeological Deposits	Open	18	33%
Artefact Scatter	Open	12	22%
Midden	Open	8	15%
Rock Engraving	Open	5	9%
Isolated Find	Open	4	7%
Shelter with Midden	Closed	2	4%
Shelter with PAD	Closed	2	4%
Burial and Historic place	Open	1	2%
Shelter with Art	Closed	1	2%
Aboriginal Resource & Gathering	Open	1	2%
Total	Closed	54	100%

The types of sites identified reflect the landscape and environment of the search area. 'Open' context sites are sites which occur in open space, whereas 'closed' context sites are those which occur within rock shelters. Within the search area, open context sites dominated the search results comprising 91% (n=49) of identified site types. 9% (n=5) of identified sites were closed context sites. This is due to the surrounding topography and geology, where sandstone overhangs are uncommon and restricted largely to coastal areas.

Due to this geological and topographical context, discussed further in Section 3, sandstone outcrops are generally uncommon within the search area. Sites which occur on sandstone comprised 19% (n=10) of search results and included 5 shelters with other archaeological evidence (such as art, midden or artefact), and 5 rock engravings sites. Art sites within shelters are typically pigment art, while rock engravings are typically located on flat sandstone outcrops, on ridges where vistas occur. All art sites are indicative of prolonged use and occupation/habitation within an area, and typically are of high cultural significance due to their rarity, caused by post-settlement destruction and natural erosion and wear processes.

48%(n=26) of identified sites within the search area included culturally modified lithics in both open and closed contexts. This included artefacts in open and closed context, with scatters of varying densities and associated with other materials. Artefact scatter sites are sites with multiple culturally modified lithics within a 10m area. Artefact scatters range in size; from small, low intensity, 'background' scatter, to large scatters of hundreds of artefacts, with accompanying materials which would indicate use of the area for long term habitation purposes. Culturally modified lithics were also identified as isolated finds, where one item is identified, typically indicative of individual discard events.

Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD) sites were common across the search results, comprising 37% (n=20) of identified site types. PADs typically represent areas where the environmental context and level of disturbance are such that subsurface remains are deemed to be likely, and the registering of PADs is usually followed by test excavation which will either realise this potential through the identification of sites or result in the de-registering of the area due to the absence of materials. PADs are typically registered within areas where deposits indicative of habitation are anticipated to occur.

4% (n=2) of sites are post-contact sites. One is the site of First Government House, and the other is the Aboriginal Tent Embassy (no longer present) which was located at Victoria Park in Sydney. First Government House is known to have three Aboriginal burials within the grounds, including Arabanoo, with the individuals interred being buried with the permission of the Governor. These two sites are indicative of interactions following settlement between Aboriginal individuals and the colonists and are significant for their contribution to the development of an understanding of the nuances of life for different Aboriginal people post-1788.

It should be noted that the AHIMS register does not represent a comprehensive list of all Aboriginal objects or sites in a specified area. It lists recorded sites identified during previous archaeological survey effort. The wider surroundings of the subject area have experienced various levels and intensity of archaeological investigations during the last few decades. Most of the registered sites have been identified through targeted, pre-development surveys for infrastructure and maintenance works, with the restrictions on extent and scope of those developments.

Furthermore, it is important to note that archaeological sites alone will not provide the full context of how Aboriginal people might have used the landscape in the past and how their every day and ceremonial activities shaped the landscape and provided the cultural connection to the natural environment. Archaeological resources comprise only one aspect (tangible) of Aboriginal cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage provides a more holistic context of past and present Aboriginal life.

2.2. LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The subject area has been assessed previously by one archaeological assessment, prepared by Casey and Lowe in 2018. This assessment is discussed below.

A number of other archaeological assessments have also been undertaken in the surrounding area. These are discussed in detail in Section 2.4 of the ACHA. Conclusions from these assessments are discussed in Section 2.3 of this document.

Casey and Lowe, 2018. *SCEGGS Darlinghurst 2040 Masterplan Historical Archaeological Assessment*

This assessment was prepared to support the development of the SEGGS Darlinghurst 2040 Masterplan. This assessment was primarily focused on historical archaeology. However, it did include a brief section on Aboriginal archaeological potential. Casey & Lowe identified that, due to extensive disturbance associated with landscaping and development, the potential for Aboriginal material to have survived undisturbed is low, although “*stray stone artefacts may be present*” (Casey & Lowe, 2018).

2.3. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The archaeological context of the subject area can be summarised as follows:

- There are no Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places located within or close proximity to the subject area.
- Previous archaeological assessments of the subject area have identified generally low Aboriginal archaeological potential due to high disturbance, with some potential for isolated finds.
- The regional predictive model identifies areas within 250m of waterways or on crests above waterways as archaeological sensitivity.
- When considering proximity to watercourses, proximity to extinct watercourses must be considered.
- Disturbance can remove archaeological potential. However, where deep natural soils are present, potential is generally retained.
- Areas can be identified as culturally significance despite the absence of known or anticipated Aboriginal archaeological resources. This is supported by the Urbis assessment of the National Art School (former Darlinghurst Gaol) and by Tim Owen's 2015 article building on excavations at Leppington discussing the archaeology of absence and proposing a shift from pure environmental determinism regional predictive models.
- Areas in urban environments and the subject of long term, intensive historical land use still have potential for Aboriginal objects to survive should natural soils occur.



3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

3.1. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The subject area is located within the Sydney Basin Bioregion. The underlying geology of the Darlinghurst area consists of Hawkesbury sandstone of medium to high strength.

There is one soil landscape present within the subject area, being the Gynea Soil Landscape (see Figure 4). This is described as residing upon Hawkesbury Sandstone, with <25% rock outcrop. Soils are shallow to moderately deep (30cm-100cm) yellow earths and earthy sands on crests and inside of benches; shallow (<20cm) siliceous sands on leading edges of benches, localised gleyed podzolic soils and yellow podzolic soils on shale lenses; shallow to moderately deep (<100cm) siliceous sands and leached sands along drainage lines. Dominant soil materials include loose, coarse sandy loam, earthy, yellowish-brown clayey sand, earthy to weakly pedal, yellowish-brown sandy clay loam, moderately to strongly pedal and yellowish-brown clay (DPIE, 2020). As the subject area is on a midslope, soils can be anticipated to be shallow and shallow-moderately deep (20-100cm) yellow earths, earthy sands and siliceous sands.

The depth of natural soils is relevant to the potential for archaeological deposits to be present, especially in areas where disturbance is high. The presence of sand often indicates archaeological sensitivity due to the depth of sand bodies and their likelihood to retain archaeological material to depth. As the soils anticipated to occur within the subject area are shallow-moderately deep (20-100cm), archaeological potential is anticipated to be retained where disturbance does not extend to depths of 1m.

However, as identified in Section 4, disturbance is generally high across the subject site associated with the infrastructure of the current school. This disturbance may have removed the natural soil profile across the site and any associated archaeological resources.

3.2. HYDROLOGY

The subject area is not in immediate proximity to any creek lines or natural waterways that remain unmodified. The original hydrology of the area has been heavily impacted by the spreading development of the colony and most of the natural waterways have been incorporated into the stormwater system of the surrounding streets. The closest remaining creek line is Rushcutters Creek, which is located approximately 900m east. This creek has been heavily modified by the urbanisation of the harbour foreshore.

Prior to the modification of the land by European colonists, the subject area would have been in the proximity of swamplands. Hyde Park, approximately 550m west of the subject area, was a known swamp into which the Tank Stream drained, as was Centennial Park, approximately 1km south of the subject area. The subject area is also approximately 750m south of Woolloomooloo Bay, which likely would have extended slightly further south with drainage lines prior to land reclamation efforts.

Therefore, while the subject area is not within the required range of any waterways to be considered archaeologically sensitive according to the regional Cumberland Plain Predictive Model, the true original hydrology of this area is unknown with a number of former swamps and water sources within a kilometre of the area.

3.3. TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the subject area is varied. Generally, the subject area is situated on a gentle slope north. From east to west, the subject area is divided by a sandstone cliff ranging between 8-10m with the eastern side of the school higher. Some of the sandstone of this cliff has been modified by previous development. This sandstone cliff is associated with the pre-1840s government stone quarry on the site, discussed in further detail in the Historical Archaeological Assessment prepared by Urbis under different cover (Urbis, 2021).

3.4. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The environmental context of the subject area can be summarised as follows:

- The subject area contains the Gynea Soil Landscape, with soils estimated to extend to depths of 20-50cm. This is supported by previous geotechnical investigations which have identified that a number of school buildings sit upon sandstone bedrock, with other portions containing fill materials to 1m maximum depths.
- The subject area is not within close proximity to any existing waterways. The subject area is approximately 750m south of Woolloomooloo Bay, 1km north of Centennial Park (former swamplands), 550m east of Hyde Park (former swamplands) and 900m west of Rushcutters Creek. Therefore, there is the potential that waterways may have existed closer to the subject area prior to European land modification.
- Prior to European land clearance, the subject area would have been open forest or dry sclerophyll forest, with a variety of terrestrial and aquatic resources supported by this habitat and nearby swamplands.
- The subject area sits upon undulating topography, upon a gentle slope to the north. The subject area contains a high (8-10m) sandstone cliff which separates the site east-west, with the eastern portion higher than the western portion.



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1 KM

Project No: P0028723

Project Manager: Balazs Hansel

Subject Area

Hydrology

Ephemeral

Hydrology 200m Buffer

Aeolian (AEnp)

Aeolian (AEtg)

Alluvial (ALdc)

Colluvial (COha)

Disturbed Terrain (DTxx)

Erosional (ERgy)

Residual (REbt)

Residual (RElh)

Water

SOIL LANDSCAPES AND HYDROLOGY

SCEGGS Staged SSDA ACHA

Sandrick Project Directions on behalf of SCEGGS

Figure 4 – Soils and Hydrology

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. HISTORY OF USE AT THE SUBJECT AREA

4.1.1. Early Land Grants and the Barham Estate (1793-1850)

The subject area was originally encompassed within the Woolloomooloo Estate, which later became known as the Riley Estate, which was granted to Commissary John Palmer in 1793 and later transferred to colonial secretary Edward Deas Thomson in 1835.¹ Thomson constructed a large house on his estate, which he named Barham.

The Barham Estate consisted of extensive gardens, which included tropical plants, palms and pine trees. A carriage circle led up to the house with lawned surrounds. Casey & Lowe have suggested that the area to the north of Barham House (south of William Street) comprised of a kitchen garden, including asparagus beds.² An 1835 map indicates the presence of a small house with outbuilding in the north-western portion of the site.³ A number of references also mention the erection of three stone dwellings at the South Head Road frontage, which were used for housing workers on the site during this period. At least one of these had been demolished by 1850.⁴ In 1835 the roads surrounding the subject area were modified so that the northern end of William Street transected the subject area. Bourke Street was established along the western boundary of the site.

In 1835 a Government Quarry was established at the Barham Estate within the vicinity of Bourke Street as one of a number of quarries which were developed in Sydney during this period. The sandstone was used for the construction of municipal buildings, private dwellings and infrastructure and roadways throughout Sydney.

4.1.2. Subdivision and Residential Development (1850-1900)

In 1850-1853 the Barham Estate was subdivided, with much of the area north of the house sold. This resulted in the establishment of Ann Street, now St Peters Street.⁵ Lot 4, located on the south side of Ann Street was purchased by Charles Jones,⁶ with Lots 12 to 15 purchased by Morehead & Young,⁷ and the remaining lot, located at the corner of Ann and Forbes Streets purchased by Francis Callaghan.⁸ The lot boundaries, however, appear to have been somewhat controversial as they were difficult to build upon as a result of the steep descent west to Bourke Street, likely the result of quarrying activity. Morehead and Young in 1854 wrote that the way in which Bourke Street had been levelled had essentially created a retaining wall at the west end of Ann Street, preventing any direct access into the street.⁹ A subdivision plan shows the layout of the Barham Estate, including the

¹ Casey & Lowe. *SCEGGS Darlinghurst 2040 Masterplan Appendix J Archaeological Assessment*, 11.

² Casey & Lowe, 2019. *SCEGGS Darlinghurst 2040 Masterplan Archaeology*, 31.

³ NSW State Archives (NRS-13886-1-[X753]-Volume 3 part 1-8). Accessed https://content.archives.nsw.gov.au/delivery/StreamGate?dps_pid=FL208107&dps_dvs=1620009302211~664

⁴ Casey & Lowe, 2019, 19.

⁵ Ibid, 22.

⁶ Book 30 No. 88, September 1853. Land and Property Information.

⁷ Book 28 No. 557, September 1853. Land and Property Information.

⁸ Book 28 No. 159, September 1853. Land and Property Information.

⁹ Morehead & Young to Commissioners, 14 July 1854 and Report by Francis Clarke, 1 August 1854. Letters Received CRS 26 Item 26/9/098. Sydney City Council Archives.

carriage circle and access roads to Ann and Forbes Streets, as well as the location of an outbuilding.¹⁰ By this time however, the original stone building to the north had been demolished.

Lot 4 was built upon in the early 1860s and four terraces were constructed on Callaghan's land in c.1855-1865. By 1888 terraces had been constructed along most of the eastern side of Bourke Street. Barham house underwent a number of alterations throughout the 19th century, including the replacement of the verandah, and a double storey extension which linked to an additional L-shaped building with kitchen, pantry and laundry. This building may have also included stables. A secondary stable, constructed of iron, was located at the south of the estate, with a nearby fowl house and timber outhouse.¹¹

Anne Maria Thomson passed away in 1884, resulting in the sale of Barham to E.D.S. Ogilvie in 1885 and acquisition of the site by SCEGGS in 1900.

4.1.3. SCEGGS (1900-Present)

Following purchase of Barham by SCEGGS, several alterations to the house were immediately made, including the construction of a large entrance porch and eastern (1901) and south-western extensions (1960s). In 1922 a bridge was constructed which connected the Chapel and Barham Buildings. A single storey extension at the southwest of the Barham Building was constructed in the 1960s, which has housed the principal's office since.

Additional buildings have been erected on the subject area throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries, in association with the expansion of SCEGGS. These include:

- Chapel Building (1900)
- School Sick Bay (1907, demolished in 1924)
- Gymnasium Building (now Old Gym Building) (1924)
- Wilkinson House (1928)
- Old Girls Building (1951)
- Old Science Building (1967)
- Library Building (1970)
- Centenary Sports Hall (1996)
- JFSTC (2011/2013)

Figure 5 below depicts the phases of development of the SCEGGS campus within the subject area.

¹⁰ NSW State Archives (Surveyor General's Sketch Books Vol. 6 Fol. 98, Reel 2780.

¹¹ Tanner Kibble Denton, 2019. *SCEGGS Darlinghurst – Masterplan Statement of Heritage Impact*, 17.

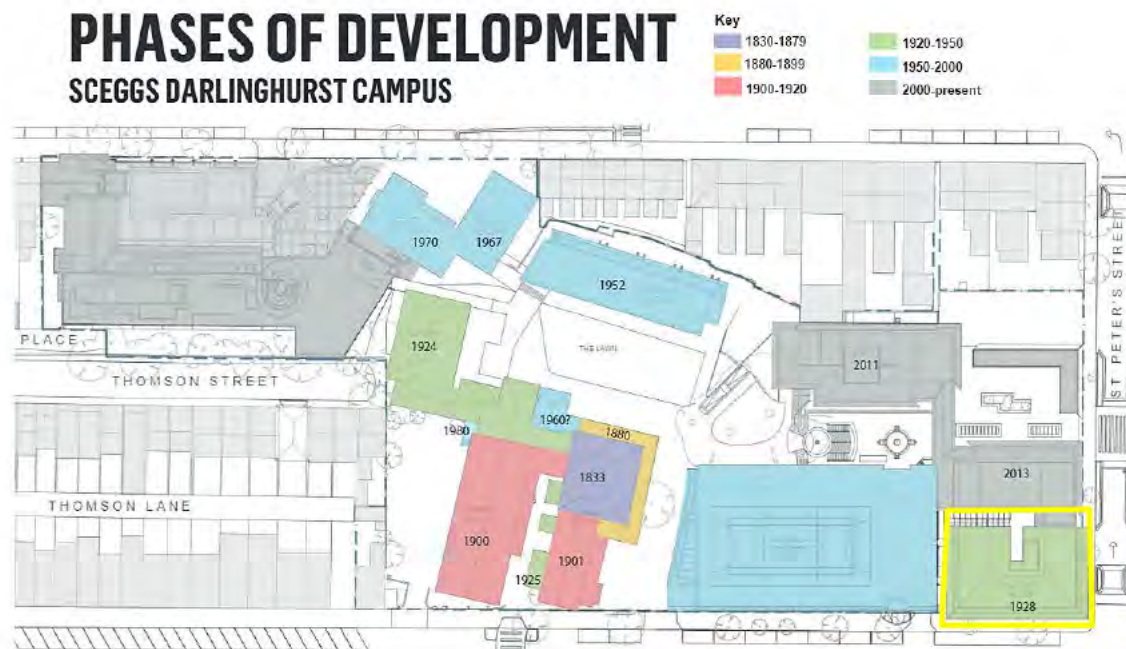


Figure 5 – Phases of development, Wilkinson House identified in yellow.

4.2. SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND DISTURBANCE

The above historical summary has identified three distinct phases of disturbance associated with the subject area. The first of these relates to the earliest land grants and establishment of the Barham Estate in 1835. Barham House, three stone dwellings and a number of outbuildings were erected on the site during this period. Gardens were also established and a turning circle to the south of Barham House. These developments amount to a low-moderate levels of disturbance across the site. A notable exception relates to the establishment of the quarry within the vicinity of Bourke Street, which was described as having essentially created a retaining wall at the west end of Ann Street (now St Peter's Street), thus cutting down the northern component of the site to the existing street level. This would have amounted to a high level of disturbance, with archaeological potential altogether removed at this location.

The subsequent phase of development at the subject area commenced in 1850 with the subdivision of the Barham Estate. By the late 19th century terraces had been constructed along Bourke and Ann streets (now St Peter's Street). A number of alterations were also made to Barham House, with an enlargement of the building's footprint and addition of stables within the vicinity. The additions to the subject area which are associated with this phase would have resulted in a moderate-high degree of disturbance to those areas in which residential development was concentrated. Terrace dwellings very likely included basement levels built into sandstone bedrock, as was typical throughout the Sydney area at this time.¹² Alterations to Barham House may have required the installation of footings for the rear extension and proximal stables and ancillary buildings.

¹² Howells, T.; Morris, M. (1999). *Terrace Houses in Australia*. Sydney: Lansdowne Publishing. p. 29.

The greatest phase of disturbance at the subject area relates to the acquisition and development of the site by SCEGGS from 1900 onwards. The footprint of existing buildings on the site is indicated in Figure 5. Plans and elevations of these buildings suggest that a number contain basement levels. Due to the sloped topography of the site, however, the majority of basement levels are likely to be built into the hillside; potentially the sandstone bedrock. The extent of excavation which would have been required for these would therefore have been limited to the elevated portion of the basement footprint. This is supported by a geotechnical assessment for the subject area, which indicated that a number of school buildings sit upon (or are built into) sandstone bedrock, with other portions containing fill materials to 1m maximum depths. Later buildings, however, including the JFSTC building, would have required significant excavation and required the installation of substantial piles and footings down to bedrock level. This phase is therefore assessed as resulting in a high and ubiquitous degree of disturbance across the subject area.

5. METHODOLOGY

The proposed impact assessment process for the ACHA, including the input points into the investigation and assessment activities for RAPs, is outlined below, in accordance with Section 4.2.2(b) of the Consultation Requirements.

The ACHA will be conducted in accordance with Part 6 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* ('NPW Act'), Part 5 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019* ('NPW Reg') and will adhere to the following guidelines:

- The Consultation Requirements.
- *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water NSW, 2010).
- *Guide to Investigating, Assessing and Reporting on Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in New South Wales* (Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet, 2011).
- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013).

The ACHA will follow the general methodology described in Table 2 below.

Table 2 – Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment methodology

Process Method	Description
Desktop assessment	Collection and evaluation of background information, including archaeological and historical resources and environmental conditions, to develop a predictive model for archaeological potential.
Consultation with RAPs	Providing information on the project to RAPs and gathering information about the proposed methodology and the Aboriginal cultural heritage values and significance of the subject area.

Process Method	Description
Site inspection with RAPs (if considered beneficial)	On-site meeting including site inspection of the subject area with the RAPs to allow further opportunity for cultural information to be provided and for the RAPs to familiarise themselves with the subject area and discuss the archaeological approach.
Preparation of draft ACHA report	Synthesis of all information collected during the ACHA process to prepare a draft assessment report and provision of the draft report to the Proponent and the RAPs for comments. The report will include an assessment of significance of any Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal cultural heritage values that may exist within the subject area, an impact assessment and provide management and mitigation measures.
Finalisation of ACHA report	Incorporation of all comments from the Proponent and RAPs into ACHA report and finalisation.

Urbis welcomes input and information from the RAPs at any stage throughout the entire process of the ACHA. Consistent with the Consultation Requirements, the formal input points for the consultation are the following:

- During Stage 2 and 3 – Following review of the current communication, which presents information about the proposed project and ACHA methodology.
- During Stage 2 and 3 – During or following the onsite inspection, should such an inspection be approved by the Proponent.
- During Stage 4 – Following review of the draft ACHA.

The critical timelines for the above stages are provided in Section 6 below.

5.1. ROLES, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles, functions and responsibilities of the proponent and RAPs are defined below, in accordance with Section 4.2.2(d) of the Consultation Requirements.

The roles, functions and responsibilities of the Proponent, Urbis (acting on behalf of the Proponent), RAPs and any other parties involved in the consultation process are those defined in Section 5 of the Consultation Requirements.

All roles, functions and opportunities will be carried out in accordance with Section 3.4 of the Consultation Requirements.

5.2. GATHERING CULTURAL INFORMATION

Urbis is providing the opportunity for RAPs to identify, raise and discuss their cultural knowledge, perspectives and assessment requirements (if any), in accordance with Section 4.2.2(e) of the Consultation Requirements.

Urbis is actively seeking information on the cultural heritage and cultural significance of the subject area. Such information includes the existence of any Aboriginal objects of cultural value to Aboriginal people in or near the subject area and the existence of any places of cultural value to Aboriginal people in or near the subject area (whether declared under s.84 of the NPW Act or not), including places of social, spiritual and cultural value, historic places with cultural significance and potential places/areas of historic, social, spiritual and/or cultural significance.

Please also consider the following when providing information:

- Do you have information on any Aboriginal objects within or near the subject area?
- Do you or somebody you know have information of cultural values, stories in relation to the subject area and if that information can be shared?

We note that at this time Urbis is seeking cultural information in relation to Wilkinson House, the redevelopment of which forms the first stage of the masterplan redevelopment of the wider SCEGGS Darlinghurst subject area. Future works will be subject to a separate Stage 2 and 3 process.

If you or your organisation has sensitive or restricted public access information for determining or managing the heritage values of the subject area, it is proposed that the proponent will manage this information (if provided by the Aboriginal community) in accordance with a sensitive cultural information management protocol. It is anticipated that the protocol will include making note of and managing the material in accordance with the following key limitations as advised by Aboriginal people at the time of the information being provided:

- Any restrictions on access of the material.
- Any restrictions on communication of the material (confidentiality).
- Any restrictions on the location/storage of the material.
- Any cultural recommendations on handling the material.
- Any names and contact details of persons authorised within the relevant Aboriginal group to make decisions concerning the Aboriginal material and degree of authorisation.
- Any details of any consent given in accordance with customary law.
- Any access and use by the RAPs of the cultural information in the material.

Please consider the above list when providing your recommendations regarding any culturally sensitive information.

5.3. QUESTIONNAIRE

To streamline information gathering during Stage 2 and 3, and to inform the proponent for any field inspection component, Urbis requests the following information from you:

1. **Cultural connection:** Please describe the nature of your cultural connection to the country on which the subject area is situated. Please include any relevant cultural knowledge or knowledge of Aboriginal objects or places within the subject area. Have you ever lived in or near the subject area? If you are a Traditional Owner, please state this clearly.
2. **Representing your community members:** Please state who you or your organisation represents. Do you or your organisation represent other members of the Aboriginal community? If so, please describe how information is provided to the other members, and how their information and knowledge may be provided back to the proponent and Urbis.
3. **Previous experience:** Please list your relevant (for example, in the area of the proposed project) previous experience in providing cultural heritage advice and survey participation.
4. **Schedule of Rates:** Please provide your Certificate of Currency including Product and Public Liability Insurance and Worker's Compensation. Please also include a schedule of rates (hourly/half day/day) for fieldwork participation, and include any expenses you may expect to incur, and these will be sought to be reimbursed. Please note that it is for the discretion for the proponent to decide if they invite RAPs for site works and the consultation process does not guarantee paid employment.

The above questions are provided as a questionnaire in Appendix B, for your convenience.

6. CRITICAL TIMELINES

The critical timelines and milestones for the completion of the ACHA and delivery of reports are presented in Table 3 below, in accordance with Section 4.2.2(c) of the Consultation Requirements. Please note that the presented timeframes are estimates only and are intended as a guided to allow forward planning of personnel and resources.

Table 3 – Critical timelines

Project Stage	Deadline
Stage 2 and 3: Provision of comments on the provided project information and proposed methodology (this document).	COB 24th June 2021
Stage 3: Site survey (if agreed to by proponent).	On or after 25th June 2021
Stage 4: Provision of the draft ACHA report (including the proposed management and mitigation measures) to the RAPs.	Within 2 business days of the site inspection (anticipated 30 th June 2021)
Stage 4: Provision of comments on draft ACHA report.	Within 28 days from delivery of the draft ACHA to RAPs (anticipated 27 th July 2021)
Stage 4: Finalisation of the ACHA report including the consideration of all comments and feedback.	Within one week of the closing of the comment period for the draft ACHA report.



Please provide the requested information by Close of Business 24th June 2021.

Comments received after this date might be excluded from the draft ACHA. Please provide your comments in writing to

Meggan Walker
Consultant
Urbis
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street
mwalker@urbis.com.au
02 8233 7626

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "M Walker", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Meggan Walker
Consultant
+61 2 8233 7626
mwalker@urbis.com.au



APPENDIX A

AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS

Urbis Pty Ltd - Angel Place L8 123 Pitt Street

Date: 19 April 2021

Level 8 123 Angel Street
Sydney New South Wales 2000

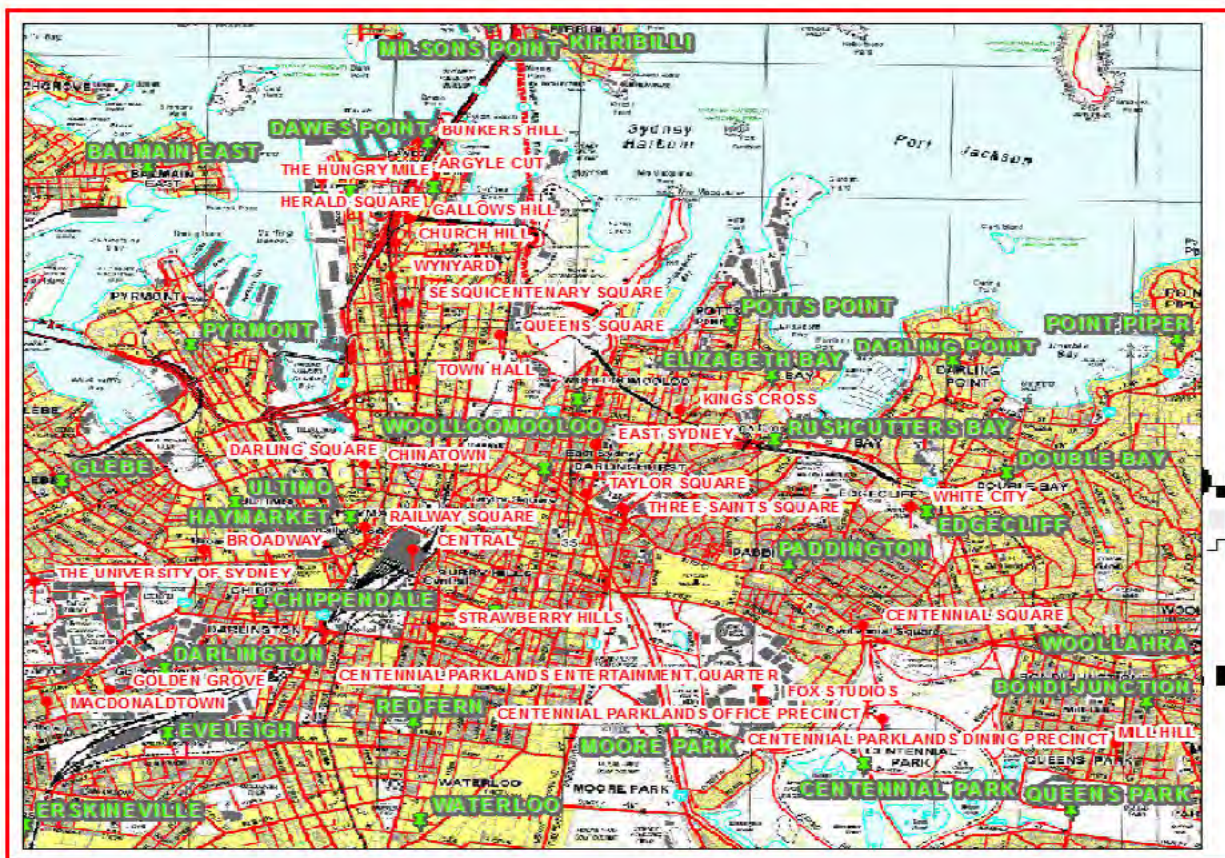
Attention: Meggan Walker

Email: mwalker@urbis.com.au

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters, conducted by Meggan Walker on 19 April 2021.

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



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

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

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

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

Important information about your AHIMS search

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

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2597	Wynyard St Midden	GDA	56	333469	6247920	Open site	Not a Site	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2382	Goat Island 2	AGD	56	333100	6252480	Closed site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2299	First Government House	GDA	56	334612	6251612	Open site	Valid	Burial : -, Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : -, Artefact :-	Burial/s,Historic Place	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2651	William St PAD	AGD	56	334800	6250220	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2647	KENS Site 1	AGD	56	333750	6250785	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		99857,100494, 102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2666	Wattle Street PAD 1	GDA	56	333200	6249602	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2663	Mountain Street Ultimo	GDA	56	333199	6249418	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2680	Broadway Picture Theatre PAD 1	AGD	56	333150	6249000	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102142,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2838	420 George Street PAD	AGD	56	334080	6250670	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									
45-6-2960	Jackson Landing Shelter	GDA	56	332442	6250870	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>									

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/04/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : CMP input. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 59

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2979	UTS PAD 1 14-28 Ultimo Rd Syd	GDA	56	333650	6249590	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting,Mr.Dominic Steele					<u>Permits</u>	3458	
45-6-3704	Tay Reserve Artefact	GDA	56	335723	6247268	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3705	Kent and Erskine St PAD	GDA	56	333876	6251145	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,Ms.Jodi Cameron					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3762	Harrington IFS01	GDA	56	334178	6251888	Open site	Destroyed	Artefact : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0519	Moores Wharf	AGD	56	333600	6252200	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	808
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	R Lampert					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2062	Bradleys Beach	AGD	56	337762	6252708	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	1809,1895,202 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2208	Bradleys Beach rock shelter	AGD	56	337751	6252663	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	1895,2025
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Andrew Ross					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0647	Centennial Park	AGD	56	336273	6247961	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2580	Junction Lane	AGD	56	335070	6250410	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Helen Brayshaw					<u>Permits</u>	894,902,903	
45-6-2581	Angel Place	GDA	56	334223	6251138	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	97963,102494, 102763,10276 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	918	
45-6-2042	Ashton park	AGD	56	337730	6252728	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	1809,1895,202 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Margrit Koettig,Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1939	MSB Tower;	GDA	56	333640	6252227	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1615	Bennelong Point	AGD	56	334800	6252100	Open site	Destroyed	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	ASRSYS					<u>Permits</u>		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-1957	Goat Island Cave;	AGD	56	333010	6252710	Closed site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Shelter with Midden	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0898	Woollahra;	AGD	56	337991	6249000	Open site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Unknown Author					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-1853	Lilyvale	AGD	56	333950	6251600	Open site	Valid	Shell : -, Artefact : -	Midden	102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Val Attenbrow,Andrew Ross					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-0030	Dawes Point;Dawes Point Park;	GDA	56	334345	6252534	Open site	Destroyed	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -	Rock Engraving	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2652	Ultimo PAD 1	GDA	56	333419	6249969	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler,Mr.Matthew Kelleher,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd (Generic					<u>Permits</u>	1598	
45-6-2687	Crown Street PAD 1	AGD	56	334950	6250300	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>	2017	
45-6-2742	171-193 Gloucester Street PAD	AGD	56	333926	6251461	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Jim Wheeler					<u>Permits</u>	2143,2342,2766	
45-6-2745	University of Sydney Law Building PAD	AGD	56	332350	6248740	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102201,102494,102763,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Doctor.Jo McDonald					<u>Permits</u>	2153,2320,2443	
45-6-2934	Yurong Cave	GDA	56	335595	6251900	Closed site	Valid	Art (Pigment or Engraved) : -		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Mr.Paul Irish					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2935	Yurong 1	GDA	56	335555	6252020	Open site	Valid	Shell : 6		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Michael Guider,Mr.Paul Irish					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-2896	Queens Park PADs	GDA	56	338203	6247179	Open site	Valid	Habitation Structure : 1, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>	Dominic Steele Archaeological Consulting					<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3071	445-473 Wattle Street PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3081	200 George Street	GDA	56	334237	6251637	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		103114
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	3577,3934,4239	
45-6-2987	Poultry Market 1	GDA	56	333746	6249575	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		102494,10276 3
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	3506	
45-6-3064	445-473 WATTLE ST PAD	GDA	56	333285	6249412	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		102763
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3155	Moore Park AS1	GDA	56	335613	6247909	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4019	
45-6-3502	Loftus PAD 01	GDA	56	334551	6251635	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4292	
45-6-3645	SFS PAD 1	GDA	56	335846	6248721	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		
45-6-3654	CRS AS 01 (Central Railway Station Artefact scatter 01)	GDA	56	334035	6249170	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		104403
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4639	
45-6-3446	71 Macquarie Street PAD	GDA	56	334663	6251783	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	4285	
45-6-2629	Broadway 1	AGD	56	333060	6249100	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	1299	
45-6-2637	George street 1	AGD	56	333860	6249880	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		98238,102494, 102763,10276 5
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>	1369	
45-6-0811	Goat Island;Parramatta River;	AGD	56	333150	6252650	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Shell : -	Midden,Open Camp Site	
	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Recorders</u>						<u>Permits</u>		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/04/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : CMP input. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 59

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-2783	PAD Central Royal Botanic Gardens	AGD	56	334900	6251030	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Haglund and Associates					Permits	2364	
45-6-2767	Tent Embassy	AGD	56	332680	6248680	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Resource and Gathering : 1		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Bill Lord					Permits		
45-6-2796	320-328 George St PAD	AGD	56	334100	6251050	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		102494,10276 3,102765
	Contact T Russell	Recorders	Mr.Dominic Steele					Permits	2415	
45-6-2822	USYD: Central	AGD	56	332750	6248550	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		100302,10249 4,102763,1027 65
	Contact	Recorders	Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management see GML					Permits	2554	
45-6-3152	168-190 Day Street, Sydney PAD	GDA	56	333877	6250257	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Josh Symons,Mr.Alex Timms					Permits	3789	
45-6-3116	Wynyard Walk PAD	GDA	56	333931	6251252	Open site	Destroyed	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills,GML Heritage Pty Ltd - Surry Hills					Permits	3670	
45-6-3217	Darling Central Midden	GDA	56	333530	6250101	Open site	Valid	Aboriginal Ceremony and Dreaming : 1, Artefact : 1, Shell : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Tory Stening					Permits		
45-6-3324	RBG PAD 1	GDA	56	334802	6251224	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					Permits		
45-6-3325	RBG PAD 2	GDA	56	335212	6251494	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					Permits		
45-6-3327	RBG PAD 3	GDA	56	334957	6251832	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	AMAC Group P/L,Mr.Benjamin Streat					Permits		

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AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : sceggs_3km

Client Service ID : 584411

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-6-3338	The Bays Precinct PAD02	GDA	56	332354	6250885	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									<u>Permits</u>
45-6-3339	The Bays Precinct PAD01	GDA	56	332779	6250555	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									<u>Permits</u>
45-6-3848	244 Cleveland Street	GDA	56	334070	6248750	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	<u>Contact</u>									<u>Permits</u>
		<u>Recorders</u>		Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Mr.Michael Lever						
		<u>Recorders</u>		Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management - Pyrmont,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Ma						<u>Permits</u>
		<u>Recorders</u>		Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Veronica Norman						<u>Permits</u>

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 19/04/2021 for Meggan Walker for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 332220 - 338220, Northings : 6247181 - 6253181 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : CMP input. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 59

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APPENDIX B

ACHA QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX 3 – QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Cultural connection: Please describe the nature of your cultural connection to the country on which the subject area is situated. Please include any relevant cultural knowledge or knowledge of Aboriginal objects or places within the subject area. Have you ever lived in or near the subject area? If you are a Traditional Owner, please state this clearly.



2. **Representing your community members:** Please state who you or your organisation represents. Do you or your organisation represent other members of the Aboriginal community? If so, please describe how information is provided to the other members, and how their information and knowledge may be provided back to the Proponent and Urbis.



3. **Previous experience:** Please list your relevant (for example, in the area of the proposed project) previous experience in providing cultural heritage advice and survey participation.

Meggan Walker

From: justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au
Sent: Friday, 18 June 2021 2:15 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Stage 2 and Stage 3 SCEGGS Darlinghurst
Attachments: Stage 2 and Stage 3 SCEGGS Darlinghurst.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Meggan

This is the responds for your questionnaire, I do not think we need to fill it out, this is a bit about Darug Custodians,

Thank you

Justine

DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Attention: URBIS

Date: 18/06/21

Subject: Stage 2 and Stage 3 SCEGGS Darlinghurst

Dear Meggan

Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote education on the Darug history.

Our group promotes Darug Culture and works on numerous projects that are culturally based as a proud and diverse group. It has been discussed by our group and with many consultants and researches that our history is generic and is usually from an early colonists perspective or solely based on archaeology and sites. These histories are adequate but they lack the people's stories and parts of important events and connections of the Darug people and also other Aboriginal people that now call this area home and have done so for numerous generations.

This area is significant to the Darug people due to the evidence of continued occupation, within close proximity to this project site there is a complex of significant sites.

Landscapes and landforms are significant to us for the information that they hold and the connection to Darug people. Aboriginal people (Darug) had a complex lifestyle that was based on respect and belonging to the land, all aspects of life and survival did not impact on

the land but helped to care for and conserve land and the sustenance that the land provided. As Darug people moved through the land there were no impacts left, although there was evidence of movement and lifestyle, the people moved through areas with knowledge of their areas and followed signs that were left in the landscape. Darug people knew which areas were not to be entered and respected the areas that were sacred.

Knowledge of culture, lifestyle and lore have been part of Darug people's lives for thousands of years, this was passed down to the next generations and this started with birth and continued for a lifetime. Darug people spent a lifetime learning and as people grew older they passed through stages of knowledge, elders became elders with the learning of stages of knowledge not by their age, being an elder is part of the kinship system this was a very complicated system based on respect.

Darug custodian Aboriginal Corporation's site officers have knowledge of Darug land, Darug Culture, Oral histories, landforms, sites, Darug history, wildlife, flora and legislative requirements. We have worked with consultants and developers for many years in Western Sydney (Darug Land) for conservation, site works, developments and interpretation/education strategies.

Darug sites and objects of cultural heritage are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Service NSW act 1974. It is a main goal in our constitution to care for our sites, places, oral histories and objects in conjunction with the NPWS act.

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) , administered by OEH, is currently the primary legislation for the protection of some aspects of Aboriginal Culture and heritage in NSW. One of the objectives of the NPW act is.

... the conservation of objects, places or features (including biological diversity) of cultural value within the landscape, including but not limited to: (i) places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people ... (s.2A)(b)

The NPW Act partly defines Aboriginal heritage as comprising 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal places'. Aboriginal objects include objects on both public and private lands.

- *An Aboriginal object under the NPW Act is defined as any deposit, object or materials 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 or non-Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains' (section 5 of the NPW Act).*
- *An Aboriginal place is defined as a 'place that in the opinion of the Minister, is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal Culture' (section 84 of the NPW Act). The minister establishes an Aboriginal Place by order published in the Gazette.*

Darug sites are all connected, our country has a complex of sites that hold our heritage and past history, evidence of the Darug lifestyle and occupation are all across our country, due to the rapid development of Sydney many of our sites have been destroyed, our sites are thousands of years old and within the short period of time that Australia has been developed pre contact our sites have disappeared.

Site types in Darug country are predominately artefact scatters, rock shelters, rock escarpments, scarred trees, carved trees, bora rings, engravings, art, landforms, waterways and burials. All across Darug country there is a continuation of sites, the predictive modelling for the Cumberland plain shows that the concentration of sites is near waterways, investigation of sites have shown that the higher concentration is predominately within 50 metres of permanent water although evidence also shows that sites are in areas away from permanent water on all landforms. The sites that are low density or single materials are as important as the higher density sites as they show us the connection and the movement of people across the country.

The Darug people lived in family groups commonly known as clan groups. Clan groups were groups of people ranging from ten to fifty people, these were structured groups with strict lores(laws) and followed a system known as the kinship system. The kinship system is a very complex and organised system, this system organised marriages, totems, and the hierarchy of the group. All Darug people had totems, a family totem, personal totem and tribal totem, totems were usually an animal form they could also be other forms or plants, this helped with the organisation of marriages, two people of the same totem could not marry. People could not eat their totem this helped with conservation. All members of the group had roles and responsibilities that were adhered to. The main common lore for Darug people is respect.

Darug culture is very old and continuous with the beliefs, lores and customs that have continued for thousands of years. Learning started from birth and all women were responsible for the care of the children. When the boys reached a certain age they then stayed with the men, usually being taught by their uncles. Young girls also stayed with the men in the group usually their uncles, learning all aspects of the men's ways of life to prepare for marriage. As the members of the group passed through stages of their life knowledge and stories were passed on to them, Darug stories and knowledge are thousands of years old, all stories had meanings and were very sacred learning continued through an entire lifetime.

Darug people lived a nomadic lifestyle usually moving around within their traditional boundaries. Darug as with all aboriginal people, knew how to care for the land and keep resources thriving and reproducing. Seasons played a big part in the movement of a clan. As most native plants need fire to replenish, many different signs were interpreted for

movement, burning and hunting. The Darug practiced a tradition that is known as fire stick farming and this tradition is still used all over Australia. Fire was used for many reasons within the Darug lifestyle, cooking, warmth, bush regeneration, hunting, ceremony and signalling. The fire technology was a well organised practice and was always carried out in the appropriate seasons and temperature. This knowledge and range of reasons for fire use established a pattern of controlled burning which is understood to help in the control of Australian bushfires

Darug people built bark huts for shelter in the open forest on the Cumberland plain, in sandstone country people occupied rock shelters. A large percentage of rock shelters have intact evidence of Darug use and repeated visiting and occupation.

The lifestyle of the Darug people was planned. The nomadic lifestyle required the people to know where all resources were situated and evidence shows that the movement of people around and within their country was largely driven by changes to season. The nomadic lifestyle made carrying many possessions near impossible therefore generally possessions were limited to a small toolkit and the landscape provided the remaining resources needed. The seasons and movements of people were also drivers for the Darug decisions around when to have children as too many children could not be carried by the clan and landscape.

While people were living the traditional lifestyle song, dance, art and ceremony was and is a big part of daily life. There were signs left in the landscape showing tribal areas, ceremonial places, sacred places, burials, women's places, and resources, People read the land and signs similar to reading maps today.

Darug people came from the Dreamtime, Dreamtime is when everything was created, Darug people have beliefs that are thousands of years old, the dreaming is stories of creation and life that is passed down from generation to generation many of these stories are part of the land, evidence of the Darug people and lifestyles is in the landscape all over Darug country.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards



Justine Coplin

We acknowledge and pay respect to the Darug people, the traditional Aboriginal custodians of this land.

Meggan Walker

From: Gulaga <gulagachts@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 28 May 2021 6:38 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Cc: Balazs Hansel; Alexandra Ribeny
Subject: Re: ACHA -Stage 2 and Stage 3 SCEGGS Darlinghurst - Our Ref P0028723

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Received, thank you.

Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga


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On Thu, May 27, 2021 at 4:26 PM Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au> wrote:

Hello all,

Please see attached the Stage 2 and 3 document for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst. Please provide any response in writing to myself or Alexandra Ribeny (details below) by **COB 24TH June 2021**.

Alexandra Ribeny

aribeny@urbis.com.au

Level 8, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
E mwalker@urbis.com.au



ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
T +61 2 8233 9900

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Meggan Walker

From: philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Tuesday, 15 June 2021 12:30 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: ACHA -Stage 2 and Stage 3 SCEGGS Darlinghurst - Our Ref P0028723

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Meggan,

Thank you for your ACHA for SCEGGS Darlinghurst Project. We Aboriginal people have walked this land for tens of thousands of years and we continue to do so today. We hold a deep connection to the land, skies and water ways. The study area is highly significant to us Aboriginal people and further investigation should be carried out as a last chance. We would like to agree and support your report. We look forward to further consultation on this project.

Kind Regards

Kadibulla Khan



From: Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 27 May 2021 4:25 PM
To: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>; Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>
Subject: ACHA -Stage 2 and Stage 3 SCEGGS Darlinghurst - Our Ref P0028723

Hello all,

Please see attached the Stage 2 and 3 document for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst. Please provide any response in writing to myself or Alexandra Ribeny (details below) by **COB 24TH June 2021**.

Alexandra Ribeny
aribeny@urbis.com.au
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,
MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626

E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Wednesday, 23 June 2021 12:13 PM
To: Balazs Hansel
Cc: Alexandra Ribeny; Keira Kucharska
Subject: SCEGGS ACHA - Site Visit information - P0028273
Attachments: 02_P0028723_SCEGGS_Stage2-3.pdf

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery
	Balazs Hansel	Delivered: 23/06/2021 12:14 PM
	Alexandra Ribeny	Delivered: 23/06/2021 12:14 PM
	Keira Kucharska	Delivered: 23/06/2021 12:14 PM
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	

Dear all,

Due to the increasing risk associated with Covid-19 in the greater Sydney area, the location of the subject site within a designated hotspot LGA, and the lack of ground surface visibility across the site due to building coverage and disturbance, the decision has been made to run the site visit for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst without any RAPs present. Urbis will instead provide a summary of the site visit and include photographs taken in the Stage 4 ACHA, which will be provided in due course.

Please let us know if you require any additional information to provide comment regarding the potential for cultural heritage values to occur across subject area. The Stage 2 and 3 Document sent in May is also attached to this email for reference.

Please provide any and all comments in writing to respond to the Stage 2 and 3 document **by 5pm 24th June 2021**. If you need additional time to provide comment please let us know ASAP so we can arrange to accommodate that. Comments received following the close of this period without prior arrangement may not be included in the Stage 4 ACHA.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
E mwalker@urbis.com.au



ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
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Meggan Walker

From: Gulaga <gulagachts@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 24 June 2021 7:16 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: SCEGGS ACHA - Site Visit information - P0028273

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Meggan,

Thank you for the update.

Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga


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Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker


From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Thursday, 5 August 2021 9:39 AM
To: Balazs Hansel; Alexandra Ribeny
Subject: SCEGGS Darlinghurst ACHA - Site Survey Summary Letter- Our Ref P0028723
Attachments: 02_P0028723_SCEGGS Darlinghurst_SiteVisitLetter.pdf

Tracking:	Recipient	Delivery
	Balazs Hansel	Delivered: 5/08/2021 9:41 AM
	Alexandra Ribeny	Delivered: 5/08/2021 9:41 AM
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	
	[REDACTED]	

Hello all,

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As mentioned in June, due to the situation surrounding Covid-19, unfortunately no physical site survey was able to be undertaken by Urbis Archaeologists or RAPs for the SCEGGS Darlinghurst Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. Instead, Urbis Archaeologist Meggan Walker undertook a virtual site visit with a representative from SCEGGS.

 [This was recorded and is provided here](#). Please note this link will only work for those included in this email. Should additional persons require access please let us know and we can arrange for access to be provided.

Along with this recording, Urbis have also provided the attached letter for your review. This letter details the findings of the survey and the desktop assessment and is given as a prelude to the Stage 4 Draft ACHA, with the opportunity for you all to provide comment on any cultural significance relating to the site or it's surroundings, as well as any general comments you may wish to make in relation to the project.

Please provide said comments in writing to Meggan Walker (details below) preferably by response email by **5pm 12th August 2021**.

Meggan Walker
Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000
mwalker@urbis.com.au
02 8233 7626

Comments received after this time may not be included in the draft ACHA to be provided following the close of the survey letter comment period.

Please feel free to reach out should you have any questions or comments.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
E mwalker@urbis.com.au



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4 August 2021

Dear All,

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT - SCEGGS DARLINGHURST - SITE VISIT LETTER

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis would like to acknowledge and thank you all for your participation in this project to date. This letter has been prepared to provide information regarding the virtual site visit which took place on 4th August 2021. Due to the ongoing restrictions related to the Covid-19 pandemic, which included the lockdown of Greater Sydney, no physical site visit was possible. This letter serves as a summary of the virtual site visit and includes details of the ground conditions of the site.

1.1. BACKGROUND

Urbis has been engaged by Sandrick Projects on behalf of SCEGGS Darlinghurst (the Proponent) to prepare an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) for the staged redevelopment of the SCEGGS Campus at 215 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, NSW (the subject area).

This ACHA will accompany an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the staged redevelopment of the subject area. A SSDA, SSD-8993, for the concept masterplan for the subject area was previously approved by the Independent Planning Commission (IPC) and included the building envelopes, location and land uses envisaged by the 2040 Masterplan for the school. The SSDA Development Consent only applies to the main campus site, excluding 217 Forbes Street and the St Peters Precinct.

The consent approved the concept design for the redevelopment of the campus in three stages:

- Stage 1 – Redevelopment of Stage 1 – Wilkinson House.
- Stage 2 – Conservation works to Barham House and Development of new three storey Administration Building.
- Stage 3 - Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a new six storey Multi-purpose building.

Condition B3 of the Consent for SSD-8993 identified that future DAs or new built forms must be accompanied by a Heritage Archaeological Assessment, considering impacts to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal archaeology.

1.2. SITE LOCATION

The subject area, known as SCEGGS Darlinghurst, is located at 215 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, and is legally described as Lot 200 of Deposited Plan 1255617. The site is within the traditional lands of the Gadigal, within the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC) catchment area. SCEGGS is located within the suburb of Darlinghurst to the east of the Sydney CBD, south of William Street.

The subject area is currently occupied by the structures of the school including some landscaped areas, sports courts and school buildings such as Wilkinson House.

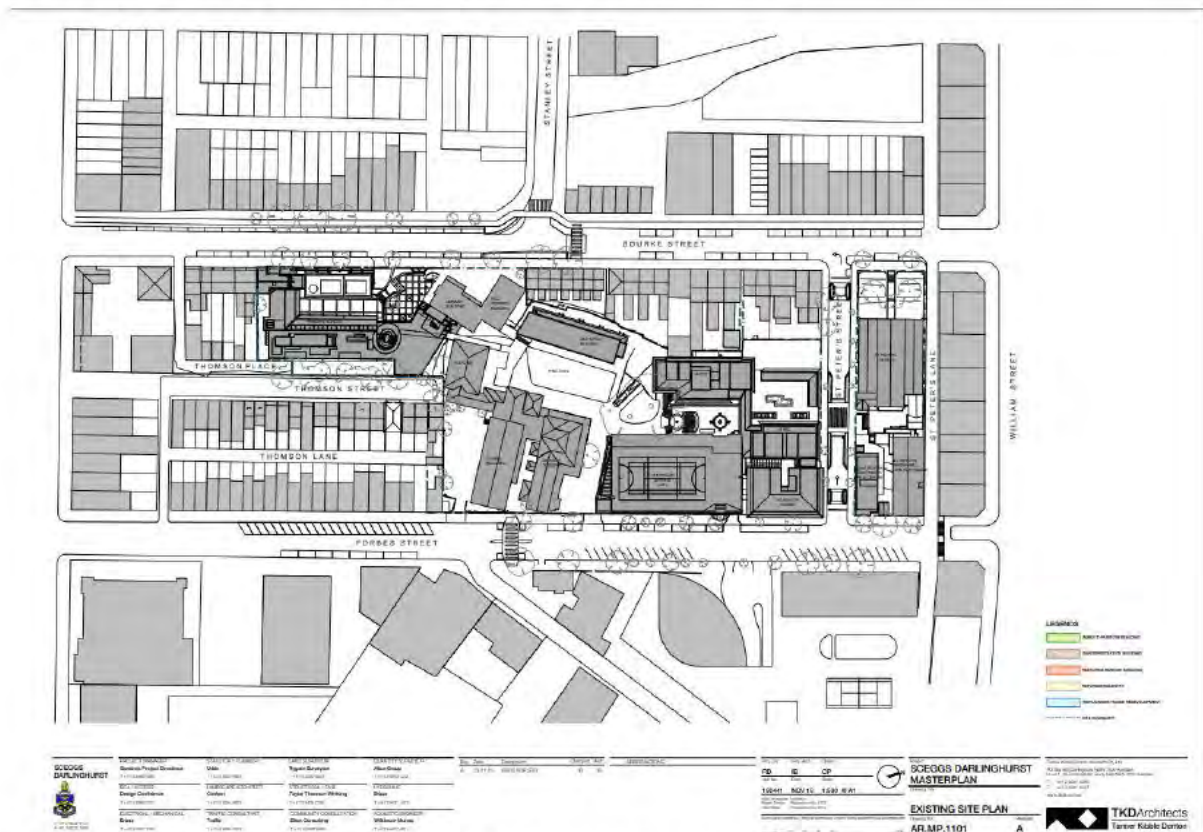


Figure 1 – Existing Site Plan of the SCEGGS Darlinghurst Campus.

Source: Tanner Kibble Denton Architects, 2018.

2. SUMMARY OF DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

Generally, the desktop assessment has concluded that the subject area has low archaeological potential due to the extreme levels of disturbance across the site. Much of the site has been excavated to bedrock or below to accommodate basement facilities including storage rooms, carparks, services and school facilities. In general, the desktop assessment has concluded:

- There are no Aboriginal objects and/or Aboriginal places located within or close proximity to the subject area.
- The subject area does not contain any environmental features which typically indicate Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity such as deep soils, crest or ridge landforms or proximity to water.
- The subject area is highly disturbed resulting from previous and current uses, with geotechnical investigations identifying a number of the existing buildings as extending onto sandstone bedrock.
- The subject area has generally **low potential** for Aboriginal objects and/or archaeological sites to occur.
- Due to the low potential for Aboriginal objects and/or archaeological sites to occur, **no impact** is anticipated to Aboriginal archaeological resources as a result of the proposed works, and no mitigation measures are deemed necessary.

This information is detailed in the Stage 2 and Stage 3 Letter provided to RAPs on 27th May 2021, and will be included in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report to be provided at Stage 4 of the ACHA process.

3. SITE VISIT

The site visit was undertaken virtually via teams on 4th August 2021. This involved a virtual meeting between Urbis Archaeologist Meggan Walker and SCEGGS Representative Keith Stevenson, With Keith on site. This meeting was recorded and this recording will be provided to RAPs along with this letter. Photos included are stills from the video recording.

The virtual site visit confirmed the results of the desktop assessment and concluded that much of the site is heavily disturbed. Ground Surface Visibility across the whole of the site was 0% due to asphaltting, school facilities, grass including synthetic grass and leaf litter (see Figure 2, Figure 7 & Figure 8). The virtual site visit also demonstrated the landform of the subject area, being located on the midslope of a steep hill which peaks at Liverpool Street to the south (see Figure 5).

There were several areas across the site which demonstrate the high level of disturbance. This included the basement levels of the Sports Hall (see Figure 4) and Joan Freeman Building, as well as below the Barham Building, which shows excavated sandstone bedrock forming the base of the building and ground floor surface (see Figure 9). High levels of disturbance was also noted in association with the eastern portion of the site, where deep excavation from Thomson Street is evident through the exposure of sandstone bedrock with brick retaining wall atop (see Figure 10-Figure 11).



Figure 2 – Area of paving near chapel building. Aspect: east.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 3 – Sandstone bedrock at the base of the school wall. Aspect: west.

Source Urbis, 2021.



Figure 4 – Basement level school facilities, below sports hall. Aspect: west.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 5 –View of slope from the corner of Forbes and St Peter Streets. Aspect: south.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 6 – View of garden bed area with remnant fig tree, pre-dating 1943. Aspect: north east.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 7 – Synthetic lawn. Aspect: south.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 8 – Natural lawn area. Aspect: north.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 9 – Sandstone bedrock within the basement of the Barham Building.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 10 – Natural sandstone bedrock showing extent of excavation at junior school. Aspect: south east.

Source: Urbis, 2021.



Figure 11 – Natural sandstone bedrock showing extent of excavation with brick wall above and services/subsistence work. Aspect: North east.

Source: Urbis, 2021.

4. OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE COMMENT

Although RAPs were not able to be present for a physical site survey, we would like to present the opportunity for comment regarding any cultural significance associated with the subject area to be provided at this stage, or any other comments you may feel important for Urbis to note.

Should you have any comments please provide these in writing and preferably by email to Meggan Walker (details below) by **5PM 12th August 2021**. Comments received after this time may not be included in the Stage 4 Draft ACHA.

Meggan Walker
 Urbis, Consultant Archaeologist
 Level 8/123 Pitt Street
mwalker@urbis.com.au
 02 8233 7626

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The virtual site survey has confirmed the results of the desktop assessment, being that the majority of the subject area is highly disturbed resulting from previous development activities. As a result the natural soil profile has been removed across the majority of the site, and therefore the subject area has generally **low potential** for Aboriginal archaeological objects and/or sites to occur. Due to the low potential for Aboriginal objects and/or archaeological sites to occur, **no impact** is anticipated to Aboriginal archaeological resources as a result of the proposed works, and no additional mitigation measures beyond an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Induction and Unexpected Finds Procedure are deemed necessary. These conclusions and recommendations will be detailed in the final draft ACHAR that will be also provided for your comments in accordance with Stage 4 of the consultation process.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Meggan Walker", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Meggan Walker
Consultant
+61 2 8233 7626
mwalker@urbis.com.au

Meggan Walker

From: Gulaga <gulagachts@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 5 August 2021 1:25 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: SCEGGS Darlinghurst ACHA - Site Survey Summary Letter- Our Ref P0028723

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Meggan,

Thank you for this update.
Gulaga makes no comment at this stage.


Kind Regards
Wendy Smith
Cultural Heritage Officer
Gulaga


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On Thu, Aug 5, 2021 at 9:39 AM Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au> wrote:

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Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000
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Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: Philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 12 August 2021 10:32 AM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: SCEGGS Darlinghurst ACHA - Site Survey Summary Letter- Our Ref P0028723

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Meggan,

Thank you for your AHCA for SCEGGS Darlinghurst. Here at KYWG we hold 50 years of cultural knowledge of the area. Aboriginal people have a deep connection to the land, sky, water ways and we have cared for this land for tens of thousands of years and continue to do so. The study area is highly significant to us Aboriginal people. It saddens us to think that our cultural heritage is lost yet again to disturbance. Therefore, it is important to incorporate interpretation into design, some ways this can be achieved is through native gardens, digital displays, art etc. We agree to your recommendation, and we support your report. I would like to thank Urbis for the virtual survey that is a great way to keep us mob connected and informed during these tough times, muchly appreciated.

Kind Regards

Kadibulla Khan




From: Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 5 August 2021 9:39 AM
To: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>; Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>
Subject: SCEGGS Darlinghurst ACHA - Site Survey Summary Letter- Our Ref P0028723

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Level 8/123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000
mwalker@urbis.com.au
02 8233 7626

Comments received after this time may not be included in the draft ACHA to be provided following the close of the survey letter comment period.

Please feel free to reach out should you have any questions or comments.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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ANGEL PLACE, LEVEL 8, 123 PITT STREET
SYDNEY, NSW 2000, AUSTRALIA
T +61 2 8233 9900

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Learn more about our [Reconciliation Action Plan](#).

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Meggan Walker

From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Wednesday, 1 September 2021 9:08 AM
To: Balazs Hansel
Cc: Alexandra Ribeny
Subject: Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst Draft ACHA - Our Ref P0023723
Attachments: Stage4_P0028723_SCEGGS Darlinghurst_ACHA_reduced.pdf

Hello All,

We hope you are staying safe and well in these difficult times. Please see attached the draft ACHA for our project at SCEGGS Darlinghurst for your review in accordance with Stage 4 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW, 2010).

Please let us know if you have any questions or comments on the draft ACHA, preferably by return email, by **5pm 29th September 2021**. Comments received after this time may not be included in the final ACHA for submission.

Please address comments to:

Meggan Walker
Consultant Archaeologist, Urbis
mwalker@urbis.com.au
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000

Thank you for your time and effort in this project to date.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
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E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Monday, 27 September 2021 10:26 AM
To: P0028723 SCEGGS Darlinghurst
Cc: Balazs Hansel; Alexandra Ribeny
Subject: FW: Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst Draft ACHA - Our Ref P0023723
Attachments: Stage4_P0028723_SCEGGS Darlinghurst_ACHA_reduced.pdf

Hello all,

This email is intended as a reminder that the comment period for the Stage 4 Draft ACHA for SCEGGS Darlinghurst closes at **5pm Wednesday 29th September 2021**. Please let us know by this time if you have any comments or questions, in accordance with the below email. The Draft ACHA is provided again in this email for your convenience.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
CONSULTANT

D +61 2 8233 7626
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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From: Meggan Walker
Sent: Wednesday, 1 September 2021 9:08 AM
To: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>
Cc: Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst Draft ACHA - Our Ref P0023723

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Meggan Walker
Consultant Archaeologist, Urbis
mwalker@urbis.com.au
Level 8, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000

Thank you for your time and effort in this project to date.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER
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D +61 2 8233 7626
E mwalker@urbis.com.au

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Meggan Walker

From: justinecoplin@optusnet.com.au
Sent: Monday, 27 September 2021 1:52 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst
Attachments: Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

DARUG CUSTODIAN

ABORIGINAL CORPORATION



DARUG CUSTODIAN
ABORIGINAL
CORPORATION

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Attention:Urbis

Date:27/09/21

Subject: Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst

Dear Megan

We have received and reviewed the report for Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst .

Our group is a non- profit organisation that has been active for over forty years in Western Sydney, we are a Darug community group with over three hundred members. The main aim in our constitution is the care of Darug sites, places, wildlife and to promote our culture and provide education on the Darug history.

The Darlinghurst area is an area our group has a vast knowledge of, we have worked and lived in for many years, this area is highly significant to the Darug people due to the connection of sites and the continued occupation. Our group has been involved in all previous assessments and works in this area as a traditional owner Darug group for the past 40 plus years.

Surrounding this area are many highly significant sites.

- *“Aboriginal peoples are the oldest continued culture...the land may have been taken from us for many tens of years and disturbed. However, they still have cultural values, as a culture we have had to adapt to a forever changing landscape, allowance for culture, way of practicing these cultures and even our language is forever changing and adapting.”*
- *“Asking me to choose what would be more important to us, this question is problematic to me. Rather than looking them as separate areas you need to look at them combined.*

Trees, animals, scrubs, waterways are all people to us, not an item or possession. Through archaeology it is shown that you will find stone tools and sites closer to the river, but without the plains the rivers will not and cannot thrive and be a healthy entity.”

- *“The greatest thing for me to feel when going to a site is how the country is still fighting to this day. The land was stripped of us and, we were stripped from the land. Sometimes I think that the term ‘care for country’ can be misinterpreted. When speaking about country it is not something we own, rather than the country and you work hand in hand. In a symbiotic relationship. As a Darug person the land is my mother, when I speak to country, I speak to it as if it is a person. A person that I have a duty of care for that also cares for me. The land is the direct link between all aspect of our existence; our spirituality; Culture, language, family, lore and foremost creates our identity. This connection flows from us to the country and country back to us. When I looked around, I could see the country fighting back after being abused, manipulated and quiet frankly used.”*
- Key priorities of the development are to use sustainable materials, plant native plants that are from the area, using correct terminology, do not use the past tense and ensure that it is clear throughout the development that this is always has been and always will be Aboriginal land.
- Our Darug land can only be assessed by Darug people, we have our song lines and creation places that only our people can identify, our connection to our nura is part of us and our country.
- Our histories are held by our people and places, when we are looking for cultural aspects of an area they are not only seen but felt, our spiritual connections are our culture and heritage that connect us to our old people through the evidence that we see on our site visits.
- People from other mobs should be respectful of our country and people if they are not respectful that the Darug are the knowledge holders then they are not cultural, therefore should not be involved on cultural heritage on Darug land.

We support the project information for the Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst.

Please contact us with all further enquiries on the above contacts.

Regards

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Justine Coplin', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Justine Coplin

Meggan Walker

From: Philip khan <philipkhan.acn@live.com.au>
Sent: Monday, 27 September 2021 3:21 PM
To: Meggan Walker
Subject: Re: Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst Draft ACHA - Our Ref P0023723

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Meggan,

Thank you for your ACHA for Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst. Here at Kamilaroi- Yankuntjara Working Group we hold 50 years of cultural knowledge of the area. We hold a deep connection to Mother Earth, the sky, and our water ways. Aboriginal people have a spiritual connection to the land, it holds stories, history. It is for this reason we must not destroy the land or pollute it as it will become sick and so will we. Mother Earth gives to us and in return we care for her. Kamilaroi- Yankuntjara Working Group aim to protect and conserve our sacred sites especially our burial sites and the tangible and intangible. The study area is highly significant to us Aboriginal people. the intangible aspects like being connected to land is of importance as we hold a spiritual connection to the land. Understanding the intangible aspects is highly important to our people because we are connected to place not only artefacts, but there are also stories that must be heard around the creation of the area, these should be sort by yarning with the traditional owners of the land.

Has the proponent sort a cultural interpretation plan for the project, to recognise Aboriginal people as the owners of the land? Ways in which this can be archived is through design, art, digital displays, apps, native gardens etc. It is important to incorporate interpretation into you project as it educates the wider community and our next generations about the traditional owners of the land keeping our culture alive.

we would like to agree to your recommendations and we support your report, we look forward to working along side you on future projects.

Kind Regards

Kadibulla Khan



From: Meggan Walker <mwalker@urbis.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 1 September 2021 9:07 AM
To: Balazs Hansel <bhansel@urbis.com.au>
Cc: Alexandra Ribeny <aribeny@urbis.com.au>
Subject: Stage 4 - SCEGGS Darlinghurst Draft ACHA - Our Ref P0023723

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Please address comments to:

Meggan Walker

Consultant Archaeologist, Urbis

mwalker@urbis.com.au

Level 8, 123 Pitt Street, Sydney, 2000

Thank you for your time and effort in this project to date.

Kind regards,

MEGGAN WALKER

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