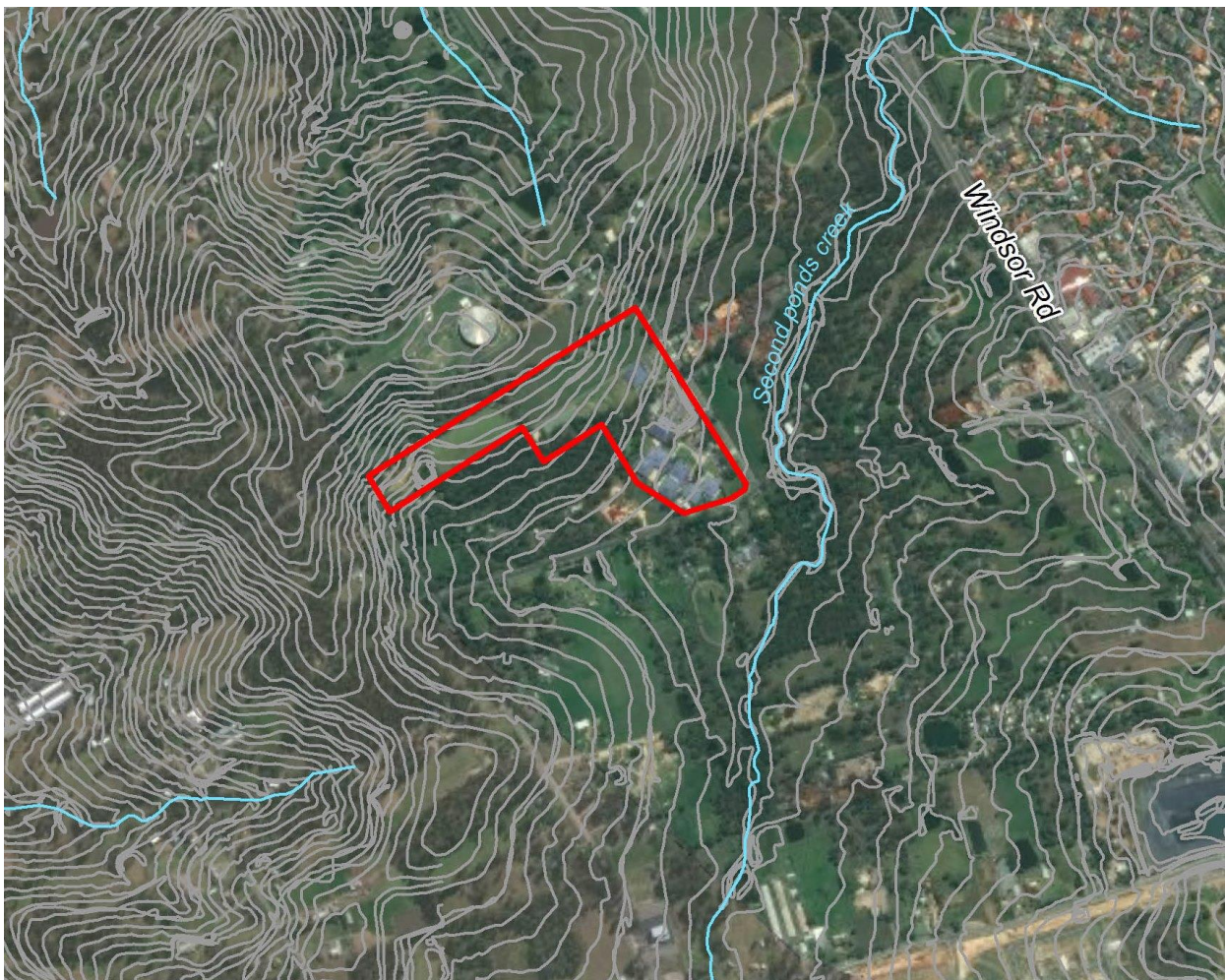


Rouse Hill Anglican College

Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Assessment

Report prepared for Sydney Anglican Schools Corporation

March 2017



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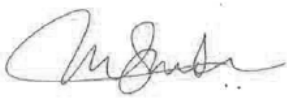

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled Rouse Hill Anglican College—Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, undertaken by GML Heritage Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system.

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Quality Assurance

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The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

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Signature		Signature	
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Date:	8 March 2017	Date:	8 March 2017

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1.0 Introduction

GML Heritage Pty Ltd (GML) has been engaged by Sydney Anglican Schools Corporation (SASC), to prepare a preliminary Aboriginal heritage assessment for Rouse Hill Anglican College, comprised of Lot 14 DP1120290 and Lot 130 DP1138775 (the study area).

This report serves as a preliminary assessment to identify whether the study area possesses or has the potential to possess Aboriginal heritage sites, places, objects and/or values. The initial stages of consultation with the local Aboriginal community were also undertaken as part of this study.

1.1 Study Area Location

The study area is located within the Blacktown City Council Local Government Area (LGA) in the suburb of Rouse Hill, approximately 35km northwest of the Sydney CBD (Figure 1.1). The Rouse Hill Anglican College is bounded to the east by Worcester Road, to the south by Rouse Road, to the west by Cudgegong Road, and to the north by an extended driveway for the school (Figure 1.2).

1.2 Proposed Development

This report has been produced to accompany a development application (DA) for the implementation of the Rouse Hill Anglican College Masterplan. Proposed works are described by project architects Terroir as follows:

Junior school area at north of site expanded via relocation and further student growth with 3 new classroom modules, new roadway and carparking and associated landscaped areas.

Senior school area extended at south of site with demolition and replacement of previous 2 no. teaching modules with new teaching spaces including for specialist teaching streams, new roadway and associated landscaped areas.

New library, multi-purpose building, changerooms and maintenance sheds and associated landscaped areas shared between the junior school and senior school. ¹

1.3 NSW Legislation Relevant to Aboriginal Heritage

In NSW, Aboriginal heritage is principally protected under two Acts:

- the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act 1974); and
- the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act 1979).

1.3.1 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NPW Act provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal ‘objects’ (consisting of any material evidence of the indigenous occupation of New South Wales) under Section 90, and for ‘Aboriginal places’ (areas of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community) under Section 84. Aboriginal objects and places are afforded automatic statutory protection in New South Wales whereby it is an offence (without the Minister’s consent) to harm an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal place.

The NPW Act defines an Aboriginal object as:

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

GML Heritage

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects and places applies irrespective of the level of their significance or issues of land tenure. Sites of traditional significance that do not necessarily contain material remains may be gazetted as 'Aboriginal places' and thereby be protected under the NPW Act. However, areas are only gazetted if the Minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is of special significance to Aboriginal people and their culture.

A strict liability offence applies for harm to or desecration of an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal place.² The definition of 'harm' includes destroying, defacing, damaging or moving an Aboriginal object or declared Aboriginal place. The strict liability offence of harming Aboriginal objects has a number of defences. The two defences relevant to the proposed development are:

- the statutory defence of due diligence achieved through compliance with an adopted industry code; and/or
- compliance with the conditions of an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

1.3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EPA Act provides a statutory framework for the determination of development proposals. It provides for the identification, protection and management of heritage items through inclusion in schedules to planning instruments such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) or State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). Heritage items in planning instruments are usually historic sites but can include Aboriginal objects and places. The EPA Act requires that appropriate measures be taken for the management of the potential archaeological resource by means consistent with practices and standards adopted to meet the requirements of the NPW Act.

The study area is located within the Blacktown City Council LGA; however, the proposed works are not subject to the Blacktown LEP 2015 as Section 36 of the EPA Act provides that SEPPs generally prevail over LEPs. The proposed works within the study area are governed under the EPA Act by the SEPP 2006—Sydney Region Growth Centres (SEPP 2006) and the SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007 (SEPP 2007).

State Environmental Planning Policy—Sydney Region Growth Centres 2006

Appendix 12 (the Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan) of the SEPP 2006 provides requirements for heritage conservation in Section 5.10. The heritage conservation objectives, outlined in Section 5.10(1) are:

- a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct,*
- b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, settings and views,*
- c) to conserve archaeological sites,*
- d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.³*

The requirement for development consent in relation to heritage items is outlined in Section 5.10(2) of the SEPP 2006. Development consent is required for any of the following:

- a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):*
 - (i) a heritage item,*

- (ii) *an Aboriginal object,*
 - (iii) *a building, work, relic of tree within a heritage conservation area,*
- b) *altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,*
- c) *disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,*
- d) *disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- e) *erecting a building on land:*
- (i) *on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
 - (ii) *on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,*
- f) *subdividing land:*
- (i) *on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or*
 - (ii) *on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.⁴*

Section 5.10(8) of the SEPP 2006 outlines requirements for development of Aboriginal places of heritage significance, including the following:

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

- a) *consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and*
- b) *notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.⁵*

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

The proposed works at the Rouse Hill Anglican College would be covered under Part 3 (Development Controls) Division 3 (Educational Establishments). Aboriginal objects or heritage values are not addressed in the SEPP 2007.

1.4 Approach to Aboriginal Heritage Management

In order to administer the NPW Act and EPA Act, the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) has issued a series of best practice guidelines and policies. Therefore the approach to the preparation of this document was based on the following current best practice guidelines:

- DECCW, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* (13 September 2010) (Due Diligence Code Of Practice);
- DECCW, *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (24 September 2010);
- DECCW, *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Part 6 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (April 2010) (OEH 2010 guide); and
- the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* (the Burra Charter).⁶

1.5 Due Diligence Approach

The OEH has issued a code of practice guideline that defines a 'due diligence' approach to Aboriginal heritage: The Due Diligence Code of Practice. This guideline is designed to assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects, and/or Aboriginal places, and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an AHIP.

The Due Diligence Code of Practice sets out the reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take in order to:

- identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area;
- determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present); and
- determine whether an AHIP application is required.

Due diligence is a legal concept that describes a standard of care when considering the likely risks a proposed activity may have and any obligations that may apply. In the case of the NPW Act, the OEH has defined due diligence as

taking reasonable and practical steps to determine whether a person's actions will harm an Aboriginal object and, if so, what measures can be taken to avoid that harm.⁷

The steps that are required to follow the due diligence process are:

- searching the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS);
- checking for landscape features which may indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects;
- developing strategies to avoid harming Aboriginal objects; and
- undertaking desktop assessment and visual inspection to confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects.⁸

A review of previous studies and an AHIMS search identified that four registered sites exist within the study area and an AHIP would be required prior to any works commencing on implementing the Rouse Hill Anglican College Masterplan. At this point, the due diligence process ceased—this preliminary heritage assessment has been prepared as an interim document for DA submission while the AHIP application and associated documentation is being prepared.

1.6 Community Consultation

Community consultation, adhering to the OEH 2010 guide was undertaken with this preliminary Aboriginal heritage assessment, however, there was a lapse in the project communications to RAPs and thus OEH advised that the process must recommence from the beginning. Beginning the community consultation process early in the project development stage can allow early, regular and informed input from the local Aboriginal community—Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) more specifically—about the Aboriginal cultural and social values of the study area. This will allow the identification of potential impacts to these values and appropriate management strategies to mitigate these impacts in the early stages of project development.

The results of the first stages of the community consultation process are presented in Section 4.0 and Appendix B.

1.7 Limitations

This assessment does not consider historical archaeological or built heritage issues.

No physical archaeological investigations were undertaken as part of this study.

1.8 Authorship

This report was prepared by Jennifer Jones, GML Consultant, Shezani Nasoordeen, GML Consultant with input and review by Diana Cowie, GML Senior Consultant, and Martin Rowney, GML Associate.

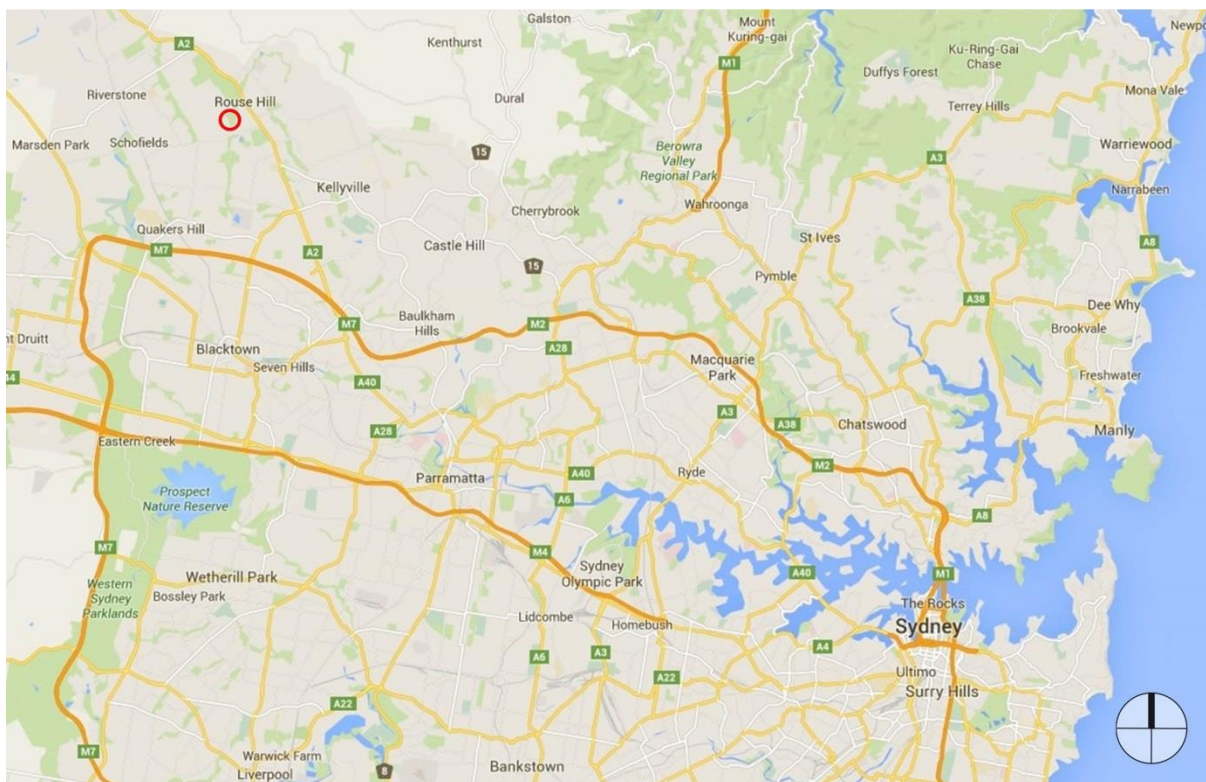


Figure 1.1 Location map with the approximate location of the study area outlined in red. (Source: Google Maps with GML overlay 2015)



Figure 1.2 The subject site in its local context, with the Rouse Hill Anglican College boundary outlined in red. (Source: NearMap with GML overlay 2015)

1.9 Endnotes

- ¹ Donnellan, T 2016, 'RE: RHAC – report mark ups', email 17 June
- ² Department of Climate Change and Water (DECCW) 2010, *NPWS Act 1974: Fact sheet 1*.
- ³ *State Environmental Planning Policy—Sydney Regional Growth Centres 2006*, Appendix 12 'Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan', Section 5.10(1).
- ⁴ *State Environmental Planning Policy—Sydney Regional Growth Centres 2006*, Appendix 12 'Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan', Section 5.10(2).
- ⁵ *State Environmental Planning Policy—Sydney Regional Growth Centres 2006*, Appendix 12 'Blacktown Growth Centres Precinct Plan', Section 5.10(8).
- ⁶ Australia ICOMOS Inc, *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*, Australia ICOMOS Inc, Burwood, Vic.
- ⁷ DECCW 2010, *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal objects in NSW*, p 18.
- ⁸ DECCW 2010, *NPWS Act 1974: Fact sheet 2*.

2.0 AHIMS and Environment Context

2.1 AHIMS Search 2015

A search of the OEH AHIMS database for a zone with a 1km buffer surrounding the study area was undertaken on 12 October 2015. The search identified 46 recorded Aboriginal sites, four of which are located within the study area. The results of the 2015 search are shown in Table 2.1. As the AHIMS search was older than 6 months, a second AHIMS search was undertaken for a zone with a 1km buffer surrounding the study area on 3 March 2017. This revealed 52 recorded Aboriginal sites. A reanalysis was undertaken of the extensive search information, presented in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1.

'Artefact sites' (which may contain isolated artefacts or concentrations of artefacts) with a total of one to seven stone artefacts were the most common site feature recorded, followed by artefact concentrations. Stone artefacts are a major component in nearly all sites recorded within 1km of the study area, and were recorded at 90.3 per cent of all sites (n=47). Potential archaeological deposits (PADs) were recorded at 10.9 per cent of all sites (n=5), including two rock shelters recorded as containing PADs. Only one site recorded in proximity to the study area (45-5-2807) had multiple components—a PAD with six artefacts.

Table 2.1 Results of AHIMS Search 2015.

Site Feature	Frequency	Percentage
Artefact Site	33	71.7
Artefact Concentration ('Open Camp Site')	8	17.4
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	4.3
PAD and Artefact Site	1	2.2
Rock shelter with PAD	2	4.3
Total	46	100.0

Table 2.2 Results of AHIMS Search 2017.

Site Feature	Frequency	Percentage
Artefact Site	39	75
Artefact Concentration ('Open Camp Site')	8	15
Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	2	4
PAD and Artefact Site	1	2
Rock shelter with PAD	2	4
Total	52	100.0

The general patterning of Aboriginal sites in the local area shows a strong association with Second Ponds Creek. There are also a number of sites recorded to the south of the study area, extending between Second Ponds Creek and First Ponds Creek to the west. On closer examination of the associated landforms, these sites are generally contained within a shallow basin sloping gradually down to Second Ponds Creek (Figure 2.2).

The four registered sites within the study area are all stone artefact sites. Three of the sites—RHAC1 (45-5-2575), RHAC2 (45-5-2573) and RHAC3 (45-5-2574)—were destroyed with consent during construction of Rouse Hill Anglican College in 2000. RHAC1 initially consisted of an isolated silcrete flake within a highly disturbed area, though later visitation of the site resulted in a total of eight artefacts recorded. RHAC2 represents the area tested as part of a previously unregistered PAD (RHAC/PAD1). It is situated on a low, gradual slope approximately 200m east of Second Ponds Creek. A total of 942 stone artefacts were recovered in low to moderate densities across 32 1m x 1m test excavation units at RHAC2. Two higher density stone artefact knapping floors were recovered, along with potential Aboriginal ovens or hearths evidenced by concentrations of clay balls and charcoal.¹

RHAC3 represents the area tested as part of an unregistered PAD (RHAC/PAD2) situated towards the northern end of the study area on a moderate slope 341m west of Second Ponds Creek. A very low density of stone artefacts (n=7) was recovered from 15 1m x 1m test excavation units, only five of which contained one or two artefacts each. This was interpreted as general background scatter consistent with that elsewhere in the region.²

At the cessation of excavations, the southern and western portions of RHAC/PAD2 were retained. The southern portion of RHAC/PAD2 consists of 'protected woodland' immediately north of the Rouse Hill Anglican College amphitheatre. During an overview of Aboriginal archaeological studies in the Area 20 Growth Centre (Sydney Northwest Growth Centre), which includes the study area, an isolated silcrete flake was recorded during survey (RHA20/04, 45-5-3920). This artefact was located towards the eastern extent of RHAC/PAD2.

2.2 Local Landscape Context

The purpose of this section is to provide environmental contextual information to develop a predictive model of Aboriginal site locations associated with the study area. Interactions between people and their surroundings are of integral importance in both the initial formation and the subsequent preservation of the archaeological record. The nature and availability of resources—including water, flora and fauna, and suitable raw materials for the manufacture of stone tools and other items—had (and continues to have) a significant influence over the way in which people utilise the landscape.

Alterations to the natural environment also impact upon the preservation and integrity of any cultural materials that may have been deposited, while current vegetation and erosional regimes affect the visibility and detectability of Aboriginal sites and objects. For these reasons, it is essential to consider the environmental context as a component of any heritage assessment.

2.2.1 Geology, Soils and Landforms

Soil landscape mapping by Chapman and Murphy situates the study area within the residual soils of the Blacktown soil landscape. Soils range from shallow to moderately deep (<1m), consisting of friable brownish-black loam topsoil overlying hardsetting brown clay loam, mottled brown light clay (B horizon) and light-grey plastic mottled clay.³ Within the Blacktown soil landscape, generally only the upper 100mm to 300mm has the potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits.⁴

The Blacktown soil landscape is on the Wianamatta Group shales and Hawkesbury shale, with a landscape characterised by gently undulating rises with broad, rounded crests and ridges with gently inclined slopes. The entirety of the study area slopes down gently to the southeast, towards Second Ponds Creek.

Rock outcrops are absent in the Blacktown soil landscape but may occur where soils have been removed.⁵ The primary modes of geomorphological activity within the study area are minor sheet and gully erosion. The Wianamatta geological group consists of mostly shale with some carbonaceous claystone, laminate, and occasional fine to medium-changed lithic sandstones.⁶

The nearest known source of silcrete, petrified wood and quartz suitable for flaked stone artefact/tool manufacture is in the vicinity of Riverstone, approximately 3km to the west. Silcrete, silicified tuff, petrified wood, quartzite and igneous rock (such as basalt or teschenite) suitable for the manufacture of flaked and ground stone tools is available 8km to the west at Echo Vale, near South Creek and Wianamatta Creek at Marsden Park.⁷

2.2.2 Hydrology

Rouse Hill Anglican College is located approximately 100m west of Second Ponds Creek, a minor tributary (second-order creek) which feeds into the Hawkesbury River to the north (Figure 2.2). The nearest creek junction (confluence) is 2.9km northeast of the study area where Second Ponds Creek joins Smalls Creek. First Ponds Creek is located 1.4km west of the study area, and an unnamed headwater which feeds into First Ponds Creek is located 1.3km north of the study area.

The nearest major waterway to the study area is the Hawkesbury River, which is situated 11km to the northwest.

2.2.3 Fauna and Flora

The Cumberland Plain originally contained a complex of woodland and forest adapted to mostly clayey soils.⁸ The vegetation community surrounding the study area includes trees such as the grey box (*E. moluccana*) and the forest red gum (*E. tereticornis*). Ironbarks (mainly red ironbark or mugga—*E. sideroxylon*) also survive in stands or in isolation. Blackthorn (*Bursaria spinosa*) and paperbark (*Melaleuca spp*) are also representative of the woodland in the area. Species such as swamp oak (*Casuarina glauca*) continue to dominate the closed woodlands along creek lines.⁹

Aboriginal groups living between Parramatta and the Blue Mountains relied on small animals and plant food in addition to seasonally available freshwater resources, including mullet and eel. Wallabies, bandicoots and birds were often snared along creeks and rivers, while possums and gliders were a common food source in the open woodlands across the Cumberland Plain. Ethnohistorical accounts of Aboriginal people on the Cumberland Plain mention a variety of wild yam, found in large quantities along the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers, being dug out of the earth as a source of food. Wild honey, the burrawang nut, berries and banksia flowers were also significant sources of food.¹⁰

2.2.4 Modern Land Use Disturbance

The study area is located within a historical land use zone predominantly rural in nature. Since European colonisation, the dominant land use in the vicinity of the study area has been agricultural. This would have historically been dominated by vegetation clearing, construction of dams, horse agistment, market gardens and cattle grazing. Ploughing of fields for planting is likely to have occurred in locations across the study area.

Ploughing has been shown to affect the integrity of the upper 300mm of deposits.¹¹ Clearing of vegetation has a localised effect on subsurface deposits, and the effect differs depending on the method of vegetation removal.

Construction of the Rouse Hill Anglican College in 2000 would have resulted in impacts to Aboriginal archaeological deposits within its construction footprint. Prior to construction, archaeological survey and excavation was undertaken by Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consultants (SGAC). There is some potential that ongoing use at the school (including hard landscaping) has resulted in further impacts to intact soil deposits.¹²

2.3 Synopsis of the AHIMS Search and Landscape Context

Based upon the AHIMS search, it can be stated that there is a concentration of previously recorded artefact sites immediately south of the study area, as well as another concentration of sites approximately 500m northeast of the study area. There are also four recorded sites within the study area (though three were destroyed in 2000) and an unregistered PAD (RHAC/PAD2).

The assessment of the environmental context within which the study area is located suggests that there is the potential for artefacts to still be present either in concentrations representing more focused activity or as part of a general low density background scatter. There is also some potential for Aboriginal hearths and ovens, as indicated by concentrations of clay balls and charcoal encountered during the excavation of RHAC2.¹³

Overall, it may be stated that the study area contains previously recorded Aboriginal sites and intact remnants of a previously recorded PAD. Given the nature and extent of previously recorded sites within and around the study area, the Rouse Hill Anglican College property has the potential for Aboriginal artefacts associated with buried soil horizons to be present.

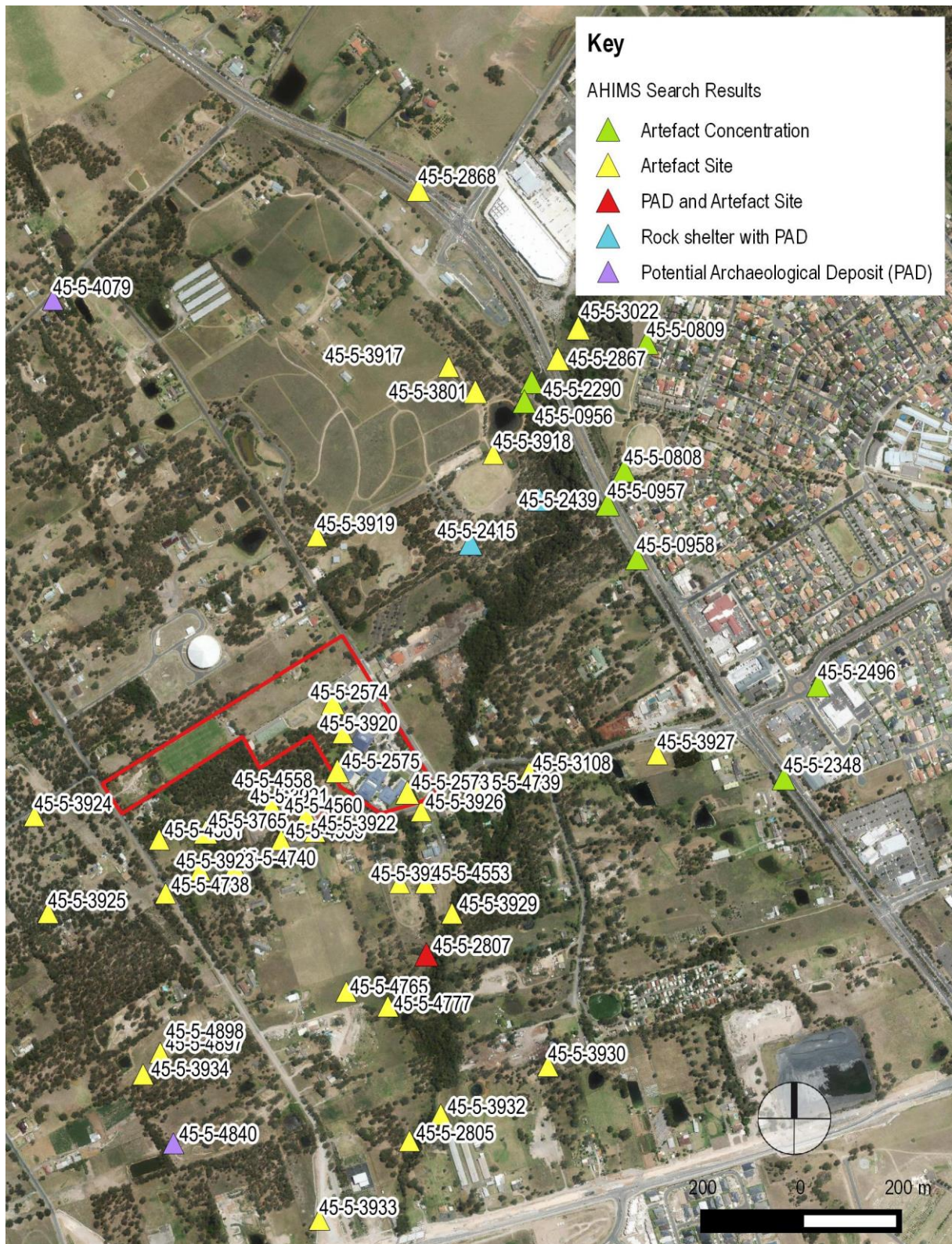


Figure 2.1 Registered AHIMS sites within 1km of the study area (depicted in red). (Source: GoogleEarth with GML Additions 2017)



0 0.5 1 Kilometres

Date: 04/11/15

Aerial image supplied by NearMap.com 2015

Figure 2.2 Topography and hydrology of the Rouse Hill Anglican College study area showing the natural slope of the terrain and location of watercourses. (Source: Environmental Mapping Services 2015)

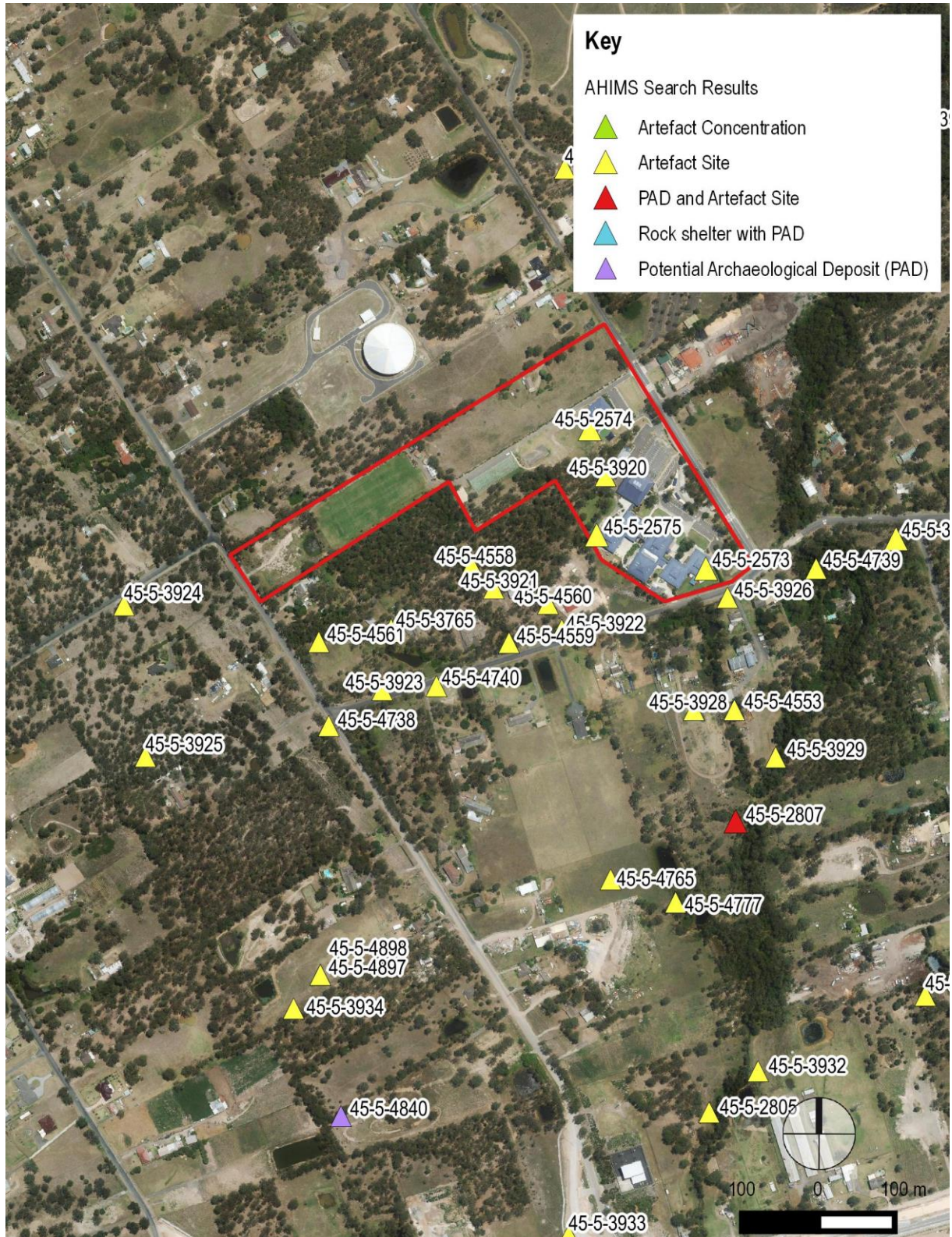


Figure 2.3 Close up of AHIMS search results (Source: GoogleEarth with GML Additions 2017)

2.4 Endnotes

- ¹ Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, report prepared for Sydney Anglican Schools Corporation, 2000, pp 44–46.
- ² Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, report prepared for Sydney Anglican Schools Corporation, 2000, p 44.
- ³ Chapman, GA and Murphy, CL 1989, *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 Sheet*, Soil and Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney, pp 28–30.
- ⁴ White, B and McDonald, J 2010 'Lithic Artefact Distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, NSW,' *Australian Archaeology* Volume 70, p 30.
- ⁵ Chapman, GA and Murphy, CL 1989, *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 Sheet*, Soil and Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney, p 30.
- ⁶ Chapman, GA and Murphy, CL 1989, *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100 000 Sheet*, Soil and Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney, p 2.
- ⁷ Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, report prepared for Sydney Anglican Schools Corporation, 2000, p 37.
- ⁸ Benson, D and Howell, J 1990, *Taken for Granted: The Bushland of Sydney and Its Suburbs*, Kangaroo Press, Sydney.
- ⁹ Benson, D and Howell, J 1990, *Taken for Granted: The Bushland of Sydney and Its Suburbs*, Kangaroo Press, Sydney.
- ¹⁰ Kelleher Nightingale Consulting 2010, Area 20 Precinct Northwest Growth Centre—Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, report prepared for the NSW Department of Planning, September 2010, p 10.
- ¹¹ Biosis Research Pty Ltd, Rosehill Recycled Water Scheme: Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Assessment, report prepared for Jemena Asset Management Pty Ltd, October 2008, p 32.
- ¹² Kelleher Nightingale Consulting 2010, Area 20 Precinct Northwest Growth Centre—Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, report prepared for the NSW Department of Planning, September 2010, p 25.
- ¹³ Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, report prepared for Sydney Anglican Schools Corporation, 2000, p 46.

3.0 Aboriginal Heritage Desktop Assessment

3.1 Aboriginal Ethno-history

Aboriginal tribal boundaries in Australia have been primarily reconstructed based on surviving linguistic evidence and are therefore only approximations. It is further noted that social interaction, boundaries and linguistic evidence may not always correlate, and it is likely boundaries as well as interaction and communication levels varied and fluctuated over time.

Observations made about the traditional Aboriginal inhabitants of the Cumberland Plain region are plentiful, with European settlers first coming into contact with the local Aboriginal populations in the vicinity of the study area in the late-eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These early European settlers described the area as being part of the Darug language group.¹

Twentieth-century ethnologist Norman Tindale's map of Aboriginal tribes of Australia shows the study area to be occupied by the 'Daruk'. A map of Aboriginal Australia by Horton, another ethnologist, shows the same area as 'Dharug'.² At the beginning of the twentieth century, anthropologist and linguist RH Matthews documented the location of this language group:

*The Dhar'-rook dialect, very closely representing the Gundungurra, was spoken at Campbelltown, Liverpool, Camden, Penrith, and possibly as far east as Sydney, where it merged into Thurrawal.*³ (Matthews, RH and MM Everitt 1900)

Determining the population of Aboriginal people at the time of European contact is notoriously difficult. Aboriginal people were largely mobile and avoided contact with Europeans. Impacts from transmissible diseases, such as smallpox, would have reduced Aboriginal populations in greater Sydney, so population statistics gathered in the early years are not accurate or reliable. However, population estimates for the greater Sydney region, including the lower Blue Mountains, generally range from 4000 to 8000 at the time of European contact.⁴

The Aboriginal population of the Sydney region declined significantly following the arrival of Europeans, as they brought diseases to which the Aboriginal inhabitants had little or no resistance. A major epidemic occurred in 1789. By the time of Governor Phillip's expedition to the Hawkesbury–Nepean River in April 1791 the epidemic had already struck and likely impacted on the Aboriginal populations observed. The smallpox epidemic is thought to have caused the death of over half of the Aboriginal population of the Sydney region within one year.⁵ Other estimates would suggest that the smallpox epidemic in southeastern Australia killed up to 80 per cent of the Aboriginal population.⁶

The widespread death from smallpox would have had an enormous impact on the social life of Aboriginal people in the Sydney region at the time. It is very probable that such an aggressive spread of smallpox would have caused a loss of traditional knowledge, with survivors likely to have fled inland to escape the disease, and some areas becoming depopulated.

3.1.1 Aboriginal Land Use at the Study Area

The Cumberland Plain and Rouse Hill was heavily used and visited, with Aboriginal people producing an extensive array of archaeological material ranging from low density background stone artefact scatter to more complex, high density artefact concentrations with evidence of multiple activities. The entirety of the Rouse Hill area was a cultural landscape on which a range of activities were conducted, resulting in artefact densities and distributions that suggest large-scale and long-term patterns of use.⁷

Second Ponds Creek, a second-order stream located approximately 100m east of the study area (see Figure 2.2), has been shown through extensive survey and archaeological excavation of adjacent sites to be a significant resource zone to past Aboriginal people.⁸⁹

3.2 Relevant Local Studies

A number of archaeological studies and academic works have been prepared that include the study area. Those works and reports of direct relevance to this due diligence assessment are detailed below.

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 1999

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management (JMcDCHM) undertook archaeological test excavations of two PADs (RH/SP9, 45-5-2290 and RH/CC2) in Rouse Hill as part of Stage 2 works on the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project. A total of 18 1m x 1m test units were excavated at RH/SP9 and 15 1m x 1m test units were excavated at RH/CC2. Stone artefacts were found in all but one unit, with widespread evidence for stone tool manufacture recovered from both sites. RH/SP9 is situated approximately 500m northeast of the study area, also on the west side of Second Ponds Creek. The artefact assemblage from RH/SP9 is characterised by a low density background scatter marked with five discrete isolated knapping events and their resultant artefact concentrations.

RH/CC2 is situated 7km southeast of the study area in Kellyville, at the confluence of Cattai Creek and a minor tributary. RH/CC2 had a generally moderate artefact density with deposits suggesting two distinct phases of occupation:

- an upper (more recent) deposit with an assemblage characterised by artefacts made of silcrete, with some quartz and indurated mudstone; and
- a lower (older) deposit contained an assemblage consisting of mostly indurated mudstone.

The artefact assemblages recovered from both sites were assessed as being consistent with the types of sites which could be anticipated in relation to a permanent water source (fourth-order stream and the confluence of third and fourth-order streams). Both sites, given the presence of deep sandy alluvium resulting in more substantial deposits, have the potential to demonstrate changes in material use and activities through time. Both sites were assessed as having moderate to high archaeological significance. Given their extent and potential significance it was recommended that, with the exception of the areas disturbed to install the necessary infrastructure, the sites be retained in situ.¹⁰

Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consultants 2000

Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consultants (SGAC) undertook archaeological test excavations at the Rouse Hill Anglican College site prior to construction of the current school. Preliminary analysis and survey had identified an isolated artefact (RHAC 1, 45-5-2575) and two PADs within the study area. The two PADs (RHAC/PAD1 and RHAC/PAD2) were tested and assessed for significance.

A total of 32 test units measuring 1m x 1m were placed across RHAC/PAD1 (RHAC2, 45-5-2573). Six of these units were part of a transect (Transect Q) which contained a test unit every 20m, as recommended in the site excavation methodology. Concentrations of artefacts were recovered in units Q20 and Q40, which resulted in an additional four units being excavated around Q20, and 22 units excavated around Q40. Excavation of the additional units around Q20 resulted in the recovery of nearly 100 stone artefacts, mostly small flakes in a variety of materials suggestive of several discreet small-scale flaking episodes.¹¹

The units surrounding Q40 contained evidence of two knapping floors, and 812 of the 972 artefacts recovered from RHAC2 were associated with the units surrounding Q40. A peak density of 100 artefacts/m² was recovered from unit Q38.¹² The main knapping floor contained evidence of production and discard of mainly silcrete artefacts, though silicified tuff, quartz and petrified wood flakes were also recovered. A high quantity of backed artefacts were recovered within this knapping floor (n=47), the majority of which were Bondi points.¹³ A smaller second knapping floor, which consisted mainly of silicified tuff, was located towards the eastern end of the units excavated around Q40.

Evidence from the larger knapping floor at Q40 indicates that Bondi points were being produced and/or discarded, suggesting that this knapping floor dates to the Middle Bondaian phase (3000–1000BP). The heavily weathered nature of the second knapping event suggests that it represents occupation of the site in an earlier period.¹⁴ The dispersed nature of the debitage, indicated by patterns of refit, suggests that the area has been ploughed, resulting in impacts to the integrity of the soil profile.

The units excavated around Q40 in RHAC2 also contained a concentration of clay balls with charcoal, identified as a burnt tree.¹⁵ There is some potential that these may in fact represent an Aboriginal oven or hearth. RHAC2 was assessed as having moderate archaeological significance.¹⁶

Test excavation of RHAC/PAD2 (RHAC3) resulted in the placement of 15 1m x 1m test units along a single transect (Transect D) spaced at 10m intervals. Seven stone artefacts of silcrete, silicified tuff and quartz were recovered from five test units. Little could be interpreted from these excavations except that this represents a low density background scatter consistent with the Rouse Hill area more generally. These artefacts provided evidence of Aboriginal use of the area and indicated that stones from several sources were brought to the site.¹⁷ Based on the moderate-high levels of disturbance and extremely low density of artefacts, RHAC was assessed as having low archaeological significance.¹⁸

No test excavations were undertaken at the site of RHAC1 as it was located in an area of high disturbance. Initial survey encountered only one silcrete flake at the site, though an additional seven artefacts (six silcrete flakes and one quartz flake) were noted during subsequent visits. Given the level of previous disturbance in the area it was assessed as lacking the potential for intact subsurface deposits.¹⁹ Given the low potential for intact deposits as a result of disturbance and the low density of surface artefacts, RHAC1 was assessed as having low archaeological significance.²⁰

At the cessation of excavations, part of RHAC/PAD2 was retained within the RHAC property as part of the 'Protected Woodland'. Given its similarity in landform to RHAC2 and evidence of minimal impacts to subsurface deposits from European land use, RHAC/PAD2 was assessed as having moderate archaeological potential and significance.²¹ Following the recommendations of this SGAC report, RHAC1, RHAC2 and RHAC3 were destroyed with consent during construction of the Rouse Hill Anglican College. RHAC/PAD2 still remains as an unregistered site within the study area. The location of previously test excavated areas, the remnants of RHAC/PAD2 and an isolated artefact (45-5-3920) recorded in 2010 are illustrated in Figure 3.1.

Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2002, 2005 and 2008

JMcDCHM has conducted several studies, beginning in 2002, associated with the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project (RHIP) Stage 3—approximately 850m south of the current study area. Proposed development comprised the installation of a number of water, sewerage and drainage related facilities for the Rouse Hill Development Area (RHDA) along the Second Ponds Creek corridor.

A total of 22 archaeological sites and/or isolated finds and eight PADs were recorded within the area. Most of these were found during earlier investigations (Stages 1 and 2).²²

JMcDCHM undertook several salvage excavations as part of RHIP 3 and Landcom developments. Excavation work focused initially on eight PADs²³ and then two more²⁴ surrounding Second Ponds Creek, in a range of representative landforms from the lower hill slope landform units to the east and northeast of the watershed ridgeline between Second Ponds Creek and Eastern Creek. These investigations were undertaken in undisturbed PADs and generally within 50–160m of the creek. The conclusions of this study were:

- much of the silcrete imported into the Second Ponds Creek area was heat treated prior to transport, although specific heat treatment locales were identified on several sites;
- backed artefact production is frequent across the study area, and the production of particular shaped blades are identifiable in different knapping floors;
- 'background scatter' is common across the landscape and represents low levels of accumulated activity. Once average artefact densities reach more than 20 lithics/m², knapping concentrations are likely to be found; and
- occupation of Second Ponds Creek area has been radiocarbon dated from approximately 8000BP up until the more recent phases of prehistory (the last 500 years). From the generalised distribution of backed artefacts (thought to typically belong to the Middle Bondaian phase) most of the archaeology here probably dates to the last 3000 years.²⁵

Kelleher Nightingale 2010

Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd prepared an Aboriginal heritage assessment in 2010 for the Area 20 precinct in the North West Growth Centre, which includes the study area. Several Aboriginal sites and PADs were identified during detailed investigation with registered Aboriginal stakeholders. The survey results included:

- 19 newly recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites within the Area 20 precinct (eight artefact sites and 11 isolated artefacts);
- eight newly recorded PADs within the precinct; and
- revised condition statements and boundaries for a number of the previously recorded sites and PADs.

The majority of the archaeological material was discovered within the Second Ponds Creek corridor. However, artefacts were also observed in lower numbers away from the drainage line, on raised areas above the creek and along a ridgeline where the ground surface visibility was consistently lower.

Survey at Rouse Hill Anglican College resulted in a fourth site, RH/AP20P 04, being registered within the study area (45-5-3920). Site RH/AP20P 04 consists of an isolated orange silcrete flake identified in a seemingly disturbed midslope location 250m southeast of a ridge crest and 240m northwest of Second Ponds Creek. The flake was recovered from within the boundaries of RHAC/PAD2. Ground disturbance in the area suggests that further development impacts have occurred within the PAD.²⁶

3.3 Predictive Modelling

More than 4000 archaeological sites have been recorded on the Cumberland Plain, most of which are open artefact scatters. Given the ample availability of comparative data, predictive modelling on the Cumberland Plain has been developed over the past 20 years. The most recent published research

provides spatial analysis of excavated archaeological deposits.²⁷ As a consequence of this work, the following predictive statements can be made:

- in the headwaters of upper tributaries (ie first-order creeks), archaeological evidence is likely to be sparse and represent little more than background scatter;
- in the middle reaches of minor tributaries (ie second-order creeks), there is likely to be archaeological evidence of sparse but focused activity (eg one-off camp locations, single episode knapping floors);
- in the lower reaches of tributary creeks (ie third-order creeks), archaeological evidence for more frequent occupation is predicted. This could include repeated occupation by small groups, knapping floors (perhaps used and reused), and evidence of more concentrated activities;
- on major creek lines, such as the lower reaches of Second Ponds and Caddies Creeks (ie fourth-order creeks), archaeological evidence for more permanent or repeated occupation is likely. Sites are predicted to be complex and may even be stratified;
- creek junctions may provide foci for site activity; the size of the confluence (in terms of stream ranking nodes) could be expected to influence the size of the site;
- distance from water appears to be another factor, with higher artefact densities likely to occur within 50–101m from fourth-order creeks and within 50m of second order creeks;
- higher artefact densities are more likely to occur on terraces and lower slopes, while higher slopes are more likely to be characterised by sparse, discontinuous scatters;
- lower slopes near major watercourses facing north or northeast generally contain higher artefact densities; and
- ridge-tops between drainage lines often contain limited archaeological evidence, although isolated knapping floors and other forms of one-off occupation may be evident in such locations.²⁸

The predictive model suggests that the most common site types across the Cumberland Plain are stone artefact sites, either as multiple finds (stone artefact concentrations) or as single occurrences (isolated finds), and will primarily be located within a couple of hundred metres of a permanent water supply and/or resource zone.

3.4 Synopsis of the Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment indicates that Aboriginal objects are present in the area of the proposed activity. The study area currently contains one extant registered site (three of previous registered sites would have been destroyed with consent during construction of Rouse Hill Anglican College) and an unregistered PAD. Much of the remainder of the Rouse Hill Anglican College property has the potential for Aboriginal objects. These are commonly stone artefacts (in the form of low density background scatters) associated with extensive use of the landscape by Aboriginal peoples. Discreet areas of higher artefact densities can provide evidence of focused activity, such as stone tool manufacture.

Previous excavation of RHAC2 within the study area provided potential evidence of Aboriginal hearths and ovens, and there is some possibility that archaeological evidence associated with these types of features might be encountered elsewhere within the study area.

GML Heritage

European occupation of the area has resulted in some disturbance to intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits across the study area. However, this would not necessarily have removed or destroyed the deposits, except for where the construction of the Rouse Hill Anglican College in 2001 has resulted in the complete loss of condition and integrity (ie within the footprints of the existing buildings). There is, however, the potential that Aboriginal objects remain in areas beyond the footprints of existing buildings, likely in a disturbed context.



Date: 04/11/15

Aerial image supplied by NearMap.com 2015

Figure 3.1 Locations of RHAC1, RHAC2, RHAC3, RHAC/PAD2 and RH/A20 04 (45-5-3920) within the study area. Note that RHAC1 (45-5-2575), RHAC2 (45-5-2573) and RHAC3 (45-5-2574) were destroyed during construction of Rouse Hill Anglican College but RHAC/PAD2 and RH/A20 04 (45-3-3920) remain. (Source: Environmental Mapping and SGAC 2000)

3.2 Endnotes

- 1 Tindale, N 1974, *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia: Their Terrain, Environmental Controls, Distribution, Limits and Proper Names*, Canberra, Australian National University Press.
- 2 Horton, DR 1996, *Aboriginal Australia Map*, Aboriginal Studies Press.
- 3 Mathews, RH and Everitt, MM 1900, The Organisation, Language and Initiation Ceremonies of the Aborigines of the South-East Coast of N. S. Wales, *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales*, Volume 34, pp 262–281.
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- 5 Attenbrow, V 2002, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Historical and Archaeological Records*, Sydney: University of New South Wales Press.
- 6 Butlin, NG 1983, *Our Original Aggression: Aboriginal Populations of Southeastern Australia 1788–1850*, Sydney: George Allen and Unwin.
- 7 White, B and McDonald, J 2010, Lithic artefact distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, NSW, *Australian Archaeology*, Volume 70, p 36.
- 8 Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2002, Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project (Stage 3) Development Areas 2, 5, 20, 22 and 24B Second Ponds Creek Area, Indigenous and European Heritage Issues, report prepared for the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Pty Ltd.
- 9 Kelleher Nightingale Consulting 2010, Area 20 Precinct Northwest Growth Centre—Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, report prepared for the NSW Department of Planning, September 2010, p 25.
- 10 Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 1999, Test Excavation of PAD5 (RH/SP9) and PAD31 (RH/CC2) for the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project (Stage 2) at Rouse Hill and Kellyville NSW, prepared for Rouse Hill Infrastructure Consortium.
- 11 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, pp 50-51.
- 12 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, p 46.
- 13 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, pp 52–54.
- 14 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, p 74.
- 15 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, p 46.
- 16 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, p 79.
- 17 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, p 73.
- 18 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, p 80.
- 19 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, p 9.
- 20 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, p 79.
- 21 Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, p 80.
- 22 Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2002, Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project (Stage 3) Development Areas 2, 5, 20, 22 and 24B Second Ponds Creek Area, Indigenous and European Heritage Issues, report prepared for the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Pty Ltd.
- 23 Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2005, Archaeological salvage excavation of eight archaeological landscapes in the Second Ponds Creek Valley, Rouse Hill Development Area, NSW, report prepared for the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Pty Ltd and Landcom.
- 24 Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2008, Excavation of Two Archaeological Sites in the Second Ponds Creek Parklands Corridor, report prepared for Incoll Pty Ltd on behalf of Landcom.
- 25 Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2008, Excavation of Two Archaeological Sites in the Second Ponds Creek Parklands Corridor, report prepared for Incoll Pty Ltd on behalf of Landcom.
- 26 Kelleher Nightingale Consulting 2010, Area 20 Precinct Northwest Growth Centre—Aboriginal Heritage Assessment, report prepared for the NSW Department of Planning, September 2010, p 25.

- ²⁷ White, B and McDonald, J 2010, Lithic artefact distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, NSW, *Australian Archaeology*, Volume 70.
- ²⁸ White, B and McDonald, J 2010, Lithic artefact distribution in the Rouse Hill Development Area, Cumberland Plain, NSW, *Australian Archaeology*, Volume 70, p 36.

4.0 Aboriginal Community Consultation

4.1 Introduction

This section contains specific details of Aboriginal community consultation with regard to the heritage assessment of the study area that has been undertaken to date. The consultation process began from Stage 1 Step 1 in 2015, and completed the registration process. The process lapsed from the end of the registration process. Advice from the OEH in 2017 after this period of lapse in communication was issued as follows:

[We] understand ... that there has been a gap in Aboriginal community consultation for this project of six months or more. As outlined on p. 11 of Applying for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit Guide for Applicants (OEH 2011) it is OEH policy that gaps in the consultation process of six months or more will not constitute a continuous consultation process. Therefore, OEH would expect that Aboriginal community consultation is re-started from the beginning (Stage 1) of the OEH Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010.¹

This section outlines the Aboriginal community consultation which took place in 2015.

4.2 Aboriginal Community Consultation 2015

4.2.1 Registered Aboriginal Parties

Aboriginal consultation is required for any assessment of Aboriginal heritage. The OEH specifies that consultation should follow the OEH's *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents* (OEH 2010 guide)² in relation to any study that might eventually be used to support an application for an AHIP, under Part 6 of the NPW Act.

The guide sets out a process for inviting Aboriginal groups to register interest as a party to consultation (including the placing of local press advertisement/s), seeking responses on the proposed assessment methodology, and comment on proposed assessments and recommendations. It also specifies timeframes for each stage of the consultation process.

The Aboriginal community consultation for this project has been carried out in accordance with the OEH 2010 guide. The complete log of all communications between GML and local Aboriginal stakeholders including letters, responses and details pertaining to this consultation, are provided in Appendix B. This chapter provides an overview of the consultation process.

In line with the outcomes of Stage 1 achieved by following the OEH 2010 guide (Appendix B)—the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) were:

- Deerubin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC);
- Darug Land Observations (DLO);
- Aboriginal Archaeology Services (AAS);
- Tocomwall;
- Kamlaroi–Yankuntjatja Working Group (KYWG);
- Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation (MHIC);
- Murri Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation (MBMAC);

- Widescope Indigenous Group (WIG);
- Goobah;
- Callendulla;
- Gulaga;
- Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC);
- Amanda Hickey Cultural Services (AHCS);
- Murramarang;
- Biamanga; and
- Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation (GAC).

4.2.2 Details of Efforts to Contact and Consult with Aboriginal people, 2015.

GML placed an advertisement seeking registration for the Rouse Hill Anglican College Project in the *Rouse Hill Stanhope Garden News* on 24 September 2015. Fourteen days were allowed for the Aboriginal community to respond to the newspaper advertisement (until 8 October 2015).

GML contacted the list of relevant statutory bodies on 11 September 2015 to identify Aboriginal groups who may have an interest in the project and hold knowledge relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects/places within the study area. Responses were received from the OEH Regional Operations (Greater Sydney Region) office; the Registrar, *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*; the National Native Title Tribunal; and the Deerubin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC).

Greater Sydney Local Land Services and NTSCORP stated that they could not provide details of Aboriginal groups who might have an interest in the project, but would forward the letter to potential parties.

Those Aboriginal people/organisations identified by the other statutory bodies that responded, were contacted via letter inviting them to register an interest in the project on 8 October 2015. These potential registrants were given until 22 October (14 days) to register. Table 4.1 details the Aboriginal people and organisations who registered for the project.

Table 4.1 List of RAPs.

Aboriginal Organisation or Person	Contact
DLALC	Mr Steven Randall
DLO	Mr Jamie Workman
AAS	Mr Andrew Williams
Tocomwall	Mr Danny Franks
KYWG	Mr Phil Khan
MHIC	Mr Jesse Johnson
MBMAC	Ms Darleen Johnson
WIG	Mr Steve Hickey

Aboriginal Organisation or Person	Contact
Goobah	Mr Basil Smith
Callendulla	Mr Corey Smith
Gulaga	Ms Wendy Smith
DCAC	Ms Justine Coplin
AHCS	Ms Amanda Hickey
Murramarang	Ms Roxanne Smith
Biamanga	Seli Storer
GAC	Ms Krystal Carroll

4.3 Requirements for Future Aboriginal Consultation

As the Aboriginal community consultation undertaken as part of this preliminary heritage assessment was not continued, all four stages are necessary to meet the community consultation requirements outlined in the OEH 2010 guide and will be undertaken as part of preparations of the AHIP application.

Registration and notification must first be undertaken (Stage 1). Once preparation of an AHIP application commences, a letter presenting information about the proposed project (Stage 2) and the proposed methodology for the Aboriginal heritage assessment (Stage 3) should be sent to all RAPs. RAPs must be allowed 28 days to review and provide input into the proposed Aboriginal heritage assessment methodology, and this feedback must be documented.

Stage 3 of the consultation process requires that the proponent seek culturally appropriate information from RAPs regarding the tangible or intangible cultural values associated the study area. RAPs must also be consulted for their input on cultural heritage management options in association with the proposed works.

In the final stage of community consultation (Stage 4), the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report (ATR), should be provided to RAPs for their review. The required period for RAP review is 28 days. RAP feedback must be documented and the final reports and AHIP application made available to the RAPs and submitted to the OEH.

4.4 Endnotes

¹ Email correspondence OEH (Ms Samantha Gibbins) 28 March 2017.

² DECCW 2010, *Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents*.

5.0 The Proposed Works and Potential Impacts

5.1 Description of the Proposed Works

The proposed works associated with implementing the Rouse Hill Anglican College Masterplan involve expansion of the school and relocation and expansion of creation of a Junior School. This would be supported by the construction of a range of new buildings and amenities (Figure 5.1).

Proposed works are described by project architects Terroir in an email on Friday 17 June:

Junior school area at north of site expanded via relocation and further student growth with 3 new classroom modules, new roadway and carparking and associated landscaped areas.

Senior school area extended at south of site with demolition and replacement of previous 2 no. teaching modules with new teaching spaces including for specialist teaching streams, new roadway and associated landscaped areas.

New library, multi-purpose building, changerooms and maintenance sheds and associated landscaped areas shared between the junior school and senior school. ¹

Since the review of the project and document preparation for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the works, the change room and maintenance shed have been removed from the development application.

5.2 Possible Impacts Arising from the Proposed Works

The proposed works would impact on the previously mapped extent of RHAC/PAD2, identified by SGAC in 2000 as an area of moderate Aboriginal archaeological potential and significance.² The proposed footprint for the library and multi-purpose building are partly situated within RHAC/PAD2 (Figure 5.1).

Archaeological works conducted prior to the construction of Rouse Hill Anglican College in 2001 were focused on Lot 130 DP1138775, the southern portion of the study area. The demolition of the Blocks A & B at the southern end of the study area and replacement of these blocks with two new structures is also proposed. Blocks A & B are located across the area registered as RHAC/PAD1 (AHIMS no. 45-5-2573) however this potential archaeological deposit was excavated by Stephanie Garling in 2000, prior to the construction of the current school buildings. Therefore, the new structures would not present any additional impacts to Aboriginal objects in this location.

A large component of the proposed works associated with implementing the masterplan are focused in the northern extent of the study area, in Lot 14 DP1120290. Given the results of previous excavations and the concentration of recorded sites in the vicinity of the study area, the proposed works in Lot 14 DP1120290 (primary modules, carpark, maintenance shed and change room and canteen building) have the potential to impact on Aboriginal objects.



Date: 04/11/15

Aerial image supplied by NearMap.com 2015

Figure 5.1 Location of previously recorded archaeological sites at Rouse Hill Anglican College overlaid with the proposed footprints for new buildings (hatched). The red area, indicates the maintenance and changing rooms locations which are not included in the current DA (Source: Environmental Mapping 2015 with overlay from SGAC 2000 and Terroir Architects 2015)

5.3 Endnotes

- ¹ Donnellan, T 2016, 'RE: RHAC – report mark ups', email 17 June
- ² Stephanie Garling Archaeological Consulting 2000, Archaeological Test Excavation of Two Areas of Archaeological Potential (RHAC/PAD1 & RHAC/PAD2), Proposed Rouse Hill Anglican College, Rouse Road, Rouse Hill, NSW, p 81.

6.0 Recommendations and Conclusions

6.1 Findings of the Due Diligence Process

This Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Assessment has identified that there are (or are likely to be) the following Aboriginal objects in the area of the proposed activity:

- RHAC/PAD2, a PAD previously assessed as having moderate archaeological significance and potential;
- artefact scatters consisting of low density 'background scatters' with higher density artefact concentrations marking discreet areas of focused activity (such as stone tool manufacture); and
- sub-surface evidence associated with the construction and use of Aboriginal hearths or ovens.

Therefore, given the nature and constraints associated with the study area, the following recommendations are made.

6.2 Required Aboriginal Heritage Management

In order for the proposed works to proceed, SASC would need to apply for an AHIP under Section 90 of the NPW Act. To apply for an AHIP, SASC would need to undertake the following tasks:

- Stages 1 through 4 of the Aboriginal community consultation process, following the OEH 2010 guide;
- an archaeological survey, following the Code of Practice;
- archaeological test excavations in the northern portion of the study area, following the Code of Practice;
- the preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR) and Archaeological Technical Report (ATR); and
- completion of an AHIP application form, to be submitted with the relevant fee to the OEH for processing.

GML has been commissioned by SASC to complete the necessary works to apply for an AHIP in order for the proposed works to proceed.

7.0 Appendices

Appendix A

AHIMS Search Results (Basic and Extensive)

Appendix B

Aboriginal Community Consultation Log

Appendix A

AHIMS Search Results (Basic and Extensive)

GML Heritage
78 George Street
Redfern New South Wales 2016
Attention: Jennifer Jones
Email: jenniferj@gml.com.au

Date: 12 October 2015

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 14, DP:DP1120290 with a Buffer of 1000 meters.
Additional Info : Aboriginal heritage assessment, conducted by Jennifer Jones on 12 October 2015.

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:

46	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.

GML Heritage Pty Ltd
Level 6 372 Elizabeth Street
Surry Hills New South Wales 2010
Attention: Shezani Nasoordeen
Email: shezanin@gml.com.au

Date: 03 March 2017

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 14, DP:DP1120290 with a Buffer of 1000 meters, conducted by Shezani Nasoordeen on 03 March 2017.

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:

52	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.



SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-2573	RHAC2 - "Rouse Hill Anglican College 2"	AGD	56	306111	6270581	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	Recorders	Stephanie Garling					Permits		
45-5-2574	RHAC3- "Rouse Hill Anglican College 3"	AGD	56	306022	6270775	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	
	Contact	Recorders	Stephanie Garling					Permits		
45-5-2496	RHGC 1	AGD	56	306950	6270800	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	
	Contact	Recorders	Unknown Author					Permits		
45-5-2439	RHRP-1;Rouse Hill Regional Park;	AGD	56	306380	6271180	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Shelter with PAD	98281
	Contact	Recorders	S Randall,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					Permits		
45-5-2415	RHRP-2;Rouse Hill Regional Park;	AGD	56	306240	6271090	Closed site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -	Shelter with PAD	98281
	Contact	Recorders	S Randall,Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					Permits		
45-5-0808	RH 2;Rouse Hill;RH/SP2;	AGD	56	306554	6271239	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98281
	Contact	Recorders	Laura-Jane Smith, Miss.Lisa Smith, Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd					Permits	2058	
45-5-0809	RH 3;Rouse Hill;RH/SP3;	AGD	56	306600	6271500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2702,98281,98 679,98747
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald, Miss.Lisa Smith					Permits	589,1900,2058	
45-5-2348	RH 46;	AGD	56	306880	6270610	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98265,98281
	Contact	Recorders	Mary Casey					Permits		
45-5-2290	RH/SP9 Rouse Hill	AGD	56	306365	6271420	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	2544,98281
	Contact	Recorders	Helen Brayshaw					Permits	2058	
45-5-0956	OWR 1;	AGD	56	306350	6271380	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98281
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Tessa Corkill					Permits	589	
45-5-0957	OWR 2;Rouse Hill;	AGD	56	306520	6271170	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98281
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Tessa Corkill					Permits	1587,1733,1946	
45-5-0958	OWR 3;Rouse Hill;	AGD	56	306580	6271060	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	98281
	Contact	Recorders	Ms.Tessa Corkill					Permits	1587,2058	
45-5-2805	RH/SP15	AGD	56	306110	6269870	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald					Permits		
45-5-2807	RH/SP16	AGD	56	306150	6270250	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -, Artefact : 6		
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Jo McDonald					Permits		
45-5-2867	WMB1	AGD	56	306418	6271467	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 12/10/2015 for Jennifer Jones for the following area at Lot : 14, DP:DP1120290 with a Buffer of 1000 meters. Additional Info : Aboriginal heritage assessment.. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 46

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-2868	WMB2	AGD	56	306134	6271813	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	1732,2152	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3022	WMB Area 1	AGD	56	306460	6271530	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	1732,2152	
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3108	RH/SP 17	AGD	56	306360	6270620	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7		
	Contact T Russell	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3392	Pole 45 and Compound	AGD	56	305930	6269780	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) :-		102377
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-2575	RHAC1 - "Rouse Hill Anglican College 1"	AGD	56	305980	6270625	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		Isolated Find
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3801	Rouse Hill Regional Park IF1	AGD	56	306250	6271400	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3765	RH/A20P 07	AGD	56	305699	6270500	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3917	RH/A20P 01	GDA	56	306300	6271641	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3918	RH/A20P 02	GDA	56	306391	6271463	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3919	RH/A20P 03	GDA	56	306031	6271295	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3920	RH/A20P 04	GDA	56	306093	6270890	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3921	RH/A20P 05	GDA	56	305938	6270745	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3922	RH/A20P 06	GDA	56	306027	6270691	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3923	RH/A20P 08	GDA	56	305792	6270612	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3924	RH/A20P 09	GDA	56	305454	6270723	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 3		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		
45-5-3925	RH/A20P 10	GDA	56	305482	6270525	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1		
	Contact	Recorders						Permits		

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SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports	
45-5-3926	RH/A20P 11	GDA	56	306244	6270733	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1			
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd								Permits
45-5-3927	RH/A20P 12	GDA	56	306726	6270849	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1			
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd								Permits
45-5-3928	RH/A20P 13	GDA	56	306200	6270586	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 2			
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd								Permits
45-5-3929	RH/A20P 14	GDA	56	306307	6270524	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1			
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd								Permits
45-5-3930	RH/A20P 15	GDA	56	306503	6270212	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1			
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd								Permits
45-5-3932	RH/A20P 17	GDA	56	306284	6270113	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 5			
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd								Permits
45-5-3933	RH/A20P 18	GDA	56	306037	6269899	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 7			
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd								Permits
45-5-3934	RH/A20P 19	GDA	56	305676	6270195	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1			
	Contact	Recorders	Kelleher Nightingale Consulting Pty Ltd								Permits
45-5-4079	PAD 1018-6	GDA	56	305492	6271778	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -			
	Contact	Recorders	Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS),Mr.Alan William:								Permits
45-5-4187	Tallawong Road IF	GDA	56	305601	6269998	Open site	Valid	Artefact : 1			
	Contact	Recorders	GML Heritage Pty Ltd								Permits
45-5-4553	Rouse Hill Isolated Find 1 (RH/IF1)	GDA	56	306253	6270586	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	Contact	Recorders	Mr.Alex Timms								Permits
45-5-4558	SPC-AS-1	GDA	56	305909	6270775	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Darran Jordan								Permits 3833
45-5-4559	SPC-AS-2	GDA	56	305958	6270674	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Darran Jordan								Permits 3833
45-5-4560	SPC-IA-1	GDA	56	306009	6270725	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Darran Jordan								Permits 3833
45-5-4561	SPC-IA-2	GDA	56	305709	6270675	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -			
	Contact	Recorders	Doctor.Darran Jordan								Permits 3833

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Appendix B

Aboriginal Community Consultation Log

Aboriginal Consultation Log—Rouse Hill Anglican College Masterplan—15-0448

Stage 1—Notification of project proposal and registration of interest

Stage 1, Step 1—Compilation of a list of Aboriginal stakeholders

Body/Group	Contact	Date Sent	Date Reply	Comment	Reference
OEH region office	Ms Fran Scully Archaeologist Aboriginal Heritage and Planning Office of Environment and Heritage PO Box 668 PARRAMATTA NSW 2124	14 Sept 2015	24 Sept 2015	A total of 41 Aboriginal stakeholders were identified for the study area.	SF15/1617
Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)	Mr Kevin Cavanagh Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council PO BOX 40 PENRITH BC NSW 2751	14 Sept 2015	15 Sept 2015	Deerubbin LALC support two groups who have cultural knowledge of the Rouse Hill area near Second Ponds Creek <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dhinawan – Dhigaraa Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd Kamilaroi – Yankuntjatjara Working Group 	Email
The Registrar, <i>Aboriginal Lands Right Act 1983</i>	The Registrar, Aboriginal Land Rights Act PO Box 112 GLEBE NSW 2037 Att: Ms Megan Mebberson	14 Sept 2015	17 Sept 2015	There do not appear to be any Registered Aboriginal Land Owners in the study area.	Email
National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)	National Native Title Tribunal GPO Box 9973 SYDNEY 2000 Attention: Ms Kimberley Wilson	14 Sept 2015	15 Sept 2015	No entries identified.	320 -15NM
Native Title Services Corporation (NTSCORP Limited)	Native Title Services Corporation PO Box 2105 STRAWBERRY HILLS NSW 2012	14 Sept 2015	16 Sept 2015	'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.'	OE&H: 16-9-2015/2

Body/Group	Contact	Date Sent	Date Reply	Comment	Reference
Local Council	The Hills Shire Council PO Box 32, Parramatta NSW 2124.	14 Sept 2015		No response received.	
Catchment Management Authority (CMA)	Greater Sydney Catchment Management Authority PO Box W274, Parramatta Westfield NSW 2150	14 Sept 2015		No response received.	
Greater Sydney Local Land Services (LLS)	NSW Government Office Block Level 4, 2-6 Station Street Penrith Westfield NSW 2750	21 Sept 2015	21 Sept 2015 23 Oct 2015	'LLS has no interest in this project and will pass letters on to members of Advisory Committee for their information. If they comment it is as an individual person and not as a representative of the LLS.'	Email

Approximately 10 days was allowed for these groups to respond.

Stage 1, Step 2—Newspaper Advert

Newspaper	Date Sent	Date Printed	Reference
Rouse Hill Stanhope Garden News	15 Sept 2015	24 Sept 2015	C1A6YP

14 days (8 October 2015) was allowed for Aboriginal people to respond to the newspaper advertisement.

List of Aboriginal groups/ people from Steps 1 and 2

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Registered	How the name was obtained and any comments	Reference
Deerubin DLALC	Mr Steven Randall 2/9 Tindale Street Penrith NSW 2750 Ph: (02) 4724 5600	15 September 2015	DLALC/OEH	Email
Dhinawan – Dhigaraa Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd	Mr Ricky Fields 19 Moomin Street Lalor Park NSW 2147 Ph: 0402 942 572		DLALC	
Kamilaroi – Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Mr Phil Khan 78 Forbes Street Emu Plains NSW 2750 Ph: 0434 545 982	14 October 2015	DLALC/OEH	Express Post
Darug Land Observations DLO	Mr Jamie Workman PO Box 571 Plumpton, NSW 2761 Ph: 0420 591 138/ 0415 663 763	22 September 2015	“DLO seeks to be involved in any and all consultation meetings and fieldwork. DLO does not accept, or support, any person or organisation that are not from the DARUG Nation. DLO does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings.”	Email
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation DCAC	Ms Justine Coplin PO Box 81 Windsor NSW 2756 Ph: (02) 4577 5181 Mob: 0415 770 163	20 October 2015	OEH	
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC)	The Archaeology Team PO Box 441 Blacktown NSW 2148 Ph: (02) 9622 4081		OEH	

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Registered	How the name was obtained and any comments	Reference
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments DACHA	Mr Gordon Morton and Ms Celestine Everingham Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue Chatswood NSW 2067 Ph: (02) 9410 3665 Mob: 0422 865 831		OEH	
Des Dyer	Mr Des Dyer 18a Perigee Close Doonside NSW 2767 Ph: 0408 360 814		OEH	
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Ms Cherie Carroll Turrise 1 Bellvue Place Portland NSW 2847 Ph: (02) 6355 4110		OEH – Cherie is an Ngunnawal Elder but lived in the Western Sydney area during her childhood. Cherie recognises that she is not from the area but has associations.	
Merrigam Indigenous Corporation	Mr Shaun Carrol GPO Box 158 Canberra City ACT 2601 Ph: 0435 040 842		OEH – Shaun is Ngunnawal and is Cherie's brother.	
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Mr Steve Johnson PO Box 3340 Rouse Hill NSW 2155 Ph: 0406 991 221		OEH – Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney.	
Murra Bidgee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ms Darleen Johnson or Ryan PO Box 246 Seven Hills NSW 2147 Ph: 0490 051 102 murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au	15 October 2015	OEH – Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney.	Email

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Registered	How the name was obtained and any comments	Reference
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson 5 Hession Road Nelson NSW 2765 Ph: 0447 970 049 muragadi@yahoo.com.au	15 October 2015	OEH – Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney.	Email
Bidjawang Aboriginal Corporation	Mr James Carroll PO Box 124 Round Corner NSW 2158 Ph: 0433 224 324		OEH	
Wurrumay Consultancy	Ms Kerrie Slater 89 Pyramid Street Emu Plains NSW 2750 Ph: 0423 935 556		OEH	
Warragil Cultural Services	Mr Aaron Slater 22 Tiffany Close Rooty Hill NSW 2766 Ph: 0481 280 067		OEH	
Kawul Cultural Services	Ms Kelly Slater 89 Pyramid Street Emu Plains NSW 2750 Ph: 0431 720 887		OEH	
Tocomwall	Mr Scott Franks PO Box 76 Caringbah NSW 1495 Ph: 0404 171 544	13 October 2015	OEH	
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Ms Amanda Hickey 41 Dempsey Street	21 October 2015	OEH – Amanda is Wonnarua	Email

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Registered	How the name was obtained and any comments	Reference
	Emu Heights NSW 2750 Ph: 0434 480 588			
Widescope Indigenous Group	Mr Steven Hickey and Ms Donna Hickey 73 Russell Street Emu Plains NSW 2750 Ph: 0425 230 693/ Ph: 0425 232 056	15 October 2015	OEH	Email
HSB Consultants	Ms Patricia Hampton 62 Ropes Crossing Boulevard Ropes Crossing NSW 2760 Ph: 0424 142 216		OEH	
Rane Consulting	Mr Tony Williams 1 Pyrenees Way Beaumont Hills NSW 2155 Ph: (02) 8824 6991		OEH	
	Mr Anthony Williams Unit 2/24 Goodwin Street Narrabeen NSW 2101 Ph: 0456 399 687		OEH	

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Registered	How the name was obtained and any comments	Reference
Dhinaawan-Dhigaraa Culture & Heritage Pty Ltd	Mr Ricky Fields 19 Moomi Street Lalor Park NSW 2147 Ph: 0402 942 572 Mr Athol Smith 16 Yantara Place Woodcroft NSW 2767 Ph: 0449 665 715		OEH	
Gunyuu	Ms Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie dghhoskinsmckenzie@gmail.com Ph: 0413 078 011		OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Walbunga	Mr Hika Tekowhai walbunga@gmail.com Ph: 0402 730 612		OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Badu	Ms Karia Lea Bond 11 Jeffery Place Moruya NSW 2537 Ph: 0476 381 207		OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Goobah Developments	Mr Basil Smith 66 Grantham Road Batehaven NSW 2536 Ph: 0405 995 725	20 October 2015	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	Email
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota 54 Blackwood Street Gerringong NSW 2534 Ph: 0403 703 942		OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Registered	How the name was obtained and any comments	Reference
Yerramurra	Mr Robert Parson yerramurra@gmail.com Ph: Not provided		OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Nundagurri	Mr Newton Carriage nundagurri@gmail.com Ph: Not provided		OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Murrumbul	Ms Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright murrumbul@gmail.com Ph: Not provided		OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Jerringong	Ms Joanne Anne Stewart jerringong@gmail.com Ph: 0422 800 184		OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Meulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson pemulwuyd@gmail.com 14 Top Place Mt Annan Ph: 0425 066 100		OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Aaron Broad	Mr Aaron Broad 6A Isabella Place Kiama NSW 2533 Ph: 0402 526 888		OEH	
Munyunga	Mr Peter Foster koopipeter@yahoo.com 4 Tuppal Way Airds NSW 2560 Ph: 0432 590 289		OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Registered	How the name was obtained and any comments	Reference
Bilinga	Mr Christopher Payne cipayne15@gmail.com 9/15/22 Burns Road Leumeah NSW 2560 Ph: 0466 975 437		OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Murrinbul	Mr Larry Hoskins larryhoskins58@hotmail.com 2/3 Colville Place Rosemeadow NSW 2560 Ph: 0478 009 879		OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Wingikara	Mr David Bell youngspiritmentoring@gmail.com 67 Dickens Road Ambarvale NSW 2560 Ph: 0450 124 891		OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Wongai	Pimmy Johnson Bell youngspiritmentoring@gmail.com 67 Dickens Road Ambarvale NSW 2560 Ph: 0425 066 100		OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	
Gunyuu	Teangi Mereki Foster mrleo@live.com 1/6 Central Avenue Oak Flats NSW 2529 Ph: 0420 978 969		OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	

Stage 1, Step 3—Aboriginal notification of the proposed project and an offer to be involved in the consultation

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	How the name was obtained and any comments	Date Sent	Reference	Date Registered/ Reply
Deerubin DLALC	Mr Steven Randall 2/9 Tindale Street Penrith NSW 2750 Ph: (02) 4724 5600	DLALC/OEH	Letter sent to clarify registration.		15 September 2015
Dhinawan – Dhigaraa Cultural Heritage Pty Ltd	Mr Ricky Fields 19 Moomin Street Lalor Park NSW 2147 Ph: 0402 942 572 Mr Athol Smith 16 Yantara Place Woodcroft NSW 2767 Ph: 0449 665 715	DLALC/ OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
Kamilaroi – Yankuntjatjara Working Group	Mr Phil Khan 78 Forbes Street Emu Plains NSW 2750 Ph: 0434 545 982	DLALC/OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post 14 October 2015
Darug Land Observations DLO	Mr Jamie Workman PO Box 571 Plumpton, NSW 2761 Ph: 0420 591 138/ 0415 663 763	“DLO seeks to be involved in any and all consultation meetings and fieldwork. DLO does not accept, or support, any person or organisation that are not from the DARUG Nation. DLO does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings.”	No letter sent as already registered.		22 Sept 2015
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation DCAC	Ms Leanne Watson PO Box 81 Windsor NSW 2756 Ph: (02) 4577 5181 Mob: 0415 770 163	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post 20 October 2015

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	How the name was obtained and any comments	Date Sent	Reference	Date Registered/Reply
Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC)	The Archaeology Team PO Box 441 Blacktown NSW 2148 Ph: (02) 9622 4081	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)	Mr Gordon Morton and Ms Celestine Everingham Unit 9, 6 Chapman Avenue Chatswood NSW 2067 Ph: (02) 9410 3665 Mob: 0422 865 831	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
Des Dyer	Mr Des Dyer 18a Perigee Close Doonside NSW 2767 Ph: 0408 360 814	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
Gunjeewong Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation	Ms Cherie Carroll Turrise 1 Bellvue Place Portland NSW 2847 Ph: (02) 6355 4110	OEH – Cherie is an Ngunnawal Elder but lived in the Western Sydney area during her childhood. Cherie recognises that she is not from the area but has associations.	8 October 2015		Express Post
Merrigarn Indigenous Corporation	Mr Shaun Carrol GPO Box 158 Canberra City ACT 2601 Ph: 0435 040 842	OEH – Shaun is Ngunnawal and is Cherie's brother.	8 October 2015		Express Post
Corroboree Aboriginal Corporation	Mr Steve Johnson PO Box 3340 Rouse Hill NSW 2155 Ph: 0406 991 221	OEH – Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney.	8 October 2015		Express Post

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	How the name was obtained and any comments	Date Sent	Reference	Date Registered/ Reply
Murra Bidjee Mullangari Aboriginal Corporation	Ms Darleen Johnson or Ryan PO Box 246 Seven Hills NSW 2147 Ph: 0490 051 102 murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au	OEH – Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney	8 October 2015		Express Post 15 October 2015
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation	Jesse Johnson 5 Hession Road Nelson NSW 2765 Ph: 0447 970 049 muragadi@yahoo.com.au	OEH – Ngunnawal and lives in Western Sydney	8 October 2015		Express Post 15 October 2015
Bidjawong Aboriginal Corporation	Mr James Carroll PO Box 124 Round Corner NSW 2158 Ph: 0433 224 324	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
Wurrumay Consultancy	Ms Kerrie Slater 89 Pyramid Street Emu Plains NSW 2750 Ph: 0423 935 556	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
Warragil Cultural Services	Mr Aaron Slater 22 Tiffany Close Rooty Hill NSW 2766 Ph: 0481 280 067	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
Kawul Cultural Services	Ms Kelly Slater 89 Pyramid Street Emu Plains NSW 2750 Ph: 0431 720 887	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	How the name was obtained and any comments	Date Sent	Reference	Date Registered/Reply
Tocomwall	Mr Scott Franks PO Box 76 Caringbah NSW 1495 Ph: 0404 171 544	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
Amanda Hickey Cultural Services	Ms Amanda Hickey 41 Dempsey Street Emu Heights NSW 2750 Ph: 0434 480 588	OEH – Amanda is Wonnarua.	8 October 2015		Express Post 21 October 2015
Widescope Indigenous Group	Mr Steven Hickey and Ms Donna Hickey 73 Russell Street Emu Plains NSW 2750 Ph: 0425 230 693/ Ph: 0425 232 056	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
HSB Consultants	Ms Patricia Hampton 62 Ropes Crossing Boulevard Ropes Crossing NSW 2760 Ph: 0424 142 216	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
Rane Consulting	Mr Tony Williams 1 Pyrenees Way Beaumont Hills NSW 2155 Ph: (02) 8824 6991	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
	Mr Anthony Williams Unit 2/24 Goodwin Street Narrabeen NSW 2101 Ph: 0456 399 687	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	How the name was obtained and any comments	Date Sent	Reference	Date Registered/ Reply
Gunyuu	Ms Darlene Hoskins-McKenzie dghhoskinsmckenzie@gmail.com Ph: 0413 078 011	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email and Express Post (due to email bouncing).
Walbunja	Mr Hika Tekowhai walbunja@gmail.com Ph: 0402 730 612	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email
Badu	Ms Karia Lea Bond 11 Jeffery Place Moruya NSW 2537 Ph: 0476 381 207	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Express Post
Goobah Developments	Mr Basil Smith 66 Grantham Road Batehaven NSW 2536 Ph: 0405 995 725	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Express Post
Wullung	Lee-Roy James Boota 54 Blackwood Street Gerringong NSW 2534 Ph: 0403 703 942	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Express Post
Yerramurra	Mr Robert Parson yerramurra@gmail.com Ph: Not provided	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email
Nundagurri	Mr Newton Carriage nundagurri@gmail.com Ph: Not provided	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email
Murrumbul	Ms Levi McKenzie-Kirkbright murrumbul@gmail.com Ph: Not provided	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	How the name was obtained and any comments	Date Sent	Reference	Date Registered/Reply
Jerringong	Ms Joanne Anne Stewart jerringong@gmail.com Ph: 0422 800 184	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email
Meulwuy CHTS	Pemulwuy Johnson pemulwuyd@gmail.com 14 Top Place Mt Annan Ph: 0425 066 100	OEH - This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email
Aaron Broad	Mr Aaron Broad 6A Isabella Place Kiama NSW 2533 Ph: 0402 526 888	OEH	8 October 2015		Express Post
Munyunga	Mr Peter Foster kooripeter@yahoo.com 4 Tuppal Way Airds NSW 2560 Ph: 0432 590 289	OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email and Express Post (due to email bouncing).
Bilinga	Mr Christopher Payne cipayne15@gmail.com 9/15/22 Burns Road Leumeah NSW 2560 Ph: 0466 975 437	OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email
Murrinbul	Mr Larry Hoskins larryhoskins58@hotmail.com 2/3 Colville Place Rosemeadow NSW 2560 Ph: 0478 009 879	OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email and Express Post (due to email bouncing).

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	How the name was obtained and any comments	Date Sent	Reference	Date Registered/Reply
Wingikara	Mr David Bell youngspiritmentoring@gmail.com 67 Dickens Road Ambarvale NSW 2560 Ph: 0450 124 891	OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email
Wongai	Pimmy Johnson Bell youngspiritmentoring@gmail.com 67 Dickens Road Ambarvale NSW 2560 Ph: 0425 066 100	OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email
Gunyyu	Teangi Mereki Foster mrleo@live.com 1/6 Central Avenue Oak Flats NSW 2529 Ph: 0420 978 969	OEH – This group is part of the Central Murrin collective (Yuin Nation). This group states that their boundaries (Murrin Peoples) extend from the Hawkesbury River to the Snowy River.	8 October 2015		Email

14 days (22 October 2014) was allowed for Aboriginal people to register an interest to be consulted.

Stage 1 Complete—Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP) Contact Details

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Received and comments	Reference
Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC)	Mr Steven Randall 2/9 Tindale Street Penrith NSW 2750 Ph: (02) 4724 5600	15/9/15	Email

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Received and comments	Reference
Darug Land Observations (DLO)	Mr Jamie Workman PO Box 571 Plumpton, NSW 2761 Ph: 0420 591 138/ 0415 663 763	22/9/15 “DLO seeks to be involved in any and all consultation meetings and fieldwork. DLO does not accept, or support, any person or organisation that are not from the DARUG Nation. DLO does not do volunteer work or attend unpaid meetings.”	Email
Aboriginal Archaeology Service (AAS)	Mr Andrew Williams P O Box 6283 Rouse Hill NSW 2155 Mobile: 0490 126 040 All correspondence should be emailed to AAS.info@bigpond.com and andle81@bigpond.com or to the above postal address	12/10/15 “The area is an important part of our culture and valued by our family.” Family history and connection information is provided in the AAS registration letter received by email.	Email
Tocomwall	Mr Danny Franks Cultural Heritage Manager PO Box 76 Caringbah NSW 1495 m: 0415226725 p:02 9542 7714 f: 02 9524 4146 e: danny@tocomwall.com.au	13/10/15 “Tocomwall represents traditional owners from this area and retains local and oral history that will add significant value to the heritage assessment.”	Email
Kamilaroi – Yankuntjatjara Working Group (KYWG)	Mr Phil Khan 78 Forbes Street Emu Plains NSW 2750 Ph: 0434 545 982	14/10/15 “As you are aware all land around Rouse Hill area is highly significant to the Aboriginal people of the past and the present, as it was a large camping area over thousands of years for the old Aboriginal people of the past and could be a burial place for them as well, as there has been Aboriginal objects found all over this area.” Details of history and involvement in Aboriginal cultural heritage issues outlined in letter sent.	Australian Post
Muragadi Heritage Indigenous Corporation (MHIC)	Jesse Johnson 5 Hession Road	15/10/15 “My family and members have worked and lived in the Rouse Hill, Box Hill, Riverstone, and Schofield’s area for a number of years and I myself reside in	Email

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Received and comments	Reference
	Nelson NSW 2765 Ph: 0447 970 049 muragadi@yahoo.com.au	Nelson just at the back of Box Hill, and as such I am very familiar with the area.”	
Murra Bidgee Mullangari (MBM)	Ms Darleen Johnson or Ryan PO Box 246 Seven Hills NSW 2147 Ph: 0490 051 102 murrabidgeemullangari@yahoo.com.au	15/10/15 “My family have lived in the Rouse Hill, Schofields, and Riverstone area for a number of years. I myself have done other projects surrounding the above project area with DSC (Dominic Steele), Aecom (Andrew McLaren) so I am familiar with the area and culture surrounding the project area.”	Email
Widescope Indigenous Group (WIG)	Mr Steven Hickey 73 Russell Street Emu Plains NSW 2750 Ph: 0425 230 693/ Ph: 0425 232 056	15/10/15 “I would like to register an interest and wish to be involved in future Aboriginal community consultation. I’m confident I will be able to assist with the assessment due to my cultural knowledge in determining the significance of Aboriginal object(s) and /or places(s) in the Rouse Hill area.”	Email
Goobah Development	Mr Basil Smith 66 Grantham Road Batehaven NSW 2536 Ph: 0405 995 725	19/10/15	Email
Cullendula	Mr Corey Smith cullendulachts@gmail.com	20/10/15	Email
Gulaga	Ms Wendy Smith gulagachts@gmail.com	20/10/15	Email
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC)	Ms Justine Coplin PO Box 81 Windsor NSW 2756 Ph: (02) 4577 5181 Mob: 0415 770 163	20/10/15 “The Rouse Hill 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.”	Email

Aboriginal Organisation/Person	Contact	Date Received and comments	Reference
Amanda Hickey Cultural Heritage Services (AHCS)	Ms Amanda Hickey 41 Dempsey Street Emu Heights NSW 2750 Ph: 0434 480 588	21/10/15 “AHCS Amanda Hickey cultural services would like to register an interest and wish to be involved in future Aboriginal community consultation.”	Email
Murramarang	Ms Roxanne Smith murramarangchts@gmail.com	21/10/15	Email
Biamanga	Seli Storer biamangachts@gmail.com	21/10/15	Email
Ginninderra Aboriginal Corporation (GAC)	Ms Krystal Carroll PO Box 330 Rouse Hill NSW 2155 Ph: 0404 297 224 ginninderra.corp@gmail.com	22/10/15 “We also are holders of knowledge, history and experience relevant to determining the cultural significance of Aboriginal objects and/or places within the subject area. Our people have lived around Rouse Hill and surrounding areas most of our lives and we have a vast family history of stories of our family within the area. Nearby Riverstone is also a burial place for many of our Elders.”	Email

The proponent provided a copy of the registered Aboriginal parties to the OEH and the LALC within 28 days of the closing date for registering an interest.