



Plate 3.2 Aerial photograph of 1961, showing the golf course and hospital site (taken from GML 2011:15)

Construction of the hospital commenced in 1975 on the land owned by the State Planning Authority, while shortly afterwards the land containing the golf course was handed over to the NSW Health Commission and work commenced on the second stage of the development in 1980 (GML 2011:8).

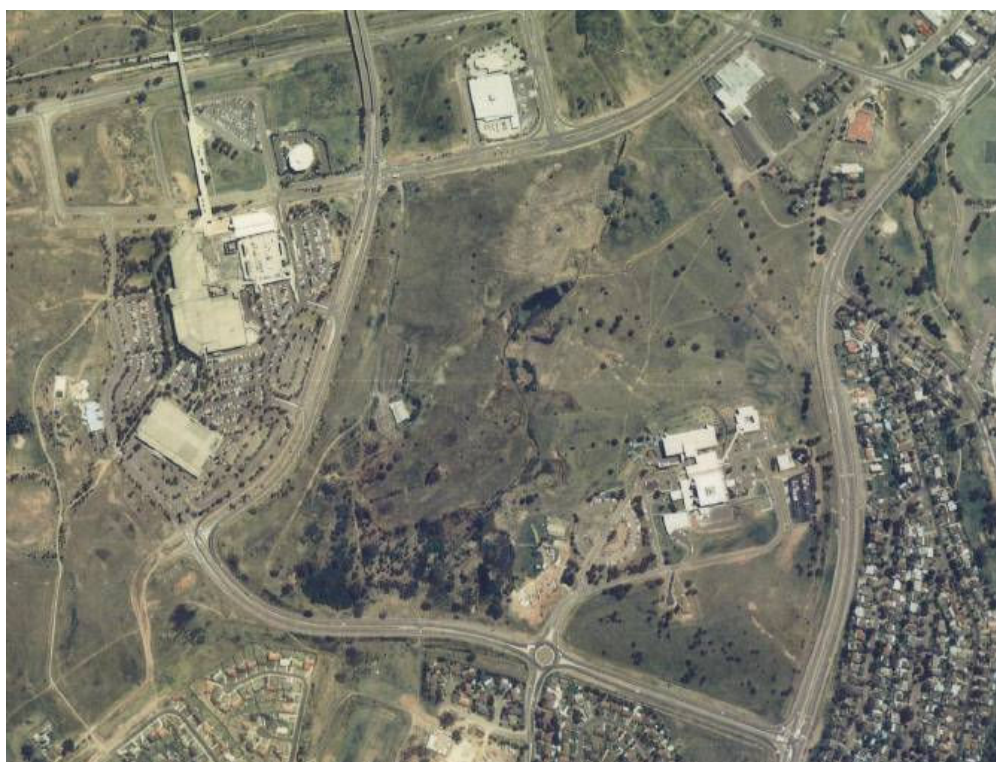


Plate 3.3 Aerial Photograph of the study area from 1990 following the completion of Stage 2 of the hospital development (GML 2011:20).

3.8 Potential Land Use Impacts on the Archaeological Resource

The study area underwent vegetation clearance shortly after the arrival of European settlers and was retained either under crop or as pasture land until the construction of the hospital. As such, there is no original native vegetation present within the study area.

Specifically documented disturbances that have affected the study area are associated with the creation of the golf course on the northern farm in 1957 and the construction of the various phases of buildings associated with the Campbelltown hospital. These disturbances include the large-scale excavation and deposition of soil during the landscaping of the golf course, as well as the importing of sand for use in bunkers. During the various construction phases of the hospital, severe subsurface disturbances would include the installation of services, construction of buildings and underground car parks and landscaping of the hospital grounds.

Land clearance would have resulted in soil disturbance and as a result, the archaeological resource is likely to have been affected to some degree by this activity as well as by stock grazing. However, this is likely to have resulted in localised artefact displacement rather than destruction of Aboriginal sites. The increased erosion associated with the clearance and grazing would have caused widespread disturbance to any Aboriginal cultural heritage, although at an extremely low level across the entirety of the study area.

The construction of the golf course would cause high levels of disturbance to the area, dependant on the level of landscaping which took place, although the later construction of the hospital would have severely affected and disturbed the original soil landscape. As a result, it is highly unlikely that archaeological material has survived intact within these areas of disturbance.

The main impacts on the subject land relate to past land use. The past land uses and their potential impact on archaeological resources are summarised in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1: Summary of past land uses within the study area, and the potential impacts on archaeological resources.

Past Land Uses	Potential Impacts on Archaeological Resources
Historical land clearance and grazing	Loss of native grasses and trampling on the ground has lead to increased erosion and potential dispersal of ground artefact scatters.
Vegetation clearance	The potential loss of scarred trees from the subject land.
Creation and landscaping of the golf course	Earth disturbance leading to the potential disturbance and dispersal of artefacts from their stratigraphic context.
Installation of services for the campuses	Earth disturbance leading to the potential disturbance and dispersal of artefacts from their stratigraphic context.
Construction of the campuses	Earth disturbance leading to the potential disturbance, dispersal or destruction of all Aboriginal cultural heritage within the soil.
Landscaping of the campuses grounds	Earth disturbance leading to the potential disturbance and dispersal of artefacts from their stratigraphic context.

4 THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL CHARACTER OF ABORIGINAL LAND USE AND MATERIAL TRACES

The range of environments and landscapes within the Cumberland Plains and Nepean River region had a profound influence upon the lives of the Aboriginal people who lived there. As hunters and gatherers, Aboriginal people were reliant on their surroundings to provide food. Their transitory lifestyle controlled population size, social interactions and degree of mobility. This can be confirmed in the archaeological record. Ethnographic accounts were once the primary source of archaeological investigation. However with the recent spread of urban development within New South Wales, archaeological investigations have increased in frequency.

The pre-European context of the Cumberland Plain and the Nepean River region is one of small bands of Aboriginal people living a mobile hunting and gathering lifestyle. The Tharawal tribe were inhabitants of the southern area of the Cumberland Plains. Population estimations at the time of contact were difficult to estimate due to disease that decimated populations. The social structure of pre-European groups was slightly stratified with elders of clans holding decision-making capabilities. Subsistence activities were arranged by gender and the spirituality of groups is detailed and explained through an oral tradition of Dreamtime. Material culture, such as tools, was made of a variety of materials such as bark, resin, shell, bone and reeds. Hard stone raw material that was made into stone tools is the main element of this tool kit to remain in the archaeological record.

The Cumberland Plain's pre-European environment provided an extensive resource base associated with the multitude of water sources, both seasonal and perennial. These water sources are fresh, permanent major rivers (the Nepean and Georges rivers) and smaller creeks (e.g. Birunji and Bow Bowing creeks). Habitats associated with these water systems would have supported a wide range of animals, fish, birds and mammals, all of which would be rich in proteins and would have been in abundant supply. The pre-European Cumberland Plains landscape would have been the setting for a variety of human activity. This human activity would have included camping, hunting, gathering, cooking, ceremonies, and other cultural activities associated with semi-permanent settlement sites in the region.

Early archaeological investigations of the Cumberland Plains by McDonald led to methods of predicting Aboriginal sites within the landscape. It was based on the presence of reliable water sources. A general rule is that within 100 metres of fresh water creeks, the likelihood of Aboriginal site occurrences increases. Further to this, a more specific site predictive tool, stream ordering, is used. This states that the more permanent and reliable the water sources the more frequent and complex Aboriginal activities become.

Several archaeological investigations of the landscape surrounding the study area have helped build an understanding of the Aboriginal archaeological record in this area. Site distribution is more prevalent on the creeks which are frequently found on the Cumberland Plains, with a secondary concentration of sites on ridgeways. Scarred trees are unlikely to be present due to the removal of most remnant native vegetation within the study area, but they are known from the immediate surrounds.

Artefact scatters within the search area include formal artefact groups such as ground stone axes, cores, hammer stones and debitage flakes. Flakable stone material has been shown to be locally available both within the local region and from known locales such as Picton.

4.1 Summary of Aboriginal Material Traces Within the Local Region

Based upon analysis of information obtained from the OEH AHIMS search, the local and regional archaeological and environmental contexts, the types of sites which occur in the wider region and may occur within the current subject land are considered below.

Open camp sites or isolated finds of durable material of flaked or ground stone that have been discarded across the site may be present. The presence of *manuports* potentially could occur at the study area. Manuports are stone artefacts of raw materials not naturally occurring within the soil profiles of a given site; essentially they have been brought onto the site by Aboriginal people from somewhere else.

Scarred trees are the result of the removal of bark and/or wood for the purpose of manufacturing shelters, canoes and shields and/or for designs carved into wood for a range of aesthetic, functional and ceremonial reasons which are currently not fully understood. Evidence for tree scarification is more likely to be observed on large and mature trees (depending upon the species). Unless the tree is at least 100 years old, scarring is unlikely to be of Aboriginal origin.

5 PREDICTIVE STATEMENT

In general, an archaeological predicative statement on any study area draws on surrounding environmental data, previous archaeological research and predicative models for Aboriginal occupation. Another essential aspect to predicting the archaeological integrity of a site and something that must be considered is previous land uses of the study area and degree of disturbance. These are addressed in the following sections.

The moderate climate of the Cumberland Lowlands and its location within the wider Nepean and Georges rivers catchments are believed to have been conducive to Aboriginal occupation in the past. The study area lies within a resource base associated primarily with the large Nepean and Georges River water sources. Habitats associated with the river would have supported a wide range of animals, fish, birds and mammals.

Due to the environmental setting, the landscape would have been subject to a variety of human activities. This primarily would have been due to the presence of permanent water sources, followed by the sheltered camping locations and good resources availability in the immediate area. Activities would have included camping, hunting, gathering, cooking, ceremonies, and other cultural activities associated with semi-permanent settlement sites in the region. Some of these activities, mainly stone tool knapping, are seen in the archaeological record.

In predicting site types within the study area one would expect to find surface isolated artefacts and scatters on the ground surface of sensitive landforms, scarred trees in areas of remnant native vegetation, and grinding grooves on sandstone rock surfaces and platforms where available. Locations of likely site recordings predictably may occur in areas of high ground visibility such as around dams, the base of trees, tracks and around the disturbances of the building constructions. Surface sites will probably not be visible in the vast majority of the site as it is currently a combination of grassed spaces and areas covered with leaf litter.

If stone tools are recorded they are likely to conform to other known sites in the region. This means that tools are likely to be from a late Holocene occupation with stone technologies attributed to the Bondaian phase of the Eastern Regional Sequence. If stone tools are present on site they will predictably be made from chert, silcrete, or quartz sourced from local quarries. These sites may be the results of activities attributed to people of the Tharawal language or, less certainly, to the Gundungurra language groups.

In summary, the main trends broadly seen across the Cumberland Lowlands are that:

- Archaeological sites have the potential to occur on most landforms.
- Site frequency and density are dependent on their location in the landscape.
- There is a constant presence of low density surface open artefact scatters and isolated finds.
- There is a paucity of scarred trees due to land clearance.
- Aboriginal scarred trees may still be present in areas where remnant old growth vegetation exists, however these are relatively rare on the Cumberland Plain.
- Artefact scatters are commonly located in close proximity to permanent water sources along creek banks, alluvial flats and low slopes, largely concentrated within the first 100 metres of the creekline. More complex sites are usually located close to water sources with major confluences being key locations for occupation sites. Subsurface testing across the Cumberland Plain has established that archaeological material is also present beyond the immediate creek surrounds in decreasing artefact densities.
- Fewer sites occur on ridge tops and crests.
- Subsurface archaeological deposits often exist in areas where no visible surface archaeological remains are evident.
- The dominant raw material used in artefact manufacture is silcrete and fine grained silicious material with smaller quantities of chert, quartz and volcanic stone seen.

- Artefact assemblages usually comprise a small proportion of formal tool types with the majority of assemblages dominated by flakes and debitage.
- While surface artefact scatters may indicate the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits, surface artefact distribution and density may not accurately reflect those of subsurface archaeological deposits.
- PADs are most likely to occur along valley floors and low slopes in well-drained areas.
- Aboriginal occupation along the Nepean River is focussed around rock shelters.

As a result of these statements, it is reasoned that undisturbed areas within the Cumberland Plains are considered archaeologically and culturally sensitive, with frequent Aboriginal sites in the vicinity.

The general studies of the Cumberland Plains, the Nepean River and Georges River region, the specific investigations surrounding the study area and the search of AHIMS have helped to predict what site types can be expected during the field survey for this particular assessment. These are:

- Surface open camp sites or isolated finds of flaked or ground stone are likely to be present in areas associated with the creeklines. The remainder of the site may contain the standard disparate remnants which are common across the landscape.
- PADs are moderately likely to be present, but their identification is dependent on the correct recognition of an area with an absence of historical disturbance situated within the correct soil landscape.
- Scarred trees are moderately likely to be present due to riparian corridor present along the creek
- Grinding Grooves are unlikely to be present due to a lack of suitable requirements (i.e. exposed bedrock near to a water source)
- Burials are unlikely to be present, due the lack of sandy locations suitable for inhumation
- Ceremonial grounds are unlikely to be present due to their general rarity within New South Wales
- Rock shelter sites are unlikely to be present due to the lack of suitable rock in the study area
- Shell middens are unlikely to be present due to the distance from the river; and,
- Stone arrangements are unlikely to be present due to their general rarity within New South Wales.

6 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

An archaeological field survey was undertaken by GML on 12 April 2011 as part of the original heritage assessment (GML 2011:3). The survey aimed to identify both Aboriginal and historical heritage items and only involved the external examination of buildings. In regards to Aboriginal heritage, the survey was undertaken with the dual aims of identifying Aboriginal archaeological material physically present, including scarred trees, and of locating areas of high potential for subsurface deposits to be present. As the survey was to identify either the presence or potential for archaeological material, rather than assess Aboriginal cultural values of the landscape, no Aboriginal stakeholders were involved in the survey (GML 2011:26).

As described above, the survey results draw reference to the highly disturbed nature of the study area and emphasise the significant amount of soil movement due to landscaping and construction work. On the basis of the pedestrian survey, GML reported that there was no potential for Aboriginal archaeology to be present, and any site which may have been present within the study area would have been destroyed (GML 2011:27).

7 Specific Aboriginal Landscape Values

The original assessment conducted by GML (2011) was primarily concerned identifying potential heritage constraints and, due to limitations on the project study period, was not able to include consultation with the Aboriginal community.

In line with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DECCW 2010), only Aboriginal people are able to determine and provide information related to the cultural significance of their own heritage.

This project is intended to build on the archaeological groundwork laid out by GML and to provide the Aboriginal community with the opportunity to detail specific cultural issues regarding the proposed development. Also forms a requirement of the *Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents* (DEC 2005).

As such, consultation commenced with the registered stakeholders as listed in Section 1.7. All registered stakeholders were provided with a copy of assessment conducted by GML (2011) on 27 February 2012, with a request for replies to be received by 2 April 2012.

The only registered Aboriginal stakeholder to respond was Peter Falks of PFC. No specific landscape values were raised by the local Aboriginal stakeholders during the consultation process (see Appendix D).

8 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

In conducting the original GML (2011) assessment, the archaeological investigation of the study area revealed that no potential archaeological deposits are likely to exist within the grounds of the Campbelltown hospital. Further consultation with the Aboriginal community further supports this conclusion.

The predictive model created as a result of the current assessment followed the established theory that the immediate landscape was one which Aboriginal people utilised. However, due to the highly disturbed nature of the stratigraphic sequence and the increased disturbance associated with the historic period activities across the area, it is unlikely that any Aboriginal cultural heritage has survived *in situ*.

As such, the assessment programme has adequately defined the potential of the study area to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage and there are no known heritage constraints to prevent the commencement of work within the study area. However, recommendations are included below to ensure that the Proponent understand their legal obligations and minimise the risk in regards to the unexpected discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage material.

8.2 The Proposed Work and Potential Impacts

The Proponent proposes to redevelop the site of Campbelltown hospital. The proposal includes construction of new facilities, link bridge and forecourt. The works proposed will involve:

- Significant potential below-ground impacts during the construction of new buildings and forecourt.

8.3 Recommendations:

The following recommendations are derived from consideration of the legislative requirements of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, the *National Parks and Wildlife Regulations 2009* and the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (OEH 2010).

1. Due to the lack of identified Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area, the proposed work can proceed without undue risk of damaging Aboriginal cultural heritage objects.
2. It is recommended that an Aboriginal heritage management plan should be developed for the site prior to earthworks occurring.
3. In the event that Aboriginal archaeological material or deposits are encountered during earthworks, all work within 50 metres radius of the find must cease immediately to allow an archaeologist to assess the find. The archaeologist may also need to consult with the Regional Archaeologist in the Office of Environment and Heritage and the relevant Aboriginal stakeholders. Section 89A of the *NPW Act 1974* requires that the OEH must be notified of any Aboriginal objects discovered "within a reasonable time".
4. All contractors undertaking earthworks on site should be briefed on the protection of Aboriginal heritage objects under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and the penalties for damage to these items.
5. A copy of this report should be forwarded to OEH and all local Aboriginal Community Groups who have registered an interest in the project.

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NSW Heritage Branch Website (<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/>)

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Consultation Log

Date	Method	From	To	Notes
1/2/2012	Letter	David Marcus	CMA, OEH, NTSCORP, LGA, LALC, Registrar	Letters notifying project commencement and requesting information on stakeholders
1/2/2012	Letter	David Marcus	Various	Request for stakeholder registration sent to DCAC, DTAC, DACHA, DLO, DALCI, CB, GCHAC, PFC and Scott Franks, requesting reply by 17/2/2012
2/2/2012	Email	Peter Falk (PFC)	David Marcus	PFC registering interest in the project
2/2/2012	Letter	Tabatha Dantoine (Registrar)	David Marcus	Advising no Registered Aboriginal Owners in the project area. Suggested contacting the TLALC.
3/2/2012	Email	John Lennis (CMA)	David Marcus	Email advising that the CMA is not allowed to comment on potential stakeholders.
6/2/2012	Fax	Des Dyer (DALCI)	David Marcus	DALCI registering an interest in the project
14/2/2012	Letter	Peter Schultz (NTSCORP)	David Marcus	Letter advising that the NTSCORP cannot legally disclose the name of traditional owners they liaise with. However, our registration letter is to be passed to those organisations.
15/2/2012	Email	NNTT	David Marcus	No NT claims over study area
16/2/2012	Phone	Glenda Chalker (CB)	David Marcus	Phoned to advise that registration letter would be delayed but was in process of being sent.
16/2/2012	Email	Scott Franks	David Marcus	Registering interest on behalf of Tocomwall
20/2/2012	Email	David Henry (LGA)	David Marcus	Letter from council stating that they only consult CBNTA and TLALC
14/2/2012	Letter	Peter Shultz (NTSCORP)	David Marcus	Letter advising that the NTSCORP is not allowed to provide contact details.
16/2/2012	Letter	Glenda Chalker (CBNTC)	David Marcus	Letter officially registering CBNTC on the project.
22/2/2012	Email	David Marcus	TLALC	Reminder email that registration is closing and the LALC have not registered
27/2/2012	Email	Leeanne Wright (TLALC)	David Marcus	TLALC registering an interest in the project.

Date	Method	From	To	Notes
27/2/2012	Letter	David Marcus	TLALC, Scott Franks, PFC, CBNTC, DLO	Copy of GML report sent for review, requesting replies by 2/4/2012.
7/3/2012	Phone	Celestine Everingham (DACHA)	David Marcus	Celestine had received copy of registration letter from NTSCORP regarding this project. She advised that Gordon Workman is currently a Native Title Applicant for the area and wished to register an interest in the project.
8/3/2012	Letter	Peter Falks (PFC)	David Marcus	Peter Falks confirming consultation regarding proposed methodology and request for implementation of recommendations contained in letter.

Log of all correspondence undertaken as part of the *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for Proponents 2010*. Yellow text denotes correspondence registering an Aboriginal group as a stakeholder.

Appendix B: Community Consultation



Our ref: 1201
1 February 2012

Metropolitan Branch
Planning and Aboriginal Heritage
Environment Protection and Regulation Group
Office of Environment and Heritage
PO Box 868
Parramatta NSW 2124

Re: Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Project for the Campbelltown Hospital, Campbelltown, NSW

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to advise you that Capital Insight Pty Ltd has commissioned Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd to undertake an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment in regards to a proposed redevelopment of the hospital. The study area is situated within the Campbelltown City Council LGA and is located within the boundaries of the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council.

This project will include individuals from the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council and other local Aboriginal community representatives who register their interest. Aboriginal stakeholders will be invited to register their interest through public notices to be published in the *Macarthur and Camden Advertisers* on 8 February 2012. This is in accordance with the OEH's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010*. Registration of interest will close on the 23 February 2012. Aboriginal stakeholders may still register their interest after this date however formal consultation may commence from this time.

Campbelltown City Council, the Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority, the Native Title Services Corporation Limited, the National Native Title Tribunal and the Registrar of Aboriginal Owners have also been contacted and advised of the commencement of the project in keeping with the OEH's consultation requirements. Austral Archaeology will actively seek to involve stakeholders in decisions regarding Aboriginal cultural heritage issues arising from this project. Additional information will be made available to all registered Aboriginal stakeholders as the project progresses.

Please do not hesitate to contact me for further information if required.

Yours faithfully,

David Marcus
Archaeologist
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INCORPORATED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Example of letters sent to OEH, the Local Aboriginal Land Council, the Registrar of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*, the Native Title Services Corporation Limited, the Local Government Authority and the local Catchment Management Authority.

Public Notices

2450700

Proposed Redevelopment, Macarthur NSW
Aboriginal Assessment - Registration of Interest Capital Insight Pty Ltd of 76 Berry Street North Sydney NSW 2060 propose to redevelop the Campbelltown hospital. On behalf of Capital Insight, Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd wish to consult with Aboriginal people to assist in an archaeological assessment which may result in an AHIP. Consultation is required to help the Director General of the OEH consider the application. Consultation will be accordance with the OEH's Consultation Requirements 2010. Parties with cultural knowledge relevant to the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and/or place(s) are invited to register interest. More information about the project will be provided after registration. Please note, registration does not guarantee employment.

Contact: David Marcus
Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd,
Shop 1 92 Percival Road Stanmore NSW 2048
Tel: 0295686701 Fax: 0295686702
Email: davidm@australarchaeology.com.au
Registration closes 22 February 2012

Public notice placed in the *Campbelltown Macarthur Advertiser* on 8 February 2012



15th February 2012

David Marcus
Shop 1/92 Percival road
Stanmore NSW 2048

**South-East & Central
Registry – Sydney Office**

Level 25, 25 Bligh Street
Sydney NSW 2000
GPO Box 9973
Sydney NSW 2001
Telephone (02) 9227 4000
Facsimile (02) 9227 4030

Our Reference: 4737/12KL

Your Reference: 1201-Campbelltown hospital

Dear Mr Marcus

Native Title Search Results of Campbelltown Local Government Area

Thank you for your search request received on 08 february 2012 in relation to the above area.

Search Results

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

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

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

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

Tribunal accepts no liability for reliance placed on enclosed information

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

Facilitating timely and effective outcomes.

Freecall 1800 640 501
www.nntt.gov.au



If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me on the number below or on the free call number 1800 640 501.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K Longbottom'.

Kailah Longbottom
Administrative Assistant
Telephone: (02) 9227 4017
Facsimile: (02) 9227 4030
Email: kailah.longbottom@nntt.gov.au

Searching the NNTT Registers in New South Wales

Search service

On request the National Native Title Tribunal will search its public registers for you. A search may assist you in finding out whether any native title applications (claims), determinations or agreements exist over a particular area of land or water.

In New South Wales native title cannot exist on privately owned land including family homes or farms.

What information can a search provide?

A search can confirm whether any applications, agreements or determinations are registered in a local government area. Relevant information, including register extracts and application summaries, will be provided.

In NSW because we cannot search the registers in relation to individual parcels of land we search by local government area.

Most native title applications do not identify each parcel of land claimed. They have an external boundary and then identify the areas not claimed within the boundary by reference to types of land tenure e.g., freehold, agricultural leasehold, public works.

What if the search shows no current applications?

If there is no application covering the local government area this only indicates that at the time of the search either the Federal Court had not received any claims in relation to the local government area or the Tribunal had not yet been notified of any new native title claims.

It does not mean that native title does not exist in the area.

Native title may exist over an area of land or waters whether or not a claim for native title has been made.

Where the information is found

The information you are seeking is held in three registers and on an applications database.

National Native Title Register

The National Native Title Register contains determinations of native title by the High Court, Federal Court and other courts.



Searching the NNTT Registers in New South Wales

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Where the information is found

The information you are seeking is held in three registers and on an applications database.

National Native Title Register

The National Native Title Register contains determinations of native title by the High Court, Federal Court and other courts.

Register of Native Title Claims

The Register of Native Title Claims contains applications for native title that have passed a registration test.

Registered claims attract rights, including the right to negotiate about some types of proposed developments.

Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements

The Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements contains agreements made with people who hold or assert native title in an area.

The register identifies development activities that have been agreed by the parties.

Application summaries

An application summary contains a description of the location, content and status of a native title claim.

This information may be different to the information on the Register of Native Title Claims, e.g., because an amendment has not yet been tested.

How do you request a search?

A search request form is available on the Tribunal's web site at:



<http://www.nntt.gov.au/registers/search.html>
Mail, fax or email your request to the
Tribunal's Sydney registry, identifying the local government area/s you want searched.

Email: SydneySearch@nntt.gov.au
Fax: (02) 9227 4030
Address: GPO Box 9973, Sydney NSW 2001
Phone: (02) 9227 4000

Results from the search of the National Native Title Tribunal



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

David Marcus
Austral Archaeology
Shop 1, 92 Percival Road
Stanmore NSW 2048

2 February 2012

Dear David

Re: Request - Search for Registered Aboriginal Owners

I refer to your letter dated 1st February 2012 regarding Aboriginal stakeholders within the Campbelltown area in NSW.

I have searched the Register of Aboriginal Owners and the project area described does not have Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW).

I suggest you contact the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council. They may also be able to assist you in identifying other Aboriginal stakeholders for this project.

Yours sincerely

Tabatha Dantoine
Administrative Officer
Office of the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* (1983)

Reply from the Office of the Registrar



abn: 71 098 971 209
w: www.ntscorp.com.au

14 February 2012

ref: OEH : 14-02-2012/1

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd
Shop 1 , 92 Percival Rd
STANMORE NSW 2048

ATTENTION: David Marcus

Dear Sir or Madam

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

Campbelltown Hospital

I refer to your letter of 1 February 2012 regarding the above matter.

We acknowledge that section 4.1.2 of the Office of Environment & Heritage's *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* require you to contact us in order to compile a list of Aboriginal people who may have an interest for the proposed project area and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places. However, we advise that NTSCORP's privacy guidelines restrict us from providing proponents with contact details of traditional owners who may have such an interest or hold such knowledge.

Please be advised that, in response to your notification, we will forward your correspondence to any individuals, groups and organisations whom NTSCORP is aware assert traditional interests within or hold cultural knowledge about the relevant area. Recipients of our correspondence will be invited to register their interest in the project directly with you by 23 February 2012.

Please be aware that NTSCORP cannot make a guarantee or undertaking that the recipients of our correspondence represent the entirety of traditional owners for the relevant area.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Schultz".

Peter Schultz
Senior Consultant – Land & Notifications
NTSCORP Limited

Head Office

Level 1, 44-70 Riverview Street, Rydges NSW 2016
PO Box 2105 Strawberry Hills NSW 2012

p: + 61 2 9310 3188
f: + 61 2 9310 4177
freecall: 1800 111 844

Regional Office (Coffs Harbour)

Suite 2/ 133 West High Street, Coffs Harbour NSW 2450
PO Box 156 Coffs Harbour NSW 2450

p: + 61 2 6651 4588
f: + 61 2 6651 7954

C:\Users\pschultz\Desktop\notifications sent\OEH sent 13-2-12.doc

Response from NTSCORP

From: John Lennis [John.Lennis@cma.nsw.gov.au]
Sent: Friday, 3 February 2012 10:08 AM
To: davidm@australarchaeology.com.au
Subject: Dear Sir

Dear Sir

under the act that we work under I am not allowed to pass on the information that you requested in your letter dated 1st February 2012.
The Hawkesbury Nepean CMA has no interest in this project and will pass your letter on to the member of our Advisory Committee for their information if they comment on this it is a individual person and not a representative of the HNCMA

John Richard Lennis
Catchment Officer Aboriginal Community
Hawkesbury-Nepean CMA
Level 4 | 2-6 Station Street | PO Box 4515 Penrith Westfield | Penrith NSW 2756
e: john.lennis@cma.nsw.gov.au
p: 02 4725 3046 | f: 02 4725 3088
www.hn.cma.nsw.gov.au



This message is intended for the addressee named and may contain confidential/privileged information. If you are not the intended recipient, please delete it and notify the sender.
Views expressed in this message are those of the individual sender, and are not necessarily the views of the Department.
You should scan any attached files for viruses.

file:///J:/1201 Campbelltown%20Hospital/Consultation/Initial%20Notification%20Le... 26/04/2012

Response received from Hawkesbury-Nepean Catchment Management Authority

Appendix C: Aboriginal Community Response

From: Peter Falk [kanga26@live.com.au]
Sent: Thursday, 2 February 2012 12:56 PM
To: David Marcus
Subject: Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment Campbelltown Hospital

David
I wish to register for this project and have knowledge of that area
Thanks
Peter

Peter Falk Consultancy

file:///J:/1201 Campbelltown%20Hospital/Consultation/Stakeholders%20registering/... 26/04/2012

Registration of Peter Falk Consultancy

06.02.2012 10:22

PAGE. 2/ 2

Darug Aboriginal Landcare Incorporated



**18 a Perigee Close
Doonside
NSW 2767**
ABN: 713 01006 04

David Marcus
Archaeologist
Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd
Shop 1, 92 Percival Road
Stanmore 2048
NSW

Re: Campbelltown Hospital:

Dear David,

The Darug Aboriginal Landcare Incorporated has no objections to redevelopment of Campbelltown Hospital.

We would like to register and take part in any field survey and be in consultation in the development process.

We would like to see if there are site, or any artefacts can be salvage on Aboriginal Heritage sites in the areas.

Respectfully yours,
Des Dyer
Public Officer
Darug Aboriginal Land Care incorporation
Fax (02) 88 14 95 47
Mobile 0408 360 814

Registration of Darug Aboriginal Landcare Incorporated

Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants
Aboriginal Corporation
55 Nightingale Road,
PHEASANTS NEST. N.S.W. 2574.
16th February, 2011.

Austral Archaeology,
Shop 1 92-96 Percival Road,
STANMORE. N.S.W. 2048

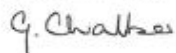
Dear Marcus,

RE; CAMPBELLTOWN HOSPITAL

Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation would like to take this opportunity of registering an interest in the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment of Campbelltown Hospital.

However knowing the area as it exists at the moment, I would doubt that there would be any evidence of Aboriginal Heritage issues that still exist on the site, given the large area of impact that has occurred over the years with development of the site. Unless you know something that we don't.

Yours faithfully,



Glenda Chalker
Phone/Fax 02 46841129 0427218425

Registration of Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants



Tocomwall Pty Ltd
PO Box 76 Caringbah NSW 1495
Tel: 02 9542 7714 Fax: 02 9524 4146
Email: info@tocomwall.com.au www.tocomwall.com.au
ABN: 13 137 694 618

16 February 2012

Attention: David Marcus
Via email: davidm@australarchaeology.com.au

Dear David,

RE: Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment, Campbelltown Hospital

Tocomwall is seeking *primary involvement* in all consultation meetings and field work for the above mentioned project.

Tocomwall represents traditional owners from this area and retains local and oral history on behalf of its membership. We do not accept or support any person or organisation that comments regarding the said area unless confirmed in writing by myself.

Please also be advised that this Aboriginal organisation does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings.

All correspondence should be emailed to scott@tocomwall.com.au or to the above postal address.

Yours faithfully

Scott Franks
Director & Aboriginal Heritage Manager

Registration of Tocomwall Pty Ltd

Appendix D: Responses to Draft Report



Peter Falk Consultancy
P.O. Box 1018
Mittagong NSW 2575
04091938060

Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd

Shop 1

92-96 Percival Road

Stanmore NSW 2048

March 7, 2012

Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment, Campbelltown Hospital, Campbelltown NSW

Attn: David Marcus

As I have been consulted on this proposed development at the Campbelltown Hospital, I agree to the methodology with the following inclusions:

1. All contractors and sub-contractors are given Aboriginal Cultural Heritage training by a Qualified Aboriginal trainer.
2. At the time of soil removal for roads, drainage works, service trenches landscaping etc. Aboriginal representatives from all stakeholder groups be present to monitor the soil removal to ensure that any Aboriginal artefacts uncovered be salvaged and recorded.
3. That an Aboriginal Management Plan be put in place to ensure the future management of the project area. This plan to be reviewed annually by Capital Insight Pty Ltd and Aboriginal Stakeholders for the life of the project to reflect upon any discoveries.

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact the writer.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Falk

Response of Peter Falk Consultancy